



Demographic Change and Voting Patterns among Latinos in the Northeast Corridor States: New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Connecticut

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The Latino Data Project was developed with the goal of making information available on the dynamically growing Latino population of the United States and especially New York City through the analysis of extant data available from a variety of sources such as the U.S. Census Bureau, the National Institute for Health, the Bureau of Labor Statistics, and state and local-level data sources.

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Methodological Note: The data found in this report on the total Latino population and the total Latino electorate of the states studied are slightly different than the data reported for the state whose gateway is the Pew Research Center Hispanic Trends, 2014 State Election Facts web page found at <http://www.pewhispanic.org/fact-sheets/2014-state-election-fact-sheets/> and on its “Mapping the Latino Electorate by State” web page at <http://www.pewhispanic.org/interactives/mapping-the-latino-electorate-by-state/>

This is because PEW researchers used the Census Bureau's-provided variable HISPAND found in the American Community Survey 2014 data set released by the University of Minnesota's, Minnesota Population Center IPUMS project to quantify Latinos nationally and in each state.

That variable includes Europeans such as Spaniards, Canary Islanders, or other individuals born in a Spanish province and counts them as Hispanics. The variable also excludes Brazilians who CLACLS insists should be enumerated as Latinos

CLACLS eliminated all Europeans from the HISPAND variable and then created a variable called LATINOS in its 2014 ACS data set using the birthplace of the individual and/or the parents' birthplace data if a person did not have a known nationality. Thus, a person whose nationality was unknown but who was born in Mexico is classified as Mexican and included as a Latino. Likewise a person whose nationality is unknown but whose mother was born in Mexico is 'turned into' a Mexican rather than 'Other Hispanic.' A Brazilian nationality variable was created using birthplace and parents' birthplace data and added to the new 'Latino' variable created by CLACLS.

Sources: All demographic data were derived from the 1990, 2000, 2010, and 2014 IPUMS U.S. census data sets created by Steven Ruggles, Katie Genadek, Ronald Goeken, Josiah Grover, and Matthew Sobek. Integrated Public Use Microdata Series: Version 6.0 [Machine-readable database]. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota, 2015. These are available at <https://usa.ipums.org/usa/index.shtml>. All voting and voter registration data were derived from the specific years at the U.S. Census Bureau's Voting and Registration web page at <https://www.census.gov/hhes/www/socdemo/voting/publications/p20/index.html>

Acknowledgements: This report was made possible by the meticulous research conducted by Justine Calcagno, Ph.D. and Director of Quantitative Research at CLACLS.

Executive Summary

- Latinos in the northeast corridor states of New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut have increased as percentages of total populations and electorates in each state between 1990 and 2014, although in Pennsylvania expansion was not as dynamic.
- In New York, New Jersey and Connecticut President Obama won reelection by extraordinary margins in 2012 and was heavily supported by Latinos. Exit polls indicated that 89% of New York Latinos voted democratic in 2012; 79% in Connecticut; and 80% in Pennsylvania. The sample size was too small for New Jersey but it is likely that Latinos voted democratic at similar rates.
- There is no reason to believe that the democratic candidate will not carry these states by large margins in November 2016. Latinos will play a role in this margin of victory but not a decisive one.
- President Obama won Pennsylvania by a 5% margin in 2012. Even though the Latino electorate is relatively small, projected by CLACLS to comprise about 4% of all votes to be cast in November 2016, if the election is very close Latinos could have an important role in determining who wins the state.
- In New York Latinos comprised 12% of the state's population and 8% of its electorate in 1990. This increased to 19% of the population and 14% of the electorate in 2014.
- In New Jersey Latinos comprised 9% of the state's population and 6% of its electorate in 1990. This increased to 20% of the population and 14% of the electorate in 2014.
- In Connecticut Latinos comprised 6% of the state's population and 5% of its electorate in 1990. This increased to 16% of the population and 11% of the electorate in 2014.
- In Pennsylvania Latinos comprised 2% of the state's population and 1% of its electorate in 1990. This increased to 7% of the population and 5% of the electorate in 2014.
- New York Latinos registered to vote at high rates in 2008 (62%) and 2012 (64%) and CLACLS projects a registration rate of 66% in 2016, much higher than the Latino national average of 59%.
- About 55% of the New York Latino electorate voted in 2008 and 54% in 2012. CLACLS projects that about 55% will vote in November 2016, higher than the 48% national average.
- Latinos comprised 5% of all votes cast in the 1992 presidential election in New York State and this rose to 11% in 2012. CLACLS projects that 12% of all votes to be cast in November 2016 in New York will be Latino.
- New Jersey Latinos registered to vote at 59% in 2008 and 61% 2012 and CLACLS projects a registration rate of 59% in 2016, in line with the Latino national average of 59%.

- About 51% of the New Jersey Latino electorate voted in 2008 and in 2012. CLACLS projects that about 50% will vote in November 2016, marginally higher than the 48% national average.
- Latinos comprised 5% of all votes cast in the 1992 presidential election in New Jersey and this rose to 11% in 2012, exactly the same as in New York. CLACLS projects that 13% of all votes to be cast in November 2016 will be from Latinos in New Jersey.
- Connecticut Latinos registered to vote at 55% in 2008 and 58% 2012 and CLACLS projects a registration rate of 62% in 2016, marginally higher than the Latino national average of 59%.
- About 47% of the Connecticut Latino electorate voted in 2008 and in 2012. CLACLS projects that about 48% will vote in November 2016 which is precisely the national average.
- Latinos comprised 3% of all votes cast in the 1992 presidential election in Connecticut and this rose to 7% in 2012. CLACLS projects that 8% of all votes to be cast in November 2016 will be from Latinos in Connecticut.
- In Pennsylvania 59% of eligible Latinos were registered to vote in 2008 and 55% 2012 and CLACLS projects a registration rate of 54% in 2016 lower than the Latino national average of 59%.
- About 49% of the Pennsylvania Latino electorate voted in 2008 and 45% in 2012. CLACLS projects that about 42% will vote in November 2016, lower than the 48% national average.
- Latinos comprised less than 1% of all votes cast in the 1992 presidential election in Pennsylvania and this rose to 3% in 2012. CLACLS projects that about 4% of all votes to be cast in November 2016 will be Latino in Pennsylvania.

Introduction

The Latino electorate, citizens 18 years of age and older, in the United States is heavily concentrated in three states. About 27% of all eligible Latino voters reside in California; 19% in Texas; and 10% in Florida. New York is the fourth largest state with nearly 8% of all potential Latino voters. The three other states examined in this study of the Northeast corridor states each has relatively smaller portions of the national Latino electorate: New Jersey at 3.3%, Pennsylvania, at 1.8%, and Connecticut at 1.1%. Yet, together these four states have more potential Latino voters than the state of Florida, at nearly 14% of the total.

Each of these states voted decisively for the election of President Obama in 2008 and his reelection in 2012 and according to exit polls Latinos heavily favored President Obama in each electoral year. In New York President Obama won 63% of the popular vote in both 2008 and 2012. In New Jersey he won 57% in 2008 and 58% in 2012. In Connecticut 61% of all voters voted in his favor in 2008 and 58% in 2012. Pennsylvania was decisive in 2008 with 54% of all voters electing the President although this dropped to 52% in 2012.

In 2012 according to New York Times President exit polls 89% of Latinos in New York supported President Obama's reelection; 79% in Connecticut; and 80% in Pennsylvania.¹ The sample size was too small for New Jersey but there is no reason to believe that support among Latinos was not as strong.

It is very likely that the Democratic candidate in the 2016 presidential election will win New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut by a very large margin given the results of the previous two elections. Latinos have increased steadily as a percentage of all voters in each presidential election since 1992 in each state and they will play an important role in determining the potential margin of victory in these states in November 2016.

In Pennsylvania President Obama's reelection margin of victory in 2012 was 5%, much smaller than in the other three Northeast corridor states. If the margin of victory for either candidate is very narrow, Latinos may play a decisive role in the state's outcome in November 2016, despite having a projected lower percentage presence among all voters than will be the case in the other three states. This, of course, is dependent on registration and voter turnout rates by race and ethnicity, and cannot be projected with statistical precision.

Demographic Growth and the Increase of the Latino Electorate in New York State, 1990 - 2014

The Latino population of New York rose from over 2.1 million residents and 12.1% of New York State's total population to nearly 3.8 million and 19% of all New Yorkers in 2014. (See figure 1). Over the same period the Latino electorate in the state nearly doubled from 1 million eligible voters and 8.4% of the electorate to 1.9 million and 14.1% of the state's total electorate. (See figure 2).

¹ See <http://elections.nytimes.com/2012/results/president/exit-polls>.

Figure 1
 Latino Population of New York State, 1990 - 2014

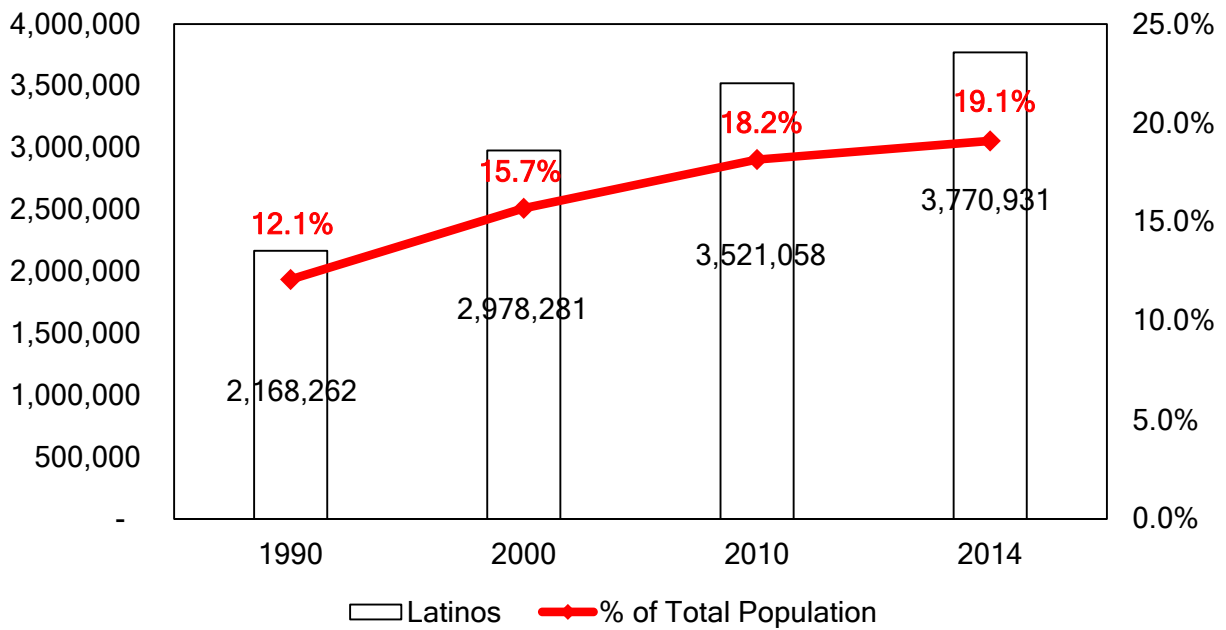
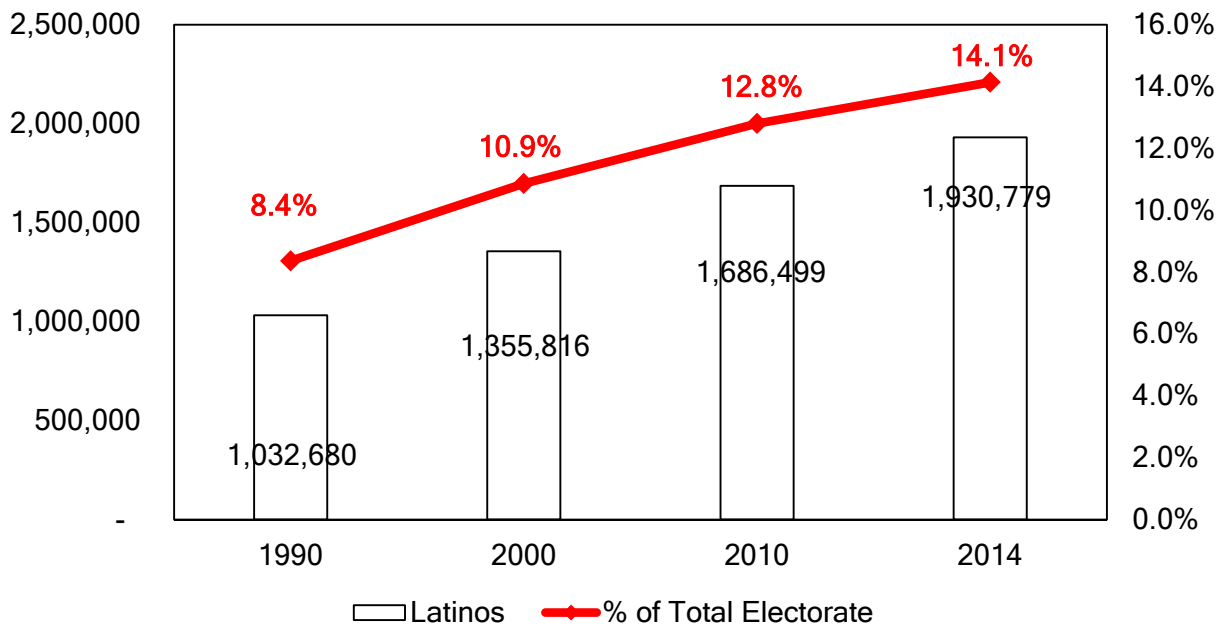
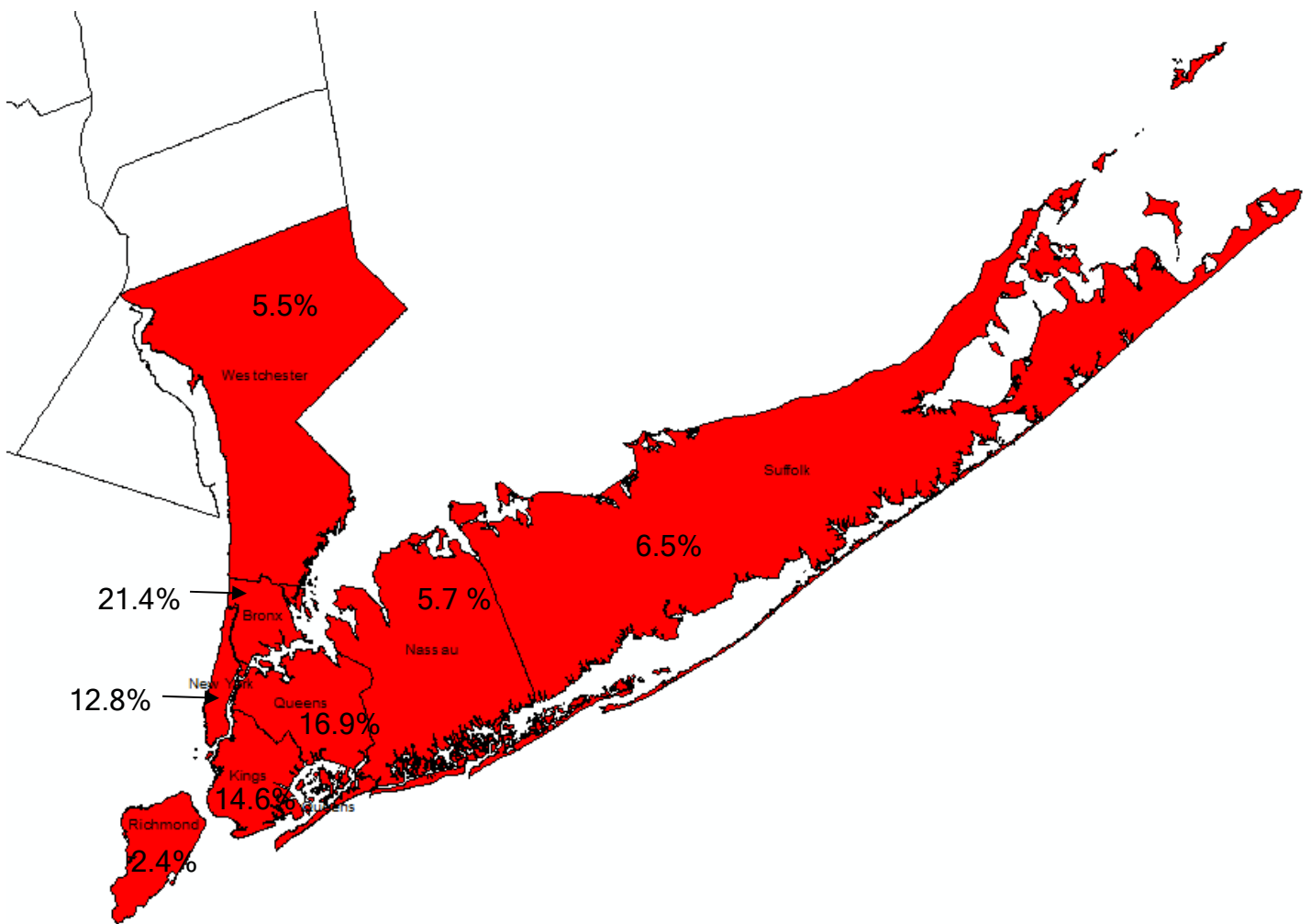


Figure 2
 Latino Electorate of New York State, 1990 - 2014



The state’s Latino electorate was heavily concentrated in New York City where 68% of all eligible Latino voters resided. Adding Westchester County to the north of the city, and Nassau and Suffolk Counties of Long Island another 18% of the Latino electorate was found in 2014. Thus, the City and its contiguous counties were home to 86% of all potential Latino voters in the state in 2014.

Map 1
 New York State Latino Electorate by Largest Counties, 2014
 (in percentages of total Latino electorate)



Although the Puerto Rican population of the state was the largest single Latino nationality in 2014 at 30% of all New York Latinos, their relative percentage declined from 1990 when they comprised 49% of the State’s total Latino population. Puerto Ricans increased by only 8% between 1990 and 2014 primarily because of a halt to net migration to the state and the outmigration of Puerto Ricans to other areas of the U.S. By way of comparison the Dominican population, the second largest Latino nationality in the state at 22% in 2014, rose by 121%. Mexicans increased by 473% and became the third largest Latino national subgroup in the state at 14% of all Latinos in 2014. Ecuadorians were the fourth largest Latino nationality in the state in 2014 at 7.7% of all Latinos. (See figure 3 and table 1 for complete data).

