REDISTRICTING PARTNERS

City of Santa Ana Redistricting

Redistricting 101

CITY OF SANTA ANA
ORANGE COUNTY SEAT OF GOVERNMENT
THE GOLDEN CITY FOUNDED 1869
CALIFORNIA

Redistricting Partners

Redistricting Partners is a firm that focuses on redistricting, demographics and Voting Rights Act analysis. Our partnership with the City of Santa Ana includes:

- Helping with outreach meetings
- Generating draft maps based off public input and census data
- Training staff and Council Members on the redistricting process and best practices
- Analyzing qualitative and quantitative data for the City to use during the redistricting process

Overview

This presentation will cover a range of topics regarding the redistricting process, traditional redistricting principles, and the timeline. Including:

- What is Redistricting?
- State and Federal Voting Rights Act
- Traditional Redistricting Principles
- Timeline
- Current Demographics

Overview

This presentation will cover a range of topics regarding the redistricting process, traditional redistricting principles, and the timeline. Including:

- **What is Redistricting?**
- State and Federal Voting Rights Act
- What is Gerrymandering?
- Traditional Redistricting Principles
- Census Data
- Timeline
- Current Ward Demographics

What is Redistricting?

Redistricting is at its core the act of equalizing population among districts.

This is important in order to meet two requirements - one constitutional, one from Supreme Court precedent:

- *Equal Representation (14th Amendment) -* how effective any resident can be at advocating for themselves or being represented within a jurisdiction.

- *One Person One Vote -* equal ability to elect a candidate of choice.

What is Redistricting?

Redistricting has changed significantly over the years as federal and state laws, norms, best practices, and public opinion has transformed.

In Public Opinion / Media:

- 97% of Voters agree that "local government should be required to have transparent / open redistricting."

- Media and Community Based Organizations have become much more adept at covering redistricting.

What is the Voting Rights Act?

The Voting Rights Act is a federal law that seeks to remedy racial disenfranchisement. It has two sections impacting redistricting:

Section 2 – Majority Minority Districts

Section 5 – Preclearance (inactive)

The California Voting Rights Act prohibits the use of at-large election systems in local government if there is proof of racially polarized voting. *It does not impact Santa Ana.*

Traditional Redistricting Principles

Preventing a Ward from becoming a Gerrymander

There are a number of criteria that have been used nationally and upheld by courts.

- Relatively equal size - people, not citizens
- Contiguous – wards should not hop/jump
- Maintain *"communities of interest"*
- Follow city and census designated place boundaries
- Keep wards compact – appearance/function

Traditional Redistricting Principles

Preventing a Ward from becoming a Gerrymander

There are a number of criteria that have been used nationally and upheld by courts.

- **Relatively equal size - people, not citizens**
- Contiguous – wards should not hop/jump
- Maintain *"communities of interest"*
- Follow city and census designated place boundaries
- Keep wards compact – appearance/function

Equal Population

Utilizing the U.S. Census Decennial File

What is "equal" population has been a key subject in redistricting litigation.

NOT EQUAL

- Congress: 1 Person

- Local Govt: 10%

- Legislative/others: 1%-5% or other more restrictive by choice.
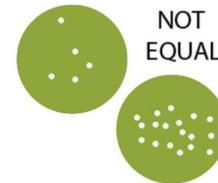
Traditional Redistricting Principles

Preventing a Ward from becoming a Gerrymander

There are a number of criteria that have been used nationally and upheld by courts.

- Relatively equal size - people, not citizens
- **Contiguous – wards should not hop/jump**
- Maintain *"communities of interest"*
- Following city and census designated place boundaries
- Keep wards compact – appearance/function

Contiguity

Two definitions for what is contiguous

Contiguity should be thought of as "literal" and "functional."

- An area that is one whole piece is "literally contiguous."

NOT CONTIGUOUS

- An area that represents how the population functions or how people are connected is "functionally contiguous."

Traditional Redistricting Principles

Preventing a Ward from becoming a Gerrymander

There are a number of criteria that have been used nationally and upheld by courts.

- Relatively equal size - people, not citizens
- Contiguous – wards should not hop/jump
- **Maintain "*communities of interest*"**
- Follow city and census designated place boundaries
- Keep wards compact – appearance/function

REDISTRICTING PARTNERS

Communities of Interest

Bringing like people together for representation

What are you looking for in trying to judge the applicability of a Community of Interest to the redistricting process?

- Group with shared culture / characteristics

- Geographic Nature / Density / Ability to be mapped

- Relationship to Agency / Policies

Traditional Redistricting Principles

Preventing a Ward from becoming a Gerrymander

There are a number of criteria that have been used nationally and upheld by courts.

- Relatively equal size - people, not citizens
- Contiguous – wards should not hop/jump
- Maintain *"communities of interest"*
- **Follow city and census designated place boundaries**
- Keep wards compact – appearance/function

Protecting Cities & Census Designated Places

Bringing like people together for representation

FAIR MAPS Act:

To the extent practicable, the geographic integrity of a city or census designated place shall be respected in a manner that minimizes its division.

Traditional Redistricting Principles

Preventing a Ward from becoming a Gerrymander

There are a number of criteria that have been used nationally and upheld by courts.

- Relatively equal size - people, not citizens
- Contiguous – wards should not hop/jump
- Maintain *"communities of interest"*
- Follow city and census designated place boundaries
- **Keep wards compact – appearance/function**

Compactness

Determining what is "compact"

California has a rather elegant/simple definition.

- Not bypassing nearby populated areas in favor of more distant populated areas

Additional Redistricting Rules

Criteria required in Santa Ana Beyond Traditional Principles

The FAIR MAPS Act adds more criteria to the process.

- Not consider Incumbents or candidates.

- Not draw wards to advantage or disadvantage a political party.

- Hold minimum set of hearings, encourage public engagement.

