



CENTER FOR  
INCLUSIVE  
DEMOCRACY

**VOTER  
TURNOUT IN  
CALIFORNIA:  
CHALLENGES AND  
OPPORTUNITIES  
FOR MOBILIZATION**



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## About the Center for Inclusive Democracy (CID)

The Center for Inclusive Democracy's mission is to improve the social and economic quality of life in U.S. communities by producing non-partisan academic research that informs policy and on-the-ground organizing efforts through education and outreach for a more engaged, transparent, and representative democracy. CID conducts pioneering research that explores voting behavior, civic engagement, as well as electoral and economic issues at the intersection of social justice and democracy.

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## Executive Summary

Using recently updated citizen voting-age population estimates derived from the 2020 Decennial Census, the Center for Inclusive Democracy (CID) at the University of Southern California conducted a reexamination of eligible voter turnout (adult citizens who voted) in the 2020 general election as well as a new analysis of the 2022 general election broken out by race and ethnicity at the state and county level. With revised population estimates, this report highlights how the new eligible voter population estimates differ from those based on the 2010 Decennial Census, what the eligible voter turnout rates were in the 2020 and 2022 general election, and identifies opportunities for voter mobilization.

### Citizen Voting-Age Population Changes

Based on the new population estimates, white, non-Latinos' share of the California eligible voter population was smaller, while eligible voters of color either increased or maintained their share.

In 2020, Asian Americans' share of the California eligible voter population increased from 12.7% with the old estimates to 14.5% of all eligible voters with the new estimates while white, non-Latinos saw the largest decrease in their estimates, decreasing by more than three percentage points. The share of eligible voters who were Latino slightly increased from 30.4% to 32.7% and the share that were Black slightly decreased from 6.7% to 6.6%. Similar trends were seen in 2022, with Asian Americans and Latinos increasing their share by nearly two percentage points, while white, non-Latinos lost nearly three percentage points. Heading into the 2024 general election, Latinos, Blacks and Asian Americans are a combined 54.9% of the state's eligible voter population – 14.2 million.

### 2020 General Election Eligible Voter Turnout

Voters cast a record-breaking 17 million ballots in the 2020 general election.

At the time of the 2020 general election, there were nearly 26 million eligible voters in California, 17 million of whom cast a ballot. The eligible voter turnout for the general population was 66.8%.

Eligible voter turnout was lower among Asian Americans and Latinos compared to the general population.

In the 2020 general election, 58.8% of eligible Asian-American voters cast a ballot, eight percentage points lower than the eligible voter turnout rate for the general population (66.8%). Just under 54% of eligible Latino voters voted in the 2020 general election, thirteen percentage points lower than the general population.

### 2022 General Election Eligible Voter Turnout

The majority of eligible voters did not cast a ballot in the 2022 general election.

Only 43.0% of eligible voters voted in the 2022 general election, even lower than other recent midterm elections, which historically have low turnout. Eligible voter turnout was slightly higher in 2022 VCA counties at 43.5%, or 45.3% when excluding Los Angeles County, where the high population of over five million registered voters can mask trends in other VCA counties.

The Latino eligible voter turnout gap was more pronounced in the 2022 general election than in the 2020 general election, while the Asian-American turnout gap narrowed.

While 43% of all eligible voters cast a ballot in the 2022 general election, only 35.3% of Asian-American eligible voters did the same (7.7 percentage points difference), slightly narrowing from an 8-percentage point gap in 2020. The eligible voter turnout gap widened among Latinos, with an eligible voter turnout rate 16.6 percentage points lower than the general population in the 2022 general, compared to 13 percentage points in the 2020 general.

## Opportunities for Voter Mobilization

In both 2020 and 2022 general elections, Asian-American and Latino eligible voters totaled over twelve million, representing nearly half of California's eligible voter population (roughly 25 million). Combined, over 5.4 million Asian-American and Latino eligible voters did not cast a ballot in the 2020 presidential election and over 8.6 million did not cast a ballot in the 2022 midterm election.

Mobilizing these politically diverse eligible voters is critical for a healthy democracy and will make California's elections more representative of its residents.

### ► **Multi-Racial Democracy Requires Inclusive and Reliable Data**

Limited demographic information in county and state voter files hinders progress to better understand and improve the election experience for all California voters. We encourage elections officials, policymakers, and stakeholders to discuss legal and reliable ways to gather more complete demographic data in California (and nationwide) during and after the voter registration process.

## Introduction

In 2021, the U.S. Census Bureau released new population and demographic data collected through the 2020 Decennial Census, providing an opportunity to develop new citizen voting-age population (CVAP) estimates. Up-to-date population estimates have enabled the Center for Inclusive Democracy (CID) at the University of Southern California to re-examine the 2020 presidential election to better understand turnout across demographic groups and present new turnout data on the 2022 midterm election.

In the 2020 general election, the eligible voter turnout rate (percent of the citizen voting-age population who cast a ballot) was the highest in decades.<sup>4</sup> Multiple factors created an environment conducive for high electoral participation, including a competitive presidential race, universal vote-by-mail (VBM) ballot access, expanded conditional “same day” voter registration to every jurisdiction in the state, and historically high registration rates (percent of the citizen voting-age population who are registered to vote) due to registration reforms such as the [California New Motor Voter program](#).

Following record turnout in the 2020 general election, many policymakers, advocates, and researchers hoped the momentum would continue into the 2022 general election, generating higher than average turnout for a midterm election. Despite these high hopes, eligible voter turnout in the 2022 general election was lower than the previous midterm election.<sup>5</sup>

While overall turnout was unusually high in the 2020 general election and relatively low in the 2022 general election, it is important to identify how participation rates in these elections varied across demographic groups in order to understand the current representativeness of California’s voting electorate.

CID conducted a statewide analysis of voter participation in the 2020 and 2022 general elections through an examination of California voter records to answer the following questions:

1. How did Citizen Voting-Age Population (CVAP) estimates change with updated census data?
2. What were the state and county turnout rates in the 2020 and 2022 general elections in California?
3. What are the opportunities for voter mobilization in California?

We note here that this report provides an analysis of the proportion of eligible voters (adult citizens) who voted. Due to disparities in California registration rates across geographies and population groups, we do not include an analysis in the body of this report of the turnout of only registered voters. Examining eligible voter turnout allows for the identification of how all potential voters in a group are participating in the electoral process, as well as the scale of mobilization needed to transition both registered and non-registered voters into casting a ballot and becoming fully represented in the voting electorate.

While this report focuses only on eligible voter turnout, CID’s registered voter turnout analysis is available in Appendix C for information purposes.

For an examination of the barriers to voting Californian’s experience, see CID report: [Voter Messaging in California: Challenges and Opportunities in an Inequitable Election Landscape](#).

## Study Methodology

Voter data was acquired from the California Secretary of State (VoteCal) and Political Data, Inc (PDI).<sup>1</sup> CID conducted its own analysis to identify the race, ethnicity and age of registrants. Population data was provided by the California Department of Finance. The county voter files include the registrant's date of birth (used to identify age), and voting history, as well as name, party affiliation, and location (used to predict race and ethnicity). The California Department of Finance provided yearly state and county level eligible voter population (CVAP) estimates, which were derived from the 2020 Decennial Census data.

### 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 data). CID identified registrant's race and ethnicity in the county voter files using the R package **Who Are You** (WRU), which uses Bayes' Rule to compute each registrant's posterior probability of falling in each racial category. Inputs for this calculation use surname, geolocation, and other characteristics such as gender, party, and age.<sup>2</sup> The package implements methods described in Imai and Khanna (2016) "Improving Ecological Inference by Predicting Individual Ethnicity from Voter Registration Methods."<sup>3</sup> When using WRU to compute racial and ethnic group probabilities, CID used citizen-voting age population data at the block level for geolocation. In previous analyses, CID used population (total) estimates at the tract level. After the probabilities for each racial and ethnic group were computed for all registrants, the probabilities were aggregated to the state and county level.

In addition to identifying registrants' race and ethnicity, CID identified registrants' gender by using the R package **gender**, which infers gender categories from first names and birth year using historical name datasets. The gender predictions were then used to refine race and ethnicity probabilities using the WRU package. First name is known to be a generally accurate method for identifying gender, although limited because it is currently unable to identify non-binary and other genders.

The accuracy of surname matching and geocoding (Bayesian modeling) 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 limited to Latinos and Asian Americans (as a pan-ethnic identity) as 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). Voters who are Black, white, Indigenous, and from Asian-American subgroups largely 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 block and tract, especially for Black voters who are more likely than other groups to live in segregated neighborhoods.

For this report, however, geocoding has limited reliability for Black voters at the county level due to this group's smaller proportion of California's population (5.6%) compared to other states. This is especially true in many California counties where nearly every census tract has a small Black population and geocoding can erroneously assign Black voters to other racial and ethnic groups. These errors can be magnified when the registration data are combined with the CVAP data to calculate eligible turnout rates. Due to the difficulty in reliably identifying Black and white voters at the county level through geocoding, we do not provide a discussion of the data for these groups in the body of the report. We do, however, make their population and voter turnout data (registered turnout) available in the appendix of this report for informational purposes. For a turnout analysis of Black voters at the census tract level, see CID's [Black Voter Experience](#) report. Geocoding for identifying other populations, such as Asian-American subgroups and Indigenous populations, is not reliable at the county level in California.

## Updated California Citizen Voting-Age Population (CVAP) Data

In 2021, the U.S. Census Bureau released population and demographic data collected through the 2020 Decennial Census. Using the 2020 Decennial Census data, the California Department of Finance (DOF) updated California CVAP estimates (by racial and ethnic subgroup and age group) created for CID for the 2020, and 2022 election years, as well as California CVAP projections produced by their office for CID through 2040. These newly revised CVAP estimates provided an opportunity for CID to refine its analysis of eligible voters in the 2020 general election at the state and county levels. The following are the base census tables CDF uses for CVAP modeling:

1. The Citizen proportions from the 5-year ACS (currently 2016-20) Table B05003X where X are the R/E groups.
2. The latest DOJ special tabulation of citizen and CVAP estimates from the ACS (2016-20).
3. The 1-year ACS (2019 since 2020 one year does not have this table due to pandemic period) of Naturalization to identify immigrants for the projections into the CVAP: Table C05011.

We note here that the previous CDF population projection series showed much a larger increase in the levels of total population growth from 2040 to 2060 (approximately 4 mil), than the current adjusted series (approx. 500k). This slower population growth is heavily influenced by changes in fertility rates for Asian Americans and, in particular, Latinos due to their larger population size. For Latinos, fertility rates have fallen much faster than California demographers expected, which, given the younger median age of the Latino population, generates fewer new Latino children and thus fewer Latinos ages 18+ in the later years of the projection. Unless migration patterns shift to majority Latino once more (currently led by Asian Americans) and total numbers significantly increase, California is projected to see to relatively stagnant growth across the next 20 (possibly longer) years. The effect of this is to largely maintain the current racial and ethnic population proportions. However, California's CVAP is projected to grow (approx. 2.4 mil) and further diversify over the next twenty years, becoming a larger portion Latino and Asian American, although to lesser degree than previously projected due to noted changing fertility and migrations patterns.

► Note: Using updated CVAP estimates in the calculation of 2020 eligible voter turnout rates resulted in rates presented in this report that differ from 2020 rates presented in previous CID reports (calculated using previous CVAP estimates produced by the Department of Finance). Some groups, particularly Asian Americans, had notable changes in their eligible voter turnout rate when using the new CVAP estimates compared to the old CVAP estimates.



## 2020 and 2022 General Election Context

### COVID-19 Pandemic Funding

The 2020 general election was held during the COVID-19 pandemic, presenting many challenges to conducting a safe and accessible election. The California state legislature passed multiple bills in response to safety issues presented by COVID-19. The bills provided additional funds for the general election and expanded voting options to minimize the health risks of casting a vote in person.

Assembly Bill 89 and Assembly Bill 100 appropriated state and county funding for the 2020 general election consistent with California's requirements to reduce the spread of COVID-19.<sup>6</sup> Funds provided by the bills were in addition to funds allocated under state and local budget authority as part of the normal conduct of elections. A portion of the funding provided by the two bills was used for the following costs during the 2020 general election:

- Increased costs related to all aspects of voting by mail;
- Equipment needs for processing increased VBM ballots and meeting in-person voting requirements;
- Permanent and temporary staffing;
- Additional security;
- Specialized training of staff and election workers;
- Cleaning and disinfection;
- Personal protective equipment for polling locations and election facilities; and
- Outreach and communication.

### Changes to Election Administration

The California legislature also passed bills directing changes to the 2020 general election administration in order to ensure a safe and accessible election. Assembly Bill 860 made significant changes to vote-by-mail access by requiring that county elections offices mail all registered voters a VBM ballot.<sup>7</sup> Additionally, the bill expanded the window of acceptance of a VBM ballot by two additional weeks in response to delays that the USPS was experiencing due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Specifically, VBM ballots that were mailed were accepted if post marked on or before Election Day and received by the county election office no later than 17 days after Election Day. Senate Bill 423 allowed counties to adjust or partially waive the minimally required number, location, duration, and operational hours of vote centers, polling places, and ballot drop-off locations.<sup>8</sup>

In fall 2021, Governor Gavin Newsom signed Assembly Bill 37, which expanded vote-by-mail access by permanently requiring county elections offices to send all active registered voters a vote-by-mail ballot.<sup>9</sup>

### Proposition 17

In November 2020, California voters approved Proposition 17, a constitutional amendment restoring voting rights to people on state parole after leaving prison.<sup>10</sup> Since current state law allows registered voters to run for elective office, the proposition also allows parolees to run for office if they meet existing qualifications such as not having been convicted of perjury or bribery. As of May 2022, California had 44,358 people on parole, most of whom were eligible to vote in the 2022 midterm elections.<sup>11</sup> People on parole are overwhelmingly male (96.1%) and people of color (45.4% Latino and 28.1% Black).<sup>12</sup>

## Voter's Choice Act

In 2016, Governor Jerry Brown signed Senate Bill 450, which allows California counties to choose to adopt a voting system known as the Voter's Choice Act (VCA).<sup>13</sup> This voting model replaces neighborhood polling places with multi-service vote centers available up to ten days before Election Day. VCA counties send vote-by-mail ballots to all registered voters who can return them by mail, at a vote center, or at a secure ballot drop box. Voters may vote in person by completing a ballot at a vote center.

In the 2020 election cycle, fifteen California counties opted to conduct elections as prescribed by the Voter's Choice Act (VCA). These VCA counties comprised approximately half (49.6%) of California's registered voter population. The following fifteen counties conducted elections under the VCA for the 2020 election cycle: Amador, Butte, Calaveras, El Dorado, Fresno, Los Angeles, Madera, Mariposa, Napa, Nevada, Orange, Sacramento, San Mateo, Santa Clara, and Tuolumne. Five of these counties (Sacramento, San Mateo, Madera, Napa, and Nevada) had first adopted the VCA voting model in the 2018 election cycle. Eligible voters in these counties therefore had additional exposure to the VCA model compared to eligible voters in the ten counties that adopted the voting model for the first time in the 2020 election cycle.

In the 2022 election cycle, an additional twelve counties adopted the VCA election model, including Alameda, King, Marin, Merced, Riverside, San Benito, San Diego, Santa Cruz, Sonoma, Stanislaus, Ventura, and Yolo Counties. In total, twenty-seven of California's fifty-eight counties operated under the VCA model in the 2022 election cycle. These VCA counties included over three-quarters (76.4%) of all registered voters in California.

➤ Due to Los Angeles County's large proportion of the total number of registered voters in California's VCA counties in the 2020 general election (52.1%), its voting data significantly influenced the overall findings for VCA counties presented in this report. For this reason, we present data in this report for VCA counties with and without the inclusion of Los Angeles County.

## Citizen Voting-Age Population Change

## Citizen Voting-Age Population Change

### Key Takeaways

- Compared to previous citizen voting-age population (CVAP) estimates for 2020 and 2022, the new CVAP estimates show in both years a smaller share of eligible voters who were white, non-Latino, while eligible voters of color either increased or maintained their share.
- VCA counties had larger shares of their eligible voter population who were voters of color in 2020 and 2022 compared to counties who had not adopted the election model.
- Heading into the 2024 general election. Latinos, Blacks and Asian Americans are 54.9% of the state’s eligible voter population – 14.2 million.

With the release of the 2020 Decennial Census population estimates, the California Department of Finance updated their citizen voting-age population estimates for 2020 and 2022. **Based on the new estimates, white, non-Latinos’ share of the eligible voter population was smaller, while eligible voters of color either increased or maintained their share of the eligible voter population compared to the old estimates.** In both 2020 and 2022, Asian-Americans and Latino eligible voter estimates notably changed, resulting in their share of eligible voters increasing, while Black eligible voter estimates remained similar and their share of all eligible voters remained unchanged.

### Changes to 2020 Citizen-Voting Age Population Estimates

Table 1: Citizen Voting-Age Population (CVAP) Estimate Changes Race and Ethnicity California 2020 General Election				
	Old CVAP	New CVAP	Count Change	Percentage Change
Asian American	3,248,996	3,750,167	501,171	+15.4%
Black	1,716,548	1,690,236	-26,312	-1.5%
Latino	7,789,912	8,427,265	637,353	+8.2%
White, non-Latino	11,948,749	11,123,450	-825,299	-6.9%
Other	944,409	806,414	-137,995	-14.6%
All Voters	25,648,614	25,797,532	148,918	+0.6%

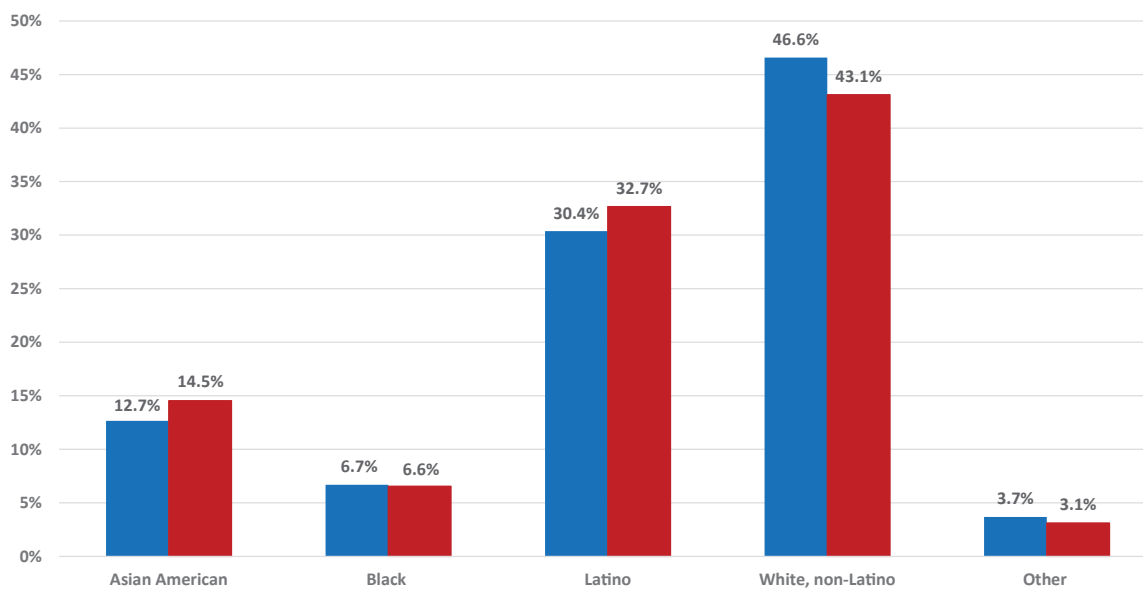
Data Source: California Department of Finance

**The new eligible voter population estimates slightly differ from the old estimates, which were based on the 2010 Decennial Census population estimates.** Table 1 shows how eligible voter population estimates changed when based on the 2020 Decennial Census (new estimates) rather than the 2010 Decennial Census (old estimates). While the total estimated eligible voter population changed by less than one percent, changes were not evenly distributed by race and ethnicity. Estimates for Asian-American and Latino eligible voters grew, estimates for Black eligible voters remained similar, and estimates for white, non-Latino eligible voters declined.

Note: The “Other” category in Table 1 is calculated by subtracting Asian-American, Black, Latino, and white, non-Latino estimate totals from the total eligible voter population estimates.

FIGURE 1

Share of Citizen Voting-Age Population (CVAP) Change  
Race and Ethnicity  
California 2020 General Election

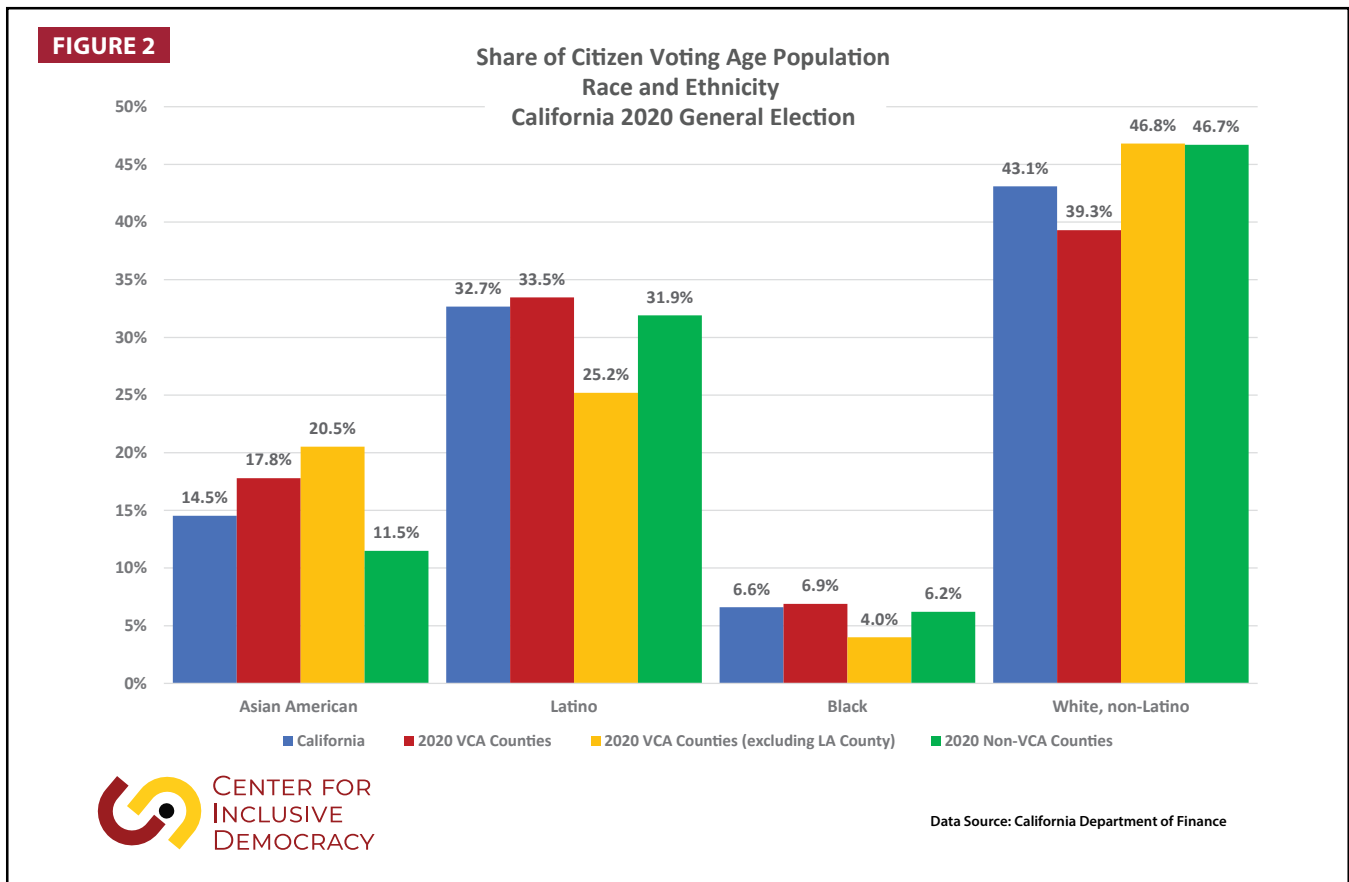


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■ Old CVAP ■ New CVAP

Data Source: California Department of Finance

With the new estimates, the share of the 2020 eligible voter population that is Asian American and Latino was higher, while the share that is white, non-Latino was smaller. Asian Americans' share of the eligible voter population changed from 12.7% with the previous estimates to 14.5% of all eligible voters with the new estimates (Figure 1). While the total count of estimated Latino eligible voters grew, their share of eligible voters moderately changed from 30.4% to 32.7%. White, non-Latinos saw the largest decline in their estimates, with their share of eligible voters changing more than three percentage points (from 46.6% to 43.1%), while the share of eligible voters who are Black remained relatively stable (6.6% versus 6.7%).



**The racial and ethnic makeup of eligible voters varied across county type.** While 14.5% of eligible voters in California were Asian American in 2020 according to the new estimates, they represented nearly 18% of eligible voters in fifteen 2020 VCA counties (Figure 2). When excluding Los Angeles County, Asian Americans represented an even larger share (20.5%) of estimated eligible voters. In comparison, non-VCA counties in 2020 had a notably smaller Asian-American share (11.5%).

Statewide in 2020, Latinos represented over 32% of eligible voters, the second largest share of any racial and ethnic group behind white, non-Latino eligible voters (see Appendix E). Among the fifteen VCA counties in 2020, Latinos represented more than one-third of all eligible voters. A large portion of Latinos in VCA counties, however, live within Los Angeles County. When excluding Los Angeles County, Latinos represented a smaller share (25.2%) of eligible voters than non-VCA counties (31.9%) and California as a whole (32.7%).

