Redistricting

2011 CITY COUNCIL DISTRICTS

PREPARED FOR THE TEXAS ASSOCIATON OF BLACK CITY COUNCIL MEMBERS (TABCCM)

QUARTERLY BOARD, MEMBERSHIP, AND WORKSHOP

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Redistricting

 Once assurances are received that <u>everyone</u> was counted in the 2010 Census...

 if the Census shows that districts have unequal population, cities must redraw existing council district lines.

Redistricting Principles

 Use geographic boundaries as district boundaries

Maintain communities of interest

Follow existing voter precinct lines

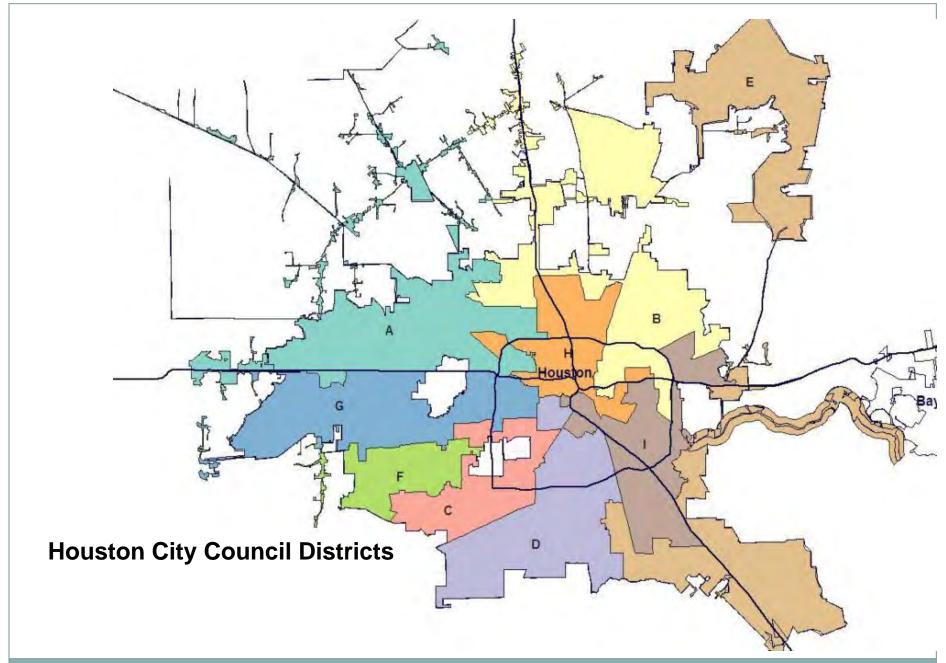
Base new plan on existing district boundaries

