A People’s Budget: Year 2
A Research and Evaluation Report on Participatory Budgeting in New York City

By the Community Development Project at the Urban Justice Center with the PBNYC Research Team
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The PB Steering Committee meets to discuss issues around Year 2 of the PB process.
In 2012–2013, New Yorkers participated in Year 2 of Participatory Budgeting in New York City. Through participatory budgeting (PB), community members—instead of elected officials alone—decide how public funds should be spent, from start to finish. They exchange ideas, collaborate to develop project proposals, and then vote on which proposals should get funded. Once the funds are allocated, community members monitor project development to ensure accountability.

Last year’s Participatory Budgeting process (2011–12) was a historic first in New York City. Almost 8,000 New Yorkers participated, in four districts ranging from Park Slope to the Rockaways to Mott Haven. In Year 2 of PB (which took place from September of 2012 to April of 2013) the process doubled. Over 13,000 residents from eight Council Districts across four boroughs—Republican and Democratic—voted on how to spend almost $10 million of public money. Just like Year 1, PB engaged many New Yorkers left out of traditional political processes and mainstream community activism: youth under 18, people of color, low-income earners, women, immigrants, and ex-offenders. These participants built leadership skills, interacted with their elected officials, and expanded their social and political networks.
Participants brainstorm ideas for how to improve their neighborhood during a neighborhood assembly in East Harlem.
How the NYC Budget Works

To understand why Participatory Budgeting is unique, it is helpful to consider how PB compares to the traditional budgeting process in NYC. As indicated in the figure to the right, each February, the Mayor releases a preliminary budget. The City Council then holds hearings on the Mayor’s budget, where community members can testify about their concerns and priorities, but have no opportunity to play a meaningful or decisive role in what gets funded and what does not. The following month, the City Council submits a response to the Mayor’s budget, which may or may not incorporate what they have heard at the public hearings. Behind closed doors, the Mayor and City Council then do some more negotiating, and the City Council holds more hearings. In Late April, the Mayor releases his executive budget, which in the last several years has included cuts to critical services such as senior centers, child-care slots and HIV/AIDS services. The City Council then must fight with the Mayor, and community groups and activists must protest to restore these cuts. Finally, in late June, the City Council and Mayor approve a budget. This annual process, known as the “budget dance” exemplifies the centralization of power, inequity and lack of transparency that tends to characterize typical government decision-making.

A fiscal year starts July 1st and ends June 30th. The budget for one fiscal year includes expenditures (all the money that the city government thinks it will spend), and revenues (everything it expects to bring in through taxes and fees).
How Participatory Budgeting Works

Annual PB Cycle

**Neighborhood Assemblies**
September–November

At public meetings in each district, the Council Members present information on the budget funds; residents brainstorm project ideas and select budget delegates.

1,500 people participated in 41 assemblies.

**Delegate Orientations**
November

Delegates selected at the assemblies learn about the budget process, project development, and key spending areas, then form committees.

**Delegate Meetings**
November–March

Delegates meet in committees to transform the community’s initial project ideas into full proposals, with support from Council Member staff and other experts.

**Project Expos**
March

Delegates return to the community in another round of meetings to present draft project proposals and get feedback.

**Voting**
April

Delegates present the final project proposals and residents vote on which projects to fund.

13,000 people voted citywide.

**Evaluation, Implementation & Monitoring**
April & onwards

Delegates and other participants evaluate the process, then continue to meet and oversee the implementation of projects.
New York City FY 2014 Budget vs. Budget for PBNYC

Eligible Participatory Budgeting Projects:
For the first two years of PB, Council Member discretionary funds were used to pay for only capital items. There is a very strict test for funding projects in the city’s Capital Budget. In order to be eligible for PB, a project must meet all of the following three conditions:

1. Cost at least $35,000
2. Have a “useful life” of at least five years
3. Involve the construction, reconstruction, acquisition or installation of a physical public improvement

PB is a small fraction of the overall budget:

- **0.014%** of the Total NYC Expense Budget
- **0.063%** of the NYC Capital Budget
- **1.8%** of Discretionary Capital Funds Allocated By City Council
Throughout the PB Process, the PB-NYC Research Team, led by the Community Development Project at the Urban Justice Center, conducted over 8,200 surveys, 30 observations and 63 in-depth interviews in the eight participating City Council districts. We collected quantitative and qualitative data to examine participation at key points in the PB process, to examine the impact PB has on civic engagement and governance and to conduct ongoing evaluation of the process. Specifically, data was collected at neighborhood assemblies and the vote. Researchers also conducted interviews throughout the cycle.

Methods

Background and Secondary Research

Researchers collected data on the NYC budget, population demographics and voting patterns in the participating districts to explore how PB impacts government spending and operations, and to conduct a comparative analysis of participation in PB. Data sources include census data, the General Social Survey and 2009 voter data from the Voter Activation Network and Catalist.

Surveys and Evaluation Forms

Over 8,200 surveys were collected to examine who participated in PB, how they learned and changed from the process and what outreach methods were most effective. Survey respondents included:

- Neighborhood Assembly participants: 924
- Voters: 7,300
In-depth Interviews

Researchers conducted **63 in-depth interviews** with past and current budget delegates to examine how and why people participated in PB, what participants learned from PB, how they changed from the process, and how it affected relationships between city officials, city staff and community members. Researchers also conducted 15 interviews with organizations that work with immigrant, youth or formerly incarcerated populations and collected 82 exit interviews with PB voters.

Observations

Researchers collected **30 observations of PB meetings and events** to examine the dynamics of participation in PB.

Roadmap for report

The following report has ten sections.

This includes a **citywide section**, which presents aggregated data on participation, civic engagement, outreach and proposed and funded projects for the eight participating City Council districts.

The subsequent sections provide a more **detailed breakdown for each of the districts**: 8 (Mark-Viverito), 19 (Halloran), 23 (Weprin), 32 (Ulrich), 33 (Levin), 39 (Lander), 44 (Greenfield) and 45 (Williams).

The report concludes with a set of **recommendations for future participatory budgeting processes** in NYC and beyond.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Council Member</th>
<th>District</th>
<th>Participating Neighborhoods</th>
<th>Total PB Participants</th>
<th>Amount Allocated</th>
<th>Key Demographics</th>
<th>Unique Characteristics</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Melissa Mark-Viverito*</td>
<td>8th Bnx</td>
<td>Manhattan Valley, El Barrio/ East Harlem, Mott Haven</td>
<td>2,063</td>
<td>$1,903,000</td>
<td>50% of the district’s population identifies as Hispanic/Latino/a, 23% as Black/African American, and 19% as White</td>
<td>The district encompasses Central Park and Randall’s Island and Neighbors span from the Upper West Side to the East Harlem/El Barrio to the South Bronx. High concentration of public housing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dan Halloran</td>
<td>19th Qns</td>
<td>College Point, Auburndale-Flushing, Bayside, Whitestone, Bay Terrace, Douglaston, Little Neck</td>
<td>1,191</td>
<td>$995,000</td>
<td>53% of the district’s population identifies as White, 28% as Asian and 15% as Hispanic or Latino/a</td>
<td>The district has no subway stations and the district borders Nassau County.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mark Weprin</td>
<td>23rd Qns</td>
<td>Hollis Hills, Queens Village, Little Neck, Douglaston, Bayside, Bellerose, Floral Park, Glen Oaks, New Hyde Park, Hollis, Hollis Park Gdns, Holliswood, Fresh Meadows, Oakland Gardens</td>
<td>1,273</td>
<td>$979,000</td>
<td>37% of the district’s population identifies as Asian and 31% as White</td>
<td>The district has no subway stations and is largely comprised of residential neighborhoods in eastern Queens. Has the second highest concentration of Asians in NYC.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eric Ulrich*</td>
<td>32nd Qns</td>
<td>Belle Harbor, Breezy Point, Broad Channel, Rockaway Park, Rockaway Beach</td>
<td>1,010</td>
<td>$1,442,500</td>
<td>68% of the district identifies as White, 14% Latino/a, 14% African American</td>
<td>Most of the district is located on a peninsula known for its beaches and parks. Only a portion of the district participated in PB. District was greatly impacted by Hurricane Sandy.</td>
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</table>
### Participating NYC Council Districts: 33, 39, 44 and 45

