

Redistricting

Why Should I Care Where The Lines are Drawn?

Elkhart County League of Women
Voters

April 20, 2011

Outline

- Constitutional basis for redistricting
- Trend in representation in United States House of Representatives
- How redistricting is done in Indiana
- Gerrymandering
- Proposed maps
- Other issues to consider

Constitutional Basis for Redistricting

Article 1, Section 2 of the United States Constitution

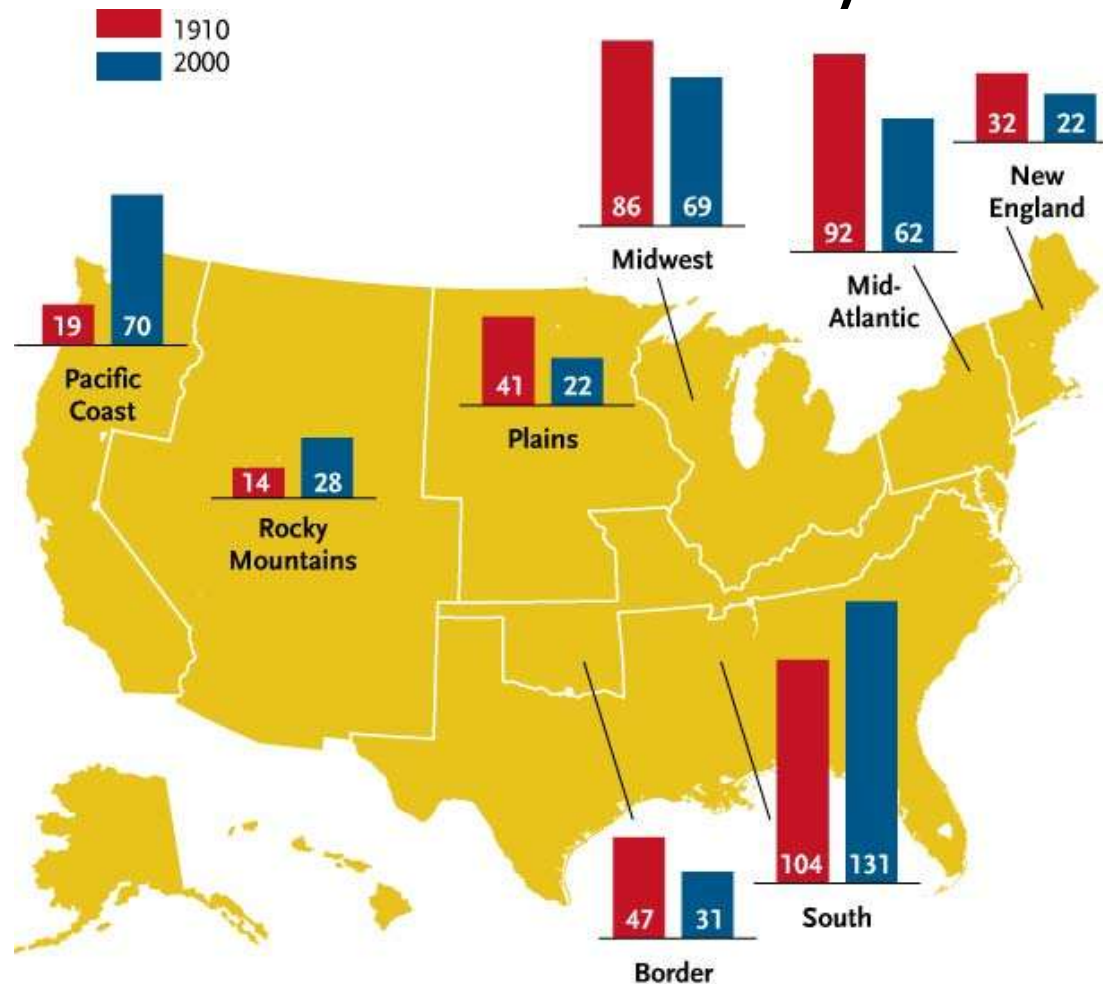
Representatives and direct Taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective Numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole Number of free Persons, including those bound to Service for a Term of Years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three fifths of all other Persons *[previous sentence modified by the 14th Amendment]*. The actual Enumeration shall be made within three Years after the first Meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent Term of ten Years, in such Manner as they shall by Law direct. The Number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty Thousand, but each State shall have at Least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to chuse three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New-York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, South Carolina five, and Georgia three.

