

**Report to the New York City Districting Commission:  
Analysis of Voting Patterns by Race and Assessment of Compliance of Proposed New York  
City Council District Plan with the Voting Rights Act**

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## **1.0 Scope of Project**

I was retained by the New York City Districting Commission 2022-2023 to evaluate the City Council redistricting plan passed by the Districting Commission to ascertain whether the plan, in my expert opinion, satisfies the requirements of the U.S. Voting Rights Act of 1965. My analysis has led me to conclude that the plan adopted by the Commission on October 6, 2022, and accepted by the City Council on October 27 (Proposed Plan), 2022, complies with Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act.

This conclusion is based, in part, on the racial bloc voting analysis I conducted on recent New York City Council elections. My analysis indicates that voting in these elections, especially in Democratic primary elections, is racially polarized and therefore districts that provide minority voters with an opportunity to elect their candidates of choice to the City Council must be included in any redistricting plan adopted. My analysis further indicates that the Proposed Plan complies with the Voting Rights Act by maintaining the voting strength of *Black and Hispanic voters* at a comparable level to the districting plan currently in place (Current Plan) and increasing the number of districts that offer *Asian voters* – the fastest growing minority group in New York City – an opportunity to elect their candidates of choice.

## **2.0 Professional Background and Experience**

I have over thirty-five years of experience as a voting rights and redistricting expert. I have advised state and local jurisdictions, civil rights organizations, national governments and other clients on minority voting rights and redistricting related issues and have served as an expert in dozens of voting rights cases. My clients have included scores of state and local jurisdictions, independent redistricting commissions (Alaska, Arizona, Colorado, Michigan), the U.S. Department of Justice, national civil rights organizations (ACLU, Lawyers Committee for Civil Rights Under Law), and such international organizations as the United Nations.

I have been actively involved in researching, writing, and teaching on subjects relating to voting rights, including minority representation, electoral system design, and redistricting. I co-authored a book, *Minority Representation and the Quest for Voting Equality* (Cambridge University Press, 1992) and co-edited a volume, *Redistricting in Comparative Perspective* (Oxford University Press, 2008), on these subjects. In addition, my research on these topics has appeared in peer-reviewed journals such as *Journal of Politics*, *Legislative Studies Quarterly*, *American Politics Quarterly*, *Journal of Law and Politics*, and *Law and Policy*, as well as law reviews (e.g., *North Carolina Law Review*) and a number of edited books. I hold a Ph.D. in political science from The George Washington University.

I have been a principal of Frontier International Electoral Consulting since co-founding the company in 1998. Frontier IEC specializes in providing electoral assistance in transitional democracies and post-conflict countries. In addition, I am a Visiting Research Academic at Oxford Brookes University in Oxford, United Kingdom.

### **3.0 The Voting Rights Act and Racially Polarized Voting**

The Voting Rights Act of 1965 prohibits any voting standard, practice, or procedure – including redistricting plans – that result in the denial or dilution of minority voting strength. Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act was amended in 1982 to establish that intentional discrimination need not be proven (as the Supreme Court determined was required under the 15<sup>th</sup> Amendment to the Constitution). The U.S. Supreme Court first interpreted the amended Act in *Thornburg v. Gingles*,<sup>1</sup> a challenge to the 1982 North Carolina state legislative plans. In this case the U.S. Supreme Court held that plaintiffs must satisfy three preconditions to qualify for relief:

- The minority group must be sufficiently large and geographically compact to form a majority in a single-member district
- The minority group must be politically cohesive
- Whites must vote as a bloc to usually defeat the minority-preferred candidates

What do we mean when we say minority voters must be politically cohesive? And how do we know if white voters usually vote as a bloc to defeat the candidates preferred by minority voters? According to the Court, racially polarized voting is the “evidentiary linchpin” of a vote

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<sup>1</sup> 478 U.S. 30 (1986).

dilution claim. Voting is racially polarized if minorities and whites consistently vote for different candidates.<sup>2</sup> If minorities consistently support the same candidates, they are said to be politically cohesive. If whites are consistently *not* supporting these candidates, they are said to be bloc voting against the minority-preferred candidates.

The Voting Rights Act requires a state or local jurisdiction to create districts that provide minority voters with an opportunity to elect their candidates of choice if voting is racially polarized and the candidates preferred by minority voters usually lose. If districts that provide minority voters with the opportunity to elect their preferred candidates despite the presence of racially polarized voting already exist, these must be maintained as effective minority districts.

#### **4.0 Statistical Techniques for Analyzing Voting Patterns by Race**

An analysis of voting patterns by race serves as the foundation of two of the three elements of the “results test” as outlined in *Gingles*: a racial bloc voting analysis is needed to determine whether the minority group is politically cohesive; and the analysis is required to determine if whites are voting sufficiently as a bloc to usually defeat the candidates preferred by minority voters. The voting patterns of white and minority voters must be estimated using statistical techniques because direct information regarding the race of the voters is not, of course, available on the ballots cast.

To carry out an analysis of voting patterns by race, an aggregate level database must be constructed, usually employing election precincts (or, as they are referred to in New York City, election districts) as the units of observation. Information relating to the demographic composition and election results in these precincts is collected, merged and statistically analyzed to determine if there is a relationship between the racial composition of the precincts and support for specific candidates across the precincts.

Three standard statistical techniques have been developed over time to estimate vote choices by race: homogeneous precinct analysis, ecological regression, and ecological inference.<sup>3</sup> Two of these analytic procedures – homogeneous precinct analysis and ecological

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<sup>2</sup> More specifically, if minority voters and white voters considered separately would have elected different candidates in a given election contest, the contest is racially polarized. If this pattern persists across a number of election contests in the jurisdiction, then voting in the jurisdiction is racially polarized.

<sup>3</sup> For a detailed explanation of homogenous precinct analysis and ecological regression see Bernard Grofman, Lisa Handley and Richard Niemi, *Minority Representation and the Quest for Voting Equality*

regression – were employed by the plaintiffs’ expert in *Gingles*, have the benefit of the Supreme Court’s approval in that case, and have been used in most subsequent voting rights cases. The third technique, ecological inference, was developed after the *Gingles* decision was released and was designed, in part, to address some of the disadvantages associated with ecological regression analysis. Ecological inference analysis has been introduced and accepted in numerous court proceedings.

Homogeneous precinct (HP) analysis is the simplest technique. It involves comparing the percentage of votes received by each of the candidates in precincts that are racially or ethnically homogeneous. The general practice is to label a precinct as homogeneous if at least 90 percent of the voting age population is composed of a single race.<sup>4</sup> In fact, the homogeneous results reported are not estimates – they are the actual precinct results. However, most voters do not reside in homogeneous precincts and voters who reside in homogeneous precincts may not be representative of voters who live in more racially diverse precincts. For these reasons, I refer to these calculations as estimates.

The second statistical technique employed, ecological regression (ER), uses information from all precincts, not simply the homogeneous ones, to derive estimates of the voting behavior of minorities and whites. If there is a strong linear relationship across precincts between the percentage of minorities and the percentage of votes cast for a given candidate, this relationship can be used to estimate the percentage of minority (and white) voters supporting the candidate.

The third technique, ecological inference (EI), was developed by Professor Gary King. This approach also uses information from all precincts but, unlike ecological regression, it does not rely on an assumption of linearity. Instead, it incorporates maximum likelihood statistics to produce estimates of voting patterns by race. In addition, it utilizes the method of bounds, which uses more of the available information from the precinct returns to derive estimates of voting behavior by race.<sup>5</sup> Unlike ecological regression, which can produce percentage estimates of less

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(Cambridge University Press, 1992). See Gary King, *A Solution to the Ecological Inference Problem* (Princeton University Press, 1997) for a more detailed explanation of ecological inference.

<sup>4</sup> If turnout or registration by race is available, this is the information used to identify homogenous precincts.

<sup>5</sup> The following is an example of how the method of bounds works: if a given precinct has 100 voters, of whom 75 are Black and 25 are white, and the Black candidate received 80 votes, then at least 55 of the Black voters voted for the Black candidate and at most all 75 did. (The method of bounds is less useful

than 0 or more than 100 percent, ecological inference was designed to produce only estimates that fall within the possible limits.

EI as originally developed produced estimates in a situation with only two races or ethnic groups, for example, Black and white voters. When there are more than two groups of significant size the analysis is run iteratively (that is, white versus nonwhite, Black versus non-Black, and Hispanic versus non-Hispanic). A more recently developed version of ecological inference, which is often referred to as “EI RxC”, expands the analysis so that more than two racial/ethnic groups can be considered simultaneously.<sup>6</sup> EI RxC also allows us to take into account differences in the relative rates of minority and white turnout when, as is the case in New York City, we do not have turnout by race but instead must rely on voting age population by race to derive estimates of minority and white support for each of the candidates.<sup>7</sup>

## **5.0 Conducting a Racial Bloc Voting Analysis in New York City**

**5.1 Protected Minority Groups** Minority groups that the U.S. Department of Justice and the courts have recognized as protected under Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act include Black, Hispanic, Asian, American Indian, and Alaska Native voters. New York City has sizeable Black, Hispanic, and Asian populations – large enough for each of these individual groups to constitute a majority of the population in a number of city council districts. Table 1 provides racial and Hispanic origin population for New York City according to the 2020 census, as well as the 2010 census.

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for calculating estimates for white voters in this example as anywhere between none of the whites and all of the whites could have voted for the candidate.)

<sup>6</sup> The original form of EI was designed for 2x2 contingency tables (two racial groups, two candidates). EI RxC expands the analysis to a contingency table with an expanded possible number of rows (R) and columns (C).

<sup>7</sup> Some states (all in the South) report registration and, in some instances, turnout by race for election precincts and this information can be used to conduct the racial bloc voting analysis. However, most jurisdictions, including New York City, do not collect this data and voting age population by race and Hispanic ethnicity is the measure used to denote the demographic composition of the precincts.

**Table 1: New York City Population by Race and Hispanic Ethnicity, 2010 and 2020<sup>8</sup>**

Race and Hispanic Origin	2020 Census		2010 Census		Difference	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Non-Hispanic White	2,719,856	30.9	2,722,904	33.3	-3,048	-0.1
Non-Hispanic Black	1,776,891	20.2	1,861,295	22.8	-84,404	-4.5
Non-Hispanic Asian	1,373,502	15.6	1,028,119	12.6	345,383	33.6
Some Other Race	143,632	1.6	78,063	1.0	65,569	84.0
Two or More Races	299,959	3.4	148,676	1.8	151,283	101.8
Hispanic	2,490,350	28.3	2,336,076	28.6	154,274	6.6
<i>Total</i>	<i>8,804,190</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>8,175,133</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>629,057</i>	<i>7.7</i>

Each of these three protected minority groups is discussed separately as the vote choices of these groups is often different. Moreover, the voting behavior of whites and each of these minority groups is considered borough by borough as voting patterns vary by borough. The exceptions to this borough by borough examination of voting patterns by race and Hispanic ethnicity are (1) Asian voting patterns in the Bronx are not examined because the Asian community is too small in this borough to conduct a statistical analysis of voting patterns or to create a majority Asian district, and (2) the borough of Staten Island is not examined individually in relation to any of the minority groups considered because none of the protected groups are large enough to constitute a majority of a district on their own in this borough.<sup>9</sup>

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<sup>8</sup> The source for this information is the 2020 Census Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171) as reported by the New York City Department of City Planning. This data has not been adjusted for the prisoner population. See [https://www1.nyc.gov/assets/planning/download/pdf/planning-level/nyc-population/census2020/dcp\\_2020-census-briefing-booklet-1.pdf?r=3](https://www1.nyc.gov/assets/planning/download/pdf/planning-level/nyc-population/census2020/dcp_2020-census-briefing-booklet-1.pdf?r=3).

<sup>9</sup> Voting patterns in Staten Island have been analyzed, are reported in the Appendices, and have been considered in the “overall” summary for each minority group.

**5.2 Database** To analyze voting patterns by race using aggregate level information, a database that combines election results with demographic information is required. In New York, the smallest unit for which election results are reported is referred to as an Election District, or ED. Because most jurisdictions refer to this unit as an election precinct, I have tended to use the terms precinct and ED interchangeably in this report.

All primary and general election returns by ED were obtained from the New York City Board of Elections. The demographic composition of these EDs was derived from the 2020 PL94-171 census redistricting data. New York City Districting Commission staff performed the tasks of ascertaining the demographic composition of each of the EDs and matching this information to the ED election returns for all of the primary and general elections analyzed.<sup>10</sup>

**5.3 Elections Analyzed** I analyzed recent (2017 – 2021) citywide and city council contests. Because New York City is heavily Democratic, and because the vast majority of minority voters in New York City participate in the Democratic primary rather than the Republican primary, my examination focused on Democratic primaries.<sup>11</sup> I analyzed the following citywide and borough-wide Democratic primaries:

<b>Year</b>	<b>Office</b>
2021	Mayor Comptroller

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<sup>10</sup> The ED/precinct level election returns were linked to census data using census block-level geography and geographic identifiers, or GEOIDs. More specifically, the census block geography shapefiles for NYC were downloaded from census website (census.gov), imported into Maptitude (a popular GIS application), and then exported as centroid points in a Maptitude geographical file. This centroid point geographical file was then opened as a layer in a map workspace containing NYC ED/precinct shapefiles that were downloaded from the NYC Planning Commission. The census block centroid points were tagged to the EDs/precincts using the Analysis Tool “Tag Points by Area” which generated a table pairing each census block GEOID to the specific ED/precinct that the census block falls in. The resulting table was exported as an excel file and then uploaded into an Access 2020 PL Summary File Shell database containing the 2020 PL Segment 2 P4 data. The census block GEOID was then utilized to pair the P4 demographic data to the census block and ED/precinct. An Access query summarizing the P4 block data by ED/precinct was created to arrive at the population totals for each of the EDs/precincts.

<sup>11</sup> Because very few minority voters participate in Republican primaries, I did not analyze any of the limited number of Republican primaries conducted in New York City.

2021	Public Advocate
	Borough President
2019 Special	Public Advocate
2017	Mayor
	Public Advocate

In addition to these contests, I analyzed all city council district Democratic primaries held in 2017 and 2021. The analysis of the 2021 Democratic primaries, both at the citywide and city council district level, was complicated by the introduction of Ranked Choice Voting (RCV). Only the first choice rankings of the voters are reported at the ED/precinct level. Because precinct level data is required to conduct a racial bloc voting analysis, I analyzed only the first choice of voters and this is what is reported in the Appendices listing the results of my analysis.<sup>12</sup>

Most general elections in New York City are not competitive – Democratic candidates are often not challenged and, if they are, they win very easily. As a consequence, I analyzed only competitive general elections – that is, those election contests in which the winning candidate received less than 65% of the vote. The exception to this was citywide general election contests that included minority candidates that were the clear preference of at least one of the minority groups studied as indicated by voting patterns in the preceding Democratic primary.<sup>13</sup> The following is a list of the citywide general election contests I analyzed:

<b>Year</b>	<b>Office</b>
2021	Mayor
	Public Advocate
2017	Mayor
	Public Advocate

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<sup>12</sup> In almost all of the 2021 primary elections analyzed, the candidate who received a plurality of the vote in the first choice count ultimately went on to win the Democratic nomination.

<sup>13</sup> Courts consider election contests that include minority candidates more probative than contests that include only white candidates for determining if voting is racially polarized. This is because it is not sufficient for minority voters to be able to elect their candidates of choice only if these candidates are white.

I also analyzed all 2017 and 2020 city council general elections in which the winner received less than 65% of the vote.

**5.4 Statistical Analysis.** I used all of the statistical techniques described above (“Statistical Techniques for Analyzing Voting Patterns by Race”) to produce estimates of white, Black, Hispanic, and Asian voting preferences. I reviewed the results of all of these techniques. However, in the Appendices to this report, I provide only three sets of estimates: EI RxC (labeled EI<sup>1</sup>), EI RxC controlling for differential turnout (labeled EI<sup>2</sup>) and EI used iteratively (labeled EI<sup>3</sup>).

Homogenous precinct estimates were not reported because there were very few homogenous precincts, even if the definition was lowered from 90% single race or Hispanic ethnicity – the standard definition – to 85% single race or ethnicity. Moreover, it was clear that the homogenous precincts that did exist encompassed insular groups of voters that were often not representative of the voters of the same race or ethnicity who lived in more racially diverse precincts.

The estimates produced using ecological regression analysis were also not included in the Appendices because this technique is particularly useful in areas where most of the voters are of one of two races, for example white and Black voters. It is less useful when the voting patterns of several races are being estimated.

Of the three statistical techniques estimates I did report, I believe the EI RxC estimates (EI<sup>1</sup>) are the most valid and, when making a decision as to whether a contest was racially polarized, these are the estimates I relied on to make this determination. The very low turnout of eligible voters from all three minority groups (white voter turnout was also low in many instances) meant that attempting to parse out non-voters by race and Hispanic ethnicity, as EI<sup>2</sup> attempts to do, was problematic. In the case of EI<sup>3</sup>, the iterative process (combining, for example, all voters who are not Black to produce estimates for Black voters) produced less reliable estimates. In addition, there were a number of district elections for which estimates could not be produced at all using EI<sup>3</sup> – the statistical package simply halted execution or the estimates produced were clearly incorrect (that is, the vote percentages for all of the candidates in a contest

did not equal approximately 100%, but rather were far higher or much lower than this). The contests in which this happened are marked with “RF” for statistical run failed.

If a specific racial or ethnic group was not large enough in a given district to produce reliable estimates using a given statistical technique, the contest was marked with “INS” for an insufficient number of voters.

The Appendices report estimates for white, Black, Hispanic, and Asian voters in the election contests that I analyzed. The following is a list of the Appendices and the election cycles included in each appendix:

- Appendix A 2021 NYC Democratic Primary: Citywide and Borough-wide
  - A1: Manhattan
  - A2: Bronx
  - A3: Queens
  - A4: Brooklyn
  - A5: Staten Island
- Appendix B 2019 Special Election: Public Advocate
- Appendix C 2017 NYC Democratic Primary: Citywide elections
- Appendix D 2021 NYC Democratic Primary: City Council
- Appendix E 2017 NYC Democratic Primary: City Council
- Appendix F 2021 NYC General Election: Mayor and Public Advocate
- Appendix G 2017 NYC General Election: Mayor and Public Advocate
- Appendix H 2021 NYC General Election: competitive City Council races
- Appendix I 2017 NYC General Election: competitive City Council races

## **6.0 Results of Racial Bloc Voting Analysis**

The results of my analysis of voting patterns by race and Hispanic ethnicity is organized first by protected minority group and then, within each group, by borough. The first protected minority group discussed is Black voters in New York City.

### 6.1 Voting Patterns of Black and White Voters

The Black population comprises 20.2% of the total population of New York City, as shown in Table 1, above. Although the table indicates that the Black population has declined slightly since 2010 (from 1,861,295 in 2010 to 1,776,891 in 2020), this is likely not to be the case when all respondents who indicated that they were Black are included in the tabulation. The NYC Planning Department numbers in the table count only non-Hispanic single race respondents as Black – individuals who marked “Black” and at least one additional race or indicated that they are Black and Hispanic are not included in the count. Table 2, below, indicates how the 2020 Black population (as counted by the NYC Planning Department) is distributed across the five boroughs and what the percentage Black population is of each borough.

