Demographers' Orientation for the City of Santa Clara Independent Redistricting Commission (IRC)

SEPTEMBER 23, 2021



1

Demographers' Mission

Educate the Commission and public about:

- Census data and geography
- How to evaluate plans presented by the public or demographers
- How to draw & submit plans

Empower Commission:

- Help build consensus
- Explain IRC's draft plans to the public and help take public input

Ensure that plans meet legal requirements (as we understand them)

á

□ We have provided districting and redistricting services since 1990 □ We have helped redistrict dozens of California jurisdictions □ We helped Santa Clara transition from at-large to by-district elections □ We have PhDs in Demography and Sociology from UC Berkeley and Stanford University and have presented academic papers on redistricting topics

LGDR's agenda for this presentation

- What is redistricting?
- Why redistrict?
- Current Council Districts
- Legal requirements (that demographers follow)
- Communities of interest
- Timeline

What is Redistricting?

Every 10 years, cities must redistrict (adjust Council District boundaries to equalize total populations) using the new Census counts

Federal and state laws apply

Cities must adopt new boundaries before April 17, 2022

The new council districts will be used until Census 2030 data are released

Incumbents will complete their terms of office even if they no longer live in the district they were elected to represent

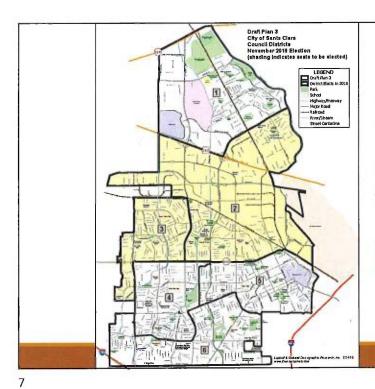
5

History of Santa Clara's Council Districts

The current plan was developed by the Santa Clara Ad-Hoc Advisory Districting Committee in 2018

The Commission listened to public testimony, deliberated, and drafted plans. It followed both legal requirements and best practices.

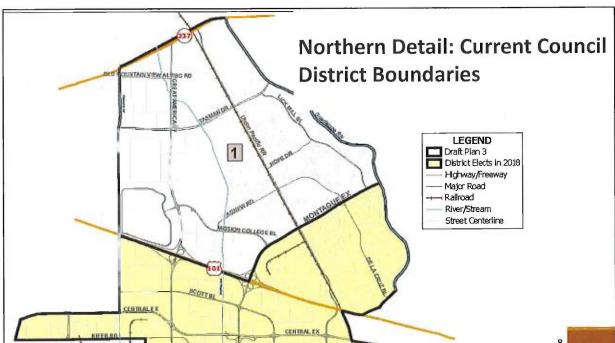
Later that year, the court ordered that this plan be used for the 2018 election.



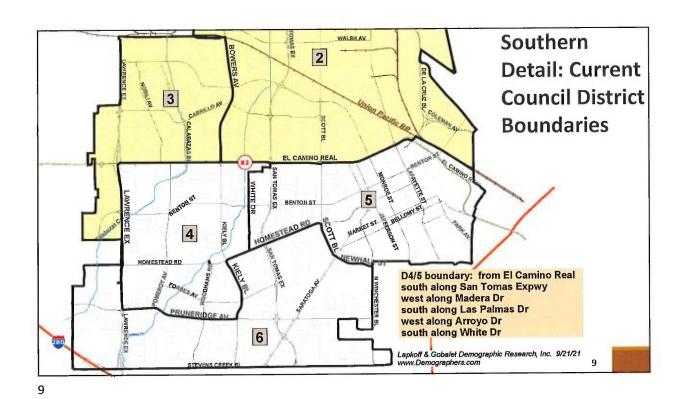
Court-ordered Plan (current Council districts)

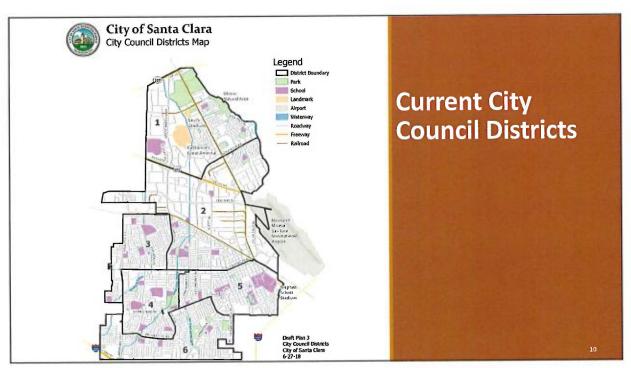
Used Nov. 2018 for District 2 and 3 elections.