Big Winners and Losers: 1910 to 2010

State	Change in Number of Seats		State	Change in Number of Seats
California	42		Pennsylvania	-18
Florida	23		New York	-16
Texas	18		Illinois	-9
Arizona	9		Missouri	-8
Washington	5		Iowa	-7
Colorado	3		Massachusetts	-7
Nevada	3		Ohio	-6
New Mexico	3		Kentucky	-5
North Carolina	3		Indiana	-4
5 tied at	2		Kansas	-4
3 tied at	1		Mississippi	-4

Source: <http://2010.census.gov/2010census/data/>

Apportionment of House Seats By Region, 1910 and 2000



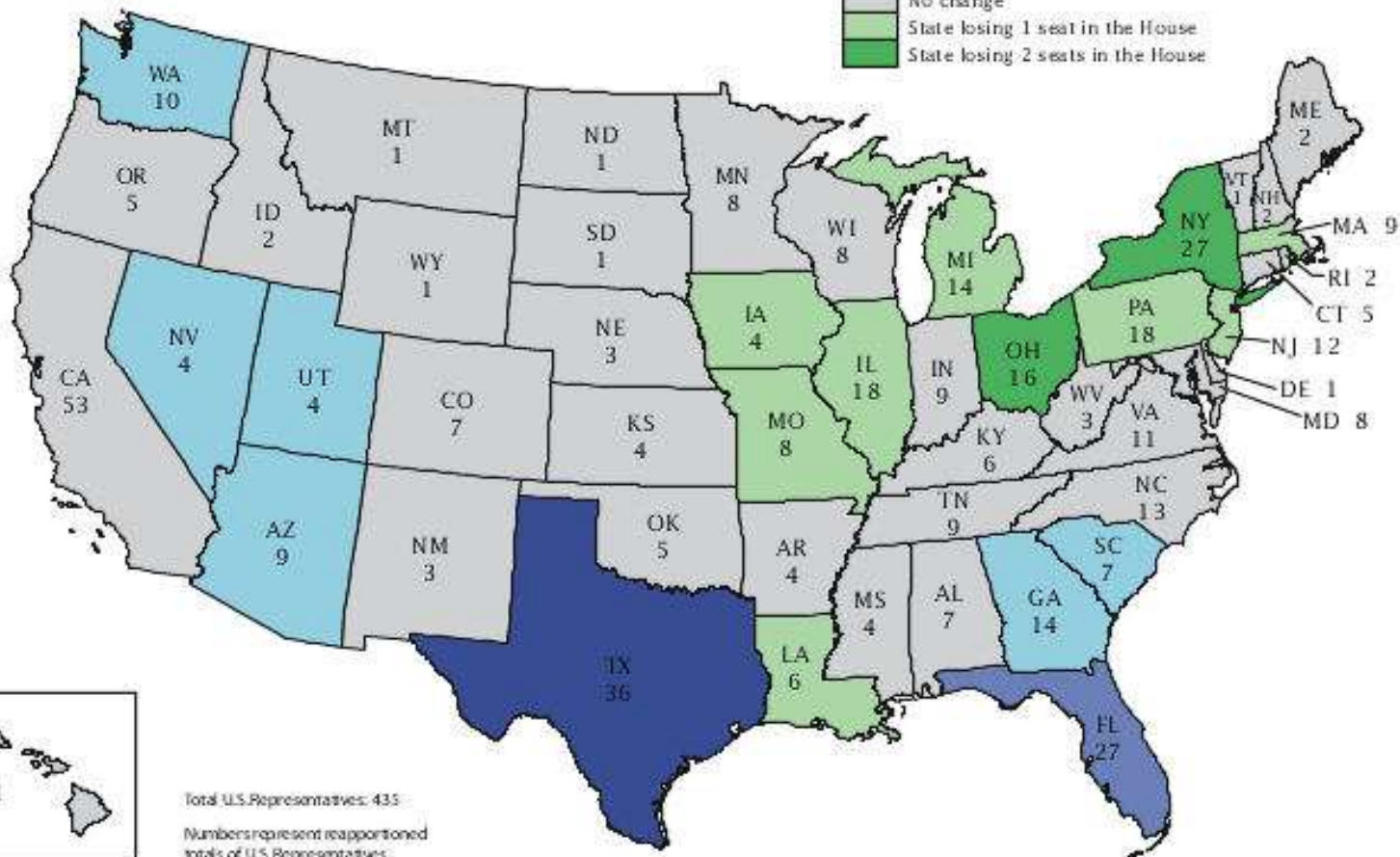
Norman J. Ornstein, Thomas E. Mann, and Michael J. Malbin, *Vital Statistics on Congress, 2001-2002* (Washington, DC: American Enterprise Institute, 2002), p. 59.

Apportionment of the U.S. House of Representatives Based on the 2010 Census



Change from 2000 to 2010

- State gaining 4 seats in the House
- State gaining 2 seats in the House
- State gaining 1 seat in the House
- No change
- State losing 1 seat in the House
- State losing 2 seats in the House



Total U.S. Representatives: 435
Numbers represent reapportioned totals of U.S. Representatives.

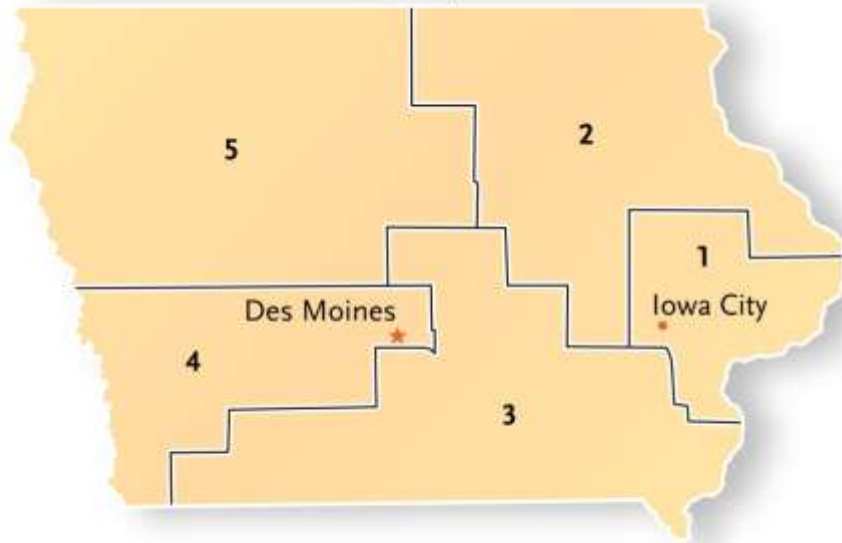
Trend of Representation in the United States House of Representatives