**Table 2: Black Population by New York City Borough<sup>14</sup>**

<b>Borough</b>	<b>Total Black Population</b>	<b>Percent Black Population of Borough Population</b>	<b>Percent of Citywide Black Population in Borough</b>
Bronx	419,393	28.5	23.6
Brooklyn	729,696	26.7	41.1
Manhattan	199,592	11.8	11.2
Queens	381,375	15.9	21.5
Staten Island	46,835	9.4	2.6
<i>Total</i>	<i>1,776,891</i>	<i>20.2</i>	<i>100.0</i>

**6.1.1 Black and white voting patterns in Brooklyn** Slightly over 41% of the Black population resides in Brooklyn and this borough is 26.7% Black in population.

*Democratic Primaries* Democratic primaries in Brooklyn were often polarized, with Black and white voters supporting different candidates. Three of the four 2021 citywide or borough-wide primaries analyzed were polarized. In the races for Mayor and Comptroller, Black voters preferred Eric Adams for Mayor and Corey Johnson and Kevin Parker for Comptroller; white voters supported Maya Wiley for Mayor and Brad Lander for Comptroller. The race for Brooklyn Borough President was also racially polarized: white voters supported Hispanic candidate Antonio

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<sup>14</sup> The source for this information is the 2020 Census Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171) as reported by the New York City Department of City Planning. The data has not been adjusted for the prison population. See [https://www1.nyc.gov/assets/planning/download/pdf/planning-level/nyc-population/census2020/dcp\\_2020-census-briefing-booklet-1.pdf?r=3](https://www1.nyc.gov/assets/planning/download/pdf/planning-level/nyc-population/census2020/dcp_2020-census-briefing-booklet-1.pdf?r=3).

Reynoso and the candidate preferred by a plurality of Black voters was Robert Cornegy. The 2021 primary and the 2019 special election for Public Advocate were not polarized – Black and white voters supported Jumaane Williams in both instances. The 2017 citywide primaries were not polarized, both Black and white voters supported Bill De Blasio for Mayor and Letitia James for Public Advocate. Ten of the 15 city council contests for which estimates could be derived for both Black and white voters were racially polarized in the 2017 and 2021 Democratic primaries. In 2021, primary contests in Districts 33, 36, 40, 41, 46, and 47 were polarized; contests in Districts 34, 35, 37 and 45 were not polarized between Black and white voters. In 2017, contests in Districts 34, 35, 40, and 41 were polarized; the contest in District 45 was not.

*General Elections* None of the four citywide general elections examined (Mayor and Public Advocate in 2017 or 2021) were racially polarized in Brooklyn. Black and white voters supported the Democratic candidates in all four contests: Eric Adams (Mayor 2021), Jumaane Williams (Public Advocate 2021), Bill De Blasio (Mayor 2017) and Letitia James (Public Advocate 2017). However, all three of the competitive city council general elections for which estimates for both Black and whites could be derived were polarized (Districts 46 and 47 in 2021 and District 40 in 2017).

**6.1.2 Black and white voting patterns in the Bronx** As Table 2 reports, 23.6 % of the Black population resides in the Bronx and this borough is 28.5% Black in composition.

*Democratic Primaries* Almost all of the citywide and borough-wide Democratic primaries analyzed (six of the seven) in the Bronx was polarized, with Black and white voters supporting different candidates. Three of the 2021 citywide and borough-wide Democratic primaries analyzed were polarized. Black voters preferred Eric Adams for Mayor and Corey Johnson for Comptroller; white voters supported Kathryn Garcia for Mayor and Brad Lander for Comptroller. In the race for Bronx Borough President, Black voters heavily favored Vanessa Gibson but white voters slightly favored Nathalia Fernandez. The 2021 primary for Public Advocate was not polarized, but the 2019 special election for this seat was: a plurality of Black voters supported Michael Blake and the plurality of white voters supported Eric Ulrich. The 2017 Democratic primary for Mayor was racially polarized, with Black voters supporting Bill De Blasio and a majority of white voters supporting Sal Albanese. In the race for Public Advocate, Black voters overwhelmingly supported Letitia James, while a slight majority of white voters favored her opponent, David Eisenbach.

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Estimates could not be derived for both Black and white voters, or Democratic primaries were not held, in most of the city council districts in the Bronx in 2017 and 2021. Three of the four contests for which estimates for both Black and white voters could be produced were racially polarized, with Black and white voters supporting different candidates (Districts 13 and 15 in 2021, and District 13 in 2017).<sup>15</sup>

*General Elections* Three of the four citywide general elections examined were racially polarized in the Bronx: the 2021 elections for Mayor and Public Advocate, and the 2017 election for Mayor. In 2021, Black voters overwhelmingly supported Eric Adams and Jumaane Williams but white voters supported the Republican candidates, Curtis Sliwa and Devi Nampiaparampil. In 2017, Black voters overwhelming supported Bill De Blasio for Mayor but whites supported Nicole Malliotakis. Only in the 2017 election for Public Advocate did Black and white voters support the same candidate (Letitia James). In addition, the only two competitive general election contests for city council in this borough – District 13 in 2017 and 2021 – were also racially polarized.

**6.1.3 Black and white voting patterns in Queens** As Table 2 reports, 21.5 % of the Black population resides in Queens and this borough is 15.9% Black in composition.

*Democratic Primaries* Almost all of the citywide and borough-wide Democratic primaries analyzed in Queens were racially polarized, with Black and white voters supporting different candidates. Two of the three 2021 citywide Democratic primaries analyzed were polarized: Black voters preferred Eric Adams for Mayor and Corey Johnson for Comptroller; white voters supported Kathryn Garcia for Mayor and Brad Lander for Comptroller. The race for Queens Borough President was also polarized: Black voters strongly supported Donovan Richards and white voters supported Elizabeth Crowley. The 2021 primary for Public Advocate was not polarized, with Black and white voters supporting Jumaane Williams. However, the 2019 special election for this office was polarized: Black voters supported Jumaane Williams and the majority of white voters supported Eric Ulrich. The 2017 Democratic primary for Mayor was racially polarized, with Black voters supporting Bill De Blasio and a majority of white voters supporting Sal Albanese. The election for Public Advocate was not racially polarized: Black voters overwhelmingly supported Letitia James as did a majority of white voters.

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<sup>15</sup> The 2021 city council Democratic primary in District 11 was not racially polarized between Black and white voters.

Estimates for both Black and white voters could be derived for only eight city council Democratic primaries in Queens. Five of these eight contests were polarized, with Black and white voters supporting different candidates. In 2021, primary contests in Districts 23, 24, 26, and 32 were polarized; in 2017, voting in District 32 was polarized.<sup>16</sup>

*General Elections* Three of the four citywide general elections examined were racially polarized in Queens: the 2021 elections for Mayor and Public Advocate, and the 2017 election for Mayor. In 2021, Black voters overwhelmingly supported Democrats Eric Adams and Jumaane Williams but white voters supported the Republican candidates, Curtis Sliwa and Devi Nampiaparampil. In 2017, Black voters overwhelmingly supported Bill De Blasio for Mayor but whites supported Nicole Malliotakis. Only in the 2017 election for Public Advocate did Black and white voters support the same candidate (Letitia James). In addition, five of the six competitive general election contests for city council were racially polarized. In 2021, voting was polarized between Black and white voters in Districts 20, 23, and 32; in 2017, voting was polarized in Districts 23 and 30.<sup>17</sup>

**6.1.4 Black and white voting patterns in Manhattan** Slightly more than 11% of the Black population in New York City resides in Manhattan and the borough is 11.8% Black in composition, as reported in Table 2.

*Democratic Primaries* Three of the seven citywide or borough-wide Democratic primary analyzed in Manhattan were racially polarized, with Black and white voters supporting different candidates. In 2021, two of the three citywide Democratic primaries analyzed were polarized: Black voters preferred Eric Adams for Mayor and Brian Benjamin for Comptroller; white voters supported Kathryn Garcia for Mayor and Brad Lander for Comptroller. The 2021 primary election for Manhattan Borough President was also polarized: a clear plurality of Black voters supported Mark Levine in this seven candidate contest; the plurality of white voters, however, supported Brad Hoylman. Neither the 2021 primary nor the 2019 special election for Public Advocate was polarized – Black and white voters supported Jumaane Williams in both contests. The citywide 2017 Democratic primaries also were not polarized in Manhattan: the majority of both Black and white voters supported Bill De Blasio for Mayor and Letitia James for Public Advocate.

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<sup>16</sup> The 2021 city council primary in District 31 and the 2017 city council primaries in 23 and 24 were not racially polarized between Black and white voters.

<sup>17</sup> Black and white voters supported the same candidate in District 23 in the 2017 Democratic primary.

Estimates could be derived for both Black and white voters in a total of 13 Democratic primaries, seven in 2021 and six in 2017. Only four of these 13 contests were racially polarized: contests in Districts 7, 9, and 10 in 2021 and District 10 in 2017. Voting was not polarized in Districts 2, 3, 6, and 8 in 2021 and Districts 2, 6, 7, 8, and 9 in 2017.

*General Elections* None of the four citywide general elections examined were racially polarized in Manhattan. There were no competitive general election contests for city council in Manhattan in either 2017 or 2021 for which both Black and white estimates could be derived.

**6.1.5 Overall summary of Black and white voting patterns in New York City<sup>18</sup>** While voting in citywide general elections was not racially polarized between Black and white voters in Manhattan or Brooklyn, voting in these elections was polarized in the Bronx, Queens, and Staten Island. In addition, a majority of the city council general elections were polarized in the Bronx, Queens, Brooklyn and Staten Island.

A majority of the citywide Democratic primaries analyzed were racially polarized, both citywide and in the Bronx, Queens, and Staten Island. In addition, the majority of city council primaries were polarized, both across the city as a whole and in four of the boroughs. (Only in Manhattan were less than half of the Democratic primaries for city council polarized.) Despite consistently polarized voting between Black and white voters in New York City, the candidates preferred by Black voters usually succeeded in winning a seat on city council if the city council district had a significant Black population.

**6.1.6 Districts with significant Black populations** There are nine majority Black districts and two plurality Black districts (that is, districts in which the Black population is larger than the white, Hispanic, or Asian population, but not sufficiently large to comprise a majority of the district population) in the plan currently in place.<sup>19</sup> All 11 of these districts elect Black representatives to the City Council. In some instances, however, the Black candidate elected was not the choice of Black voters, albeit in all three instances of this occurring, it was because Black voters were not cohesive in supporting a single candidate in these multicandidate contests. Table 3

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<sup>18</sup> This overall summary includes the Democratic primaries and general elections in Staten Island that were analyzed. The results for these contests are reported in the Appendices.

<sup>19</sup> Black VAP was calculated for the districts as drawn in 2013, using the 2020 census data. All non-Hispanics who indicated they were any part Black (single race Black or Black and any combination of

lists the majority and plurality Black city council districts in the current plan, the percentage Black voting age population (BVAP) of the districts, the race of the current city council representatives of these districts, and whether the council representatives were the clear candidates of choice of the Black voters in their districts in the most recent Democratic primary.

**Table 3: Black Districts in the Current Plan (2013 Plan)**

<b>Districts with BVAP 50%+</b>	<b>Percent BVAP</b>	<b>Borough</b>	<b>Race of Current Council Rep</b>	<b>Was the candidate supported by Black voters?</b>
9	50.6	Manhattan	Black	White-preferred Black candidate elected; Black voters spread their votes across several of the 13 candidates
12	66.2	Bronx	Black	Candidate supported by Black voters elected
27	64.5	Queens	Black	Candidate supported by Black voters elected
31	64.5	Queens	Black	Candidate supported by Black voters elected
36	50.2	Brooklyn	Black	White-preferred Black candidate elected; Black voters did not strongly favor a single candidate in this five-candidate contest
41	71.9	Brooklyn	Black	Candidate supported by Black voters elected
42	66.0	Brooklyn	Black	Candidate supported by Black voters elected
45	61.7	Brooklyn	Black	Candidate supported by Black voters elected
46	54.5	Brooklyn	Black	Candidate supported by Black voters elected

<b>Plurality BVAP Districts</b>	<b>Percent BVAP</b>	<b>Borough</b>	<b>Race of Current Council Rep</b>	<b>Was the candidate supported by Black voters?</b>
40	48.8	Brooklyn	Black	White-preferred Black candidate elected; Black voters spread their votes across several of the 11 candidates
28	37.8	Queens	Black	Candidate supported by Black voters elected

There are three districts in addition to these 11 majority or plurality Black districts that elected Black representatives to City Council in 2021. The districts are District 16, which is majority Hispanic in composition (59.6% Hispanic VAP); District 35, which has a slightly higher

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one or more additional races) are counted as Black in these calculations. The data has been adjusted for the prison population.

white VAP than BVAP (the BVAP of the district is 36.4%; the white VAP is 36.9%); and District 49, which is majority minority but has only a 22.9% BVAP. In addition, there are two districts that elect Afro-Latina representatives to the City Council: District 14 and 37, both of which are majority Hispanic districts.

## 6.2 Voting Patterns of Hispanic and White Voters

The Hispanic population increased between 2010 and 2020 from 2,336,076 to 2,490,350 (an increase of 6.6%).<sup>20</sup> This increase had little impact on the Hispanic population percentage in New York City, however, which was 28.6% in 2010 and is 28.3% according to the 2020 census. Table 4, below, indicates the distribution of the Hispanic population across the five boroughs and reports the percentage Hispanic population in each of the boroughs.

**Table 4: Hispanic Population by New York City Borough<sup>21</sup>**

<b>Borough</b>	<b>Total Hispanic Population</b>	<b>Percent Hispanic Population of Borough Population</b>	<b>Percent of Citywide Hispanic Population in Borough</b>
Bronx	806,463	54.8	32.4
Brooklyn	516,426	18.9	20.7
Manhattan	402,640	23.8	16.2
Queens	667,861	27.8	26.8
Staten Island	96,960	19.6	3.9
<i>Total</i>	<i>2,490,350</i>	<i>28.3</i>	<i>100.0</i>

**6.2.1 Hispanic and white voting patterns in the Bronx** As Table 4 reports, 32.4 % of the Hispanic population resides in the Bronx and this borough is 54.8% Hispanic in composition.

*Democratic Primaries* Nearly every citywide and borough-wide Democratic primary analyzed in the Bronx was polarized (six out of seven contests), with Hispanic and white voters

<sup>20</sup> The increase of 154,274 respondents identifying as Hispanic between 2010 and 2020 accounts for 24.5% of the total increase of 629, 057 respondents from 2010 to 2020.

<sup>21</sup> The source for this information is the 2020 Census Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171) as reported by the New York City Department of City Planning. The data has not been adjusted for the prison population. See [https://www1.nyc.gov/assets/planning/download/pdf/planning-level/nyc-population/census2020/dcp\\_2020-census-briefing-booklet-1.pdf?r=3](https://www1.nyc.gov/assets/planning/download/pdf/planning-level/nyc-population/census2020/dcp_2020-census-briefing-booklet-1.pdf?r=3).

supporting different candidates. Two of the three 2021 citywide Democratic primaries analyzed were polarized: Hispanic voters preferred Eric Adams for Mayor and Michelle Caruso-Cabrera for Comptroller; white voters supported Kathryn Garcia for Mayor and Brad Lander for Comptroller. The race for Bronx Borough President was also polarized: Hispanic voters supported Fernando Cabrera but white voters slightly favored Nathalia Fernandez. The 2021 primary for Public Advocate was not polarized, but the 2019 special election for Public Advocate was: Hispanic voters supported Ydanis Rodriguez and white voters supported Eric Ulrich. The 2017 Democratic primary for Mayor was racially polarized, with Hispanic voters supporting Bill De Blasio and white voters supporting Sal Albanese. In the polarized election contest for Public Advocate in 2017, Hispanic voters supported Letitia James, while a slight majority of white voters favored her opponent, David Eisenbach.

Estimates could not be derived for both Hispanic and white voters, or Democratic primaries were not held, in most of the city council districts in the Bronx in 2017 and 2021. Three of the four contests for which estimates for both Hispanic and white voters could be produced were racially polarized, with Hispanic and white voters favoring different candidates: Districts 11 and 15 in 2021, and District 13 in 2017.<sup>22</sup>

*General Elections* Three of the four citywide general elections examined were racially polarized in the Bronx: the 2021 elections for Mayor and Public Advocate, and the 2017 election for Mayor. In 2021, Hispanic voters strongly supported Democrats Eric Adams and Jumaane Williams but white voters supported the Republican candidates, Curtis Sliwa and Devi Nampiaparampil. In 2017, Hispanic voters strongly supported Democrat Bill De Blasio for Mayor but whites supported Republican Nicole Malliotakis. The 2017 election for Public Advocate was also polarized: Hispanic voters supported Letitia James, but a slight majority of white voters supported her opponent, David Eisenbach. In addition, the only two competitive general election contests for city council (District 13 in 2017 and 2021) were racially polarized.

**6.2.2 Hispanic and white voting patterns in Queens** As Table 4 indicates, 26.8 % of the Hispanic population resides in Queens and this borough is 27.8% Hispanic in composition.

*Democratic Primaries* Four of the seven citywide and borough-wide Democratic primaries analyzed in Queens were racially polarized, with Hispanic and white voters supporting different

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<sup>22</sup> The 2021 city council Democratic primary in District 13 was not racially polarized between Hispanic and white voters.

candidates. Two of the three 2021 citywide Democratic primaries analyzed were polarized: Hispanic voters divided their support between Eric Adams and Maya Wiley for Mayor and a plurality of Hispanics voted for Michelle Caruso-Cabrera for Comptroller; white voters supported Kathryn Garcia for Mayor and Brad Lander for Comptroller. The 2021 races for Public Advocate and Queens Borough President were not polarized: Hispanic and white voters supported Jumaane Williams for Public Advocate and Elizabeth Crowley for Borough President. The 2019 special election for Public Advocate was polarized: Hispanic voters supported Melissa Mark-Viverto and white voters supported Eric Ulrich. The 2017 Democratic primary for Mayor was also racially polarized, with Hispanic voters supporting Bill De Blasio and a majority of white voters supporting Sal Albanese. The 2017 primary for Public Advocate was not racially polarized: both Hispanic and white voters supported Letitia James.

Estimates for both Hispanic and white voters could be derived for 17 city council Democratic primaries in Queens. Eight of these 17 contests were polarized, with Hispanic and white voters supporting different candidates. In 2021, primaries in Districts 20, 23, 26, 29, 30, 31 and 32 were polarized and in 2017, voting in District 32 was polarized.<sup>23</sup>

*General Elections* Three of the four citywide general elections examined were racially polarized in Queens: the 2021 elections for Mayor and Public Advocate, and the 2017 election for Mayor. In 2021, Hispanic voters supported Eric Adams and Jumaane Williams but white voters supported the Republican candidates, Curtis Sliwa and Devi Nampiaparampil. In 2017, Hispanic voters supported Bill De Blasio for Mayor but whites supported Nicole Malliotakis. Only in the 2017 election for Public Advocate did Hispanic and white voters support the same candidate (Letitia James). In addition, six of the ten competitive general election contests for city council were racially polarized. In 2021, voting was polarized between Hispanic and white voters in Districts 19, 20, 23, and 32; in 2017, voting was polarized in Districts 23 and 30.<sup>24</sup>

**6.2.3 Hispanic and white voting patterns in Brooklyn** Slightly over 20% of the Hispanic population lives in Brooklyn and this borough is 18.9% Hispanic in composition.