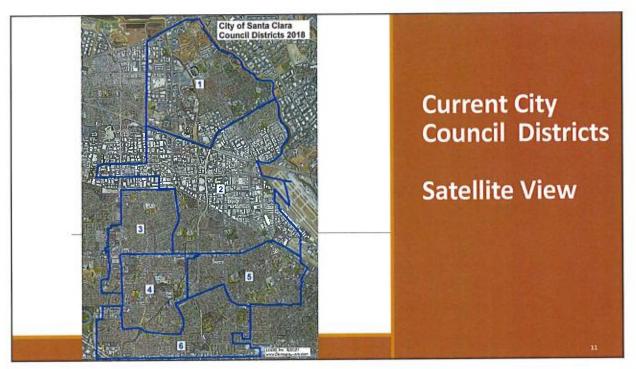
Used again in 2020 for Districts 1, 4, 5, & 6

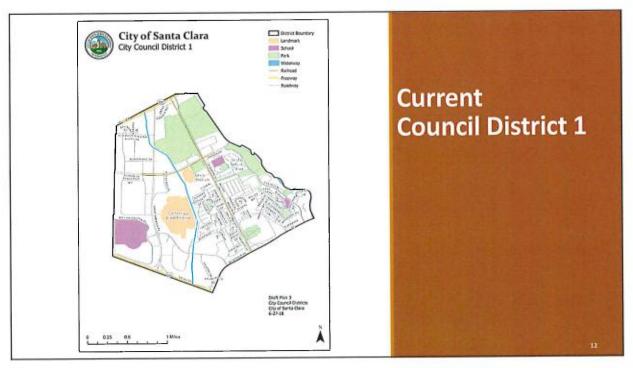


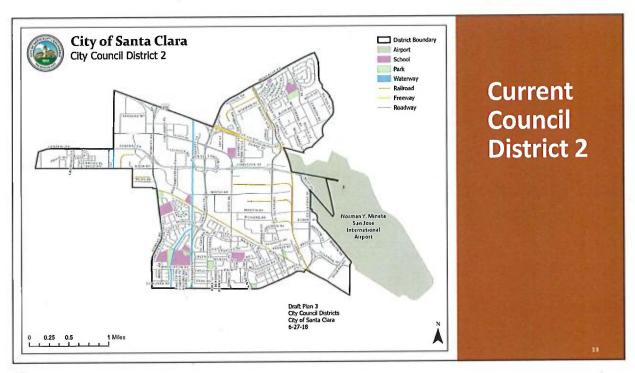
L

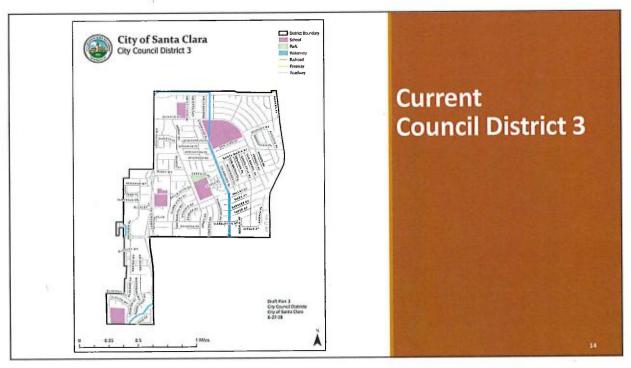


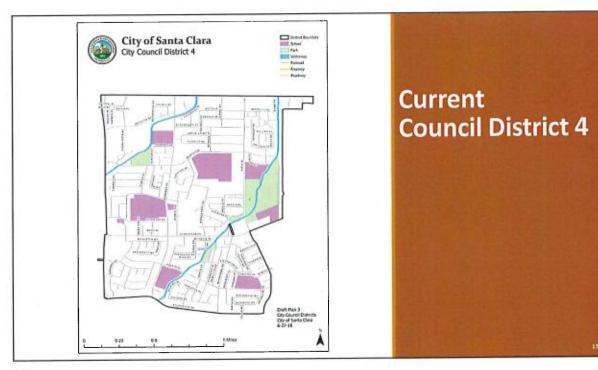


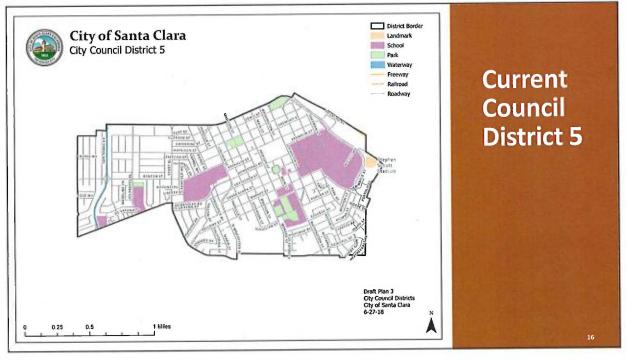


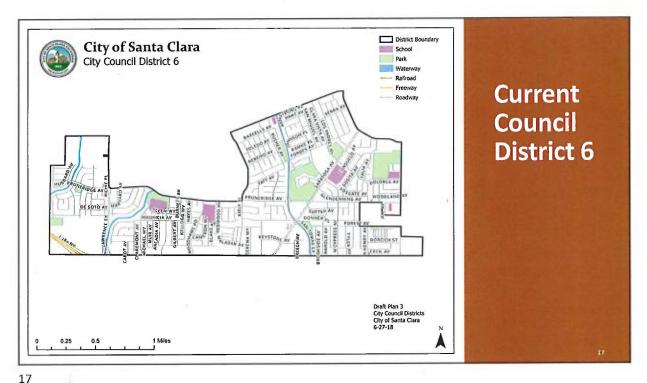












Τ,

Legal guidelines that demographers follow:

- ✓ Federal Law & Supreme Court Decisions:
 - Population equality
 - Voting Rights Act
 - No Racial Gerrymandering
- ✓ California Fair Maps Act (AB 849, 2019), as amended by AB 1276 (2020):
 - Redistricting criteria
 - Public outreach
 - Charter Cities: Elections Code §§ 21620 et seq.

California Elections Code Section 21621(a):

"Following each federal decennial census, and using that census as a basis, the council shall, by ordinance or resolution, adopt boundaries for all of the council districts of the city so that the council districts shall be substantially equal in population as required by the United States Constitution"

19

19

#1 Priority: Population Equality

Council Districts need to be fairly equal in population (some leeway is permitted)

Ideal district size = 1/6 of the 2020 Census population