- Posting of all redistricting commission information on a website that is maintained *for the next 10 years*.

The City of Santa Ana Redistricting Process

Timeline

September 21st   First presentation for the public

October 5th   Hearing to gather community input

October 19th   Hearing to gather community input

November 2nd   Hearing on the draft maps

November 16th   Hearing on the draft maps

December 7th   Final Approval of the Map

The City of Santa Ana Redistricting Process

Community Meetings

Ward 6: September 25, 2021,10:00 a.m. – Delhi Center, 505 E. Central Ave.

Ward 3: October 7, 2021, 6:00 p.m. – Pentecostal Church of God, 1025 W. Memory Lane

Ward 2: October 9, 2021, 10:00 a.m. – Southwest Senior Center, 2201 W. McFadden Ave.

Ward 1: October 23, 2021, 1:00 p.m. – Salgado Recreation Center, 706 N. Newhope St.

Ward 5: October 29, 2021, 6:00 p.m. – El Salvador Community Center, 1825 W. Civic Center Dr.

Ward 4: November 6, 2021, 10:00 a.m. – Memorial Community Center, 2102 S. Flower St.

City of Santa Ana
Existing Wards

REDISTRICTING PARTNERS
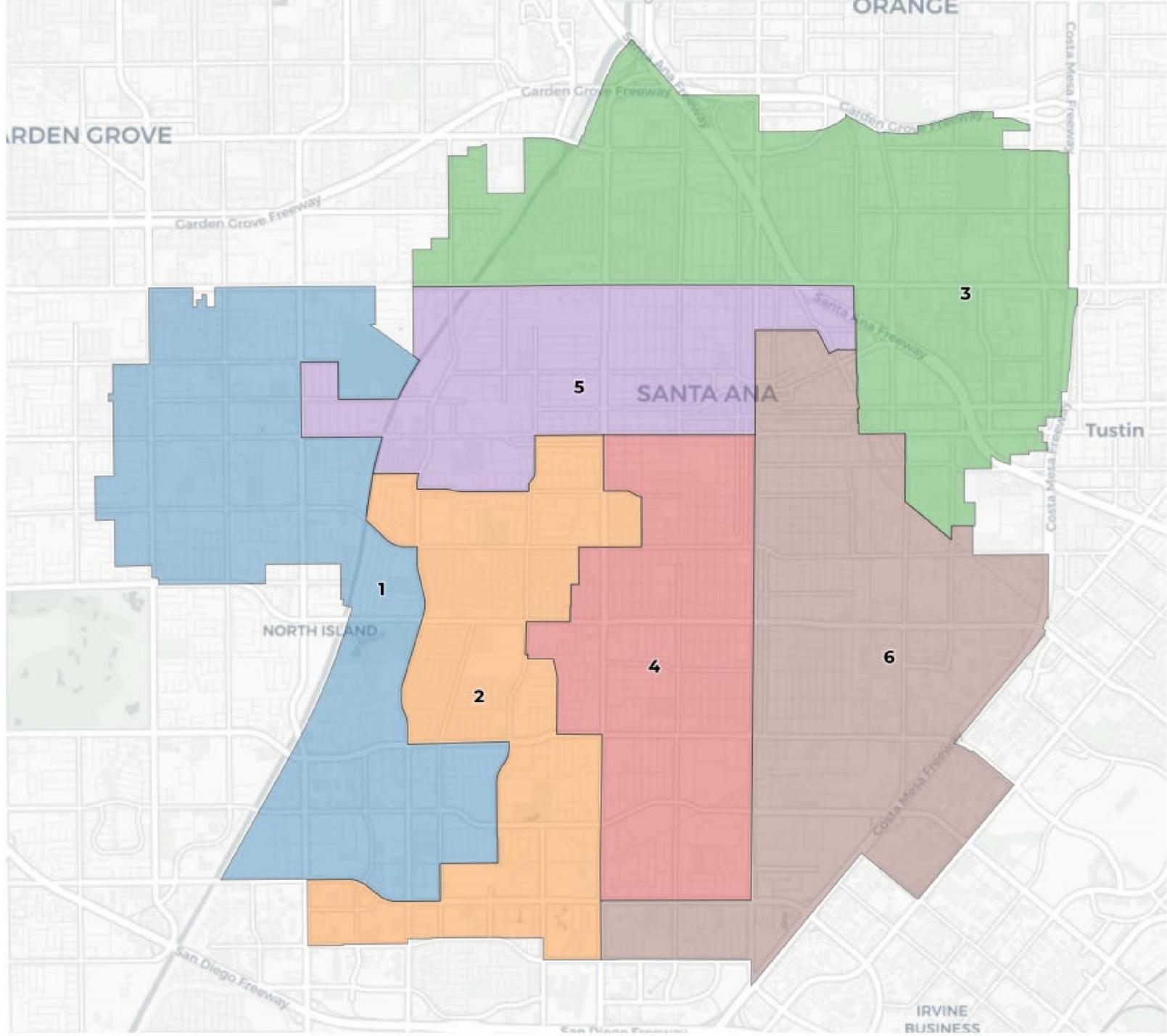
2020 Census

	1	2	3	4	5	6
Population	51,828	50,254	56,893	50,209	52,458	49,904
Deviation	-96	-1,670	4,969	-1,715	534	-2,020
Deviation %	-0.2%	-3.2%	9.6%	-3.3%	1.0%	-3.9%
Other	4,311	4,580	12,092	3,483	3,635	4,053
Other %	8.3%	9.1%	21.3%	6.9%	6.9%	8.1%
Latino	28,322	39,858	38,929	43,761	45,131	42,735
Latino %	54.6%	79.3%	68.4%	87.2%	86.0%	85.6%
Asian	18,808	5,263	5,211	2,718	3,157	2,743
Asian %	36.3%	10.5%	9.2%	5.4%	6.0%	5.5%
Black	387	553	661	247	535	373
Black %	0.7%	1.1%	1.2%	0.5%	1.0%	0.7%

