



ROSE INSTITUTE  
OF STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT  

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CLAREMONT MCKENNA COLLEGE

# THE 2010 CENSUS AND CALIFORNIA'S 2011 REDISTRICTING

**Abstract:** The 2010 Census will provide the data for California's 2011 redistricting process. The data will not be released until April 2011, but it is clear the new Census will reveal major regional shifts in the state's population between 2000 and 2010. To anticipate how these changes will affect redistricting and representation, this study uses population estimates to summarize population shifts by county and by Assembly, State Senate, and congressional district. The study highlights over- and under-populated districts to show where district lines will need to change. Among other trends, California's population center continues to shift from the state's traditional coastal power centers toward its inland regions—a movement that will likely require districts to shift inland as well. With California's new Citizens Redistricting Commission now in charge of the state's redistricting process, incumbent legislators will no longer be able to control the effects of regional changes in California's population.

**Claremont McKenna College**

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# ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This report continues the Rose Institute's long tradition of analyzing of the state's population trends and their consequences for redistricting.

The report would not have been possible without our dedicated student research team. The Rose Institute provides hands-on policy research experience for the students of Claremont McKenna College, and students made essential contributions at all stages of this project. The authors owe a particular debt to Research Assistant David Meyer, Christopher Jones and Kathryn Yao, along with recent graduates Abhi Nemani and Ilan Wurman.

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We also wish to acknowledge the Caliper Corporation, which supports all of the Rose Institute's demographic, redistricting, and geographic information systems (GIS) research. The company's powerful and easy-to-use Maptitude software enables us to train our students from GIS novices to expert users in only a few hours, and the software's extensive analytic capabilities provide the service and power needed for our work.

Our current redistricting research builds on the accomplishments of the Rose Institute's founder, Dr. Alan Heslop, and the late Dr. Leroy Hardy, former co-director (with Dr. Heslop) of our redistricting research program. Their work established the Rose Institute as a leader in the redistricting field. A generation of redistricting researchers and technicians, the authors included, owe our knowledge to these pioneers of redistricting research and analysis.

Finally, we owe a special thanks to Rose Institute Director Dr. Ralph Rossum, Associate Director Dr. Ken Miller, and Administrative Assistant Marionette Moore for their encouragement and support.

To learn more about the Rose Institute's research and publications, view our website at <http://rosereport.org>, follow us on Twitter @RoseInstitute, or contact us at:

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# INTRODUCTION

In 2011, California will draw new legislative districts based on data from the 2010 Census. That information is scheduled to be released in April 2011. In the meantime, to anticipate the effects of population shifts on this decade's redistricting, we must rely on population estimates. Projecting population levels is as much an art as a science, and no such projection is ever exactly correct. Over time, however, methods for estimating population figures based on recent growth patterns have become more sophisticated as the information available from the U.S. Census Bureau and local governments has improved. While the projected 2010 population figures presented in this report will not precisely match the actual 2010 Census data, they are the best estimates available today.

These estimates clearly show that the state's regions are growing at uneven rates and that, under the "one person, one vote" rules of redistricting, the state's districts will have to shift. By law, each district must have equal or nearly equal population with all other districts of the same type (congressional, Assembly, Senate, or Board of Equalization). The difference between this "ideal population" and a district's projected 2010 population is the district's "population deviation." Through the redistricting process, these deviations will need to be eliminated, or at least greatly reduced. Regions of the state that have grown faster than others will need to "gain" districts, while regions that have lost population or have grown more slowly will "lose" districts. Some people struggle to grasp that their region has grown in population yet may lose a district. But in order to maintain (or increase) its number of districts, an area must not only grow, but grow at least as fast as the rest of the state. This report discusses many districts that failed to grow as fast as the rest of the state, and thus will need to add population from neighboring districts. The report also discusses the handful of districts whose population actually declined from 2000 levels.

Efforts to anticipate what California's districts will look like after the 2010 Census are complicated by voter approval of Proposition 11 in 2008 and Proposition 20 in 2010. These ballot measures created the new Citizens Redistricting Commission and extended its mandate to include congressional redistricting. The Commission's

appointment and work are independent of legislative or partisan control. The Commission is barred from considering the addresses of incumbents when determining district borders and from favoring a political party, and is likely to ignore current district boundaries as it draws its new plans, except to the extent that it must follow the requirements of the federal Voting Rights Act.

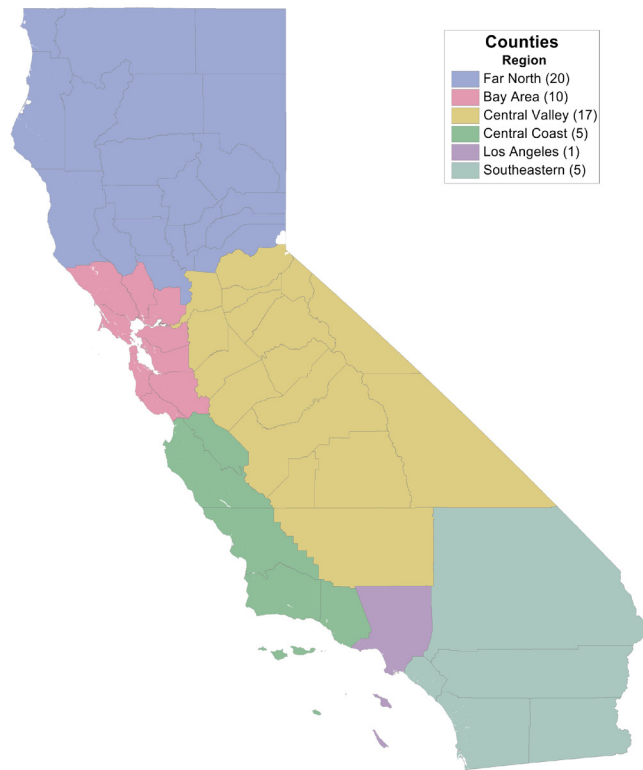


Figure 1. California Counties By Region.

This report analyzes population change by region, county, and district. As several commentators have noted, there is no general agreement on the definition of regions in the state. For purposes of this report, we have divided the state into six regions: Far North (20 counties); Bay Area (10 counties); Central Valley (17 counties); Central Coast (5 counties); Los Angeles (1 county); and Southeastern (5 counties). The boundaries of these regions are presented in Figure 1.

In addition to analyzing the state by region, we have measured population change by county. California is divided into 58 counties of widely varying geographic size and population. To compare population changes by county, we have ranked each by estimated population growth (or decline) over the past decade. This ranking system designates the county with the least population growth (in absolute numbers) as 1 and the county with the largest population growth (in absolute numbers) as 58. These rankings are presented in table form later in the report. In addition, Figure 2 visually displays population increase or decline by county.

The report also analyzes population changes in the state's existing legislative districts (including congressional, Senate, Assembly, and Board of Equalization districts) and ranks each district according to their relative population growth over the past decade.

Districts designated with a "1" have the lowest population growth and largest negative population deviation. Districts at the top of the rankings have the greatest population growth and the largest positive population deviations.

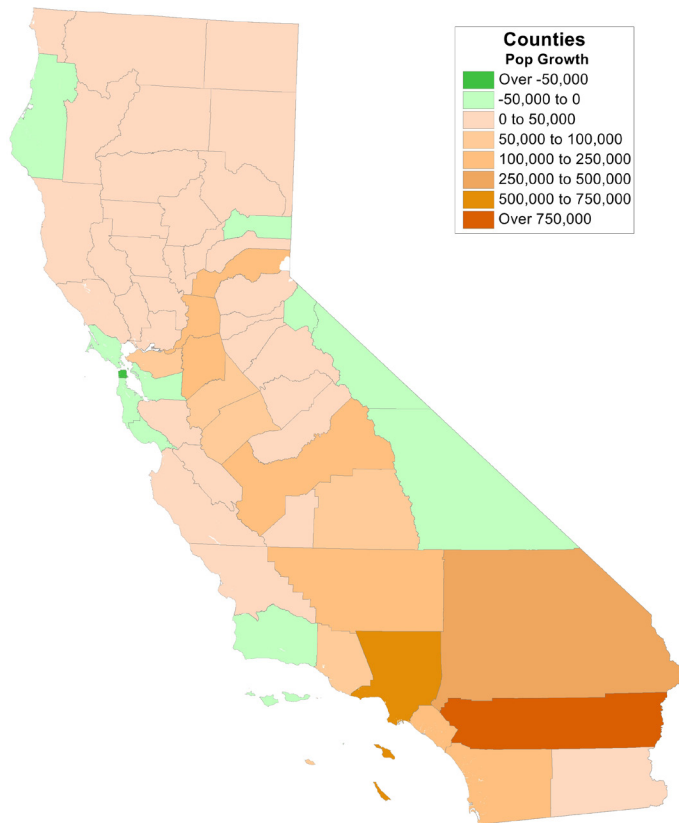


Figure 2. County Population Growth, 2000-2010.

## STATEWIDE OVERVIEW

California's state population is estimated to have reached 37.4 million in 2010, an increase of approximately 3.5 million, or 10.4 percent, since 2000. The Census Bureau estimates that the nation's population has grown approximately 10.23 percent over the same period. Because California has grown at essentially the same pace compared to the nation as a whole, we assume that the state will keep its current allocation of 53 congressional seats for the next decade.

Over the past decade, every region in California has increased in absolute population, but the rates of population growth have varied widely. For example, the San Francisco Bay Area has added only 65,987 people to its ten counties over the past decade, a growth rate of less than one percent, and Los Angeles County has added 507,506 people, a growth rate of 5.3 percent. Both rates are significantly lower than the statewide growth rate of 10.4 percent. By contrast, the population of the Central Valley and Inland Empire (in the Southeastern Region) grew the most in the past decade. Cities like Bakersfield, Victorville, Riverside all increased in population by close to 50 percent since 2000. The Central Valley's population increased by over a million residents, up 21.2 percent since 2000.

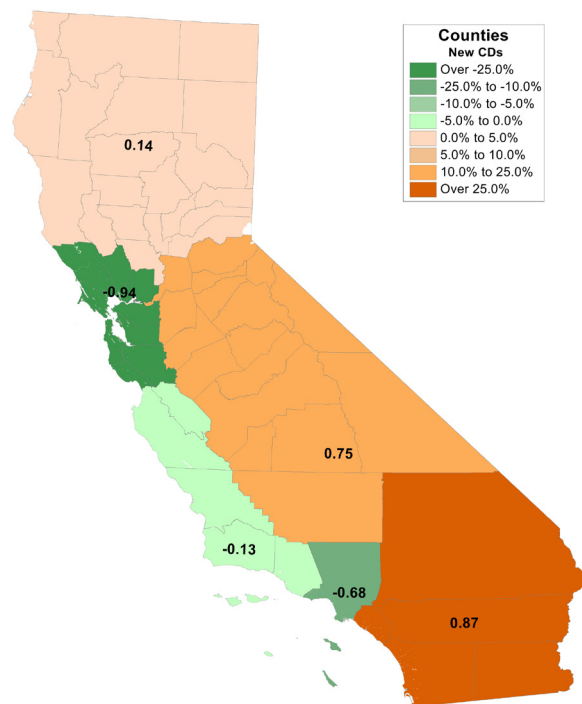


Figure 3. Projected Regional Changes to Allocation of Congressional Districts.

These population shifts should have consequences for the drawing of district lines. For example, only two congressional seats are currently centered in Riverside County, and only two in San Bernardino County. The Southeastern Region (which includes the Inland Empire) is now nearly one (0.87) congressional district “short” when compared to other parts of the state, and the region should receive a new district in the new

decade. Similarly, the Central Valley is now short on representation and should also receive a new district.

However, political history warns that a region's population growth will not necessarily translate into control of actual districts because its population may be broken up and used to fill in districts that are centered in other regions.

Consider the San Francisco Bay Area. This region lacks the population to keep all of its current congressional districts. Facing the largest population gap of all of California's regions, the Bay Area should probably lose a district. However, it is possible that the region's current districts could be extended further eastward into the Central Valley. (The Bay Area is already linked to the Central Valley by current Congressional Districts 1, 3 and 11.)

The coastal regions of California, the traditional power centers of the state, are naturally reluctant to cede any power to the increasingly populous inland regions. If the redistricting process were still controlled by incumbent politicians, we could expect coastal representatives to fight to maintain their power base. But the introduction of redistricting by an independent commission may weaken the coastal region's ability to prevent the loss of one or more congressional districts.

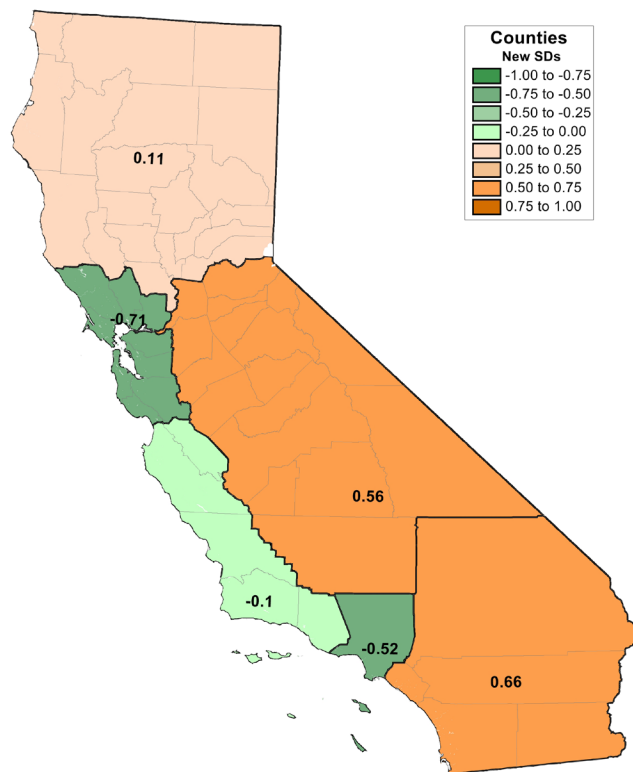
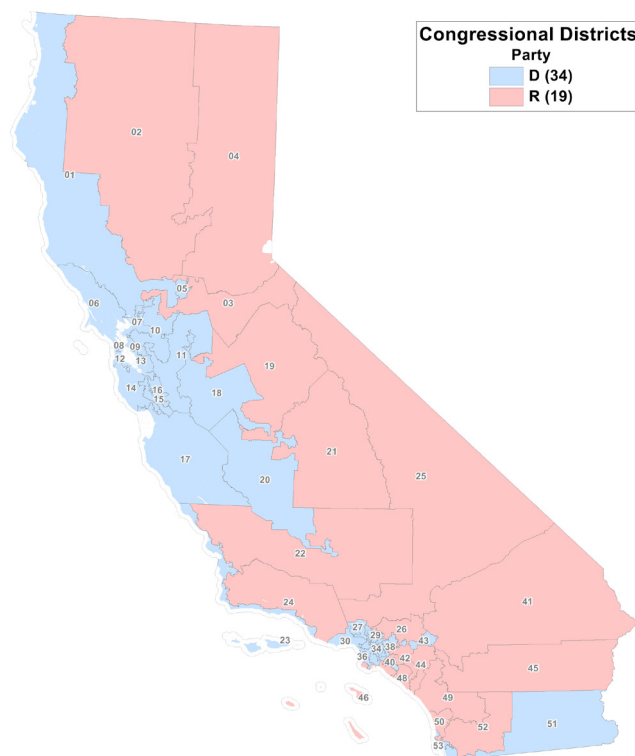


Figure 4. Projected Regional Changes to Allocation of Senate Districts.