A higher share of eligible voters was Black in VCA counties (6.9%) than their share of eligible voters statewide (6.6%). When excluding Los Angeles County, however, Black eligible voters were just 4.0% of all eligible voters in the remaining VCA counties, notably lower than the statewide rate. In non-VCA counties, Black Californians were 6.2% of all eligible voters.

White, non-Latino represented higher shares of eligible voters in non-VCA counties and VCA counties excluding Los Angeles County than their statewide share. Nearly 47% of eligible voters in non-VCA counties and VCA counties excluding Los Angeles were white, non-Latino, compared to 43.1% of eligible voters statewide. When including Los Angeles County, however, white, non-Latinos were under 40% of eligible voters in all VCA counties.

Note: See Appendix E for share of citizen-voting age population by race and ethnicity by county.

## Changes to 2022 Citizen Voting-Age Population Estimates

**Table 2: Citizen Voting-Age Population (CVAP) Estimate Changes  
Race and Ethnicity  
California 2022 General Election**

	Old CVAP	New CVAP	Count Change	Percentage Change
Asian American	3,342,245	3,712,628	370,383	+11.2%
Black	1,729,882	1,674,135	-55,747	-3.2%
Latino	8,176,035	8,513,792	337,757	+4.1%
White, non-Latino	11,961,015	10,984,468	-976,547	-8.2%
Other	988,273	687,546	-300,727	-30.4%
All Voters	26,197,451	25,572,570	-624,881	-2.4%

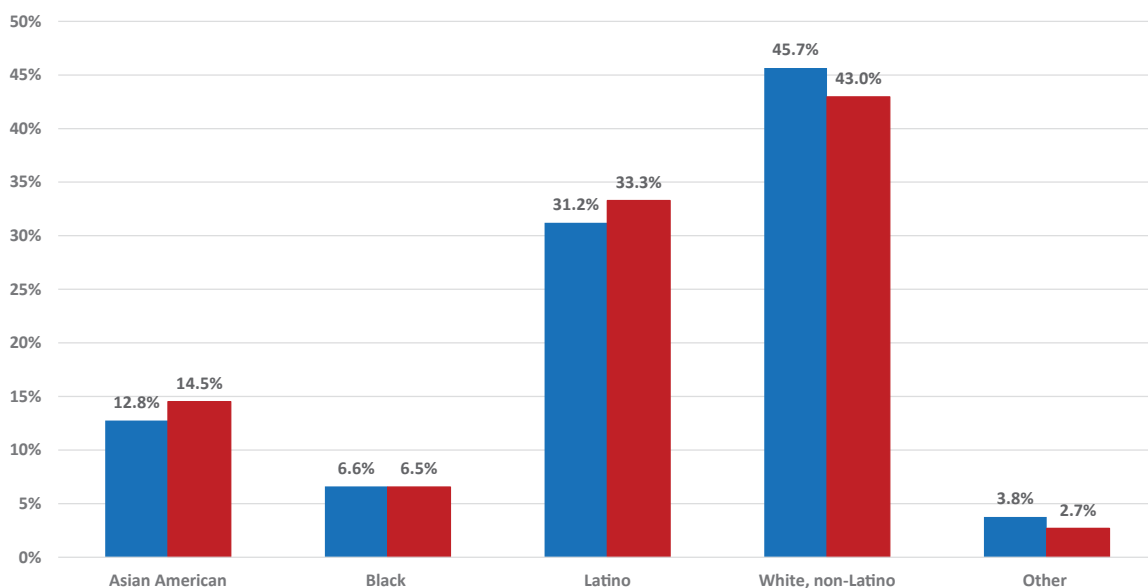
Data Source: California Department of Finance

**2022 eligible voter estimates based on the 2020 Decennial Census resulted in a notably smaller number of white, non-Latino eligible voters compared to estimates based on the 2010 Decennial Census.** While the total 2022 eligible voter estimates in California changed by -2.4%, white, non-Latino estimates changed by more than -8% (Table 2). In contrast, Asian-American (+11.2%) and Latino (+4.1%) estimates notably increased, while Black (-3.2%) eligible voter estimates changed to a lesser extent than did those for white, non-Latinos.

Note: The “Other” category in Table 2 is calculated by subtracting Asian-American, Black, Latino, and white, non-Latino estimate totals from the total eligible voter population estimates.

**FIGURE 3**

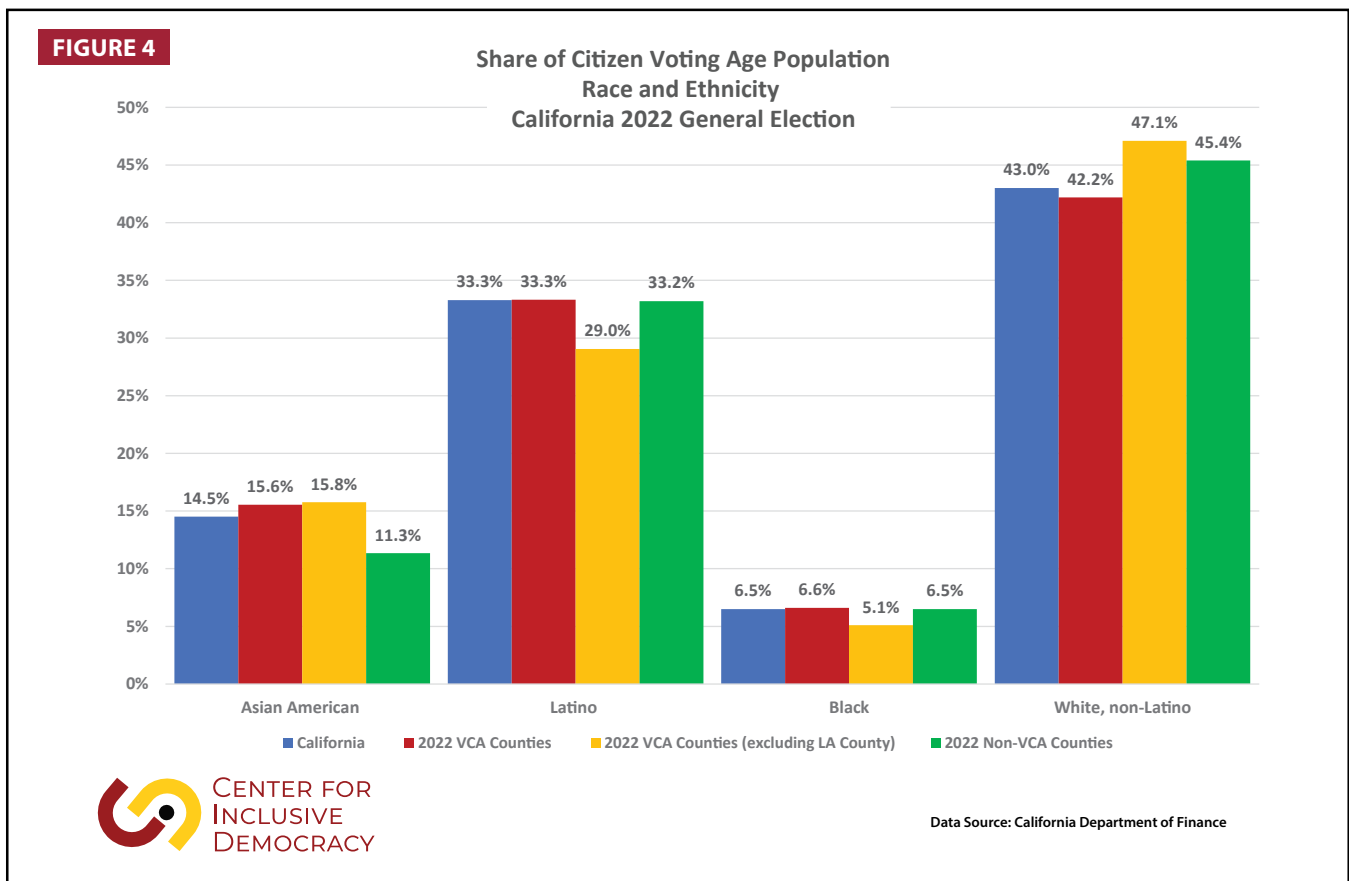
**Share of Citizen Voting-Age Population (CVAP) Change  
Race and Ethnicity  
California 2022 General Election**



The shares of eligible voters who were people of color were either larger or remained the same, while the share that was white, non-Latino notably decreased compared to other groups. The share of eligible voters who were Latino in 2022 had the largest change from the previous estimates to the new estimates, growing by nearly two percentage points

(Figure 3). Asian Americans represented 14.5% of 2022 eligible voters with the new estimates, 1.7 percentage points more than with the previous estimates (12.8%), while the shares that were Black remained relatively stable between the two estimates (6.6% versus 6.5%). Heading into the 2024 general election. Latinos, Blacks and Asian Americans are a combined 54.9% of the state's eligible voter population – 14.2 million.

In contrast, white, non-Latino residents represented a smaller share of the eligible voter population using the new estimates compared to the old, decreasing from 45.7% to 43.0%.



The twenty-seven 2022 VCA counties had larger shares of eligible voters that were Asian American than non-VCA counties (Figure 4). Over 15% of eligible voters in 2022 VCA counties were Asian American in 2022, higher than their share in non-VCA counties (12.3%) and statewide (14.5%). When excluding Los Angeles County, the Asian-American share of eligible voters increased slightly to 15.8%.

Latinos represented a large share (33.3%) of eligible voters in 2022 VCA counties, with many of them residing in Los Angeles County. When excluding Los Angeles County, Latinos represented smaller shares of eligible voters in the remaining 2022 VCA counties (29.0%) than in non-VCA counties (33.2%) and California as a whole (33.3%).

The share of eligible voters who were Black were fairly even across county types, with 6.6% of eligible voters in VCA counties, 6.5% of eligible voters in non-VCA counties, and 6.5% eligible voters statewide being Black. When excluding Los Angeles County, however, 5.1% of eligible voters in the remaining VCA counties were Black in 2022.

White, non-Latinos represented higher shares of eligible voters in non-VCA counties (45.4%) and VCA counties excluding Los Angeles County (47.1%) than their statewide share (43.0%). When including Los Angeles, however, 42.2% of eligible voters in VCA counties were white, non-Latino. See Appendix E for share of citizen-voting age population by county.



## 2020 General Eligible Voter Turnout

## 2020 General Eligible Voter Turnout

### Key Takeaways

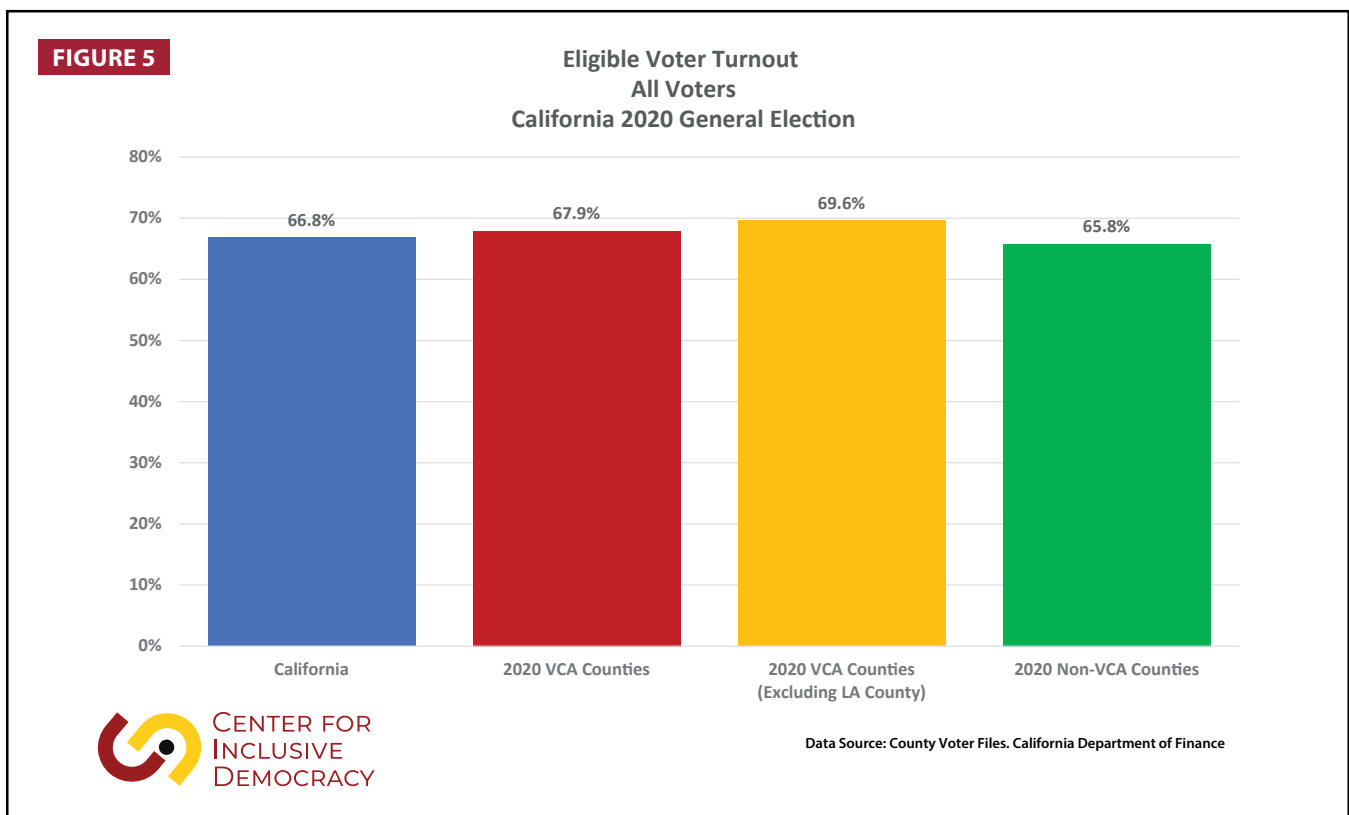
- 66.8% of eligible voters in California voted in the 2020 general election.
- Asian-American (58.8%) and Latino (53.8%) voters had lower eligible voter turnout rates than the general population (66.8%) in the 2020 general election.
- The eligible voter turnout gap among Asian Americans and Latinos was lower in VCA counties compared to statewide turnout gaps.
- Both Asian Americans and Latinos had a representation gap, or the difference between the share of eligible voters and the share of actual voters, in the 2020 general election, although the Latino representation gap (6.4 percentage points) was notably larger than the Asian-American representation gap (1.7 percentage points).

At the time of the 2020 general election, there were over 25 million eligible voters (citizens of voting-age) in California. With over 17 million votes cast, the official eligible voter turnout rate from the California Secretary of State was the highest in 68 years and over 12 percentage points higher than in the 2016 general election.<sup>14</sup> See Appendix A for official historical turnout rates from the California Secretary of State.

Using updated CVAP data derived from the 2020 Decennial Census, we calculated eligible voter turnout rates for the general population, for Asian Americans, and for Latinos. As mentioned earlier, methods for identifying some races and ethnicities, including Black voters, are less reliable for research purposes than identifying Asian-American and Latino voters. Thus, we do not present data for white or Black voters, but do include registered voter turnout rates for Black voters in the appendix for informational purposes. We suggest caution when interpreting these results.

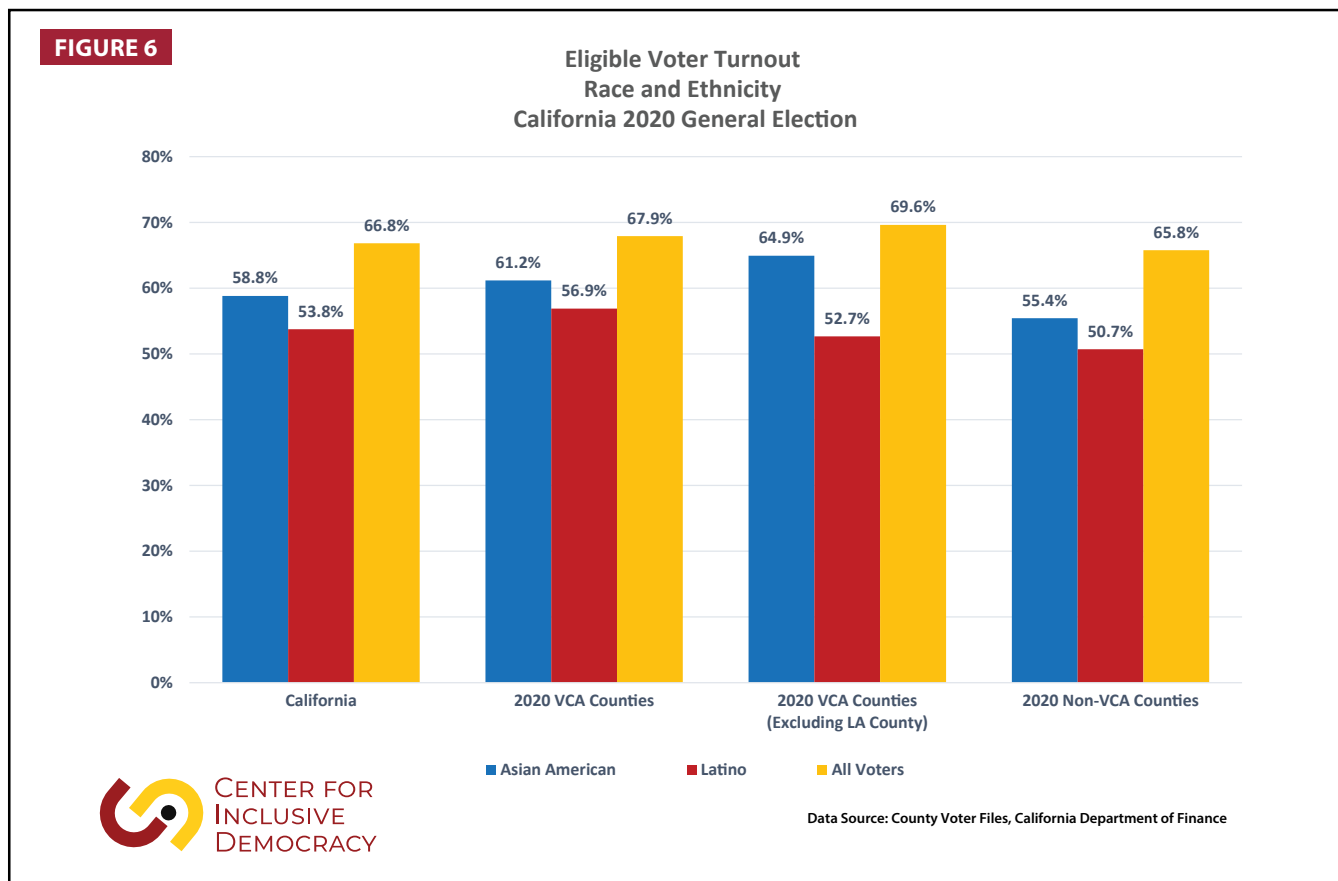
Note: While the following analysis focuses only on eligible voter turnout, CID’s registered voter turnout analysis is available in Appendix C of this report.

### 2020 General Eligible Voter Turnout – All Voters



In the 2020 general election, VCA counties had slightly higher eligible voter turnout than non-VCA counties. Using the updated eligible voter turnout estimates, nearly 67% of eligible voters in California cast a ballot in the 2020 general election (Figure 5). 2020 VCA counties had a slightly higher eligible voter turnout rate (67.9%) than California as a whole. Los Angeles County, which contains roughly one-quarter of the state's eligible voter population, heavily impacts the VCA turnout rate. When excluding Los Angeles County, the remaining VCA counties' eligible voter turnout rate increased to 69.6%, 3.1 percentage points higher than the statewide rate. Eligible voter turnout in the 2020 non-VCA counties was the lowest (65.8%) among all geographies observed.

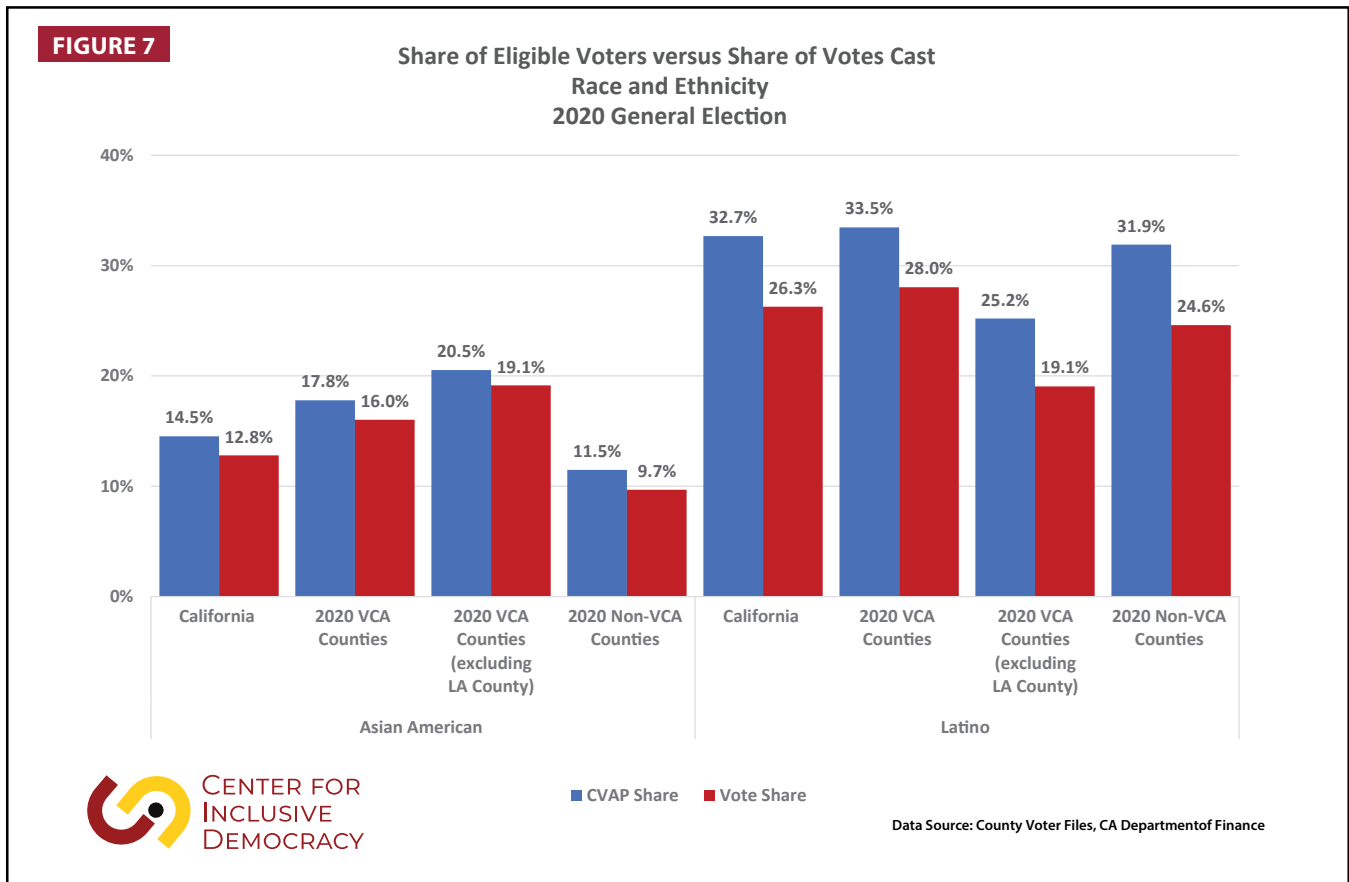
## 2020 General Eligible Voter Turnout – Race and Ethnicity



**Eligible voters of color had lower turnout rates than the general population across all county types, although the turnout gap between Asian Americans and all voters was smaller in VCA counties.** In the 2020 general election, there were notable turnout differences between voters of color and the general population, with turnout gaps often exceeding ten percentage points (Figure 6). In California as a whole, there was an 8.0 percentage point turnout gap between Asian Americans (58.8%) and all voters (66.8%) and an even larger turnout gap (13.1 percentage points) between Latinos (53.8%) and the general population (66.8%).

These turnout gaps narrowed slightly when looking at all VCA counties. In VCA counties excluding Los Angeles County, the Asian-American turnout gap was just 4.7 percentage points, or nearly half of the turnout gap statewide. In contrast, the Latino turnout gap was wider in VCA counties excluding Los Angeles County (17.0 percentage points) than in all fifteen VCA counties (11.0 percentage points) and California as a whole (13.1 percentage points).

## 2020 General Eligible Voter and Actual Voter Shares – Race and Ethnicity



**Voting representation gaps between share of eligible voters and share of votes cast were more pronounced among Latinos than Asian Americans in the 2020 general election.** Historically, voters of color have represented smaller shares of total votes cast than their share of the eligible voter population. Both Asian Americans and Latinos had a representation gap in the 2020 general election, although the Latino representation gap was notably larger. Statewide, a little over 26% of votes were cast by Latinos, 6.4 percentage points lower than their share of the eligible voter population that year (32.7%, Figure 7). There was a 1.7 percentage point difference between the share of votes cast by Asian Americans (12.8%) and their share of eligible voters (14.5%) in 2020.

In VCA counties, the Latino representation gap was slightly narrower than the gap seen statewide, while the Asian-American representation gap was about the same. In the fifteen VCA counties, 16.0% of votes were cast by Asian Americans while they were 17.8% of the eligible voter population (1.8 percentage points gap) in 2020. Around 28% of counted ballots were cast by Latinos, 6.1 percentage points below their share of eligible voters (33.5%). When excluding Los Angeles, however, the Asian-American representation gap narrowed to 1.4 percentage points, the smallest representation gap. Latinos, on the other hand, slightly widened their representation gap (6.1 percentage points) in the VCA counties excluding Los Angeles, but it was still smaller than the statewide representation gap in 2020.

