

# The Impact of CalSTRS Benefit Spending on California's Economy

**Fiscal year 2022–23 benefits**

March 2025



**CALSTRS**

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## Key findings

- Throughout the 2022–23 fiscal year, over 352,000 CalSTRS benefit recipients received \$19.9 billion in benefits. Of that \$19.9 billion, \$16.8 billion (84%) was paid to nearly 289,000 benefit recipients living in California.
- Benefit spending supported 103,400 jobs in California. This level of jobs supported ranked in the top 100 of California industries. The nearly 289,000 benefit recipients spending their benefits in California resulted in an approximate three-to-one relationship—the benefit spending of every three benefit recipients supported one job in California’s economy.
- Benefit spending generated \$7.2 billion of labor income in California. This level of income ranked in the top 100 of California industries.
- Benefit spending added \$14 billion of value to California’s Gross Domestic Product. This level of value added ranked in the top 100 of California industries.
- Taxes paid by benefit recipients—withheld directly from benefit payments—totaled \$2.2 billion. Approximately \$1.7 billion was withheld for the federal government (IRS) and \$541 million for the State of California (Franchise Tax Board).
- Tax revenue generated by benefit spending totaled \$3.8 billion for the federal, state and local governments.
- Benefit spending generated \$1.1 billion in tax revenue for the State of California. During the 2022–23 fiscal year, the State of California contributed \$3.7 billion to CalSTRS. Relative to this contribution, for every dollar the State of California contributed to CalSTRS, approximately 30% returned to the state as tax revenue generated from benefit spending.

## Introduction

Throughout the 2022–23 fiscal year, over 352,000 CalSTRS benefit recipients received \$19.9 billion in benefits. Of that \$19.9 billion in benefits, \$16.8 billion (84%) was paid to the nearly 289,000 benefit recipients living in California.

Expenditures made by benefit recipients provide a steady and ongoing economic stimulus to California's communities and the state economy. The benefits spent locally flow through the state economy, as one person's spending becomes another person's income, creating a ripple effect.

Over the last 30 years, approximately 61.8% of benefits have been funded by investment returns with the remainder coming from a combination of member, employer and state contributions.

Funding for benefit payments by source (last 30 years)

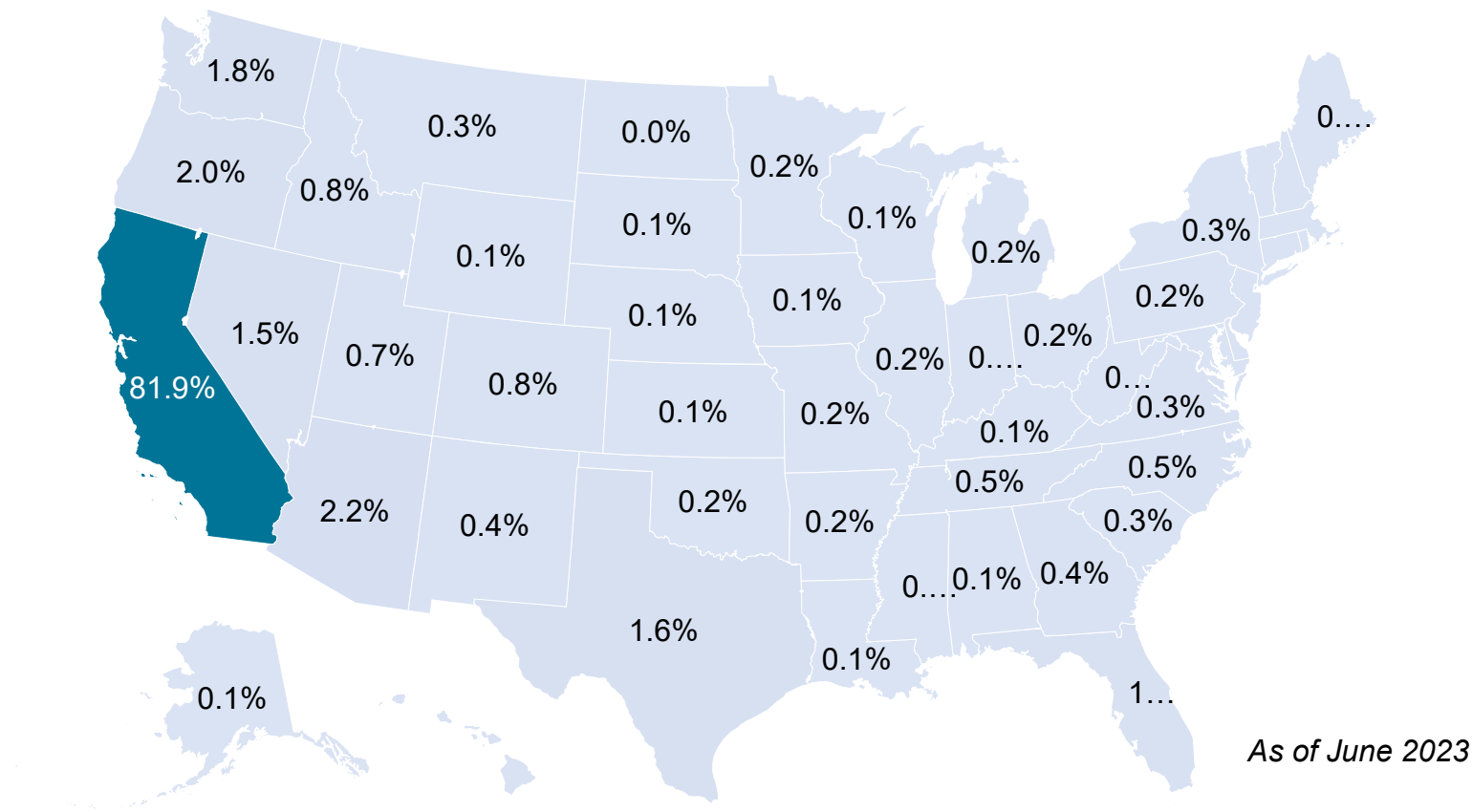


## Where benefit recipients live

Approximately 82% of benefit recipients live in California. Benefit recipients also live in the other 49 states and internationally. Arizona and Oregon comprise the highest percentage of benefit recipients outside California at about 2% each.

While 82% of benefit recipients live in California, 84% (\$16.8 billion) of the \$19.9 billion in annual benefits were paid to recipients who reside in California.

### 82% of CalSTRS benefit recipients live in California



## **Types of economic impact**

### **Direct impact**

Direct impacts are one or more changes in the production of a good or service, or the expenditures made by consumers and producers. The direct impact reflects the initial benefit spending by benefit recipients.

### **Indirect impact**

Indirect impacts are the business-to-business purchases in the supply chain that stem from the initial benefit spending. As an industry spends money within the supply chain, this spending is measured as indirect impact.

### **Induced impact**

Induced impacts are the values that stem from the household spending of income from work in the initial industry, after removal of taxes, savings and commuter income. Induced impacts are generated when business owners and employees of businesses in the supply chain spend their income.

## Methodology

Benefit and tax withholding data reflects 1099 data for the 2022–23 fiscal year. This included payments issued from July 1, 2022, to December 31, 2022 (1099s in calendar year 2022), and payments issued from January 1, 2023, to June 30, 2023 (1099s in calendar year 2023). The 1099 data includes regular ongoing payments, such as retirement benefits, and one-time payments, such as refunds and death benefits.

Benefit spending was modeled using the [United States Bureau of Labor Statistics Consumer Expenditure Survey](#). The Consumer Expenditure Survey program provides data on expenditures, income and demographic characteristics of consumers in the United States. The Consumer Expenditure Survey is a federal household survey that provides information on the complete range of consumer expenditures, income and demographic characteristics directly from consumers. The survey data used was from *Table 3850—Consumer units with reference person age 65 and over by region of residence: Average annual expenditures and characteristics, Consumer Expenditure Survey, 2021–22 (reference person living in the West region)*.