Over the past two decades, California has increasingly divided into an urban, more liberal, coastal zone



and a suburban and rural, more conservative, interior. California's congressional delegation currently includes 34 Democrats and 19 Republicans. California's Far North region is represented in Congress by one Democrat and two Republicans; the Bay Area is represented by 11 Democrats and one Republican (Republican



Rep. Dan Lungren represents a district that is only partially in the Bay Area); the Central Valley is represented by three Democrats and three Republicans; the Central Coast is represented by two Democrats and one Republican; Los Angeles County is represented by 13 Democrats and two Republicans; and the Southeast (San Bernardino, Riverside, Orange, San Diego and Imperial Counties) is represented by 4 Democrats and 10 Republicans.

Figure 5. California Congressional Districts by Party, 2010.

Statewide, Democratic Congressional districts are underpopulated by an average of 30,000 persons, while the average Republican district is overpopulated by 54,000 persons. Sixty five percent of the state's population growth occurred in congressional seats currently held by Republicans, despite the fact that the 19 Republican districts represented less than 36 percent of the state's population in 2000. These facts suggest that Republicans may benefit by the redrawing of district lines. However, this will not necessarily be so. As the Republican Party has weakened in California, Democrats have demonstrated strength in some high growth "Republican" areas. For example, President Obama defeated John McCain in eight of the state's Republican congressional districts in 2008. These and other

factors suggest that new congressional seats could be drawn in high-growth inland areas that could be competitive for both parties.

Based on population estimates, we find that the inland regions stand to gain the most from the trends of the past 10 years. However, as political analyst Tony Quinn

noted in the foreword of the Rose Institute's October 2009 redistricting report, demographic change does not necessarily translate into new political realities in predictable ways.

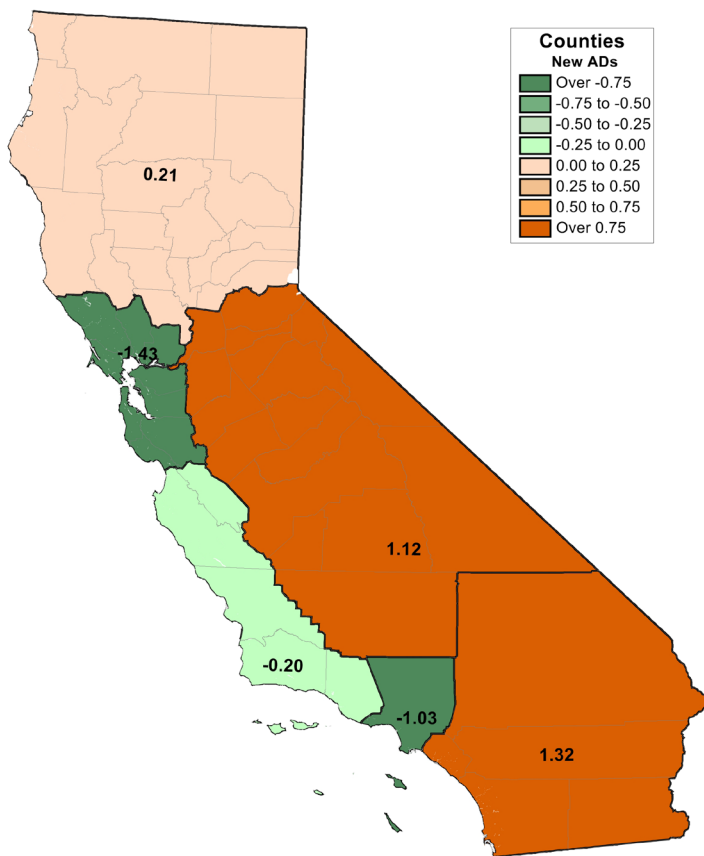


Figure 6. Projected Regional Changes to Allocation of Assembly Districts.

## REGIONAL ANALYSIS

This section examines the state's six regions as we have identified them in the report. Each regional overview is followed by descriptions of congressional, Assembly, and Senate districts that have experienced notable demographic change over the past decade.

### THE FAR NORTH

**Table 1. Far North Region Population Figures by County.**

County	Pop		Change	Pct			
	2000	2010		Growth	CDs	SDs	ADs
Sierra	3,555	3,294	-261	-7.34%	0.00	0.00	0.00
Humboldt	126,518	126,027	-491	-0.39%	-0.02	-0.01	-0.03
Siskiyou	44,301	44,384	83	0.19%	-0.01	0.00	-0.01
Plumas	20,824	20,975	151	0.73%	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mendocino	86,265	86,924	659	0.76%	-0.01	-0.01	-0.02
Lassen	33,828	34,360	532	1.57%	0.00	0.00	-0.01
Del Norte	27,507	29,184	1,677	6.10%	0.00	0.00	0.00
Glenn	26,453	28,365	1,912	7.23%	0.00	0.00	0.00
Butte	203,171	220,288	17,117	8.42%	-0.01	0.00	-0.01
Nevada	92,033	100,683	8,650	9.40%	0.00	0.00	0.00
Modoc	9,449	10,519	1,070	11.32%	0.00	0.00	0.00
Trinity	13,022	14,797	1,775	13.63%	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tehama	56,039	63,739	7,700	13.74%	0.00	0.00	0.00
Shasta	163,256	186,077	22,821	13.98%	0.01	0.01	0.01
Yolo	168,660	196,162	27,502	16.31%	0.01	0.01	0.02
Lake	58,309	69,180	10,871	18.64%	0.01	0.01	0.01
Colusa	18,804	22,330	3,526	18.75%	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sutter	78,930	97,170	18,240	23.11%	0.01	0.01	0.02
Yuba	60,219	75,548	15,329	25.46%	0.01	0.01	0.02
Placer	248,399	369,486	121,087	48.75%	0.13	0.10	0.20

**Table 2. Far North Region Population Figures by Congressional District.**

CD	Incumbent	Party	Ethnicity	2000		2010		Pct		Over/ Under	Dev. Rank
				Pop	Pop	Change	Change	Change	Change		
1	Thompson	D	White	639,087	694,123	55,036	8.6%	-11,482	-0.02	32	
2	Herger	R	White	639,087	727,868	88,781	13.9%	22,263	0.03	38	
4	McClintock	R	White	639,088	805,786	166,698	26.1%	100,181	0.14	48	

**Table 3. Far North Region Population Figures by Senate District.**

SD	Incumbent	Party	Ethnicity	2000		Pct			Over/	Dev.
				Pop	2010 Pop	Change	Change	Deviation	Under	Rank
2	Evans	D	White	846,790	876,935	30,145	3.6%	-57,991	-0.06	14
1	Cox	R	White	846,790	1,074,408	227,618	26.9%	139,482	0.15	38
4	LaMalfa	R	White	846,790	978,879	132,089	15.6%	43,953	0.05	28

**Table 4. Far North Region Population Figures by Assembly District.**

AD	Incumbent	Party	Ethnicity	Pop	Pop	Pct			Over/	Dev.
				2000	2010	Change	Change	Deviation	Under	Rank
1	Chesbro	D	White	423,396	440,217	16,821	4.0%	-27,246	-0.06	29
2	Nielsen	R	White	423,401	481,472	58,071	13.7%	14,009	0.03	56
3	Logue	R	White	423,393	470,205	46,812	11.1%	2,742	0.01	48
4	Gaines	R	White	423,394	574,887	151,493	35.8%	107,424	0.23	76

Growth rates in the Far North region have closely matched statewide growth rates over the past decade. Only the districts that extend into the Sacramento suburbs (such as Tom McClintock's Congressional District 4) have experienced higher growth than California as a whole. The region's total population deviation is only +0.21 Assembly district, +0.11 Senate district, and +0.14 congressional district, and the region's total number of districts is likely to remain unchanged. It is important to note, however, that the details of the region's districts could change substantially, even if the number of districts remains the same.

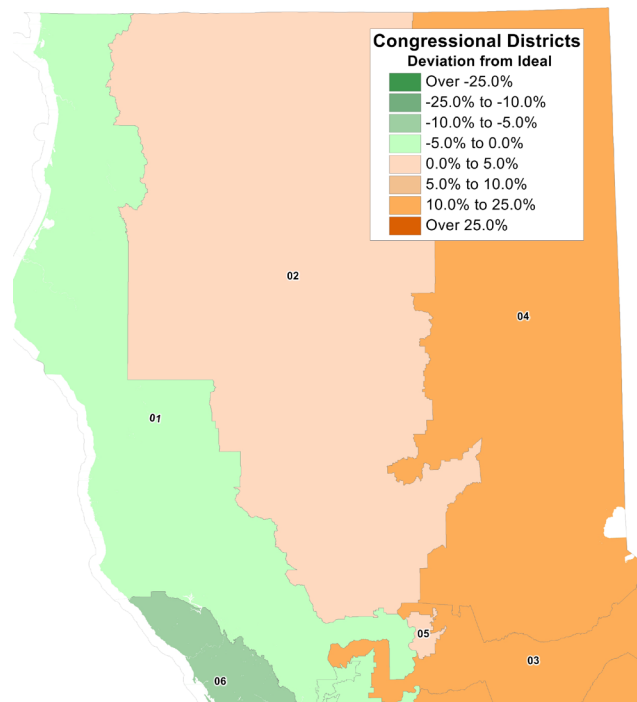


Figure 7. Projected Population Deviation of Far North Congressional Districts.

## SAN FRANCISCO BAY AREA

**Table 5. San Francisco Bay Area Population Figures by County.**

County	Pop 2000	Pop 2010	Change	Pct			
				Growth	CDs	SDs	ADs
San Francisco	776,733	707,051	-69,682	-8.97%	-0.21	-0.16	-0.32
Santa Cruz	255,602	240,418	-15,184	-5.94%	-0.06	-0.04	-0.09
San Mateo	707,161	686,684	-20,477	-2.90%	-0.13	-0.10	-0.20
Marin	247,289	244,622	-2,667	-1.08%	-0.04	-0.03	-0.06
Alameda	1,443,741	1,439,890	-3,851	-0.27%	-0.22	-0.16	-0.33
Sonoma	458,614	462,895	4,281	0.93%	-0.06	-0.05	-0.09
Santa Clara	1,682,585	1,721,417	38,832	2.31%	-0.19	-0.15	-0.29
Solano	394,542	419,373	24,831	6.29%	-0.02	-0.02	-0.03
Napa	124,279	136,130	11,851	9.54%	0.00	0.00	0.00
Contra Costa	948,816	1,046,869	98,053	10.33%	0.00	0.00	0.00

**Table 6. San Francisco Bay Area Population Figures by Congressional District.**

CD	Incumbent	Party	Ethnicity	2000		2010		Pct		Over/ Under	Dev. Rank
				Pop	Pop	Change	Change	Change	Deviation		
5	Matsui	D	Asian	639,088	718,426	79,338	12.4%	12,822	0.02	36	
6	Woolsey	D	White	639,087	635,925	-3,162	-0.5%	-69,679	-0.10	8	
7	Miller	D	White	639,088	682,929	43,841	6.9%	-22,676	-0.03	28	
8	Pelosi	D	White	639,088	583,958	-55,130	-8.6%	-121,646	-0.17	1	
9	Lee	D	Black	639,088	606,673	-32,415	-5.1%	-98,932	-0.14	3	
10	Garamendi	D	White	639,088	692,566	53,478	8.4%	-13,038	-0.02	31	
12	Speier	D	White	639,088	606,561	-32,527	-5.1%	-99,043	-0.14	2	
13	Stark	D	White	639,088	652,931	13,843	2.2%	-52,674	-0.07	13	
14	Eshoo	D	White	639,088	622,329	-16,759	-2.6%	-83,275	-0.12	4	
15	Honda	D	Asian	639,088	651,629	12,541	2.0%	-53,975	-0.08	11	
16	Lofgren	D	White	639,088	667,314	28,226	4.4%	-38,291	-0.05	20	
3	Lungren	R	White	639,088	793,778	154,690	24.2%	88,174	0.12	45	

**Table 7. San Francisco Bay Area Population Figures by Senate District.**

SD	Incumbent	Party	Ethnicity	2000		2010		Pct		Over/ Under	Dev. Rank
				Pop	Pop	Change	Change	Change	Deviation		
3	Leno	D	White	846,791	801,025	-45,766	-5.4%	-133,901	-0.14	2	
5	Wolk	D	White	846,790	1,043,000	196,210	23.2%	108,074	0.12	36	
6	Steinberg	D	White	846,790	960,716	113,926	13.5%	25,790	0.03	26	
7	DeSaulnier	D	White	846,791	933,762	86,971	10.3%	-1,164	0.00	23	
8	Yee	D	Asian	846,791	799,817	-46,974	-5.5%	-135,109	-0.14	1	
9	Hancock	D	White	846,791	826,531	-20,260	-2.4%	-108,395	-0.12	4	
10	Corbett	D	White	846,791	889,395	42,604	5.0%	-45,531	-0.05	18	
11	Simitian	D	White	846,790	824,473	-22,317	-2.6%	-110,453	-0.12	3	
13	Alquist	D	White	846,790	873,467	26,677	3.2%	-61,459	-0.07	12	

**Table 8. San Francisco Bay Area Population Figures by Assembly District.**

AD	Incumbent	Party	Ethnicity	Pop 2000	Pop 2010	Change	Pct Change	Deviation	Over/Under	Dev. Rank
5	Pan	D	White	423,402	482,928	59,526	14.1%	15,465	0.03	58
6	Huffman	D	White	423,399	418,329	-5,070	-1.2%	-49,134	-0.11	13
7	Allen	D	White	423,392	439,649	16,257	3.8%	-27,814	-0.06	28
8	Yamada	D	Asian	423,393	473,904	50,511	11.9%	6,441	0.01	50
9	Dickinson	D	White	423,401	476,043	52,642	12.4%	8,580	0.02	52
11	Bonilla	D	Latino	423,398	466,296	42,898	10.1%	-1,167	0.00	46
12	Ma	D	Asian	423,402	395,477	-27,925	-6.6%	-71,986	-0.15	2
13	Ammiano	D	White	423,388	382,645	-40,743	-9.6%	-84,818	-0.18	1
14	Skinner	D	White	423,398	416,011	-7,387	-1.7%	-51,452	-0.11	11
15	Buchanan	D	White	423,394	510,008	86,614	20.5%	42,545	0.09	66
16	Swanson	D	Black	423,396	402,482	-20,914	-4.9%	-64,981	-0.14	4
18	Hayashi	D	Asian	423,387	434,617	11,230	2.7%	-32,846	-0.07	23
19	Hill	D	White	423,391	404,330	-19,061	-4.5%	-63,133	-0.14	5
20	Wiedkowski	D	White	423,398	443,806	20,408	4.8%	-23,657	-0.05	32
21	Gordon	D	White	423,400	412,466	-10,934	-2.6%	-54,997	-0.12	7
22	Fong	D	Asian	423,392	432,470	9,078	2.1%	-34,993	-0.07	20
23	Campos	D	Latino	423,404	447,158	23,754	5.6%	-20,305	-0.04	39
24	Beall	D	White	423,401	414,391	-9,010	-2.1%	-53,071	-0.11	9

The San Francisco Bay Area has experienced anemic population growth and a negative birth rate since 2000. With only 8,330 recorded births between 2006

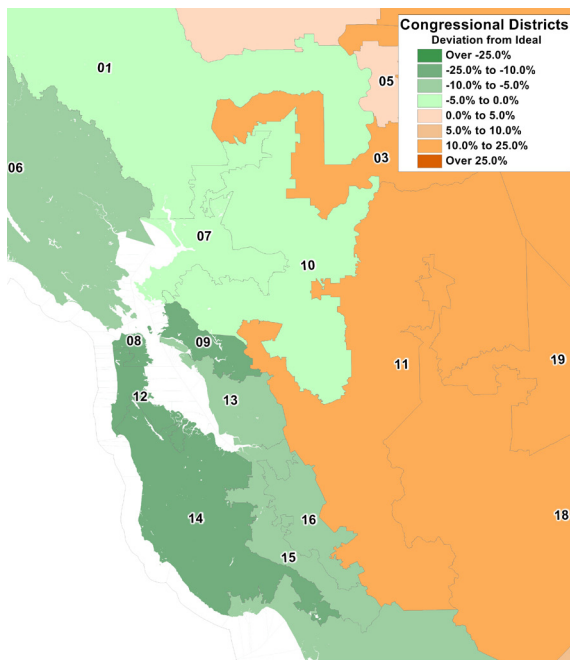


Figure 8. Projected Population Deviation of San Francisco Bay Area Congressional Districts.

and 2008, the City and County of San Francisco's natural population increase has been 60 percent lower than San Bernardino County, 47 percent lower than Sacramento County, and 30 percent lower than Los Angeles County. In addition to a low birth rate, the Bay Area region has had almost no net migration. Five of the ten counties designated as making up the Bay Area have lost population between 2000 and 2010. The City and County of San Francisco has lost nearly 70,000 residents, while Santa Cruz and San Mateo Counties have lost a combined 45,000 residents.

