

REPORT

NUESTRAS CIFRAS— OUR NUMBERS: SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC PROFILES OF NEW YORK STATE HISPANIC LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS

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TAKE AWAYS

- Latinos throughout the state of New York and in Hispanic-majority and -plurality districts tend to fare notably worse in material conditions than the state population as a whole and even worse than the overall population of those districts themselves.
- There are 21 Hispanic - majority or - plurality Assembly districts, which contain 40% of the state's total Hispanic population and 8 Hispanic-majority or -plurality Senate districts, which contain 31% of the state's total Hispanic population. The majority of Latinos do not live in Hispanic-majority or plurality districts. Rather, they are dispersed throughout the state.
- Overall, Latinos in New York tend to have **higher levels of poverty and worse housing conditions** than the state's population as a whole. This is because they have **lower incomes** as a result of **higher unemployment levels and lower educational attainment**.
- Hispanics in New York State are **under-schooled**. They are very overrepresented among those who have not earned a high school diploma (Hispanics: 27% vs Total Population: 12%). They are also very underrepresented among those who have earned a Bachelor's degree or higher (Hispanics 22% vs Total Population: 38.8%).
- Latinos are slightly overrepresented in the labor force (Hispanics: 64.3% vs Total Population: 62.9%). But Hispanics are overrepresented among the **unemployed** (Hispanics: 8.2% vs Total Population: 6.2%).
- Consistent with statewide trends, the impact of **under-schooling** on its own **and** mediated with **employment levels** tend to **depress income** levels:
 - Median Household Income:
 - Hispanics: \$61,135
 - Total Population: \$81,386
 - Percentage of Persons living below Poverty Level:
 - Hispanics: 20.1%
 - Total Population: 13.6%
- This statewide pattern for Latinos is replicated at the legislative district level, but often with even worse outcomes. Nevertheless, the analysis of conditions at the legislative district level in which Hispanics represent the majority or the plurality of the population also shows notable heterogeneity, which makes attention at a more granular geographic level highly pertinent.

INTRODUCTION

The impetus behind this report is to provide state legislators, their staff, other policymakers and community advocates with the necessary information in order to address community needs at the state legislative district level. It nevertheless serves to inform the community at large. The data and analysis contained in the report are descriptive and fairly basic. But they nevertheless provide a stark portrait of the Hispanic population in New York; powerful enough to substantiate the needs of constituents at the district level as well as statewide.

Data for Hispanics or Latino tend to be scant even in this day and age. They may be found at the national and state levels; perhaps at the county level. But the dearth of data is particularly noticeable at lower levels of geography, such as cities and towns. It is virtually non-existent at the levels of geography state legislators represent: Assembly and Senate district levels. This report therefore provides an initial assessment of how Hispanics fare in several sociodemographic aspects relative to the state population as a whole and then we examine how selected districts fare in relation to state-level data. Our focus will be on state legislative districts where Latinos represent the majority of the population as well as districts in which Hispanics represent the plurality of the districts.¹





HISPANIC-MAJORITY AND -PLURALITY DISTRICTS

The data and analysis presented in this report focuses on 21 districts out of the 150 that make up the Assembly;² and 8 districts of the 63 the state Senate is made of.³ These Hispanic-majority and -plurality Assembly districts contain about 40% of the state's Hispanic population. Hispanic-majority and -plurality Senate districts include 31% of the state's Hispanics. Therefore, the majority of Latinos in New York do not live in districts that are majority or plurality Latino or are not represented by a Hispanic legislator. The purpose of focusing on these districts is both strategic and practical. By and large, these districts are represented by Hispanic legislators, who may have fewer institutional resources to procure data and the analysis of data to engage in their legislative work. There is also a practical consideration: the data presented herein derives from the Census Bureau, specifically, the American Community Survey, five-year estimates for 2022, the last year for which data at the legislative district level are publicly available. The Census Bureau is very strict in how it protects the confidentiality of the information provided by limiting the amount of information available for public release and analysis. Therefore, the lower the level of geography (e.g., census block, census tract, districts) the fewer the data available, lest releasing data contribute to identifying persons or households reflected in those data. However, we have been able to find enough data to provide meaningful profiles for districts in which Latinos are the majority or the plurality of the population. The same may not be possible in districts in which Hispanics do not represent a large proportion of the districts' population.

HISPANIC LEGISLATIVE DILUTION?

The first element of the analysis to consider is the size of the Senate and Assembly district Latine legislators represent. This is an issue of general concern because if districts are not the same size, then the residents of those districts may find their political power in Albany potentially diluted. This is the case if Hispanic-majority districts were to have more population than districts where Latinos are not the majority or plurality. This is also a practical concern because the constitution of the state of New York allows the size of legislative districts to vary by as much as 10%. That is, the district with the most population may have up to 10% more population than the district with the smallest population size. This latitude creates the opportunity to systematically pack districts with minority residents, diluting their influence. This deviation in population from the ideal population of a district should also be of concern because, as a result of how districts are configured, larger population districts may need more resources from Albany, but may not necessarily receive them.

For Senate districts, the ideal population size after redistricting would be 320,537 persons; a figure arrived at by dividing the adjusted decennial census population for New York (20,193,858 persons) by 63 districts.⁴ For Assembly districts, the adjusted state population is divided by 150 districts to arrive at the ideal population size of 134,626. By and large, there does not appear to be a systematic bias in diluting Hispanic-majority or -plurality districts for the Assembly or the Senate by packing them with residents. A correlation analysis shows hardly any association.⁵ This statewide fact notwithstanding does not mean there are no Latino-majority or plurality districts that have above average population. In fact, there are a few such districts in the Assembly that deviate by as much as 12,000 persons. This is the case of AD-72. But there are also Hispanic-majority districts that have 16,000 fewer residents, such as AD-35 or AD-87. In other words, deviation in population size may exist, but they do not systematically affect Latino districts. The same is true in Senate districts. For instance, SD-31 may have 23,000 more residents that would be ideal; but SD-13 has 23,000 fewer residents.

AGE

A much remarked upon characteristic of the Hispanic population in the U.S., including New York, is how young our population is. This is so. Whereas the median age in the state is 39.3 years; for Latinos, it is 33.2 years. This age profile has implications for services targeting youth (e.g., schools, after-school programs, active recreational facilities, pediatricians), those of retirement age (e.g., senior citizens centers, NORCs, gerontologists), but also those of prime working age (i.e., 25-54 years).

This relative youth of the Hispanic population is also evident in all Latino-majority and -plurality Assembly districts. The Hispanic median age in all of these Assembly districts is lower than the state's population median age (see Table 1). Hispanic median age is also lower than the median age of the district's overall population in most featured districts. That is, the median age for Latinos in Latino-

majority and -plurality Assembly districts is lower than 39.3 years (i.e., the state's overall median age).

But while the median age of Latinos in Latino-majority and -plurality Assembly districts is lower than the district's overall median age in most of them,⁶ in about a third of those Latino-majority and -plurality Assembly districts the overall median age is about the same as the median age for those districts' Latinos.⁷ This is driven by the fact that in most of those districts, the district's median age for the overall population is also lower than the median age for the state's overall population. That is, not only do Hispanics in Hispanic-majority and -plurality Assembly districts exhibit a younger population profile, but the entire district's population median age is lower than for the state's population as a whole.⁸ These district level data nevertheless come to confirm the overall youth of the Hispanic population in New York.

Table 1. Median Age (in years)

	Total Population	Hispanics
Assembly District 68	38.1	38.4
Assembly District 71	37.6	37.5
Assembly District 72	37	37.3
Assembly District 34	37.3	36.4
Assembly District 39	38.9	36.2
Assembly District 80	37.4	35.4
Assembly District 53	31.7	35.3
Assembly District 87	35.7	35.3
Assembly District 81	41	34.9
Assembly District 38	37	34.8
Assembly District 82	40.3	34.6
Assembly District 51	35.7	34.3
Assembly District 79	33.3	33.5
Assembly District 6	35.6	33.3
New York	39.3	33.2
Assembly District 35	36.7	33
Assembly District 85	33.4	32.9
Assembly District 54	34	32.7
Assembly District 77	34.1	32.6
Assembly District 84	32.3	32.2
Assembly District 86	32.2	31.6
Assembly District 78	32.6	31.5

Source: US Census Bureau, ACS, 5 yrs estimates, 2022
TableID B01002 and B01002i

Table 2. Population Under 18 Years of Age (percentage)

	Total Population	Hispanics
Assembly District 77	27.2%	28.6%
Assembly District 86	27.9%	28.3%
Assembly District 54	22.5%	28.1%
Assembly District 78	25.8%	27.9%
Assembly District 84	27.8%	27.6%
Assembly District 85	24.8%	27.2%
Assembly District 6	24.2%	26.8%
New York	20.6%	26.4%
Assembly District 35	22.7%	26.4%
Assembly District 51	23.9%	26.2%
Assembly District 79	26.3%	25.0%
Assembly District 87	24.1%	24.8%
Assembly District 38	21.2%	24.6%
Assembly District 81	20.1%	24.3%
Assembly District 82	20.5%	23.5%
Assembly District 53	18.0%	23.3%
Assembly District 80	21.9%	23.0%
Assembly District 39	21.0%	22.7%
Assembly District 34	19.0%	22.6%
Assembly District 68	18.0%	21.3%
Assembly District 72	18.7%	20.8%
Assembly District 71	16.6%	19.6%

Source: US Census Bureau, ACS, 5 yrs estimates, 2022

TableID S0101 and B010011

However, the Hispanic population in New York State is not homogeneous. One feature of that heterogeneity is evident precisely in its age distribution. While the Latino population in these Latino-majority and -plurality Assembly districts may share the youth of its population as reflected in the state's Latino population overall profile, there are also singularities. There are 12 Latino-majority and -plurality Assembly districts in which the Latino median age is higher (i.e., older) than the state's Latino median age (33.2 years) (see Table 1).⁹ These are Assembly districts that tend to include long-standing Hispanic communities and therefore include within their populations older Hispanics from some of the earliest settlements in New York. There are also four Latino-majority and -plurality Assembly districts in which the Hispanic median age is the same as for Hispanics statewide (33 years).¹⁰ In the remaining five Latino-majority and -plurality districts, the Hispanic median age is lower than for the state's Hispanic population as a whole.¹¹

There are two leading factors that characterize the youth of New York's Hispanic population: the percentage of children and the number of the elderly in their numbers. Children are overrepresented among Hispanics, while the elderly are underrepresented relative to the state's population as a whole. The proportion of adults among Latinos in New York is fairly close to that of the state's population as a whole: 63% and 62%, respectively. However, 26% of New York Latinos are under age 18, compared to 20% of the state's population as a whole. On the other hand, 10% of Latinos are 65 years of age or older, compared to 17% of the state's overall population.

Nineteen Hispanic-majority and -plurality Assembly districts have greater percentages of Hispanic children in their population compared to the district's population as a whole, reflecting the statewide pattern (see Table 2). In one district (i.e., AD-79), the district's overall population has a larger proportion of children than the district's Hispanic

Table 3. Population 65 years and Over (percentage)

	Total Population	Hispanics
Assembly District 6	11.1%	7.0%
Assembly District 86	8.9%	8.5%
Assembly District 35	14.8%	9.1%
Assembly District 38	12.4%	9.1%
Assembly District 34	12.8%	9.3%
Assembly District 78	11.2%	9.8%
Assembly District 54	11.7%	9.9%
Assembly District 84	10.1%	10.0%
New York	17.0%	10.2%
Assembly District 77	11.1%	10.7%
Assembly District 39	14.4%	11.1%
Assembly District 51	11.3%	11.1%
Assembly District 80	14.2%	11.4%
Assembly District 81	19.7%	11.8%
Assembly District 79	11.3%	12.1%
Assembly District 82	19.0%	12.8%
Assembly District 85	12.4%	12.8%
Assembly District 87	14.4%	13.4%
Assembly District 71	13.3%	14.6%
Assembly District 53	10.5%	15.5%
Assembly District 72	13.3%	14.6%
Assembly District 68	16.4%	17.0%

Source: US Census Bureau, ACS, 5 yrs estimates, 2022
TableID S0101 and B010011

population; whereas in two other districts (i.e., AD-84 and AD-87), the proportions are the same. In 14 of the Hispanic-majority and -plurality Assembly districts, the district's overall population has a higher proportion of children than the proportion of children in the overall population statewide;¹² that is, in all of these districts, the percentage of the district's population made up of children is greater than 20%. In two districts (i.e., AD-81 and AD-82), the percentage of children in the district's population was the same as the statewide average. In five additional districts,¹³ the proportion of children in the district's population was lower than the statewide average. In seven Hispanic-majority and -plurality Assembly districts, the percentage of the Hispanic population composed of children is larger than the statewide proportion among Hispanics overall (i.e., 26%).¹⁴ In addition, there are two districts (i.e., AD-35 and AD-51) in which the proportion of Hispanics who are children is equal to the statewide proportion for Hispanics.

In another 12 districts, the proportion of the Hispanic population that is composed of children is lower than the statewide proportion for Hispanics.¹⁵

Insofar as the 65 years of age and over population, we find there are 12 Hispanic-majority and -plurality Assembly districts in which the percentage of the Hispanic population age 65 and over is smaller than the district's overall population's proportion of the age 65 and over population, coinciding with the statewide pattern (see Table 3).¹⁶ In six districts, the proportion of the Hispanic population age 65 and over is equal to the Assembly district's proportion of the overall population age 65 and over. In three districts, in marked contrast to the statewide pattern, the proportion of the Hispanic population 65 years of age and older is greater than the district's overall proportion of the population in the same age group.¹⁸

Evidently, even though there are statewide, and even countywide, similarities for the Latino population, there

Table 4. Median Age (in years)

	Total Population	Hispanics
State Senate District 31	36.7	35.7
State Senate District 13	37.7	35.2
State Senate District 29	35.5	34.4
State Senate District 34	37.1	34.1
State Senate District 18	31.3	33.9
New York	39.3	33.2
State Senate District 33	35.2	33
State Senate District 4	37.6	32.7
State Senate District 32	32.7	32.1

Source: US Census Bureau, ACS, 5 yrs estimates, 2022
TableID B01002 and B01002i

are also distinctive profiles at the Assembly district level that may require particularized attention. At the Senate district level, the patterns evident at the state level are more consistent and uniform. This is given by the size of the Senate district in comparison with the Assembly district; that is, because the Senate districts are nearly two and a half times as large as Assembly districts. Therefore, the variability evident at the Assembly district level is not as apparent in Senate districts.

