# CENTER FOR INCLUSIVE DEMOCRACY

# Voter Turnout in California's Redrawn Congressional Districts

## About the Center for Inclusive Democracy (CID)

Center for Inclusive Democracy (CID) is a nonpartisan research center serving the U.S. Founded and directed by Dr. Mindy S. Romero, CID conducts a range of national and multi-state research initiatives exploring voting behavior, civic engagement, electoral and economic research, the intersection of social justice and democracy, and more. Inclusive civic and political participation is critical in addressing disparities in social and economic well-being, and can improve health, education and employment outcomes.

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## Acknowledgments

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# Executive Summary

In late 2021, the California Citizens Redistricting Commission approved California's new congressional district map based on population estimates from the 2020 U.S. Census. For the first time in its history, California lost a U.S. congressional seat, decreasing from 53 congressional districts to 52 congressional districts. The 2022 midterm cycle is the first set of elections in which California voters elect U.S. Congressional Representatives for the redistricted districts.

In this report, CID examines eligible voter turnout (the percentage of adult citizen who voted) within redrawn congressional district boundaries for the 2022 primary and 2020 general elections to gather insight into potential voting behaviors within California's new congressional map, compare turnout in new congressional districts to their political and geographic predecessor districts. This report also examine turnout and representation in the ten districts rated as competitive in the 2022 general election. based on an analysis by the Cook Political Report. See page 40 in the full report for a methodology discussion.

## Study Highlights

- During the congressional district reapportionment and redistricting process, California lost one congressional seat, decreasing the state's number of U.S. congressional districts from 53 to 52.
- Within the boundaries of the 52 new congressional districts, eligible voter turnout in the 2022 primary election ranged from 15.2% to 42.9%, while eligible voter turnout rates in the 2020 general election ranged from 49.5% to 82.0%.
- The majority (39) of redrawn congressional districts had Asian-American eligible voter turnout rates below 20.0%in the 2022 primary election and 34 had Asian-American eligible voter turnout rates below 50.0% in the 2020 general election.
- The majority (33) of congressional districts had Latino eligible voter turnout rates below 15.0% in the 2022 primary election and 28 had a Latino eligible voter turnout rate between 50.0% and 59.9% in the 2020 general election.
- As of October 2022, ten of the newly drawn congressional districts are rated as competitive races in the 2022 midterm election.
- Many competitive districts had large representation gaps between the share of eligible voters and the share of actual voters in both the 2022 primary and the 2020 general elections for Asian Americans and Latinos.
- Two competitive districts have eligible voter populations that are over 50.0% Latino and four have eligible voter populations that are over 15.0% Asian American.

## Findings: 2022 Primary Election

### Total Eligible Voter Turnout Widely Ranged Among Newly Drawn Congressional Districts in the 2022 Primary Election

Eligible voter turnout in the 2022 primary election ranged from 15.2% in CA-22 to 42.9% in CA-03. Congressional districts with the highest eligible voter turnout rates (between 35.0% to 42.9%) were concentrated on the coast and around the Eastern Sierras. Nine congressional districts, concentrated in the Central Valley and Southern California, had eligible voter turnout rates below 20.0%.

### The Majority of New Congressional Districts Had Lower Asian-American and Latino Eligible Voter Turnout Rates than the General Population

Asian-American eligible voter turnout in the 2022 primary election ranged from 9.5% in CA-22 to 30.5% in CA-11. The majority (50) of congressional districts had lower Asian-American eligible voter turnout than the general population within the same district. Latino eligible voter turnout in the 2022 primary election ranged from 8.9% in CA-23 to 21.0% in CA-30. All 52 newly drawn congressional districts had lower Latino eligible voter turnout than the general population in the same district.

### All Competitive Districts Had Lower Asian-American and Latino Eligible Voter Turnout Rates than the General Population

CA-03, rated as likely Republican, had the largest difference in voter turnout rates between Asian Americans (18.8%) and all voters (42.9%) – a 24.1 percentage point gap.  CA-45, rated as leaning Republican, had the smallest Asian-

American eligible voter turnout difference (3.3 percentage point gap) between Asian Americans (24.6%) and the general population (27.9%). CA-03, rated as likely Republican, had the largest Latino eligible voter turnout gap of 28.5 percentage points, with 14.4% of eligible Latino voters casting a ballot and 42.9% of all voters voting in the election. CA-22, rated as a Republican toss-up, had the smallest turnout gap (five percentage points) between Latinos (10.2%) and the general population (15.2%), although the district did have the lowest overall eligible voter turnout rate among all congressional districts.

## Competitive Districts Had Notable Representation Gaps Between Latinos' Share of Eligible Voters and Their Share of Vote Cast in the 2022 Primary Election

Latino underrepresentation, defined as the difference between the share of eligible voters who are Latino and the share of votes cast by Latinos, ranged from 6.8 percentage points in CA-03 to 19.7 percentage points in CA-22 in competitive congressional districts. Eight of the ten competitive districts had a Latino representation gap above ten percentage points.

## Asian Americans in Competitive Districts Represented Smaller Shares of Votes Cast in the 2022 Primary Election than Their Share of Eligible Voters

Asian American underrepresentation in competitive congressional districts, defined as the difference between the share of eligible voters who are Asian American and the share of votes cast by Asian Americans, ranged from 1.5 percentage points in CA-22 to 6.6 percentage points in CA-09. Asian American underrepresentation was smaller than Latino underrepresentation in all ten competitive districts.

# Findings: 2020 General Election

## Total Eligible Voter Turnout Widely Ranged Among Newly Drawn Congressional Districts in the 2020 General Election

Within the new congressional boundaries, total eligible voter turnout in the 2020 general election ranged from 49.5% in CA-22 to 82.0% in CA-10. Congressional districts with the highest eligible voter turnout rates (between 70.0% and 82.0%) were concentrated on the coast and around the Eastern Sierras. Only one congressional district (CA-22) had an eligible voter turnout rate below 50.0%. With an official statewide eligible voter turnout rate of 70.9%, 50.0% and under can be defined as low turnout.

## Within Newly Drawn Congressional District Boundaries, the Majority of Districts had an Asian-American Eligible Voter Turnout Rate Below 50.0% in the 2020 General Election

In the 2020 general election, Asian-American eligible voter turnout ranged from 29.1% in CA-25 to 70.1% in CA-17 within the newly drawn boundaries. Asian-American eligible voter turnout rates were below 50.0% in the majority (34) of the redrawn congressional districts. Only one district had an Asian-American eligible voter turnout rate over 70% (CA-17).

## Within Newly Drawn Congressional District Boundaries, No District Had a Latino Eligible Voter Turnout Above 70.0%

Among the redrawn congressional districts, Latino eligible voter turnout ranged from 35.9% in CA-01 to 66.1% in CA-52. The majority (28) of congressional districts had a Latino eligible voter turnout rate between 50.0% and 59.9% and no congressional districts had a Latino eligible voter turnout rate above 70.0%.

## Competitive Districts with the Largest Shares of Asian-American and Latino Eligible Voters had the Smallest Eligible Voter Turnout Gaps

CA-45, which is rated as lean Republican, had the largest share of eligible voter who are Asian American (36.9%) among competitive districts and the smallest gap between the Asian-American eligible voter turnout rates (66.0%) and the total eligible voter turnout rate (71.1%), with a 5.1 percentage point gap. With nearly 60% of its eligible voters being Latino, CA-22 (Republican toss-up) had the smallest gap between the Latino eligible voter turnout rate (45.3%) and the total eligible voter turnout rate (49.5%), with a 4.2 percentage point gap.

# Summary

For the first time in its history, California lost a congressional seat in the redistricting process, decreasing the state's number of congressional districts from 53 to 52. In the 2022 primary election, the first election held with the newly drawn boundaries, eligible voter turnout ranged from 15.2% in CA-22 to 42.9% in CA-03. The majority of congressional districts had lower Asian-American and Latino eligible voter turnout rates than turnout of the general population in the same district. Re-examining the 2020 general election within the newly drawn congressional districts, eligible voter turnout ranged from 49.5% in CA-22 to 82.0% in CA-10. The majority of districts had Asian-American eligible voter turnout rates below 50.0% and no congressional districts had Latino eligible voter turnout rate above 70.0%.

Ten redrawn congressional districts are rated as competitive in the 2022 midterm election. Demographics within these districts vary. Some competitive districts have eligible voter populations that are majority white non-Latino, while some are majority Latino, and some are more diverse in terms of the race and ethnicity of their eligible voters.
In both the 2022 primary and 2020 general elections, competitive districts had notable differences in turnout between voters of color and all voters combined, with Asian Americans and Latinos having lower eligible voter turnout than the general population. Competitive districts with larger shares of eligible voters who are Asian American and Latino also had the smallest gaps between their shares of eligible voters and their shares of ballots cast.

# Introduction

The 2022 midterm election cycle is the first in which California voters elect U.S. Congressional Representatives for newly redistricted congressional districts. Congressional reapportionment and redistricting occur every ten years after the release of the Census population counts.[1] In late 2021, the California Citizens Redistricting Commission approved California's new congressional maps.

For the first time in the state's history, California lost a congressional seat in the reapportionment process, decreasing from 53 to 52 congressional districts.[2] To better understand potential voting behaviors within the new congressional boundaries, CID conducted an analysis of eligible voter turnout within the new districts for the 2022 primary election and 2020 general election. The 2022 primary election, held in June, offers the first look into voting behaviors of eligible voters within the new congressional districts. Primary elections, however, have consistently low turnout rates compared to general elections. In order to understand potential voting behavior in the 2022 general election, this report also examines the eligible voter turnout rates in the 2020 general election within the newly drawn boundaries.

First, this report examines eligible voter turnout in all congressional districts and compares turnout within newly drawn congressional districts to their geographic and political predecessor districts.  Then this report examines eligible voter turnout in redrawn congressional districts that have been rated as competitive for the midterm 2022 election cycle based on an analysis by the Cook Political Report. As of the publication of this report, Cook has identified ten competitive congressional districts and assigned them as "likely Democratic/Republican" if the seats are not considered competitive at the time of the rating but have the potential to be engaged, as "Lean Democratic/Republican" if the seat is considered a competitive race but one party has an advantage, and as "toss-up Democratic/Republican" if the seat is rated competitive and either party has a good chance at winning. Toss-up competitive seats are the most competitive among Cook Political Report's ratings.[3]

While examining 2020 general and 2022 primary turnout within the newly drawn congressional districts provides greater understanding of the impacts of California's redistricting process on voter behavior within the new boundaries, we note here that turnout in the 2022 general election will likely be different than in the two elections examined in this report. Midterm general elections historically have lower turnout than presidential general elections and higher turnout than midterm primary elections.

This report utilizes the California voter file to answer the following questions:

1. How did congressional district boundaries change during the 2021 redistricting process?
2. What were the 2022 primary election turnout rates within newly drawn congressional districts and how do they compare to turnout rates in predecessor congressional districts?
3. What were the 2022 primary election turnout rates in congressional districts rated as competitive in the 2022 midterm election cycle?
4. How were voters of color represented in the 2022 primary election within congressional districts rated as competitive in the 2022 midterm election cycle?
5. What were the 2020 general election turnout rates within newly drawn congressional districts and how do they compare to turnout rates in predecessor congressional districts?
6. What were the 2020 general election turnout rates in congressional districts rated as competitive in the 2022 midterm election cycle?
7. How were voters of color represented in the 2020 general election within congressional districts rated as competitive in the 2022 midterm election cycle?

## Methodology

County voter files used in this report brief were provided by Political Data, Inc. (PDI). Citizen voting-age population (CVAP) estimates, also known as the eligible voter population, were sourced from the American Community Survey 5-year 2015-2019 estimates, which were transformed into new congressional district boundaries by the Statewide Database at UC Berkeley (the official redistricting database for California).

CID identified registrants' race and ethnicity in county voter files using the R package Who Are You (WRU), which computes the probability of each racial category for registrants using surname, neighborhood characteristics, and other characteristics, such as gender, party, and age. For this report, analysis of the voter file by race and ethnicity is primarily limited to Latinos and Asian Americans because the method of using surname matching and geocoding for these groups has a high degree of accuracy (although to a somewhat lesser degree for Asian-American communities). Current methods used to identify the race and ethnicity of voters are unreliable for some demographic groups, including Black, Indigenous/Native, and Asian-American subgroup populations. For informational purposes, Black eligible voter turnout rates are available in the online appendix, while strong caution is suggested when reviewing these data. See page 44 for more information on the methodology used in this report.

# 1. How Did Congressional District Boundaries Change During the 2021 Redistricting Process?

Prior to the redistricting process in 2021, California had 53 congressional districts (Figure 1). The size of congressional districts is determined by population size and density, with many districts clustering in Los Angeles County and the Bay Area.

In December 2021, the California Citizens Redistricting Commission approved California's new congressional district map based on updated population counts from the 2020 Census.[4] With the redistricting process complete, California's congressional districts will decrease from 53 districts to 52 districts (Figure 2).

**FIGURE 1**

116th California
Congressional Districts

**FIGURE 2**

118th California
Congressional Districts



As seen in Figures 1 and 2, many newly redistricted boundaries differ considerably from former district boundaries. Due to this, it can be difficult to compare old and new congressional districts. Previous districts can be assigned as either geographic predecessor districts or political predecessor districts.[5] Geographic predecessor districts represent the former districts that make up the largest portion of the new district by population. Political predecessor districts are incumbent centered and represent the former district the incumbent represented before the redistricting process. Table 1 shows both the political and geographic predecessor districts for California's 52 redistricted boundaries.

The majority (43) of new congressional districts have the same geographic and political predecessor districts. For the remaining nine districts, however, the geographic and political predecessor districts differ. For example, Tom McClintock is the incumbent for the new CA-05 and formerly represented CA-04, making it CA-05's political predecessor district. However, CA-05's geographic predecessor district is CA-10 since the largest portion of the population in the new boundaries were residents of CA-10 prior to redistricting.

Note: Geographic and political predecessor districts were defined by Daily Kos. Daily Kos is an online forum and news site focused on American politics.

| Table 1: Redistricted Congressional Districts and Predecessor Congressional Districts | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| New Congressional Districts | Political Predecessor Districts | Geographic Predecessor Districts | Incumbents | Party |
| CA-01 | CA-01 | CA-01 | Doug LaMalfa | (R) |
| CA-02 | CA-02 | CA-02 | Jared Huffman | (D) |
| **CA-03** | **CA-22** | **CA-04** | **OPEN (Nunes)** | **(R)** |
| CA-04 | CA-05 | CA-05 | Mike Thompson | (D) |
| **CA-05** | **CA-04** | **CA-10** | **Tom McClintock** | **(R)** |
| CA-06 | CA-07 | CA-07 | Ami Bera | (D) |
| CA-07 | CA-06 | CA-06 | Doris Matsui | (D) |
| **CA-08** | **CA-03** | **CA-11** | **John Garamendi** | **(D)** |
| **CA-09** | **CA-10** | **CA-09** | **Josh Harder** | **(D)** |
| CA-10 | CA-11 | CA-11 | Mark DeSaulnier | (D) |
| CA-11 | CA-12 | CA-12 | Nancy Pelosi | (D) |
| CA-12 | CA-13 | CA-13 | Barbara Lee | (D) |
| **CA-13** | **CA-09** | **CA-16** | **OPEN (McNerney)** | **(D)** |
| CA-14 | CA-15 | CA-15 | Eric Swalwell | (D) |
| CA-15 | CA-14 | CA-14 | OPEN (Speier) | (D) |
| CA-16 | CA-18 | CA-18 | Anna Eshoo | (D) |
| CA-17 | CA-17 | CA-17 | Ro Khanna | (D) |
| **CA-18** | **CA-19** | **CA-20** | **Zoe Lofgren** | **(D)** |
| CA-19 | CA-20 | CA-20 | Jimmy Panetta | (D) |
| CA-20 | CA-23 | CA-23 | Kevin McCarthy | (R) |
| CA-21 | CA-16 | CA-16 | Jim Costa | (D) |
| CA-22 | CA-21 | CA-21 | David Valadao | (R) |
| CA-23 | CA-08 | CA-08 | Jay Obernolte | (R) |
| CA-24 | CA-24 | CA-24 | Salud Carbajal | (D) |
| CA-25 | CA-36 | CA-36 | Raul Ruiz | (D) |
| CA-26 | CA-26 | CA-26 | Julia Brownley | (D) |
| CA-27 | CA-25 | CA-25 | Mike Garcia | (R) |
| CA-28 | CA-27 | CA-27 | Judy Chu | (D) |
| CA-29 | CA-29 | CA-29 | Tony Cárdenas | (D) |
| CA-30 | CA-28 | CA-28 | Adam Schiff | (D) |
| CA-31 | CA-32 | CA-32 | Grace Napolitano | (D) |
| CA-32 | CA-30 | CA-30 | Brad Sherman | (D) |
| CA-33 | CA-31 | CA-31 | Pete Aguilar | (D) |
| CA-34 | CA-34 | CA-34 | Jimmy Gomez | (D) |
| CA-35 | CA-35 | CA-35 | Norma Torres | (D) |
| CA-36 | CA-33 | CA-33 | Ted Lieu | (D) |
| CA-37 | CA-37 | CA-37 | OPEN (Bass) | (D) |
| CA-38 | CA-38 | CA-38 | Linda Sánchez | (D) |
| CA-39 | CA-41 | CA-41 | Mark Takano | (D) |
| **CA-40** | **CA-39** | **CA-45** | **Young Kim** | **(R)** |
| CA-41 | CA-42 | CA-42 | Ken Calvert | (R) |
| CA-42 | CA-40 | CA-40 | OPEN (Royball-Allard) | (D) |
| CA-43 | CA-43 | CA-43 | Maxine Waters | (D) |
| CA-44 | CA-44 | CA-44 | Nanette Barragán | (D) |
| **CA-45** | **CA-48** | **CA-47** | **Michelle Steel** | **(R)** |
| CA-46 | CA-46 | CA-46 | Lou Correa | (D) |
| **CA-47** | **CA-45** | **CA-48** | **Katie Porter** | **(D)** |
| CA-48 | CA-50 | CA-50 | Darrell Issa | (R) |
| CA-49 | CA-49 | CA-49 | Mike Levin | (D) |
| CA-50 | CA-52 | CA-52 | Scott Peters | (D) |
| CA-51 | CA-53 | CA-53 | Sara Jacobs | (D) |
| CA-52 | CA-51 | CA-51 | Juan Vargas | (D) |
| CA-53 | CA-47 | CA-39 | --- | --- |

Data Source: Daily Kos
* Bolded districts indicate the political predecessor district differs from the geographic predecessor district

## 2. What Were the 2022 Primary Election Turnout Rates Within Newly Drawn Congressional Districts and How Do They Compare to Turnout Rates in Predecessor Congressional Districts?

In June 2022, California conducted its first election after the redistricting process. With the loss of one congressional district and statewide redistricting shifting voter representation within districts, the 2022 primary election offers the first look into voter behavior within the newly drawn districts.[6]

The following section presents CID's analysis of eligible voter turnout broken out by race and ethnicity across the 52 new congressional districts in the 2022 primary election, as well as eligible voter turnout rates among the general population, Asian Americans, and Latinos in new districts with the highest and lowest total turnout rates. Additionally, this section examines how turnout rates in new and predecessor congressional districts differ.

Note: See the online appendix for a full examination of 2022 primary election turnout rates in former congressional districts.