Figure 3
Largest Latino Nationalities of New York State as Percentage of all Latinos
1990 - 2014

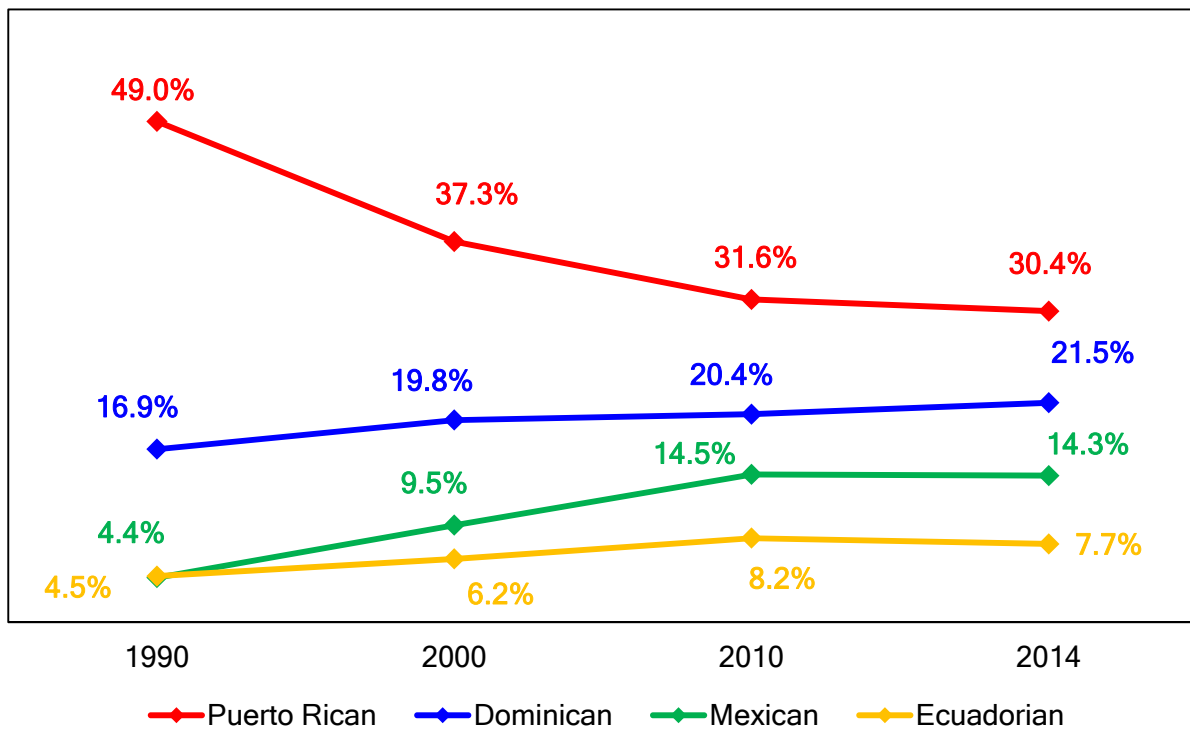


Table 1
Total Latino Population of New York State by Nationality, 1990 - 2014

	Population				Percentage of Total				% Increase 1990-2014
	1990	2000	2010	2014	1990	2000	2010	2014	
Puerto Rican	1,063,067	1,109,906	1,112,341	1,148,204	49.0%	37.3%	31.6%	30.4%	8.0%
Dominican	367,345	589,364	716,972	809,992	16.9%	19.8%	20.4%	21.5%	120.5%
Mexican	94,456	282,883	509,303	541,003	4.4%	9.5%	14.5%	14.3%	472.8%
Ecuadorian	97,794	184,368	289,796	288,835	4.5%	6.2%	8.2%	7.7%	195.4%
Salvadoran	51,737	100,395	165,518	197,357	2.4%	3.4%	4.7%	5.2%	281.5%
Colombian	114,002	144,263	151,644	155,382	5.3%	4.8%	4.3%	4.1%	36.3%
Honduran	27,711	60,485	98,520	90,727	1.3%	2.0%	2.8%	2.4%	227.4%
Guatemalan	23,558	41,898	63,250	90,080	1.1%	1.4%	1.8%	2.4%	282.4%
Peruvian	36,483	60,973	88,136	89,678	1.7%	2.0%	2.5%	2.4%	145.8%
Cuban	82,001	70,456	66,521	68,535	3.8%	2.4%	1.9%	1.8%	-16.4%
Other Hispanic	68,841	161,006	49,199	62,399	3.2%	5.4%	1.4%	1.7%	-9.4%
Panamanian	36,016	34,764	40,966	38,674	1.7%	1.2%	1.2%	1.0%	7.4%
Argentinean	24,806	25,964	31,430	37,520	1.1%	0.9%	0.9%	1.0%	51.3%
Brazilian	18,539	27,991	32,374	35,425	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	91.1%
Venezuelan	8,748	16,225	23,834	29,480	0.4%	0.5%	0.7%	0.8%	237.0%
Chilean	13,697	18,548	17,557	21,326	0.6%	0.6%	0.5%	0.6%	55.7%
Costa Rican	11,234	14,974	16,116	17,524	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	56.0%
Nicaraguan	11,897	14,333	16,933	15,113	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.4%	27.0%
Uruguayan	7,482	5,195	10,393	13,050	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	74.4%
Paraguayan	2,315	3,558	5,924	9,175	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	296.3%
Bolivian	4,892	6,536	7,584	8,377	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	71.2%
South American	1,033	2,292	5,120	2,331	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	125.7%
Central American	608	1,904	1,627	744	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	22.4%
Total	2,168,262	2,978,281	3,521,058	3,770,931	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	73.9%

The evolution of New York State’s Latino electorate followed demographic trends to some extent. Puerto Ricans accounted for 68% of all eligible Latino voters in 1990 and this declined to 42% in 2014. Still, however, Puerto Ricans are the most numerous and potentially powerful sector of the Latino electorate. The second leading nationality, Dominicans, made up 21% of potential Latino voters in 2014. Mexicans at 8% and Ecuadorians at 6% were there third and fourth most numerous potential voters among all Latinos. (See figure 4 and table 2).

Figure 4
 Largest Latino Nationalities of New York State as Percentage of the Total Latino Electorate 1990 - 2014

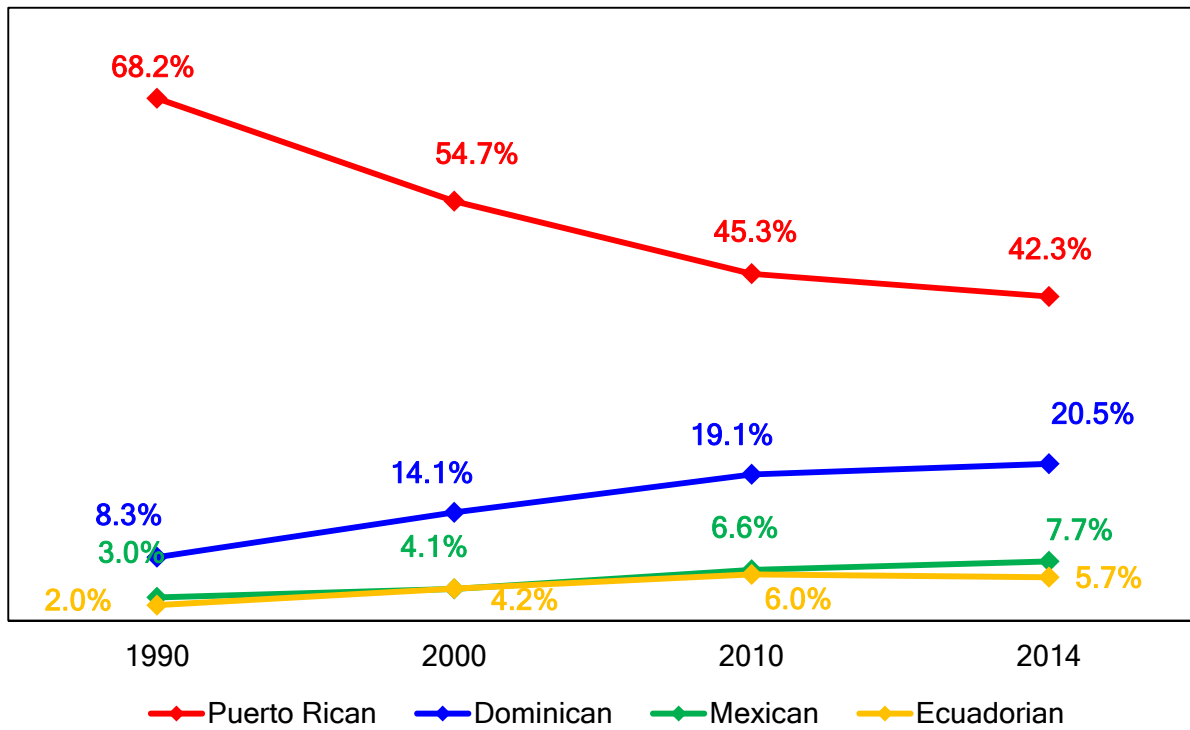


Table 2
Total Latino Electorate of New York State by Nationality, 1990 - 2014

	Population				Percentage of Total				% Increase 1990-2014
	1990	2000	2010	2014	1990	2000	2010	2014	
Puerto Rican	703,889	742,059	763,441	816,462	68.2%	54.7%	45.3%	42.3%	16.0%
Dominican	85,422	191,426	321,699	394,897	8.3%	14.1%	19.1%	20.5%	362.3%
Mexican	31,130	55,922	111,521	148,938	3.0%	4.1%	6.6%	7.7%	378.4%
Ecuadorian	20,644	56,318	101,372	109,109	2.0%	4.2%	6.0%	5.7%	428.5%
Colombian	27,990	55,199	78,765	89,663	2.7%	4.1%	4.7%	4.6%	220.3%
Salvadoran	8,130	21,289	40,532	58,644	0.8%	1.6%	2.4%	3.0%	621.3%
Cuban	49,100	45,339	47,566	47,652	4.8%	3.3%	2.8%	2.5%	-2.9%
Peruvian	8,591	20,727	39,064	40,238	0.8%	1.5%	2.3%	2.1%	368.4%
Other Hispanic	28,753	64,472	28,376	37,477	2.8%	4.8%	1.7%	1.9%	30.3%
Honduran	8,501	18,414	33,456	31,915	0.8%	1.4%	2.0%	1.7%	275.4%
Guatemalan	4,741	10,663	14,339	30,303	0.5%	0.8%	0.9%	1.6%	539.2%
Panamanian	19,341	21,536	26,076	29,243	1.9%	1.6%	1.5%	1.5%	51.2%
Argentinean	11,064	13,438	15,762	22,077	1.1%	1.0%	0.9%	1.1%	99.5%
Brazilian	4,637	7,961	13,715	15,746	0.4%	0.6%	0.8%	0.8%	239.6%
Venezuelan	3,532	4,673	8,430	13,191	0.3%	0.3%	0.5%	0.7%	273.5%
Chilean	4,056	6,468	10,284	10,642	0.4%	0.5%	0.6%	0.6%	162.4%
Costa Rican	4,726	7,549	9,817	9,679	0.5%	0.6%	0.6%	0.5%	104.8%
Nicaraguan	2,776	5,062	7,844	7,218	0.3%	0.4%	0.5%	0.4%	160.0%
Bolivian	1,596	2,250	4,553	6,025	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	277.5%
Uruguayan	2,939	2,807	4,341	5,780	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	96.7%
Paraguayan	481	711	1,820	3,595	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	647.4%
South American	345	1,018	2,884	1,541	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	346.7%
Central American	296	515	842	744	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	151.4%
Total	1,032,680	1,355,816	1,686,499	1,930,779	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	87.0%

Registration and Voting Patterns among Latinos in New York State, 1992 - 2016

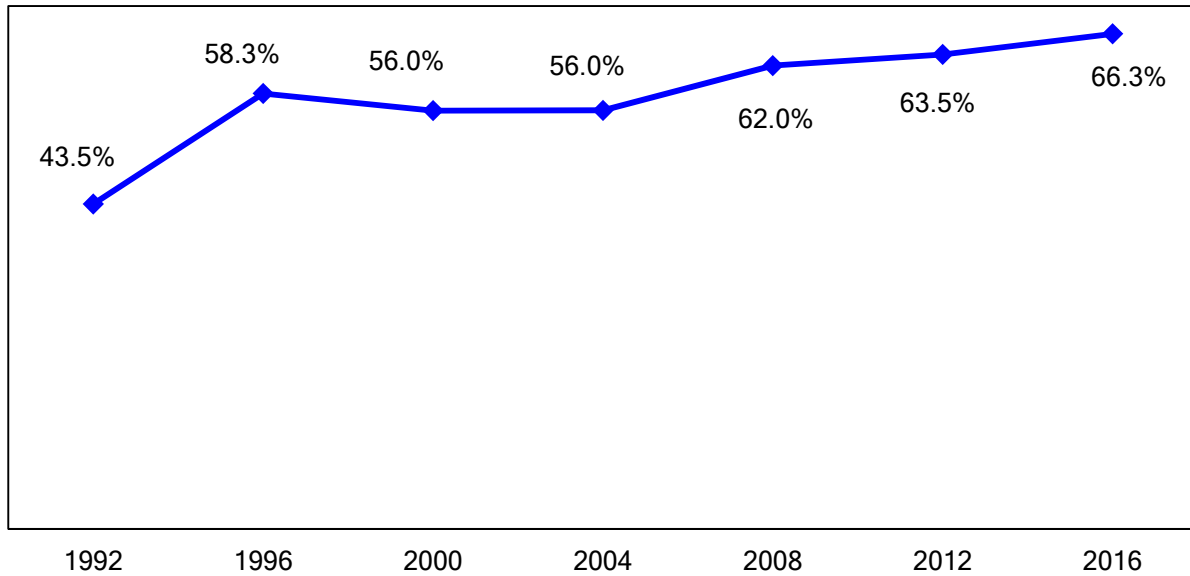
The percentage of the Latino electorate that has voted in presidential elections nationally between 1992 and 2012 was the lowest among the major race/ethnic groups in the nation at approximately 48% with no change whatsoever in each presidential race. This compared with about two-thirds of all non-Hispanic whites and blacks who voted in the same election cycles. This low voter participation rate was linked to low voter registration rates which also remained stagnant between 1992 and 2012 at about 58%.² Yet, there were important variations by state.

In New York between 1992 and 2004 voter registration rates among Latinos were slightly lower than the national average although they rose from a dismal 44% in 1992 to 56% in 2004. The Obama

² See CLACLS-CNN en Español Report 1 “The Latino Voter Registration Dilemma” at <http://clacls.gc.cuny.edu/files/2016/01/CLACLS-CNNe-Report-1-The-Latino-Voter-Registration-Dilemma.pdf>

candidacy of 2008 and 2012 seems to have had a great impact on the Latino voter registration rate which increased to 62% in 2008 and 64% in 2012. Based on past rates of increase CLACLS projects that this rate will increase to 66% in 2016 in New York and this will approximate the 73% registration rates among non-Hispanic whites and blacks in the state. (See figure 5).

Figure 5
 Percentage of Latino Electorate Registered to Vote in Presidential Elections in the State of New York 1992 - 2016



Still, however, the voter participation rate, or the percentage of eligible voters who actually voted in 2008 and 2008 was substantially lower among Latinos at 55% in 2008 and 54% in 2012 than the approximately 66% of non-Hispanic Whites and Blacks who voted in 2012. Nevertheless, there was an extraordinary improvement in participation rates among Latinos from the dismal 37% in 1992 and even the low 46% in 2004 which was below the national average of 48% in that year. Based on past rates of increase CLACLS projects that 56% of the Latino electorate will vote in November 2016. (See figure 6).

Once Latinos were registered to vote, they voted at high rates in New York: 85% in 1992 and 85% in 2012. CLACLS projects that about 84% of all registered Latino voters will cast ballots in November 2016. (See figure 7).

Because of demographic increase as well as higher registration and voter participation rates Latinos in New York have steadily increased as a percentage of all voters who have cast ballots from 5% in 1992 to 11% in 2012. Based on past rates of increase CLACLS projects that Latinos in New York will account for 12.4% of all votes to be cast in November 2016. (See figure 8).

Figure 6
 Percentage of Total Latino Electorate Voting in Presidential Elections
 in the State of New York 1992 - 2016

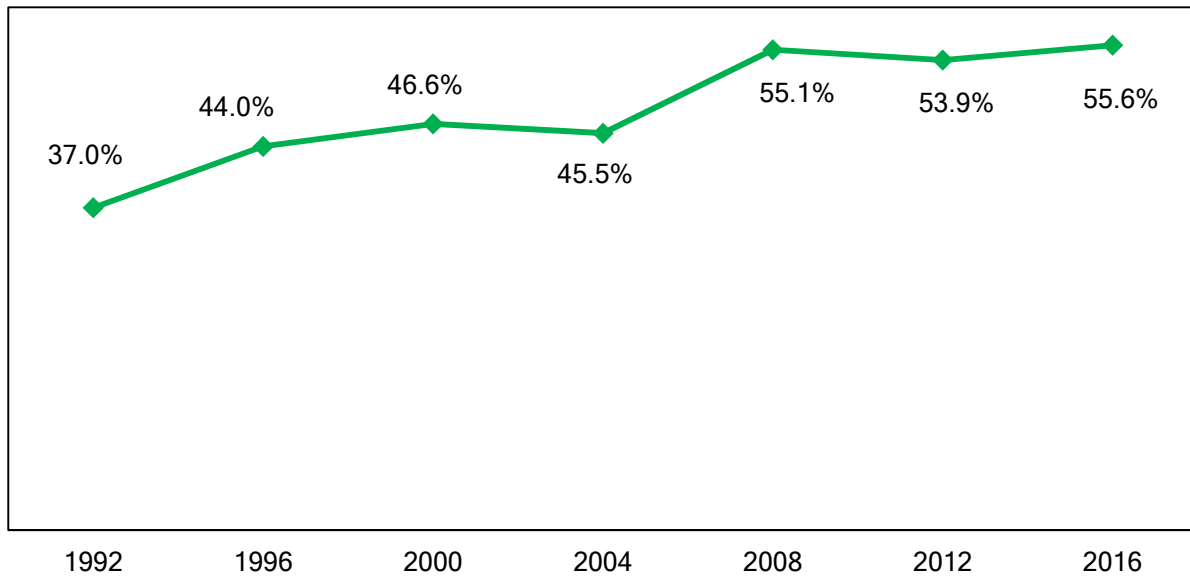


Figure 7
 Percentage of
 Registered Latino Voters who Voted in Presidential Elections in the
 State of New York 1992 - 2016