In all Hispanic-majority or -plurality Senate districts, the overall district's population is younger than the overall state population (see Table 4). The median age for all the Hispanic-majority or -plurality Senate districts is lower than 39.3 years of age as is the median age of Hispanic residents in those districts. As with the Assembly districts, not all Hispanic-majority or -plurality districts exhibit a Hispanic median age equal to or lower than the statewide median age for Hispanics. Actually, the median age for Hispanics in most Hispanic-majority or -plurality is higher (i.e., older) than the statewide median age (i.e., 33.2 years) for Hispanics. In other words, Hispanics in these Hispanic districts are for the most part older than the Hispanic population in the state. This is the case in four Senate districts.¹⁹ In two Senate districts (i.e., SD-18 and SD-33), the median age for Hispanic was the same as for Hispanics statewide. In two other districts (SD-4 and SD-32), the median age for Hispanic was lower than for Hispanics statewide. Also, the median age for the district's population

in these Hispanic Senate districts was higher than the district's Hispanic median age in seven districts. Only SD-18 was the district's Hispanic median age higher than that of the district's population overall.

A similar pattern is reflected in the percentage of the population under 18 years of age—one of the drivers of the youth of the Hispanic population in the state. The percentage of the Hispanic population under 18 years of age in every Hispanic-majority or plurality Senate district is higher than the state's overall proportion of children (see Table 5). Moreover, the proportion of Hispanic children in these Hispanic-majority or -plurality districts is greater than the proportion of children overall in all these districts. That is, Hispanic children are driving the youth of all of these selected Senate districts. At the same time, in most of these districts the percentage of Hispanic children is lower than the percentage of Hispanic children statewide (i.e., 26.4%). In only SD-4 and SD-32 is the district's proportion of Hispanic children larger than the Hispanic proportion statewide. In other words, by and large, Hispanic-majority and -plurality districts generally have more children and more Hispanic children, although there are even greater proportions of Hispanic children in other districts throughout the state.

Table 5. Population Under 18 Years of Age (percentage)

	Total Population	Hispanics
State Senate District 4	22.2%	27.9%
State Senate District 32	27.4%	27.8%
New York	20.6%	26.4%
State Senate District 33	23.9%	25.9%
State Senate District 34	22.6%	25.6%
State Senate District 29	22.8%	25.3%
State Senate District 18	23.4%	24.9%
State Senate District 13	21.8%	24.2%
State Senate District 31	20.5%	22.9%

Source: US Census Bureau, ACS, 5 yrs estimates, 2022
 TableID S0101 and B01001I

This pattern is replicated again when observing the proportion of the Senate districts' population 65 years of age or older. In all Hispanic-majority and -plurality Senate districts, the proportion of the Hispanic population in that age category is lower than the state's overall percentage (i.e., 17%) (see Table 6). In fact, the proportion of these selected Senate districts' population in that age category is lower than the state's proportion overall, irrespective of whether the district's population is Hispanic or not. Also fitting the overall pattern of age distribution for the Hispanic population in Hispanic-majority or -plurality districts is

the fact that there are some Senate districts in which the proportion of the Hispanic population 65 years and older is higher than the proportion of the state's Hispanic population in the same age category, and other districts in which the proportion is lower. SD-4, SD-13 and SD-33, all have lower proportions of their Hispanic population over 64 years than the proportion for Hispanics statewide (i.e., 10.2%). SD-32 has a similar proportion as the state's proportion of older Hispanics. Districts 18, 29, 31 and 34 have higher proportions of older Hispanics than the state's proportion of older Hispanics.

Table 6. Population 65 years and Over (percentage)

	Total Population	Hispanics
State Senate District 4	13.1%	6.7%
State Senate District 13	13.4%	9.8%
State Senate District 33	13.3%	9.8%
New York	17.0%	10.2%
State Senate District 32	10.7%	10.9%
State Senate District 18	9.9%	11.9%
State Senate District 34	15.6%	12.1%
State Senate District 29	13.5%	13.1%
State Senate District 31	14.3%	13.6%

Source: US Census Bureau, ACS, 5 yrs estimates, 2022
 TableID S0101 and B01001I

EDUCATION

These age distribution profiles have implications for planning the provision of state government services or to monitor how municipalities provide governmental services. Schools and the provision of education and ancillary services readily come to mind as is the provision of services for the older generations.

The need for educational services to Hispanic children is outsized since more than a quarter of the Hispanic population is made up of children compared with one-fifth of the state population as a whole (see Table 7). One-quarter of the state’s population, 3 years of age or older, is enrolled in an educational setting, whether pre-school, school or college, compared to nearly 30% of Latino children and youth. At the Senate district level, the rates of enrollment in educational institutions for Latino children in Hispanic-majority or -plurality districts ranged between 26.4% and 30%, proportions of enrollment slightly larger than that of the state’s overall population. All Hispanic-majority and -plurality Senate districts have greater proportions of the population enrolled in an education setting than the statewide proportion. In all instances, save one (i.e., SD-32) the proportion of the Senate district’s Hispanic population enrolled in school exceeded the rate of enrollment for the district’s population overall.

Hispanic-majority or -plurality Assembly districts exhibit more variation as it refers to enrollment in an educational setting. Enrollment in school ranges between 22.5% and 31.3% of the district’s population for Hispanics (see Table 8). Hispanics in 19 of these select districts exceed the statewide enrollment figures.²⁰ In five of these districts, Hispanics

exceeded the statewide educational enrollment rate for Hispanics.²¹ In 18 of these Hispanic-majority or -plurality Assembly districts, Hispanic enrollment was higher than the rate of school enrollment for the district’s population overall.²²

While these levels of enrollment may be commensurate with the proportion of the Latino population that is young, the provision of such educational services may not be sufficient to close the gap in educational attainment for Latinos statewide and in the Hispanic-majority and -plurality districts in which they live. This is evident in the levels of educational attainment exhibited by the population 25 years of age and older. What is distinct about the educational profile of the Latino population is not only just how many Latino children are enrolled in schools, but also how under-schooled Latino adults are. This under-schooling is evident in the proportion of Latinos who have not earned a high school diploma or its equivalent (e.g., GED) and how many Latinos have not earned a bachelor’s degree.

In New York State, the proportion of the state’s population, 25 years of age and older, that has not completed a high school education is 12.4%. Among Hispanics, this proportion is more than double—27.3%. Moreover, this under-schooling of Latino adults has a wide variation depending on the legislative district those Latinos may live in. For instance, in Latino-majority and -plurality Senate districts, the percentage of the Hispanic population with less than a high school diploma ranged between 27% and 37%, with all eight districts exceeding the statewide average for the population overall, and in seven districts Hispanics exceeding the statewide rate for Hispanics (see Table 9).²³

Table 7. Percentage of Population (3 years and over) Enrolled in School or College

	Total Population	Hispanics
State Senate District 32	30.0%	30.0%
State Senate District 4	25.4%	29.9%
State Senate District 33	28.5%	29.7%
New York	24.5%	29.5%
State Senate District 34	26.7%	29.3%
State Senate District 29	26.6%	28.7%
State Senate District 18	26.5%	27.3%
State Senate District 31	25.2%	26.6%
State Senate District 13	24.3%	26.4%

Source: US Census Bureau, ACS, 5 yrs estimates, 2022
TableID B14007 and B14007i

Table 8. Percentage of Population (3 years and over) Enrolled in School or College

	Total Population	Hispanics
Assembly District 77	29.7%	31.3%
Assembly District 86	30.9%	31.3%
Assembly District 82	26.6%	30.8%
Assembly District 78	30.8%	30.7%
Assembly District 84	30.8%	30.7%
New York	24.5%	29.5%
Assembly District 79	30.0%	29.1%
Assembly District 54	25.6%	29.0%
Assembly District 6	26.9%	28.9%
Assembly District 35	25.6%	28.6%
Assembly District 81	24.9%	28.6%
Assembly District 51	25.9%	28.5%
Assembly District 87	27.9%	28.1%
Assembly District 80	25.7%	27.7%
Assembly District 85	26.8%	27.3%
Assembly District 53	22.2%	26.7%
Assembly District 38	24.8%	26.6%
Assembly District 34	22.4%	26.1%
Assembly District 68	21.9%	24.7%
Assembly District 72	23.6%	24.6%
Assembly District 39	23.1%	24.2%
Assembly District 71	21.9%	22.5%

Source: US Census Bureau, ACS, 5 yrs estimates, 2022
TableID B14007 and B14007i

Table 9. Percentage of Population (25 years and over) Without a High School Diploma

	Total Population	Hispanics
State Senate District 32	31.3%	36.7%
State Senate District 29	26.3%	36.2%
State Senate District 13	27.1%	34.3%
State Senate District 31	25.3%	32.8%
State Senate District 4	18.3%	32.6%
State Senate District 18	21.2%	31.4%
State Senate District 33	24.3%	31.2%
New York	12.4%	27.3%
State Senate District 34	19.8%	26.6%

Source: US Census Bureau, ACS, 5 yrs estimates, 2022
TableID B06009 and C15002I

Table 10. Percentage of Population (25 years and over) Without a High School Diploma

	Total Population	Hispanics
Assembly District 51	30.2%	40.6%
Assembly District 79	31.6%	38.4%
Assembly District 84	33.5%	38.1%
Assembly District 53	23.3%	37.6%
Assembly District 77	31.1%	37.6%
Assembly District 6	25.6%	36.0%
Assembly District 39	26.4%	35.6%
Assembly District 85	29.9%	35.1%
Assembly District 86	31.1%	34.4%
Assembly District 78	29.9%	34.1%
Assembly District 72	27.2%	34.0%
Assembly District 68	21.1%	32.8%
Assembly District 35	23.8%	32.6%
Assembly District 71	18.9%	32.3%
Assembly District 87	24.2%	28.9%
Assembly District 34	20.4%	28.4%
New York	12.4%	27.3%
Assembly District 54	20.2%	26.7%
Assembly District 80	20.9%	25.6%
Assembly District 38	20.8%	24.7%
Assembly District 81	16.0%	24.5%
Assembly District 82	15.3%	19.3%

Table 11. Percentage of Population (25 years and over) with Bachelor's Degree or Higher

	Total Population	Hispanics
State Senate District 13	23.1%	12.1%
State Senate District 32	14.7%	12.5%
State Senate District 29	27.3%	14.9%
State Senate District 4	25.7%	15.6%
State Senate District 33	26.1%	16.7%
State Senate District 18	35.3%	19.0%
State Senate District 31	31.6%	19.3%
State Senate District 34	28.0%	19.4%
New York	38.8%	22.0%

Source: US Census Bureau, ACS, 5 yrs estimates, 2022
TableID B06009 and C15002I

In Latino-majority and -plurality Assembly districts, the underschooling was even starker, ranging between 19% of the Hispanic population without a high school diploma to 40.6% (see Table 10). The proportion of Hispanics without a high school diploma was greater than the statewide

population average in all 21 districts. On the other hand, while there were five Latino-majority and -plurality Assembly districts in which the percentage of adult Hispanics without a high school diploma was lower than the statewide average for Latinos,²⁴ there were nevertheless

16 districts in which the percentage of adult Hispanics without a high school diploma was higher than the statewide average for Latinos.²⁵ Furthermore, the proportion of Hispanics without a high school degree was higher than that of the district's population as whole in all Hispanic-majority and -plurality Assembly districts.

This under-schooling may not be the result of the under-education of Latino children, after all Latino children appear to be attending school in above-average proportions.²⁶ But this evident under-schooling points to the dire need to provide supplemental education services to Latino adults, whether it is in the form of GED programs in night school programs or vocational services.²⁷

Hispanic under-schooling is also evident in the proportion of Hispanic adults that have earned a bachelor's degree or higher. At the state level, 38.8% of adults have

earned a bachelor's degree or higher (e.g., professional degree, master degree), whereas only 22% of Latinos have such level of educational attainment. As with the under-schooling at the high school level, the percentage of Hispanic adults with a bachelor's degree is lower than this 22% statewide proportion in all Hispanic-majority and -plurality districts in the Senate and most of those in the Assembly. The range of the Hispanic population with a bachelor's degree in Hispanic-majority and -plurality Senate districts ranged between 12% and 19% (see Table 11); whereas the range in Hispanic-majority and -plurality Assembly districts was between 11% and 28% (see Table 12).²⁸ Also, the lower rate of Hispanic adults with bachelor's degrees was lower than for the district's overall population in all Hispanic-majority and -plurality districts Senate and Assembly districts (see Tables 12 and 13).²⁹

Table 12. Percentage of Population (25 years and over) with Bachelor's Degree or Higher

	Total Population	Hispanics
Assembly District 84	13.4%	11.3%
Assembly District 35	24.5%	11.5%
Assembly District 79	15.0%	12.0%
Assembly District 78	16.5%	12.3%
Assembly District 86	14.0%	12.4%
Assembly District 77	15.3%	12.6%
Assembly District 6	18.8%	13.9%
Assembly District 39	29.5%	14.3%
Assembly District 87	19.7%	14.7%
Assembly District 85	16.1%	14.9%
Assembly District 54	22.5%	16.1%
Assembly District 51	33.3%	16.4%
Assembly District 34	32.9%	17.3%
Assembly District 53	39.3%	17.9%
Assembly District 72	30.8%	19.9%
Assembly District 80	25.8%	20.1%
Assembly District 38	27.2%	20.2%
Assembly District 68	37.0%	20.3%
New York	38.8%	22.0%
Assembly District 71	43.1%	22.7%
Assembly District 82	28.5%	22.7%
Assembly District 81	42.0%	28.1%

Source: US Census Bureau, ACS, 5 yrs estimates, 2022

TableID B06009 and C150021

LANGUAGE PROFICIENCY

Formal education is not the only factor that has material implications for Hispanic individuals and households. Human capital factors, such as proficiency in English, also have a bearing on the material conditions of Hispanics. For Latinos statewide, 26.1% report speaking English only, while 32.3% report speaking Spanish “less than very well”.

This latter statistic of course does not indicate that these Latinos are unable to Speak English at all, but rather it is a self-assessment in their confidence in communicating with the larger population. It is therefore simply an indicator of how Latinos may situate themselves in the marketplace and in society.

