



2006 PRIMARY ELECTION PROFILES

NEW YORK

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12

TOTAL POPULATION (2005): 18,655,275

LATINO POPULATION (2005): 3,028,658

U.S House of Representatives: Both of New York’s Latino Members of Congress will seek reelection in 2006, and are unchallenged in the upcoming primary. Representative José Serrano will seek his ninth term representing District 16, while Representative Nydia Velazquez will seek her eighth term representing District 12.

New York State Senate: All four of New York’s incumbent Latino Senators will seek reelection without challengers in the upcoming primary, although only Senator Jose Serrano is unopposed for the November general election. Three new Latino candidates will run for the New York State Senate in 2006. In Brooklyn’s District 18, Viviana Vasquez-Hernandez, a Republican, will try to unseat an incumbent Democrat, Senator Velmanette Montgomery in the general election (she is unopposed in the primary). Ricardo Montano and David Ochoa, both Democrats, are seeking nomination to run against Republican incumbent Caesar Trunzo in Long Island’s District 3 (in Suffolk County).

New York State Assembly: Twelve Latinos currently serve in New York’s lower legislative house, and all twelve will seek reelection in 2006. Latino candidates are running for office in five additional districts, four of which will not involve a primary challenge. In the November general election, Republican Steve Gonzalez will try to unseat incumbent Democrat Assemblymember Charles Lavine for District 13, while Democrat Daniel Torres will run against Republican Assemblymember Bob Barra for District 14. Also in November, Dolores Sedacca will challenge incumbent Republican Assemblymember Tom McKeivitt, for District 17, and in upstate New York, Schoharie County Clerk Peter Lopez will face economics professor Scott Trees to fill the vacant seat in District 127.

In the Bronx, Sigfredo Gonzalez will challenge incumbent Assemblymember Michael Benjamin and another Democrat in the upcoming primary for District 79.

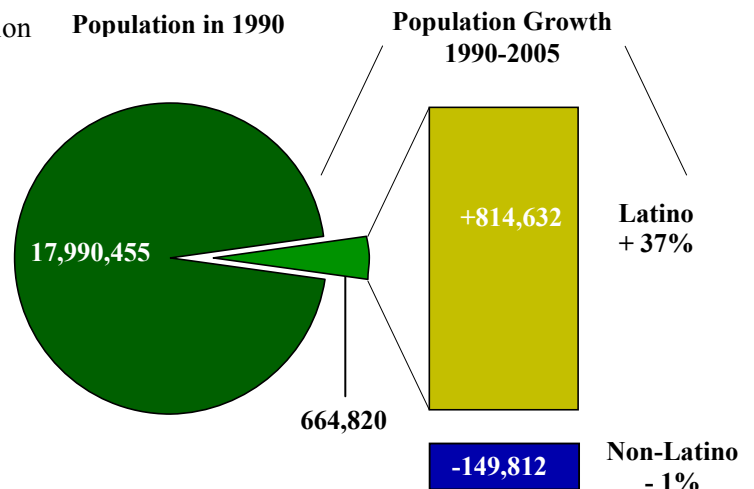
THE LATINO POPULATION IN NEW YORK

In the 15 years between 1990 and 2005, the total population of New York State increased by 4%, or 664,820. During this time, the Latino population increased by 37% (from 2.2 million to 3 million in 2005), while the non-Latino population decreased by 1%, or 149,812.

New York’s Latino Population: 2005

	Population	% of Total Population
All Latinos	3,028,658	16%
Latino Adults	2,123,338	15%
Latino Adult U.S. Citizens	1,415,329	11%