Citizen Voting Age Population (CVAP)

|	1	2	3	4	5	6
Total CVAP	30,926	24,245	31,372	26,067	20,799	21,520
Other CVAP	4,324	4,348	11,587	3,931	3,074	3,398
Other CVAP %	14.0%	17.9%	36.9%	15.1%	14.8%	15.8%
Latino CVAP	13,205	15,725	15,623	19,685	15,152	15,821
Latino CVAP %	42.7%	64.9%	49.8%	75.5%	72.8%	73.5%
Asian CVAP	13,157	3,699	3,428	2,005	2,321	2,063
Asian CVAP %	42.5%	15.3%	10.9%	7.7%	11.2%	9.6%
Black CVAP	241	473	734	446	252	238
Black CVAP %	0.8%	1.9%	2.3%	1.7%	1.2%	1.1%

District 1
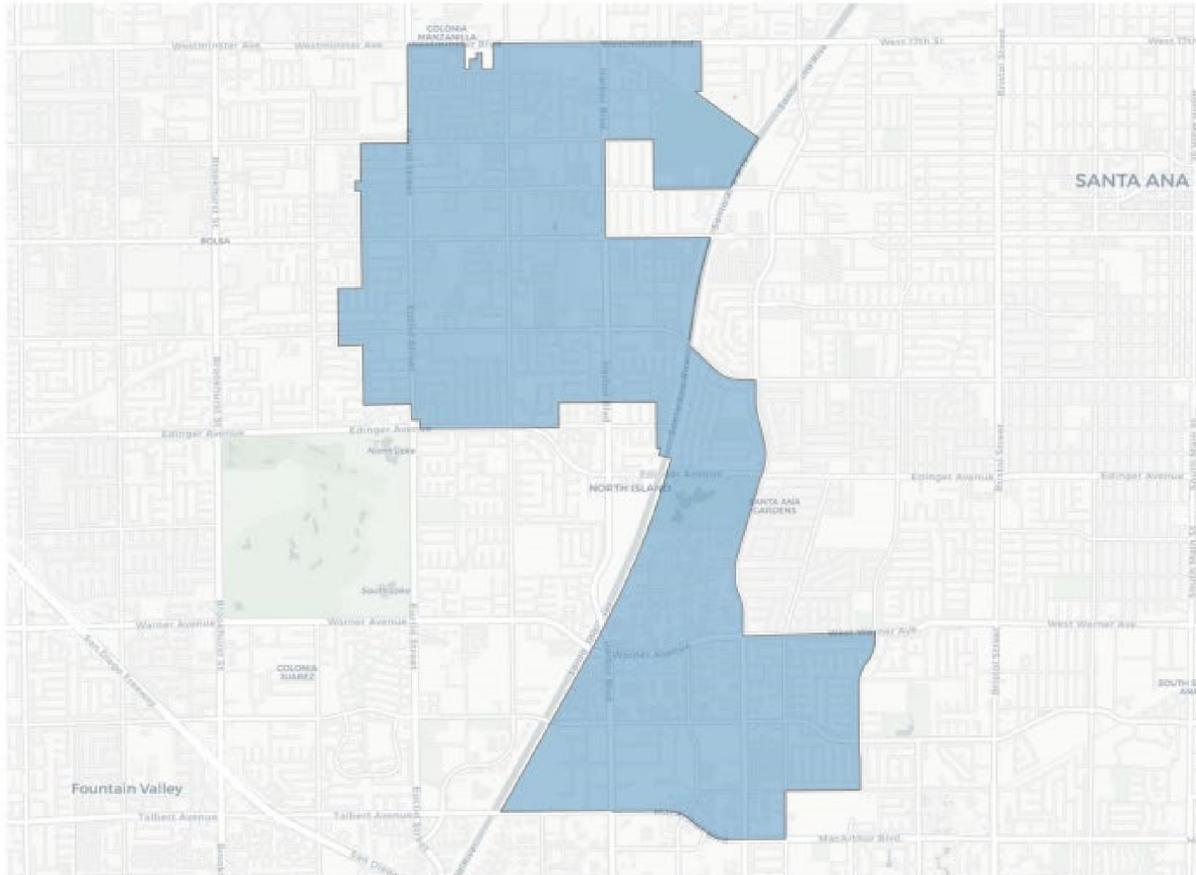
2020 Census
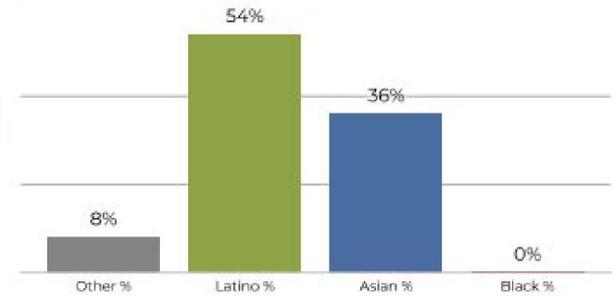
Citizen Voting Age Population
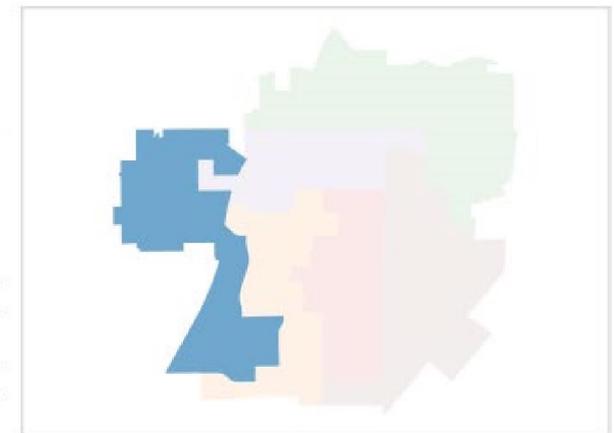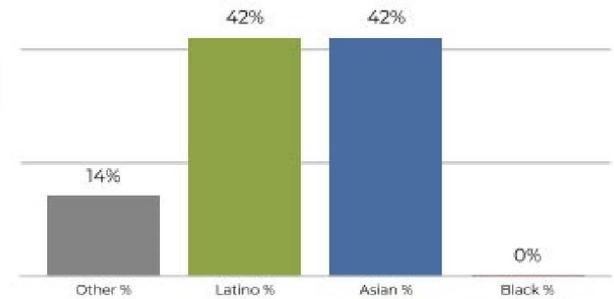
| Population	Deviation	Deviation %	Other	Other %	Latino	Latino %	Asian	Asian %	Black	Black %
51,828	-96	-0.2%	4,311	8.3%	28,322	54.6%	18,808	36.3%	387	0.7%

