



City of Palm Springs

California Voting Rights Act Levels 1 and 2 Analysis

April 15, 2018

Douglas Johnson, President

National Demographics Corporation (NDC)

1. **“At Large”**
2. **“From District” or “Residence” Districts**
3. **“By District”**

The California Voting Rights Act was written to specifically require by-district elections.

California Voting Rights Act (CVRA)

3

- Under the Federal Voting Rights Act (passed in 1965), a jurisdiction must fail 4 factual tests before it is in violation of the law.
- The California VRA makes it significantly easier for plaintiffs to force jurisdictions into “by-district” election systems by eliminating two of the US Supreme Court *Gingles* tests:
 - ~~1. Can the protected class constitute the majority of a district?~~
 2. Does the protected class vote as a bloc?
 3. Do the voters who are not in the protected class vote in a bloc to defeat the preferred candidates of the protected class?
 - ~~4. Do the “totality of circumstances” indicate race is a factor in elections?~~
- Liability is now determined only by the presence of racially polarized voting

- Signed into law by Gov. Gray Davis in 2002
 - Suspended by Superior Court ruling in the Modesto case, but reinstated by appeals court in 2006.
- Switched (or in the process of switching) as a result of CVRA:
 - At least 145 school districts
 - 28 Community College Districts
 - 55 cities
 - 1 County Board of Supervisors
 - 8 water and other special districts.
- Key decisions & settlements
 - Only Palmdale has gone to trial on the merits (the city lost)
 - Key settlements:
 - Palmdale: \$4.7 million
 - Modesto: \$3 million
 - Anaheim: \$1.1 million
 - Whittier: \$1 million
 - Santa Barbara: \$600,000
 - Tulare Hospital: \$500,000
 - Madera Unified: about \$170,000
 - Hanford Joint Union Schools: \$118,000
 - Merced City: \$42,000
 - Placentia: \$20,000



5

Demographic & Election Review

April 15, 2018

Demographic Summary

Latinos are 25% of the total population and 16% of the eligible voters (measured by Citizen Voting Age Population data).

Asian-Americans are 5% of eligible voters, African-Americans are 4%, and Non-Hispanic Whites are 73%.

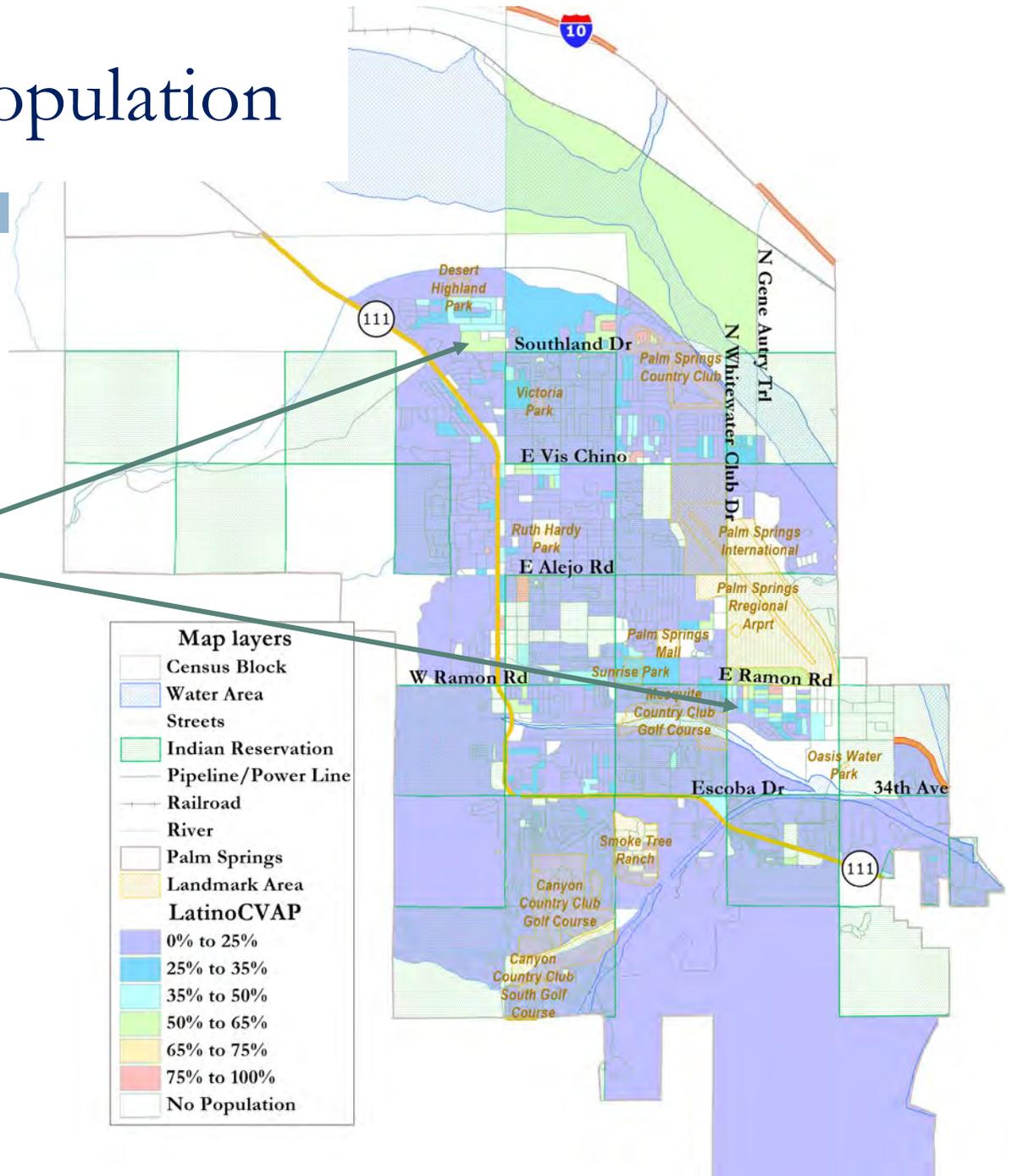
If districted, each of five districts would need about 8,910 people, while each of four districts would need 11,138.

Race/Ethnic Profile	Count	Percent	ACS Profile	Count	Percent
Total Population	44,552		ACS Total Population	46,281	4%
Latino	11,286	25%	Immigrant	9,266	20%
NH White	28,313	64%	Naturalized (pct of total immigrants)	3,954	43%
NH Black/ African-American	1,997	4%	Age 5+	44,630	
NH Native American	469	1%	Speak English at home	31,768	71%
NH Asian-American	2,126	5%	Speak Spanish at home	9,273	21%
NH Pacific Islander	83	0%	Speak an Asian language at home	1,420	3%
NH Other	102	0%	Speak other language at home	2,169	5%
NH Multi-Race	176	0%	Speak English only "well" or less	4,532	10%
Citizen VAP total	35,317		Age 25+	37,808	
CVAP Latino	5,663	16%	Age 25+, no HS degree	4,450	12%
CVAP NH White	25,876	73%	Age 25+, HS degree (only)	20,108	53%
CVAP NH African-American	1,570	4%	Age 25+, bachelor degree (only)	7,886	21%
CVAP NH Asian & Pacific Islander	1,611	5%	Age 25+, graduate degree (only)	5,363	14%
CVAP Other	597	2%	Households	23,215	
			Child under 18 in Household	2,557	11%
Voter Registration (Nov. 2016)	25,414		Income \$0-25k	6,854	30%
Estimated Latino Reg	3,447	14%	Income \$25-50k	5,655	24%
Spanish-Surnamed Reg.	3,097	12%	Income \$50-75k	3,811	16%
Asian-Surnamed Reg.	241	1%	Income \$75-200k	5,595	24%
Filipino-Surnamed Reg.	298	1%	Income \$200k+	1,299	6%
Est. NH White Reg.	20,408	80%	Housing units	36,507	
Est. African-Amer. Reg	1,206	5%	Single-Family	26,797	73%
Democratic Reg.	13,845	54%	Multi-Family	9,710	27%
Republican Reg.	5,942	23%	Rented	9,622	41%
Other/No Party Reg.	5,628	22%	Owned	13,593	59%
Voters Casting Ballots (Nov. 2016)	20,629	81%	Voters Casting Ballots (Nov. 2014)	13,317	57%
Estimated Latino Voters	2,393	12%	Estimated Latino Voters	1,117	8%
Spanish-Surnamed Voters	770	4%	Spanish-Surnamed Voters	1,003	8%
Asian-Surnamed voters	247	1%	Asian-Surnamed voters	117	1%
Filipino-Surnamed voters	217	1%	Filipino-Surnamed voters	118	1%
Est. NH White voters	2,150	10%	Est. NH White voters	10,927	82%
Est. African-Amer. Reg	16,912	82%	Est. African-Amer. Reg	659	5%
Democratic voters	11,913	58%	Democratic voters	7,608	57%
Republican voters	4,562	22%	Republican voters	3,143	24%
Other/No Party voters	4,153	20%	Other/No Party voters	2,567	19%