Create districts of relatively equal population size

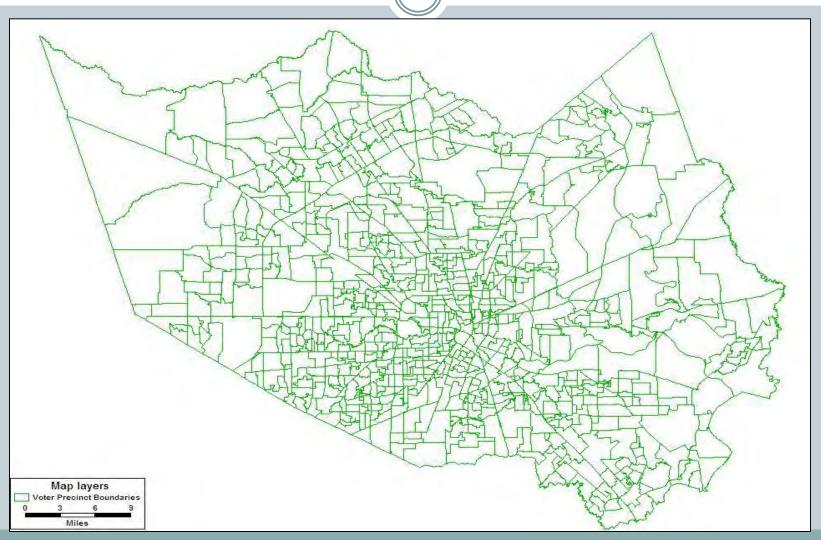
That are compact and contiguous

City council members must remain in their district

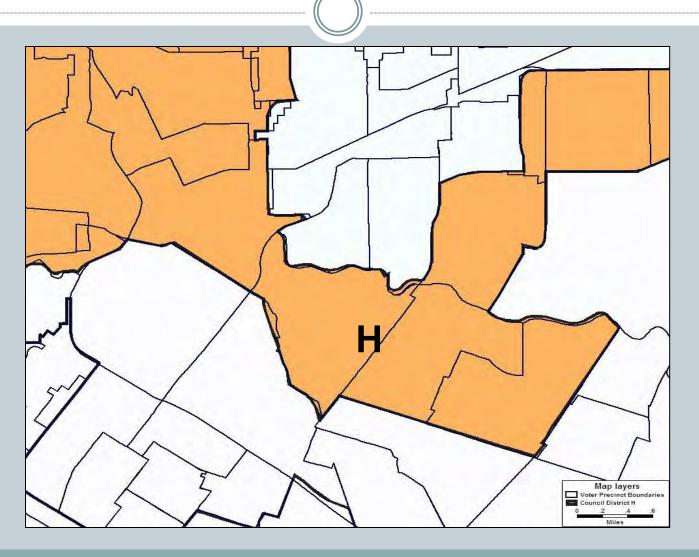
Avoid retrogression



Houston Voter Precinct Lines



Voter Precinct and Council District Lines Overlap



Equal Population

10% Rule: Population difference between largest and smallest district may not be more than approximately 10% of the average district population

Calculating District Population Scores

District	Population	Deviation	
А	219,048	0.7%	
В	205,892	-5.3%	
С	226,279	4.0%	
D	221,970	2.1%	
E	219,802	1.1%	
F	225,139	3.5%	
G	223643	2.8%	
Н	209,264	-3.8%	
1	206,436	-5.1%	

Total Population: 1,957,473 (est. 2009)

Ideal Population (Average): 217,497

Average deviation: 3.2%

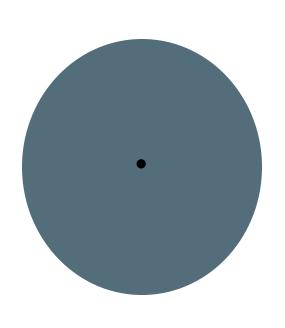
Compactness and Contiguity

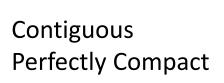
Compactness

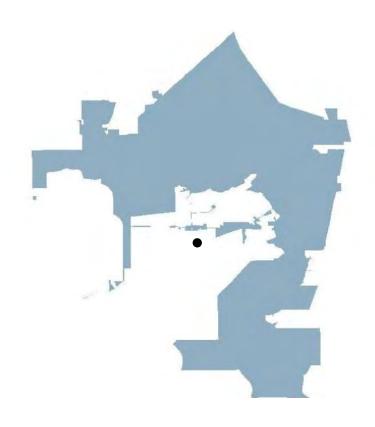
A measure of how tightly packed a district is

Contiguity

A district is contiguous if one can reach any other part without crossing a district boundary