Total CVAP	Other CVAP	Other CVAP %	Latino CVAP	Latino CVAP %	Asian CVAP	Asian CVAP %	Black CVAP	Black CVAP %
30,926	4,324	14.0%	13,205	42.7%	13,157	42.5%	241	0.8%

District 2
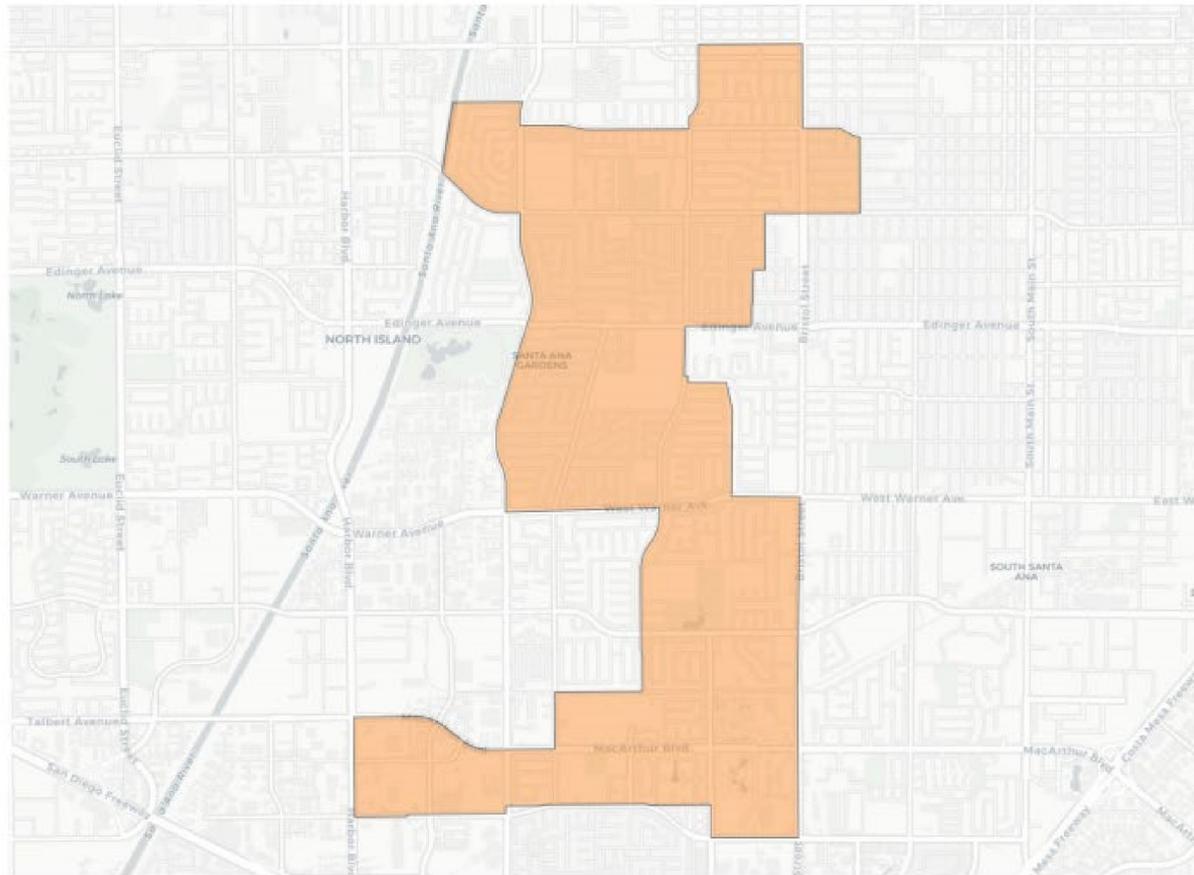
2020 Census
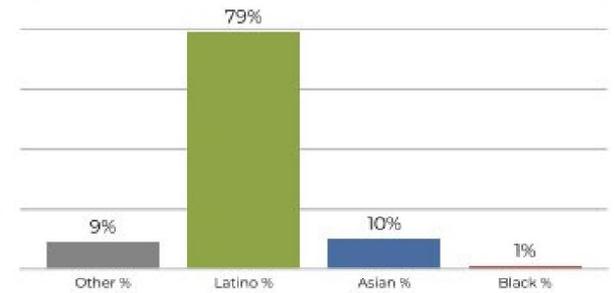
Other %	Latino %	Asian %	Black %
9%	79%	10%	1%

Citizen Voting Age Population

Other %	Latino %	Asian %	Black %
17%	64%	15%	1%
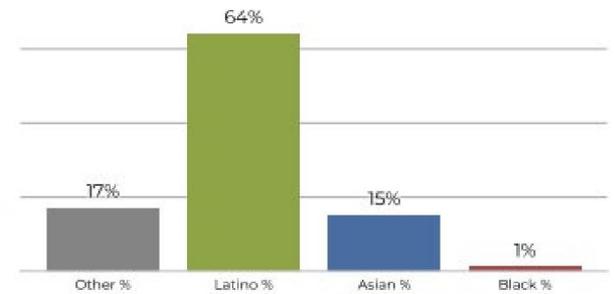
Population	Deviation	Deviation %	Other	Other %	Latino	Latino %	Asian	Asian %	Black	Black %
50,254	-1,670	-3.2%	4,580	9.1%	39,858	79.3%	5,263	10.5%	553	1.1%