Economic modeling was done with [IMPLAN](#) (data year 2022). IMPLAN is a leading provider of economic analytics software and has spent more than 40 years bringing actionable insights to corporations, energy companies, financial services organizations, colleges and universities, governments, trade associations, real estate firms and consultants.

## Statewide impact

### Employment

The \$16.8 billion of benefit spending supported 103,400 jobs in California. This figure is the annual average of employment that accounts for full-time, part-time and seasonal employment. The jobs supported spanned a multitude of industries—from the personal care services industry with its small-business beauticians and barbers, to the food and beverage industry, to the insurance and financial services industries.

The 289,000 benefit recipients spending their benefits in California resulted in an approximate three-to-one relationship—the benefit spending of every three benefit recipients supported one job in California’s economy.

The 103,400 jobs supported ranked in the top 100 of California industries and was comparable the total employment of the following industries:

- Construction of new highways and streets—for example, highways, streets, bridges and tunnels (105,600 jobs).
- Construction of new educational and vocational structures—for example, educational buildings, museums, libraries and dormitories (105,000 jobs).
- Promoters of performing arts and sports and agents for public figures—for example, sports agents, modeling agents, talent managers, arena operators and concert promoters (104,000 jobs).

### Direct employment

Benefit spending supported 56,800 direct jobs in California. The direct jobs supported was comparable the total employment of California’s air transportation industry (57,800 jobs).

Based on the benefit spending patterns modeled by the Consumer Expenditure Survey, the top industries with direct jobs supported included 4,000 in the personal care services industry—for example, small-business beauticians, barbers and nail salons; 3,500 in the food and beverage industry; and 3,300 in the financial services industry.

### Indirect employment

Businesses buy supplies to respond to benefit spending. Benefit spending supported 22,300 jobs among suppliers in the supply chain. This figure represents the jobs supported by business-to-business transactions. The indirect jobs supported was comparable to the total employment of California’s news syndicates, libraries, archives and all other information services—for example, television broadcasting, internet broadcasting, radio broadcasting and stand-alone streaming services (22,300 jobs).



The top industries with indirect jobs supported included 3,700 for insurance agencies and brokerages; 2,100 in the real estate industry; and 2,000 in the financial services industry.

### **Induced employment**

Proprietors and employees of the businesses where benefits were spent earned wages for their work, and they spent their take-home pay on their own household needs. This employee spending supported 24,300 jobs. The induced jobs supported was comparable to the total employment of California's aircraft manufacturing industry (24,800 jobs).

The top industries with induced jobs supported included 1,300 in limited-service restaurants such as carryout and fast-casual restaurants; 1,200 in full-service restaurants; and 1,000 in the individual and family services industry—for example, adoption agencies, community centers, counseling services and elderly home care.

### **Labor income**

The \$16.8 billion of benefit spending generated \$7.2 billion of labor income in California. Labor income represents the total value of all forms of employment income and encompasses employee compensation and proprietor income.

The \$7.2 billion of income generated ranked in the top 100 of California industries and was comparable to the total income generated by the following industries:

- Home health care services—for example, elderly home care, home nursing services and hospice care services (\$7.4 billion).
- Landscape and horticulture services—for example, garden maintenance, snow plowing services and tree services (\$7.3 billion).
- Construction of new power and communication structures—for example, power and communication transmission lines and power plants (\$7.2 billion).

### **Direct income**

Benefit spending generated \$3.4 billion of direct income in California. This level of income was comparable to the total income generated by California's automobile manufacturing industry (\$3.5 billion).

### **Indirect income**

Businesses buy supplies to respond to benefit spending. Benefit spending generated \$2.1 billion of indirect income. This figure represents the compensation paid to employees of suppliers within business-to-business transactions. This level of income was comparable to the total income generated by California's tree nut farming industry (\$2.3 billion).

## Induced income

Proprietors and employees of the businesses where benefits were spent earned wages for their work, and they spent their take-home pay on their own household needs. This employee spending generated \$1.7 billion of income. This level of income was comparable to the total income generated by California's business and professional associations industry—for example, better business bureaus, chambers of commerce and farmers' unions (\$1.7 billion).

## Value added

The \$16.8 billion of benefit spending added \$14 billion of value to California's Gross Domestic Product. GDP is a measure of economic activity that quantifies the final value of goods and services produced. GDP is a common indicator of overall economic health. [California's GDP was approximately \\$3.9 trillion as of 2023.](#)

The \$14 billion of value added ranked in the top 100 of California industries and was comparable to the value added of the following industries:

- Grantmaking, giving and social advocacy organizations—for example, charitable trusts, community foundations and natural resource preservation organizations (\$14.3 billion).
- Dentist offices (\$14.3 billion).
- Community colleges, colleges, universities and professional schools (\$14.2 billion).

## Direct value added

Benefit spending added \$7.7 billion of direct value to California's GDP. This amount was comparable to the total value added by California's sound recording industry—for example, music producers, songwriters and recording studios (\$7.8 billion).

## Indirect value added

Businesses buy supplies to respond to benefit spending. Benefit spending added \$3.1 billion of indirect value to California's GDP. This figure represents the value added from business-to-business transactions. This amount was comparable to the total value added by California's performing arts companies—for example, Broadway theaters, symphony orchestras, opera companies and jazz musical groups (\$3.1 billion).

## Induced value added

Proprietors and employees of the businesses where benefits were spent earned wages for their work, and they spent their take-home pay on their own household needs. This employee spending added approximately \$3.2 billion of value to California's GDP. This amount was comparable to the total value added by California's veterinary services industry—for example, veterinary clinics, animal hospitals and veterinary lab testing services (\$3.3 billion).

## **Tax revenue generation**

Taxes paid by CalSTRS benefit recipients—withheld directly from benefit payments—totaled \$2.2 billion. Approximately \$1.7 billion was withheld for the federal government (IRS) and \$541 million for the State of California (Franchise Tax Board).

The \$16.8 billion of benefit spending generated \$3.8 billion for the federal, state and local governments.

### **Federal tax revenue**

Benefit spending generated \$1.9 billion in federal tax revenue. This revenue comprised primarily of \$855 million in personal income tax, \$728 million for Social Security tax and \$225 million in tax on corporate profits.

### **State tax revenue**

Benefit spending generated \$1.1 billion in tax revenue for the State of California. This revenue comprised primarily of \$483 million in sales tax, \$304 million in personal income tax and \$225 million in tax on corporate profits.

During the 2022–23 fiscal year, the State of California contributed \$3.7 billion to CalSTRS. Relative to this contribution, for every dollar the State of California contributed to CalSTRS, approximately 30% returned to the state as tax revenue generated from benefit spending.