Latino Population

7

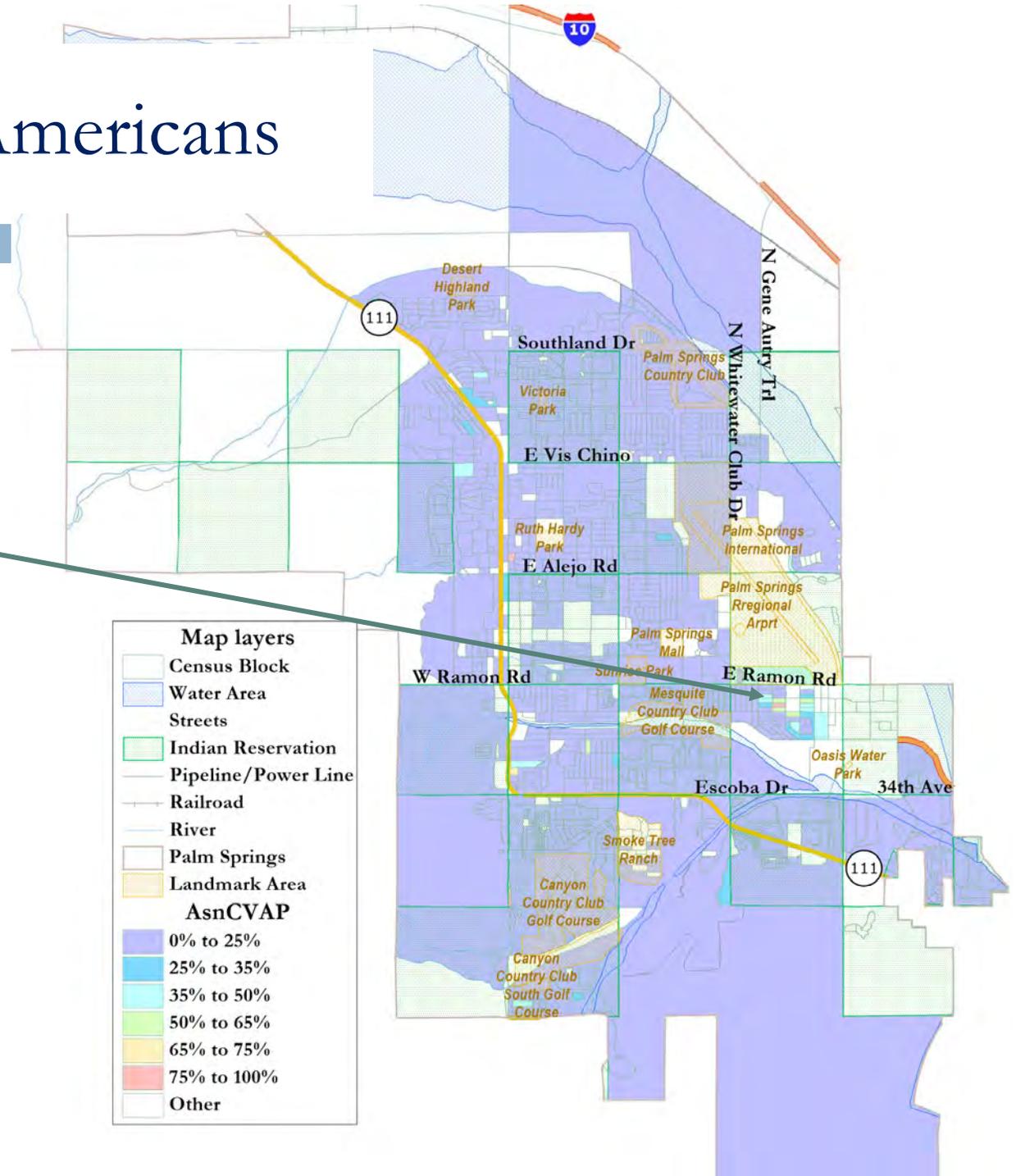
Latinos are particularly concentrated north of Southland Drive and just south of the airport.



Asian-Americans

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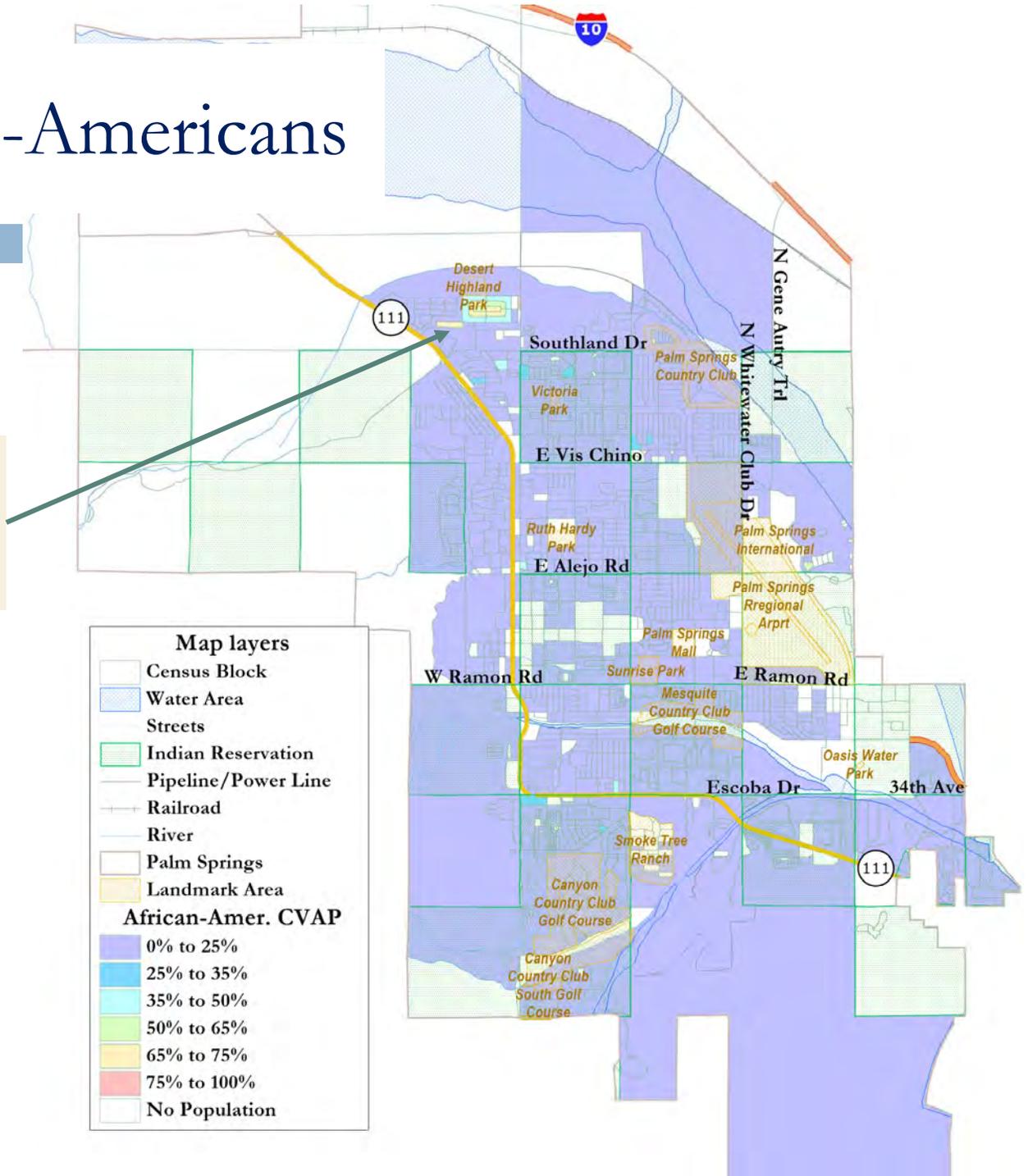
Asian-American eligible voters are also particularly concentrated just south of the airport.



African-Americans

9

African-Americans are only concentrated just south of Desert Highland Park.



Council Election History

Since 2001, no Asian-Americans, three Native Americans, and two Latinos, have run, with none elected. One of the three African-Americans on the ballot was elected.