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<sup>23</sup> The 2021 city council primaries in Districts 19, 22, 24, and 25 and the 2017 city council primaries in 19, 20, 23, 24, and 30 was not racially polarized between Hispanic and white voters.

<sup>24</sup> Hispanic and white voters supported the same candidate in Districts 22, 25, and 29 in the 2021 Democratic primary and District 19 in the 2017 Democratic primary.

*Democratic Primaries* Only two of the seven citywide and borough-wide Democratic primaries in Brooklyn were polarized. In the 2021 citywide Democratic primary for Comptroller, a majority of white voters supported Brad Lander and a slight plurality of Hispanic voters supported Michelle Caruso-Cabrera. The first choice of both Hispanic and white voters for Mayor was Maya Wiley. In the 2021 race for Brooklyn Borough President, Hispanic and white voters both supported Antonio Reynoso. Hispanics and whites also supported Jumaane Williams for Public Advocate in 2021. However, in the 2019 contest for Public Advocate, Hispanic voters supported Melissa Mark-Viverito and white voters favored Jumaane Williams. The 2017 citywide primaries were not polarized: Hispanic and white voters supported Bill De Blasio for Mayor and Letitia James for Public Advocate.

Eight of the 21 contests for which estimates could be derived for both Hispanic and white voters were racially polarized in the 2017 and 2021 Democratic primaries. In 2021, contests in Districts 36, 41, 46, and 47 were polarized; in 2017, primaries in Districts 35, 40, 41, and 43 were polarized.<sup>25</sup>

*General Elections* Voting was not polarized between Hispanics and whites in any of the four citywide general election contests (Mayor and Public Advocate in 2017 and 2021) in Brooklyn. However, five of the seven competitive city council contests for which estimates for both Hispanic and whites could be derived were polarized: Districts 46, 47, and 48 in 2021 and Districts 40 and 43 in 2017.<sup>26</sup>

**6.2.4 Hispanic and white voting patterns in Manhattan** Slightly more than 16% of the Hispanic population in New York City resides in Manhattan and the borough is 23.8% Hispanic in composition, as reported in Table 4.

*Democratic Primaries* Four of the seven citywide and borough-wide contests analyzed were polarized between Hispanics and whites in Manhattan. In 2021, Hispanic voters preferred Eric Adams for Mayor and Michelle Caruso-Cabrera for Comptroller; white voters supported Kathryn Garcia for Mayor and Brad Lander for Comptroller. In the election for Manhattan

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<sup>25</sup> The following 2021 city council district primary contests were not polarized between Hispanics and whites: Districts 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 40, 45, and 48. In 2017, the city council primaries were not polarized in Districts 34, 38, 45, and 48.

<sup>26</sup> The 2017 general election contest in District 48 was not racially polarized between Hispanic and white voters.

Borough President, a clear plurality of Hispanic voters supported Mark Levine in this seven candidate contest; the plurality of white voters supported Brad Hoylman. Hispanics and whites both supported Jumaane Williams for Public Advocate in 2021. However, in the 2019 contest for Public Advocate, Hispanic voters supported Melissa Mark-Viverto and white voters favored Jumaane Williams. Neither of the citywide 2017 Democratic primaries were polarized in Manhattan: the majority of both Hispanic and white voters supported Bill De Blasio for Mayor and Letitia James for Public Advocate.

Estimates could be derived for both Hispanic and white voters in a total of 18 Democratic primaries, nine in 2021 and nine in 2017. Seven of these 18 contests were racially polarized, with Hispanic and white voters supporting different candidates. The seven polarized contests were in Districts 5, 9, and 10 in 2021 and Districts 4, 7, 8, and 10 in 2017. Voting was not polarized between Hispanics and whites in Districts 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, and 8 in 2021 and Districts 1, 2, 5, 6, and 9 in 2017.

*General Elections* Voting was not polarized between Hispanics and whites in any of the four citywide general election contests (Mayor and Public Advocate in 2017 and 2021) in Manhattan. There were only two competitive general election contests for city council in Manhattan for which both Hispanic and white estimates could be derived. Neither of these contests (Districts 1 and 4 in 2017) were polarized between Hispanics and whites.

**6.2.5 Overall summary of Hispanic and white voting patterns in New York City<sup>27</sup>** While voting in citywide general elections was not racially polarized between Hispanic and white voters in Manhattan or Brooklyn, these elections were polarized in the Bronx, Queens and Staten Island. City council general elections were generally polarized in all of the boroughs other than Manhattan.

A majority of citywide Democratic primaries analyzed were racially polarized between Hispanic and white voters in four of the five boroughs (Brooklyn is the exception) and 61.8% were polarized in the City overall. In addition, over 43% of city council primaries were polarized across the City and 75% of them were polarized in the Bronx. The candidates preferred by Hispanic voters usually succeeded in winning a seat on city council if the city council district had a significant Hispanic population.

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<sup>27</sup> This overall summary includes the Democratic primaries and general elections in Staten Island that were analyzed. The results for these contests are reported in the Appendices.

**6.2.6 Districts with significant Hispanic populations** There are nine majority Hispanic districts and three plurality Hispanic districts in the plan currently in place. Table 5 lists each of the majority and plurality Hispanic districts, the percentage Hispanic voting age population (HVAP) of the districts, the race/ethnicity of the current representatives of these districts, and whether these council representatives were the clear candidates of choice of the Hispanic voters in their districts.<sup>28</sup>

Eleven of the 13 majority and plurality Hispanic districts elect Hispanic or Afro-Latino representatives to the City Council. In District 18, however, the candidate elected was not the choice of Hispanic voters. Black voters favored winning Afro-Latina candidate Amanda Farias, the plurality of Hispanic voters supported another Hispanic candidate, William Rivera. District 16, which is majority Hispanic, elects a Black representative supported by both Black and Hispanic voters. District 11, which is a plurality Hispanic district, elects a white candidate supported by white voters – a plurality of Hispanic voters, however, supported his Hispanic opponent, Mino Lora, in the 2021 Democratic primary.

**Table 5: Hispanic Districts in the Current Plan (2013 Plan)**

<b>Districts with HVAP 50%+</b>	<b>Percent HVAP</b>	<b>Borough</b>	<b>Race of Current Council Rep</b>	<b>Was the candidate supported by Hispanic voters?</b>
8	59.4	Manhattan	Hispanic	Candidate supported by Hispanic voters elected
10	64.2	Manhattan	Hispanic	Candidate supported by Hispanic voters elected
14	72.4	Bronx	Afro-Latina	Candidate supported by Hispanic voters elected
15	62.5	Bronx	Hispanic	Candidate supported by Hispanic voters elected
16	59.5	Bronx	Black	Black candidate supported by Black and Hispanic voters elected
17	64.3	Bronx	Hispanic	Candidate supported by Hispanic voters elected
18	54.3	Bronx	Hispanic	Black-preferred Hispanic candidate elected; Hispanic voters favored another Hispanic candidate
21	72.8	Queens	Hispanic	Candidate supported by Hispanic voters elected
37	50.3	Brooklyn	Afro-Latina	Candidate supported by Hispanic voters elected

<sup>28</sup> The population data has been adjusted for the prison population.

<b>Plurality HVAP districts</b>	<b>Percent HVAP</b>	<b>Borough</b>	<b>Race of Current Council Rep</b>	<b>Was the candidate supported by Hispanic voters?</b>
11	42.7	Bronx	White	Hispanic-preferred Hispanic candidate defeated by white-preferred White candidate
13	42.1	Bronx	Hispanic	Candidate supported by Hispanic voters elected
34	40.7	Brooklyn	Hispanic	Candidate supported by Hispanic voters elected
7	39.6	Manhattan	Hispanic	Candidate supported by Hispanic voters elected

There are four districts in addition to these 13 majority or plurality Hispanic districts that elect Hispanic representatives to City Council. Three of the districts (Districts 1, 2, and 22) are majority or near majority white in voting age population and both Hispanic and white voters supported the winning Hispanic candidate in the 2021 Democratic primary. District 38 also elected a Hispanic representative. This district was plurality Hispanic in 2013 when it was drawn but is now plurality Asian in composition (it has a HVAP of 35.1% and an AVAP of 41.0% according to the 2020 census). In the 2021 Democratic primary, the Hispanic winner of the contest was supported by Hispanic and white voters. She was not the Asian voters' candidate of choice, however – a strong majority of Asian voters supported an Asian opponent (Yu Lin) of the winner.

### ***6.3 Voting Patterns of Asian and White Voters***

The Asian population increased markedly between 2010 and 2020 in New York City. In 2010, the Asian population was 1,028,119 and comprised 12.6% of the total population. The 2020 census reports 1,373,502 Asians – an increase of 33.6%. Asians now make up 15.6% of the total population in New York City, as shown in Table 1, above.<sup>29</sup> Table 6, below, indicates how the 2020 Asian population is distributed across the five boroughs and what the percentage Asian population is of each borough.

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<sup>29</sup> Table 1 reports single race Asians (that is, those who indicated a single race – Asian – on their census form); it does not include individuals who indicated they were Asian and one or more additional races or Asian and Hispanic. Single race Asians account for more than half (54.9%) of the population increase in New York City from 2010 to 2020 – a broader definition of Asian would increase this percentage.

**Table 6: Asian Population by New York City Borough<sup>30</sup>**

<b>Borough</b>	<b>Total Asian Population</b>	<b>Percent Asian Population of Borough Population</b>	<b>Percent of Citywide Asian Population in Borough</b>
Bronx	67,766	4.6	4.9
Brooklyn	370,776	13.6	27.0
Manhattan	219,624	13.0	16.0
Queens	656,583	27.3	47.8
Staten Island	58,753	11.9	4.3
<i>Total</i>	<i>1,373,502</i>	<i>15.6</i>	<i>100.0</i>

**6.3.1 Asian and white voting patterns in Queens** As indicated by Table 6, nearly half (47.8%) of the New York City Asian population resides in Queens and this borough is 27.3% Asian in composition.

*Democratic Primaries* Three of the seven citywide and borough-wide Democratic primaries analyzed in Queens were racially polarized, with Asian and white voters supporting different candidates. The two polarized contests in 2021 were the primaries for Mayor and Comptroller: Asian voters preferred Andrew Yang for Mayor and Reshma Patel for Comptroller; white voters supported Kathryn Garcia for Mayor and Brad Lander for Comptroller. The races for Public Advocate and for Queens Borough President were not polarized: Asian and white voters supported Jumaane Williams for Public Advocate and Elizabeth Crowley for Borough President. In the 2019 special election for Public Advocate, a majority of white voters and a small plurality of Asian voters supported Eric Ulrich. The 2017 Democratic primary for Mayor was racially polarized, with Asian voters supporting Bill De Blasio and a majority of white voters supporting Sal Albanese. The 2017 election for Public Advocate was not racially polarized: a majority of both Asian and white voters supported Letitia James.

Estimates for both Asian and white voters could be derived for 16 city council Democratic primaries in Queens. Nine of these 16 contests were polarized, with Asian and white voters

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<sup>30</sup> The source for this information is the 2020 Census Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171) as reported by the New York City Department of City Planning. The data has not been adjusted for the prison population. See [https://www1.nyc.gov/assets/planning/download/pdf/planning-level/nyc-population/census2020/dcp\\_2020-census-briefing-booklet-1.pdf?r=3](https://www1.nyc.gov/assets/planning/download/pdf/planning-level/nyc-population/census2020/dcp_2020-census-briefing-booklet-1.pdf?r=3).

supporting different candidates. In 2021, primaries in Districts 19, 25, 26, 29, and 32 were polarized and in 2017, voting in Districts 19, 20, 30, and 32 was polarized.<sup>31</sup>

*General Elections* Three of the four citywide general elections examined were racially polarized in Queens. In the 2021 races for Mayor and Public Advocate, a majority of Asian voters supported Eric Adams and Jumaane Williams but white voters supported Curtis Sliwa and Devi Nampiaparampil. In the 2017 general election for Mayor, a majority of Asian voters supported Bill De Blasio but a majority of white voters supported the Republican candidate, Nicole Malliotakis. Only in the 2017 race for Public Advocate did Asian and white voters support the same candidate (Letitia James). In addition, five of the ten competitive general election contests for city council were racially polarized. In 2021, voting was polarized between Asian and white voters in Districts 19, 20, 23, and 32; in 2017, voting was polarized in District 23.<sup>32</sup>

**6.3.2 Asian and white voting patterns in Brooklyn** Over a quarter (27%) of the Asian population resides in Brooklyn and the composition of this borough is 13.6% Asian.

*Democratic Primaries* Four of the seven citywide and borough-wide Democratic primaries analyzed were polarized between Asians and whites in Brooklyn. In 2021, the races for Mayor and Comptroller were polarized: Asian voters supported Andrew Yang for Mayor and a slight plurality preferred Michelle Caruso-Cabrera for Comptroller; white voters supported Maya Wiley for Mayor and Brad Lander for Comptroller. The race for Brooklyn Borough President was also racially polarized: white voters supported Hispanic candidate Antonio Reynoso and the plurality of Asian voters supporting Jo Anne Simon. The 2019 special election for Public Advocate was polarized: a small plurality of Asian voters supported Eric Ulrich; the plurality of white voters supported Jumaane Williams. Neither of the 2017 primaries analyzed were polarized: Asian and white voters supported Bill De Blasio for Mayor and Letitia James for Public Advocate.

Twelve of the 18 contests for which estimates could be derived for both Asian and white voters were racially polarized in the 2017 and 2021 Democratic primaries. In 2021, primary contests in Districts 33, 35, 37,38, 40, 46, and 48 were polarized; contests in Districts 34, 39, 45

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<sup>31</sup> The 2021 city council Democratic primaries in Districts 20, 22, 23, 24, and 30 and the 2017 city council primaries in 23 and 24 were not racially polarized between Asian and white voters.

<sup>32</sup> Asian and white voters supported the same candidates in Districts 22, 25, and 29 in the 2021 general election and Districts 19 and 30 in the 2017 general election.

and 47 were not polarized. In 2017, contests in Districts 34, 35, 38, 40, and 43 were polarized; the primaries in Districts 45 and 48 were not.

*General Elections* The 2021 race for Mayor was polarized: Asian voters supported Curtis Sliwa and white voters supported Eric Adams. The 2021 election for Public Advocate was not polarized. In 2017, the mayoral contest was polarized in Brooklyn, with white voters supporting Bill De Blasio but a plurality of Asian voters supporting the Republican, Nicole Malliotakis. The 2017 race for Public Advocate was not polarized. Three of the seven competitive city council contests for which estimates for both Asian and whites could be derived were polarized. These polarized election contests included Districts 43 and 48 in 2021 and District 40 in 2017.<sup>33</sup>

**6.3.3 Asian and white voting patterns in Manhattan** As indicated by Table 6, 16% of the Asian population in New York City resides in Manhattan. The borough is 13% Asian in composition.

*Democratic Primaries* Only one of the seven citywide and borough-wide Democratic primaries analyzed in Manhattan was polarized, with Asian and white voters supporting different candidates. The polarized contest was the 2021 Democratic mayoral primary in which Asian voters supported Andrew Yang and white voters supported Kathryn Garcia. Both groups supported Brad Lander for Comptroller, Jumaane Williams for Public Advocate, and Brad Hoylman for Borough President. Both groups also favored Jumaane Williams in the 2019 special election. Neither of the citywide 2017 Democratic primaries were polarized in Manhattan: Asian and white voters supported Bill De Blasio for Mayor and Letitia James for Public Advocate.

Estimates could be derived for both Asian and white voters in a total of 12 Democratic primaries, six in 2021 and six in 2017. Six of these 12 contests were racially polarized, with Asian and white voters supporting different candidates. These polarized contests included primaries in Districts 1, 3, 5, 6 and 7 in 2021 and District 1 in 2017.<sup>34</sup>

*General Elections* None of the four citywide general elections examined in Manhattan were racially polarized between Asian and white voters. In 2021, Asian and white voters supported Eric Adams and Jumaane Williams. In 2017, both groups supported Bill De Blasio and Letitia James.

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<sup>33</sup> Voting in the general election contests in Districts 46 and 47 in 2021 and Districts 43 and 48 in 2017 was not polarized between whites and Asians.

<sup>34</sup> Voting was not polarized in District 2 in 2021 and Districts 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7 in 2017.

There were only two competitive general election contests for city council in Manhattan for which both Asian and white estimates could be derived. Neither of these city council general elections – in Districts 1 and 4 – were racially polarized.

**6.3.4 Overall summary of Asian and white voting patterns in New York City<sup>35</sup>** While voting in citywide and city council general elections was not racially polarized between Asian and white voters in Manhattan, voting in these elections was often polarized in Queens, Brooklyn, and Staten Island.

In Democratic primaries, voting was polarized between Asian and white voters in slightly less than half of the citywide and borough-wide contests examined, except in Brooklyn, where more than half of the contests analyzed were polarized and Staten Island, where over 83% of the contests were polarized. The majority (58.7%) of city council primaries analyzed across all five boroughs were polarized – both overall and in each borough separately. Voting in city council primaries was especially polarized in Brooklyn (66.7% of the contests analyzed were racially polarized between Asians and whites). The candidates preferred by Asian voters usually succeeded in winning a seat on city council if the city council district had a sizeable Asian population.

**6.3.5 Districts with significant Asian populations** There is only one majority Asian district and five plurality Asian districts in the plan currently in place.<sup>36</sup> Table 7 lists each of the majority and plurality Asian districts, the percentage Asian voting age population (AVAP) of the districts, the race of the current representatives of these districts, and whether the council representatives were the clear candidates of choice of the Asian voters in their districts.

Four of the six districts listed in Table 7 elect Asian representatives to the City Council. However, one of the Asian candidates elected was not the candidate of choice of Asian voters – the majority of Asian voters supported another Asian candidate in the Democratic primary in District 25. In District 24, the Democratic primary included Asian candidates, but Asian voters supported the winning white candidate over his Asian opponents. District 38 elected a Hispanic candidate in 2021. This candidate was supported by Hispanic and white voters, but not by Asian voters, who provided strong support for the Asian candidate in this election contest who was defeated.

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<sup>35</sup> This overall summary includes the Democratic primaries and general elections in Staten Island that were analyzed. The results for these contests are reported in the Appendices.

<sup>36</sup> Asian VAP was calculated by counting all non-Hispanics who indicated they were any part Asian (single race Asian or Asian in any combination with at least one additional races) as Asian. The population has been adjusted for the prison population.

**Table 7: Asian Districts in the Current Plan (2013 Plan)**

<b>Districts with AVAP 50%+</b>	<b>Percent AVAP</b>	<b>Borough</b>	<b>Race of Current Council Rep</b>	<b>Was the candidate supported by Asian voters?</b>
20	72.5	Queens	Asian	Candidate supported by Asian voters elected

<b>Plurality AVAP districts</b>	<b>Percent AVAP</b>	<b>Borough</b>	<b>Race of Current Council Rep</b>	<b>Was the candidate supported by Asian voters?</b>
25	45.1	Queens	Asian	White-preferred Asian candidate won; Asian voters supported a different Asian candidate
23	44.0	Queens	Asian	Candidate supported by Asian voters elected
38	41.0	Brooklyn	Hispanic	Hispanic candidate supported by Hispanics and whites won, Asian-preferred candidate lost
24	37.4	Queens	White	White-preferred White candidate also supported by Asian voters
26	32.2	Queens	Asian	Candidate supported by Asian voters elected

There is one district that is not a majority or plurality Asian that elected an Asian representative to City Council in 2021: District 39. This is a majority white district (AVAP 13.7%) and the Asian candidate won with a plurality of the white and Asian vote in a seven candidate race that included a number of white candidates.