Table 13. Ability to Speak English “Less than Very Well” (percentage)

	Total Population		Hispanics	
	English Only	Speaks English less than “very well”	English Only	Speaks English less than “very well”
Assembly District 35	21.7%	44.7%	7.3%	54.6%
Assembly District 51	34.2%	41.5%	15.3%	54.1%
Assembly District 39	18.7%	44.4%	9.3%	53.5%
Assembly District 34	30.0%	36.1%	11.8%	48.6%
Assembly District 78	26.2%	37.3%	11.1%	45.6%
Assembly District 72	26.1%	36.1%	10.7%	45.3%
Assembly District 86	27.7%	36.1%	12.7%	44.3%
Assembly District 77	34.5%	32.1%	14.5%	43.2%
Assembly District 71	48.9%	21.5%	14.0%	41.8%
Assembly District 6	38.9%	27.9%	15.7%	40.2%
Assembly District 84	34.4%	29.6%	18.8%	38.1%
Assembly District 85	39.8%	26.8%	19.2%	36.9%
Assembly District 79	42.5%	25.1%	17.8%	36.5%
Assembly District 38	36.7%	28.8%	19.2%	36.3%
Assembly District 53	46.0%	23.5%	19.8%	35.5%
Assembly District 81	52.7%	18.5%	20.3%	33.0%
Assembly District 54	45.6%	21.3%	16.4%	32.9%
Assembly District 87	39.6%	26.2%	21.3%	32.8%
Assembly District 80	40.1%	25.3%	18.8%	32.7%
New York	69.4%	13.1%	26.1%	32.3%
Assembly District 68	53.7%	17.7%	24.4%	29.5%
Assembly District 82	57.0%	12.3%	30.5%	17.2%

Source: US Census Bureau, ACS, 5 yrs estimates, 2022
TableID 1601 and B16006

At the legislative district level, most residents in Latino-majority and -plurality districts tend to live among people who do not speak English only, but rather speak other languages. In only three Latino-majority and -plurality Assembly districts (i.e., AD-68, AD-81 and AD-82) and one Senate district (i.e., SD-4) do a majority of residents report speaking only English, but in none of them do residents speak English only in the proportion spoken statewide (i.e., 69%). Even in these Latino-majority and -plurality districts residents who speak English less than very well do so at rates higher than the statewide average (i.e., 13.1%).

The rates at which residents of these districts report speaking English less than very well range between 17% and 64% for Assembly districts and between 28% and 55% in Senate districts. There are 19 Latino-majority and -plurality Assembly districts in which Latino residents report speaking English less than very well at rates higher than the state average for Latinos (see Table 13).³⁰ There are also two such Assembly districts in which Latinos report lower rates speaking English less than very well than the statewide average for Latinos.³¹ At the Senate level, there are seven Latino-majority and -plurality districts in which Latino residents report speaking English less than very well at rates

higher than the state average for Latinos (see Table 14).³² In only one Latino-majority and -plurality Senate district (i.e., SD-34) Latinos report lower rates speaking English less than very well than the statewide average for Latinos.

The expansion of English as a second language educational programs both in formal education institutions, but also targeting adults outside of those institutions, is a way for the state government to contribute to the improvement of material conditions for residents of the state. These language programs may be complementary to other educational programs that may serve to compensate or lessen the under-schooling some Hispanics exhibit.

This relative underschooling of the Latino population at the state and legislative levels has direct implications for their material success, as education is a salient factor in the generation of income for all households, including Latino households. This relatively lower material success is also evident in several indicators, such as employment, household income levels and poverty. One of the primary factors affecting the material well-being of the population is their ability to generate income, and the primary mechanism to achieve this is by procuring employment.

Table 14. Ability to Speak English “Less than Very Well” (percentage)

	Total Population		Hispanics	
	English Only	Speaks English less than “very well”	English Only	Speaks English less than “very well”
State Senate District 13	17.9%	47.0%	7.5%	55.2%
State Senate District 31	30.8%	32.5%	12.3%	43.0%
State Senate District 33	36.1%	30.3%	14.7%	41.2%
State Senate District 32	35.8%	30.0%	16.1%	40.5%
State Senate District 29	43.5%	24.5%	19.9%	36.3%
State Senate District 4	58.0%	18.2%	22.0%	35.7%
State Senate District 18	43.1%	23.2%	19.8%	33.6%
New York	69.4%	13.1%	26.1%	32.3%
State Senate District 34	48.3%	20.3%	24.5%	28.3%

Source: US Census Bureau, ACS, 5 yrs estimates, 2022
TableID 1601 and B16006

ECONOMIC INDICATORS: LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION

Tables 15 and 16 indicate the participation rate in the labor force at the Assembly and State district levels. This statistic measures the proportion of persons who are either working or not working, but looking for work. Statewide, Latinos have a relatively higher labor force participation rate than the population as a whole: 64.3% compared to 62.9%, respectively. At the legislative district level, the labor force participation rate of the districts' population ranges

between 54% and 69%, with 10 Assembly Hispanic-majority and -plurality districts and 4 Senate districts exceeding the statewide rate,³³ and 11 Assembly districts and 4 Senate districts with lower rates of participation than the statewide proportion. For Hispanics in these Hispanic-majority and -plurality legislative districts, the labor force participation rate ranged wider than for the districts' total population, from 49% to 72%.

Table 15. Percentage of Population (16 years and over) in Labor Force

	Total Population	Hispanics
Assembly District 6	68.6%	71.6%
Assembly District 35	63.9%	69.6%
Assembly District 34	68.0%	69.1%
Assembly District 39	66.4%	68.3%
Assembly District 38	64.9%	67.5%
Assembly District 82	59.1%	64.5%
New York	62.9%	64.3%
Assembly District 80	61.9%	63.4%
Assembly District 81	59.5%	63.3%
Assembly District 51	66.2%	63.2%
Assembly District 78	60.5%	63.1%
Assembly District 86	61.8%	63.1%
Assembly District 54	63.0%	60.9%
Assembly District 72	63.6%	60.9%
Assembly District 71	66.4%	60.6%
Assembly District 77	58.0%	59.2%
Assembly District 53	68.5%	57.7%
Assembly District 84	55.8%	56.3%
Assembly District 87	56.3%	55.6%
Assembly District 85	54.6%	55.5%
Assembly District 79	53.9%	52.9%
Assembly District 68	54.2%	48.9%

Source: US Census Bureau, ACS, 5 yrs estimates, 2022
TableID S2301

But while there were six Hispanic-majority and -plurality Assembly districts and two Senate district in which the labor force participation rate for the Hispanic population exceeded the statewide proportion for Hispanics, in fact, there were more districts in which Hispanics' participation rate in the labor force was lower than the Hispanic statewide average: 15 in the Assembly and 6 in the Senate.³⁵ Also, there were six Hispanic-majority and -plurality Assembly districts and two Senate districts in which Hispanic labor participation rate was higher than both the statewide rate of labor force participation for Hispanics statewide, the statewide population as a whole and the district population as a whole.³⁶ There were also eight Assembly districts and three Senate districts in which the labor force participation rate for Hispanics was higher than the participation rate for the districts' population as a whole but lower than the statewide labor force participation rate and the statewide rate for Hispanics.³⁷ There were eight Assembly districts and three Senate districts in which the Hispanics labor force participation rate at the district level was lower than the districts' population as a whole and both the statewide rates for Hispanics and the state population as a whole.³⁸

Hispanics statewide may have a higher rate of labor force participation than the state population as a whole. They also have a higher unemployment rate. Whereas the unemployment rate was 6.2% statewide in 2022, the

unemployment rate was 8.2% for Hispanics. At the Assembly district level, the unemployment rate in Hispanic-majority or -plurality districts ranged between 4.3% and 13.8% for the district's population as a whole (see Table 17). Among Hispanics in those same districts, the unemployment rate range was between 3.9% and 14.8%. There were 17 districts in which the Hispanic unemployment rate exceeded the 6.2% statewide rate for the population overall.³⁹ There were 4 Hispanic-majority or -plurality districts in which the unemployment rate for Hispanics was lower than the statewide population's rate.⁴⁰ Hispanic unemployment rates at the district level were also higher than the district unemployment rate overall in 5 districts;⁴¹ lower in 2 districts;⁴² and relatively equal in the remainder.

In Senate districts, unemployment for the district population overall ranged between 4.7% and 13.6% (see Table 18); among Hispanics in those same districts, unemployment ranged between 4.3% and 13.4%. There were 6 districts in which the Hispanic unemployment rate exceeded the statewide proportion,⁴³ and 2 districts that were below that proportion.⁴⁴ Hispanic unemployment rates in Hispanic-majority and -plurality districts were higher than the districts' population overall in 3 districts,⁴⁵ but lower in 3 districts.⁴⁶

Table 16. Percentage of Population (16 years and over) in Labor Force

	Total Population	Hispanics
State Senate District 4	68.9%	72.7%
State Senate District 13	66.2%	69.3%
New York	62.9%	64.3%
State Senate District 33	61.0%	63.3%
State Senate District 31	63.6%	61.9%
State Senate District 18	67.5%	61.3%
State Senate District 34	59.5%	61.0%
State Senate District 32	56.9%	57.0%
State Senate District 29	56.5%	54.4%

Source: US Census Bureau, ACS, 5 yrs estimates, 2022
TableID S2301

Table 17. Unemployment rate

	Total Population	Hispanics
Assembly District 72	13.8%	14.8%
Assembly District 79	13.8%	13.9%
Assembly District 77	13.2%	13.3%
Assembly District 78	12.9%	13.1%
Assembly District 84	12.7%	12.5%
Assembly District 86	12.8%	12.1%
Assembly District 71	10.1%	12.0%
Assembly District 85	12.7%	11.4%
Assembly District 80	9.3%	10.7%
Assembly District 68	8.9%	10.6%
Assembly District 87	10.2%	10.3%
Assembly District 81	8.1%	9.1%
Assembly District 53	7.7%	8.4%
New York	6.2%	8.2%
Assembly District 34	8.5%	8.2%
Assembly District 51	7.6%	8.0%
Assembly District 82	8.1%	7.5%
Assembly District 38	6.6%	7.3%
Assembly District 54	6.3%	5.9%
Assembly District 39	5.7%	5.3%
Assembly District 6	4.3%	4.0%
Assembly District 35	5.1%	3.9%

Source: US Census Bureau, ACS, 5 yrs estimates, 2022

TableID S2301

Table 18. Unemployment rate

	Total Population	Hispanics
State Senate District 32	13.6%	13.4%
State Senate District 33	11.7%	12.7%
State Senate District 31	11.7%	12.6%
State Senate District 29	10.5%	11.6%
New York	6.2%	8.2%
State Senate District 34	8.5%	7.6%
State Senate District 18	7.1%	7.4%
State Senate District 13	6.6%	5.7%
State Senate District 4	4.7%	4.3%

Source: US Census Bureau, ACS, 5 yrs estimates, 2022

TableID S2301

ECONOMIC INDICATORS: INCOME

The consequences of a relatively younger age, lower educational attainment and higher unemployment rate for Hispanics are reflected in their lower household median income. Statewide the disparity in household income between Hispanics and the state population was more than \$20,000. Hispanic median household income in New York State was \$61,135, while the median for households in the state as a whole was \$81,386. Median household income in Hispanic-majority and -plurality Assembly districts ranged from \$31,610 to \$108,620 (see Table 19). Median household income for Hispanics in these same districts ranged from \$27,215 to \$123,948. There were only 2 such Assembly

districts in which the median household income for Hispanics exceeded the \$81,386 statewide measure.⁴⁷ In the remaining 19 districts, Hispanic median household income was lower than the state median income. Moreover, there were 17 such Assembly districts in which the district's overall median household income was higher than Hispanic median household income.⁴⁸ In 4 of these Assembly districts, the overall median household income exceeded Hispanic median household income by more than \$15,000.⁴⁹ In addition, there were 15 districts in which the Hispanic median household income was below the Hispanic median household income statewide.⁵⁰

Table 19. Median Household Income (in dollars)

	Total Population	Hispanics
Assembly District 6	\$108,620	\$123,948
Assembly District 38	\$84,463	\$83,285
Assembly District 35	\$72,249	\$75,949
Assembly District 82	\$69,233	\$68,299
Assembly District 34	\$77,032	\$68,201
Assembly District 39	\$69,844	\$65,696
New York	\$81,386	\$61,135
Assembly District 54	\$65,163	\$60,530
Assembly District 81	\$75,021	\$58,290
Assembly District 80	\$61,224	\$55,885
Assembly District 51	\$71,563	\$54,512
Assembly District 53	\$72,199	\$49,544
Assembly District 72	\$55,904	\$48,436
Assembly District 71	\$67,252	\$46,616
Assembly District 87	\$51,330	\$43,514
Assembly District 78	\$41,903	\$41,540
Assembly District 86	\$40,111	\$40,848
Assembly District 85	\$41,526	\$38,373
Assembly District 77	\$36,796	\$36,862
Assembly District 84	\$33,626	\$33,303
Assembly District 79	\$31,610	\$27,680
Assembly District 68	\$43,965	\$27,215

The same trend is evident in Hispanic-majority and -plurality Senate districts, albeit in a somewhat more attenuated form. Hispanic median household income in these districts ranged between \$32,735 and \$120,230. For the districts’ overall population, median household income ranged between \$36,805 and \$113,456. There were 7 districts in which Hispanic median household income was

lower than the statewide median household income overall.⁵¹ There were also 7 Senate districts, in which the Hispanic median household income was lower than the districts’ overall median household income.⁵² Moreover, there were 6 districts in which the district’s median household income for Hispanic was lower than statewide median for Hispanics.⁵³

Table 20. Median Household Income (in dollars)

	Total Population	Hispanics
State Senate District 4	\$113,456	\$120,230
State Senate District 13	\$70,401	\$69,098
New York	\$81,386	\$61,135
State Senate District 18	\$71,911	\$55,199
State Senate District 34	\$63,747	\$53,208
State Senate District 31	\$55,763	\$47,740
State Senate District 33	\$51,641	\$44,930
State Senate District 32	\$36,805	\$35,884
State Senate District 29	\$40,115	\$32,735

Source: US Census Bureau, ACS, 5 yrs estimates, 2022
TableID S2301

...there were 15 districts in which the Hispanic median household income was below the Hispanic median household income statewide.