10

date	first	last	votes	percent	elected	ethnicity
11/7/2017	Lisa	Middleton	7042	31%	Yes	
11/7/2017	Christy Gilbert	Hostege	6833	30%	Yes	
11/7/2017	Henry	Hampton	3005	13%	No	
11/7/2017	Robert Julian	Stone	2684	12%	No	
11/7/2017	Judy	Deertrack	2182	10%	No	Native Amer.
11/7/2017	Glenn	Flood	1006	4%	No	African American
11/3/2015	Geoff	Kors	7,377	37%	Yes	
11/3/2015	J.R.	Roberts	4,785	24%	Yes	
11/3/2015	Paul	Lewin	4,709	23%	No	
11/3/2015	Anna	Nevenic	1,533	8%	No	
11/3/2015	Jim	King	981	5%	No	
11/3/2015	David	Brown	801	4%	No	
11/5/2013	Ginny	Float	5268	34%	Yes	
11/5/2013	Christopher "Chris"	Mills	5207	33%	Yes	
11/5/2013	Judy Evans	Deertrack	3181	20%	No	Native Amer.
11/5/2013	Jeffrey	Nichols	1916	12%	No	
11/8/2011	Paul	Lewin	6090	31%	Yes	
11/8/2011	Rick	Hutcheson	5745	29%	Yes	
11/8/2011	Lee	Weigel	3394	17%	No	
11/8/2011	Elizabeth "Liz"	Glass	3249	16%	No	
11/8/2011	Kerry	Hendrix	958	5%	No	
11/8/2011	John	Tymon	399	2%	No	
11/6/2007	Rick	Hutcheson	4,986	25%	Yes	
11/6/2007	Lee	Weigel	4,075	20%	Yes	
11/6/2007	John	Williams	3,999	20%	No	
11/6/2007	Bob	Mahlowitz	2,725	14%	No	
11/6/2007	Sheila	Grattan	1,627	8%	No	
11/6/2007	Roxann	Ploss	1,234	6%	No	
11/6/2007	Vic	Gainer	968	5%	No	
11/6/2007	Eloise	Garcia-Mohsin	273	1%	No	Latina

date	first	last	votes	percent	elected	ethnicity
11/8/2005	Ginny	Foat	6478	28%	Yes	
11/8/2005	Christopher "Chris"	Mills	5201	22%	Yes	
11/8/2005	John	Williams	4743	20%	No	
11/8/2005	Patricia "Trisha"	Sanders	4006	17%	No	
11/8/2005	Roxann	Ploss	1998	9%	No	
11/8/2005	Tom	Tucker	472	2%	No	
11/8/2005	Carlos H.	Cueva	337	1%	No	Latino
11/4/2003	Mike	McCulloch	4,973	24%	Yes	
11/4/2003	Steve	Pougnnet	3,504	17%	Yes	
11/4/2003	Ginny	Foat	3,189	15%	No	
11/4/2003	Deyna L.	Hodges	2,254	11%	No	
11/4/2003	John	Stiles	2,167	10%	No	
11/4/2003	David	Peet	2,092	10%	No	
11/4/2003	William "Bill"	Feingold	1,633	8%	No	
11/4/2003	James "Jim"	Franklin	738	4%	No	
11/4/2003	Steve	Grasha	477	2%	No	
4/9/2002	Deyna	Hodges	5265	66%	Yes	
4/9/2002	Michael "Mike"	McCulloch	2395	30%	No	
4/9/2002	Ralph R.	Villani	173	2%	No	
4/9/2002	Steve	Grasha	102	1%	No	
11/6/2001	Ron	Oden	4,148	26%	Yes	African American
11/6/2001	Christopher "Chris"	Mills	3,502	22%	Yes	
11/6/2001	Deyna	Hodges	3,118	19%	No	
11/6/2001	Sharon I.	Lock	2,010	13%	No	
11/6/2001	Arthur	Lyons	1,369	9%	No	Native Amer.
11/6/2001	James "Jim"	Franklin	1,201	7%	No	
11/6/2001	William	Feingold	487	3%	No	
11/6/2001	Wayne	Patterson	188	1%	No	

Mayoral Election History

No Asian-Americans or Latinos have run (at least since 2001). An African-American was elected one of the three times an African-American was on the ballot.

date	first	last	votes	percent	elected	ethnicity
11/3/2015	Robert (Bob)	Moon	4,197	37%	Yes	
11/3/2015	Ginny	Foat	2,901	25%	No	
11/3/2015	Ron	Oden	1,496	13%	No	African American
11/3/2015	Bill	Gunasti	810	7%	No	
11/3/2015	Ricky B.	Wright	791	7%	No	African American
11/3/2015	Bob	Weinstein	731	6%	No	
11/3/2015	Guy T.	Burrows	439	4%	No	
11/3/2015	Mike	Schaefer	124	1%	No	
11/8/2011	Steve	Pougnet	7491	69%	Yes	
11/8/2011	Bridgette	Sullenger	778	7%	No	
11/8/2011	Jeff	Nichols	631	6%	No	
11/8/2011	Bill	Ferra	585	5%	No	
11/8/2011	Phyllis C.	Burgess	475	4%	No	
11/8/2011	Vincent W.S.	Zeigler	427	4%	No	
11/8/2011	Don	Cook	402	4%	No	
11/6/2007	Steve	Pougnet	7,241	71%	Yes	
11/6/2007	Arlene	Battishill	1,841	18%	No	
11/6/2007	Bill	Ferra	509	5%	No	
11/6/2007	Don	Cook	405	4%	No	
11/6/2007	John	Tymon	231	2%	No	
11/4/2003	Ron	Oden	5,693	51%	Yes	African American
11/4/2003	William "Will"	Kleindienst	4,866	43%	No	
11/4/2003	Vincent "Vinni"	Ziegler	342	3%	No	
11/4/2003	Wayne	Boyd	293	3%	No	



12

Measuring Voter Preferences

April 15, 2018

Testing for Polarized Voting

13

1. Do Hispanics (or other “protected class” voters) vote cohesively for particular candidates?
2. Do non-Hispanics vote as a bloc for different candidates?
3. Do the Hispanic-preferred candidates lose to candidates preferred by non-Hispanic voters?
4. Is an election system other than by-district (or division) elections used?

- Homogeneous Precinct Analysis
 - Overwhelmingly-protected class and near-zero protected class precincts

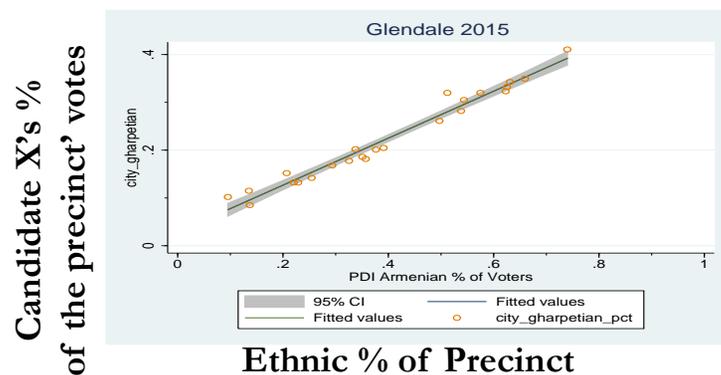
- Ecological Regression
 - Statistical regression analysis comparing precinct by precinct election results relative to the percentage of each precinct comprised of each protected class

- Surveys and Exit Polls
 - Useful but surveys are flawed and exit polls are expensive

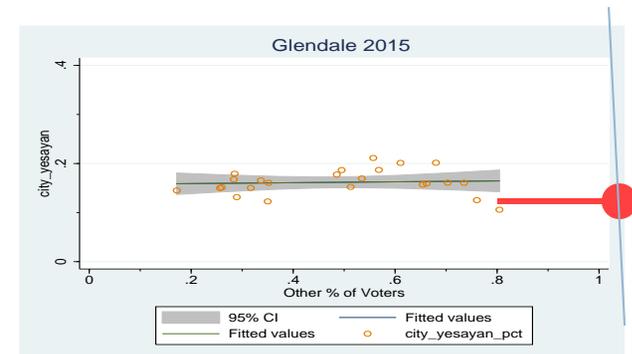
Regression Analysis Methodology

15

1. On a scattergram, plot dots for each precinct according to the precinct demographics and the percentage of the vote for a given candidate.
2. Find the line that best matches the pattern of the dots.
3. Extend the line to a theoretical precinct made up of 100% of that ethnic group's voters – the point where the regression line intercepts the 100% vertical is the estimated vote of that ethnic group for a given candidate.
4. Review the related confidence interval.
5. Repeat for each candidate and each ethnic group.



An example of a good fit of the regression line to the dots, with a narrow confidence interval (the grey area) and, as a result, a clear preference.



An example of a decent, but not great fit, with no change in the candidate's percentage as the ethnicity of the precinct changes:

Reviewing the Results

16

1. Are the results “statistically significant” at the 90% level or higher?
2. Do the results show that the voters of a “protected class” voted in a bloc for a certain candidate or candidates?
3. Do the results show that the other voters voted in a bloc to defeat that/those preferred candidate(s)?
4. Do the “R-Squared” values indicate that race/ethnicity were a significant variable in those measures of candidate preference?