**FIGURE 3**

# Eligible Voter Turnout*
## 2022 Primary Election
## All Voters
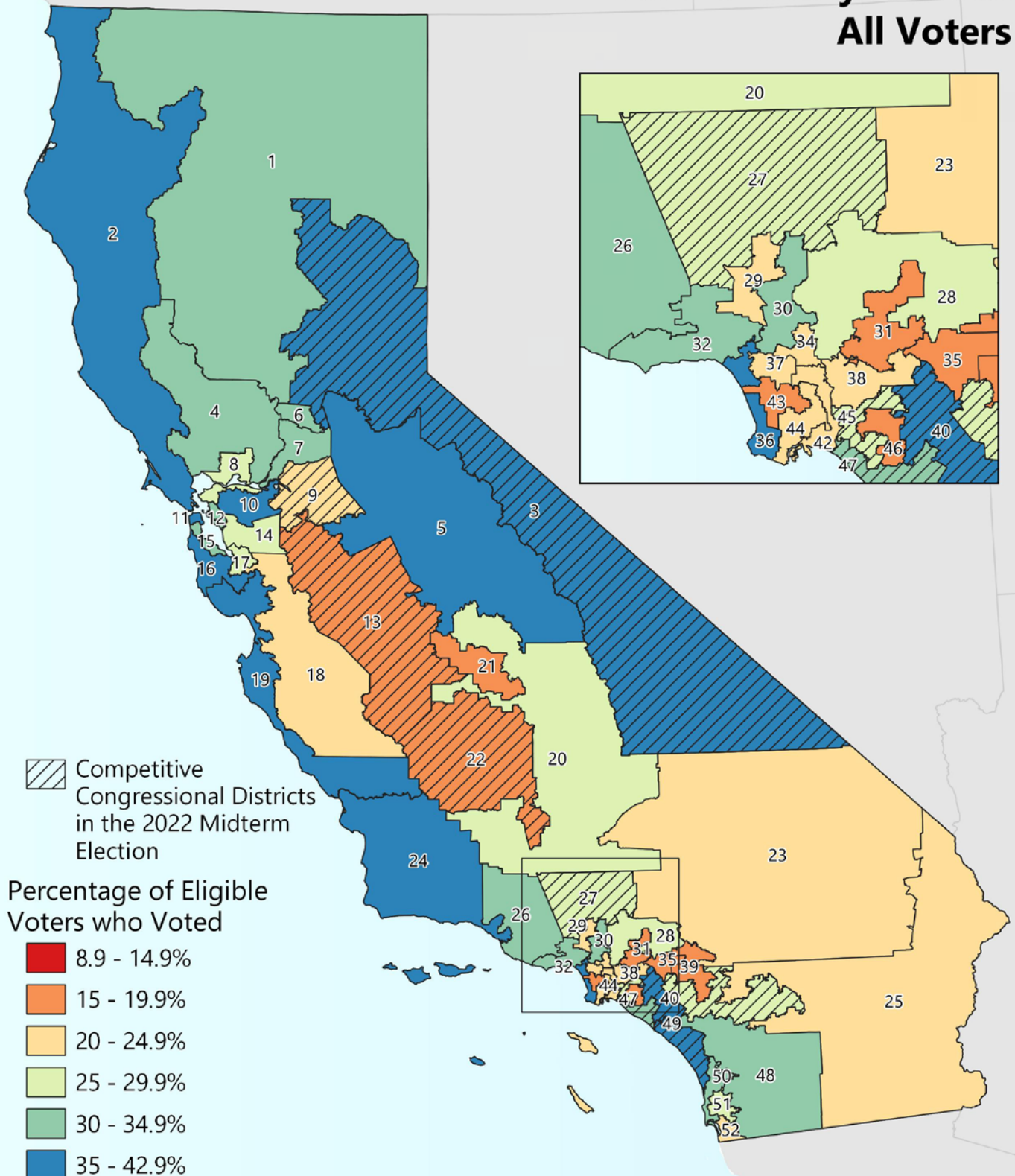
Competitive Congressional Districts in the 2022 Midterm Election

Percentage of Eligible Voters who Voted

- 8.9 - 14.9%
- 15 - 19.9%
- 20 - 24.9%
- 25 - 29.9%
- 30 - 34.9%
- 35 - 42.9%

*Eligible voter turnout rates in the 52 congressional districts based on the 2020 Decennial Census
Data Sources: California Voter File, American Community Survey 2015-2019 5-year, Cooks Political Report

**FIGURE 4**

# Eligible Voter Turnout*
## 2022 Primary Election
### Asian American
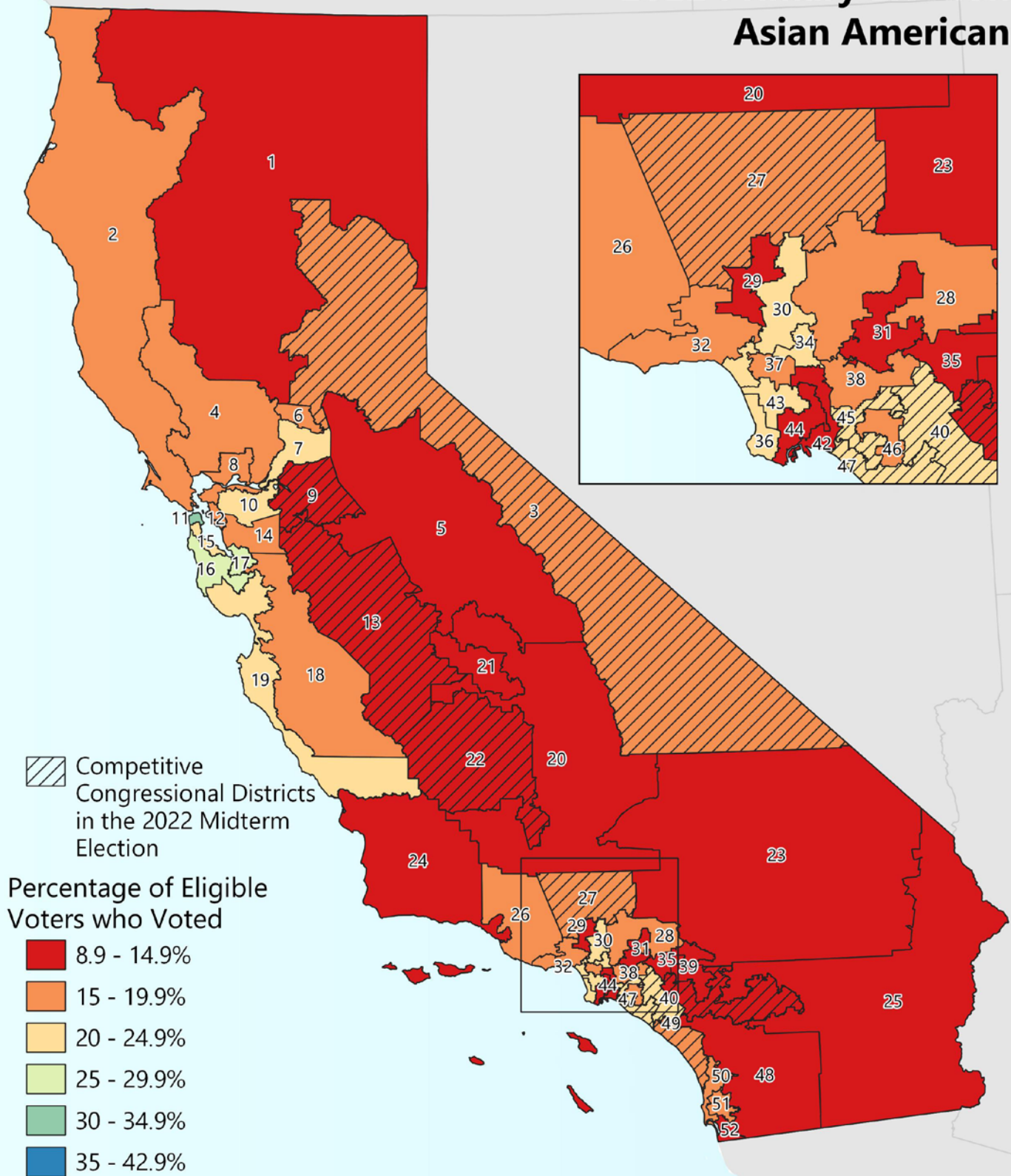
**Competitive Congressional Districts in the 2022 Midterm Election**

**Percentage of Eligible Voters who Voted**

- 8.9 - 14.9%
- 15 - 19.9%
- 20 - 24.9%
- 25 - 29.9%
- 30 - 34.9%
- 35 - 42.9%

*Eligible voter turnout rates in the 52 congressional districts based on the 2020 Decennial Census
Data Sources: California Voter File, American Community Survey 2015-2019 5-year, Cooks Political Report

FIGURE 5

# Eligible Voter Turnout*
## 2022 Primary Election
## Latino
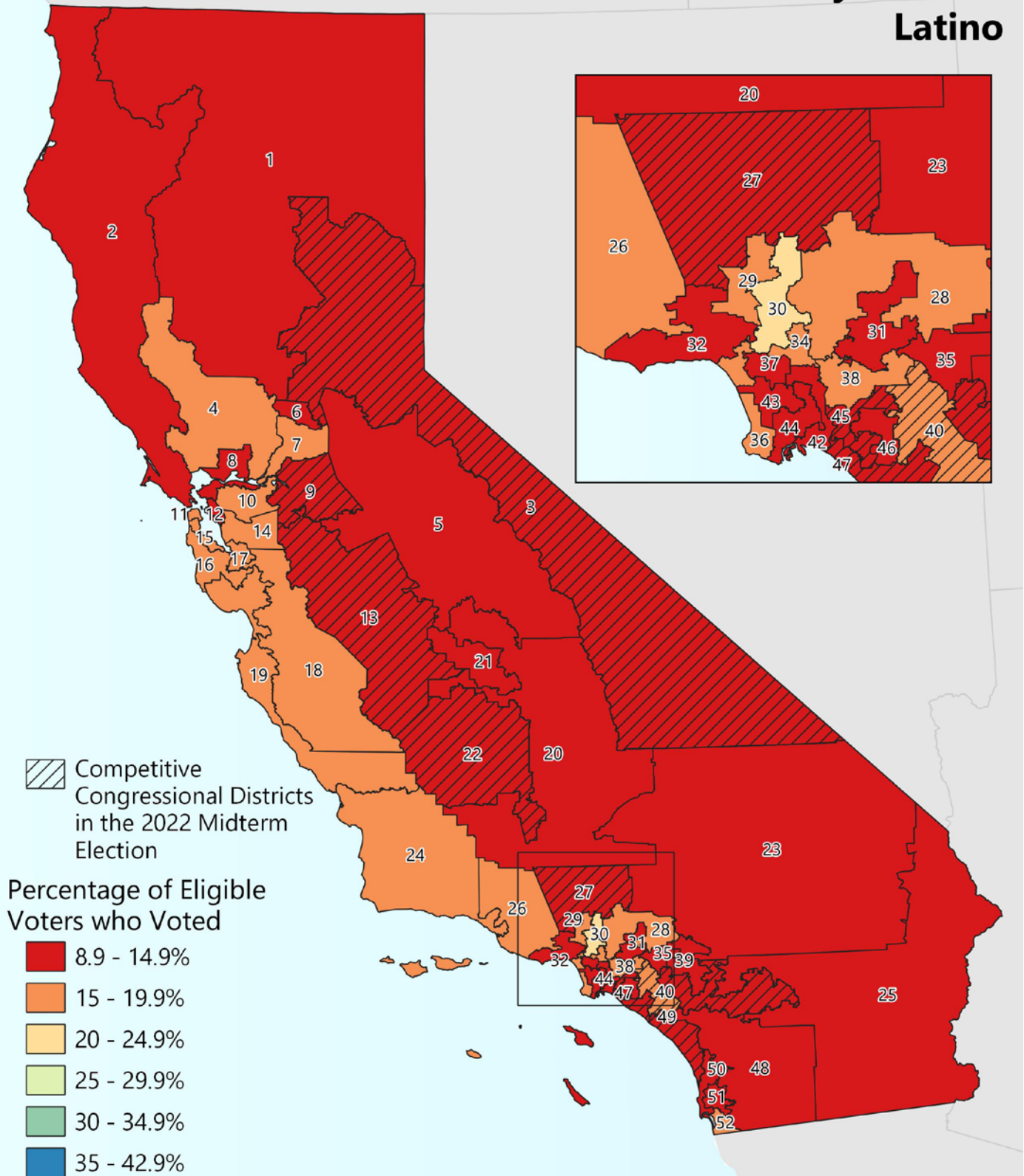
Competitive Congressional Districts in the 2022 Midterm Election

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- 8.9 - 14.9%
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- 25 - 29.9%
- 30 - 34.9%
- 35 - 42.9%

*Eligible voter turnout rates in the 52 congressional districts based on the 2020 Decennial Census
Data Sources: California Voter File, American Community Survey 2015-2019 5-year, Cooks Political Report

## Redrawn Congressional Districts Eligible Voter Turnout – All Voters

Within the newly drawn congressional districts, eligible voter turnout in the 2022 primary election ranged from 15.2% in CA-22 to 42.9% in CA-03 (Figure 3). Congressional districts with the highest eligible voter turnout rates (between 35.0% to 42.9%) were concentrated on the coast and around the Eastern Sierras. Nine congressional districts, concentrated in the Central Valley and Southern California, had eligible voter turnout rates below 20.0%.

## Redrawn Congressional Districts Eligible Voter Turnout – Asian American

In the 2022 primary election, the majority (50) of congressional districts had lower Asian-American eligible voter turnout than the general population within the same district (Figure 4). CA-43 and CA-46, both in the greater Los Angeles area, had higher Asian-American eligible voter turnout rates than the general population.

Asian-American eligible voter turnout ranged from 9.5% in CA-22 to 30.5% in CA-11. The majority (39) of congressional districts had Asian-American eligible voter turnout rates below 20.0%. Only one district, CA-11 in the Bay Area, had an Asian-American eligible voter turnout rate above 30.0%. Congressional districts with the highest Asian-American eligible voter turnout rates were concentrated in the Bay Area and Southern California.

## Redrawn Congressional Districts Eligible Voter Turnout – Latino

Among the redrawn congressional districts, Latino eligible voter turnout ranged from 8.9% in CA-23 to 21.0% in CA-30 (Figure 5). All congressional districts had lower Latino eligible voter turnout than the general population within the same district.

The majority (33) of congressional districts had a Latino eligible voter turnout rate below 15.0%. Only one congressional district, CA-30 located in the greater Los Angeles area, had a Latino eligible voter turnout rate above 20.0%. The districts with the highest eligible voter turnout rates were concentrated along the southern and central coast, while the districts with the lowest Latino eligible voter turnout rates were concentrated inland.

Note: See the online appendix for a full list of eligible voter turnout rates by race, ethnicity, and new congressional districts.

## Redrawn Congressional Districts Highest and Lowest Eligible Voter Turnout

The following section details the newly drawn congressional districts with the highest and lowest eligible voter turnout rates in the 2022 primary election. The 52 new congressional districts were assigned eligible voter turnout rankings for all voters (total), Asian Americans, and Latinos from 1 to 52, with 1 having the largest eligible voter turnout for that group and 52 having the lowest eligible voter turnout for that group.

| | Table 2: Highest Total Eligible Voter Turnout Congressional Districts* 2022 Primary Election | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Total EVT** | **Total EVT Rank** | **Asian American EVT** | **Asian American EVT Rank** | **Latino EVT** | **Latino EVT Rank** |
| CA-03 | 42.9% | 1 | 18.8% | 20 | 14.4% | 24 |
| CA-02 | 39.0% | 2 | 17.8% | 24 | 14.7% | 21 |
| CA-11 | 36.7% | 3 | 30.5% | 1 | 19.5% | 2 |
| CA-19 | 36.7% | 4 | 23.4% | 5 | 16.3% | 13 |
| CA-36 | 36.4% | 5 | 22.2% | 8 | 16.1% | 15 |
| CA-24 | 36.4% | 6 | 12.0% | 45 | 16.4% | 11 |
| CA-16 | 35.9% | 7 | 26.9% | 2 | 16.4% | 12 |
| CA-10 | 35.7% | 8 | 21.7% | 10 | 16.3% | 14 |
| CA-05 | 35.3% | 9 | 14.5% | 34 | 14.3% | 25 |
| CA-40 | 35.1% | 10 | 22.2% | 9 | 16.0% | 16 |

Data Source: County Voter Files, American Community Survey 2015-2019 5 year
*118th congressional districts based on the 2020 Decennial Census

In the ten congressional districts with the highest eligible voter turnout, turnout ranged from 35.1% to 42.9% (Table 2). In these same congressional districts, however, Asian-American and Latino eligible voter turnout was consistently lower than the general population. CA-24 in Southern California had the most notable difference between total eligible voter turnout (36.4%, ranked 6th highest) and Asian-American eligible voter turnout (12.0%, ranked 45th). Nine of the ten congressional districts had Latino eligible voter turnout rates less than half of the total eligible voter turnout rates. Eight of the top ten congressional districts had Asian-American eligible voter turnout rates ranked lower than the general population. All ten congressional districts had lower ranking Latino eligible voter turnout rates than the general population. CA-03, for example, had the highest total eligible voter turnout rate in the 2022 primary election but the 20th highest Asian-American eligible voter turnout rate and the 24th highest Latino eligible voter turnout rate.

| | Total EVT | Total EVT Rank | Asian American EVT | Asian American EVT Rank | Latino EVT | Latino EVT Rank |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Table 3: Lowest Total Eligible Voter Turnout Congressional Districts\* 2022 Primary Election** | | | | | | |
| CA-22 | 15.2% | 52 | 9.5% | 52 | 10.2% | 47 |
| CA-35 | 15.9% | 51 | 13.0% | 40 | 11.0% | 46 |
| CA-33 | 16.0% | 50 | 11.0% | 47 | 10.1% | 48 |
| CA-39 | 16.8% | 49 | 9.5% | 51 | 9.8% | 49 |
| CA-21 | 17.8% | 48 | 11.0% | 48 | 11.6% | 45 |
| CA-43 | 18.3% | 47 | 20.2% | 14 | 9.4% | 51 |
| CA-46 | 18.7% | 46 | 20.0% | 15 | 12.7% | 38 |
| CA-31 | 19.6% | 45 | 13.5% | 38 | 14.4% | 23 |
| CA-13 | 19.9% | 44 | 12.2% | 43 | 12.6% | 43 |
| CA-44 | 20.3% | 43 | 13.6% | 37 | 13.3% | 32 |

Data Source: County Voter Files, American Community Survey 2015-2019 5 year
\*118th congressional districts based on the 2020 Decennial Census

Table 3 displays the ten congressional districts with the lowest eligible voter turnout rates in the 2022 primary election. Eligible voter turnout rates ranged from 15.2% to 20.3%, although many of the ten congressional districts had eligible voter turnout rates even lower among Asian Americans and Latinos. All ten had lower Latino eligible voter turnout rates and eight had lower Asian-American eligible voter turnout rates than the general population.

Some congressional districts did, however, have higher ranking Asian American and Latino eligible voter turnout rates than the total eligible voter turnout rankings. CA-46, for example, had the 46th highest total eligible voter turnout rate but the 15th highest Asian-American eligible voter turnout and 38th highest Latino eligible voter turnout rate.

## Redrawn and Predecessor Congressional Districts Eligible Voter Turnout Comparisons

Comparing redrawn congressional districts with predecessor districts can be challenging due to many district boundaries notably changing. For a complete comparison, newly drawn districts can be compared to their political predecessor districts (incumbent centered) and their geographic predecessor districts (largest portion by population). Table 4 compares 2022 primary election eligible voter turnout rates in California's newly drawn congressional districts to both their political and geographic predecessor districts.

Eligible voter turnout rates notably varied between newly drawn districts and their political predecessor districts. Eligible voter turnout rates in newly drawn congressional districts ranged from 15.2% (CA-22) to 42.9% (CA-03), while eligible voter turnout rates in their political predecessor districts ranged from 14.2% (CA-35) to 39.2% (CA-02). The percentage point differences between turnout rates in new and political predecessor districts ranged from -6.9 percentage points (new CA-45) to 18.1 percentage points (new CA-03).

Eligible voter turnout rates also vary between newly drawn districts and their geographic predecessor districts. While turnout rates in newly drawn districts range from 15.2% (CA-22) to 42.9% (CA-03), turnout rates in their geographic predecessor districts range from 14.2% (CA-35) to 39.2% (CA-02). The percentage point differences between turnout rates in new and their geographic predecessor districts ranged from -7.9 percentage points (new CA-08) to 15.0 percentage points (new CA-26).

| Table 4: Redistricted Congressional Districts and Predecessor Congressional Districts<br>Eligible Voter Turnout<br>2022 Primary Election | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **New Congressional Districts** | | **Political Predecessor Districts** | | | **Geographic Predecessor Districts** | | |
| District | 2022 P Turnout | District | 2022 P Turnout | Percentage Point Difference | District | 2022 P Turnout | Percentage Point Difference |
| CA-01 | 30.3% | CA-01 | 34.0% | -3.6% | CA-01 | 34.0% | -3.6% |
| CA-02 | 39.0% | CA-02 | 39.2% | -0.2% | CA-02 | 39.2% | -0.2% |
| **CA-03** | **42.9%** | **CA-22** | **24.8%** | **18.1%** | **CA-04** | **37.6%** | **5.3%** |
| CA-04 | 34.4% | CA-05 | 32.6% | 1.8% | CA-05 | 32.6% | 1.8% |
| **CA-05** | **35.3%** | **CA-04** | **37.6%** | **-2.3%** | **CA-10** | **22.4%** | **13.0%** |
| CA-06 | 30.7% | CA-07 | 35.5% | -4.8% | CA-07 | 35.5% | -4.8% |
| CA-07 | 31.5% | CA-06 | 26.2% | 5.3% | CA-06 | 26.2% | 5.3% |
| **CA-08** | **25.1%** | **CA-03** | **19.6%** | **5.5%** | **CA-11** | **33.0%** | **-7.9%** |
| **CA-09** | **23.2%** | **CA-10** | **22.4%** | **0.9%** | **CA-09** | **21.7%** | **1.6%** |
| CA-10 | 35.7% | CA-11 | 33.0% | 2.7% | CA-11 | 33.0% | 2.7% |
| CA-11 | 36.7% | CA-12 | 35.7% | 1.1% | CA-12 | 35.7% | 1.1% |
| CA-12 | 31.1% | CA-13 | 30.6% | 0.4% | CA-13 | 30.6% | 0.4% |
| **CA-13** | **19.9%** | **CA-09** | **21.7%** | **-1.8%** | **CA-16** | **15.0%** | **5.0%** |
| CA-14 | 25.8% | CA-15 | 25.9% | -0.2% | CA-15 | 25.9% | -0.2% |
| CA-15 | 31.0% | CA-14 | 32.2% | -1.2% | CA-14 | 32.2% | -1.2% |
| CA-16 | 35.9% | CA-18 | 37.6% | -1.7% | CA-18 | 37.6% | -1.7% |
| CA-17 | 27.7% | CA-17 | 27.9% | -0.3% | CA-17 | 27.9% | -0.3% |
| **CA-18** | **23.6%** | **CA-19** | **26.8%** | **-3.2%** | **CA-20** | **28.0%** | **-4.4%** |
| CA-19 | 36.7% | CA-20 | 28.0% | 8.7% | CA-20 | 28.0% | 8.7% |
| CA-20 | 28.5% | CA-23 | 23.4% | 5.1% | CA-23 | 23.4% | 5.1% |
| CA-21 | 17.8% | CA-16 | 15.0% | 2.8% | CA-16 | 15.0% | 2.8% |
| CA-22 | 15.2% | CA-21 | 14.7% | 0.5% | CA-21 | 14.7% | 0.5% |
| CA-23 | 20.8% | CA-08 | 20.6% | 0.2% | CA-08 | 20.6% | 0.2% |
| CA-24 | 36.4% | CA-24 | 35.2% | 1.2% | CA-24 | 35.2% | 1.2% |
| CA-25 | 21.6% | CA-36 | 26.2% | -4.6% | CA-36 | 26.2% | -4.6% |
| CA-26 | 35.0% | CA-26 | 19.9% | 15.0% | CA-26 | 19.9% | 15.0% |
| CA-27 | 26.0% | CA-25 | 24.9% | 1.1% | CA-25 | 24.9% | 1.1% |
| CA-28 | 29.2% | CA-27 | 28.1% | 1.1% | CA-27 | 28.1% | 1.1% |
| CA-29 | 20.9% | CA-29 | 19.8% | 1.1% | CA-29 | 19.8% | 1.1% |
| CA-30 | 32.5% | CA-28 | 32.4% | 0.1% | CA-28 | 32.4% | 0.1% |
| CA-31 | 19.6% | CA-32 | 19.3% | 0.4% | CA-32 | 19.3% | 0.4% |
| CA-32 | 32.9% | CA-30 | 30.8% | 2.1% | CA-30 | 30.8% | 2.1% |
| CA-33 | 16.0% | CA-31 | 18.2% | -2.2% | CA-31 | 18.2% | -2.2% |
| CA-34 | 22.6% | CA-34 | 22.4% | 0.2% | CA-34 | 22.4% | 0.2% |
| CA-35 | 15.9% | CA-35 | 14.2% | 1.7% | CA-35 | 14.2% | 1.7% |
| CA-36 | 36.4% | CA-33 | 38.0% | -1.6% | CA-33 | 38.0% | -1.6% |
| CA-37 | 24.5% | CA-37 | 30.0% | -5.4% | CA-37 | 30.0% | -5.4% |
| CA-38 | 20.6% | CA-38 | 20.3% | 0.3% | CA-38 | 20.3% | 0.3% |
| CA-39 | 16.8% | CA-41 | 16.9% | -0.1% | CA-41 | 16.9% | -0.1% |
| **CA-40** | **35.1%** | **CA-39** | **27.1%** | **8.0%** | **CA-45** | **34.1%** | **1.0%** |
| CA-41 | 28.8% | CA-42 | 24.7% | 4.1% | CA-42 | 24.7% | 4.1% |
| CA-42 | 21.7% | CA-40 | 15.1% | 6.5% | CA-40 | 15.1% | 6.5% |
| CA-43 | 18.3% | CA-43 | 22.4% | -4.1% | CA-43 | 22.4% | -4.1% |
| CA-44 | 20.3% | CA-44 | 16.6% | 3.8% | CA-44 | 16.6% | 3.8% |
| **CA-45** | **27.9%** | **CA-48** | **34.8%** | **-6.9%** | **CA-47** | **27.5%** | **0.4%** |
| CA-46 | 18.7% | CA-46 | 18.0% | 0.7% | CA-46 | 18.0% | 0.7% |
| **CA-47** | **33.8%** | **CA-45** | **34.1%** | **-0.3%** | **CA-48** | **34.8%** | **-1.0%** |
| CA-48 | 31.2% | CA-50 | 30.7% | 0.5% | CA-50 | 30.7% | 0.5% |
| CA-49 | 35.0% | CA-49 | 35.1% | 0.0% | CA-49 | 35.1% | 0.0% |
| CA-50 | 32.6% | CA-52 | 32.0% | 0.6% | CA-52 | 32.0% | 0.6% |
| CA-51 | 28.1% | CA-53 | 27.1% | 1.0% | CA-53 | 27.1% | 1.0% |
| CA-52 | 20.7% | CA-51 | 17.6% | 3.0% | CA-51 | 17.6% | 3.0% |
| CA-53 | --- | CA-47 | 27.5% | --- | CA-39 | 27.1% | --- |

