

# The Voting Rights Act and other redistricting criteria

**California Redistricting Training** 

Prof. Justin Levitt January 28, 2021

# This is not your lawyer





#### Where to draw the lines?

U.S. Constitution, 52 U.S.C. § 10301, Cal. Election Code §§ 21601, 21621

- Equal population
- Race and ethnicity
- Contiguity
- Neighborhoods and communities
- Compactness
- Partisan favor



## **Equal population**

District population must be "substantially equal" (< 10% difference)

	Population	Deviation
District 1	1,010	+ 1.0 %
District 2	1,035	+ 3.5 %
District 3	980	- 2.0 %
District 4	940	- 6.0 %
District 5	1,005	+ 0.5 %
District 6	990	- 1.0 %
District 7	965	- 3.5 %
District 8	1,020	+ 2.0 %
District 9	1,050	+ 5.0 %
District 10	1,005	+ 0.5 %
Total population		10 000





## Equal representation: incarceration



Susanville prisons:

Susanville non-prison: 0 % African-American, 24 % Latino 27 % African-American, 35 % Latino



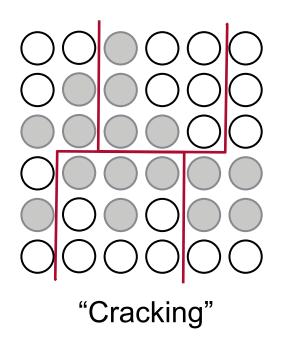
prisons = 48% of total Susanville population permanent residence often not in Susanville

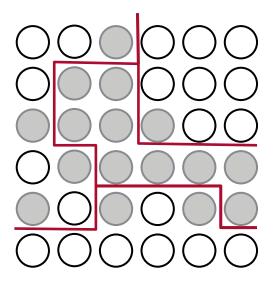
# Race and ethnicity



#### **Rule One**

#### Don't set out to hurt voters based on their race or ethnicity





"Packing"

- No matter if lines are "pretty"
- No matter the ultimate motive



#### **Rule Two**

#### **Comply with the Voting Rights Act**

- Are there sizable, relatively concentrated minority communities?
- Do the minority communities have distinct electoral preferences?
- Did (or do) underrepresented minorities face discrimination?

Can we design districts to give minorities a fair shot?



## **California Voting Rights Act**

Only applies to jurisdictions with at-large elections, not where all candidates are elected from single-member districts



#### **Rule Three**

#### Consider other factors at the same time

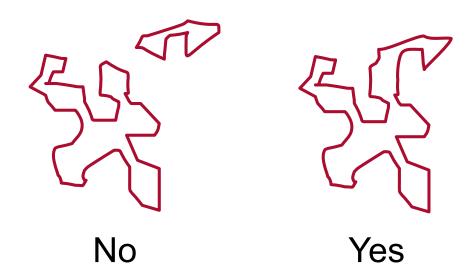
Race can only "predominate" if there's a really good reason





# Contiguity

All parts of a district must be connected to each other



# Contiguity

#### Islands should be connected by bridges/tunnels/ferries





# Neighborhoods

#### Minimize division of a neighborhood





#### **Communities of interest**

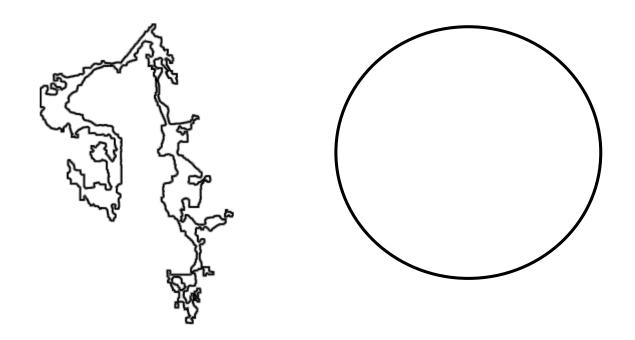
Minimize division of communities of interest, too

"A community of interest is a population that shares common social and economic interests that should be included within a single district for purposes of its effective and fair representation."



## Compactness

Many think of "compactness" in terms of abstract shapes



But that doesn't fit California law



## **Compactness**

Some think of "compactness" in terms of geometric formulas

- Total perimeter length
- Area v. area of circle with same perimeter (Cox/Polsby-Popper)
- Area v. area of circumscribing circle (Reock)
- Area v. area of circumscribing convex hull (Niemi)
- Diameter of circumscribing circle (Frolov)
- Moment of inertia / distance to center of gravity (Boyce-Clark)
- Significant corners (Kaufman-King)
- Inward-bending v. outward-bending angles (Taylor)
- Shortest path remaining in district (Chambers-Miller)

#### But that doesn't fit California law



# **Compactness**

California standard: Don't bypass nearby population





## **Candidates and parties**

 Don't draw districts for the purpose of favoring or discriminating against a political party



#### **Further information**

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