Total CVAP	Other CVAP	Other CVAP %	Latino CVAP	Latino CVAP %	Asian CVAP	Asian CVAP %	Black CVAP	Black CVAP %
24,245	4,348	17.9%	15,725	64.9%	3,699	15.3%	473	1.9%
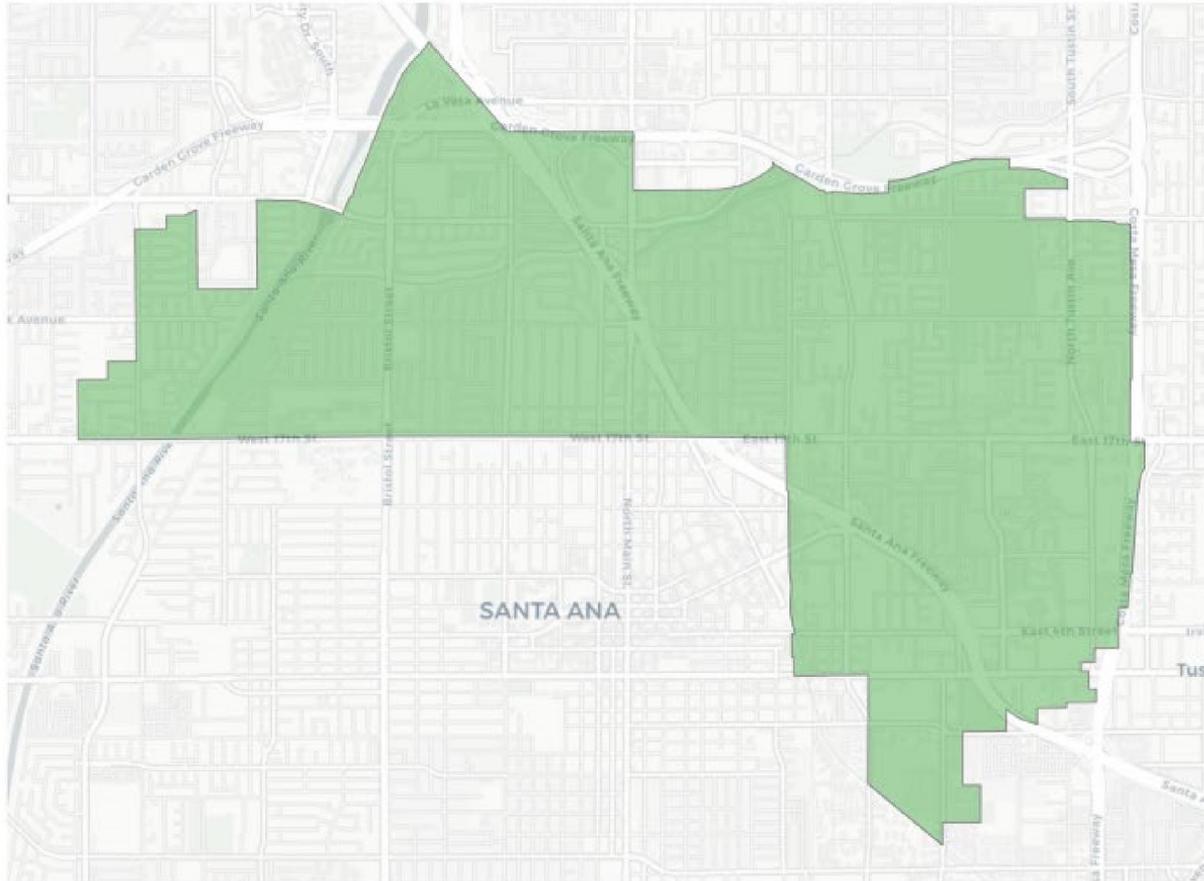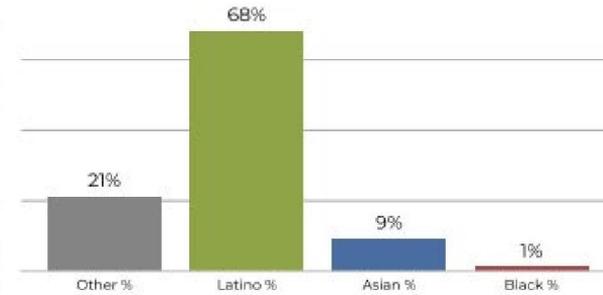
REDISTRICTING PARTNERS

District 3

### 2020 Census

Citizen Voting Age Population
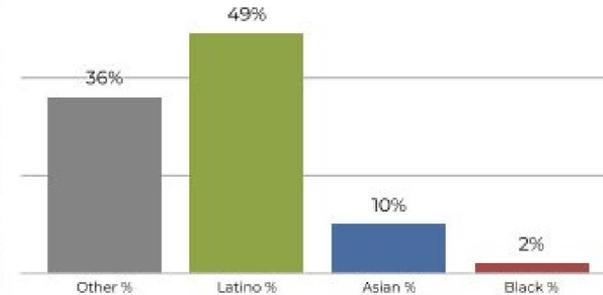
Population	Deviation	Deviation %	Other	Other %	Latino	Latino %	Asian	Asian %	Black	Black %
56,893	4,969	9.6%	12,092	21.3%	38,929	68.4%	5,211	9.2%	661	1.2%