City of Santa Clara=127,853 total population; 1/6=21,309 is ideal district size

Plan deviation = Difference between the least and most populous districts, divided by the ideal trustee size

10% deviation is permitted = 2,131 persons (21,309 x 10%)

Current Council Districts using Official 2020 Redistricting Data City of Santa Clara City Council Districts Map City of Santa Clara Current Plan - Population Balance District 2020 Population Deviation % Deviation 1 19,680 -1,629-7.6% 22,752 1,443 6.8% 2 20,879 -430 -2.0% 3 21,564 255 1.2% 4 20,592 -717 -3.4% 5 6 22,386 1,077 5.1% 3,072 14.4% Total 127,853 Ideal Population for City Council District 21,309 Using official redistricting data (2020 Census data adjusted by California's Statewide Database for inmate populations)

21

Federal Voting Rights Act (VRA)

- √ Federal Voting Rights Act prohibits:
 - · Districts that have a racially discriminatory effect
 - Districts that came about because of discriminatory intent

✓ Section 2: no local government's redistricting map can deny or abridge the right to vote on account of race, color, or membership in a language minority group.

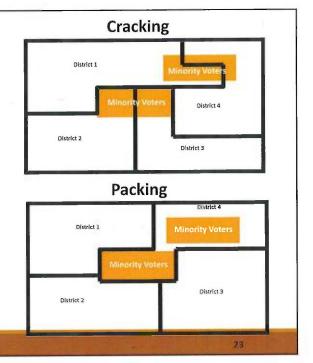
20

L2

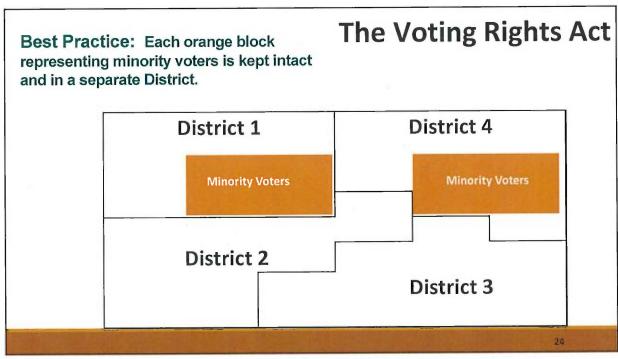
The Voting Rights Act "Cracking" and "Packing" are prohibited

