



MAPS AND STATISTICS
FOR CALIFORNIA'S NEW
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

**Maps and Statistics
for
California's New
Congressional Districts**

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Introduction

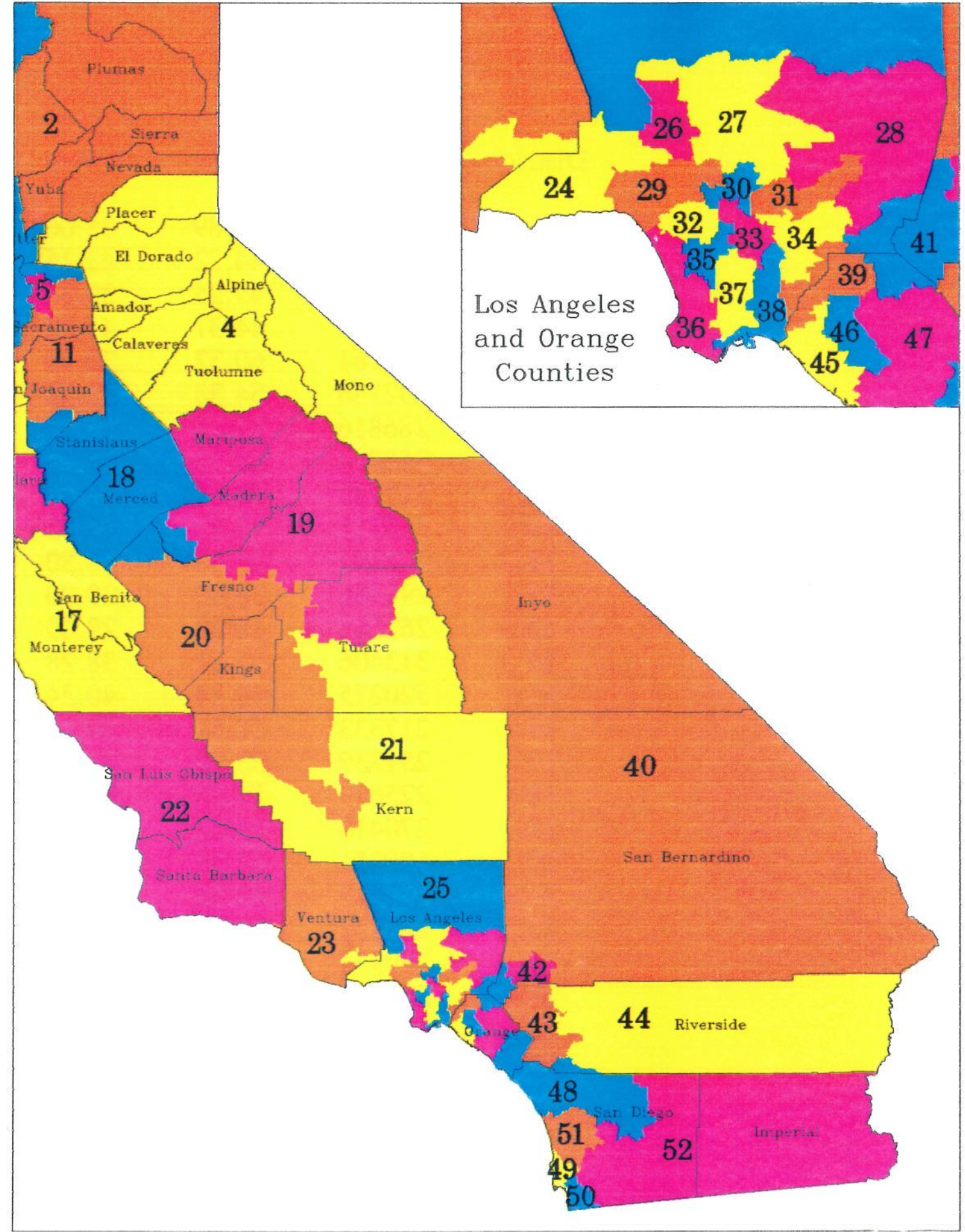
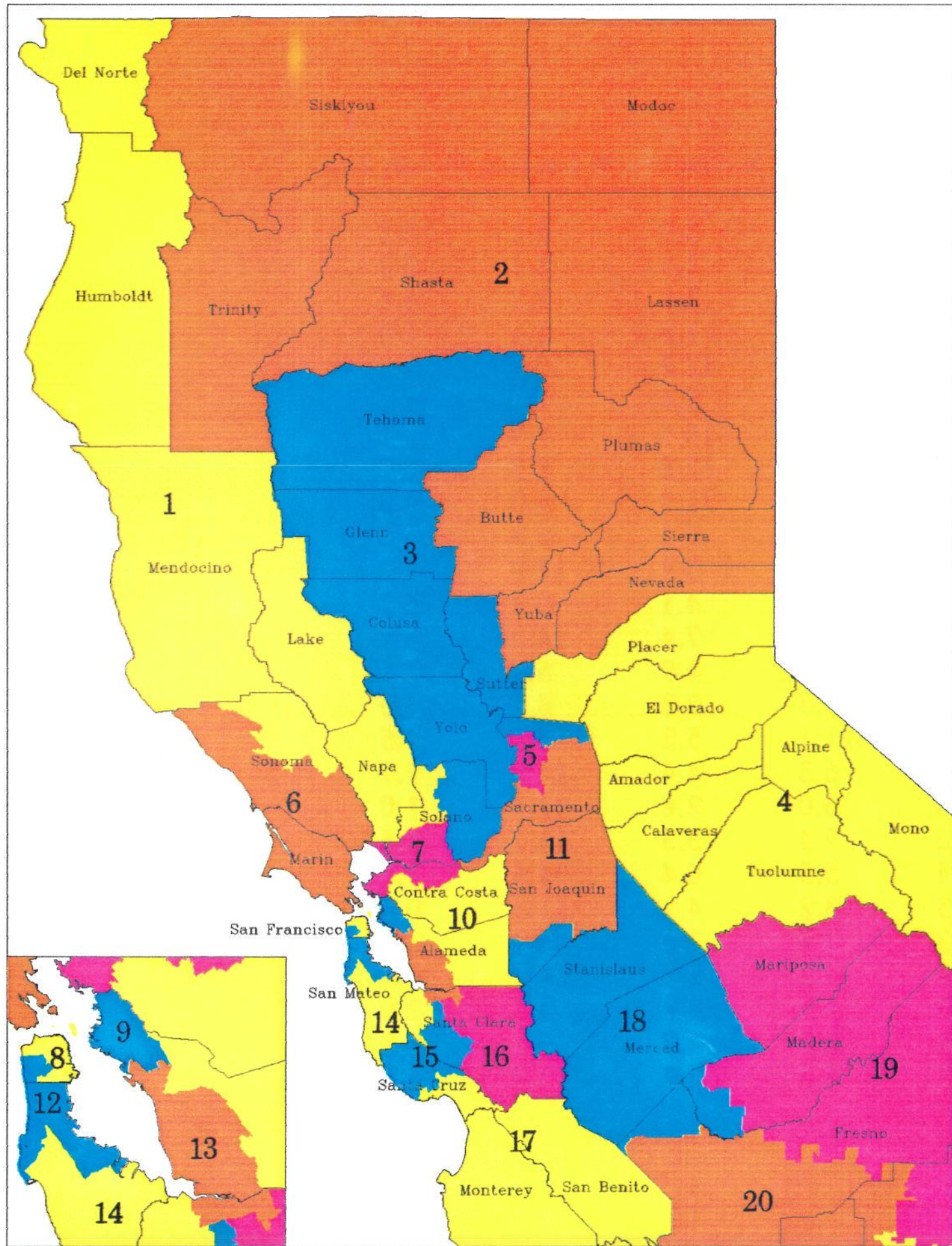
California's population climbed during the 1980s from 23.7 million to 29.8 million—justifying the addition of seven new districts, and thereby increasing the State's delegation from 45 to 52 seats.

In January of 1992, The State Supreme Court imposed judicially-drawn lines for California's Congressional districts. The new districts replaced a Democrat gerrymander.

Under the old gerrymandered lines, Republicans had won only 19 of the 45 districts. Now, in the new Court-designed lines, there are opportunities for the Republicans to win many more seats—maybe even better than half of all the seats. Whatever the partisan breakdown, there will be many more genuinely competitive districts.

The maps and statistics in this volume were designed for two purposes: first, to give readers an overview of all of California's Congressional districts; and second, to provide more detailed information on the State's most competitive Congressional districts. The data and maps were obtained from the Rose Institute of State and Local Government.

Immediately following the maps of Northern and Southern California (opposite) are tables of political and demographic statistics for all 52 districts. Following these are maps and basic information for all the districts: dividing the State into seven regions, the volume sets out the facts on party registration and ethnicity for each district and displays them opposite the corresponding regional map. The final section of the volume provides larger-scale maps showing Republican and Democratic registration data for the districts that currently appear to be the most competitive.



District	Tot Reg	% Dem	% Rep	% Latino	% Asian	% Black	% Lat Reg	% Asn Reg
1	295660	52.89	35.06	11.2	3.6	3.9	5.8	0.8
2	301006	44.72	43.15	6.0	2.4	1.5	4.1	0.7
3	282885	49.25	39.74	14.2	5.5	3.2	7.2	1.6
4	308982	44.37	45.42	7.4	2.1	1.8	5.1	1.0
5	304964	60.32	30.98	14.7	13.2	12.8	10.1	4.0
6	332146	54.33	33.25	8.9	3.4	2.4	4.5	1.2
7	286816	62.75	25.95	13.3	14.4	16.6	8.9	2.4
8	318814	66.11	17.11	15.7	27.8	12.8	8.9	6.9
9	312732	70.68	15.92	12.0	15.8	31.9	6.0	4.3
10	335211	42.47	45.63	8.7	6.4	2.3	6.3	2.0
11	252292	52.40	38.80	21.1	11.5	5.8	12.8	2.0
12	291956	56.00	29.90	14.3	25.7	4.1	9.2	6.4
13	262242	58.08	29.09	18.4	19.4	7.4	14.3	3.7
14	313406	47.61	38.28	13.5	12.2	4.9	5.9	4.1
15	320275	46.84	40.34	10.8	11.3	2.3	8.1	3.5
16	217333	58.14	29.46	36.8	21.1	5.2	24.4	4.5
17	251239	53.29	33.00	31.6	6.3	4.4	14.0	1.7
18	225679	54.35	36.75	26.0	6.0	2.8	13.4	1.0
19	270410	48.32	43.18	23.6	7.4	3.3	14.1	1.5
20	180251	62.35	29.36	55.4	5.5	6.4	34.4	1.5
21	252617	43.66	46.44	20.3	3.2	4.1	11.5	0.9
22	286872	40.94	44.96	21.3	3.9	2.8	9.2	1.3
23	250935	43.00	44.95	30.0	5.2	2.5	14.2	1.4
24	299987	45.09	44.56	13.5	6.4	2.1	4.1	2.0
25	261168	37.22	53.00	16.4	6.5	4.5	6.1	2.0
26	169648	58.35	31.49	52.7	7.3	6.2	17.9	2.1

District	Tot Reg	% Dem	% Rep	% Latino	% Asian	% Black	% Lat Reg	% Asn Reg
27	268686	41.82	47.96	20.6	10.5	8.3	7.3	3.3
28	265748	40.86	49.40	24.1	13.0	5.7	12.4	3.0
29	319228	57.34	30.68	13.2	7.7	3.5	3.8	2.8
30	123486	60.60	26.28	61.5	21.3	3.5	34.0	7.0
31	160800	58.59	30.18	58.5	22.8	1.7	41.5	10.1
32	251965	76.41	14.69	30.2	7.9	40.3	5.4	3.6
33	86991	66.34	22.94	83.7	4.3	4.5	48.2	2.7
34	211008	61.34	30.24	62.3	9.3	1.9	43.3	3.5
35	190925	79.86	12.74	43.1	6.0	42.7	7.2	3.2
36	313526	41.85	46.15	14.9	12.5	3.2	6.8	4.6
37	196694	77.11	14.43	45.2	10.8	33.6	13.6	2.2
38	255124	48.55	41.71	25.7	9.1	7.6	9.5	1.8
39	267248	39.39	51.33	22.8	13.8	2.6	12.0	4.2
40	252110	39.39	49.60	16.1	3.5	5.4	8.7	0.9
41	223837	39.98	50.37	31.5	10.1	6.9	15.3	2.7
42	241961	52.00	39.94	34.3	4.0	11.1	18.8	0.9
43	250671	44.22	46.59	25.0	4.3	5.9	12.0	1.1
44	241154	44.07	46.81	28.1	2.9	5.1	11.6	0.7
45	288133	34.77	54.51	14.8	11.0	1.2	6.8	3.5
46	161403	45.53	44.89	50.0	12.3	2.5	17.6	4.4
47	299157	28.99	60.31	13.1	9.6	1.8	6.1	3.1
48	239599	29.25	58.07	17.2	4.5	4.0	6.4	1.4
49	326041	39.71	46.39	12.8	6.6	5.0	6.7	1.5
50	207907	52.57	35.06	40.6	14.8	14.4	21.9	1.3
51	300171	30.57	54.14	13.6	8.2	1.8	6.0	1.6
52	268591	38.77	48.35	22.6	3.0	3.1	10.7	0.8

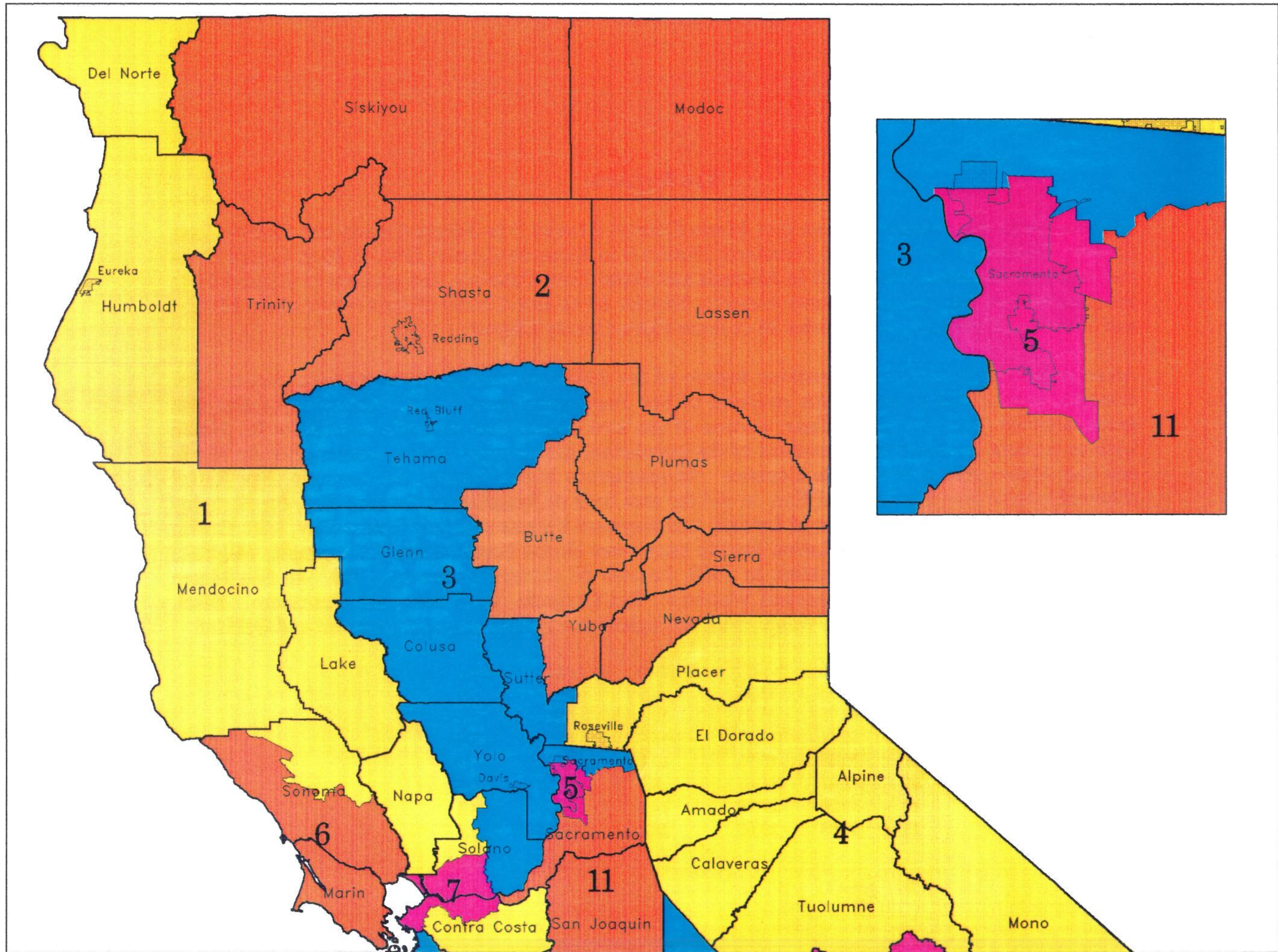
Regional Maps
of
California

Northern California

This map shows six whole Congressional Districts and portions of three others. The whole Districts are: District 1 (made up of Del Norte, Humboldt, Mendocino, Lake, Napa, and portions of Sonoma and Solano Counties; District 2 (made up of ten Counties—Siskiyou, Trinity, Modoc, Shasta, Lassen, Plumas, Butte, Sierra, Yuba, and Nevada); District 3 (made up of five whole counties—Tehama, Glenn, Colusa, Sutter, Yolo—and two partial counties—Solano and Sacramento); District 6 (made up of Marin and part of Sonoma County); District 7 (made up of parts of Solano and Contra Costa Counties); and District 5 (made up of part of Sacramento County). The partial Districts shown on this map are: District 11 (made up of San Joaquin and part of Sacramento County); and District 4 (made up of seven Counties—Placer, El Dorado, Amador, Alpine, Calaveras, Tuolumne, and Mono).