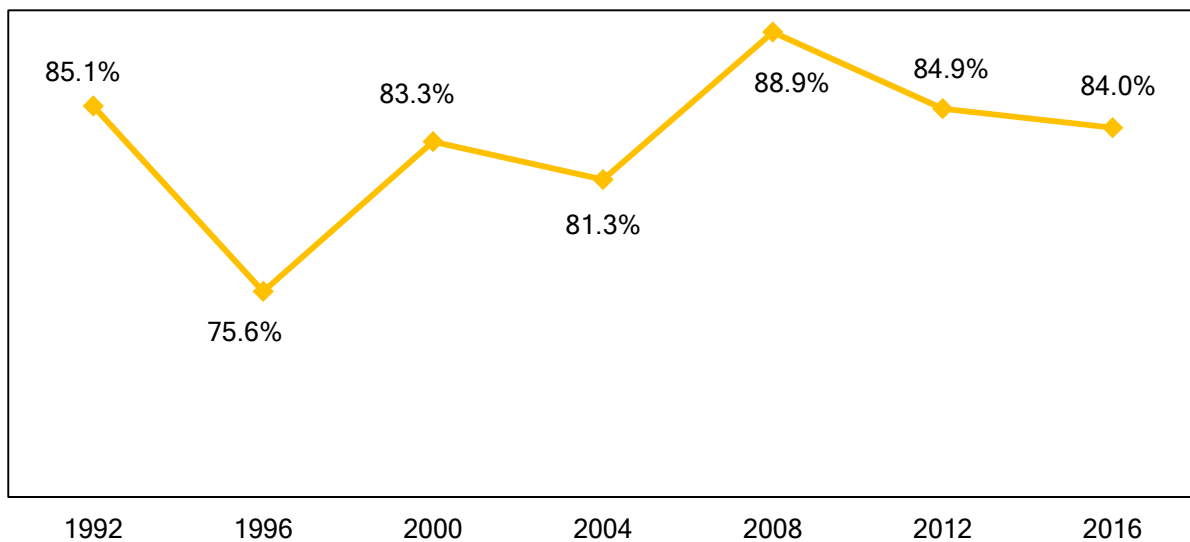
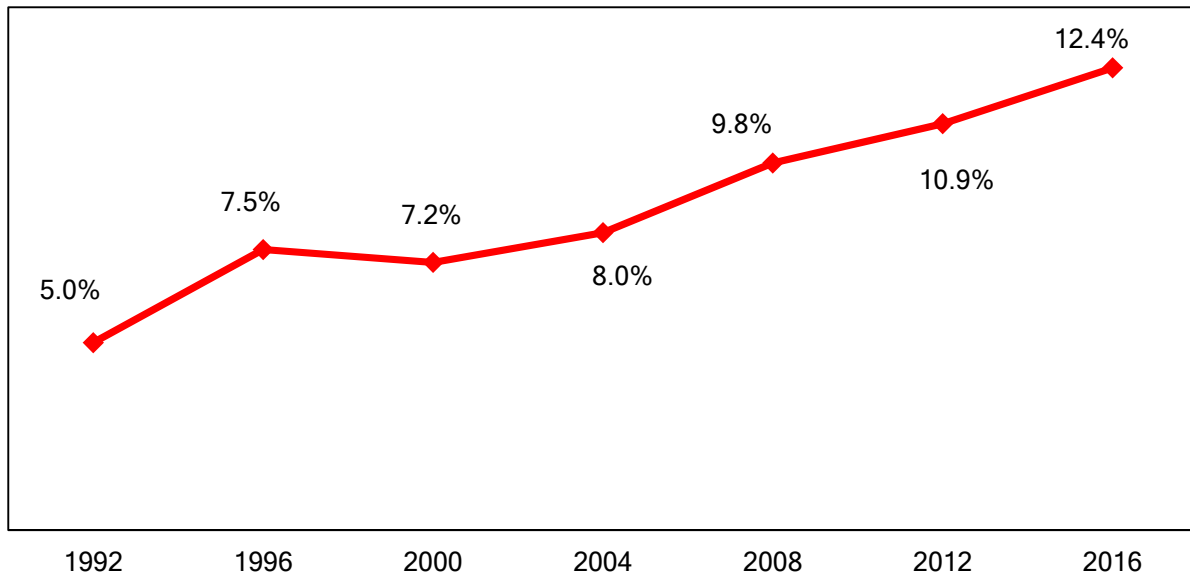


Figure 8
 Latinos as Percentage of All Votes Cast in Presidential Elections in
 the State of New York 1992 - 2016



The gradual increase in Latino voter registration rates and the accompanying rise in the percentage of the Latino electorate in New York State which voted in the presidential elections of 2008 and 2012 may be related to three factors. The first, which is not measurable by any extant data, is enthusiasm for the Obama candidacy.

The second factor is a very clear increase in the educational attainment level of New York State's Latino electorate. This is important to take note of because there is a very clear correlation between higher levels of educational attainment and voter participation rates. There are no specific state data for Latinos but in 2012 53% of high school graduates in the electorate at the national level voted in the U.S. presidential election compared with 75% of those with a B.A. degree and 81% of those with an advanced degree. (See figure 9).

Data for the Latino electorate in New York State 25 years of age and older indicate that in 1990 47% had not completed high school and only 10% had achieved a B.A. degree or higher. By 2014 the non-high school graduation rate among potential Latino voters had dropped to 25% while the college-graduation rate had more than doubled to 22%. (See table 3 and figure 10). A better educated Latino electorate was in all likelihood important in explaining the increased voter participation rates found in 2008 and 2012.

Figure 9
Percent of the Eligible Electorate in the United States which Voted in the 2012 Presidential Election by Educational Attainment Level

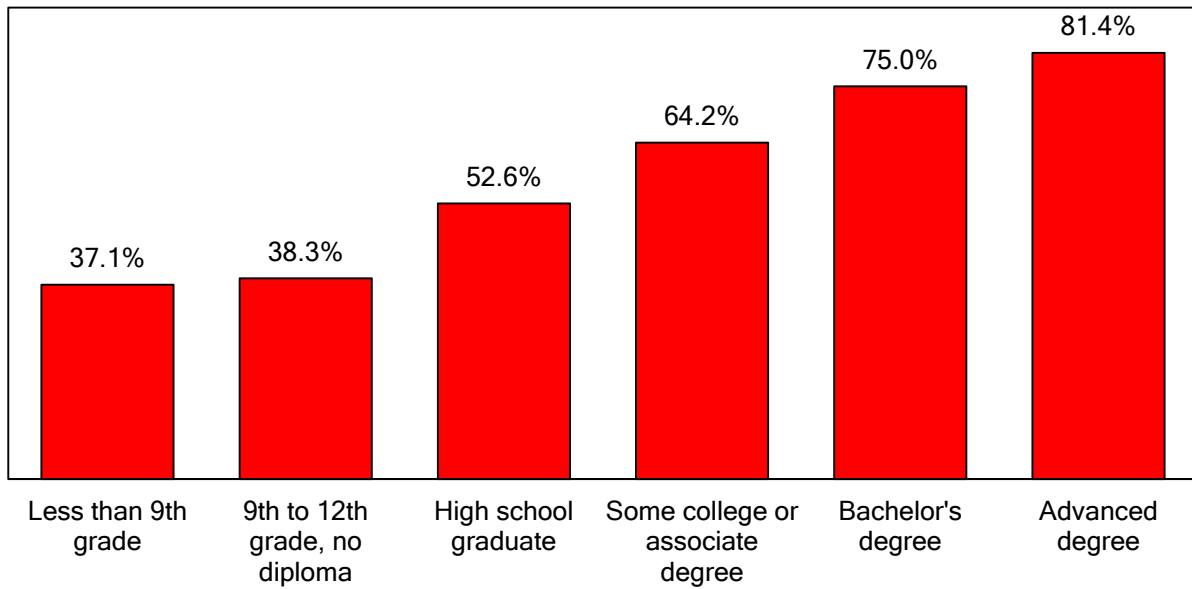


Figure 10
Educational Attainment Extremes Among Latino Electorate in New York State, 1990 - 2014

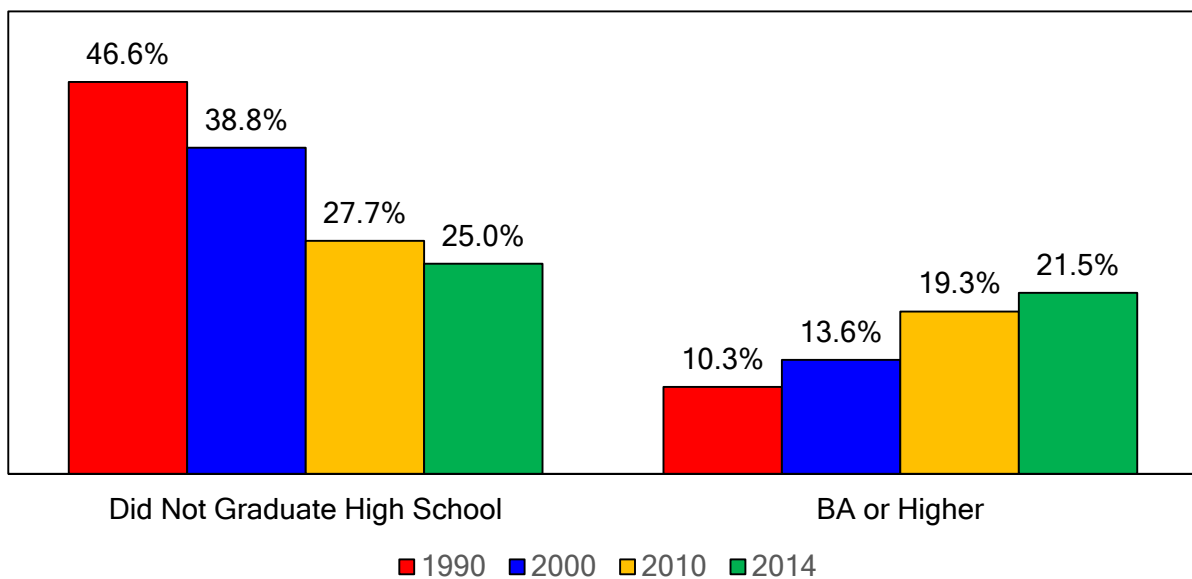


Table 3
 Educational Attainment Levels Among Latino Electorate Age 25 and Over
 New York State 1990 - 2014

	1990	2000	2010	2014
Did Not Graduate High School	46.6%	38.8%	27.7%	25.0%
High School Graduate	23.9%	24.3%	25.9%	26.7%
Some College No Degree	14.6%	17.2%	19.1%	18.3%
Associates Degree	4.7%	6.1%	8.0%	8.5%
BA or Higher	10.3%	13.6%	19.3%	21.5%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

The third factor which could explain the higher voter registration and voting rates for Latinos in New York State in 2008 and 2012 was the aging of the Latino population. It is very clear that older Latinos register and vote at higher rates than younger Latinos. There are no state-level data available but at the national level only 34% of eligible Latinos between the ages of 18 and 24 voted in 2012 compared with 47% between ages 25 and 44; 56% between 45 and 64 years of age; 61% between 65 and 74; and 59% older than 75. (See table 4).

Table 4
 Percentage of Latinos Registered
 and Voted by Age Category
 2012 Presidential Election

	% of Electorate Registered	% of Electorate Voted
18-24	45.3%	34.2%
25-44	59.1%	46.6%
45-64	64.6%	55.6%
65-74	68.4%	60.7%
75 +	67.8%	58.8%
Total	58.7%	48.0%

While the percentage of the Latino electorate between 18 and 24 years of age did not change in New York State between 1990 and 2014, the portion of potential voters between 25 and 44 declined from 47% to 38% of the total. Over the same period the Latino electorate over the age of 45 rose from 34% to 43% of all potential Latino voters. The fact that the electorate had aged may also be a factor which helps explain the higher registration and voting rates in 2008 and 2012.

Table 5
Age Structure of the Latino Electorate in
New York State, 1990 -2014 in Percentages

	1990	2000	2010	2014
18-24	19.2%	16.7%	18.9%	18.7%
25-44	47.1%	45.2%	38.4%	38.2%
45-64	25.2%	27.2%	30.3%	29.9%
65-74	5.5%	6.6%	7.3%	7.8%
75+	3.0%	4.3%	5.0%	5.4%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Demographic Growth and the Increase of the Latino Electorate in New Jersey, 1990 - 2014

Paralleling the demographic process in New York the Latino population and electorate of New Jersey also expanded dynamically between 1990 and 2014. There were about 720,000 Latinos living in the state in 1990 comprising 9% of the population and this soared to 1.8 million and 20% of New Jersey’s residents in 2014. (See figure 11). Over the same period the Latino electorate rose from 6% to 14% of all eligible voters in the state. (See figure 12).

With the exception of Camden County, which was home to 4.7% of the state’s Latino electorate, most Latinos eligible to vote in 2014 were clustered in counties near New York City as indicated in Map 2. Hudson, Passaic, Bergen, Essex, Middlesex, and Union counties accounted for about 70% of all potential Latino voters in the state in 2014.

Figure 11
 Latino Population of New Jersey, 1990 - 2014

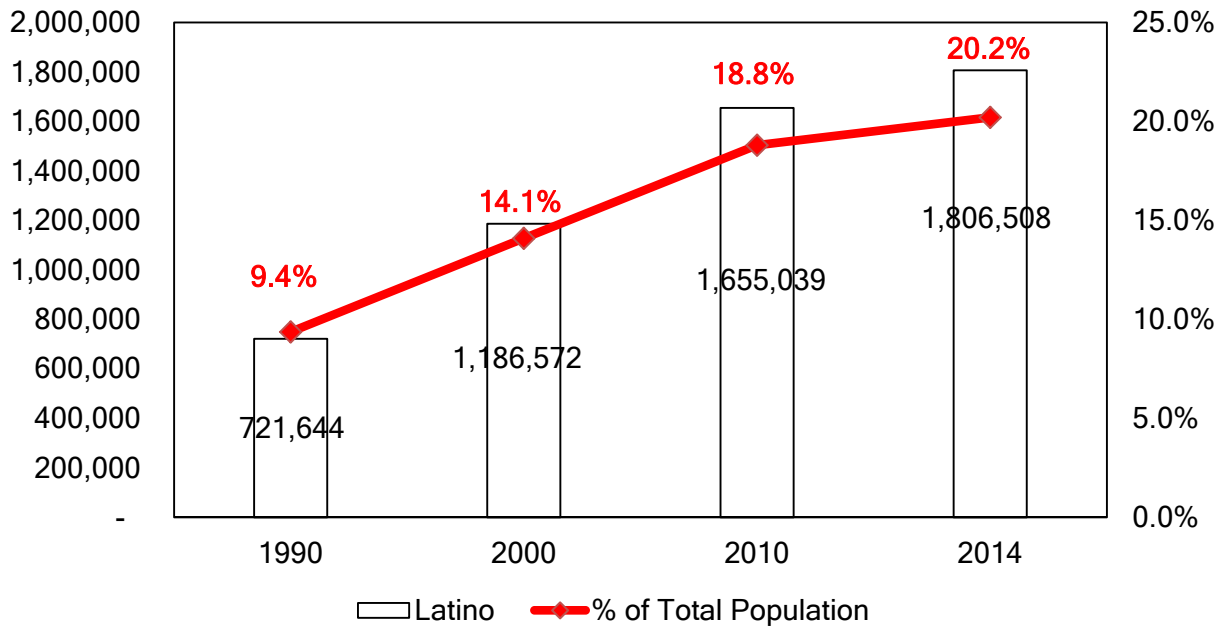
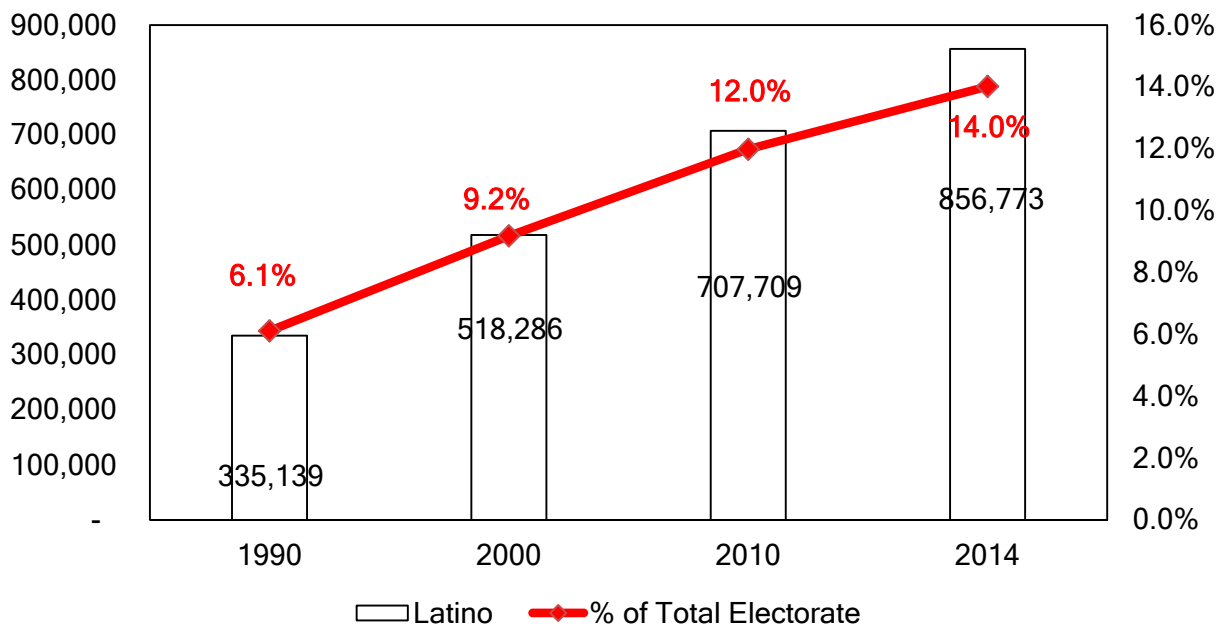
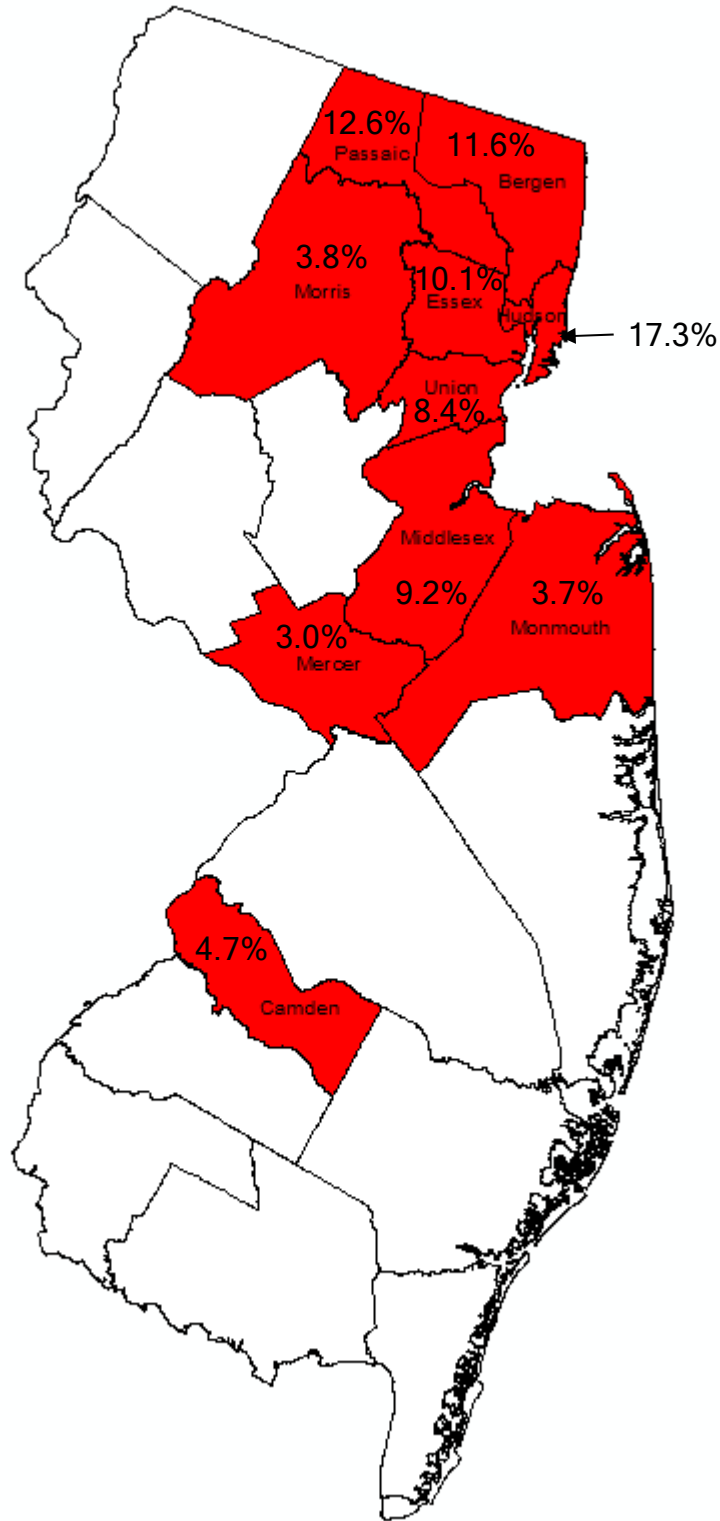