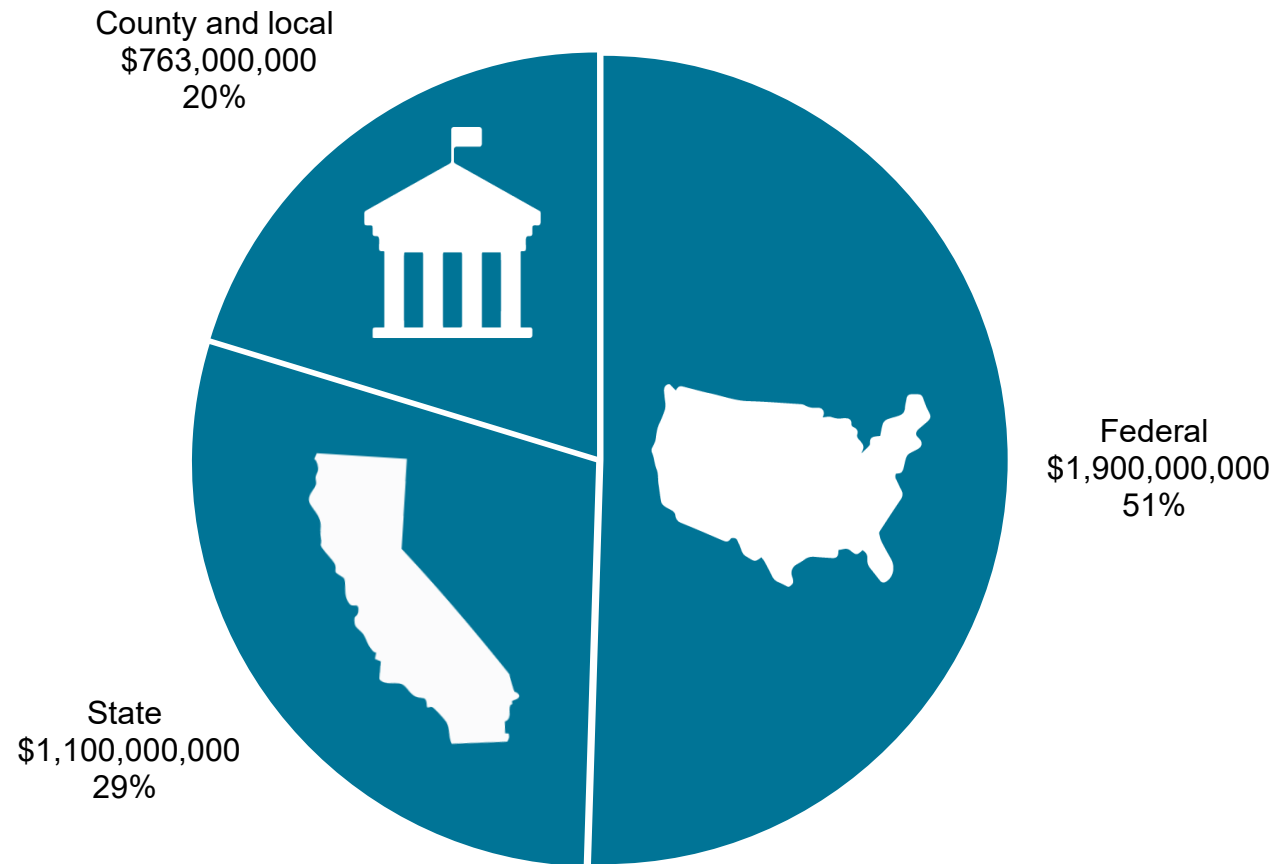
### **County tax revenue**

Benefit spending generated \$204 million in county tax revenue. This revenue comprised primarily of \$174 million in property tax on production and imports.

### **Local tax revenue**

Benefit spending generated \$559 million in local and special district tax revenue. This revenue comprised primarily of \$348 million in property tax on production and imports and \$139 million in sales tax.

**\$3.8 billion of tax revenue from benefit spending distributed to all levels of government**



## Impact in smaller regional economies and rural communities

### Impact in smaller regional economies

The economic impact of benefit spending reached all regions of the state. The impact was notable in smaller regional economies, evidenced by comparing the value added from benefit spending to a county's Gross Domestic Product.

For example, in Mono County—along California's eastern border and the state's fourth-least populous county—benefit spending equated to \$7 million of value added relative to Mono County's \$580 million GDP (as of 2022). In other words, 1.2% of the measure of all goods and services produced—the economic health—of Mono County could be attributed to benefit spending. This can be compared to Ventura County where benefit spending represented 0.6% of GDP. Benefit spending was roughly twice as impactful in Mono County as it was in Ventura County.

California's smaller regional economies realized larger relative impact because benefit spending represented a larger share of the economic health of the region.

### Impact in rural communities

There are six “entirely rural” counties in California per the 2020 U.S. Census: Alpine County, Mariposa County, Modoc County, Plumas County, Sierra County and Trinity County. All residents in these counties live in what is considered a rural area. Conversely, San Francisco is the only county considered “entirely urban”—in that, all residents live in Census-designated urban areas.

For this study, the definition of “entirely urban” was expanded to include any county where less than 5% of the population is defined as rural. This includes Alameda County, Contra Costa County, Los Angeles County, Sacramento County, San Diego County, San Francisco County, San Mateo County, Santa Clara County, Solano County, Orange County and Ventura County.

A statistical analysis measured the difference between the impact of benefit spending in rural counties versus urban counties. Results showed the average size of the value added from benefit spending—as a share of GDP—was larger in rural counties compared to urban counties.

There are advantages for rural communities connected to a larger metropolitan hub when compared to unconnected communities. Rural-connected economies are stronger than rural-unconnected economies because they have access to greater economic opportunity. These economies can build stronger networks for employment and industrial growth, whereas unconnected rural economies lack access to this clustering effect. Rural-connected economies have higher median incomes, lower income volatility, more high-wage service jobs, lower median ages, higher population growth, and higher educational attainment compared to rural-unconnected economies.

The Sacramento specialty crop industry is an example of a rural-connected economy. This industry includes olives, peaches, walnuts, tomatoes, wine grapes, melons and other miscellaneous fruits, vegetables and nuts. Although crops leave the farm as raw goods, many are refined, processed and packaged on the way to their destination. The specialty crop food system creates a group of interdependent firms and industries between rural and urban areas.

In the way the specialty crop industry connects rural and urban economies, CalSTRS benefit recipients form a connection between cities and small-town California. Many benefit recipients may have worked in urban areas, but their benefit payments are spent in their local rural economies, thus forming an economic cluster like the specialty crop industry. Their economic activity supports jobs and generates impact in rural economies. This flow of activity strengthens rural economies because it forms a bridge with larger industrial hubs that allows dollars to move freely between urban and rural areas.

## Top 10 counties for value added as the share of GDP



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## Value added as the share of county gross domestic product

County	2022 GDP (in thousands)	Value added (in thousands)	Value added as share of GDP
El Dorado	\$9,880,000	\$120,000	1.21%
Mono	\$580,000	\$7,000	1.21%
Calaveras	\$1,640,000	\$19,000	1.16%
Nevada	\$5,390,000	\$58,000	1.08%
Tehama	\$2,520,000	\$27,000	1.07%
Mendocino	\$4,280,000	\$41,000	0.96%
San Luis Obispo	\$21,700,000	\$199,000	0.92%
Tuolumne	\$2,880,000	\$26,000	0.90%
Siskiyou	\$2,010,000	\$18,000	0.90%
Butte	\$11,100,000	\$91,000	0.82%
Plumas	\$1,120,000	\$9,000	0.80%
Mariposa	\$849,000	\$6,800	0.80%
Del Norte	\$947,000	\$7,000	0.74%
Humboldt	\$6,840,000	\$50,000	0.73%
Sutter	\$4,840,000	\$34,000	0.70%
Sierra	\$114,000	\$800	0.70%
Shasta	\$9,920,000	\$69,000	0.70%
Placer	\$31,400,000	\$217,000	0.69%
Alpine	\$117,000	\$800	0.68%
Amador	\$1,920,000	\$13,000	0.68%
Madera	\$7,740,000	\$52,000	0.67%
Santa Cruz	\$19,200,000	\$127,000	0.66%
Lake	\$2,270,000	\$15,000	0.66%
Trinity	\$466,000	\$3,000	0.64%
Ventura	\$62,300,000	\$382,000	0.61%
Merced	\$11,600,000	\$71,000	0.61%
Tulare	\$22,800,000	\$139,000	0.61%
Sonoma	\$36,900,000	\$216,000	0.59%
Fresno	\$55,400,000	\$321,000	0.58%