Not Compact Not Contiguous

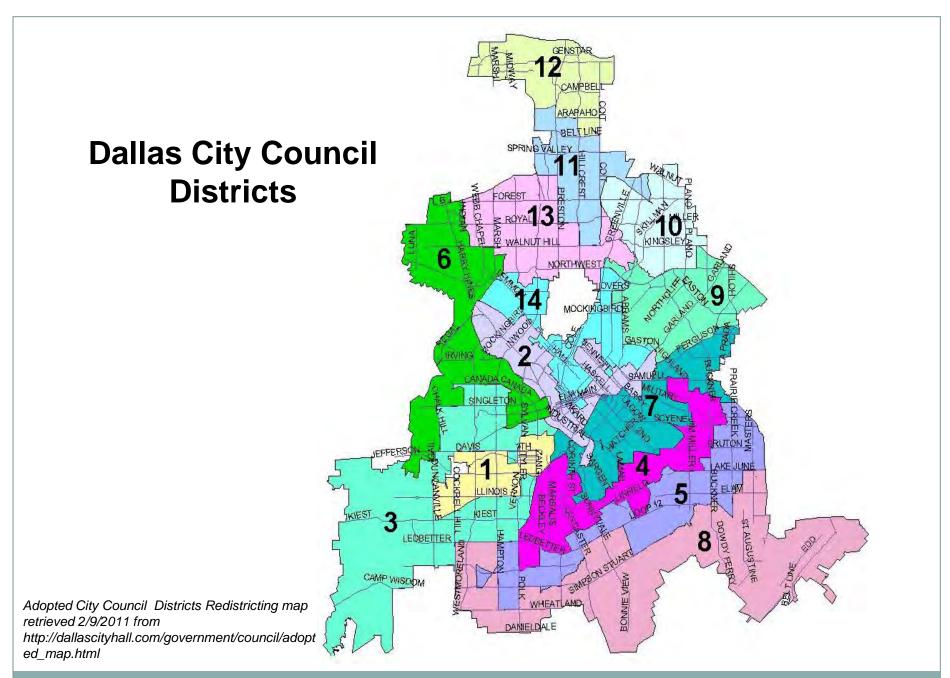
Assessing District Jaggedness

Supreme Court has relied on various measures

For example:

Pildes-Niemi Measure

The ratio of the district's area to the square of the district's perimeter



Retrogression

 Plans that cause the reduction of a minority group's voting strength

Will Your Plan Meet with the Court's Approval?

- Districting principles that advance a particular plan must be those that actually guided the construction of the plan.
- Districting principles must be applied consistently across districts.

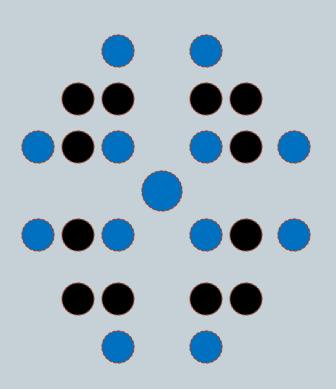
Gerrymandering

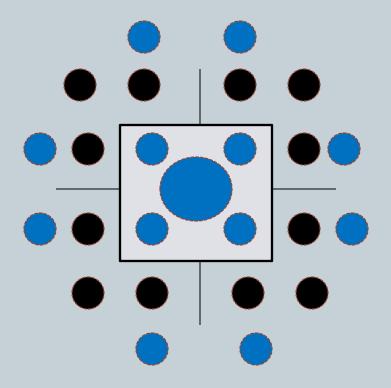
 Setting electoral boundaries so that they give one group an electoral majority in a large number of areas

 Slides 17 -21 are adapted from Justin Levitt's "Citizen's Guide to Redistricting, 2010" from the Brennan Center for Justice website

Packing

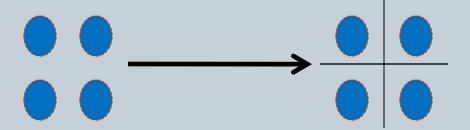
Putting as many people with the same characteristic into as few districts as possible.





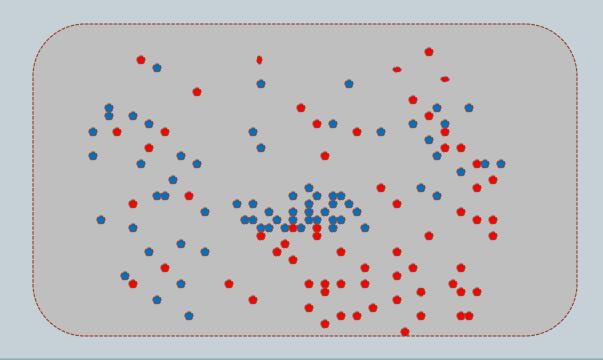
Cracking

Splitting groups of people with the same characteristics into more than one district.