- Number of seats Indiana has in the United States House of Representatives after the
 - 1960 Census. 11
 - 1970 Census. 11
 - 1980 Census. 10
 - 1990 Census. 10
 - 2000 Census. 9
 - 2010 Census. 9

What is redistricting and how do we do it in Indiana?

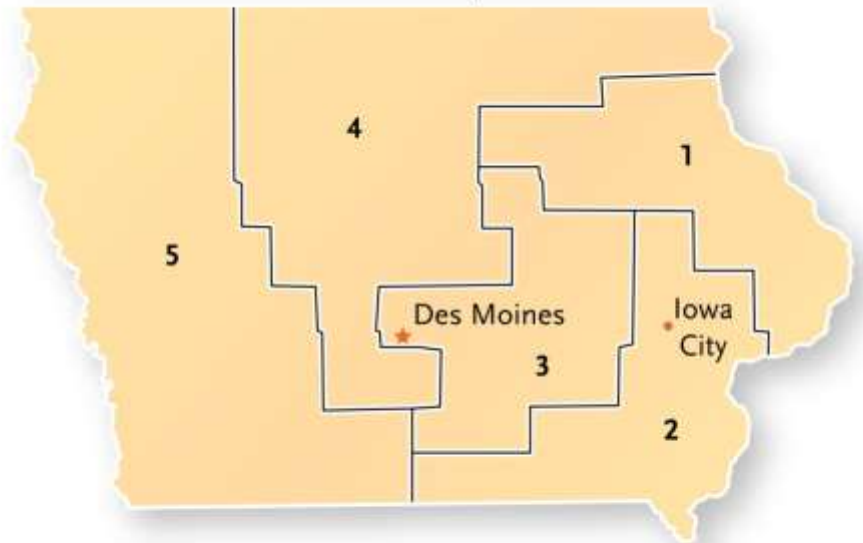
- The Indiana Constitution gives the task of drawing district boundaries for Indiana's seats in the United States House of Representatives and the seats in the Indiana General Assembly to the Indiana General Assembly
- Redistricting in Indiana is a political process
- A back-up commission is used if there is no agreement on congressional districts (5 members: House and Senate leadership, elections committee chairs, appointee of the Governor)
- Examples of states where it is done differently: Alaska, Arizona, California, Idaho, Maine, Missouri, New Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Washington