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Council Member</th>
<th>District</th>
<th>Neighborhoods</th>
<th>Total PB Participants</th>
<th>Amount Allocated</th>
<th>Key Demographics</th>
<th>Unique Characteristics</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stephen Levin (Democrat)</td>
<td>33rd Bkln</td>
<td>Brooklyn Heights DUMBO Greenpoint Parts of Williamsburg, Park Slope and Boerum Hill</td>
<td>2,632</td>
<td>$1,058,000 to 5 winning projects</td>
<td>74% of the district's population identifies as White</td>
<td>The district spans the waterfront from Greenpoint down to Boerum Hill and includes downtown Brooklyn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brad Lander* (Democrat)</td>
<td>39th Bkln</td>
<td>Cobble Hill Carroll Gardens Columbia Waterfront Gowanus Park Slope Windsor Terrace Borough Park Kensington</td>
<td>3,107</td>
<td>$950,000 to 6 winning projects</td>
<td>Large Bangladeshi population in Kensington 66% of the district's population identifies as White, 14% Hispanic and 13% Asian</td>
<td>The district is intersected by the Gowanus Canal and contains several parks and cemeteries. These geographical characteristics create distinct neighborhoods including higher-income Park Slope, Kensington with its large Bangladeshi population and finally Borough Park, a Jewish enclave.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>David Greenfield (Democrat)</td>
<td>44th Bkln</td>
<td>Borough Park Midwood Bensonhurst</td>
<td>1,719</td>
<td>$1,000,000 to 5 winning projects</td>
<td>71% of the district's population identifies as White 68% primarily speak a language other than English 41% of the district's population is under the age of 25</td>
<td>The Borough Park neighborhood is home to one of the largest Orthodox Jewish communities in the city</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jumaane D. Williams* (Democrat)</td>
<td>45th Bkln</td>
<td>Flatbush East Flatbush Flatlands Parts of Midwood and Canarsie</td>
<td>1,035</td>
<td>$1,480,000 to 4 winning projects</td>
<td>76% of the district's population identifies as Black/African-American 45% of residents have a college education</td>
<td>Has the largest foreign-born population in Brooklyn, made up of immigrants from Jamaica, Haiti, Trinidad and Tobago</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Indicates that Council Member participated in 2011-12 and 2012-13 cycles of Participatory Budgeting
Year 2 of PB engaged 13,889 people:
1,546 Neighborhood Assembly attendees
274 Budget Delegates
13,035 Voters

From September 2012 to April 2013, eight Council Members: Melissa Mark-Viverito (D-8), Dan Halloran (D-19), Mark Weprin (D-23), Eric Ulrich (R-32), Stephen Levin (D-33), Brad Lander (D-39), David Greenfield (D-44) and Jumaane D. Williams (D-45), serving eight distinct constituencies, took part in the second year of participatory budgeting in NYC. Based on an aggregate analysis of over 8,200 surveys, 63 interviews, 30 observations and multiple secondary data sources collected across the eight districts, researchers developed a set of citywide findings.

Overall, the data show that Year 2 of PB expanded upon the success of Year 1 by bringing together over 6,000 more New Yorkers than Year 1, many from diverse backgrounds and who would not otherwise participate in politics or have contact with government. The data show that these New Yorkers did not just show up to meetings, but also actively participated by sharing their perspectives, proposing projects for the community, and developing closer connections with other residents, community organizations and their Council Members.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PB Cycle</th>
<th>Neighborhood Assembly participants</th>
<th>Budget Delegates</th>
<th>Voters</th>
<th>Total PB Participants</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Year 1</td>
<td>2,138</td>
<td>251</td>
<td>5,985</td>
<td>7,736</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year 2</td>
<td>1,546</td>
<td>274</td>
<td>13,035</td>
<td>13,889</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Participation in Year 1 vs. Year 2

Due to the addition of four council districts in Year 2 of PBNYC, there were several shifts in who participated and how many people engaged in PB from its pilot year. Notable changes include the increase of the Asian population, voters born outside of the United States and participation for those that had never worked with others towards community change. Overall participation in the PB vote increased from 6,000 in Year 1 to over 13,000 in Year 2. This can be attributed, in part, to a robust outreach and mobilization operation, organized by Community Voices Heard along with the District Committees in each district. Korean and Bangla speaking outreachers were hired in specific districts to increase turnout of those populations at the vote. However, without the same level of resources for outreach,
Residents of District 39 attend a project expo to learn about the different projects that will be on the participatory budgeting ballot.

neighborhood assembly attendance dropped from Year 1 to Year 2, despite the addition of four districts. Aside from lack of outreach, other possible explanations for the drop in attendance include a lack of civic infrastructure in several of the new participating districts. Additionally, some districts focused more on setting up many neighborhood assemblies in each district rather than making sure all the assemblies had high turnout. Finally, a large portion of those that participated in Year 1 of PB, did not return for Year 2. This could be due to the fact that some of the winning projects from Year 1 have yet to be implemented, causing disillusionment or frustration among participants. For subsequent years, it will be important to ensure ongoing monitoring of projects and targeted outreach to past participants to ensure the sustainability of civic engagement for PB participants.
Who Participated in PBNYC?

In Year 2, PB Engaged 13,889 people, including: 1,546 neighborhood assembly participants, 274 Budget Delegates and 13,035 voters. In addition, hundreds more joined the process as volunteer members of the Steering and District Committees. Demographic information collected at key points during the process points towards several trends in participation, with many similarities and select differences from Year 1, including the following:

PB mobilized long-term residents, many of whom had NOT previously worked for community change.

- 77% of neighborhood assembly participants and 68% of PB voters have lived in their present neighborhood for 8 or more years; a slight change from Year 1 where 75% of neighborhood assembly participants and 78% of PB voters had lived in their neighborhood for 8 or more years.

- 38% of neighborhood assembly participants and 50% of PB voters had never worked with others in their community to solve a problem before PB; an increase from Year 1 where a third of neighborhood assembly participants and 44% of PB voters had never worked with others in their community to solve a problem before PB.

PB mobilized a diverse cross-section of New Yorkers.

"All kinds of people, White, Black, Asian, Hispanic, everything was there. And that made me feel good... It was nice seeing so many people giving ideas, and giving their opinions about the neighborhood and it’s good because they live here and they should have a voice."

— Budget Delegate Interviewee #61, District 8

- 14% of PB voters identified as Latino/a; 12% as Black; 8% as Asian and 4% as 'Other.'

- A higher percentage of African Americans participated in neighborhood assemblies (30%), compared to the full population in the eight districts (17%).

- Asians made up a greater share of PB voters in Year 2 (8%) than in Year 1 (2%).

- Women were 66% of neighborhood assembly participants, 60% of budget delegates and 62% of voters in the PB process, which is about the same as Year 1.
A higher percentage of people with low-incomes (under $35,000) voted in PB (40%), compared to the full population in the eight districts (34%) and in the 2009 local elections (29%).

**Women, people of color and non-English speakers actively participated in PB meetings and discussions.**

- 92% of women spoke during the small group discussions at neighborhood assemblies.
- 90% of participants who identified as Black or African American, 89% of Hispanics or Latinos and 88% of Asians spoke during small group discussions at neighborhood assemblies.
- 92% of Spanish speaking participants spoke during the small group discussion at neighborhood assemblies and 82% made specific budget proposals.
- Participants that identified as Black or African American were the most likely to volunteer to be budget delegates.
- 55% of Spanish speaking participants volunteered to be budget delegates, compared to 46% of English speaking participants; an increase from Year 1 where 42% of Spanish speaking participants volunteered to be budget delegates.

**People of color and low-income people were more likely to participate in the neighborhood assemblies than vote in PB.**

- 30% of neighborhood assembly participants identified as African American or Black compared to only 12% of PB voters.
- 18% of neighborhood assembly participants identified as Hispanic or Latino/a compared to only 14% of PB voters.
- People with incomes below $35,000 made up a much larger share of neighborhood assembly participants than PB voters.

**People with higher levels of education are more likely to participate in PB than people with lower levels of education.**

- People with college or graduate degrees made up 55% of neighborhood assembly participants and 67% of PB voters.
- People with a high school diploma or less made up a smaller share of neighborhood assembly participants (19%) and PB voters (19%) compared to the full population in the eight districts (42%).
Non-English speakers and immigrants were more likely to vote in Year 2 of PB than Year 1, but these populations were still underrepresented compared to the overall district populations.

- 24% of Year 2 PB voters were born outside of the United States compared to 19% in Year 1 and 35% of the overall population in the eight districts.

- 14% of Year 2 PB voters reported that they primarily speak a language other than English compared to 50% of the overall population in the eight districts.

24% of PB Voters in Year 2 were born outside of the USA compared to 19% in Year 1.

Residents attending a neighborhood assembly in District 8.
Opportunities and Challenges of Involving Schools in PB

In Year 2 of PBNYC, 10% of people surveyed at neighborhood assemblies and 6% of people surveyed at the vote learned about PB through a school. Citywide, PB voters decided that 12 of 45 winning projects (26%), and $2.4 million of $9.8 million (24%) would be directed towards school improvements. Schools are a proven way to engage people in PB, and school-related projects are often popular at the polls. A deeper look reveals the specific benefits and challenges of school participation in PB.

Schools engage youth and immigrants in PB

Local public schools are core community institutions that are uniquely positioned to engage certain populations in participatory budgeting. First, schools are a major point of outreach for youth participation in PB. Schools not only inform youth about PB but also help to foster interest in civic and political issues, which in turn has been shown to correlate with a higher GPA and desire to learn. For example, one civics class at City-as-School in Manhattan integrated PB into their curriculum by requiring students to attend neighborhood assemblies. PB gives youth real-life examples of the political process, working in communities, building consensus and understanding the budget process.