This population shift away from the Bay Area is likely to have dramatic consequences in the 2011 redistricting cycle because the region is short of population equal to 0.78 congressional district, 1.2 Assembly districts, and 0.49 Senate district.

### CD 8 (Nancy Pelosi)

House Speaker Nancy Pelosi represents the congressional district with the smallest population in California. Anti-development policies in San Francisco and an exceptionally low birthrate have caused the population of the 8th CD to shrink considerably. Since 2000, the district's population decreased by 55,000 residents, leaving it 17 percent under the population ideal for the next redistricting cycle. The new congressional districting plan will need to increase the 8th District's population either by expanding its boundaries across the San Francisco Bay or into Rep. Jackie Speier's district immediately to the south on the San Francisco peninsula. These changes are complicated by the fact that all of the neighboring districts are also short on population and are represented by Democrats.

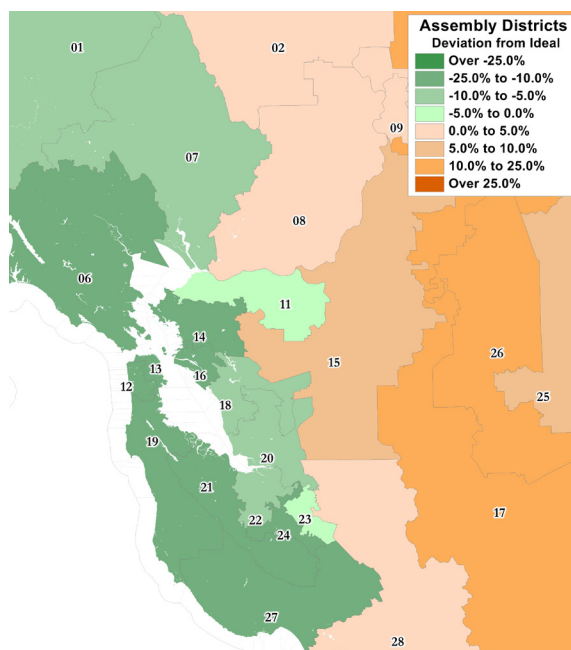


Figure 9. Projected Population Deviation of San Francisco Bay Area Assembly Districts.

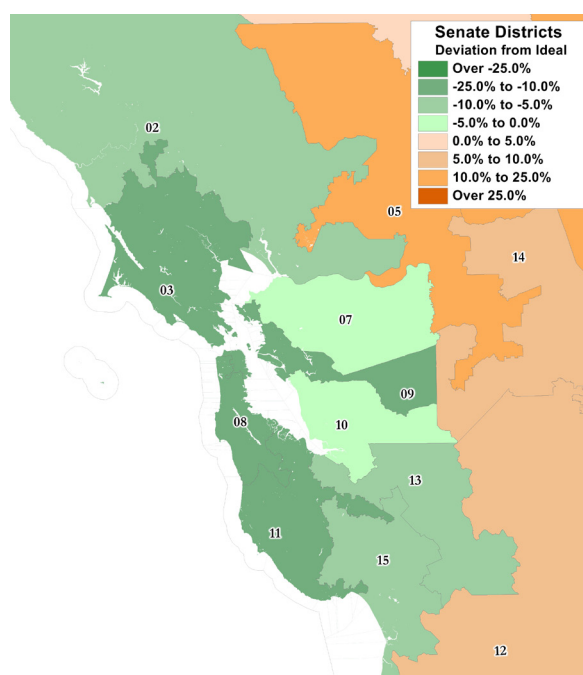


Figure 10. Projected Population Deviation of San Francisco Bay Area Senate Districts.

### AD 16 (Sandré Swanson)

The 16th Assembly District is located in the East Bay and includes the cities of Alameda and Oakland. The district is represented by Democrat Sandré Swanson, the Bay Area's only African American Assembly member.

AD 16 is currently under-populated by 65,000 residents, and is one of six Bay Area Assembly districts that are among the state's 10 least populated. The district

borders similarly under-populated districts, all held by Democrats. For example, in nearby San Francisco, Assembly Districts 12 and 13, represented by Fiona Ma and Tom Ammiano, are collectively short 155,000 residents, or 33.5 percent of an Assembly District.

Meanwhile, the 16th Assembly District's African American population has shrunk considerably over the past decade; Alameda County alone will have lost almost 35,000 African American residents by 2010. Those responsible for drawing new district lines will face a challenge adhering to the federal Voting Rights Act by maintaining the African-American voting strength in the 16th AD.

### **SD 3 (Mark Leno)**

The Third Senate District covers eastern San Francisco, Marin County, and southern Sonoma County. Mark Leno was elected to this seat in 2008. SD 3 is the state's second most under-populated Senate district, behind Leland Yee's SD 8, which covers western San Francisco and much of San Mateo County. The four most under-populated Senate districts are all in the Bay Area. These four Senate districts are collectively short by nearly half a million persons, or 52.2 percent of a district.

Sen. Leno's district is particularly vulnerable to change because its shape is made possible only by connecting the San Francisco with the North Bay over the Golden Gate Bridge. Like San Francisco, Marin County has lost population over the past decade, and Sonoma County has gained less than one percent population since 2000. This district's population is projected to fall below the ideal by 133,900 residents.



# LOS ANGELES

**Table 9. Los Angeles County Population Figures.**

County	Pop 2000	Pop 2010	Change	Pct			
				Growth	CDs	SDs	ADs
Los Angeles	9,519,338	10,026,844	507,506	5.33%	-0.68	-0.52	-1.03

**Table 10. Los Angeles County Population Figures by Congressional District.**

CD	Incumbent	Party	Ethncity	2000	2010	Pct			Over/ Under	Dev. Rank
				Pop	Pop	Change	Change	Deviation		
27	Sherman	D	White	639,088	688,742	49,654	7.8%	-16,863	-0.02	29
28	Berman	D	White	639,087	699,145	60,058	9.4%	-6,459	-0.01	34
29	Schiff	D	White	639,088	655,061	15,973	2.5%	-50,543	-0.07	15
30	Waxman	D	White	639,088	654,313	15,225	2.4%	-51,291	-0.07	14
31	Becerra	D	Latino	639,088	632,910	-6,178	-1.0%	-72,694	-0.10	6
32	Chu	D	Asian	639,087	663,371	24,284	3.8%	-42,233	-0.06	17
33	Bass	D	Black	639,088	641,727	2,639	0.4%	-63,878	-0.09	9
34	Roybal-Allard	D	Latino	639,088	667,479	28,391	4.4%	-38,125	-0.05	22
35	Waters	D	Black	639,088	667,438	28,350	4.4%	-38,166	-0.05	21
36	Harman	D	White	639,087	652,065	12,978	2.0%	-53,540	-0.08	12
37	Richardson	D	Black	639,088	682,303	43,215	6.8%	-23,301	-0.03	27
38	Napolitano	D	Latino	639,088	676,560	37,472	5.9%	-29,045	-0.04	24
39	Sanchez	D	Latino	639,088	678,868	39,780	6.2%	-26,736	-0.04	26
25	McKeon	R	White	639,087	819,234	180,147	28.2%	113,630	0.16	50
26	Dreier	R	White	639,088	712,328	73,240	11.5%	6,724	0.01	35

**Table 11. Los Angeles County Population Figures by Senate District.**

SD	Incumbent	Party	Ethncity	2000	2010 Pop	Pct			Over/ Under	Dev. Rank
				Pop		Change	Change	Deviation		
20	Padilla	D	Latino	846,791	943,877	97,086	11.5%	8,951	0.01	25
21	Liu	D	Asian	846,791	871,710	24,919	2.9%	-63,216	-0.07	11
22	de Leon	D	Latino	846,792	843,181	-3,611	-0.4%	-91,745	-0.10	5
23	Pavley	D	White	846,790	886,244	39,454	4.7%	-48,682	-0.05	16
24	Hernandez	D	Latino	846,792	875,902	29,110	3.4%	-59,024	-0.06	13
25	Wright	D	Black	846,790	890,400	43,610	5.2%	-44,526	-0.05	19
26	Price	D	Black	846,792	853,002	6,210	0.7%	-81,924	-0.09	7
27	Lowenthal	D	White	846,792	905,188	58,396	6.9%	-29,738	-0.03	21
28	Oropeza	D	Latino	846,790	866,896	20,106	2.4%	-68,030	-0.07	10
30	Calderon	D	Latino	846,792	888,919	42,127	5.0%	-46,007	-0.05	17
17	Runner	R	White	846,792	1,044,514	197,722	23.3%	109,588	0.12	37
29	Huff	R	White	846,792	923,649	76,857	9.1%	-11,277	-0.01	22

**Table 12. Los Angeles County Population Figures by Assembly District.**

AD	Incumbent	Party	Ethnicity	Pop 2000	Pop 2010	Change	Pct Change	Deviation	Over/ Under	Dev. Rank
39	Fuentes	D	Latino	423,395	473,695	50,300	11.9%	6,233	0.01	49
40	Blumenfield	D	White	423,402	459,683	36,281	8.6%	-7,780	-0.02	44
41	Brownley	D	White	423,404	445,319	21,915	5.2%	-22,143	-0.05	35
42	Feuer	D	White	423,388	427,028	3,640	0.9%	-40,435	-0.09	16
43	Gatto	D	White	423,399	447,279	23,880	5.6%	-20,184	-0.04	40
44	Portantino	D	White	423,393	430,696	7,303	1.7%	-36,767	-0.08	17
45	Cedillo	D	Latino	423,395	409,504	-13,891	-3.3%	-57,959	-0.12	6
46	Pérez	D	Latino	423,393	422,166	-1,227	-0.3%	-45,297	-0.10	14
47	Mitchell	D	Black	423,404	432,643	9,239	2.2%	-34,819	-0.07	21
48	Davis	D	Black	423,402	431,792	8,390	2.0%	-35,671	-0.08	19
49	Eng	D	Asian	423,394	435,502	12,108	2.9%	-31,961	-0.07	27
50	Lara	D	Latino	423,393	455,931	32,538	7.7%	-11,531	-0.02	43
51	Bradford	D	Black	423,392	445,709	22,317	5.3%	-21,754	-0.05	36
52	Hall	D	Black	423,397	452,252	28,855	6.8%	-15,211	-0.03	42
53	Butler	D	White	423,395	426,156	2,761	0.7%	-41,307	-0.09	15
54	Lowenthal	D	White	423,397	435,454	12,057	2.8%	-32,008	-0.07	26
55	Furutani	D	Asian	423,390	446,636	23,246	5.5%	-20,826	-0.04	38
56	Mendoza	D	Latino	423,403	444,884	21,481	5.1%	-22,579	-0.05	34
57	Hernandez	D	Latino	423,398	451,173	27,775	6.6%	-16,290	-0.03	41
58	Calderon	D	Latino	423,401	440,410	17,009	4.0%	-27,053	-0.06	30
36	Knight	R	White	423,387	541,595	118,208	27.9%	74,132	0.16	73
38	Smyth	R	White	423,394	489,585	66,191	15.6%	22,122	0.05	60

Over the past decade, the Los Angeles County has experienced greater population growth than the San Francisco Bay Area, but its growth rate has still fallen well below the statewide average. The county's population has increased by over 500,000 since 2000, a rate of about 5 percent. Much of this growth has occurred in the Antelope Valley, a suburban and rural area north of metropolitan Los Angeles. Meanwhile, Los Angeles County's Latino population has grown from 4,242,213 in 2000 to 4,974,953 in 2010, or from 44.6 percent of the county's population to 49.6 percent.

On the whole, Los Angeles County's districts are under-populated—or, put another way, the county now has too many districts for its population. We estimate that Los Angeles is currently overrepresented by 0.56 of a congressional district, 0.46 of a Senate district, and 0.94 of an Assembly district.

### CD 25 (Howard “Buck” McKeon)

The 25th Congressional District is an exception to Los Angeles’s overall pattern of slow growth. The 25th CD has grown quickly over the past decade, with its population increasing by more than 16 percent since 2000. The district’s three major urban centers, Palmdale, Santa Clarita, and Victorville, have grown by 37 percent, 31 percent, and 35 percent, respectively. In 2001, the district was drawn to include all of Inyo and Mono Counties, as well as a large swath of San Bernardino County, and is thus the second largest district by area in California, at 21,618 square miles. The district has been represented by Republican Howard “Buck” McKeon since 1993. McKeon is expected to become Chairman of the Armed Services Committee when the Republicans take control of the House in January.

### CD 33 (Karen Bass)

Los Angeles’s 33rd Congressional District reflects the broader demographic changes in the county since 2000, including the increasing percentage of Latinos and the decline in the African American population. The 33rd CD has long been considered an African-American seat. It was represented by Diane Watson until her recent retirement and will now be represented by Karen Bass. The 33rd District is now nine percent short of the ideal congressional district population. Some of this shortage has been caused by a relative decline in the numbers of African-Americans, but cities in the district with a majority of white residents have also been

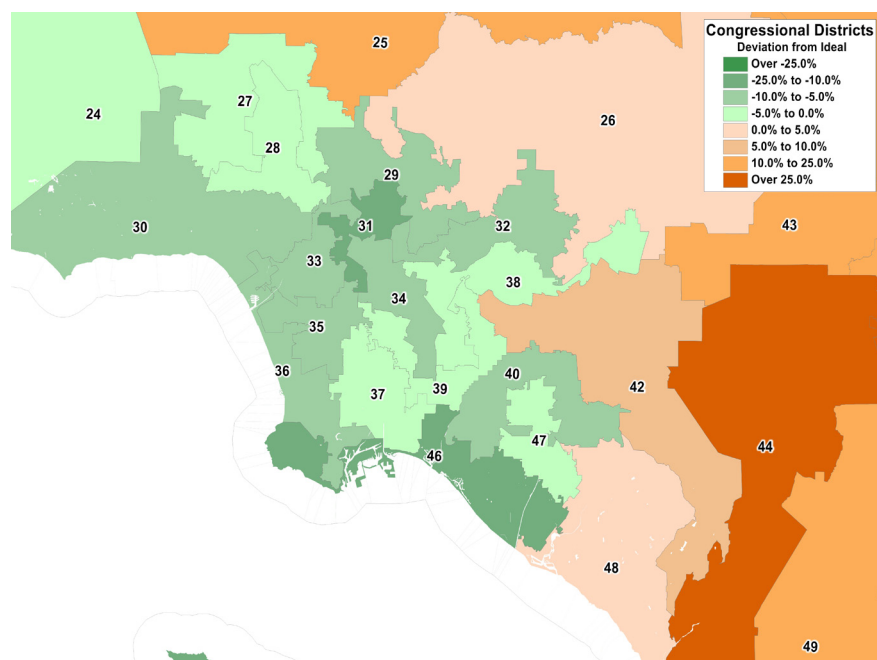


Figure 11. Projected Population Deviation of Los Angeles Congressional Districts.

losing population. For example, Culver City has lost nearly three percent of its population since 2000. Preserving three Los Angeles congressional districts represented by African Americans—CD 33 (Karen Bass) CD 35 (Maxine Waters), and CD 37 (Laura Richardson)—will be a difficult challenge in 2011, particularly since all three districts now have more Latinos than African-Americans.