Figure 12
 Latino Electorate of New Jersey, 1990 - 2014

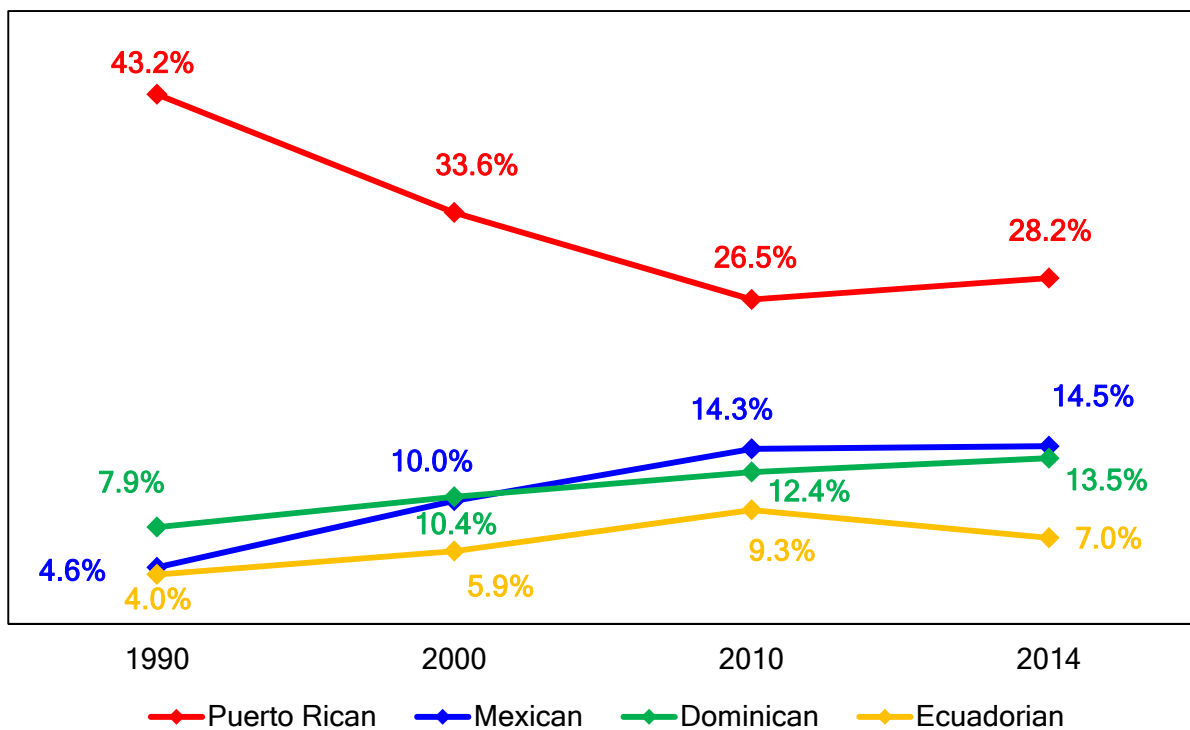


Map 2
New Jersey Latino Electorate by Largest Counties, 2014
(in percentages of total Latino electorate)



While Puerto Ricans in New Jersey remained as the largest Latino population group and have increased from 311,000 in 1990 to nearly 510,000 in 2014, their relative percentage of all Latinos in the state fell from 43% to 28% over the same period. Mexicans became the second largest Latino national subgroup, their population increasing from only 33,000 in 1990 to over 260,000 in 2014 and 15% of all Latinos in the state. Dominicans, Ecuadorians, and Colombians were the next largest nationalities. (See figure 13 and table 6).

Figure 13
Largest Latino Nationalities of New Jersey as Percentage of all Latinos
1990 - 2014



However, Puerto Ricans remained the most powerful of the Latino nationalities from a political perspective even through their general share of the New Jersey Latino electorate fell from 59% in 1990 to 41% in 2014. Mexicans, despite being the second largest group demographically, were predominantly under 18 years of age or foreign born without citizenship, and thus were only 6.5% of eligible New Jersey Latino voters. Dominicans were the second largest group of potential Latino voters in 2014 at 14% of all Latinos. (See figure 14 and table 7).

Table 6
Total Latino Population of New Jersey by Nationality, 1990 - 2014

	Population				Percentage of Total				% Increase 1990 - 2014
	1990	2000	2010	2014	1990	2000	2010	2014	
Puerto Rican	311,768	398,143	437,863	509,535	43.2%	33.6%	26.5%	28.2%	63.4%
Mexican	33,253	119,173	236,248	261,665	4.6%	10.0%	14.3%	14.5%	686.9%
Dominican	56,939	122,927	204,838	244,049	7.9%	10.4%	12.4%	13.5%	328.6%
Ecuadorian	29,022	70,398	153,636	126,732	4.0%	5.9%	9.3%	7.0%	336.7%
Colombian	53,772	88,361	102,590	109,817	7.5%	7.4%	6.2%	6.1%	104.2%
Peruvian	27,079	57,924	101,958	92,756	3.8%	4.9%	6.2%	5.1%	242.5%
Salvadoran	18,731	36,759	63,969	90,262	2.6%	3.1%	3.9%	5.0%	381.9%
Cuban	89,979	86,431	94,976	89,633	12.5%	7.3%	5.7%	5.0%	-0.4%
Guatemalan	6,630	24,481	48,954	58,658	0.9%	2.1%	3.0%	3.2%	784.7%
Honduran	7,174	24,639	42,687	47,108	1.0%	2.1%	2.6%	2.6%	556.6%
Brazilian	12,653	27,287	44,117	44,551	1.8%	2.3%	2.7%	2.5%	252.1%
Costa Rican	5,394	16,223	23,048	25,194	0.7%	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%	367.1%
Other Hispanic	32,095	60,161	18,905	24,016	4.4%	5.1%	1.1%	1.3%	-25.2%
Uruguayan	5,667	7,350	10,194	18,836	0.8%	0.6%	0.6%	1.0%	232.4%
Argentinean	10,513	13,251	24,023	14,732	1.5%	1.1%	1.5%	0.8%	40.1%
Venezuelan	3,564	7,038	11,425	13,733	0.5%	0.6%	0.7%	0.8%	285.3%
Chilean	5,925	9,102	10,300	12,677	0.8%	0.8%	0.6%	0.7%	114.0%
Nicaraguan	4,899	7,491	11,131	9,443	0.7%	0.6%	0.7%	0.5%	92.8%
Panamanian	4,147	5,040	9,788	7,159	0.6%	0.4%	0.6%	0.4%	72.6%
Paraguayan	575	799	1,713	2,454	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	326.8%
Bolivian	1,555	2,190	2,504	2,293	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	47.5%
South American	101	862	172	1,122	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	1010.9%
Central American	209	542	-	83	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-60.3%
Total	721,644	1,186,572	1,655,039	1,806,508	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	150.3%

Figure 14
 Largest Latino Nationalities of New Jersey as Percentage of the Total Latino Electorate 1990 - 2014

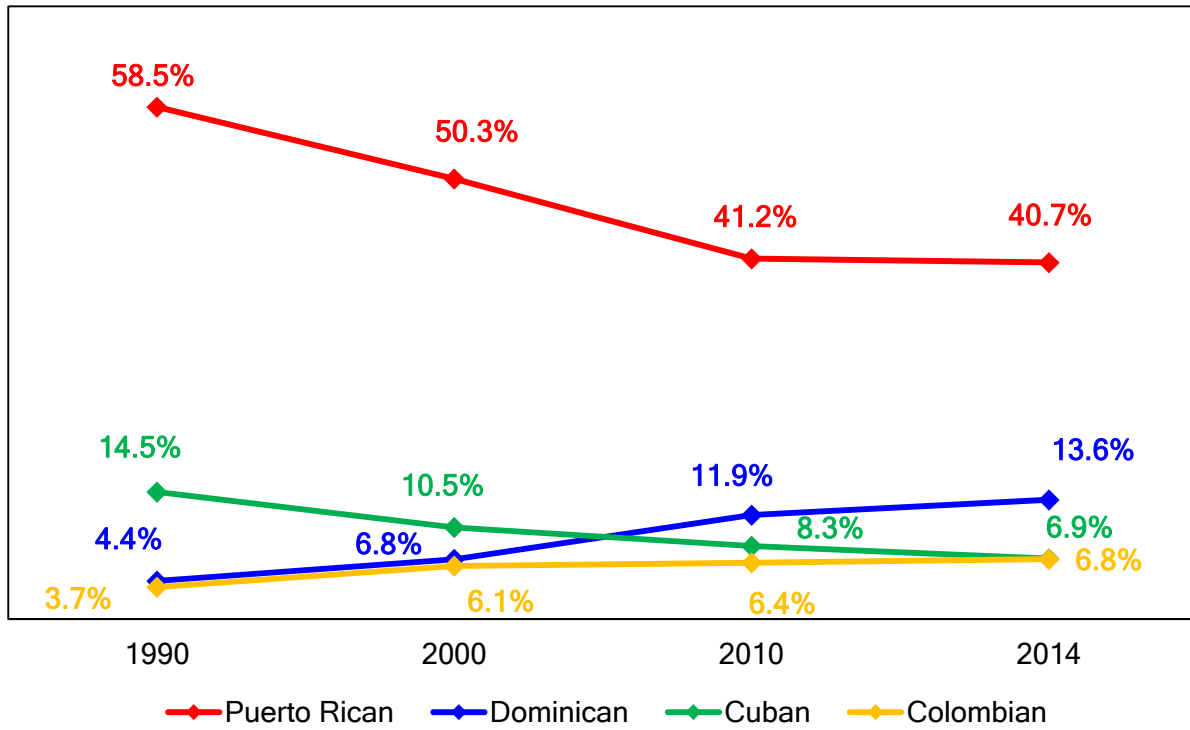


Table 7
Total Latino Electorate of New Jersey by Nationality, 1990 - 2014

	Population				Percentage of Total				% Increase 1990 - 2014
	1990	2000	2010	2014	1990	2000	2010	2014	
Puerto Rican	196,050	260,676	291,379	349,029	58.5%	50.3%	41.2%	40.7%	78.0%
Dominican	14,635	35,450	84,177	116,792	4.4%	6.8%	11.9%	13.6%	698.0%
Cuban	48,682	54,303	59,067	59,167	14.5%	10.5%	8.3%	6.9%	21.5%
Colombian	12,262	31,466	45,549	58,655	3.7%	6.1%	6.4%	6.8%	378.3%
Mexican	12,156	23,358	37,900	55,599	3.6%	4.5%	5.4%	6.5%	357.4%
Ecuadorian	7,003	20,730	45,050	48,645	2.1%	4.0%	6.4%	5.7%	594.6%
Peruvian	6,847	17,907	42,023	37,970	2.0%	3.5%	5.9%	4.4%	454.5%
Salvadoran	3,411	8,710	18,979	26,369	1.0%	1.7%	2.7%	3.1%	673.1%
Brazilian	3,174	5,993	12,525	16,183	0.9%	1.2%	1.8%	1.9%	409.9%
Honduran	1,722	6,297	10,023	15,282	0.5%	1.2%	1.4%	1.8%	787.5%
Other Hispanic	12,814	21,896	9,504	13,654	3.8%	4.2%	1.3%	1.6%	6.6%
Guatemalan	1,270	4,729	7,728	13,373	0.4%	0.9%	1.1%	1.6%	953.0%
Argentinean	4,495	6,863	11,382	8,846	1.3%	1.3%	1.6%	1.0%	96.8%
Venezuelan	1,199	2,205	5,232	7,025	0.4%	0.4%	0.7%	0.8%	485.9%
Costa Rican	1,184	3,352	6,096	6,771	0.4%	0.6%	0.9%	0.8%	471.9%
Uruguayan	1,701	3,775	2,891	6,026	0.5%	0.7%	0.4%	0.7%	254.3%
Chilean	2,126	3,876	4,933	6,000	0.6%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	182.2%
Nicaraguan	853	2,121	4,528	4,570	0.3%	0.4%	0.6%	0.5%	435.8%
Panamanian	2,398	3,035	6,778	4,185	0.7%	0.6%	1.0%	0.5%	74.5%
Bolivian	589	718	654	1,446	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	145.5%
Paraguayan	382	309	1,139	584	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	52.9%
South American	16	379	172	519	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	3143.8%
Central American	170	138	-	83	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-51.2%
Total	335,139	518,286	707,709	856,773	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	155.6%

Registration and Voting Patterns among Latinos in New Jersey, 1992 - 2016

Latino voter registration rates were lower in New Jersey than in New York in the presidential elections of 2008 and 2012 and because of this the overall Latino voter participation rates were lower as well. In 2008 61% of Latinos in the state were registered to vote, slightly higher than the national average of 59%; and this fell to 59% in 2012. CLACLS is projecting, based on past rates of increase that about 59% of New Jersey’s eligible Latino voters will be registered for the 2016 presidential election, a figure that is in line with the national average for Latinos. (See figure 15). Because of this relatively low registration rate the participation rate among New Jersey Latinos is projected to be about 50% for November 2016. Latinos in New Jersey have potential political influence well beyond what it is now and this hinges upon increasing the registration rate. (See figure 16). As is the case nationally, once

Latinos were registered to vote in New Jersey over 80% went to the polls in past elections and CLACLS projects that 83% of registered Latino voters will cast ballots in the state. (See figure 17).

Figure 15
 Percentage of Latino Electorate Registered to Vote in Presidential Elections in the State of New Jersey 1992 - 2016

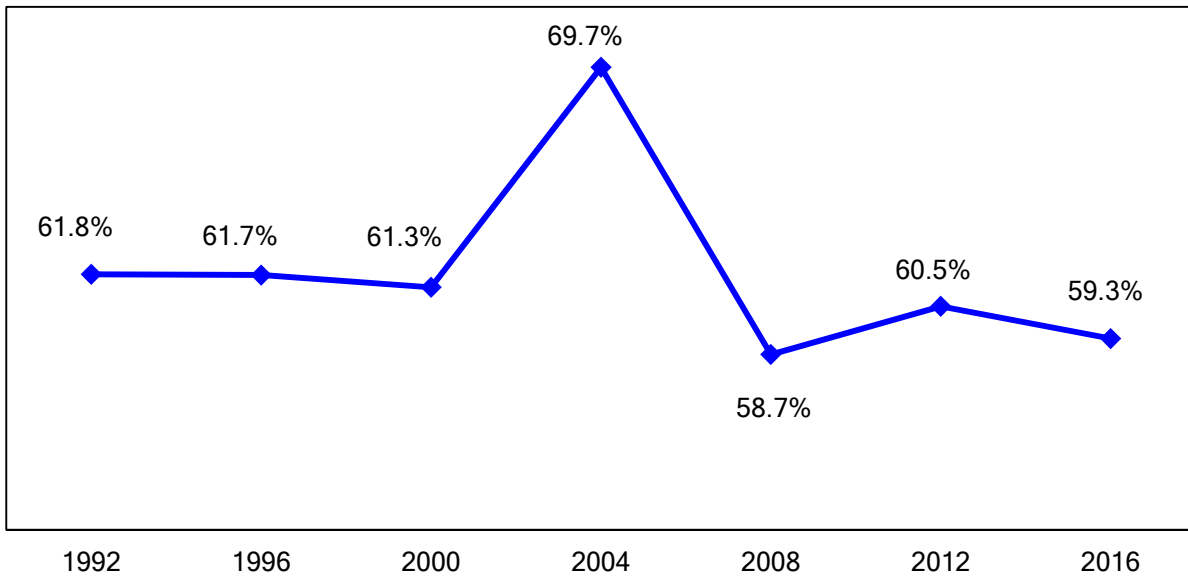


Figure 16
 Percentage of Total Latino Electorate Voting in Presidential Elections in the State of New Jersey 1992 - 2016

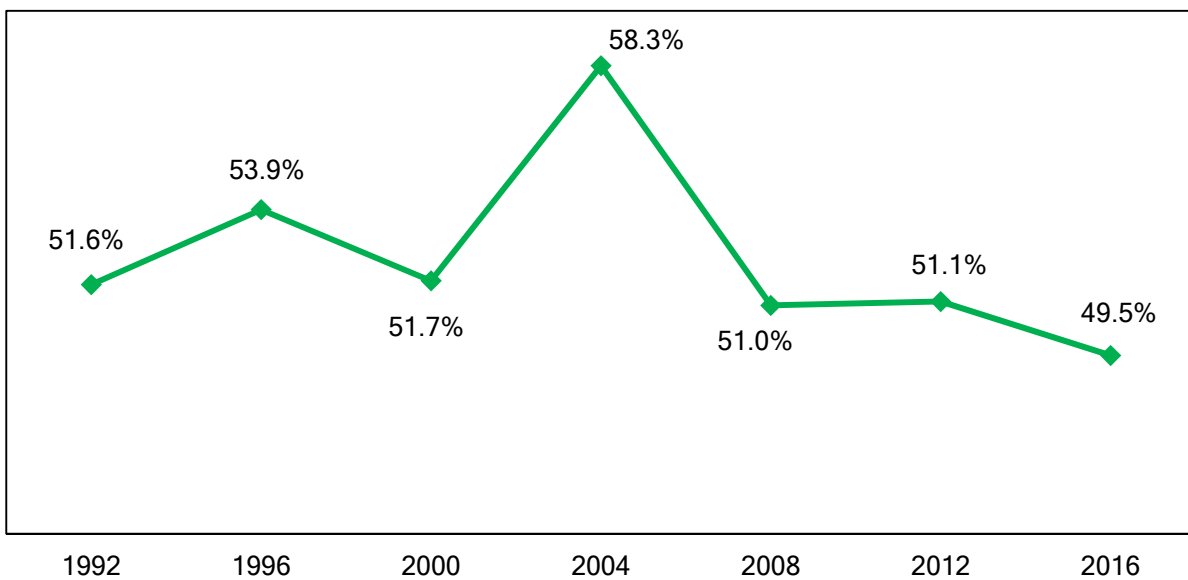
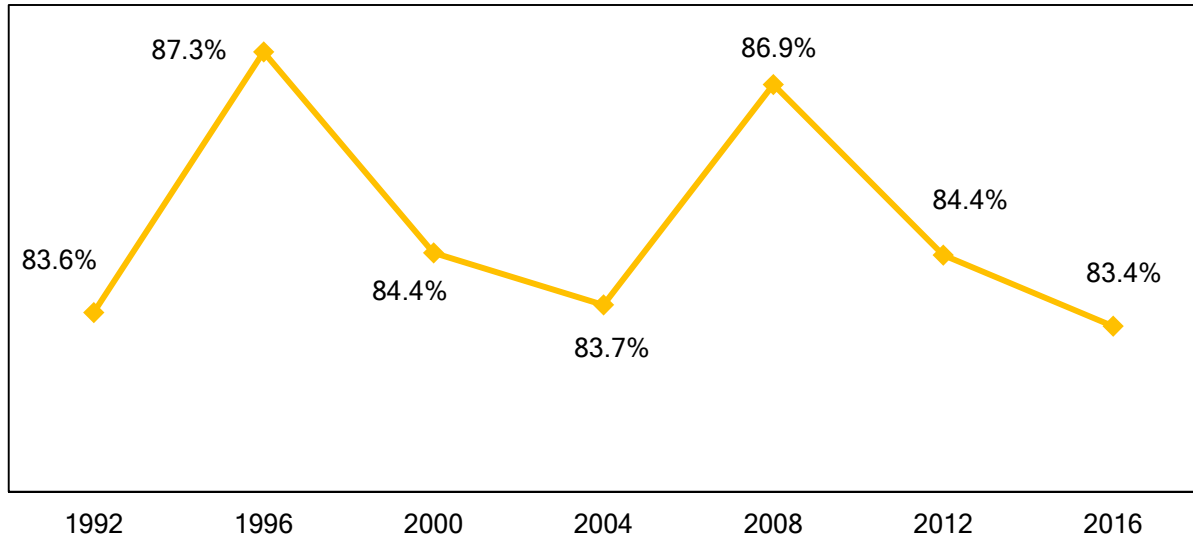
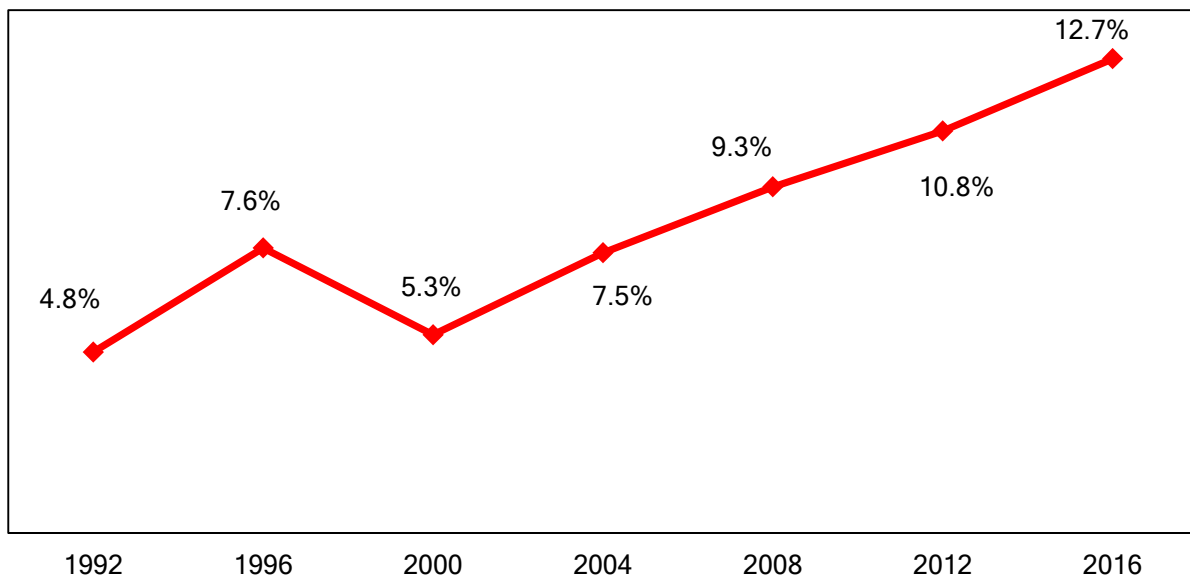