“...if it wasn't for this class I would have not known [about PB]. Cause I thought I didn't care about politics.”

— Student #9

Once students are engaged, schools can then reach another key demographic through schools: immigrant parents who may have limited community connections. This is especially true for undocumented immigrant families where parents may have little community involvement due to fear, long work hours or language barriers but are very involved in their children's education. In these cases, schools act as a point of entry for community participation for immigrant parents.

Schools can have disproportionate influence on the PB process

However, there are some challenges to school involvement in PB, since schools have significant institutional power and can end up having a strong impact on the process. Many parents get involved in PB, and then volunteer for the education or schools committee, which tend to be very popular. Interviews with budget delegates reveal that
many delegates push for a particular project in their child’s school, instead of focusing on the larger good of the community. This can also pit schools against each other as they each vie for limited PB funds.

Once a project for a school is on the ballot, schools have a significant advantage over many of the other PB projects since through an extensive network of parents, they often have relatively large and easily mobilized constituencies. This effect is amplified if the school also serves as a voting location. As one budget delegate explained:

“Schools already have a formidable ability to organize and motivate people, particularly parents, through pre-existing things like sports teams and Parent-Teacher Associations. If a school has a stake in participatory budgeting, they can get more of a turnout with a single mimeographed letter to parents… As such, schools walk away with the lion’s share of money.”

— Budget Delegate email comment

These challenges can be mitigated by active city council staff and facilitator support.

Best practices include:

• Encouraging education committees to bundle projects, meaning that a committee will combine several projects into one item on the ballot, so several schools each get some money. This helps to ensure that schools (and delegates) work together to get funding and more clearly distribute the funding among several schools. As PB progresses, this could also mean that every school in the district could expect to get funding every few years.

• Actively encouraging voters to review all the projects on the ballot and cast all of their votes.

• Prominently displaying project posters and info sheet binders at voting sites, to highlight other projects on the ballot.

• Hold voting locations at or near all projects on the ballot, not just schools.
PB connected people that otherwise would not have engaged with one another

“Everyone has a lot of respect for each other and helped flesh out ideas. We worked collectively even though we each have our own projects. We met interesting people of different backgrounds, we wouldn't have met otherwise.”

— Budget Delegate Interviewee #14, District 33

“Neighborhood assemblies were great. Now in daily life, especially with social media, we find ourselves increasingly bubbled in. We don't talk to people who don't necessarily agree with us. These people are citizens exactly like me, and even though I think they're dead wrong, they have just as much power in the citizenry as I do, and they have to be dealt with in some way. In our normal everyday lives, we don't often have to deal with that.”

— Budget Delegate Interviewee #3, District 39

“People from all over the district were represented in PB and this is one of the things that I cherished the most. I got to meet people that under any other circumstances I would not have met.”

— Budget Delegate Interviewee #50, District 8

Mobile voting site in District 8
How did Participatory Budgeting compare to previous patterns of civic engagement?

One of the most striking findings about who participated in PB is how the data compares to other types of civic engagement, particularly voting patterns in local NYC elections. Similar to Year 1, Year 2 of PB engaged specific communities that have traditionally been uninspired by and skeptical of politics. People of color, low-income people and some immigrant groups turned out at higher rates than in previous elections.

PB mobilized many people who do not traditionally participate in the political process and some who tend to be skeptical of the NYC government.

- 52% of PB voters disapprove of the way government business is conducted in the New York City government.
- 46% of neighborhood assembly participants and 34% of PB voters are unlikely voters in regular elections.
- 50% of neighborhood assembly participants think that government needs a lot of changes or that it needs to be completely changed.
- 62% of neighborhood assembly participants agreed with the statement that the public has little control over what politicians do in office.
- 50% of Year 2 PB voters had never worked with others in their community to solve a problem before PB, compared to 44% of Year 1 PB voters.

People of color and low-income people participated in PB at higher rates than traditional electoral politics.

Melissa Mark-Viverito, District 8

- Hispanics or Latino/as were 39% of voters in the 2009 City Council elections. However, 54% of PB voters identified as Hispanic or Latino/a.
- 21% of PB voters had a household income less than $10,000 compared to 4% of the district’s voters in the 2009 City Council election.
Dan Halloran, District 19

• 13% of PB voters had a household income less than $35,000 compared to 1% of the district’s voters in the 2009 City Council election.\(^{33}\)

Mark Weprin, District 23

• Asians were 15% of voters in the 2009 City Council elections.\(^{34}\) However, 22% of the district’s PB voters identified as Asian.

• 18% of PB voters had a household income less than $35,000 compared to 5% of the district’s voters in the 2009 City Council election.\(^{35}\)

Eric Ulrich, District 32

• Black or African Americans were 6% of the voters in the 2009 City Council elections.\(^{36}\) However, 13% of the district’s PB voters identified as Black or African American.

• 45% of PB voters had a household income less than $35,000 compared to 10% of the district’s voters in the 2009 City Council election.\(^{37}\)

David Greenfield, District 44

• 12% of PB voters had a household income less than $15,000 compared to 1% of the district’s voters in the 2009 City Council election.\(^{38}\)

Jumaane Williams, District 45

• 89% of PB voters identified as Black or African American compared to 79% of the district’s voters in the 2009 City Council election.\(^{39}\)

• 28% of PB voters had a household income less than $25,000 compared to 6% of the district’s voters in the 2009 election.\(^{40}\)
Engaging Disenfranchised Populations: Immigrants, Youth and the Formerly Incarcerated

By reducing the barriers to participation, and encouraging inclusion, PB gives a voice to populations that are usually marginalized in political discussions. Three populations in particular are barred from voting in general elections but can participate and vote in participatory budgeting: immigrants who are not U.S. citizens, youth under the age of 18, and formerly incarcerated individuals on parole with a felony conviction. While PB opens doors to political participation, there remain distinct challenges to engaging each of these groups in PB. Below are research findings and best practices from a series of observations and interviews.

Immigrants

In the second year of PB, 5% of voters surveyed identified as immigrants who are not U.S. citizens. It is estimated that 9% of New Yorkers are undocumented immigrants. While this is almost certainly an underestimate (due to fear of reporting immigrant status and deportation), it indicates that more can be done to engage the immigrant community. PB materials were translated into various languages and interpretation was available at some meetings, but this was not always available. In addition, while some districts held specific meetings and assemblies for targeted languages, not all of the districts did so. Interviews with PB participants and representatives from various immigrant organizations reveal the following:

The major barriers to participation for immigrants in PB are language access, lack of time, fear and lack of knowledge about the process.

“...people are afraid of participating in any kind of community or government based program because of the fear their immigration status creates.”

— Organization #3

Schools can be a central space to facilitate and encourage civic engagement amongst immigrants.

“...I think it can start with the youth, to share with their parents what goes on and maybe bringing them to meetings...”

— Organization #3
Community-Based Institutions are key resources to build trust and engage immigrants.

“...they're (undocumented immigrants) just not open to directly communicating with government unless there is an entity that is promoting it or telling them that it is safe and that it's ok for them to engage in these kinds of conversations.”
– Organization #1

“I think there are many religious leaders who could be interested in helping educate the community about PB and definitely helping them get more resources for their neighborhoods.”
– Organization #3

Key outreach strategies include trust building, flexibility and promoting benefits of PB.

“...making sure that they understand that this is a safe space where they can voice their concerns and they can help their communities without any risk of deportation.”
– Organization #3

“...being flexible and having meetings on the weekends or providing an online portal that's more accessible and you know it adjusts to their schedule and their needs as well.”
– Organization #3

Undocumented immigrants are not apathetic to the issues in their community and with the right outreach PB can be the perfect opportunity for them to civically engage.

“They want to participate, they want their voices to be heard, and they want to find solutions.”
– Organization #6

Youth

Unlike in general elections, PB allows people as young as 16 to vote and youth as young as 14 to serve as budget delegates. In Year 2 of PB, 12% of neighborhood assembly participants and 3% of voters identified as youth under 18. Some districts made distinct efforts to engage youth through hosting youth assemblies, creating youth budget delegate committees and creating multimedia materials.
such as a rap video to attract youth. Some districts also created partnerships with specific principals and teachers to incorporate PB directly into student's curriculum. Interviews with PB participants and youth and teachers from various schools that participated in PB indicate the following findings:

Youth lack awareness of Participatory Budgeting (PB).

“...a lot of people don’t know that these things are going on, especially teenagers...if I hadn’t taken this class I probably would never have known...if this was brought up more often, more classes like this did happen a lot of people would be interested in going.”

— Student #1

Youth should conduct outreach to their peers.

“If there are youth already going to that district...speak about it. Because the adults that we know, they can say as much as they want about it, but coming from a fellow youth...a perspective that is similar to ours [helps].”

— Student #7

Youth in District 23 exercise their right to vote in participatory budgeting.
Schools are a key institution to engage young people about PB.