Long an area of relatively slow population growth and predominantly Anglo ethnicity, Northern California is a region of farmland, forest and mountains. The most important demographic trend in the 1980s was an increase in Latino population. This was particularly notable in the south-central portion of the region including the Sacramento Valley with its agribusiness. Around Marysville, Yuba City, Oroville, and Chico there was very substantial growth of Latino population in the eighties, with several tracts showing Latino majorities or near-majorities. The other areas of notable Latino growth were around Ukiah in the southwest, Susanville in the east, and Crescent City on the northern coast.

District	% Dem	% Rep	% Latino	% Asian	% Black
1	52.59	35.06	11.2	3.6	3.9
2	44.72	43.15	6.0	2.4	1.5
3	49.25	39.74	14.2	5.5	3.2
4	44.37	45.42	7.4	2.1	1.8
5	60.32	30.98	14.7	13.2	12.8
6	54.33	33.25	8.9	3.4	2.4
7	62.75	25.95	13.3	14.4	16.6
11	52.40	38.80	21.1	11.5	5.8

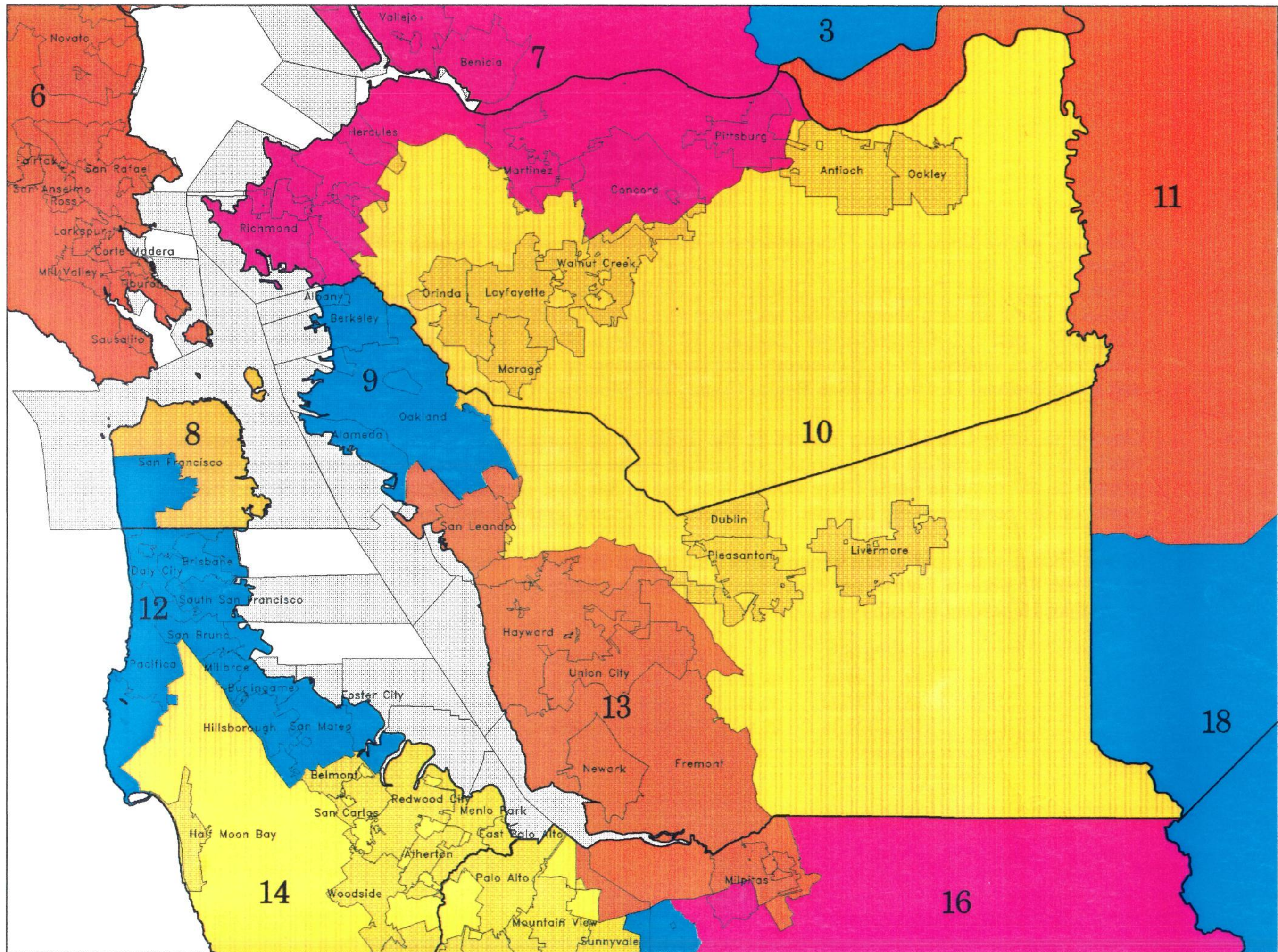


The Bay Area

This Bay Area map shows: District 6 in Marin County; District 7 in Solano County and Contra Costa County; Districts 8 and 12 in San Francisco; District 9 in Alameda County; District 10 in Contra Costa and Alameda Counties; District 13 in Alameda and Santa Clara Counties; and portions of District 11 (a Sacramento and San Joaquin County district), District 18 (a five-County district centered on Merced and Stanislaus Counties), and District 16 (a Santa Clara County District).

Asian population growth was a striking feature of the 1980s in many parts of the area shown. For example, around one in four of the residents of San Francisco is now Asian. Latino population also grew, although more to the southern portion of the area shown (for example in District 16, where Latinos account for more than one-third of the population) and in many of the smaller cities in Marin and San Mateo and Contra Costa Counties. In prosperous Marin County, for example, San Rafael acquired a large new Latino population, as did the area west of Sausalito; in the East Bay, the Berkeley waterfront attracted large numbers of Latinos, and Hayward became a largely Latino City, with Dublin not far behind. In some cases, Latino growth rates were almost breathtaking: for example, Milpitas, which was less than 5 percent Latino in 1980, became 60 percent Latino by 1990. In San Mateo County Latino growth occurred around Woodside, San Gregorio, La Honda, and Pescadero. Black population has remained relatively stable, with the highest concentrations in the areas around Oakland.

District	% Dem	% Rep	% Latino	% Asian	% Black
6	54.33	33.25	8.9	3.4	2.4
7	62.75	25.95	13.3	14.4	16.6
8	66.11	17.11	15.7	27.8	12.8
9	70.68	15.92	12.0	15.8	31.9
10	42.47	45.63	8.7	6.4	2.3
12	56.00	29.90	14.3	25.7	4.1
13	58.08	29.09	18.4	19.4	7.4



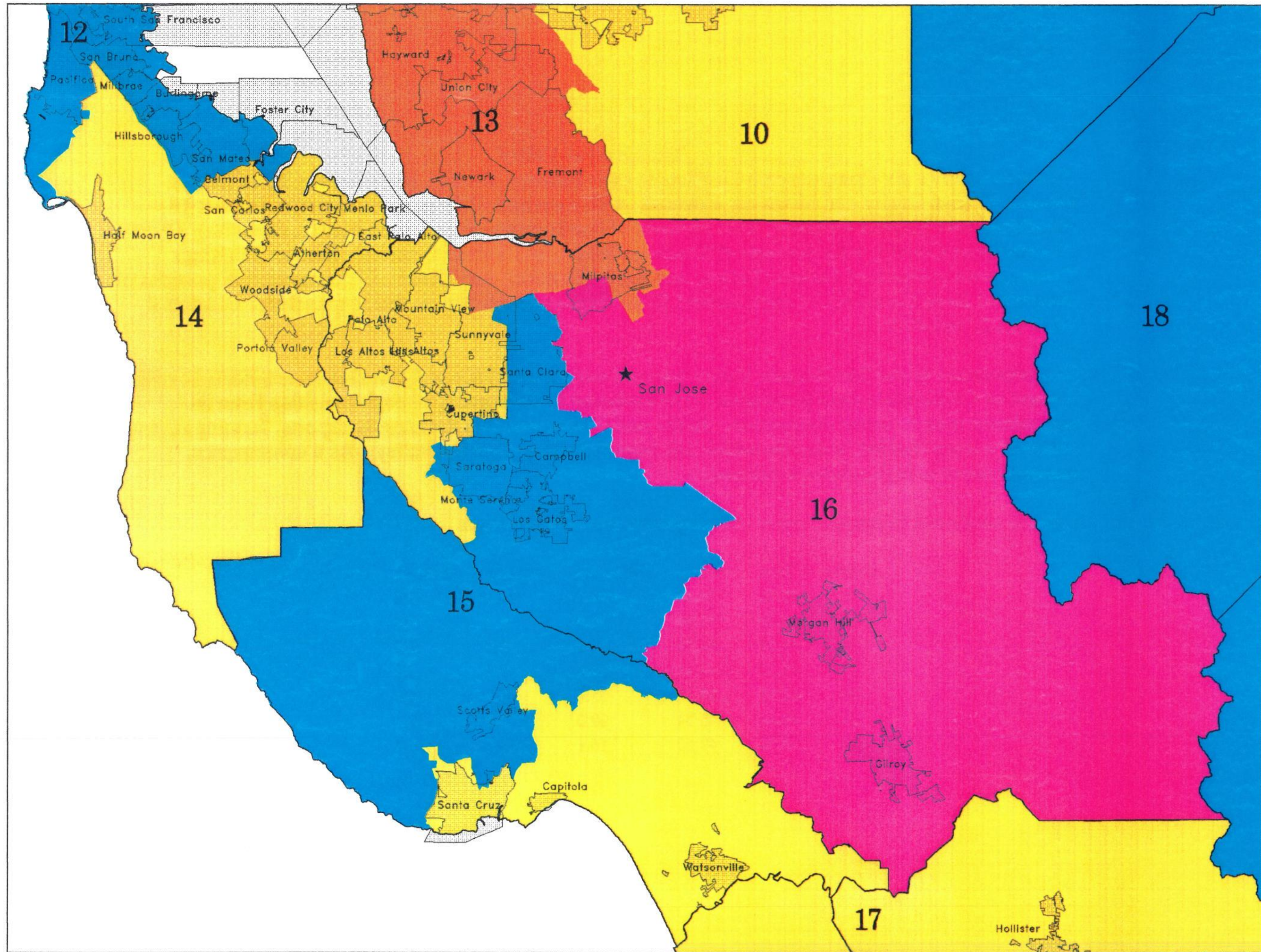
South Bay

This map shows three whole Congressional Districts: Congressional District 14 (parts of San Mateo County and of Santa Clara County); Congressional District 15 (parts of Santa Cruz County and Santa Clara County); and Congressional District 16 (wholly contained within Santa Clara County). Several partial districts are also shown on the map: part of Congressional District 13 (Alameda and Santa Clara Counties); part of Congressional District 10 (Contra Costa and Alameda Counties); part of Congressional District 18 (a five-county district centering on Stanislaus County and Merced County); and Congressional District 17 (San Benito County and Monterey County).

Growth in Santa Clara County slowed in the 1980s to 16 percent, less than two-thirds the statewide mark, as its job creation rate faltered and median home prices moved past the \$250,000 level. Such growth as did occur in Santa Clara County was less in San Jose than in Gilroy, Morgan Hill and other towns on the periphery. By contrast, tiny San Benito County grew 47 percent in the 1980s.

Ethnic change was rapid in this general area through the 1980s: for example, San Benito County is now more than 45 percent Latino; and the Asian population of Santa Clara County and San Mateo County is more than 16 percent in both cases.

District	% Dem	% Rep	% Latino	% Asian	% Black
14	47.61	38.28	13.5	12.2	4.9
15	46.84	40.34	10.8	11.3	2.3
16	58.14	29.46	36.8	21.1	5.2



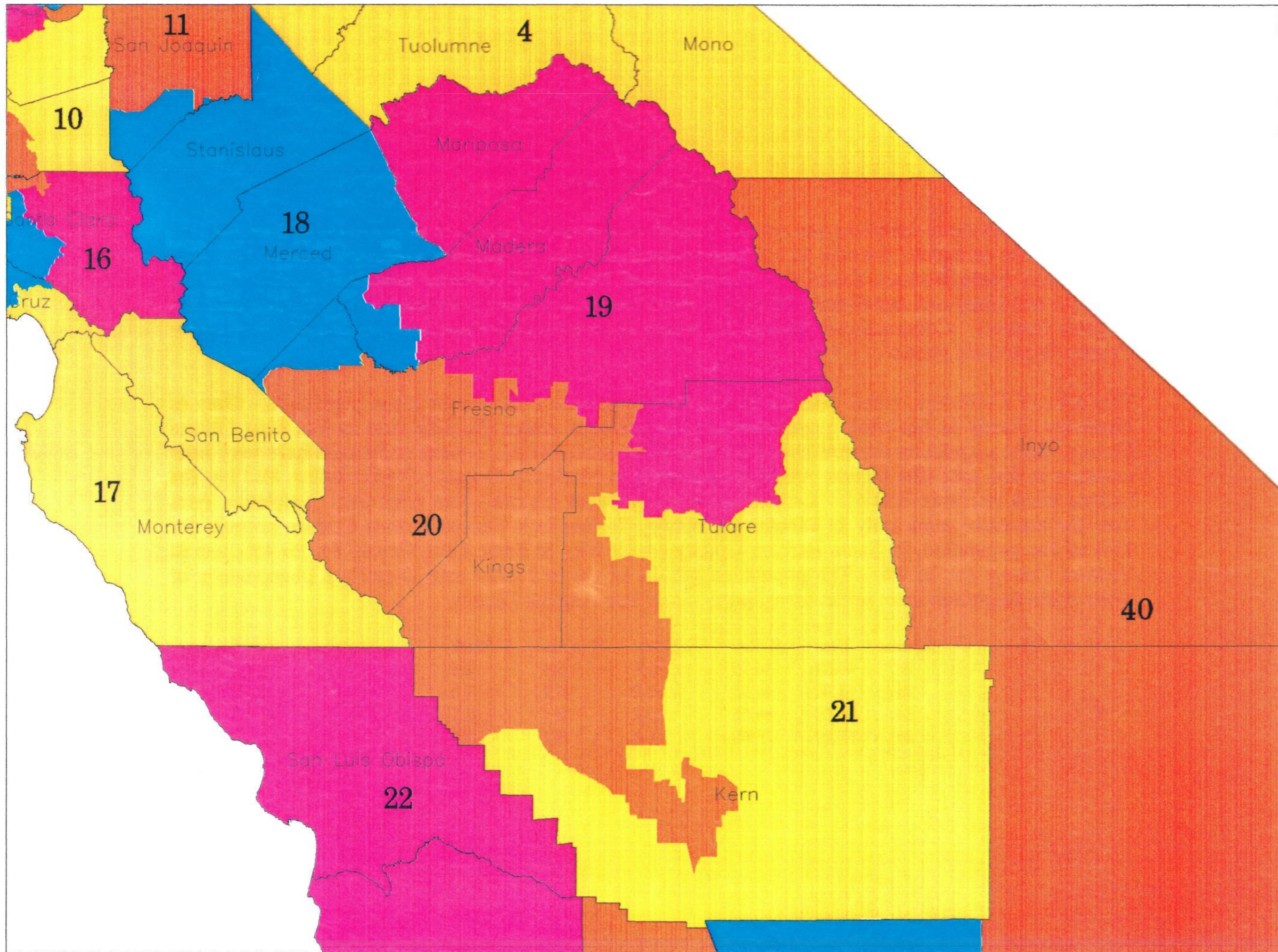
The Central Valley

This maps shows six Congressional Districts in their entirety: District 16 (in Santa Clara County); District 17 (San Benito and Monterey Counties, with a portion of Santa Cruz County); District 18 (Stanislaus and Merced Counties, with portions of San Joaquin, Fresno, and Madera Counties); District 19 (Mariposa County, with portions of Madera, Fresno, and Tulare Counties); District 20 (Kings County, with portions of Fresno, Tulare, and Kern Counties); and District 21 (comprised of portions of Tulare and Kern Counties). Congressional Districts partially shown on this map include: Districts 4, 10, 11, 22, and 40.