ECONOMIC INDICATORS: POVERTY

Hispanics' relative youth, combined with their lower educational attainment and higher unemployment rates that result in lower incomes also tend to underscore their much higher rates of poverty. A much larger proportion of Hispanics statewide—20.1%—live below the federal poverty level than the 13.6% for the population as a whole. This percentage of the population living below the poverty level ranges between 8.1% and 37.2% for Hispanics in Hispanic-majority and -plurality Assembly districts. In fact, there are only two Assembly districts and one Senate district in which the proportion of Hispanics living below the poverty level is lower than the statewide rate.⁵⁴ Furthermore,

there are 15 Hispanic-majority and -plurality Assembly districts in which the proportion of the districts' population overall living below the poverty level is higher than the statewide poverty level (see Table 21).⁵⁵ That is, Hispanics live in high poverty districts. Moreover, there are 13 Assembly districts in which the proportion of Hispanics living below the poverty level in Hispanic-majority and plurality districts is higher than those districts' population as a whole.⁵⁶ In other words, not only are Hispanics living in high poverty level Assembly districts that are Hispanic-majority or -plurality, but they tend to be the poorer segment of the population in those high poverty districts.

Table 21. Persons Living Below Poverty Level (percentage)

	Total Population	Hispanics
Assembly District 79	37.2%	37.2%
Assembly District 84	37.1%	35.3%
Assembly District 68	29.8%	34.3%
Assembly District 86	32.7%	32.3%
Assembly District 85	30.1%	32.0%
Assembly District 77	33.5%	31.8%
Assembly District 87	26.8%	29.3%
Assembly District 78	28.5%	28.8%
Assembly District 53	24.4%	27.1%
Assembly District 71	20.0%	23.8%
Assembly District 51	20.4%	23.5%
Assembly District 81	16.5%	22.7%
Assembly District 72	20.4%	22.0%
Assembly District 54	20.4%	21.8%
Assembly District 80	18.3%	20.7%
New York	13.6%	20.1%
Assembly District 39	12.9%	15.3%
Assembly District 82	13.5%	15.0%
Assembly District 34	12.7%	14.8%
Assembly District 35	15.2%	14.4%
Assembly District 38	11.2%	10.2%
Assembly District 6	7.8%	8.1%

Source: US Census Bureau, ACS, 5 yrs estimates, 2022
TableID S1701

As with income, the same trend is evident in Hispanic-majority and -plurality Senate districts, albeit in a somewhat more attenuated form. Therefore, the proportion of Hispanics in Hispanic-majority and -plurality districts living below the poverty level ranges 8.6% and 34.5% (see Table 22). In 7 of those districts the proportion of Hispanics living below the poverty level exceeded the statewide poverty level.⁵⁷ Moreover, there are 6 Hispanic-majority and -plurality districts in which the rate of poverty among Hispanics exceeds the districts' overall poverty rate.⁵⁸

Poverty is an even greater problem for Hispanic children. Wholly a quarter—25.4%—of Hispanics below 18 years of age live below the poverty level in New York State, compared to 18.1% of the state's minor population as a whole. This rate of poverty for Hispanic children ranges between 8.7% and 44.1% in Hispanic-majority and -plurality Assembly districts (see Table 23). There were 18 Hispanic-majority and -plurality Assembly districts in which the proportion of Hispanics children living below the rate of poverty exceeded the statewide poverty level for all children.⁵⁹ There are 3 districts in which the Hispanic child poverty level is lower than the statewide measure.⁶⁰ Moreover, poverty rates for Hispanic children are higher than the rate of poverty for all children in 16 Hispanic-majority and -plurality Assembly districts.⁶¹

In Hispanic-majority and -plurality Senate districts, the percentage of Hispanic children living below the poverty level ranged between 9.1% and 43.5%, with the proportion

of children living below the poverty level exceeding the statewide measure in 7 such districts (see Table 24).⁶² Moreover, there are 5 Hispanic-majority and -plurality Senate districts in which the poverty rate for children exceeds the poverty rate for all children.

Poverty also affects the Hispanic population 65 years of age and older disproportionately. The percentage of Hispanic in this age category living below the poverty level was 23.8% in New York, about double the 12.2% rate for the statewide population in that same age category. This proportion of the above 65 years or age Hispanic population living in poverty ranged between 10.1% and 44.6% in Hispanic-majority and -plurality Assembly districts (see Table 25). There are 18 Hispanic-majority and -plurality Assembly districts in which the 65 and over Hispanic population exceeded the statewide rate.⁶³ In these same 18 Hispanic-majority and -plurality districts the proportion of Hispanics 65 years and over living under the poverty level was higher than the district's poverty rate for the same age group. In all 8 Hispanic-majority and -plurality Senate districts the proportion of the Hispanic population 65 years and older living below the poverty level was greater than the statewide proportion for this age group (see Table 26). In 6 of these districts the proportion of Hispanics in this age category living below the poverty level was larger than the proportion of the district's overall population in the same age group.⁶⁴

Table 22. Persons Living Below Poverty Level (percentage)

	Total Population	Hispanics
State Senate District 29	32.0%	34.5%
State Senate District 32	34.7%	34.4%
State Senate District 33	24.1%	27.7%
State Senate District 31	22.2%	23.8%
State Senate District 18	24.9%	23.2%
State Senate District 34	19.1%	22.6%
New York	13.6%	20.1%
State Senate District 13	14.6%	15.4%
State Senate District 4	7.4%	8.6%

Table 23. Persons under 18 years Living Below Poverty Level (percentage)

	Total Population	Hispanics
Assembly District 79	46.5%	44.1%
Assembly District 86	41.5%	43.0%
Assembly District 87	39.5%	42.4%
Assembly District 84	45.9%	42.1%
Assembly District 68	37.2%	40.5%
Assembly District 85	38.2%	40.0%
Assembly District 53	39.6%	38.2%
Assembly District 77	39.1%	37.6%
Assembly District 78	34.5%	35.7%
Assembly District 71	25.6%	33.1%
Assembly District 72	29.3%	30.4%
Assembly District 51	26.5%	29.8%
Assembly District 54	27.1%	29.0%
Assembly District 81	21.7%	28.8%
Assembly District 80	23.7%	27.6%
New York	18.1%	25.4%
Assembly District 34	20.2%	24.2%
Assembly District 35	22.9%	23.5%
Assembly District 39	15.3%	20.3%
Assembly District 82	14.6%	15.9%
Assembly District 38	13.8%	11.3%
Assembly District 6	7.6%	8.7%

Source: US Census Bureau, ACS, 5 yrs estimates, 2022
TableID S1701

Table 24. Persons under 18 years Living Below Poverty Level (percentage)

	Total Population	Hispanics
State Senate District 32	43.4%	43.5%
State Senate District 29	42.4%	42.5%
State Senate District 33	30.5%	35.7%
State Senate District 18	40.6%	32.6%
State Senate District 31	29.9%	31.5%
State Senate District 34	25.2%	27.8%
New York	18.1%	25.4%
State Senate District 13	21.5%	23.7%
State Senate District 4	8.2%	9.1%

Source: US Census Bureau, ACS, 5 yrs estimates, 2022
TableID S1701

Table 25. Persons 65 years and over Living Below Poverty Level (percentage)

	Total Population	Hispanics
Assembly District 84	39.4%	44.6%
Assembly District 77	37.3%	44.2%
Assembly District 86	39.9%	43.9%
Assembly District 79	39.8%	43.8%
Assembly District 68	32.5%	43.5%
Assembly District 78	32.6%	34.3%
Assembly District 71	25.7%	32.4%
Assembly District 53	29.3%	30.7%
Assembly District 85	26.0%	29.3%
Assembly District 51	25.8%	29.2%
Assembly District 87	24.2%	28.4%
Assembly District 54	27.8%	28.3%
Assembly District 72	25.5%	27.6%
Assembly District 81	14.8%	25.6%
New York	12.2%	23.8%
Assembly District 82	14.9%	23.5%
Assembly District 80	19.4%	22.8%
Assembly District 34	13.7%	15.2%
Assembly District 6	11.7%	14.6%
Assembly District 39	13.6%	12.0%
Assembly District 35	18.2%	11.5%
Assembly District 38	11.2%	10.1%

Source: US Census Bureau, ACS, 5 yrs estimates, 2022

TableID S1701

Table 26. Persons 65 years and over Living Below Poverty Level (percentage)

	Total Population	Hispanics
State Senate District 31	28.0%	31.8%
State Senate District 29	32.5%	41.5%
State Senate District 34	19.8%	29.5%
State Senate District 18	26.7%	26.4%
New York	12.2%	23.8%
State Senate District 32	34.9%	37.9%
State Senate District 33	22.5%	32.8%
State Senate District 4	9.1%	14.0%
State Senate District 13	16.0%	13.5%

Source: US Census Bureau, ACS, 5 yrs estimates, 2022

TableID S1701

HOUSING

The relatively lower capacity of Hispanics in New York to generate income as a result of their youth, their lower level of educational attainment, higher unemployment rates and higher rates of poverty, limits their capacity to facilitate other material conditions and provisions, such as quality housing at affordable levels. By and large, the vast majority of Hispanics in New York are renters: 72.6% rent the homes they occupy. In contrast, 45.7% of all New Yorkers statewide rent the homes they live in. In terms of homeownership, 54.3% of New Yorkers own the home they live in, compared to Hispanics, only 27.4% of whom own the home they occupy. The vast majority of the Hispanic-majority and -plurality districts are located downstate, concentrated in New York City. Therefore, it is not unexpected that homeownership rates for Hispanics in Hispanic-majority and -plurality districts ranged between 3.7% and 78.4% (see Table 27). But with the exception of AD-6, no Hispanic-majority and -plurality district had a share of homeownership among Hispanics over 33%. In only two additional Hispanic-majority and -plurality districts was the homeownership rate over 25%.⁶⁵ In Hispanic-majority and -plurality Senate districts the rate of homeownership for Hispanics ranged between 6.7% and 76.8%, with only one district exceeding the statewide homeownership rate (i.e., SD-4) (see Table 28). In all 7 remaining Hispanic-majority and -plurality districts, the rate of homeownership for Hispanic residents was below both the statewide average and the statewide average among Hispanics. Moreover, the rate of homeownership among Hispanics was lower than the rate of homeownership for all residents of those Hispanic-majority and -plurality Senate districts.

Because these Hispanic-majority and -plurality districts are mostly in and around the New York City area, both the value and the costs of housing tend to be higher than elsewhere in the state. This is reflected in the value of the homes residents occupy and in the percentage of their income they spend on housing. Among homeowners, the statewide median value of the home they lived in was \$384,100; for Hispanic homeowners, it was \$480,800. In Hispanic-majority and -plurality Assembly districts the median value of the home for all district homeowners ranged between \$286,300 and \$992,600; for Hispanic homeowners on those same districts, the median value of their homes ranged from \$326,700 to \$994,400 (see Table 29). Therefore, there were 18 districts in which the median

value of Hispanic-owned homes exceeded the statewide median value.⁶⁶ There were three districts in which the median value of Hispanic-owned homes in these districts was below the statewide median value.⁶⁷ Moreover, in these Hispanic-majority and -plurality Assembly districts, there were 9 in which the median value of Hispanic-owned homes was lower than the median value of all homes, ranging in lower value between \$24,000 and \$222,400.⁶⁸ In 12 Hispanic-majority and -plurality Assembly districts, the median value of Hispanic-owned homes exceeded the median value of all homeowner-occupied homes from \$1,800 to \$89,300.⁶⁹

In Hispanic-majority and -plurality Senate districts, the median value of a home ranged between \$411,200 and \$857,500, in all instances exceeding the statewide median value of a home (see Table 30). The median value of a home for Hispanic homeowners in those districts, however, ranged between \$380,900 and \$798,600. Therefore, there were five Senate districts in which the value of Hispanic-owned homes exceeded the statewide median value,⁷⁰ and three districts in which that home's value was lower than the statewide measure.⁷¹

In terms of housing costs, the discrepancies between Hispanic homeowners and homeowners in the state in general are just as noteworthy. Of the 54% of residents statewide who live in the home they own, most (57%) have a mortgage. A mortgage is a disproportionate housing expense for most homeowners. Among the 27% of Hispanics in New York who own their home, a greater proportion (66%) has a mortgage on their home than homeowners overall. Of those Hispanic homeowners with a mortgage, a greater proportion (40%) spends more than 30% of their income on housing than homeowners statewide (32%) (see Table 31). The same is true for those Hispanic homeowners who spend more than 50% of their income on housing; the proportion is greater (17%) than among homeowners with a mortgage statewide (14%). Similarly, among homeowners without a mortgage, a greater proportion of Hispanics without a mortgage incur in greater expenses on housing than homeowners without a mortgage across the state. More than 22% of Hispanic homeowners without a mortgage spend more than 30% of their income on housing cost compared to homeowners in the state overall (19%); and 13% spend more than 50% of their income in housing expenses, compared to homeowners overall (10%).