**7.0 Providing Minority Voters with an Opportunity to Elect Candidates of Choice**

Voting in New York City is usually polarized between the city’s protected minority voters (Black, Hispanic, and Asian voters) and white voters, especially in Democratic primaries. Because voting is racially polarized, districts that provide minority voters with an opportunity to elect their candidates of choice should be drawn. If they already exist – as many do in New York City – they should be maintained in a manner that continues to offer minority voters an opportunity to elect their preferred candidates. In fact, a failure to maintain the existing minority opportunity districts and create new ones when warranted would violate Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act.

In order to determine if a district provides minority voters with an opportunity to elect their candidates of choice, a district-specific, functional analysis is necessary. This assessment

depends not only upon the demographic composition of the district but also on the voting patterns in that district and whether the candidates preferred by minority voters actually win in the district – this is what is meant by “functional.” When draft redistricting plans are being considered, and no elections have actually occurred within the boundaries of the proposed districts, an analysis of the likely electoral outcome in contests that include minority-preferred candidates is necessary.

### ***7.1 Recompiled Election Results***

A very common and court-accepted approach to conducting a district-specific, functional analysis of a proposed redistricting plan relies on reconfiguring the election results from previous elections to determine if the minority-preferred candidates would consistently win these contests in the proposed districts. Using reconfigured or recompiled election results for this purpose begins with identifying “bellwether” elections based on an analysis of voting patterns by race. A bellwether election is a racially polarized contest that includes a minority-preferred minority candidate. The election results for each of the candidates in the selected bellwether elections are then disaggregated down from the level of the ED to the census blocks within each of the EDs (since district drawing is done at the census block level rather than at the ED level). When draft district boundaries are drawn, a block-to-district file is generated that indicates the districts that each of the blocks have been assigned to in the draft plan. The block level election returns are then summed up to the level of the proposed districts to determine if the minority-preferred candidate would win in the districts. If the minority-preferred minority candidates in the bellwether elections carry a proposed districts, this district is likely to provide minority voters with an opportunity to elect their candidates of choice to office.

To provide an indication of how minority-preferred candidates would fare in Democratic primaries – the contests that produce the winner of the seat in all of the minority opportunity districts – the election results in four recent statewide Democratic primaries were disaggregated and recompiled to conform to the proposed district boundaries:

- 2021 mayoral primary – Black voters supported Eric Adams, Asian voters supported Andrew Yang (Hispanic support varied, depending on the borough)
- 2021 Bronx Borough president – Hispanic voters supported Cabrera, Black voters supported Gibson

- 2021 Queens Borough president – Black voters supported Donovan Richards (Asian and Hispanic voters supported Crowley)
- 2021 Brooklyn Borough president – Hispanic voters supported Reynoso (a small plurality of Black voters supported Cornegy and a small plurality of Asian voters supported Jo Anne Simon)

To provide a point of comparison, I determined how well each of the minority-preferred minority candidates in the bellwether elections fared in the current districts with significant minority populations (that is, all of the districts listed in Tables 3, 5, and 7).

To ascertain whether a proposed district is likely to provide minority voters with an opportunity to elect their preferred candidates to the City Council, I compared (1) the demographic composition of the current and proposed district and (2) the recompiled election results for the bellwether elections. If the minority-preferred candidates in the bellwether elections perform approximately as well in the proposed district as they did in the current opportunity district, and the composition of the district does not change dramatically, I deemed the proposed district a minority opportunity district.

## ***7.2 Minority Opportunity Districts in Manhattan***

***7.2.1 Black districts in Manhattan*** The Proposed Plan retains one majority Black district (District 9), equally effective in current plan and Proposed Plan, based on the votes for mayoral candidate Eric Adams. By equally effective, I mean the district remains a Black opportunity district.

<b>District 9</b>	<b>BVAP (DOJ)</b>	<b>BVAP</b>	<b>BCVAP</b>	<b>Vote for Adams</b>
Proposed Plan	50.9	49.8	56.8	36.5
Current Plan	50.6	49.6	56.7	36.6

***7.2.2 Hispanic districts in Manhattan*** The Proposed Plan retains two majority Hispanic districts. There is also one district in which a plurality of the population is Hispanic in the current plan. The two majority Hispanic districts remain as Hispanic opportunity districts in the Proposed Plan:

- **District 8** Although the HVAP decreased from 59.4% to 53.4%, the district remains majority HVAP and majority HCVAP. The Hispanic-preferred candidate Adams continues to carry the district, so the proposed district remains effective.
- **District 10** is equally or slightly more effective in the Proposed Plan, based on the votes for Adams.

<b>District 8</b>	<b>HVAP</b>	<b>HCVAP</b>	<b>Vote for Adams</b>
Proposed Plan	53.4	51.2	34.8
Current Plan	59.4	56.1	37.1

<b>District 10</b>	<b>HVAP</b>	<b>HCVAP</b>	<b>Vote for Adams</b>
Proposed Plan	64.2	62.0	27.3
Current Plan	64.2	62.2	26.0

- **District 7** is plurality HVAP in the current plan and elected a Hispanic-preferred Hispanic candidate in 2021. It is plurality white in the Proposed Plan (the HVAP decreased from 39.6% to 33.4%; the WVAP increased from 29.4% to 36.3%). However, voting was not polarized between Hispanics and whites in either the 2021 or the 2017 Democratic primaries – both groups supported current Hispanic incumbent in 2021.

### ***7.3 Minority Opportunity Districts in the Bronx***

***7.3.1 Black districts in the Bronx*** The Proposed Plan retains one majority Black district (District 12), equally effective in the current plan and the Proposed Plan, based on the votes for both Adams and Vanessa Gibson, a candidate for Bronx Borough President.

<b>District 12</b>	<b>BVAP (DOJ)</b>	<b>BVAP</b>	<b>BCVAP</b>	<b>Vote for Adams</b>	<b>Vote for Gibson</b>
Proposed Plan	64.7	63.9	65.5	58.1	57.2
Current Plan	66.2	65.5	67.1	58.4	57.8

**7.3.2 Hispanic districts in the Bronx** There are five majority Hispanic districts in both the current and the Proposed Plans. In addition, there are two districts in which Hispanics comprise a plurality of the population. Three of the majority Hispanic districts are equally effective (Districts 14, 15, 17) in the current and Proposed Plans, based on the vote for Fernando Cabrera, a candidate for Bronx Borough President.

<b>District 14</b>	<b>HVAP</b>	<b>HCVAP</b>	<b>Vote for Cabrera</b>
Proposed Plan	71.8	69.0	55.8
Current Plan	72.4	69.6	56.6

<b>District 15</b>	<b>HVAP</b>	<b>HCVAP</b>	<b>Vote for Cabrera</b>
Proposed Plan	64.6	62.4	43.4
Current Plan	62.5	59.7	42.9

<b>District 17</b>	<b>HVAP</b>	<b>HCVAP</b>	<b>Vote for Cabrera</b>
Proposed Plan	65.2	64.9	32.3
Current Plan	64.3	63.2	33.2

- **District 18** The HVAP in this decreased from 54.3% to 51.8% but the HCVAP is 53.8% and the vote for Cabrera changes only minimally, from 29.1% to 29.0%, between the current and Proposed Plan so this district remains a Hispanic opportunity district.

<b>District 18</b>	<b>HVAP</b>	<b>HCVAP</b>	<b>Vote for Cabrera</b>
Proposed Plan	51.8	53.8	29.0
Current Plan	54.3	56.2	29.1

- **District 16** The HVAP increased from 59.5% to 61.8% in proposed District 16 and the HCVAP is 57.2%. In the current plan, this district is a Black opportunity district. The slight increase in HVAP, accompanied by a slight increase in votes for Cabrera (although the Black-preferred candidate Vanessa Gibson still easily carries the district in the race for Bronx Borough President), indicates that this district may evolve into a Hispanic opportunity district.

<b>District 16</b>	<b>HVAP</b>	<b>HCVAP</b>	<b>Vote for Cabrera</b>	<b>Vote for Gibson</b>
Proposed Plan	61.8	57.2	27.9	56.8
Current Plan	59.5	57.0	25.2	59.7

The Proposed Plan retains two plurality Hispanic districts (Districts 11 and 13):

- **District 13** changed only marginally from the current plan. It is a Hispanic opportunity district in the current plan – the Hispanic candidate elected to City Council was supported by Hispanic and white voters. It remains an effective district under the Proposed Plan as Cabrera carries the district.

<b>District 13</b>	<b>HVAP</b>	<b>HCVAP</b>	<b>Vote for Cabrera</b>
Proposed Plan	42.8	44.4	37.0
Current Plan	42.1	43.8	36.7

- **District 11**, which is 42.6% HVAP in the current plan is 40.4% HVAP in the Proposed Plan. This district is was not a Hispanic opportunity district – the white candidate elected was not preferred by Hispanic voters – and it is unlikely to perform as one in the Proposed Plan.

<b>District 11</b>	<b>HVAP</b>	<b>HCVAP</b>	<b>Vote for Cabrera</b>
Proposed Plan	40.4	37.2	32.1
Current Plan	42.6	39.6	32.7

#### ***7.4 Minority Opportunity Districts in Queens***

***7.4.1 Black districts in Queens*** The current and Proposed Plan both include two majority Black districts and one plurality Black district. The two majority Black districts (Districts 27 and 31) are equally effective in the current plan and the Proposed Plan based on the vote for Adams, and for Donovan Richards, the winning candidate for Queens Borough President.

<b>District 27</b>	<b>BVAP (DOJ)</b>	<b>BVAP</b>	<b>BCVAP</b>	<b>Vote for Adams</b>	<b>Vote for Richards</b>
Proposed Plan	62.5	61.9	75.3	65.2	71.9
Current Plan	64.5	63.9	77.2	65.1	72.0

<b>District 31</b>	<b>BVAP (DOJ)</b>	<b>BVAP</b>	<b>BCVAP</b>	<b>Vote for Adams</b>	<b>Vote for Richards</b>
Proposed Plan	64.2	63.5	70.4	65.1	77.4
Current Plan	64.5	63.8	70.8	65.5	77.8

The one plurality Black district (District 28) increased from 37.8% BVAP in the current plan to 45.6% BVAP in the Proposed Plan. Votes for the Black-preferred candidates also increased (the votes for Adams and Richards). This Black opportunity district is likely to be more effective as redrawn in the Proposed Plan.

<b>District 28</b>	<b>BVAP (DOJ)</b>	<b>BVAP</b>	<b>BCVAP</b>	<b>Vote for Adams</b>	<b>Vote for Richards</b>
Proposed Plan	45.6	45.2	56.2	57.3	66.0
Current Plan	37.8	37.5	48.5	53.2	61.9

**7.4.2 Hispanic districts in Queens** The Proposed Plan retains one majority Hispanic district (District 21), which is equally effective in the current plan and the Proposed Plan, based on the votes for Adams.

<b>District 21</b>	<b>HVAP</b>	<b>HCVAP</b>	<b>Vote for Adams</b>
Proposed Plan	73.1	61.9	41.1
Current Plan	72.8	61.4	40.1

**7.4.3 Asian districts in Queens** The Proposed Plan retains the one majority Asian district (District 20) offered in the current plan. This district is equally effective in the current and Proposed Plans, based on the votes for mayoral candidate Andrew Yang.

<b>District 20</b>	<b>AVAP (DOJ)</b>	<b>AVAP</b>	<b>ACVAP</b>	<b>Vote for Yang</b>
Proposed Plan	72.6	72.3	57.4	48.6
Current Plan	72.5	72.2	56.8	48.8

In addition, the Proposed Plan retains the four plurality Asian districts (Districts 23, 24, 25, and 26) in the current plan. Districts 23, 24 and 26 maintain comparable AVAPs and comparable percentage of votes for Yang. Districts 23, 24, and 26 are Asian opportunity districts – all three elected Asian voters’ preferred candidates. (Although District 24 elects a white candidate, he was preferred over other Asian candidates by Asian voters. These three districts remain Asian opportunity districts in Proposed Plan.

<b>District 23</b>	<b>AVAP (DOJ)</b>	<b>AVAP</b>	<b>ACVAP</b>	<b>Vote for Yang</b>
Proposed Plan	44.1	43.6	40.7	22.8
Current Plan	44.0	43.6	39.6	22.9

<b>District 24</b>	<b>AVAP (DOJ)</b>	<b>AVAP</b>	<b>ACVAP</b>	<b>Vote for Yang</b>
Proposed Plan	37.8	36.6	30.8	27.6
Current Plan	37.4	36.5	31.1	27.8

<b>District 26</b>	<b>AVAP (DOJ)</b>	<b>AVAP</b>	<b>ACVAP</b>	<b>Vote for Yang</b>
Proposed Plan	33.5	32.8	24.9	17.2
Current Plan	32.2	31.5	23.9	17.0

- **District 25** has a higher Asian VAP than either District 24 or 26, however, Asian voters in this district were not able to elect their preferred candidate in 2021– the Asian candidate elected is NOT the Asian-preferred Asian candidate. This district is not an Asian opportunity district. The AVAP decreased from 45.1% in the current plan to 42.5% in the Proposed Plan and the votes for Yang decreased from 26.3% to 22.9%.

<b>District 25</b>	<b>AVAP (DOJ)</b>	<b>AVAP</b>	<b>ACVAP</b>	<b>Vote for Yang</b>
Proposed Plan	42.5	42.1	39.2	22.9
Current Plan	45.1	44.7	41.6	26.3

### ***7.5 Minority Opportunity Districts in Brooklyn***

***7.5.1 Black districts in Brooklyn*** The Proposed Plan retains the six majority Black districts included in the current plan. All of these districts remain effective in the Proposed Plan (Districts 36, 40, 41, 42, 45, 46).

- **District 36** has a BVAP of only 49.5% but the BCVAP is 57.0% in the Proposed Plan
- **District 46** decreased the BVAP from 54.5% in the current plan to 50.5% in the Proposed Plan but Adams still easily carries the district (55.5% in the current plan compared to 54.2% in the Proposed Plan)

<b>District 36</b>	<b>BVAP (DOJ)</b>	<b>BVAP</b>	<b>BCVAP</b>	<b>Vote for Adams</b>
Proposed Plan	49.5	48.3	57.0	37.4
Current Plan	50.2	49.1	58.0	38.6

<b>District 40</b>	<b>BVAP (DOJ)</b>	<b>BVAP</b>	<b>BCVAP</b>	<b>Vote for Adams</b>
Proposed Plan	50.5	49.6	56.9	44.1
Current Plan	48.8	47.9	54.6	40.4

<b>District 41</b>	<b>BVAP (DOJ)</b>	<b>BVAP</b>	<b>BCVAP</b>	<b>Vote for Adams</b>
Proposed Plan	71.9	70.9	77.6	67.8
Current Plan	71.9	70.9	77.9	68.2

<b>District 42</b>	<b>BVAP (DOJ)</b>	<b>BVAP</b>	<b>BCVAP</b>	<b>Vote for Adams</b>
Proposed Plan	65.2	64.5	74.6	71.0
Current Plan	66.0	65.2	74.7	71.4

<b>District 45</b>	<b>BVAP (DOJ)</b>	<b>BVAP</b>	<b>BCVAP</b>	<b>Vote for Adams</b>
Proposed Plan	60.3	59.6	64.8	63.6
Current Plan	61.7	61.0	66.7	65.0

<b>District 46</b>	<b>BVAP (DOJ)</b>	<b>BVAP</b>	<b>BCVAP</b>	<b>Vote for Adams</b>
Proposed Plan	50.5	50.0	50.9	54.2
Current Plan	54.5	54.0	54.8	55.5

**7.5.2 Hispanic districts in Brooklyn** The Proposed Plan retains the one majority Hispanic district (District 37) offered in the current plan. This district is a Hispanic opportunity district and may be more a slightly more effective in the Proposed Plan than the current plan, based on the votes for Antonio Reynoso, the successful candidate for Brooklyn Borough President.

<b>District 37</b>	<b>HVAP</b>	<b>HCVAP</b>	<b>Vote for Reynoso</b>
Proposed Plan	50.3	45.5	33.1
Current Plan	50.3	45.0	30.5

**7.5.3 Asian districts in Brooklyn** The Proposed Plan creates a new majority Asian opportunity district – District 43. This district is 55.0% AVAP and Yang carries the district easily with 50.6% of the vote.

<b>District 43</b>	<b>AVAP (DOJ)</b>	<b>AVAP</b>	<b>ACVAP</b>	<b>Vote for Yang</b>
Proposed Plan	55.0	53.9	48.5	50.6

- **District 38** is a plurality Asian district in the current plan but elected a Hispanic-preferred Hispanic candidate who was not supported by Asian voters. The Proposed Plan retains essentially the same HVAP but the AVAP has been decreased and the WVAP has been increased. The current Hispanic incumbent was supported by both Hispanic and white voters in the 2021 Democratic primary. In 2017, the winning Hispanic candidate was also supported by Hispanic and white voters, but not by Asian voters.

<b>District 38</b>	<b>AVAP (DOJ)</b>	<b>AVAP</b>	<b>HVAP</b>	<b>WVAP</b>
Proposed Plan	32.3	31.6	35.3	26.3
Current Plan	41.0	40.6	35.1	18.1

### ***7.6 Minority Opportunity Districts in Staten Island***

The Proposed Plan retains one combined majority minority district (District 49) with BVAP, HVAP, and AVAP percentages very close to those in District 49 in the current plan.

<b>District 49</b>	<b>BVAP (DOJ)</b>	<b>BVAP</b>	<b>HVAP</b>	<b>AVAP (DOJ)</b>	<b>AVAP</b>	<b>WVAP</b>
Proposed Plan	24.1	23.4	30.2	12.2	11.8	30.9
Current Plan	23.8	23.1	29.9	12.3	11.9	31.4

### **8.0 Conclusion**

In my expert opinion, the Proposed Plan complies with the Voting Rights Act by maintaining the voting strength of ***Black and Hispanic voters*** at a comparable level to the current plan and increasing the number of districts that offer ***Asian voters*** – the fastest growing minority group in New York City – an opportunity to elect their candidates of choice.