Total CVAP	Other CVAP	Other CVAP %	Latino CVAP	Latino CVAP %	Asian CVAP	Asian CVAP %	Black CVAP	Black CVAP %
31,372	11,587	36.9%	15,623	49.8%	3,428	10.9%	734	2.3%
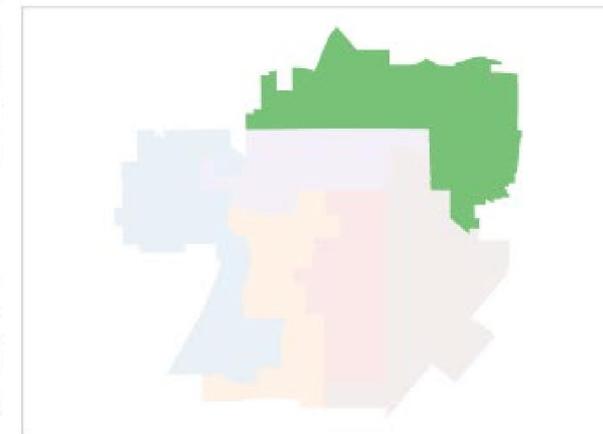
![Redistricting Partners logo]

District 4

2020 Census

6%	87%	5%	0%
Other %	Latino %	Asian %	Black %

Citizen Voting Age Population

15%	75%	7%	1%
Other %	Latino %	Asian %	Black %
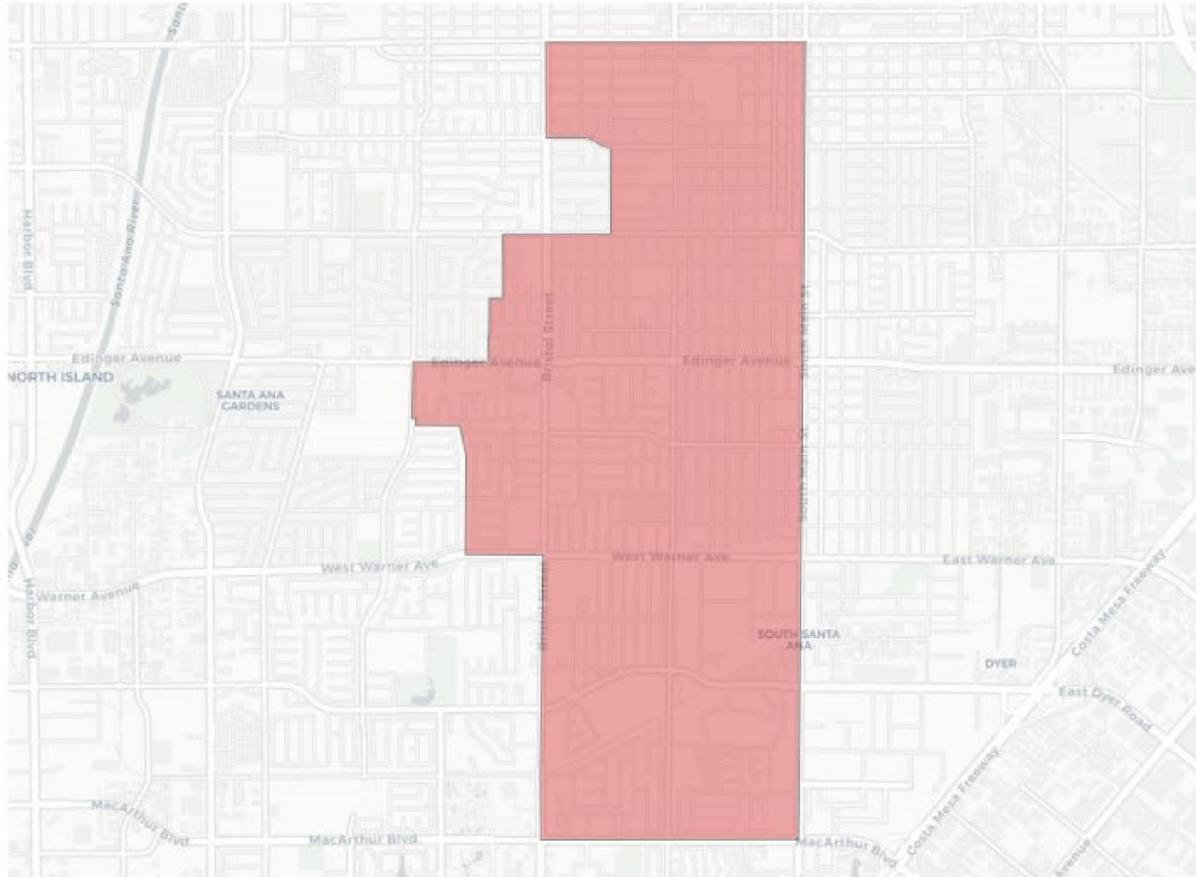
Population	Deviation	Deviation %	Other	Other %	Latino	Latino %	Asian	Asian %	Black	Black %
50,209	-1,715	-3.3%	3,483	6.9%	43,761	87.2%	2,718	5.4%	247	0.5%