## 2020 General Eligible Voter Turnout – California Counties

### Key Takeaways

- While the statewide eligible voter turnout rate was 66.8%, turnout rates across counties ranged from 45.7% in Trinity County to 80.9% in Marin County.
- Counties with the lowest eligible voter turnout were concentrated in the Central Valley and Northern California, while counties with the highest eligible voter turnout were concentrated on the coast and central Eastern California.
- Multiple counties (16) had low Asian-American eligible voter turnout rates below 45%, most of which were concentrated in Northern California and the Central Valley.
- More than half (30) of California counties had a Latino eligible voter turnout rate below 45.0%, many of which were concentrated in the Central Valley and Northern California.

California has 58 counties that range widely in population size, demographic makeup, and election models (VCA and non-VCA). According to the 2020 Decennial Census, the population sizes of California counties range from comparatively small (1,204 residents in Alpine County) to some of the most populated counties in the country (over 10 million residents in Los Angeles County).

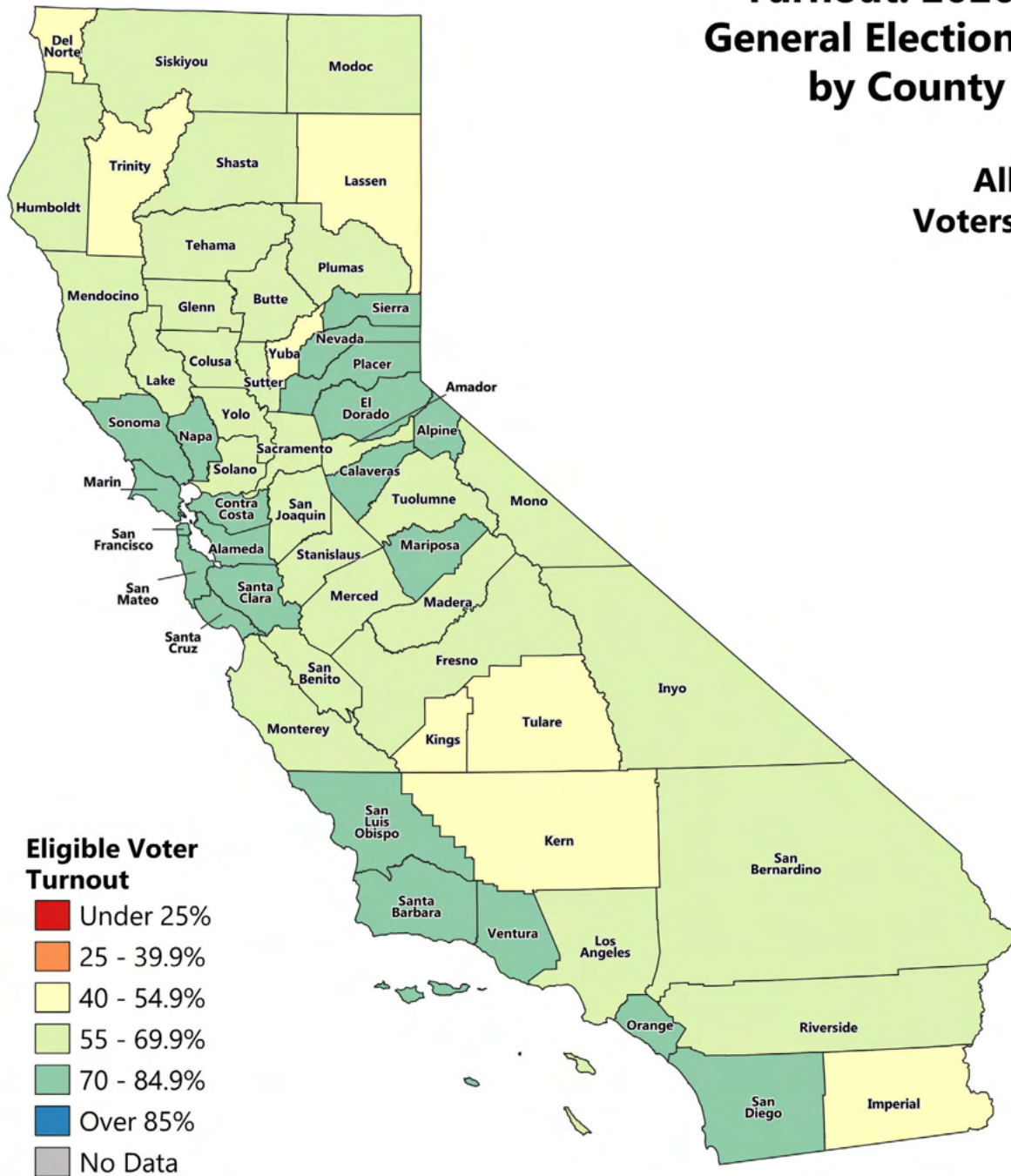
Racial and ethnic demographics also vary widely across the 58 counties. The share of the population that is Asian American ranges from 0.2% (Sierra County) to 38.9% (Santa Clara County), the share that is Latino ranges from 5.8% (Trinity County) to 85.2% (Imperial County), the share that is Black ranges from 0.2% (Sierra County) to 13.2% (Solano County), and the share that is white, non-Latino ranges from 9.4% (Imperial County) to 81.0% (Nevada County). See Appendix F for racial and ethnic demographics of all California counties.

In the following section, CID presents eligible voter turnout among California's 58 diverse counties in the 2020 general election broken out at the group level for Latinos and Asian Americans.

**FIGURE 8**

# Eligible Voter Turnout: 2020 General Election by County

**All Voters**



Data Sources: County Voter Files, California Department of Finance



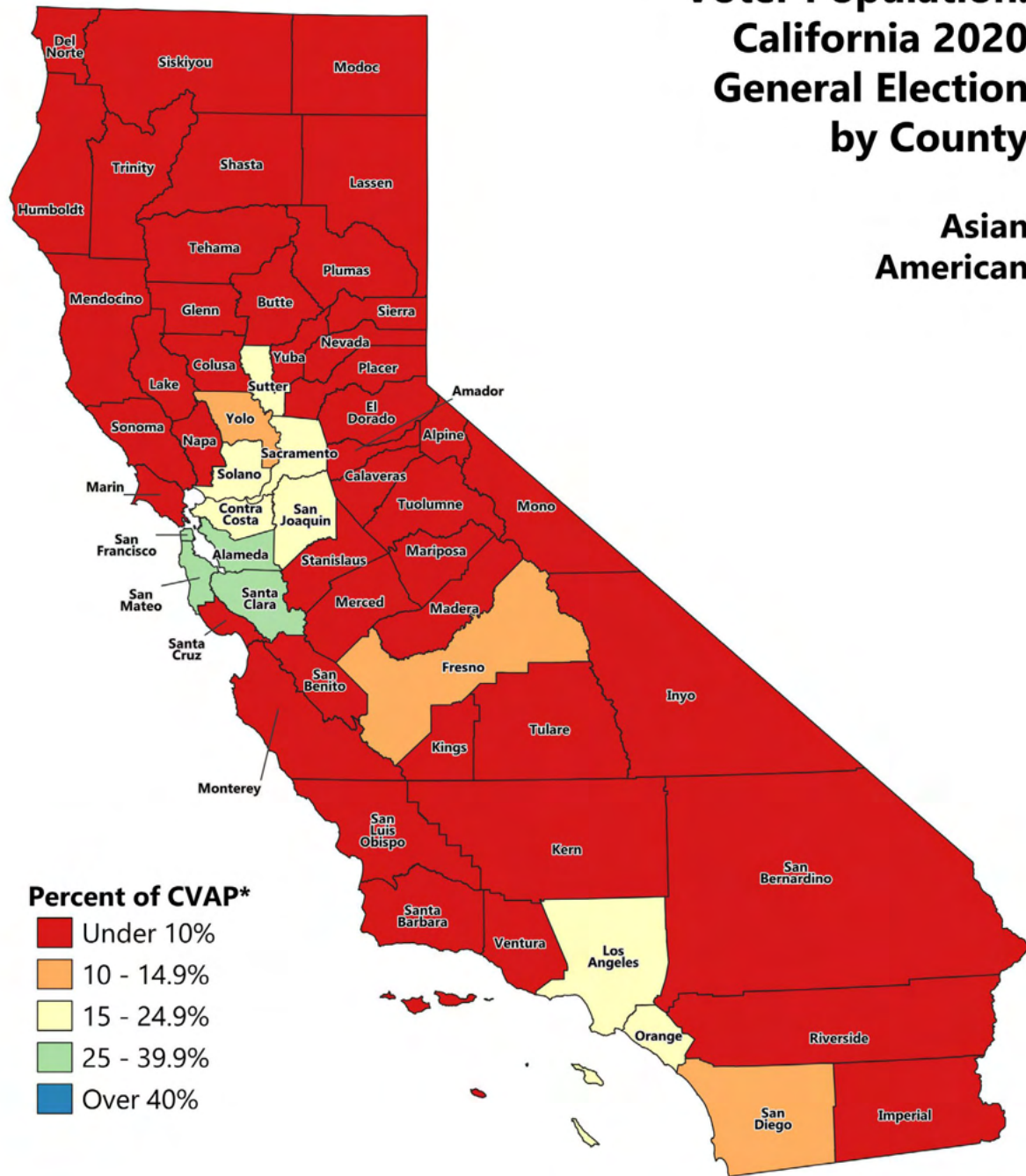
## Eligible Voter Turnout – All Voters

Eligible voter turnout varied widely across California counties, with the highest eligible voter turnout rates being concentrated in the Greater Bay Area and Eastern Sierras counties (Figure 8). Counties with the lowest eligible voter turnout were concentrated in the Central Valley and counties around Mount Shasta in Northern California. For the general population, Marin County (80.9%), El Dorado County (77.3%), and Nevada County (76.1%) had the highest eligible voter turnout rates. Trinity County (45.7%), Kings County (46.8%), and Lassen County (47.6%) had the lowest eligible voter turnout rates among all counties. See Appendix B for a full list of eligible voter turnout rates by county.

FIGURE 9

# Share of Eligible Voter Population: California 2020 General Election by County

Asian American

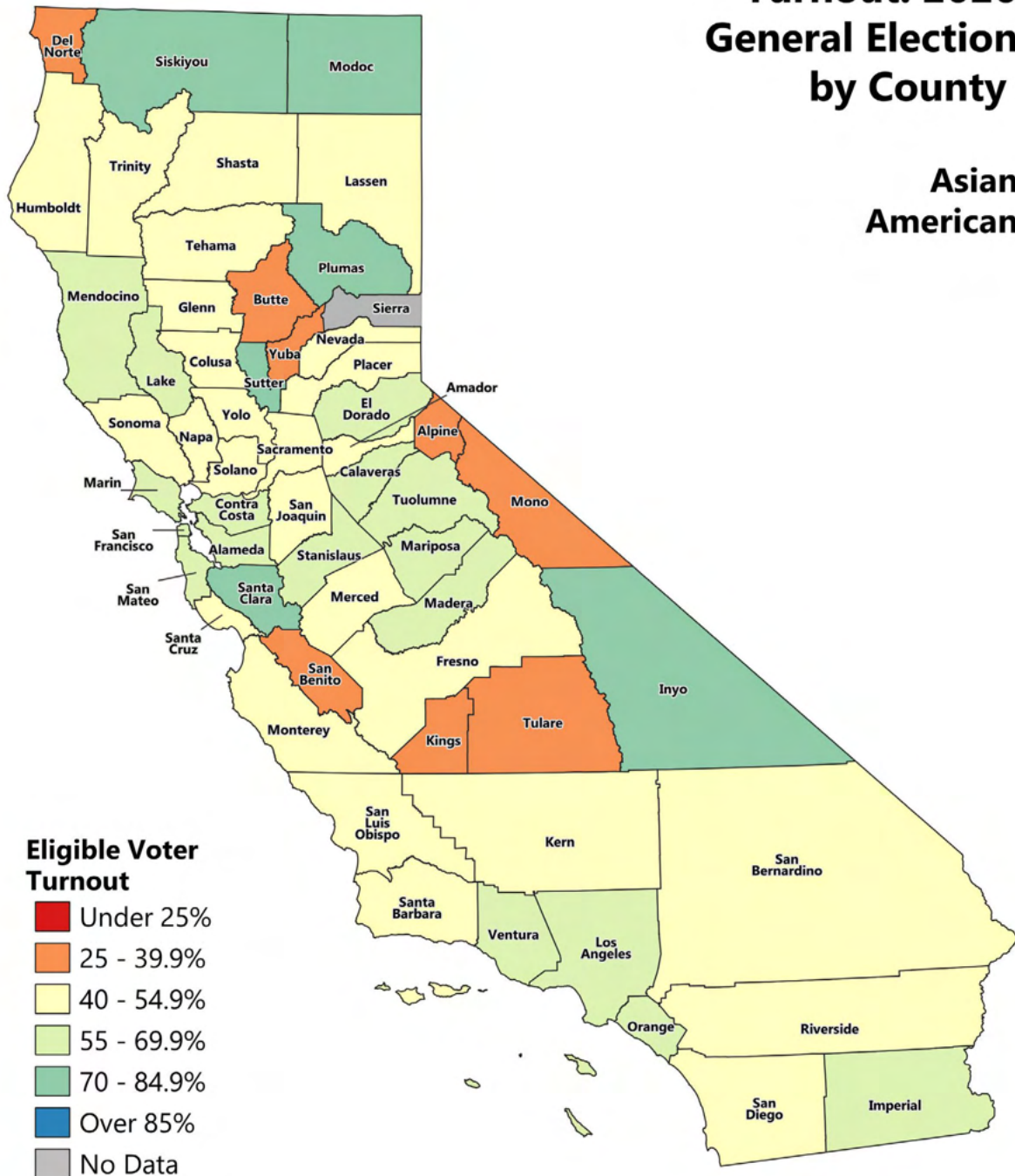


\*Citizen Voting-Age Population  
Data Sources: County Voter Files, California Department of Finance

FIGURE 10

# Eligible Voter Turnout: 2020 General Election by County

## Asian American



Data Sources: County Voter Files, California Department of Finance





## Percent of Eligible Voter Population – Asian American

The three counties with the largest Asian-American share of the eligible voter population were all located in the San Francisco Bay Area, including San Francisco County (35.5%), Santa Clara County (35.1%), and San Mateo County (29.4%) (Figure 9). Sierra County (0.0%), Plumas County (0.7%), and Modoc County (0.8%) had the lowest Asian-American share of the eligible voter population. See Appendix E for a full list of percent of CVAP by county and race and ethnicity.

## Eligible Voter Turnout – Asian American

Counties with high shares of Asian-American eligible voters had high Asian-American eligible voter turnout rates in the 2020 general election. Two of the three counties with the largest Asian-American share of the eligible voter population (Santa Clara County and San Mateo County) had eligible voter turnout rates above 64% (Figure 10) and higher than the statewide Asian-American turnout rate (58.8%). Over 35% of eligible voters in Santa Clara County, for example, were Asian American in 2020 and their eligible voter turnout rate was 72.6%. Similarly, San Mateo County, where nearly 30% of eligible voters were Asian American, had an Asian-American eligible voter turnout rate of 64.9%. San Francisco County, the county with the largest Asian-American share of the eligible voter population, had a turnout rate matching the statewide rate (58.8%).

In the 2020 general election, Asian-American eligible voter turnout ranged from 29.0% in Del Norte County to 82.2% in Plumas County. Multiple counties (16) had Asian-American eligible voter turnout rates below 45%, most of which were concentrated in Northern California and the Central Valley.

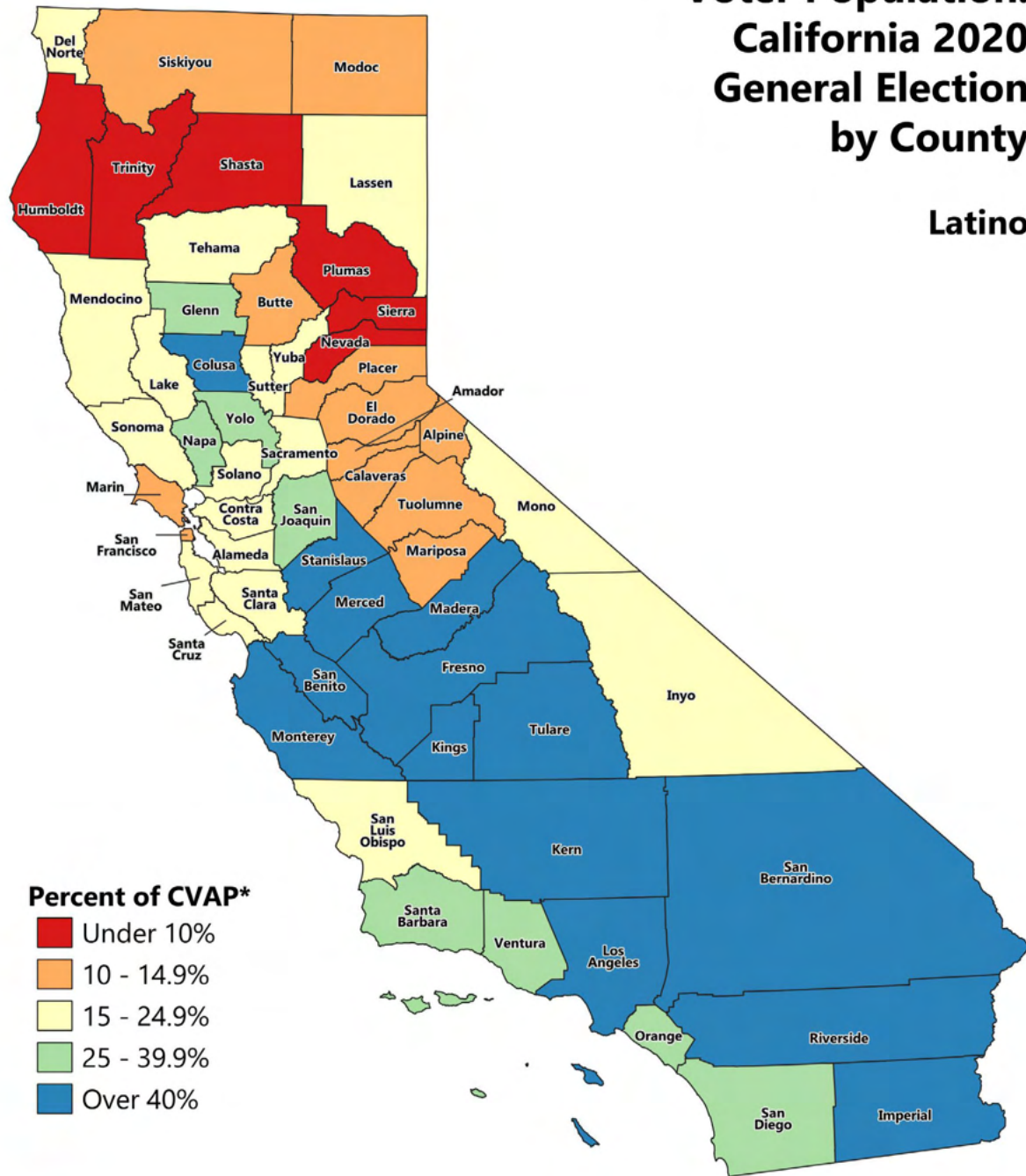
See Appendix B for a full list of eligible voter turnout rates by county and race/ethnicity.

Note: The method for identifying the race and ethnicity of voters in county voter files returned higher numbers of Asian-American voters in Sierra County than the number of eligible Asian-American voters (just 1) identified by the Department of Finance for Sierra County. Because these estimates were in conflict, this county was marked “no data” in Figure 10.

FIGURE 11

# Share of Eligible Voter Population: California 2020 General Election by County

Latino

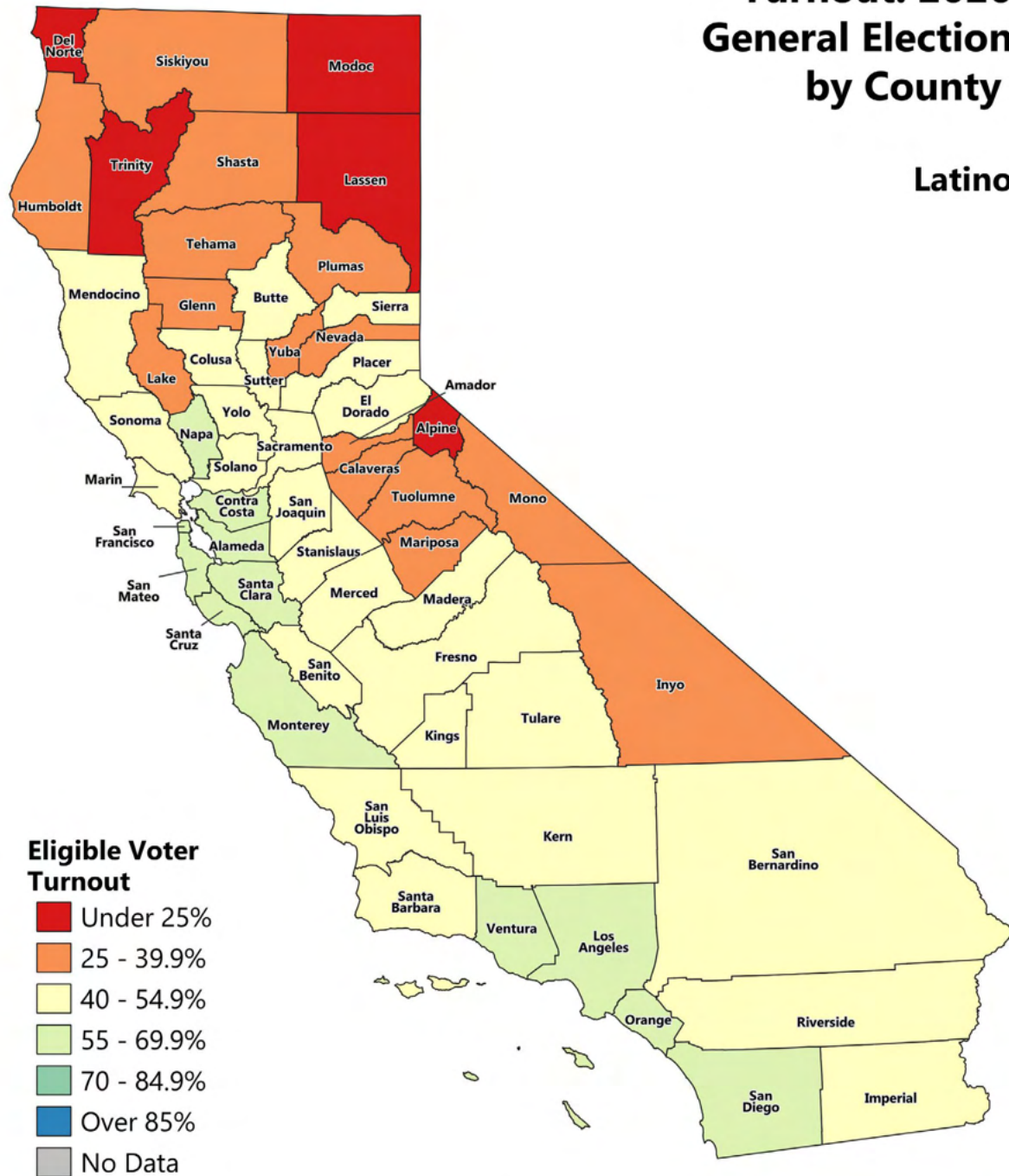


\*Citizen Voting-Age Population  
Data Sources: County Voter Files, California Department of Finance

FIGURE 12

# Eligible Voter Turnout: 2020 General Election by County

Latino



Data Sources: County Voter Files, California Department of Finance



## Percent of Eligible Voter Population – Latino

Counties with the highest share of the Latino eligible voter population were concentrated in the Central Valley and Southern California, while counties with the lowest Latino share of the eligible voter population were concentrated in Northern California and the Sierra Nevadas. Trinity County (5.3%), Sierra County (6.1%), and Nevada County (7.1%) had the lowest Latino share of the eligible voter population, while Imperial County (80.2%), Tulare County (56.1%), and San Benito County (54.0%) had the highest. See Appendix E for a full list of percent of CVAP by county and race and ethnicity.

## Eligible Voter Turnout – Latino

Only two counties had a Latino eligible voter turnout rate above 60.0% in the 2020 general election. More than half of California's counties (30) had a Latino eligible voter turnout rate below 45.0%, thirteen of which had turnout rates below 30%. Counties with the lowest Latino eligible voter turnout rates were mostly located in Northern California (Figure 12). San Mateo County (64.0%) and Monterey County (61.2%) were the only two counties with Latino eligible voter turnout above 60.0%.

Counties with the lowest Latino share of the eligible voter population also had some of the lowest Latino eligible voter turnout rates in the 2020 general. Only 5.3% of eligible voters in Trinity County, for example, were Latino and the county had the second lowest Latino eligible voter turnout (16.1%) of all California counties. In contrast, counties with higher shares of eligible voters who were Latino generally had higher Latino eligible voter turnout rates as well.

See Appendix B for a full list of eligible voter turnout rates by county and race/ethnicity.