Appendix A1 2021 NYC Democratic Primary: MANHATTAN Citywide and Boroughwide					Estimate of Voting Percentages by Race/ Ethnicity											
Office & Candidate	Race	1st Vote Borough	1st Vote	Final Vote	Percent of White votes			Percent of Black votes			Percent of Hispanic votes			Percent of Asian votes		
					EI <sup>1</sup>	EI <sup>2</sup>	EI <sup>3</sup>	EI <sup>1</sup>	EI <sup>2</sup>	EI <sup>3</sup>	EI <sup>1</sup>	EI <sup>2</sup>	EI <sup>3</sup>	EI <sup>1</sup>	EI <sup>2</sup>	EI <sup>3</sup>
<b>Mayor</b>																
Eric Adams	Black	18.5%			9.5	10.0	5.6	54.1	51.4	71.8	34.2	41.7	50.9	4.6	8.2	14.9
Maya Wiley	Black	21.5%			15.1	18.8	15.4	30.5	28.1	33.9	25.3	20.6	26.4	22.9	9.6	10.3
Kathryn Garcia	White	32.2%			53.4	50.4	55.0	2.5	4.8	0.5	6.1	5.4	1.8	15.4	9.6	35.8
Andrew Yang	Asian	10.2%			5.1	6.5	9.0	2.0	3.9	0.1	7.7	6.9	7.9	47.1	56.7	52.3
Scott Stringer	White	7.0%			7.8	7.1	8.2	2.6	4.5	2.5	7.5	6.0	5.7	4.3	8.3	4.4
Others					9.1	7.1	8.2	8.2	7.3	12.2	19.1	19.4	18.0	5.6	7.6	2.2
<b>Comptroller</b>																
Brad Lander	White	36.4%			47.5	48.2	48.6	15.3	18.1	8.3	22.2	13.8	14.1	27.4	13.6	44.6
Corey Johnson	White	23.2%			21.3	22.8	21.6	26.5	28.0	27.8	26.5	23.3	25.8	23.5	11.5	9.8
Michelle Caruso-Cabrera	Hispanic	12.0%			7.6	7.8	5.5	1.8	4.4	7.9	32.0	41.6	32.2	12.5	11.5	23.7
Brian Benjamin	Black	8.7%			3.8	3.5	2.8	44.9	36.3	46.7	6.0	5.7	20.0	2.1	7.1	6.5
David Weprin	White	4.7%			6.8	5.4	7.2	3.7	2.2	0.0	2.2	3.0	0.1	5.7	8.2	0.4
Kevin Parker	Black	2.0%			0.6	0.8	0.6	7.9	5.3	6.3	2.8	4.1	5.5	1.8	5.2	0.1
Reshma Patel	Asian	5.6%			5.6	5.0	7.4	1.3	2.6	1.2	3.3	3.7	2.2	8.3	9.1	15.1
Others					6.8	6.6	9.6	1.2	3.1	3.4	5.4	4.7	4.2	20.6	33.8	30.3
<b>Public Advocate</b>																
Jumaane Williams	Black				76.3	79.7	73.1	89.7	86.0	87.8	59.2	54.8	62.8	56.9	40.4	63.0
Anthony Herbert	Black				21.8	17.9	23.8	8.7	8.6	6.7	20.4	21.2	13.9	28.2	38.7	29.5
Theo Chino Tavarez	White				1.8	2.4	2.9	1.6	5.4	10.1	20.3	24.0	21.2	14.9	21.0	15.3
<b>Manhattan Borough President</b>																
Mark Levine	White	28.3%	28.3%	53.8%	25.9	28.5	21.2	37.3	42.0	44.1	41.9	36.8	43.6	17.1	13.8	RF
Brad Hoylman	White	26.0%	26.0%	46.2%	36.9	35.7	39.4	16.0	12.3	9.7	5.5	5.2	4.3	24.7	20.5	
Ben Kallos	White	12.9%	12.9%		19.3	17.2	20.2	5.5	5.2	3.3	3.5	4.5	2.5	8.5	11.0	
Lindsey Boylan	White	10.3%	10.3%		6.6	7.2	11.9	4.5	4.9	4.6	6.9	5.1	5.0	23.9	22.8	
Elizabeth Caputo	White	9.9%	9.9%		9.2	8.6	13.1	3.3	4.3	0.1	9.1	5.6	4.6	18.7	15.7	
Guillermo Perez	Hispanic	6.9%	6.9%		0.9	1.3	0.6	5.6	7.4	21.2	28.5	37.5	32.2	2.1	7.8	
Kimberly Watkins	White	5.5%	5.5%		1.2	1.6	0.8	27.8	23.7	37.3	4.6	5.3	16.6	8.7	8.5	

Appendix A2 2021 NYC Democratic Primary: BRONX Citywide and Boroughwide					Estimate of Voting Percentages by Race/ Ethnicity												
Office & Candidate	Race	1st Vote Borough	1st Vote	Final Vote	Percent of White votes			Percent of Black votes			Percent of Hispanic votes			Percent of Asian votes			
					EI <sup>1</sup>	EI <sup>2</sup>	EI <sup>3</sup>	EI <sup>1</sup>	EI <sup>2</sup>	EI <sup>3</sup>	EI <sup>1</sup>	EI <sup>2</sup>	EI <sup>3</sup>	EI <sup>1</sup>	EI <sup>2</sup>	EI <sup>3</sup>	
<b>Mayor</b>																	
Eric Adams	Black	44.5%			6.5	13.6	5.8	70.4	66.5	75.1	42.2	41.4	47.3	INS			
Maya Wiley	Black	16.7%			19.0	20.7	23.5	18.2	16.8	15.5	12.1	9.1	12.0				
Kathryn Garcia	White	10.1%			42.7	34.5	45.2	12.1	30.3	0.7	7.8	6.4	4.8				
Andrew Yang	Asian	9.2%			12.6	12.1	9.1	1.4	3.7	2.7	12.3	11.2	13.4				
Scott Stringer	White	5.3%			13.8	11.3	11.4	3.1	2.8	0.0	3.5	4.5	2.2				
Others					5.4	7.7	6.1	5.7	7.1	6.0	22.1	27.4	22.7				
<b>Comptroller</b>																	
Brad Lander	White	18.7%			43.7	37.8	45.1	17.5	17.0	11.9	11.7	7.3	8.4	INS			
Corey Johnson	White	29.5%			22.2	24.4	16.7	46.1	44.4	45.7	23.2	15.4	24.6				
Michelle Caruso-Cabrera	Hispanic	23.7%			7.6	11.5	9.1	4.2	9.7	5.3	42.9	56.4	42.9				
Brian Benjamin	Black	9.9%			2.8	4.9	3.0	17.0	14.8	20.9	6.8	5.0	5.7				
David Weprin	White	3.4%			11.2	7.8	5.4	1.1	1.7	0.1	2.4	3.0	0.2				
Kevin Parker	Black	5.4%			1.1	2.4	0.0	11.3	7.9	12.1	3.1	3.9	3.9				
Reshma Patel	Asian	3.6%			4.0	4.8	0.3	1.1	1.7	0.2	2.5	3.1	0.1				
Others					7.5	6.4	5.4	1.7	2.7	2.4	7.4	5.9	9.1				
<b>Public Advocate</b>																	
Jumaane Williams	Black				73.2	71.7	64.8	87.3	83.6	88.4	43.6	28.8	42.8	INS			
Anthony Herbert	Black				22.5	20.4	24.7	11.4	11.2	10.0	31.8	38.2	31.2				
Theo Chino Tavarez	White				4.3	7.9	4.6	1.3	5.2	0.0	24.5	33.0	25.5				
<b>Bronx Borough President</b>																	
Vanessa Gibson	Black	39.5%	39.5%	53.5%	30.9	30.2	19.6	72.1	66.8	76.6	25.2	13.5	25.7	INS			
Fernando Cabrera	Hispanic	33.5%	33.5%	46.5%	30.9	29.9	26.8	18.1	19.5	16.5	48.0	62.0	48.6				
Nathalia Fernandez	Hispanic	14.2%	14.2%		33.0	32.2	44.7	5.8	5.3	0.0	11.6	9.3	9.8				
Luis Sepulveda	Hispanic	10.3%	10.3%		2.4	4.7	4.6	3.0	7.1	2.9	13.8	12.7	14.9				
Sammy Ravelo		1.9%	1.9%		2.8	2.9	1.3	1.0	1.4	0.2	1.5	2.5	3.6				

Appendix A3 2021 NYC Democratic Primary: QUEENS Citywide and Boroughwide					Estimate of Voting Percentages by Race/ Ethnicity											
Office & Candidate	Race	1st Vote Borough	1st Vote	Final Vote	Percent of White votes			Percent of Black votes			Percent of Hispanic votes			Percent of Asian votes		
					EI <sup>1</sup>	EI <sup>2</sup>	EI <sup>3</sup>	EI <sup>1</sup>	EI <sup>2</sup>	EI <sup>3</sup>	EI <sup>1</sup>	EI <sup>2</sup>	EI <sup>3</sup>	EI <sup>1</sup>	EI <sup>2</sup>	EI <sup>3</sup>
<b>Mayor</b>																
Eric Adams	Black	31.7%			13.7	15.9	11.0	77.8	71.4	82.9	27.8	21.6	25.5	13.1	13.7	6.6
Maya Wiley	Black	17.9%			22.2	23.4	16.5	14.0	15.3	13.8	26.7	24.2	33.5	9.1	8.6	10.3
Kathryn Garcia	White	14.8%			37.6	30.9	40.9	0.1	1.6	0.9	9.2	10.5	8.6	10.0	6.4	11.9
Andrew Yang	Asian	17.5%			14.3	15.2	25.3	1.1	2.1	3.4	9.2	9.4	16.8	44.9	46.8	48.5
Scott Stringer	White	5.9%			9.2	7.9	10.8	2.0	2.4	2.4	4.0	7.5	7.4	6.9	5.4	8.6
Others					3.6	6.8	5.7	4.3	7.2	6.4	23.1	26.8	30.3	15.8	26.9	18.7
<b>Comptroller</b>																
Brad Lander	White	23.1%			38.8	35.2	39.2	14.2	16.3	12.4	21.9	15.3	18.9	15.0	14.2	15.1
Corey Johnson	White	22.1%			17.4	19.6	10.2	39.5	38.1	40.8	22.0	13.2	11.5	12.8	11.6	6.8
Michelle Caruso-Cabrera	Hispanic	14.7%			9.5	12.3	10.3	6.5	9.2	7.5	36.3	43.8	42.6	9.7	10.8	9.1
Brian Benjamin	Black	7.1%			2.6	2.9	1.5	19.8	16.5	20.0	5.7	5.5	4.5	3.2	3.7	0.8
David Weprin	White	12.5%			22.7	19.4	25.0	7.1	7.2	5.2	1.3	4.7	4.0	15.0	9.8	14.4
Kevin Parker	Black	4.0%			1.5	1.4	0.5	11.4	9.2	9.3	2.6	3.9	0.3	1.9	2.5	0.7
Reshma Patel	Asian	7.4%			3.0	3.8	0.5	0.5	1.3	1.3	4.2	6.4	8.0	17.8	19.5	20.9
Others					4.4	5.4	7.9	1.8	2.2	1.9	6.0	7.3	9.5	24.6	28.1	25.2
<b>Public Advocate</b>																
Jumaane Williams	Black				67.2	66.7	56.4	83.9	81.8	88.8	58.6	50.5	53.1	44.2	41.2	37.6
Anthony Herbert	Black				28.6	27.7	34.0	15.4	16.2	10.7	22.1	20.8	18.9	41.7	42.4	46.2
Theo Chino Tavarez	White				4.2	5.6	7.7	0.7	2.0	1.9	19.3	28.7	22.9	14.2	16.5	18.8
<b>Queens Borough President</b>																
Donovan Richards	Black	41.1%	41.1%	50.3%	27.4	29.3	16.6	95.8	79.6	89.6	29.1	26.1	23.8	23.4	21.0	13.5
Elizabeth Crowley	White	41.0%	41.0%	49.7%	48.5	48.5	59.4	12.2	17.0	8.5	44.3	37.7	51.4	58.2	61.4	66.0
James Van Bramer	White	17.5%	17.5%		24.1	22.2	30.7	2.0	3.3	2.7	26.7	36.1	32.8	18.4	17.6	27.0

Appendix A4 2021 NYC Democratic Primary: BROOKLYN Citywide and Boroughwide					Estimate of Voting Percentages by Race/ Ethnicity											
Office & Candidate	Race	1st Vote Borough	1st Vote	Final Vote	Percent of White votes			Percent of Black votes			Percent of Hispanic votes			Percent of Asian votes		
					EI <sup>1</sup>	EI <sup>2</sup>	EI <sup>3</sup>	EI <sup>1</sup>	EI <sup>2</sup>	EI <sup>3</sup>	EI <sup>1</sup>	EI <sup>2</sup>	EI <sup>3</sup>	EI <sup>1</sup>	EI <sup>2</sup>	EI <sup>3</sup>
<b>Mayor</b>																
Eric Adams	Black	35.8%			15.2	14.7	14.9	74.9	74.3	78.8	31.3	17.5	28.6	7.7	8.1	8.5
Maya Wiley	Black	26.1%			35.0	38.2	36.2	19.8	17.8	14.1	33.3	16.7	41.5	7.4	6.8	4.3
Kathryn Garcia	White	15.7%			30.9	28.0	35.3	1.5	1.8	2.0	7.7	12.2	6.0	19.0	8.1	15.1
Andrew Yang	Asian	11.0%			12.9	10.8	17.4	1.2	1.6	1.5	5.4	11.6	4.7	44.8	63.1	45.2
Scott Stringer	White	3.7%			3.3	3.7	5.7	1.2	1.7	0.6	3.1	8.0	0.1	8.5	6.1	9.1
Others					2.6	4.6	4.9	1.5	2.9	4.9	19.2	34.0	25.4	12.6	7.8	19.6
<b>Comptroller</b>																
Brad Lander	White	37.3%			59.6	58.2	59.4	21.0	22.1	13.5	30.9	9.9	40.5	15.9	7.6	32.5
Corey Johnson	White	19.3%			11.6	13.2	10.3	29.7	29.6	30.0	21.4	13.4	15.7	12.7	8.6	6.0
Michelle Caruso-Cabrera	Hispanic	10.0%			4.2	4.6	6.2	5.2	4.0	6.5	31.0	49.0	34.9	16.3	10.8	26.3
Brian Benjamin	Black	6.4%			2.0	2.7	2.9	11.2	11.6	12.8	4.2	5.4	5.1	3.2	4.9	4.3
David Weprin	White	7.2%			14.6	11.8	15.8	1.5	1.5	0.8	1.6	4.4	1.3	5.3	7.2	1.2
Kevin Parker	Black	10.0%			1.7	1.9	1.0	28.3	27.7	28.8	1.5	4.3	1.0	4.0	5.1	1.0
Reshma Patel	Asian	4.1%			3.2	4.4	5.1	1.2	1.8	1.4	5.2	7.2	7.6	12.1	8.5	13.0
Others					3.1	3.2	4.5	1.9	1.9	2.4	4.2	6.4	5.0	30.6	47.4	33.1
<b>Public Advocate</b>																
Jumaane Williams	Black				81.6	86.8	73.9	86.5	93.3	90.5	66.7	39.5	56.2	43.5	23.0	27.9
Anthony Herbert	Black				15.7	10.1	19.2	12.8	4.9	11.3	18.4	24.4	21.6	39.5	53.0	52.8
Theo Chino Tavarez	White				2.7	3.1	5.2	0.8	1.8	2.2	14.9	36.1	14.7	17.0	24.1	19.3
<b>Brooklyn Borough President</b>																
Antonio Reynoso	Hispanic	27.9%	27.9%	54.9%	42.2	43.2	43.6	6.0	8.7	3.7	52.9	42.7	52.8	10.0	10.4	19.9
Robert Cornegy	Black	19.1%	19.1%	45.1%	17.5	17.9	17.9	28.2	27.3	24.7	4.5	6.9	11.1	12.9	10.5	13.5
Jo Anne Simon	White	17.9%	17.9%		28.7	25.9	34.9	6.9	6.2	3.9	5.7	8.5	8.5	26.9	20.2	41.3
Mathieu Eugene	Black	8.0%	8.0%		2.5	2.9	0.6	19.3	19.8	20.4	3.1	5.4	0.5	4.9	8.7	0.4
Khari Edwards	Black	6.3%	6.3%		1.8	2.2	0.8	14.1	15.0	14.7	3.5	5.6	0.0	4.0	8.3	1.1
Kim Council	Black	5.6%	5.6%		2.1	2.9	2.5	7.0	6.8	7.8	5.5	8.1	6.0	11.0	10.3	4.3
Others					5.2	5.1	6.7	18.4	16.3	21.6	24.7	22.8	28.7	30.2	31.6	31.5

Appendix A5 2021 NYC Democratic Primary: STATEN ISLAND Citywide and Boroughwide					Estimate of Voting Percentages by Race/ Ethnicity											
Office & Candidate	Race	1st Vote Borough	1st Vote	Final Vote	Percent of White votes			Percent of Black votes			Percent of Hispanic votes			Percent of Asian votes		
					EI <sup>1</sup>	EI <sup>2</sup>	EI <sup>3</sup>	EI <sup>1</sup>	EI <sup>2</sup>	EI <sup>3</sup>	EI <sup>1</sup>	EI <sup>2</sup>	EI <sup>3</sup>	EI <sup>1</sup>	EI <sup>2</sup>	EI <sup>3</sup>
<b>Mayor</b>																
Eric Adams	Black	29.0%			15.4	14.3	11.4	66.1	62.4	88.6	44.8	25.5	85.7	24.6	14.3	39.1
Maya Wiley	Black	12.7%			7.1	6.2	8.0	14.1	18.5	31.6	28.4	20.1	31.7	9.4	10.2	7.5
Kathryn Garcia	White	20.1%			32.5	40.1	33.3	3.0	5.4	1.0	6.9	15.9	1.2	5.2	14.5	4.4
Andrew Yang	Asian	17.6%			21.4	21.0	25.6	5.2	4.4	0.8	3.5	13.6	0.8	38.8	39.4	47.0
Scott Stringer	White	8.8%			12.6	11.2	13.9	2.6	3.4	0.2	2.5	10.3	0.0	8.0	11.7	8.9
Others					11.0	7.2	11.5	8.9	5.9	10.2	14.0	14.6	14.2	14.1	10.0	15.2
<b>Comptroller</b>																
Brad Lander	White	20.7%			21.5	22.1	22.4	13.5	16.7	11.7	19.1	13.6	13.4	26.9	26.4	29.3
Corey Johnson	White	28.6%			28.8	32.4	25.6	38.3	39.1	42.1	34.0	30.7	41.7	11.2	11.6	8.4
Michelle Caruso-Cabrera	Hispanic	16.3%			17.7	13.4	18.1	10.0	5.7	11.5	19.5	18.4	14.8	13.3	11.2	8.6
Brian Benjamin	Black	6.2%			2.8	3.7	3.2	9.8	12.0	12.8	11.5	7.7	16.5	7.3	7.5	0.0
David Weprin	White	7.2%			10.2	10.0	12.1	2.1	3.1	0.0	2.0	6.8	0.9	7.9	11.5	0.1
Kevin Parker	Black	5.6%			2.0	3.0	0.1	19.1	15.7	24.8	6.0	6.8	23.1	5.9	6.7	0.4
Reshma Patel	Asian	5.8%			4.6	4.9	7.2	2.5	3.8	0.3	5.0	7.1	0.0	13.8	10.1	11.4
Others					12.3	10.6	14.1	4.7	3.9	0.0	2.9	8.8	0.3	13.7	15.0	18.0
<b>Public Advocate</b>																
Jumaane Williams	Black				45.1	43.6	41.5	77.1	83.5	94.1	81.1	65.2	RF	49.7	43.2	56.4
Anthony Herbert	Black				45.5	48.9	47.8	17.8	10.2	3.8	8.8	21.8		34.6	42.6	35.7
Theo Chino Tavarez	White				9.4	7.6	11.0	5.1	6.2	5.1	10.0	13.0		15.7	14.2	15.4