IOWA DISTRICTS, 2000



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IOWA DISTRICTS, 2002

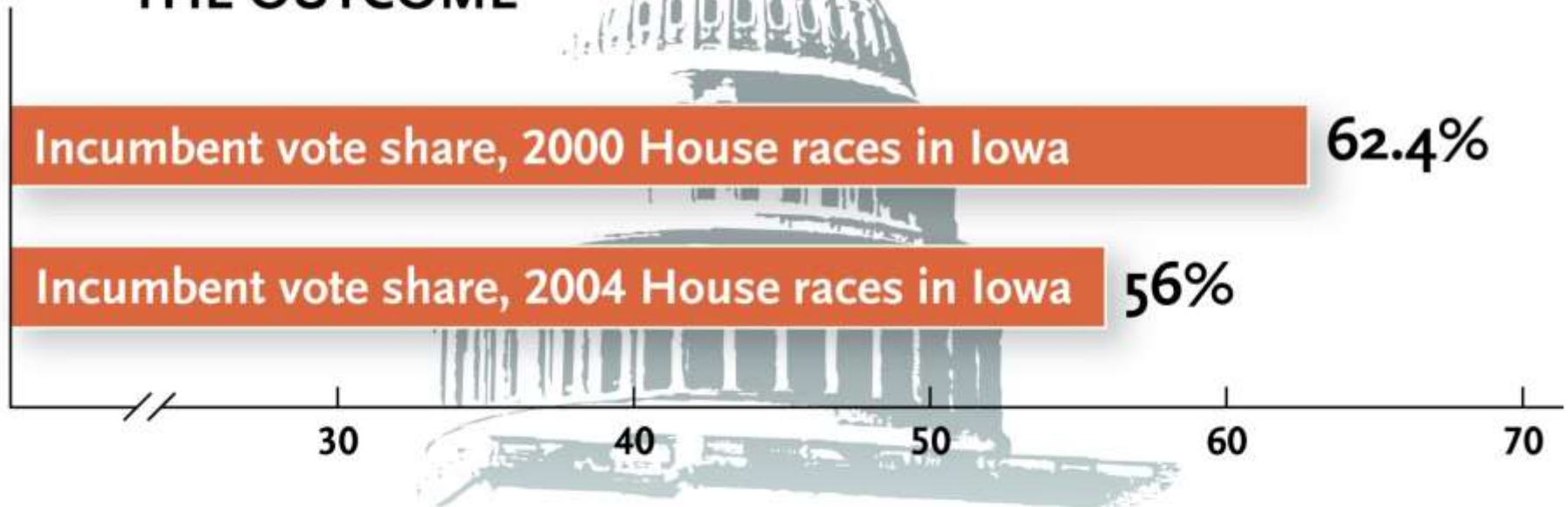


Chapter 10 Analyzing the Evidence Figure F

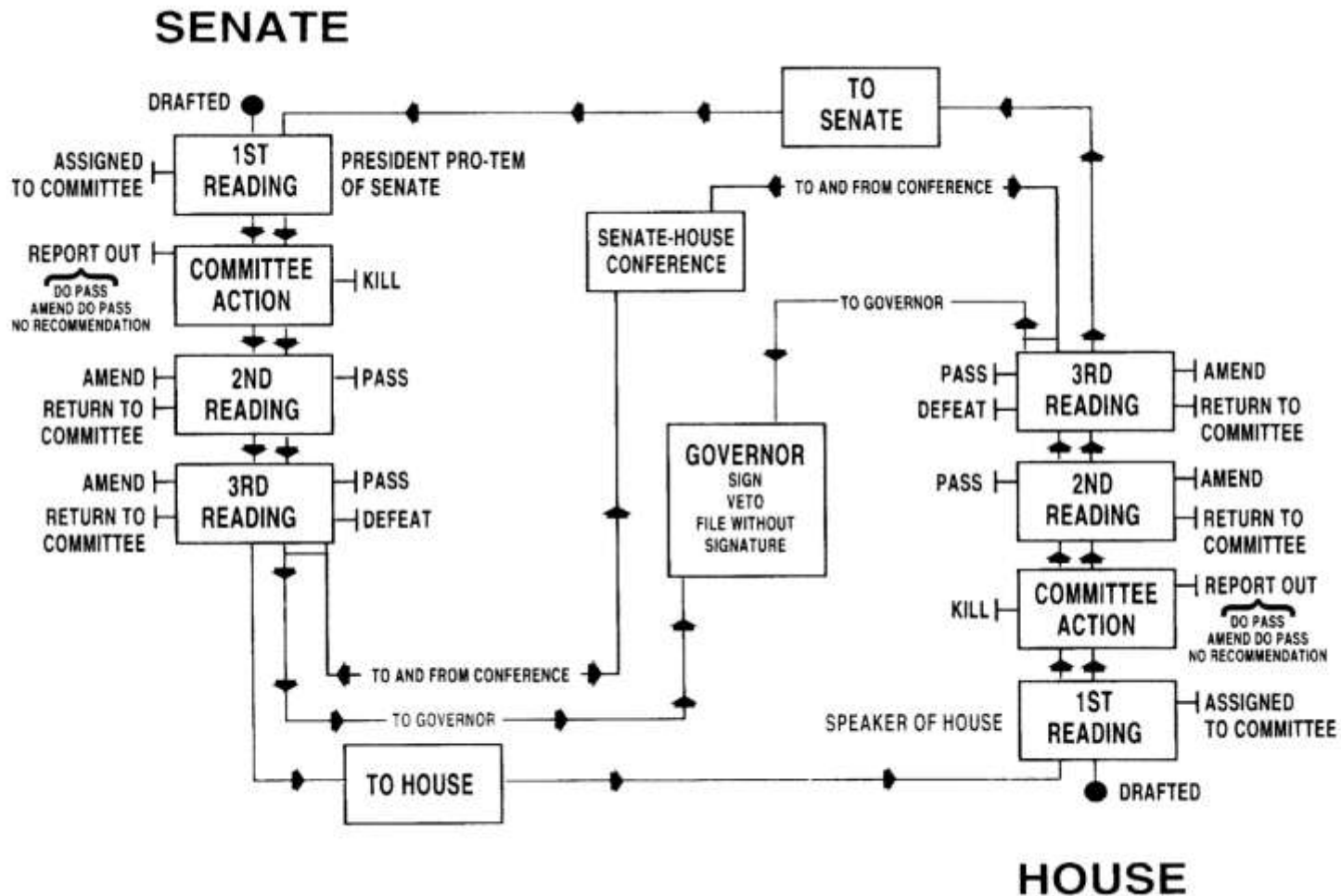
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Chapter 10 Analyzing the Evidence Figure E