County	2022 GDP (in thousands)	Value added (in thousands)	Value added as share of GDP
Riverside	\$115,000,000	\$639,000	0.56%
Stanislaus	\$28,700,000	\$157,000	0.55%
Lassen	\$1,300,000	\$7,000	0.54%
Napa	\$13,200,000	\$66,000	0.50%
Orange	\$314,000,000	\$1,444,000	0.46%
Monterey	\$33,200,000	\$149,000	0.45%
San Joaquin	\$40,200,000	\$179,000	0.45%
San Benito	\$2,740,000	\$12,000	0.44%
Contra Costa	\$94,800,000	\$415,000	0.44%
San Diego	\$296,000,000	\$1,257,000	0.42%
Santa Barbara	\$36,100,000	\$148,000	0.41%
Sacramento	\$116,000,000	\$469,000	0.40%
Kern	\$57,500,000	\$213,000	0.37%
San Bernardino	\$123,000,000	\$450,000	0.37%
Modoc	\$580,000	\$2,000	0.34%
Imperial	\$11,100,000	\$38,000	0.34%
Kings	\$8,150,000	\$27,000	0.33%
Solano	\$35,400,000	\$117,000	0.33%
Glenn	\$1,250,000	\$4,000	0.32%
Los Angeles	\$913,000,000	\$2,776,000	0.30%
Inyo	\$1,350,000	\$4,000	0.30%
Yuba	\$3,770,000	\$11,000	0.29%
Marin	\$35,700,000	\$97,000	0.27%
Yolo	\$18,700,000	\$50,000	0.27%
Colusa	\$1,780,000	\$4,000	0.22%
Alameda	\$169,000,000	\$362,000	0.21%
Santa Clara	\$401,000,000	\$509,000	0.13%
San Mateo	\$178,000,000	\$204,000	0.11%
San Francisco	\$252,000,000	\$168,000	0.07%

## Conclusion

Throughout the 2022–23 fiscal year, over 352,000 CalSTRS benefit recipients received \$19.9 billion in benefits. Of that \$19.9 billion in benefits, \$16.8 billion (84%) was paid to nearly 289,000 benefit recipients living in California.

Expenditures made by benefit recipients provide a steady and ongoing economic stimulus to California's communities and the state economy. The benefits spent locally flow through the state economy, as one person's spending becomes another person's income, creating a ripple effect.

The \$16.8 billion in benefit spending supported 103,400 jobs, generated \$7.2 billion of labor income and added \$14 billion of value to California's Gross Domestic Product.

Taxes paid by benefit recipients—withheld directly from benefit payments—totaled \$2.2 billion. Approximately \$1.7 billion was withheld for the federal government (IRS) and \$541 million for the State of California (Franchise Tax Board). Tax revenue generated by benefit spending generated \$3.8 billion for the federal, state and local governments.

In smaller regional economies, the impact of benefit spending represented a larger share of the economic health of the region, with impact being notably higher in rural counties compared to urban counties.

In supplying a stable source of income to benefit recipients, CalSTRS supports California's economy with jobs, incomes and tax revenue. Benefits play an important role in providing a stable and reliable source of income regardless of economic climate—not just for benefit recipients, but also for the local economies where benefits are spent.

## Appendix 1: Fiscal year 2022–23 county impacts

County	CalSTRS benefit (in thousands)	Jobs supported	Labor income (in thousands)	Value added (in thousands)
Alameda	\$507,000	2,549	\$181,000	\$362,000
Alpine	\$2,000	9	\$300	\$800
Amador	\$25,000	143	\$6,000	\$13,000
Butte	\$136,000	861	\$43,000	\$91,000
Calaveras	\$34,000	203	\$8,000	\$19,000
Colusa	\$8,000	58	\$3,000	\$4,000
Contra Costa	\$566,000	3,125	\$206,000	\$415,000
Del Norte	\$15,000	71	\$3,000	\$7,000
El Dorado	\$186,000	1,092	\$57,000	\$120,000
Fresno	\$452,000	2,969	\$156,000	\$321,000
Glenn	\$9,000	50	\$2,000	\$4,000
Humboldt	\$76,000	466	\$24,000	\$50,000
Imperial	\$67,000	421	\$17,000	\$38,000
Inyo	\$9,000	41	\$2,000	\$4,000
Kern	\$329,000	1,989	\$99,000	\$213,000
Kings	\$49,000	263	\$11,000	\$27,000
Lake	\$28,000	157	\$6,000	\$15,000
Lassen	\$13,000	70	\$3,000	\$7,000
Los Angeles	\$3,359,000	21,368	\$1,409,000	\$2,776,000
Madera	\$93,000	544	\$29,000	\$52,000
Marin	\$144,000	713	\$52,000	\$97,000
Mariposa	\$15,000	73	\$3,000	\$6,800
Mendocino	\$64,000	384	\$19,000	\$41,000
Merced	\$120,000	698	\$32,000	\$71,000
Modoc	\$4,000	20	\$800	\$2,000
Mono	\$13,000	63	\$3,000	\$7,000
Monterey	\$222,000	1,258	\$73,000	\$149,000
Napa	\$101,000	531	\$33,000	\$66,000
Nevada	\$94,000	578	\$26,000	\$58,000

## Appendix 1: Fiscal year 2022–23 county impacts, *continued*

County	CalSTRS benefit (in thousands)	Jobs supported	Labor income (in thousands)	Value added (in thousands)
Orange	\$1,715,000	10,911	\$749,000	\$1,444,000
Placer	\$299,000	1,964	\$107,000	\$217,000
Plumas	\$18,000	95	\$4,000	\$9,000
Riverside	\$976,000	6,542	\$298,800	\$639,000
Sacramento	\$629,000	3,778	\$231,000	\$469,000
San Benito	\$23,000	120	\$5,000	\$12,000
San Bernardino	\$725,000	4,273	\$206,000	\$450,000
San Diego	\$1,588,000	10,412	\$621,000	\$1,257,000
San Francisco	\$212,000	823	\$91,000	\$168,000
San Joaquin	\$281,000	1,697	\$84,000	\$179,000
San Luis Obispo	\$292,000	1,874	\$96,000	\$199,000
San Mateo	\$285,000	1,244	\$110,000	\$204,000
Santa Barbara	\$200,000	1,203	\$76,000	\$148,000
Santa Clara	\$689,000	3,239	\$270,000	\$509,000
Santa Cruz	\$192,000	1,082	\$64,000	\$127,000
Shasta	\$102,000	658	\$32,000	\$69,000
Sierra	\$3,000	11	\$300	\$800
Siskiyou	\$34,000	194	\$7,000	\$18,000
Solano	\$199,000	1,052	\$53,000	\$117,000
Sonoma	\$300,000	1,777	\$109,000	\$216,000
Stanislaus	\$241,000	1,517	\$76,000	\$157,000
Sutter	\$55,000	324	\$16,000	\$34,000
Tehama	\$49,000	269	\$12,000	\$27,000
Trinity	\$7,000	34	\$1,000	\$3,000
Tulare	\$228,000	1,413	\$63,000	\$139,000
Tuolumne	\$48,000	274	\$11,000	\$26,000
Ventura	\$530,000	3,312	\$189,000	\$382,000
Yolo	\$80,000	411	\$24,000	\$50,000
Yuba	\$22,000	136	\$5,000	\$11,000

