

Reports

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25 Years After Prop 187 Brochure

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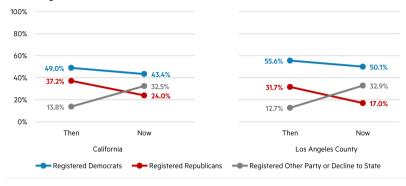
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Voting Patterns

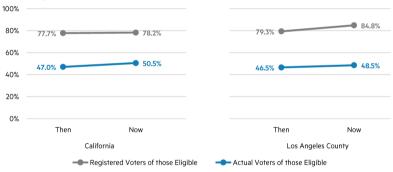
The shift in demographic makeup of the elected leadership is associated with a shift in voting patterns. Since 1994, the percentage of registered Republicans has declined at a much faster rate than that of registered Democrats. This decline has been absorbed by those who have registered with other political parties or decline to state.

Voter Registration in General Elections, Then and Now



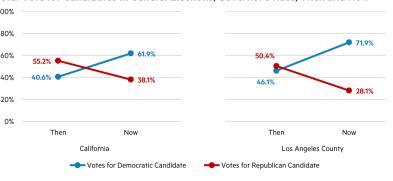
Today, one out of every two Californians eligible to vote casts their ballot on Election Day. Although the percent of registered voters has increased, still fewer than 50% of the eligible Angeleno voters cast a vote in the 2018 general election.

Voter Registration versus Voter Turnout in General Elections, Then and Now



The percentage of the total number of votes for the Democratic candidate in the Governor's race has increased over time.

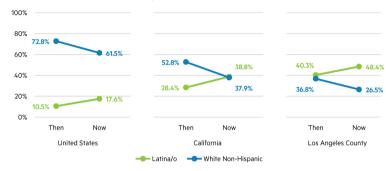
Total Vote for Candidates in General Elections, Governor's Race, Then and Now



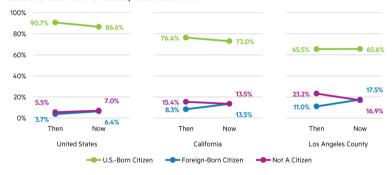
Total Population

The shift in voting patterns is associated with a shift in the demographic makeup of the total population. In the United States, California, and Los Angeles County, the Latina/o population has increased over time. California and Los Angeles County now have a greater Latina/o population than white population. The percentage of foreignborn citizens has also increased over time. The gap between the number of U.S.-born citizens and foreign-born citizens has narrowed over time.

Latinas/os and White-Non Hispanics, Then and Now



Citizens and Non-Citizens. Then and Now



About this Research

IThis report provides a comparative look at the demographics of California and Los Angeles County electorate, voters, and residents from 1994 ("Then") to 2019 ("Now") to understand the impact of Prop 187. Data from the U.S. Census Bureau and California Secretary of State are analyzed to study trends in the makeup of the two geographies. The proposition's impact is captured through political representation, voter registration, and total population data examined as well as demographic shifts in the makeup of both the electorate and the voters by race and ethnicity and by political affiliation.

The full report is available at LMU.edu/studyLA. For more information about this research, please contact Brianne Gilbert, Associate Director, at brianne.qilbert@lmu.edu.



LMU.edu/studyLA

Loyola Marymount University

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25 YEARS AFTER PROP 187

Changes in the Political Landscape of California and Los Angeles from 1994 to 2019

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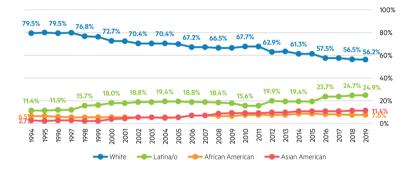


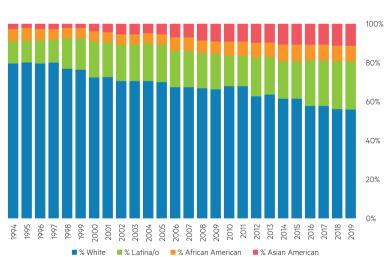
Political Representation

In order to track changes in political representation, StudyLA documented all of the changes in the 186 California partisan offices from 1994 to 2019. Included are the California Constitutional Officers (7)*, U.S. Senators (2), Members of Congress (53), State Senators (40), State Assemblymembers (80), and Members of the Board of Equalization (4). Individuals were coded by political affiliation and race and ethnicity. The data were compiled into "running rosters," visual representations of the time elected officials served in office. The unit of analysis for StudyLA's running rosters is the election cycle from the general election in which an individual was elected into office to the subsequent general election in which the office is up for election. By

186 Partisan Offices by Race and Ethnicity, 1994-2019

From 1994 to 2019, Latina/o and Asian American representation in the 186 partisan offices increased. African American representation has remained relatively stable. White representation decreased from three-fourths to slightly over one-half. If present trends continue, Latina/o representation will surpass white representation.



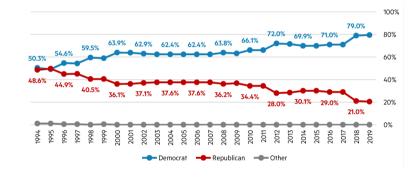


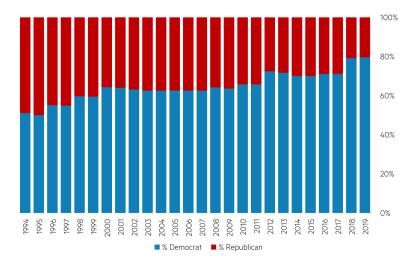
presenting the data this way, running rosters demonstrate how changes in the voter population and voter behavior directly impact changes in the makeup of the political leadership. The running rosters accounted and adjusted for vacancies. Individuals who served in an acting capacity were not included. The running rosters also accounted for the addition of a congressional seat following the 2000 Decennial Census.

*Although the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction is not a partisan office, the party preference of the office holders is well-documented and is included on these charts for the full picture of the statewide offices.

186 Partisan Offices by Political Affiliation, 1994-2019

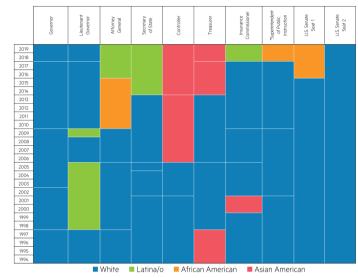
From 1994 to 2019, Democratic representation in the 186 partisan offices increased while Republican representation decreased. In 1994, Democrats and Republicans had equal representation among the partisan offices. Today, Democrats represent three-fourths of the partisan offices. The wedge between increasing Democratic representation and decreasing Republican representation grew even larger after the 2012 presidential election. The trend suggests that the Democratic stronghold in California will continue.





In 1994, only one of the ten statewide elected officials was an ethnic minority; in 2019, seven of the ten are ethnic minorities. The 2020 gubernatorial general election marked the first time in which more than one minority was elected to a statewide office. The 2016 presidential election brought parity in representation between minorities and whites. Finally, the 2018 gubernatorial general election marked the first time in which there were more minorities than whites in the statewide offices.

California Statewide Elected Officials by Race/Ethnicity, 1994-2019



Democratic representation increased while Republican decreased from 1994 to 2019. In 1994, Democrats and Republicans each held five of the ten statewide offices. Today, Democrats hold all ten offices. Though there have been nearly 60 elections for statewide office since 1994, Republicans have only won five. No Republican has served in a statewide office since 2010.

California Statewide Elected Officials by Political Affiliation, 1994-2019