Table 27. Percentage of Housing Units, Owner-Occupied

	Total Population	Hispanics
Assembly District 6	79.9%	78.4%
Assembly District 82	44.8%	32.5%
Assembly District 38	42.5%	32.1%
New York	54.3%	27.4%
Assembly District 54	27.8%	24.3%
Assembly District 35	35.0%	21.7%
Assembly District 81	36.0%	21.6%
Assembly District 34	31.9%	19.6%
Assembly District 80	24.3%	17.6%
Assembly District 87	21.4%	17.3%
Assembly District 39	30.8%	16.2%
Assembly District 85	16.5%	15.5%
Assembly District 51	25.4%	13.6%
Assembly District 53	11.4%	11.9%
Assembly District 84	7.8%	6.8%
Assembly District 79	8.8%	6.8%
Assembly District 71	15.9%	5.5%
Assembly District 78	8.2%	5.2%
Assembly District 77	6.1%	4.3%
Assembly District 86	4.2%	4.2%
Assembly District 68	10.8%	4.2%
Assembly District 72	7.8%	3.7%

Source: US Census Bureau, ACS, 5 yrs estimates, 2022

TABLE ID B25003 and B25003i

Table 28. Percentage of Housing Units, Owner-Occupied

	Total Population	Hispanics
State Senate District 4	78.6%	76.8%
New York	54.3%	27.4%
State Senate District 34	34.2%	24.0%
State Senate District 13	31.6%	19.5%
State Senate District 18	16.8%	15.6%
State Senate District 33	17.0%	8.2%
State Senate District 29	10.1%	7.5%
State Senate District 32	8.4%	7.1%
State Senate District 31	12.4%	6.7%

Source: US Census Bureau, ACS, 5 yrs estimates, 2022

TABLE ID B25003 and B25003i

Table 29. Median Value of Owner-Occupied Housing (in dollars)

	Total Population	Hispanics
Assembly District 51	\$992,600	\$994,400
Assembly District 53	\$897,500	\$926,100
Assembly District 39	\$721,700	\$781,100
Assembly District 35	\$586,800	\$757,000
Assembly District 68	\$886,800	\$752,200
Assembly District 38	\$700,700	\$738,600
Assembly District 54	\$691,600	\$667,600
Assembly District 80	\$606,200	\$562,200
Assembly District 34	\$779,700	\$557,300
Assembly District 82	\$477,500	\$541,700
Assembly District 87	\$501,600	\$523,900
Assembly District 85	\$535,200	\$517,900
Assembly District 77	\$411,600	\$489,300
New York	\$384,100	\$480,800
Assembly District 86	\$431,900	\$472,200
Assembly District 71	\$656,600	\$465,400
Assembly District 84	\$460,700	\$414,900
Assembly District 6	\$406,600	\$408,800
Assembly District 72	\$460,500	\$404,200
Assembly District 79	\$366,000	\$377,600
Assembly District 78	\$286,300	\$375,600
Assembly District 81	\$371,500	\$326,700

Source: US Census Bureau, ACS, 5 yrs estimates, 2022

TABLE ID B25077 and B25077i

Table 30. Median Value of Owner-Occupied Housing (in dollars)

	Total Population	Hispanics
State Senate District 18	\$857,500	\$798,600
State Senate District 13	\$626,100	\$732,000
State Senate District 34	\$574,500	\$558,900
State Senate District 32	\$468,700	\$489,300
State Senate District 29	\$650,400	\$484,500
New York	\$384,100	\$480,800
State Senate District 4	\$432,700	\$421,700
State Senate District 33	\$411,200	\$380,900
State Senate District 31	\$468,700	\$378,500

Source: US Census Bureau, ACS, 5 yrs estimates, 2022

TABLE ID B25077 and B25077i

Table 31. Housing Cost as Percentage of Household Income in Past 12 months

	Total Population	Hispanics
Total Housing Units	7,809,267	1,293,983
Owned Units with a Mortgage	31.0%	18.3%
Over 30 Percent	32.1%	40.3%
Over 50 Percent	14.6%	17.9%
Owned Units without a Mortgage	23.0%	9.3%
Over 30 Percent	19.5%	22.5%
Over 50 Percent	10.3%	13.4%
Rented	45.9%	72.4%
Over 30 Percent	46.7%	50.9%
Over 50 Percent	26.1%	28.9%

Source: US Census Bureau, ACS, 1-yr estimates, 2023

TableID B25140

The profile of Hispanic renters in Hispanic-majority and -plurality districts is the opposite of that among homeowners. The statewide proportion of renters for the population as a whole was 45.7%; for Hispanics statewide it was 72.6%, with rates ranging between 21.6% and 96.3% (see Table 32). In only one Hispanic-majority and -plurality Assembly district (i.e., AD-6) was the proportion of Hispanic renting residents below the state population average; in two additional districts (i.e., AD-38 and AD-82) was the proportion of renters lower than for Hispanics statewide. In 17 of those Hispanic-majority and -plurality Assembly districts the proportion of Hispanic renters was higher than the proportion of renters among all district residents.⁷² In two districts (i.e., AD-53 and AD-86), the proportion of Hispanic renters was the same as the district's overall population. Hispanic-majority and -plurality Senate districts exhibit a similar pattern as Assembly districts: one district (i.e., SD-4) shows a lower proportion of Hispanic renters than the statewide overall population rate and the statewide Hispanic population; in all other districts, the Hispanic proportion of renters is higher than the statewide average for the population as a whole and the statewide Hispanic population (see Table 33). In all 8 Hispanic-majority and -plurality Senate districts, the proportion of Hispanic residents renting their home was higher than the proportion of all district residents.

Hispanic renters are also subject to very high housing costs relative to their income. The median gross rent in renter-occupied housing in New York was \$1,507 (see Table 34). In Hispanic-majority and -plurality Assembly districts, the median rent ranged between \$1,155 and \$1,915, with 12 such districts at higher median rents than the statewide proportion, and 9 districts below the statewide median. In Hispanic-majority and -plurality Assembly districts, the median rent paid by tenants ranged between \$1,258 and \$2,018, with tenants in 6 such Senate districts paying median rents above the statewide median rent, and tenants in 2 districts paying below the statewide figure.

More than half of Hispanic renters across the state spend more than 30% of their household income on housing costs, compared to 46% of all renters overall (see Table 31). Moreover, 29% of Hispanic renters spent more than 50% of their income on housing expenses than renters overall (26%). Overall, a much greater proportion of Hispanic residents of New York (46%) spend more of their income on housing, irrespective of the type of housing tenure, than the residents overall (36%). Hispanics have to do more with fewer material resources.

A consequence of Hispanics living in high-cost housing markets with lower levels of income is that they adapt in less than ideal manners. Housing overcrowding is one of those consequences. The Census Bureau defines overcrowding as units in which there are more than 1 occupants per room (not just bedrooms) per home. Statewide, there are 5% of homes with overcrowded conditions. In Hispanic households, however, twice as many (11.9%) are overcrowded (see Table 36). This overcrowding rate ranges between 5.6% and 19.5% in Hispanic-majority and -plurality Assembly districts, with rates for Hispanic residents of those districts ranging between 4.9% and 27.1%. With the exception of one Hispanic-majority and -plurality Assembly district (i.e., AD-82), overcrowding in Hispanic homes exceeded the statewide proportion. And with the exception of two Hispanic-majority and -plurality Assembly districts (i.e., AD-82 and AD-87), overcrowding of Hispanic homes exceeds the overcrowding rates in all homes in those districts. In all Hispanic-majority and -plurality Senate districts the overcrowding rate for Hispanic homes exceeds the statewide proportion for all homes as do the districtwide rates (see Table 37).

Table 32. Percentage of Housing Units, Renter-Occupied

	Total Population	Hispanics
Assembly District 72	92.2%	96.3%
Assembly District 68	89.2%	95.8%
Assembly District 86	95.8%	95.8%
Assembly District 77	93.9%	95.7%
Assembly District 78	91.8%	94.8%
Assembly District 71	84.1%	94.5%
Assembly District 79	91.2%	93.2%
Assembly District 84	92.2%	93.2%
Assembly District 53	88.6%	88.1%
Assembly District 51	74.6%	86.4%
Assembly District 85	83.5%	84.5%
Assembly District 39	69.2%	83.8%
Assembly District 87	78.6%	82.7%
Assembly District 80	75.7%	82.4%
Assembly District 34	68.1%	80.4%
Assembly District 81	64.0%	78.4%
Assembly District 35	65.0%	78.3%
Assembly District 54	72.2%	75.7%
New York	45.7%	72.6%
Assembly District 38	57.5%	67.9%
Assembly District 82	55.2%	67.5%
Assembly District 6	20.1%	21.6%

Source: US Census Bureau, ACS, 5 yrs estimates, 2022

TABLE ID B25003 and B25003i

Table 33. Percentage of Housing Units, Renter-Occupied

	Total Population	Hispanics
State Senate District 31	87.6%	93.3%
State Senate District 32	91.6%	92.9%
State Senate District 29	89.9%	92.5%
State Senate District 33	83.0%	91.8%
State Senate District 18	83.2%	84.4%
State Senate District 13	68.4%	80.5%
State Senate District 34	65.8%	76.0%
New York	45.7%	72.6%
State Senate District 4	21.4%	23.2%

Source: US Census Bureau, ACS, 5 yrs estimates, 2022

TABLE ID B25003 and B25003i

Table 34. Median Gross Rent for Renter Occupied Units (in dollars)

	Total Population
Assembly District 34	\$1,915
Assembly District 35	\$1,902
Assembly District 6	\$1,872
Assembly District 38	\$1,854
Assembly District 53	\$1,832
Assembly District 39	\$1,791
Assembly District 54	\$1,755
Assembly District 51	\$1,728
Assembly District 81	\$1,614
Assembly District 71	\$1,613
Assembly District 80	\$1,545
Assembly District 82	\$1,514
New York	\$1,507
Assembly District 78	\$1,507
Assembly District 72	\$1,505
Assembly District 87	\$1,485
Assembly District 86	\$1,417
Assembly District 77	\$1,331
Assembly District 85	\$1,249
Assembly District 68	\$1,245
Assembly District 84	\$1,224
Assembly District 79	\$1,155

Source: US Census Bureau, ACS, 5 yrs estimates, 2022
TABLE ID B25064

Table 35. Median Gross Rent for Renter Occupied Units (in dollars)

	Total Population
State Senate District 4	\$2,018
State Senate District 18	\$1,865
State Senate District 13	\$1,827
State Senate District 34	\$1,568
State Senate District 33	\$1,538
State Senate District 31	\$1,522
New York	\$1,507
State Senate District 32	\$1,281
State Senate District 29	\$1,258

Source: US Census Bureau, ACS, 5 yrs estimates, 2022
TABLE ID B25064

Table 36. Percentage of Overcrowded Housing Units (1.01 or more occupants per room)

	Total Population	Hispanics
Assembly District 39	19.5%	27.1%
Assembly District 35	17.5%	24.3%
Assembly District 34	14.0%	22.7%
Assembly District 86	18.8%	20.7%
Assembly District 51	15.8%	20.4%
Assembly District 78	16.2%	19.3%
Assembly District 84	17.7%	18.7%
Assembly District 77	16.5%	18.6%
Assembly District 54	13.8%	16.8%
Assembly District 72	12.7%	16.7%
Assembly District 6	9.7%	15.0%
Assembly District 81	9.0%	14.6%
Assembly District 87	13.3%	12.7%
Assembly District 85	11.4%	12.3%
Assembly District 71	7.1%	12.1%
New York	5.2%	11.9%
Assembly District 53	9.5%	11.8%
Assembly District 79	10.3%	11.2%
Assembly District 80	10.3%	11.1%
Assembly District 38	9.4%	10.5%
Assembly District 68	7.4%	8.3%
Assembly District 82	5.6%	4.9%

Source: US Census Bureau, ACS, 5 yrs estimates, 2022

TABLE ID B25014 and B25014i

Table 37. Percentage of Overcrowded Housing Units (1.01 or more occupants per room)

	Total Population	Hispanics
State Senate District 13	20.5%	26.4%
State Senate District 31	12.6%	17.5%
State Senate District 33	12.9%	16.3%
State Senate District 32	14.0%	15.5%
State Senate District 29	12.2%	15.0%
State Senate District 4	6.2%	12.9%
State Senate District 18	11.3%	12.8%
New York	5.2%	11.9%
State Senate District 34	8.7%	9.9%

Source: US Census Bureau, ACS, 5 yrs estimates, 2022

TABLE ID B25014 and B25014i

HEALTH INSURANCE

Another consequence of Hispanics' relatively lower socioeconomic status is the rate at which they are able to procure health insurance to tend to their health needs. Statewide, 5% of New Yorkers do not have health insurance. Among Hispanics, this rate is nearly double (9.9%). In all but one (i.e., AD-82) Hispanic-majority and -plurality Assembly districts the rate of uninsured exceeded the statewide average, ranging between 7.2% and 24%. The rate of Hispanic uninsured in Hispanic-majority and -plurality Assembly districts exceeded the overall rate of the uninsured in all districts, but 3 in which the rate was the same (i.e., AD-54, AD-79 and AD-82). In all Hispanic-majority and -plurality Senate districts, the rate of uninsured exceeded the statewide average as well as those districts' overall averages of uninsured, ranging between 8.4% and 22.9%.

CONCLUSION

Hispanic-majority and -plurality legislative districts tend to fare notably worse in material conditions than the state population as a whole and even worse than the population of those very districts as well. Latinos tend to have much higher levels of poverty and worse housing conditions than fellow New Yorkers. This is because they have lower levels of income as a result of higher unemployment levels and lower educational attainment. Latino under-schooling is noteworthy not only at the higher education level (i.e., lower rate of bachelor attainment), but specifically at the secondary level (i.e., much higher rates without a high school diploma or equivalent). Educational programs that directly address this under-schooling among Latinos are likely to ameliorate over the long-run the lower socioeconomic circumstances in which many Hispanics and their communities live in.

The data presented in this report also provide evidence of a heterogenous Latino community, with varying degrees of material circumstances. As Hispanics appear to improve their economic conditions, they are growing communities beyond New York City with increasing political representation in tow. This variety of circumstances and realities on the ground are also likely to surface in a variety of political positionings, reflective of that heterogeneity.

“Hispanic-majority and -plurality legislative districts tend to fare notably worse in material conditions than the state population as a whole and even worse than the population of those very districts as well.”