A large majority of the students interviewed did not know about PB prior to their involvement in their government class at school. The school was a major point of outreach for these youth and many cited ways that schools could get more youth involved. Civic engagement in turn can positively impact student’s education as civic involvement has been shown to correlate with higher GPA and desire to learn.⁴²

Media can play an important role in engaging youth in civic participation.

Students felt that social media and other forms of media, such as videos, could play an integral role in attracting youth. For example, students at ICHS, a high school for new immigrants, created innovative videos about PB with the assistance of the Center for Urban Pedagogy. In addition, a video explaining the PB process through a rap song was created by one of the council districts and some students thought it was a good way to attract youth:

“...the rap video, that was interesting...things like that would work...people in my class really liked it and I know a couple of people are still participating in it because of things like that...”

— Student #4
Formerly Incarcerated

Those individuals who are released from prison but remain under supervision by the state through parole or probation are not allowed to vote. PB breaks down this barrier by allowing these individuals to participate. However, there are still various challenges to civic engagement for the formerly incarcerated that impact their participation in PB. Interviews with PB participants and organizations that work with the formerly incarcerated led to the following findings:

Institutional and legal restrictions are barriers to civic engagement.

Upon reentry from prison, individuals are faced with political disenfranchisement, lack of Federal benefits and restrictions on their ability to access employment and educational opportunities.⁴³ All of these barriers create a sense of stigma, which in turn contributes to a reluctance on the part of the formerly incarcerated to engage in civic life.

“...some of them don’t want people to know that they are formerly incarcerated because they’re afraid...they may not be able to continue getting the services they get if they announce that they're incarcerated.”

— Organization # 3
Financial instability and lack of education are barriers to civic participation.

Upon release from prison many formerly incarcerated individuals have limited financial means and return to impoverished neighborhoods. As mentioned above, they face employment barriers that restrict their ability to find meaningful work as many employers will not hire them. Engaging the formerly incarcerated community in civic engagement is virtually impossible if their basic needs of food and shelter are not being met.

“...a lot of our participants are the guys on the other side of the table, they’re in the shelter system, going to the food pantries... it’s really difficult to find someone with good intentions, some measure of financial stability and home and life stability to find time and motivation to be civically engaged.”

— Organization #1

Community-based Institutions are key resources to build trust and engage the formerly incarcerated in civic participation.

Association with a community organization can create a more positive image of the formerly incarcerated to the overall community which in turn allows for greater community participation. Through their work CBO’s form trusted relationships with individuals and can act as a source of outreach for the PB process. Examples of organizations that can be key sources for PB are GOSO (Getting Out, Staying Out) and WORTH (Women on the rise telling her story).

PB can be utilized for skills development and job-readiness training.

PB can be a great resource to build on key skills needed in the workforce, like communication and public speaking, as well as being a great addition to a resume. A PB participant speaks of the ability of PB to improve the skills he already has as well as develop those that he lacks:

“...it helps us, it sharpens some of the skills that we have...with the social skills and communication [skills] on a daily basis...”

— Interviewee #3
PB can also be a networking tool to link individuals to other opportunities, organizations and programs:

“...the first interaction that a lot of my participants have had with our city council office is through PB and they can be told about other programs that they might not have ever heard of or didn't know existed.”

— Organization #1

A sign advertises the PB vote.
How did people find out about participatory budgeting and what motivated them to participate?

Interestingly, people found out about the neighborhood assemblies and the PB vote through different channels, a significant change from Year 1 where participants heard about neighborhood assemblies and the vote through the same channels. While there was variation across districts, overall, participants were most likely to hear about the neighborhood assemblies through social networks, community organizations, their Council Member and by email, which was similar to Year 1. However, word of mouth, family and friends and flyers were the most common ways that people heard about the vote. In addition:

**African American and Latino/as heard about PB through their social networks (i.e. friends/family, community groups and word of mouth).**

- 44% of Black or African American neighborhood assembly participants and 43% of Hispanic or Latino/as heard about PB through a community group.

- 35% of Black or African American neighborhood assembly participants and 34% of Hispanic or Latino/as heard about PB from friends and/or family.

- 29% of Black or African American PB voters heard about PB through Word of Mouth.
Youth and Immigrants heard about PB through word of mouth and from family and friends.

- 42% of PB voters under the age of 18 heard about the vote from family and/or friends compared to 18% of voters over age 18.

- Voters who were immigrants were most likely to have heard about the vote via word of mouth (23%) and family or friends (19%).

Community groups helped to bring people with lower incomes into the PB process.

- 47% of neighborhood assembly participants with a household income below $35,000 heard about PB from a community group compared to 29% for participants with a household income above $35,000.

- 16% of PB voters with a household income below $35,000 heard about PB from a community group compared to 12% for PB voters with a household income above $35,000.

White and higher income people were likely to hear about PB through their Council Member and e-mail.

- 37% of PB voters with incomes greater than $75,000 heard about PB through the internet or an e-mail and 21% through their City Council Member.

- 37% of White PB voters heard about PB through the internet or email.

People participated in PB because they wanted to be involved in their community and have a say in community decisions.

“I came to vote because I like to have a say in my community. This gives an opportunity to make your voice heard.”

— Voter Exit Interview #83, District 19

“The opportunity to help community decide 1 million dollars. I liked the opportunity to be involved.”

— Voter Exit Interview #8, District 45

“I think it is an important thing. It’s important that we have a say in projects that matter for the community.”

— Voter Exit Interview #76, District 44
How did City Council Members benefit from Participatory Budgeting?

In addition to the benefits PB brings to participants such as skill building, enhanced civic engagement and leadership development, elected officials make considerable gains from the process. These include: heightened visibility in the media, deeper connections to constituents and increased awareness of the issues and concerns of their constituents.

PB increased the amount of media coverage that the Council Members received over the course of the year.

Council Member Press Coverage Increase Due to PB

- Melissa Mark-Viverito, District 8
  - Press Coverage Mentioning Council Member: 84
  - Press Coverage Mentioning Council Member + Participatory Budgeting: 39

- Dan Halloran, District 19
  - Press Coverage Mentioning Council Member: 240
  - Press Coverage Mentioning Council Member + Participatory Budgeting: 37

- Mark Weprin, District 23
  - Press Coverage Mentioning Council Member: 158
  - Press Coverage Mentioning Council Member + Participatory Budgeting: 64

- Eric Ulrich, District 32
  - Press Coverage Mentioning Council Member: 56
  - Press Coverage Mentioning Council Member + Participatory Budgeting: 35

- Stephen Levin, District 33
  - Press Coverage Mentioning Council Member: 132
  - Press Coverage Mentioning Council Member + Participatory Budgeting: 158

- Brad Lander, District 39
  - Press Coverage Mentioning Council Member: 164
  - Press Coverage Mentioning Council Member + Participatory Budgeting: 82

- David Greenfield, District 44
  - Press Coverage Mentioning Council Member: 141
  - Press Coverage Mentioning Council Member + Participatory Budgeting: 38

- Jumaane D. Williams, District 45
  - Press Coverage Mentioning Council Member: 152
  - Press Coverage Mentioning Council Member + Participatory Budgeting: 31
Participants valued the Council Members’ involvement in the process and felt it brought the Council Member closer to the community.

“Feeling of more positivity about the Councilmember; communication was great, his office would call, email, provided donuts and coffee — when they did the presentation for the project expo the Councilmember’s office was very helpful. Gives the Councilmember a great boost — he didn’t have to do this, and he did, and that’s meaningful.”

— Budget Delegate Interviewee #22, District 23

“Well I always saw him (Council member) really positively, but this made me feel more confident because he is doing pretty good work. I will get involved with PB and with lots of other things too, definitely.”

— Budget Delegate Interviewee #32, District 45

“I think this process has really given me a deeper appreciation to the work that the Council Member does by her just giving this power back to the people.”

— Budget Delegate Interviewee #60, District 8

Council Member Stephen Levin speaks during a neighborhood assembly in District 33.
What changes did PB participants want for their communities?