Figure 17
 Percentage of
 Registered Latino Voters who Voted in Presidential Elections in the
 State of New Jersey 1992 - 2016



Despite low voter registration rates, Latinos have increased their presence in presidential elections because of the demographic increase noted previously. In 1992 5% of all voters were Latinos in New Jersey and this increased to 11% in 2012. CLACLS projects that Latino voters will comprise close to 13% of all voters in November 2016. (See figure 18).

Figure 18
 Latinos as Percentage of All Votes Cast in Presidential Elections in
 the State of New Jersey 1992 - 2016



It is curious that in New Jersey the same patterns with respect to educational attainment among Latinos and a shifting age structure toward an older potential voting population were found which compared to the process indicated preciously for New York State. Yet, in New York a better educated and older electorate seems to have produced an increase in registration and voting rates and this did not occur in New Jersey. The reasons are not revealed by the data consulted for this report. See table 8 for the age structure of the Latino electorate between 1990 and 2014 and table 9 and figure 19 for educational attainment levels.

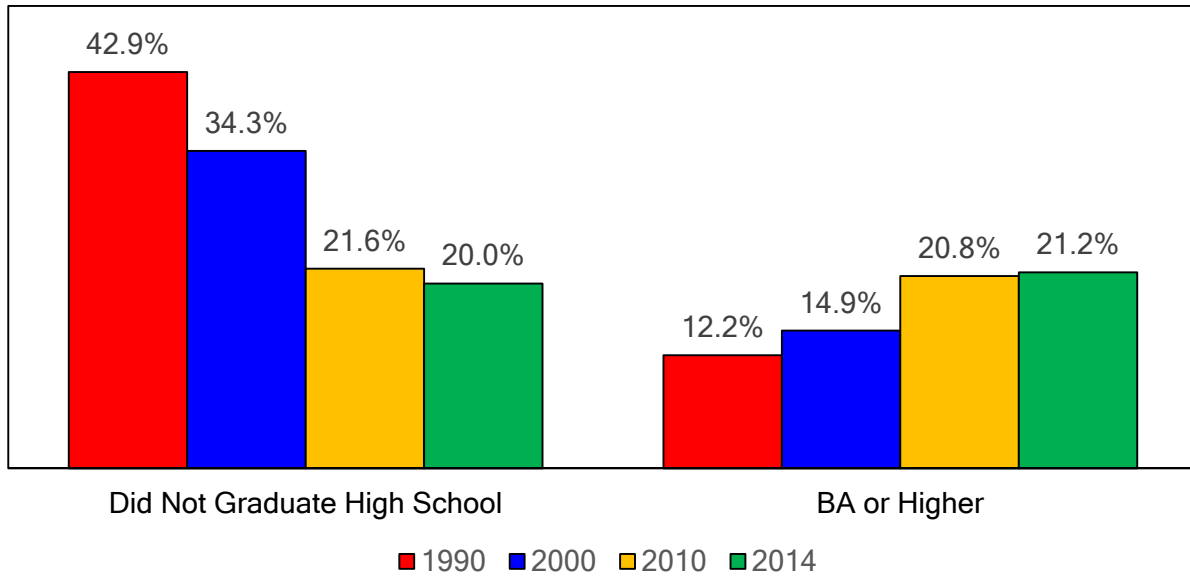
Table 8
Age Structure of the Latino Electorate in
New Jersey, 1990 -2014 in Percentages

	1990	2000	2010	2014
18-24	19.7%	17.2%	17.2%	18.2%
25-44	50.5%	48.1%	42.5%	38.8%
45-64	23.4%	25.9%	30.0%	31.1%
65-74	4.4%	5.6%	6.2%	7.1%
75+	2.0%	3.2%	4.2%	4.7%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 9
Educational Attainment Levels Among Latino Electorate Age 25 and Over
New Jersey 1990 - 2014

	1990	2000	2010	2014
Did Not Graduate High School	42.9%	34.3%	21.6%	20.0%
High School Graduate	25.9%	27.5%	32.2%	32.0%
Some College No Degree	14.5%	18.6%	19.0%	20.1%
Associates Degree	4.6%	4.7%	6.4%	6.8%
BA or Higher	12.2%	14.9%	20.8%	21.2%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Figure 19
Educational Attainment Extremes Among Latino Electorate in New Jersey
1990 - 2014



Demographic Growth and the Increase of the Latino Electorate in Connecticut, 1990 - 2014

The Latino population of Connecticut expanded between 1990 and 2014 at a similar pace to the growth of Latinos in New York and New Jersey. In 1990 there were about 205,000 Latinos in the state and 6% of the total population; by 2014 there were over 565,000 Latinos and they accounted for nearly 16% of the state’s population. (See figure 20). The Latino electorate in Connecticut grew from 5% of all eligible voters in 1990 to 11% in 2014. (See figure 21).

Figure 20
Latino Population of Connecticut, 1990 - 2014

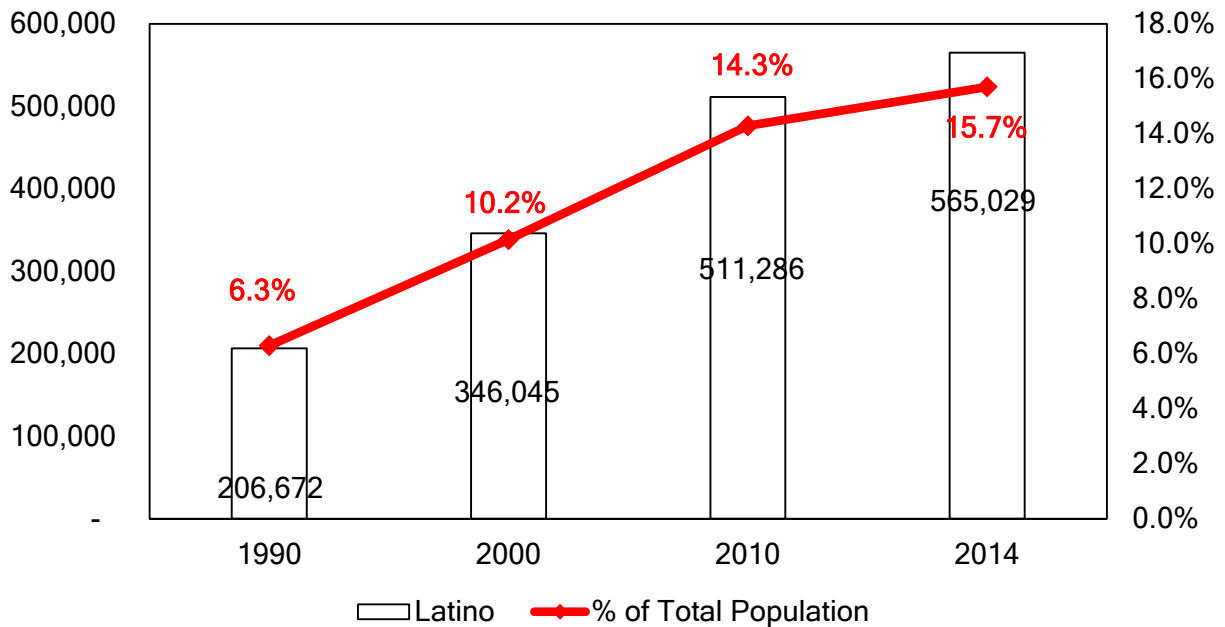
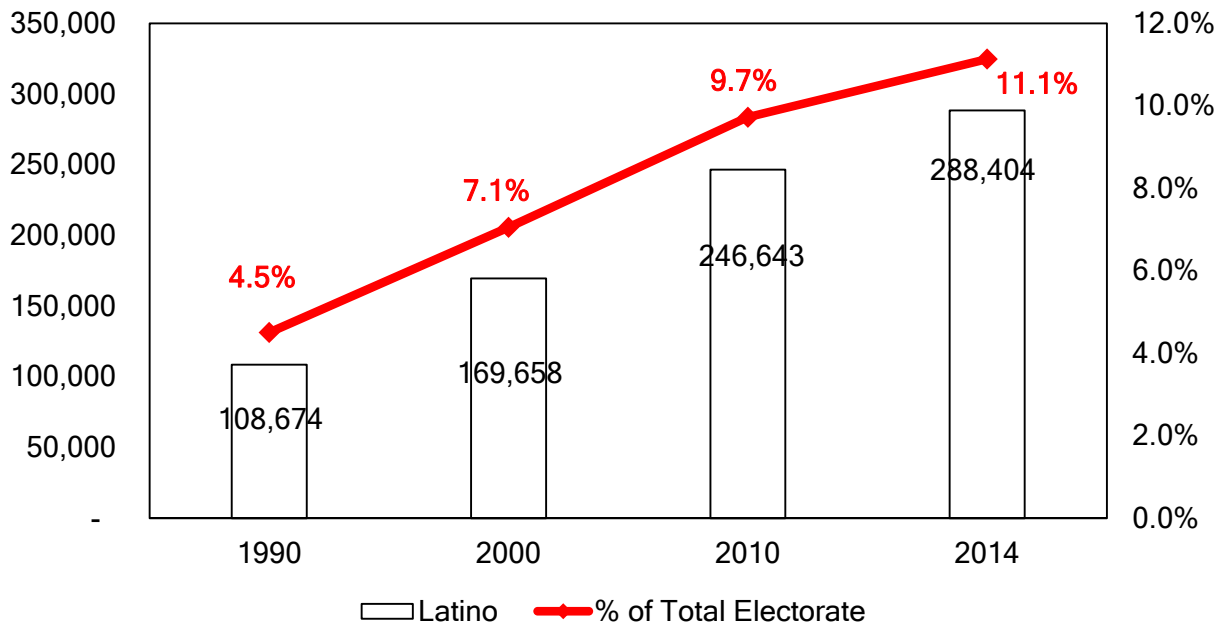


Figure 21
 Latino Electorate of Connecticut, 1990 - 2014



The Latino electorate was heavily concentrated in Fairfield, New Haven, and Hartford Counties, where 86% of all potential Latino voters were concentrated as indicated in Map 3.

The decline of the Puerto Rican population in Connecticut in relative terms as a percentage of all Latinos was not as steep as found in New York and New Jersey. In 1990 they were 69% of all Latinos and this fell to 53% in 2014. Among the electorate of the state Puerto Ricans were clearly much more dominant than in New York and New Jersey as they comprised 68% of all eligible Latino voters in 2014, although this was a decrease from the 77% of 1990.

Mexicans were the second largest Latino national subgroup in the state at 10% of the population in 2014 and 6% of the electorate. Colombians were the third largest group. It is worth noting that Dominicans had a fairly small presence in Connecticut at 5% of the Latino population and 4% of the Latino electorate. This was significantly less than found in New York or New Jersey. (See figures 22 and 23 and tables 10 and 11).

Map 3
Connecticut Latino Electorate by Largest Counties, 2014
(in percentage of total Latino electorate)

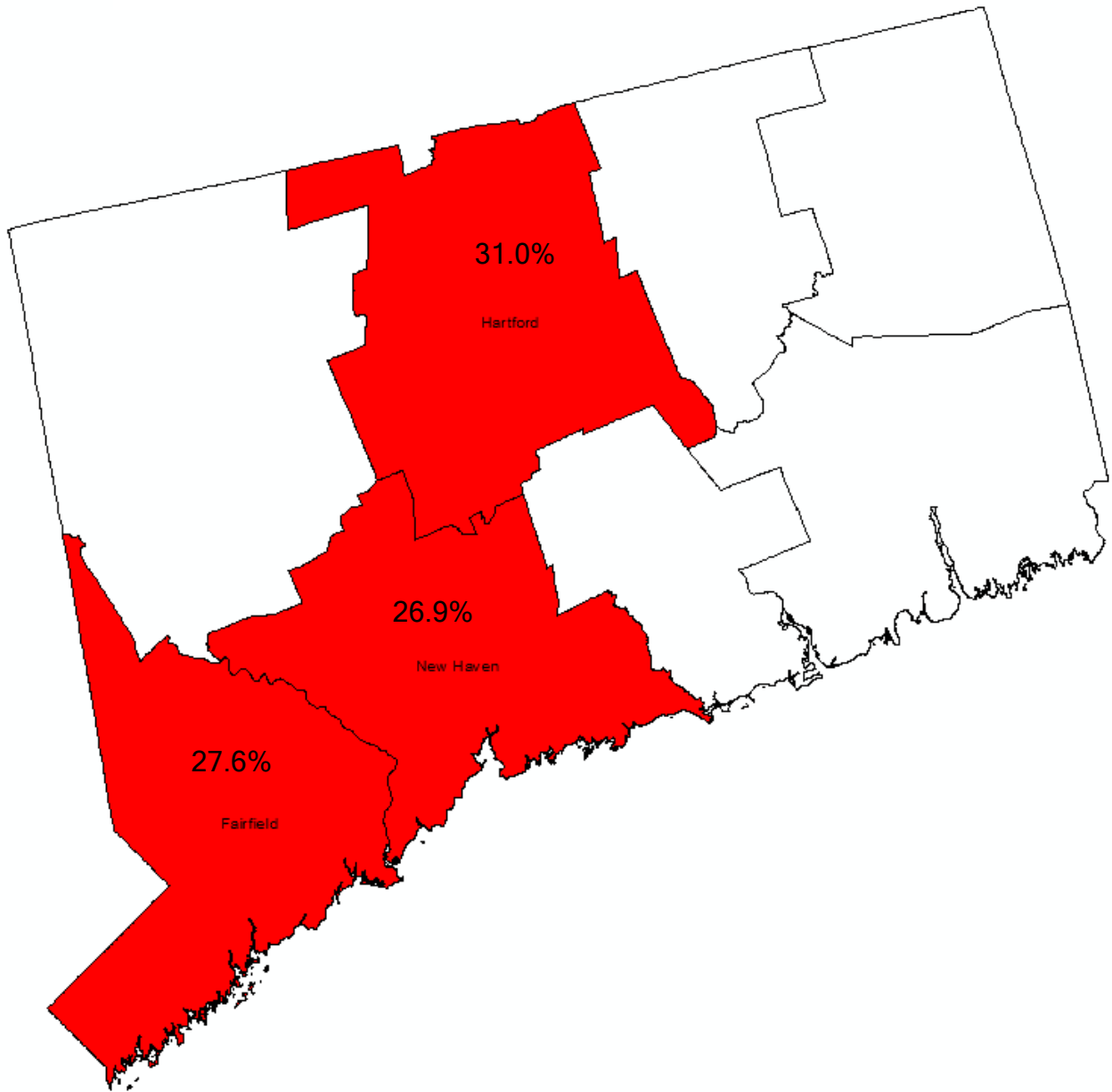


Figure 22
Largest Latino Nationalities of Connecticut as Percentage of all Latinos
1990 - 2014

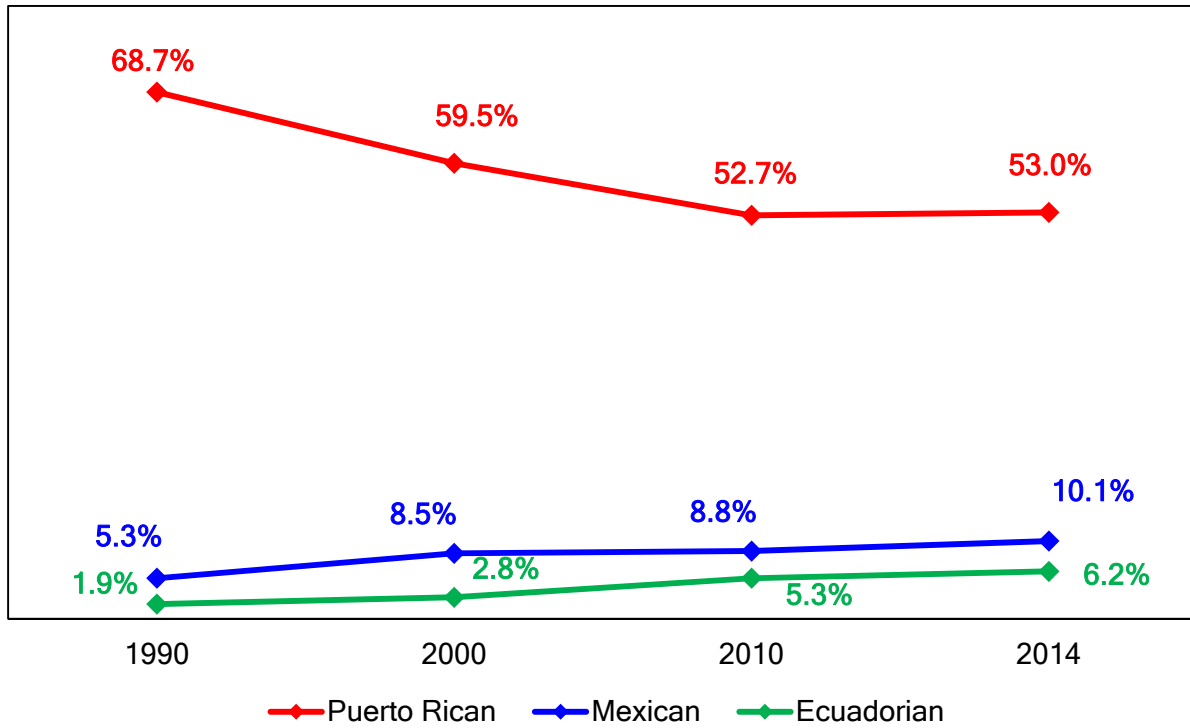


Figure 23
Largest Latino Nationalities of Connecticut as Percentage of the Total Latino Electorate 1990 - 2014