## Appendix 2A: Fiscal year 2022–23 Senate impacts

District	Member	CalSTRS benefit (in thousands)	Jobs supported	Labor income (in thousands)	Value added (in thousands)
1	Megan Dahle	\$941,400	4,808	\$256,900	\$561,700
2	Mike McGuire	\$604,400	3,317	\$210,300	\$414,200
3	Christopher Cabaldon	\$494,800	2,354	\$137,900	\$292,400
4	Marie Alvarado-Gil	\$612,900	3,352	\$170,100	\$365,000
5	Jerry McNerney	\$433,200	2,495	\$125,000	\$266,500
6	Roger Niello	\$652,400	3,312	\$191,800	\$406,200
7	Jesse Arreguín	\$469,200	2,137	\$140,300	\$291,300
8	Angelique Ashby	\$302,300	1,464	\$86,400	\$184,000
9	Tim Grayson	\$431,800	919	\$115,100	\$244,900
10	Aisha Wahab	\$210,600	783	\$60,900	\$121,600
11	Scott Wiener	\$213,500	811	\$87,200	\$162,400
12	Shannon Grove	\$683,000	3,742	\$185,500	\$404,200
13	Josh Becker	\$373,900	2,573	\$125,100	\$237,200
14	Anna Caballero	\$376,000	1,936	\$100,000	\$216,100
15	David Cortese	\$375,500	1,427	\$108,100	\$216,700
16	Melissa Hurtado	\$258,700	1,351	\$63,500	\$142,200
17	John Laird	\$738,000	3,446	\$207,600	\$433,800
18	Steve Padilla	\$487,800	2,083	\$103,900	\$243,800
19	Rosilicie Ochoa Bogh	\$501,500	2,604	\$154,300	\$318,100
20	Caroline Menjivar	\$250,600	966	\$56,600	\$126,300

## Appendix 2A: Fiscal year 2022–23 Senate impacts, *continued*

District	Member	CalSTRS benefit (in thousands)	Jobs supported	Labor income (in thousands)	Value added (in thousands)
21	Monique Limón	\$293,700	1,136	\$61,800	\$142,500
22	Susan Rubio	\$324,400	1,288	\$70,800	\$161,300
23	Suzette Martinez Valladares	\$538,300	2,506	\$118,000	\$273,900
24	Benjamin Allen	\$541,700	2,235	\$133,900	\$290,400
25	Sasha Renée Pérez	\$713,000	2,790	\$162,800	\$362,300
26	María Elena Durazo	\$156,400	619	\$36,700	\$80,700
27	Henry Stern	\$505,400	2,042	\$118,800	\$263,000
28	Lola Smallwood-Cuevas	\$295,200	1,184	\$70,900	\$154,600
29	Eloise Gómez Reyes	\$481,200	1,903	\$112,100	\$248,000
30	Bob Archuleta	\$369,000	1,419	\$83,200	\$185,800
31	Sabrina Cervantes	\$347,600	1,783	\$89,800	\$196,600
32	Kelly Seyarto	\$531,300	2,709	\$125,700	\$286,400
33	Lena Gonzalez	\$193,900	743	\$43,300	\$97,000
34	Thomas Umberg	\$292,300	1,186	\$72,700	\$156,500
35	Laura Richardson	\$254,700	981	\$57,200	\$127,900
36	Vacant	\$726,900	2,966	\$182,900	\$391,400
37	Steven Choi	\$663,900	3,101	\$203,900	\$413,700
38	Catherine Blakespear	\$714,500	3,036	\$169,300	\$376,300
39	Akilah Weber	\$573,000	2,845	\$163,400	\$347,300
40	Brian Jones	\$510,600	2,316	\$129,900	\$285,000

## Appendix 2B: Fiscal year 2022–23 Senate tax revenue

District	Member	Federal tax (in thousands)	State tax (in thousands)	County tax (in thousands)	Local tax (in thousands)
1	Megan Dahle	\$32,100	\$35,400	\$8,900	\$6,700
2	Mike McGuire	\$27,500	\$24,500	\$6,500	\$4,700
3	Christopher Cabaldon	\$16,500	\$16,400	\$4,700	\$6,000
4	Marie Alvarado-Gil	\$24,800	\$24,200	\$6,400	\$4,700
5	Jerry McNerney	\$19,300	\$17,100	\$4,000	\$4,900
6	Roger Niello	\$23,100	\$23,300	\$5,400	\$5,400
7	Jesse Arreguín	\$17,100	\$14,000	\$4,300	\$4,400
8	Angelique Ashby	\$9,800	\$10,200	\$2,400	\$2,700
9	Tim Grayson	\$11,700	\$11,400	\$3,500	\$5,000
10	Aisha Wahab	\$5,100	\$5,700	\$1,500	\$2,200
11	Scott Wiener	\$8,300	\$7,000	\$300	\$5,200
12	Shannon Grove	\$26,200	\$26,000	\$6,400	\$6,400
13	Josh Becker	\$10,400	\$10,700	\$2,900	\$3,500
14	Anna Caballero	\$7,300	\$11,100	\$3,300	\$3,400
15	David Cortese	\$14,100	\$11,800	\$2,700	\$3,800
16	Melissa Hurtado	\$8,000	\$9,200	\$2,500	\$2,300
17	John Laird	\$24,100	\$24,800	\$7,600	\$7,000
18	Steve Padilla	\$9,500	\$14,400	\$3,400	\$4,700
19	Rosilicie Ochoa Bogh	\$17,400	\$18,300	\$7,100	\$4,500
20	Caroline Menjivar	\$4,700	\$6,100	\$2,600	\$2,700

## Appendix 2B: Fiscal year 2022–23 Senate tax revenue, *continued*

District	Member	Federal tax (in thousands)	State tax (in thousands)	County tax (in thousands)	Local tax (in thousands)
21	Monique Limón	\$5,000	\$7,200	\$2,800	\$3,000
22	Susan Rubio	\$6,200	\$8,500	\$3,200	\$3,500
23	Suzette Martínez Valladares	\$10,600	\$15,700	\$4,700	\$5,700
24	Benjamin Allen	\$11,800	\$14,100	\$5,900	\$5,900
25	Sasha Renée Pérez	\$14,400	\$18,300	\$7,500	\$7,700
26	María Elena Durazo	\$2,900	\$3,800	\$1,600	\$1,660
27	Henry Stern	\$10,800	\$13,500	\$5,600	\$5,100
28	Lola Smallwood- Cuevas	\$5,500	\$7,300	\$3,200	\$3,200
29	Eloise Gómez Reyes	\$10,600	\$13,100	\$3,100	\$4,400
30	Bob Archuleta	\$7,300	\$9,400	\$3,500	\$3,800
31	Sabrina Cervantes	\$6,700	\$11,000	\$3,000	\$3,800
32	Kelly Seyarto	\$9,600	\$16,000	\$4,300	\$5,500
33	Lena Gonzalez	\$3,400	\$4,800	\$2,000	\$2,100
34	Thomas Umberg	\$7,400	\$8,200	\$1,600	\$2,500
35	Laura Richardson	\$4,400	\$6,200	\$2,700	\$2,700
36	Vacant	\$19,700	\$21,400	\$3,900	\$6,300
37	Steven Choi	\$19,200	\$20,200	\$3,300	\$5,800
38	Catherine Blakespear	\$17,000	\$20,600	\$4,100	\$6,700
39	Akilah Weber	\$17,800	\$19,300	\$3,800	\$6,100
40	Brian Jones	\$12,000	\$15,500	\$3,200	\$5,200