Table 38. Percentage of the Population Without Health Insurance

	Total Population	Hispanics
Assembly District 39	16.5%	24.0%
Assembly District 35	15.8%	23.7%
Assembly District 34	12.1%	17.4%
Assembly District 51	11.4%	16.9%
Assembly District 38	11.7%	15.2%
Assembly District 6	10.5%	12.8%
Assembly District 53	9.1%	10.9%
Assembly District 86	10.6%	10.9%
Assembly District 78	9.2%	10.4%
Assembly District 84	9.2%	10.3%
New York	5.2%	9.9%
Assembly District 72	9.0%	9.6%
Assembly District 85	8.5%	9.5%
Assembly District 71	7.7%	9.1%
Assembly District 80	6.8%	8.7%
Assembly District 68	6.5%	8.1%
Assembly District 77	7.5%	8.0%
Assembly District 87	7.0%	7.5%
Assembly District 81	5.6%	7.2%
Assembly District 54	7.0%	7.0%
Assembly District 79	6.7%	6.6%
Assembly District 82	4.6%	4.7%

Table 39. Percentage of the Population Without Health Insurance

	Total Population	Hispanics
State Senate District 13	17.2%	22.9%
State Senate District 4	7.3%	10.9%
State Senate District 33	8.5%	10.7%
State Senate District 18	8.3%	10.4%
New York	5.2%	9.9%
State Senate District 29	7.5%	9.0%
State Senate District 34	6.6%	8.7%
State Senate District 32	8.1%	8.6%
State Senate District 31	7.8%	8.4%

NOTES

- 1 We use *Hispanic*, *Latino* or *Latine* as synonyms throughout this report, referring to the same population group.
- 2 There are 14 Hispanic-majority Assembly districts: 6, 34, 35, 38, 39, 54, 72, 77, 78, 79, 84, 85, 86 and 87; and 7 Hispanic-plurality Assembly districts: 51, 53, 68, 71, 80, 81 and 82.
- 3 There are 5 Hispanic-majority Senate districts: 13, 29, 31, 32, and 33; and 3 Hispanic-plurality districts: 4, 18 and 34.
- 4 For adjustment to the state population for the purposes of redistricting state legislative districts, see: <https://www.latfor.state.ny.us/data/?sec=2020amendpop>
- 5 At the level of the Assembly, the Pearson-r coefficient between deviation in population size and the percentage of Hispanics in the district was -0.023. The corresponding coefficient for the Senate was -0.047.
- 6 Latino median age was lower than the district's overall median age in 14 districts (i.e., 6, 34, 35, 38, 39, 51, 54, 77, 78, 81, 80, 82, 85 and 86).
- 7 It was even in 6 districts (i.e., 68, 71, 72, 79, 84 and 87). But it was higher than the district's overall population's median age in one (i.e., 53).
- 8 Of the 21 Latino-majority and -plurality Assembly districts, the median age of the district's population was lower in all but two districts than the median age for the state's population as a whole. In AD-81 and AD-82, the district's median age was higher than the state's overall median age, even if the Latino median-age in those two districts was still lower than the state's overall median age. These two districts also had a median age for Hispanics that was higher than the statewide Hispanic median age.
- 9 These are Assembly districts 34, 38, 39, 51, 53, 68, 71, 72, 80, 81, 82 and 87.
- 10 These median age Hispanic parity Assembly districts are 6, 35, 79 and 85.
- 11 These younger median age Hispanic Assembly districts are 54, 77, 78, 84 and 86.
- 12 These are Assembly districts 6, 35, 38, 39, 51, 54, 77, 78, 79, 80, 84, 85, 86 and 87.
- 13 These are Assembly districts 34, 53, 68, 71 and 72.
- 14 These are Assembly districts 6, 54, 77, 78, 84, 85 and 86.
- 15 These are Assembly districts 34, 38, 39, 53, 68, 71, 72, 79, 80, 81, 82, and 87.
- 16 These are Assembly districts 6, 34, 35, 38, 39, 53, 54, 78, 80, 81, 82 and 87.
- 17 These are Assembly districts 51, 72, 77, 84, 85 and 86.
- 18 These are Assembly districts 68, 71 and 79.
- 19 These are Senate districts 13, 29, 31, and 34 .
- 20 These are Assembly districts 6, 34, 35, 38, 51, 53, 54, 68, 72, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 84, 85, 86 and 87.
- 21 These are Assembly districts 77, 78, 82, 84 and 86.
- 22 These are Assembly districts 6, 34, 35, 38, 39, 51, 53, 54, 68, 71, 72, 77, 80, 81, 82, 85, 86 and 87.
- 23 These are Senate districts 4, 13, 18, 29, 31, 32 and 33.
- 24 These are Assembly districts 38, 54, 80, 81 and 82.
- 25 These are Assembly districts 6, 34, 35, 39, 51, 53, 68, 71, 72, 77, 78, 79, 84, 85, 86 and 87.
- 26 Of course, school enrollment and attendance does not address the issue of the quality of education and instruction students may be receiving in the schools they are enrolled in or circumstances that contribute to dropping or being driven out of the educational setting; factors that also contribute to under-schooling the Hispanic population.

27 This underschooling among adults may be the result of their migrating with a limited educational attainment in their countries of origin.

28 The rate of Hispanic adults with bachelor's degrees in AD-71 and AD-82 was similar to the statewide average for Latinos. In AD-81, the proportion in the district exceeded the statewide average for Latinos, but did not exceed the proportion of the statewide adult population as a whole.

29 The percentage of the overall population with a bachelor's degree was lower than the statewide average for the state population as a whole in all Senate districts and in 18 Assembly districts. The only Assembly districts in which the district's population exceeded the state's proportion of adults with bachelor's degree were AD-53, AD-71 and AD-81.

30 These are Assembly districts 6, 34, 35, 38, 39, 51, 53, 54, 71, 72, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 84, 85, 86 and 87.

31 These are Assembly districts 68 and 82.

32 These are Senate districts 4, 13, 18, 29, 31, 32, and 33.

33 These are Senate districts 4, 13, 18 and 31, and Assembly districts 6, 34, 35, 38, 39, 51, 53, 54, 71 and 72.

34 These are Senate districts 29, 32, 33 and 34, and Assembly districts 68, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 84, 85, 86 and 87.

35 These are Senate districts 18, 29, 31, 32, 33 and 34, and Assembly districts 51, 53, 54, 68, 71, 72, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 84, 85, 86 and 87.

36 These are Senate districts 4 and 13, and Assembly districts 6, 34, 35, 38, 39, and 82.

37 These are Senate districts 32, 33 and 34, and Assembly districts 77, 78, 80, 81, 82, 84, 85 and 86.

38 These are Senate districts 18, 29 and 31, and Assembly districts 51, 53, 54, 68, 71, 72, 79 and 87.

39 These are Assembly districts 34, 38, 51, 53, 68, 71, 72, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 84, 85, 86 and 87.

40 These are Assembly districts 6, 35, 39 and 54.

41 These are Assembly districts 68, 71, 72, 80 and 81.

42 These are Assembly districts 35 and 85.

43 These are Senate districts 18, 29, 31, 32, 33 and 34.

44 These are Senate districts 4 and 13.

45 These are Senate districts 29, 31 and 33.

46 These are Senate districts 4, 13 and 34.

47 These were Assembly districts 6 and 38.

48 These were Assembly districts 34, 38, 39, 51, 53, 54, 68, 71, 72, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 84, 85 and 87.

49 These are Assembly districts 51, 53, 71 and 81.

50 These were Assembly districts 51, 53, 54, 68, 71, 72, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 84, 85, 86 and 87.

51 These are Senate districts 13, 18, 29, 31, 32, 33 and 34.

52 These are Senate districts 13, 18, 29, 31, 32, 33 and 34.

53 These are Senate districts 18, 29, 31, 32, 33 and 34.

54 These districts are AD-6 and Ad-38 as well as S-4.

55 These are Assembly districts 35, 51, 53, 54, 68, 71, 72, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 84, 85, 86 and 87.

56 These are Assembly districts 34, 39, 51, 53, 54, 68, 71, 72, 80, 81, 82, 85 and 87.

57 These are Senate districts 13, 18, 29, 31, 32, 33 and 34.

58 These are Senate districts 4, 13, 29, 33, 31 and 34.

59 These are Assembly districts 34, 35, 39, 51, 53, 54, 68, 71, 72, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 84, 85, 86 and 87.

60 These are Assembly districts 6, 38 and 82.

61 These are Assembly districts 6, 34, 35, 39, 68, 51, 54, 71, 72, 78, 80, 81, 82, 85, 86 and 87.

62 These are Senate districts 13, 18, 29, 31, 32, 33 and 34.

63 These are Assembly districts 6, 34, 51, 53, 54, 68, 71, 72, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 84, 85, 86 and 87.

64 These are Senate districts 4, 29, 31, 32, 33 and 34.

65 These are Assembly districts 38 and 82.

66 These are Assembly districts.

67 These are Assembly districts 78, 79 and 81.

68 These are Assembly districts.

69 These are Assembly districts.

70 These are Senate districts.

71 These are Senate districts.

72 These are Assembly districts 6, 34, 35, 38, 39, 51, 54, 68, 71, 72, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 84, 85 and 87.

**SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF HISPANIC -MAJORITY AND -PLURALITY LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS,
NEW YORK STATE, 2022 (BY ASSEMBLY DISTRICT)**

2022	NEW YORK		ASSEMBLY DISTRICT 6	
	Total population	Hispanic Population	Total population	Hispanic Population
	19,994,379	3,895,714	136,387	84,461
AGE				
Median age (years)	39.3	33.2	35.6	33.3
Under 18 years	20.6%	26.4%	24.2%	26.8%
65 years and over	17.0%	10.2%	11.1%	7.0%
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT				
Enrolled in school, including college	24.5%	29.5%	26.9%	28.9%
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT				
Less than high school diploma	12.4%	27.3%	25.6%	36.0%
Bachelor's degree or higher	38.8%	22.0%	18.8%	13.9%
POPULATION WITH A DISABILITY				
	11.9%	11.7%	9.5%	7.9%
EMPLOYMENT STATUS				
Civilian labor force	62.8%	64.1%	68.6%	71.5%
Employed	58.8%	58.9%	65.6%	68.7%
Unemployment Rate	6.2%	8.2%	4.3%	4.0%
INCOME STATUS				
Median household income	\$81,386	\$61,135	\$108,620	\$123,948
With Food Stamp/SNAP benefits	14.6%	28.2%	12.2%	13.0%
NO HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE				
	5.2%	9.9%	10.5%	12.8%
POVERTY RATES FOR FAMILIES AND PEOPLE FOR WHOM POVERTY STATUS IS DETERMINED				
All people	13.6%	20.1%	7.8%	8.1%
Under 18 years	18.1%	25.4%	7.6%	8.7%
65 years and Over	12.2%	23.8%	11.7%	14.6%
HOUSING TENURE				
Owner-occupied housing units	54.3%	27.4%	79.9%	78.4%
Renter-occupied housing units	45.7%	72.6%	20.1%	21.6%
OWNER MEDIAN VALUE				
	\$384,100	\$480,800	\$406,600	\$408,800
MEDIAN GROSS RENT				
	\$1,507		\$1,872	

ASSEMBLY DISTRICT 34		ASSEMBLY DISTRICT 35		ASSEMBLY DISTRICT 38	
Total Population	Hispanic Population	Total Population	Hispanic Population	Total Population	Hispanic Population
130,178	65,302	118,214	65,353	131,619	68,020
37.3	36.4	36.7	33.0	37.0	34.8
19.0%	22.6%	22.7%	26.4%	21.2%	24.6%
12.8%	9.3%	14.8%	9.1%	12.4%	9.1%
22.4%	26.1%	25.6%	28.6%	24.8%	26.6%
20.4%	28.4%	23.8%	32.6%	20.8%	24.7%
32.9%	17.3%	24.5%	11.5%	27.2%	20.2%
9.0%	8.5%	10.5%	7.5%	8.1%	6.2%
68.0%	69.1%	63.9%	69.6%	64.9%	67.4%
62.3%	63.4%	60.6%	66.9%	60.5%	62.6%
8.5%	8.2%	5.1%	3.9%	6.6%	7.3%
\$77,032	\$68,201	\$72,249	\$75,949	\$84,463	\$83,285
13.3%	19.7%	23.0%	27.5%	13.5%	15.5%
12.1%	17.4%	15.8%	23.7%	11.7%	15.2%
12.7%	14.8%	15.2%	14.4%	11.2%	10.2%
20.2%	24.2%	22.9%	23.5%	13.8%	11.3%
13.7%	15.2%	18.2%	11.5%	11.2%	10.1%
31.9%	19.6%	35.0%	21.7%	42.5%	32.1%
68.1%	80.4%	65.0%	78.3%	57.5%	67.9%
\$779,700	\$557,300	\$586,800	\$757,000	\$700,700	\$738,600
\$1,915		\$1,902		\$1,854	

2022	NEW YORK		ASSEMBLY DISTRICT 39	
	Total population	Hispanic Population	Total Population	Hispanic Population
	19,994,379	3,895,714	125,237	69,803
AGE				
Median age (years)	39.3	33.2	38.9	36.2
Under 18 years	20.6%	26.4%	21.00%	22.70%
65 years and over	17.0%	10.2%	14.40%	11.10%
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT				
Enrolled in school, including college	24.5%	29.5%	23.10%	24.20%
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT				
Less than high school diploma	12.4%	27.3%	26.40%	35.60%
Bachelor's degree or higher	38.8%	22.0%	29.50%	14.30%
POPULATION WITH A DISABILITY	11.9%	11.7%	10.30%	9.50%
EMPLOYMENT STATUS				
Civilian labor force	62.8%	64.1%	66.40%	68.30%
Employed	58.8%	58.9%	62.60%	64.70%
Unemployment Rate	6.2%	8.2%	5.70%	5.30%
INCOME STATUS				
Median household income	\$81,386	\$61,135	\$69,844	\$65,696
With Food Stamp/SNAP benefits	14.6%	28.2%	20.90%	28.20%
NO HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE	5.2%	9.9%	16.50%	24.00%
POVERTY RATES FOR FAMILIES AND PEOPLE FOR WHOM POVERTY STATUS IS DETERMINED				
All people	13.6%	20.1%	12.90%	15.30%
Under 18 years	18.1%	25.4%	15.30%	20.30%
65 years and Over	12.2%	23.8%	13.60%	12.00%
HOUSING TENURE				
Owner-occupied housing units	54.3%	27.4%	30.80%	16.20%
Renter-occupied housing units	45.7%	72.6%	69.20%	83.80%
OWNER MEDIAN VALUE	\$384,100	\$480,800	\$721,700	\$781,100
MEDIAN GROSS RENT	\$1,507		\$1,791	