The population of the San Joaquin Valley boomed during the 1980s and that area is now home to over 9 percent of California's total population. The economy is undergoing a rough transition from an agricultural base to urban domination. In the mid-1980s, due to a decrease in exports, farming revenue suffered a steep decline, a decline which has been felt throughout the valley. As a consequence, unemployment is high, above 8 percent.

Latinos continued to outpace other ethnic groups during the decade

District	% Dem	% Rep	% Latino	% Asian	% Black
16	58.14	29.46	36.8	21.1	5.2
17	53.29	33.00	31.6	6.3	4.4
18	54.35	36.75	26.0	6.0	2.8
19	48.32	43.18	23.6	7.4	3.3
20	62.35	29.36	55.4	5.5	6.4
21	43.66	46.44	20.3	3.2	4.1
40	39.39	49.60	16.1	3.5	5.4

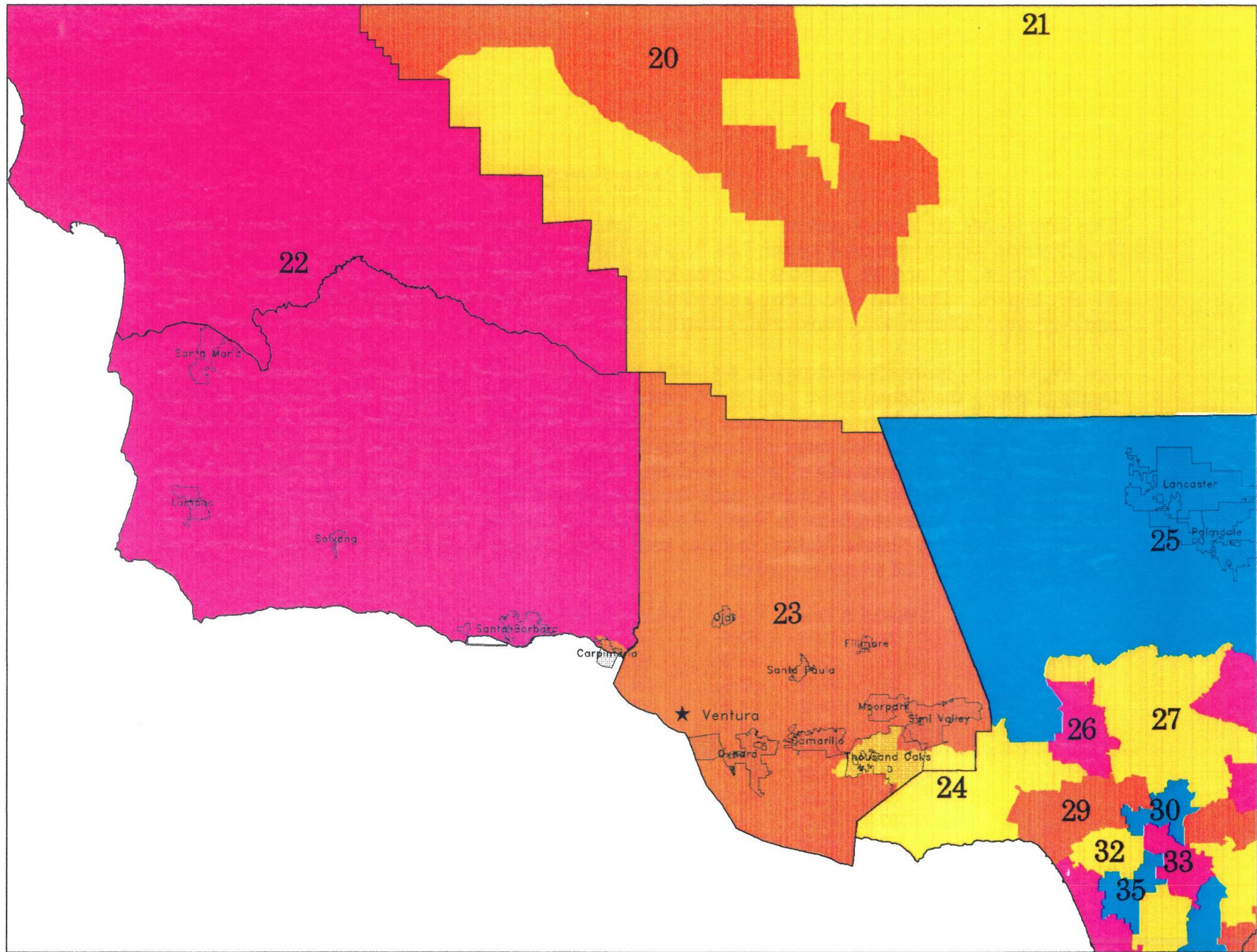


The Central Coast

This map shows three complete and several partial Congressional districts to the north of Los Angeles County. The complete districts are: Congressional District 22 (wholly contained within San Luis Obispo and Santa Barbara Counties); Congressional District 23 (wholly contained within Ventura County); and Congressional district 24 (which straddles the boundary between Ventura County and Los Angeles County). Congressional District 25, which covers the entire northern portion of Los Angeles County, is partially shown.

This area of California, rather like the North Coast, remains a bastion of white population. Only in Monterey County is the white population nearing minority status (52.3%); and in San Luis Obispo County, white population remains above the four-fifths mark (81.2). Asians and blacks have very little presence in this area (the highest Asian percentage is in Monterey County—7.1%—which also has the highest black percent—6.0%). Latinos are the significant minority, but even their population rises over the one-third mark only in Monterey County. In San Luis Obispo County Latinos account for 13% of the population, in Santa Barbara County for 26.6%, in Santa Cruz County for 20.4%, and in Ventura County for 26.4%. The population growth of the mid-coast area is partly a phenomenon of white chain-migration from urban areas, particularly Los Angeles County.

District	% Dem	% Rep	% Latino	% Asian	% Black
22	40.94	44.96	21.3	3.9	2.8
23	43.00	44.95	30.0	5.2	2.5
24	45.09	44.56	13.5	6.4	2.1
25	37.22	53.00	16.4	6.5	4.5

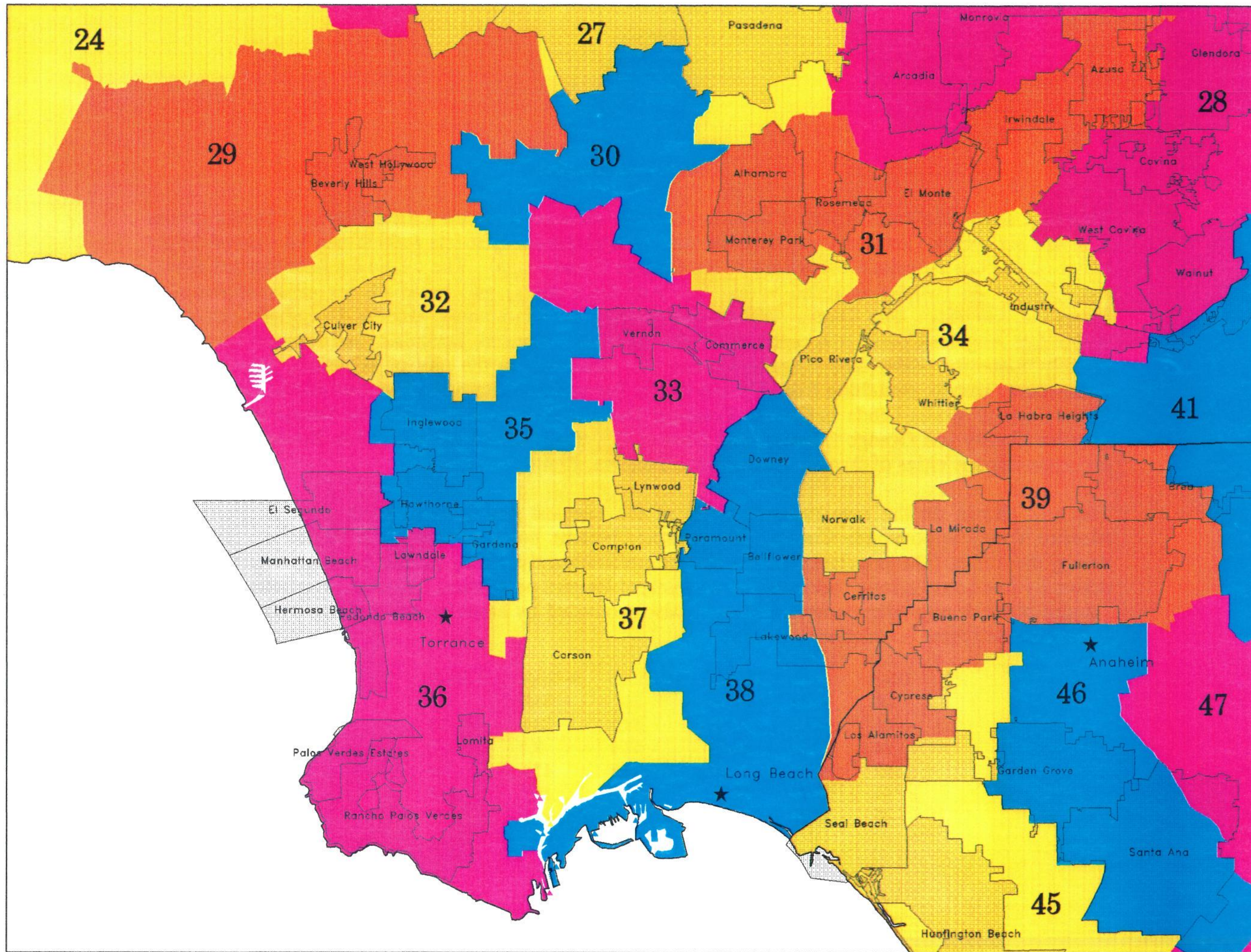


Los Angeles County

This map shows the greater part of Los Angeles County, together with a portion of Orange County. The Districts wholly contained within Los Angeles County shown here are: Districts 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, and 38; Portions of other Los Angeles County districts are also shown: Districts 24, 27, and 28. The map also shows District 39, which straddles the boundary with Orange County, and portions of District 41 (a three-county district), and Districts 45, 46, and 47 in Orange County.

Los Angeles saw more ethnic change in the 1980s than in any period in its history. Overall, the major trends affecting the County were very rapid Asian and Latino increases, and the movement of white population to the periphery of the County or to locations outside it. Individual areas of the County, however, experienced a wide range of demographic dynamics. Some examples: Downey, once a white stronghold, lost many thousands of white residents, tripled its black population, and doubled its Latino population. San Marino and Arcadia, once the quintessential upper class white suburbs, drew many thousands of new Asian residents; in Watts, blacks found themselves competing against rapid Latino in-migration; in the San Gabriel Valley, in cities such as Covina and West Covina, Latinos, Asians, and blacks all moved in, and whites moved out.

District	% Dem	% Rep	% Latino	% Asian	% Black
29	57.34	30.68	13.2	7.7	3.5
30	60.60	26.28	61.5	21.3	3.5
31	58.59	30.18	58.5	22.8	1.7
32	76.41	14.69	30.2	7.9	40.3
33	66.34	22.94	83.7	4.3	4.5
34	61.34	30.24	62.3	9.3	1.9
35	79.86	12.74	43.1	6.0	42.7
36	41.85	46.15	14.9	12.5	3.2
37	77.11	14.43	45.2	10.8	33.6
38	48.55	41.71	25.7	9.1	7.6

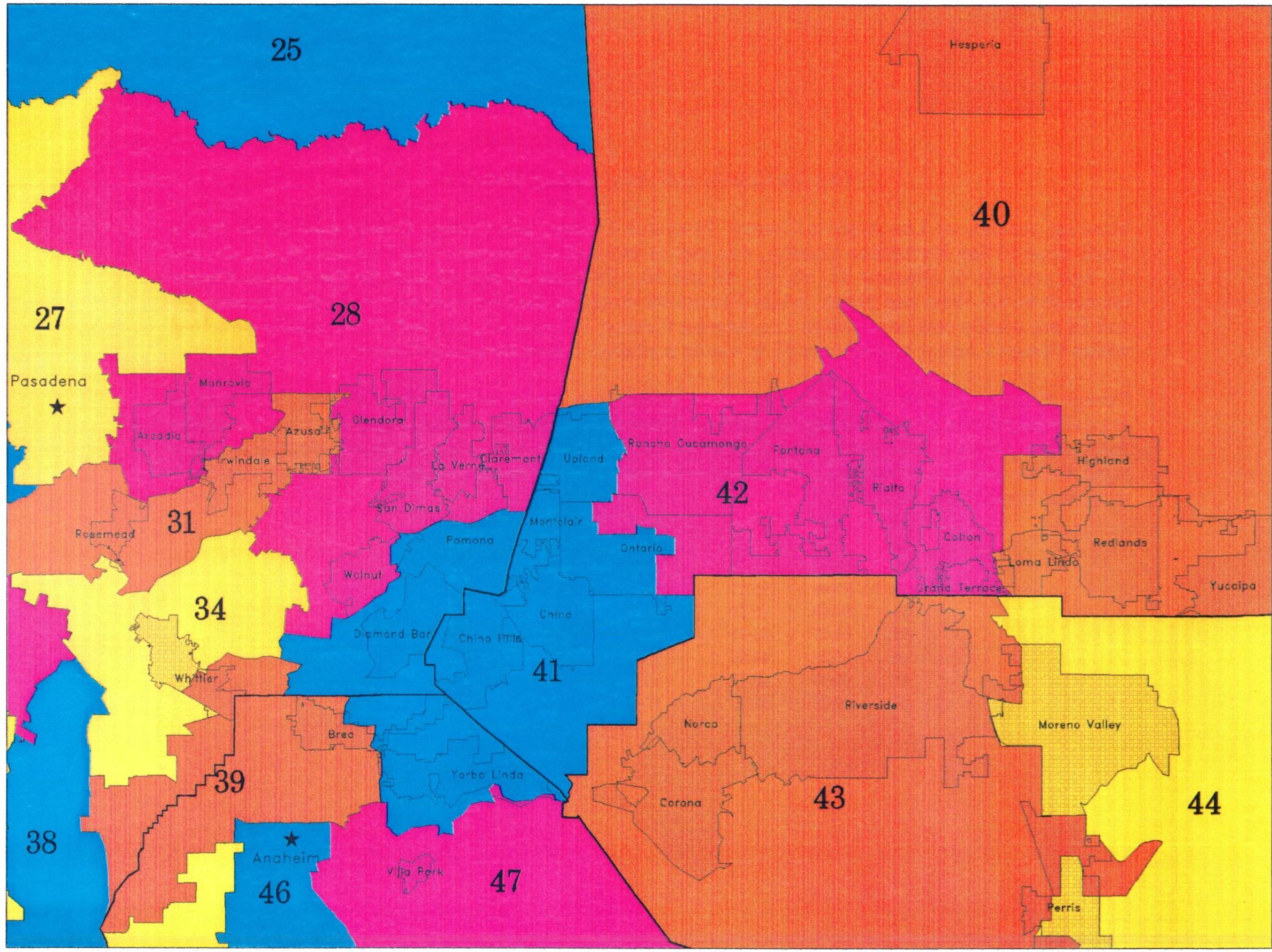


The Inland Empire

This map shows the greater part of what is generally referred to as the Inland Empire. Shown on the map are six whole Congressional Districts and several partial Districts (which can be viewed better either on the Los Angeles County map or the Orange County map). The whole districts that are shown are: District 28 (wholly included within Los Angeles County) and based on the cities of Arcadia, Monrovia, Glendora, San Dimas, Walnut, La Verne, and Claremont); District 31 (wholly contained within Los Angeles County and centering on the cities of Rosemead, Irwindale, and Azusa); District 34 (wholly contained within Los Angeles County and centering on the city of Whittier); District 41 (a three-county district stretching from Upland in San Bernardino County to Diamond Bar in Los Angeles County and to Yorba Linda in Orange County); District 39 (which straddles the border between Los Angeles County and Orange County); and District 42 (wholly contained within San Bernardino County and including the cities of Rancho Cucamonga, Fontana, Rialto, and Colton).