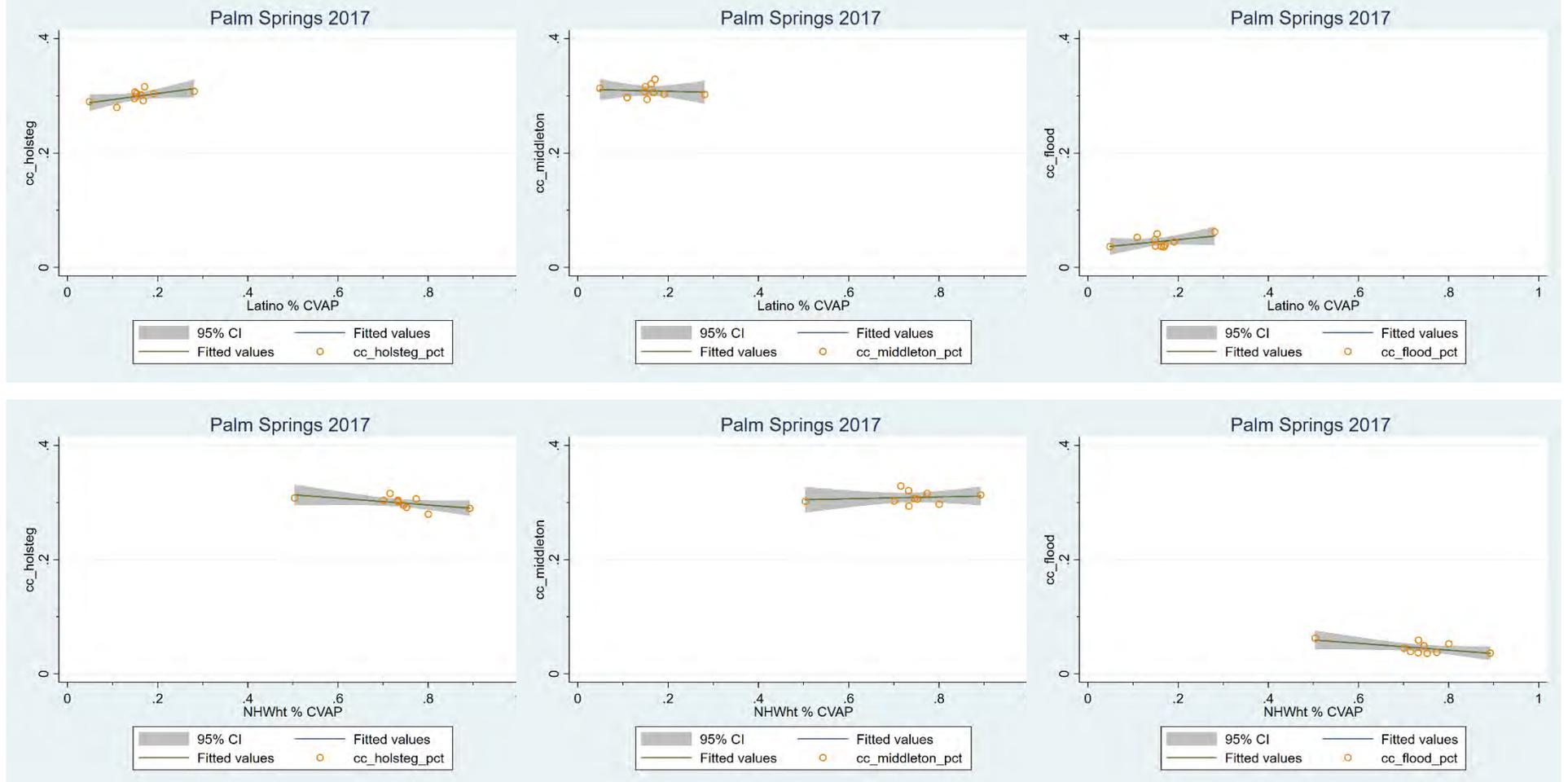
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Election Data

April 15, 2018

2017 Council Charts

18

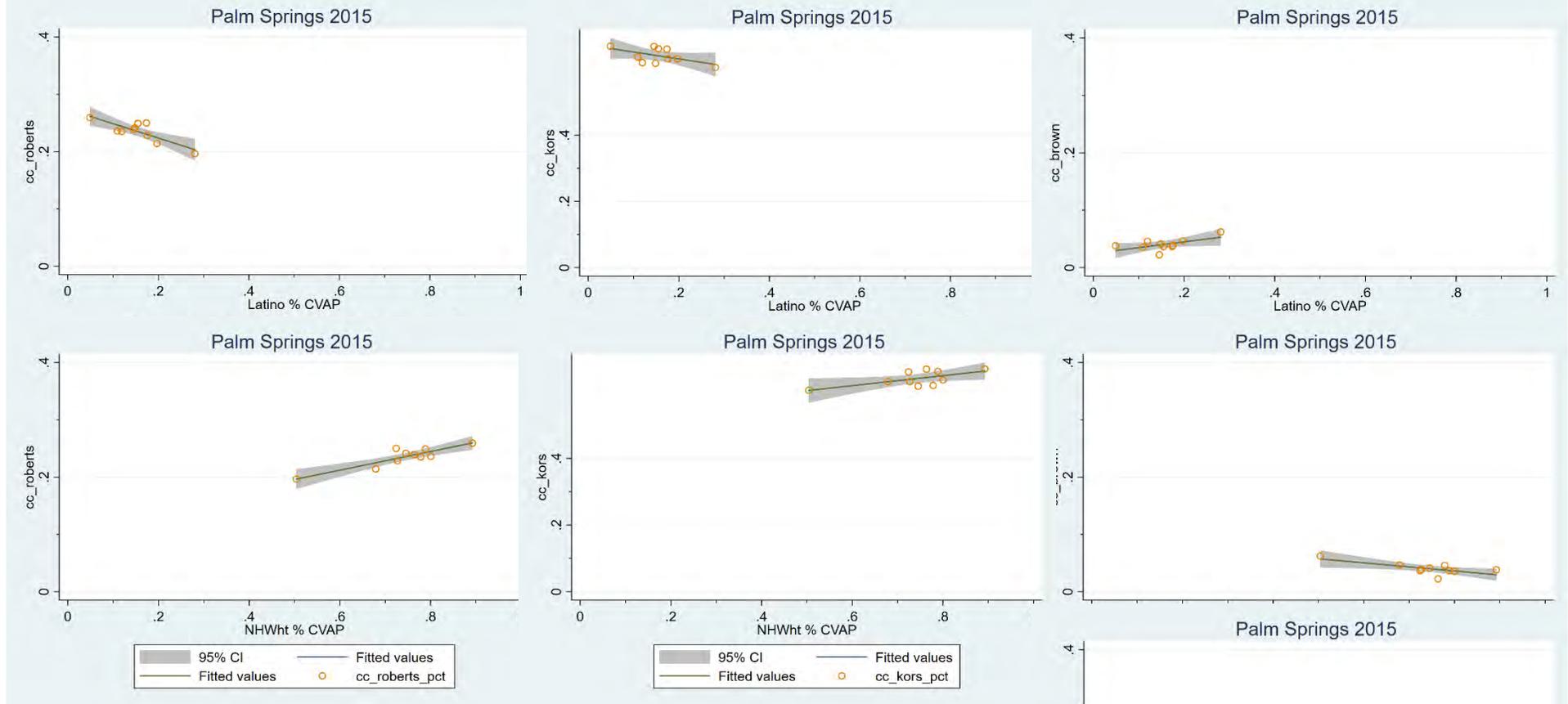


Slope up means support, slope down (from left to right) means lack of support.
Flat slopes are a sign of a weak support for a polarized voting claim.