## 2022 General Eligible Voter Turnout

## 2022 General Eligible Voter Turnout

### Key Takeaways

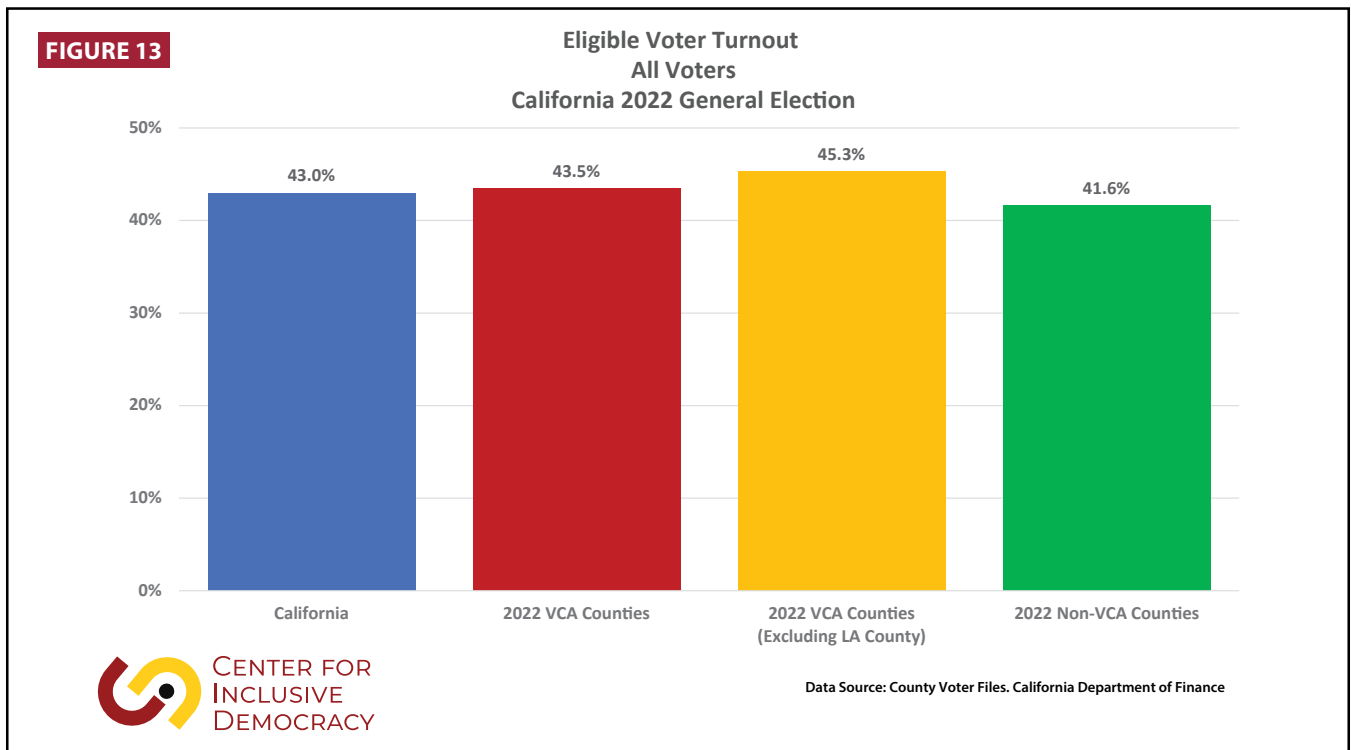
- With a turnout rate of 43.0%, the majority of eligible voters did not cast a ballot in the 2022 general election.
- Asian Americans and Latinos had notably lower eligible voter turnout rates than the general population, with a little over one-third of Asian-American eligible voters and around one-quarter of Latino eligible voters casting a ballot.
- Asian-American and Latino representation gaps, or the difference between their share of eligible voters and their share of actual voters, widened between 2020 and 2022. The Latino representation gap doubled from 6.4 percentage points to 12.9 percentage points, while the Asian-American representation gap widened from 1.7 percentage points in 2020 to 2.6 percentage points in 2022.

There were over 25 million eligible voters in California at the time of the 2022 general election, representing a diverse electorate. Despite the large pool of potential voters, the 2022 general election had the lowest eligible turnout rate (adult citizens who voted) in a general election since 2014 and had dropped multiple percentage points in turnout since the previous midterm election in 2018.<sup>15</sup> Just over 11 million ballots were cast in 2022, more than one million fewer votes than in 2018. See Appendix A for official historical turnout rates from the California Secretary of State's office.

Using updated CVAP data derived from the 2020 Decennial Census, we calculated eligible voter turnout rates for the general population, Asian Americans, and Latinos. As mentioned earlier, methods for identifying some races and ethnicities are less reliable for research purposes than with Asian Americans and Latinos. Due to these limitations, we do not present data for white, non-Latino or Black voters, but do include registered voter turnout rates for these voting groups in the appendix for informational purposes. We suggest caution when interpreting these results.

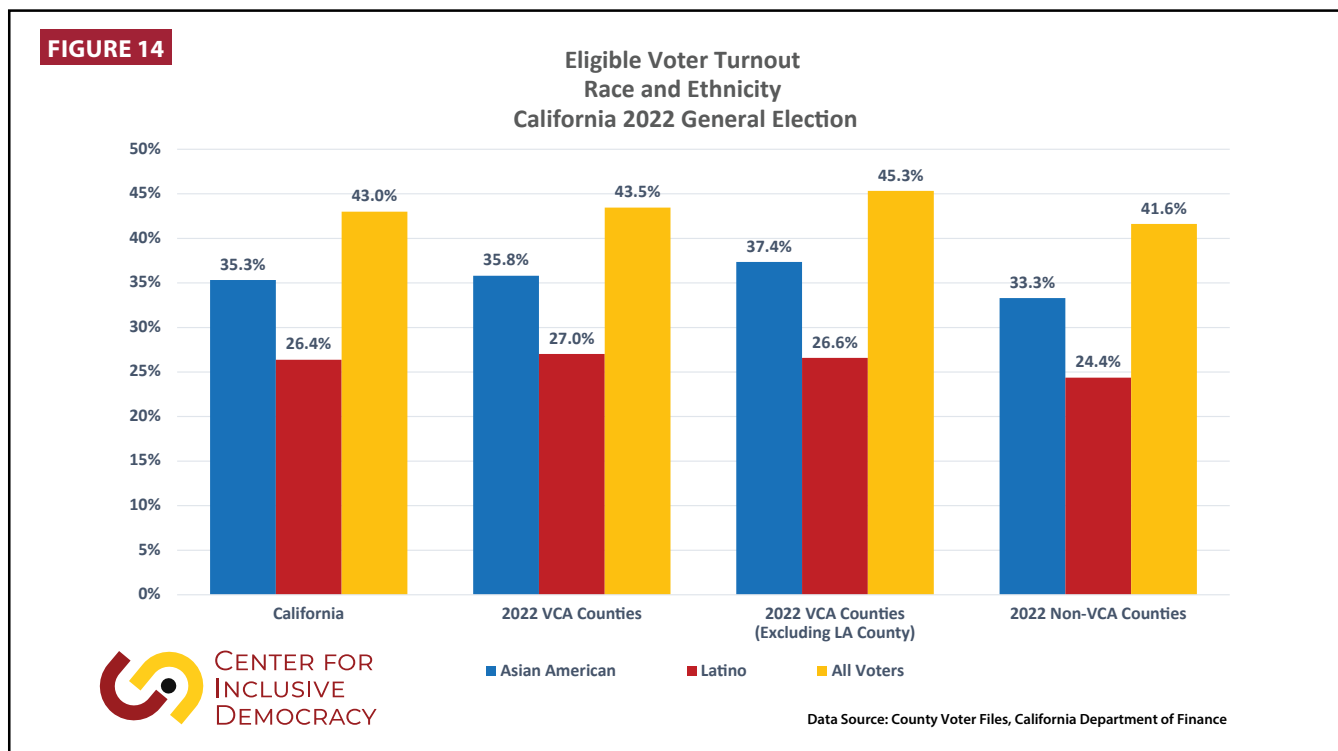
Note: While the following analysis focuses only on eligible voter turnout, CID's registered voter turnout analysis is available in Appendix C of this report.

### 2022 General Eligible Voter Turnout – All Voters



The majority of eligible voters did not cast a ballot in the 2022 general election. Around 43% of eligible voters voted in the 2022 general election—a low percentage even among midterm elections, which historically have low turnout (Figure 13). The twenty-seven 2022 VCA counties had slightly higher turnout rates (43.5%) than California as a whole. When excluding Los Angeles, however, eligible voter turnout in the remaining twenty-six VCA counties was more than two percentage points higher than the statewide turnout rate.

## 2022 General Eligible Voter Turnout – Race and Ethnicity



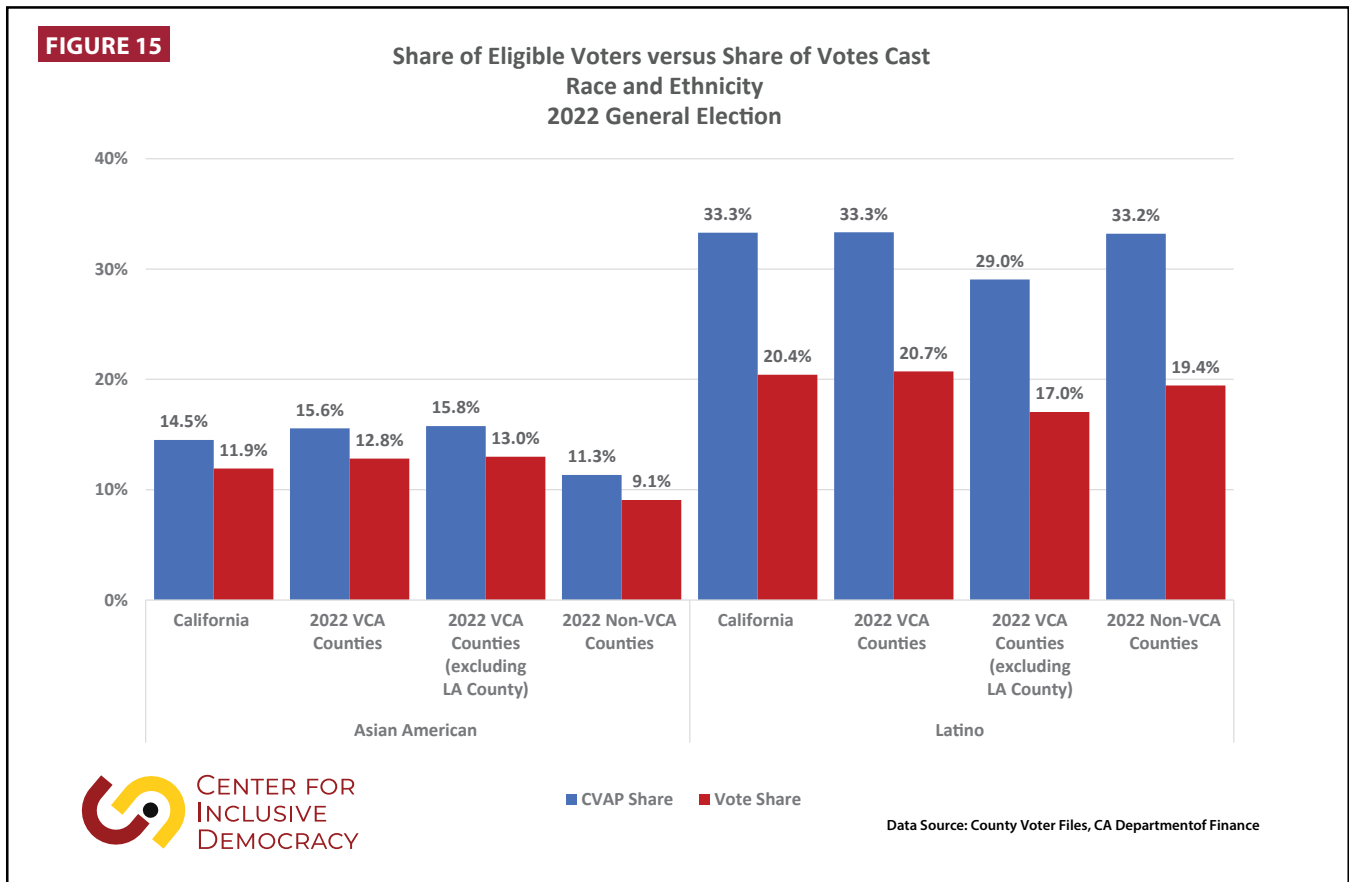
**Asian Americans and Latinos had notably lower eligible voter turnout rates than the general population in the 2022 general election.** While 43% of all eligible voters cast a ballot, only 35.3% of Asian-American eligible voters did the same (Figure 14). The eligible voter turnout gap was even more pronounced among Latinos, with an eligible voter turnout rate 16.6 percentage points lower than the general population (26.4% and 43.0%, respectively).

Turnout differences were similar in 2022 VCA counties for both Asian Americans and Latinos. In the twenty-seven counties with the election model in 2022, 35.8% of Asian-American eligible voters cast a ballot, compared to 43.5% of all voters (7.7 percentage point gap). Similarly, 27% of Latino eligible voters voted, a slightly smaller turnout gap (16.5 percentage points) than statewide. When excluding Los Angeles County, the Latino turnout gap widened, increasing to 18.7 percentage points below the total eligible voter turnout, while the Asian-American turnout gap widened slightly to 8.0 percentage points.

### 2020 and 2022 Registered Voter Turnout Gaps - Race and Ethnicity

Another way to understand participation in elections is to look at the share of registered voters who cast a ballot. Between the 2020 and 2022 general elections, the registered voter turnout gap widened for both Asian Americans and Latinos. While Asian Americans (80.3%) and the general population (80.2%) had functionally the same registered voter turnout in 2020, Asian-American registered voter turnout (45.8%) in 2022 was 4.2 percentage points below the total registered voter turnout (50.0%). The Latino registered voter turnout gap doubled in 2022 (15.4 percentage points) from 2020 (7.6 percentage points). See the Appendix C for more information on registered voter turnout in the 2020 and 2022 general elections.

## 2022 General Eligible Voter and Actual Voter Shares – Race and Ethnicity



**The Asian-American and Latino representation gaps were more pronounced in the 2022 general election than in the 2020 general election.** While Asian Americans and Latinos have historically been underrepresented in the voting electorate compared to their share of the eligible voter population, their representation gaps widened between 2020 and 2022 (Figure 7 on page 18 and Figure 15). The difference between Latinos' share of votes cast and their share of eligible voters in California doubled between 2020 and 2022, increasing from a 6.4 percentage point gap to a 12.9 percentage point gap. Asian Americans across the state experienced a representation gap in 2020 of 1.7 percentage points, which grew to 2.6 percentage points in 2022.

The representation gaps were also large in 2022 VCA counties, notably increasing from 2020. Just under 16% of eligible voters in 2022 VCA counties were Asian American, while only 12.8% of votes were cast by Asian Americans (2.7 percentage point gap). While Latinos represented one-third of all eligible voters in 2022 VCA counties, they were only 20.7% of the votes cast (12.6 percentage point gap). When excluding Los Angeles County, both representation gaps were still larger than in 2020, however the Latino representation gap (12.0 percentage points) was narrower than when including Los Angeles County and the Asian-American representation gap (2.8 percentage points) was slightly wider than when including Los Angeles County.



## 2022 General Eligible Voter Turnout – California Counties

### Key Takeaways

- Eligible voter turnout within counties ranged from 29.3% in Kings County to 64.6% in Marin County.
- Generally speaking, counties located on the coast and in the Sierra Nevada region had the highest eligible voter turnout rates, while those located in the Central Valley and Northern California had the lowest.
- Only seventeen counties had an Asian-American eligible voter turnout rate over 40% in the 2022 general election.
- The majority (33) of counties had a Latino eligible voter turnout rate below 25%.

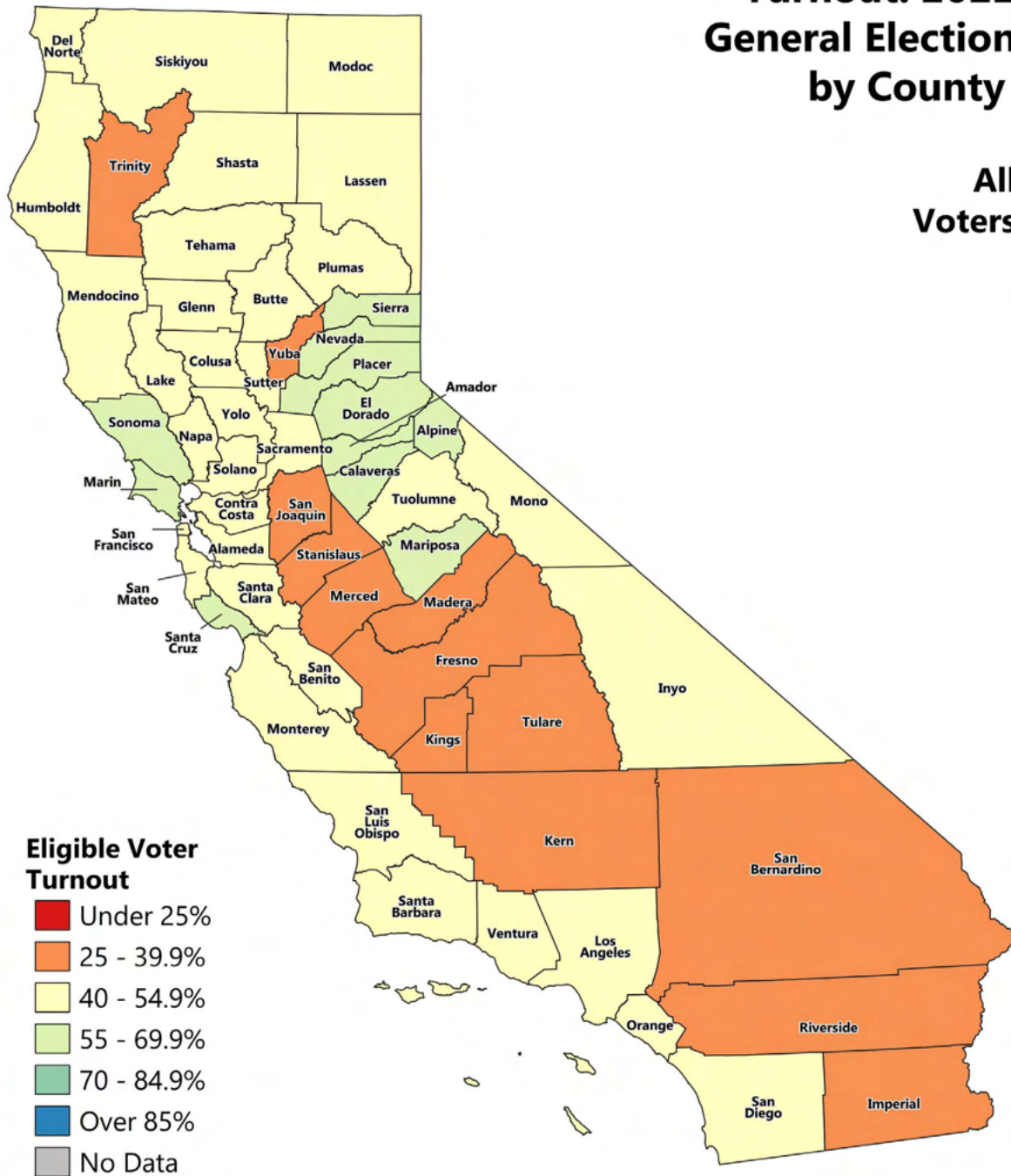
California's 58 counties represent a diverse mix of population size, demographic makeup, and election models (VCA versus non-VCA). Ranging from just over one thousand residents (Alpine County) to over 10 million residents (Los Angeles County), California's counties differ from each other and from California as a whole in their voting behavior. In the following section, CID presents eligible voter turnout among California's 58 diverse counties in the 2022 general election broken out at the group level for Latinos and Asian Americans.

Note: See Appendix F for population breakdowns for California's counties.

**FIGURE 16**

# Eligible Voter Turnout: 2022 General Election by County

**All Voters**



Data Sources: County Voter Files, California Department of Finance



## Eligible Voter Turnout – All Voters

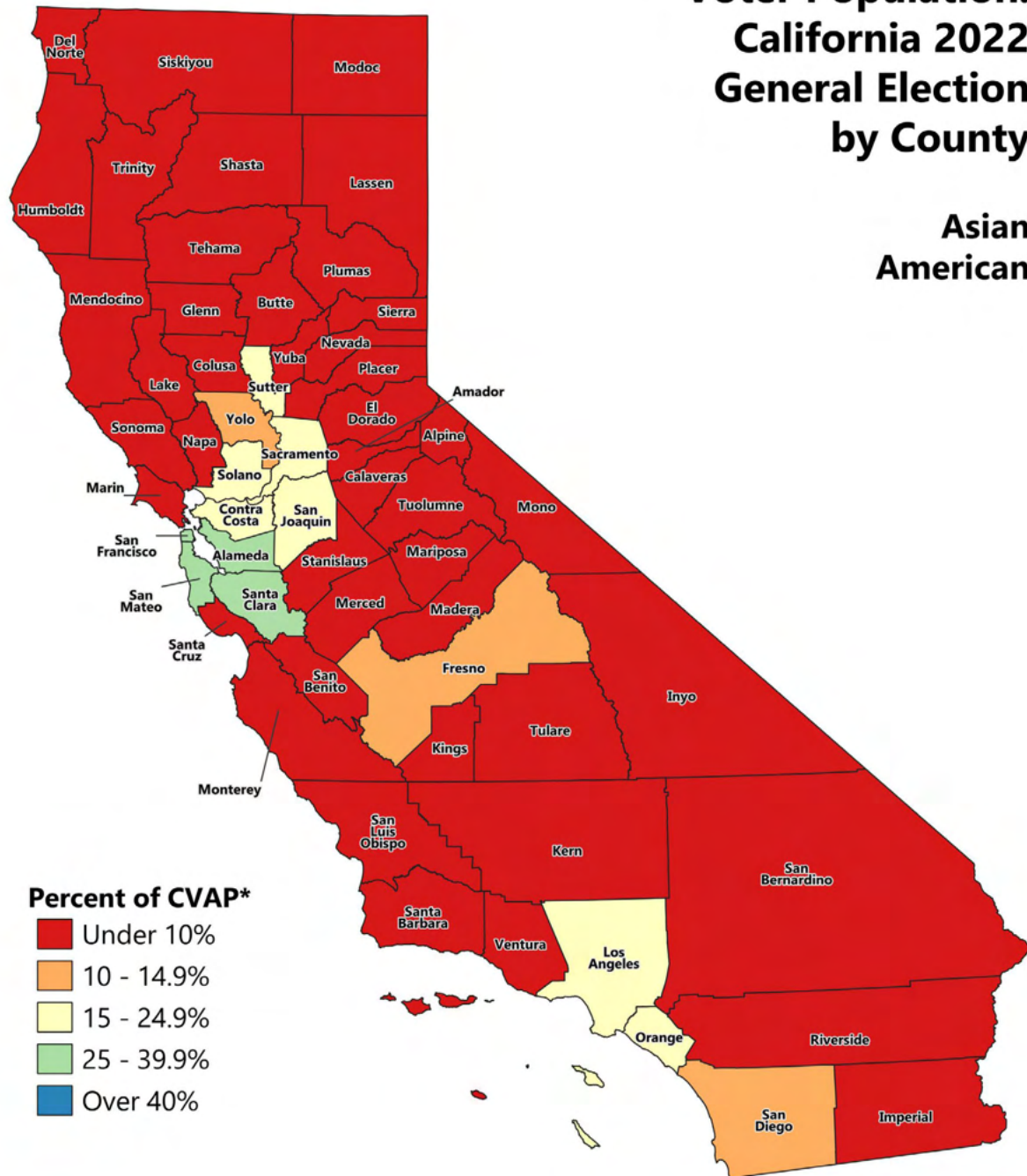
Eligible voter turnout in the 2022 general election was highest in counties on the coast and surrounding the Sierra Nevadas. While eligible voter turnout was highest in Marin County (64.6%) in the Bay Area, turnout rates were lowest in counties in the Central Valley and Northern California (Figure 16). Both Imperial County and Kings County had eligible voter turnout rates below 30%, the lowest of all counties throughout the state.

See Appendix B for a full list of eligible voter turnout rates by county.