### SD 26 (Curren Price)

The 26th Senate District, which covers portions of South Los Angeles and Culver City and stretches north to Los Feliz, has also experienced large demographic changes, including a declining number of African Americans and increase in Latinos.

The district is represented by Curren Price, who was elected in a special election in May, 2009, after having served in the state Assembly. While in the lower house, Curren served as Chair of the Assembly Elections and Redistricting Committee.

SD 26 is under-populated by more than 80,000 persons. The other African American state Senator in Los Angeles, Roderic Wright, also represents an under-populated district, as SD 25 is 45,000 residents short of the 2010 ideal population. Both districts now have a plurality of Latino residents.

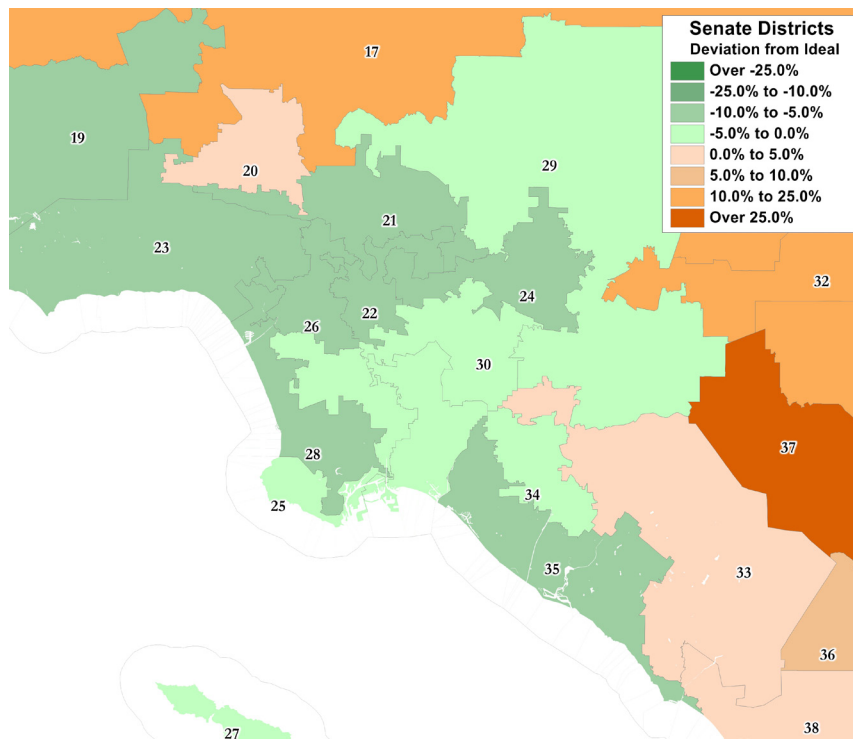


Figure 12. Projected Population Deviation of Los Angeles Senate Districts.

### AD 45 (Gilbert Cedilo)

The 45th Assembly District, a majority-Latino district, includes parts of Hollywood, Highland Park, and Lincoln Heights. In 2010, this district will be the most severely under-populated Assembly district in Los Angeles County in 2010, short almost 58,000 residents, or 12.4 percent of a seat. 19 of the 22 Assembly districts in the Los Angeles region are under-populated.

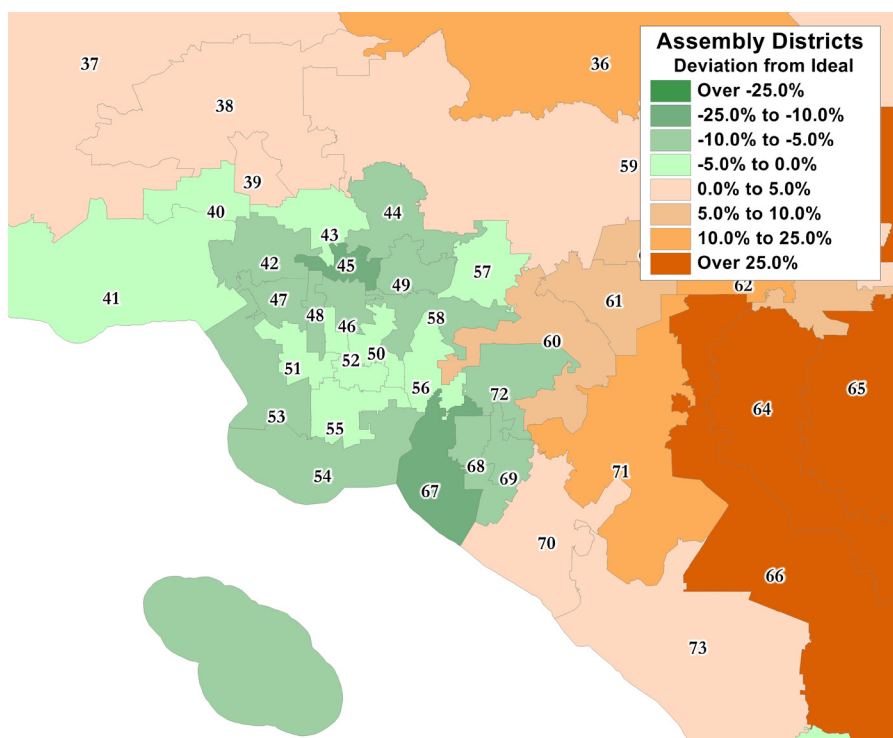


Figure 13. Projected Population Deviation of Los Angeles Assembly Districts.

## CENTRAL COAST

**Table 13. Central Coast Population Figures by County.**

County	Pop 2000	Pop 2010	Change	Pct			
				Growth	CDs	SDs	ADs
Santa Barbara	399,347	390,925	-8,422	-2.11%	-0.07	-0.05	-0.11
San Benito	53,234	56,049	2,815	5.29%	0.00	0.00	-0.01
Monterey	401,762	426,702	24,940	6.21%	-0.02	-0.02	-0.04
San Luis Obispo	246,681	264,603	17,922	7.27%	-0.01	-0.01	-0.02
Ventura	753,197	817,576	64,379	8.55%	-0.02	-0.01	-0.03

**Table 14. Central Coast Population Figures by Congressional District.**

CD	Incumbent	Party	Ethnicity	2000	2010	Pct			Over/ Under	Dev. Rank
				Pop	Pop	Change	Change	Deviation		
17	Farr	D	White	639,088	656,767	17,679	2.8%	-48,837	-0.07	16
23	Capps	D	White	639,088	664,333	25,245	4.0%	-41,272	-0.06	18
24	Gallegly	R	White	639,088	672,307	33,219	5.2%	-33,297	-0.05	23

**Table 15. Central Coast Population Figures by Senate District.**

SD	Incumbent	Party	Ethnicity	2000	2010	Pct			Over/ Under	Dev. Rank
				Pop	Pop	Change	Change	Deviation		
15	Blakeslee	R	White	846,792	861,436	14,644	1.7%	-73,490	-0.08	9
19	Strickland	R	White	846,791	881,226	34,435	4.1%	-53,700	-0.06	15

**Table 16. Central Coast Population Figures by Assembly District.**

AD	Incumbent	Party	Ethnicity	Pop	Pop	Pct			Over/ Under	Dev. Rank
				2000	2010	Change	Change	Deviation		
27	Monning	D	White	423,397	401,196	-22,201	-5.2%	-66,267	-0.14	3
28	Alejo	D	Latino	423,390	475,458	52,068	12.3%	7,995	0.02	51
35	Williams	D	White	423,404	434,132	10,728	2.5%	-33,331	-0.07	22
33	Achadjian	R	White	423,391	442,583	19,192	4.5%	-24,880	-0.05	31
37	Gorell	R	White	423,398	467,586	44,188	10.4%	123	0.00	47

The Central Coast, stretching from Monterey Bay in the north to Ventura County in the south, has increased in population from 1,854,221 in 2000 to an estimated 1,955,855 in 2010. This 5.5 percent increase is well below the average state growth rate of 10.4 percent. As in Los Angeles County and the San Francisco Bay Area, demographic changes suggest that the Central Coast should see reduced representation. Demographic trends along the Central Coast have been similar to other trends across the state.

The region's Latino population has increased by 23,000, while the Asian-Pacific Islander population has increased almost 20 percent. White and African American population numbers have decreased both in absolute and relative terms.

Based on these estimated population figures, in the 2011 redistricting the Central Coast should lose 0.13 of a congressional seat out of its current three; 0.10 of a Senate seat from its current two, and 0.20 of an Assembly seat from its current five.

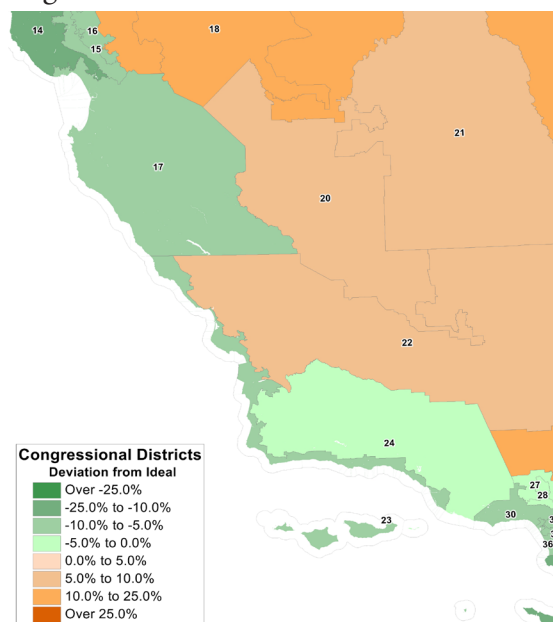


Figure 14. Projected Population Deviation of Central Coast Congressional Districts.

### CD 23 (Lois Capps)

The 23rd Congressional District is known to some as the “Ribbon of Shame” because it was stretched along the Pacific coast for over 200 miles from San Luis Obispo to Oxnard to make it safe for the incumbent party. The district is represented by Democrat Lois Capps. It is now under-populated by 41,271 residents, or six percent of a district. Some cities in the district have actively zoned against

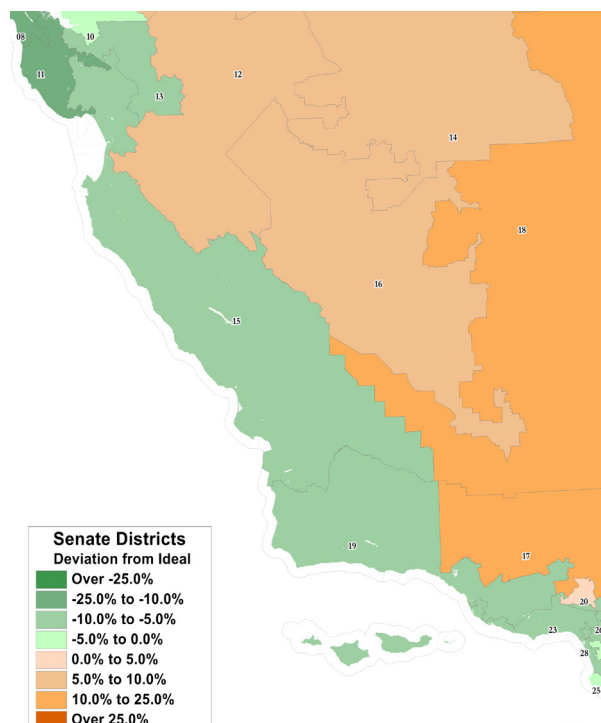


Figure 15. Projected Population Deviation of Central Coast Senate Districts.

development, which has discouraged population growth. One example is Santa Barbara, which has seen its population decline by 6,000 since 2000.

### **SD 15 (Sam Blakeslee)**

Senate District 15 runs from Santa Maria to Saratoga. Until 2010, it was represented by Republican Abel Maldonado, the only Latino member of the Republican Senate Caucus. When Maldonado left the Senate to become Lieutenant Governor, Sam Blakeslee held the district for the Republicans in an expensive special election. SD 15 covers much of the same coastal territory as Lois Capps' congressional district, though it also extends as far inland as the outskirts of Coalinga in the Central Valley. The seat is short of the ideal by 73,490 residents, or 7.9 percent of a district.

### **AD 27 (Bill Monning)**

The 27th Assembly District runs from the City of Santa Cruz south along the coast to the border between Monterey and San Luis Obispo Counties. In 2010, the District elected Democratic Assemblymember Bill Monning. AD 27 is one of the most under-populated Assembly districts in the state, ranking third smallest out of 80. By 2010, AD 27 will be under-populated by 66,267 people, or 14.2 percent of a district. To pick up population, the Central Coast Assembly districts could either move north into the Bay Area, south into the Los Angeles Area, or west into the Central Valley. Since both Los Angeles and the Bay Area regions are under-populated, the Central Coast instead faces the prospect of losing a district or adding population from more conservative areas to the east.

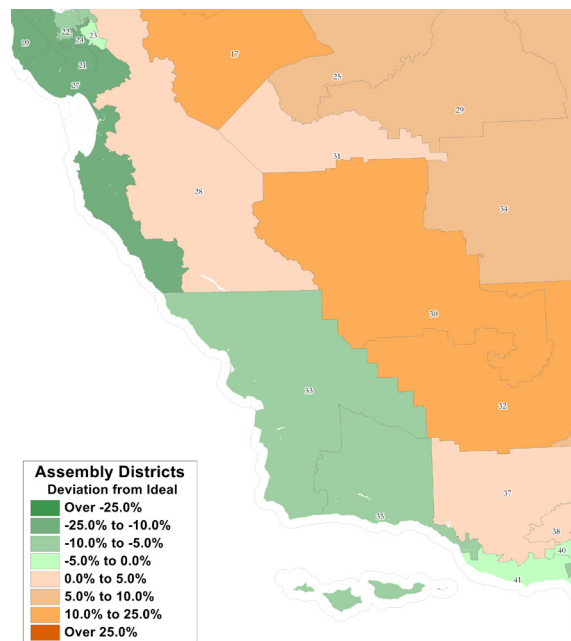


Figure 16. Projected Population Deviation of Central Coast Assembly Districts.