## Appendix 3A: Fiscal year 2022–23 Assembly impacts

District	Member	CalSTRS benefit (in thousands)	Jobs supported	Labor income (in thousands)	Value added (in thousands)
1	Heather Hadwick	\$340,100	1,790	\$88,100	\$196,400
2	Chris Rogers	\$336,600	1,656	\$96,000	\$202,100
3	James Gallagher	\$273,500	1,503	\$75,200	\$164,500
4	Cecilia Aguiar-Curry	\$247,600	1,205	\$71,000	\$148,800
5	Joe Patterson	\$407,500	2,422	\$135,000	\$279,300
6	Maggy Krell	\$199,500	1,013	\$58,700	\$124,200
7	Josh Hoover	\$226,100	976	\$57,300	\$125,200
8	David Tangipa	\$447,600	2,530	\$128,000	\$273,400
9	Heath Flora	\$214,700	1,008	\$52,300	\$118,300
10	Stephanie Nguyen	\$173,300	697	\$39,800	\$89,000
11	Lori Wilson	\$201,300	945	\$49,900	\$111,300
12	Damon Connolly	\$252,300	1,214	\$82,800	\$161,700
13	Rhodesia Ransom	\$143,900	733	\$37,300	\$80,800
14	Buffy Wicks	\$207,900	726	\$46,200	\$100,800
15	Anamarie Ávila Fariás	\$171,900	708	\$43,900	\$95,400
16	Rebecca Bauer-Kahan	\$312,100	1,275	\$82,800	\$175,800
17	Matt Haney	\$98,140	361	\$40,100	\$74,100
18	Mia Bonta	\$151,900	557	\$38,000	\$81,500
19	Catherine Stefani	\$118,500	383	\$32,900	\$66,700
20	Liz Ortega	\$128,300	489	\$32,900	\$70,100

## Appendix 3A: Fiscal year 2022–23 Assembly impacts, *continued*

District	Member	CalSTRS benefit (in thousands)	Jobs supported	Labor income (in thousands)	Value added (in thousands)
21	Diane Papan	\$194,400	803	\$70,800	\$131,500
22	Juan Alanis	\$216,000	1,213	\$60,000	\$127,400
23	Marc Berman	\$216,000	732	\$57,700	\$114,100
24	Alex Lee	\$108,300	376	\$28,400	\$57,800
25	Ash Kalra	\$111,500	410	\$31,000	\$62,400
26	Patrick Ahrens	\$106,200	388	\$30,600	\$60,600
27	Esmerelda Soria	\$170,200	821	\$40,300	\$90,100
28	Gail Pellerin	\$301,100	1,167	\$82,300	\$167,900
29	Robert Rivas	\$183,000	760	\$44,700	\$96,700
30	Dawn Addis	\$463,900	2,342	\$132,000	\$276,400
31	Joaquin Arambula	\$118,000	606	\$30,600	\$67,000
32	Vacant	\$315,500	1,804	\$86,800	\$190,400
33	Alexandra Macedo	\$173,400	949	\$42,400	\$96,100
34	Tom Lackey	\$217,100	865	\$44,500	\$104,500
35	Jasmeet Bains	\$105,600	515	\$25,300	\$57,200
36	Jeff Gonzalez	\$156,300	766	\$33,900	\$76,000
37	Gregg Hart	\$247,700	1,400	\$86,800	\$171,900
38	Steve Bennett	\$249,700	1,120	\$61,300	\$135,400
39	Juan Carrillo	\$57,290	223	\$11,500	\$27,100
40	Pilar Schiavo	\$250,200	889	\$51,200	\$118,700

## Appendix 3A: Fiscal year 2022–23 Assembly impacts, *continued*

District	Member	CalSTRS benefit (in thousands)	Jobs supported	Labor income (in thousands)	Value added (in thousands)
41	John Harabedian	\$448,100	1,778	\$96,300	\$220,600
42	Jacqui Irwin	\$335,800	1,385	\$80,100	\$175,800
43	Celeste Rodriguez	\$56,850	215	\$12,500	\$28,000
44	Nick Schultz	\$178,400	684	\$40,100	\$89,500
45	James Ramos	\$108,100	481	\$22,400	\$53,000
46	Jesse Gabriel	\$156,700	601	\$34,900	\$77,300
47	Greg Wallis	\$356,600	1,588	\$71,900	\$170,900
48	Blanca Rubio	\$150,100	568	\$32,900	\$74,100
49	Mike Fong	\$191,800	727	\$42,200	\$94,800
50	Robert Garcia	\$147,900	695	\$32,700	\$75,300
51	Rick Chavez Zbur	\$124,000	488	\$28,900	\$63,700
52	Jessica Caloza	\$100,000	379	\$21,800	\$48,700
53	Michelle Rodriguez	\$114,400	478	\$24,400	\$56,500
54	Mark González	\$45,210	177	\$10,400	\$23,100
55	Isaac Bryan	\$218,800	849	\$49,900	\$110,700
56	Lisa Calderon	\$199,500	757	\$43,800	\$98,600
57	Sade Elhawary	\$19,990	77	\$4,500	\$10,100
58	Leticia Castillo	\$158,900	743	\$33,200	\$76,800
59	Phillip Chen	\$375,200	1,507	\$86,500	\$192,500
60	Corey Jackson	\$91,990	406	\$18,300	\$43,500

## Appendix 3A: Fiscal year 2022–23 Assembly impacts, *continued*

District	Member	CalSTRS benefit (in thousands)	Jobs supported	Labor income (in thousands)	Value added (in thousands)
61	Tina McKinnor	\$143,500	541	\$31,300	\$70,500
62	José Luis Solache	\$61,360	213	\$12,300	\$28,900
63	Bill Essayli	\$190,100	896	\$40,300	\$94,200
64	Blanca Pacheco	\$125,900	478	\$27,700	\$62,200
65	Mike Gipson	\$99,980	379	\$22,000	\$49,400
66	Al Muratsuchi	\$318,800	1,181	\$69,300	\$155,700
67	Sharon Quirk-Silva	\$162,200	591	\$34,900	\$79,500
68	Avelino Valencia	\$95,350	378	\$23,000	\$49,800
69	Josh Lowenthal	\$256,400	973	\$56,300	\$126,300
70	Tri Ta	\$183,300	727	\$44,400	\$96,400
71	Kate Sanchez	\$276,400	1,150	\$56,900	\$133,100
72	Diane Dixon	\$456,400	1,845	\$114,000	\$243,800
73	Cottie Petrie-Norris	\$191,400	817	\$51,700	\$108,100
74	Laurie Davies	\$355,500	1,377	\$78,300	\$175,800
75	Carl DeMaio	\$286,700	1,177	\$63,600	\$145,400
76	Darshana Patel	\$200,900	815	\$43,500	\$98,600
77	Tasha Boerner	\$359,900	1,470	\$95,000	\$201,800
78	Christopher Ward	\$235,800	1,079	\$60,900	\$131,700
79	LaShae Sharp-Collins	\$171,700	678	\$35,800	\$82,900
80	David Alvarez	\$147,300	583	\$31,000	\$71,400

## Appendix 3B: Fiscal year 2022–23 Assembly tax revenue

District	Member	Federal tax (in thousands)	State tax (in thousands)	County tax (in thousands)	Local tax (in thousands)
1	Heather Hadwick	\$22,300	\$18,800	\$4,000	\$2,600
2	Chris Rogers	\$23,000	\$18,000	\$4,100	\$2,800
3	James Gallagher	\$19,700	\$16,400	\$3,100	\$2,500
4	Cecilia Aguiar-Curry	\$16,300	\$11,900	\$3,200	\$3,300
5	Joe Patterson	\$32,700	\$22,450	\$4,900	\$3,950
6	Maggy Krell	\$11,200	\$9,400	\$1,800	\$2,000
7	Josh Hoover	\$11,400	\$10,100	\$2,000	\$2,200
8	David Tangipa	\$34,400	\$26,800	\$5,400	\$4,500
9	Heath Flora	\$11,800	\$10,500	\$2,300	\$2,600
10	Stephanie Nguyen	\$7,900	\$7,250	\$1,500	\$1,650
11	Lori Wilson	\$12,100	\$9,700	\$2,150	\$3,100
12	Damon Connolly	\$18,600	\$11,800	\$3,100	\$2,200
13	Rhodesia Ransom	\$9,000	\$7,200	\$1,600	\$2,000
14	Buffy Wicks	\$9,100	\$6,300	\$1,800	\$1,900
15	Anamarie Ávila Fariás	\$9,400	\$6,900	\$2,000	\$1,600
16	Rebecca Bauer-Kahan	\$18,000	\$13,000	\$3,300	\$3,200
17	Matt Haney	\$6,400	\$3,600	\$0	\$3,500
18	Mia Bonta	\$7,400	\$5,300	\$1,250	\$2,000
19	Catherine Stefani	\$5,800	\$3,800	\$500	\$2,500
20	Liz Ortega	\$6,300	\$4,600	\$1,100	\$1,800