Data Source: County Voter Files, American Community Survey 2015-2019 5 year, Daily Kos
* Bolded districts indicate the political predecessor district differs from the geographic predecessor district

## 2022 Primary Eligible Voter Turnout in Black Majority Census Tracts

Current methods used for identifying the race or ethnicity of voters are less reliable for Black voters than Asian-American and Latino voters in larger jurisdictions with low Black population shares. For this reason, the congressional district analysis presented in this report is limited to Asian-American and Latino eligible voter turnout. Current methods identifying the race or ethnicity of voters are, however, more reliable within smaller jurisdictions, such as census tracts, with larger Black population shares. The following section examines eligible voter turnout in the 2022 primary election within census tracts in which the majority (over 50.0%) of the population is Black.

| Table 5. Eligible Voter Turnout Quantile - All Voters California 2022 Primary Census Tracts | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Low Turnout** | | | | **High Turnout** | |
| Quantile | 0% | 20% | 40% | 60% | 80% | 100% |
| EVT | 0.0% | 15.7% | 22.1% | 29.6% | 39.2% | 92.5% |

Data Source: California Voter File, American Community Survey 2016-2020
Definitions: Low EVT: Below 15.7% High EVT: Above 39.2%

Across California's census tracts, eligible voter turnout ranged from 0.0% to 92.5% (Table 5). For purposes of this analysis, CID defined low eligible voter turnout in the 2022 primary election as eligible voter turnout below the 20% quantile (15.7%) and high eligible voter turnout above the 80% quantile (39.2%) for the total voting population. We note here that a handful of census tracts had 0.0% eligible voter turnout rates and have notably higher eligible voter estimates than registered voters and votes cast. When excluding these census tracts, eligible voter turnout quantiles do not change more than 0.2 percentage points.

According to the 2020 Census, only 45 of California's 9,129 census tracts are majority Black. All 45 Black majority census tracts are concentrated in Los Angeles County (42 census tracts) and Alameda County (3 census tracts). Two census tracts, both located in Los Angeles County, were excluded from the following analysis due to inconsistent data results.

| Table 6. Eligible Voter Turnout - Black Voters Black Majority Census Tracts California 2022 Primary Election | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Eligible** | **Voted** | **EVT** |
| 94,525 | 36,135 | 38.2% |

Data Source: California Voter File, American Community Survey 2016-2020

CID identified 36,135 Black voters in Black majority census tracts who cast ballots in the 2022 primary election (Table 6). The eligible voter turnout rate among Black voters in majority Black census tracts was 38.2%, which is notably higher than the total eligible voter turnout (27.9%) for California overall (all census tracts combined).

| Table 7: High and Low Eligible Voter Turnout Black Majority Census Tracts 2022 Primary Election | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Census Tract** | **Total EVT** | **Black Population Share** | **Asian American Population Share** | **Latino Population Share** | **White, non-Latino Population Share** | **Other Race Population Share** |
| **Low EVT** | Census Tract 5706.03, Los Angeles County | 9.4% | 50.7% | 4.5% | 31.9% | 5.4% | 7.5% |
| | Census Tract 4025, Alameda County | 13.3% | 50.4% | 10.1% | 8.4% | 20.0% | 11.0% |
| | Census Tract 5716, Los Angeles County | 13.3% | 54.0% | 1.5% | 37.0% | 2.8% | 4.7% |
| | Census Tract 4105, Alameda County | 14.0% | 51.2% | 10.5% | 13.2% | 16.7% | 8.5% |
| **High EVT** | Census Tract 7031, Los Angeles County | 40.5% | 68.5% | 3.0% | 10.3% | 9.1% | 9.1% |
| | Census Tract 2351, Los Angeles County | 41.8% | 58.0% | 2.9% | 21.3% | 10.4% | 7.3% |
| | Census Tract 2364, Los Angeles County | 44.1% | 72.8% | 2.7% | 9.0% | 9.3% | 6.1% |
| | Census Tract 2342, Los Angeles County | 45.2% | 60.3% | 7.7% | 15.9% | 9.8% | 6.2% |
| | Census Tract 7032, Los Angeles County | 47.3% | 72.4% | 2.6% | 8.9% | 8.5% | 7.6% |
| | Census Tract 6007.03, Los Angeles County | 47.6% | 82.7% | 1.2% | 6.5% | 2.6% | 7.0% |
| | Census Tract 7030.02, Los Angeles County | 51.3% | 63.8% | 5.2% | 7.5% | 15.2% | 8.2% |

Data Source: California Voter File, American Community Survey 2016-2020, 2020 Census

As seen in Table 7, four majority Black census tracts had low eligible voter turnout (below 15.7%), ranging from 9.4% to 14.0%. These census tracts had Black population shares ranging from 50.4% to 54.0%. Seven majority Black census tracts had high eligible voter turnout (above 39.2%) in the 2022 primary election. These census tracts had higher shares of the population who are Black, ranging from 58.0% to 82.7%.

# 3. What Were the 2022 Primary Election Turnout Rates in Congressional Districts Rated as Competitive in the 2022 Midterm Election Cycle?

In the 2022 midterm election cycle, ten of California's 52 newly drawn congressional districts are rated as competitive House races. Competitive districts are determined by the Cook Political Report's identification of House races in the 2022 general election. Competitive districts are assigned as "likely Democratic/Republican" if the seats are not considered competitive at the time of the rating but have the potential to be engaged, as "Lean Democratic/Republican" if the seat is considered a competitive race but one party has an advantage, and as "toss-up Democratic/Republican" if the seat is rated competitive and either party has a good chance at winning. Toss-up competitive seats are the most competitive among Cook Political Report's ratings.[7]

The following section examines eligible voter turnout rates in these competitive districts for all voters, Asian Americans, and Latinos. In addition, this section explores the demographic representation within these districts.

| Table 8: Competitive U.S. House of Representative Races 2022 Midterm Election | | |
|---|---|---|
| **118th Congressional District** | **Incumbent** | **2022 Midterm Rating** |
| CA-09 | Josh Harder (D) | Likely Democratic |
| CA-47 | Katie Porter (D) | Lean Democratic |
| CA-49 | Mike Levin (D) | Lean Democratic |
| CA-13 | Open | Democratic Toss-Up |
| CA-22 | David Valadao (R) | Republican Toss-Up |
| CA-27 | Mike Garcia (R) | Republican Toss-Up |
| CA-41 | Ken Calvert (R) | Lean Republican |
| CA-45 | Michelle Steel (R) | Lean Republican |
| CA-03 | Open | Likely Republican |
| CA-40 | Young Kim (R) | Likely Republican |

Data Source: California Voter File, American Community Survey, Cooks Political Report
*Cooks Political Ratings as of October 13, 2022

As of October 13, 2022, one congressional district is rated as likely Democratic, two are rated lean Democratic, one is a Democratic toss-up, two are Republican toss-ups, two lean Republican, and two are likely Republican (Table 8). Seven competitive districts are particularly competitive, receiving a lean or toss-up rating. Three districts are rated as toss-up, which is the most competitive type of race.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| <td colspan="14" align="center">**Table 9: Competitive U.S. House of Representative Races<br>Eligible Voters by Race and Ethnicity<br>2022 Midterm Election**</td> |
| 118th Congressional District | Political Leaning | Total Eligible Voters | Asian-American Eligible Voters (Count) | Black Eligible Voters (Count) | Latino Eligible Voters (Count) | White Non-Latino Eligible Voters (Count) | Other Race Eligible Voters (Count) | Asian-American Eligible Voters (Share) | Black Eligible Voters (Share) | Latino Eligible Voters (Share) | White Non-Latino Eligible Voters (Share) | Other Race Eligible Voters (Share) |
| CA-03 | Likely Republican | 549,203 | 26,100 | 10,923 | 77,031 | 412,285 | 22,864 | 4.8% | 2.0% | 14.0% | 75.1% | 4.2% |
| CA-09 | Likely Democratic | 453,981 | 67,940 | 38,512 | 140,730 | 194,735 | 12,064 | 15.0% | 8.5% | 31.0% | 42.9% | 2.7% |
| CA-13 | Democratic Toss-Up | 393,416 | 24,438 | 16,042 | 197,645 | 145,877 | 9,414 | 6.2% | 4.1% | 50.2% | 37.1% | 2.4% |
| CA-22 | Republican Toss-Up | 377,240 | 15,155 | 22,864 | 224,151 | 107,826 | 7,244 | 4.0% | 6.1% | 59.4% | 28.6% | 1.9% |
| CA-27 | Republican Toss-Up | 475,580 | 45,286 | 50,249 | 158,370 | 213,668 | 8,007 | 9.5% | 10.6% | 33.3% | 44.9% | 1.7% |
| CA-40 | Likely Republican | 534,951 | 92,882 | 11,698 | 101,008 | 323,599 | 5,764 | 17.4% | 2.2% | 18.9% | 60.5% | 1.1% |
| CA-41 | Lean Republican | 523,479 | 37,722 | 29,020 | 155,337 | 291,941 | 9,459 | 7.2% | 5.5% | 29.7% | 55.8% | 1.8% |
| CA-45 | Lean Republican | 505,857 | 186,464 | 14,864 | 116,438 | 180,075 | 8,016 | 36.9% | 2.9% | 23.0% | 35.6% | 1.6% |
| CA-47 | Lean Democratic | 504,688 | 97,251 | 9,332 | 68,346 | 320,965 | 8,794 | 19.3% | 1.8% | 13.5% | 63.6% | 1.7% |
| CA-49 | Lean Democratic | 543,045 | 38,041 | 16,676 | 109,037 | 369,889 | 9,402 | 7.0% | 3.1% | 20.1% | 68.1% | 1.7% |

Data Source: American Community Survey 5-year 2015-2019, Cooks Political Report
*118th congressional districts based on the 2020 Decennial Census. Cooks Political Ratings as of October 13, 2022

As seen in Table 9, the ten competitive districts in the 2022 midterm election have a large variation in the racial and ethnic breakdown of their eligible voter populations. Some competitive districts have eligible voter populations that are majority white, non-Latino (with small shares being Asian American and Black), some are majority Latino, and some are fairly diverse in terms of the race and ethnicity of their residents. Eligible voters in CA-03 near the Eastern Sierras, for example, are over 75% white, non-Latino and only 14.0% Latino, 4.8% Asian-American, and 2.0% Black. In comparison, nearly 60% of eligible voters in CA-22 in the San Joaquin Valley are Latino, 28.6% are white, non-Latino, 4.0% are Asian-American, and 6.1% are Black. CA-45 in Southern California has the most diverse eligible voter population of the competitive districts, comprising of nearly 37% Asian Americans, 23.0% Latinos, and 35.6% white, non-Latinos. CA-27 in Southern California has the largest share of eligible voters who are Black (10.6%), and is the only competitive district with an eligible voter population that is over 10% Black.

Note: At the time of this report's release, race and ethnicity data for the new congressional district boundaries were unavailable from the U.S. Census Bureau and Table 9 is limited to examining eligible voter breakdown by race and ethnicity across competitive congressional districts. See the appendix for population shares by race and ethnicity for previous congressional districts.

## Eligible Voter Turnout – 2022 Competitive Redrawn Congressional Districts

**FIGURE 6**

**Eligible Voter Turnout - All Voters
2022 Competitive Congressional Districts*
2022 Primary Election**

Data Source: California Voter File, American Community Survey, Cooks Political Report
*118th congressional districts based on the 2020 Decennial Census. Cooks Political Ratings as of October 13, 2022

In the 2022 primary election, eligible voter turnout rates ranged from 15.2% in CA-22 (rated Republican toss-up) to 42.9% in CA-03 (rated as likely Republican) among the ten competitive congressional districts (Figure 6). The two congressional districts rated as likely Republican had the highest eligible voter turnout rates (35.1% in CA-40 and 42.9% in CA-03). Competitive congressional districts rated as either leaning Democratic or leaning Republican had mid-range turnout rates (ranging from 27.9% to 35.0%), while Democratic and Republican toss-up congressional districts mostly had the lowest eligible voter turnout rates ranging from 15.2% to 26.0%. CA-09, the only district rated as likely Democratic, had the third lowest eligible voter turnout rate with 23.2%.

## Asian-American Eligible Voter Turnout – 2022 Competitive Redrawn Congressional Districts

**FIGURE 7**

### Eligible Voter Turnout - Asian American
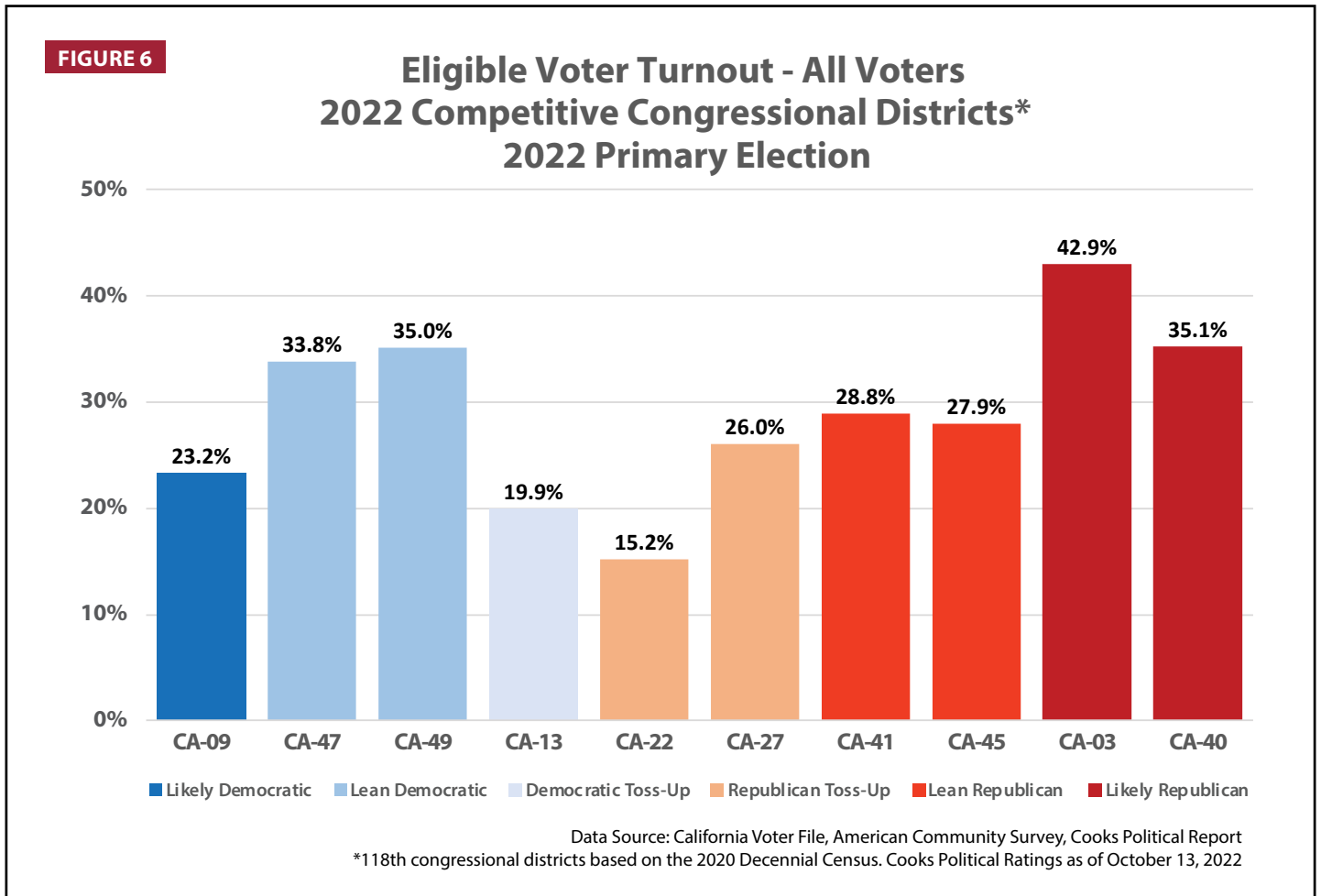### 2022 Competitive Congressional Districts*
### 2022 Primary Election

Data Source: California Voter File, American Community Survey, Cooks Political Report
*118th congressional districts based on the 2020 Decennial Census. Cooks Political Ratings as of October 13, 2022
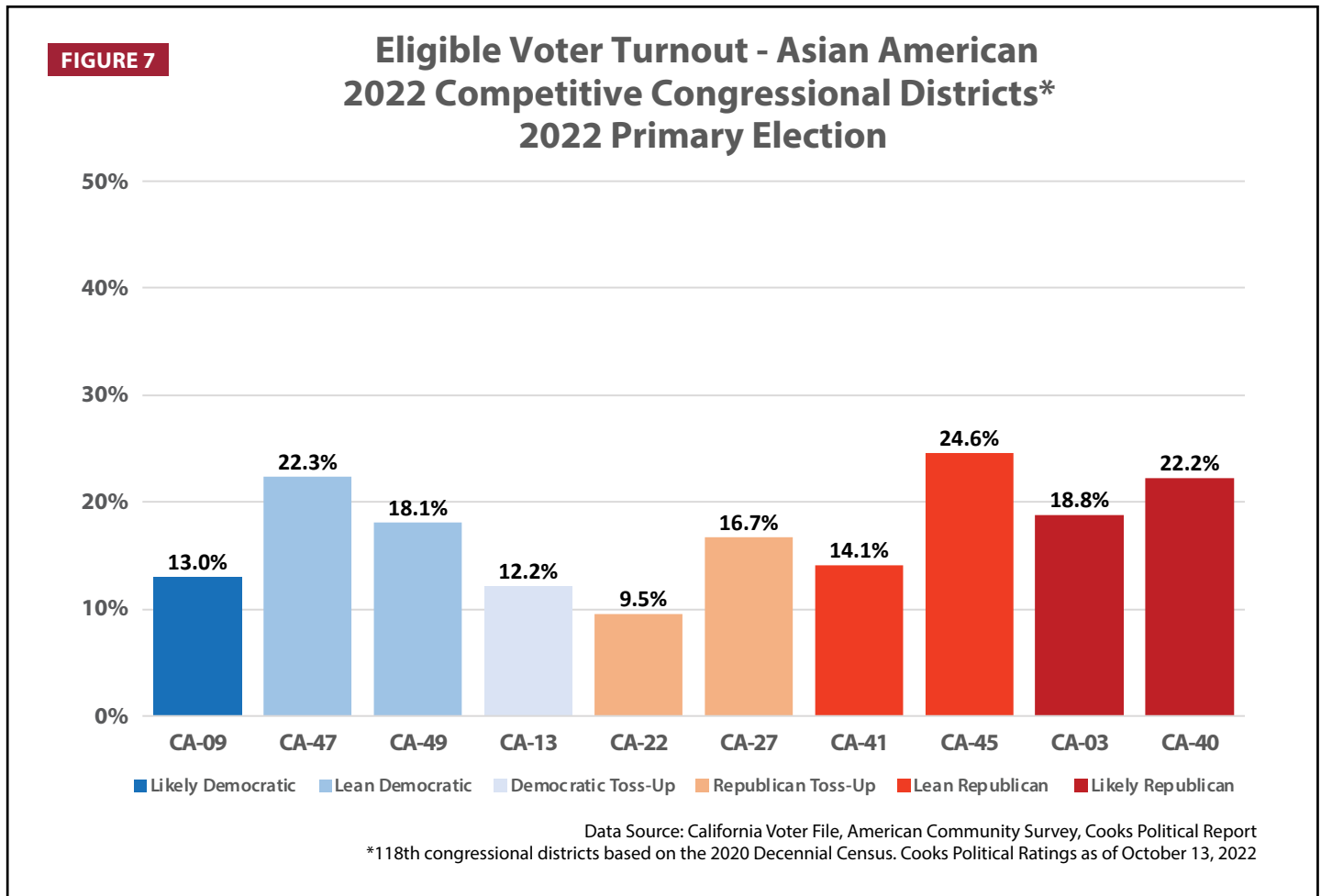
All ten competitive congressional districts had lower Asian-American eligible voter turnout rates than the general population in the 2022 primary election (Figure 7). Asian-American turnout ranged from 9.5%  in CA-22 (rated as Republican toss-up) to 24.6% in CA-45 (rated as lean Republican).

