



2006 PRIMARY ELECTION PROFILES

CALIFORNIA

TUESDAY, JUNE 6

TOTAL POPULATION (2004): 35,055,227

LATINO POPULATION (2004): 12,246,122

While the race to find Governor Schwarzenegger's Democratic opponent in November has received considerable media attention, the 2006 California Primary will include many other competitive contests, several of which will involve Latino candidates or incumbents.

Lieutenant Governor: Along with fellow Democratic State Senators Jackie Speier and Liz Figueroa, current Insurance Commissioner John Garamendi is seeking to replace Lieutenant Governor Cruz Bustamante. The winner of the June primary will likely face Republican Senator Tom McClintock.

Secretary of State: Senators Deborah Ortiz and Debra Bowen are both hoping to challenge incumbent Secretary of State Bruce McPherson in the November general election.

Attorney General: Former California Governor Jerry Brown (currently Mayor of Oakland) will face Los Angeles City Attorney Rocky Delgadillo, both hoping to run as the Democratic candidate for Attorney General in November.

Controller: State Senator Abel Maldonado will face four opponents in the Republican primary for Controller – businessmen David Harris and Bret Davis, former Assemblyman Tony Strickland, and La Mesa City Treasurer Jim Stieringer.

Insurance Commissioner: Termed-out Lieutenant Governor Cruz Bustamante – currently California's only Latino statewide officer – will seek nomination to run for Insurance Commissioner.

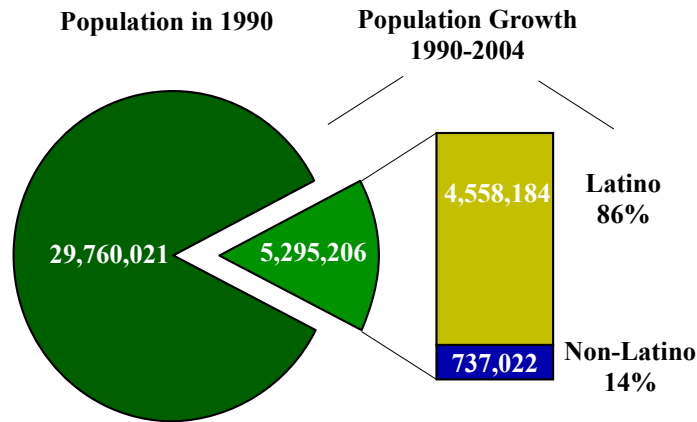
State Senate: One sign of the growing political weight of California Latino elected officials is the prevalence of several viable Latino candidates facing each other in the most challenging primary races for the state legislature. One of the most closely watched is between State Assemblymember Cindy Montañez and Los Angeles City Councilmember Alex Padilla, both vying for the Democratic nomination to run for State Senate District 20. Assemblymembers Ron Calderon and Rudy Bermudez are both looking to win nomination in Senate District 30, and Assemblymembers Joe Baca, Jr. and Gloria Negrete-McLeod will face each other for Senate District 32.

State Assembly: Four Latino Democrats are vying for nomination in Assembly District 45 – community organizer Kevin De Leon, account executive Oscar Gutierrez, educator Gabriel Buelna, and activist Christine Chávez, granddaughter of César Chávez. State Assembly Districts 28, 56, 57, 58, 61, and 79 will also see primary elections with multiple Latino candidates.

U.S. Congress: On the federal level, six-term Representative Bob Filner (District 51) will face California State Assemblymember Juan Vargas and businessman Daniel Ramirez in what could be a close primary race.

THE LATINO POPULATION IN CALIFORNIA

In 2004, Latinos accounted for more than one in three California residents (35%). Between 1990 and 2000, California's Latino population added more than 3 million residents, and an additional 1.3 million in the subsequent four years – an almost 60% increase in 14 years.