## Appendix 3B: Fiscal year 2022–23 Assembly tax revenue, *continued*

District	Member	Federal tax (in thousands)	State tax (in thousands)	County tax (in thousands)	Local tax (in thousands)
21	Diane Papan	\$14,000	\$9,000	\$2,000	\$2,300
22	Juan Alanis	\$15,000	\$13,300	\$2,300	\$2,300
23	Marc Berman	\$5,300	\$3,800	\$900	\$1,100
24	Alex Lee	\$4,400	\$3,600	\$900	\$1,200
25	Ash Kalra	\$7,000	\$4,700	\$1,000	\$1,150
26	Patrick Ahrens	\$5,400	\$3,900	\$900	\$1,100
27	Esmeralda Soria	\$9,400	\$8,800	\$2,000	\$1,550
28	Gail Pellerin	\$18,300	\$12,900	\$3,000	\$2,900
29	Robert Rivas	\$10,000	\$8,000	\$2,100	\$2,000
30	Dawn Addis	\$31,400	\$23,400	\$6,400	\$4,900
31	Joaquin Arambula	\$7,350	\$6,600	\$1,100	\$1,350
32	Vacant	\$23,600	\$19,000	\$4,100	\$3,600
33	Alexandra Macedo	\$11,100	\$10,300	\$1,950	\$2,100
34	Tom Lackey	\$8,900	\$8,900	\$1,600	\$2,700
35	Jasmeet Kaur Bains	\$6,100	\$5,400	\$1,300	\$1,000
36	Jeff Gonzalez	\$7,400	\$7,700	\$1,700	\$1,700
37	Gregg Hart	\$20,600	\$13,100	\$4,200	\$2,600
38	Steve Bennett	\$13,500	\$11,400	\$4,100	\$2,500
39	Juan Carrillo	\$2,100	\$2,300	\$350	\$750
40	Pilar Schiavo	\$10,350	\$10,000	\$400	\$3,600

## Appendix 3B: Fiscal year 2022–23 Assembly tax revenue, *continued*

District	Member	Federal tax (in thousands)	State tax (in thousands)	County tax (in thousands)	Local tax (in thousands)
41	John Harabedian	\$19,900	\$19,200	\$2,200	\$6,100
42	Irwin Jacqui	\$17,100	\$14,600	\$2,200	\$4,400
43	Celeste Rodriguez	\$2,300	\$2,200	\$90	\$800
44	Nick Schultz	\$7,600	\$7,200	\$300	\$2,600
45	James Ramos	\$4,700	\$4,700	\$1,200	\$1,300
46	Jesse Gabriel	\$6,900	\$6,300	\$250	\$2,200
47	Greg Wallis	\$15,900	\$15,800	\$3,700	\$4,200
48	Blanca Rubio	\$6,600	\$6,200	\$240	\$2,200
49	Mike Fong	\$8,500	\$8,000	\$300	\$2,800
50	Robert Garcia	\$7,100	\$6,700	\$1,700	\$1,800
51	Rick Chavez Zbur	\$5,400	\$5,000	\$200	\$1,800
52	Jessica Caloza	\$4,400	\$4,100	\$150	\$1,400
53	Michelle Rodriguez	\$5,200	\$5,000	\$1,000	\$1,500
54	Mark González	\$2,100	\$1,900	\$75	\$700
55	Isaac Bryan	\$9,200	\$8,800	\$350	\$3,200
56	Lisa Calderon	\$8,400	\$8,000	\$400	\$2,800
57	Sade Elhawary	\$850	\$800	\$30	\$300
58	Leticia Castillo	\$7,000	\$7,000	\$1,600	\$1,800
59	Phillip Chen	\$17,500	\$15,600	\$2,500	\$3,800
60	Corey Jackson	\$3,700	\$4,000	\$900	\$1,000

## Appendix 3B: Fiscal year 2022–23 Assembly tax revenue, continued

District	Member	Federal tax (in thousands)	State tax (in thousands)	County tax (in thousands)	Local tax (in thousands)
61	Tina McKinnor	\$5,800	\$5,700	\$230	\$2,000
62	José Luis Solache Jr	\$2,300	\$2,400	\$130	\$850
63	Bill Essayli	\$8,900	\$8,800	\$2,000	\$2,300
64	Blanca Pacheco	\$5,500	\$5,200	\$240	\$1,800
65	Mika Gipson	\$4,000	\$3,900	\$160	\$1,500
66	Al Muratsuchi	\$12,400	\$11,800	\$500	\$4,400
67	Sharon Quirk-Silva	\$7,100	\$6,500	\$800	\$1,700
68	Avelino Valencia	\$4,700	\$4,000	\$550	\$900
69	Josh Lowenthal	\$10,400	\$10,000	\$400	\$3,700
70	Tri Ta	\$9,100	\$7,800	\$1,050	\$1,800
71	Kate Sanchez	\$10,900	\$10,600	\$2,200	\$2,900
72	Diane Dixon	\$23,400	\$19,000	\$2,600	\$4,400
73	Cottie Petrie-Norris	\$10,000	\$8,000	\$1,100	\$1,850
74	Laurie Davies	\$14,200	\$13,000	\$2,300	\$3,500
75	Carl DeMaio	\$12,800	\$11,400	\$2,000	\$3,100
76	Darshana Patel	\$8,600	\$7,600	\$1,300	\$2,000
77	Tasha Boerner	\$17,600	\$15,200	\$2,600	\$3,900
78	Christopher Ward	\$12,300	\$10,300	\$1,700	\$2,600
79	Lashae Sharp-Collins	\$6,800	\$6,400	\$1,200	\$1,800
80	David Alvarez	\$5,900	\$5,500	\$1,000	\$1,500



## Appendix 4A: Fiscal year 2022–23 Congressional impacts

District	Member	CalSTRS benefit (in thousands)	Jobs supported	Labor income (in thousands)	Value added (in thousands)
1	Doug LaMalfa	\$419,800	2,590	\$128,000	\$273,400
2	Jared Huffman	\$452,900	1,651	\$106,000	\$206,700
3	Kevin Riley	\$573,700	2,926	\$158,000	\$344,000
4	Mike Thompson	\$438,600	2,031	\$119,000	\$252,500
5	Tom McClintock	\$616,100	2,984	\$151,000	\$333,000
6	Ami Bera	\$275,900	1,213	\$70,400	\$152,600
7	Doris Matsui	\$292,900	1,242	\$72,100	\$159,100
8	John Garamendi	\$228,100	691	\$41,100	\$87,200
9	Josh Harder	\$286,700	1,532	\$76,800	\$166,400
10	Mark DeSaulnier	\$378,400	1,249	\$83,100	\$167,000
11	Nancy Pelosi	\$175,800	672	\$74,000	\$136,900
12	Lateefah Simon	\$289,700	825	\$58,000	\$117,600
13	Adam Gray	\$212,900	1,009	\$48,700	\$109,700
14	Eric Swalwell	\$239,800	917	\$61,600	\$131,500
15	Kevin Mullin	\$236,700	909	\$77,300	\$148,600
16	Sam Liccardo	\$345,500	925	\$74,700	\$141,500
17	Ro Khanna	\$158,300	571	\$44,300	\$88,700
18	Zoe Lofgren	\$223,700	825	\$55,700	\$117,200
19	Jimmy Panetta	\$535,900	2,243	\$141,000	\$295,000
20	Vince Fong	\$457,200	2,112	\$104,000	\$236,300