CA-03, rated as likely Republican, had the largest eligible voter turnout rate gap at with a 24.1 percentage point gap between Asian Americans (18.8%) and all voters (42.9%). CA-45, rated as leaning Republican, had the smallest eligible voter turnout gap with a 3.3 percentage point gap between Asian Americans (24.6%) and the general population (27.9%).

## Latino Eligible Voter Turnout – 2022 Competitive Redrawn Congressional Districts

**FIGURE 8**

**Eligible Voter Turnout - Latino
2022 Competitive Congressional Districts*
2022 Primary Election**

| District | Turnout |
|----------|---------|
| CA-09 | 12.6% |
| CA-47 | 12.6% |
| CA-49 | 12.4% |
| CA-13 | 12.6% |
| CA-22 | 10.2% |
| CA-27 | 12.9% |
| CA-41 | 13.2% |
| CA-45 | 14.0% |
| CA-03 | 14.4% |
| CA-40 | 16.0% |

Legend: ■ Likely Democratic ■ Lean Democratic ■ Democratic Toss-Up ■ Republican Toss-Up ■ Lean Republican ■ Likely Republican

Data Source: California Voter File, American Community Survey, Cooks Political Report
*118th congressional districts based on the 2020 Decennial Census. Cooks Political Ratings as of October 13, 2022

Latino eligible voter turnout rates in the 2022 primary election were notably lower than the general population in all ten competitive congressional districts (Figure 8). Latino eligible voter turnout ranged from 10.2% in CA-22 (rated Republican toss-up) to 16.0% in CA-40 (rated as likely Republican).

Turnout gaps between Latinos and the general population are notable in the ten competitive districts. CA-03, rated as likely Republican, had the largest eligible voter turnout gap of 28.5 percentage points, with 14.4% of eligible Latino voters casting a ballot and 42.9% of all voters voting in the election. CA-22, rated as a Republican toss-up, had the smallest turnout gap (five percentage points) between Latinos (10.2%) and the general population (15.2%), although the district did have the lowest overall eligible voter turnout rate among all congressional districts.

# 4. How Were Voters of Color Represented in the 2022 Primary Election Within Congressional Districts Rated as Competitive in the 2022 Midterm Election Cycle?

Asian Americans and Latinos are consistently underrepresented in their share of voters casting ballots in California elections. Historically, disparities in voter turnout rates across groups has produced a representation gap for Asian Americans and Latinos, meaning their share of the eligible voter population is larger than their share of the total votes cast in an election. In comparison, white, non-Latino voters often represent a larger portion of total votes cast than their share of the eligible voter population.

The following section details what the gaps between Asian Americans' and Latinos' share of eligible voters and their share of the total votes cast looked like in the 2022 primary election within the competitive congressional district boundaries.

The 52 congressional districts were assigned an underrepresentation ranking from 1 to 52, with 1 having the smallest representation gap and 52 having the largest gap between each group's share of eligible voter population (also known as citizen voting-age population "CVAP") and share of votes cast.

Note: Current methods used to identify the race and ethnicity of registered voters are unreliable for some demographic groups, including Black voters, Indigenous/Native voters, and Asian-American subgroups. For this reason, we limit the following analysis to Asian Americans and Latinos.

| Table 10: Asian American Representation 2022 Competitive Districts* 2022 Primary Election | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Asian American % of CVAP | Asian American % of Vote | Asian American Underrepresentation | Underrepresentation Rank |
| CA-22 | 4.0% | 2.5% | 1.5% | 3 |
| CA-13 | 6.2% | 3.8% | 2.4% | 11 |
| CA-09 | 15.0% | 8.4% | 6.6% | 44 |
| CA-27 | 9.5% | 6.1% | 3.4% | 19 |
| CA-45 | 36.9% | 32.5% | 4.4% | 31 |
| CA-41 | 7.2% | 3.5% | 3.7% | 21 |
| CA-47 | 19.3% | 12.8% | 6.5% | 43 |
| CA-49 | 7.0% | 3.6% | 3.4% | 18 |
| CA-40 | 17.4% | 10.9% | 6.5% | 42 |
| CA-03 | 5.9% | 2.6% | 3.3% | 16 |
| California | 14.6% | 10.2% | 4.4% | - |

Data Source: County Voter Files, American Community Survey 2015-2019 5 year
*118th congressional districts based on the 2020 Decennial Census. Cooks Political Ratings as of October 13, 2022

Table 10 examines the gaps between Asian Americans' share of CVAP and their share of votes cast in the 2022 primary election. The Asian-American representation gap ranges from 1.5 percentage points in CA-22 to 6.6 percentage points in CA-09. In CA-22, which is rated as a Republican toss-up district, Asian Americans represent 4.0% of CVAP and 2.5% of total votes cast, ranking 3rd in Asian-American representation among all congressional districts. In CA-09, which is rated as a lean Republican district, Asian Americans represent 15.0% of CVAP and only 8.4% of total votes, ranking 44th in Asian-American representation among all congressional districts.

| | Latino % of CVAP | Latino % of Vote | Latino Underrepresentation | Underrepresentation Rank |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| CA-22 | 59.4% | 39.7% | 19.7% | 49 |
| CA-13 | 50.2% | 31.7% | 18.5% | 45 |
| CA-09 | 31.0% | 16.8% | 14.2% | 34 |
| CA-27 | 33.3% | 16.4% | 16.9% | 40 |
| CA-45 | 23.0% | 11.6% | 11.4% | 28 |
| CA-41 | 29.7% | 13.6% | 16.1% | 38 |
| CA-47 | 13.5% | 5.0% | 8.5% | 13 |
| CA-49 | 20.1% | 7.1% | 13.0% | 30 |
| CA-40 | 18.9% | 8.6% | 10.3% | 22 |
| CA-03 | 10.2% | 3.4% | 6.8% | 3 |
| California | 29.8% | 14.8% | 15.0% | - |

**Table 11: Latino Representation 2022 Competitive Districts* 2022 Primary Election**

Data Source: County Voter Files, American Community Survey 2015-2019 5 year
*118th congressional districts based on the 2020 Decennial Census. Cooks Political Ratings as of October 13, 2022

Latino underrepresentation in the 2022 primary is notably larger than Asian-American underrepresentation. As seen in Table 11, the Latino representation gap ranges from 6.8 percentage points in CA-03 to 19.7 percentage points in CA-22. Latinos represent nearly 60% of CVAP in CA-22 (rated as Republican toss-up) but only 39.7% of total votes cast, ranking 49th in Latino representation among all 52 congressional districts. Latinos represent 10.2% of CVAP in CA-03 (rated as likely Republican), 6.8 percentage points higher than their share of total votes cast in the 2022 primary election (3.4 percentage points). CA-03 ranked 3rd out of 52 congressional districts in Latino representation.

# 5. What Were the 2020 General Election Turnout Rates Within Newly Drawn Congressional Districts and How Do They Compare to Turnout Rates in Predecessor Congressional Districts?

While the primary election held in June 2022 offers the first look into voter behavior within the redrawn congressional districts, primary elections often fail to predict voter behavior in general elections. By looking back at the 2020 general election and examining turnout rates within the newly implemented congressional boundaries, the following section offers insight into potential future behavior in general elections.

The following section presents CID's analysis of eligible voter turnout broken out by race and ethnicity across the 52 new congressional districts in the 2020 general election, as well as eligible voter turnout rates among the general population, Asian Americans, and Latinos in new districts with the highest and lowest total turnout rates. Additionally, this section examines how turnout rates in new and predecessor congressional districts differ.

Note: See the online appendix for a full examination of 2020 general election turnout rates in former congressional districts.

**Redrawn Congressional Districts Eligible Voter Turnout – All Voters**



FIGURE 9

**Eligible Voter Turnout**
**2020 General Election**
**All Voters**
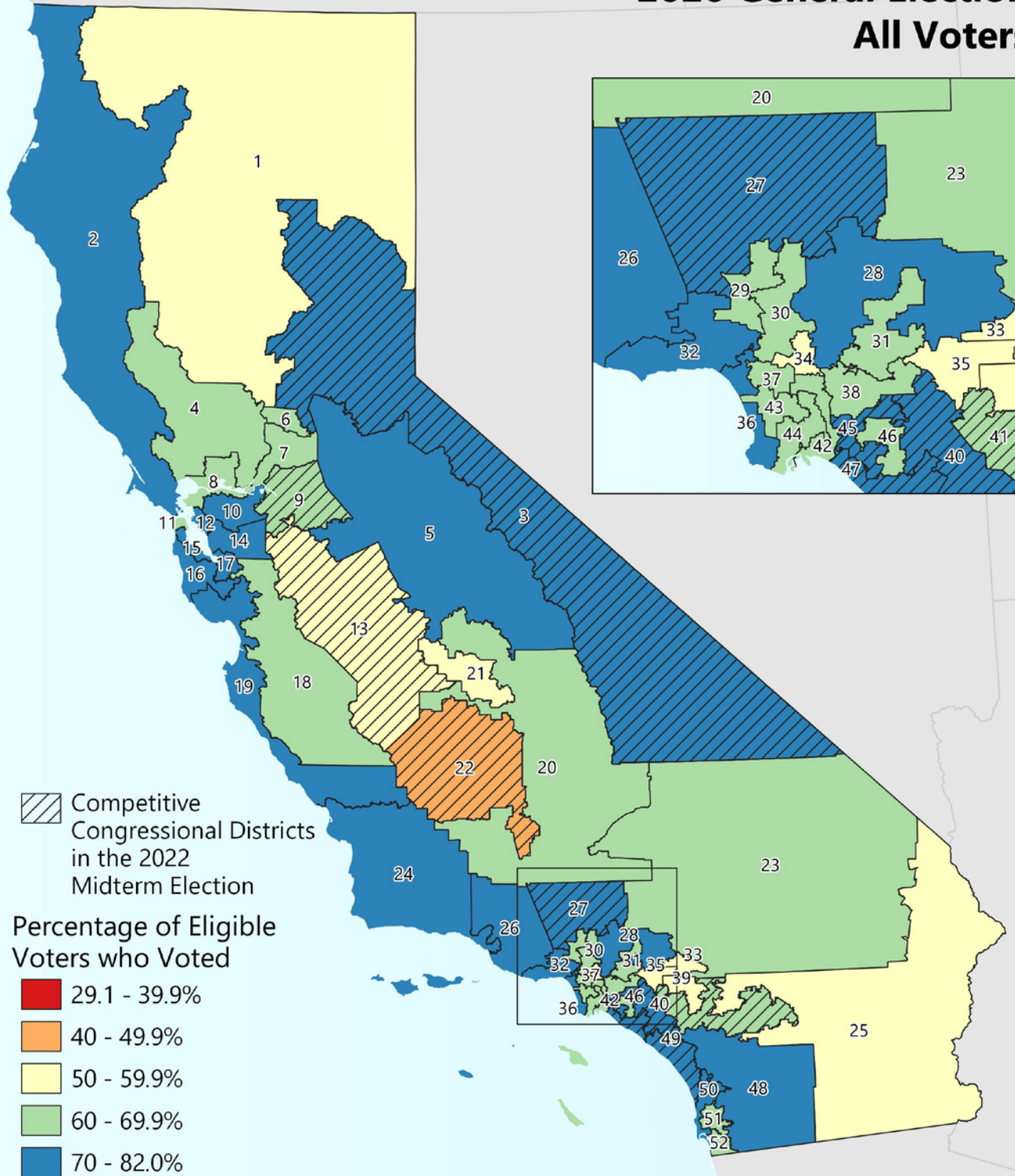
Competitive
Congressional Districts
in the 2022
Midterm Election

Percentage of Eligible
Voters who Voted

- 29.1 - 39.9%
- 40 - 49.9%
- 50 - 59.9%
- 60 - 69.9%
- 70 - 82.0%

*Eligible voter turnout rates in the 52 congressional districts based on the 2020 Census
Data Sources: California Voter File, American Community Survey 2015-2019 5-year, Cook Political Report

# Redrawn Congressional Districts Eligible Voter Turnout – Asian American

FIGURE 10

**Eligible Voter Turnout**
**2020 General Election**
**Asian American**

Competitive Congressional Districts in the 2022 Midterm Election

Percentage of Eligible Voters who Voted

- 29.1 - 39.9%
- 40 - 49.9%
- 50 - 59.9%
- 60 - 69.9%
- 70 - 82.0%

*Eligible voter turnout rates in the 52 congressional districts based on the 2020 Census
Data Sources: California Voter File, American Community Survey 2015-2019 5-year, Cook Political Report

**Redrawn Congressional Districts Eligible Voter Turnout – Latino**

FIGURE 11



**Eligible Voter Turnout**
**2020 General Election**
**Latino**

Competitive Congressional Districts in the 2022 Midterm Election

Percentage of Eligible Voters who Voted

- 29.1 - 39.9%
- 40 - 49.9%
- 50 - 59.9%
- 60 - 69.9%
- 70 - 82.0%

*Eligible voter turnout rates in the 52 congressional districts based on the 2020 Census
Data Sources: California Voter File, American Community Survey 2015-2019 5-year, Cook Political Report

## Redrawn Congressional Districts Eligible Voter Turnout – All Voters

Within the new congressional boundaries, eligible voter turnout in the 2020 general election ranged from 49.5% in CA-22 to 82.0% in CA-10 (Figure 9). Congressional districts with the highest eligible voter turnout rates (between 70.0% and 82.0%) were concentrated on the coast and around the Eastern Sierras. Only one congressional district (CA-22) had an eligible voter turnout rate below 50.0%. With an official statewide eligible voter turnout rate of 70.9%, 50.0% and under can be defined as low turnout.[8]

## Redrawn Congressional Districts Eligible Voter Turnout – Asian American

As seen in Figure 10, Asian-American eligible voter turnout ranged from 29.1% in CA-25 to 70.1% in CA-17. Asian-American eligible voter turnout rates were below 50.0% in the majority (34) of the redrawn congressional districts. Only one district had an Asian-American eligible voter turnout rate over 70% (CA-17).

The congressional districts with Asian-American eligible voter turnout above 60.0% in the 2020 general election were all located in the Bay Area and coastal Southern California. The congressional districts with Asian-American eligible voter turnout below 40% were mostly concentrated in the Central Valley and inland Southern California.

## Redrawn Congressional Districts Eligible Voter Turnout – Latino

Among the redrawn congressional districts, Latino eligible voter turnout ranged from 35.9% in CA-01 to 66.1% in CA-52 (Figure 11). The majority (28) of congressional districts had a Latino eligible voter turnout rate between 50.0% and 59.9%. No congressional districts had a Latino eligible voter turnout rate above 70.0%.

The congressional districts with the highest Latino eligible voter turnout rates were mostly clustered in Southern California and the Bay Area, while the districts with the lowest Latino eligible voter turnout rates were largely clustered in the Central Valley and inland Northern California.

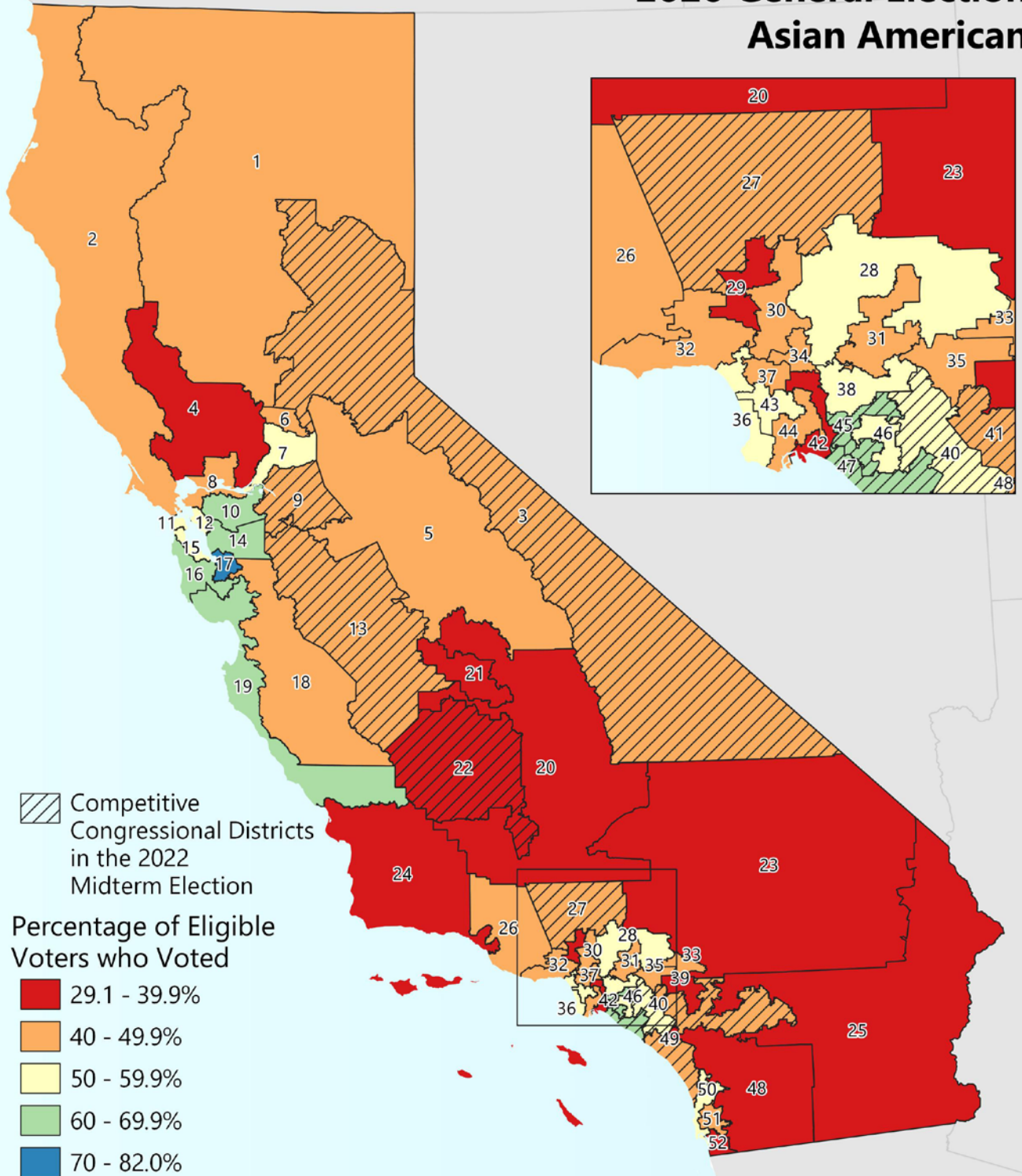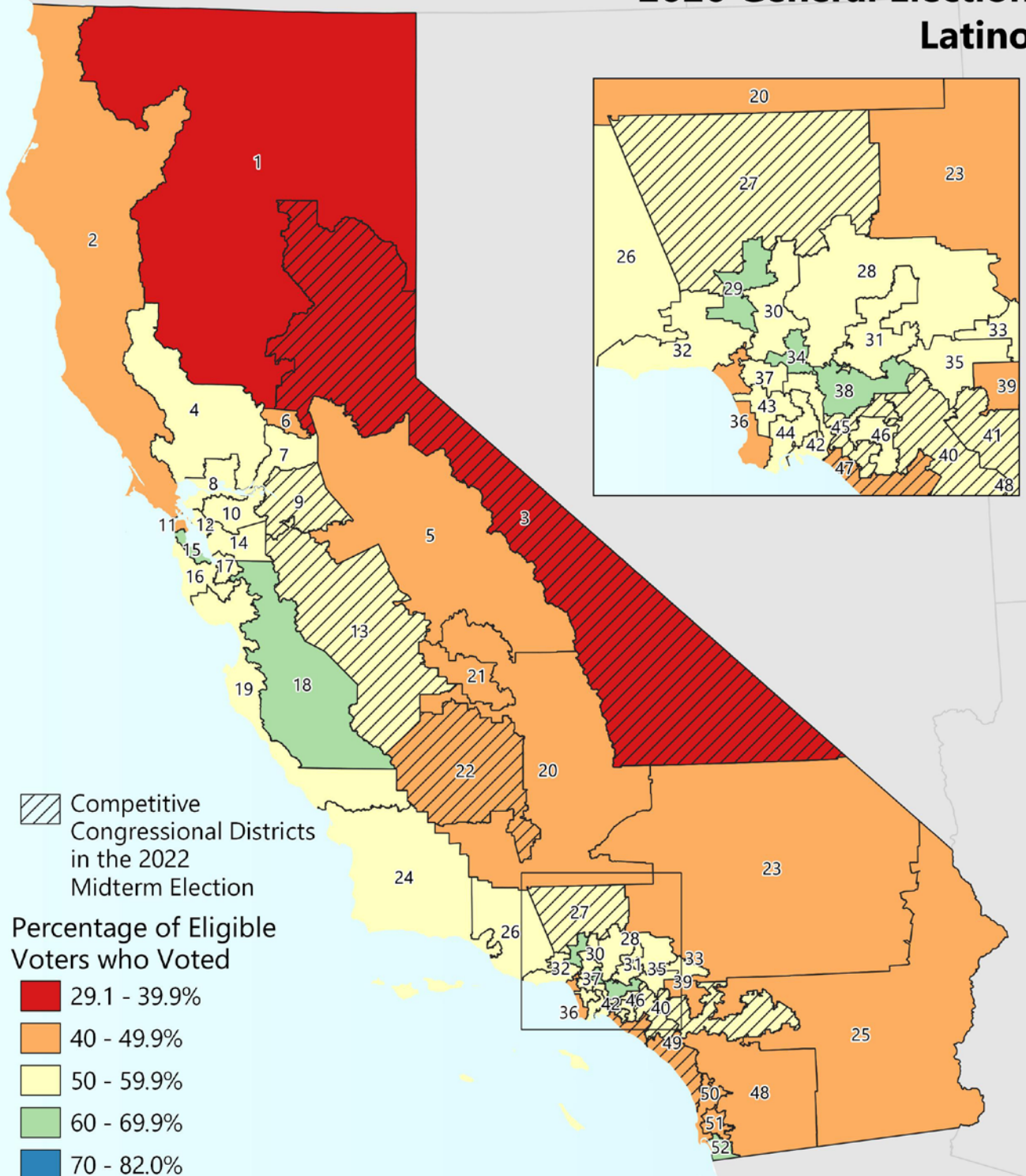Note: See the online appendix for a full list of eligible voter turnout rates by race, ethnicity, and new congressional districts.