The area shown on the map contains some of the heaviest population growth areas in California. Moreno Valley in Riverside County, for example, became home to more than 50,000 new residents during the 1980s. The population influx was of predominantly white, middle class, younger families, drawn by low home prices. Some of the new Inland Empire population, however, was minority: a fair amount of black migration came to this area, also motivated by home prices, and there was substantial growth in the Latino population.

District	% Dem	% Rep	% Latino	% Asian	% Black
28	40.86	49.40	24.1	13.0	5.7
31	30.18	30.18	58.5	22.8	1.7
34	61.34	30.24	62.3	9.3	1.9
39	39.39	51.33	22.8	13.8	2.6
41	39.98	50.37	31.5	10.1	6.9
42	52.00	39.94	34.3	4.0	4.0

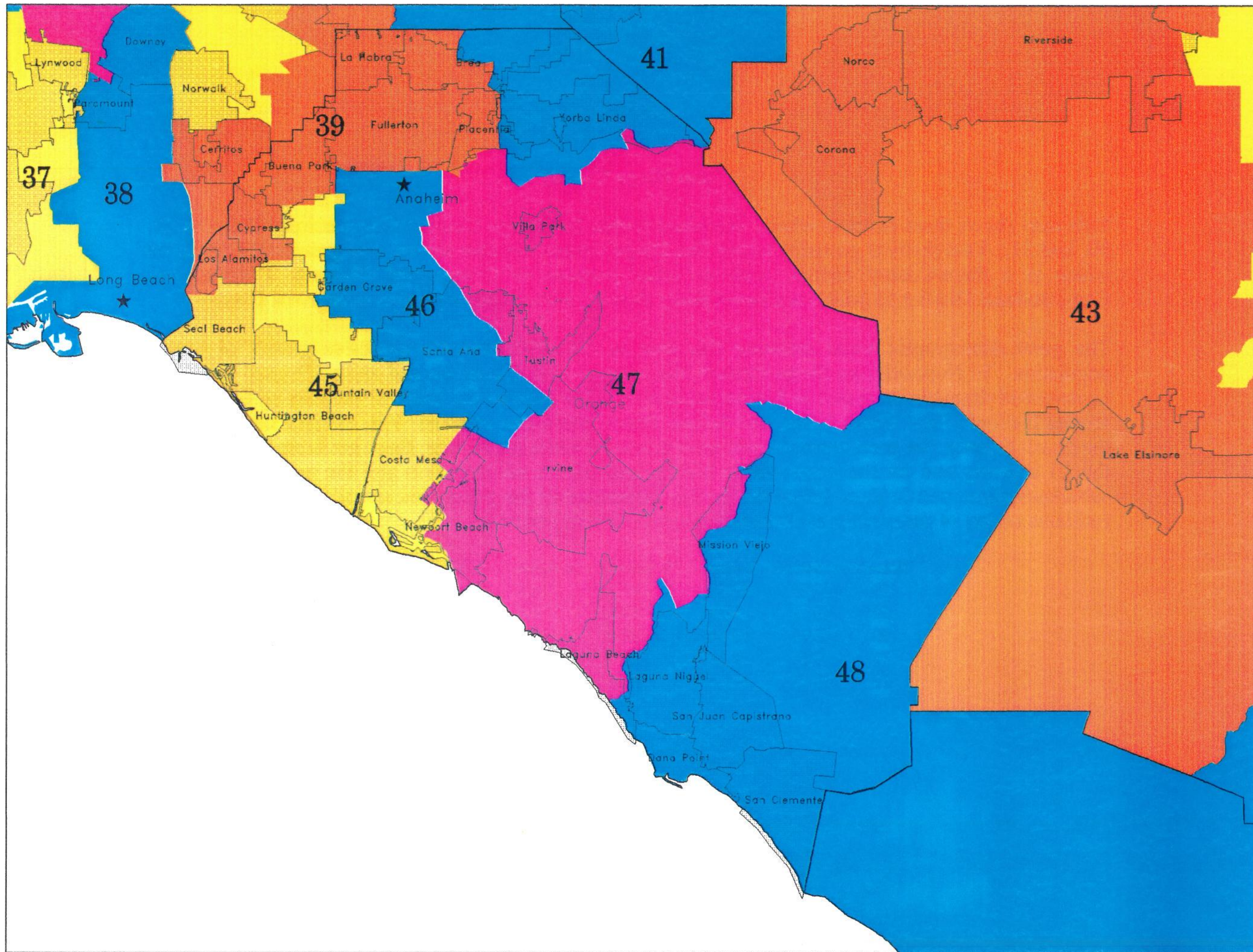


Orange County and Neighboring Districts

Showing portions of Los Angeles County, Riverside County, and Orange County (and at the top, a small sliver of San Bernardino County), this map includes all of Congressional Districts 39, 45, 46, and 47; and portions of Districts 37, 38, 41, 43 and 48. Districts 39 and 41 straddle the Orange County boundary to the West and North, while District 48 straddles the boundary to the South. Districts 37 and 38 are wholly contained within Los Angeles County; Districts 45, 46, and 47 are wholly contained within Orange County; and District 43 is wholly contained within Riverside County.

Orange County, historically an area of white middle and upper middle class suburbs, experienced dramatic population change during the 1980s. There was substantial white migration out of Anaheim and Garden Grove as both Asians and Latinos moved in. Santa Ana became a center of extraordinarily rapid Latino population increase, outpacing even the growing Asian population, and displacing both white and black populations.

District	% Dem	% Rep	% Latino	% Asian	% Black
38	48.55	41.71	25.7	9.1	7.6
39	39.39	51.33	22.8	13.8	2.6
41	39.98	50.37	31.5	10.1	6.9
43	44.22	46.59	25.0	4.3	5.9
45	34.77	54.51	14.8	11.0	1.2
46	45.53	44.89	50.0	12.3	2.5
47	28.99	60.31	13.1	9.6	1.8
48	29.25	58.07	17.2	4.5	4.0

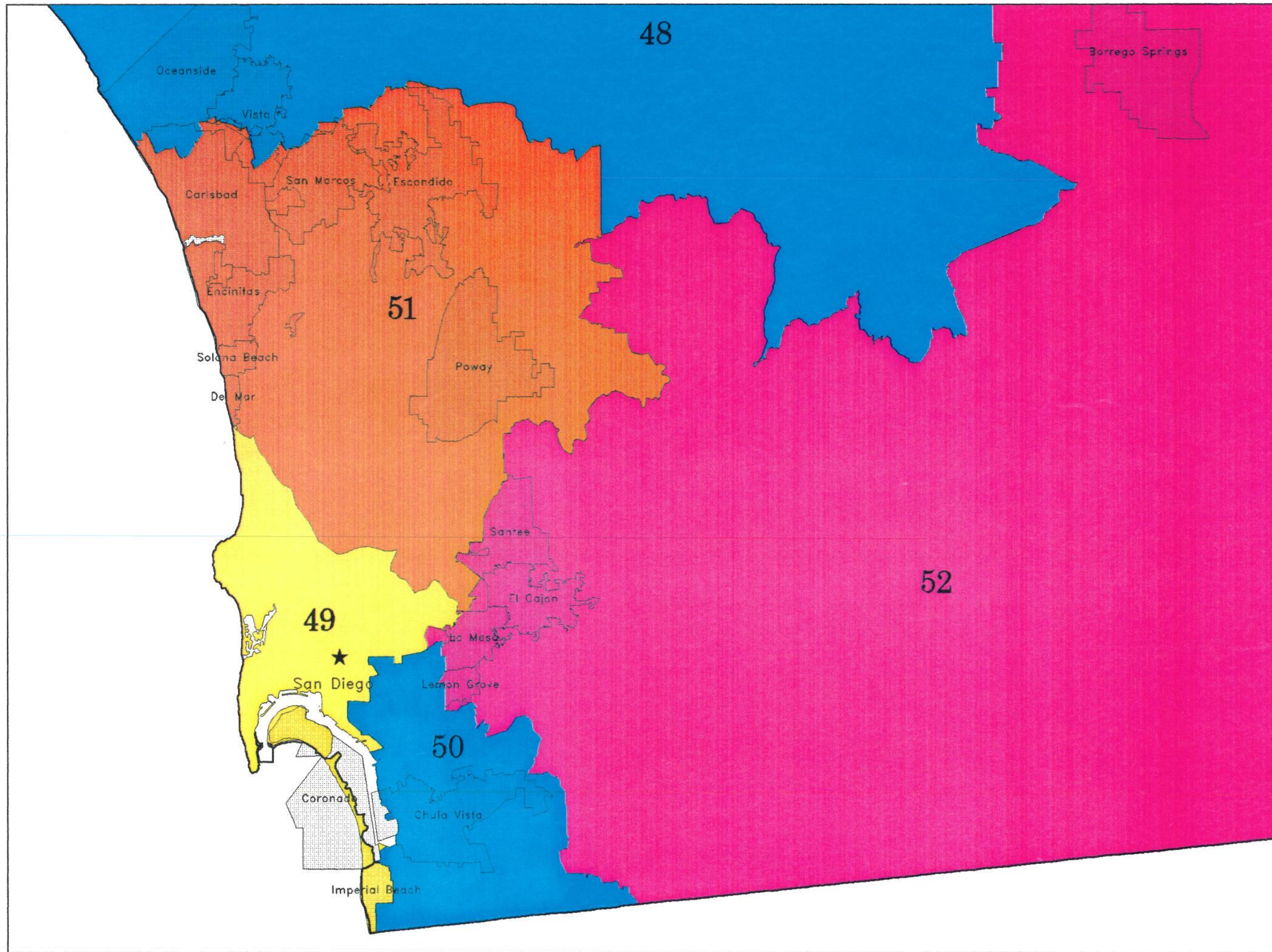


San Diego County

This map shows three districts wholly contained within San Diego County: Congressional Districts 49, 50, and 51. Two districts partially within San Diego County are also shown: Congressional District 48 which is a three-County district, with its other portions in Orange and Riverside Counties and Congressional District 52 which is a two-County district, with its other portion in Imperial County.

The great demographic trend affecting this area in the 1980s was the explosive growth of Latino population. In Northern San Diego County, the areas around Escondido and around Bonsall and Vista experienced dramatic increases in Latino population. The area to the south of the City of San Diego, around National City, Chula Vista, and Solano Beach, were also affected. Yet, in some other areas of the North County, the most rapid overall growth was of white population: these are areas opened up by the 15 freeway and on the coast where high priced homes on large lots are the spearhead of new suburbanization; and in these areas, the Latino percentage of the population actually fell, as new white residents (many of them emigres from Los Angeles County) came in.