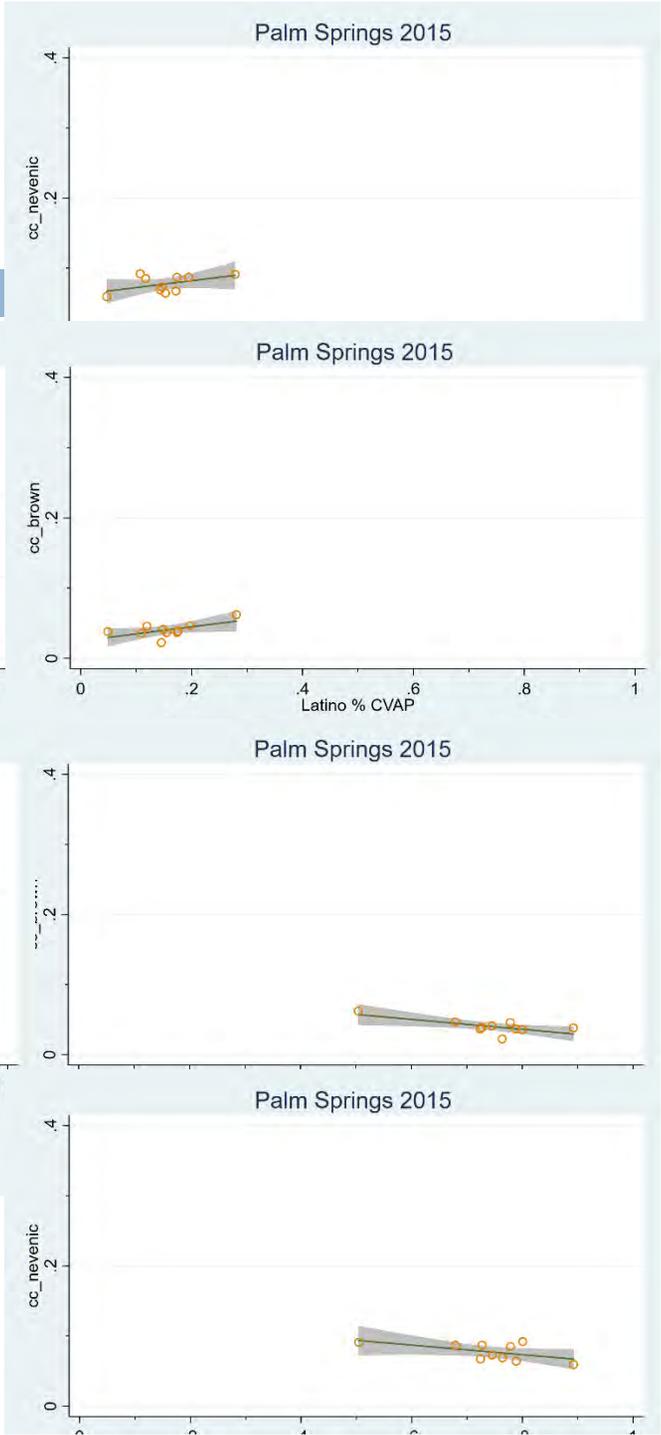


National Demographics Corporation

2015 Council Charts



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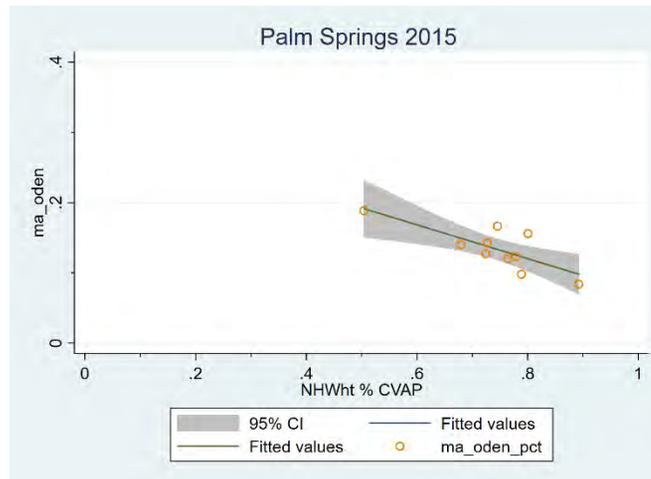
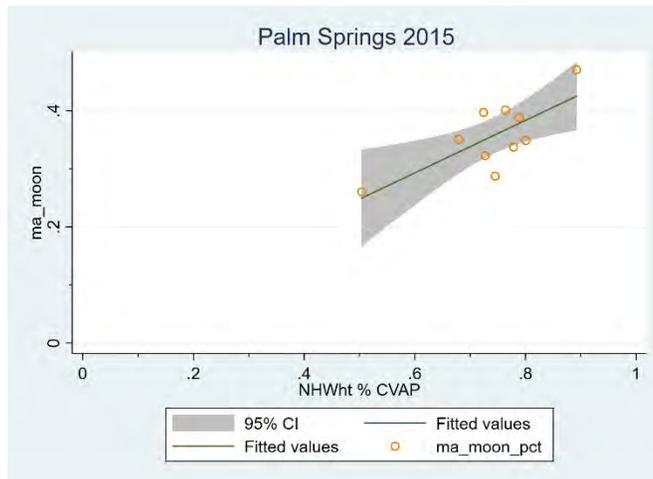
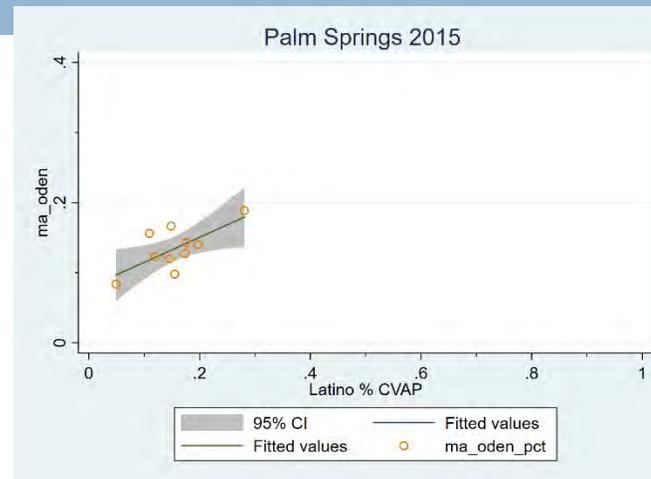
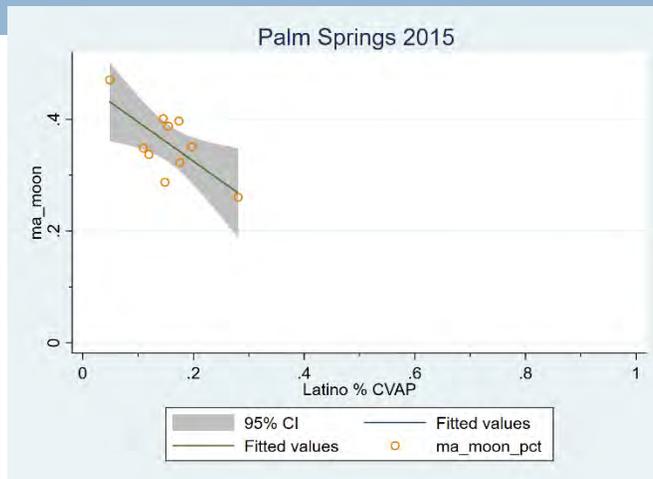




NDC 2015 Mayor Charts

National Demographics Corporation

20

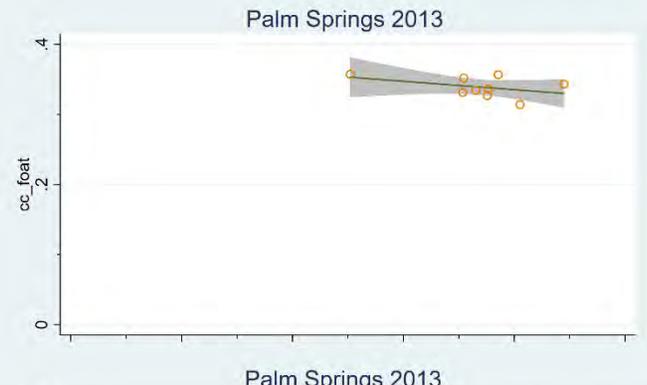
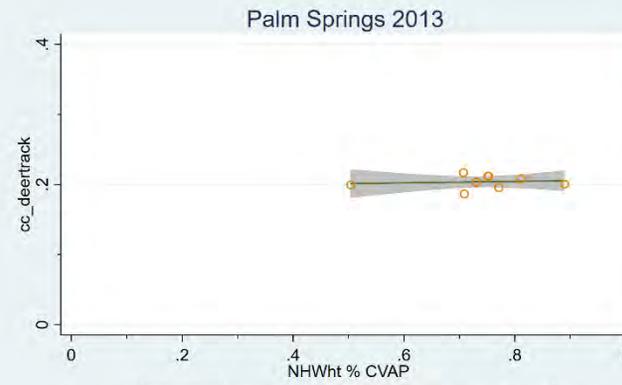
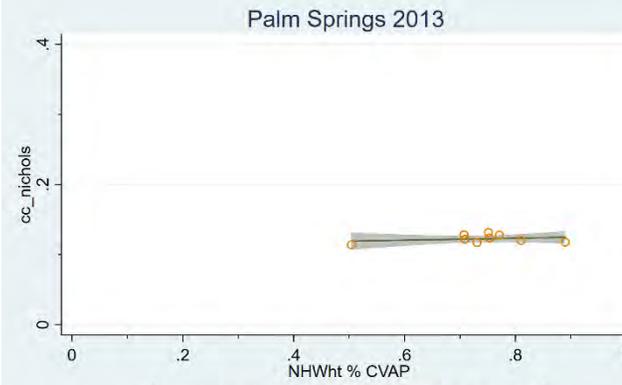
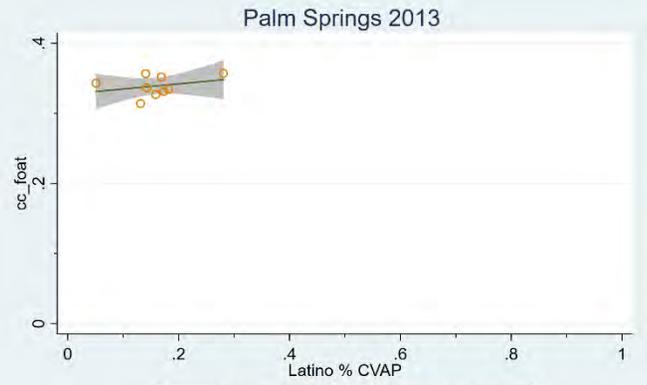
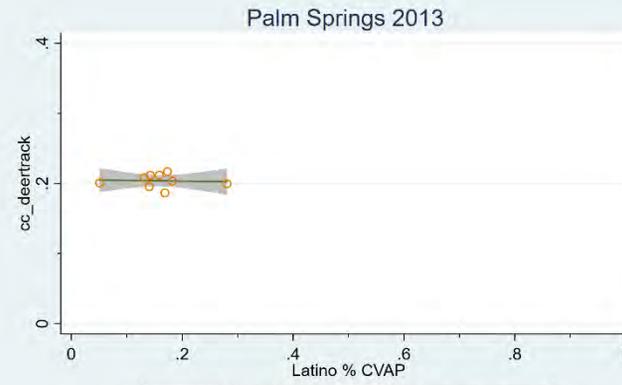
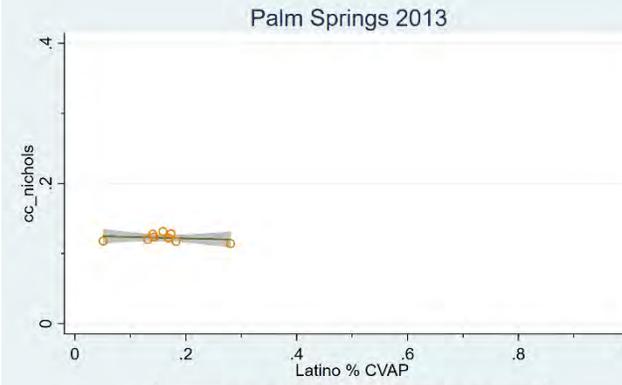


Slope up means support, slope down (from left to right) means lack of support.
Flat slopes are a sign of a weak support for a polarized voting claim.