Total CVAP	Other CVAP	Other CVAP %	Latino CVAP	Latino CVAP %	Asian CVAP	Asian CVAP %	Black CVAP	Black CVAP %
26,067	3,931	15.1%	19,685	75.5%	2,005	7.7%	446	1.7%
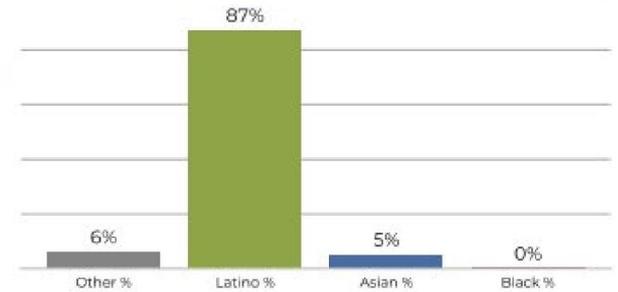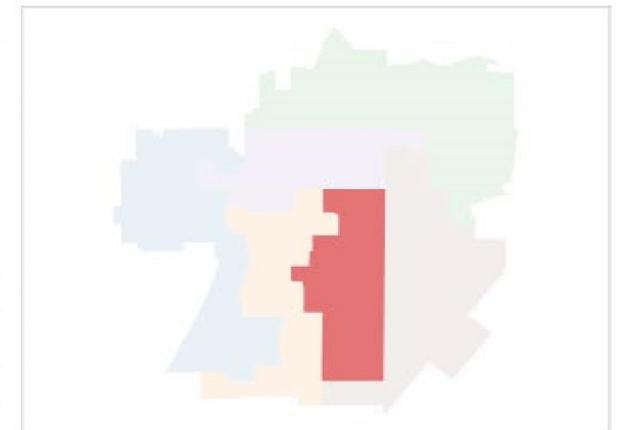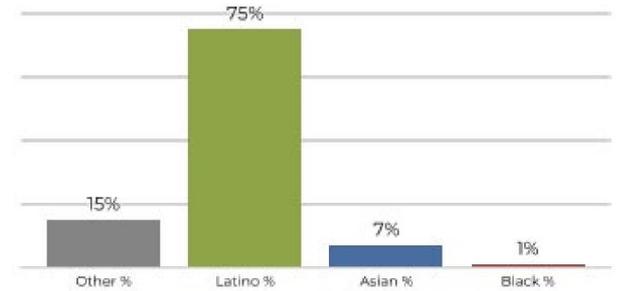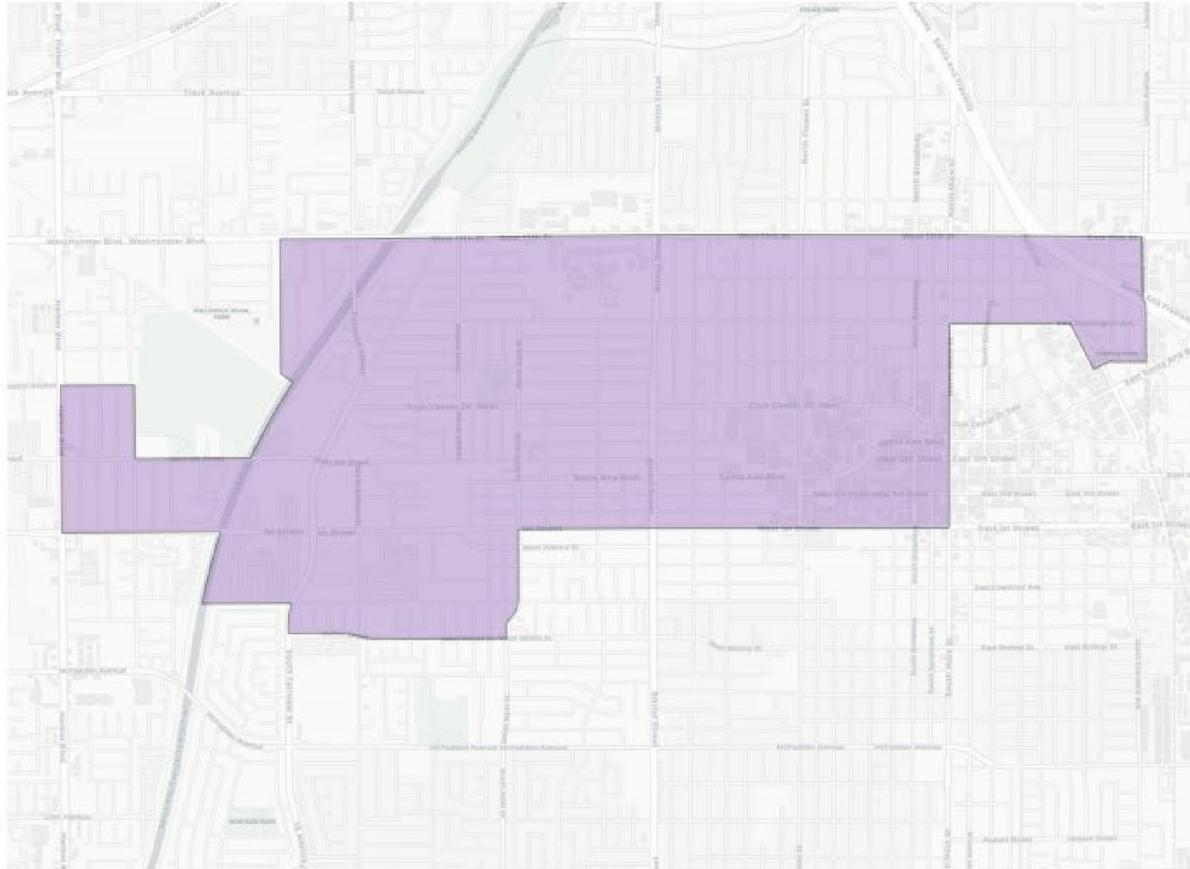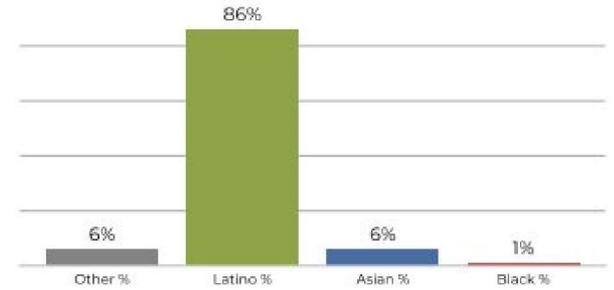
District 5