Appendix B 2019 Special Election: Public Advocate			Estimate of Voting Percentages by Race/ Ethnicity											
Office & Candidate	Race	Vote	Percent of White votes			Percent of Black votes			Percent of Hispanic votes			Percent of Asian votes		
			EI <sup>1</sup>	EI <sup>2</sup>	EI <sup>3</sup>	EI <sup>1</sup>	EI <sup>2</sup>	EI <sup>3</sup>	EI <sup>1</sup>	EI <sup>2</sup>	EI <sup>3</sup>	EI <sup>1</sup>	EI <sup>2</sup>	EI <sup>3</sup>
<b>Manhattan</b>														
Jumaane Williams	Black	35.3	41.4	41.3	37.3	66.8	60.7	63.9	15.2	13.5	16.2	13.5	14.6	19.1
Eric Ulrich	White	10.2	18.0	15.1	19.4	0.9	2.8	0.7	2.6	4.6	0.9	4.1	11.7	0.8
Melissa Mark-Viverto	Hispanic	14.0	7.9	7.0	8.1	2.0	7.6	16.5	35.7	32.5	30.2	11.9	13.4	25.8
Michael Blake	Black	6.9	4.9	3.8	5.2	20.2	13.2	21.0	3.8	6.6	6.2	3.4	8.9	0.0
Ydanis Rodriguez	Hispanic	7.6	0.6	1.6	0.4	1.9	5.5	1.1	29.4	28.5	31.3	1.5	4.7	0.9
Others (12)		26.0	27.1	31.1	33.6	8.2	10.1	6.7	13.3	14.3	7.8	65.7	46.8	79.7
<b>Bronx</b>														
Jumaane Williams	Black	20.5	23.9	21.9	18.7	39.3	30.4	RF	8.6	10.3	6.4	INS		
Eric Ulrich	White	6.9	42.7	26.2	44.7	1.1	2.0		2.2	3.6	0.5			
Melissa Mark-Viverto	Hispanic	15.6	4.5	10.1	4.2	2.0	8.4		28.9	25.7	29.1			
Michael Blake	Black	22.5	7.7	11.5	3.3	46.7	40.3		12.8	11.3	11.3			
Ydanis Rodriguez	Hispanic	17.0	1.7	5.0	0.4	1.3	8.7		33.0	37.9	34.2			
Others (12)		17.4	19.5	25.3	31.1	9.6	10.1		14.6	11.3	9.7			
<b>Queens</b>														
Jumaane Williams	Black	23.0	13.8	13.7	1.3	65.5	62.6	72.7	16.5	14.9	8.2	6.8	9.8	2.9
Eric Ulrich	White	29.2	62.9	53.3	58.5	1.1	1.9	1.3	18.6	13.6	10.3	16.7	11.2	9.5
Melissa Mark-Viverto	Hispanic	10.4	5.7	8.1	8.5	1.2	3.2	3.4	25.9	28.1	30.4	9.0	10.9	13.5
Michael Blake	Black	7.7	2.7	2.8	0.6	23.6	21.0	26.3	4.9	7.8	0.5	3.5	5.3	0.5
Ydanis Rodriguez	Hispanic	4.1	1.9	1.8	0.3	0.7	2.1	0.1	12.5	15.4	15.5	12.5	4.8	0.5
Others (12)		25.6	13.0	20.4	21.1	8.0	9.3	7.1	21.6	20.2	23.1	62.0	57.8	65.2
<b>Brooklyn</b>														
Jumaane Williams	Black	45.8	39.6	36.6	24.8	85.1	80.7	85.6	18.8	10.5	11.1	8.6	11.1	4.8
Eric Ulrich	White	17.1	33.9	29.9	33.2	0.9	1.6	0.7	3.2	5.0	1.4	19.4	14.3	4.3
Melissa Mark-Viverto	Hispanic	8.4	7.5	8.5	9.0	13.0	3.2	0.1	24.5	22.7	21.8	9.6	12.3	3.2
Michael Blake	Black	5.6	3.4	3.7	1.1	7.9	7.0	10.6	4.0	6.7	0.5	5.1	8.1	0.0
Ydanis Rodriguez	Hispanic	2.6	1.7	1.6	0.5	1.0	1.9	0.9	8.8	10.1	12.8	2.6	5.6	0.6
Others (12)		20.5	13.9	19.8	23.3	3.7	5.6	5.6	40.7	45.0	40.6	54.8	48.6	63.3

Appendix B 2019 Special Election: Public Advocate			Estimate of Voting Percentages by Race/ Ethnicity											
Office & Candidate	Race	Vote	Percent of White votes			Percent of Black votes			Percent of Hispanic votes			Percent of Asian votes		
			EI <sup>1</sup>	EI <sup>2</sup>	EI <sup>3</sup>	EI <sup>1</sup>	EI <sup>2</sup>	EI <sup>3</sup>	EI <sup>1</sup>	EI <sup>2</sup>	EI <sup>3</sup>	EI <sup>1</sup>	EI <sup>2</sup>	EI <sup>3</sup>
<b>Staten Island</b>														
Jumaane Williams	Black	12.6	1.7	3.1	0.5	74.3	61.8	81.1	22.0	20.0	29.6	10.6	15.1	0.5
Eric Ulrich	White	58.5	87.7	82.5	86.4	1.8	5.3	0.3	3.4	13.5	1.3	29.4	18.1	8.7
Melissa Mark-Viverto	Hispanic	6.9	2.0	3.3	1.9	4.8	10.4	19.3	22.6	17.7	32.8	8.6	14.1	0.2
Michael Blake	Black	4.5	1.3	2.0	0.0	9.2	8.6	20.8	11.9	12.6	20.8	6.4	10.3	0.8
Ydanis Rodriguez	Hispanic	1.1	0.6	0.6	0.3	4.7	3.4	4.0	1.9	5.0	0.0	2.0	4.6	1.6
Others (12)		16.4	6.6	8.4	8.7	5.1	10.5	36.2	38.5	31.1	46.9	43.1	37.8	48.1



Appendix C 2017 NYC Democratic Primary: Citywide contests			Estimate of Voting Percentages by Race/ Ethnicity											
Office & Candidate	Race	Vote	Percent of White votes			Percent of Black votes			Percent of Hispanic votes			Percent of Asian votes		
			EI <sup>1</sup>	EI <sup>2</sup>	EI <sup>3</sup>	EI <sup>1</sup>	EI <sup>2</sup>	EI <sup>3</sup>	EI <sup>1</sup>	EI <sup>2</sup>	EI <sup>3</sup>	EI <sup>1</sup>	EI <sup>2</sup>	EI <sup>3</sup>
<b>Brooklyn</b>														
<b>Mayor</b>														
Bill De Blasio	White		59.7	64.9	50.6	96.5	94.2	96.7	86.7	77.0	85.0	48.1	37.4	34.3
Sal Albanese	White		26.4	24.0	29.9	1.5	2.4	1.6	2.2	10.0	0.9	31.4	34.8	37.2
Others (3)			13.9	11.1	17.6	2.0	3.4	3.1	11.1	13.0	7.1	20.5	27.8	29.1
<b>Public Advocate</b>														
Letitia James	Black		76.8	80.7	68.4	97.8	96.4	97.6	80.2	69.0	81.2	58.5	45.6	44.8
David Eisenbach	White		23.2	19.3	31.7	2.2	3.6	2.5	19.8	31.0	18.8	41.5	54.4	55.3
<b>Staten Island</b>														
<b>Mayor</b>														
Bill De Blasio	White		21.2	19.1	20.1	94.3	91.3	86.4	92.2	49.6	84.7	72.3	37.5	57.4
Sal Albanese	White		73.1	74.6	69.3	2.2	4.4	5.9	3.1	33.8	10.8	8.7	44.9	21.5
Others (3)			5.7	6.2	9.5	3.5	4.2	1.0	4.7	16.5	0.3	18.9	17.6	1.6
<b>Public Advocate</b>														
Letitia James	Black		42.0	45.1	39.6	92.9	92.7	99.9	93.2	59.0	99.8	82.1	47.3	88.0
David Eisenbach	White		58.0	54.9	60.4	7.1	7.3	0.5	6.8	41.0	0.2	17.9	52.7	12.1









Appendix D 2021 NYC Democratic Primary: City Council				Estimate of Voting Percentages by Race/ Ethnicity											
Office & Candidate	Race	1st Vote	Final Vote	Percent of White votes			Percent of Black votes			Percent of Hispanic votes			Percent of Asian votes		
				EI <sup>1</sup>	EI <sup>2</sup>	EI <sup>3</sup>	EI <sup>1</sup>	EI <sup>2</sup>	EI <sup>3</sup>	EI <sup>1</sup>	EI <sup>2</sup>	EI <sup>3</sup>	EI <sup>1</sup>	EI <sup>2</sup>	EI <sup>3</sup>
<b>District 21</b>															
Francisco Moya	Hispanic	51.6%		INS			19.4	40.1	24.4	61.9	40.9	62.2	52.3	63.3	66.0
Ingrid Gomez	Hispanic	18.2%					5.8	9.4	0.2	20.4	21.3	24.1	21.1	16.1	23.3
David Aiken	Black	16.3%					47.2	34.3	55.9	10.5	18.6	12.5	9.8	9.2	9.3
George Onuorah		7.0%					22.5	9.8	25.1	1.8	9.9	1.3	7.7	5.6	1.0
Talea Wufka		6.4%					5.1	6.5	1.1	5.4	9.3	6.8	9.2	5.8	0.7
<b>District 22</b>															
Tiffany Cabán	Hispanic	48.9%	62.6%	53.2	58.0	52.0	INS			50.3	30.7	36.6	41.0	38.6	42.1
Evie Hantzopoulos	White	25.7%	37.4%	33.0	28.8	36.9				11.5	24.0	1.2	18.5	18.1	4.3
John Ciafone	White	10.0%		7.7	6.0	8.7				12.0	15.7	17.6	14.1	16.1	20.0
Leonardo Bullaro		7.5%		4.3	4.1	4.7				11.5	14.2	18.9	11.4	12.9	27.4
Others (2)				1.9	3.1	0.1				14.7	15.4	28.3	15.0	14.3	28.7
<b>District 23</b>															
Linda Lee	Asian	29.9%	54.5%	33.5	49.0	50.9	16.1	18.6	20.8	15.3	17.2	RF	40.0	23.0	37.3
Jaslin Kaur	South Asian	24.3%	45.5%	17.9	14.8	0.1	27.3	29.9	47.2	44.2	34.4		22.3	29.9	22.4
Steve Behar	White	13.2%		24.2	16.5	26.7	21.3	16.2	20.8	8.7	12.6		6.7	9.3	7.6
Debra Markell	White	12.5%		18.9	10.5	17.7	16.4	12.2	11.3	12.7	12.2		3.5	7.8	0.0
Sanjeev Jindal	South Asian	10.8%		3.1	4.3	1.0	8.7	12.5	0.9	7.0	13.1		15.5	15.1	0.5
Others (2)				2.6	4.8	1.2	10.1	10.6	12.6	12.0	10.4		11.9	15.0	14.6
<b>District 24</b>															
James Gennaro	White	60.1%		94.4	90.0	87.2	32.0	36.4	22.6	46.5	32.1	31.6	48.6	28.7	42.4
Moumita Ahmed	South Asian	22.5%		2.3	5.1	7.2	43.4	43.3	65.0	27.7	33.1	51.4	31.1	38.5	32.3
Saifur Khan		8.6%		1.7	2.6	0.4	1.1	10.4	1.0	18.5	20.7	29.9	7.5	13.5	16.8
Mohammed Uddin		8.4%		1.6	2.2	4.1	14.1	9.8	10.1	7.4	14.2	8.6	12.7	19.3	15.7
<b>District 25</b>															
Yi Andy Chen	Asian	26.9%	46.6%	2.5	6.2	RF	INS			13.3	20.2	18.6	50.0	59.7	48.2
Shekar Krishnan	South Asian	26.3%	53.4%	58.5	48.3					28.3	20.9	27.2	12.8	8.3	1.4
Carolyn Tran	Asian	15.5%		21.6	22.9					17.0	12.7	10.5	11.8	7.0	8.5
Fatima Baryab	South Asian	10.3%		3.0	6.1					6.7	14.8	4.6	16.5	11.0	17.9
Alfonso Quiroz		9.1%		8.4	9.3					14.6	12.3	14.5	3.7	4.8	3.0
Liliana Melo		6.3%		3.1	4.0					11.7	12.2	16.3	2.5	4.6	0.0
Others (2)				2.8	3.1					8.3	7.0	8.0	2.7	4.6	4.4

Appendix D 2021 NYC Democratic Primary: City Council				Estimate of Voting Percentages by Race/ Ethnicity											
Office & Candidate	Race	1st Vote	Final Vote	Percent of White votes			Percent of Black votes			Percent of Hispanic votes			Percent of Asian votes		
				EI <sup>1</sup>	EI <sup>2</sup>	EI <sup>3</sup>	EI <sup>1</sup>	EI <sup>2</sup>	EI <sup>3</sup>	EI <sup>1</sup>	EI <sup>2</sup>	EI <sup>3</sup>	EI <sup>1</sup>	EI <sup>2</sup>	EI <sup>3</sup>
<b>District 26</b>															
Julie Won	Asian	18.5%	56.7%	23.7	26.3	28.2	2.6	4.9	RF	8.5	13.1	0.1	26.5	17.3	26.3
Amit Bagga	South Asian	17.5%	43.3%	27.3	26.2	30.6	3.2	6.2		9.0	11.0	1.6	18.2	12.7	13.7
Brent O'Leary		9.8%		14.6	11.8	15.7	8.1	7.7		9.2	8.6	0.0	5.3	9.2	1.3
Julia Forman		8.5%		7.6	5.3	10.6	11.2	9.6		10.0	8.1	16.7	6.0	7.5	5.3
Denise Keehan-Smith		6.8%		6.4	6.3	5.2	3.2	4.0		5.4	7.2	4.3	9.3	10.1	15.1
Ebony Young		6.4%		3.9	3.3	0.7	39.4	23.8		4.0	6.1	14.4	4.2	5.7	0.5
Badrun Khan		5.8%		1.7	2.9	0.3	3.8	5.8		7.9	9.1	6.6	9.3	11.6	13.3
Hailie Kim		5.1%		5.1	3.9	7.0	2.2	4.2		5.1	6.2	0.0	5.3	7.3	14.4
Others (7)				9.7	14.0	4.0	26.3	33.7		40.9	30.7	47.1	16.0	18.7	26.6
<b>District 27</b>															
Nantasha Williams	Black	36.0%	72.9%	INS			39.0	43.3	38.0	42.6	18.2	11.6	25.0	18.4	13.1
James Johnson	Black	11.3%	27.1%				12.7	12.4	13.4	5.6	9.1	3.2	7.3	10.0	0.1
Rene Hill		9.9%					12.2	11.0	13.7	3.8	8.3	0.9	3.0	7.5	1.7
Al-Hassan Kanu		8.2%					3.2	2.9	1.3	11.9	18.0	42.4	37.6	18.7	48.8
Jason Myles Clark		7.8%					8.3	7.6	8.6	6.5	9.3	2.6	6.8	9.6	5.9
Marie Adam-Ovide		7.3%					8.0	7.3	8.4	5.3	9.1	1.9	4.4	8.7	0.1
Kerryane Burke		5.6%					5.4	4.7	5.9	5.5	8.8	4.4	3.4	8.3	1.6
Harold Miller		5.3%					4.5	3.9	4.5	6.7	8.0	16.7	6.0	9.2	8.8
Others (4)							6.8	7.0	7.8	12.1	11.3	17.3	6.4	9.6	8.8
<b>District 28</b>															
Adrienne Adams	Black	53.4%		INS			72.1	71.7	84.7	51.3	33.6	RF	15.8	19.9	RF
Japneet Singh	South Asian	24.1%					1.4	3.7	4.1	22.0	37.9		68.0	66.8	
Ruben Wills	Black	22.1%					26.6	24.6	24.1	26.6	28.5		16.2	13.3	
<b>District 29</b>															
Lynn Schulman	White	23.0%	60.0%	30.1	30.6	28.0	INS			18.2	13.5	1.9	17.4	15.9	RF
Aleda Gagarin	White	19.4%	40.0%	22.3	24.3	11.8				22.2	14.4	49.4	15.4	12.0	
David Aronov	White	13.8%		13.1	12.5	12.8				18.0	14.7	28.3	10.4	11.9	
Donghui Zang	Asian	10.8%		9.5	8.4	11.5				3.8	10.3	0.6	19.0	20.3	
Avi Cyperstein	White	10.8%		14.6	10.8	17.0				11.0	13.8	0.4	2.8	8.1	
Edwin Wong		7.9%		2.8	4.8	0.0				4.1	11.9	0.1	19.2	13.6	
Douglas Shapiro		7.2%		3.5	4.2	0.1				13.0	11.0	22.9	7.5	8.5	
Others (2)				4.2	4.4	1.5				9.7	10.4	4.9	8.5	9.7	

Appendix D 2021 NYC Democratic Primary: City Council				Estimate of Voting Percentages by Race/ Ethnicity											
Office & Candidate	Race	1st Vote	Final Vote	Percent of White votes			Percent of Black votes			Percent of Hispanic votes			Percent of Asian votes		
				EI <sup>1</sup>	EI <sup>2</sup>	EI <sup>3</sup>	EI <sup>1</sup>	EI <sup>2</sup>	EI <sup>3</sup>	EI <sup>1</sup>	EI <sup>2</sup>	EI <sup>3</sup>	EI <sup>1</sup>	EI <sup>2</sup>	EI <sup>3</sup>
<b>District 30</b>															
Robert Holden	White	54.6%		72.5	67.8	67.3	INS			15.9	39.5	17.5	76.8	61.8	93.6
Juan Ardila	Hispanic	45.0%		27.5	32.2	33.2				84.1	60.5	82.3	23.2	38.2	6.3
<b>District 31</b>															
Selvena Brooks-Powers	Black	67.4%		81.8	72.6	78.8	77.9	85.0	74.6	30.5	37.4	25.0	INS		
Nancy Martinez	Hispanic	19.0%		10.3	15.9	19.9	10.5	7.4	9.5	56.6	37.0	64.0			
Nicole Lee	Black	12.7%		7.9	11.5	7.3	11.7	7.6	11.5	12.9	25.6	15.5			
<b>District 32</b>															
Felicia Singh	South Asian	35.6%	52.5%	20.0	25.5	19.4	61.6	57.2	77.8	54.2	48.5	69.7	24.1	32.8	RF
Michael Scala	White	35.0%	47.5%	69.1	61.8	70.9	12.3	11.6	4.7	11.1	11.4	0.0	8.7	10.2	
Helal Shiekh	South Asian	10.6%		1.9	2.9	0.6	5.4	7.6	1.0	4.9	12.9	13.6	50.2	32.6	
Bella Matias		7.9%		1.9	3.6	1.7	7.2	10.1	7.7	18.6	13.2	22.3	5.7	12.8	
Kaled Alamarie		6.7%		4.2	4.3	4.6	9.1	9.6	3.9	8.9	10.1	12.5	8.6	7.9	
Shaeleigh Severino		2.5%		2.8	2.0	2.8	4.5	3.9	0.1	2.2	3.9	0.2	2.8	3.7	
<b>District 33</b>															
Lincoln Restler	White	49.4%	63.9%	56.3	65.4	46.0	19.5	30.9	RF	52.3	28.3	56.4	4.8	7.4	RF
Elizabeth Adams		21.1%	36.1%	24.9	17.0	19.3	33.4	20.2		8.9	18.7	12.7	11.7	42.6	
Victoria Cambranes		7.0%		5.1	3.9	5.0	5.8	7.3		13.1	13.8	31.3	13.2	14.1	
Sabrina Gates		5.5%		1.5	1.9	0.8	21.5	18.9		9.9	11.7	31.5	20.5	10.0	
Toba Potosky		5.4%		4.5	4.9	6.8	9.1	8.6		2.9	6.5	0.3	13.0	5.6	
April Somboun		5.1%		3.6	3.8	6.9	4.8	6.0		2.8	7.8	0.6	21.5	8.1	
Others (2)				4.1	3.1	2.0	6.0	8.1		10.1	13.3	9.4	15.4	12.1	
<b>District 34</b>															
Jennifer Gutiérrez	Hispanic	79.5%		91.4	90.7	88.3	46.6	52.2	27.1	86.7	77.4	73.5	42.0	61.0	23.5
Scott Murphy		8.6%		2.8	3.8	5.6	31.4	17.8	35.8	4.0	8.3	8.5	19.4	13.2	12.6
Andy Marte		7.7%		1.9	2.6	2.9	17.4	22.7	29.7	6.2	9.2	7.7	32.7	20.4	36.3
Lutchi Gayot		3.8%		3.9	2.8	5.9	4.6	7.4	0.5	3.1	5.1	0.2	5.9	5.3	0.1
<b>District 35</b>															
Crystal Hudson	Black	38.3%	54.0%	47.7	47.7	53.4	33.9	28.0	17.8	24.6	22.2	RF	25.3	25.8	RF
Michael Hollingsworth	Black	34.0%	46.0%	46.5	44.5	52.5	25.5	25.8	18.5	24.5	22.6		32.2	28.8	
Renee Collymore	Black	12.7%		3.4	4.5	0.1	19.4	25.9	25.9	21.0	25.0		15.7	19.5	
Others (4)		14.8%		2.3	3.3	1.1	21.2	20.4	32.2	29.9	30.2		26.8	25.9	