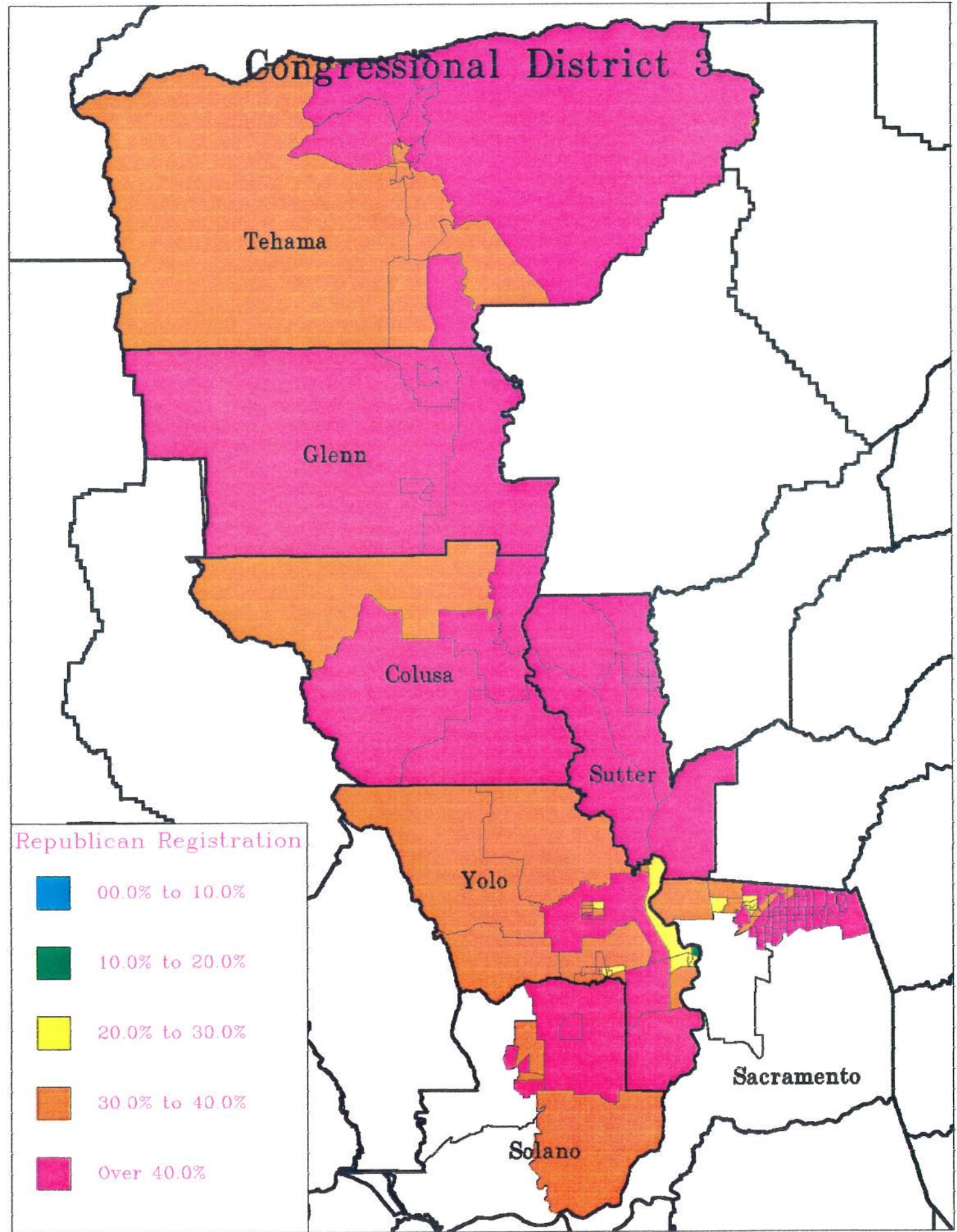
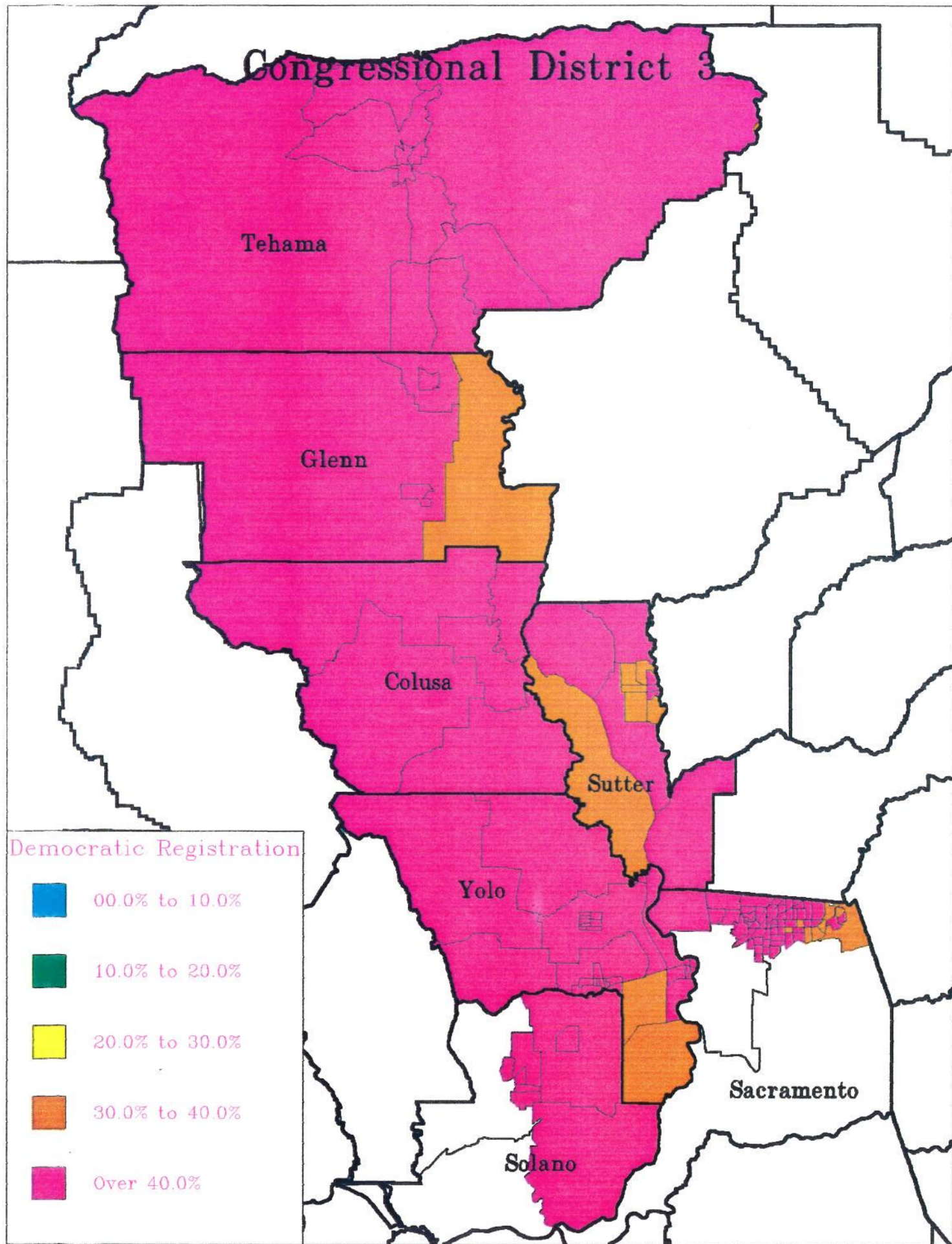
District	% Dem	% Rep	% Latino	% Asian	% Black
48	29.25	58.07	17.2	4.5	4.0
49	39.71	46.39	12.8	6.6	5.0
50	52.57	35.06	40.6	14.8	14.4
51	30.57	54.14	13.6	8.2	1.8
52	38.77	48.35	22.6	3.0	3.1



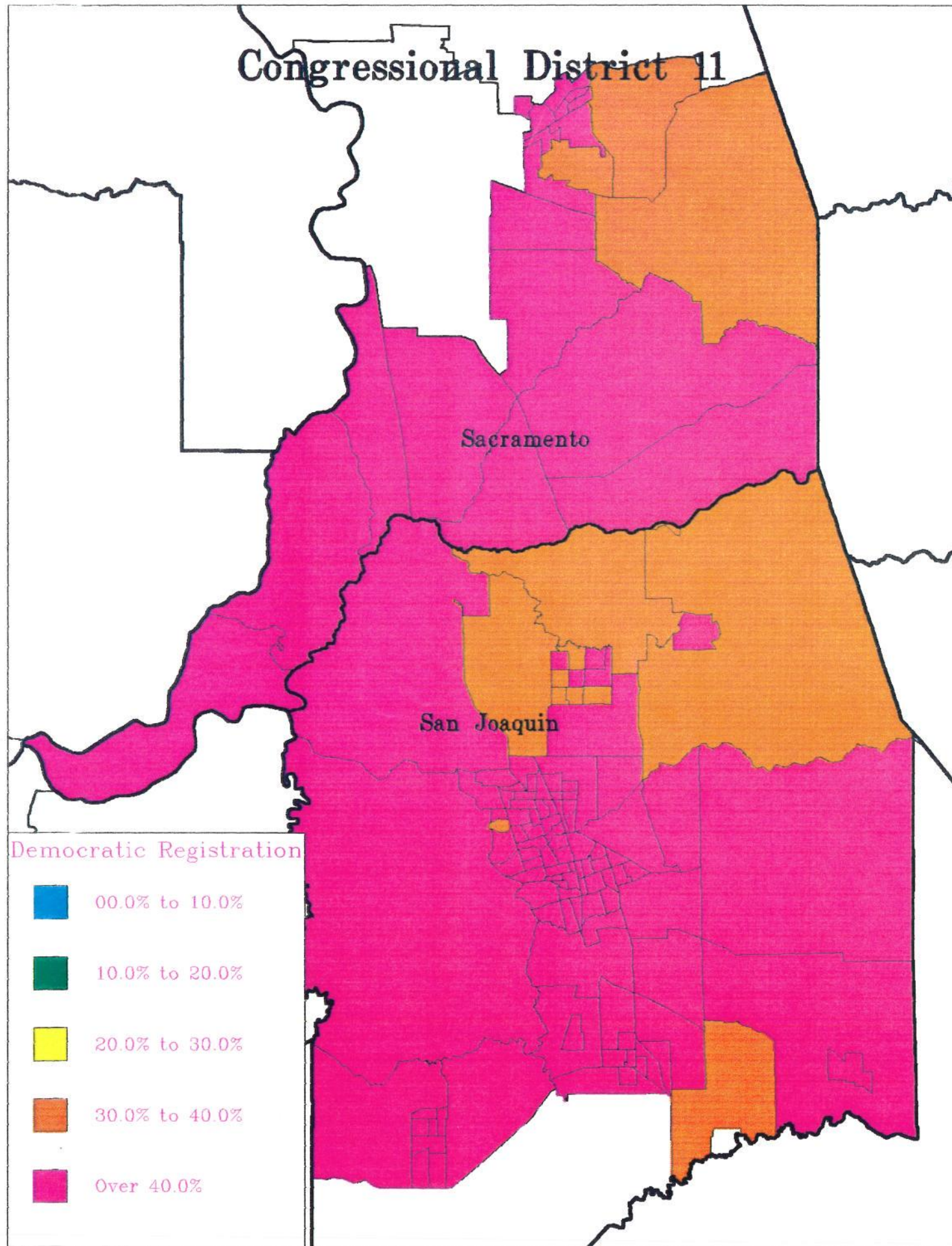
Competitive Congressional Districts

and

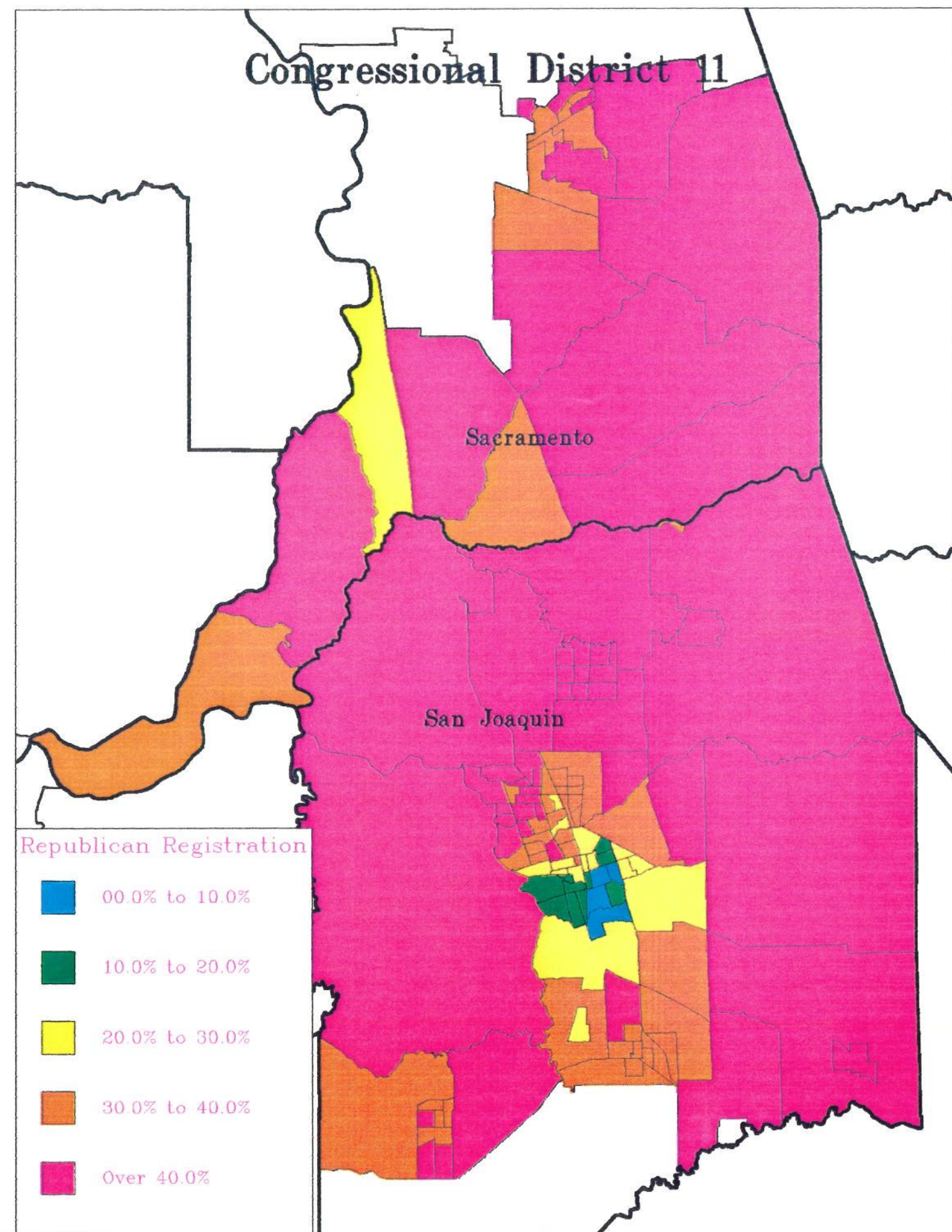
Registration Breakdowns by Census Tract

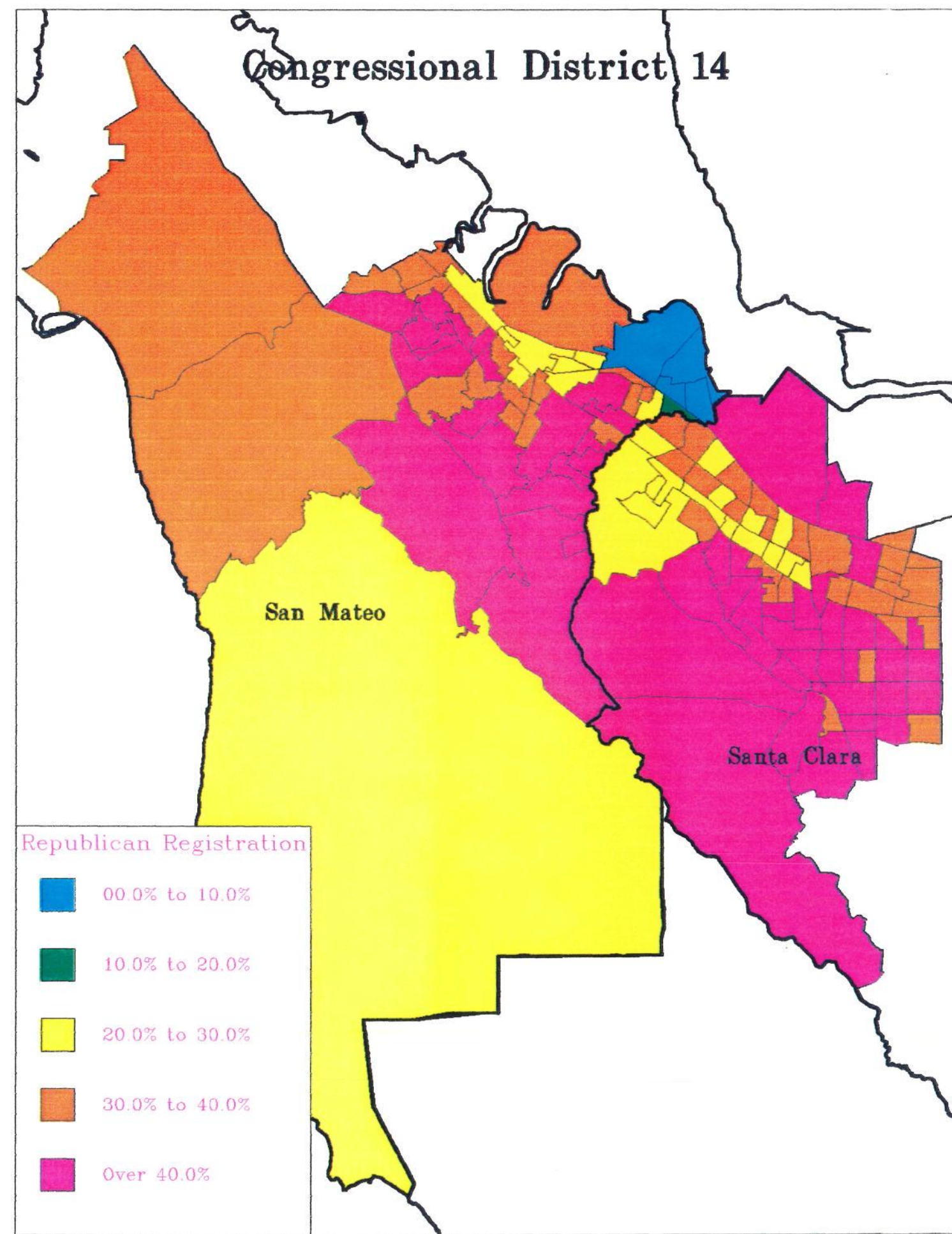
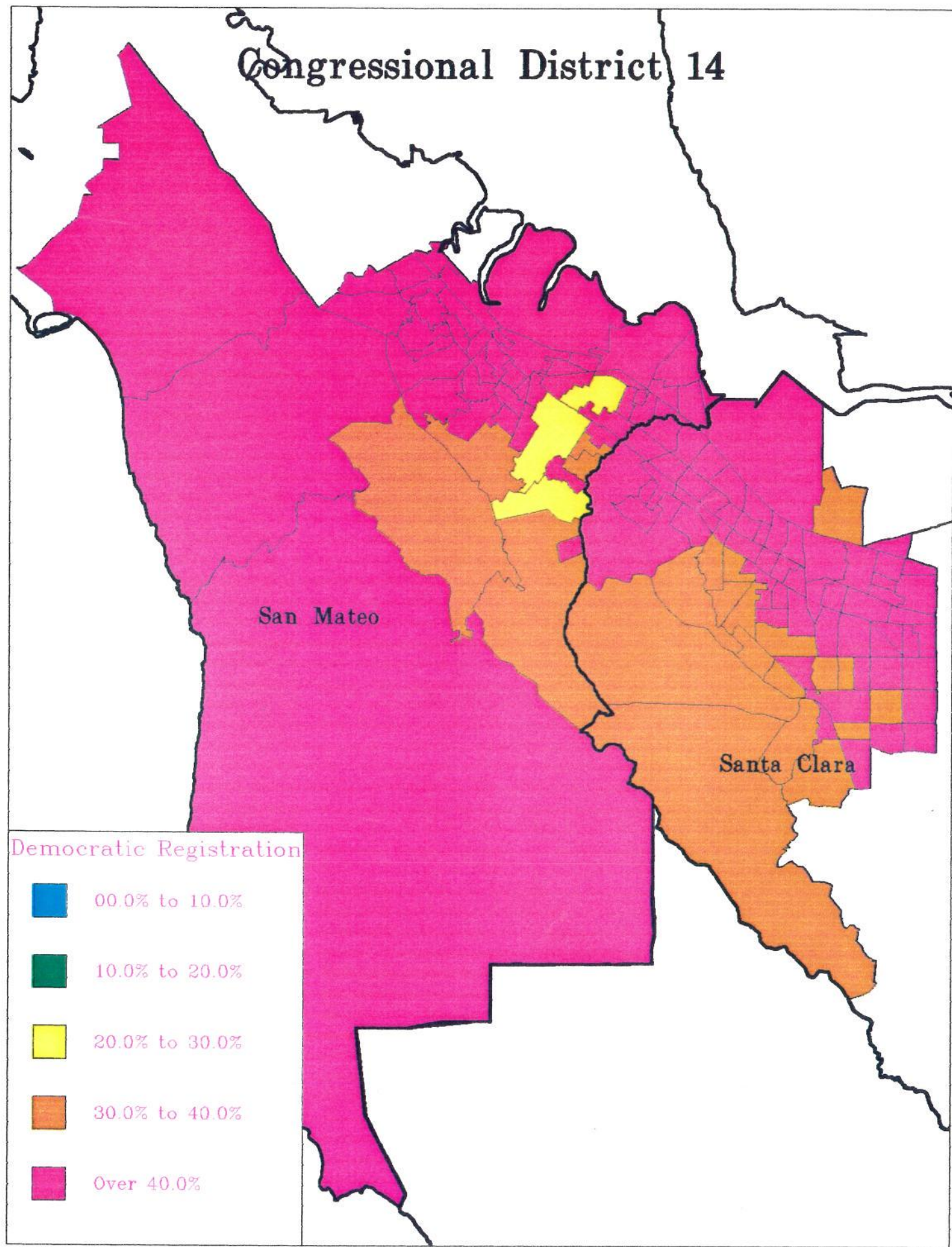