## Redrawn Congressional Districts Highest and Lowest Eligible Voter Turnout

The following section details the newly drawn congressional districts with the highest and lowest eligible voter turnout rates in the 2020 general election. The 52 new congressional districts were assigned eligible voter turnout rankings for all voters (total), Asian Americans, and Latinos from 1 to 52, with 1 having the largest eligible voter turnout for that group and 52 having the lowest eligible voter turnout for that group.

| | Total EVT | Total EVT Rank | Asian-American EVT | Asian-American EVT Rank | Latino EVT | Latino EVT Rank |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | **Table 12: Highest Total Eligible Voter Turnout (EVT) Congressional Districts* 2020 General Election** | | | | |
| CA-10 | 82.0% | 1 | 64.5% | 4 | 57.1% | 16 |
| CA-40 | 80.1% | 2 | 60.0% | 8 | 54.2% | 21 |
| CA-03 | 79.8% | 3 | 47.6% | 23 | 39.5% | 51 |
| CA-16 | 78.2% | 4 | 68.9% | 2 | 53.2% | 26 |
| CA-47 | 77.3% | 5 | 64.2% | 5 | 44.6% | 48 |
| CA-36 | 77.3% | 6 | 54.5% | 14 | 46.5% | 45 |
| CA-50 | 75.8% | 7 | 57.5% | 10 | 47.9% | 42 |
| CA-19 | 75.6% | 8 | 64.0% | 6 | 53.4% | 25 |
| CA-26 | 75.6% | 9 | 46.0% | 29 | 57.9% | 13 |
| CA-49 | 75.1% | 10 | 43.7% | 35 | 44.2% | 49 |
| California | 67.6% | - | 56.1% | - | 52.1% | - |

Data Source: County Voter Files, American Community Survey 2015-2019 5 year
*118th congressional districts based on the 2020 decennial census

Among the newly formed congressional districts with the highest eligible voter turnout rates in the 2020 general election, turnout ranged from 75.1% to 82.0% (Table 12). While these districts had the highest eligible voter turnout rates, turnout among racial and ethnic groups varied. Seven of the top ten congressional districts had Asian-American eligible voter turnout rates with lower rankings than the general population, while all ten had Latino eligible voter turnout rates rankings below those of all voters. CA-10 in the Bay Area, for example, had the highest total eligible voter turnout rate of all 52 new congressional districts but had the 4th highest Asian-American eligible voter turnout rate and the 16th highest Latino eligible voter turnout rate. CA-03 near the Eastern Sierras had the most notable difference in turnout rates among groups. The district had the 3rd highest eligible voter turnout overall but the 23rd highest Asian-American eligible voter turnout rate and the 51st (second to last) Latino eligible voter turnout rate.

| Table 13: Lowest Total Eligible Voter Turnout (EVT) Congressional Districts* 2020 General Election | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total EVT | Total EVT Rank | Asian-American EVT | Asian-American EVT Rank | Latino EVT | Latino EVT Rank |
| CA-22 | 49.5% | 52 | 31.5% | 50 | 45.3% | 46 |
| CA-21 | 53.5% | 51 | 37.0% | 46 | 46.9% | 44 |
| CA-39 | 56.9% | 50 | 32.5% | 49 | 48.6% | 40 |
| CA-25 | 57.4% | 49 | 29.1% | 52 | 48.9% | 37 |
| CA-13 | 57.8% | 48 | 45.9% | 30 | 52.1% | 28 |
| CA-01 | 58.3% | 47 | 40.1% | 40 | 35.9% | 52 |
| CA-33 | 59.2% | 46 | 43.8% | 34 | 50.7% | 34 |
| CA-34 | 59.2% | 45 | 47.6% | 22 | 61.1% | 5 |
| CA-35 | 59.3% | 44 | 48.8% | 19 | 53.8% | 24 |
| CA-46 | 60.8% | 43 | 54.4% | 15 | 58.3% | 11 |

Data Source: County Voter Files, American Community Survey 2015-2019 5 year
*118th congressional districts based on the 2020 Census

Among the new congressional districts with the lowest eligible voter turnout rates in the 2020 general election, Latino and Asian-American eligible voter turnout rates generally had higher rankings than the general population. As seen in Table 13, CA-22 in the San Joaquin Valley had the lowest total eligible voter turnout rate among all 52 new congressional districts but the 50th highest Asian-American eligible voter turnout rate and the 46th highest Latino eligible voter turnout rate. CA-34 near Los Angeles had the 45th highest total eligible voter turnout rate but the 22nd highest Asian-American eligible voter turnout rate and the 5th highest Latino eligible voter turnout rate.

## Redrawn and Predecessor Congressional Districts Eligible Voter Turnout Comparisons

As discussed earlier in this report, there are multiple ways to identify a redrawn boundaries' predecessor district. Table 14 compares the 2020 general election eligible voter turnout rates in California's new districts to the turnout rates in their political and geographic predecessor districts.

For both new and predecessor congressional districts, eligible voter turnout rates in the 2020 general election greatly varied. Eligible voter turnout rates in former congressional districts ranged from 46.8% (CA-21) to 80.3% (CA-18), while eligible voter turnout rates within redrawn boundaries ranged from 49.5% (CA-22) to 82.0% (CA-10).

There was a wide range in differences between eligible voter turnout rates in redrawn boundaries and their political predecessor districts. The percentage point difference in eligible voter turnout between new congressional districts and their political predecessor districts ranged from -5.9 percentage points in the new CA-45 (71.1% in new CA-45 versus 77.0% in its political predecessor CA-48) to 14.9 percentage points in the new CA-03 (79.8% in new CA-03 versus 64.9% in its political predecessor CA-22). The majority (33) of the new congressional districts had an absolute percentage point difference of 2.5 or less than their political predecessor district. Generally, the new congressional districts with the largest percentage point differences in eligible voter turnout rates compared to their political predecessor districts were those with differing political and geographic predecessor districts (bolded in Table 14).

Differences between eligible voter turnout rates in new congressional districts and their geographic predecessor districts also varied widely, ranging from -9.2 percentage points in the new CA-08 (67.2% in new CA-08 versus 76.4% in its geographic predecessor CA-11) to 9.1 percentage points in the new CA-05 (72.7% in new CA-05 versus 63.6% in its geographic predecessor CA-10). The majority (34) of the new congressional districts had an absolute percentage point difference of 2.5 or less compared to their geographic predecessor district.

| Table 14: Redistricted Congressional Districts and Predecessor Congressional Districts Eligible Voter Turnout 2020 General Election | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **New Congressional Districts** | | **Political Predecessor Districts** | | | **Geographic Predecessor Districts** | | |
| District | 2020 G Turnout | District | 2020 G Turnout | Percentage Point Difference | District | 2020 G Turnout | Percentage Point Difference |
| CA-01 | 58.3% | CA-01 | 60.8% | -2.5% | CA-01 | 60.8% | -2.5% |
| CA-02 | 74.4% | CA-02 | 74.2% | 0.2% | CA-02 | 74.2% | 0.2% |
| **CA-03** | **79.8%** | **CA-22** | **64.9%** | **14.9%** | **CA-04** | **77.4%** | **2.4%** |
| CA-04 | 69.9% | CA-05 | 71.1% | -1.2% | CA-05 | 71.1% | -1.2% |
| **CA-05** | **72.7%** | **CA-04** | **77.4%** | **-4.7%** | **CA-10** | **63.6%** | **9.1%** |
| CA-06 | 68.1% | CA-07 | 73.7% | -5.6% | CA-07 | 73.7% | -5.6% |
| CA-07 | 68.2% | CA-06 | 63.7% | 4.5% | CA-06 | 63.7% | 4.5% |
| **CA-08** | **67.2%** | **CA-03** | **63.1%** | **4.1%** | **CA-11** | **76.4%** | **-9.2%** |
| **CA-09** | **62.3%** | **CA-10** | **63.6%** | **-1.3%** | **CA-09** | **62.8%** | **-0.5%** |
| CA-10 | 82.0% | CA-11 | 76.4% | 5.6% | CA-11 | 76.4% | 5.6% |
| CA-11 | 69.8% | CA-12 | 69.0% | 0.8% | CA-12 | 69.0% | 0.8% |
| CA-12 | 72.3% | CA-13 | 71.6% | 0.7% | CA-13 | 71.6% | 0.7% |
| **CA-13** | **57.8%** | **CA-09** | **62.8%** | **-5.0%** | **CA-16** | **52.2%** | **5.6%** |
| CA-14 | 70.4% | CA-15 | 72.4% | -2.0% | CA-15 | 72.4% | -2.0% |
| CA-15 | 70.9% | CA-14 | 71.4% | -0.5% | CA-14 | 71.4% | -0.5% |
| CA-16 | 78.2% | CA-18 | 80.3% | -2.1% | CA-18 | 80.3% | -2.1% |
| CA-17 | 70.6% | CA-17 | 72.1% | -1.5% | CA-17 | 72.1% | -1.5% |
| **CA-18** | **66.2%** | **CA-19** | **68.4%** | **-2.2%** | **CA-20** | **69.4%** | **-3.2%** |
| CA-19 | 75.6% | CA-20 | 69.4% | 6.2% | CA-20 | 69.4% | 6.2% |
| CA-20 | 69.2% | CA-23 | 62.3% | 6.9% | CA-23 | 62.3% | 6.9% |
| CA-21 | 53.5% | CA-16 | 52.2% | 1.3% | CA-16 | 52.2% | 1.3% |
| CA-22 | 49.5% | CA-21 | 46.8% | 2.7% | CA-21 | 46.8% | 2.7% |
| CA-23 | 61.2% | CA-08 | 59.9% | 1.3% | CA-08 | 59.9% | 1.3% |
| CA-24 | 72.6% | CA-24 | 71.3% | 1.3% | CA-24 | 71.3% | 1.3% |
| CA-25 | 57.4% | CA-36 | 59.9% | -2.5% | CA-36 | 59.9% | -2.5% |
| CA-26 | 75.6% | CA-26 | 74.1% | 1.5% | CA-26 | 74.1% | 1.5% |
| CA-27 | 70.5% | CA-25 | 72.7% | -2.2% | CA-25 | 72.7% | -2.2% |
| CA-28 | 71.3% | CA-27 | 69.9% | 1.4% | CA-27 | 69.9% | 1.4% |
| CA-29 | 62.1% | CA-29 | 60.6% | 1.5% | CA-29 | 60.6% | 1.5% |
| CA-30 | 69.8% | CA-28 | 69.8% | 0.0% | CA-28 | 69.8% | 0.0% |
| CA-31 | 62.9% | CA-32 | 62.1% | 0.8% | CA-32 | 62.1% | 0.8% |
| CA-32 | 71.5% | CA-30 | 70.2% | 1.3% | CA-30 | 70.2% | 1.3% |
| CA-33 | 59.2% | CA-31 | 60.7% | -1.5% | CA-31 | 60.7% | -1.5% |
| CA-34 | 59.2% | CA-34 | 57.9% | 1.3% | CA-34 | 57.9% | 1.3% |
| CA-35 | 59.3% | CA-35 | 56.3% | 3.0% | CA-35 | 56.3% | 3.0% |
| CA-36 | 77.3% | CA-33 | 79.5% | -2.2% | CA-33 | 79.5% | -2.2% |
| CA-37 | 64.6% | CA-37 | 68.0% | -3.4% | CA-37 | 68.0% | -3.4% |
| CA-38 | 65.8% | CA-38 | 66.4% | -0.6% | CA-38 | 66.4% | -0.6% |
| CA-39 | 56.9% | CA-41 | 56.9% | 0.0% | CA-41 | 56.9% | 0.0% |
| **CA-40** | **80.1%** | **CA-39** | **71.3%** | **8.8%** | **CA-45** | **79.1%** | **1.0%** |
| CA-41 | 69.9% | CA-42 | 68.3% | 1.6% | CA-42 | 68.3% | 1.6% |
| CA-42 | 63.8% | CA-40 | 59.1% | 4.7% | CA-40 | 59.1% | 4.7% |
| CA-43 | 62.3% | CA-43 | 66.2% | -3.9% | CA-43 | 66.2% | -3.9% |
| CA-44 | 63.7% | CA-44 | 60.3% | 3.4% | CA-44 | 60.3% | 3.4% |
| **CA-45** | **71.1%** | **CA-48** | **77.0%** | **-5.9%** | **CA-47** | **67.7%** | **3.4%** |
| CA-46 | 60.8% | CA-46 | 57.6% | 3.2% | CA-46 | 57.6% | 3.2% |
| **CA-47** | **77.3%** | **CA-45** | **79.1%** | **-1.8%** | **CA-48** | **77.0%** | **0.3%** |
| CA-48 | 73.3% | CA-50 | 72.7% | 0.6% | CA-50 | 72.7% | 0.6% |
| CA-49 | 75.1% | CA-49 | 75.9% | -0.8% | CA-49 | 75.9% | -0.8% |
| CA-50 | 75.8% | CA-52 | 73.3% | 2.5% | CA-52 | 73.3% | 2.5% |
| CA-51 | 68.7% | CA-53 | 69.5% | -0.8% | CA-53 | 69.5% | -0.8% |
| CA-52 | 65.0% | CA-51 | 56.5% | 8.5% | CA-51 | 56.5% | 8.5% |
| CA-53 | --- | CA-47 | 67.7% | --- | CA-39 | 71.3% | --- |

Data Source: Daily Kos
* Bolded districts indicate the political predecessor district differs from the geographic predecessor district

## 2020 General Eligible Voter Turnout in Black Majority Census Tracts

As mentioned earlier in this report, current methods used for identifying the race or ethnicity of voters is less reliable for Black voters than Asian-American and Latino voters in larger jurisdictions with low Black population shares. However, identifying Black voters is more reliable within smaller jurisdictions, such as census tracts, with larger Black population shares. The following section examines eligible voter turnout in the 2020 general election within census tracts in which the majority (over 50.0%) of the population is Black.

| Table 15. Eligible Voter Turnout Quantile - All Voters California 2020 General Census Tracts | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Low Turnout** | | | | **High Turnout** |
| **Quantile** | 0% | 20% | 40% | 60% | 80% | 100% |
| **EVT** | 0.0% | 53.2% | 62.2% | 70.7% | 80.7% | 99.9% |

Data Source: California Voter File, American Community Survey 2016-2020
Definitions: Low EVT: Below 53.2% High EVT: Above 80.7%

In the 2020 general election, total eligible voter turnout ranged from 0.0% to 99.9% across California's census tracts (Table 15). CID defined low eligible voter turnout in the 2020 general election as eligible voter turnout below the 20% quantile (53.2%) and high eligible voter turnout above the 80% quantile (80.7%) for the voting population. We note here that a handful of census tracts had 0.0% eligible voter turnout rates and have notably higher eligible voter estimates than registered voters and votes cast. When excluding these census tracts, eligible voter turnout quantiles do not change more than 0.2 percentage points.

According to the 2020 Census, only 45 of California's 9,129 census tracts are majority Black. All 45 Black majority census tracts are concentrated in Los Angeles County (42 census tracts) and Alameda County (3 census tracts). Two census tracts, both located in Los Angeles County, were excluded from the following analysis due to inconsistent data results.

| Table 16. Eligible Voter Turnout - Black Voters Black Majority Census Tracts California 2020 General Election | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Eligible** | **Voted** | **EVT** |
| 94,525 | 81,221 | 85.9% |

Data Source: California Voter File, American Community Survey 2016-2020

CID identified 81,221 Black voters in Black majority census tracts who cast a ballot in the 2020 general election (Table 16). With an eligible voter turnout rate nearly 86%, Black eligible voter turnout in Black majority census tracts is notably higher than the total eligible voter turnout (67.6%) for California overall (all census tracts combined).

Note: For more information on Black majority census tracts and the 2020 general election, see CID's report on the experience of Black voters in California. We note here that this report used different race and ethnicity sources and the most recent citizen voting-age population estimates, resulting in some differences in eligible turnout rates.

| | Table 17: High and Low Eligible Voter Turnout Black Majority Census Tracts 2020 General Election | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Census Tract** | **Total EVT** | **Black Population Share** | **Asian American Population Share** | **Latino Population Share** | **White, non-Latino Population Share** | **Other Race Population Share** |
| **Low EVT** | Census Tract 5716, Los Angeles County | 47.1% | 54.0% | 1.5% | 37.0% | 2.8% | 4.7% |
| | Census Tract 5706.03, Los Angeles County | 47.3% | 50.7% | 4.5% | 31.9% | 5.4% | 7.5% |
| **High EVT** | Census Tract 2364, Los Angeles County | 81.2% | 72.8% | 2.7% | 9.0% | 9.3% | 6.1% |
| | Census Tract 6006.01, Los Angeles County | 82.1% | 76.9% | 1.1% | 14.0% | 2.2% | 5.9% |
| | Census Tract 6008.01, Los Angeles County | 84.0% | 75.5% | 0.9% | 14.6% | 2.8% | 6.2% |
| | Census Tract 6005.01, Los Angeles County | 84.2% | 70.9% | 1.3% | 18.7% | 3.0% | 6.1% |
| | Census Tract 6027, Los Angeles County | 84.3% | 63.6% | 6.1% | 20.8% | 4.8% | 4.8% |
| | Census Tract 6003.02, Los Angeles County | 84.4% | 59.0% | 0.9% | 35.9% | 0.9% | 3.3% |
| | Census Tract 2351, Los Angeles County | 85.7% | 58.0% | 2.9% | 21.3% | 10.4% | 7.3% |
| | Census Tract 7032, Los Angeles County | 88.6% | 72.4% | 2.6% | 8.9% | 8.5% | 7.6% |
| | Census Tract 7030.02, Los Angeles County | 94.1% | 63.8% | 5.2% | 7.5% | 15.2% | 8.2% |

Data Source: California Voter File, American Community Survey 2016-2020, 2020 Census

In the 2020 general election, two Black majority census tracts had low eligible voter turnout rates (below 53.2%), ranging from 47.1% to 47.3% (Table 17). Nine Black majority census tracts had high eligible voter turnout rates (above 80.7%), ranging from 81.2% to 94.1%. Black majority census tracts with low eligible voter turnout rates had smaller shares of the population that were Black (50.7% and 54.0%) compared to Black majority census tracts with high eligible voter turnout rates, which ranged from 58.0% to 76.9%.

# 6. What Were the 2020 General Election Turnout Rates in Congressional Districts Rated as Competitive in the 2022 Midterm Election Cycle?

The following section examines redrawn congressional districts rated as competitive in the 2022 midterm election cycle. The first half of this section examines eligible voter turnout for all voters, Asian Americans, and Latinos in the ten competitive congressional districts and the second half explores the demographic representation in these districts.

In the 2022 midterm election cycle, ten of California's 52 newly drawn congressional districts are rated as competitive House races. Competitive districts are determined by Cook Political Report's identification of House races in the 2022 general election. Competitive districts are assigned as "likely Democratic/Republican" if the seats are not considered competitive at the time of the rating but have the potential to be engaged, as "Lean Democratic/Republican" if the seat is considered a competitive race but one party has an advantage, and as "toss-up Democratic/Republican" if the seat is rated competitive and either party has a good chance at winning. Toss-up competitive seats are the most competitive among Cook Political Report's ratings.[9]

| Table 18: Competitive U.S. House of Representative Races 2022 Midterm Election | | |
|---|---|---|
| **118th Congressional District** | **Incumbent** | **2022 Midterm Rating** |
| **CA-09** | Josh Harder (D) | Likely Democratic |
| **CA-47** | Katie Porter (D) | Lean Democratic |
| **CA-49** | Mike Levin (D) | Lean Democratic |
| **CA-13** | Open | Democratic Toss-Up |
| **CA-22** | David Valadao (R) | Republican Toss-Up |
| **CA-27** | Mike Garcia (R) | Republican Toss-Up |
| **CA-41** | Ken Calvert (R) | Lean Republican |
| **CA-45** | Michelle Steel (R) | Lean Republican |
| **CA-03** | Open | Likely Republican |
| **CA-40** | Young Kim (R) | Likely Republican |

Data Source: California Voter File, American Community Survey, Cook Political Report
*Cook Political Ratings as of October 13, 2022

As of October 2022, ten of the 52 new congressional districts have been ranked as competitive in the 2022 midterm election. Table 18 details the competitive districts, incumbents, and the districts' partisan ratings. One congressional district is rated as likely Democratic, two are rated lean Democratic, one is a Democratic toss-up, two are Republican toss-ups, two lean Republican, and two are likely Republican.

We note here that according to the Cook Political Report "likely" seats are not considered immediately competitive but have the potential to become so.

