Welcome to Math/Pols 128!

Who is Kyle?  
Why did I create this class?

Who are you?  
Major? Year? Hometown?

Why did you want to take this class?  
What do you want to learn about?
The only introduction you need...

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=A-4dIlmaodQ
Redistricting Principles

Redistricting – the required process of redrawing maps every 10 years

*(1)* to ensure the “one person, one vote” principle, all congressional and state legislature districts must contain roughly the same number of people

*(2)* all districts must be contiguous, meaning that they are one connected shape

*(3)* districts must abide by racial fairness (Voting Rights Act of 1965)

*(4)* districts should be compact, meaning that they have “nice and tidy” shapes

*(5)* districts should be fair to each party, with representation being roughly proportional to each party’s voters

*(6)* districts should preserve existing political communities rather than separate them into different districts
Gerrymandering (Types and Strategies)

Gerrymandering – the practice of political parties in power redrawing the district lines to maximize the representation of their party

Racial Gerrymandering – the (illegal) practice of drawing district lines to reduce the impact of minority voters by limiting their ability to elect candidates of their choice

Partisan Gerrymandering – the practice of drawing district lines to maximize a political party's advantage in elected representatives

Packing – the practice of map drawers placing as many voters of the opposing party into as few districts as possible to maximize their number of districts won

Cracking – the practice of map drawers splitting up voters of the opposing party into many districts to obtain a (slight) majority in as many districts as possible
Your turn!

Overall goal: Create 5 (connected) districts with 9 voters each

Choose one of the following additional goals each time:
1) Maximize number of districts won by ★
2) Maximize number of districts won by ♦
3) Proportional representation
4) Competitive districts
5) Compactness (“nice” shapes)
Your Map

Create 5 connected districts with 9 voters each

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Partisan Gerrymandering

Wisconsin – (2012) 48.6% of people voted Republican → 60% of legislators
(2014) 52% of people voted Republican → 63% of legislators

Maryland – twice as many registered Democrats → 7/8 Congressional districts
~50% Black population → ~25% of Black representatives

North Carolina – 2011 map determined illegal (racial gerrymandering)
(2016) new map drawn to give 10–3 partisan advantage to Republicans
(2020) new map resulted in 8–5 advantage to Republicans

Pennsylvania – 2011 map determined illegal → 13 Republicans: 5 Democrats
(2018) new map → 9 Republicans: 9 Democrats
"partisan gerrymandering claims present political questions beyond the reach of the federal courts"
Typical Redistricting Timeline

April 2020 – U.S. Census
November 2020 – Election Day
December 2020 – Apportionment
(2021-2022) – Redistricting deadlines
November 2022 – Election Day
November 2024 – Presidential election
November 2028 – Presidential election
April 2030 – U.S. Census
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE: FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 2021

Census Bureau Statement on Redistricting Data Timeline

FEB. 12, 2021 — The U.S. Census Bureau announced today that it will deliver the Public Law 94-171 redistricting data to all states by Sept. 30, 2021. COVID-19-related delays and prioritizing the delivery of the apportionment results delayed the Census Bureau's original plan to deliver the redistricting data to the states by March 31, 2021.

Different from previous censuses, the Census Bureau will deliver the data for all states at once, instead of on a flow basis. This change has been made because of COVID-19-related shifts in data collection and in the data processing schedule and it enables the Census Bureau to deliver complete and accurate redistricting data in a more timely fashion overall for the states.

The redistricting data includes counts of population by race, ethnicity (Hispanic or Latino origin), voting age, housing occupancy status, and group quarters population, all at the census block level. This is the information that states need to redraw or “redistrict” their legislative boundaries.
Adjusted Redistricting Timeline

April 2020 – U.S. Census
November 2020 – Election Day
December 2020 – April 30, 2021 – Apportionment
September 30, 2021 – Redistricting data to states
(2021-2022) – Redistricting deadlines?
November 2022 – Election Day
What Maps are Redrawn?

Every 10 years, the U.S. Census data forces *redistricting* or the redrawing of three different statewide maps:

- **Congressional districts**
  - Number determined by an apportionment method (Huntington–Hill Method)

- **State House districts**
  - Number varies by state (151 in Connecticut)

- **State Senate districts**
  - Number varies by state (36 in Connecticut)
Congressional Districts
State House Districts
State Senate Districts
Who draws the maps?

The processes and policies differ by state and type of map:
In Connecticut, a 2/3 majority is needed in both chambers to pass any new district maps.

• Congressional districts (5)
  • Bipartisan committee (8 members) → CT Supreme Court → “Special Master”

• State House districts (151)
  • Party in control takes lead in drawing boundaries

• State Senate districts (36)
  • Party in control takes lead in drawing boundaries
Who draws the maps?

Your assignment:
Detail the processes for the various maps in 3 states.
For each map:
• How many districts?
• Who draws the maps?
• What is needed for maps to pass?
• Is the process changing for 2021? How?
Due by next Thursday (3/11)
It’s not clear yet if Democrats will redraw New York’s 26 districts alone or if Republicans will share that power.