Congressional District 11



Congressional District 11



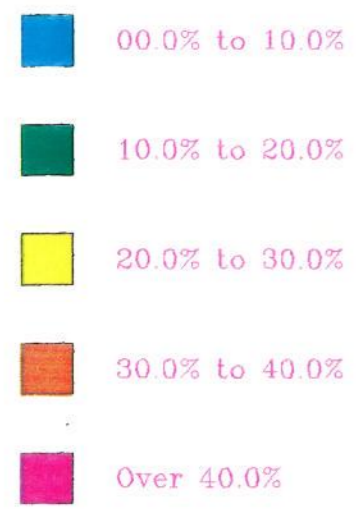


Congressional District 15

Santa Clara

Santa Cruz

Democratic Registration

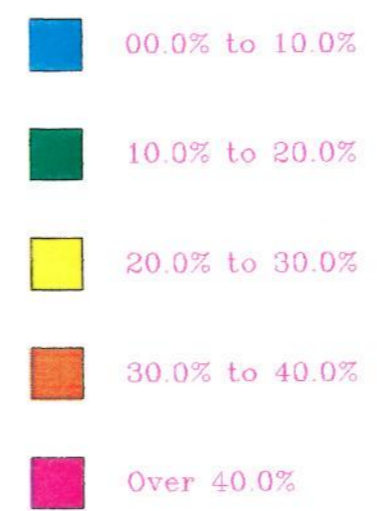


Congressional District 15

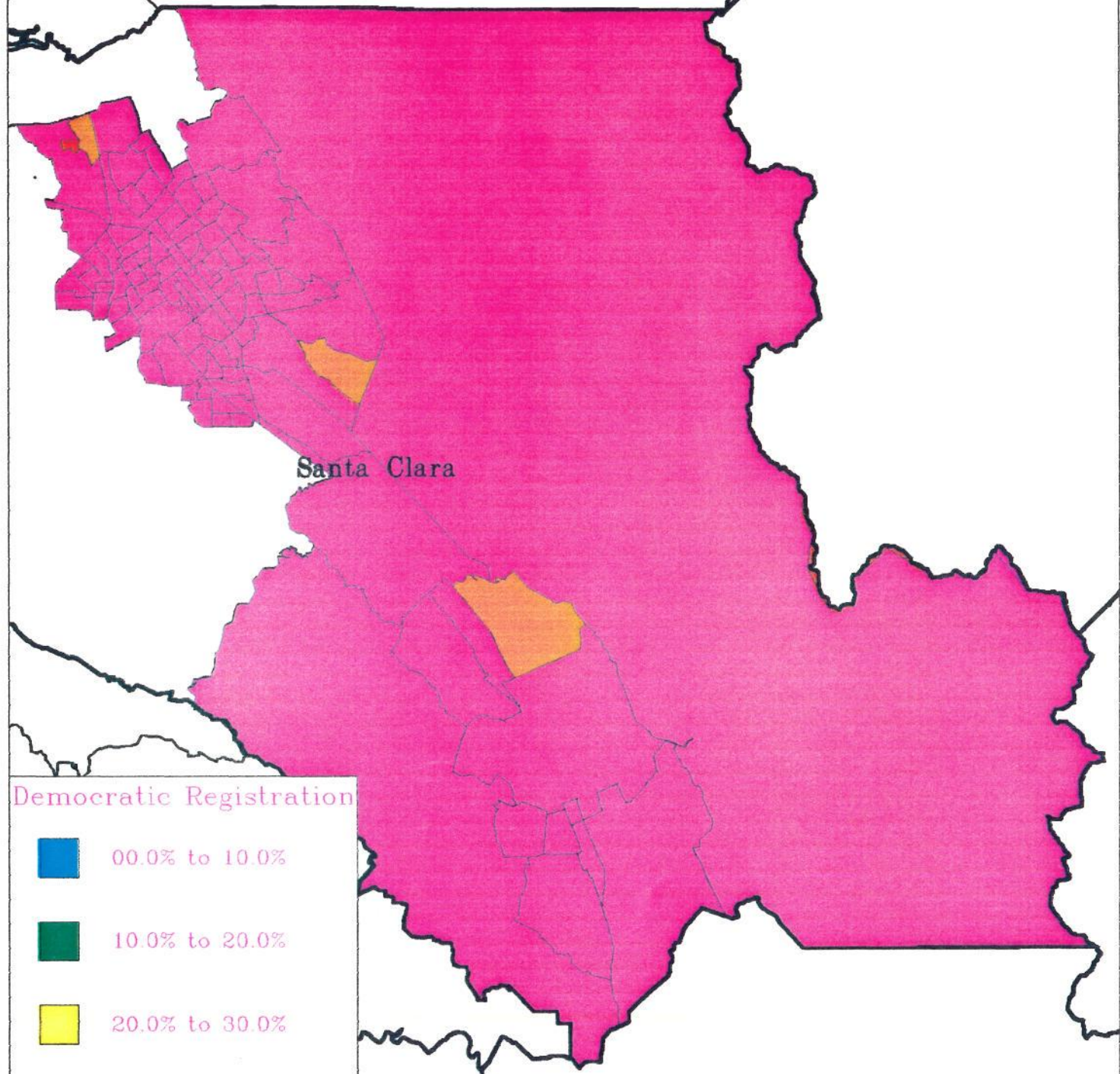
Santa Clara

Santa Cruz

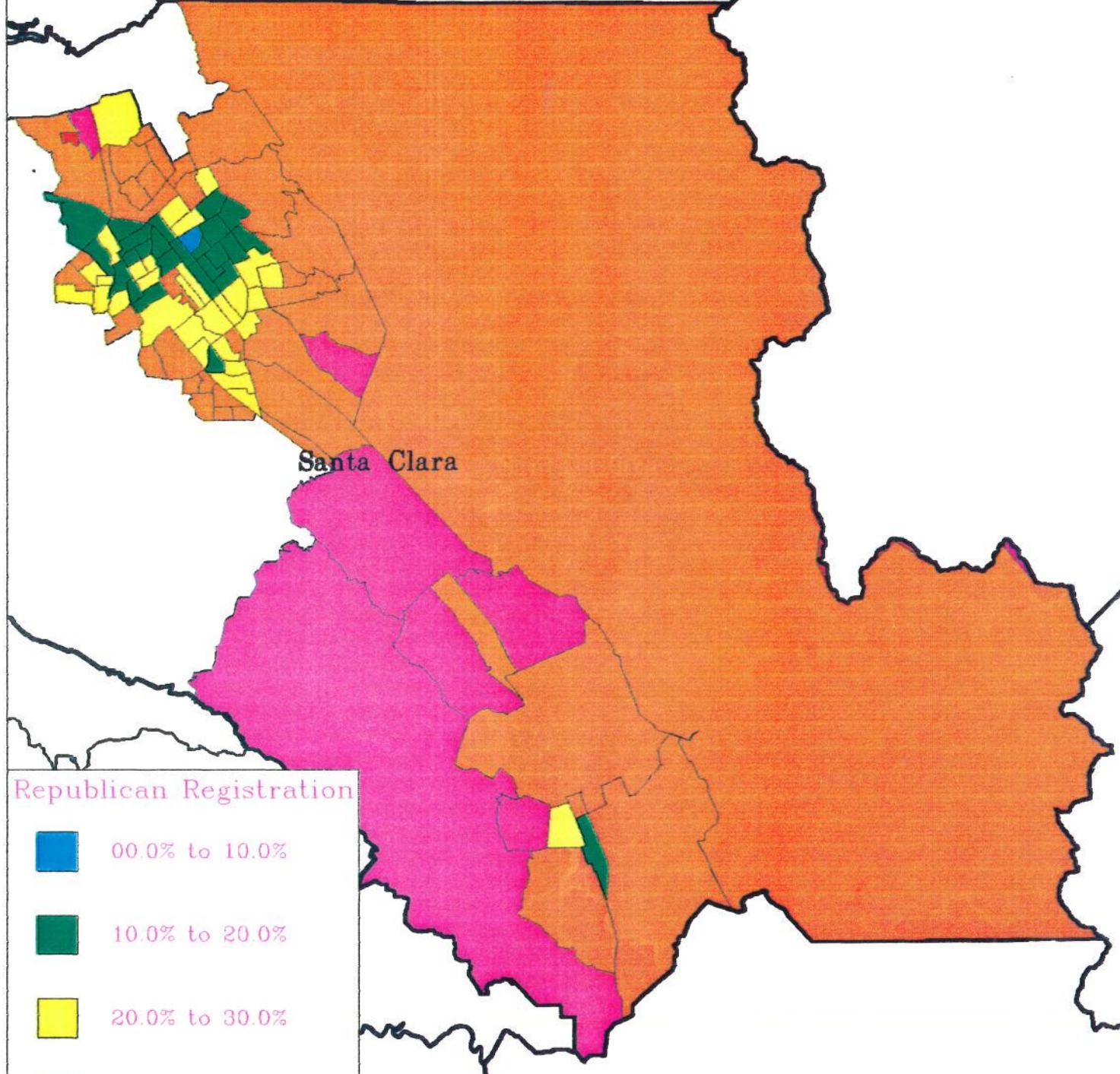
Republican Registration



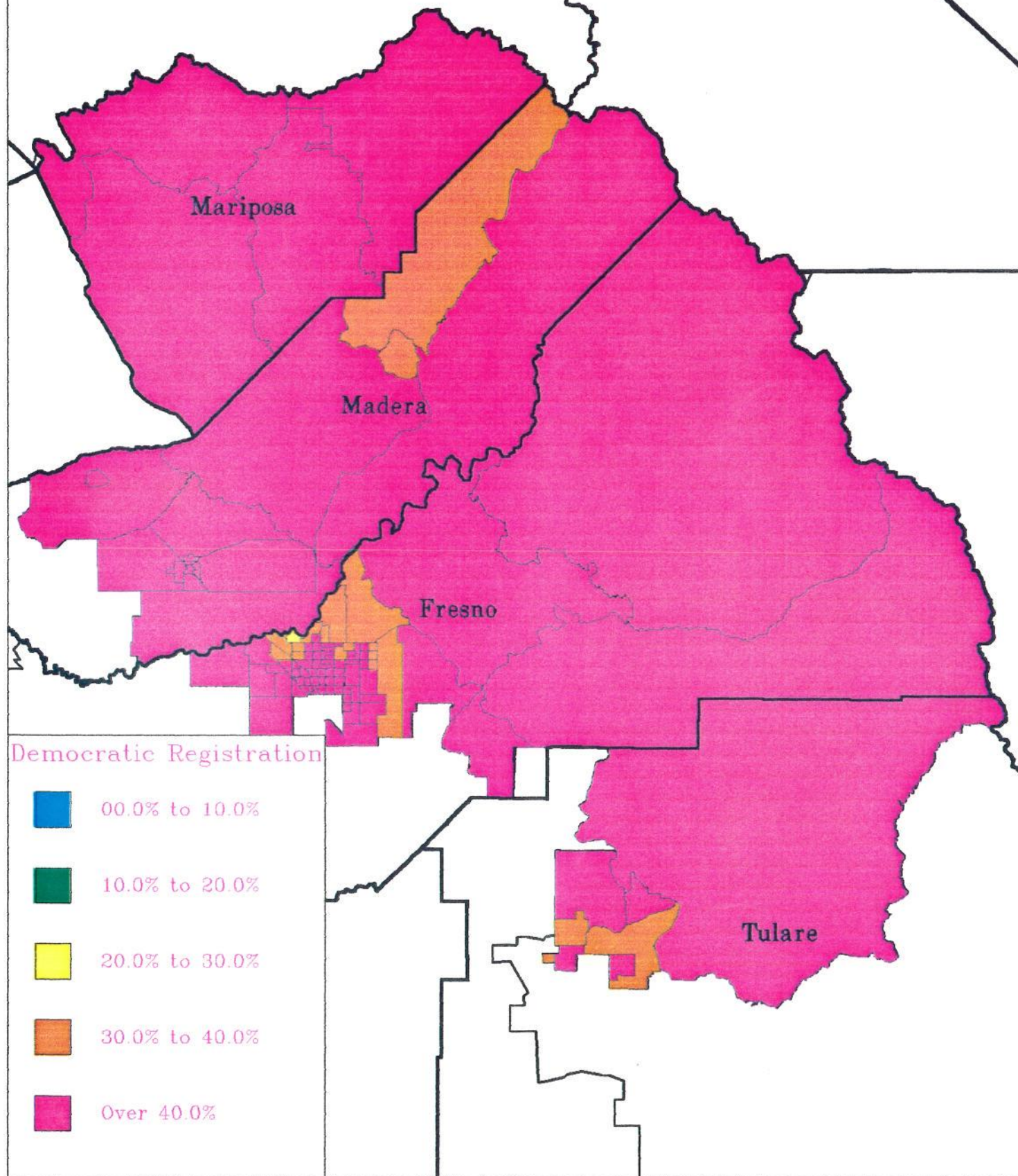
Congressional District 16



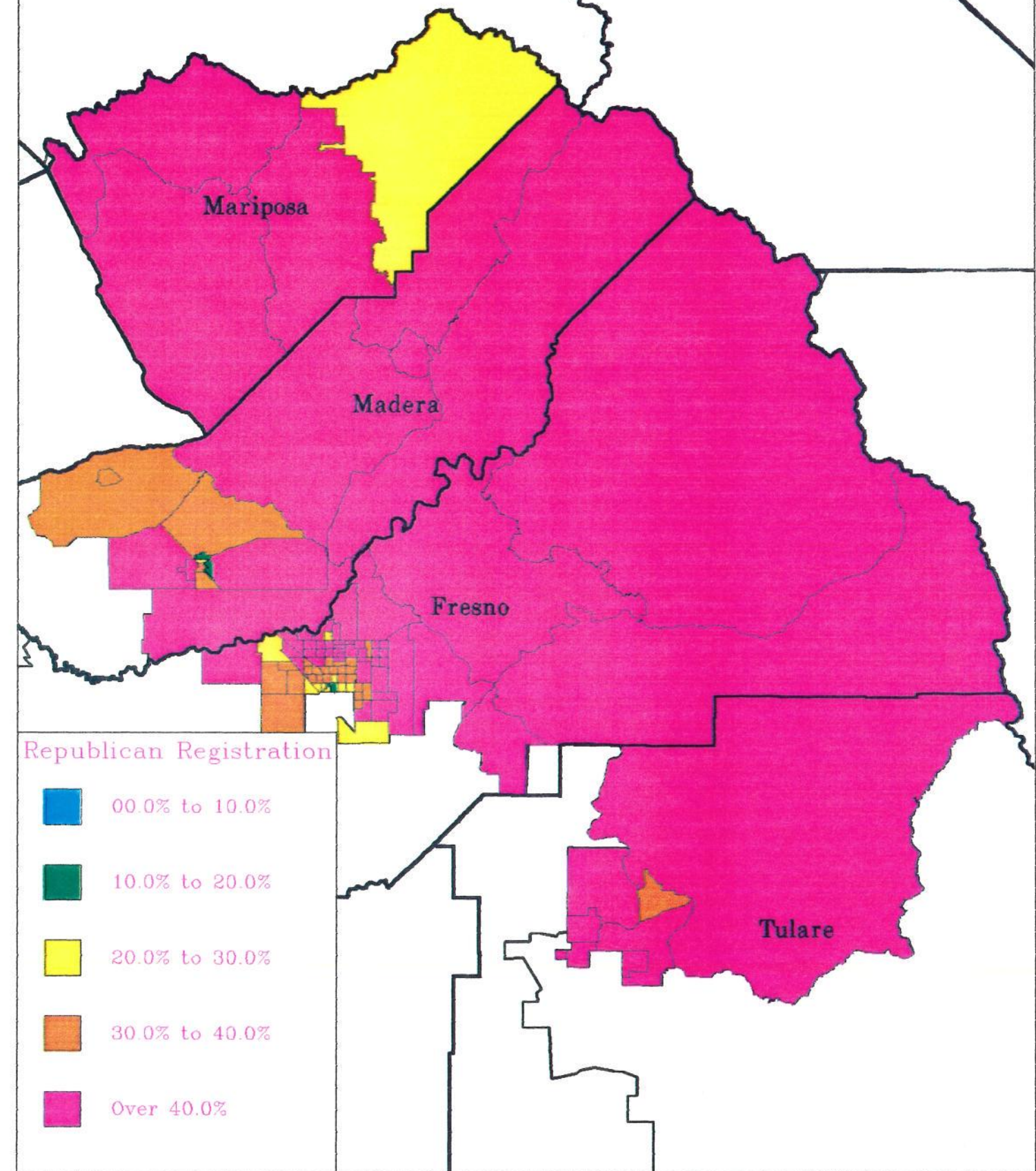
Congressional District 16