Appendix D 2021 NYC Democratic Primary: City Council				Estimate of Voting Percentages by Race/ Ethnicity											
Office & Candidate	Race	1st Vote	Final Vote	Percent of White votes			Percent of Black votes			Percent of Hispanic votes			Percent of Asian votes		
				EI <sup>1</sup>	EI <sup>2</sup>	EI <sup>3</sup>	EI <sup>1</sup>	EI <sup>2</sup>	EI <sup>3</sup>	EI <sup>1</sup>	EI <sup>2</sup>	EI <sup>3</sup>	EI <sup>1</sup>	EI <sup>2</sup>	EI <sup>3</sup>
<b>District 40</b>															
Rita Joseph	Black/Haitian	25.3%	59.6%	31.8	36.7	36.7	22.6	21.9	21.9	34.2	27.0	RF	13.4	15.8	13.2
Josue Pierre	Black/Haitian	20.1%	40.4%	10.7	11.0	6.6	24.3	22.5	27.0	24.8	26.9		17.0	17.1	8.0
Kenya Handy-Hilliard	Black	19.4%		26.7	22.9	29.2	22.5	28.0	23.6	7.4	11.3		8.3	15.1	3.2
Edwin Raymond		8.3%		6.5	6.0	9.5	8.2	7.1	9.4	5.8	7.8		9.6	11.8	5.8
Cecilia Cortez		7.4%		6.8	6.1	10.5	3.0	5.6	4.2	12.8	8.7		19.2	17.9	24.1
Others (6)				17.5	17.3	20.9	19.4	14.8	17.3	15.0	18.2		32.4	22.3	35.3
<b>District 41</b>															
Darlene Mealy	Black	57.3%		17.2	35.1	12.1	62.6	65.3	66.8	61.2	62.0	68.3	INS		
Alicka Ampry-Samuel	Black	42.1%		82.8	64.9	88.0	37.4	34.7	33.5	38.8	38.0	31.5			
<b>District 42</b>															
Charles Barron	Black	47.5%	53.7%	INS			56.8	54.9	55.0	37.1	36.9	45.5	INS		
Nikki Lucas		36.6%	46.3%				35.5	36.1	33.5	32.1	29.6	16.6			
Wilfredo Florentino		10.1%					4.4	5.8	5.3	26.4	22.7	29.7			
Gena Watson		5.0%					3.3	3.2	5.3	4.4	10.9	0.0			
<b>District 45</b>															
Farah Louis	Black/Haitian	75.4%		92.1	87.7	89.3	79.5	85.3	70.5	58.3	57.0	41.6	65.4	66.5	82.4
Anthony Beckford	Black	19.8%		5.8	8.6	7.3	19.1	11.8	25.1	32.9	33.1	42.6	25.6	23.3	3.3
Cyril Joseph		4.2%		2.2	3.7	3.8	1.5	2.9	4.4	8.8	9.9	9.1	9.0	10.2	11.9
<b>District 46</b>															
Mercedes Narcisse	Black/Haitian	34.7%	63.7%	5.9	5.3	1.2	50.6	59.6	53.0	17.8	15.2	RF	13.3	13.8	RF
Shirley Paul	Black	16.3%	36.3%	7.8	6.8	7.2	18.4	18.2	19.9	18.0	19.5		21.5	16.2	
Gardy Brazela	Black	14.2%		12.9	8.8	12.1	15.1	9.9	16.3	11.7	16.7		16.1	9.8	
Donald Cranston	White	12.9%		56.0	63.4	59.9	5.9	1.2	0.6	3.3	9.0		12.2	22.0	
Judy Newton		8.7%		5.8	4.9	7.7	7.5	4.6	9.1	14.8	10.4		16.6	14.0	
R. Dimple Willabus		7.5%		8.9	7.0	14.2	4.2	3.4	3.3	18.3	17.5		10.1	14.1	
Others (2)		5.3%		2.7	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.2	5.4	16.1	11.7		10.2	10.1	
<b>District 47</b>															
Ari Kagan	White	43.5%	55.7%	58.3	57.1	59.9	19.0	19.4	6.1	23.2	36.2	0.2	44.6	42.0	51.0
Steven Patzer	White	33.3%	44.3%	27.0	24.5	26.5	20.0	28.3	27.8	49.5	40.3	58.2	40.4	33.6	45.9
Joseph Packer	Black	13.3%		4.6	8.2	1.7	51.4	40.7	56.3	17.0	13.3	43.9	8.4	13.0	1.2
Alec Brook-Krasny		9.4%		10.1	10.2	11.6	9.7	11.6	0.0	10.3	10.2	0.0	6.6	11.5	0.3

Appendix D 2021 NYC Democratic Primary: City Council				Estimate of Voting Percentages by Race/ Ethnicity											
Office & Candidate	Race	1st Vote	Final Vote	Percent of White votes			Percent of Black votes			Percent of Hispanic votes			Percent of Asian votes		
				EI <sup>1</sup>	EI <sup>2</sup>	EI <sup>3</sup>	EI <sup>1</sup>	EI <sup>2</sup>	EI <sup>3</sup>	EI <sup>1</sup>	EI <sup>2</sup>	EI <sup>3</sup>	EI <sup>1</sup>	EI <sup>2</sup>	EI <sup>3</sup>
<b>District 48</b>															
Steven Saperstein	White	32.9%	57.1%	34.6	31.5	39.1	INS			42.2	33.9	RF	25.6	27.1	16.5
Mariya Markh	White	28.0%	42.9%	27.3	23.0	25.0				19.7	23.1		39.7	31.4	38.7
Amber L. Adler	White	17.2%		14.5	11.6	13.6				20.8	22.9		25.9	20.2	30.8
Binyomin Bendet	White	16.1%		20.0	28.3	23.3				8.8	12.6		4.9	13.0	0.6
Heshy Tischler		5.0%		3.6	5.5	7.2				8.5	7.6		3.9	8.3	0.8
<b>District 49</b>															
Kamillah Hanks	Black	26.1%	56.9%	31.2	30.0	30.3	19.4	20.3	18.7	27.0	15.2	20.0	19.0	20.7	25.6
Amoy Barnes	Black	21.2%	43.1%	17.4	18.2	15.5	19.5	20.5	27.9	27.7	23.4	36.2	15.4	16.9	12.7
Morounranti Ogunleye	Black	11.9%		4.1	6.0	1.3	21.5	19.6	28.8	13.4	15.6	34.8	6.1	9.3	0.7
Kelvin Richards	Black	10.5%		2.8	5.0	0.7	24.6	19.7	27.8	5.0	11.6	11.5	12.7	10.4	19.2
Selina Grey		9.6%		4.7	5.5	7.7	6.2	5.9	8.7	12.0	11.7	14.4	20.9	14.0	26.6
David Hernandez		7.7%		4.7	5.3	8.4	4.0	5.7	4.5	8.9	8.0	9.0	18.3	14.1	24.1
Michael Schnall		6.8%		16.7	14.3	19.1	1.3	3.2	0.0	1.4	6.0	0.6	3.9	7.0	0.0
Others (2)				18.4	15.7	19.8	3.5	5.2	0.1	4.6	8.4	0.0	3.5	7.6	5.4

Appendix E 2017 NYC Democratic Primary: City Council			Estimate of Voting Percentages by Race/ Ethnicity											
Office & Candidate	Race	Vote	Percent of White votes			Percent of Black votes			Percent of Hispanic votes			Percent of Asian votes		
			EI <sup>1</sup>	EI <sup>2</sup>	EI <sup>3</sup>	EI <sup>1</sup>	EI <sup>2</sup>	EI <sup>3</sup>	EI <sup>1</sup>	EI <sup>2</sup>	EI <sup>3</sup>	EI <sup>1</sup>	EI <sup>2</sup>	EI <sup>3</sup>
<b>District 1</b>														
Margaret Chin	Asian	45.8	40.5	33.7	39.5	INS			26.1	35.3	RF	63.5	64.0	66.1
Christopher Marte	Hispanic	43.9	52.9	58.9	56.0				52.7	49.3		31.3	26.1	28.8
Aaron Foldenauer	White	6.3	4.9	4.9	7.5				8.3	7.5		2.9	5.7	0.7
Dashia Imperiale		3.9	1.7	2.4	0.3				12.9	7.8		2.4	4.2	0.3
<b>District 2</b>														
Carlina Rivera	Hispanic	60.5	60.5	62.3	49.7	66.5	45.7	RF	65.5	73.9	RF	60.7	47.5	33.8
Mary Silver	White	16.5	26.8	23.3	28.2	5.3	11.2		3.1	6.0		8.6	24.7	3.5
Ronnie Sung Cho	Asian	8.6	7.6	7.2	12.7	6.1	12.1		2.6	5.0		13.4	19.2	12.4
Others (3)			5.0	7.2	5.7	22.0	31.1		28.8	15.1		17.3	14.1	31.9
<b>District 4</b>														
Keith Power	White	40.8	43.2	49.6	41.7	INS			35.5	34.4	RF	29.8	32.0	RF
Marti Speranza	White	22.8	19.8	17.5	26.9				38.3	26.6		27.4	30.2	
Others (7)			37.0	33.0	36.9				26.2	39.1		42.8	37.8	
<b>District 5</b>														
Ben Kallos	White	74.6	85.5	87.9	RF	INS			47.4	59.0	31.2	49.8	54.9	37.4
Gwen Goodwin	White	15.0	7.8	6.5					38.7	26.3	67.3	33.9	24.4	67.5
Patrick Bobilin	White	9.9	6.7	5.6					13.9	14.7	2.3	16.2	20.7	14.3
<b>District 6</b>														
Helen Rosenthal	White	64.9	65.1	69.7	57.9	65.1	65.9	RF	74.8	55.5	89.3	62.0	51.0	89.9
Mel Wymore	White	30.9	32.6	28.3	35.4	27.0	25.9		19.3	34.8	7.5	28.4	32.7	7.7
Cary Goodman	White		2.4	1.9	4.1	7.9	8.2		6.0	9.7	1.4	9.6	16.3	0.9
<b>District 7</b>														
Mark Levine	White	74.1	96.6	86.2	98.7	80.7	63.4	44.6	48.3	56.5	40.9	90.1	73.9	99.7
Thomas Lopez-Pierre	Hispanic	25.4	3.4	13.8	0.8	19.3	36.6	55.4	51.7	43.5	59.1	9.9	26.1	0.2

Appendix E 2017 NYC Democratic Primary: City Council			Estimate of Voting Percentages by Race/ Ethnicity											
Office & Candidate	Race	Vote	Percent of White votes			Percent of Black votes			Percent of Hispanic votes			Percent of Asian votes		
			EI <sup>1</sup>	EI <sup>2</sup>	EI <sup>3</sup>	EI <sup>1</sup>	EI <sup>2</sup>	EI <sup>3</sup>	EI <sup>1</sup>	EI <sup>2</sup>	EI <sup>3</sup>	EI <sup>1</sup>	EI <sup>2</sup>	EI <sup>3</sup>
<b>District 8</b>														
Diana Ayala	Hispanic	43.5	26.6	37.9	29.6	24.4	45.8	23.7	58.7	49.2	62.6	INS		
Robert Rodriguez	Hispanic	42.2	62.1	42.5	76.7	48.9	37.3	60.0	32.5	34.3	18.9			
Tamika Mapp	Black	9.8	8.4	13.3	0.4	22.9	11.4	25.8	3.6	9.0	7.3			
Israel Martinez	Hispanic	4.3	3.0	6.3	0.0	3.8	5.6	0.1	5.2	7.4	7.4			
<b>District 9</b>														
Bill Perkins	Black	49.9	40.0	37.3	28.3	50.9	56.7	49.3	63.1	53.2	69.4	INS		
Marvin Holland	Black	19.6	12.1	19.3	12.1	23.8	18.2	24.8	14.8	17.5	20.1			
Cordell Cleare	Black	17.5	35.6	25.8	48.1	14.5	15.5	13.3	7.6	13.9	2.8			
Others (3)			12.2	17.6	12.8	10.8	9.6	11.4	14.5	15.5	16.9			
<b>District 10</b>														
Ydanis Rodriguez	Hispanic	61.5	22.9	24.5	15.0	60.5	65.5	RF	84.4	86.2	84.0	INS		
Josue Perez	Hispanic	30.8	72.0	69.5	72.4	14.2	17.7		12.8	9.4	12.3			
Francesca Castellanos	Hispanic	7.3	5.1	5.9	9.6	25.3	16.9		2.8	4.5	5.2			
<b>District 12</b>														
Andy King	Black	68.2	INS			79.4	72.4	76.4	49.4	67.6	49.5	INS		
Pam Hamilton-Johnson	Black	27.2				18.5	23.5	19.0	46.4	27.9	50.0			
Karree-Lyn Gordan		4.4				2.1	4.1	4.6	4.1	4.4	0.1			
<b>District 13</b>														
Mark Gjonaj	White	38.5	36.0	26.4	34.3	57.3	42.7	RF	31.5	34.5	35.0	INS		
Marjorie Velazquez	Hispanic	34.2	14.5	21.9	11.3	30.1	43.6		53.5	39.1	59.2			
John Doyle	White	19.0	43.6	44.1	42.8	5.2	6.9		5.1	15.6	1.9			
Others (2)			5.9	7.5	0.3	7.4	6.9		9.9	10.9	19.7			
<b>District 14</b>														
Fernando Cabrera	Hispanic	55.1	INS			66.4	66.1	77.2	54.0	46.3	50.4	INS		
Randy Abreu	Hispanic	34.7				22.0	24.8	16.7	37.8	40.0	35.5			
Felix Perdomo	Hispanic	10.0				11.6	9.1	0.0	8.2	13.8	14.0			

Appendix E 2017 NYC Democratic Primary: City Council			Estimate of Voting Percentages by Race/ Ethnicity											
Office & Candidate	Race	Vote	Percent of White votes			Percent of Black votes			Percent of Hispanic votes			Percent of Asian votes		
			EI <sup>1</sup>	EI <sup>2</sup>	EI <sup>3</sup>	EI <sup>1</sup>	EI <sup>2</sup>	EI <sup>3</sup>	EI <sup>1</sup>	EI <sup>2</sup>	EI <sup>3</sup>	EI <sup>1</sup>	EI <sup>2</sup>	EI <sup>3</sup>
<b>District 17</b>														
Rafael Salamanca	Hispanic	72.2	INS			32.2	64.9	32.2	95.3	86.1	94.1	INS		
Helen Hines	Black	27.4				67.8	35.1	67.6	4.7	14.0	5.8			
<b>District 18</b>														
Ruben Diaz Sr.	Hispanic	42.1	INS			18.4	52.1	8.1	59.9	33.8	59.5	INS		
Amanda Farias	Afro-Latina	20.9				25.5	20.1	24.4	16.0	21.1	10.3			
Elvin Garcia	Hispanic	14.7				13.3	10.1	0.0	12.7	14.0	13.7			
Michael Beltzer	Black	13.4				22.5	9.9	31.9	8.6	20.0	7.6			
William Moore	Black	8.8				20.3	7.8	26.1	2.8	11.1	0.0			
<b>District 19</b>														
Paul Vallone	White	55.1	64.4	60.2	63.4	INS			53.1	47.2	43.8	44.0	51.4	43.7
Paul Graziano	White	44.8	35.6	39.8	36.5				46.9	52.8	56.6	56.0	48.6	56.2
<b>District 20</b>														
Peter Koo	Asian	58.2	20.1	54.9	0.5	INS			22.3	56.5	0.7	71.3	68.8	75.7
Alison Tan	Asian	41.4	79.9	45.1	98.7				77.7	43.5	95.0	28.7	31.3	24.3
<b>District 21</b>														
Francisco Moya	Hispanic	55.1	INS			49.0	48.5	25.7	53.6	45.2	52.1	69.4	62.0	81.1
Hiram Monserrate	Hispanic	44.3				51.0	51.5	74.0	46.4	54.8	47.9	30.6	38.0	18.2
<b>District 23</b>														
Barry Grodenchik	White	79.2	91.0	88.6	99.7	77.2	76.6	84.3	69.5	69.3	47.0	78.2	70.1	75.1
Benny Iteera	Asian	20.2	9.0	11.4	0.6	22.8	23.4	15.4	30.5	30.7	51.9	21.8	29.9	25.2
<b>District 24</b>														
Rory Lancman	White	62.6	95.2	87.4	93.3	62.9	55.4	75.3	50.8	53.0	58.3	50.1	45.4	41.3
Mohammad Rahman	Asian	36.8	4.8	12.6	6.7	37.1	44.6	24.4	49.2	47.0	41.8	49.9	54.6	58.5