## CENTRAL VALLEY

**Table 17. Central Valley Population Figures by County.**

County	Pop 2000	Pop 2010	Change	Pct			
				Growth	CDs	SDs	ADs
Alpine	1,208	1,130	-78	-6.46%	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mono	12,853	12,340	-513	-3.99%	0.00	0.00	0.00
Inyo	17,945	17,511	-434	-2.42%	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tuolumne	54,501	57,601	3,100	5.69%	0.00	0.00	-0.01
Mariposa	17,130	18,742	1,612	9.41%	0.00	0.00	0.00
Amador	35,100	40,751	5,651	16.10%	0.00	0.00	0.00
Fresno	799,407	929,500	130,093	16.27%	0.07	0.05	0.10
Sacramento	1,223,499	1,443,230	219,731	17.96%	0.13	0.10	0.20
Tulare	368,021	442,964	74,943	20.36%	0.05	0.04	0.08
El Dorado	156,299	188,985	32,686	20.91%	0.02	0.02	0.04
Stanislaus	446,997	541,804	94,807	21.21%	0.07	0.05	0.10
Kings	129,461	157,809	28,348	21.90%	0.02	0.02	0.03
Kern	661,645	838,118	176,473	26.67%	0.15	0.12	0.23
Merced	210,554	266,748	56,194	26.69%	0.05	0.04	0.07
Calaveras	40,554	51,378	10,824	26.69%	0.01	0.01	0.01
Madera	123,109	157,719	34,610	28.11%	0.03	0.02	0.05
San Joaquin	563,598	727,332	163,734	29.05%	0.15	0.11	0.22

**Table 18. Central Valley Population Figures by Congressional District.**

CD	Incumbent	Party	Ethnicity	2000	2010	Pct			Over/ Under	Dev. Rank
				Pop	Pop	Change	Change	Deviation		
11	McNemey	D	White	639,088	795,356	156,268	24.5%	89,752	0.13	46
18	Cardoza	D	White	639,088	792,897	153,809	24.1%	87,292	0.12	44
20	Costa	D	White	639,088	766,470	127,382	19.9%	60,865	0.09	41
19	Denham	R	White	639,088	785,327	146,239	22.9%	79,723	0.11	43
21	Nunes	R	White	639,088	756,939	117,851	18.4%	51,335	0.07	40
22	McCarthy	R	White	639,088	773,031	133,943	21.0%	67,427	0.10	42

**Table 19. Central Valley Population Figures by Senate District.**

SD	Incumbent	Party	Ethnicity	2000	2010 Pop	Pct			Over/ Under	Dev. Rank
				Pop		Change	Change	Deviation		
16	Rubio	D	Latino	846,791	1,012,606	165,815	19.6%	77,680	0.08	31
12	Cannella	R	White	846,792	1,020,221	173,429	20.5%	85,295	0.09	32
14	Berryhill	R	White	846,791	1,022,133	175,342	20.7%	87,207	0.09	33
18	Fuller	R	White	846,791	1,041,668	194,877	23.0%	106,742	0.11	35

**Table 20. Central Valley Population Figures by Assembly District.**

AD	Incumbent	Party	Ethnicity	Pop 2000	Pop 2010	Change	Pct Change	Deviation	Over/ Under	Dev. Rank
10	Huber	D	White	423,401	539,754	116,353	27.5%	72,291	0.15	72
17	Galgiani	D	White	423,390	554,156	130,766	30.9%	86,694	0.19	74
31	Perea	D	Latino	423,394	478,957	55,563	13.1%	11,495	0.02	54
25	Olsen	R	White	423,391	506,006	82,615	19.5%	38,543	0.08	64
26	Berryhill	R	White	423,394	519,711	96,317	22.7%	52,249	0.11	68
29	Halderman	R	White	423,393	509,037	85,644	20.2%	41,574	0.09	65
30	Valadao	R	White	423,400	531,607	108,207	25.6%	64,144	0.14	70
32	Grove	R	White	423,397	529,563	106,166	25.1%	62,100	0.13	69
34	Conway	R	White	423,390	501,074	77,684	18.3%	33,611	0.07	63

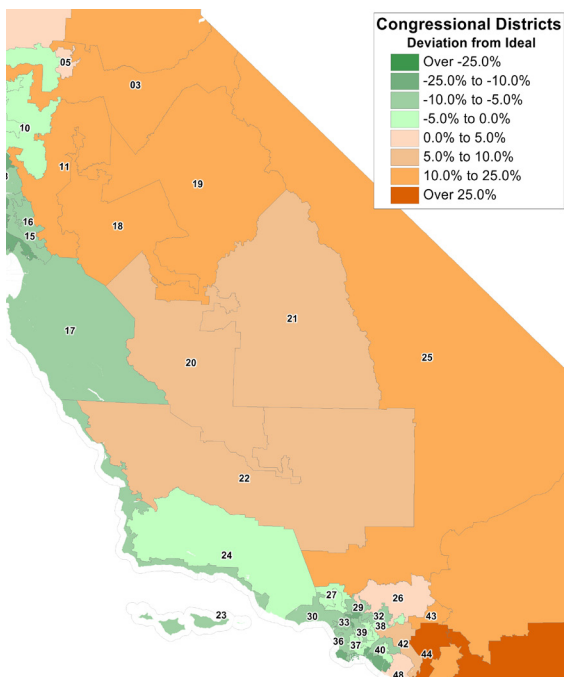


Figure 17. Projected Population Deviation of Central Valley Congressional Districts.

The Central Valley has witnessed substantial growth in almost every county from Sacramento to Kern. Between 2000 and 2009, the City of Bakersfield grew by 118,000 residents, while the City of Fresno added 75,000 residents. Stockton grew by 19 percent since 2000, and the City of Sacramento by 14.1 percent. The recent collapse of the housing bubble has caused a wave of foreclosures and potential emigration in some of the Central Valley's cities. The impact of this crisis on the region's population is difficult to predict. Despite recent setbacks, the Central Valley will have achieved a large net population growth over the past decade.

**CD 11 (Jerry McNerney)**

Since 2000, the fastest growing congressional district in the Central Valley has been the 11th CD, which stretches from the East Bay to the Central Valley. The district is represented by Democrat Jerry McNerney. The Central Valley sections of the

district have grown extremely fast, while the areas belonging to the Bay Area have had minimal growth, with an overall district growth rate of 13 percent. In 2001, CD 11 was drawn as a Republican district, but in 2006, Republican Representative Richard Pombo lost the seat to McNerney after Pombo was connected to the Jack Abramoff scandal and environmental controversies. This was the only California congressional district to change party control at any point in the decade. Given its odd “Sea Horse” shape and proximity to the population-starved San Francisco Bay Area, this district is likely to be significantly reconfigured in 2011.

### AD 17 (Cathleen Galgiani)

The oddly shaped 17th Assembly District stretches from Stockton to Merced, both of which have seen rapid growth since 2000. The district is represented by Democratic Assemblymember Cathleen Galgiani. AD 17 has grown by an estimated 86,700 persons over the past decade, an increase of over 18.5 percent. Balancing the population of this district will free up some of the population needed for the anticipated new Central Valley Assembly district.

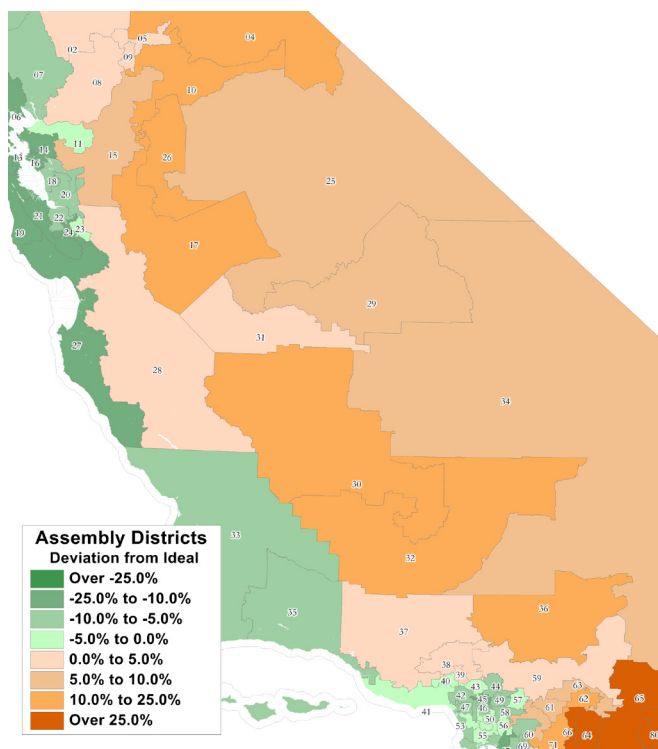


Figure 18. Projected Population Deviation of Central Valley Assembly Districts.

### SD 18 (Jean Fuller)

The 18th Senate District covers much of the Southern Central Valley. It includes parts of Tulare, Twentynine Palms, and Bakersfield. As a result of rapid growth in the Central Valley and southeastern portions of the district, SD 18 is now overpopulated by more than 100,000 persons, or 11.4 percent of a state Senate district. The district is currently represented by Republican Jean Fuller.

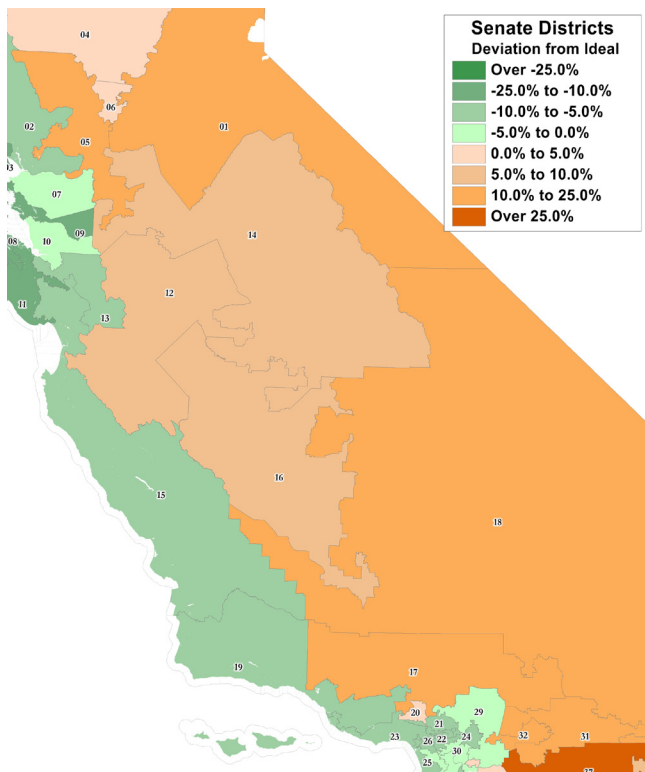


Figure 19. Projected Population Deviation of Central Valley Senate Districts.

## SOUTHEASTERN CALIFORNIA

**Table 21. Southeastern California Population Figures by County.**

County	Pop 2000	Pop 2010	Change	Pct			
				Growth	CDs	SDs	ADs
San Diego	2,813,833	2,961,925	148,092	5.26%	-0.21	-0.15	-0.31
Orange	2,846,289	3,037,288	190,999	6.71%	-0.15	-0.11	-0.23
Imperial	142,361	167,793	25,432	17.86%	0.02	0.01	0.02
San Bernardino	1,709,434	2,150,570	441,136	25.81%	0.37	0.28	0.56
Riverside	1,545,387	2,298,259	752,872	48.72%	0.84	0.63	1.27

**Table 22. Southeastern California Population Figures by Congressional District.**

CD	Incumbent	Party	Ethnicity	2000	2010	Pct			Over/	Dev. Rank
				Pop	Pop	Change	Change	Deviation	Under	
43	Baca	D	Latino	639,087	807,180	168,093	26.3%	101,575	0.14	49
47	Sanchez	D	Latino	639,087	677,099	38,012	5.9%	-28,506	-0.04	25
51	Filner	D	White	639,087	692,393	53,306	8.3%	-13,211	-0.02	30
53	Davis	D	White	639,087	634,517	-4,570	-0.7%	-71,088	-0.10	7
40	Royce	R	White	639,088	651,571	12,483	2.0%	-54,034	-0.08	10
41	Lewis	R	White	639,087	797,630	158,543	24.8%	92,026	0.13	47
42	Miller	R	White	639,088	746,441	107,353	16.8%	40,837	0.06	39
44	Calvert	R	White	639,088	892,423	253,335	39.6%	186,819	0.26	52
45	Bono	R	White	639,088	962,184	323,096	50.6%	256,580	0.36	53
46	Rohrabacher	R	White	639,088	622,579	-16,509	-2.6%	-83,026	-0.12	5
48	Campbell	R	White	639,087	719,972	80,885	12.7%	14,368	0.02	37
49	Issa	R	White	639,087	833,010	193,923	30.3%	127,406	0.18	51
50	Billbray	R	White	639,087	696,229	57,142	8.9%	-9,376	-0.01	33
52	Hunter	R	White	639,087	666,038	26,951	4.2%	-39,566	-0.06	19

**Table 23. Southeastern California Population Figures by Senate District.**

SD	Incumbent	Party	Ethnicity	2000	2010 Pop	Change	Pct		Over/	Dev. Rank
				Pop			Change	Deviation	Under	
32	Negrete McLeod	D	Latino	846,792	1,040,411	193,619	22.9%	105,485	0.11	34
34	Correa	D	Latino	846,792	897,818	51,026	6.0%	-37,108	-0.04	20
39	Kehoe	D	White	846,792	857,518	10,726	1.3%	-77,408	-0.08	8
40	Vargas	D	Latino	846,792	988,650	141,858	16.8%	53,724	0.06	29
31	Dutton	R	White	846,792	1,074,567	227,775	26.9%	139,641	0.15	39
33	Walters	R	White	846,792	976,339	129,547	15.3%	41,413	0.04	27
35	Harman	R	White	846,792	843,719	-3,073	-0.4%	-91,207	-0.10	6
36	Anderson	R	White	846,792	1,012,348	165,556	19.6%	77,422	0.08	30
37	Emmerson	R	White	846,791	1,254,204	407,413	48.1%	319,278	0.34	40
38	Wyland	R	White	846,792	936,282	89,490	10.6%	1,356	0.00	24

**Table 24. Southeastern California Population Figures by Assembly District.**

AD	Incumbent	Party	Ethnicity	Pop 2000	Pop 2010	Change	Pct Change	Deviation	Over/ Under	Dev. Rank
61	Torres	D	Latino	423,396	493,754	70,358	16.6%	26,291	0.06	62
62	Carter	D	Black	423,397	536,056	112,659	26.6%	68,593	0.15	71
69	Solorio	D	Latino	423,400	444,001	20,601	4.9%	-23,462	-0.05	33
76	Atkins	D	White	423,396	414,899	-8,497	-2.0%	-52,564	-0.11	10
78	Block	D	White	423,399	446,475	23,076	5.5%	-20,988	-0.04	37
79	Hueso	D	Latino	423,397	417,079	-6,318	-1.5%	-50,384	-0.11	12
80	Pérez	D	Latino	423,394	596,518	173,124	40.9%	129,056	0.28	78
59	Donnelly	R	White	423,388	487,570	64,182	15.2%	20,107	0.04	59
60	Hagman	R	White	423,387	491,010	67,623	16.0%	23,547	0.05	61
63	Morrell	R	White	423,401	510,988	87,587	20.7%	43,525	0.09	67
64	Nestande	R	White	423,389	599,547	176,158	41.6%	132,084	0.28	79
65	Cook	R	White	423,388	586,930	163,542	38.6%	119,467	0.26	77
66	Jeffries	R	White	423,393	629,462	206,069	48.7%	161,999	0.35	80
67	Silva	R	White	423,390	413,123	-10,267	-2.4%	-54,340	-0.12	8
68	Mansoor	R	White	423,394	435,229	11,835	2.8%	-32,234	-0.07	25
70	Wagner	R	White	423,403	480,646	57,243	13.5%	13,183	0.03	55
71	Miller	R	White	423,400	571,732	148,332	35.0%	104,269	0.22	75
72	Norby	R	White	423,391	431,680	8,289	2.0%	-35,783	-0.08	18
73	Harkey	R	White	423,399	477,954	54,555	12.9%	10,491	0.02	53
74	Garrick	R	White	423,401	460,374	36,973	8.7%	-7,089	-0.02	45
75	Fletcher	R	White	423,391	481,630	58,239	13.8%	14,167	0.03	57
77	Jones	R	White	423,388	434,674	11,286	2.7%	-32,789	-0.07	24

This study groups together Imperial, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, and San Diego Counties into a Southeastern California region. Over the past decade, this region has experienced the highest growth rate of any region in the state. The region's estimated population growth between 2000 and 2010 is 17 percent, slightly higher than the Central Valley. The already enormous population in Southeastern California means that this growth rate represents over 1.56 million new residents. This should translate into +0.8 congressional district, +0.66 Senate district, and +1.32 Assembly districts for the region, the state's largest projected gain in representation.

At the county level, San Diego County has had modest growth of about 5.3 percent during the past decade, similar to Los Angeles County. Orange County has seen greater population growth (6.7 percent). Yet, this figure was well below

the astronomical growth rates Orange County experienced between 1960 and 2000. San Bernardino County has grown by over 440,000 residents in the past ten years, or 25.8 percent. Riverside County has seen even more rapid growth, with its population increasing by over 750,000 residents, or 48.7 percent during the decade. Since 2000, Riverside County has posted the third largest absolute population gain of any county in the United States, after Phoenix's Maricopa County and Houston's Harris County.