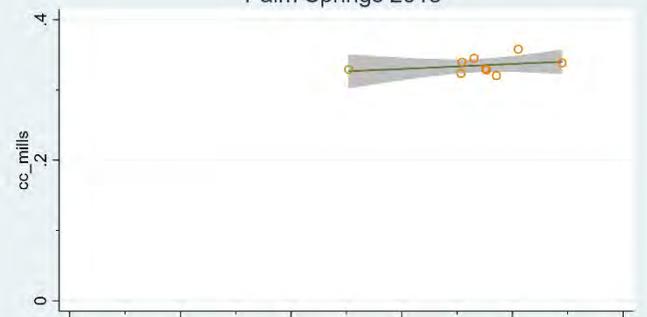
2013 Council Charts

National Demographics Corporation



95% CI Fitted values cc_nichols_pct

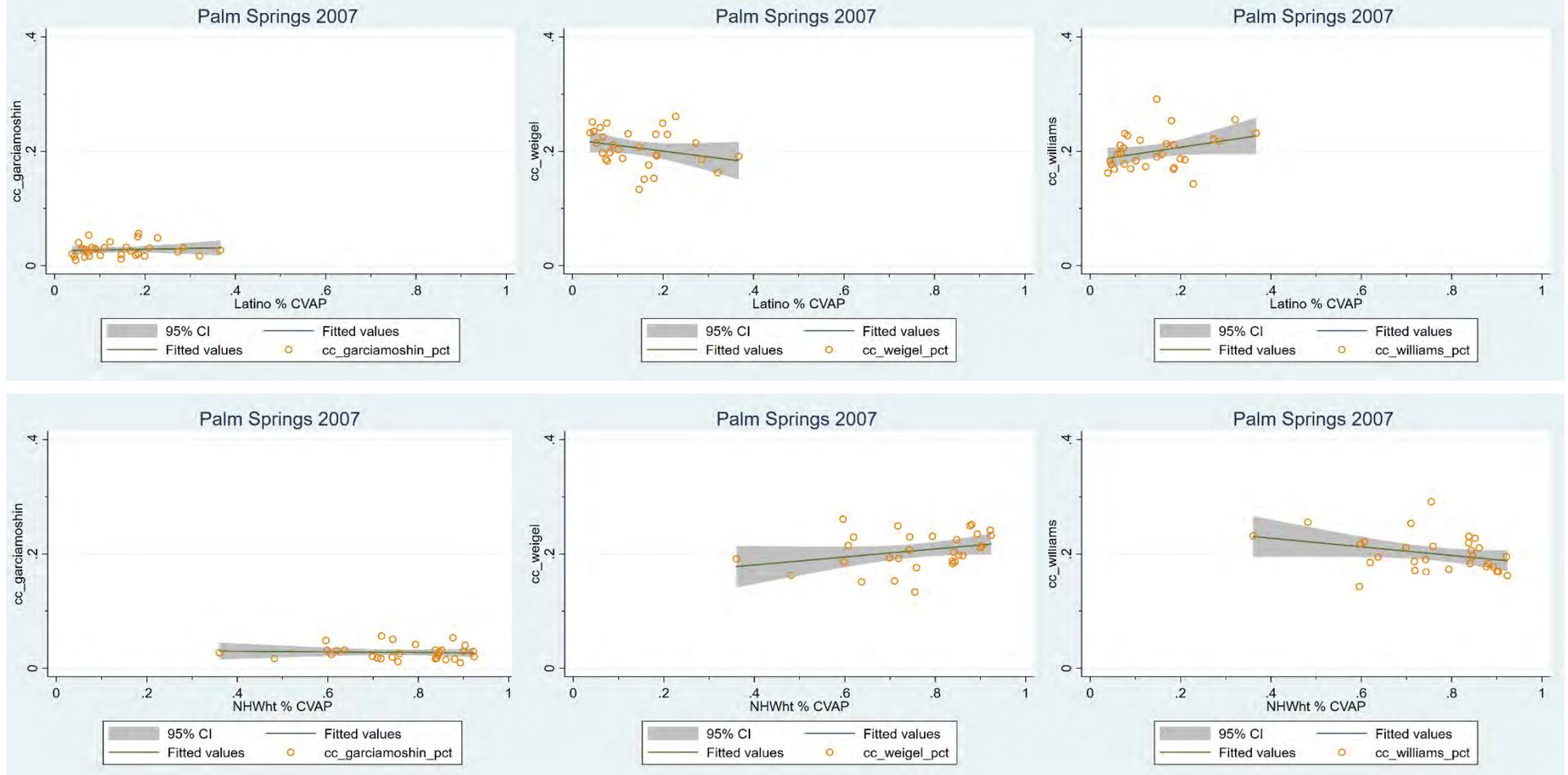
95% CI Fitted values cc_deertrack_pct



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2007 Council Charts

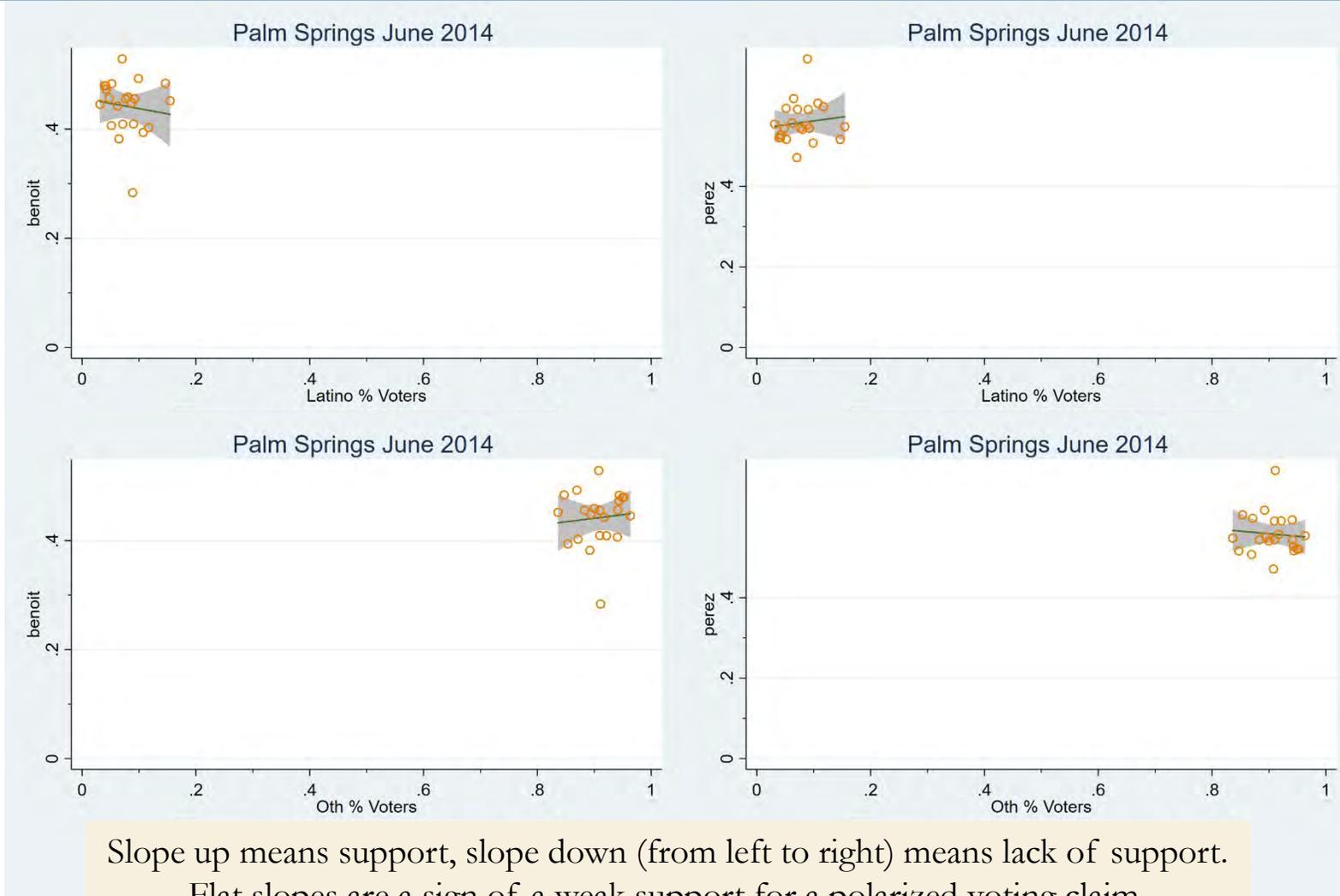
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2014 June Supervisor