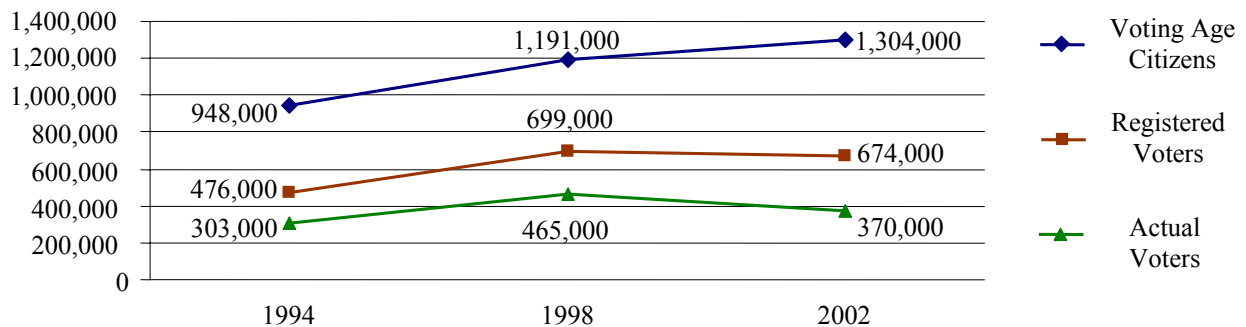
New York Population Growth: 1990-2005



THE NEW YORK LATINO ELECTORATE

Since 1994, Latinos in New York comprise a larger share of the state's registered voters. In 1994, Latinos comprised 6% of all registered voters, while in 2002, 8% of all people registered in New York were Latino.

New York's Latino Eligible Population, Registration, and Voting in Past Congressional Elections



LATINO ELECTED OFFICIALS IN NEW YORK

- As of January 2006, 66 Latino elected officials served in New York, two of whom currently serve in the United States Congress.
- Latinos account for 15% of all Democrats in the New York State Senate, and 12% of all Democrats in the New York Assembly.

New York Latino Legislators: 2006

	Total Districts	Number Held by Latinos	Share of Total Delegation	Share of Party Legislators	
				GOP	DEM
U.S. House of Representatives	29	2	7%	n/a	1%
New York State Senate	62	4	6%	n/a	15%
New York State Assembly	150	12	8%	n/a	12%

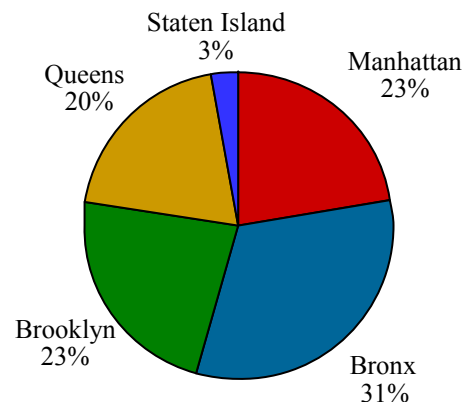
FOCUS ON THE COMMUNITY: NEW YORK CITY

Nearly three of every four Latinos in the Empire State live in New York City – approximately 2.2 million, making it the largest municipal Latino population in the United States. Approximately 22% are citizens of voting-age (1.1 million).

