



2008 PRIMARY ELECTION PROFILES NEW YORK

NEW YORK PRIMARY: FEBRUARY 5

ELECTORAL COLLEGE VOTES: 31

TOTAL POPULATION (2006): 19,306,183 LATINO POPULATION (2006): 3,139,590

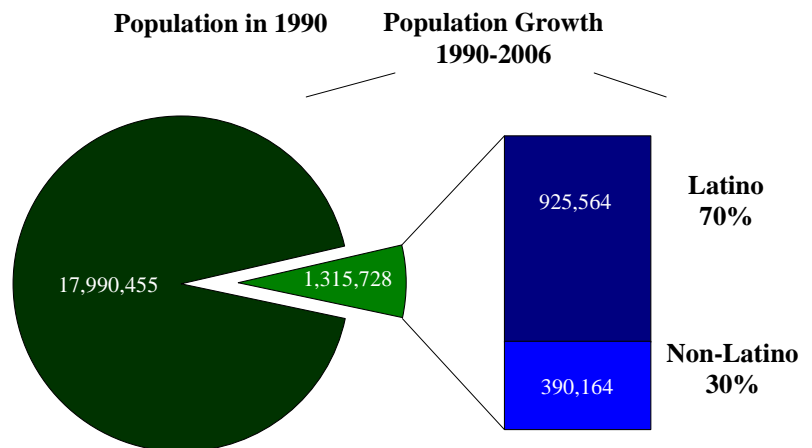
New York is the nation's second largest state, and home to the largest Latino population center in the Northeast. As is the case with states with other large Latino communities, such as California, Illinois and Florida, New York's early Presidential primary in the 2008 election season will provide its Latino voters with a more meaningful opportunity to affect the selection of the Presidential nominees.

In the last two Presidential elections, Democratic candidates have handily defeated Republican candidates in New York. In 2000, Vice-President Al Gore received 60% of the vote while George W. Bush received 35%. In 2004, U.S. Senator John Kerry received 58% of the vote compared to President Bush's 40%. Latinos in New York tend to affiliate with the Democratic Party, and they will play an important role in the contest between the Democratic primary contenders. U.S. Senator Hillary Clinton is well-known to Latino voters in the state – according to CNN exit polls from her 2006 Senatorial race, she received 74% of the Latino vote. Political observers will be watching to see what effect Senator Clinton's relationship with Latinos in New York has on the outcome of the Democratic primary in the state.

THE LATINO POPULATION IN NEW YORK

In 2006, Latinos accounted for nearly one out of six (16%) of New York's residents. Between 1990 and 2006, the state's overall population experienced very modest growth, increasing by 7%. In contrast, New York's Latino population added nearly a million new residents to the state during this period, growing from 2.2 million to 3.1 million, a 42% increase.

New York Population Growth: 1990-2006



New York Latino Population: 2006

	Population	% of Total Population
Latinos	3,139,590	16%
Latino Adults	2,226,244	15%
Latino Adult U.S. Citizens	1,480,305	11%

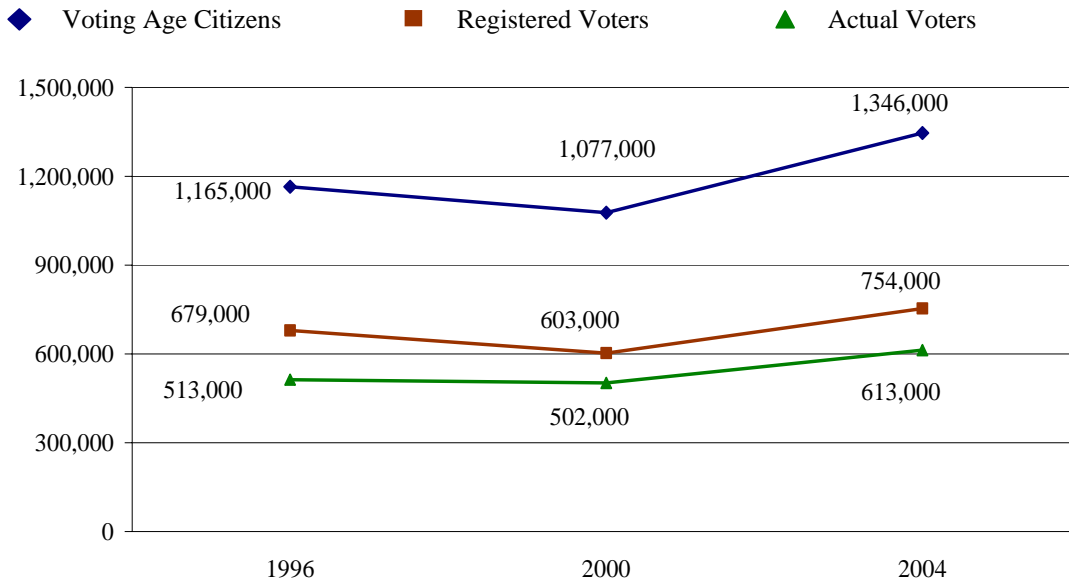
THE LATINO ELECTORATE

Between the 1996 and 2004 Presidential elections, the number of Latino voters in New York increased by 19%, growing from 513,000 to 613,000. In 2007, about 1 out of 10 New York registered voters was Latino (1,068,711).

New York's Electorate (2007)

Total Registered Voters	10,176,664
Latino Registered Voters	1,068,711
Latino Share of All Registered Voters	10%

New York Latino Registration and Voting in Past Presidential Elections



See "Sources" for information regarding the limitations of the foregoing data.

LATINO ELECTED OFFICIALS IN NEW YORK

As of January 2007, there were 64 Latinos serving in elected office in New York. Because the Latino population in New York has traditionally been concentrated in New York City, most of the Latino elected officials in the state hail from this area.

However, the state's Latino population outside of the five boroughs of New York City has grown, and this growth is reflected in the geographic diversity of the state's Latino officials. In 2007, about one-third of the state's Latino elected officials represented jurisdictions outside of the "Big Apple," including areas in Long Island, the Hudson Valley, and upstate New York.

Latinos in Elected Office: New York 1996-2007*

	1996	1999	2003	2007
Members of Congress	2	2	2	2
Latino State Legislators	10	12	15	17
Local Elected Officials	28	27	37	45
State Total	40	41	54	64

*For purposes of comparability, does not include New York City Community School Board Members.

For more information about the NALEO Educational Fund's 2008 Election publications, please contact Rosalind Gold at rgold@naleo.org or (213) 747-7606, ext. 120.

Sources

NALEO Educational Fund, 2007 *National Directory of Latino Elected Officials*.

U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (2007), General Information and Custom Tables.

U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey (CPS), *Voting and Registration in the Elections of November: 1996-2004*.

The CPS data used in these reports and the survey from which they are derived are subject to certain limitations. First, actual voter turnout and registration may be overestimated by the CPS, because individuals may tend to over-report electoral participation. Additionally, the CPS is a national survey, and estimates derived for smaller sub-groups within the national population may be based on relatively small sample sizes. Consequently, the margin of error associated with estimates of voting and registration for these sub-groups is greater than the margin associated with the national population or larger population sub-groups.

U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census, 1990 and 2000.

Voter Contact Service, *National Political DataBase*.