## Appendix 4A: Fiscal year 2022–23 Congressional impacts, *continued*

District	Member	CalSTRS benefit (in thousands)	Jobs supported	Labor income (in thousands)	Value added (in thousands)
21	Jim Costa	\$249,700	1,146	\$55,600	\$126,500
22	David Valadao	\$187,200	865	\$40,200	\$93,000
23	Jay Obernolte	\$294,500	1,268	\$60,000	\$142,300
24	Salud Carbajal	\$530,900	2,893	\$170,000	\$345,400
25	Raul Ruiz	\$269,100	1,265	\$55,400	\$131,900
26	Julia Brownley	\$416,200	2,103	\$121,000	\$255,100
27	George Whitesides	\$263,200	981	\$58,400	\$124,700
28	Judy Chu	\$540,900	2,183	\$128,000	\$266,900
29	Luz Rivas	\$102,300	404	\$24,100	\$50,100
30	Laura Friedman	\$196,100	788	\$47,400	\$97,900
31	Gil Cisneros	\$250,500	992	\$59,100	\$122,900
32	Brad Sherman	\$250,500	1,017	\$61,000	\$125,900
33	Pete Aguilar	\$205,600	942	\$44,800	\$99,000
34	Jimmy Gomez	\$83,340	336	\$20,300	\$41,700
35	Norma Torres	\$169,100	754	\$38,400	\$83,000
36	Ted Lieu	\$424,400	1,672	\$102,000	\$209,300
37	Sydney Kamlager-Dove	\$196,600	919	\$60,400	\$122,600
38	Linda Sánchez	\$308,500	1,172	\$67,800	\$152,600
39	Mark Takano	\$229,400	1,043	\$47,300	\$111,000
40	Young Kim	\$533,800	2,140	\$126,000	\$277,300

## Appendix 4A: Fiscal year 2022–23 Congressional impacts, *continued*

District	Member	CalSTRS benefit (in thousands)	Jobs supported	Labor income (in thousands)	Value added (in thousands)
41	Ken Calvert	\$367,700	1,744	\$78,000	\$182,700
42	Robert Garcia	\$246,300	1,520	\$75,400	\$161,000
43	Maxine Waters	\$142,100	539	\$31,300	\$70,300
44	Nanette Barragán	\$209,300	793	\$46,200	\$103,800
45	Derek Tran	\$385,100	1,510	\$91,800	\$199,700
46	Lou Correa	\$129,000	509	\$31,000	\$67,200
47	Dave Min	\$534,100	2,378	\$108,000	\$255,900
48	Darrell Issa	\$398,200	1,617	\$81,500	\$192,200
49	Mike Levin	\$570,200	2,249	\$126,000	\$284,400
50	Scott Peters	\$360,700	1,560	\$85,900	\$191,000
51	Sara Jacobs	\$384,700	1,640	\$90,400	\$201,900
52	Juan Vargas	\$182,600	732	\$39,100	\$89,800

## Appendix 4B: Fiscal year 2022–23 Congressional tax revenue

District	Member	Federal tax (in thousands)	State tax (in thousands)	County tax (in thousands)	Local tax (in thousands)
1	Doug LaMalfa	\$55,900	\$17,300	\$2,440	\$1,840
2	Jared Huffman	\$55,500	\$13,900	\$1,950	\$1,400
3	Kevin Kiley	\$62,700	\$16,500	\$2,400	\$2,050
4	Mike Thompson	\$44,800	\$11,000	\$1,800	\$1,900
5	Tom McClintock	\$60,400	\$16,100	\$2,400	\$1,800
6	Ami Bera	\$22,800	\$5,800	\$800	\$900
7	Doris Matsui	\$24,100	\$6,200	\$800	\$1,000
8	John Garamendi	\$19,300	\$4,200	\$700	\$800
9	Josh Harder	\$31,100	\$8,400	\$1,300	\$1,600
10	Mark DeSaulnier	\$42,100	\$9,300	\$1,450	\$1,300
11	Nancy Pelosi	\$19,600	\$4,050	\$0	\$2,100
12	Lateefah Simon	\$18,000	\$5,000	\$850	\$700
13	Adam Gray	\$20,200	\$5,700	\$950	\$800
14	Eric Swalwell	\$21,400	\$4,100	\$500	\$850
15	Kevin Mullin	\$23,700	\$5,000	\$550	\$750
16	Sam Liccardo	\$30,900	\$5,900	\$600	\$750
17	Ro Khanna	\$11,700	\$2,400	\$300	\$400
18	Zoe Lofgren	\$20,700	\$3,700	\$400	\$450
19	Jimmy Panetta	\$56,000	\$11,800	\$1,500	\$1,400
20	Vince Fong	\$40,600	\$10,100	\$1,400	\$1,300

## Appendix 4B: Fiscal year 2022–23 Congressional tax revenue, *continued*

District	Member	Federal tax (in thousands)	State tax (in thousands)	County tax (in thousands)	Local tax (in thousands)
21	Jim Costa	\$20,400	\$5,300	\$650	\$800
22	David Valadao	\$14,600	\$3,700	\$550	\$500
23	Jay Obernolte	\$20,100	\$4,800	\$800	\$900
24	Salud Carbajal	\$67,600	\$17,900	\$3,500	\$2,300
25	Raul Ruiz	\$21,300	\$5,700	\$800	\$800
26	Julia Brownley	\$49,800	\$12,700	\$2,400	\$1,700
27	George Whitesides	\$20,100	\$3,600	\$640	\$600
28	Judy Chu	\$41,400	\$7,300	\$1,300	\$1,250
29	Luz Rivas	\$7,300	\$1,300	\$250	\$250
30	Laura Friedman	\$14,200	\$2,600	\$500	\$500
31	Gil Cisneros	\$18,600	\$3,300	\$600	\$600
32	Brad Sherman	\$20,500	\$3,600	\$600	\$600
33	Pete Aguilar	\$13,700	\$3,100	\$500	\$550
34	Jimmy Gomez	\$6,300	\$1,100	\$210	\$200
35	Norma Torres	\$12,700	\$2,800	\$450	\$500
36	Ted Lieu	\$31,100	\$5,700	\$1,100	\$1,050
37	Sydney Kamlager-Dove	\$14,200	\$2,500	\$500	\$500
38	Linda Sánchez	\$23,000	\$4,100	\$750	\$700
39	Mark Takano	\$15,600	\$3,900	\$600	\$700
40	Young Kim	\$42,100	\$9,100	\$800	\$1,300

## Appendix 4B: Fiscal year 2022–23 Congressional tax revenue, *continued*

District	Member	Federal tax (in thousands)	State tax (in thousands)	County tax (in thousands)	Local tax (in thousands)
41	Ken Calvert	\$30,700	\$7,800	\$1,100	\$1,300
42	Robert Garcia	\$18,000	\$3,300	\$650	\$600
43	Maxine Waters	\$10,000	\$1,850	\$350	\$350
44	Nanette Barragán	\$14,600	\$2,500	\$550	\$500
45	Derek Tran	\$30,000	\$6,400	\$635	\$1,000
46	Lou Correa	\$10,000	\$2,200	\$200	\$350
47	Dave Min	\$46,600	\$10,800	\$900	\$1,600
48	Darrell Issa	\$28,200	\$5,900	\$700	\$950
49	Mike Levin	\$42,000	\$8,400	\$800	\$1,250
50	Scott Peters	\$30,700	\$6,600	\$605	\$950
51	Sara Jacobs	\$30,500	\$6,600	\$650	\$1,000
52	Juan Vargas	\$13,000	\$2,600	\$250	\$400