In previous years, the eight Council Members each focused large chunks of their capital discretionary funds on school improvements and park improvements, with the individual Council Members using smaller amounts to address other needs within their districts. Projects that were proposed at neighborhood assemblies by community members tended to be consistent with these past trends, but there were some differences. There were many projects around public health and sanitation, traffic, street repairs, lights and security cameras throughout all the districts, areas that had previously not received as much funding from the Council Members. These were the same areas of concern for PB participants in Year 1. In addition, some participants wanted projects that were ultimately ineligible for PB. In reviewing the proposed projects for all eight of the council districts, the following trends emerged [see more detailed breakdown in the district sections]:

- The average number of project proposals per district was 234, down from 489 in the first year.
- School improvements and park improvements were in the top five projects for seven of the eight districts.
- Street lights and security cameras were in the top five projects for five of the districts.
- 49% of project proposals were ineligible in Year 2 compared to 17% in Year 1, as they were too expensive or too cheap, outside of district boundaries, not capital projects, or covered by other funding streams.
- The most common types of ineligible projects were related to street cleanliness and sanitation and programs for community centers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>What projects were proposed?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total projects proposed city-wide: 1,641</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Top categories:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parks, Playgrounds, Public Space Improvements (260)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Access Institutions (237)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Health and Sanitation (163)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation Improvements (156)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Security (150)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>What projects were ineligible?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total ineligible projects proposed city-wide: 800 (49%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Top ineligible categories:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Health and Sanitation (101)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community Centers/Programs (100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Access Institutions (95)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parks, Playgrounds, Public Space Improvements (80)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation Improvements (77)</td>
</tr>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>What projects made it on the ballot?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total projects that were voted on city-wide: 122</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average cost of projects city-wide: $277,717</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Most expensive project: $675,000 (E-tech support for schools in District 45)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Least expensive project: $30,000 (Park Department beach vehicle in District 32)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Top categories:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schools &amp; Libraries (34)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parks &amp; Recreation (24)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation (17)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Winning Projects

City-wide

Lowest cost project: $35,000
(D19 Police cameras and D23 Roof Repair – Queens County Farm Museum)

Highest cost project: $500,000
(D8 Installation of security cameras)

Total overall funds allocated to all winning projects: $9,807,500

Number of Projects: 46

Average cost of a project: $213,206

Table 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fort Totten Park Sidewalk Improvements</td>
<td>19th</td>
<td>$100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bird Watching Platform at Osprey Landing and Beautification of Parson's Beach</td>
<td>19th</td>
<td>$100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upgrade Bayside Historical Society “Officer’s Club”</td>
<td>19th</td>
<td>$150,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mobile Computer Cart PS 31/32/41/79/159</td>
<td>19th</td>
<td>$175,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wi-Fi Classroom PS 98/130/184/193/Bell Academy</td>
<td>19th</td>
<td>$350,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Installation of Fitness Equipment</td>
<td>32nd</td>
<td>$75,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parks Department Beach Vehicle</td>
<td>32nd</td>
<td>$30,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gowanus Community Center Upgrades</td>
<td>33rd</td>
<td>$150,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upgrades to Wyckoff Community Center</td>
<td>33rd</td>
<td>$425,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tree Guards as Part of Neighborhood Reclamation</td>
<td>33rd</td>
<td>$35,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Projector for Celebrate Brooklyn &amp; BRIC Art Center</td>
<td>39th</td>
<td>$40,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Safe Auditorium Upgrade for Performing Arts PS 131</td>
<td>39th</td>
<td>$100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Jay High School Media &amp; Filmmaking Lab</td>
<td>39th</td>
<td>$100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>$1,830,000</td>
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City-wide Summary

The citywide data provides an important snapshot of Year 2 of PBNYC: who participated and why, what people learned and how they developed through PB, how PB shifted attitudes towards government and civic engagement matters, and how participating Council Members and districts benefited from the process. Overall, we see that PB brought together thousands of New Yorkers from diverse backgrounds, many of whom do not typically participate in politics or have contact with government. These participants developed close connections with Council Members, neighbors and organizations in their districts, gained valuable leadership skills and knowledge about government and learned to work collaboratively to solve community problems.

From Year 1 to Year 2, we saw an increase in overall turnout, including a considerable spike in those who voted for PB projects. At the same time, we saw a decrease in participation in the early phases of PB including the neighborhood assemblies and budget delegate committees. Many of those that participated in Year 1 did not return for a second try at PB. This could be due to less “hype” for the second year, time constraints or frustration with slow implementation of winning projects. These findings reflect the need for more resources for targeted outreach, particularly during the beginning phases of PB, more streamlined and efficient engagement of budget delegates and strong monitoring and oversight of winning projects.

To learn more about how PB varied across the participating districts, researchers took a closer look at participation demographics, outreach and mobilization, project ideas and winning projects for each of the districts. The following chapters include data specific to council districts 8, 19, 23, 32, 33, 39, 44 and 45 as well as a highlighted community that was mobilized by PB and a winning project in each district. For the districts that also participated in Year 1 (2011-12) of PB, there is a comparison of Year 1 and 2.
Key Concepts for Successful Participatory Budgets in NYC and Beyond

While the data indicate that PB succeeded in mobilizing large portions of NYC, especially communities that are not traditionally included in the political process, it is helpful to build on past successes and identify areas for improvement. In order to strengthen the PB process in NYC and beyond, we recommend the following:

**Planning**

1. **Expand to new pots of money**, including: expense funds, the full City Council budget, the overall City budget and the budgets of city agencies such as New York City Housing Authority (NYCHA), NYC Department of Education (DOE), and Department of Youth and Community Development (DYCD).

2. **Make Steering Committee meetings public** so that the community has more opportunity to design and have input in the process. This will build more support and ground the process in the local community.

3. **Create a standardized schedule** across all of the districts for when neighborhood assemblies, budget delegate meetings and the vote take place.

4. **Cooperate and share information between districts**, especially between Council Member’s offices, and between districts and the citywide process, such as documents and plans for outreach, translation capabilities and meeting schedules.

5. **Include more education throughout the process** to give participants a better understanding of the history of PB, how the city budget works and how PB reorganizes spending priorities to make the budget more inclusive and representative of New Yorkers’ needs and interests.
Outreach

1 **Increase publicity** by using resources such as local media, editorial pages, and radio, TV, subway and bus ads. Other channels that should be used to get the word out include social media, community boards, schools and community groups.

2 **Reach out to populations that usually are not included in the political process and other marginalized populations** (e.g. low-income, youth, formerly incarcerated, undocumented immigrants, non-English speakers). This outreach should include partnering with and resourcing community groups that already work with these populations, door-knocking, social media and flyering.

3 **Ensure that outreach materials are translated** and provide interpretation at meetings and events into the variety of languages represented in the districts.

4 **Create a local outreach committee** for each district that will work during the budget delegate phase to help the Council Members’ offices with the Get Out the Vote campaigns to increase participation. There could be a sign-up sheet at neighborhood assemblies similar to the one for budget delegates.

Neighborhood Assemblies

1 **Each district should hold a minimum of four neighborhood assemblies targeted at traditionally underrepresented communities** (e.g. youth, Spanish speakers). Districts that held targeted neighborhood assemblies were able to engage more community members from the targeted groups.

2 **Offer a varied schedule of when neighborhood assemblies are held** that allows all members of the community to attend.

3 **Reformat the opening presentation** to be more engaging, including information about projects from past years and clearer instructions about what types of projects are eligible and the information that should be included when a project is proposed.

4 **Ensure more time for small group discussion** to collect project proposals and develop broad thoughts into specific ideas, which will help the budget delegates when further developing projects for the ballot.

5 **Provide opportunities to submit project ideas outside of neighborhood assemblies.** E-mail, civic group meetings, community events, mail-in forms, parks and other public events
and spaces should be used in addition to neighborhood assemblies to collect project proposals.

**Budget Delegate Meetings**

1. **Require training for all budget delegate committee facilitators** and have facilitators sign a MOU outlining their responsibilities.

2. **Provide a stipend for budget delegate committees** to buy food, provide childcare and make metrocards available.

3. **Create a standardized procedure for assessing project proposals** around need of community, populations affected and feasibility.

4. **Get feedback from the public** throughout the project development process to ensure that affected populations have input and are able to learn about the different projects that are being proposed for their communities.

5. **Develop guidelines and best practices for working with city agencies** to ensure that the city agencies do not propose their own project ideas or take control of the process.

6. **Facilitate better communication between budget delegate committees** so that all neighborhoods are being considered and that there are not multiple projects for a single location on the ballot.

7. **Shorten the budget delegate phase** by holding meetings more frequently and assigning clearer tasks for in-between meetings. This would help to increase the number of budget delegates who participate through the whole process.

**The Vote**

1. **Require a standardized system of voter and ballot tracking** across the different districts.

2. **Have training and t-shirts for volunteers** to help voters identify volunteers more easily and so the volunteers follow the standardized procedures and are able to assist with issues that may arise.

3. **Rules for voting should be posted**, especially rules around campaigning for projects, to ensure that no campaigning for projects occurs at the voting locations.
4 Hold at least two mobile voting sites that engage traditionally disenfranchised populations.

5 Extend voting hours and days at the Council Member offices to allow everyone a chance to vote, especially people with nontraditional schedules.