FIGURE 17

# Share of Eligible Voter Population: California 2022 General Election by County

## Asian American

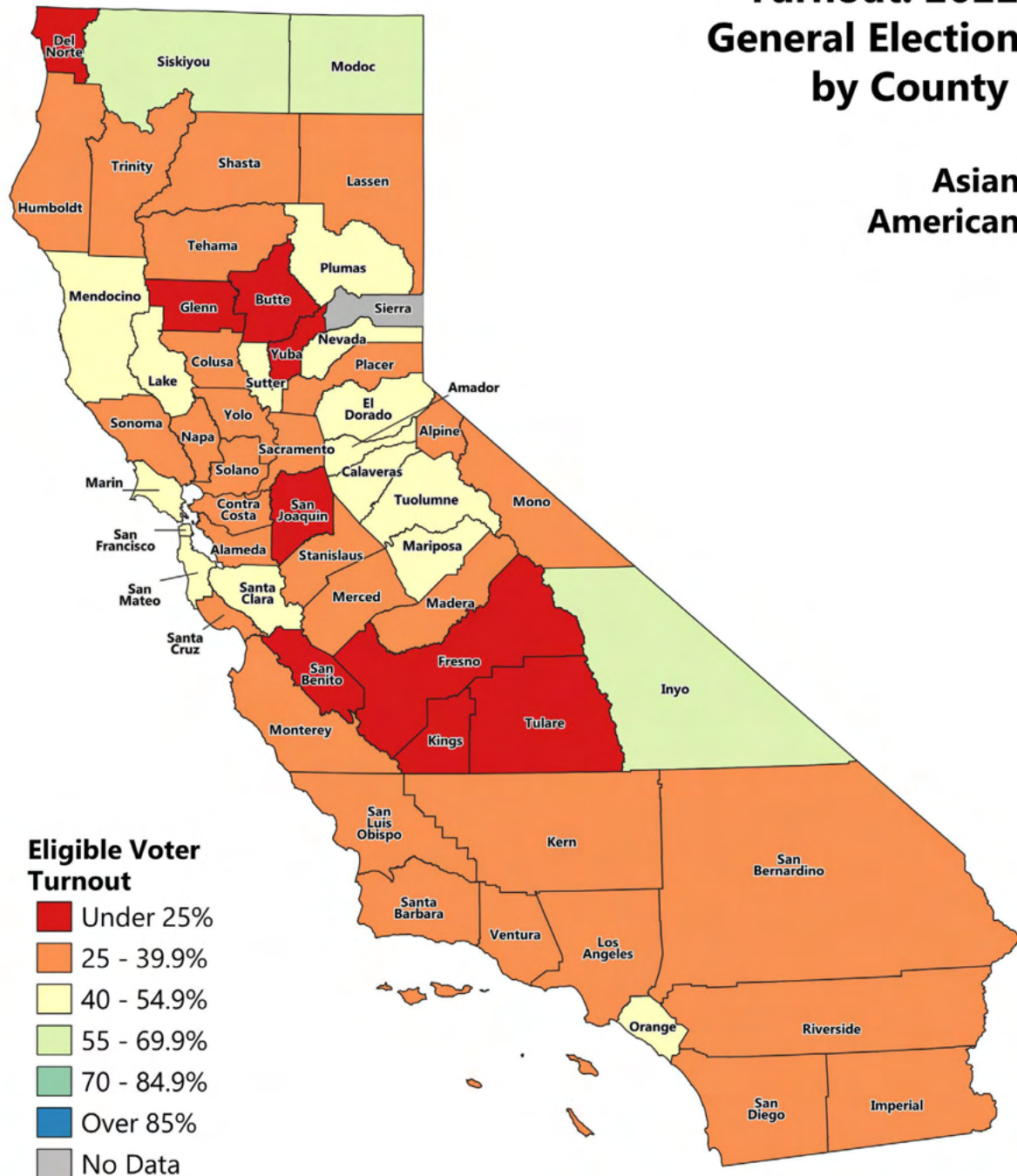


\*Citizen Voting-Age Population  
Data Sources: County Voter Files, California Department of Finance

FIGURE 18

# Eligible Voter Turnout: 2022 General Election by County

## Asian American



Data Sources: County Voter Files, California Department of Finance



## Percent of Eligible Voter Population – Asian American

**Counties with the largest share of eligible voters who were Asian American in the 2022 general election were in the Bay Area, Sacramento Valley, and coastal Southern California.** San Francisco (35.7%), Santa Clara (35.4%), and San Mateo (29.5%) Counties, all in the Bay Area, had the largest Asian-American eligible voter populations, while the three counties (Sierra, Modoc, and Plumas) with the lowest share of eligible voters who were Asian American were all concentrated on the eastern side of the state near the Sierra Nevadas (Figure 17).

See Appendix E for a full list of percent of CVAP by county and race and ethnicity.

## Eligible Voter Turnout – Asian American

**Only seventeen counties had an Asian-American eligible voter turnout rate over 40% in the 2022 general election.** As seen in Figure 18, the three counties with the highest Asian-American share of eligible voters (San Francisco, Santa Clara, and San Mateo Counties) had Asian-American turnout rates above 40%, higher than the statewide Asian-American turnout rate (35.3%).

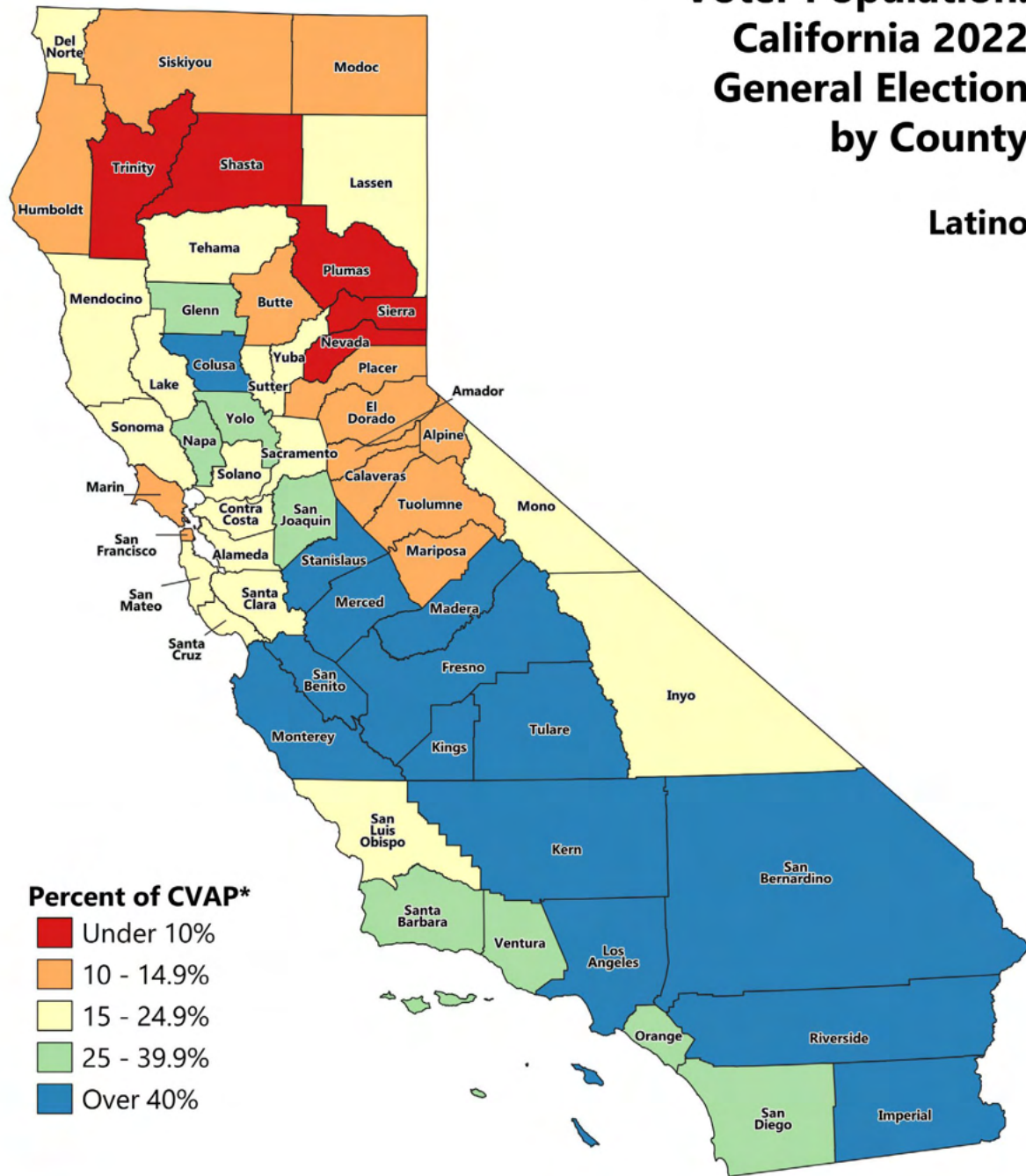
Nine counties had an Asian-American eligible voter turnout rate below 25%. In most of these counties (six), Asian Americans represented less than 5% of eligible voters in the 2022 general election. In Del Norte County (17.1%), Kings County (18.2%), and Tulare County (19.3%), for example, Asian Americans represented less than 5% of all eligible voters and had turnout rates below 20%.

See Appendix B for a full list of eligible voter turnout rates by county and race/ethnicity.

FIGURE 19

# Share of Eligible Voter Population: California 2022 General Election by County

Latino



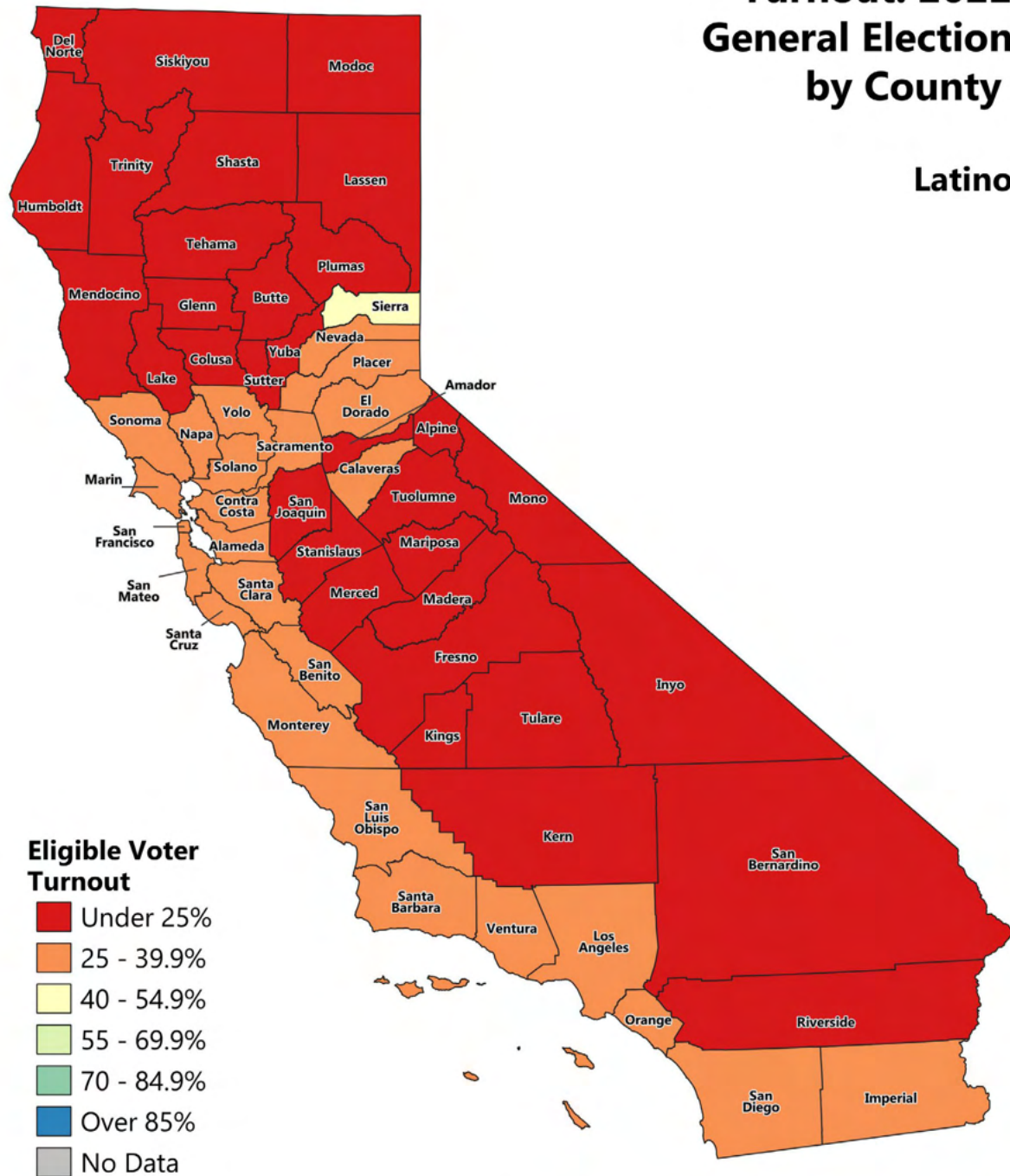
\*Citizen Voting-Age Population  
Data Sources: County Voter Files, California Department of Finance



**FIGURE 20**

# Eligible Voter Turnout: 2022 General Election by County

**Latino**



Data Sources: County Voter Files, California Department of Finance



## Percent of Eligible Voter Population – Latino

**Latinos represented the largest shares of eligible voters in counties throughout the Central Valley, Bay Area, and Southern California.** Imperial County (80.2%), Tulare County (57.0%), and San Benito County (54.6%) had the largest shares of eligible voters who were Latino in the 2022 general election. Latinos represented smaller shares of the eligible voter population in Northern California counties and counties surrounding the Sierra Nevadas, with Trinity (5.5%), Sierra County (6.2%), and Nevada County (7.1%) having the lowest shares of eligible voters who were Latino.

See Appendix E for a full list of percent of CVAP by county and race and ethnicity.

## Eligible Voter Turnout – Latino

**In the vast majority of California counties, less than one-third of Latino eligible voters cast a ballot in the 2022 general election.** Sierra County (41.2%), San Francisco County (36.0%), and San Mateo County (35.2%) had the highest Latino eligible voter turnout rates in the 2022 general election and were the only counties with Latino eligible voter turnout rates above 33.3% (Figure 20). The highest Latino turnout rate in Sierra County was two percentage points lower than the statewide total turnout rate (43.0%).

The majority (33) of counties had a Latino eligible voter turnout rate below 25%. Lassen County (9.8%), Trinity County (11.0%), and Del Norte County (13.4%) had the lowest Latino turnout rate in the 2022 general. Even counties with high Latino representation in the eligible voter population, such as those in the Central Valley, had notably low turnout rates. For example, less than 27% of Latino eligible voters in Imperial County, a county in which over 80% of eligible voters were Latino, cast a ballot.

See Appendix B for a full list of eligible voter turnout rates by county and race/ethnicity.

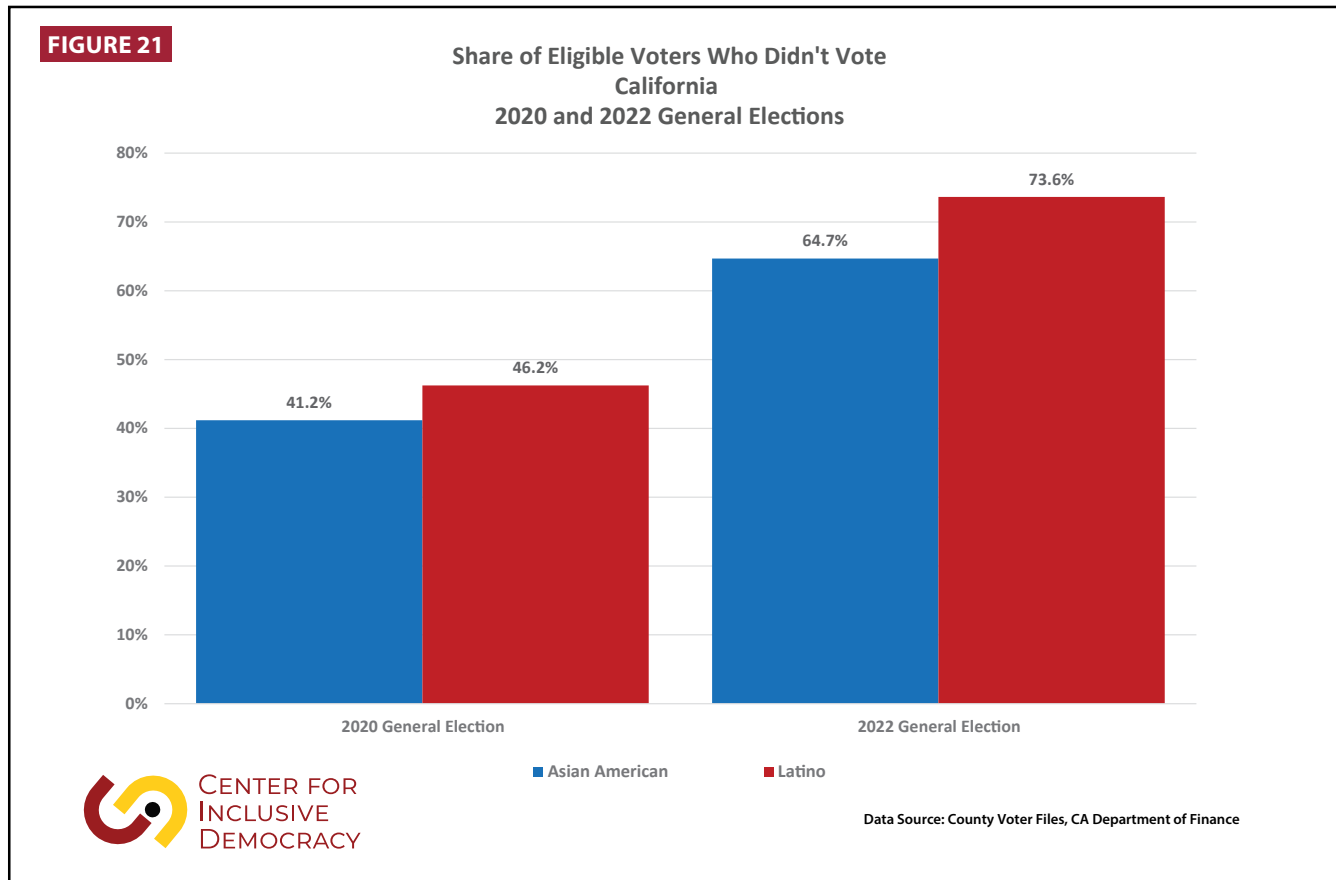


## Opportunities for Voter Mobilization

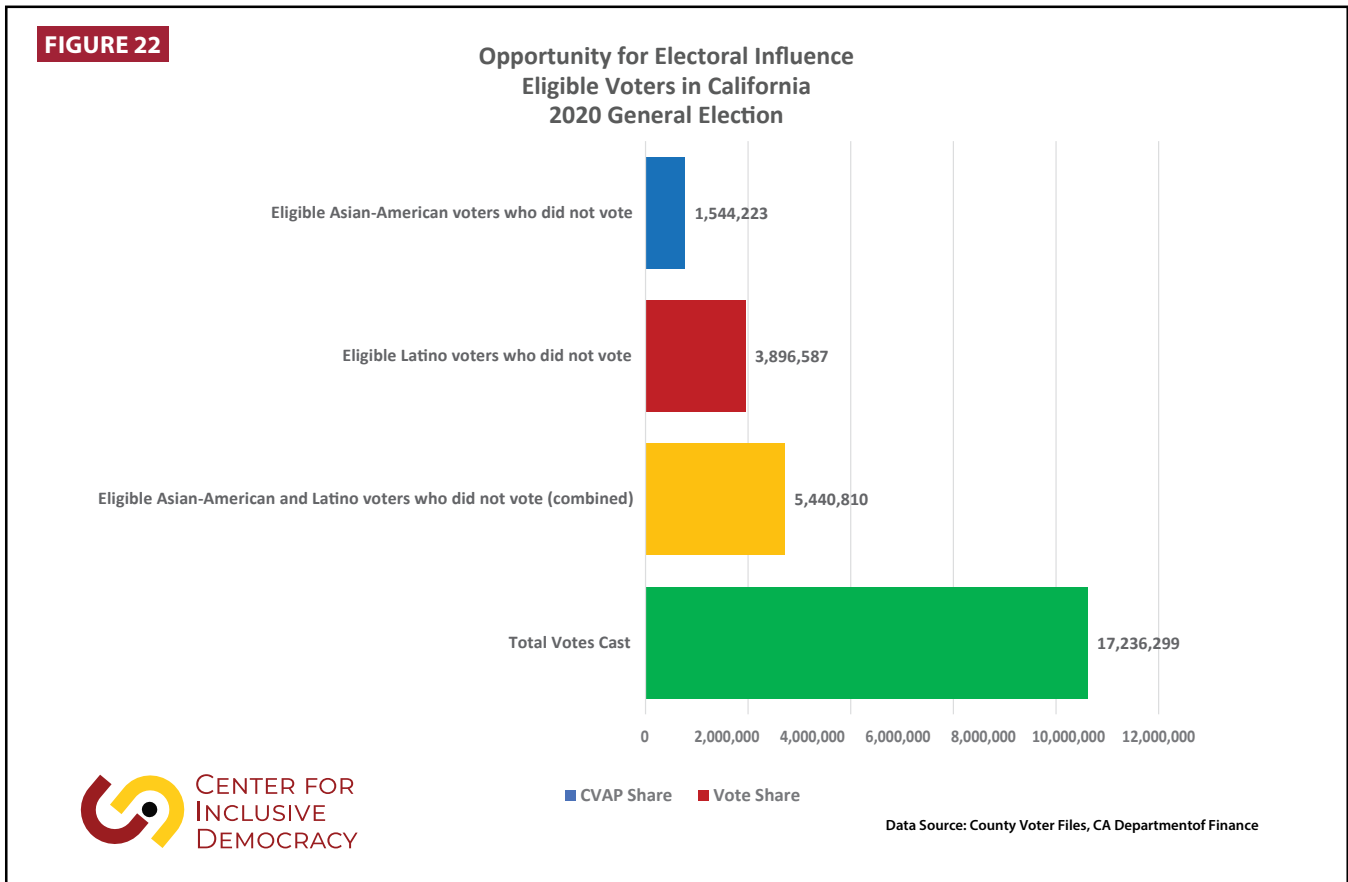
### Key Takeaways

- In both 2020 and 2022 general elections, Asian-American and Latino eligible voters totaled over twelve million, representing nearly half of California's eligible voter population (roughly 25 million).
- Combined, over 5.4 million Asian-American and Latino eligible voters did not cast a ballot in the 2020 presidential election and over 8.6 million did not cast a ballot in the 2022 midterm election.
- Mobilizing these politically diverse eligible voters is critical for a healthy democracy and will make California's elections more representative of its residents.

In both 2020 and 2022 general elections, Asian-American and Latino eligible voters totaled over twelve million, representing nearly half of California's eligible voter population (roughly 25 million). Even though these groups represent large shares of the state's eligible voter population, historic turnout disparities persist. There is tremendous opportunity for these potential voters to add their voice to local and national election outcomes. Mobilizing these politically diverse eligible voters is critical for a healthy democracy and will make California's elections more representative of its residents.



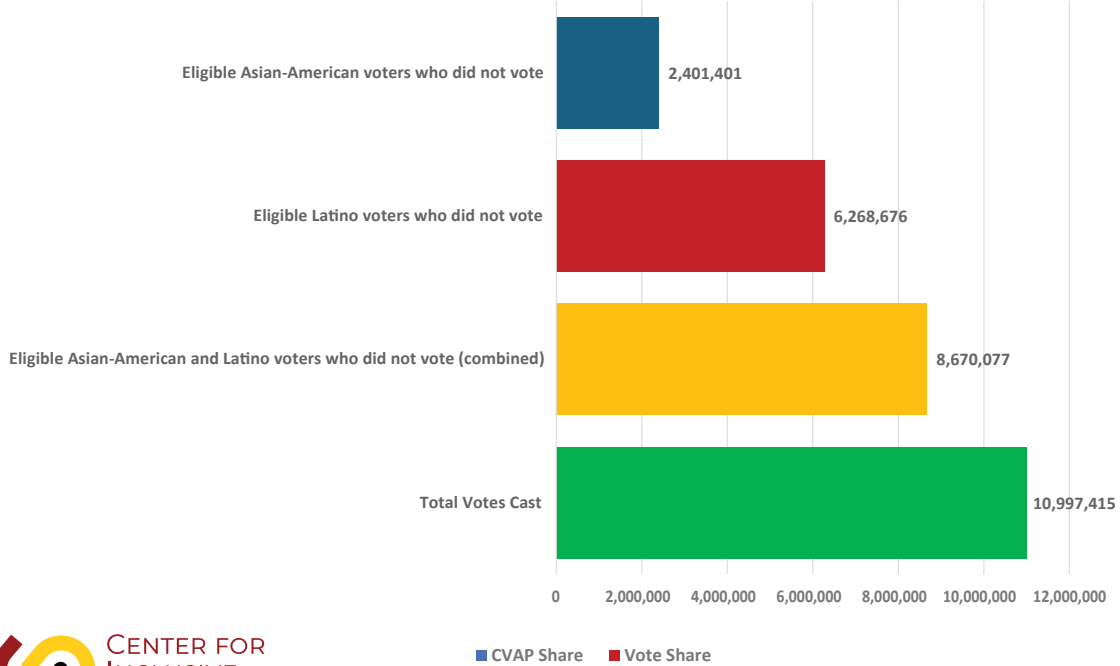
**At least two-thirds of Asian-American and Latino eligible voters did not cast a ballot in the 2022 general election, while over forty percent did not vote in the 2020 general election.** In the 2020 presidential election, 41.2% of the 3.7 million Asian-American eligible voters and 46.2% of the 8.4 million Latino eligible voters did not vote (Figure 21). The share who did not vote was even higher in the 2022 midterm election, with just under 65% of Asian-American and nearly three-quarters of Latino eligible voters not casting a ballot.



**The number of Asian-American and Latino eligible voters who did not cast a ballot in 2020 was roughly one-third the number of all votes cast.** Combined, over 5.4 million Asian-American and Latino eligible voters did not vote in the 2020 presidential election, with 1.5 million Asian-American and 3.9 million Latino eligible voters not voting (Figure 22). These eligible voters are equivalent to one-third of the votes cast in the state, showing their tremendous potential electoral influence.

FIGURE 23

### Opportunity for Electoral Influence Eligible Voters in California 2022 General Election



**The number of Asian-American and Latino eligible voters who did not vote in 2022 was roughly eighty percent the number of all votes cast.** Over 8.6 million Asian-American and Latino eligible voters did not cast a ballot in the 2022 midterm election (Figure 23). As individual groups, over 2.4 million Asian-American and 8.2 million Latino eligible voters did not vote. With a little under eleven million votes cast in the state, the number of Asian-American and Latino eligible voters who did not cast a ballot 2022 was equivalent to nearly 80% of the number of votes cast. Many of these potential voters would benefit from more outreach, which could mobilize these diverse voices that should be heard in election outcomes.

## Summary

In 2021, the U.S. Census Bureau released new population and demographic data collected through the 2020 Decennial Census, providing an opportunity to develop new citizen voting-age population (CVAP) estimates. Using these updated citizen voting-age population estimates, the Center for Inclusive Democracy (CID) at the University of Southern California conducted a reexamination of eligible voter turnout (adult citizens who voted) in the 2020 general election as well as a new analysis of the 2022 general election broken out by race and ethnicity at the state and county level.