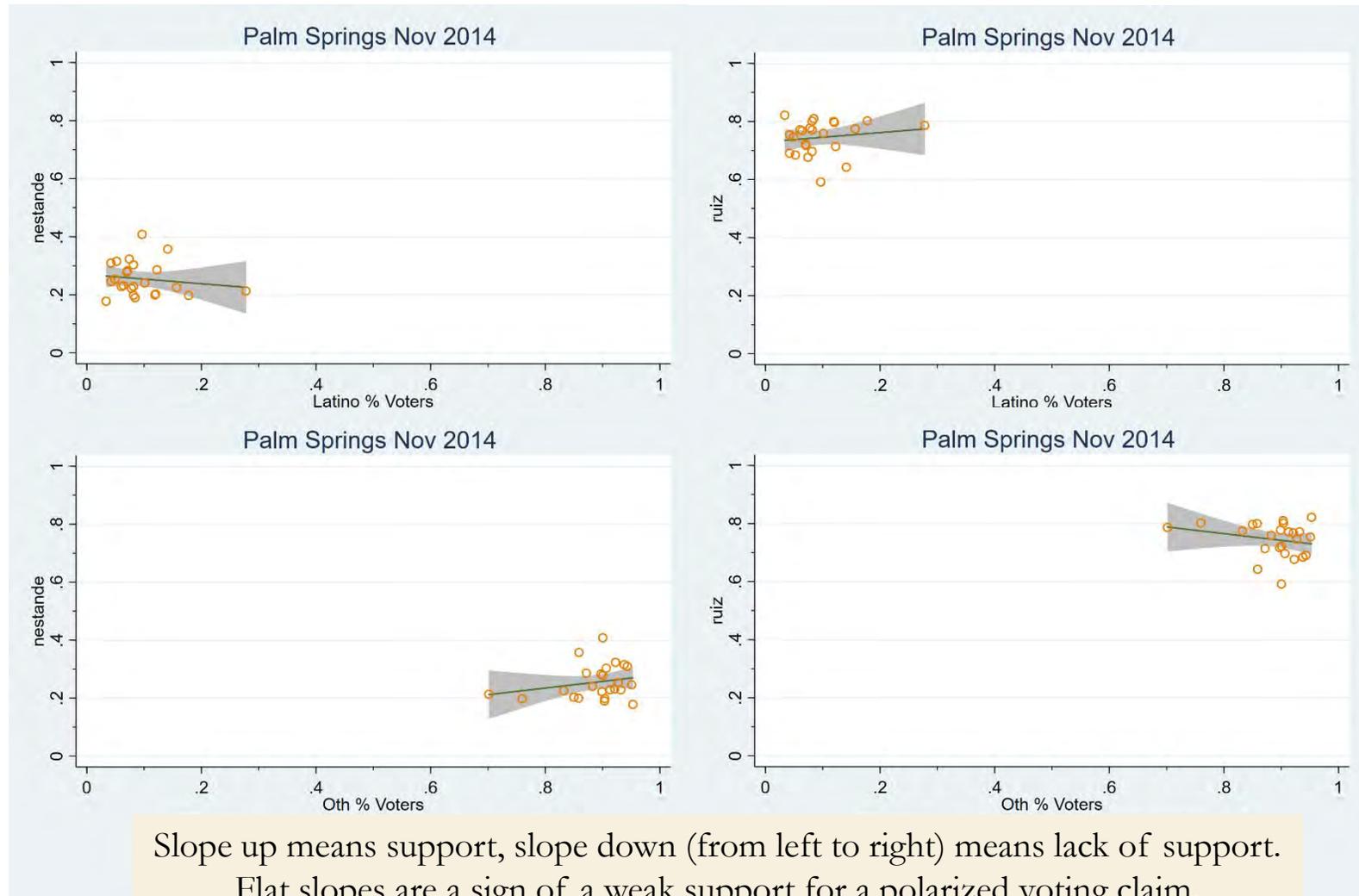
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2014 Nov. Cong. District 36

24



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How to read the following data tables

25

The “actual” votes and percentages are the real-world vote counts and percentages that the candidate received.

The percentage under the ethnic group title is the rough vote estimate, but it should be viewed in conjunction with the “+/-” confidence interval: for example, __ % of Latino voters, plus or minus __ %, voted for candidate _____.

If the low end of a candidate’s confidence interval (the estimated vote plus the +/- value) is higher than the high end of the confidence intervals for all other candidates, that candidate is the ‘preferred’ candidate.

The “r-squared” value measures the amount of “bounce” between the estimated regression line and the actual precinct circles on the scattergrams. It indicates the percentage of the change from precinct to precinct that can be explained by the change in the ethnicity of the precincts. When the results are statistically reliable, an “r-squared” value above 25% generally indicates race is playing what most social scientists would consider a significant role.

The statistical significance measures the reliability of the estimated vote figures. A value of 90 or 95% is considered good, 80% is very weak, and “None” (less than 80%) means the estimates are unreliable.

Mayor Voting Numbers

Generally weak reliability of the results, with low r-squared values. Some signs that Latino voters preferred Oden in 2015.

26

Mayor

CVAP-based Results

Year	Candidate	Actual	Pct	Win?	Ethnicity	Latino	+/-	R^2	Signif.	Pref	White	+/-	R^2	Signif.	Pref	Other	+/-	R^2	Signif.	Pref
2015	Moon	4,197	37%	Yes		0%	32%	70%	95%		46%	20%	71%	95%	Prob	0%	57%	58%	95%	
2015	Foat	2,901	25%	No		0%	13%	55%	95%		24%	7%	66%	95%	Maybe	0%	16%	68%	95%	
2015	Oden	1,496	13%	No	African American	75%	8%	1%	None	Prob	8%	5%	3%	None		82%	12%	7%	None	Prob
2015	Gunasti	810	7%	No		0%	6%	13%	None		6%	4%	12%	None		0%	9%	9%	None	
2015	Wright	791	7%	No	African American	25%	6%	1%	None	Prob	5%	4%	1%	None		18%	9%	0%	None	Maybe
2015	Weinstein	731	6%	No		0%	6%	54%	95%		7%	4%	45%	95%		0%	12%	26%	80%	
2015	Burrows	439	4%	No		0%	3%	28%	80%		3%	2%	21%	80%		0%	6%	10%	None	
2015	Schaefer	124	1%	No		0%	1%	24%	80%		1%	1%	16%	None		0%	2%	5%	None	
2007	Pouget	7,241	71%	Yes		=<0%	57%	19%	95%		71%	36%	18%	95%	Yes	=<0%	87%	13%	95%	
2007	Battishill	1,841	18%	No		=<0%	12%	20%	95%		17%	7%	19%	95%	No	=<0%	18%	14%	95%	
2007	Ferra	509	5%	No		=<0%	6%	19%	95%		6%	4%	19%	95%	No	=<0%	9%	14%	95%	
2007	Cook	405	4%	No		=<0%	8%	7%	80%		5%	5%	8%	80%	No	=<0%	12%	7%	80%	
2007	Tymon	231	2%	No		=<0%	3%	4%	None		2%	2%	2%	None	No	=<0%	5%	1%	None	

Mayor

Registration-based Results

Year	Candidate	Actual	Pct	Win?	Ethnicity	Latino	+/-	R^2	Signif.	Pref	White	+/-	R^2	Signif.	Pref	Other	+/-	R^2	Signif.	Pref
2015	Moon	4,197	37%	Yes		0%	63%	59%	95%	No	8%	59%	5%	None	Maybe	44%	42%	35%	90%	Maybe
2015	Foat	2,901	25%	No		0%	19%	61%	95%	No	35%	18%	0%	None	Maybe	24%	15%	18%	None	Maybe
2015	Oden	1,496	13%	No	African American	61%	9%	20%	80%	Yes	27%	6%	17%	None	Maybe	9%	5%	35%	90%	Maybe
2015	Gunasti	810	7%	No		0%	9%	11%	None	No	4%	5%	10%	None	No	7%	4%	20%	80%	Maybe
2015	Wright	791	7%	No	African American	30%	7%	8%	None	No	16%	4%	16%	None	Maybe	5%	4%	25%	80%	No
2015	Weinstein	731	6%	No		0%	12%	36%	90%	No	5%	9%	1%	None	No	7%	7%	18%	None	Maybe
2015	Burrows	439	4%	No		6%	6%	1%	None	No	5%	4%	0%	None	No	3%	3%	1%	None	No
2015	Schaefer	124	1%	No		2%	3%	0%	None	No	0%	2%	6%	None	No	1%	1%	5%	None	No

Council Voting Numbers (CVAP)

27

No reliable estimates of Latino preferences.