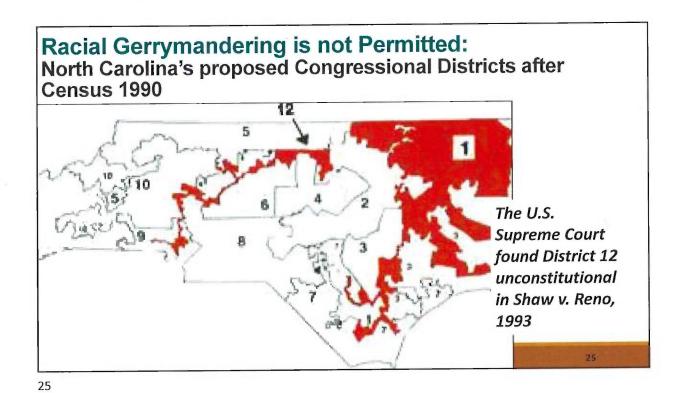
"'Packing' refers to the practice of filling a district with a supermajority of a given group or party. 'Cracking' involves the splitting of a group or party among several districts to deny that group or party a majority in any of those districts."

> -Vieth v. Jubelirer, 541 U.S. 267, 286 n.7 (2004)



23





California's FAIR MAPS Act (AB 849, 2019) applies to cities and counties. It requires that cities:

- 1. Encourage residents to participate in the redistricting process by
 - Maintaining a redistricting website for 10 years
 - Providing translation services upon request
 - Offering multiple ways for the public to provide testimony and feedback (in writing and electronically)
 - Public access to demographic/mapping data and software

California's FAIR MAPS Act (AB 849, 2019) - continued The law requires that cities:

- 2. Hold at least 4 public hearings, with specific protocols
 - a) At least one meeting held before the IRC and demographers begin to draft maps
 - b) At least one meeting after 6 pm or on a weekend
 - c) Meetings have definite start times
 - d) 5 day's notice for public hearings; Adopted plan must be published and available 7 days prior to adoption

27

27

FAIR MAPS Act criteria, in order of priority, that should/should not be used during plan drawing.

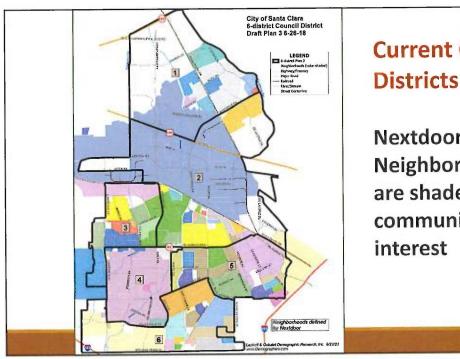
- 1. Federal Law (population equality, Voting Rights Act)
- 2. Geographical contiguity
- 3. Geographic integrity of communities of interest (especially do not split communities of protected groups)
- 4. Geographic integrity of cities and unincorporated communities
- 5. Easily identifiable and understood boundaries
- 6. Geographic compactness
- 7. No political party considerations

Communities of Interest (COIs) - Examples

A "community of interest" is a population that shares common social or economic interests that should be included within a single city council district for purposes of its effective and fair representation. Communities of interest do not include relationships with political parties, incumbents, or political candidates. -AB 1276

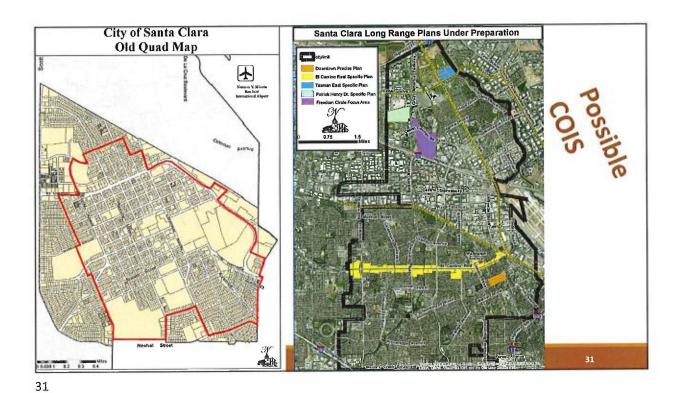
- Recognized neighborhoods
- Areas with similar living standards, including similar income and educational levels, similar race/ethnicities

29



Current Council

Nextdoor Neighborhoods are shaded – possible communities of



We must comply with the laws, but there are tradeoffs:

Redistricting criteria can rarely (if ever) be optimized simultaneously.



Demographers identify tradeoffs when comparing scenarios and give impartial evaluations.