# Eligible Voter Turnout – 2022 Competitive Redrawn Congressional Districts

**FIGURE 12**

## Eligible Voter Turnout - All Voters
### 2022 Competitive Congressional Districts*
### 2020 General Election



Data Source: California Voter File, American Community Survey, Cooks Political Report
*118th congressional districts based on the 2020 Decennial Census. Cooks Political Ratings as of October 13, 2022
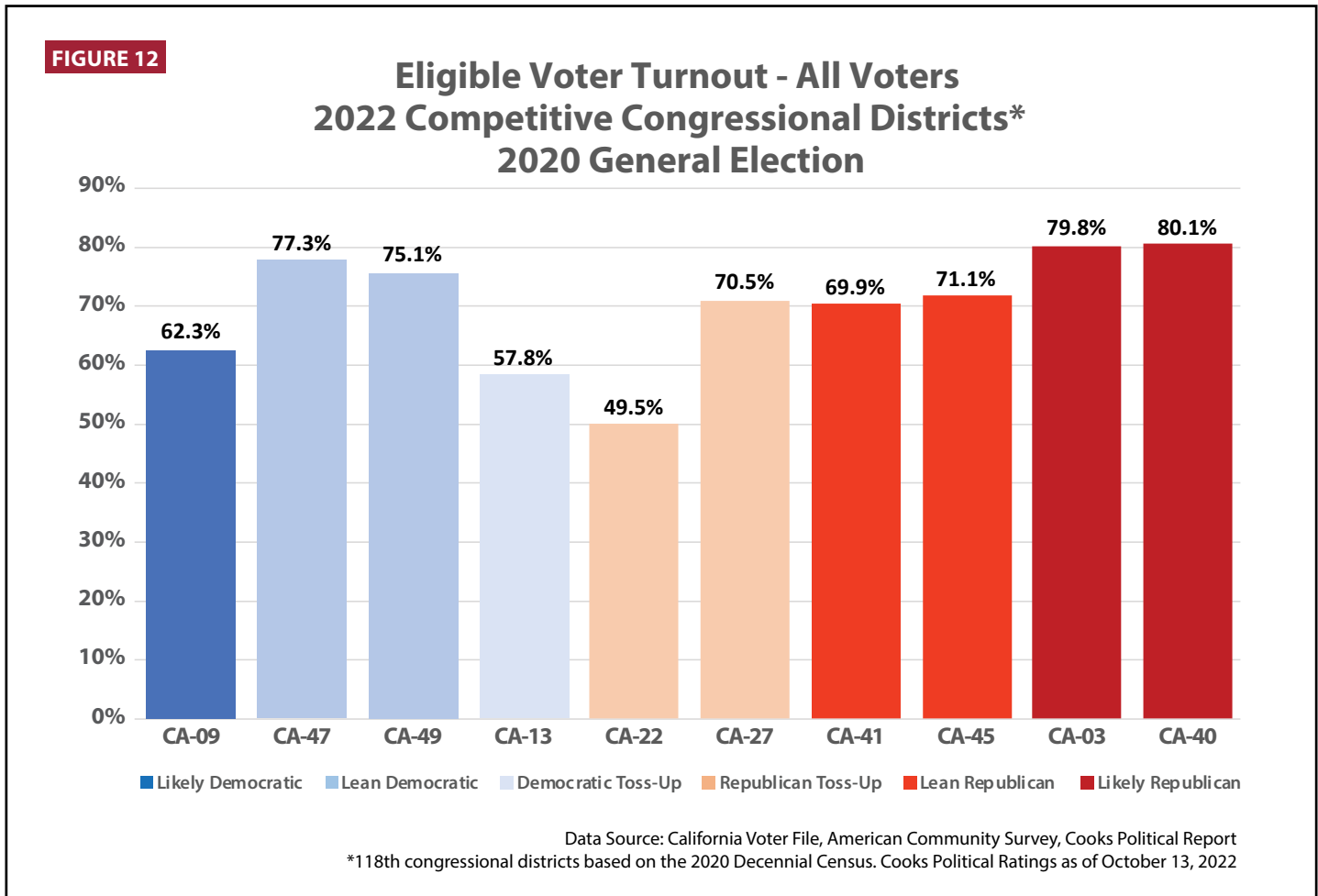
Among the ten 2022 competitive congressional districts, eligible voter turnout rates in the 2020 general election ranged from 49.5% to 80.1% (Figure 12). Competitive districts rated as likely Republican had the largest eligible voter turnout rates (79.8% and 80.1%), while competitive districts rated as lean Democratic had the second largest eligible voter turnout rates (77.3% and 75.1%). Competitive districts that were rated toss-ups had some of the lowest eligible voter turnout rates, with 57.8% of eligible voters in Democratic toss-up CA-13 and 49.5% of eligible voters in Republican toss-up CA-22 casting a ballot (Although CA-27, also rated as a Republican toss-up, had a 70.5% eligible voter turnout). CA-09, rated as likely Democratic, had the third lowest eligible voter turnout rate (62.3%). Congressional districts rated as lean Republican had eligible voter turnout rates ranging from 69.9% to 71.1%.

**Asian-American Eligible Voter Turnout – 2022 Competitive Redrawn Congressional Districts**



FIGURE 13

**Eligible Voter Turnout - Asian American**
**2022 Competitive Congressional Districts***
**2020 General Election**

Data Source: California Voter File, American Community Survey, Cooks Political Report
*118th congressional districts based on the 2020 Decennial Census. Cooks Political Ratings as of October 13, 2022
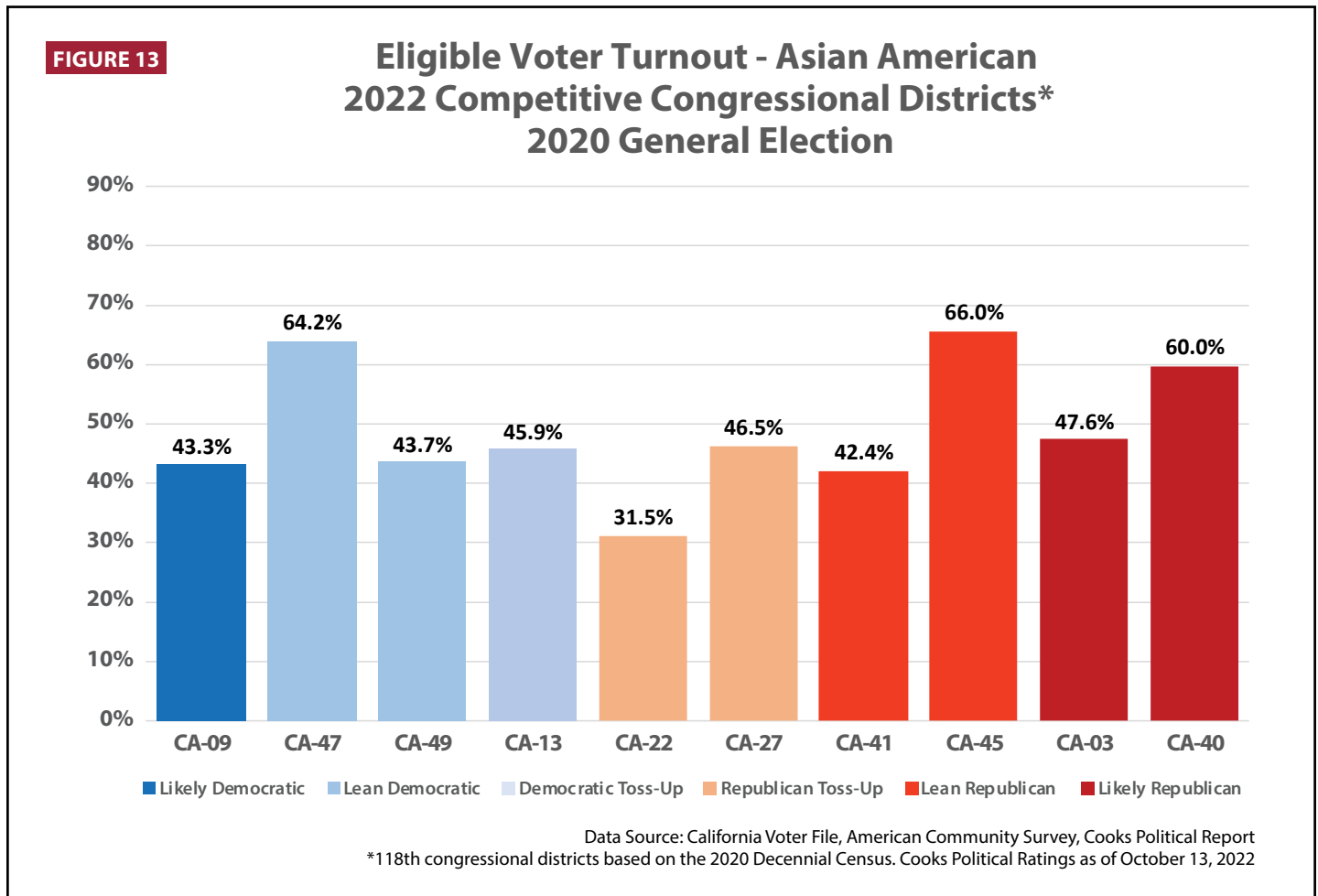
All ten 2022 competitive congressional districts had lower Asian-American eligible voter turnout rates than the general population in the 2020 general election. As seen in Figure 13, Asian-American eligible voter turnout ranged from 31.5% to 66.0%.

CA-03, rated as likely Republican, had the largest gap between the Asian-American eligible voter turnout rate (47.6%) and the total eligible voter turnout rate (79.8%), with a 32.2 percentage point gap. CA-49, rated as leaning Democratic, had the second largest gap (31.4 percentage points), with 43.7% of Asian-American eligible voters and 75.1% of all voters casting a ballot in the 2020 general election.

Lean Republican CA-45, which has the largest share of eligible voters who are Asian-American among the competitive districts, had the smallest gap between the Asian-American eligible voter turnout rates (66.0%) and the total eligible voter turnout rate (71.1%), with a 5.1 percentage point gap.

## Latino Eligible Voter Turnout – 2022 Competitive Redrawn Congressional Districts
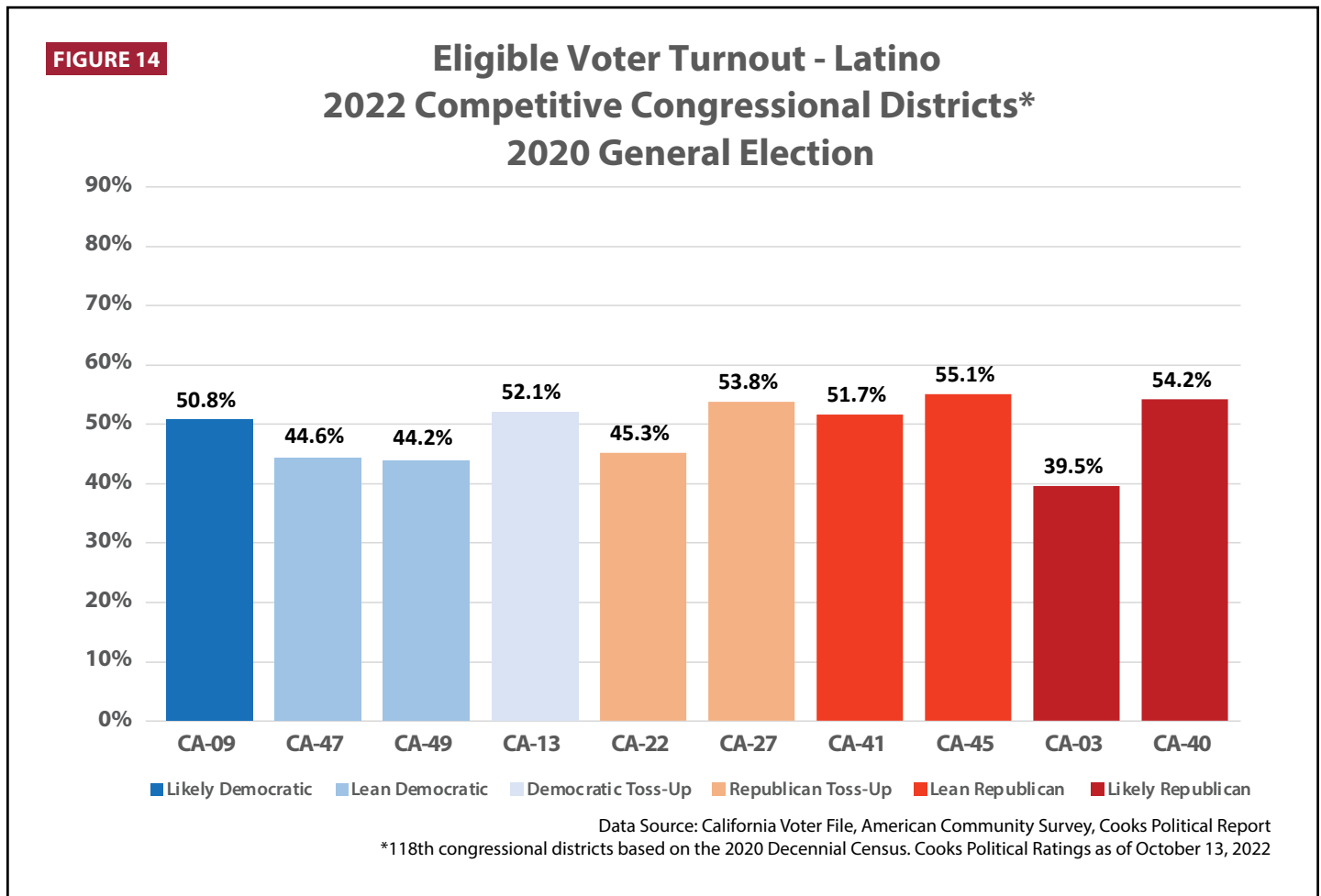


**FIGURE 14**

**Eligible Voter Turnout - Latino**
**2022 Competitive Congressional Districts***
**2020 General Election**

| District | Turnout |
|---|---|
| CA-09 | 50.8% |
| CA-47 | 44.6% |
| CA-49 | 44.2% |
| CA-13 | 52.1% |
| CA-22 | 45.3% |
| CA-27 | 53.8% |
| CA-41 | 51.7% |
| CA-45 | 55.1% |
| CA-03 | 39.5% |
| CA-40 | 54.2% |

Legend: Likely Democratic, Lean Democratic, Democratic Toss-Up, Republican Toss-Up, Lean Republican, Likely Republican

Data Source: California Voter File, American Community Survey, Cooks Political Report
*118th congressional districts based on the 2020 Decennial Census. Cooks Political Ratings as of October 13, 2022

All ten 2022 competitive congressional districts had lower Latino eligible voter turnout rates than the general population. As seen in Figure 14, Latino eligible voter turnout ranged from 39.5% to 55.1%.

CA-03, rated as likely Republican, had a 40.3 percentage point gap, the largest among 2022 competitive districts, between Latino eligible voter turnout (39.5%) and all voters (79.8%). CA-47, rated as leaning Democratic, had the second largest gap between Latino eligible voter turnout (44.6%) and the general population (77.3%), with a 32.7 percentage point gap.

Both CA-03 and CA-47 had the smallest share of eligible voters who are Latino among the competitive districts (14.0% and 13.5%, respectively). With nearly 60% of its eligible voters being Latino, CA-22 (Republican toss-up) had the smallest gap between the Latino eligible voter turnout rate (45.3%) and the total eligible voter turnout rate (49.5%), with a 4.2 percentage point gap.

# 7. How Were Voters of Color Represented in the 2020 General Election Within Congressional Districts Rated as Competitive in the 2022 Midterm Election Cycle?

The following section details what the gaps between Asian Americans' and Latinos' share of eligible voters and their share of the total votes cast looked like in the 2020 general election within the competitive congressional district boundaries. The 52 congressional districts were assigned an underrepresentation ranking from 1 to 52, with 1 having the smallest representation gap and 52 having the largest gap between each group's share of eligible voter population (also known as citizen voting-age population "CVAP") and share of votes cast.

Note: As mentioned earlier, current methods used to identify the race and ethnicity of registered voters are unreliable for some demographic groups, including Black voters, Indigenous/Native voters, and Asian-American subgroups. For this reason, we limit the following analysis to Asian Americans and Latinos.

| | Asian American % of CVAP | Asian American % of Vote | Asian American Underrepresentation | Underrepresentation Rank |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Table 19: Asian American Representation 2022 Competitive Districts* 2020 General Election** | | | | |
| **CA-09** | 15.0% | 10.4% | 4.6% | 43 |
| **CA-40** | 17.4% | 13.0% | 4.4% | 42 |
| **CA-47** | 19.3% | 16.0% | 3.3% | 27 |
| **CA-27** | 9.5% | 6.3% | 3.2% | 25 |
| **CA-49** | 7.0% | 4.1% | 2.9% | 21 |
| **CA-41** | 7.2% | 4.4% | 2.8% | 19 |
| **CA-45** | 36.9% | 34.2% | 2.7% | 16 |
| **CA-03** | 5.9% | 3.5% | 2.4% | 14 |
| **CA-22** | 4.0% | 2.6% | 1.4% | 5 |
| **CA-13** | 6.2% | 4.9% | 1.3% | 3 |
| **California** | 14.6% | 11.4% | 3.2% | - |

Data Source: County Voter Files, American Community Survey 2015-2019 5 year
*118th congressional districts based on the 2020 Census

Table 19 displays the ten competitive congressional districts in the 2022 midterm election and highlights the gaps between Asian Americans' share of eligible voters and their share of total votes in the 2020 general election votes. CA-09 had the largest Asian-American representation gap among competitive 2022 congressional districts, with Asian Americans representing 15.0% of eligible voters and 10.4% of actual voters (4.6 percentage point gap). The district ranked 43rd in Asian-American representation among all 52 congressional districts. CA-13 had the smallest Asian-American representation gap, with Asian Americans representing 6.2% of eligible voters and 4.9% of actual voters (1.3 percentage point gap). The district ranked 3rd in Asian-American representation, meaning it had one the lowest representation gaps of all 52 congressional districts. Statewide, there was a 3.2 percentage point gap between Asian Americans' share of CVAP and their share of votes cast in the 2020 general election.

| | Latino % of CVAP | Latino % of Vote | Latino Underrepresentation | Underrepresentation Rank |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Table 20: Latino Representation**<br>**2022 Competitive Districts***<br>**2020 General Election** | | | | |
| **CA-49** | 20.1% | 11.8% | 8.3% | 51 |
| **CA-27** | 33.3% | 25.4% | 7.9% | 50 |
| **CA-41** | 29.7% | 22.0% | 7.7% | 48 |
| **CA-40** | 18.9% | 12.8% | 6.1% | 39 |
| **CA-47** | 13.5% | 7.8% | 5.7% | 34 |
| **CA-09** | 31.0% | 25.3% | 5.7% | 33 |
| **CA-45** | 23.0% | 17.8% | 5.2% | 28 |
| **CA-03** | 10.2% | 5.0% | 5.2% | 27 |
| **CA-22** | 59.4% | 54.3% | 5.1% | 25 |
| **CA-13** | 50.2% | 45.3% | 4.9% | 21 |
| **California** | 29.8% | 23.5% | 6.3% | - |

Data Source: County Voter Files, American Community Survey 2015-2019 5 year
*118th congressional districts based on the 2020 Census

Table 20 displays the ten competitive congressional districts in the 2022 midterm election and highlights the gaps between Latinos' share of eligible voters and their share of 2020 general election votes. CA-49 had the largest Latino representation gap among the 2022 competitive districts, with Latinos representing 20.1% of eligible voters and 11.8% of 2020 general voters (8.3 percentage point gap). The district ranked second to last (51st) in Latino representation among all congressional districts. CA-13 had the smallest Latino representation gap among competitive districts, with Latinos representing 50.2% of eligible voters and 45.3% of actual voters (4.9 percentage point gap). The district ranked 21st in Latino underrepresentation. California as a whole had a 6.3 percentage point gap between Latinos' share of eligible voters and their share of actual voters in the 2020 general election.

# Summary

In late 2021, an independent commission finalized the new California congressional district boundaries based on the population estimates from the 2020 U.S. Census. With many boundaries markedly changing and California losing a congressional seat for the first time in its history, the 2022 primary election in June offered the first look into voter behaviors within the newly formed congressional districts. While this is a beneficial first look, primary elections have turnout rates consistently lower than in a general election, particularly in midterm election cycles. In addition to examining turnout rates in the newly formed congressional districts in the 2022 primary election, this report also examines 2020 general election turnout within the newly formed boundaries. By also identifying eligible voter turnout rates in the 2020 general election within the redrawn districts, this report offers insight into potential voting behaviors for the 2022 midterm general election. While this report offers insight into the voting behavior within the newly drawn districts, we note that eligible voter turnout in the 2022 general election will likely differ from turnout in the 2020 general election with turnout historically lower in midterm elections.

For the first time in its history, California lost a congressional seat in the reapportionment process, decreasing the state's congressional districts from 53 to 52. Within the boundaries of the 52 new congressional districts, eligible voter turnout rates in the 2022 primary election ranged from 15.2% to 42.9%. The majority (32) of the new congressional districts had eligible voter turnout rates within 2.5 percentage points of the eligible voter turnout rates in their political and geographic predecessor districts, although some districts had much higher differences in eligible voter turnout.

Looking at the 2020 general election, turnout ranged from 49.5% to 82.0% within the newly drawn boundaries. The majority of new congressional districts also had an eligible voter turnout rate in the 2020 general election within 2.5 percentage points of the eligible voter turnout rates in their political and geographical predecessor districts, although some districts had differences nearing ten percentage points.

Many new boundaries had lower Asian-American and Latino eligible voter turnout rates than that of the general population. In the 2022 primary election, 50 congressional districts have lower Asian-American eligible voter turnout and all 52 had lower Latino eligible voter turnout than the general population. In the 2020 general election, the majority (34) of the new districts had Asian-American eligible voter turnout rates below 50.0% and 28 of the new districts had Latino eligible voter turnout rates between 50.0% and 59.9%. In comparison, nine redrawn districts had a total eligible voter turnout rate below 60.0% and only one had a total eligible voter turnout rate below 50.0%.

Ten of California's new 52 congressional districts are rated as competitive races in the 2022 midterm election cycle. Many of the competitive districts had notable gaps between Asian-American and Latino shares of eligible voters and their shares of votes cast in both the 2022 primary and 2020 general elections.

The information presented in this report provides an opportunity for local governments and organizers to better understand the potential voting behaviors within the newly redrawn congressional boundaries in the 2022 midterm election cycle. Knowing the eligible voter turnout rates in the 2020 general election, demographic breakdowns, and representation gaps for racial and ethnic groups within these new boundaries, especially in competitive districts, aids election and turnout organizations of all types to better focus their efforts for maximum electoral participation.