Congressional District 19



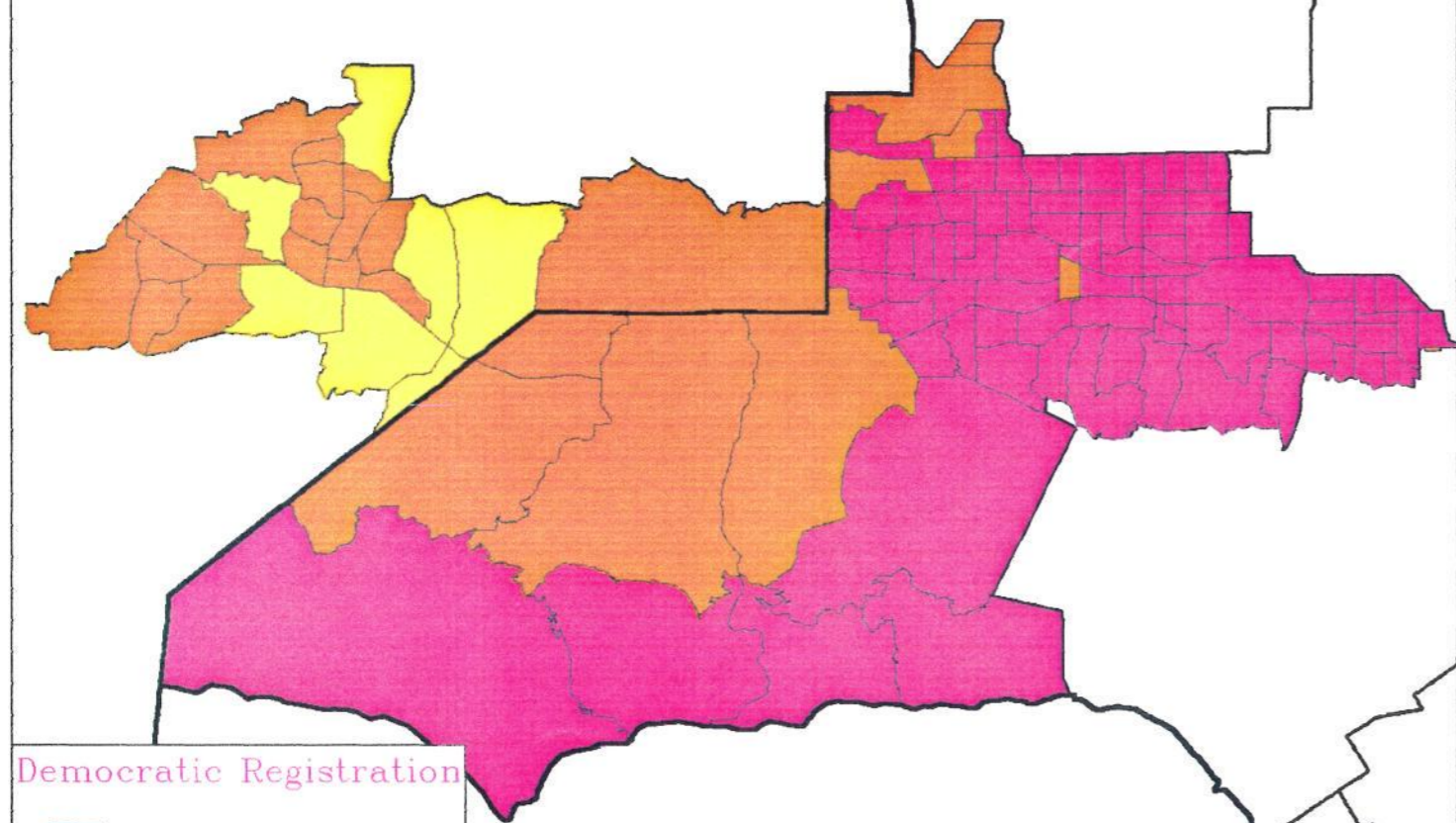
Congressional District 19



Congressional District 24

Ventura

Los Angeles



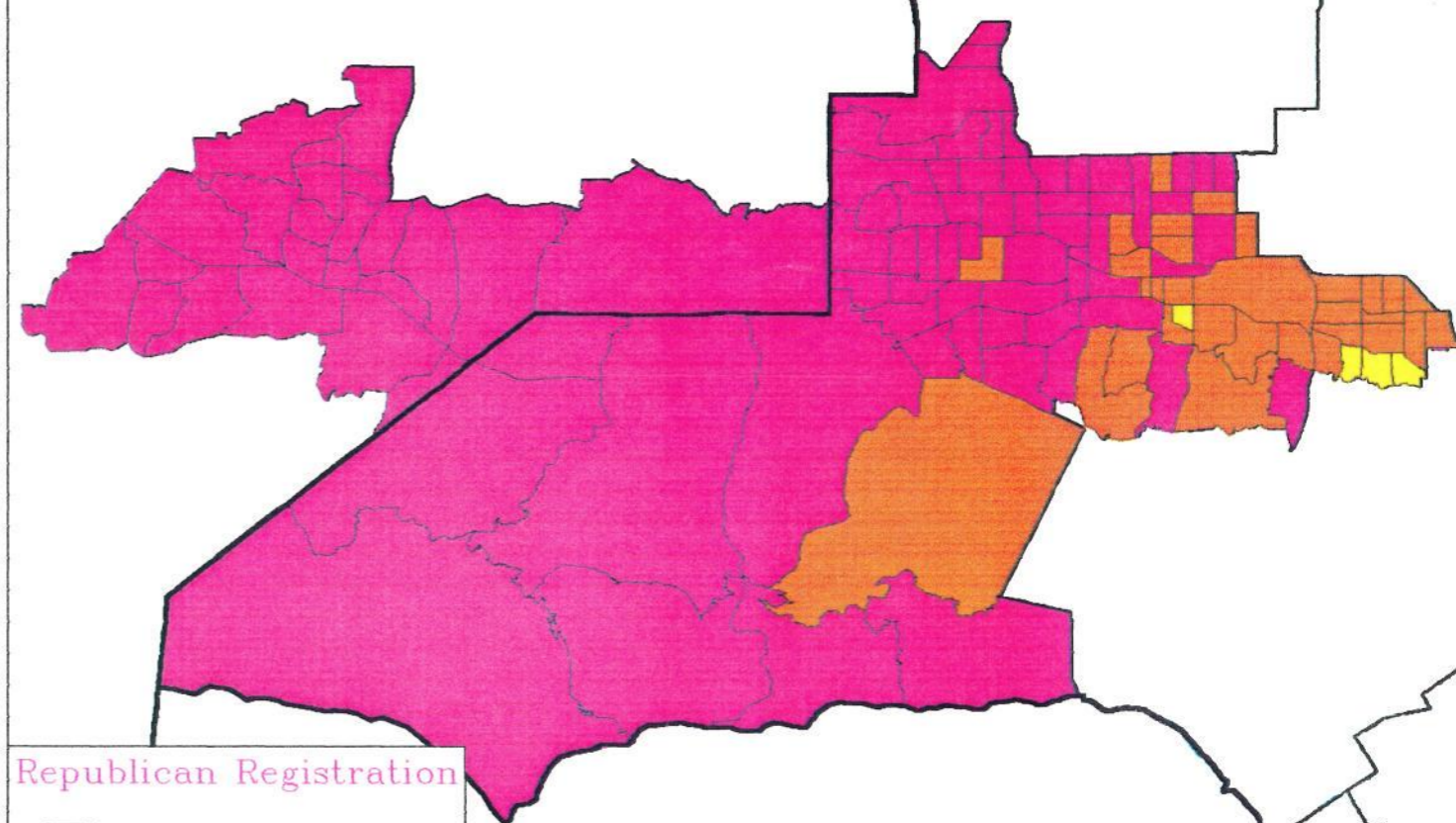
Democratic Registration

- 00.0% to 10.0%
- 10.0% to 20.0%
- 20.0% to 30.0%
- 30.0% to 40.0%
- Over 40.0%

Congressional District 24

Ventura

Los Angeles

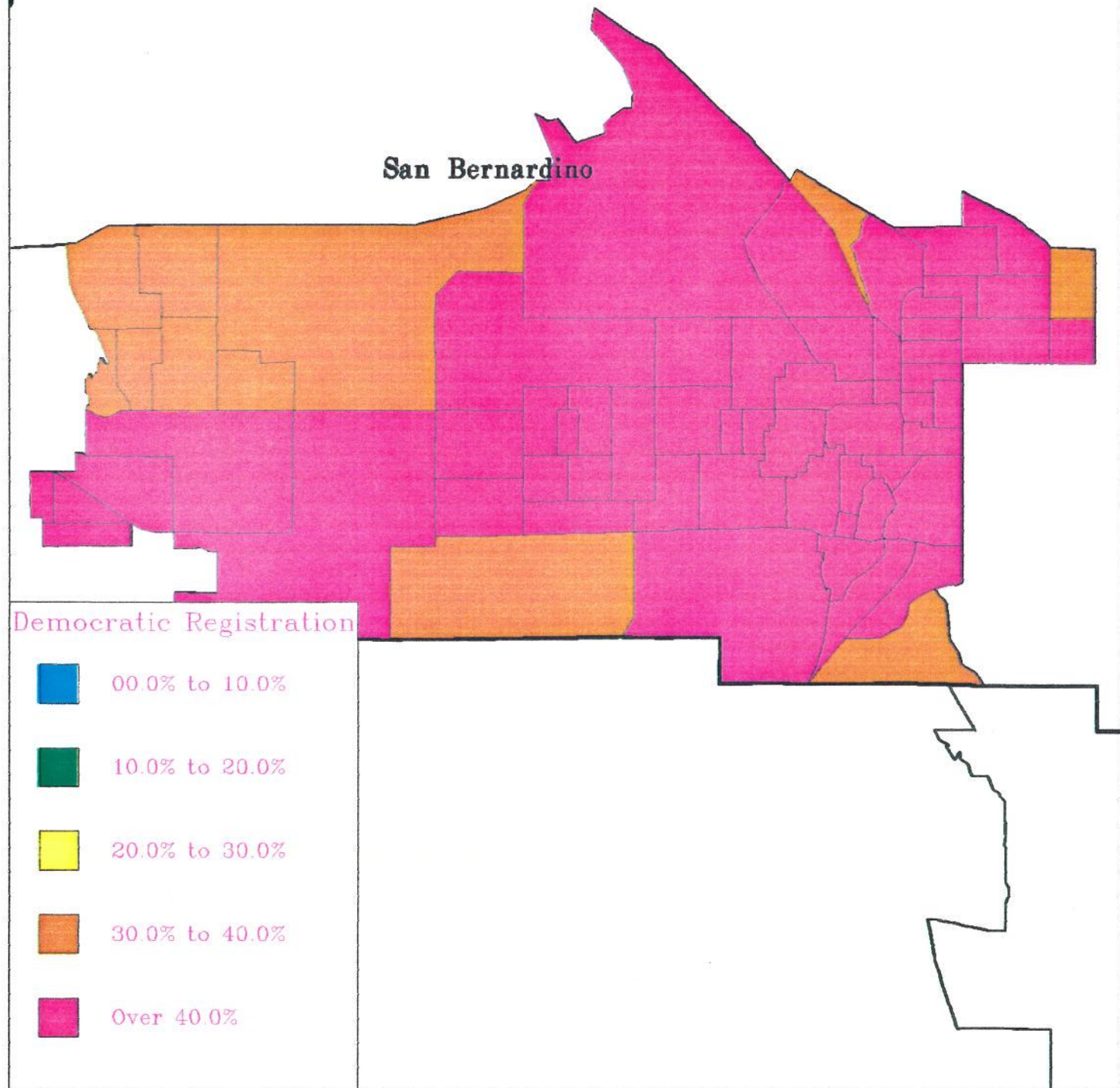


Republican Registration

- 00.0% to 10.0%
- 10.0% to 20.0%
- 20.0% to 30.0%
- 30.0% to 40.0%
- Over 40.0%

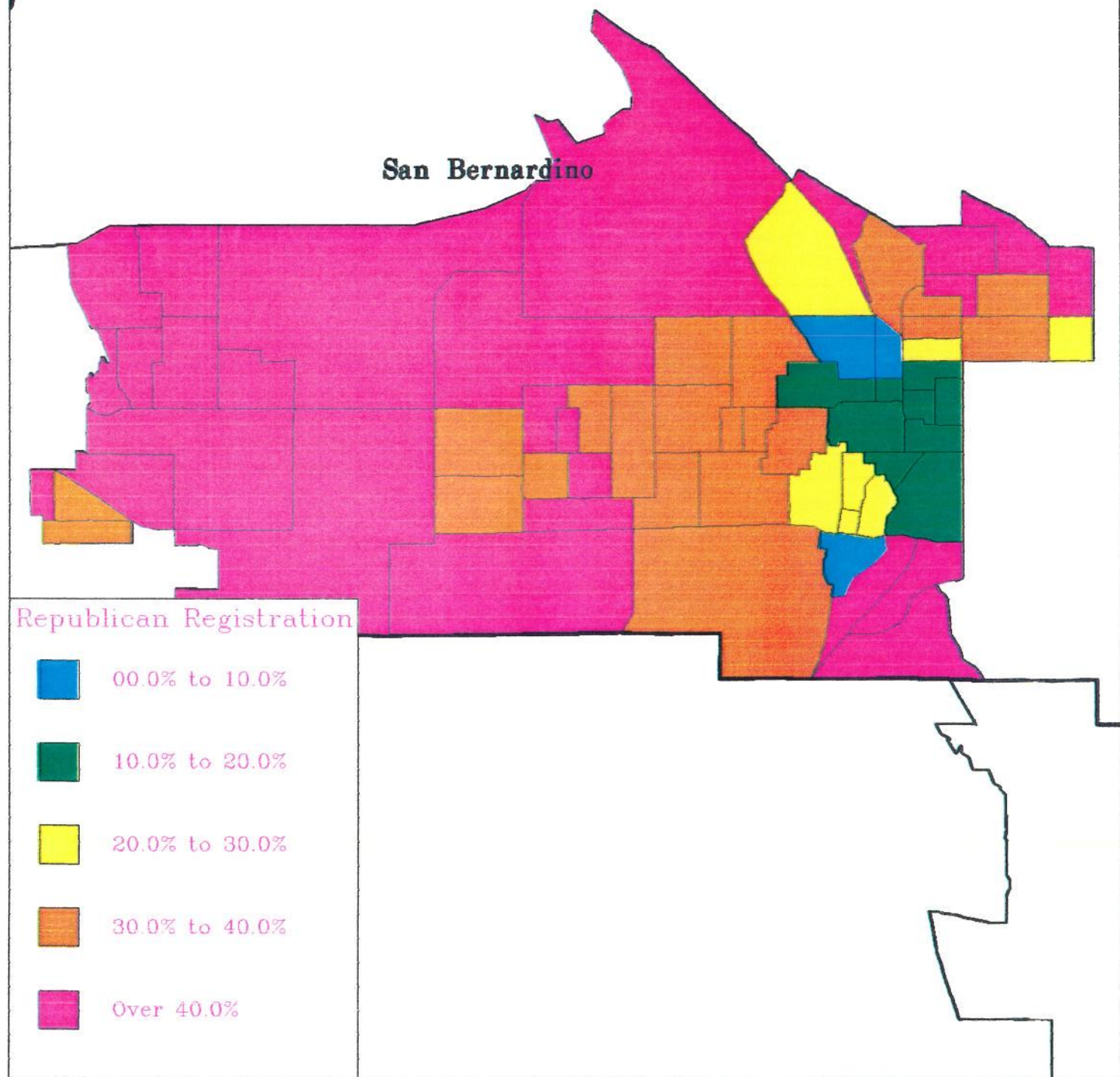