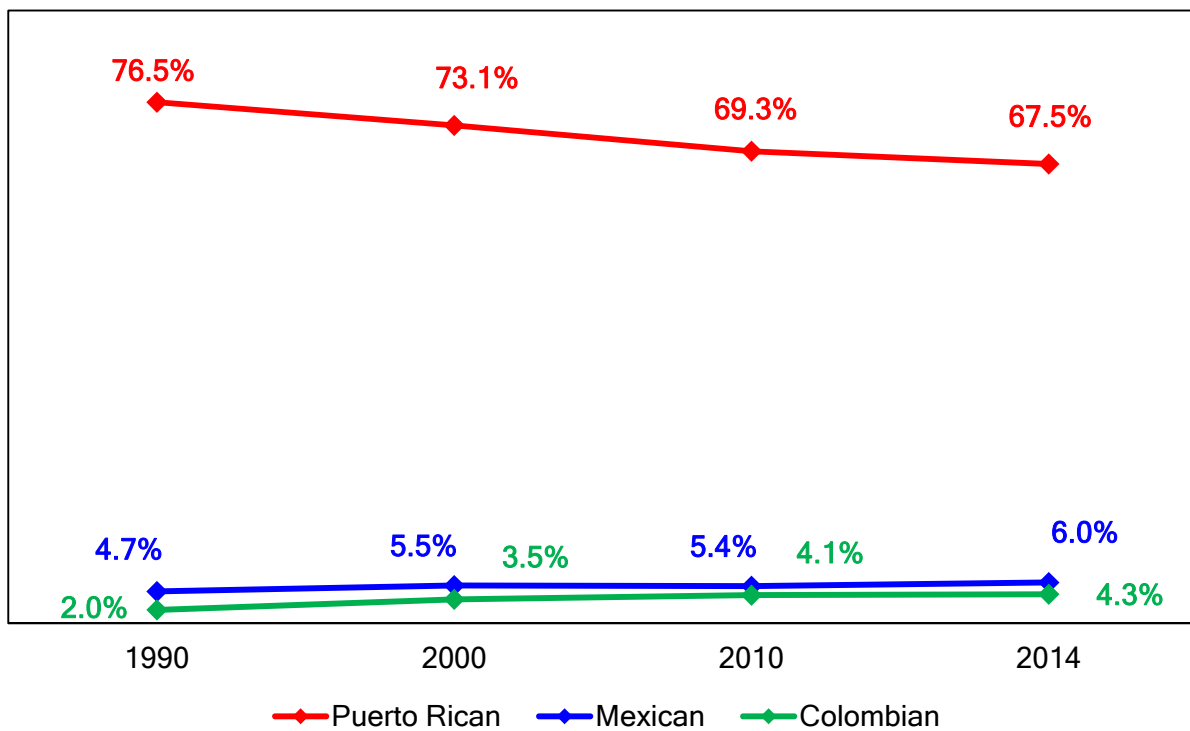


Table 10
Total Latino Population of Connecticut by Nationality, 1990 - 2014

	Population				Percentage of Total				% Increase 1990 - 2014
	1990	2000	2010	2014	1990	2000	2010	2014	
Puerto Rican	142,082	205,751	269,235	299,657	68.7%	59.5%	52.7%	53.0%	110.9%
Mexican	10,925	29,547	45,130	57,279	5.3%	8.5%	8.8%	10.1%	424.3%
Ecuadorian	3,933	9,685	27,049	34,937	1.9%	2.8%	5.3%	6.2%	788.3%
Dominican	4,096	12,908	26,170	29,047	2.0%	3.7%	5.1%	5.1%	609.2%
Colombian	7,479	14,966	23,457	25,090	3.6%	4.3%	4.6%	4.4%	235.5%
Peruvian	5,010	8,715	22,010	23,387	2.4%	2.5%	4.3%	4.1%	366.8%
Guatemalan	1,254	8,371	21,231	21,397	0.6%	2.4%	4.2%	3.8%	1606.3%
Brazilian	4,509	14,098	25,820	20,794	2.2%	4.1%	5.1%	3.7%	361.2%
Cuban	6,276	8,237	9,834	8,842	3.0%	2.4%	1.9%	1.6%	40.9%
Honduran	1,053	3,178	3,750	8,304	0.5%	0.9%	0.7%	1.5%	688.6%
Other Hispanic	10,635	14,073	5,316	8,037	5.1%	4.1%	1.0%	1.4%	-24.4%
Salvadoran	1,424	2,928	13,127	6,555	0.7%	0.8%	2.6%	1.2%	360.3%
Argentinean	1,555	2,093	4,394	6,405	0.8%	0.6%	0.9%	1.1%	311.9%
Costa Rican	1,322	2,932	2,271	3,397	0.6%	0.8%	0.4%	0.6%	157.0%
South American	-	138	66	3,043	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	na
Venezuelan	1,061	1,628	3,382	2,203	0.5%	0.5%	0.7%	0.4%	107.6%
Panamanian	894	1,332	3,034	1,857	0.4%	0.4%	0.6%	0.3%	107.7%
Nicaraguan	529	1,158	756	1,565	0.3%	0.3%	0.1%	0.3%	195.8%
Chilean	1,664	2,773	2,748	1,351	0.8%	0.8%	0.5%	0.2%	-18.8%
Uruguayan	457	800	922	1,159	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	153.6%
Paraguayan	276	273	197	469	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	69.9%
Bolivian	238	429	1,387	254	0.1%	0.1%	0.3%	0.0%	6.7%
Central American	-	32	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	na
Total	206,672	346,045	511,286	565,029	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	173.4%

Table 11
Total Latino Electorate of Connecticut by Nationality, 1990 - 2014

	Population				Percentage of Total				% Increase 1990 - 2014
	1990	2000	2010	2014	1990	2000	2010	2014	
Puerto Rican	83,166	124,044	170,996	194,529	76.5%	73.1%	69.3%	67.5%	133.9%
Mexican	5,075	9,408	13,431	17,253	4.7%	5.5%	5.4%	6.0%	240.0%
Colombian	2,134	5,959	10,179	12,278	2.0%	3.5%	4.1%	4.3%	475.4%
Dominican	1,081	3,412	9,723	11,511	1.0%	2.0%	3.9%	4.0%	964.8%
Peruvian	1,446	3,249	7,942	11,114	1.3%	1.9%	3.2%	3.9%	668.6%
Ecuadorian	1,225	2,720	5,033	8,989	1.1%	1.6%	2.0%	3.1%	633.8%
Brazilian	1,082	2,709	5,275	7,520	1.0%	1.6%	2.1%	2.6%	595.0%
Cuban	3,740	4,844	6,913	5,090	3.4%	2.9%	2.8%	1.8%	36.1%
Guatemalan	228	894	639	3,786	0.2%	0.5%	0.3%	1.3%	1560.5%
Other Hispanic	5,928	5,718	2,848	3,211	5.5%	3.4%	1.2%	1.1%	-45.8%
Argentinean	796	1,108	2,292	2,487	0.7%	0.7%	0.9%	0.9%	212.4%
Costa Rican	414	1,211	762	1,739	0.4%	0.7%	0.3%	0.6%	320.0%
Panamanian	509	727	811	1,721	0.5%	0.4%	0.3%	0.6%	238.1%
South American	-	74	66	1,604	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	na
Salvadoran	327	685	3,244	1,503	0.3%	0.4%	1.3%	0.5%	359.6%
Honduran	202	503	948	1,181	0.2%	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%	484.7%
Chilean	507	1,189	1,513	1,001	0.5%	0.7%	0.6%	0.3%	97.4%
Venezuelan	390	395	2,200	854	0.4%	0.2%	0.9%	0.3%	119.0%
Nicaraguan	210	273	283	445	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	111.9%
Bolivian	53	266	950	254	0.0%	0.2%	0.4%	0.1%	379.2%
Uruguayan	116	240	398	244	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	110.3%
Paraguayan	45	25	197	90	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	100.0%
Central American	-	5	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	na
Total	108,674	169,658	246,643	288,404	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	165.4%

Registration and Voting Patterns among Latinos in Connecticut, 1992 - 2016

Latino registration and voting rates were significantly lower than found in New York and marginally lower than found in New Jersey. They conformed to national averages. In 2012 about 58% of all eligible Latinos were registered to vote, a slight increase from 55% in 2008. CLALCS projects that about 62% of Latinos may register to vote for the November 2016 presidential election. (See figure 24).

Since registration rates were so low among Latinos only 47% of Connecticut’s Latino electorate cast ballots in both 2008 and 2012 and CLALCS projects that this could reach 48% in 2016, conforming to national averages among Latinos in all presidential elections between 1992 and 2012. (See figure 25).

About 80% of registered Latino voters actually voted in 2012 but the downward tendency from 2000 suggests that only 78% of registered Latinos will vote in Connecticut in 2016. (See figure 26).

Figure 24
 Percentage of Latino Electorate Registered to Vote in Presidential Elections in the State of Connecticut 1992 - 2016

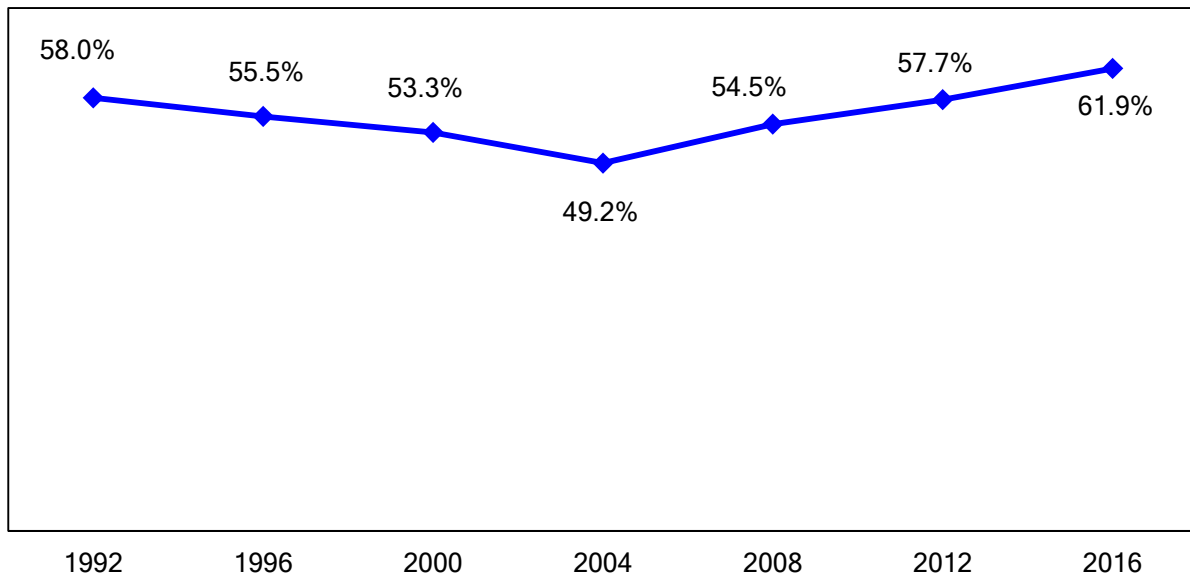


Figure 25
 Percentage of Total Latino Electorate Voting in Presidential Elections in the State of Connecticut 1992 - 2016

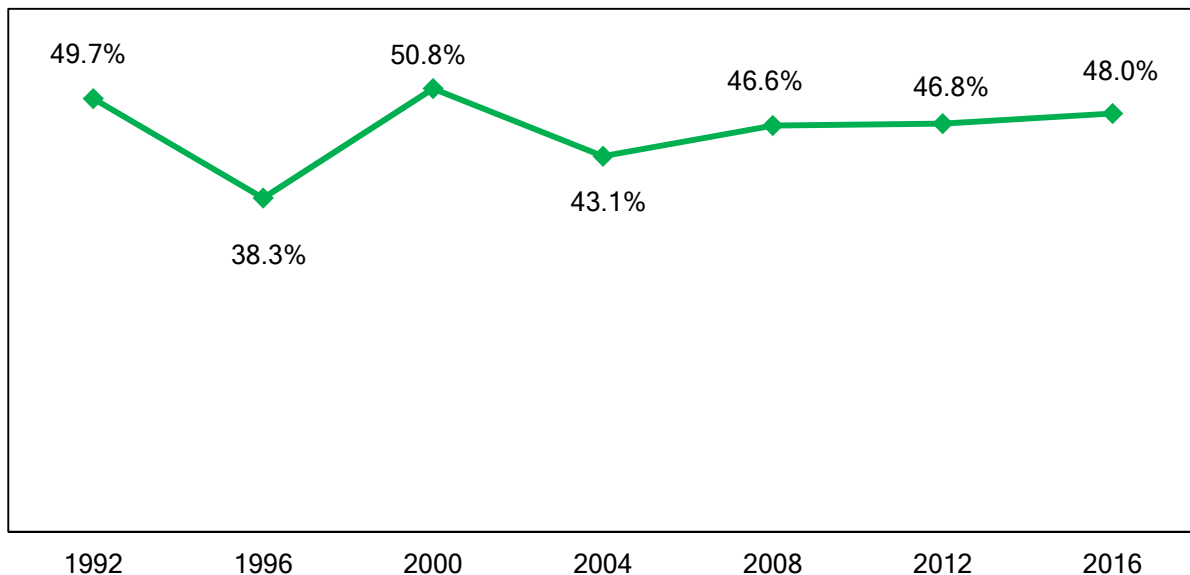
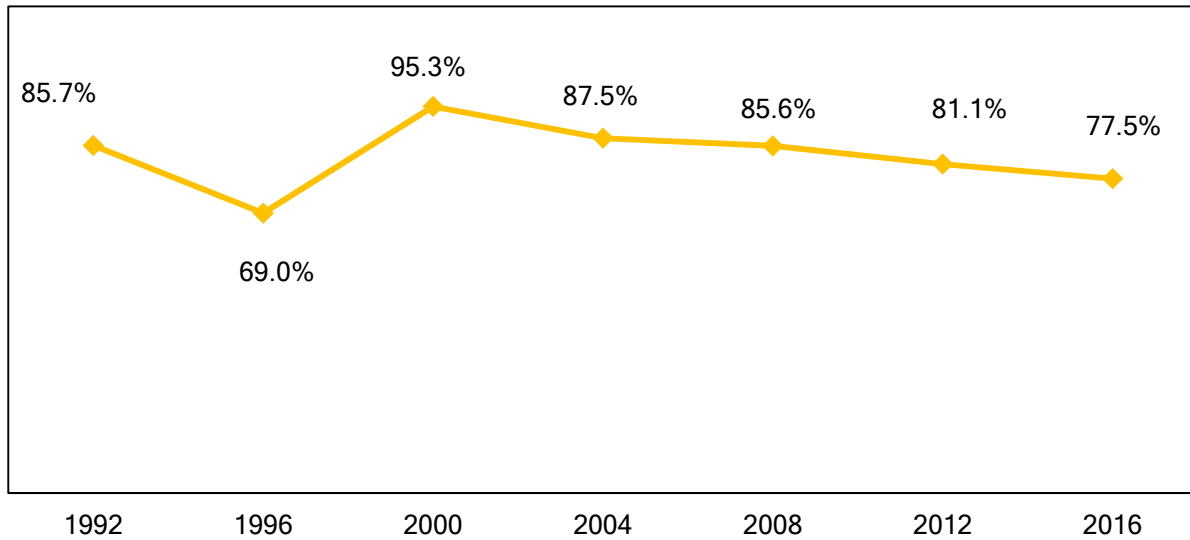
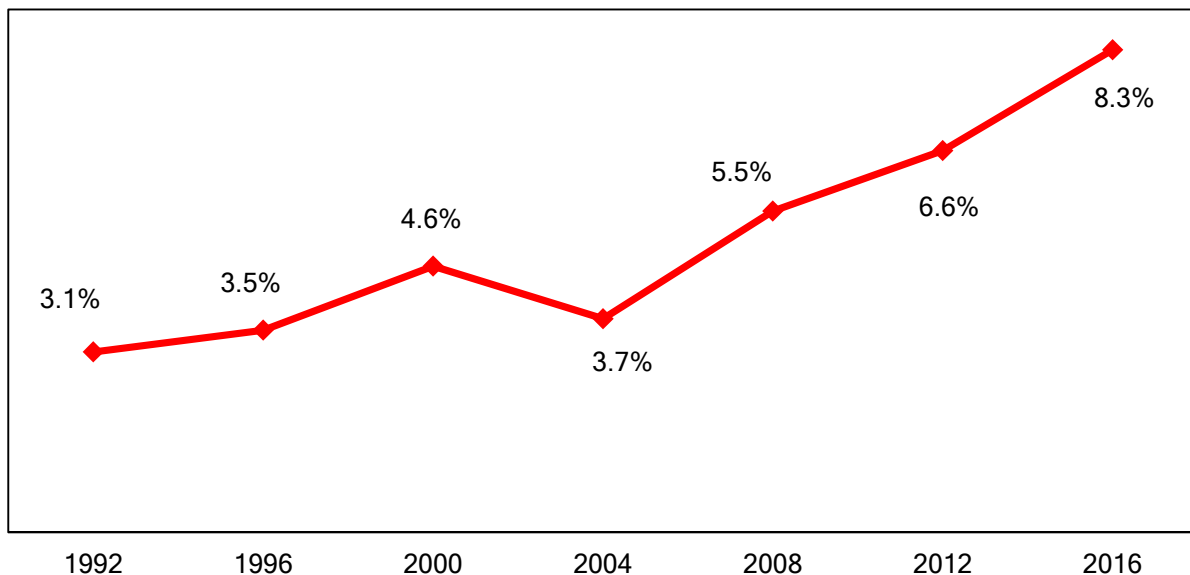


Figure 26
 Percentage of
 Registered Latino Voters who Voted in Presidential Elections in the
 State of Connecticut 1992 - 2016



Despite low registration and voting rates Latinos have increased their presence among all voters in Connecticut because of demographic expansion. In 1992 Latinos accounted for only 3% of all votes cast in the state. This increased to 7% in 2012 and CLACLS projects this could reach 8% in 2016. (See figure 27).