# Notes

1. For more information on California redistricting, see: https://www.sos.ca.gov/elections/california-redistricting
2. California congressional district boundaries are redrawn by a nonpartisan community commission. For information on the California Citizen Redistricting Commission, see here: https://www.wedrawthelinesca.org/
3. For more information on Cook Political Report House ratings, see: https://www.cookpolitical.com/ratings/house-race-ratings
4. See here: https://calmatters.org/politics/2021/04/california-congress-census/
5. https://www.dailykos.com/stories/2021/9/29/2055001/-Daily-Kos-Elections-2020-presidential-results-by-congressional-district-for-new-and-old-districts
6. For CA Secretary of State official eligible voter turnout, see: https://elections.cdn.sos.ca.gov/sov/2022-primary/sov/03-voter-participation-stats-by-county.pdf
7. For more information on Cook Political Report House ratings, see: https://www.cookpolitical.com/ratings/house-race-ratings
8. For CA Secretary of State official eligible voter turnout, see: https://elections.cdn.sos.ca.gov/sov/2020-general/sov/03-voter-participation-stats-by-county.pdf
9. For more information on Cook Political Report House ratings, see: https://www.cookpolitical.com/ratings/house-race-ratings

# Study Methodology

The voter files used in this report were provided by Political Data Inc. (PDI), which uses county voter files to create statewide data sets for a variety of academic organizations and campaigns. PDI's voter files provided the registrant's date of birth (used to identify age), voting history, as well as name, party affiliation, and location.

Citizen voting-age population (CVAP), also known as the eligible voter population, was provided by the American Community Survey (ACS) special tabulation 2015-2019. The ACS data was transformed from the census block level to the redrawn congressional boundary levels by the Statewide Database at UC Berkeley, the state's official redistricting database. CVAP data from the Statewide Database also reflects the reallocated inmate population from the Department of Justice (DOJ). At the time of the redistricting process, CVAP estimates from the ACS based on the updated 2020 Census were not available.

Shapefiles used to identify new congressional districts were provided by the Statewide Database at UC Berkeley. Shapefiles used to identify former congressional districts were provided by the U.S. Census Bureau. Congressional districts were identified by finding the intersection of registered voters' residential longitudes/latitudes with new and former congressional geographic boundaries.

2022 Midterm competitive congressional districts are determined by Cook Political Report. Competitive districts are identified as "likely Democratic/Republican" if the seats are not considered competitive at the time of the rating but have the potential to be engaged, as "Lean Democratic/Republican" if the seat is considered a competitive race but one party has an advantage, and as "toss-up Democratic/Republican" if the seat is rated competitive and either party has a good chance at winning. Toss-up competitive seats are the most competitive among Cook Political Report's ratings.

## Voter File Data: Race and Ethnicity Identification

The commonly applied research method to identify a voter's race and ethnicity from state and county voter records uses a combination of the registrant's name (surname commonly associated with race and ethnicity) and neighborhood characteristics (geocoding with census tract data). In California, as with most U.S. states, residents are not required to self-report their race and ethnicity when registering to vote. The majority of voters do not answer the optional question collecting this information in the registration process.

CID identified registrants' race and ethnicity in the county voter files using the R package Who Are You (WRU), which uses the Bayes' Rule to compute the posterior probability of each racial category for registrants using surname, geolocation, and other characteristics, such as gender, party, and age. The package implements methods described in Imai and Khanna (2016) "Improving Ecological Inference by Predicting Individual Ethnicity from Voter Registration Methods." After the probabilities for each racial and ethnic group were computed for all registrants, the probabilities were summed to aggregate at the state, county, and congressional district level.

The accuracy of surname matching and geocoding to identify a voter's race and ethnicity varies by group and population size. For this report, analysis of the voter file by race and ethnicity is primarily limited to Latinos and Asian Americans because the method of using surname matching and geocoding for these groups has a high degree of accuracy (although to a somewhat lesser degree for Asian-American communities). Black and white voters cannot be reliably identified based on their last name (surname matching). For white and Black voters, geocoding can help produce some level of accuracy at the census tract level, especially for Black voters who are more likely than other groups to live in segregated neighborhoods. For a turnout analysis of Black voters in the 2020 general election at the census tract level, see CID's Black Voter Experience report. Geocoding for identifying other populations, such as Asian-American subgroups and Indigenous/Native populations, is also not reliable at the congressional district level in California.  For more information on these methods and the reliability of identifying the race and ethnicity of registered voters, see CID's fact sheets here.

# Appendix A: 2022 Primary Election

## Redrawn Congressional Districts (CD118)

| | Competitive District | All Voters | Asian American | Latino |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Eligible Voter Turnout by Race and Ethnicity** <br> **Redrawn Congressional Districts** <br> **2022 Primary Election** | | | | |
| CA-01 | N | 30.3% | 14.6% | 9.6% |
| CA-02 | N | 39.0% | 17.8% | 14.7% |
| CA-03 | Y | 42.9% | 18.8% | 14.4% |
| CA-04 | N | 34.4% | 15.6% | 15.2% |
| CA-05 | N | 35.3% | 14.5% | 14.3% |
| CA-06 | N | 30.7% | 17.7% | 14.1% |
| CA-07 | N | 31.5% | 21.6% | 17.5% |
| CA-08 | N | 25.1% | 15.3% | 13.8% |
| CA-09 | Y | 23.2% | 13.0% | 12.6% |
| CA-10 | N | 35.7% | 21.7% | 16.3% |
| CA-11 | N | 36.7% | 30.5% | 19.5% |
| CA-12 | N | 31.1% | 19.9% | 13.7% |
| CA-13 | Y | 19.9% | 12.2% | 12.6% |
| CA-14 | N | 25.8% | 19.7% | 15.6% |
| CA-15 | N | 31.0% | 23.0% | 19.5% |
| CA-16 | N | 35.9% | 26.9% | 16.4% |
| CA-17 | N | 27.7% | 25.2% | 15.5% |
| CA-18 | N | 23.6% | 17.3% | 16.6% |
| CA-19 | N | 36.7% | 23.4% | 16.3% |
| CA-20 | N | 28.5% | 11.9% | 12.8% |
| CA-21 | N | 17.8% | 11.0% | 11.6% |
| CA-22 | Y | 15.2% | 9.5% | 10.2% |
| CA-23 | N | 20.8% | 9.9% | 8.9% |
| CA-24 | N | 36.4% | 12.0% | 16.4% |
| CA-25 | N | 21.6% | 9.9% | 12.6% |
| CA-26 | N | 35.0% | 18.6% | 17.3% |
| CA-27 | Y | 26.0% | 16.7% | 12.9% |
| CA-28 | N | 29.2% | 19.3% | 18.0% |
| CA-29 | N | 20.9% | 14.2% | 15.5% |
| CA-30 | N | 32.5% | 20.8% | 21.0% |
| CA-31 | N | 19.6% | 13.5% | 14.4% |
| CA-32 | N | 32.9% | 17.2% | 14.7% |
| CA-33 | N | 16.0% | 11.0% | 10.1% |
| CA-34 | N | 22.6% | 20.5% | 19.5% |
| CA-35 | N | 15.9% | 13.0% | 11.0% |
| CA-36 | N | 36.4% | 22.2% | 16.1% |
| CA-37 | N | 24.5% | 18.2% | 13.7% |
| CA-38 | N | 20.6% | 17.5% | 16.5% |
| CA-39 | N | 16.8% | 9.5% | 9.8% |
| CA-40 | Y | 35.1% | 22.2% | 16.0% |
| CA-41 | Y | 28.8% | 14.1% | 13.2% |
| CA-42 | N | 21.7% | 12.5% | 13.9% |
| CA-43 | N | 18.3% | 20.2% | 9.4% |
| CA-44 | N | 20.3% | 13.6% | 13.3% |
| CA-45 | Y | 27.9% | 24.6% | 14.0% |
| CA-46 | N | 18.7% | 20.0% | 12.7% |
| CA-47 | Y | 33.8% | 22.3% | 12.6% |
| CA-48 | N | 31.2% | 12.1% | 12.7% |
| CA-49 | Y | 35.0% | 18.1% | 12.4% |
| CA-50 | N | 32.6% | 19.6% | 12.9% |
| CA-51 | N | 28.1% | 16.7% | 12.8% |
| CA-52 | N | 20.7% | 13.0% | 16.8% |

Data Source: California Voter File, American Community Survey 2015-2019, Cook Political Report
*118th congressional districts based on the 2020 Decennial Census. Cooks Political Ratings as of October 13, 2022

## Previous Congressional Districts (CD116)

| | **Eligible Voter Turnout by Race and Ethnicity**<br>**Redrawn Congressional Districts**<br>**2022 Primary Election** | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | **All Voters** | **Asian American** | **Latino** |
| **CA-01** | 34.0% | 9.1% | 8.2% |
| **CA-02** | 39.2% | 21.8% | 13.8% |
| **CA-03** | 19.6% | 11.7% | 8.2% |
| **CA-04** | 37.6% | 16.6% | 11.6% |
| **CA-05** | 32.6% | 16.1% | 14.7% |
| **CA-06** | 26.2% | 20.2% | 14.0% |
| **CA-07** | 35.5% | 22.3% | 15.4% |
| **CA-08** | 20.6% | 9.1% | 8.4% |
| **CA-09** | 21.7% | 12.5% | 11.8% |
| **CA-10** | 22.4% | 13.2% | 11.7% |
| **CA-11** | 33.0% | 21.6% | 13.0% |
| **CA-12** | 35.7% | 30.9% | 20.1% |
| **CA-13** | 30.6% | 21.0% | 13.4% |
| **CA-14** | 32.2% | 24.3% | 19.0% |
| **CA-15** | 25.9% | 19.8% | 15.1% |
| **CA-16** | 15.0% | 10.5% | 9.5% |
| **CA-17** | 27.9% | 26.1% | 15.3% |
| **CA-18** | 37.6% | 30.6% | 14.8% |
| **CA-19** | 26.8% | 22.6% | 17.1% |
| **CA-20** | 28.0% | 15.3% | 15.1% |
| **CA-21** | 14.7% | 10.3% | 9.8% |
| **CA-22** | 24.8% | 12.9% | 11.8% |
| **CA-23** | 23.4% | 11.6% | 10.5% |
| **CA-24** | 35.2% | 13.4% | 14.8% |
| **CA-25** | 24.9% | 16.0% | 11.9% |
| **CA-26** | 19.9% | 10.2% | 9.0% |
| **CA-27** | 28.1% | 19.4% | 17.9% |
| **CA-28** | 32.4% | 23.7% | 20.5% |
| **CA-29** | 19.8% | 14.7% | 15.2% |
| **CA-30** | 30.8% | 18.6% | 15.1% |
| **CA-31** | 18.2% | 12.2% | 10.4% |
| **CA-32** | 19.3% | 13.3% | 14.4% |
| **CA-33** | 38.0% | 24.1% | 13.1% |
| **CA-34** | 22.4% | 20.2% | 19.6% |
| **CA-35** | 14.2% | 12.5% | 10.0% |
| **CA-36** | 26.2% | 10.7% | 10.6% |
| **CA-37** | 30.0% | 24.3% | 15.3% |
| **CA-38** | 20.3% | 17.2% | 16.0% |
| **CA-39** | 27.1% | 20.2% | 16.5% |
| **CA-40** | 15.1% | 12.2% | 13.4% |
| **CA-41** | 16.9% | 9.7% | 9.5% |
| **CA-42** | 24.7% | 15.3% | 12.5% |
| **CA-43** | 22.4% | 21.0% | 11.0% |
| **CA-44** | 16.6% | 12.1% | 11.3% |
| **CA-45** | 34.1% | 23.1% | 14.7% |
| **CA-46** | 18.0% | 19.6% | 11.8% |
| **CA-47** | 27.5% | 21.1% | 14.2% |
| **CA-48** | 34.8% | 27.0% | 12.4% |
| **CA-49** | 35.1% | 21.4% | 12.2% |
| **CA-50** | 30.7% | 15.2% | 11.5% |
| **CA-51** | 17.6% | 11.7% | 14.7% |
| **CA-52** | 32.0% | 21.0% | 12.5% |
| **CA-53** | 27.1% | 15.1% | 16.2% |

Data Source: California Voter File, American Community Survey
*116th congressional districts based on the 2010 Decennial Census

| Highest Total Eligible Voter Turnout Congressional Districts* 2020 General Election | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Total EVT** | **Total EVT Rank** | **Asian American EVT** | **Asian American EVT Rank** | **Latino EVT** | **Latino EVT Rank** |
| **CA-2** | 39.2% | 1 | 21.8% | 12 | 13.8% | 25 |
| **CA-33** | 38.0% | 2 | 24.1% | 7 | 13.1% | 28 |
| **CA-4** | 37.6% | 3 | 16.6% | 27 | 11.6% | 39 |
| **CA-18** | 37.6% | 4 | 30.6% | 2 | 14.8% | 17 |
| **CA-12** | 35.7% | 5 | 30.9% | 1 | 20.1% | 2 |
| **CA-7** | 35.5% | 6 | 22.3% | 11 | 15.4% | 10 |
| **CA-24** | 35.2% | 7 | 13.4% | 35 | 14.8% | 18 |
| **CA-49** | 35.1% | 8 | 21.4% | 14 | 12.2% | 33 |
| **CA-48** | 34.8% | 9 | 27.0% | 3 | 12.4% | 32 |
| **CA-45** | 34.1% | 10 | 23.1% | 9 | 14.7% | 19 |
| **California** | 27.0% | - | 20.2% | - | 13.1% | - |

Data Source: County Voter Files, American Community Survey 2016-2020 5 year
*116th congressional districts based on the 2010 Decennial Census

| Lowest Total Eligible Voter Turnout Congressional Districts* 2020 General Election | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Total EVT** | **Total EVT Rank** | **Asian American EVT** | **Asian American EVT Rank** | **Latino EVT** | **Latino EVT Rank** |
| **CA-35** | 14.2% | 53 | 12.5% | 40 | 10.0% | 46 |
| **CA-21** | 14.7% | 52 | 10.3% | 49 | 9.8% | 47 |
| **CA-16** | 15.0% | 51 | 10.5% | 48 | 9.5% | 48 |
| **CA-40** | 15.1% | 50 | 12.2% | 42 | 13.4% | 27 |
| **CA-44** | 16.6% | 49 | 12.1% | 43 | 11.3% | 41 |
| **CA-41** | 16.9% | 48 | 9.7% | 51 | 9.5% | 49 |
| **CA-51** | 17.6% | 47 | 11.7% | 44 | 14.7% | 20 |
| **CA-46** | 18.0% | 46 | 19.6% | 23 | 11.8% | 36 |
| **CA-31** | 18.2% | 45 | 12.2% | 41 | 10.4% | 45 |
| **CA-32** | 19.3% | 44 | 13.3% | 36 | 14.4% | 22 |
| **California** | 27.0% | - | 20.2% | - | 13.1% | - |

Data Source: County Voter Files, American Community Survey 2016-2020 5 year
*116th congressional districts based on the 2010 Decennial Census

| Eligible Voter Turnout - Largest Asian American Population Share Congressional Districts* 2020 General Election | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Asian American Population Share** | **Asian American EVT** | **Asian American EVT Rank** | **Latino Population Share** | **Latino EVT** | **Latino EVT Rank** | **Total EVT** | **Total EVT Rank** |
| **CA-17** | 58.6% | 26.1% | 4 | 15.4% | 15.3% | 12 | 27.9% | 23 |
| **CA-27** | 39.7% | 19.4% | 24 | 27.9% | 17.9% | 5 | 28.1% | 21 |
| **CA-15** | 38.3% | 19.8% | 22 | 23.1% | 15.1% | 14 | 25.9% | 30 |
| **CA-14** | 35.0% | 24.3% | 6 | 24.2% | 19.0% | 4 | 32.2% | 15 |
| **CA-39** | 33.4% | 20.2% | 20 | 34.2% | 16.5% | 7 | 27.1% | 25 |
| **CA-12** | 31.9% | 30.9% | 1 | 15.2% | 20.1% | 2 | 35.7% | 5 |
| **CA-19** | 30.3% | 22.6% | 10 | 39.1% | 17.1% | 6 | 26.8% | 27 |
| **CA-45** | 27.5% | 23.1% | 9 | 19.7% | 14.7% | 19 | 34.1% | 10 |
| **CA-18** | 26.4% | 30.6% | 2 | 16.8% | 14.8% | 17 | 37.6% | 4 |
| **CA-47** | 23.2% | 21.1% | 15 | 36.1% | 14.2% | 23 | 27.5% | 24 |
| **California** | 15.1% | 20.2% | - | 39.4% | 13.1% | - | 27.0% | - |

Data Source: County Voter Files, American Community Survey 2016-2020 5 year, 2020 Decennial Census
*116th congressional districts based on the 2010 Decennial Census

| | Latino Population Share | Latino EVT | Latino EVT Rank | Asian American Population Share | Asian American EVT | Asian American EVT Rank | Total EVT | Total EVT Rank |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **CA-40** | 87.1% | 13.4% | 27 | 2.4% | 12.2% | 42 | 15.1% | 50 |
| **CA-21** | 75.4% | 9.8% | 47 | 3.4% | 10.3% | 49 | 14.7% | 52 |
| **CA-51** | 71.0% | 14.7% | 20 | 7.8% | 11.7% | 44 | 17.6% | 47 |
| **CA-44** | 70.5% | 11.3% | 41 | 5.8% | 12.1% | 43 | 16.6% | 49 |
| **CA-35** | 69.9% | 10.0% | 46 | 9.2% | 12.5% | 40 | 14.2% | 53 |
| **CA-29** | 66.3% | 15.2% | 13 | 8.0% | 14.7% | 34 | 19.8% | 42 |
| **CA-46** | 66.0% | 11.8% | 36 | 13.9% | 19.6% | 23 | 18.0% | 46 |
| **CA-38** | 63.0% | 16.0% | 9 | 16.1% | 17.2% | 26 | 20.3% | 40 |
| **CA-16** | 62.9% | 9.5% | 48 | 8.9% | 10.5% | 48 | 15.0% | 51 |
| **CA-41** | 61.9% | 9.5% | 49 | 5.8% | 9.7% | 51 | 16.9% | 48 |
| **California** | 39.4% | 13.1% | - | 15.1% | 20.2% | - | 27.0% | - |

Title: **Eligible Voter Turnout - Largest Latino Population Share / Congressional Districts\* / 2020 General Election**

Data Source: County Voter Files, American Community Survey 2016-2020 5 year, 2020 Decennial Census

\*116th congressional districts based on the 2010 Decennial Census

## Black Majority Census Tracts

| | Eligible Voter Turnout - All Voters<br>Census Tracts with Majority Black Population<br>2022 Primary Election | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Eligible Voter Turnout | Population Share | | | | |
| | Total | Black | Asian American | Latino | White, non-Latino | Other |
| Census Tract 2340.01,Los Angeles County | 39.1% | 66.2% | 3.9% | 12.9% | 10.0% | 7.1% |
| Census Tract 2342,Los Angeles County | 45.2% | 60.3% | 7.7% | 15.9% | 9.8% | 6.2% |
| Census Tract 2343.01,Los Angeles County | 35.1% | 73.7% | 1.1% | 11.9% | 7.0% | 6.3% |
| Census Tract 2343.02,Los Angeles County | 33.0% | 76.7% | 1.0% | 11.0% | 3.8% | 7.6% |
| Census Tract 2351,Los Angeles County | 41.8% | 58.0% | 2.9% | 21.3% | 10.4% | 7.3% |
| Census Tract 2352.01,Los Angeles County | 28.8% | 50.7% | 0.8% | 38.2% | 3.7% | 6.6% |
| Census Tract 2352.02,Los Angeles County | 24.3% | 55.9% | 1.2% | 36.2% | 1.9% | 4.9% |
| Census Tract 2361.02,Los Angeles County | 21.0% | 70.5% | 3.1% | 15.2% | 4.5% | 6.8% |
| Census Tract 2362.03,Los Angeles County | 23.3% | 57.2% | 1.9% | 31.2% | 3.0% | 6.6% |
| Census Tract 2364,Los Angeles County | 44.1% | 72.8% | 2.7% | 9.0% | 9.3% | 6.1% |
| Census Tract 2379,Los Angeles County | 28.6% | 61.6% | 1.0% | 29.2% | 2.3% | 5.9% |
| Census Tract 2380,Los Angeles County | 29.6% | 66.5% | 0.7% | 26.2% | 1.8% | 4.7% |
| Census Tract 2381,Los Angeles County | 23.3% | 63.4% | 0.8% | 27.9% | 2.3% | 5.6% |
| Census Tract 2382,Los Angeles County | 21.2% | 61.4% | 0.7% | 31.3% | 1.8% | 4.9% |
| Census Tract 2384,Los Angeles County | 33.2% | 66.5% | 0.8% | 25.6% | 2.1% | 5.1% |
| Census Tract 4025,Alameda County | 13.3% | 50.4% | 10.1% | 8.4% | 20.0% | 11.0% |
| Census Tract 4098,Alameda County | 27.2% | 50.9% | 6.9% | 18.4% | 15.3% | 8.4% |
| Census Tract 4105,Alameda County | 14.0% | 51.2% | 10.5% | 13.2% | 16.7% | 8.5% |
| Census Tract 5409.02,Los Angeles County | 23.4% | 50.6% | 0.6% | 44.1% | 1.5% | 3.3% |
| Census Tract 5412,Los Angeles County | 23.6% | 53.0% | 0.5% | 42.0% | 0.8% | 3.8% |
| Census Tract 5433.04,Los Angeles County | 33.2% | 77.5% | 3.8% | 11.9% | 1.9% | 4.8% |
| Census Tract 5433.21,Los Angeles County | 28.2% | 54.0% | 14.5% | 19.3% | 6.4% | 5.9% |
| Census Tract 5433.22,Los Angeles County | 33.1% | 68.9% | 7.9% | 14.3% | 2.9% | 6.0% |
| Census Tract 5706.03,Los Angeles County | 9.4% | 50.7% | 4.5% | 31.9% | 5.4% | 7.5% |
| Census Tract 5716,Los Angeles County | 13.3% | 54.0% | 1.5% | 37.0% | 2.8% | 4.7% |
| Census Tract 6003.02,Los Angeles County | 28.6% | 59.0% | 0.9% | 35.9% | 0.9% | 3.3% |
| Census Tract 6004,Los Angeles County | 25.6% | 71.3% | 1.3% | 20.5% | 2.0% | 4.9% |
| Census Tract 6005.01,Los Angeles County | 33.7% | 70.9% | 1.3% | 18.7% | 3.0% | 6.1% |
| Census Tract 6006.01,Los Angeles County | 36.8% | 76.9% | 1.1% | 14.0% | 2.2% | 5.9% |
| Census Tract 6007.02,Los Angeles County | 31.4% | 75.0% | 1.5% | 15.5% | 2.9% | 5.1% |
| Census Tract 6007.03,Los Angeles County | 47.6% | 82.7% | 1.2% | 6.5% | 2.6% | 7.0% |
| Census Tract 6007.04,Los Angeles County | 31.1% | 73.9% | 1.1% | 16.0% | 3.0% | 6.1% |
| Census Tract 6008.01,Los Angeles County | 37.7% | 75.5% | 0.9% | 14.6% | 2.8% | 6.2% |
| Census Tract 6008.02,Los Angeles County | 28.8% | 72.3% | 1.0% | 17.2% | 4.3% | 5.1% |
| Census Tract 6010.01,Los Angeles County | 33.2% | 65.3% | 3.2% | 21.4% | 3.7% | 6.3% |
| Census Tract 6013.02,Los Angeles County | 20.3% | 50.2% | 2.9% | 33.3% | 6.9% | 6.7% |
| Census Tract 6026.01,Los Angeles County | 34.0% | 65.1% | 4.9% | 21.2% | 3.5% | 5.3% |
| Census Tract 6026.02,Los Angeles County | 30.7% | 59.0% | 6.2% | 26.5% | 3.7% | 4.6% |
| Census Tract 6027,Los Angeles County | 33.4% | 63.6% | 6.1% | 20.8% | 4.8% | 4.8% |
| Census Tract 6028.02,Los Angeles County | 23.2% | 55.4% | 1.4% | 38.1% | 1.4% | 3.7% |
| Census Tract 7030.02,Los Angeles County | 51.3% | 63.8% | 5.2% | 7.5% | 15.2% | 8.2% |
| Census Tract 7031,Los Angeles County | 40.5% | 68.5% | 3.0% | 10.3% | 9.1% | 9.1% |
| Census Tract 7032,Los Angeles County | 47.3% | 72.4% | 2.6% | 8.9% | 8.5% | 7.6% |