2020 Census

6%	86%	6%	1%
Other %	Latino %	Asian %	Black %

Citizen Voting Age Population

14%	72%	11%	1%
Other %	Latino %	Asian %	Black %
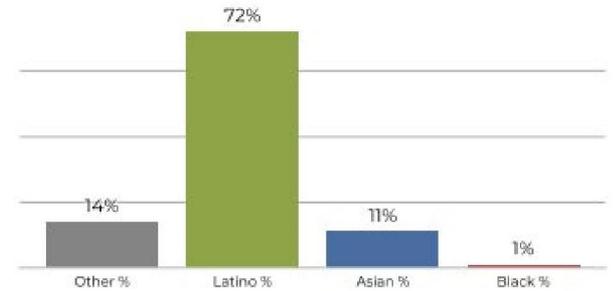
Population	Deviation	Deviation %	Other	Other %	Latino	Latino %	Asian	Asian %	Black	Black %
52,458	534	1.0%	3,635	6.9%	45,131	86.0%	3,157	6.0%	535	1.0%

Total CVAP	Other CVAP	Other CVAP %	Latino CVAP	Latino CVAP %	Asian CVAP	Asian CVAP %	Black CVAP	Black CVAP %
20,799	3,074	14.8%	15,152	72.8%	2,321	11.2%	252	1.2%
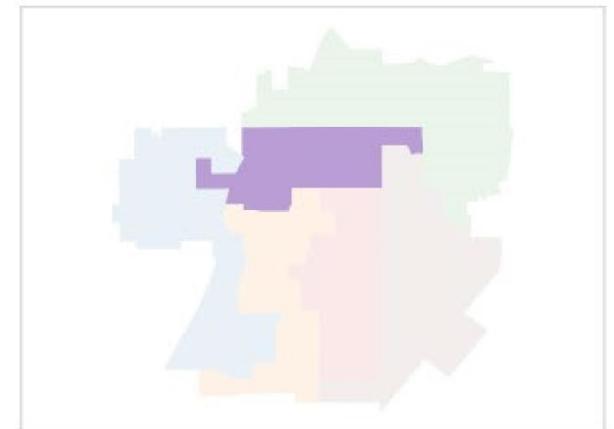
District 6

## 2020 Census

Citizen Voting Age Population
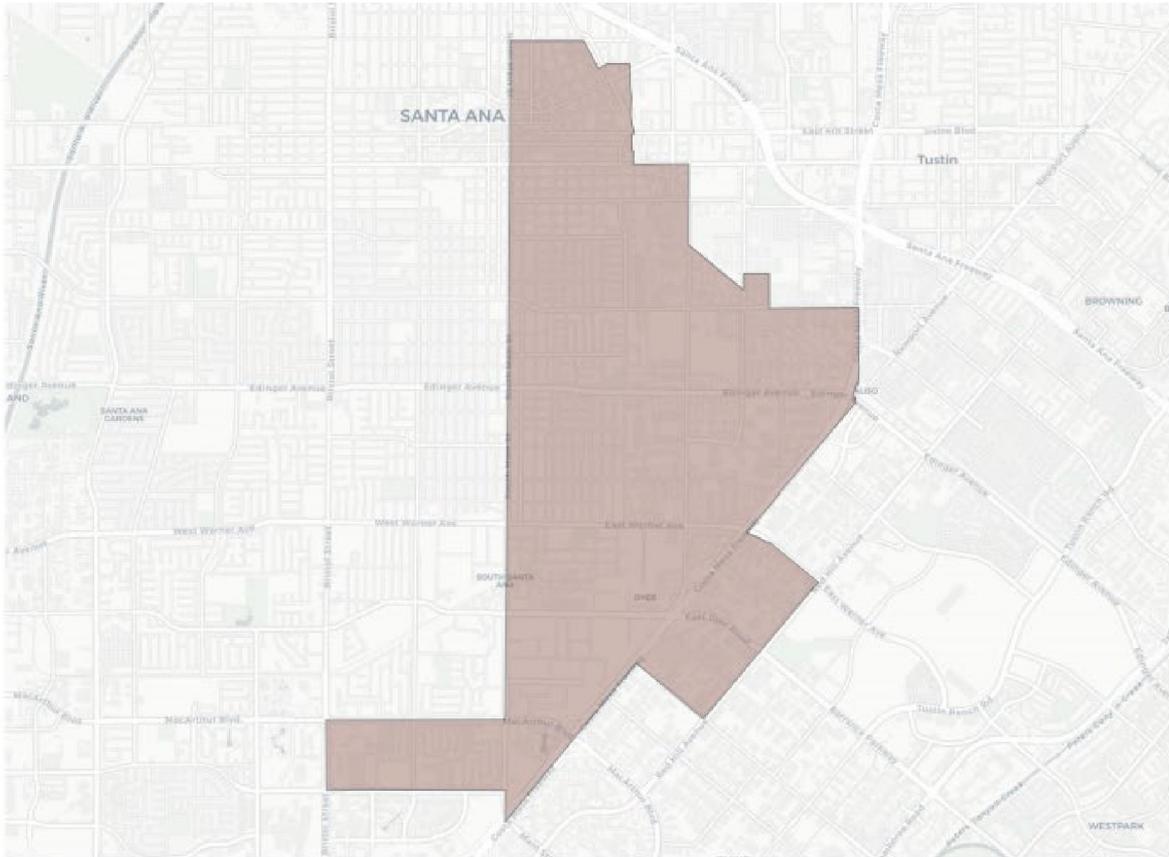
Population	Deviation	Deviation %	Other	Other %	Latino	Latino %	Asian	Asian %	Black	Black %
49,904	-2,020	-3.9%	4,053	8.1%	42,735	85.6%	2,743	5.5%	373	0.7%

Total CVAP	Other CVAP	Other CVAP %	Latino CVAP	Latino CVAP %	Asian CVAP	Asian CVAP %	Black CVAP	Black CVAP %
21,520	3,398	15.8%	15,821	73.5%	2,063	9.6%	238	1.1%

REDISTRICTING PARTNERS