Figure 27
 Latinos as Percentage of All Votes Cast in Presidential Elections in
 the State of Connecticut 1992 - 2016



The aging of the Latino electorate and improved educational attainment rates in Connecticut did not result in an increase in voter registration rates as was the case in New York State, and was similar to the negligible impact that these variables had on the Latino electorate in New Jersey. (See table 12 and 13 and figure 27).

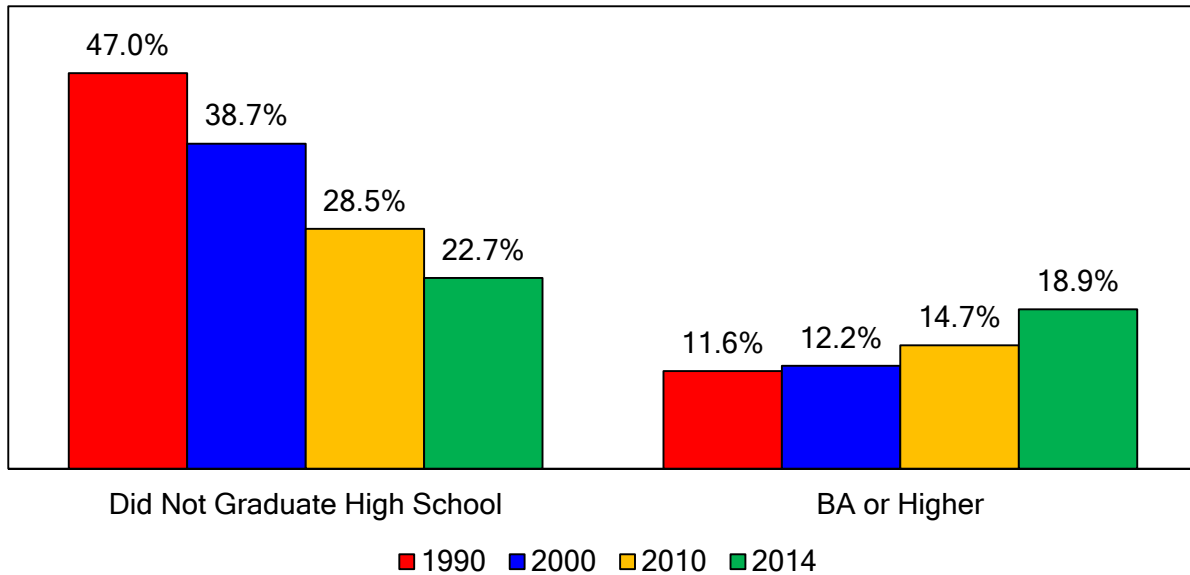
Table 12
Age Structure of the Latino Electorate in Connecticut, 1990 -2014 in Percentages

	1990	2000	2010	2014
18-24	23.9%	20.1%	20.0%	20.0%
25-44	52.8%	50.8%	44.7%	41.7%
45-64	18.7%	23.1%	27.6%	29.3%
65-74	3.1%	3.7%	5.4%	6.2%
75+	1.5%	2.3%	2.3%	2.8%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 13
Educational Attainment Levels Among Latino Electorate Age 25 and Over Connecticut 1990 - 2014

	1990	2000	2010	2014
Did Not Graduate High School	47.0%	38.7%	28.5%	22.7%
High School Graduate	25.3%	28.4%	32.4%	33.0%
Some College No Degree	12.4%	16.1%	19.0%	20.0%
Associates Degree	3.7%	4.7%	5.4%	5.5%
BA or Higher	11.6%	12.2%	14.7%	18.9%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Figure 28
Educational Attainment Extremes Among Latino Electorate in Connecticut
1990 - 2014



Demographic Growth and the Increase of the Latino Electorate in Pennsylvania, 1990 - 2014

Although the Latino population of Pennsylvania quadrupled between 1990 and 2014 from about 226,000 to 880,000, Latinos in 2014 still made up a much smaller portion of the state’s population at 7% than was the case in New York, New Jersey and Connecticut. (See figure 28). This meant, of course, that the electorate was much smaller and less decisive in all of the presidential elections between 1992 and 2012. Latinos comprised 1.4%% of all possible voters in 1990 and 4.7% in 2014. (See figure 29). Only in the event of a razor thin margin of victory by either candidate will Latinos play a critical role in the outcome of the 2016 presidential election in the state which went heavily democratic in 2008 and solidly behind President Obama’s reelection in 2012.

Pennsylvania’s Latinos were heavily concentrated in Eastern Pennsylvania with Philadelphia as the center with over one-quarter of all Latinos in the state residing in the City and surrounding suburbs. Counties close to Philadelphia also had significantly sized Latino populations as indicated in Map 4.

Philadelphia’s long-standing Puerto Rican community has resulted in Puerto Ricans continuing as the state’s largest Latino national subgroup. Nearly 65% of all Latinos in the state were Puerto Ricans in 1990 although this declined to 52% in 2014. Mexicans at 17% and Dominicans at 9% were the second and third largest Latino nationalities in the state in 2014. (See table 14 and figure 30).

Unlike in New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut Puerto Rican domination of the electorate only declined slightly from 69% of all potential Latino voters in 1990 to 63% in 2014. Mexicans at 12% and Dominicans at 7% were the second and third largest groups of potential Latino voters. (See table 15 and figure 31).

Figure 29
 Latino Population of Pennsylvania, 1990 - 2014

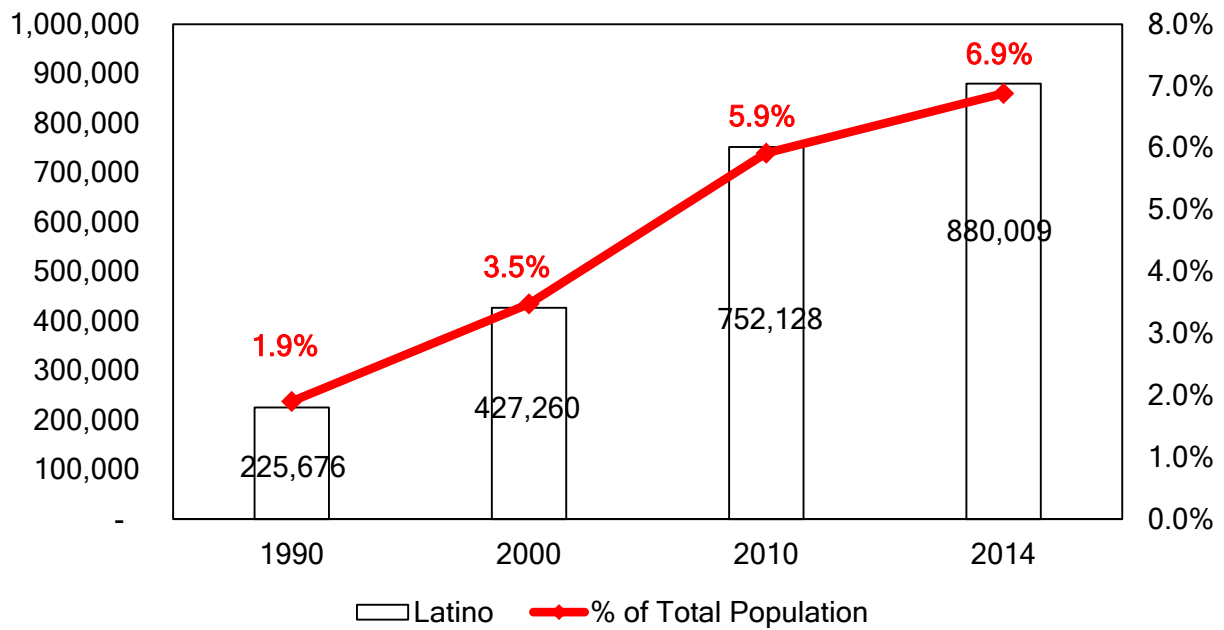
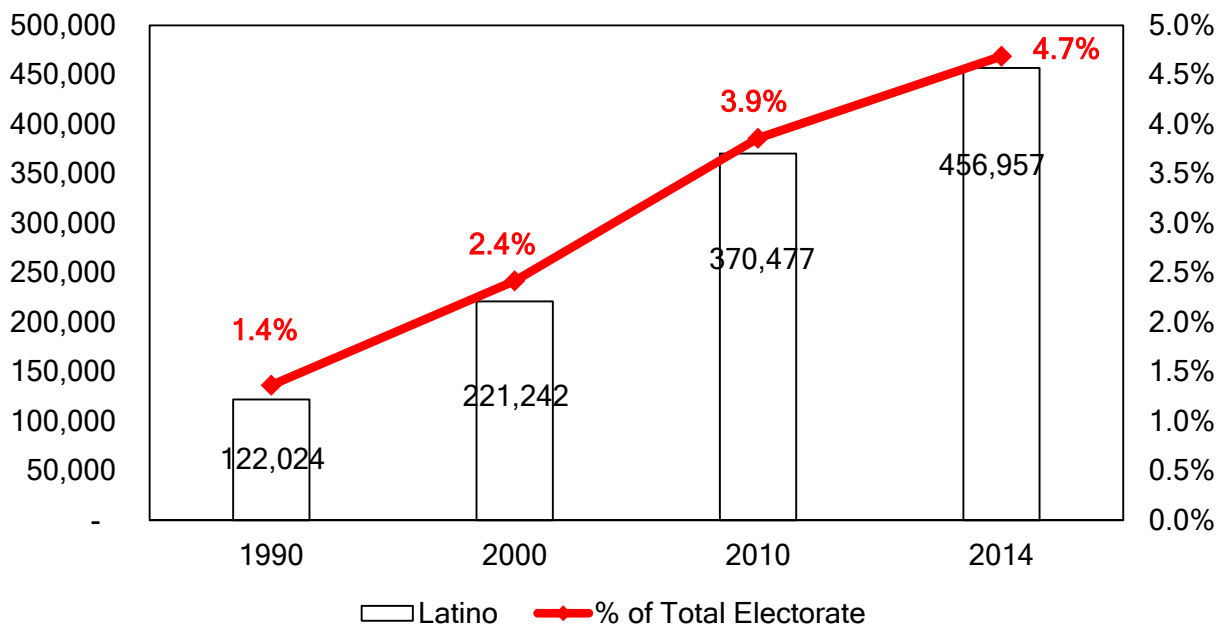


Figure 30
 Latino Electorate of Pennsylvania, 1990 - 2014



Map 4
Pennsylvania Latino Electorate by Largest Counties, 2014
(in percentages of total Latino electorate)

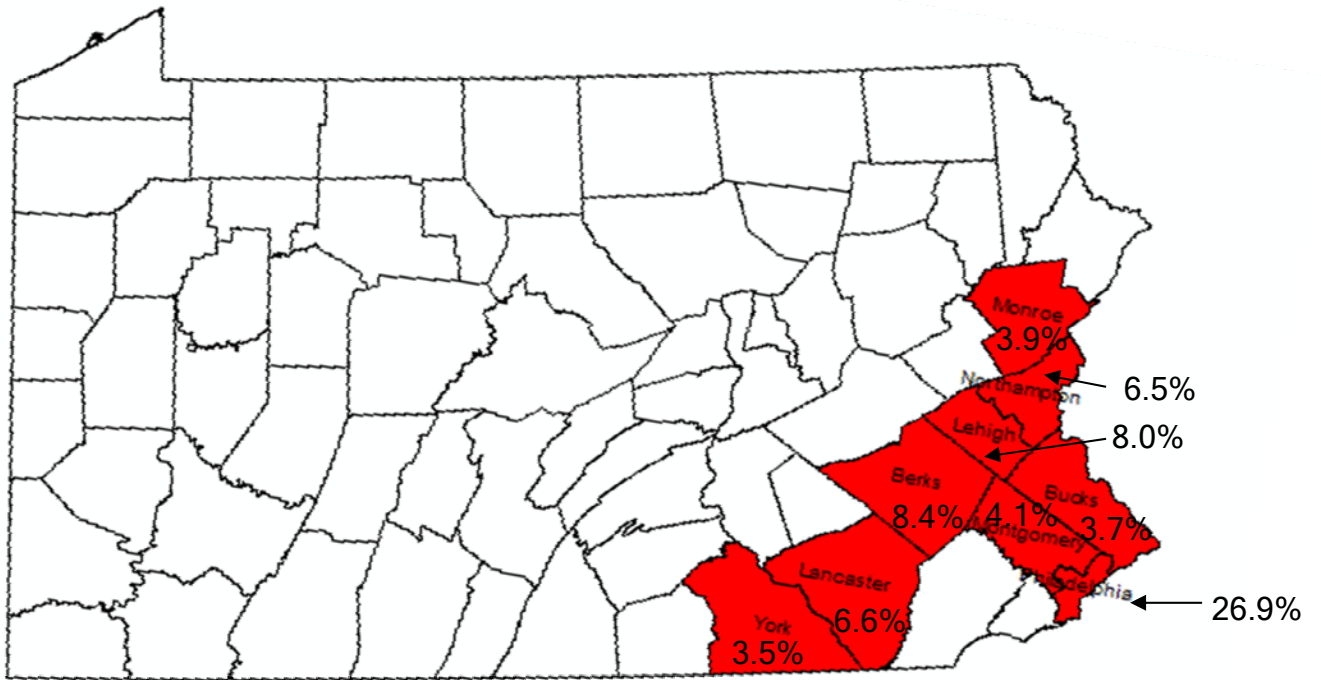


Figure 31
Largest Latino Nationalities of Pennsylvania as Percentage of all Latinos
1990 - 2014

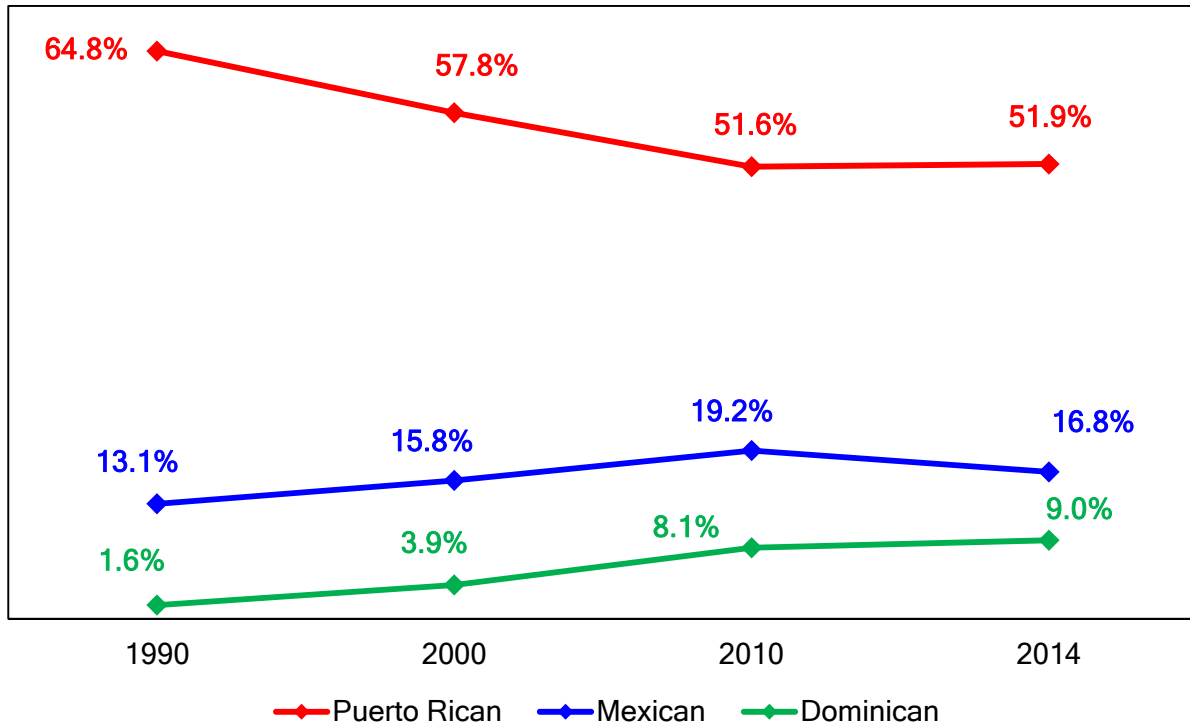


Figure 32
Largest Latino Nationalities of Pennsylvania as Percentage of the Total Latino Electorate
1990 - 2014

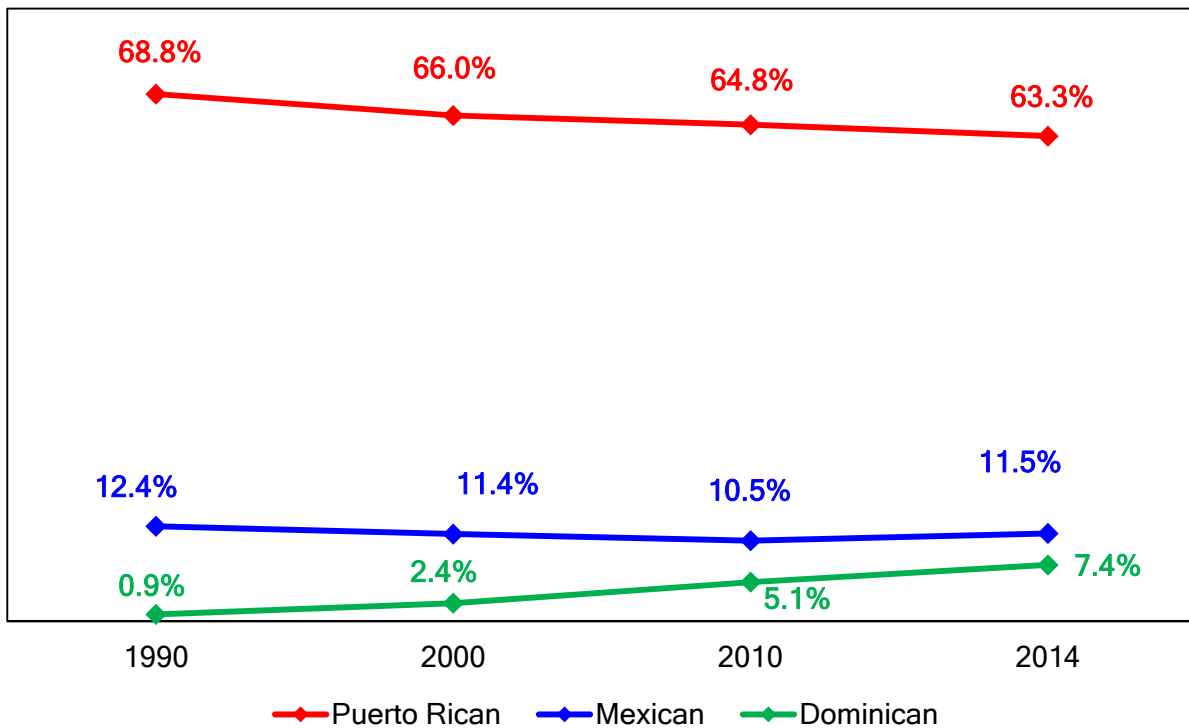


Table 14
Total Latino Population of Pennsylvania by Nationality, 1990 - 2014

	Population				Percentage of Total				% Increase 1990 - 2014
	1990	2000	2010	2014	1990	2000	2010	2014	
Puerto Rican	146,335	246,927	388,376	457,047	64.8%	57.8%	51.6%	51.9%	212.3%
Mexican	29,633	67,494	144,479	147,633	13.1%	15.8%	19.2%	16.8%	398.2%
Dominican	3,526	16,516	61,014	78,853	1.6%	3.9%	8.1%	9.0%	2136.3%
Colombian	5,962	11,162	22,792	14,697	2.6%	2.6%	3.0%	1.7%	146.5%
Other Hispanic	11,383	34,707	22,566	16,089	5.0%	8.1%	3.0%	1.8%	41.3%
Cuban	8,520	11,537	17,206	25,337	3.8%	2.7%	2.3%	2.9%	197.4%
Ecuadorian	1,520	4,356	16,149	19,081	0.7%	1.0%	2.1%	2.2%	1155.3%
Brazilian	3,882	4,699	12,041	18,611	1.7%	1.1%	1.6%	2.1%	379.4%
Peruvian	1,854	3,922	11,345	20,986	0.8%	0.9%	1.5%	2.4%	1031.9%
Guatemalan	969	4,127	10,561	20,732	0.4%	1.0%	1.4%	2.4%	2039.5%
Salvadoran	702	3,202	9,631	13,178	0.3%	0.7%	1.3%	1.5%	1777.2%
Costa Rican	804	1,811	8,184	3,682	0.4%	0.4%	1.1%	0.4%	358.0%
Honduran	689	2,730	4,740	15,615	0.3%	0.6%	0.6%	1.8%	2166.3%
Argentinean	2,990	2,714	4,225	6,288	1.3%	0.6%	0.6%	0.7%	110.3%
Venezuelan	863	2,921	4,031	5,472	0.4%	0.7%	0.5%	0.6%	534.1%
Uruguayan	314	676	3,980	1,041	0.1%	0.2%	0.5%	0.1%	231.5%
Chilean	1,193	2,105	3,413	3,868	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.4%	224.2%
Nicaraguan	1,288	1,005	3,083	4,126	0.6%	0.2%	0.4%	0.5%	220.3%
Panamanian	2,483	2,914	1,707	6,025	1.1%	0.7%	0.2%	0.7%	142.7%
Bolivian	598	1,028	1,483	995	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	66.4%
Paraguayan	147	349	1,122	447	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	204.1%
Central American	-	86	-	206	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	na
South American	21	272	-	-	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	-100.0%
Total	225,676	427,260	752,128	880,009	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	289.9%