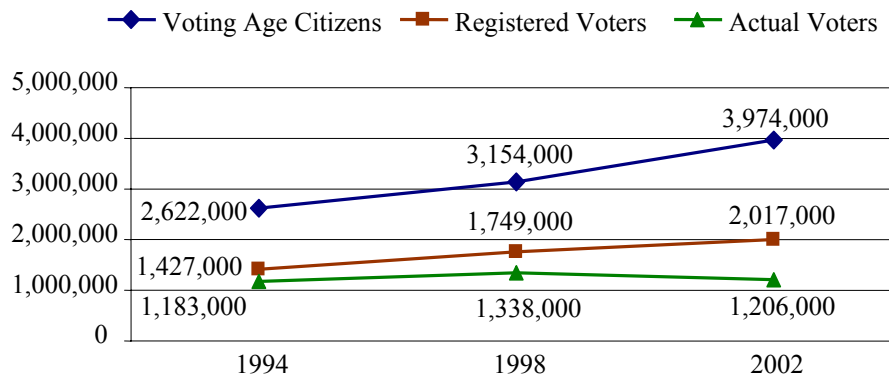
California's Latino Population: 2004

	Population	% of Total Population
Latinos	12,246,122	35%
Latino Adults	7,816,461	31%
Latino Adult U.S. Citizens	4,562,381	22%

Of the nearly 8 million Latinos in California over the age of 18 in 2004, approximately 58% were U.S. citizens. The majority of the Latino U.S. citizens over the age of 18 were born in the United States, although a large percentage were naturalized citizens (30%).

THE LATINO ELECTORATE

California Latino Voter Performance in Past Congressional Elections



Approximately 2.6 million Latinos are currently registered to vote in California, or one in six of all registered Californians.

More than half of all Latino voters in California registered after the 2000 general election (53%), while less than half of all non-Latinos registered after the 2000 general election (47%). This suggests that the Latino electorate may be more mobile, younger, or more recently naturalized than non-Latinos.

Currently, the majority of Latino voters in California registered as Democrats (57%). Less than 22% are registered as Republicans, and almost as many (17%) declined to state their party affiliation.

California Population and Electorate: January 2006

Total Adult U.S. Citizens	21,019,406
Latino Adult U.S. Citizens	4,650,596
Latino Share of Adult U.S. Citizens	22%
Total Registered Voters	15,487,017
Registered Latino Voters	2,580,328
Latino Share of All Registered Voters	17%

LATINO ELECTED OFFICIALS

In 2005, 1,080 Latino elected officials served in California. More than one in five of all Latino elected officials nationwide are from California.

Another sign of the growing influence of Latinos in California is the number of Latinos in the state legislature and their share of their political party's delegation. The share of Latinos in selected offices can determine the extent to which they can have a significant impact on the priorities of state and local governments.

- Latinos account for one in four of the State Senators in California, and one in four of all State Assembly Members; a four-fold increase from 1984.
- In the California State Senate, more than one-third of all Democrats are Latino, and 7% of all Republicans are Latino.
- In the California State Assembly, 40% of all Democrats are Latino.

California Latino Legislators: 2005

	Total Districts	Number Held by Latinos	Share of Total Delegation	Share of Party Legislators	
				GOP	DEM
U.S. House	53	7	13%	-	4%
California State Senate	40	10	25%	7%	36%
California State Assembly	80	20	25%	3%	40%

FOCUS ON THE COMMUNITY: LATINOS IN THE CITY OF LOS ANGELES

Los Angeles is California's largest city and home to 15% of the state's Latino population – almost half of all Angelenos are Latino, and almost half speak Spanish at home. With the election of the city's first Latino mayor in over 100 years, significant national focus on the political engagement of Latinos centers on the city of Los Angeles.

THE LATINO ELECTORATE

While Latinos comprise 50% of the total population of Los Angeles, only 22% of the approximately 1,473,616 registered voters in Los Angeles are Latino. Two of the factors that contribute to the lack of full representation of Latinos are the relative youth and lack of U.S. citizenship of the population. In 2004, 34% of all Latinos were under the age of 18, while only 18% of non-Latinos were under 18, and although U.S. citizen Latinos overall comprised almost half of the city's population, they only comprised less than a third (30%) of its voting-age population.