### CD 45 (Mary Bono Mack)

The congressional district with the largest population in California is CD 45, which extends from the western portions of Riverside County to the Arizona border. The district is represented by Mary Bono Mack, a Republican. Bono Mack has represented the seat since her late husband Sonny Bono's death in 1998, when she won a special election to replace him. The 45th CD currently has 962,000 residents, more than 36 percent over the 2010 population ideal. Many of the district's cities have an average age over 40, and have been growing in part as a result of immigration by older retirees to the Palm Springs area. In addition, large new housing developments have drawn young families to Riverside County, where cities like Moreno Valley and Hemet have grown by more than 45 percent since 2000. Party registration in the district also shifted during the decade, from a nine-point Republican advantage in 2002 to a Republican advantage of less than four percent in 2010. Yet Bono Mack won by sixteen percent in 2008 and ten percent in 2010 (with an American Independent candidate taking 6.3 percent on her right). This district shares Riverside County with CD 44, the second-fastest-growing congressional district in California. CD 44 is represented by Republican Ken Calvert.

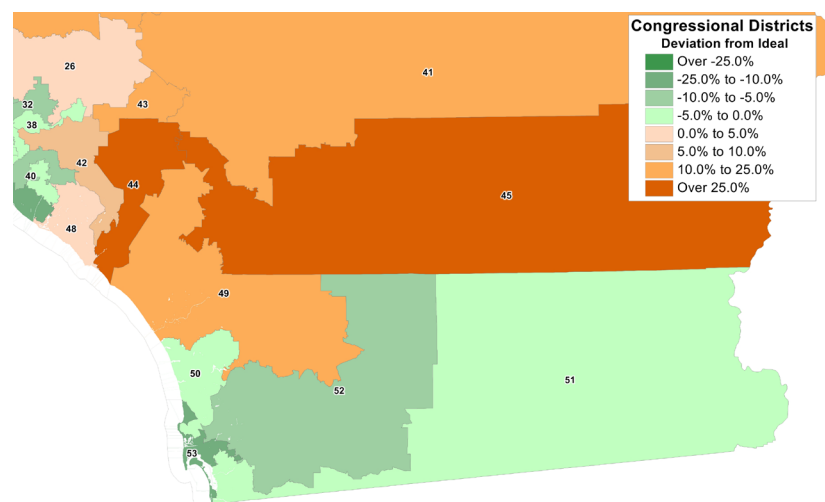


Figure 20. Projected Population Deviation of Southeastern California Congressional Districts.

### CD 46 (Dana Rohrabacher)

The 46th Congressional District is oddly shaped, stretching between Huntington Beach to the south and Palos Verdes to the north. The district is represented by Republican Dana Rohrabacher. Reflecting the slow growth of Orange and Los Angeles Counties, the district's population has contracted over the past decade, and is now short 11.77 percent of the ideal population for a congressional seat. Unlike in past decades, when Orange County was growing exponentially, population growth in the northern half of the county has now slowed almost to a standstill. Since 2000, some cities in the district, such as Seal Beach, have lost population, while others, such as Huntington Beach, have grown only slightly. It is virtually certain that the Citizens Redistricting Commission will break up this district's linkage of the Palos Verdes region of Los Angeles County with Orange County's Huntington Beach area.

### SD 32 (Gloria Negrete McLeod)

The 32nd Senate District is centered in Ontario and includes Pomona, Rialto, and Fontana. The population of the district is over 60 percent Latino. Democrat Gloria Negrete McLeod currently represents the district. SD 32 is now over-populated by 105,000, or 11.3 percent. This district's growth reflects the growing population of the Inland Empire, particularly the growth in Latino and commuter residents.

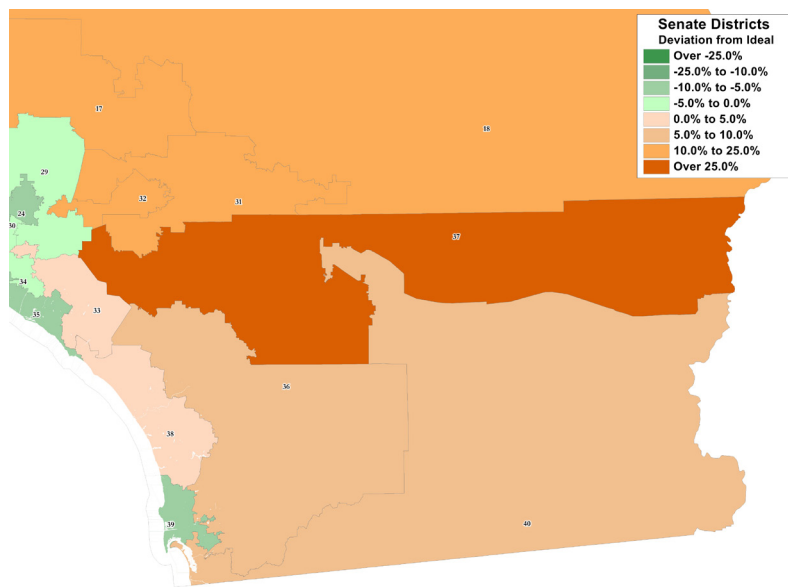


Figure 21. Projected Population Deviation of Southeastern California Senate Districts.



### AD 66 (Kevin Jeffries)

Assembly District 66 in Riverside County is the fastest growing Assembly District in the state. It is represented by Republican Kevin Jeffries, who won comfortably in 2006, 2008, and 2010. This district now over-populated by close to 162,000, or 34.7 percent. As noted above, rapid population growth has occurred throughout the Inland Empire, and all four of California's highest growth Assembly districts are based in the Riverside/San Bernardino area. Six of the top ten high growth Assembly districts are in the Southeastern region.

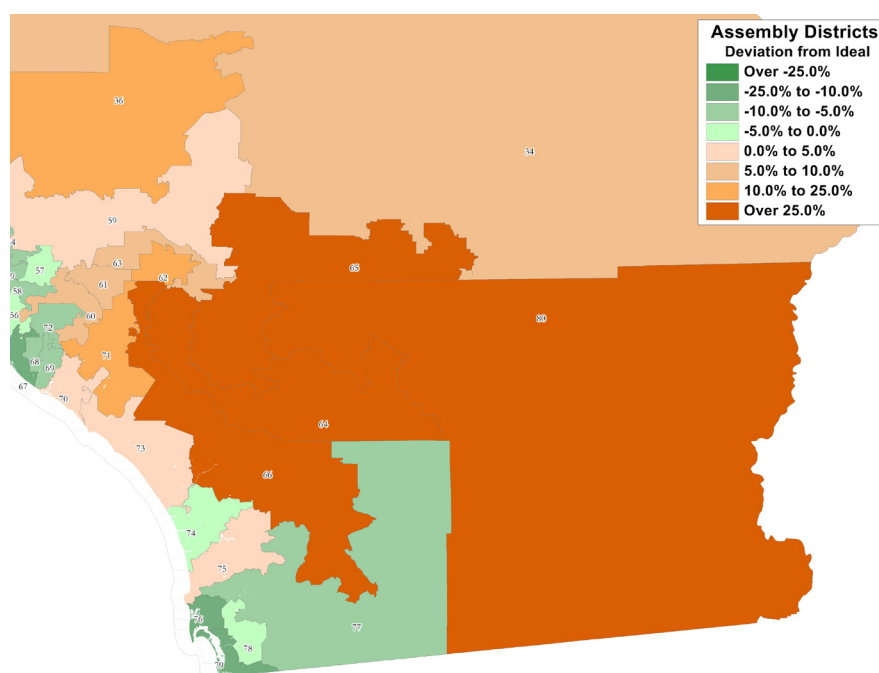


Figure 22. Projected Population Deviation of Southeastern California Assembly Districts.

# THE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION

**Table 25. Population Figures by Board of Equalization District**

BoE	Incumbent	Party	Ethnicity	Pop 2000	Pop 2010	Change	Pct		Over/ Under	Dev. Rank
							Change	Deviation		
1	Yee	D	Asian	8,467,912	8,626,418	158,506	1.9%	-722,841	-0.08	1
2	Runner	R	White	8,467,912	10,144,769	1,676,857	19.8%	795,510	0.09	4
3	Steel	R	Asian	8,467,912	9,805,888	1,337,976	15.8%	456,629	0.05	3
4	Horton	D	Black	8,467,912	8,819,962	352,050	4.2%	-529,297	-0.06	2

Due to their enormous size, California's four Board of Equalization districts do not fit in this report's regional organization. They do, however, face redistricting in 2011 by the Citizens Redistricting Commission alongside Assembly, Senate, and congressional districts.

Growth rates among the Board of Equalization districts reflect the polarization of the state: coastal District 1 and Los Angeles's District 4 have grown by 1.9 percent and 4.2 percent, respectively, while the Central Valley's District 2 has grown by 19.8 percent and the Southeast's District 3 has grown by 15.8 percent. The large size of the districts, however, offsets these disparities and no district is over- or under-populated by more than 9 percent.

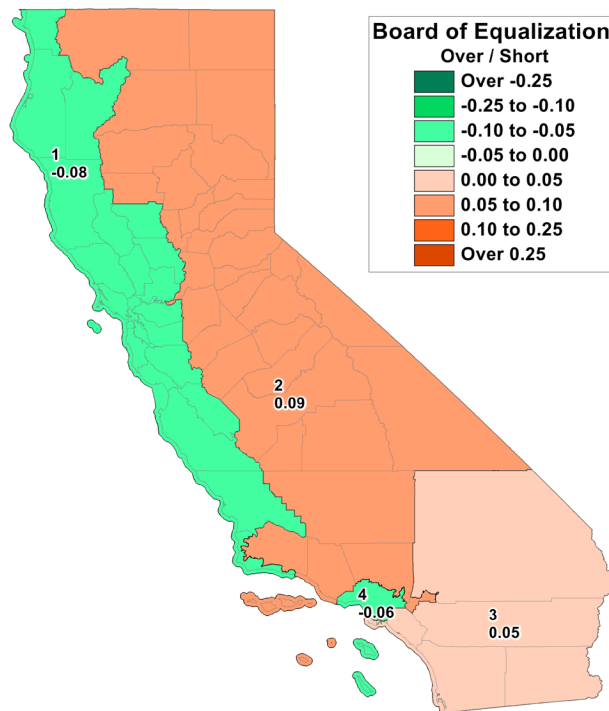


Figure 23. Projected Population Deviation of Board of Equalization Districts.

# RACIAL AND ETHNIC TRENDS

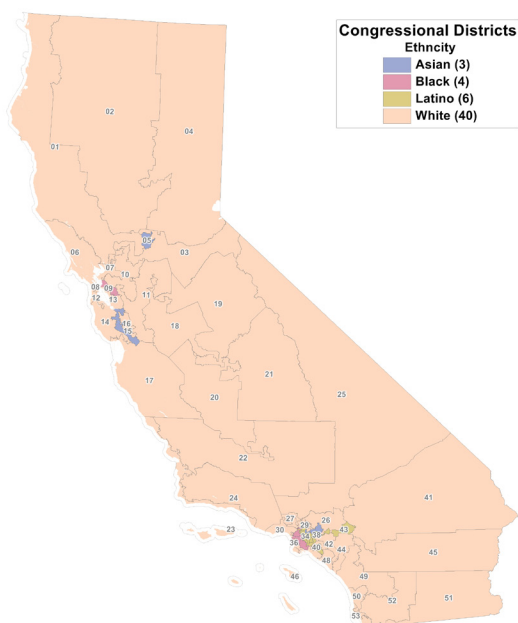


Figure 24. Race/Ethnicity of Congressional Representatives by District - State of California.

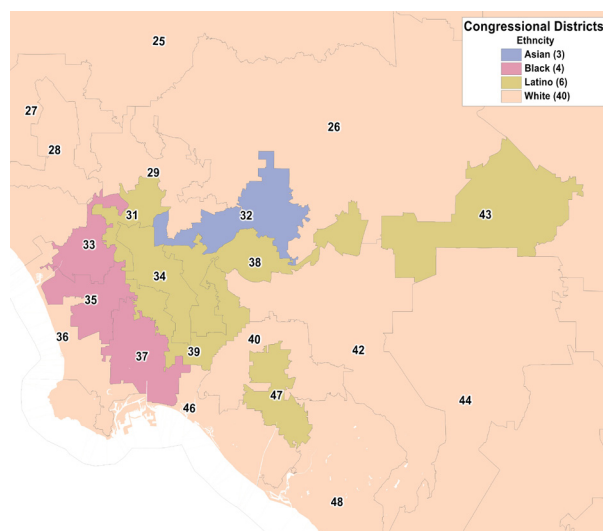


Figure 25. Race/Ethnicity of Congressional Representatives by District - Los Angeles.

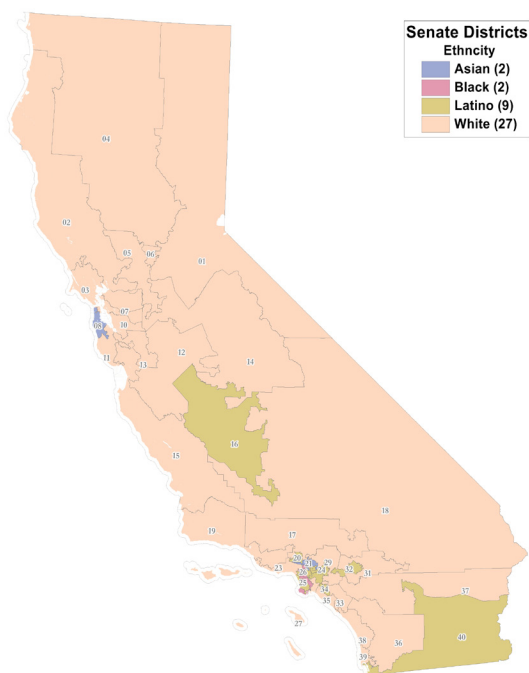


Figure 26. Race/Ethnicity of State Senators by District - State of California.

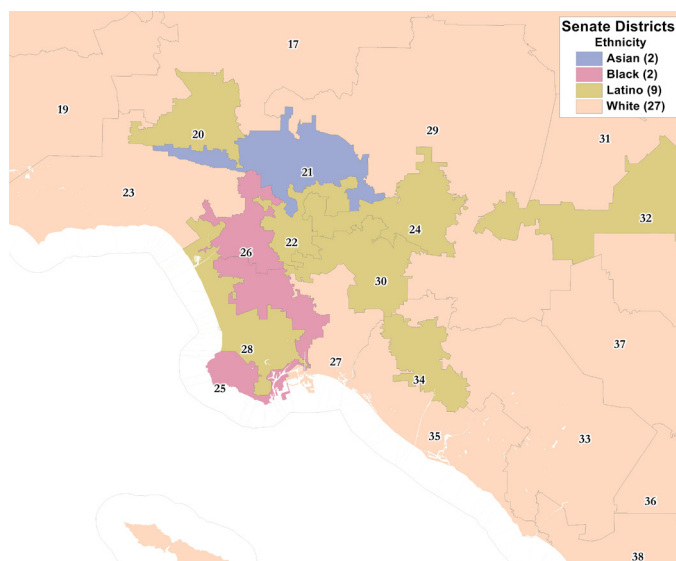


Figure 27. Race/Ethnicity of State Senators by District - Los Angeles.