Table 15
Total Latino Electorate of Pennsylvania by Nationality, 1990 - 2014

	Population				Percentage of Total				% Increase 1990 - 2014
	1990	2000	2010	2014	1990	2000	2010	2014	
Puerto Rican	83,997	146,110	240,163	289,446	68.8%	66.0%	64.8%	63.3%	244.6%
Mexican	15,143	25,231	39,030	52,438	12.4%	11.4%	10.5%	11.5%	246.3%
Dominican	1,099	5,248	19,001	33,693	0.9%	2.4%	5.1%	7.4%	2965.8%
Cuban	4,620	6,963	10,071	18,356	3.8%	3.1%	2.7%	4.0%	297.3%
Other Hispanic	6,196	18,233	14,011	10,314	5.1%	8.2%	3.8%	2.3%	66.5%
Peruvian	639	1,467	6,445	9,545	0.5%	0.7%	1.7%	2.1%	1393.7%
Colombian	1,934	4,703	11,197	8,518	1.6%	2.1%	3.0%	1.9%	340.4%
Ecuadorian	780	1,537	5,677	4,741	0.6%	0.7%	1.5%	1.0%	507.8%
Honduran	155	876	1,659	4,694	0.1%	0.4%	0.4%	1.0%	2928.4%
Panamanian	1,793	1,699	1,436	4,147	1.5%	0.8%	0.4%	0.9%	131.3%
Brazilian	1,263	1,568	4,051	3,495	1.0%	0.7%	1.1%	0.8%	176.7%
Salvadoran	116	751	3,114	3,455	0.1%	0.3%	0.8%	0.8%	2878.4%
Argentinean	1,728	1,655	3,175	3,099	1.4%	0.7%	0.9%	0.7%	79.3%
Chilean	591	956	2,096	2,465	0.5%	0.4%	0.6%	0.5%	317.1%
Venezuelan	398	881	1,873	2,147	0.3%	0.4%	0.5%	0.5%	439.4%
Guatemalan	309	910	1,945	2,112	0.3%	0.4%	0.5%	0.5%	583.5%
Costa Rican	395	807	1,754	1,669	0.3%	0.4%	0.5%	0.4%	322.5%
Bolivian	122	540	780	927	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	659.8%
Nicaraguan	486	506	1,439	733	0.4%	0.2%	0.4%	0.2%	50.8%
Uruguayan	192	354	677	700	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	264.6%
Central American	-	42	-	139	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	na
Paraguayan	47	76	883	124	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	na
South American	21	129	-	-	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	-100.0%
Total	122,024	221,242	370,477	456,957	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	274.5%

Registration and Voting Patterns among Latinos in Pennsylvania, 1992 - 2016

Of the four northeastern corridor states Pennsylvania’s Latinos had the lowest registration and participation rates in past elections by far. Only 55% of eligible Latinos were registered for the 2012 election and only 45% of the Latino electorate cast ballots. (See figures 32 and 33). These rates were below national averages and clearly act as restraints on any possible political influence Latinos can wield in the state. CLACLS projects that this will continue and that 54% of the Latino electorate will be registered for the November 2016 election and that only 42% of eligible Latinos will actually vote. About 82% of registered Latino voters cast ballots in 2012 and CLACLS projects this will decline to 78% in 2016. (See figure 34). Although Latinos were less than 1% of all voters in the 1992 presidential election in Pennsylvania, they rose to 3.2% in 2012, not a major force. CLACLS projects that because of demographic growth rather than increases in participation Latinos may cast 4.1% of all ballots in November 2016. (See figure 35).

Figure 33
 Percentage of Latino Electorate Registered to Vote in Presidential Elections in the State of Pennsylvania 1992 - 2016

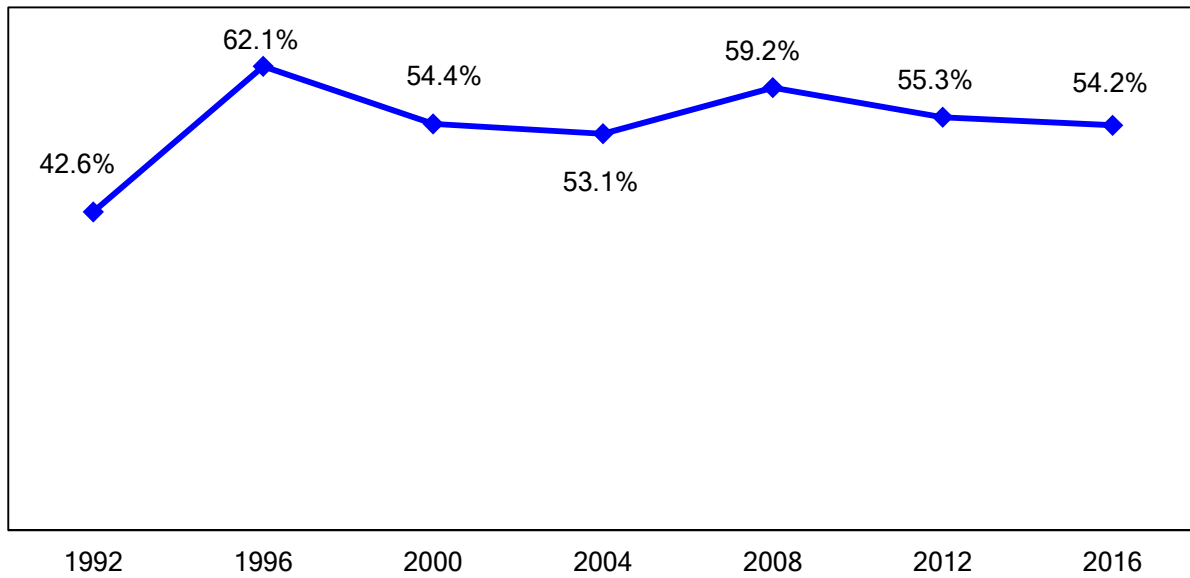


Figure 34
 Percentage of Total Latino Electorate Voting in Presidential Elections in the State of Pennsylvania 1992 - 2016

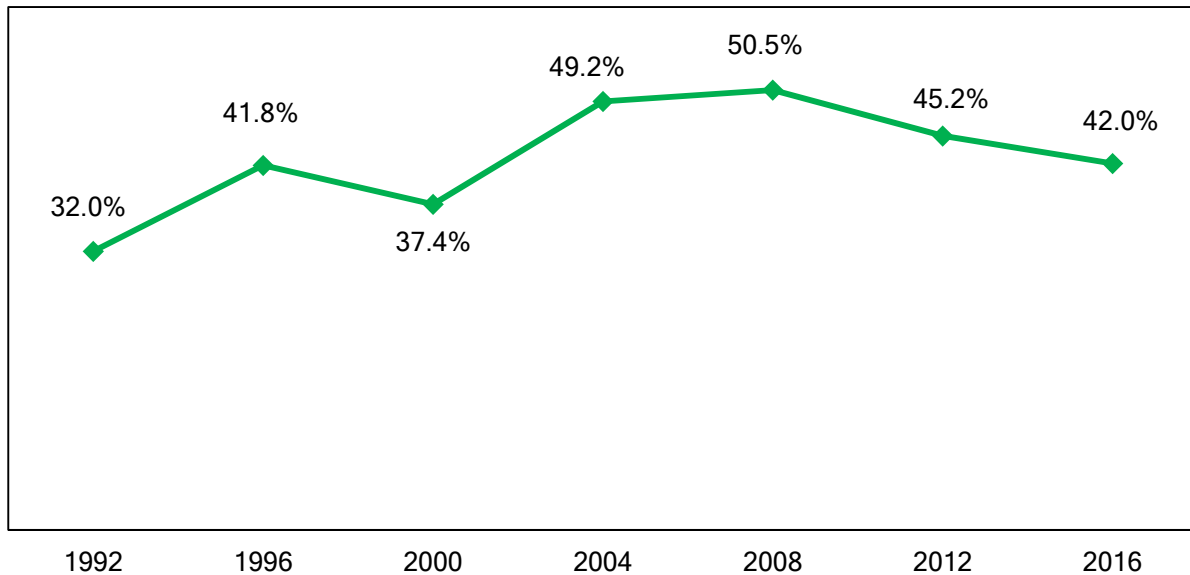


Figure 35
 Percentage of
 Registered Latino Voters who Voted in Presidential Elections in the
 State of Pennsylvania 1992 - 2016

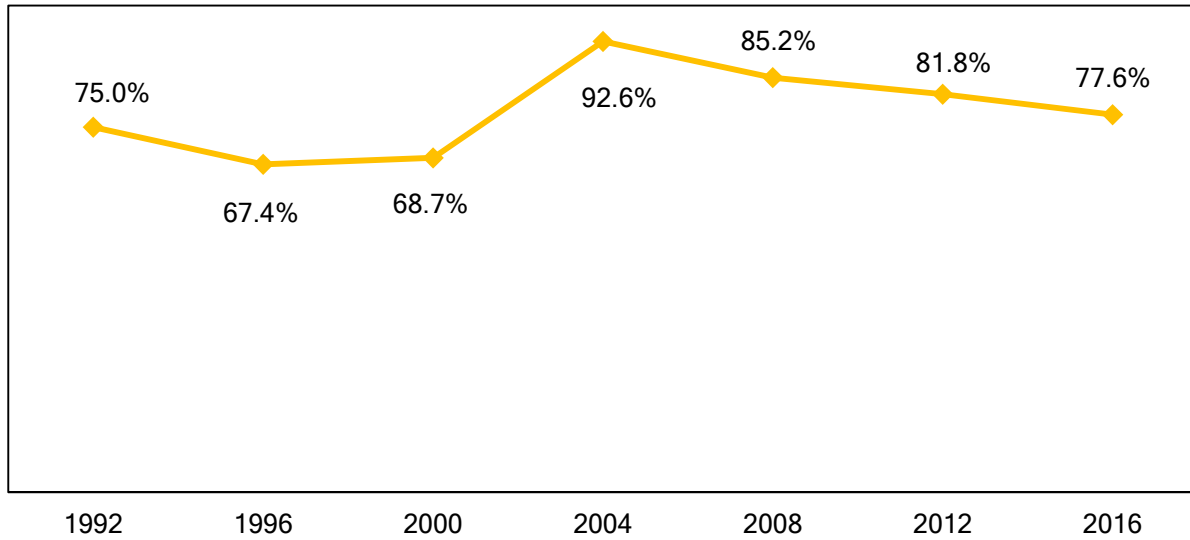
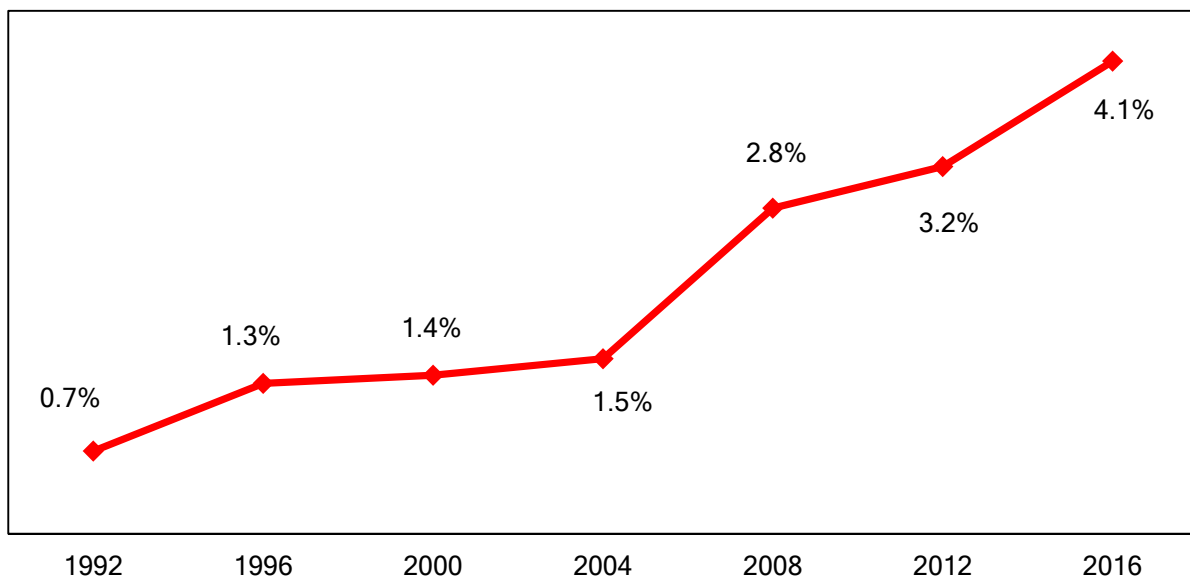


Figure 36
 Latinos as Percentage of All Votes Cast in Presidential Elections in
 the State of Pennsylvania 1992 - 2016



There are two possible explanations for the low registration and turnout rates among Pennsylvania Latinos. First, they were much younger and younger Latinos register and vote at lower rates than older Latinos. About 64% of Pennsylvania Latinos eligible to vote were 44 years of age and under compared with 52% in New York and New Jersey and 56% in Connecticut. (See table 16). Second they had lower college graduation rates and there is a positive correlation between higher educational attainment and higher rates of voter registration and voting. Only 14% of Pennsylvania’s Latino electorate 25 years of age and older had graduated from college compared with 22% in New York, 21% in New Jersey, and 19% in Connecticut. (See table 17 and figure 37).

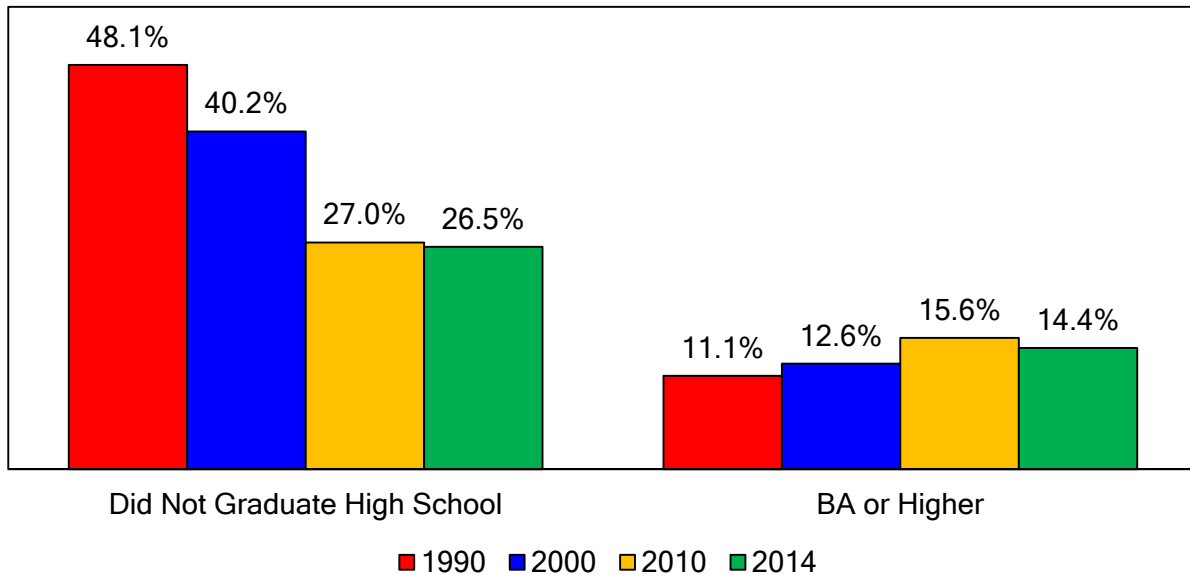
Table 16
Age Structure of the Latino Electorate in Pennsylvania, 1990 -2014 in Percentages

	1990	2000	2010	2014
18-24	24.1%	21.1%	23.0%	20.2%
25-44	50.3%	50.2%	43.6%	43.4%
45-64	19.7%	21.8%	25.8%	28.0%
65-74	3.8%	4.3%	4.7%	5.9%
75+	2.1%	2.7%	2.9%	2.5%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 17
Educational Attainment Levels Among Latino Electorate Age 25 and Over Pennsylvania 1990 - 2014

	1990	2000	2010	2014
Did Not Graduate High School	48.1%	40.2%	27.0%	26.5%
High School Graduate	26.1%	28.3%	33.4%	34.3%
Some College No Degree	11.5%	14.7%	17.9%	17.9%
Associates Degree	3.2%	4.3%	6.0%	7.0%
BA or Higher	11.1%	12.6%	15.6%	14.4%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Figure 37
 Educational Attainment Extremes Among Latino Electorate in Pennsylvania, 1990 - 2014



Conclusion

This report has indicated the growing role of Latinos demographically and politically in the four states in the Northeast corridor considered here. Their role in the 2016 presidential election will clearly be as part of an overwhelming victory by the democratic candidate in New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut as was the case in 2008 and 2012. Latinos will not be a ‘swing’ vote in these states.

It is ironic that this may be the case in Pennsylvania if there is a tight election there. Of the four states considered here Latinos have the smallest population and electorate in Pennsylvania and are projected by CLACLS to account for about 4% of all votes to be cast in the state in November 2016. In 2012 80% of Pennsylvania’s Latinos voted for the reelection of President Obama. If the race in Pennsylvania is very close, and the support of Latinos for the democratic candidate holds, they could be a swing vote in the state.