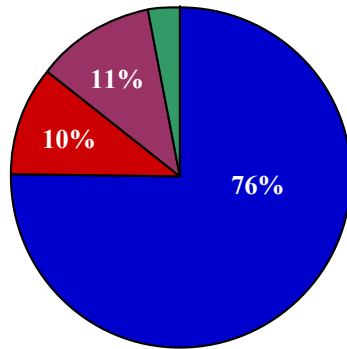
In Los Angeles, more Latinos than non-Latinos registered after the November 2000 elections (47% versus 43%), further suggesting that Latinos may be younger, more recently naturalized, or more mobile than non-Latinos. However, unlike Latino voters in the state of California as a whole, the majority of Latinos in Los Angeles registered before 2000. Registered voters in Los Angeles are also younger than the non-Latino registered voters – almost 20% of all Latino voters are under 26 years old, and they comprise one third of all voters under 26.

Much of the electorate in Los Angeles is comprised of "low-propensity" voters; that is, voters who have voted in only one (or none) of the past four elections. With respect to voter engagement, there is little difference between non-Latino and Latino voters in Los Angeles – nearly 45% of Latino voters and nearly 47% of non-Latino voters are low propensity.

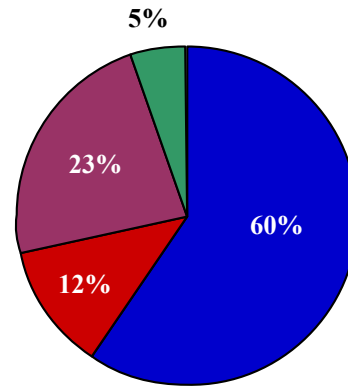
Most Latino voters in Los Angeles are registered Democrats (67%), although Latinos are increasingly registering as Republican or declining to state their party affiliation. Three out of four Latino voters who registered prior to 2000 registered as Democrats (75%), and only 10% registered as Republican. However, of Latinos who registered after 2000, only 59% of all Latino registrations were Democrat, while 12% were Republican, and 23% declined to state their party affiliation.

Latino Party Affiliation in Los Angeles

Affiliation *prior* to the November
2000 General Election



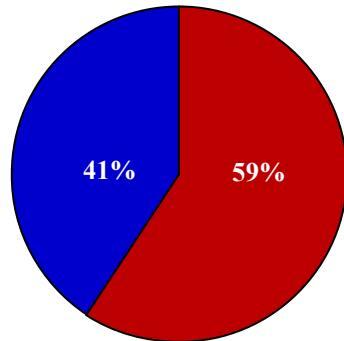
Affiliation *after* the November
2000 General Election



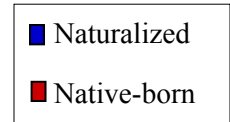
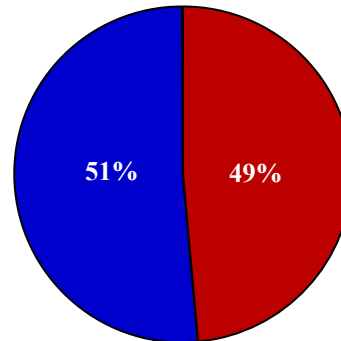
In Los Angeles, naturalized Latinos vote more frequently than native-born Latinos; although they comprise only 41% of all registered Latino voters, they comprise more than half of all voters who voted in three or more of the last four elections.

Latino Registration and Voter Frequency in Los Angeles, by Nativity

Registered Latino Voters, by Nativity
City of Los Angeles, 2005



Frequent Latino Voters, by Nativity
City of Los Angeles, 2005



For more information about the NALEO Educational Fund's 2006 Election publications, please contact Evan Bacalao at ebacalao@naleo.org or (213) 747-7606, ext. 116.

Sources and Methodology:

California Secretary of State, CALVOTER Statewide Voter File, as of March 2006. Sacramento, CA.

California Secretary of State, Certified List of Candidates for the June, 2006 Primary Election. March 30, 2006. Sacramento, CA

NALEO Educational Fund, National Directory of Latino Elected Officials (1985-2005).

U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (2004), General Information and Custom Tables.

U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, November 2005 – April 2006.

U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, Voting and Registration in the Elections of November: 1994 - 2002.

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

Voting propensity was calculated by analyzing voting behavior in the past four November elections in California (2002, 2003, 2004, and 2005).