While the total estimated eligible voter population changed by less than one percent with the new estimates, changes were not evenly distributed by race and ethnicity. When comparing the previous estimates based on 2010 census data to the updated estimates based on 2020 census data, estimates for Asian-American and Latino eligible voters grew, estimates for Black eligible voters remained similar, and estimates for white, non-Latino eligible voters declined. As a result, the share of the eligible voter population in California that was Asian American or Latino grew, while the share that was white, non-Latino notably declined by more than three percentage points in 2020 compared to the estimates based on the 2010 census. Heading into the 2024 general election, Latinos, Blacks and Asian Americans are a combined 54.9% of the state's eligible voter population – 14.2 million.

Using the updated eligible voter estimates, nearly 67% of eligible voters cast a ballot in the 2020 general election. Turnout rates, however, varied across racial and ethnic groups, continuing historic trends. Asian-American (58.8%) and Latino (53.8%) eligible voters had lower turnout rates than the general population. Further, both Asian Americans and Latinos had a representation gap (the difference between share of eligible voters and share of actual voters) in the 2020 general election, although the Latino representation gap (6.4 percentage points) was notably larger than the Asian-American representation gap (1.7 percentage points).

Similar trends were seen in the 2022 general election. With a turnout rate of 43.0%, the majority of eligible voters did not cast a ballot in the 2022 general election, consistent with the historically lower participation rates in such midterm elections without a presidential contest on the ballot. Asian Americans and Latinos had notably lower eligible voter turnout rates than the general population, with a little over one-third of Asian-American eligible voters and around one-quarter of Latino eligible voters casting a ballot. Additionally, Asian-American and Latino representation gaps widened between 2020 and 2022. The Latino representation gap doubled from 6.4 percentage points to 12.9 percentage points, while the Asian-American representation gap widened from 1.7 percentage points in 2020 to 2.6 percentage points in 2022.

In both 2020 and 2022 general elections, Asian-American and Latino eligible voters totaled over twelve million, representing nearly half of California's eligible voter population (roughly 25 million). Even though these groups represent large shares of the state's eligible voter population, historic turnout disparities continue to persist. At least two-thirds of Asian-American and Latino eligible voters did not cast a ballot in the 2022 general election, while over forty percent did not vote in the 2020 general election. Many of these potential voters would benefit from more voter outreach, which could mobilize these diverse voices that should be heard in election outcomes.

New eligible voter estimates based on 2020 census data provide the opportunity to re-examine recent elections and disparities in participation across racial and ethnic groups. By better understanding who is and who isn't participating in the state's elections, policy makers, advocates, and researchers can better focus their resources in order to narrow these historical participation gaps and achieve more representative elections.

For a detailed discussion of the challenges and opportunities in conducting voter outreach in California, see CID's recent [research report series](#) on the topic.

### ► Multi-Racial Democracy Requires Inclusive and Reliable Data

Limited demographic information in county and state voter files hinders progress to better understand and improve the election experience for all California voters. We encourage elections officials, policymakers, and stakeholders to discuss legal and reliable ways to gather more complete demographic data in California (and nationwide) during and after the voter registration process.

## Notes

- 1 For information on the VoteCal system, see <https://www.sos.ca.gov/elections/voter-registration/votecal-project>
- 2 Imai, K., & Khanna, K. (2016). Improving ecological inference by predicting individual ethnicity from voter registration records. *Political Analysis*, 24(2), 263-272. See: <https://imai.fas.harvard.edu/research/files/race.pdf>
- 3 Imai, K., & Khanna, K. (2016). Improving ecological inference by predicting individual ethnicity from voter registration records. *Political Analysis*, 24(2), 263-272. See: <https://imai.fas.harvard.edu/research/files/race.pdf>
- 4 For more information on historical eligible voter turnout rates in general elections, see: <https://elections.cdn.sos.ca.gov/sov/2022-general/sov/04-historical-voter-reg-general.pdf>
- 5 For more information on historical eligible voter turnout rates in general elections, see: <https://elections.cdn.sos.ca.gov/sov/2022-general/sov/04-historical-voter-reg-general.pdf>
- 6 For information on Assembly Bill 89 and Assembly Bill 100, see: <https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/>
- 7 For more information on AB 860, see [https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billTextClient.xhtml?bill\\_id=201920200AB860](https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billTextClient.xhtml?bill_id=201920200AB860)
- 8 For information on Senate Bill 423, see: <https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/>
- 9 For more information on AB 37, see [https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billTextClient.xhtml?bill\\_id=202120220AB37](https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billTextClient.xhtml?bill_id=202120220AB37)
- 10 Marcellin, C., Matei, A., & Courtney, L. (2020, November). California's prop 17 just restored voting rights to people on parole. Lessons from other states can help with implementation. Retrieved from <https://www.urban.org/urban-wire/californias-prop-17-just-restored-voting-rights-people-parolelessons-other-states-can-help-implementation>
- 11 California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (March 31, 2022): <https://public.tableau.com/app/profile/cdcr.or/viz/OffenderDataPoints/SummaryInCustodyandParole>
- 12 California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (March 31, 2022): <https://public.tableau.com/app/profile/cdcr.or/viz/OffenderDataPoints/SummaryInCustodyandParole>
- 13 For more information on the California Voter's Choice Act, see: [http://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill\\_id=201520160SB450](http://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=201520160SB450)
- 14 For more information on historical eligible voter turnout rates in general elections, see: <https://elections.cdn.sos.ca.gov/sov/2022-general/sov/04-historical-voter-reg-general.pdf>
- 15 For more information on historical eligible voter turnout rates in general elections, see: <https://elections.cdn.sos.ca.gov/sov/2022-general/sov/04-historical-voter-reg-general.pdf>

## Appendix

### Appendix A: Secretary of State Eligible Voter Turnout Data

Eligible Voter Turnout Official Secretary of State Turnout 2000-2020 General Presidential Elections			
	Eligible Voters Total	Vote Total	Eligible Voter Turnout
<b>2000</b>	21,461,275	11,142,843	51.9%
<b>2004</b>	22,075,036	12,589,683	57.0%
<b>2008</b>	23,208,710	13,743,177	59.2%
<b>2012</b>	23,802,577	13,202,158	55.5%
<b>2016</b>	24,875,293	14,610,509	58.7%
<b>2020</b>	25,090,517	17,785,151	70.9%

Data Source: California Secretary of State

Eligible Voter Turnout Official Secretary of State Turnout 2002-2022 General Midterm Elections			
	Eligible Voters Total	Vote Total	Eligible Voter Turnout
<b>2002</b>	21,466,274	7,738,821	36.1%
<b>2006</b>	22,652,190	8,899,059	39.3%
<b>2010</b>	23,551,699	10,300,392	43.7%
<b>2014</b>	24,288,145	7,513,972	30.9%
<b>2018</b>	25,200,451	12,712,542	50.5%
<b>2022</b>	26,876,800	11,146,620	41.5%

Data Source: California Secretary of State

## Appendix B: Eligible Voter Turnout

Eligible Voter Turnout: California 2020 General Election All Voters				
County	County Type	Eligible Voters	Counted Votes	EVT
Alameda County	Non-VCA	1,087,190	767,303	70.6%
Alpine County	Non-VCA	993	728	73.3%
Amador County	VCA	33,671	22,176	65.9%
Butte County	VCA	160,330	101,542	63.3%
Calaveras County	VCA	37,269	26,862	72.1%
Colusa County	Non-VCA	13,087	7,864	60.1%
Contra Costa County	Non-VCA	802,557	574,428	71.6%
Del Norte County	Non-VCA	20,856	11,005	52.8%
El Dorado County	VCA	149,328	115,388	77.3%
Fresno County	VCA	621,641	362,058	58.2%
Glenn County	Non-VCA	18,768	11,200	59.7%
Humboldt County	Non-VCA	105,526	67,956	64.4%
Imperial County	Non-VCA	99,843	54,380	54.5%
Inyo County	Non-VCA	14,510	9,340	64.4%
Kern County	Non-VCA	542,019	292,550	54.0%
Kings County	Non-VCA	91,227	42,734	46.8%
Lake County	Non-VCA	50,510	28,340	56.1%
Lassen County	Non-VCA	24,985	11,905	47.6%
Los Angeles County	VCA	6,266,111	4,150,848	66.2%
Madera County	VCA	94,737	52,934	55.9%
Marin County	Non-VCA	190,426	154,076	80.9%
Mariposa County	VCA	13,889	10,211	73.5%
Mendocino County	Non-VCA	65,354	42,960	65.7%
Merced County	Non-VCA	158,904	88,244	55.5%
Modoc County	Non-VCA	6,823	4,260	62.4%
Mono County	Non-VCA	9,601	6,606	68.8%
Monterey County	Non-VCA	237,238	162,258	68.4%
Napa County	VCA	97,226	71,756	73.8%
Nevada County	VCA	83,349	63,412	76.1%
Orange County	VCA	2,108,595	1,515,991	71.9%
Placer County	Non-VCA	307,185	233,068	75.9%
Plumas County	Non-VCA	16,481	11,215	68.0%
Riverside County	Non-VCA	1,607,941	984,850	61.2%
Sacramento County	VCA	1,094,407	717,283	65.5%
San Benito County	Non-VCA	42,492	28,367	66.8%
San Bernardino County	Non-VCA	1,405,407	822,767	58.5%
San Diego County	Non-VCA	2,239,141	1,575,604	70.4%
San Francisco County	Non-VCA	620,523	432,578	69.7%
San Joaquin County	Non-VCA	495,016	276,749	55.9%
San Luis Obispo County	Non-VCA	221,472	158,313	71.5%
San Mateo County	VCA	494,854	371,968	75.2%
Santa Barbara County	Non-VCA	286,540	198,739	69.4%
Santa Clara County	VCA	1,157,206	849,818	73.4%
Santa Cruz County	Non-VCA	192,306	144,012	74.9%
Shasta County	Non-VCA	139,566	91,794	65.8%
Sierra County	Non-VCA	2,681	1,926	71.8%
Siskiyou County	Non-VCA	34,668	22,907	66.1%
Solano County	Non-VCA	319,260	203,029	63.6%
Sonoma County	Non-VCA	350,440	266,468	76.0%
Stanislaus County	Non-VCA	351,282	212,755	60.6%
Sutter County	Non-VCA	63,913	42,453	66.4%
Tehama County	Non-VCA	47,793	28,305	59.2%
Trinity County	Non-VCA	13,252	6,056	45.7%
Tulare County	Non-VCA	267,132	145,828	54.6%
Tuolumne County	VCA	45,772	29,786	65.1%
Ventura County	Non-VCA	570,276	423,396	74.2%
Yolo County	Non-VCA	149,346	95,977	64.3%
Yuba County	Non-VCA	54,618	28,973	53.0%
VCA Counties	VCA Counties	12,458,385	8,462,033	67.9%
VCA Counties (Excluding LA County)	VCA Counties (Excluding LA County)	6,192,274	4,311,185	69.6%
Non-VCA Counties	Non-VCA Counties	13,339,147	8,774,266	65.8%
California	California	25,797,532	17,236,299	66.8%

Data Source: County Voter Files, California Department of Finance

Eligible Voter Turnout: California 2022 General Election All Voters				
County	County Type	Eligible Voters	Counted Votes	EVT
Alameda County	VCA	1,061,603	489,845	46.1%
Alpine County	Non-VCA	981	605	61.7%
Amador County	VCA	33,381	18,739	56.1%
Butte County	VCA	158,485	72,343	45.6%
Calaveras County	VCA	37,006	21,332	57.6%
Colusa County	Non-VCA	13,307	5,555	41.7%
Contra Costa County	Non-VCA	790,684	390,065	49.3%
Del Norte County	Non-VCA	20,128	8,274	41.1%
El Dorado County	VCA	148,714	88,820	59.7%
Fresno County	VCA	630,751	218,299	34.6%
Glenn County	Non-VCA	18,859	7,874	41.8%
Humboldt County	Non-VCA	104,530	48,222	46.1%
Imperial County	Non-VCA	100,033	29,808	29.8%
Inyo County	Non-VCA	14,474	7,460	51.5%
Kern County	Non-VCA	548,800	187,712	34.2%
Kings County	VCA	91,304	26,729	29.3%
Lake County	Non-VCA	50,390	20,075	39.8%
Lassen County	Non-VCA	23,092	9,101	39.4%
Los Angeles County	VCA	6,143,175	2,423,546	39.5%
Madera County	VCA	96,561	36,934	38.2%
Marin County	VCA	185,958	120,140	64.6%
Mariposa County	VCA	13,759	7,855	57.1%
Mendocino County	Non-VCA	64,278	30,540	47.5%
Merced County	VCA	164,722	55,125	33.5%
Modoc County	Non-VCA	6,940	3,351	48.3%
Mono County	Non-VCA	9,629	4,608	47.9%
Monterey County	Non-VCA	235,882	101,950	43.2%
Napa County	VCA	96,374	50,214	52.1%
Nevada County	VCA	82,547	50,603	61.3%
Orange County	VCA	2,089,806	982,522	47.0%
Placer County	Non-VCA	312,111	182,737	58.5%
Plumas County	Non-VCA	16,135	8,588	53.2%
Riverside County	VCA	1,635,939	594,188	36.3%
Sacramento County	VCA	1,087,042	479,198	44.1%
San Benito County	VCA	43,733	19,571	44.8%
San Bernardino County	Non-VCA	1,415,897	452,015	31.9%
San Diego County	VCA	2,222,353	1,025,204	46.1%
San Francisco County	Non-VCA	592,275	305,317	51.5%
San Joaquin County	Non-VCA	503,081	176,687	35.1%
San Luis Obispo County	Non-VCA	219,469	119,385	54.4%
San Mateo County	VCA	478,969	249,216	52.0%
Santa Barbara County	Non-VCA	283,384	134,844	47.6%
Santa Clara County	VCA	1,136,725	543,900	47.8%
Santa Cruz County	VCA	189,614	104,664	55.2%
Shasta County	Non-VCA	138,211	68,185	49.3%
Sierra County	Non-VCA	2,660	1,565	58.8%
Siskiyou County	Non-VCA	34,574	17,547	50.8%
Solano County	Non-VCA	313,856	130,779	41.7%
Sonoma County	VCA	347,189	199,019	57.3%
Stanislaus County	VCA	349,674	130,467	37.3%
Sutter County	Non-VCA	64,484	28,184	43.7%
Tehama County	Non-VCA	47,313	20,608	43.6%
Trinity County	Non-VCA	13,206	4,475	33.9%
Tulare County	Non-VCA	272,173	91,014	33.4%
Tuolumne County	VCA	44,052	23,246	52.8%
Ventura County	VCA	562,626	281,302	50.0%
Yolo County	VCA	154,003	67,597	43.9%
Yuba County	Non-VCA	55,672	19,667	35.3%
VCA Counties	VCA	19,286,063	8,380,618	43.5%
VCA Counties (Excluding LA County)	VCA except LA	13,142,888	5,957,072	45.3%
Non-VCA Counties	Non-VCA	6,286,507	2,616,797	41.6%
California	California	25,572,570	10,997,415	43.0%



Eligible Voter Turnout: California 2020 General Election Race and Ethnicity				
County	County Type	All Voters	Asian American	Latino
Alameda County	Non-VCA	70.6%	64.0%	58.2%
Alpine County	Non-VCA	73.3%	30.4%	21.9%
Amador County	VCA	65.9%	50.1%	25.1%
Butte County	VCA	63.3%	37.0%	39.2%
Calaveras County	VCA	72.1%	59.7%	35.5%
Colusa County	Non-VCA	60.1%	50.7%	43.6%
Contra Costa County	Non-VCA	71.6%	59.5%	56.4%
Del Norte County	Non-VCA	52.8%	29.0%	21.7%
El Dorado County	VCA	77.3%	60.1%	40.0%
Fresno County	VCA	58.2%	46.8%	45.6%
Glenn County	Non-VCA	59.7%	41.6%	38.0%
Humboldt County	Non-VCA	64.4%	44.3%	36.8%
Imperial County	Non-VCA	54.5%	59.2%	52.5%
Inyo County	Non-VCA	64.4%	75.7%	29.9%
Kern County	Non-VCA	54.0%	42.2%	41.5%
Kings County	Non-VCA	46.8%	31.3%	40.0%
Lake County	Non-VCA	56.1%	58.5%	29.9%
Lassen County	Non-VCA	47.6%	42.4%	14.1%
Los Angeles County	VCA	66.2%	56.1%	59.4%
Madera County	VCA	55.9%	56.6%	41.6%
Marin County	Non-VCA	80.9%	68.0%	47.1%
Mariposa County	VCA	73.5%	65.9%	29.6%
Mendocino County	Non-VCA	65.7%	66.2%	40.0%
Merced County	Non-VCA	55.5%	49.4%	47.6%
Modoc County	Non-VCA	62.4%	80.8%	23.9%
Mono County	Non-VCA	68.8%	35.2%	32.0%
Monterey County	Non-VCA	68.4%	50.3%	61.2%
Napa County	VCA	73.8%	46.2%	59.2%
Nevada County	VCA	76.1%	53.5%	36.8%
Orange County	VCA	71.9%	65.5%	55.2%
Placer County	Non-VCA	75.9%	54.7%	47.1%
Plumas County	Non-VCA	68.0%	82.2%	26.7%
Riverside County	Non-VCA	61.2%	46.7%	48.4%
Sacramento County	VCA	65.5%	54.8%	49.0%
San Benito County	Non-VCA	66.8%	30.8%	54.6%
San Bernardino County	Non-VCA	58.5%	51.7%	48.9%
San Diego County	Non-VCA	70.4%	54.9%	57.0%
San Francisco County	Non-VCA	69.7%	58.8%	56.7%
San Joaquin County	Non-VCA	55.9%	42.9%	46.3%
San Luis Obispo County	Non-VCA	71.5%	44.5%	43.5%
San Mateo County	VCA	75.2%	64.9%	64.0%
Santa Barbara County	Non-VCA	69.4%	45.3%	54.0%
Santa Clara County	VCA	73.4%	72.6%	59.1%
Santa Cruz County	Non-VCA	74.9%	51.8%	55.2%
Shasta County	Non-VCA	65.8%	39.4%	32.7%
Sierra County	Non-VCA	71.8%	na	49.1%
Siskiyou County	Non-VCA	66.1%	70.5%	25.0%
Solano County	Non-VCA	63.6%	43.4%	53.0%
Sonoma County	Non-VCA	76.0%	51.5%	52.6%
Stanislaus County	Non-VCA	60.6%	56.4%	49.6%
Sutter County	Non-VCA	66.4%	75.1%	44.7%
Tehama County	Non-VCA	59.2%	46.6%	28.8%
Trinity County	Non-VCA	45.7%	51.8%	16.1%
Tulare County	Non-VCA	54.6%	35.6%	42.1%
Tuolumne County	VCA	65.1%	62.8%	27.3%
Ventura County	Non-VCA	74.2%	58.7%	57.4%
Yolo County	Non-VCA	64.3%	50.3%	50.7%
Yuba County	Non-VCA	53.0%	32.5%	34.7%
VCA Counties	VCA Counties	67.9%	61.2%	56.9%
VCA Counties (Excluding LA County)	VCA Counties (Excluding LA County)	69.6%	64.9%	52.7%
Non-VCA Counties	Non-VCA Counties	65.8%	55.4%	50.7%
California	California	66.8%	58.8%	53.8%

Eligible Voter Turnout: California 2022 General Election Race and Ethnicity				
County	County Type	All Voters	Asian American	Latino
Alameda County	VCA	46.1%	37.9%	30.7%
Alpine County	Non-VCA	61.7%	26.1%	14.4%
Amador County	VCA	56.1%	47.6%	20.0%
Butte County	VCA	45.6%	20.3%	21.1%
Calaveras County	VCA	57.6%	51.3%	26.9%
Colusa County	Non-VCA	41.7%	37.1%	22.6%
Contra Costa County	Non-VCA	49.3%	37.8%	30.8%
Del Norte County	Non-VCA	41.1%	17.0%	13.4%
El Dorado County	VCA	59.7%	41.7%	25.8%
Fresno County	VCA	34.6%	23.2%	22.7%
Glenn County	Non-VCA	41.8%	24.2%	19.0%
Humboldt County	Non-VCA	46.1%	27.7%	20.6%
Imperial County	Non-VCA	29.8%	35.5%	26.6%
Inyo County	Non-VCA	51.5%	59.5%	19.5%
Kern County	Non-VCA	34.2%	28.1%	21.6%
Kings County	VCA	29.3%	18.2%	21.3%
Lake County	Non-VCA	39.8%	39.0%	15.7%
Lassen County	Non-VCA	39.4%	35.3%	9.8%
Los Angeles County	VCA	39.5%	32.3%	27.7%
Madera County	VCA	38.2%	36.8%	22.4%
Marin County	VCA	64.6%	49.4%	29.6%
Mariposa County	VCA	57.1%	53.2%	20.5%
Mendocino County	Non-VCA	47.5%	43.2%	19.8%
Merced County	VCA	33.5%	27.7%	24.2%
Modoc County	Non-VCA	48.3%	56.6%	15.4%
Mono County	Non-VCA	47.9%	28.0%	15.1%
Monterey County	Non-VCA	43.2%	30.4%	29.0%
Napa County	VCA	52.1%	27.6%	30.7%
Nevada County	VCA	61.3%	42.4%	24.9%
Orange County	VCA	47.0%	40.1%	26.8%
Placer County	Non-VCA	58.5%	36.0%	30.9%
Plumas County	Non-VCA	53.2%	51.6%	17.2%
Riverside County	VCA	36.3%	25.8%	22.4%
Sacramento County	VCA	44.1%	32.3%	27.9%
San Benito County	VCA	44.8%	22.0%	30.3%
San Bernardino County	Non-VCA	31.9%	27.2%	22.0%
San Diego County	VCA	46.1%	32.6%	28.1%
San Francisco County	Non-VCA	51.5%	40.3%	36.0%
San Joaquin County	Non-VCA	35.1%	24.7%	24.0%
San Luis Obispo County	Non-VCA	54.4%	29.2%	25.6%
San Mateo County	VCA	52.0%	41.1%	35.2%
Santa Barbara County	Non-VCA	47.6%	27.6%	27.6%
Santa Clara County	VCA	47.8%	44.6%	31.3%
Santa Cruz County	VCA	55.2%	36.8%	29.9%
Shasta County	Non-VCA	49.3%	25.0%	21.0%
Sierra County	Non-VCA	58.8%	na	41.2%
Siskiyou County	Non-VCA	50.8%	56.6%	16.5%
Solano County	Non-VCA	41.7%	25.6%	28.5%
Sonoma County	VCA	57.3%	35.5%	29.3%
Stanislaus County	VCA	37.3%	30.2%	24.8%
Sutter County	Non-VCA	43.7%	42.7%	23.3%
Tehama County	Non-VCA	43.6%	26.5%	14.8%
Trinity County	Non-VCA	33.9%	26.3%	11.0%
Tulare County	Non-VCA	33.4%	19.3%	21.4%
Tuolumne County	VCA	52.8%	47.7%	20.3%
Ventura County	VCA	50.0%	36.6%	29.1%
Yolo County	VCA	43.9%	30.3%	26.7%
Yuba County	Non-VCA	35.3%	17.4%	18.1%
VCA Counties	VCA	43.5%	35.8%	27.0%
VCA Counties (Excluding LA County)	VCA except LA	45.3%	37.4%	26.6%
Non-VCA Counties	Non-VCA	41.6%	33.3%	24.4%
California	California	43.0%	35.3%	26.4%

Data Source: County Voter Files, California Department of Finance

## Appendix C: Registered Voter Turnout

Registered Voter Turnout: California 2020 General Election All Voters				
County	County Type	Registered Voters	Counted Votes	RVT
Alameda County	Non-VCA	944,893	767,303	81.2%
Alpine County	Non-VCA	862	728	84.5%
Amador County	VCA	25,228	22,176	87.9%
Butte County	VCA	122,357	101,542	83.0%
Calaveras County	VCA	30,996	26,862	86.7%
Colusa County	Non-VCA	9,617	7,864	81.8%
Contra Costa County	Non-VCA	684,578	574,428	83.9%
Del Norte County	Non-VCA	14,521	11,005	75.8%
El Dorado County	VCA	133,243	115,388	86.6%
Fresno County	VCA	491,983	362,058	73.6%
Glenn County	Non-VCA	14,086	11,200	79.5%
Humboldt County	Non-VCA	83,528	67,956	81.4%
Imperial County	Non-VCA	83,065	54,380	65.5%
Inyo County	Non-VCA	10,807	9,340	86.4%
Kern County	Non-VCA	410,769	292,550	71.2%
Kings County	Non-VCA	58,476	42,734	73.1%
Lake County	Non-VCA	36,664	28,340	77.3%
Lassen County	Non-VCA	15,348	11,905	77.6%
Los Angeles County	VCA	5,565,657	4,150,848	74.6%
Madera County	VCA	66,868	52,934	79.2%
Marin County	Non-VCA	170,896	154,076	90.2%
Mariposa County	VCA	11,692	10,211	87.3%
Mendocino County	Non-VCA	52,734	42,960	81.5%
Merced County	Non-VCA	115,508	88,244	76.4%
Modoc County	Non-VCA	5,110	4,260	83.4%
Mono County	Non-VCA	7,661	6,606	86.2%
Monterey County	Non-VCA	205,114	162,258	79.1%
Napa County	VCA	83,312	71,756	86.1%
Nevada County	VCA	73,074	63,412	86.8%
Orange County	VCA	1,759,652	1,515,991	86.2%
Placer County	Non-VCA	265,684	233,068	87.7%
Plumas County	Non-VCA	13,491	11,215	83.1%
Riverside County	Non-VCA	1,235,431	984,850	79.7%
Sacramento County	VCA	844,827	717,283	84.9%
San Benito County	Non-VCA	34,710	28,367	81.7%
San Bernardino County	Non-VCA	1,095,038	822,767	75.1%
San Diego County	Non-VCA	1,916,460	1,575,604	82.2%
San Francisco County	Non-VCA	500,937	432,578	86.4%
San Joaquin County	Non-VCA	352,137	276,749	78.6%
San Luis Obispo County	Non-VCA	180,224	158,313	87.8%
San Mateo County	VCA	434,988	371,968	85.5%
Santa Barbara County	Non-VCA	233,136	198,739	85.2%
Santa Clara County	VCA	996,341	849,818	85.3%
Santa Cruz County	Non-VCA	167,253	144,012	86.1%
Shasta County	Non-VCA	109,713	91,794	83.7%
Sierra County	Non-VCA	2,212	1,926	87.1%
Siskiyou County	Non-VCA	28,251	22,907	81.1%
Solano County	Non-VCA	255,250	203,029	79.5%
Sonoma County	Non-VCA	296,870	266,468	89.8%
Stanislaus County	Non-VCA	274,302	212,755	77.6%
Sutter County	Non-VCA	51,701	42,453	82.1%
Tehama County	Non-VCA	36,364	28,305	77.8%
Trinity County	Non-VCA	7,844	6,056	77.2%
Tulare County	Non-VCA	196,764	145,828	74.1%
Tuolumne County	VCA	34,191	29,786	87.1%
Ventura County	Non-VCA	498,072	423,396	85.0%
Yolo County	Non-VCA	116,298	95,977	82.5%
Yuba County	Non-VCA	38,532	28,973	75.2%
VCA Counties	VCA Counties	10,674,409	8,462,033	79.3%
VCA Counties (Excluding LA County)	VCA Counties (Excluding LA County)	5,108,752	4,311,185	84.4%
Non-VCA Counties	Non-VCA Counties	10,830,911	8,774,266	81.0%
California	California	21,505,320	17,236,299	80.1%