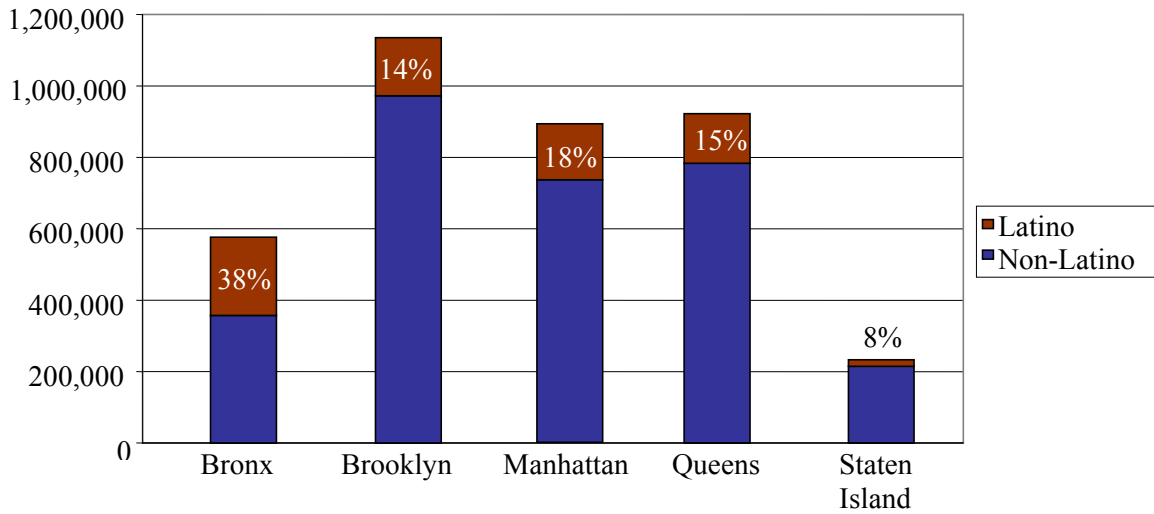
THE LATINO ELECTORATE IN NEW YORK CITY

- Over 30% of the city's Latino registered voters live in the Bronx. Latinos account for 14% of all registered voters in Brooklyn, 15% in Queens, and 18% in Manhattan.
- The borough with the smallest share of Latino registered voters is Staten Island, where Latinos comprise less than ten percent of the electorate (8%).
- Overall, 19% of all voters in New York City are Latino.

NYC Latino Registered Voters, by Borough



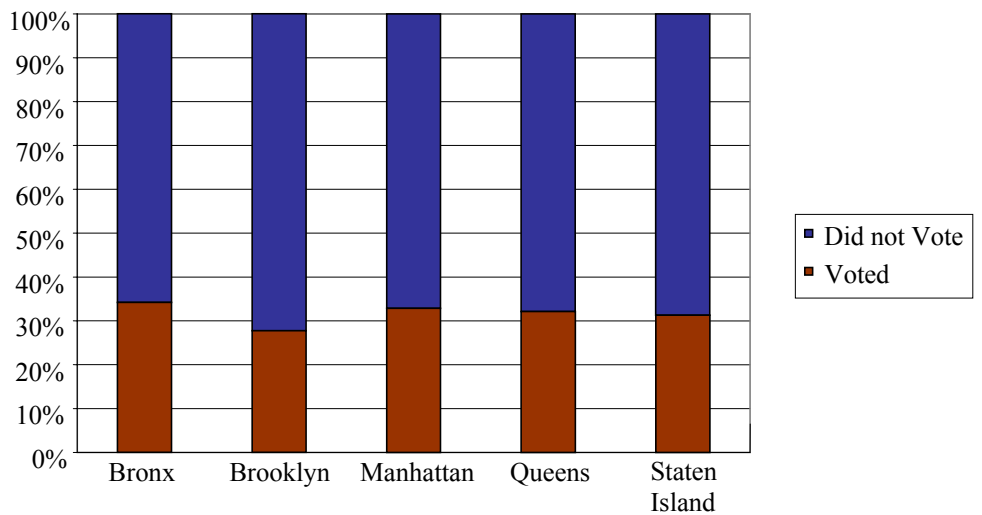
NYC Latino/Non-Latino Registration, by Borough