6 Put proposals that received votes from over 25% of voters on the ballot for next year.

7 Invalidate ballots with less than 5 votes.

Implementation & Monitoring

1 Provide more information about the status of funded projects.

2 Provide more information about projects that were implemented outside of the PB vote.

3 Involve District Committees more actively in monitoring of project implementation.

Funding

1 Designate City and City Council funds for implementation of PB, to create more capacity to implement the recommendations above.
Participatory Budgeting in NYC 2012–2013

Participating Council Districts

District 33
Stephen Levin

District 8
Melissa Mark-Viverito

District 39
Brad Lander

District 45
Jumaane D. Williams

District 32
Eric Ulrich

District 23
Mark Weprin

District 19
Dan Halloran

District 44
David Greenfield

Brooklyn
Manhattan
Queens
Bronx
District 8
Winning Projects

Council Member Melissa Mark-Viverito

- Laptops for District 8 Schools: $450,000
- Installation of Security Cameras at Johnson, East River, Douglass and Millbrook Houses: $500,000
- Technology Centers at YouthBuild and Carver Senior Center: $100,000
- SMART's Mobile Cooking Classroom: $180,000
- Solar-powered Greenhouse at Millbrook Houses: $300,000
- Basketball Court Renovations at Thomas Jefferson Park: $300,000
MacNeil Park Rehabilitation: $100,000
Police Cameras: $35,000
Kayak and Canoe Launches: $150,000
SMART Boards at PS 32/129/130/159/184/193 Bell Academy: $245,000
Special Needs Playground Equipment: $150,000
Art Room Renovation at PS 98: $65,000
Structural Restoration of Poppenhusen Institute: $250,000

District 19
Winning Projects
Council Member Dan Halloran

Queens
Bronx
Queens County Farm Museum roof repair: $35,000

Glen Oaks Volunteer Ambulance Corps emergency equipment: $40,000

Martin Van Buren High School Technology Upgrade: $129,000

Cunningham Park music stage: $375,000

Cunningham Park enhancement of picnic area: $375,000

Portable Security Cameras: $100,000

District 23
Winning Projects
Council Member Mark Weprin
District 32
Winning Projects

Council Member Eric Ulrich

Dayton Towers Upgrades: $38,000

YMCA Upgrades: $300,000

Technology Upgrades at PS 317 and PS 114 and Gym Safety Upgrades at Scholars Academy: $324,500

Traffic Island Landscaping: $50,000

Broad Channel Library Upgrades: $250,000

Rockaway Freeway Dog Park Upgrades: $300,000

Mobi Mats – ADA Ramps for Beach Access: $180,000
District 33
Winning Projects
Council Member Stephen Levin

- MS 8 Technology Funds: $200,000
- East River State Park Dog Run: $450,000
- PS 31 Technology Request: $188,000
- PS 34 Playground Renovations: $120,000
- District-wide tree planting: $100,000

Brooklyn
Manhattan
Queens
District 39
Winning Projects
Council Member Brad Lander

- **Renovate 8 Bathrooms, PS 58, The Carroll School:** $110,000
- **PS 230: Help Kids Connect & Learn With Technology:** $180,000
- **Carroll Gardens/Windsor Terrace Library Computers:** $75,000
- **Church Avenue Traffic & Pedestrian Safety Improvements:** $300,000
- **3rd Street Green Corridor: New Trees, Less Runoff:** $170,000
- **PS 179: Technology upgrade for underserved school:** $115,000
District 44
Winning Projects

Council Member David Greenfield

Countdown clocks in Borough Park: $200,000

Security cameras in Borough Park: $200,000

Security cameras in Midwood: $2,000,000

Countdown clocks in Midwood: $200,000

Countdown clocks in Bensonhurst: $200,000
Installation of security cameras at a number of sites around the Flatbush Gardens apartment complex: $400,000

Creation of Wi-Fi enabled, computer-equipped college and career center in the library of the Tilden Education Campus: $350,000

Addition of curb extension to Linden Boulevard between East 52nd Street and East 54th Street, a high traffic area for seniors and impaired neighbors: $360,000

Completion of field light installation at Tilden Educational Campus, to increase community usage in the surrounding area: $420,000
Appendix
## Citywide Demographics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Data</th>
<th>Census Data</th>
<th>Neighborhood Assemblies N=924</th>
<th>Difference Neighborhood Assemblies Years 1 &amp; 2</th>
<th>Budget Delegates N=277</th>
<th>PB Voters N=7300</th>
<th>Diff. PB Voters Years 1 &amp; 2</th>
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<td>7%</td>
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<td>46%</td>
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<td>5%</td>
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<td>12%</td>
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<td>27%</td>
<td>34%</td>
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<td>36%</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>+6%</td>
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<td>10%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>+0%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
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<td>10%</td>
<td>+4%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>+0%</td>
<td>5%</td>
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<td>-1%</td>
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<td>14%</td>
<td>25%</td>
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<td>15 to 19 years</td>
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<td>3%</td>
<td>+1%</td>
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<td>20 to 24 years</td>
<td>7%</td>
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<td>+2%</td>
<td>2%</td>
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<td>-1%</td>
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<td>17%</td>
<td>12%</td>
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<td>12%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>+2%</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>35 to 44 years</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>16%</td>
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<td>45 to 54 years</td>
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<td>-2%</td>
<td>18%</td>
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<td>+0%</td>
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<td>55 to 64 years</td>
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<td>15%</td>
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<td>22%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>-3%</td>
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<td>65+ years</td>
<td>12%</td>
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<td>19%</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Other</td>
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<td>3%</td>
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<td>4%</td>
<td>-3%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>-1%</td>
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</table>

| NA: N=833 | BD: N=272 | Voters: N=7182 |
| NA: N=808 | BD: N=257 | Voters: N=6704 |
| NA: N=692 | BD: N=245 | Voters: N=6381 |
| NA: N=586 | BD: N=219 | Voters: N=6096 |
| NA: N=841 | BD: N=268 | Voters: N=6928 |

52
## 8th District Demographics

### Gender
- **NA:** N=201  
  - **BD:** N=60  
  - **Voters:** N=1048  
- **Female**  
  - 53%  
  - 71%  
  - +2%  
  - 67%  
  - 68%  
  - +2%  
  - 60%  
  - +8%  
- **Male**  
  - 47%  
  - 29%  
  - -2%  
  - 32%  
  - 32%  
  - -2%  
  - 40%  
  - -8%  
- **Other**  
  - N/A  
  - 1%  
  - +0%  
  - 2%  
  - 0%  
  - +0%  
  - N/A  
  - N/A

### Race/Ethnicity
- **NA:** N=199  
  - **BD:** N=59  
  - **Voters:** N=937  
- **Asian**  
  - 6%  
  - 2%  
  - -1%  
  - 5%  
  - 3%  
  - +1%  
  - 2%  
  - +1%  
- **Black**  
  - 23%  
  - 50%  
  - +9%  
  - 42%  
  - 31%  
  - -3%  
  - 31%  
  - +0%  
- **Latino/a**  
  - 50%  
  - 39%  
  - -6%  
  - 34%  
  - 54%  
  - +4%  
  - 39%  
  - +15%  
- **White**  
  - 19%  
  - 12%  
  - -2%  
  - 17%  
  - 12%  
  - -5%  
  - 22%  
  - -10%  
- **Other**  
  - N/A  
  - 1%  
  - +0%  
  - 2%  
  - 0%  
  - +0%  
  - N/A  
  - N/A

### Highest Level of Education
- **NA:** N=97  
  - **BD:** N=44  
  - **Voters:** N=700  
- **Some High School or less**  
  - 16%  
  - 8%  
  - -2%  
  - 8%  
  - 18%  
  - +2%  
  - N/A  
  - N/A  
- **H.S. Diploma or GED**  
  - 21%  
  - 30%  
  - +10%  
  - 25%  
  - 27%  
  - +3%  
  - N/A  
  - N/A  
- **Associate/Vocational Degree**  
  - 5%  
  - 6%  
  - -2%  
  - 2%  
  - 4%  
  - -4%  
  - N/A  
  - N/A  
- **Some College**  
  - 13%  
  - 20%  
  - +2%  
  - 27%  
  - 20%  
  - -1%  
  - N/A  
  - N/A  
- **Bachelor's Degree**  
  - 17%  
  - 21%  
  - +4%  
  - 20%  
  - 21%  
  - +3%  
  - N/A  
  - N/A  
- **Graduate Degree**  
  - 15%  
  - 16%  
  - -2%  
  - 18%  
  - 12%  
  - -4%  
  - N/A  
  - N/A  
- **Less than $10,000**  
  - 18%  
  - 28%  
  - +5%  
  - 19%  
  - 21%  
  - -1%  
  - 4%  
  - +17%  
- **$10,000-$14,999**  
  - 9%  
  - 18%  
  - +9%  
  - 17%  
  - 20%  
  - +3%  
  - 24%  
  - -4%  
- **$15,000-$24,999**  
  - 13%  
  - 11%  
  - -2%  
  - 9%  
  - 13%  
  - +4%  
  - 14%  
  - +1%  
- **$25,000-$34,999**  
  - 9%  
  - 10%  
  - -1%  
  - 19%  
  - 14%  
  - +3%  
  - 25%  
  - -11%  
- **$35,000-$49,999**  
  - 12%  
  - 11%  
  - -1%  
  - 11%  
  - 11%  
  - +3%  
  - 11%  
  - +1%  
- **$50,000-$74,999**  
  - 13%  
  - 9%  
  - -4%  
  - 6%  
  - 9%  
  - -1%  
  - 20%  
  - -9%  
- **$75,000-$99,999**  
  - 8%  
  - 6%  
  - -3%  
  - 8%  
  - 3%  
  - -3%  
  - 1%  
  - +2%  
- **$100,000-$149,000**  
  - 8%  
  - 5%  
  - -3%  
  - 6%  
  - 6%  
  - +1%  
  - 1%  
  - +5%  
- **$150,000 or more**  
  - 9%  
  - 3%  
  - -6%  
  - 6%  
  - 3%  
  - +0%  
  - 0%  
  - +3%