Data Source: County Voter Files, American Community Survey 2016-2020 5 year, 2020 Decennial Census

# Appendix B: 2020 General Election

## Redrawn Congressional Districts (CD118)

| | Eligible Voter Turnout by Race and Ethnicity<br>Redrawn Congressional Districts<br>2020 General Election | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Competitive District | All Voters | Asian American | Latino |
| CA-01 | N | 58.3% | 40.1% | 35.9% |
| CA-02 | N | 74.4% | 40.9% | 48.5% |
| CA-03 | Y | 79.8% | 47.6% | 39.5% |
| CA-04 | N | 69.9% | 38.2% | 52.5% |
| CA-05 | N | 72.7% | 43.9% | 48.9% |
| CA-06 | N | 68.1% | 47.1% | 44.9% |
| CA-07 | N | 68.2% | 54.4% | 52.0% |
| CA-08 | N | 67.2% | 45.4% | 58.1% |
| CA-09 | Y | 62.3% | 43.3% | 50.8% |
| CA-10 | N | 82.0% | 64.5% | 57.1% |
| CA-11 | N | 69.8% | 57.4% | 47.8% |
| CA-12 | N | 72.3% | 54.0% | 51.1% |
| CA-13 | Y | 57.8% | 45.9% | 52.1% |
| CA-14 | N | 70.4% | 62.0% | 58.9% |
| CA-15 | N | 70.9% | 57.1% | 63.2% |
| CA-16 | N | 78.2% | 68.9% | 53.2% |
| CA-17 | N | 70.6% | 70.1% | 54.4% |
| CA-18 | N | 66.2% | 47.3% | 63.0% |
| CA-19 | N | 75.6% | 64.0% | 53.4% |
| CA-20 | N | 69.2% | 39.9% | 48.9% |
| CA-21 | N | 53.5% | 37.0% | 46.9% |
| CA-22 | Y | 49.5% | 31.5% | 45.3% |
| CA-23 | N | 61.2% | 35.9% | 42.7% |
| CA-24 | N | 72.6% | 31.1% | 54.4% |
| CA-25 | N | 57.4% | 29.1% | 48.9% |
| CA-26 | N | 75.6% | 46.0% | 57.9% |
| CA-27 | Y | 70.5% | 46.5% | 53.8% |
| CA-28 | N | 71.3% | 58.7% | 57.4% |
| CA-29 | N | 62.1% | 37.6% | 61.0% |
| CA-30 | N | 69.8% | 48.2% | 58.3% |
| CA-31 | N | 62.9% | 46.6% | 59.1% |
| CA-32 | N | 71.5% | 46.5% | 51.3% |
| CA-33 | N | 59.2% | 43.8% | 50.7% |
| CA-34 | N | 59.2% | 47.6% | 61.1% |
| CA-35 | N | 59.3% | 48.8% | 53.8% |
| CA-36 | N | 77.3% | 54.5% | 46.5% |
| CA-37 | N | 64.6% | 45.3% | 56.3% |
| CA-38 | N | 65.8% | 55.2% | 63.7% |
| CA-39 | N | 56.9% | 32.5% | 48.6% |
| CA-40 | Y | 80.1% | 60.0% | 54.2% |
| CA-41 | Y | 69.9% | 42.4% | 51.7% |
| CA-42 | N | 63.8% | 38.2% | 57.7% |
| CA-43 | N | 62.3% | 54.1% | 54.1% |
| CA-44 | N | 63.7% | 42.8% | 59.2% |
| CA-45 | Y | 71.1% | 66.0% | 55.1% |
| CA-46 | N | 60.8% | 54.4% | 58.3% |
| CA-47 | Y | 77.3% | 64.2% | 44.6% |
| CA-48 | N | 73.3% | 35.8% | 48.8% |
| CA-49 | Y | 75.1% | 43.7% | 44.2% |
| CA-50 | N | 75.8% | 57.5% | 47.9% |
| CA-51 | N | 68.7% | 48.1% | 48.9% |
| CA-52 | N | 65.0% | 38.9% | 66.1% |

Data Source: California Voter File, American Community Survey, Cook Political Report
*118th congressional districts based on the 2020 Decennial Census. Cooks Political Ratings as of October 13, 2022

# Previous Congressional Districts (CD116)

| | Eligible Voter Turnout by Race and Ethnicity<br>Previous Congressional Districts<br>2020 General Election | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | **All Voters** | **Asian American** | **Latino** |
| **CA-01** | 60.8% | 25.2% | 26.9% |
| **CA-02** | 74.2% | 49.6% | 45.1% |
| **CA-03** | 63.1% | 47.8% | 46.1% |
| **CA-04** | 77.4% | 47.9% | 36.0% |
| **CA-05** | 71.1% | 46.5% | 53.8% |
| **CA-06** | 63.7% | 52.0% | 46.9% |
| **CA-07** | 73.7% | 59.1% | 45.2% |
| **CA-08** | 59.9% | 32.2% | 40.9% |
| **CA-09** | 62.8% | 43.5% | 50.8% |
| **CA-10** | 63.6% | 50.7% | 50.5% |
| **CA-11** | 76.4% | 58.1% | 52.1% |
| **CA-12** | 69.0% | 59.4% | 50.3% |
| **CA-13** | 71.6% | 57.6% | 50.2% |
| **CA-14** | 71.4% | 59.2% | 60.8% |
| **CA-15** | 72.4% | 66.2% | 57.5% |
| **CA-16** | 52.2% | 38.4% | 46.1% |
| **CA-17** | 72.1% | 73.0% | 53.7% |
| **CA-18** | 80.3% | 77.3% | 48.4% |
| **CA-19** | 68.4% | 62.8% | 57.8% |
| **CA-20** | 69.4% | 41.1% | 60.5% |
| **CA-21** | 46.8% | 32.0% | 43.0% |
| **CA-22** | 64.9% | 43.2% | 47.0% |
| **CA-23** | 62.3% | 39.9% | 45.3% |
| **CA-24** | 71.3% | 36.1% | 51.4% |
| **CA-25** | 72.7% | 50.3% | 52.2% |
| **CA-26** | 74.1% | 51.2% | 55.6% |
| **CA-27** | 69.9% | 59.2% | 57.4% |
| **CA-28** | 69.8% | 56.7% | 57.0% |
| **CA-29** | 60.6% | 39.1% | 60.0% |
| **CA-30** | 70.2% | 51.1% | 52.8% |
| **CA-31** | 60.7% | 47.4% | 48.6% |
| **CA-32** | 62.1% | 45.3% | 59.1% |
| **CA-33** | 79.5% | 60.9% | 38.4% |
| **CA-34** | 57.9% | 49.3% | 59.4% |
| **CA-35** | 56.3% | 47.5% | 51.3% |
| **CA-36** | 59.9% | 29.9% | 43.5% |
| **CA-37** | 68.0% | 53.6% | 55.1% |
| **CA-38** | 66.4% | 54.4% | 63.8% |
| **CA-39** | 71.3% | 61.2% | 58.8% |
| **CA-40** | 59.1% | 39.2% | 57.6% |
| **CA-41** | 56.9% | 33.6% | 47.1% |
| **CA-42** | 68.3% | 48.8% | 50.2% |
| **CA-43** | 66.2% | 55.2% | 55.9% |
| **CA-44** | 60.3% | 42.2% | 56.2% |
| **CA-45** | 79.1% | 66.1% | 50.4% |
| **CA-46** | 57.6% | 53.5% | 53.7% |
| **CA-47** | 67.7% | 56.5% | 52.3% |
| **CA-48** | 77.0% | 66.9% | 44.8% |
| **CA-49** | 75.9% | 54.7% | 44.2% |
| **CA-50** | 72.7% | 44.4% | 47.1% |
| **CA-51** | 56.5% | 35.4% | 57.2% |
| **CA-52** | 73.3% | 60.2% | 41.4% |
| **CA-53** | 69.5% | 44.8% | 59.3% |

Data Source: California Voter File, American Community Survey, Cook Political Report
*116th congressional districts based on the 2010 Decennial Census

| Highest Total Eligible Voter Turnout Congressional Districts* 2020 General Election | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Total Eligible Voter Turnout** | **Total Eligible Voter Turnout Rank** | **Asian American Eligible Voter Turnout** | **Asian American Eligible Voter Turnout Rank** | **Latino Eligible Voter Turnout** | **Latino Eligible Voter Turnout Rank** |
| **CA-18** | 80.3% | 1 | 77.3% | 1 | 48.4% | 35 |
| **CA-33** | 79.5% | 2 | 60.9% | 8 | 38.4% | 51 |
| **CA-45** | 79.1% | 3 | 66.1% | 5 | 50.4% | 30 |
| **CA-04** | 77.4% | 4 | 47.9% | 31 | 36.0% | 52 |
| **CA-48** | 77.0% | 5 | 66.9% | 3 | 44.8% | 45 |
| **CA-11** | 76.4% | 6 | 58.1% | 14 | 52.1% | 25 |
| **CA-49** | 75.9% | 7 | 54.7% | 19 | 44.2% | 46 |
| **CA-02** | 74.2% | 8 | 49.6% | 28 | 45.1% | 44 |
| **CA-26** | 74.1% | 9 | 51.2% | 24 | 55.6% | 17 |
| **CA-07** | 73.7% | 10 | 59.1% | 13 | 45.2% | 43 |
| **California** | 67.6% | - | 56.1% | - | 52.1% | - |

Data Source: County Voter Files, American Community Survey 2016-2020 5 year
*116th congressional districts based on the 2010 Decennial Census

| Lowest Total Eligible Voter Turnout Congressional Districts* 2020 General Election | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Total Eligible Voter Turnout** | **Total Eligible Voter Turnout Rank** | **Asian American Eligible Voter Turnout** | **Asian American Eligible Voter Turnout Rank** | **Latino Eligible Voter Turnout** | **Latino Eligible Voter Turnout Rank** |
| **CA-21** | 46.8% | 53 | 32.0% | 51 | 43.0% | 48 |
| **CA-16** | 52.2% | 52 | 38.4% | 46 | 46.1% | 41 |
| **CA-35** | 56.3% | 51 | 47.5% | 33 | 51.3% | 27 |
| **CA-51** | 56.5% | 50 | 35.4% | 48 | 57.2% | 13 |
| **CA-41** | 56.9% | 49 | 33.6% | 49 | 47.1% | 37 |
| **CA-46** | 57.6% | 48 | 53.5% | 22 | 53.7% | 21 |
| **CA-34** | 57.9% | 47 | 49.3% | 29 | 59.4% | 5 |
| **CA-40** | 59.1% | 46 | 39.2% | 44 | 57.6% | 10 |
| **CA-8** | 59.9% | 45 | 32.2% | 50 | 40.9% | 50 |
| **CA-36** | 59.9% | 44 | 29.9% | 52 | 43.5% | 47 |
| **California** | 67.6% | - | 56.1% | - | 52.1% | - |

Data Source: County Voter Files, American Community Survey 2016-2020 5 year
*116th congressional districts based on the 2010 Decennial Census

| | Eligible Voter Turnout - Largest Asian American Population Share Congressional Districts* 2020 General Election | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Asian American Population Share | Asian American EVT | Asian American EVT Rank | Latino Population Share | Latino EVT | Latino EVT Rank | Total EVT | Total EVT Rank |
| CA-17 | 58.6% | 73.0% | 2 | 15.4% | 53.7% | 20 | 72.1% | 15 |
| CA-27 | 39.7% | 59.2% | 12 | 27.9% | 57.4% | 12 | 69.9% | 22 |
| CA-15 | 38.3% | 66.2% | 4 | 23.1% | 57.5% | 11 | 72.4% | 14 |
| CA-14 | 35.0% | 59.2% | 11 | 24.2% | 60.8% | 2 | 71.4% | 17 |
| CA-39 | 33.4% | 61.2% | 7 | 34.2% | 58.8% | 8 | 71.3% | 19 |
| CA-12 | 31.9% | 59.4% | 10 | 15.2% | 50.3% | 31 | 69.0% | 26 |
| CA-19 | 30.3% | 62.8% | 6 | 39.1% | 57.8% | 9 | 68.4% | 27 |
| CA-45 | 27.5% | 66.1% | 5 | 19.7% | 50.4% | 30 | 79.1% | 3 |
| CA-18 | 26.4% | 77.3% | 1 | 16.8% | 48.4% | 35 | 80.3% | 1 |
| CA-47 | 23.2% | 56.5% | 17 | 36.1% | 52.3% | 23 | 67.7% | 30 |
| California | 15.1% | 56.1% | - | 39.4% | 52.1% | - | 67.6% | - |

Data Source: County Voter Files, American Community Survey 2016-2020 5 year, 2020 Decennial Census
*116th congressional districts based on the 2010 Decennial Census

| | Eligible Voter Turnout - Largest Latino Population Share Congressional Districts* 2020 General Election | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Latino Population Share | Latino EVT | Latino EVT Rank | Asian American Population Share | Asian American EVT | Asian American EVT Rank | Total EVT | Total EVT Rank |
| CA-40 | 87.1% | 57.6% | 10 | 2.4% | 39.2% | 44 | 59.1% | 46 |
| CA-21 | 75.4% | 43.0% | 48 | 3.4% | 32.0% | 51 | 46.8% | 53 |
| CA-51 | 71.0% | 57.2% | 13 | 7.8% | 35.4% | 48 | 56.5% | 50 |
| CA-44 | 70.5% | 56.2% | 15 | 5.8% | 42.2% | 41 | 60.3% | 43 |
| CA-35 | 69.9% | 51.3% | 27 | 9.2% | 47.5% | 33 | 56.3% | 51 |
| CA-29 | 66.3% | 60.0% | 4 | 8.0% | 39.1% | 45 | 60.6% | 42 |
| CA-46 | 66.0% | 53.7% | 21 | 13.9% | 53.5% | 22 | 57.6% | 48 |
| CA-38 | 63.0% | 63.8% | 1 | 16.1% | 54.4% | 20 | 66.4% | 31 |
| CA-16 | 62.9% | 46.1% | 41 | 8.9% | 38.4% | 46 | 52.2% | 52 |
| CA-41 | 61.9% | 47.1% | 37 | 5.8% | 33.6% | 49 | 56.9% | 49 |
| California | 39.4% | 52.1% | - | 15.1% | 56.1% | - | 67.6% | - |

Data Source: County Voter Files, American Community Survey 2016-2020 5 year, 2020 Decennial Census
*116th congressional districts based on the 2010 Decennial Census

# Black Majority Census Tracts

| | Eligible Voter Turnout | Population Share | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Total** | **Black** | **Asian American** | **Latino** | **White, non-Latino** | **Other** |
| **Census Tract 2340.01, Los Angeles County** | 72.7% | 66.2% | 3.9% | 12.9% | 10.0% | 7.1% |
| **Census Tract 2342, Los Angeles County** | 70.1% | 60.3% | 7.7% | 15.9% | 9.8% | 6.2% |
| **Census Tract 2343.01, Los Angeles County** | 72.5% | 73.7% | 1.1% | 11.9% | 7.0% | 6.3% |
| **Census Tract 2343.02, Los Angeles County** | 75.8% | 76.7% | 1.0% | 11.0% | 3.8% | 7.6% |
| **Census Tract 2351, Los Angeles County** | 85.7% | 58.0% | 2.9% | 21.3% | 10.4% | 7.3% |
| **Census Tract 2352.01, Los Angeles County** | 73.3% | 50.7% | 0.8% | 38.2% | 3.7% | 6.6% |
| **Census Tract 2352.02, Los Angeles County** | 63.8% | 55.9% | 1.2% | 36.2% | 1.9% | 4.9% |
| **Census Tract 2361.02, Los Angeles County** | 56.9% | 70.5% | 3.1% | 15.2% | 4.5% | 6.8% |
| **Census Tract 2362.03, Los Angeles County** | 70.0% | 57.2% | 1.9% | 31.2% | 3.0% | 6.6% |
| **Census Tract 2364, Los Angeles County** | 81.2% | 72.8% | 2.7% | 9.0% | 9.3% | 6.1% |
| **Census Tract 2379, Los Angeles County** | 67.9% | 61.6% | 1.0% | 29.2% | 2.3% | 5.9% |
| **Census Tract 2380, Los Angeles County** | 72.6% | 66.5% | 0.7% | 26.2% | 1.8% | 4.7% |
| **Census Tract 2381, Los Angeles County** | 58.8% | 63.4% | 0.8% | 27.9% | 2.3% | 5.6% |
| **Census Tract 2382, Los Angeles County** | 55.6% | 61.4% | 0.7% | 31.3% | 1.8% | 4.9% |
| **Census Tract 2384, Los Angeles County** | 75.7% | 66.5% | 0.8% | 25.6% | 2.1% | 5.1% |
| **Census Tract 4025, Alameda County** | 54.2% | 50.4% | 10.1% | 8.4% | 20.0% | 11.0% |
| **Census Tract 4098, Alameda County** | 64.1% | 50.9% | 6.9% | 18.4% | 15.3% | 8.4% |
| **Census Tract 4105, Alameda County** | 53.3% | 51.2% | 10.5% | 13.2% | 16.7% | 8.5% |
| **Census Tract 5409.02, Los Angeles County** | 72.8% | 50.6% | 0.6% | 44.1% | 1.5% | 3.3% |
| **Census Tract 5412, Los Angeles County** | 73.2% | 53.0% | 0.5% | 42.0% | 0.8% | 3.8% |
| **Census Tract 5433.04, Los Angeles County** | 80.1% | 77.5% | 3.8% | 11.9% | 1.9% | 4.8% |
| **Census Tract 5433.21, Los Angeles County** | 73.6% | 54.0% | 14.5% | 19.3% | 6.4% | 5.9% |
| **Census Tract 5433.22, Los Angeles County** | 78.0% | 68.9% | 7.9% | 14.3% | 2.9% | 6.0% |
| **Census Tract 5706.03, Los Angeles County** | 47.3% | 50.7% | 4.5% | 31.9% | 5.4% | 7.5% |
| **Census Tract 5716, Los Angeles County** | 47.1% | 54.0% | 1.5% | 37.0% | 2.8% | 4.7% |
| **Census Tract 6003.02, Los Angeles County** | 84.4% | 59.0% | 0.9% | 35.9% | 0.9% | 3.3% |
| **Census Tract 6004, Los Angeles County** | 69.3% | 71.3% | 1.3% | 20.5% | 2.0% | 4.9% |
| **Census Tract 6005.01, Los Angeles County** | 84.2% | 70.9% | 1.3% | 18.7% | 3.0% | 6.1% |
| **Census Tract 6006.01, Los Angeles County** | 82.1% | 76.9% | 1.1% | 14.0% | 2.2% | 5.9% |
| **Census Tract 6007.02, Los Angeles County** | 71.0% | 75.0% | 1.5% | 15.5% | 2.9% | 5.1% |
| **Census Tract 6007.04, Los Angeles County** | 76.2% | 73.9% | 1.1% | 16.0% | 3.0% | 6.1% |
| **Census Tract 6008.01, Los Angeles County** | 84.0% | 75.5% | 0.9% | 14.6% | 2.8% | 6.2% |
| **Census Tract 6008.02, Los Angeles County** | 71.0% | 72.3% | 1.0% | 17.2% | 4.3% | 5.1% |
| **Census Tract 6010.01, Los Angeles County** | 78.2% | 65.3% | 3.2% | 21.4% | 3.7% | 6.3% |
| **Census Tract 6013.02, Los Angeles County** | 68.1% | 50.2% | 2.9% | 33.3% | 6.9% | 6.7% |
| **Census Tract 6026.01, Los Angeles County** | 80.6% | 65.1% | 4.9% | 21.2% | 3.5% | 5.3% |
| **Census Tract 6026.02, Los Angeles County** | 78.0% | 59.0% | 6.2% | 26.5% | 3.7% | 4.6% |
| **Census Tract 6027, Los Angeles County** | 84.3% | 63.6% | 6.1% | 20.8% | 4.8% | 4.8% |
| **Census Tract 6028.02, Los Angeles County** | 65.9% | 55.4% | 1.4% | 38.1% | 1.4% | 3.7% |
| **Census Tract 7030.02, Los Angeles County** | 94.1% | 63.8% | 5.2% | 7.5% | 15.2% | 8.2% |
| **Census Tract 7031, Los Angeles County** | 78.3% | 68.5% | 3.0% | 10.3% | 9.1% | 9.1% |
| **Census Tract 7032, Los Angeles County** | 88.6% | 72.4% | 2.6% | 8.9% | 8.5% | 7.6% |

Data Source: County Voter Files, American Community Survey 2016-2020 5 year, 2020 Decennial Census