IRC will need to understand tradeoffs & explain them to the public

32

Timeline

| Thursday, Sept. 23, 6pm | Commission Training | | | | | |
|--------------------------|---|--|--|--|--|--|
| Saturday, Oct. 23, 10 am | Public Hearing - Community of Interest Testimony | | | | | |
| Thursday, Dec. 9, 6 pm | Public Hearing - Community of Interest Testimony | | | | | |
| Thursday, Jan. 13, 6 pm | Public Hearing - Commissioners review draft plans and begin deliberations | | | | | |
| Saturday, Jan. 29, 10 am | Public Hearing - Commissioners continue deliberations and potential adoption of final map | | | | | |
| Thursday, Feb. 10, 6 pm | Public Hearing - If needed, Commissioners continue deliberations; potential adoption of final map | | | | | |
| Monday, Feb. 28, 6 pm | Public Hearing - Commission must adopt final map by this meeting | | | | | |
| March or April, 2022 | Commission Presents to Council; Adoption of Ordinance Amending the District Map | | | | | |

33

Questions?

Appendix

| Redistricting | Adjusting election district boundaries to equalize total populations. Required after each new U.S. Census. Geographical area where people share common social and economic interests and should be in a single District or be considered when drawing boundaries. Appointed group that will recommend a plan to the Board of Supervisors (3 members per Sup. District) in late November | | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| Community of interest | | | | | | |
| Advisory Redistricting Commission (ARC) | | | | | | |
| Population equality | Districts need to have (almost) equal Census 2020 populations | | | | | |
| Voting Rights Act | Federal law that protects minority voting rights | | | | | |
| Gerrymander | To design odd-shaped election districts to achieve a purpose like reducing minority voting power or increasing a political party's representation | | | | | |
| Deviation/plan deviation | A measure of how equal the Districts' total populations are | | | | | |
| Redistricting criteria | Legally required things to consider when drawing boundaries | | | | | |

Draft Plan 3 data (became the 2018 court-ordered plan) using 2010 Census Data - Plan deviation was = 8.8%

| Draft P | lan 3 | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|------------------------------------|--|----------------|--------------|----------|--------------------|--------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|----------|----------|
| 6 Coun | cil Districts | | | | | | | | | | |
| District | Census 2010 total population | Deviation (ideal district pop. = 19,411) | % Deviation | NH Asian | NH White | Hispanic origin | NH Black | NH Native American AK native | NH Hawaiian Pacific Islander | NH Other | NH Other |
| 1 | 19,271 | -140 | -0.7% | 11,811 | 4,221 | 2,213 | 591 | 41 | 72 | 83 | 239 |
| 2 | 20,070 | 659 | 3.4% | 6,877 | 5,779 | 6,125 | 690 | 89 | 223 | 53 | 234 |
| 3 | 18,614 | -797 | -4.1% | 7,811 | 5,815 | 4,005 | 404 | 99 | 160 | 110 | 210 |
| 4 | 18,649 | -762 | -3.9% | 7,719 | 6,819 | 3,205 | 503 | 87 | 81 | 66 | 169 |
| 5 | 19,535 | 124 | 0.6% | 3,917 | 10,137 | 4,343 | 652 | 119 | 130 | 64 | 173 |
| 6 | 20,329 | 918 | 4.7% | 7,546 | 9,255 | 2,698 | 494 | 57 | 79 | 44 | 156 |
| Total | 116,468 | 1,715 | 8.8% | 45,681 | 42,026 | 22,589 | 3,334 | 492 | 745 | 420 | 1,181 |
| Citizen V | oting Age Popu | lation (CVAP) - e | estimated 20 | 012-2016 | | | | | | | |
| | est total | | | est NH Asian | | | est NH Other | D . T | | | |
| District | CVAP 2012-16 | _ | | | | | CVAP 2012-16 | Row Total | | | |
| 1 | 9,707 | | | 51% | 35% | 11% | 4% | | | | |
| 2 | 10,823 | | | 27% | 42% | 27% | 4% | 100% | | | |
| 3 | 10,018 | | | 33% | 46% | 19% | 2% | 100% | | | |
| 4 | 10,527 | | | 31% | 51% | 15% | 3% | 100% | | | |
| 5 | 12,980 | | | 14% | 65% | 18% | 3% | 100% | | | |
| 6 | 11,982 | | | 25% | 61% | 11% | 3% | 100% | | | |
| Total | 66,036 | | | 29% | 51% | 17% | 3% | 100% | | | |