### Age
- **NA:** N=149  
  - **BD:** N=49  
  - **Voters:** N=857  
- **14 years or under**  
  - 20%  
  - 7%  
  - -13%  
  - N/A  
  - N/A  
  - N/A  
  - N/A  
  - N/A  
- **15 to 19 years**  
  - 7%  
  - 11%  
  - -1%  
  - 2%  
  - 7%  
  - +3%  
  - N/A  
  - N/A  
- **20 to 24 years**  
  - 8%  
  - 10%  
  - -2%  
  - 6%  
  - 5%  
  - -1%  
  - N/A  
  - N/A  
- **25 to 34 years**  
  - 19%  
  - 9%  
  - -4%  
  - 8%  
  - 17%  
  - +3%  
  - 11%  
  - +3%  
- **35 to 44 years**  
  - 14%  
  - 11%  
  - -2%  
  - 22%  
  - 21%  
  - +5%  
  - N/A  
  - N/A  
- **45 to 54 years**  
  - 12%  
  - 14%  
  - -2%  
  - 20%  
  - 16%  
  - -4%  
  - N/A  
  - N/A  
- **55 to 64 years**  
  - 10%  
  - 13%  
  - -3%  
  - 20%  
  - 15%  
  - -5%  
  - N/A  
  - N/A  
- **65+ years**  
  - 11%  
  - 25%  
  - +14%  
  - 20%  
  - 19%  
  - -2%  
  - 31%  
  - -12%  

### Language
- **NA:** N=841  
  - **BD:** N=59  
  - **Voters:** N=6928  
- **English**  
  - 47%  
  - 87%  
  - +40%  
  - 75%  
  - 62%  
  - -22%  
  - N/A  
  - N/A  
- **Spanish**  
  - 42%  
  - 19%  
  - +23%  
  - 9%  
  - 30%  
  - +17%  
  - N/A  
  - N/A  
- **Other**  
  - 11%  
  - 2%  
  - +9%  
  - 17%  
  - 8%  
  - +5%  
  - N/A  
  - N/A
### 19th District Demographics

#### Gender

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<th>Neighborhood Assemblies N=59</th>
<th>Budget Delegates N=29</th>
<th>PB Voters N=682</th>
<th>Voters in 2009 Local Elections</th>
<th>Difference between PB &amp; 2009 Voters</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>63%</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>+9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>-9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
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<td>7%</td>
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#### Race/Ethnicity

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<th>Voters in 2009 Local Elections</th>
<th>Difference between PB &amp; 2009 Voters</th>
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<td>Asian</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>16%</td>
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</tr>
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<td>0%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Latina</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>-4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>64%</td>
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<td>80%</td>
<td>65%</td>
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#### Highest Level of Education

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<th>Difference between PB &amp; 2009 Voters</th>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>H.S. Diploma or GED</td>
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<td>17%</td>
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<td>38%</td>
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#### Income

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<th>Budget Delegates N=29</th>
<th>PB Voters N=682</th>
<th>Voters in 2009 Local Elections</th>
<th>Difference between PB &amp; 2009 Voters</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Less than $10,000</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>+1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$10,000-$14,999</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>+3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$15,000-$24,999</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>+5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$25,000-$34,999</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>+3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$35,000-$49,999</td>
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<td>18%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>-13%</td>
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<tr>
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<td>11%</td>
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<td>17%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>+8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>12%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>+22%</td>
</tr>
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<td>11%</td>
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<td>0%</td>
<td>+23%</td>
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#### Age

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<th>Difference between PB &amp; 2009 Voters</th>
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<td>0%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>N/A</td>
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<tr>
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<td>0%</td>
<td>1%</td>
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<tr>
<td>35 to 44 years</td>
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<td>22%</td>
<td>17%</td>
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<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>17%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>N/A</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>55 to 64 years</td>
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<td>15%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65+ years</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>88%</td>
<td>39%</td>
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#### Language

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<td>2%</td>
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<td>N/A</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other</td>
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## 23rd District Demographics

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<td>Female</td>
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<td>50%</td>
<td>64%</td>
<td>46%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>54%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
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### Race/Ethnicity
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<th>N=719</th>
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<td>Asian</td>
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<td>15%</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latino/a</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>61%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
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<td>N/A</td>
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### Highest Level of Education
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<th>N=666</th>
<th>N=38</th>
<th>N=727</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>Some High School or less</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H.S. Diploma or GED</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Associate/Vocational Degree</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some College</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bachelor's Degree</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>32%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Graduate Degree</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>34%</td>
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### Income
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<td>8%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$10,000-$14,999</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$15,000-$24,999</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$25,000-$34,999</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$35,000-$49,999</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>10%</td>
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<td>$50,000-$74,999</td>
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<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$75,000-$99,999</td>
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<td>14%</td>
<td>19%</td>
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<tr>
<td>$100,000-$149,000</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>19%</td>
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<tr>
<td>$150,000 or more</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>14%</td>
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### Age
<table>
<thead>
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<th>N=727</th>
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<td>14 years or under</td>
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<td>0%</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 to 19 years</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 to 24 years</td>
<td>6%</td>
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<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 to 34 years</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>3%</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>35 to 44 years</td>
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<td>3%</td>
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<tr>
<td>45 to 54 years</td>
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<td>21%</td>
<td>23%</td>
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<tr>
<td>55 to 64 years</td>
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<td>26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65+ years</td>
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### Language
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<tr>
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## 32nd District Demographics

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<th>Difference Neighborhood Assemblies Years 1 &amp; 2</th>
<th>Budget Delegates N=4</th>
<th>PB Voters N=200</th>
<th>Diff. PB Voters Years 1 &amp; 2</th>
<th>Voters in 2009 Local Elections</th>
<th>Difference between PB &amp; 2009 Voters</th>
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<td>Female</td>
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<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>27%</td>
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<td>Other</td>
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<th>Budget Delegates N=4</th>
<th>PB Voters N=200</th>
<th>Diff. PB Voters Years 1 &amp; 2</th>
<th>Voters in 2009 Local Elections</th>
<th>Difference between PB &amp; 2009 Voters</th>
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<tr>
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<td>6%</td>
<td>+7%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Latina/o</td>
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<td>13%</td>
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<td>74%</td>
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<td>61%</td>
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<td>7%</td>
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<th>Diff. PB Voters Years 1 &amp; 2</th>
<th>Voters in 2009 Local Elections</th>
<th>Difference between PB &amp; 2009 Voters</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<td>Some High School or less</td>
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<td>6%</td>
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<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
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<td>H.S. Diploma or GED</td>
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<td>-7%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>36%</td>
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<tr>
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<td>-8%</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Diff. PB Voters Years 1 &amp; 2</td>
<td>Voters in 2009 Local Elections</td>
<td>Difference between PB &amp; 2009 Voters</td>
</tr>
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<td>+23%</td>
<td>10%</td>
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<td>42%</td>
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<td>11%</td>
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<td>40%</td>
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<td>25%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>-12%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>+1%</td>
</tr>
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<td>$100,000-$149,000</td>
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<td>8%</td>
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<td>14%</td>
<td>-6%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>+13%</td>
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<td>$150,000 or more</td>
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<td>12%</td>
<td>-5%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>-14%</td>
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<table>
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<th>Difference Neighborhood Assemblies Years 1 &amp; 2</th>
<th>Budget Delegates N=4</th>
<th>PB Voters N=200</th>
<th>Diff. PB Voters Years 1 &amp; 2</th>
<th>Voters in 2009 Local Elections</th>
<th>Difference between PB &amp; 2009 Voters</th>
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<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
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<tr>
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<td>0%</td>
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<td>+0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>2%</td>
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<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 to 34 years</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>0%</td>
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<td>20 to 24 years</td>
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### 39th District Demographics

#### Gender
- **Female**: 51% (Neighborhood Assemblies: N=161, Budget Delegates: N=51, Voters: N=2255)
- **Male**: 49% (Neighborhood Assemblies: N=161, Budget Delegates: N=51, Voters: N=2255)
- **Other**: N/A (Neighborhood Assemblies: N=161, Budget Delegates: N=51, Voters: N=2255)

#### Race/Ethnicity
- **Asian**: 13% (Neighborhood Assemblies: N=161, Budget Delegates: N=51, Voters: N=2255)
- **Black**: 4% (Neighborhood Assemblies: N=161, Budget Delegates: N=51, Voters: N=2255)
- **Latino/a**: 14% (Neighborhood Assemblies: N=161, Budget Delegates: N=51, Voters: N=2255)
- **White**: 66% (Neighborhood Assemblies: N=161, Budget Delegates: N=51, Voters: N=2255)
- **Other**: N/A (Neighborhood Assemblies: N=161, Budget Delegates: N=51, Voters: N=2255)