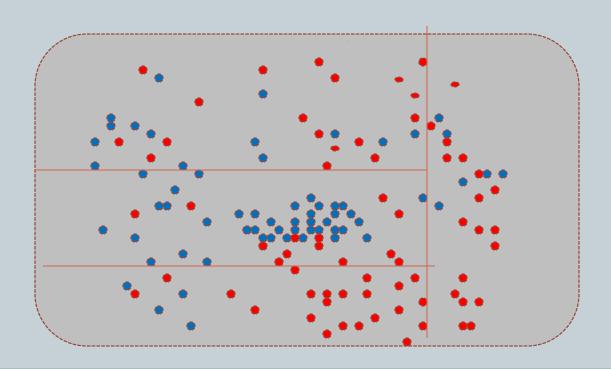
City A

- Democrats
- Republicans



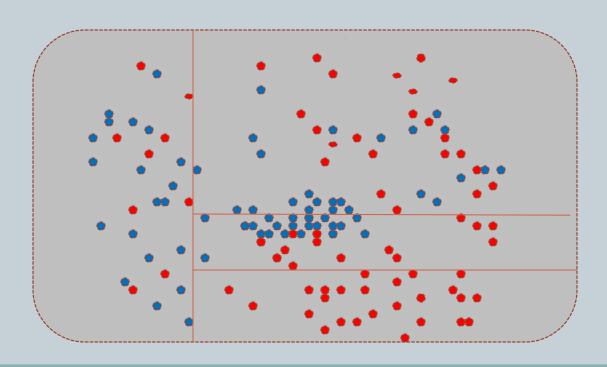
City A

Republican Majority Districts 3 Democrat Majority Districts 1



City A

Democrat Majority Districts 3 Republican Majority Districts 1



What to Consider During the Redistricting Process

- Current population demographics (race, income, age, education, employment, home ownership)
- Population projections: What will the district demographics be in 2020?
- City guidelines: Reveal the city's priorities and are essential for legal enforcement

Mapping Software

- ArcGIS
- MapInfo
- Maptitude
- Public Domain

Team

- Attorneys
- GIS Mapping Specialists
- Statisticians

Analysis

- Shifting boundary lines
- Current and projected voting patterns of council district
- Current demographics analysis and projections
- Analysis of the impact surrounding electoral districts have on city council voting patterns

Recommendation

- Talk to the People in the Justice Department
- Give Your Redistricting Plan to City Planners

Bio: Dr. Michael O. Adams

- Professor of Political Science, Texas Southern University, Director of MPA and eMPA Programs
- Author of six books covering the fields of American Government, Public Administration and Public Policy; and more than twenty five peer reviewed articles in scholarly journals
- Published articles on racial minority vote dilution in at-large city council districting plans
- 2009 Barbara Jordan-Mickey Leland International Service Award
- 2009 Korean Fellowship Award, Seoul Korea
- 2008 Texas Southern University's Research Scholar Award
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- 2008 Defense of Democracy Fellowship, Tel Aviv University, Israel
- **2006** Faculty Development Award, China's Foreign Service University, Beijing, China
- Ph.D in Political Science, The Atlanta University. Fields: Urban Politics and Minority Political Participation and Public Administration

Bio: Dr. Karen Callaghan

- Associate Professor, Political Science, Former Director, Barbara Jordan-Mickey Leland School of Public Affairs Survey Center, Texas Southern University
- Visiting Professor, Vanderbilt University, Postdoctoral Fellow, Rice University
- Published author in several prestigious journals and presses
- Probability models of minority vote dilution in Boston
- Former Director, Quantitative Methods, Public Policy Ph.D. Program, University of Massachusetts, Boston
- Goldsmith Research Award, Harvard University
- National Science Foundation Doctoral Dissertation Award
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Acknowledgements



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