Data Source: County Voter Files

Registered Voter Turnout: California 2022 General Election All Voters				
County	County Type	Registered Voters	Counted Votes	RVT
Alameda County	VCA	929,377	489,845	52.7%
Alpine County	Non-VCA	895	605	67.6%
Amador County	VCA	25,656	18,739	73.0%
Butte County	VCA	123,637	72,343	58.5%
Calaveras County	VCA	32,178	21,332	66.3%
Colusa County	Non-VCA	10,242	5,555	54.2%
Contra Costa County	Non-VCA	700,287	390,065	55.7%
Del Norte County	Non-VCA	15,092	8,274	54.8%
El Dorado County	VCA	131,235	88,820	67.7%
Fresno County	VCA	502,489	218,299	43.4%
Glenn County	Non-VCA	14,388	7,874	54.7%
Humboldt County	Non-VCA	84,866	48,222	56.8%
Imperial County	Non-VCA	86,334	29,808	34.5%
Inyo County	Non-VCA	10,839	7,460	68.8%
Kern County	Non-VCA	434,414	187,712	43.2%
Kings County	VCA	61,377	26,729	43.5%
Lake County	Non-VCA	36,852	20,075	54.5%
Lassen County	Non-VCA	14,637	9,101	62.2%
Los Angeles County	VCA	5,639,261	2,423,546	43.0%
Madera County	VCA	73,220	36,934	50.4%
Marin County	VCA	170,560	120,140	70.4%
Mariposa County	VCA	11,676	7,855	67.3%
Mendocino County	Non-VCA	52,675	30,540	58.0%
Merced County	VCA	126,078	55,125	43.7%
Modoc County	Non-VCA	5,124	3,351	65.4%
Mono County	Non-VCA	7,644	4,608	60.3%
Monterey County	Non-VCA	210,414	101,950	48.5%
Napa County	VCA	83,286	50,214	60.3%
Nevada County	VCA	74,641	50,603	67.8%
Orange County	VCA	1,813,102	982,522	54.2%
Placer County	Non-VCA	281,333	182,737	65.0%
Plumas County	Non-VCA	13,764	8,588	62.4%
Riverside County	VCA	1,311,548	594,188	45.3%
Sacramento County	VCA	870,082	479,198	55.1%
San Benito County	VCA	37,878	19,571	51.7%
San Bernardino County	Non-VCA	1,151,926	452,015	39.2%
San Diego County	VCA	1,924,951	1,025,204	53.3%
San Francisco County	Non-VCA	501,996	305,317	60.8%
San Joaquin County	Non-VCA	392,127	176,687	45.1%
San Luis Obispo County	Non-VCA	181,606	119,385	65.7%
San Mateo County	VCA	431,679	249,216	57.7%
Santa Barbara County	Non-VCA	237,183	134,844	56.9%
Santa Clara County	VCA	1,015,267	543,900	53.6%
Santa Cruz County	VCA	167,345	104,664	62.5%
Shasta County	Non-VCA	111,704	68,185	61.0%
Sierra County	Non-VCA	2,215	1,565	70.7%
Siskiyou County	Non-VCA	28,923	17,547	60.7%
Solano County	Non-VCA	262,267	130,779	49.9%
Sonoma County	VCA	303,988	199,019	65.5%
Stanislaus County	VCA	282,780	130,467	46.1%
Sutter County	Non-VCA	52,721	28,184	53.5%
Tehama County	Non-VCA	37,134	20,608	55.5%
Trinity County	Non-VCA	7,272	4,475	61.5%
Tulare County	Non-VCA	209,457	91,014	43.5%
Tuolumne County	VCA	35,000	23,246	66.4%
Ventura County	VCA	507,232	281,302	55.5%
Yolo County	VCA	117,620	67,597	57.5%
Yuba County	Non-VCA	41,362	19,667	47.5%
VCA Counties	VCA	16,803,143	8,380,618	49.9%
VCA Counties (Excluding LA County)	VCA except LA	11,163,882	5,957,072	53.4%
Non-VCA Counties	Non-VCA	5,197,693	2,616,797	50.3%
California	California	22,000,836	10,997,415	50.0%

Data Source: County Voter Files

Registered Voter Turnout: California 2020 General Election Race and Ethnicity, Including Black and White, non-Latino Voters*						
County	County Type	All Voters	Asian American	Black	Latino	White, non-Latino
Alameda County	Non-VCA	81.2%	80.6%	73.8%	76.7%	85.6%
Alpine County	Non-VCA	84.5%	87.5%	84.6%	79.3%	85.9%
Amador County	VCA	87.9%	84.7%	86.6%	81.1%	88.5%
Butte County	VCA	83.0%	65.8%	78.1%	75.6%	85.1%
Calaveras County	VCA	86.7%	84.4%	85.7%	82.4%	87.4%
Colusa County	Non-VCA	81.8%	84.1%	85.6%	72.3%	89.7%
Contra Costa County	Non-VCA	83.9%	83.8%	76.2%	77.5%	87.7%
Del Norte County	Non-VCA	75.8%	62.7%	73.7%	64.9%	78.1%
El Dorado County	VCA	86.6%	86.4%	83.9%	78.5%	87.4%
Fresno County	VCA	73.6%	66.4%	68.7%	66.6%	83.2%
Glenn County	Non-VCA	79.5%	68.5%	85.5%	67.5%	85.1%
Humboldt County	Non-VCA	81.4%	69.2%	78.5%	76.0%	83.0%
Imperial County	Non-VCA	65.5%	71.9%	71.7%	63.2%	79.6%
Inyo County	Non-VCA	86.4%	84.8%	82.9%	76.5%	89.6%
Kern County	Non-VCA	71.2%	73.5%	64.7%	62.6%	79.6%
Kings County	Non-VCA	73.1%	75.5%	72.7%	65.1%	81.4%
Lake County	Non-VCA	77.3%	76.0%	73.6%	68.0%	79.1%
Lassen County	Non-VCA	77.6%	73.6%	73.9%	70.4%	79.1%
Los Angeles County	VCA	74.6%	75.2%	67.6%	70.7%	80.9%
Madera County	VCA	79.2%	78.0%	79.9%	69.4%	87.0%
Marin County	Non-VCA	90.2%	87.7%	84.5%	82.7%	91.3%
Mariposa County	VCA	87.3%	81.7%	87.9%	80.2%	88.6%
Mendocino County	Non-VCA	81.5%	80.0%	79.9%	71.3%	83.9%
Merced County	Non-VCA	76.4%	72.9%	77.2%	70.8%	84.7%
Modoc County	Non-VCA	83.4%	85.7%	80.8%	71.4%	84.2%
Mono County	Non-VCA	86.2%	81.7%	85.0%	75.3%	88.2%
Monterey County	Non-VCA	79.1%	78.7%	80.8%	70.4%	87.4%
Napa County	VCA	86.1%	82.7%	82.5%	78.8%	89.2%
Nevada County	VCA	86.8%	83.2%	84.2%	79.3%	87.4%
Orange County	VCA	86.2%	84.0%	85.5%	79.1%	90.3%
Placer County	Non-VCA	87.7%	85.0%	85.7%	82.1%	88.8%
Plumas County	Non-VCA	83.1%	78.2%	78.5%	73.4%	84.2%
Riverside County	Non-VCA	79.7%	79.6%	78.3%	72.5%	86.2%
Sacramento County	VCA	84.9%	81.0%	79.5%	80.4%	88.5%
San Benito County	Non-VCA	81.7%	81.4%	83.8%	77.0%	86.7%
San Bernardino County	Non-VCA	75.1%	78.0%	71.2%	70.0%	82.0%
San Diego County	Non-VCA	82.2%	82.0%	75.9%	73.5%	87.1%
San Francisco County	Non-VCA	86.4%	84.4%	74.3%	84.0%	89.8%
San Joaquin County	Non-VCA	78.6%	76.9%	72.7%	73.3%	84.6%
San Luis Obispo County	Non-VCA	87.8%	85.0%	87.7%	77.7%	89.8%
San Mateo County	VCA	85.5%	83.6%	80.7%	80.0%	89.1%
Santa Barbara County	Non-VCA	85.2%	82.6%	84.5%	76.5%	90.0%
Santa Clara County	VCA	85.3%	84.6%	82.6%	78.7%	89.5%
Santa Cruz County	Non-VCA	86.1%	84.3%	84.4%	77.3%	88.9%
Shasta County	Non-VCA	83.7%	71.5%	80.8%	75.5%	84.7%
Sierra County	Non-VCA	87.1%	82.4%	84.0%	83.3%	87.5%
Siskiyou County	Non-VCA	81.1%	53.6%	77.0%	71.2%	83.5%
Solano County	Non-VCA	79.5%	77.8%	75.8%	74.4%	83.5%
Sonoma County	Non-VCA	89.8%	85.8%	88.1%	82.2%	91.6%
Stanislaus County	Non-VCA	77.6%	75.0%	75.0%	70.7%	83.2%
Sutter County	Non-VCA	82.1%	85.7%	80.4%	72.4%	84.8%
Tehama County	Non-VCA	77.8%	73.1%	76.7%	63.3%	80.8%
Trinity County	Non-VCA	77.2%	46.8%	78.1%	72.6%	78.0%
Tulare County	Non-VCA	74.1%	71.8%	76.1%	66.1%	83.8%
Tuolumne County	VCA	87.1%	84.7%	85.8%	82.9%	87.8%
Ventura County	Non-VCA	85.0%	85.5%	84.1%	76.7%	89.4%
Yolo County	Non-VCA	82.5%	80.8%	79.1%	75.1%	86.5%
Yuba County	Non-VCA	75.2%	64.4%	75.7%	67.7%	78.2%
VCA Counties	VCA Counties	79.3%	79.7%	70.7%	72.7%	85.4%
VCA Counties (Excluding LA County)	VCA Counties (Excluding LA County)	84.4%	82.9%	79.5%	76.7%	88.7%
Non-VCA Counties	Non-VCA Counties	81.0%	81.2%	75.2%	72.4%	86.5%
California	California	80.1%	80.3%	72.8%	72.6%	86.0%

Data Source: County Voter Files

\* Methods for identifying white, non-Latino and Black voters in the California voter file are not reliable for research purposes. Exercise caution when reviewing this data.

**Registered Voter Turnout: California 2022 General Election  
Race and Ethnicity, Including Black and White, non-Latino Voters\***

County	County Type	All Voters	Asian American	Black	Latino	White, non-Latino
Alameda County	VCA	52.7%	45.5%	46.4%	40.7%	67.3%
Alpine County	Non-VCA	67.6%	66.7%	69.6%	50.0%	75.7%
Amador County	VCA	73.0%	66.8%	70.7%	61.1%	75.7%
Butte County	VCA	58.5%	34.6%	53.5%	39.9%	64.0%
Calaveras County	VCA	66.3%	60.7%	66.5%	55.0%	68.9%
Colusa County	Non-VCA	54.2%	54.8%	68.3%	35.1%	73.3%
Contra Costa County	Non-VCA	55.7%	49.2%	46.6%	40.7%	67.1%
Del Norte County	Non-VCA	54.8%	37.3%	52.1%	36.7%	59.2%
El Dorado County	VCA	67.7%	56.4%	67.2%	52.6%	71.1%
Fresno County	VCA	43.4%	32.4%	39.6%	33.0%	60.3%
Glenn County	Non-VCA	54.7%	39.8%	65.0%	31.6%	66.8%
Humboldt County	Non-VCA	56.8%	41.8%	52.5%	41.8%	60.6%
Imperial County	Non-VCA	34.5%	43.2%	48.0%	31.1%	60.2%
Inyo County	Non-VCA	68.8%	60.2%	66.3%	47.5%	75.9%
Kern County	Non-VCA	43.2%	45.3%	40.3%	30.8%	58.0%
Kings County	VCA	43.5%	43.6%	44.4%	32.9%	58.4%
Lake County	Non-VCA	54.5%	46.7%	51.1%	33.8%	59.7%
Lassen County	Non-VCA	62.2%	56.6%	60.2%	46.9%	65.9%
Los Angeles County	VCA	43.0%	41.2%	40.3%	32.0%	59.4%
Madera County	VCA	50.4%	46.4%	54.9%	35.0%	66.8%
Marin County	VCA	70.4%	60.1%	60.7%	51.0%	74.6%
Mariposa County	VCA	67.3%	60.2%	65.7%	49.2%	70.5%
Mendocino County	Non-VCA	58.0%	50.2%	58.3%	34.4%	64.5%
Merced County	VCA	43.7%	39.6%	47.0%	34.3%	61.5%
Modoc County	Non-VCA	65.4%	58.8%	67.0%	43.2%	68.1%
Mono County	Non-VCA	60.3%	59.1%	62.6%	35.4%	65.1%
Monterey County	Non-VCA	48.5%	46.7%	52.7%	32.3%	67.2%
Napa County	VCA	60.3%	48.1%	55.7%	40.2%	71.0%
Nevada County	VCA	67.8%	61.8%	64.9%	51.7%	70.4%
Orange County	VCA	54.2%	48.8%	54.7%	37.9%	66.8%
Placer County	Non-VCA	65.0%	52.1%	62.2%	52.4%	69.7%
Plumas County	Non-VCA	62.4%	50.4%	56.7%	43.9%	65.8%
Riverside County	VCA	45.3%	40.9%	44.3%	31.8%	60.9%
Sacramento County	VCA	55.1%	44.5%	47.2%	44.3%	65.5%
San Benito County	VCA	51.7%	52.6%	60.2%	42.3%	66.0%
San Bernardino County	Non-VCA	39.2%	38.2%	37.8%	30.0%	54.7%
San Diego County	VCA	53.3%	47.7%	46.6%	36.5%	65.5%
San Francisco County	Non-VCA	60.8%	54.6%	47.5%	52.4%	71.0%
San Joaquin County	Non-VCA	45.1%	39.3%	39.7%	35.1%	60.4%
San Luis Obispo County	Non-VCA	65.7%	57.1%	65.9%	44.4%	71.4%
San Mateo County	VCA	57.7%	50.6%	54.5%	44.5%	69.4%
Santa Barbara County	Non-VCA	56.9%	50.4%	58.1%	37.3%	69.6%
Santa Clara County	VCA	53.6%	49.4%	50.9%	41.0%	67.0%
Santa Cruz County	VCA	62.5%	58.7%	63.4%	41.2%	70.3%
Shasta County	Non-VCA	61.0%	41.2%	57.2%	45.5%	64.0%
Sierra County	Non-VCA	70.7%	68.4%	70.2%	60.2%	73.7%
Siskiyou County	Non-VCA	60.7%	39.4%	58.0%	43.7%	65.1%
Solano County	Non-VCA	49.9%	43.7%	45.3%	38.1%	60.7%
Sonoma County	VCA	65.5%	54.7%	62.8%	44.0%	72.6%
Stanislaus County	VCA	46.1%	38.1%	45.8%	33.9%	59.3%
Sutter County	Non-VCA	53.5%	47.2%	56.4%	36.8%	63.9%
Tehama County	Non-VCA	55.5%	40.0%	54.9%	30.5%	61.9%
Trinity County	Non-VCA	61.5%	25.9%	66.0%	55.6%	65.0%
Tulare County	Non-VCA	43.5%	38.0%	50.2%	32.3%	61.2%
Tuolumne County	VCA	66.4%	58.4%	63.5%	54.3%	69.0%
Ventura County	VCA	55.5%	50.6%	57.0%	37.4%	67.7%
Yolo County	VCA	57.5%	50.9%	53.8%	40.7%	69.1%
Yuba County	Non-VCA	47.5%	30.8%	45.7%	32.5%	55.7%
VCA Counties	VCA	49.9%	45.4%	43.9%	34.8%	64.5%
VCA Counties (Excluding LA County)	VCA except LA	53.4%	47.3%	47.7%	37.1%	66.3%
Non-VCA Counties	Non-VCA	50.3%	47.6%	44.0%	34.1%	63.9%
California	California	50.0%	45.8%	43.9%	34.6%	64.4%

Data Source: County Voter Files

\* Methods for identifying white, non-Latino and Black voters in the California voter file are not reliable for research purposes. Exercise caution when reviewing this data.

## Appendix D: Registration Rate

Registration Rate: California 2020 General Election All Voters				
County	County Type	Eligible Voters	Registered Voters	Registration Rate
Alameda County	Non-VCA	1,087,190	944,893	86.9%
Alpine County	Non-VCA	993	862	86.8%
Amador County	VCA	33,671	25,228	74.9%
Butte County	VCA	160,330	122,357	76.3%
Calaveras County	VCA	37,269	30,996	83.2%
Colusa County	Non-VCA	13,087	9,617	73.5%
Contra Costa County	Non-VCA	802,557	684,578	85.3%
Del Norte County	Non-VCA	20,856	14,521	69.6%
El Dorado County	VCA	149,328	133,243	89.2%
Fresno County	VCA	621,641	491,983	79.1%
Glenn County	Non-VCA	18,768	14,086	75.1%
Humboldt County	Non-VCA	105,526	83,528	79.2%
Imperial County	Non-VCA	99,843	83,065	83.2%
Inyo County	Non-VCA	14,510	10,807	74.5%
Kern County	Non-VCA	542,019	410,769	75.8%
Kings County	Non-VCA	91,227	58,476	64.1%
Lake County	Non-VCA	50,510	36,664	72.6%
Lassen County	Non-VCA	24,985	15,348	61.4%
Los Angeles County	VCA	6,266,111	5,565,657	88.8%
Madera County	VCA	94,737	66,868	70.6%
Marin County	Non-VCA	190,426	170,896	89.7%
Mariposa County	VCA	13,889	11,692	84.2%
Mendocino County	Non-VCA	65,354	52,734	80.7%
Merced County	Non-VCA	158,904	115,508	72.7%
Modoc County	Non-VCA	6,823	5,110	74.9%
Mono County	Non-VCA	9,601	7,661	79.8%
Monterey County	Non-VCA	237,238	205,114	86.5%
Napa County	VCA	97,226	83,312	85.7%
Nevada County	VCA	83,349	73,074	87.7%
Orange County	VCA	2,108,595	1,759,652	83.5%
Placer County	Non-VCA	307,185	265,684	86.5%
Plumas County	Non-VCA	16,481	13,491	81.9%
Riverside County	Non-VCA	1,607,941	1,235,431	76.8%
Sacramento County	VCA	1,094,407	844,827	77.2%
San Benito County	Non-VCA	42,492	34,710	81.7%
San Bernardino County	Non-VCA	1,405,407	1,095,038	77.9%
San Diego County	Non-VCA	2,239,141	1,916,460	85.6%
San Francisco County	Non-VCA	620,523	500,937	80.7%
San Joaquin County	Non-VCA	495,016	352,137	71.1%
San Luis Obispo County	Non-VCA	221,472	180,224	81.4%
San Mateo County	VCA	494,854	434,988	87.9%
Santa Barbara County	Non-VCA	286,540	233,136	81.4%
Santa Clara County	VCA	1,157,206	996,341	86.1%
Santa Cruz County	Non-VCA	192,306	167,253	87.0%
Shasta County	Non-VCA	139,566	109,713	78.6%
Sierra County	Non-VCA	2,681	2,212	82.5%
Siskiyou County	Non-VCA	34,668	28,251	81.5%
Solano County	Non-VCA	319,260	255,250	80.0%
Sonoma County	Non-VCA	350,440	296,870	84.7%
Stanislaus County	Non-VCA	351,282	274,302	78.1%
Sutter County	Non-VCA	63,913	51,701	80.9%
Tehama County	Non-VCA	47,793	36,364	76.1%
Trinity County	Non-VCA	13,252	7,844	59.2%
Tulare County	Non-VCA	267,132	196,764	73.7%
Tuolumne County	VCA	45,772	34,191	74.7%
Ventura County	Non-VCA	570,276	498,072	87.3%
Yolo County	Non-VCA	149,346	116,298	77.9%
Yuba County	Non-VCA	54,618	38,532	70.5%
VCA Counties	VCA Counties	12,458,385	10,674,409	85.7%
VCA Counties (Excluding LA County)	VCA Counties (Excluding LA County)	6,192,274	5,108,752	82.5%
Non-VCA Counties	Non-VCA Counties	13,339,147	10,830,911	81.2%
California	California	25,797,532	21,505,320	83.4%

Data Source: County Voter Files, California Department of Finance

Registration Rate: California 2022 General Election All Voters				
County	County Type	Eligible Voters	Registered Voters	Registration Rate
Alameda County	VCA	1,061,603	929,377	87.5%
Alpine County	Non-VCA	981	895	91.2%
Amador County	VCA	33,381	25,656	76.9%
Butte County	VCA	158,485	123,637	78.0%
Calaveras County	VCA	37,006	32,178	87.0%
Colusa County	Non-VCA	13,307	10,242	77.0%
Contra Costa County	Non-VCA	790,684	700,287	88.6%
Del Norte County	Non-VCA	20,128	15,092	75.0%
El Dorado County	VCA	148,714	131,235	88.2%
Fresno County	VCA	630,751	502,489	79.7%
Glenn County	Non-VCA	18,859	14,388	76.3%
Humboldt County	Non-VCA	104,530	84,866	81.2%
Imperial County	Non-VCA	100,033	86,334	86.3%
Inyo County	Non-VCA	14,474	10,839	74.9%
Kern County	Non-VCA	548,800	434,414	79.2%
Kings County	VCA	91,304	61,377	67.2%
Lake County	Non-VCA	50,390	36,852	73.1%
Lassen County	Non-VCA	23,092	14,637	63.4%
Los Angeles County	VCA	6,143,175	5,639,261	91.8%
Madera County	VCA	96,561	73,220	75.8%
Marin County	VCA	185,958	170,560	91.7%
Mariposa County	VCA	13,759	11,676	84.9%
Mendocino County	Non-VCA	64,278	52,675	81.9%
Merced County	VCA	164,722	126,078	76.5%
Modoc County	Non-VCA	6,940	5,124	73.8%
Mono County	Non-VCA	9,629	7,644	79.4%
Monterey County	Non-VCA	235,882	210,414	89.2%
Napa County	VCA	96,374	83,286	86.4%
Nevada County	VCA	82,547	74,641	90.4%
Orange County	VCA	2,089,806	1,813,102	86.8%
Placer County	Non-VCA	312,111	281,333	90.1%
Plumas County	Non-VCA	16,135	13,764	85.3%
Riverside County	VCA	1,635,939	1,311,548	80.2%
Sacramento County	VCA	1,087,042	870,082	80.0%
San Benito County	VCA	43,733	37,878	86.6%
San Bernardino County	Non-VCA	1,415,897	1,151,926	81.4%
San Diego County	VCA	2,222,353	1,924,951	86.6%
San Francisco County	Non-VCA	592,275	501,996	84.8%
San Joaquin County	Non-VCA	503,081	392,127	77.9%
San Luis Obispo County	Non-VCA	219,469	181,606	82.7%
San Mateo County	VCA	478,969	431,679	90.1%
Santa Barbara County	Non-VCA	283,384	237,183	83.7%
Santa Clara County	VCA	1,136,725	1,015,267	89.3%
Santa Cruz County	VCA	189,614	167,345	88.3%
Shasta County	Non-VCA	138,211	111,704	80.8%
Sierra County	Non-VCA	2,660	2,215	83.3%
Siskiyou County	Non-VCA	34,574	28,923	83.7%
Solano County	Non-VCA	313,856	262,267	83.6%
Sonoma County	VCA	347,189	303,988	87.6%
Stanislaus County	VCA	349,674	282,780	80.9%
Sutter County	Non-VCA	64,484	52,721	81.8%
Tehama County	Non-VCA	47,313	37,134	78.5%
Trinity County	Non-VCA	13,206	7,272	55.1%
Tulare County	Non-VCA	272,173	209,457	77.0%
Tuolumne County	VCA	44,052	35,000	79.5%
Ventura County	VCA	562,626	507,232	90.2%
Yolo County	VCA	154,003	117,620	76.4%
Yuba County	Non-VCA	55,672	41,362	74.3%
VCA Counties	VCA	19,286,063	16,803,143	87.1%
VCA Counties (Excluding LA County)	VCA except LA	13,142,888	11,163,882	84.9%
Non-VCA Counties	Non-VCA	6,286,507	5,197,693	82.7%
California	California	25,572,570	22,000,836	86.0%