Year	Candidate	Actual	Pct	Win?	Ethnicity	Latino	+/-	R^2	Signif.	Pref	White	+/-	R^2	Signif.	Pref
2017	Middleton	7,042	31%	Yes		=<0%	32%	72%	95%		31%	18%	75%	95%	Prob
2017	Hostege	6,833	30%	Yes		=<0%	29%	66%	95%		29%	17%	71%	95%	Prob
2017	Hampton	3,005	13%	No		=<0%	21%	44%	95%		13%	12%	50%	95%	Maybe
2017	Stone	2,684	12%	No		=<0%	13%	79%	95%		13%	9%	75%	95%	Maybe
2017	Deertrack	2,182	10%	No	Native Amer.	=<0%	11%	74%	95%		10%	7%	76%	95%	Maybe
2017	Flood	1,006	4%	No	African American	=<0%	7%	14%	None		3%	5%	6%	None	No
2015	Kors	7,377	37%	Yes		=<0%	32%	74%	95%		38%	19%	76%	95%	Prob
2015	Roberts	4,785	24%	Yes		=<0%	23%	78%	95%		26%	14%	81%	95%	Maybe
2015	Lewin	4,709	23%	No		=<0%	18%	72%	95%		23%	11%	75%	95%	Maybe
2015	Nevenic	1,533	8%	No		=<0%	7%	33%	90%		6%	5%	27%	80%	
2015	King	981	5%	No		=<0%	8%	22%	80%		4%	5%	19%	None	
2015	Brown	801	4%	No		=<0%	6%	15%	None		3%	4%	7%	None	
2013	Float	5,268	34%	Yes		=<0%	30%	65%	95%		33%	18%	64%	95%	Maybe
2013	Mills	5,207	33%	Yes		=<0%	35%	62%	95%		34%	18%	69%	95%	Maybe
2013	Deertrack	3,181	20%	No	Native Amer.	=<0%	15%	75%	95%		20%	7%	82%	95%	Maybe
2013	Nichols	1,916	12%	No		=<0%	8%	77%	95%		12%	4%	83%	95%	No
2007	Hutcheson	4,986	25%	Yes		=<0%	37%	15%	95%		24%	23%	15%	95%	Maybe
2007	Weigel	4,075	20%	Yes		=<0%	34%	22%	95%		22%	22%	22%	95%	Maybe
2007	Williams	3,999	20%	No		=<0%	32%	12%	90%		19%	20%	11%	90%	Maybe
2007	Mahlowitz	2,725	14%	No		=<0%	23%	19%	95%		14%	15%	18%	95%	Maybe
2007	Grattan	1,627	8%	No		=<0%	15%	26%	95%		9%	9%	25%	95%	Maybe
2007	Ploss	1,234	6%	No		=<0%	13%	13%	90%		6%	8%	11%	90%	Maybe
2007	Gainer	968	5%	No		=<0%	7%	28%	95%		5%	4%	29%	95%	Maybe
2007	Garcia-Mohsin	273	1%	No	Latina	=<0%	4%	10%	90%		1%	2%	10%	90%	Maybe

Council Voting Numbers (Reg)

Some hints that Latino voters preferred Flood in 2017 and Nevenic and Brown in 2015.

Year	Candidate	Actual	Pct	Win?	Ethnicity	Latino	+/-	R^2	Signif.	Pref	White	+/-	R^2	Signif.	Pref
2017	Middleton	7,042	31%	Yes		0%	65%	53%	95%		21%	54%	8%	None	Maybe
2017	Hostege	6,833	30%	Yes		0%	56%	53%	95%		24%	46%	7%	None	Maybe
2017	Hampton	3,005	13%	No		0%	23%	71%	95%		15%	25%	2%	None	Maybe
2017	Stone	2,684	12%	No		0%	33%	41%	95%		20%	26%	0%	None	Maybe
2017	Deertrack	2,182	10%	No	Native Amer.	0%	20%	64%	95%		9%	20%	4%	None	Maybe
2017	Flood	1,006	4%	No	African American	100%	10%	11%	None	Maybe	10%	6%	3%	None	Maybe
2015	Kors	7,377	37%	Yes		0%	69%	57%	95%		31%	64%	2%	None	Maybe
2015	Roberts	4,785	24%	Yes		0%	47%	67%	95%		24%	50%	1%	None	Maybe
2015	Lewin	4,709	23%	No		0%	40%	51%	95%		23%	35%	2%	None	Maybe
2015	Nevenic	1,533	8%	No		51%	10%	11%	None	Maybe	12%	7%	2%	None	Maybe
2015	King	981	5%	No		0%	12%	23%	80%		6%	8%	0%	None	Maybe
2015	Brown	801	4%	No		49%	11%	1%	None	Maybe	3%	7%	3%	None	Maybe
2013	Float	5,268	34%	Yes		=<0%	57%	49%	95%		=<0%	44%	37%	90%	
2013	Mills	5,207	33%	Yes		=<0%	56%	55%	95%		=<0%	44%	41%	90%	
2013	Deertrack	3,181	20%	No	Native Amer.	=<0%	26%	66%	95%		=<0%	24%	37%	90%	
2013	Nichols	1,916	12%	No		=<0%	15%	64%	95%		=<0%	14%	38%	90%	

2014 External Elections

Year	Candidate	Actual	Pct	Win?	Ethnicity	Latino	+/-	R^2	Signif.	Pref	"Other"	+/-	R^2	Signif.	Pref
2014p	Perez	4607	54%	Yes	Latino	79%	70%	3%	None	Maybe	53%	60%	2%	None	
2014p	Benoit	3896	46%	No	White	21%	70%	3%	None		47%	60%	2%	None	
2014g	Ruiz	10,057	75%	Yes	Latino	95%	58%	3%	None	Maybe	73%	50%	5%	None	Maybe
2014g	Nestande	3,332	25%	No	White	5%	58%	3%	None		27%	50%	5%	None	

No statistically significant results from either the 2014 June election for Supervisor or for the 2014 November election for Congressional District 36, but indications are that Whites (“Other”) in Palm Springs may have supported the Latino candidates, but possibly not by as large of margins as the Latino voters supported the Latino candidates.

Council Voting Numbers (Reg)

Some hints that Latino voters preferred Flood in 2017 and Nevenic and Brown in 2015.

Year	Candidate	Actual	Pct	Win?	Ethnicity	Latino	+/-	R^2	Signif.	Pref	White	+/-	R^2	Signif.	Pref
2017	Middleton	7,042	31%	Yes		0%	65%	53%	95%		21%	54%	8%	None	Maybe
2017	Hostege	6,833	30%	Yes		0%	56%	53%	95%		24%	46%	7%	None	Maybe
2017	Hampton	3,005	13%	No		0%	23%	71%	95%		15%	25%	2%	None	Maybe
2017	Stone	2,684	12%	No		0%	33%	41%	95%		20%	26%	0%	None	Maybe
2017	Deertrack	2,182	10%	No	Native Amer.	0%	20%	64%	95%		9%	20%	4%	None	Maybe
2017	Flood	1,006	4%	No	African American	100%	10%	11%	None	Maybe	10%	6%	3%	None	Maybe
2015	Kors	7,377	37%	Yes		0%	69%	57%	95%		31%	64%	2%	None	Maybe
2015	Roberts	4,785	24%	Yes		0%	47%	67%	95%		24%	50%	1%	None	Maybe
2015	Lewin	4,709	23%	No		0%	40%	51%	95%		23%	35%	2%	None	Maybe
2015	Nevenic	1,533	8%	No		51%	10%	11%	None	Maybe	12%	7%	2%	None	Maybe
2015	King	981	5%	No		0%	12%	23%	80%		6%	8%	0%	None	Maybe
2015	Brown	801	4%	No		49%	11%	1%	None	Maybe	3%	7%	3%	None	Maybe
2013	Float	5,268	34%	Yes		=<0%	57%	49%	95%		=<0%	44%	37%	90%	
2013	Mills	5,207	33%	Yes		=<0%	56%	55%	95%		=<0%	44%	41%	90%	
2013	Deertrack	3,181	20%	No	Native Amer.	=<0%	26%	66%	95%		=<0%	24%	37%	90%	
2013	Nichols	1,916	12%	No		=<0%	15%	64%	95%		=<0%	14%	38%	90%	

Summary

31

1. Latinos are 25% of total population and just over 16% of the eligible voters. Asian-Americans are 5% of eligible voters, African-Americans are 4%, and Whites are 73%.
2. Since 2001, two Latinos and no Asian-Americans have run for Council or Mayor. Both Latinos finished last.
3. The Asian-American is not large enough to generate reliable voting estimates.
4. Analysis of the 2007, 2013, 2015 and 2017 Council and Mayoral elections found hints of polarized voting between Latino and White voters.