ASSEMBLY DISTRICT 51		ASSEMBLY DISTRICT 53		ASSEMBLY DISTRICT 54	
Total Population	Hispanic Population	Total population	Hispanic Population	Total population	Hispanic Population
124,202	57,429	130,898	63,909	125,512	64,765
35.7	34.3	31.7	35.3	34.0	32.7
23.9%	26.2%	18.0%	23.3%	22.5%	28.1%
11.3%	11.1%	10.5%	15.5%	11.7%	9.9%
25.9%	28.5%	22.2%	26.7%	25.6%	29.0%
30.2%	40.6%	23.3%	37.6%	20.2%	26.7%
33.3%	16.4%	39.3%	17.9%	22.5%	16.1%
9.3%	10.9%	11.6%	15.3%	9.1%	8.3%
66.2%	63.2%	68.5%	57.7%	63.0%	60.8%
61.2%	58.1%	63.2%	52.8%	59.0%	57.2%
7.6%	8.0%	7.7%	8.4%	6.3%	5.9%
\$71,563	\$54,512	\$72,199	\$49,544	\$65,163	\$60,530
25.3%	37.5%	24.0%	36.3%	25.5%	31.8%
11.4%	16.9%	9.1%	10.9%	7.0%	7.0%
20.4%	23.5%	24.4%	27.1%	20.4%	21.8%
26.5%	29.8%	39.6%	38.2%	27.1%	29.0%
25.8%	29.2%	29.3%	30.7%	27.8%	28.3%
25.4%	13.6%	11.4%	11.9%	27.8%	24.3%
74.6%	86.4%	88.6%	88.1%	72.2%	75.7%
\$992,600	\$994,400	\$897,500	\$926,100	\$691,600	\$667,600
\$1,728		\$1,832		\$1,755	

2022	NEW YORK		ASSEMBLY DISTRICT 68	
	Total population	Hispanic Population	Total population	Hispanic Population
	19,994,379	3,895,714	138,936	57,027
AGE				
Median age (years)	39.3	33.2	38.1	38.4
Under 18 years	20.6%	26.4%	18.0%	21.3%
65 years and over	17.0%	10.2%	16.4%	17.0%
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT				
Enrolled in school, including college	24.5%	29.5%	21.9%	24.7%
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT				
Less than high school diploma	12.4%	27.3%	21.1%	32.8%
Bachelor's degree or higher	38.8%	22.0%	37.0%	20.3%
POPULATION WITH A DISABILITY	11.9%	11.7%	16.2%	18.7%
EMPLOYMENT STATUS				
Civilian labor force	62.8%	64.1%	54.2%	48.9%
Employed	58.8%	58.9%	49.3%	43.7%
Unemployment Rate	6.2%	8.2%	8.9%	10.6%
INCOME STATUS				
Median household income	\$81,386	\$61,135	\$43,965	\$27,215
With Food Stamp/SNAP benefits	14.6%	28.2%	25.5%	36.0%
NO HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE	5.2%	9.9%	6.5%	8.1%
POVERTY RATES FOR FAMILIES AND PEOPLE FOR WHOM POVERTY STATUS IS DETERMINED				
All people	13.6%	20.1%	29.8%	34.3%
Under 18 years	18.1%	25.4%	37.2%	40.5%
65 years and Over	12.2%	23.8%	32.5%	43.5%
HOUSING TENURE				
Owner-occupied housing units	54.3%	27.4%	10.8%	4.2%
Renter-occupied housing units	45.7%	72.6%	89.2%	95.8%
OWNER MEDIAN VALUE	\$384,100	\$480,800	\$886,800	\$752,200
MEDIAN GROSS RENT	\$1,507		\$1,245	

ASSEMBLY DISTRICT 71		ASSEMBLY DISTRICT 72		ASSEMBLY DISTRICT 77	
Total population	Hispanic Population	Total population	Hispanic Population	Total population	Hispanic Population
143,503	66,012	146,820	112,261	135,522	81,775
37.6	37.5	37.0	37.3	34.1	32.6
16.6%	19.6%	18.7%	20.8%	27.2%	28.6%
13.3%	14.6%	15.5%	15.9%	11.1%	10.7%
21.9%	22.5%	23.6%	24.6%	29.7%	31.3%
18.9%	32.3%	27.2%	34.0%	31.1%	37.6%
43.1%	22.7%	30.8%	19.9%	15.3%	12.6%
14.3%	17.8%	16.5%	17.2%	16.8%	16.8%
66.4%	60.6%	63.6%	60.9%	58.0%	59.1%
59.7%	53.3%	54.9%	51.8%	50.1%	51.3%
10.1%	12.0%	13.8%	14.8%	13.2%	13.3%
\$67,252	\$46,616	\$55,904	\$48,436	\$36,796	\$36,862
25.2%	44.3%	34.8%	45.0%	46.8%	50.6%
7.7%	9.1%	9.0%	9.6%	7.5%	8.0%
20.0%	23.8%	20.4%	22.0%	33.5%	31.8%
25.6%	33.1%	29.3%	30.4%	39.1%	37.6%
25.7%	32.4%	25.5%	27.6%	37.3%	44.2%
15.9%	5.5%	7.8%	3.7%	6.1%	4.3%
84.1%	94.5%	92.2%	96.3%	93.9%	95.7%
\$656,600	\$465,400	\$460,500	\$404,200	\$411,600	\$489,300
\$1,613		\$1,505		\$1,331	

2022	NEW YORK		ASSEMBLY DISTRICT 78	
	Total population	Hispanic Population	Total population	Hispanic Population
	19,994,379	3,895,714	134,286	98,462
AGE				
Median age (years)	39.3	33.2	32.6	31.5
Under 18 years	20.6%	26.4%	25.8%	27.9%
65 years and over	17.0%	10.2%	11.2%	9.8%
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT				
Enrolled in school, including college	24.5%	29.5%	30.8%	30.7%
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT				
Less than high school diploma	12.4%	27.3%	29.9%	34.1%
Bachelor's degree or higher	38.8%	22.0%	16.5%	12.3%
POPULATION WITH A DISABILITY	11.9%	11.7%	12.4%	11.1%
EMPLOYMENT STATUS				
Civilian labor force	62.8%	64.1%	60.5%	62.9%
Employed	58.8%	58.9%	52.5%	54.8%
Unemployment Rate	6.2%	8.2%	12.9%	13.1%
INCOME STATUS				
Median household income	\$81,386	\$61,135	\$41,903	\$41,540
With Food Stamp/SNAP benefits	14.6%	28.2%	43.6%	47.5%
NO HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE	5.2%	9.9%	9.2%	10.4%
POVERTY RATES FOR FAMILIES AND PEOPLE FOR WHOM POVERTY STATUS IS DETERMINED				
All people	13.6%	20.1%	28.5%	28.8%
Under 18 years	18.1%	25.4%	34.5%	35.7%
65 years and Over	12.2%	23.8%	32.6%	34.3%
HOUSING TENURE				
Owner-occupied housing units	54.3%	27.4%	8.2%	5.2%
Renter-occupied housing units	45.7%	72.6%	91.8%	94.8%
OWNER MEDIAN VALUE	\$384,100	\$480,800	\$286,300	\$375,600
MEDIAN GROSS RENT	\$1,507		\$1,507	

ASSEMBLY DISTRICT 79		ASSEMBLY DISTRICT 80		ASSEMBLY DISTRICT 81	
Total population	Hispanic Population	Total population	Hispanic Population	Total population	Hispanic Population
129,426	72,531	130,172	64,600	126,406	55,575
33.3	33.5	37.4	35.4	41.0	34.9
26.3%	25.0%	21.9%	23.0%	20.1%	24.3%
11.3%	12.1%	14.2%	11.4%	19.7%	11.8%
30.0%	29.1%	25.7%	27.7%	24.9%	28.6%
31.6%	38.4%	20.9%	25.6%	16.0%	24.5%
15.0%	12.0%	25.8%	20.1%	42.0%	28.1%
19.7%	21.3%	13.6%	14.1%	14.8%	14.7%
53.9%	52.9%	61.9%	63.2%	59.5%	63.3%
46.4%	45.6%	56.1%	56.5%	54.7%	57.6%
13.8%	13.9%	9.3%	10.7%	8.1%	9.1%
\$31,610	\$27,680	\$61,224	\$55,885	\$75,021	\$58,290
48.6%	55.3%	27.6%	34.1%	19.5%	30.8%
6.7%	6.6%	6.8%	8.7%	5.6%	7.2%
37.2%	37.2%	18.3%	20.7%	16.5%	22.7%
46.5%	44.1%	23.7%	27.6%	21.7%	29.0%
39.8%	43.8%	19.4%	22.8%	14.8%	28.2%
8.8%	6.8%	24.3%	17.6%	36.0%	21.6%
91.2%	93.2%	75.7%	82.4%	64.0%	78.4%
\$366,000	\$377,600	\$606,200	\$562,200	\$371,500	\$326,700
\$1,155		\$1,545		\$1,614	

2022	NEW YORK		ASSEMBLY DISTRICT 82	
	Total population	Hispanic Population	Total population	Hispanic Population
	19,994,379	3,895,714	126,565	54,659
AGE				
Median age (years)	39.3	33.2	40.3	34.6
Under 18 years	20.6%	26.4%	20.5%	23.5%
65 years and over	17.0%	10.2%	19.0%	12.8%
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT				
Enrolled in school, including college	24.5%	29.5%	26.6%	30.8%
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT				
Less than high school diploma	12.4%	27.3%	15.3%	19.3%
Bachelor's degree or higher	38.8%	22.0%	28.5%	22.7%
POPULATION WITH A DISABILITY	11.9%	11.7%	17.3%	16.8%
EMPLOYMENT STATUS				
Civilian labor force	62.8%	64.1%	59.1%	64.5%
Employed	58.8%	58.9%	54.3%	59.7%
Unemployment Rate	6.2%	8.2%	8.1%	7.5%
INCOME STATUS				
Median household income	\$81,386	\$61,135	\$69,233	\$68,299
With Food Stamp/SNAP benefits	14.6%	28.2%	18.1%	24.2%
NO HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE	5.2%	9.9%	4.6%	4.7%
POVERTY RATES FOR FAMILIES AND PEOPLE FOR WHOM POVERTY STATUS IS DETERMINED				
All people	13.6%	20.1%	13.5%	15.0%
Under 18 years	18.1%	25.4%	14.6%	16.2%
65 years and Over	12.2%	23.8%	14.9%	24.4%
HOUSING TENURE				
Owner-occupied housing units	54.3%	27.4%	44.8%	32.5%
Renter-occupied housing units	45.7%	72.6%	55.2%	67.5%
OWNER MEDIAN VALUE	\$384,100	\$480,800	\$477,500	\$541,700
MEDIAN GROSS RENT	\$1,507		\$1,514	

ASSEMBLY DISTRICT 82		ASSEMBLY DISTRICT 84		ASSEMBLY DISTRICT 85	
Total population	Hispanic Population	Total population	Hispanic Population	Total population	Hispanic Population
126,565	54,659	135,384	95,167	133,491	89,109
40.3	34.6	32.3	32.2	33.4	32.9
20.5%	23.5%	27.8%	27.6%	24.8%	27.2%
19.0%	12.8%	10.1%	10.0%	12.4%	12.8%
26.6%	30.8%	30.8%	30.7%	26.8%	27.3%
15.3%	19.3%	33.5%	38.1%	29.9%	35.1%
28.5%	22.7%	13.4%	11.3%	16.1%	14.9%
17.3%	16.8%	18.7%	18.9%	16.3%	16.1%
59.1%	64.5%	55.8%	56.3%	54.6%	55.4%
54.3%	59.7%	48.7%	49.3%	47.6%	49.1%
8.1%	7.5%	12.7%	12.5%	12.7%	11.4%
\$69,233	\$68,299	\$33,626	\$33,303	\$41,526	\$38,373
18.1%	24.2%	48.7%	52.3%	38.1%	40.6%
4.6%	4.7%	9.2%	10.3%	8.4%	9.5%
13.5%	15.0%	37.1%	35.3%	30.1%	32.0%
14.6%	16.2%	45.9%	42.6%	38.2%	40.0%
14.9%	24.4%	39.4%	44.6%	26.0%	29.3%
44.8%	32.5%	7.8%	6.8%	16.5%	15.5%
55.2%	67.5%	92.2%	93.2%	83.5%	84.5%
\$477,500	\$541,700	\$460,700	\$414,900	\$535,200	\$517,900
\$1,514		\$1,224		\$1,249	

2022	NEW YORK		ASSEMBLY DISTRICT 86	
	Total population	Hispanic Population	Total population	Hispanic Population
	19,994,379	3,895,714	137,151	99,461
AGE				
Median age (years)	39.3	33.2	32.2	31.6
Under 18 years	20.6%	26.4%	27.9%	28.3%
65 years and over	17.0%	10.2%	8.9%	8.5%
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT				
Enrolled in school, including college	24.5%	29.5%	30.9%	31.3%
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT				
Less than high school diploma	12.4%	27.3%	31.1%	34.4%
Bachelor's degree or higher	38.8%	22.0%	14.0%	12.4%
POPULATION WITH A DISABILITY	11.9%	11.7%	15.1%	15.2%
EMPLOYMENT STATUS				
Civilian labor force	62.8%	64.1%	61.8%	63.1%
Employed	58.8%	58.9%	53.9%	55.4%
Unemployment Rate	6.2%	8.2%	12.8%	12.1%
INCOME STATUS				
Median household income	\$81,386	\$61,135	\$40,111	\$40,848
With Food Stamp/SNAP benefits	14.6%	28.2%	47.1%	49.2%
NO HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE	5.2%	9.9%	10.6%	10.9%
POVERTY RATES FOR FAMILIES AND PEOPLE FOR WHOM POVERTY STATUS IS DETERMINED				
All people	13.6%	20.1%	32.7%	32.3%
Under 18 years	18.1%	25.4%	41.5%	43.0%
65 years and Over	12.2%	23.8%	39.9%	43.9%
HOUSING TENURE				
Owner-occupied housing units	54.3%	27.4%	4.2%	4.2%
Renter-occupied housing units	45.7%	72.6%	95.8%	95.8%
OWNER MEDIAN VALUE	\$384,100	\$480,800	\$431,900	\$472,200
MEDIAN GROSS RENT	\$1,507		\$1,417	

ASSEMBLY DISTRICT 87

Total population	Hispanic Population
118,414	64,730
35.7	35.3
24.1%	24.8%
14.4%	13.4%
27.9%	28.1%
24.2%	28.9%
19.7%	14.7%
15.5%	16.3%
56.3%	55.6%
50.6%	49.9%
10.2%	10.3%
\$51,330	\$43,514
32.6%	37.8%
7.0%	7.5%
26.8%	29.3%
39.5%	42.4%
24.2%	28.4%
21.4%	17.3%
78.4%	82.7%
\$501,600	\$523,900
\$1,485	

**SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF HISPANIC -MAJORITY AND -PLURALITY LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS,
NEW YORK STATE, 2022 (BY STATE SENATE DISTRICT)**