Data Source: County Voter Files, California Department of Finance



Registration Rate: California 2020 General Election Race and Ethnicity				
County	County Type	All Voters	Asian American	Latino
Alameda County	Non-VCA	86.9%	79.4%	75.8%
Alpine County	Non-VCA	86.8%	34.8%	27.6%
Amador County	VCA	74.9%	59.2%	30.9%
Butte County	VCA	76.3%	56.2%	51.8%
Calaveras County	VCA	83.2%	70.7%	43.1%
Colusa County	Non-VCA	73.5%	60.3%	60.4%
Contra Costa County	Non-VCA	85.3%	71.0%	72.8%
Del Norte County	Non-VCA	69.6%	46.2%	33.4%
El Dorado County	VCA	89.2%	69.5%	50.9%
Fresno County	VCA	79.1%	70.5%	68.6%
Glenn County	Non-VCA	75.1%	60.8%	56.3%
Humboldt County	Non-VCA	79.2%	64.0%	48.5%
Imperial County	Non-VCA	83.2%	82.3%	83.1%
Inyo County	Non-VCA	74.5%	89.3%	39.1%
Kern County	Non-VCA	75.8%	57.4%	66.4%
Kings County	Non-VCA	64.1%	41.5%	61.5%
Lake County	Non-VCA	72.6%	77.0%	44.0%
Lassen County	Non-VCA	61.4%	57.6%	20.0%
Los Angeles County	VCA	88.8%	74.6%	84.0%
Madera County	VCA	70.6%	72.6%	59.9%
Marin County	Non-VCA	89.7%	77.6%	56.9%
Mariposa County	VCA	84.2%	80.7%	36.9%
Mendocino County	Non-VCA	80.7%	82.7%	56.0%
Merced County	Non-VCA	72.7%	67.8%	67.2%
Modoc County	Non-VCA	74.9%	94.2%	33.6%
Mono County	Non-VCA	79.8%	43.1%	42.5%
Monterey County	Non-VCA	86.5%	64.0%	86.9%
Napa County	VCA	85.7%	55.8%	75.1%
Nevada County	VCA	87.7%	64.2%	46.4%
Orange County	VCA	83.5%	78.0%	69.7%
Placer County	Non-VCA	86.5%	64.4%	57.3%
Plumas County	Non-VCA	81.9%	na	36.4%
Riverside County	Non-VCA	76.8%	58.7%	66.8%
Sacramento County	VCA	77.2%	67.6%	61.0%
San Benito County	Non-VCA	81.7%	37.8%	70.8%
San Bernardino County	Non-VCA	77.9%	66.2%	69.8%
San Diego County	Non-VCA	85.6%	66.9%	77.6%
San Francisco County	Non-VCA	80.7%	69.6%	67.5%
San Joaquin County	Non-VCA	71.1%	55.8%	63.1%
San Luis Obispo County	Non-VCA	81.4%	52.4%	55.9%
San Mateo County	VCA	87.9%	77.5%	80.0%
Santa Barbara County	Non-VCA	81.4%	54.9%	70.7%
Santa Clara County	VCA	86.1%	85.8%	75.1%
Santa Cruz County	Non-VCA	87.0%	61.5%	71.4%
Shasta County	Non-VCA	78.6%	55.1%	43.3%
Sierra County	Non-VCA	82.5%	na	58.9%
Siskiyou County	Non-VCA	81.5%	na	35.1%
Solano County	Non-VCA	80.0%	55.7%	71.3%
Sonoma County	Non-VCA	84.7%	60.1%	64.0%
Stanislaus County	Non-VCA	78.1%	75.2%	70.1%
Sutter County	Non-VCA	80.9%	87.7%	61.8%
Tehama County	Non-VCA	76.1%	63.8%	45.5%
Trinity County	Non-VCA	59.2%	na	22.2%
Tulare County	Non-VCA	73.7%	49.6%	63.7%
Tuolumne County	VCA	74.7%	74.2%	32.9%
Ventura County	Non-VCA	87.3%	68.7%	74.8%
Yolo County	Non-VCA	77.9%	62.3%	67.5%
Yuba County	Non-VCA	70.5%	50.6%	51.3%
VCA Counties	VCA Counties	85.7%	76.7%	78.3%
VCA Counties (Excluding LA County)	VCA Counties (Excluding LA County)	82.5%	78.3%	68.7%
Non-VCA Counties	Non-VCA Counties	81.2%	68.2%	70.0%
California	California	83.4%	73.3%	74.1%

Data Source: County Voter Files, California Department of Finance

Registration Rate: California 2022 General Election Race and Ethnicity				
County	County Type	All Voters	Asian American	Latino
Alameda County	VCA	87.5%	83.3%	75.4%
Alpine County	Non-VCA	91.2%	39.1%	28.8%
Amador County	VCA	76.9%	71.3%	32.7%
Butte County	VCA	78.0%	58.6%	52.8%
Calaveras County	VCA	87.0%	84.5%	48.8%
Colusa County	Non-VCA	77.0%	67.7%	64.3%
Contra Costa County	Non-VCA	88.6%	76.8%	75.7%
Del Norte County	Non-VCA	75.0%	45.7%	36.4%
El Dorado County	VCA	88.2%	74.0%	49.1%
Fresno County	VCA	79.7%	71.6%	68.8%
Glenn County	Non-VCA	76.3%	60.7%	60.1%
Humboldt County	Non-VCA	81.2%	66.2%	49.2%
Imperial County	Non-VCA	86.3%	82.3%	85.6%
Inyo County	Non-VCA	74.9%	98.8%	41.0%
Kern County	Non-VCA	79.2%	62.0%	70.2%
Kings County	VCA	67.2%	41.7%	64.8%
Lake County	Non-VCA	73.1%	83.6%	46.5%
Lassen County	Non-VCA	63.4%	62.4%	20.9%
Los Angeles County	VCA	91.8%	78.4%	86.3%
Madera County	VCA	75.8%	79.3%	64.0%
Marin County	VCA	91.7%	82.3%	58.1%
Mariposa County	VCA	84.9%	88.5%	41.8%
Mendocino County	Non-VCA	81.9%	86.1%	57.6%
Merced County	VCA	76.5%	70.1%	70.6%
Modoc County	Non-VCA	73.8%	96.2%	35.7%
Mono County	Non-VCA	79.4%	47.4%	42.5%
Monterey County	Non-VCA	89.2%	65.1%	89.7%
Napa County	VCA	86.4%	57.3%	76.3%
Nevada County	VCA	90.4%	68.7%	48.3%
Orange County	VCA	86.8%	82.2%	70.8%
Placer County	Non-VCA	90.1%	69.2%	59.0%
Plumas County	Non-VCA	85.3%	na	39.2%
Riverside County	VCA	80.2%	63.0%	70.3%
Sacramento County	VCA	80.0%	72.7%	63.0%
San Benito County	VCA	86.6%	41.8%	71.7%
San Bernardino County	Non-VCA	81.4%	71.1%	73.1%
San Diego County	VCA	86.6%	68.3%	76.9%
San Francisco County	Non-VCA	84.8%	73.9%	68.8%
San Joaquin County	Non-VCA	77.9%	62.9%	68.3%
San Luis Obispo County	Non-VCA	82.7%	51.2%	57.5%
San Mateo County	VCA	90.1%	81.2%	79.0%
Santa Barbara County	Non-VCA	83.7%	54.8%	73.9%
Santa Clara County	VCA	89.3%	90.2%	76.3%
Santa Cruz County	VCA	88.3%	62.8%	72.4%
Shasta County	Non-VCA	80.8%	60.7%	46.1%
Sierra County	Non-VCA	83.3%	na	68.5%
Siskiyou County	Non-VCA	83.7%	na	37.8%
Solano County	Non-VCA	83.6%	58.6%	74.9%
Sonoma County	VCA	87.6%	64.9%	66.6%
Stanislaus County	VCA	80.9%	79.2%	73.2%
Sutter County	Non-VCA	81.8%	90.3%	63.4%
Tehama County	Non-VCA	78.5%	66.2%	48.5%
Trinity County	Non-VCA	55.1%	na	19.8%
Tulare County	Non-VCA	77.0%	50.8%	66.4%
Tuolumne County	VCA	79.5%	81.6%	37.5%
Ventura County	VCA	90.2%	72.3%	77.9%
Yolo County	VCA	76.4%	59.5%	65.6%
Yuba County	Non-VCA	74.3%	56.5%	55.8%
VCA Counties	VCA	87.1%	78.8%	77.7%
VCA Counties (Excluding LA County)	VCA except LA	84.9%	79.0%	71.7%
Non-VCA Counties	Non-VCA	82.7%	70.0%	71.5%
California	California	86.0%	77.1%	76.2%

Data Source: County Voter Files, California Department of Finance

## Appendix E: Share of Citizen Voting-Age Population

Share of Citizen Voting-Age Population by Race and Ethnicity California 2020 General Election					
County	County Type	Asian American	Black	Latino	White, non-Latino
Alameda County	Non-VCA	29.3%	12.0%	17.9%	36.4%
Alpine County	Non-VCA	2.3%	0.0%	10.6%	68.6%
Amador County	VCA	1.0%	3.0%	13.6%	78.5%
Butte County	VCA	4.3%	1.6%	14.7%	74.5%
Calaveras County	VCA	1.3%	1.0%	12.1%	81.2%
Colusa County	Non-VCA	1.7%	1.0%	46.6%	48.2%
Contra Costa County	Non-VCA	17.5%	9.7%	20.6%	47.8%
Del Norte County	Non-VCA	3.1%	4.3%	15.6%	67.9%
El Dorado County	VCA	4.3%	1.0%	10.7%	80.7%
Fresno County	VCA	10.5%	5.3%	46.8%	34.9%
Glenn County	Non-VCA	2.2%	1.0%	32.8%	60.4%
Humboldt County	Non-VCA	2.2%	1.2%	9.7%	77.4%
Imperial County	Non-VCA	1.3%	3.8%	80.2%	13.0%
Inyo County	Non-VCA	1.2%	0.9%	18.4%	66.5%
Kern County	Non-VCA	4.9%	6.0%	45.7%	40.5%
Kings County	Non-VCA	4.3%	8.4%	46.1%	37.9%
Lake County	Non-VCA	1.1%	1.9%	16.5%	74.5%
Lassen County	Non-VCA	1.1%	9.5%	17.4%	66.2%
Los Angeles County	VCA	15.1%	9.8%	41.6%	31.8%
Madera County	VCA	2.3%	4.2%	47.3%	42.9%
Marin County	Non-VCA	5.9%	2.6%	10.3%	78.1%
Mariposa County	VCA	1.0%	1.1%	10.7%	81.6%
Mendocino County	Non-VCA	1.6%	0.8%	17.4%	73.4%
Merced County	Non-VCA	7.6%	3.9%	51.8%	33.7%
Modoc County	Non-VCA	0.8%	0.9%	11.1%	81.9%
Mono County	Non-VCA	2.8%	0.9%	17.3%	74.6%
Monterey County	Non-VCA	7.1%	3.7%	42.7%	42.9%
Napa County	VCA	8.9%	2.2%	25.2%	60.6%
Nevada County	VCA	1.3%	0.6%	7.1%	87.6%
Orange County	VCA	21.6%	2.0%	27.0%	47.1%
Placer County	Non-VCA	7.7%	2.0%	12.5%	74.6%
Plumas County	Non-VCA	0.7%	1.0%	8.5%	84.6%
Riverside County	Non-VCA	6.6%	7.2%	44.0%	39.1%
Sacramento County	VCA	15.8%	10.5%	20.1%	47.6%
San Benito County	Non-VCA	4.2%	1.3%	54.0%	37.8%
San Bernardino County	Non-VCA	7.3%	9.2%	49.4%	31.3%
San Diego County	Non-VCA	11.4%	5.2%	28.6%	51.2%
San Francisco County	Non-VCA	35.5%	5.8%	13.3%	42.2%
San Joaquin County	Non-VCA	16.6%	8.2%	35.1%	35.8%
San Luis Obispo County	Non-VCA	3.5%	1.8%	18.2%	73.5%
San Mateo County	VCA	29.4%	2.8%	19.7%	44.1%
Santa Barbara County	Non-VCA	5.1%	2.2%	34.1%	55.3%
Santa Clara County	VCA	35.1%	2.9%	21.9%	37.3%
Santa Cruz County	Non-VCA	4.3%	1.2%	24.3%	66.6%
Shasta County	Non-VCA	2.5%	1.0%	8.9%	81.8%
Sierra County	Non-VCA	0.0%	0.6%	6.1%	90.6%
Siskiyou County	Non-VCA	1.1%	1.4%	10.7%	78.5%
Solano County	Non-VCA	15.8%	15.1%	22.0%	40.8%
Sonoma County	Non-VCA	4.2%	1.6%	18.9%	71.8%
Stanislaus County	Non-VCA	5.5%	3.2%	40.3%	47.1%
Sutter County	Non-VCA	16.1%	2.5%	24.4%	53.1%
Tehama County	Non-VCA	1.2%	0.9%	20.4%	72.5%
Trinity County	Non-VCA	1.5%	0.6%	5.3%	84.0%
Tulare County	Non-VCA	3.8%	1.6%	56.1%	35.9%
Tuolumne County	VCA	0.9%	1.7%	11.7%	81.4%
Ventura County	Non-VCA	7.4%	2.1%	35.1%	52.9%
Yolo County	Non-VCA	12.6%	2.9%	27.2%	52.4%
Yuba County	Non-VCA	7.0%	4.2%	24.1%	58.2%
VCA Counties	VCA Counties	17.8%	6.9%	33.5%	39.3%
VCA Counties (Excluding LA County)	VCA Counties (Excluding LA County)	20.5%	4.0%	25.2%	46.8%
Non-VCA Counties	Non-VCA Counties	11.5%	6.2%	31.9%	46.7%
California	California	14.5%	6.6%	32.7%	43.1%

Data Source: California Department of Finance

Share of Citizen Voting-Age Population by Race and Ethnicity California 2022 General Election					
County	County Type	Asian American	Black	Latino	White, non-Latino
Alameda County	VCA	29.5%	12.1%	18.4%	36.3%
Alpine County	Non-VCA	2.3%	0.1%	10.6%	68.4%
Amador County	VCA	1.0%	3.0%	13.8%	78.4%
Butte County	VCA	4.4%	1.6%	14.9%	74.2%
Calaveras County	VCA	1.3%	1.0%	12.3%	81.0%
Colusa County	Non-VCA	1.7%	0.9%	48.3%	46.4%
Contra Costa County	Non-VCA	17.6%	9.7%	21.0%	48.0%
Del Norte County	Non-VCA	3.3%	4.5%	16.2%	66.9%
El Dorado County	VCA	4.3%	1.0%	10.9%	80.7%
Fresno County	VCA	10.5%	5.3%	47.3%	34.4%
Glenn County	Non-VCA	2.3%	1.0%	33.2%	59.8%
Humboldt County	Non-VCA	2.2%	1.2%	9.9%	77.2%
Imperial County	Non-VCA	1.3%	3.8%	80.2%	12.9%
Inyo County	Non-VCA	1.2%	0.9%	18.8%	66.0%
Kern County	Non-VCA	4.9%	6.0%	46.5%	39.8%
Kings County	VCA	4.3%	8.4%	46.5%	37.6%
Lake County	Non-VCA	1.1%	1.8%	16.7%	74.3%
Lassen County	Non-VCA	1.1%	9.6%	17.5%	66.2%
Los Angeles County	VCA	15.1%	9.8%	42.5%	31.7%
Madera County	VCA	2.3%	4.3%	47.8%	42.5%
Marin County	VCA	5.8%	2.6%	10.4%	78.2%
Mariposa County	VCA	1.0%	1.1%	10.6%	81.5%
Mendocino County	Non-VCA	1.6%	0.8%	17.8%	73.1%
Merced County	VCA	7.6%	3.9%	52.5%	33.1%
Modoc County	Non-VCA	0.8%	1.0%	11.9%	81.0%
Mono County	Non-VCA	2.8%	0.8%	18.2%	73.8%
Monterey County	Non-VCA	7.2%	3.7%	43.3%	42.4%
Napa County	VCA	8.9%	2.3%	25.7%	60.1%
Nevada County	VCA	1.3%	0.6%	7.1%	87.7%
Orange County	VCA	21.7%	2.0%	27.5%	47.0%
Placer County	Non-VCA	7.7%	2.0%	12.6%	74.5%
Plumas County	Non-VCA	0.8%	1.1%	8.8%	84.5%
Riverside County	VCA	6.6%	7.2%	44.4%	38.7%
Sacramento County	VCA	15.9%	10.6%	20.5%	47.5%
San Benito County	VCA	4.1%	1.3%	54.6%	37.3%
San Bernardino County	Non-VCA	7.2%	9.2%	49.9%	31.1%
San Diego County	VCA	11.5%	5.2%	29.0%	51.2%
San Francisco County	Non-VCA	35.7%	6.0%	13.6%	42.0%
San Joaquin County	Non-VCA	16.6%	8.2%	35.6%	35.4%
San Luis Obispo County	Non-VCA	3.5%	1.8%	18.4%	73.4%
San Mateo County	VCA	29.5%	2.8%	20.2%	44.4%
Santa Barbara County	Non-VCA	5.1%	2.2%	34.5%	55.1%
Santa Clara County	VCA	35.4%	2.9%	22.3%	37.3%
Santa Cruz County	VCA	4.3%	1.2%	24.7%	66.2%
Shasta County	Non-VCA	2.5%	1.0%	9.0%	81.7%
Sierra County	Non-VCA	0.0%	0.6%	6.2%	90.4%
Siskiyou County	Non-VCA	1.1%	1.4%	10.9%	78.2%
Solano County	Non-VCA	15.9%	15.1%	22.3%	40.8%
Sonoma County	VCA	4.2%	1.6%	19.3%	71.4%
Stanislaus County	VCA	5.5%	3.2%	40.8%	46.9%
Sutter County	Non-VCA	16.1%	2.5%	24.8%	52.7%
Tehama County	Non-VCA	1.2%	0.9%	20.6%	72.3%
Trinity County	Non-VCA	1.4%	0.6%	5.5%	83.7%
Tulare County	Non-VCA	3.9%	1.6%	57.0%	35.1%
Tuolumne County	VCA	1.0%	1.7%	11.7%	81.6%
Ventura County	VCA	7.4%	2.2%	35.6%	52.7%
Yolo County	VCA	12.7%	2.9%	27.6%	52.1%
Yuba County	Non-VCA	7.0%	4.2%	24.5%	57.7%
VCA Counties	VCA	15.6%	6.6%	33.3%	42.2%
VCA Counties (Excluding LA County)	VCA except LA	15.8%	5.1%	29.0%	47.1%
Non-VCA Counties	Non-VCA	11.3%	6.5%	33.2%	45.4%
California	California	14.5%	6.5%	33.3%	43.0%

Data Source: California Department of Finance

## Appendix F: County Total Population

Racial and Ethnic Population by County 2020 Decennial Census								
County	Asian American (alone)	Hispanic or Latino	White (alone)	Black or African American (alone)	American Indian and Alaska Native (alone)	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander (alone)	Other Race (alone)	Two or more races:
Alameda County	32.1%	23.4%	28.1%	9.5%	0.2%	0.8%	0.6%	5.3%
Alpine County	1.0%	7.0%	66.5%	0.8%	17.8%	0.0%	0.6%	6.3%
Amador County	1.4%	14.9%	73.4%	3.0%	1.4%	0.2%	0.6%	5.1%
Butte County	4.9%	19.0%	66.0%	1.6%	1.4%	0.2%	0.6%	6.4%
Calaveras County	1.6%	12.9%	76.5%	0.7%	1.1%	0.2%	0.6%	6.4%
Colusa County	1.2%	61.7%	31.8%	0.8%	1.3%	0.3%	0.4%	2.5%
Contra Costa County	18.4%	27.0%	39.1%	8.4%	0.2%	0.5%	0.7%	5.7%
Del Norte County	3.0%	19.2%	58.6%	3.0%	7.7%	0.1%	0.4%	8.0%
El Dorado County	4.7%	13.8%	73.3%	0.8%	0.7%	0.1%	0.6%	5.9%
Fresno County	10.9%	53.6%	27.0%	4.4%	0.6%	0.1%	0.5%	2.9%
Glenn County	2.2%	43.4%	48.1%	0.5%	1.8%	0.1%	0.5%	3.5%
Humboldt County	2.6%	13.6%	68.4%	1.3%	5.5%	0.3%	0.8%	7.6%
Imperial County	1.2%	85.2%	9.4%	2.1%	0.9%	0.0%	0.3%	0.9%
Inyo County	1.4%	23.1%	58.0%	0.4%	11.5%	0.1%	0.5%	4.9%
Kern County	4.9%	54.9%	30.8%	5.1%	0.6%	0.1%	0.5%	3.1%
Kings County	3.6%	56.8%	29.1%	5.4%	1.1%	0.2%	0.5%	3.3%
Lake County	1.4%	22.7%	64.8%	1.7%	2.5%	0.1%	0.6%	6.2%
Lassen County	1.4%	23.0%	59.7%	6.9%	2.9%	0.9%	0.4%	4.8%
Los Angeles County	14.7%	48.0%	25.6%	7.6%	0.2%	0.2%	0.6%	3.1%
Madera County	2.3%	59.6%	31.0%	2.6%	1.1%	0.1%	0.5%	2.8%
Marin County	6.2%	18.8%	66.0%	2.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.8%	5.5%
Mariposa County	1.7%	12.5%	74.9%	0.6%	2.4%	0.1%	0.7%	7.1%
Mendocino County	1.9%	26.1%	61.4%	0.7%	3.9%	0.1%	0.6%	5.3%
Merced County	7.0%	61.8%	24.4%	2.9%	0.4%	0.2%	0.4%	2.7%
Modoc County	0.7%	14.5%	74.1%	0.8%	4.4%	0.1%	0.6%	4.7%
Mono County	1.2%	26.6%	65.8%	0.5%	1.3%	0.2%	0.6%	3.8%
Monterey County	5.7%	60.4%	27.4%	2.1%	0.3%	0.4%	0.5%	3.2%
Napa County	7.6%	35.4%	49.9%	1.7%	0.4%	0.2%	0.7%	4.2%
Nevada County	1.3%	10.2%	81.0%	0.4%	0.7%	0.1%	0.6%	5.7%
Orange County	21.9%	34.1%	37.6%	1.5%	0.2%	0.2%	0.5%	3.9%
Placer County	8.6%	15.0%	67.3%	1.6%	0.5%	0.2%	0.5%	6.3%
Plumas County	0.7%	9.6%	80.8%	0.5%	1.9%	0.2%	0.6%	5.6%
Riverside County	6.8%	49.7%	32.6%	6.1%	0.5%	0.3%	0.5%	3.5%
Sacramento County	17.4%	23.6%	41.0%	9.2%	0.5%	1.1%	0.6%	6.5%
San Benito County	3.4%	61.1%	30.8%	0.7%	0.3%	0.2%	0.5%	2.9%
San Bernardino County	8.1%	53.7%	25.9%	7.9%	0.4%	0.3%	0.6%	3.1%
San Diego County	12.1%	33.9%	43.1%	4.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.5%	5.1%
San Francisco County	33.7%	15.6%	39.1%	5.2%	0.2%	0.4%	0.7%	5.2%
San Joaquin County	17.3%	41.8%	27.7%	7.3%	0.4%	0.6%	0.5%	4.4%
San Luis Obispo County	3.5%	24.0%	65.0%	1.5%	0.4%	0.1%	0.6%	4.8%
San Mateo County	29.8%	25.0%	36.1%	1.9%	0.1%	1.2%	0.8%	5.1%
Santa Barbara County	5.7%	47.0%	41.2%	1.4%	0.4%	0.1%	0.5%	3.7%
Santa Clara County	38.9%	25.2%	28.7%	2.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.5%	4.0%
Santa Cruz County	4.5%	34.8%	53.7%	1.1%	0.3%	0.1%	0.6%	4.9%
Shasta County	3.2%	10.8%	75.2%	1.0%	2.2%	0.2%	0.6%	6.9%
Sierra County	0.2%	11.7%	80.8%	0.2%	0.6%	0.0%	0.8%	5.7%
Siskiyou County	2.0%	12.5%	72.7%	1.1%	4.0%	0.1%	0.6%	7.0%
Solano County	15.6%	28.3%	34.2%	13.2%	0.4%	0.8%	0.7%	6.8%
Sonoma County	4.5%	28.9%	58.5%	1.5%	0.6%	0.3%	0.6%	5.0%
Stanislaus County	6.0%	48.1%	37.6%	2.6%	0.5%	0.7%	0.5%	4.1%
Sutter County	18.1%	31.7%	41.5%	1.8%	0.9%	0.3%	0.6%	5.2%
Tehama County	1.5%	27.2%	62.8%	0.6%	1.8%	0.1%	0.5%	5.5%
Trinity County	13.7%	5.8%	70.6%	0.4%	2.6%	0.1%	0.7%	6.1%
Tulare County	3.4%	65.5%	26.4%	1.1%	0.7%	0.1%	0.5%	2.3%
Tuolumne County	1.4%	12.8%	76.0%	1.8%	1.4%	0.2%	0.6%	5.9%
Ventura County	7.5%	43.3%	42.8%	1.6%	0.2%	0.2%	0.5%	3.9%
Yolo County	13.8%	33.1%	43.4%	2.6%	0.4%	0.5%	0.6%	5.5%
Yuba County	6.8%	28.8%	51.2%	3.5%	1.3%	0.5%	0.6%	7.4%
Statewide	15.1%	39.4%	34.7%	5.4%	0.4%	0.3%	0.6%	4.1%

Data Source: 2020 Decennial Census