THE OUTCOME



How a Bill Becomes a Law



Source: *Here Is Your Indiana Government 2009-2010*. Indiana Chamber of Commerce

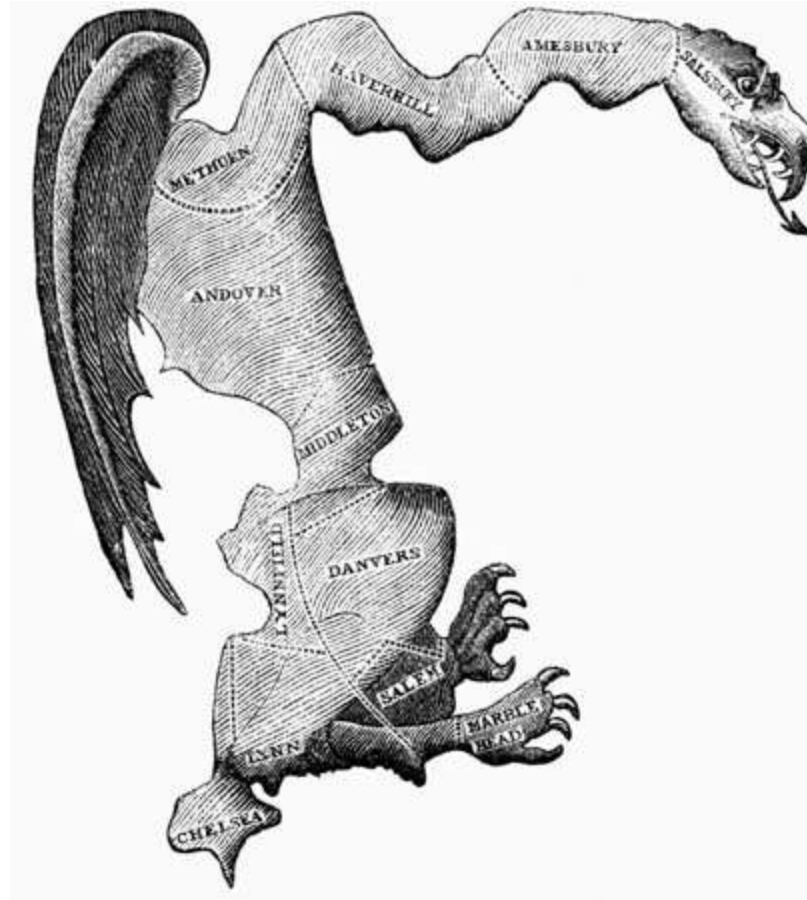
Legal Issues in Indiana

- From 1923 to 1963 Indiana did not redraw its district boundaries.
 - Maps were redrawn in 1963 and found to be unconstitutional in 1965
 - Four maps were sent to the court and the court selected a map that it deemed constitutional
- Challenges to the constitutionality of our maps have come from a variety of sources including our use of multi-member districts in the General Assembly

Quick Look - Indiana Census

- Population = 6,483,802 (+400,000 since 2000)
- Indy and surrounding counties fueled growth
 - Increased 231,137, 57% of the state growth
 - 15.2% growth rate
- State average rate of growth: 6.6%
- Hispanic population increased 81.7%, 43% of state's growth
- Switzerland County
 - 17.1% increase
 - 6th fastest growing county

Gerrymandering

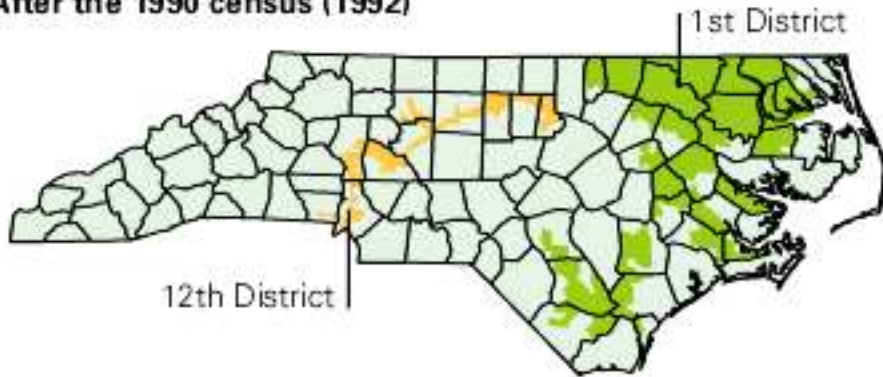


Gerrymandering



Gerrymandering

After the 1990 census (1992)