2022	NEW YORK		STATE SENATE DISTRICT 4	
	Total Population	Hispanic Population	Total Population	Hispanic Population
	19,994,379	3,895,714	325,492	134,029
AGE				
Median age (years)	39.3	33.2	37.6	32.7
Under 18 years	20.6%	26.4%	22.2%	27.9%
65 years and over	17.0%	10.2%	13.1%	6.7%
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT				
Enrolled in school, including college	24.5%	29.5%	25.4%	29.9%
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT				
Less than high school diploma	12.4%	27.3%	18.3%	32.6%
Bachelor's degree or higher	38.8%	22.0%	25.7%	15.6%
POPULATION WITH A DISABILITY	11.9%	11.7%	10.0%	7.6%
EMPLOYMENT STATUS				
Civilian labor force	62.8%	64.1%	68.9%	72.6%
Employed	58.8%	58.9%	65.6%	69.6%
Unemployment Rate	6.2%	8.2%	4.7%	4.3%
INCOME STATUS				
Median household income	\$81,386	\$61,135	\$113,456	\$120,230
With Food Stamp/SNAP benefits	14.6%	28.2%	11.2%	14.3%
NO HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE	5.2%	9.9%	7.3%	10.9%
POVERTY RATES FOR FAMILIES AND PEOPLE FOR WHOM POVERTY STATUS IS DETERMINED				
All people	13.6%	20.1%	7.4%	8.6%
Under 18 years	18.1%	25.4%	8.2%	9.1%
65 years and Over	12.2%	23.8%	9.1%	14.0%
HOUSING TENURE				
Owner-occupied housing units	54.3%	27.4%	78.6%	76.8%
Renter-occupied housing units	45.7%	72.6%	21.4%	23.2%
OWNER MEDIAN VALUE	\$384,100	\$480,800	\$432,700	\$421,700
MEDIAN GROSS RENT	\$1,507		\$2,018	

STATE SENATE DISTRICT 13		STATE SENATE DISTRICT 18		STATE SENATE DISTRICT 29	
Total Population	Hispanic Population	Total Population	Hispanic Population	Total Population	Hispanic Population
297,336	183,168	312,952	135,499	313,074	170,344
37.7	35.2	31.3	33.9	35.5	34.4
21.8%	24.2%	23.4%	24.9%	22.8%	25.3%
13.4%	9.8%	9.9%	11.9%	13.5%	13.1%
24.3%	26.4%	26.5%	27.3%	26.6%	28.7%
27.1%	34.3%	21.2%	31.4%	26.3%	36.2%
23.1%	12.1%	35.3%	19.0%	27.3%	14.9%
9.6%	8.5%	9.3%	11.8%	17.8%	19.5%
66.2%	69.3%	67.5%	61.2%	56.5%	54.4%
61.8%	65.3%	62.7%	56.7%	50.6%	48.1%
6.6%	5.7%	7.1%	7.4%	10.5%	11.6%
\$70,401	\$69,098	\$71,911	\$55,199	\$40,115	\$32,735
21.4%	25.5%	24.3%	32.8%	35.5%	45.3%
17.2%	22.9%	8.3%	10.4%	7.5%	9.0%
14.6%	15.4%	24.9%	23.2%	32.0%	34.5%
21.5%	23.7%	40.6%	32.6%	42.4%	42.5%
16.0%	13.5%	26.7%	26.4%	32.5%	41.5%
31.6%	19.5%	16.8%	15.6%	10.1%	7.5%
68.4%	80.5%	83.2%	84.4%	89.9%	92.5%
\$626,100	\$732,000	\$857,500	\$798,600	\$650,400	\$484,500
\$1,827		\$1,865		\$1,258	

2022	NEW YORK		STATE SENATE DISTRICT 31	
	Total Population	Hispanic Population	Total Population	Hispanic Population
	19,994,379	3,895,714	344,316	241,260
AGE				
Median age (years)	39.3	33.2	36.7	35.7
Under 18 years	20.6%	26.4%	20.5%	22.9%
65 years and over	17.0%	10.2%	14.3%	13.6%
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT				
Enrolled in school, including college	24.5%	29.5%	25.2%	26.6%
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT				
Less than high school diploma	12.4%	27.3%	25.3%	32.8%
Bachelor's degree or higher	38.8%	22.0%	31.6%	19.3%
POPULATION WITH A DISABILITY	11.9%	11.7%	15.6%	16.1%
EMPLOYMENT STATUS				
Civilian labor force	62.8%	64.1%	63.6%	61.9%
Employed	58.8%	58.9%	56.1%	54.1%
Unemployment Rate	6.2%	8.2%	11.7%	12.6%
INCOME STATUS				
Median household income	\$81,386	\$61,135	\$55,763	\$47,740
With Food Stamp/SNAP benefits	14.6%	28.2%	33.8%	44.2%
NO HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE	5.2%	9.9%	7.8%	8.4%
POVERTY RATES FOR FAMILIES AND PEOPLE FOR WHOM POVERTY STATUS IS DETERMINED				
All people	13.6%	20.1%	22.2%	23.8%
Under 18 years	18.1%	25.4%	29.9%	31.5%
65 years and Over	12.2%	23.8%	28.0%	31.8%
HOUSING TENURE				
Owner-occupied housing units	54.3%	27.4%	12.4%	6.7%
Renter-occupied housing units	45.7%	72.6%	87.6%	93.3%
OWNER MEDIAN VALUE	\$384,100	\$480,800	\$468,700	\$378,500
MEDIAN GROSS RENT	\$1,507		\$1,522	

STATE SENATE DISTRICT 32		STATE SENATE DISTRICT 33		STATE SENATE DISTRICT 34	
Total Population	Hispanic Population	Total Population	Hispanic Population	Total Population	Hispanic Population
317,241	201,846	308,017	183,387	305,708	149,110
32.7	32.1	35.2	33.0	37.1	34.1
27.4%	27.8%	23.9%	25.9%	22.6%	25.6%
10.7%	10.9%	13.3%	9.8%	15.6%	12.1%
30.0%	30.0%	28.5%	29.7%	26.7%	29.3%
31.3%	36.7%	24.3%	31.2%	19.8%	26.6%
14.7%	12.5%	26.1%	16.7%	28.0%	19.4%
17.7%	18.4%	13.5%	13.0%	14.8%	14.0%
56.9%	56.9%	61.0%	63.2%	59.5%	60.9%
49.1%	49.3%	53.7%	55.2%	54.4%	56.3%
13.6%	13.4%	11.7%	12.7%	8.5%	7.6%
\$36,805	\$35,884	\$51,641	\$44,930	\$63,747	\$53,208
47.1%	51.7%	34.1%	42.4%	23.6%	31.1%
8.1%	8.6%	8.5%	10.7%	6.6%	8.7%
34.7%	34.4%	24.1%	27.7%	19.1%	22.6%
43.4%	43.5%	30.5%	35.7%	25.2%	27.8%
34.9%	37.9%	22.5%	32.8%	19.8%	29.5%
8.4%	7.1%	17.0%	8.2%	34.2%	24.0%
91.6%	92.9%	83.0%	91.8%	65.8%	76.0%
\$469,800	\$489,300	\$411,200	\$380,900	\$574,500	\$558,900
\$1,281		\$1,538		\$1,568	

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Puerto Rico's 2020 Race/Ethnicity Decennial Analysis (July 2022)

In this report, we provide an overview of the population changes and dramatic shift in racial self-identification in Puerto Rico revealed from the 2020 decennial census. The 2020 Decennial Census unveiled a stark demographic reality for Puerto Rico that has been unfolding in the past decade. According to the 2020 Decennial Census, there were about 3.29 million people living in Puerto Rico, a notable decline of 439,915 individuals from 2010 (-11.8%). In comparison, the United States population grew by 7.4% between 2010 and 2020. In terms of race, the 2020 decennial census has shown a dramatic shift from how Puerto Ricans identify themselves now from 10 years ago. Most of the total population in Puerto Rico identified as 'White and Some Other Race' (38.5%) followed by 'Some Other Race alone' (25.5%) in 2020 compared to a majority of the total population identifying as 'White alone' in both 2000 (80.5%) and 2010 (75.8%).

Redistricting NYC Demographic Change and The Hispanic Community (September 2022)

In this report, we provide a portrait of demographic changes in New York City between 2010 and 2020, examining overall population dynamics as well as looking more closely at the ethnoracial composition of the city and its constituent boroughs and council districts. We rely on decennial census data for 2010 and 2020 provided by the U.S. Census Bureau in their Redistricting Files. We also examine changes in the distribution of language use, particularly among New Yorkers who do not speak English well or at all since this may be an impediment to their effective participation in the political process, including registering to vote and voting. Furthermore, we provide information on the geographical distribution of income as this is another important variable for participation in the political process. We also analyze the demographic changes of the different national origin groups that make up the Hispanic population in New York City; a population of particular interest for us. These additional analyses are produced from survey data also derived from the U.S. Census Bureau (i.e., the American Community Survey). We conclude by assessing the council districts preliminarily drawn by the New York City Districting Commission in light of the ensuing descriptive analyses.

Redistricting 2020: The Prospects of Increasing Hispanic Legislative Representation in Florida (November 2021)

Hispanics are driving population growth across the United States. This lead in population growth affords Latinos the opportunity to increase their political power by potentially increasing the number of legislative districts that can be represented by them. This report provides an overview of population changes in the state of Florida, showing how Hispanic population growth outpaces that of other groups in the state and across counties. The addition of one congressional seat to the state's delegation improves the chances of increasing Hispanic congressional representation in Central Florida as well as in county legislatures (i.e., boards of commissioners) across the state. Puerto Ricans are a leading group driving this population growth, especially as they continue to settle in Central Florida counties.

Redistricting Threats to New York's Hispanic Congressional Representation (November 2021)

The Center for Puerto Rican Studies (CENTRO) at Hunter College, CUNY has issued a revealing report, "Redistricting Threats to New York's Hispanic Congressional Representation," analyzing the New York Independent Redistricting Commission's draft plans for redistricting and its impact on Hispanic representation. The Independent Redistricting Commission has released two versions of congressional maps: one identified with "Names" and another labeled "Letters". While not final, some of the proposed maps threaten Hispanic congressional representation by eliminating one congressional district currently held by a Hispanic member of the House of Representatives, by diluting Hispanic population in several Hispanic majority districts, and by reducing the likelihood of continuing Hispanic representation in neighborhoods that have just achieved Hispanic representation. Paradoxically, the attempts to dilute Hispanic political representation come on the heels of large Hispanic population increases across the state that have prevented New York State from losing even more congressional seats in the apportionment process.

Four Year Anniversary of Hurricane Maria Series (September 2021)

For the fourth anniversary of Hurricane Maria in Puerto Rico the Center for Puerto Rican Studies at Hunter College has prepared a new report focusing on questions of social vulnerability. We have focused specifically on aging and disabled populations to help better understand how these groups are disproportionately impacted by disasters like Hurricane Maria, the 2020 earthquakes, power outages, flooding, and the COVID-19 pandemic. These events have had a compounding mental, physical, and socioeconomic effect on vulnerable populations like the elderly and the disabled.

Redistricting 2020: Population Change and Hispanic Congressional Representation in Connecticut (August 2021)

On April 26, 2021, the U.S. Census Bureau delivered to the president of the United States results from the 2020 decennial census to be used for apportionment in the House of Representatives. Those apportionment results showed that the state of Connecticut's delegation would remain unchanged at five representatives for the next ten years beginning with the 118th Congress (2023-2025). While the apportionment process has assigned Connecticut five seats in the House of Representatives, there will be changes in the boundaries of existing congressional seats within the state because of internal population dynamics.

¿No Pagan Taxes? Overview Of Federal Revenue-Raisin In Puerto Rico, (2024)

Residents of Puerto Rico pay federal taxes. They did so to the tune of \$5 billion in 2023. They have paid more than \$3 billion a year in net contributions to the federal treasury for more than 10 years in a row. This is not a secret, but rather factual information that is publicly available. Yet, it is factual information that is not widely known. Moreover, it is information that flies in the face of the "people in Puerto Rico do not pay federal taxes" narrative. The volume of federal tax contributions originating in Puerto Rico reflects the rather dynamic colonial relation between Puerto Rico and the United States, a relationship that nevertheless makes manifest the subordination of Puerto Rico to the U.S. Congress.

The Puerto Rico Children Vulnerability Index, (2021)

Recent natural hazards and resulting disasters in Puerto Rico have drawn attention to the social vulnerability of children in the archipelago. We created the Child Vulnerability Index (CVI) to identify the scale and patterns of child vulnerability in the archipelago, and provide insights to mitigate the effects that hazardous events may cause. The index was created using 2017-2021 American Community Survey (ACS) data pertaining to three broad themes: Personal characteristics of children, Characteristics of households with children, and Overall household characteristics for all Municipios, Barrios, and Census Tracts in Puerto Rico. The CVI is a two-pronged tool consisting of an ESRI Enterprise dashboard and open source Python code that enables stakeholders to improve their understanding of the vulnerability of children in the archipelago and improve their resilience to hazardous events.

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Hispanic Empowerment in New York's Municipal Workforces, 2021

One of the markers of political empowerment of historically marginalized groups in society is not simply the election and appointment of representatives from those groups to governmental institutions; their participation as employees and contractors in the governmental apparatus that provides services and goods to residents of towns, cities and counties also reflects the levels at which members of the community are included and represented. New York City has the largest municipal workforce in the country. New York is also one of the most socially diverse communities in the United States. Yet, as varied as New York City's municipal workforce is, it still reflects the disparities evident in our society. The present report provides an analysis of New York City's municipal workforce, with special emphasis on the location of Hispanics within it. It shows some progress, but also the need for greater improvement, particularly in those areas where there is a meaningful impact on the decision-making apparatus that decides on the allocation of municipal resources.

Puerto Ricans in the United States Infographics, 2019 – 2023

Centro's Infographics are visual representation of the most-up-to-date socio-demographic information about the Puerto Rican population in the United States. Data provided by the U.S. Census Bureau is summarized through a series of charts, tables and maps to illustrate major points and changes within the Puerto Rican population. The infographics below use U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 1-year and 5-year estimates data.

Centro's infographics are recurrent projects that are released by our Data Hub in response to the release of data by the U.S. Census Bureau.

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