Appendix E 2017 NYC Democratic Primary: City Council			Estimate of Voting Percentages by Race/ Ethnicity											
Office & Candidate	Race	Vote	Percent of White votes			Percent of Black votes			Percent of Hispanic votes			Percent of Asian votes		
			EI <sup>1</sup>	EI <sup>2</sup>	EI <sup>3</sup>	EI <sup>1</sup>	EI <sup>2</sup>	EI <sup>3</sup>	EI <sup>1</sup>	EI <sup>2</sup>	EI <sup>3</sup>	EI <sup>1</sup>	EI <sup>2</sup>	EI <sup>3</sup>
<b>District 27</b>														
Daneek Miller	Black	77.9	INS			88.2	88.7	86.7	46.9	56.3	32.0	81.4	58.7	48.0
Anthony Rivers	Black	21.5				11.8	11.3	15.8	53.1	43.7	66.0	18.6	41.3	51.9
<b>District 28</b>														
Adrienne Adams	Black	39.2	INS			54.8	54.1	65.2	47.8	26.2	2.7	11.1	24.0	0.5
Richard David	Asian	31.6				2.4	9.9	5.7	35.6	47.8	64.0	77.4	57.2	82.9
Hettie Powell	Black	29.0				42.8	36.0	49.9	16.7	25.9	0.6	11.5	18.8	0.8
<b>District 30</b>														
Elizabeth Crowley	White	63.7	52.3	53.0	51.7	INS			91.4	61.3	83.3	45.1	56.8	61.2
Robert Holden	White	36.1	47.7	47.1	48.1				8.6	38.7	17.1	54.9	43.2	38.8
<b>District 32</b>														
Michael Scala	White	43.7	84.7	75.1	84.4	32.7	28.4	10.5	15.9	25.6	11.8	7.4	14.2	11.0
Helel Sheikh	Asian	29.9	7.3	10.6	5.5	28.8	32.4	52.9	26.7	33.5	43.5	82.9	64.4	84.9
William Ruiz	Hispanic	25.0	8.1	14.3	9.1	38.6	39.3	37.5	57.4	41.0	64.2	9.7	21.4	36.7
<b>District 34</b>														
Antonio Reynoso	Hispanic	63.9	87.6	71.2	87.2	28.3	41.1	25.2	66.3	68.8	59.7	22.8	57.0	20.1
Tommy Torres	Hispanic	35.9	12.5	28.9	12.9	71.7	58.9	74.7	33.8	31.2	40.7	77.2	43.0	80.7
<b>District 35</b>														
Laurie Cumbo	Black	57.4	37.5	40.2	34.7	77.7	74.4	77.1	55.1	60.9	79.4	81.4	57.7	88.3
Ede Fox	Black	41.6	62.5	59.8	64.7	22.3	25.6	22.8	44.9	39.1	20.4	18.6	42.3	11.4
<b>District 38</b>														
Carlos Menchaca	Hispanic	48.5	78.4	72.8	72.5	INS			49.7	40.0	47.2	23.3	28.4	20.6
Felix Ortiz	Hispanic	32.8	13.8	15.2	16.1				45.2	45.0	51.9	28.8	31.6	24.4
Others (3)			7.8	12.0	9.1				5.1	15.0	6.9	47.9	40.0	44.7



Appendix E 2017 NYC Democratic Primary: City Council			Estimate of Voting Percentages by Race/ Ethnicity											
Office & Candidate	Race	Vote	Percent of White votes			Percent of Black votes			Percent of Hispanic votes			Percent of Asian votes		
			EI <sup>1</sup>	EI <sup>2</sup>	EI <sup>3</sup>	EI <sup>1</sup>	EI <sup>2</sup>	EI <sup>3</sup>	EI <sup>1</sup>	EI <sup>2</sup>	EI <sup>3</sup>	EI <sup>1</sup>	EI <sup>2</sup>	EI <sup>3</sup>
<b>District 49</b>														
Deborah Rose	Black	69.4	52.7	58.0	49.6	78.2	79.4	86.6	84.6	62.0	99.7	60.4	57.3	43.1
Kamillah Hanks	Black	30.1	47.3	42.0	50.4	21.8	20.6	12.3	15.4	38.0	1.6	39.6	42.7	54.8



Appendix F 2021 NYC General Election: Mayor & Public Advocate				Estimate of Voting Percentages by Race/ Ethnicity											
Office & Candidate	Race	Party(s)	Vote	Percent of White votes			Percent of Black votes			Percent of Hispanic votes			Percent of Asian votes		
				EI <sup>1</sup>	EI <sup>2</sup>	EI <sup>3</sup>	EI <sup>1</sup>	EI <sup>2</sup>	EI <sup>3</sup>	EI <sup>1</sup>	EI <sup>2</sup>	EI <sup>3</sup>	EI <sup>1</sup>	EI <sup>2</sup>	EI <sup>3</sup>
<b>Public Advocate</b>															
Jumaane Williams	Black	D		34.7	45.1	26.0	96.8	95.3	99.4	72.7	72.5	70.4	53.2	59.2	46.9
Devi Nampiaparampil	Asian	R, Save City		48.5	41.7	59.6	1.0	1.8	0.7	19.1	13.5	21.3	37.3	33.3	42.7
Anthony Herbert	Black	C, Indep		14.8	12.1	16.8	1.9	2.2	0.6	6.4	9.4	6.5	7.6	4.9	10.5
Devin Balkind	White	Libertarian		1.9	1.2	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.0	1.8	4.6	0.3	1.9	2.5	1.0
<b>Brooklyn</b>															
<b>Mayor</b>															
Eric Adams	Black	D		59.5	63.6	52.0	97.1	95.2	96.8	82.7	70.8	79.6	32.5	16.6	RF
Curtis Sliwa	White	R, I		35.5	31.7	40.2	1.9	2.5	2.5	11.7	16.8	9.0	56.7	75.7	
Others				5.0	4.7	5.0	1.0	2.3	0.0	5.5	12.4	6.7	10.9	7.8	
<b>Public Advocate</b>															
Jumaane Williams	Black	D		59.2	66.2	57.7	95.9	96.2	97.0	87.7	77.5	88.0	42.3	17.5	36.4
Devi Nampiaparampil	Asian	R, Save City		33.1	27.0	36.6	1.1	1.6	1.5	7.2	10.4	4.9	35.6	55.4	41.0
Anthony Herbert	Black	C, Indep		6.4	5.7	9.3	2.7	1.7	1.7	4.1	8.3	4.6	18.7	22.5	17.8
Devin Balkind	White	Libertarian		1.3	1.0	1.6	0.3	0.5	0.5	1.0	3.8	0.3	3.4	4.6	0.1
<b>Staten Island</b>															
<b>Mayor</b>															
Eric Adams	Black	D		14.4	13.7	5.4	93.1	89.9	99.8	61.2	78.6	95.8	36.3	66.8	73.2
Curtis Sliwa	White	R, I		85.1	85.8	93.8	3.9	6.5	0.4	36.6	14.9	3.0	61.2	24.4	22.7
Others				0.5	0.5	0.0	3.0	3.6	6.6	2.2	6.5	5.4	2.5	8.8	3.6
<b>Public Advocate</b>															
Jumaane Williams	Black	D		11.0	14.1	5.0	94.3	90.2	99.8	70.0	75.5	96.3	42.8	57.4	78.9
Devi Nampiaparampil	Asian	R, Save City		73.3	71.7	82.4	2.1	4.1	0.5	22.5	10.8	0.6	47.5	19.1	10.3
Anthony Herbert	Black	C, Indep		15.1	13.6	15.9	2.2	3.8	0.1	5.6	9.0	4.2	7.2	15.5	3.1
Devin Balkind	White	Libertarian		0.5	0.6	1.1	1.3	1.9	1.7	1.8	4.7	3.4	2.6	7.9	3.8



Appendix G 2017 NYC General Election: Mayor & Public Advocate				Estimate of Voting Percentages by Race/ Ethnicity											
Office & Candidate	Race	Party	Vote	Percent of White votes			Percent of Black votes			Percent of Hispanic votes			Percent of Asian votes		
				EI <sup>1</sup>	EI <sup>2</sup>	EI <sup>3</sup>	EI <sup>1</sup>	EI <sup>2</sup>	EI <sup>3</sup>	EI <sup>1</sup>	EI <sup>2</sup>	EI <sup>3</sup>	EI <sup>1</sup>	EI <sup>2</sup>	EI <sup>3</sup>
<b>Public Advocate</b>															
Letitia James	Black	D, WF	69.5%	39.0	51.3	31.6	98.6	97.1	99.3	83.0	77.0	83.5	64.3	71.3	57.9
Juan Carlos Polanco	Dominican	R	18.3%	34.0	29.3	38.6	0.5	1.3	0.8	11.7	11.4	16.2	23.7	19.2	26.9
Michael O'Reilly	White	C	10.1%	24.0	17.5	25.8	0.4	0.8	0.7	3.0	6.6	3.3	9.3	6.0	10.5
Others			2.1%	3.0	2.0	3.2	0.5	0.8	0.3	2.3	5.0	0.3	2.7	3.5	2.8
<b>Brooklyn</b>															
<b>Mayor</b>															
Bill De Blasio	White	D, WF	71.1%	56.5	58.9	50.9	97.7	96.2	97.1	91.3	82.3	89.1	32.3	22.9	RF
Nicole Malliotakis	White	R, C	20.4%	37.9	34.4	41.0	1.3	2.0	1.9	4.4	8.8	4.8	48.2	60.9	
Others (inc. write-ins)			8.5%	5.6	6.6	10.5	0.9	1.8	1.7	4.2	8.9	3.6	19.5	16.2	
<b>Public Advocate</b>															
Letitia James	Black	D, WF	80.0%	66.5	71.3	59.9	98.6	97.2	99.4	91.0	81.2	93.4	51.6	24.8	RF
Juan Carlos Polanco	Dominican	R	11.4%	18.9	16.4	24.5	0.5	1.2	0.0	6.0	9.4	0.6	28.0	47.2	
Michael O'Reilly	White	C	6.1%	11.8	9.6	15.0	0.4	0.7	0.6	1.0	4.1	0.1	12.3	18.7	
Others			2.5%	2.8	2.6	4.7	0.4	0.9	1.1	2.1	5.3	0.1	8.1	9.2	
<b>Staten Island</b>															
<b>Mayor</b>															
Bill De Blasio	White	D, WF	25.4%	3.5	6.4	2.6	94.8	91.3	99.8	78.4	77.3	88.9	36.9	52.7	67.8
Nicole Malliotakis	White	R, C	69.1%	94.9	91.9	95.2	3.1	5.3	0.2	17.6	12.6	4.8	57.0	28.5	20.9
Others (inc. write-ins)			5.5%	1.6	1.7	3.5	2.2	3.4	5.1	4.0	10.1	6.0	6.0	18.9	2.5
<b>Public Advocate</b>															
Letitia James	Black	D, WF	36.6%	14.9	21.1	8.6	94.5	91.7	99.2	83.2	75.1	99.2	56.0	55.0	98.3
Juan Carlos Polanco	Dominican	R	36.6%	48.9	46.7	53.9	2.1	3.1	0.0	7.9	9.8	0.4	31.7	17.1	5.6
Michael O'Reilly	White	C	25.2%	35.5	31.4	37.3	1.8	2.9	0.6	6.6	8.8	1.1	9.5	19.0	0.2
Others			1.7%	0.7	0.7	1.1	1.6	2.3	2.6	2.3	6.3	0.8	2.8	8.8	0.2

Appendix H 2021 NYC General Election: City Council, Competitive Contests Only				Estimate of Voting Percentages by Race/ Ethnicity											
Office & Candidate	Race	Party(s)	Vote	Percent of White votes			Percent of Black votes			Percent of Hispanic votes			Percent of Asian votes		
				EI <sup>1</sup>	EI <sup>2</sup>	EI <sup>3</sup>	EI <sup>1</sup>	EI <sup>2</sup>	EI <sup>3</sup>	EI <sup>1</sup>	EI <sup>2</sup>	EI <sup>3</sup>	EI <sup>1</sup>	EI <sup>2</sup>	EI <sup>3</sup>
<b>District 13</b>															
Marjorie Velázquez	Hispanic	D	56.4%	13.3	31.5	13.1	90.6	86.5	99.8	84.5	71.0	90.0	INS		
Aleksander Mici	White	R	43.6%	86.7	68.5	86.9	9.4	13.5	0.3	15.5	29.0	10.1			
<b>District 19</b>															
Tony Avella	White	D	45.9%	35.6	43.7	36.1	INS			55.0	44.5	48.9	63.9	56.0	65.1
Vickie Paladino	White	R	47.3%	59.5	53.1	56.3				37.2	34.0	50.1	29.0	29.7	29.0
John-Alex Sakelos	White	C, Save City	6.9%	4.9	3.2	6.1				7.8	21.5	2.8	7.1	14.3	9.2
<b>District 20</b>															
Sandra Ung	Asian	D	59.4%	18.3	48.2	4.1	67.7	79.6	99.8	67.5	63.7	49.3	64.7	65.0	65.4
Yu-Ching Pai	Asian	R, C, Save	40.6%	81.7	51.8	96.3	32.3	20.4	0.1	32.5	36.3	50.7	35.3	35.0	34.7
<b>District 22</b>															
Tiffany Caban	Hispanic	D	63.6%	65.7	64.2	51.4	INS			65.2	51.1	58.9	60.1	54.6	38.4
Felicia Kalan	Asian	R, C, Save	30.6%	31.5	32.7	39.9				30.1	35.5	41.0	35.3	36.5	61.2
Edwin DeJesus		Gr	5.8%	2.8	3.1	8.1				4.7	13.4	2.2	4.6	8.9	1.6
<b>District 23</b>															
Linda Lee	Asian	D	64.8%	38.2	55.6	26.8	93.2	85.9	99.7	78.2	72.4	99.5	66.7	64.0	53.3
James Reilly		R, C	35.2%	61.8	44.4	72.9	6.8	14.1	0.3	21.8	27.6	0.6	33.3	36.1	46.0
<b>District 25</b>															
Shekar Krishnan	Asian	D	61.4%	82.9	80.3	99.7	INS			65.9	49.7	67.3	50.9	40.8	45.8
Shah Shaidul Haque		R	19.4%	6.1	10.0	0.0				17.0	22.6	15.1	26.6	28.1	30.2
Fatime Baryab		Diversity	16.6%	6.5	8.2	0.4				15.5	21.9	11.9	21.0	26.3	23.6
Suraj Jaswal		L	2.7%	4.4	1.5	6.0				1.6	5.8	0.9	1.5	4.8	2.2
<b>District 29</b>															
Lynn Schulman	White	D	61.0%	56.8	61.5	52.4	INS			74.3	54.3	82.8	60.9	59.6	64.8
Michael Conigliaro		R, C, Save	39.0%	43.2	38.5	47.9				25.7	45.7	17.6	39.1	40.4	35.8

Appendix H 2021 NYC General Election: City Council, Competitive Contests Only				Estimate of Voting Percentages by Race/ Ethnicity											
Office & Candidate	Race	Party(s)	Vote	Percent of White votes			Percent of Black votes			Percent of Hispanic votes			Percent of Asian votes		
				EI <sup>1</sup>	EI <sup>2</sup>	EI <sup>3</sup>	EI <sup>1</sup>	EI <sup>2</sup>	EI <sup>3</sup>	EI <sup>1</sup>	EI <sup>2</sup>	EI <sup>3</sup>	EI <sup>1</sup>	EI <sup>2</sup>	EI <sup>3</sup>
<b>District 32</b>															
Felicia Singh	Asian	D	32.6%	14.2	17.3	8.2	73.7	84.7	96.0	54.2	72.2	74.5	74.0	77.1	98.4
Joann Ariola	White	R, C	66.3%	85.3	82.3	91.4	22.7	11.8	1.2	44.3	24.0	22.0	23.9	19.1	1.7
Kenichi Wilson		Community	1.1%	0.5	0.4	0.3	3.6	3.5	2.5	1.5	3.8	4.3	2.1	3.7	4.3
<b>District 43</b>															
Justin Brannan	White	D, WF	51.2%	50.8	49.1	52.6	INS			85.6	58.9	77.8	28.6	44.6	35.3
Brian Fox		R, C	48.8%	49.2	50.9	47.5				14.4	41.1	22.7	71.4	55.4	64.6
<b>District 46</b>															
Mercedes Narcisse	Black	D	63.3%	7.2	9.5	5.3	98.5	97.5	99.3	87.7	79.5	73.3	44.5	62.5	11.8
Donald Cranston		R, C	36.8%	92.8	90.5	94.7	1.5	2.5	0.7	12.3	20.5	26.6	55.5	37.5	87.9
<b>District 47</b>															
Ari Kagan	White	D	53.2%	44.4	37.3	40.0	95.8	88.5	99.4	89.6	64.6	99.4	35.4	42.8	34.0
Mark Szuszkiewicz	White	R, C, Save	46.8%	55.6	62.7	60.0	4.2	11.5	1.1	10.4	35.4	0.1	64.6	57.2	66.0
<b>District 48</b>															
Steven Saperstein	White	D	38.3%	28.9	25.4	29.1	INS			73.1	55.2	96.2	56.4	50.8	64.8
Inna Vernikov	White	R, C, Centrist	61.7%	71.1	74.6	71.0				26.9	44.8	0.1	43.6	49.2	35.4
<b>District 49</b>															
Kamillah Hanks	Black	D	58.7%	26.8	39.2	17.3	93.7	91.7	99.2	83.1	68.9	99.9	42.7	57.9	17.0
Patricia Rondinelli		R	38.9%	72.1	59.8	81.9	3.9	5.8	0.7	15.0	23.5	0.8	54.0	35.2	79.0
Jason Price		Ordinary P	2.3%	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.4	2.6	6.7	1.9	7.5	6.6	3.4	7.0	0.5
<b>District 50</b>															
David Carr	White	R	59.9%	71.7	69.2	68.4	INS			24.7	34.5	RF	45.2	36.1	RF
Sal Albanese	White	D, Staten Is	33.1%	22.7	26.9	22.1				65.2	50.4		50.1	49.3	
George Wonica		C	7.0%	5.6	3.9	7.3				10.2	15.1		4.7	14.6	



Appendix I 2017 NYC General Election: City Council, Competitive Contests Only				Estimate of Voting Percentages by Race/ Ethnicity											
Office & Candidate	Race	Party(s)	Vote	Percent of White votes			Percent of Black votes			Percent of Hispanic votes			Percent of Asian votes		
				EI <sup>1</sup>	EI <sup>2</sup>	EI <sup>3</sup>	EI <sup>1</sup>	EI <sup>2</sup>	EI <sup>3</sup>	EI <sup>1</sup>	EI <sup>2</sup>	EI <sup>3</sup>	EI <sup>1</sup>	EI <sup>2</sup>	EI <sup>3</sup>
<b>District 40</b>															
Mathieu Eugene	Black	D	60.5%	24.9	18.6	10.7	76.5	81.3	83.1	64.0	74.4	58.0	67.3	56.8	49.3
Brian-Chris Cunningham	Black	R	36.0%	70.7	78.3	79.9	22.3	16.8	18.5	32.9	20.7	29.6	21.6	28.9	35.5
Brian Kelly		C	3.3%	4.3	3.1	11.2	1.2	2.0	1.5	3.1	4.9	4.1	11.2	14.3	23.7
<b>District 43</b>															
Justin Brannan	White	D, WF	50.2%	49.2	47.6	45.9	INS			75.1	58.0	98.8	38.1	37.5	40.6
John Quaglione	White	R, C, Indep	47.1%	49.9	51.5	53.5				22.1	35.0	0.5	59.3	53.7	54.9
Others				1.0	1.0	1.1				2.8	6.2	6.0	2.6	8.8	5.0
<b>District 48</b>															
Chaim Deutsch	White	D	61.5%	61.0	62.9	59.9	INS			70.9	64.9	97.3	65.9	58.1	65.4
Steven Saperstein	White	R, C, R	38.2%	39.0	37.1	40.1				29.1	35.1	0.6	34.1	41.9	32.1
<b>District 49</b>															
Debi Rose	Black	D, WF	59.2%	19.3	38.6	10.8	92.9	91.3	99.0	85.4	67.5	98.5	70.8	52.7	78.8
Michael Penrose	White	R, C	35.5%	78.4	59.2	82.3	3.0	4.9	0.8	10.7	20.3	0.3	22.9	30.8	57.4
Kamillah Hanks		Reform	5.2%	2.3	2.2	2.8	4.2	3.8	10.8	3.8	12.2	11.1	6.3	16.5	1.1