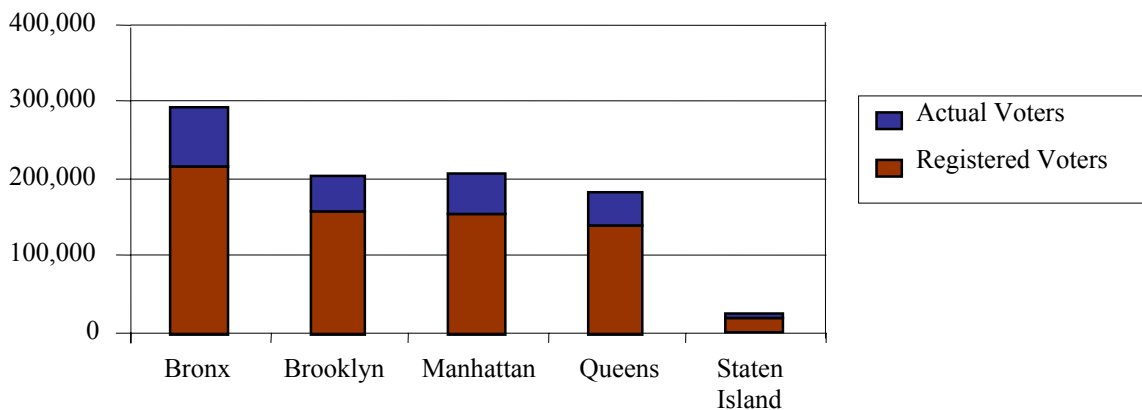
NOVEMBER 2005 GENERAL ELECTION TURNOUT

- Over 220,000 Latinos cast a ballot in the November 2005 General Election, accounting for 17% of voters in New York City – one percent higher than the November 2004 Presidential Election, where Latinos comprised 16% of those who turned out to vote (400,924 Latino voters).
- Latino turnout was highest in the Bronx (34%); higher than the citywide average of 32%.
- Latino voters turned out at the lowest rate in Brooklyn, where 28% of registered Latino voters cast a ballot this past November.

NYC November 2005 General Election, Latino Turnout, by Borough



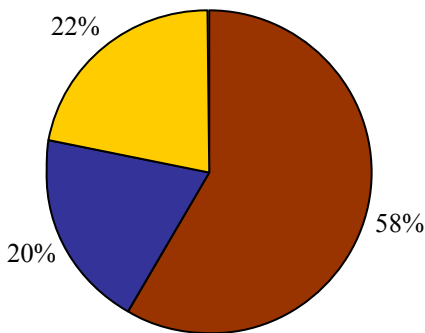
NYC November 2005 General Election, Latino Registration, and Voting



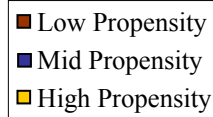
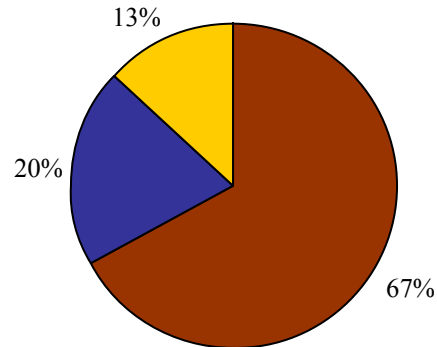
VOTER PROPENSITY

More than two-thirds of Latino voters in New York City are low propensity votersⁱ, while 58% of non-Latino voters are low propensity. In New York City, 13% of Latino voters are high propensity, versus 22% of non-Latino voters.

Non-Latino Voter Propensity, NYC



Latino Voter Propensity, NYC



In Manhattan, 19% of the Latino voter population is high propensity, while 4% of the Latinos registered to vote in the Bronx are high propensity voters. In both boroughs, a similar share of Latino voters are low propensity – 70% in the Bronx, and 69% in Manhattan.

For more information about this profile and other NALEO Educational Fund Election publications, please contact Evan Bacalao at ebacalao@naleo.org or (213) 747-7606, ext. 116.

Notes

ⁱ “Low propensity” voters are defined as voters who voted in one (or none) of the past four major elections; “mid propensity” voters voted in two of the last four elections; and “high propensity” voters voted in three or all of the past four elections. The four elections used are November 2005, November 2004, March 2004, and November 2002.

Counts for low propensity voters may include voters who may have recently registered, and those ineligible to vote in the elections in question (such as those who were under 18 at the time). Therefore, these figures include a small number of voters who appear to not participate in the electoral process because they are new to the process or ineligible.

Sources

NALEO Educational Fund, *2006 National Directory of Latino Elected Officials*.

New York State Board of Elections, 2006 Primary Ballot. Available at www.elections.state.ny.us

U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (2005), General Information and Custom Tables.

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.