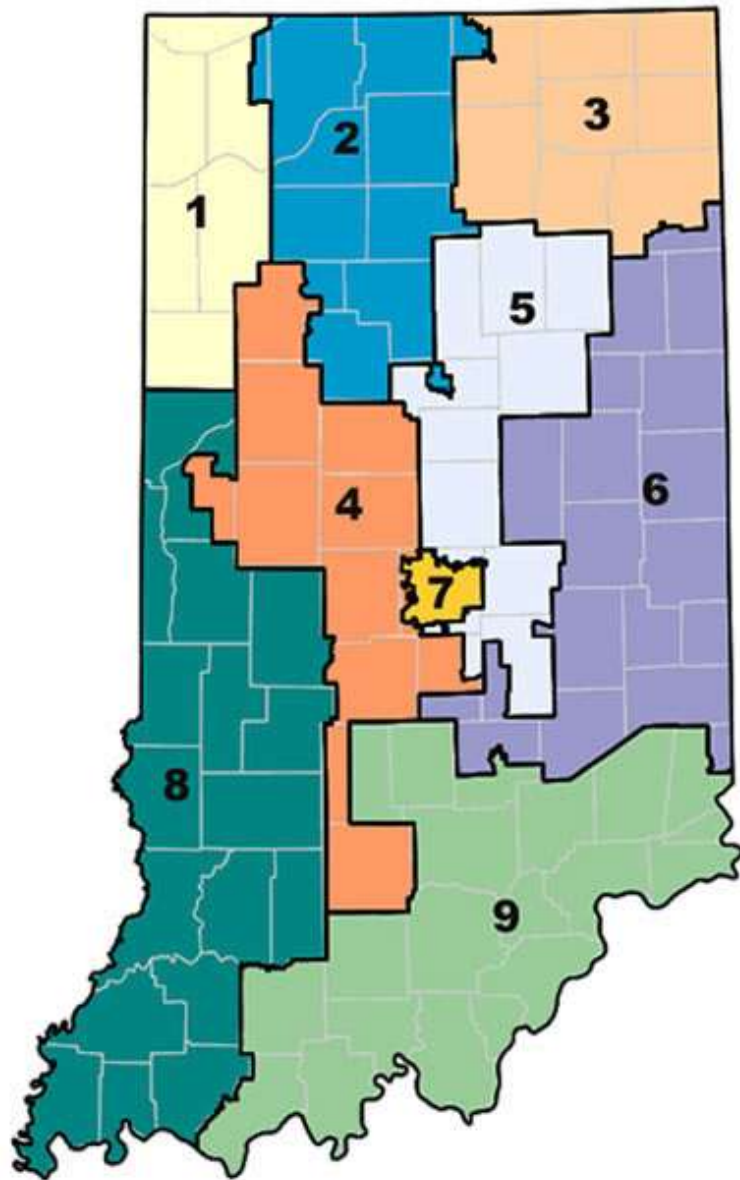
After the Supreme Court decision (1997)



FIGURE 7.2 Gerrymandering in the 1990s

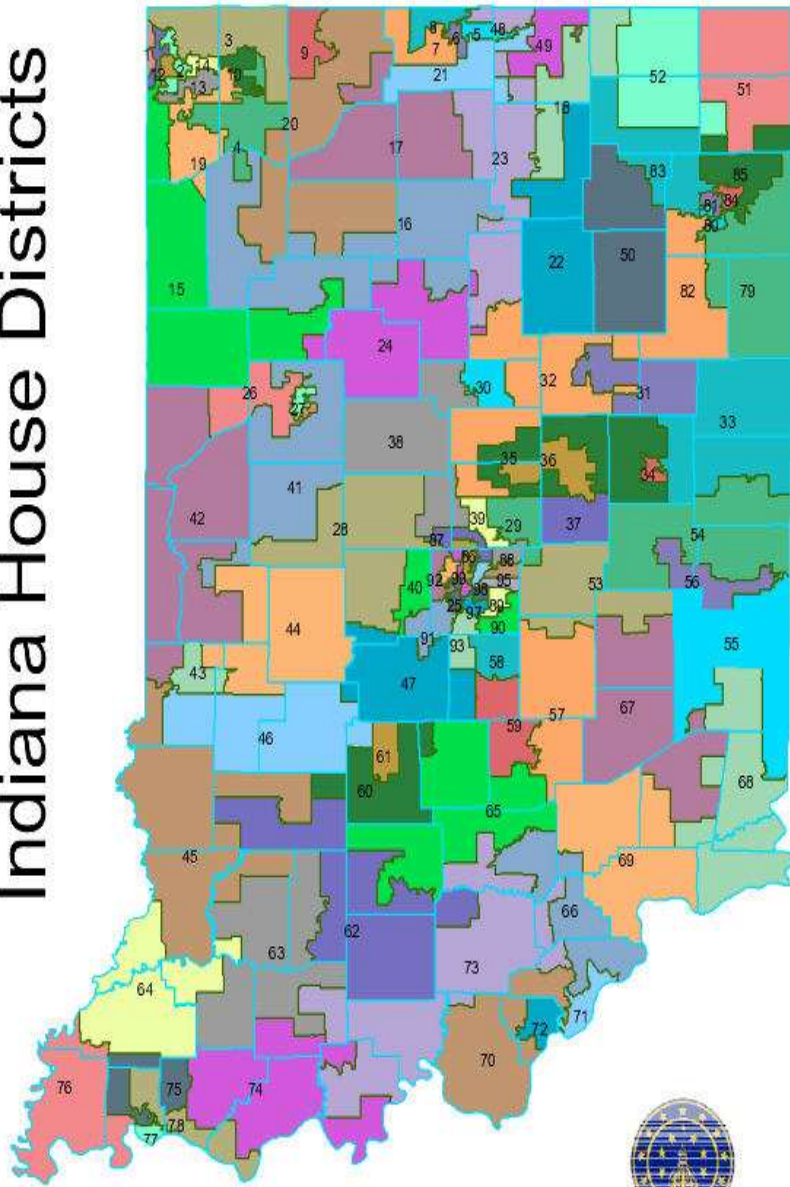
The First and Twelfth Districts of North Carolina were redrawn in 1992 (based on the 1990 census) to consolidate African American communities. The Supreme Court invalidated the gerrymandered districts, and they were redrawn in 1997.