Congressional District 42

San Bernardino

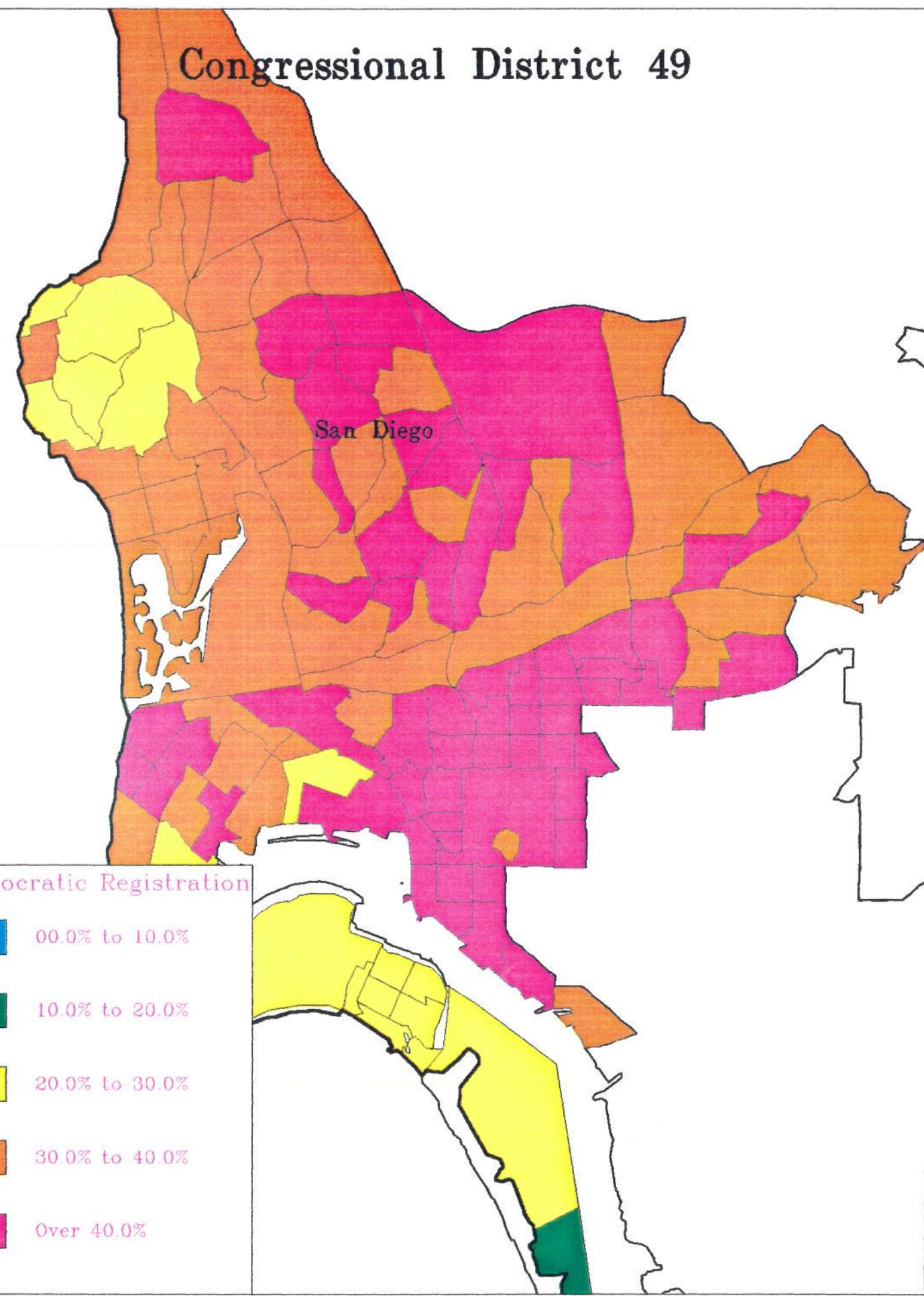


Congressional District 42

San Bernardino



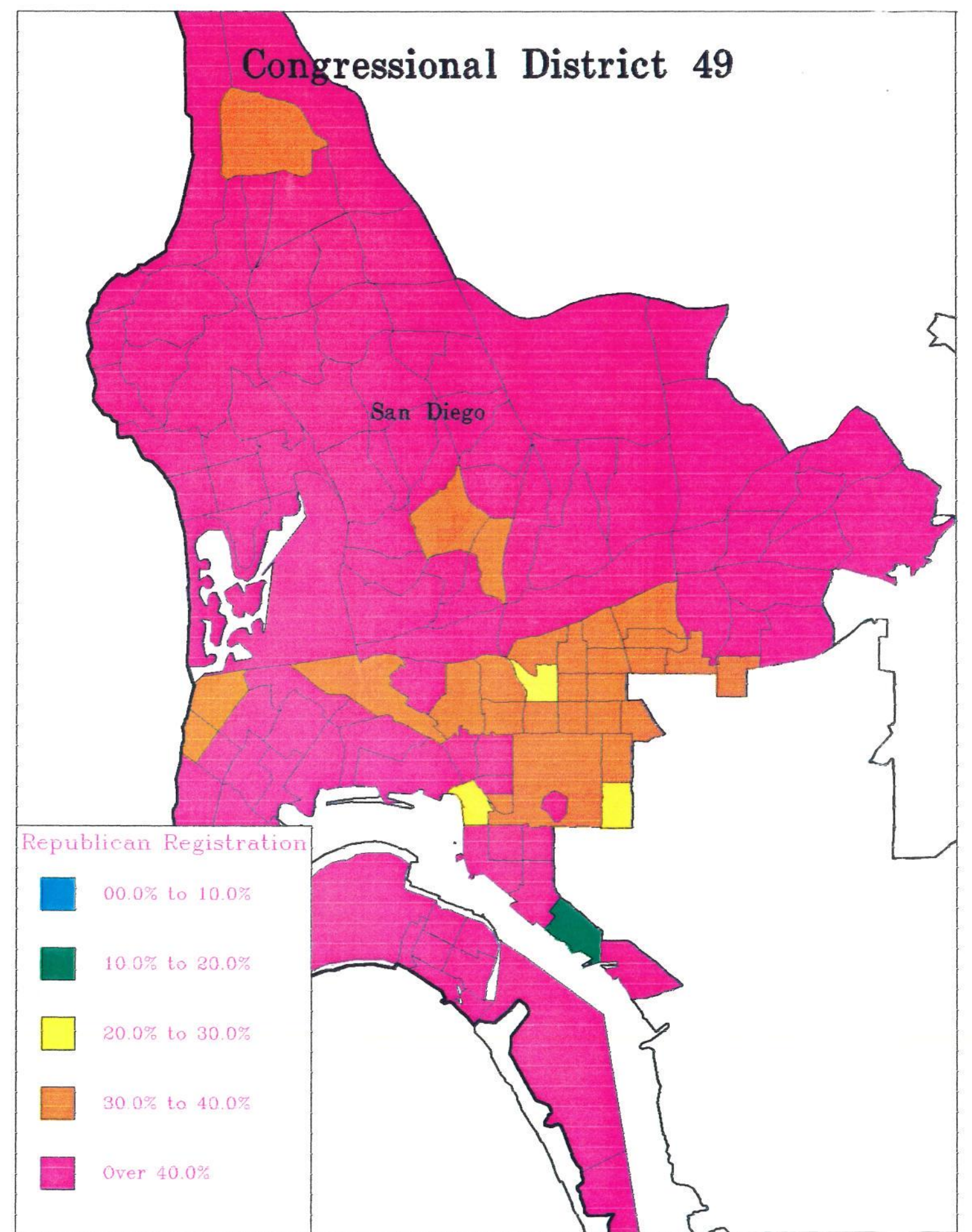
Congressional District 49



Democratic Registration

- 00.0% to 10.0%
- 10.0% to 20.0%
- 20.0% to 30.0%
- 30.0% to 40.0%
- Over 40.0%

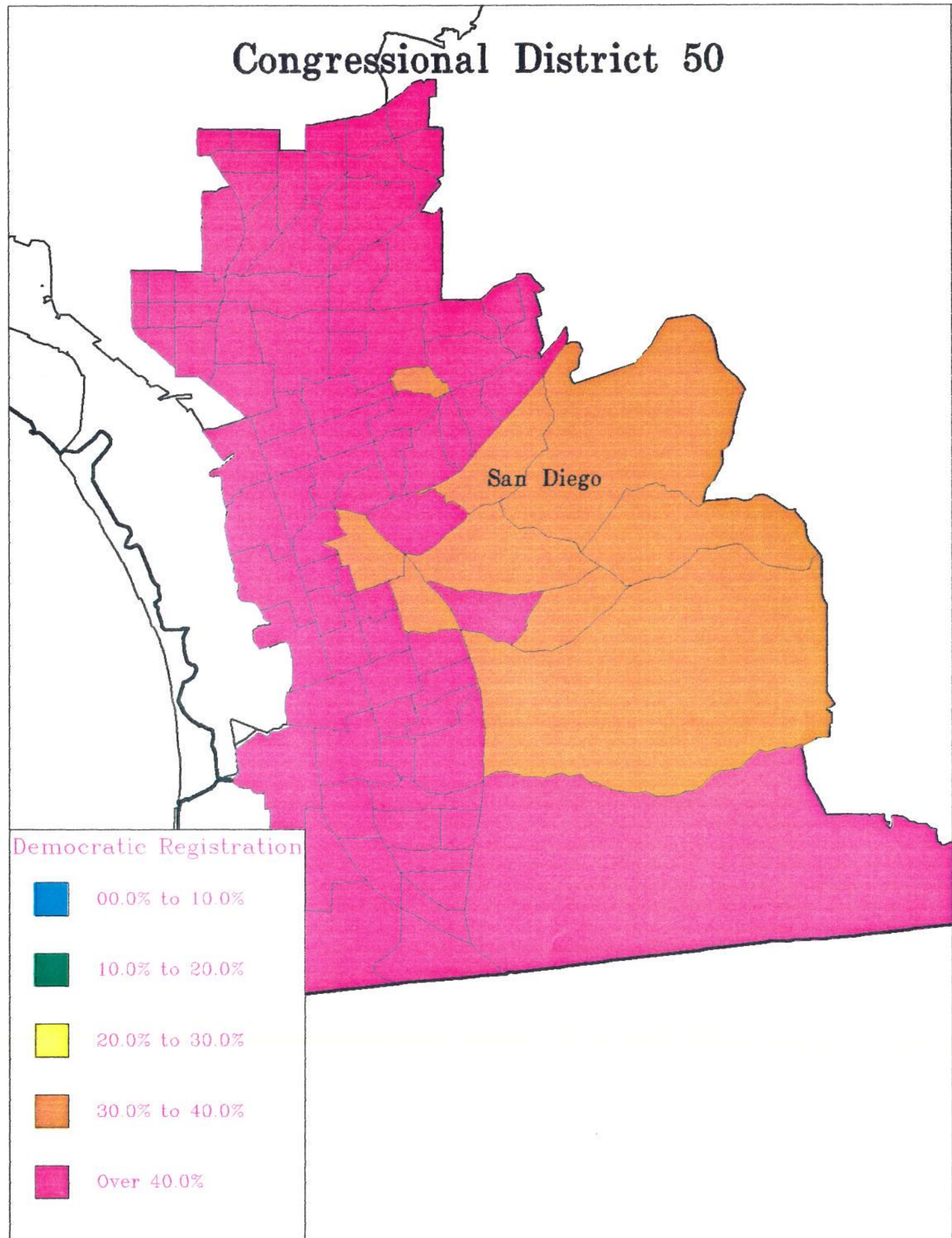
Congressional District 49



Republican Registration

- 00.0% to 10.0%
- 10.0% to 20.0%
- 20.0% to 30.0%
- 30.0% to 40.0%
- Over 40.0%

Congressional District 50



Congressional District 50