#### Highest Level of Education
- **Some High School or less**: 8% (Neighborhood Assemblies: N=161, Budget Delegates: N=51, Voters: N=2255)
- **H.S. Diploma or GED**: 22% (Neighborhood Assemblies: N=161, Budget Delegates: N=51, Voters: N=2255)
- **Associate/Vocational Degree**: 5% (Neighborhood Assemblies: N=161, Budget Delegates: N=51, Voters: N=2255)
- **Some College**: 13% (Neighborhood Assemblies: N=161, Budget Delegates: N=51, Voters: N=2255)
- **Bachelor's Degree**: 25% (Neighborhood Assemblies: N=161, Budget Delegates: N=51, Voters: N=2255)
- **Graduate Degree**: 19% (Neighborhood Assemblies: N=161, Budget Delegates: N=51, Voters: N=2255)

#### Income
- **Less than $10,000**: 8% (Neighborhood Assemblies: N=161, Budget Delegates: N=51, Voters: N=2255)
- **$10,000-$14,999**: 6% (Neighborhood Assemblies: N=161, Budget Delegates: N=51, Voters: N=2255)
- **$15,000-$24,999**: 10% (Neighborhood Assemblies: N=161, Budget Delegates: N=51, Voters: N=2255)
- **$25,000-$34,999**: 8% (Neighborhood Assemblies: N=161, Budget Delegates: N=51, Voters: N=2255)
- **$35,000-$49,999**: 12% (Neighborhood Assemblies: N=161, Budget Delegates: N=51, Voters: N=2255)
- **$50,000-$74,999**: 15% (Neighborhood Assemblies: N=161, Budget Delegates: N=51, Voters: N=2255)
- **$75,000-$99,999**: 12% (Neighborhood Assemblies: N=161, Budget Delegates: N=51, Voters: N=2255)
- **$100,000-$149,000**: 15% (Neighborhood Assemblies: N=161, Budget Delegates: N=51, Voters: N=2255)
- **$150,000 or more**: 15% (Neighborhood Assemblies: N=161, Budget Delegates: N=51, Voters: N=2255)

#### Age
- **14 years or under**: 22% (Neighborhood Assemblies: N=161, Budget Delegates: N=51, Voters: N=2255)
- **15 to 19 years**: 5% (Neighborhood Assemblies: N=161, Budget Delegates: N=51, Voters: N=2255)
- **20 to 24 years**: 6% (Neighborhood Assemblies: N=161, Budget Delegates: N=51, Voters: N=2255)
- **25 to 34 years**: 19% (Neighborhood Assemblies: N=161, Budget Delegates: N=51, Voters: N=2255)
- **35 to 44 years**: 15% (Neighborhood Assemblies: N=161, Budget Delegates: N=51, Voters: N=2255)
- **45 to 54 years**: 13% (Neighborhood Assemblies: N=161, Budget Delegates: N=51, Voters: N=2255)
- **55 to 64 years**: 9% (Neighborhood Assemblies: N=161, Budget Delegates: N=51, Voters: N=2255)
- **65+ years**: 10% (Neighborhood Assemblies: N=161, Budget Delegates: N=51, Voters: N=2255)

#### Language
- **English**: 49% (Neighborhood Assemblies: N=161, Budget Delegates: N=51, Voters: N=2255)
- **Spanish**: 13% (Neighborhood Assemblies: N=161, Budget Delegates: N=51, Voters: N=2255)
- **Other**: 38% (Neighborhood Assemblies: N=161, Budget Delegates: N=51, Voters: N=2255)
### 44th District Demographics

#### Gender

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<td>Female</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>52%</td>
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<tr>
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<td>0%</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>+2%</td>
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<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>N/A</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Race/Ethnicity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Census Data</th>
<th>Neighborhood Assemblies N=44</th>
<th>Budget Delegates N=1</th>
<th>PB Voters N=37</th>
<th>Voters in 2009 Local Elections</th>
<th>Difference between PB &amp; 2009 Voters</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>-7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>-1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latina/a</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>-3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>71%</td>
<td>76%</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>94%</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>+51%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>+6%</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

#### Highest Level of Education

<table>
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<tr>
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<th>Budget Delegates N=1</th>
<th>PB Voters N=37</th>
<th>Voters in 2009 Local Elections</th>
<th>Difference between PB &amp; 2009 Voters</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<tr>
<td>Some High School or less</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H.S. Diploma or GED</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Associate/ Vocational Degree</td>
<td>6%</td>
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<td>0%</td>
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<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some College</td>
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<td>16%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bachelor's Degree</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
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<tr>
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#### Income

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<th>Budget Delegates N=1</th>
<th>PB Voters N=37</th>
<th>Voters in 2009 Local Elections</th>
<th>Difference between PB &amp; 2009 Voters</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Less than $10,000</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>+8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$10,000-$14,999</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>+3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$15,000-$24,999</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>-2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$25,000-$34,999</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>-39%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$35,000-$49,999</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>-20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$50,000-$74,999</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>+10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$75,000-$99,999</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>+8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$100,000-$149,000</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>+22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$150,000 or more</td>
<td>6%</td>
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<td>0%</td>
<td>+12%</td>
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#### Age

<table>
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<th>Neighborhood Assemblies N=44</th>
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<th>PB Voters N=37</th>
<th>Voters in 2009 Local Elections</th>
<th>Difference between PB &amp; 2009 Voters</th>
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</thead>
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<td>14 years or under</td>
<td>25%</td>
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<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 to 19 years</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 to 24 years</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 to 34 years</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>+14%</td>
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<tr>
<td>35 to 44 years</td>
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<tr>
<td>45 to 54 years</td>
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<td>11%</td>
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<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55 to 64 years</td>
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<td>13%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65+ years</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>-11%</td>
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#### Language

<table>
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<tr>
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<th>Budget Delegates N=1</th>
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<th>Voters in 2009 Local Elections</th>
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<tr>
<td>English</td>
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<td>98%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>79%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Spanish</td>
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<td>0%</td>
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<td>N/A</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>59%</td>
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<td>0%</td>
<td>21%</td>
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### 45th District Demographics

#### Gender

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>64%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>36%</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
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#### Race/Ethnicity

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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>76%</td>
<td>69%</td>
<td>-14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latino/a</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>+9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>+10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>+3%</td>
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#### Highest Level of Education

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<td>10%</td>
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<td>+5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H.S. Diploma or GED</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>+3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Associate/Vocational Degree</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>+0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some College</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>+3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bachelor's Degree</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>+3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Graduate Degree</td>
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<td>16%</td>
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#### Income

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<td>+0%</td>
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<td>+11%</td>
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<tr>
<td>$15,000-$24,999</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>+2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$25,000-$34,999</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>-8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$35,000-$49,999</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>+1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$50,000-$74,999</td>
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<td>26%</td>
<td>+5%</td>
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<td>$75,000-$99,999</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>-1%</td>
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<tr>
<td>$100,000-$149,000</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>-8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$150,000 or more</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>-2%</td>
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#### Age

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<td>14 years or under</td>
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<td>0%</td>
<td>-2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 to 19 years</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>+4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 to 24 years</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>+2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 to 34 years</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>+4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35 to 44 years</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>-4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45 to 54 years</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>+3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55 to 64 years</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>-6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65+ years</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>-2%</td>
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#### Language

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<tbody>
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<td>English</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>99%</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spanish</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>+2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>-5%</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Endnotes

7. Ibid.
19. Ibid.
25. Ibid.


30. Marked sometimes miss, rarely vote or never vote on the survey.


34. Voter Activation Network, The New York State Engagement Table, 2009 City Council Election.


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Community Voices Heard
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Joni Kletter, District 39
Joan Bakiriddin, District 45
Hazel Martinez, District 45

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Council Member Dan J. Halloran, District 19
Council Member Brad Lander, District 39
Council Member Stephen Levin, District 33
Council Member Melissa Mark-Viverito, District 8
Council Member Eric Ulrich, District 32
Council Member Mark S. Weprin, District 23
Council Member Jumaane D. Williams, District 45
About the Authors

The Community Development Project (CDP) at the Urban Justice Center strengthens the impact of grassroots organizations in New York City's low-income and other excluded communities. We partner with community organizations to win legal cases, publish community-driven reports, assist with the formation of new organizations and cooperatives, and provide technical and transactional assistance. CDP's Research and Policy Initiative partners with and provides strategic support to grassroots community organizations to build the power of their organizing and advocacy work.

For more information about CDP please visit:
www.cdp-ny.org
www.researchfororganizing.org

About the Designers

MTWTF is a graphic design studio specializing in publications, exhibitions, environmental graphics, and interactive work with clients in other disciplines such as art, architecture, and urban planning.