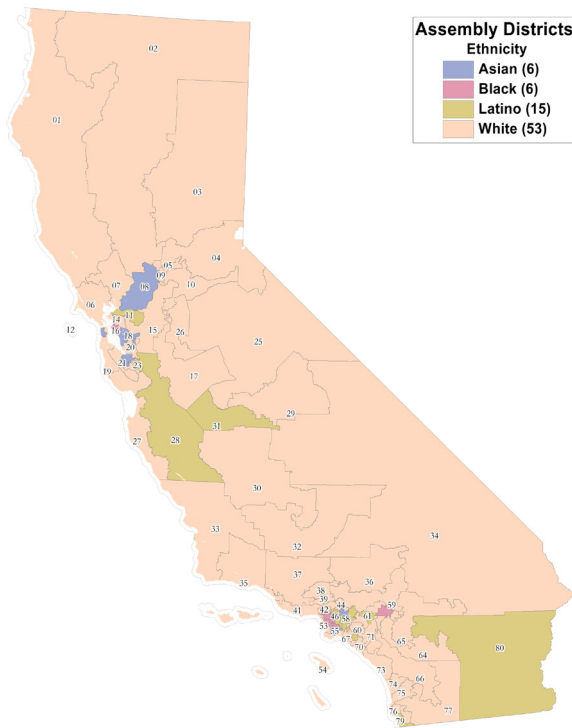


Figure 28. Race/Ethnicity of Assembly members by District - State of California.

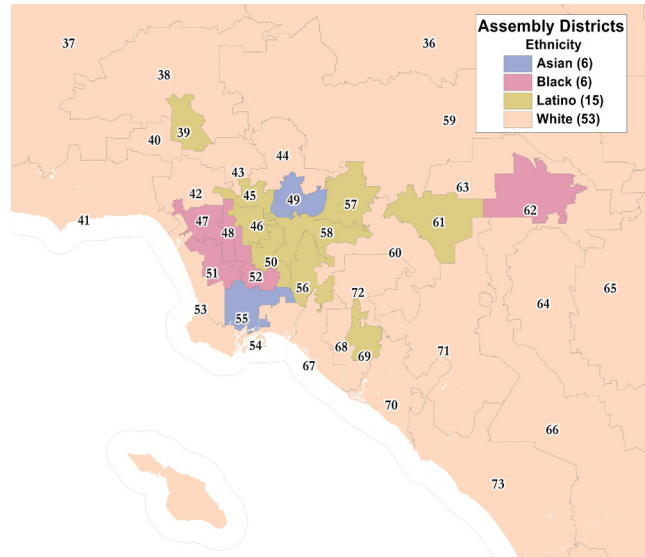


Figure 29. Race/Ethnicity of Assembly members by District - Los Angeles.

Table 26. Congressional Districts by Race/Ethnicity.

CD	Incumbent	Party	Ethnicity	2000 Pop	2010 Pop	Change	Pct Change	Deviation	Over/Under	Dev. Rank
15	Honda	D	Asian	639,088	651,629	12,541	2.0%	-53,975	-0.08	11
32	Chu	D	Asian	639,087	663,371	24,284	3.8%	-42,233	-0.06	17
5	Matsui	D	Asian	639,088	718,426	79,338	12.4%	12,822	0.02	36
9	Lee	D	Black	639,088	606,673	-32,415	-5.1%	-98,932	-0.14	3
33	Bass	D	Black	639,088	641,727	2,639	0.4%	-63,878	-0.09	9
35	Waters	D	Black	639,088	667,438	28,350	4.4%	-38,166	-0.05	21
37	Richardson	D	Black	639,088	682,303	43,215	6.8%	-23,301	-0.03	27
31	Becerra	D	Latino	639,088	632,910	-6,178	-1.0%	-72,694	-0.10	6
34	Roybal-Allard	D	Latino	639,088	667,479	28,391	4.4%	-38,125	-0.05	22
38	Napolitano	D	Latino	639,088	676,560	37,472	5.9%	-29,045	-0.04	24
47	Sanchez	D	Latino	639,087	677,099	38,012	5.9%	-28,506	-0.04	25
39	Sanchez	D	Latino	639,088	678,868	39,780	6.2%	-26,736	-0.04	26
43	Baca	D	Latino	639,087	807,180	168,093	26.3%	101,575	0.14	49

**Table 27. State Assembly Districts by Race/Ethnicity.**

AD	Incumbent	Party	Ethnicity	Pop 2000	Pop 2010	Change	Pct Change	Deviation	Over/ Under	Dev. Rank
8	Yamada	D	Asian	423,393	473,904	50,511	11.9%	6,441	0.01	22
12	Ma	D	Asian	423,402	395,477	-27,925	-6.6%	-71,986	-0.15	1
18	Hayashi	D	Asian	423,387	434,617	11,230	2.7%	-32,846	-0.07	9
22	Fong	D	Asian	423,392	432,470	9,078	2.1%	-34,993	-0.07	7
49	Eng	D	Asian	423,394	435,502	12,108	2.9%	-31,961	-0.07	10
55	Furutani	D	Asian	423,390	446,636	23,246	5.5%	-20,826	-0.04	15
16	Swanson	D	Black	423,396	402,482	-20,914	-4.9%	-64,981	-0.14	2
47	Mitchell	D	Black	423,404	432,643	9,239	2.2%	-34,819	-0.07	8
48	Davis	D	Black	423,402	431,792	8,390	2.0%	-35,671	-0.08	6
51	Bradford	D	Black	423,392	445,709	22,317	5.3%	-21,754	-0.05	14
52	Hall	D	Black	423,397	452,252	28,855	6.8%	-15,211	-0.03	18
62	Carter	D	Black	423,397	536,056	112,659	26.6%	68,593	0.15	26
11	Bonilla	D	Latino	423,398	466,296	42,898	10.1%	-1,167	0.00	20
23	Campos	D	Latino	423,404	447,158	23,754	5.6%	-20,305	-0.04	16
28	Alejo	D	Latino	423,390	475,458	52,068	12.3%	7,995	0.02	23
31	Perea	D	Latino	423,394	478,957	55,563	13.1%	11,495	0.02	24
39	Fuentes	D	Latino	423,395	473,695	50,300	11.9%	6,233	0.01	21
45	Cedillo	D	Latino	423,395	409,504	-13,891	-3.3%	-57,959	-0.12	3
46	Pérez	D	Latino	423,393	422,166	-1,227	-0.3%	-45,297	-0.10	5
50	Lara	D	Latino	423,393	455,931	32,538	7.7%	-11,531	-0.02	19
56	Mendoza	D	Latino	423,403	444,884	21,481	5.1%	-22,579	-0.05	13
57	Hernandez	D	Latino	423,398	451,173	27,775	6.6%	-16,290	-0.03	17
58	Calderon	D	Latino	423,401	440,410	17,009	4.0%	-27,053	-0.06	11
61	Torres	D	Latino	423,396	493,754	70,358	16.6%	26,291	0.06	25
69	Solorio	D	Latino	423,400	444,001	20,601	4.9%	-23,462	-0.05	12
79	Hueso	D	Latino	423,397	417,079	-6,318	-1.5%	-50,384	-0.11	4
80	Pérez	D	Latino	423,394	596,518	173,124	40.9%	129,056	0.28	27

**Table 28. State Senate Districts by Race/Ethnicity.**

SD	Incumbent	Party	Ethnicity	2000		Pct			Over/ Dev.	
				Pop	2010 Pop	Change	Change	Deviation	Under	Rank
8	Yee	D	Asian	846,791	799,817	-46,974	-5.5%	-135,109	-0.14	1
21	Liu	D	Asian	846,791	871,710	24,919	2.9%	-63,216	-0.07	11
26	Price	D	Black	846,792	853,002	6,210	0.7%	-81,924	-0.09	7
25	Wright	D	Black	846,790	890,400	43,610	5.2%	-44,526	-0.05	19
22	de Leon	D	Latino	846,792	843,181	-3,611	-0.4%	-91,745	-0.10	5
28	Oropeza	D	Latino	846,790	866,896	20,106	2.4%	-68,030	-0.07	10
24	Hernandez	D	Latino	846,792	875,902	29,110	3.4%	-59,024	-0.06	13
30	Calderon	D	Latino	846,792	888,919	42,127	5.0%	-46,007	-0.05	17
34	Correa	D	Latino	846,792	897,818	51,026	6.0%	-37,108	-0.04	20
20	Padilla	D	Latino	846,791	943,877	97,086	11.5%	8,951	0.01	25
40	Vargas	D	Latino	846,792	988,650	141,858	16.8%	53,724	0.06	29
16	Rubio	D	Latino	846,791	1,012,606	165,815	19.6%	77,680	0.08	31
32	Negrete McLeod	D	Latino	846,792	1,040,411	193,619	22.9%	105,485	0.11	34

Following the 2010 elections, California has six Latino, four African-American, and three Asian-American representatives in Congress. Of the 13 congressional districts represented by Latino, African-American, or Asian-American Members, 11 are under-populated by a combined total of 515,000 persons (73 percent of a full congressional district). The eight congressional districts represented by Latino, African-American, or Asian-American incumbents in Los Angeles County are short of the necessary population by a combined total of 334,000 people, or 47 percent of a congressional district.

In the Assembly, Latinos, African-Americans, Asian-Americans represent 27 of 80 districts, or 34 percent of the body. More specifically, there are 15 Latino, six African American, and six Asian American Assemblymembers. Twenty of these 27 districts are under-populated, by a combined total of 641,000 persons (1.37 districts). In the state Senate, 13 of 40 districts are represented by Latinos (9), African-Americans (2), and Asian-Americans (2). Nine of these 13 districts are under-populated, by a combined total of 626,000, or 67 percent of a district.

#### African-Americans

California's African-American population grew by a miniscule 1.3 percent (fewer than 29,000) between 2000 and 2009. The African American percentage of the state's total population has dropped from 6.6 percent to 6.1 percent over the past

decade. If individuals reporting both African American and Latino ethnicities are excluded, the shift is from 6.3 percent of the total population in 2000 to 5.8 percent in 2009. The two largest concentrations of African American population in the state, in Los Angeles and the East Bay, both grew more slowly than the state as a whole. Almost all African-American-held districts in California are under-populated. These districts include CD 9 (Barbara Lee), CD 33 (Karen Bass), CD 35 (Maxine Waters), and CD 37 (Laura Richardson); AD 16 (Sandré Swanson), AD 47 (Holly Mitchell), AD 48 (Mike Davis), AD 51 (Steven Bradford), and AD 52 (Isodore Hall); as well as SD 25 (Rod Wright) and SD 26 (Curren Price). The only exception to this trend is AD 62 (Wilmer Carter) in the Inland Empire. Population declines in African American districts will make it difficult for the Citizens Redistricting Commission to maintain current levels of African American representation in the state.

#### Asian-Americans

By contrast, California's Asian-American population grew by over 25 percent between 2000 and 2009. Statewide, Asian and Pacific Islander numbers have increased 959,000 since 2000, which has caused the Asian American percentage of the state's population to rise from 11.2 percent to 12.9 during this period. This growth represents more than a full congressional seat's worth of population. The number of California Asian-Americans in the Congressional delegation was 2 in 2000 and stands at 3 following the 2010 election. Asian-American candidates have been more successful in the Assembly, electing 3 in 2000, a high of 8 in 2008, and 6 in 2010. Additionally, their numbers have grown in the State Senate, from 0 in 2000 to 2 in 2010. Despite the Asian-American population's growth statewide, districts represented by Asian-Americans tend to be under-populated. Of the three congressional districts represented by Asian-Americans—CD 5 (Doris Matsui), CD 15 (Mike Honda), and CD 32 (Judy Chu)—two (Honda and Chu) are under-populated. At the Assembly level, five districts represented by Asian-Americans are under-populated—AD 12 (Fiona Ma), AD 18 (Mary Hayashi), AD 22 (Paul Fong), AD 49 (Mike Eng), and AD 55 (Warren Furutani). Only one Assembly district with an Asian American representative—AD 8 (Mariko Yamada)—is over-populated. In the State Senate, both SD 8 (Leland Yee) and SD 21 (Carol Liu) are under-populated.

## Latinos

Over the past decade Latinos have continued to increase as percentage of the state's population. In 2000, the Census Bureau reported 32.4 percent of the state's population was Latino; in 2009, it estimated that percentage had increased to 37.0 percent. Of the net 3.1 million net residents added in California between 2000 and 2008, 2.7 million (88 percent) were Latino. Yet five of the six Latino-represented congressional districts in California are under-populated. Only Representative Joe Baca's San Bernardino County CD 43 is over-populated. The under-populated seats are CD 31 (Xavier Becerra); CD 34 (Lucille Roybal-Allard); CD 38 (Grace Napolitano); CD 39 (Linda Sánchez); and CD 47 (Loretta Sanchez). Ten of the 15 Latino-represented Assembly districts are under-populated, as are five of the nine Latino-represented state Senate districts.

A surprising feature of the past decade is the lack of growth of Latino representatives in Sacramento and Washington. In the state Senate, Latinos jumped from seven to nine in 2002, but after the 2010 election results their numbers remain at nine. In the Assembly, Latinos represented 15 districts after the 2010 election—the same number they represented after the election of 2000. The situation in the state's congressional delegation is even more striking: despite 2.7 million new Latinos in the state, Latinos still represent only six of 53 congressional districts (11 percent), the same number of districts they represented after the 2000 election. Despite the under-populated status of most Latino-represented districts, Latinos can reasonably expect California's 2011 redistricting to increase their numbers in the Assembly, Senate, and Congress.



## DATA USED FOR THIS REPORT

This Rose Institute report relies on demographic data compiled by the U.S. Census Bureau and Caliper Corporation. The Caliper data provides projections of the state's 2010 total population by census block group. Rose Institute staff has disaggregated the data down to the census block level before re-aggregating it on the district level. Caliper's data is based on county-level population estimates from the U.S. Census Bureau, combined with local housing and population data.

Caliper's 2010 population estimates closely mirror those of the Census Bureau and the California Department of Finance, falling midway between the two. This study uses Caliper's data because it is available at a higher level of geographic detail than the data available from the Census Bureau or the Department of Finance.

Finally, the report uses race and ethnicity population data from the 2000 decennial Census Summary File 3 data and the Census Bureau's American Community Survey 2009 estimates.

Table 29. Congressional Districts by 2010.