Indiana Congressional Districts

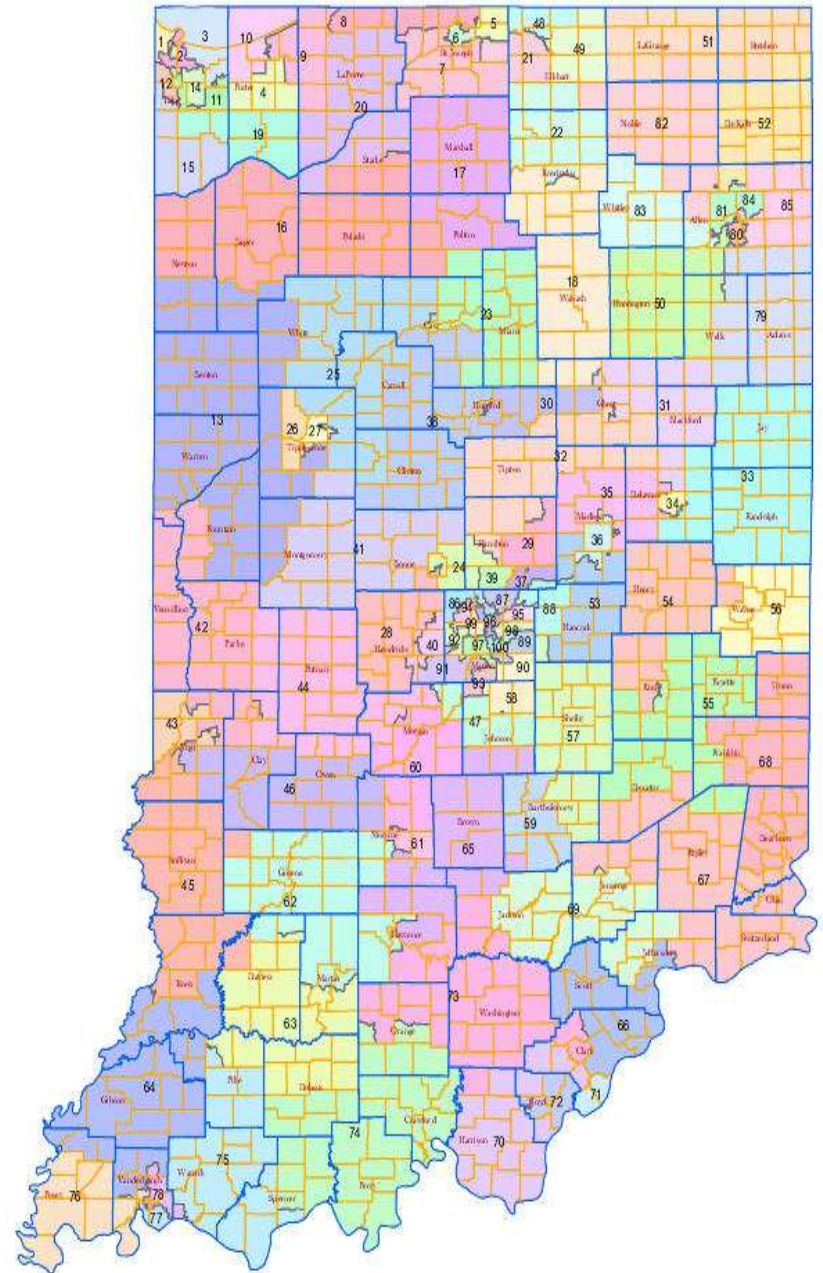


Proposed Indiana Congressional Districts

Indiana House Districts

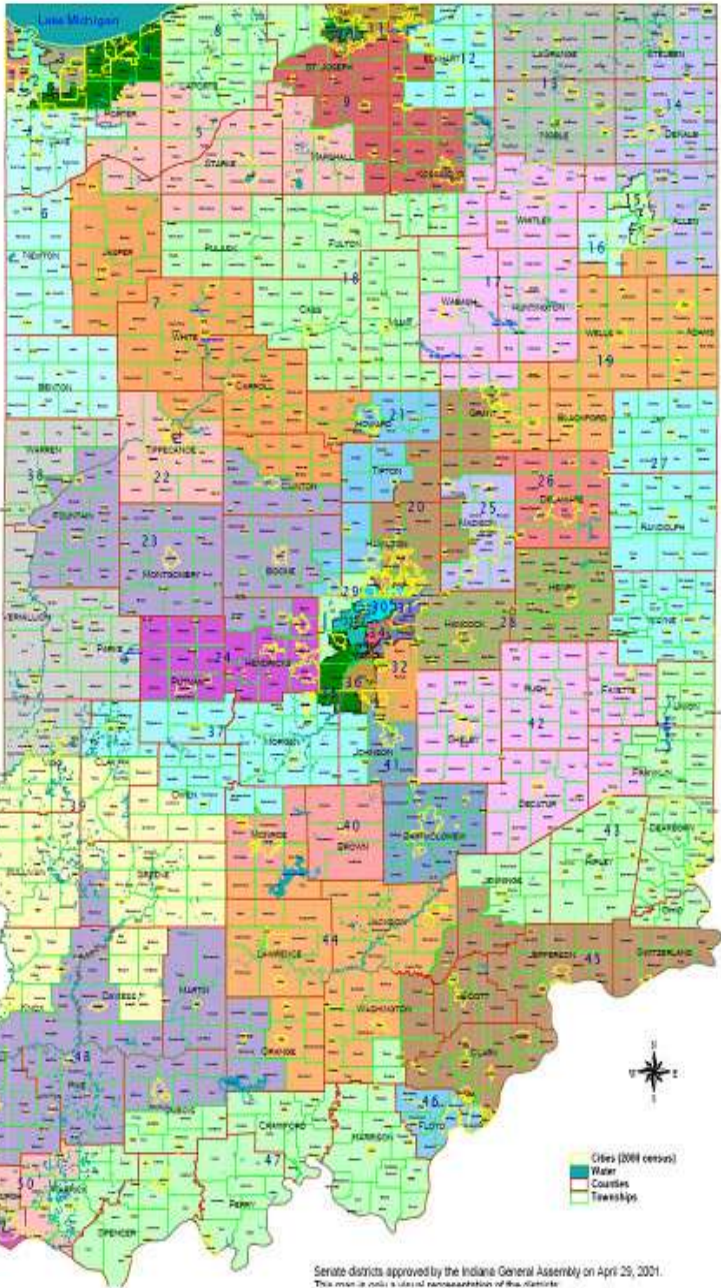


Districts approved by the Indiana General Assembly on July 28, 2011.
This map produced by the House Republican Staff.



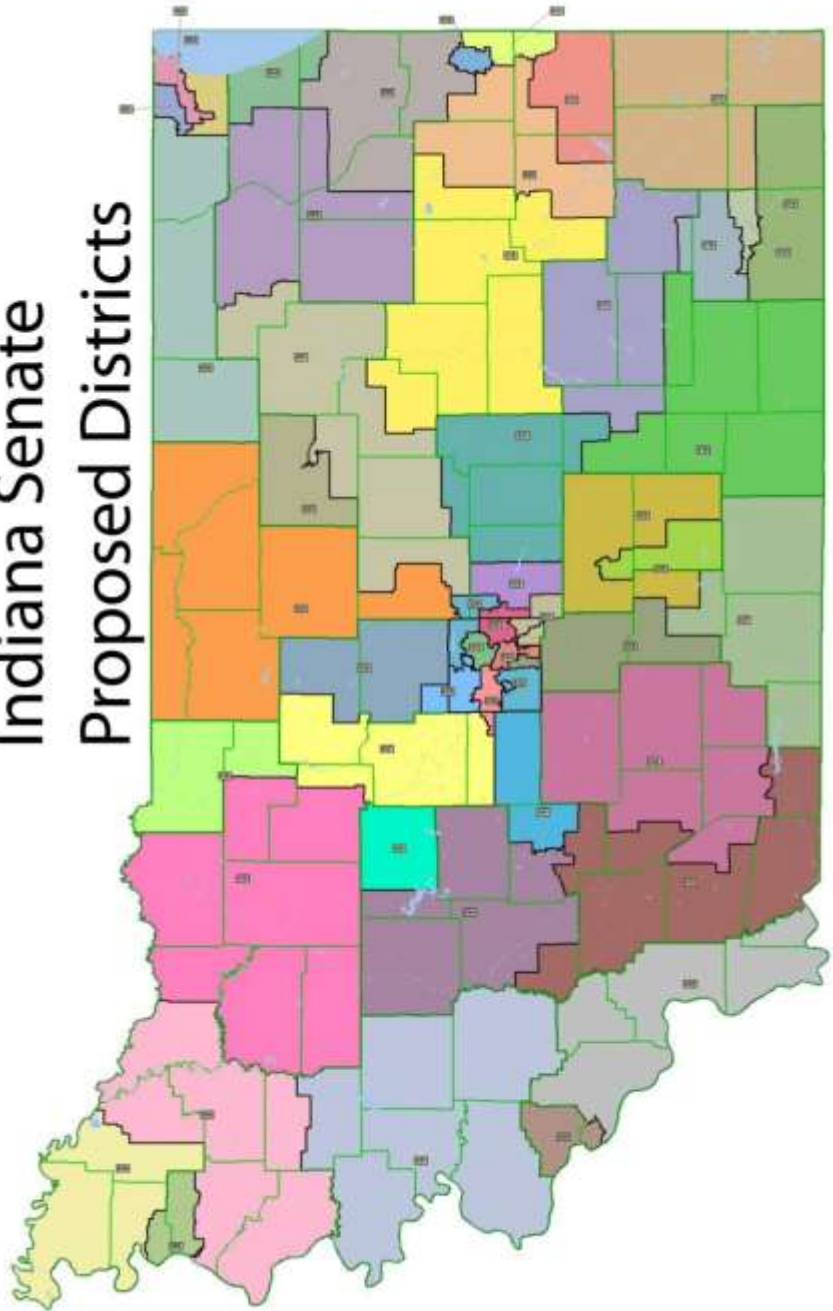
Proposed Indiana House Districts

Indiana Senate



Senate districts approved by the Indiana General Assembly on April 25, 2001.
This map is only a visual representation of the districts.

Indiana Senate Proposed Districts



Other Issues To Consider

- Control of general assemblies
- How do you hold a majority?
- What if we become a one party state