Congressional Districts from smallest to largest										
CD	Incumbent	Party	Ethnicity	2000 Pop	2010 Pop	Change	Pct Change	Deviation	Over/ Under	Dev. Rank
8	Pelosi	D	White	639,088	583,958	-55,130	-8.6%	-121,646	-0.17	1
12	Speier	D	White	639,088	606,561	-32,527	-5.1%	-99,043	-0.14	2
9	Lee	D	Black	639,088	606,673	-32,415	-5.1%	-98,932	-0.14	3
14	Eshoo	D	White	639,088	622,329	-16,759	-2.6%	-83,275	-0.12	4
46	Rohrabacher	R	White	639,088	622,579	-16,509	-2.6%	-83,026	-0.12	5
31	Becerra	D	Latino	639,088	632,910	-6,178	-1.0%	-72,694	-0.10	6
53	Davis	D	White	639,087	634,517	-4,570	-0.7%	-71,088	-0.10	7
6	Woolsey	D	White	639,087	635,925	-3,162	-0.5%	-69,679	-0.10	8
33	Bass	D	Black	639,088	641,727	2,639	0.4%	-63,878	-0.09	9
40	Royce	R	White	639,088	651,571	12,483	2.0%	-54,034	-0.08	10
15	Honda	D	Asian	639,088	651,629	12,541	2.0%	-53,975	-0.08	11
36	Harman	D	White	639,087	652,065	12,978	2.0%	-53,540	-0.08	12
13	Stark	D	White	639,088	652,931	13,843	2.2%	-52,674	-0.07	13
30	Waxman	D	White	639,088	654,313	15,225	2.4%	-51,291	-0.07	14
29	Schiff	D	White	639,088	655,061	15,973	2.5%	-50,543	-0.07	15
17	Farr	D	White	639,088	656,767	17,679	2.8%	-48,837	-0.07	16
32	Chu	D	Asian	639,087	663,371	24,284	3.8%	-42,233	-0.06	17
23	Capps	D	White	639,088	664,333	25,245	4.0%	-41,272	-0.06	18
52	Hunter	R	White	639,087	666,038	26,951	4.2%	-39,566	-0.06	19
16	Lofgren	D	White	639,088	667,314	28,226	4.4%	-38,291	-0.05	20
35	Waters	D	Black	639,088	667,438	28,350	4.4%	-38,166	-0.05	21
34	Roybal-Allard	D	Latino	639,088	667,479	28,391	4.4%	-38,125	-0.05	22
24	Gallegly	R	White	639,088	672,307	33,219	5.2%	-33,297	-0.05	23
38	Napolitano	D	Latino	639,088	676,560	37,472	5.9%	-29,045	-0.04	24
47	Sanchez	D	Latino	639,087	677,099	38,012	5.9%	-28,506	-0.04	25
39	Sanchez	D	Latino	639,088	678,868	39,780	6.2%	-26,736	-0.04	26
37	Richardson	D	Black	639,088	682,303	43,215	6.8%	-23,301	-0.03	27
7	Miller	D	White	639,088	682,929	43,841	6.9%	-22,676	-0.03	28
27	Sherman	D	White	639,088	688,742	49,654	7.8%	-16,863	-0.02	29
51	Filner	D	White	639,087	692,393	53,306	8.3%	-13,211	-0.02	30
10	Garamendi	D	White	639,088	692,566	53,478	8.4%	-13,038	-0.02	31
1	Thompson	D	White	639,087	694,123	55,036	8.6%	-11,482	-0.02	32
50	Bilbray	R	White	639,087	696,229	57,142	8.9%	-9,376	-0.01	33
28	Berman	D	White	639,087	699,145	60,058	9.4%	-6,459	-0.01	34
26	Dreier	R	White	639,088	712,328	73,240	11.5%	6,724	0.01	35
5	Matsui	D	Asian	639,088	718,426	79,338	12.4%	12,822	0.02	36
48	Campbell	R	White	639,087	719,972	80,885	12.7%	14,368	0.02	37
2	Herger	R	White	639,087	727,868	88,781	13.9%	22,263	0.03	38
42	Miller	R	White	639,088	746,441	107,353	16.8%	40,837	0.06	39
21	Nunes	R	White	639,088	756,939	117,851	18.4%	51,335	0.07	40
20	Costa	D	White	639,088	766,470	127,382	19.9%	60,865	0.09	41
22	McCarthy	R	White	639,088	773,031	133,943	21.0%	67,427	0.10	42
19	Denham	R	White	639,088	785,327	146,239	22.9%	79,723	0.11	43
18	Cardoza	D	White	639,088	792,897	153,809	24.1%	87,292	0.12	44
3	Lungren	R	White	639,088	793,778	154,690	24.2%	88,174	0.12	45
11	McNerney	D	White	639,088	795,356	156,268	24.5%	89,752	0.13	46
41	Lewis	R	White	639,087	797,630	158,543	24.8%	92,026	0.13	47
4	McClintock	R	White	639,088	805,786	166,698	26.1%	100,181	0.14	48
43	Baca	D	Latino	639,087	807,180	168,093	26.3%	101,575	0.14	49
25	McKeon	R	White	639,087	819,234	180,147	28.2%	113,630	0.16	50
49	Issa	R	White	639,087	833,010	193,923	30.3%	127,406	0.18	51
44	Calvert	R	White	639,088	892,423	253,335	39.6%	186,819	0.26	52
45	Bono	R	White	639,088	962,184	323,096	50.6%	256,580	0.36	53

**Table 30. State Senate Districts by 2010 Population.**

State Senate Districts from smallest to largest										
SD	Incumbent	Party	Ethnicity	2000		Pct			Over/ Under	Dev. Rank
				Pop	2010 Pop	Change	Change	Deviation		
8	Yee	D	Asian	846,791	799,817	-46,974	-5.5%	-135,109	-0.14	1
3	Leno	D	White	846,791	801,025	-45,766	-5.4%	-133,901	-0.14	2
11	Simitian	D	White	846,790	824,473	-22,317	-2.6%	-110,453	-0.12	3
9	Hancock	D	White	846,791	826,531	-20,260	-2.4%	-108,395	-0.12	4
22	de Leon	D	Latino	846,792	843,181	-3,611	-0.4%	-91,745	-0.10	5
35	Harman	R	White	846,792	843,719	-3,073	-0.4%	-91,207	-0.10	6
26	Price	D	Black	846,792	853,002	6,210	0.7%	-81,924	-0.09	7
39	Kehoe	D	White	846,792	857,518	10,726	1.3%	-77,408	-0.08	8
15	Blakeslee	R	White	846,792	861,436	14,644	1.7%	-73,490	-0.08	9
28	Oropeza	D	Latino	846,790	866,896	20,106	2.4%	-68,030	-0.07	10
21	Liu	D	Asian	846,791	871,710	24,919	2.9%	-63,216	-0.07	11
13	Alquist	D	White	846,790	873,467	26,677	3.2%	-61,459	-0.07	12
24	Hernandez	D	Latino	846,792	875,902	29,110	3.4%	-59,024	-0.06	13
2	Evans	D	White	846,790	876,935	30,145	3.6%	-57,991	-0.06	14
19	Strickland	R	White	846,791	881,226	34,435	4.1%	-53,700	-0.06	15
23	Pavley	D	White	846,790	886,244	39,454	4.7%	-48,682	-0.05	16
30	Calderon	D	Latino	846,792	888,919	42,127	5.0%	-46,007	-0.05	17
10	Corbett	D	White	846,791	889,395	42,604	5.0%	-45,531	-0.05	18
25	Wright	D	Black	846,790	890,400	43,610	5.2%	-44,526	-0.05	19
34	Correa	D	Latino	846,792	897,818	51,026	6.0%	-37,108	-0.04	20
27	Lowenthal	D	White	846,792	905,188	58,396	6.9%	-29,738	-0.03	21
29	Huff	R	White	846,792	923,649	76,857	9.1%	-11,277	-0.01	22
7	DeSaulnier	D	White	846,791	933,762	86,971	10.3%	-1,164	0.00	23
38	Wyland	R	White	846,792	936,282	89,490	10.6%	1,356	0.00	24
20	Padilla	D	Latino	846,791	943,877	97,086	11.5%	8,951	0.01	25
6	Steinberg	D	White	846,790	960,716	113,926	13.5%	25,790	0.03	26
33	Walters	R	White	846,792	976,339	129,547	15.3%	41,413	0.04	27
4	LaMalfa	R	White	846,790	978,879	132,089	15.6%	43,953	0.05	28
40	Vargas	D	Latino	846,792	988,650	141,858	16.8%	53,724	0.06	29
36	Anderson	R	White	846,792	1,012,348	165,556	19.6%	77,422	0.08	30
16	Rubio	D	Latino	846,791	1,012,606	165,815	19.6%	77,680	0.08	31
12	Cannella	R	White	846,792	1,020,221	173,429	20.5%	85,295	0.09	32
14	Berryhill	R	White	846,791	1,022,133	175,342	20.7%	87,207	0.09	33
32	Negrete McLeod	D	Latino	846,792	1,040,411	193,619	22.9%	105,485	0.11	34
18	Fuller	R	White	846,791	1,041,668	194,877	23.0%	106,742	0.11	35
5	Wolk	D	White	846,790	1,043,000	196,210	23.2%	108,074	0.12	36
17	Runner	R	White	846,792	1,044,514	197,722	23.3%	109,588	0.12	37
1	Cox	R	White	846,790	1,074,408	227,618	26.9%	139,482	0.15	38
31	Dutton	R	White	846,792	1,074,567	227,775	26.9%	139,641	0.15	39
37	Emmerson	R	White	846,791	1,254,204	407,413	48.1%	319,278	0.34	40

Table 31. Assembly Districts by 2010 Population.

Assembly Districts from smallest to largest										
AD	Incumbent	Party	Ethnicity	Pop 2000	Pop 2010	Change	Pct Change	Deviation	Over/Under	Dev. Rank
1	Chesbro	D	White	423,396	440,217	16,821	4.0%	-27,246	-0.06	29
3	Logue	R	White	423,393	470,205	46,812	11.1%	2,742	0.01	48
2	Nielsen	R	White	423,401	481,472	58,071	13.7%	14,009	0.03	56
4	Gaines	R	White	423,394	574,887	151,493	35.8%	107,424	0.23	76
13	Ammiano	D	White	423,388	382,645	-40,743	-9.6%	-84,818	-0.18	1
12	Ma	D	Asian	423,402	395,477	-27,925	-6.6%	-71,986	-0.15	2
16	Swanson	D	Black	423,396	402,482	-20,914	-4.9%	-64,981	-0.14	4
19	Hill	D	White	423,391	404,330	-19,061	-4.5%	-63,133	-0.14	5
45	Cedillo	D	Latino	423,395	409,504	-13,891	-3.3%	-57,959	-0.12	6
21	Gordon	D	White	423,400	412,466	-10,934	-2.6%	-54,997	-0.12	7
24	Beall	D	White	423,401	414,391	-9,010	-2.1%	-53,071	-0.11	9
14	Skinner	D	White	423,398	416,011	-7,387	-1.7%	-51,452	-0.11	11
79	Hueso	D	Latino	423,397	417,079	-6,318	-1.5%	-50,384	-0.11	12
6	Huffman	D	White	423,399	418,329	-5,070	-1.2%	-49,134	-0.11	13
22	Fong	D	Asian	423,392	432,470	9,078	2.1%	-34,993	-0.07	20
7	Allen	D	White	423,392	439,649	16,257	3.8%	-27,814	-0.06	28
20	Wiedkowski	D	White	423,398	443,806	20,408	4.8%	-23,657	-0.05	32
56	Mendoza	D	Latino	423,403	444,884	21,481	5.1%	-22,579	-0.05	34
51	Bradford	D	Black	423,392	445,709	22,317	5.3%	-21,754	-0.05	36
9	Dickinson	D	White	423,401	476,043	52,642	12.4%	8,580	0.02	52
5	Pan	D	White	423,402	482,928	59,526	14.1%	15,465	0.03	58
15	Buchanan	D	White	423,394	510,008	86,614	20.5%	42,545	0.09	66
23	Campos	D	Latino	423,404	447,158	23,754	5.6%	-20,305	-0.04	39
34	Conway	R	White	423,390	501,074	77,684	18.3%	33,611	0.07	63
25	Olsen	R	White	423,391	506,006	82,615	19.5%	38,543	0.08	64
29	Halderman	R	White	423,393	509,037	85,644	20.2%	41,574	0.09	65
26	Berryhill	R	White	423,394	519,711	96,317	22.7%	52,249	0.11	68
32	Grove	R	White	423,397	529,563	106,166	25.1%	62,100	0.13	69
30	Valadao	R	White	423,400	531,607	108,207	25.6%	64,144	0.14	70
10	Huber	D	White	423,401	539,754	116,353	27.5%	72,291	0.15	72
17	Skinner	D	White	423,390	554,156	130,766	30.9%	86,694	0.19	74
27	Monning	D	White	423,397	401,196	-22,201	-5.2%	-66,267	-0.14	3
35	Williams	D	White	423,404	434,132	10,728	2.5%	-33,331	-0.07	22
33	Ahadjian	R	White	423,391	442,583	19,192	4.5%	-24,880	-0.05	31
55	Furutani	D	Asian	423,390	446,636	23,246	5.5%	-20,826	-0.04	38
37	Gorell	R	White	423,398	467,586	44,188	10.4%	123	0.00	47
46	Pérez	D	Latino	423,393	422,166	-1,227	-0.3%	-45,297	-0.10	14
53	Butler	D	White	423,395	426,156	2,761	0.7%	-41,307	-0.09	15
42	Feuer	D	White	423,388	427,028	3,640	0.9%	-40,435	-0.09	16
44	Portantino	D	White	423,393	430,696	7,303	1.7%	-36,767	-0.08	17
48	Davis	D	Black	423,402	431,792	8,390	2.0%	-35,671	-0.08	19
47	Mitchell	D	Black	423,404	432,643	9,239	2.2%	-34,819	-0.07	21
18	Hayashi	D	Asian	423,387	434,617	11,230	2.7%	-32,846	-0.07	23
54	Lowenthal	D	White	423,397	435,454	12,057	2.8%	-32,008	-0.07	26
49	Eng	D	Asian	423,394	435,502	12,108	2.9%	-31,961	-0.07	27
58	Calderon	D	Latino	423,401	440,410	17,009	4.0%	-27,053	-0.06	30
41	Brownley	D	White	423,404	445,319	21,915	5.2%	-22,143	-0.05	35
43	Gatto	D	White	423,399	447,279	23,880	5.6%	-20,184	-0.04	40
57	Hernandez	D	Latino	423,398	451,173	27,775	6.6%	-16,290	-0.03	41
52	Hall	D	Black	423,397	452,252	28,855	6.8%	-15,211	-0.03	42
50	Lara	D	Latino	423,393	455,931	32,538	7.7%	-11,531	-0.02	43
40	Blumenfield	D	White	423,402	459,683	36,281	8.6%	-7,780	-0.02	44
11	Bonilla	D	Latino	423,398	466,296	42,898	10.1%	-1,167	0.00	46
39	Fuentes	D	Latino	423,395	473,695	50,300	11.9%	6,233	0.01	49
8	Yamada	D	Asian	423,393	473,904	50,511	11.9%	6,441	0.01	50
28	Alejo	D	Latino	423,390	475,458	52,068	12.3%	7,995	0.02	51
38	Smyth	R	White	423,394	489,585	66,191	15.6%	22,122	0.05	60
36	Knight	R	White	423,387	541,595	118,208	27.9%	74,132	0.16	73
67	Silva	R	White	423,390	413,123	-10,267	-2.4%	-54,340	-0.12	8
76	Atkins	D	White	423,396	414,899	-8,497	-2.0%	-52,564	-0.11	10
72	Norby	R	White	423,391	431,680	8,289	2.0%	-35,783	-0.08	18
77	Jones	R	White	423,388	434,674	11,286	2.7%	-32,789	-0.07	24
68	Mansoor	R	White	423,394	435,229	11,835	2.8%	-32,234	-0.07	25
69	Solorio	D	Latino	423,400	444,001	20,601	4.9%	-23,462	-0.05	33
78	Block	D	White	423,399	446,475	23,076	5.5%	-20,988	-0.04	37
74	Garrick	R	White	423,401	460,374	36,973	8.7%	-7,089	-0.02	45
73	Harkey	R	White	423,399	477,954	54,555	12.9%	10,491	0.02	53
31	Perea	D	Latino	423,394	478,957	55,563	13.1%	11,495	0.02	54
70	Wagner	R	White	423,403	480,646	57,243	13.5%	13,183	0.03	55
75	Fletcher	R	White	423,391	481,630	58,239	13.8%	14,167	0.03	57
59	Donnelly	R	White	423,388	487,570	64,182	15.2%	20,107	0.04	59
60	Hagman	R	White	423,387	491,010	67,623	16.0%	23,547	0.05	61
61	Torres	D	Latino	423,396	493,754	70,358	16.6%	26,291	0.06	62
63	Morrell	R	White	423,401	510,988	87,587	20.7%	43,525	0.09	67
62	Carter	D	Black	423,397	536,056	112,659	26.6%	68,593	0.15	71
71	Miller	R	White	423,400	571,732	148,332	35.0%	104,269	0.22	75
65	Cook	R	White	423,388	586,930	163,542	38.6%	119,467	0.26	77
80	Pérez	D	Latino	423,394	596,518	173,124	40.9%	129,056	0.28	78
64	Nestande	R	White	423,389	599,547	176,158	41.6%	132,084	0.28	79
66	Jeffries	R	White	423,393	629,462	206,069	48.7%	161,999	0.35	80

