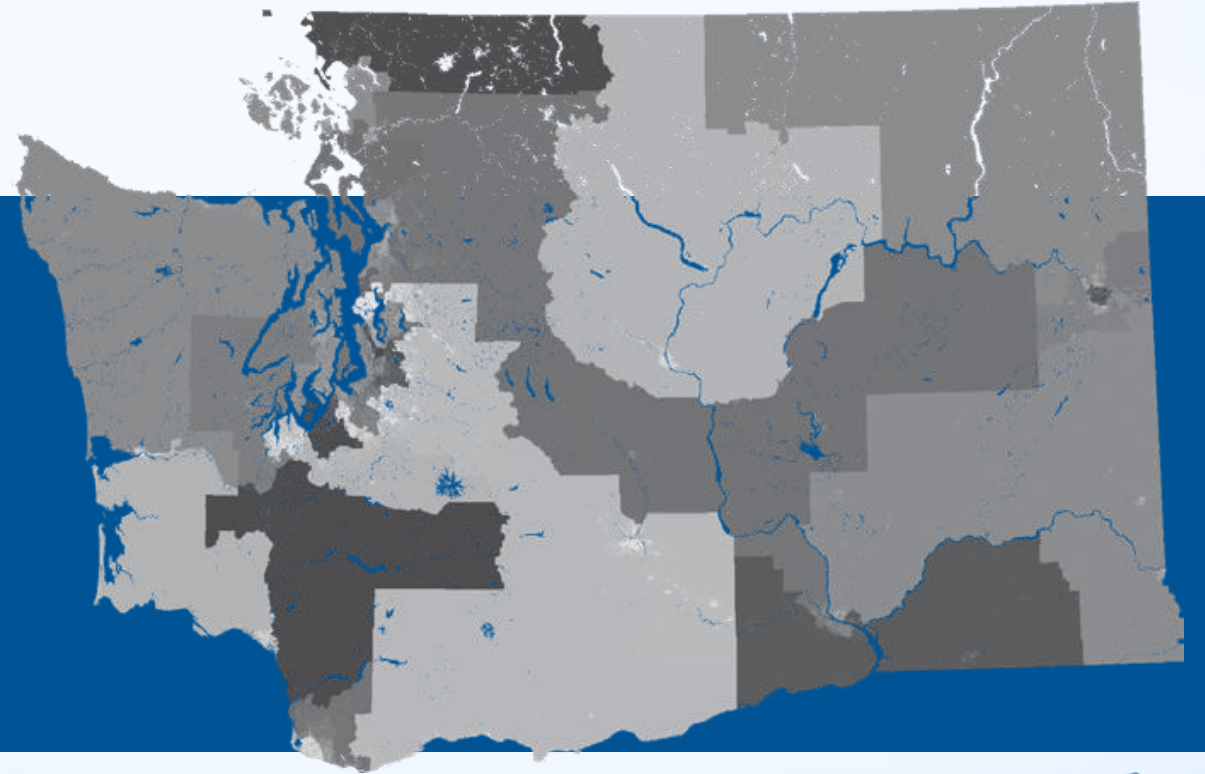




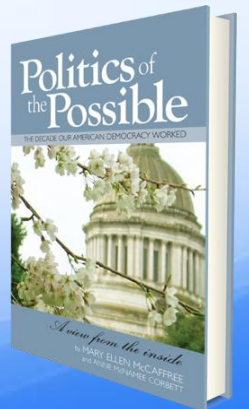
Census & Redistricting: Why they matter



Presented By: Aimée C. Quinn

CWU, James E. Brooks Library & LVWKC member

February 11, 2020

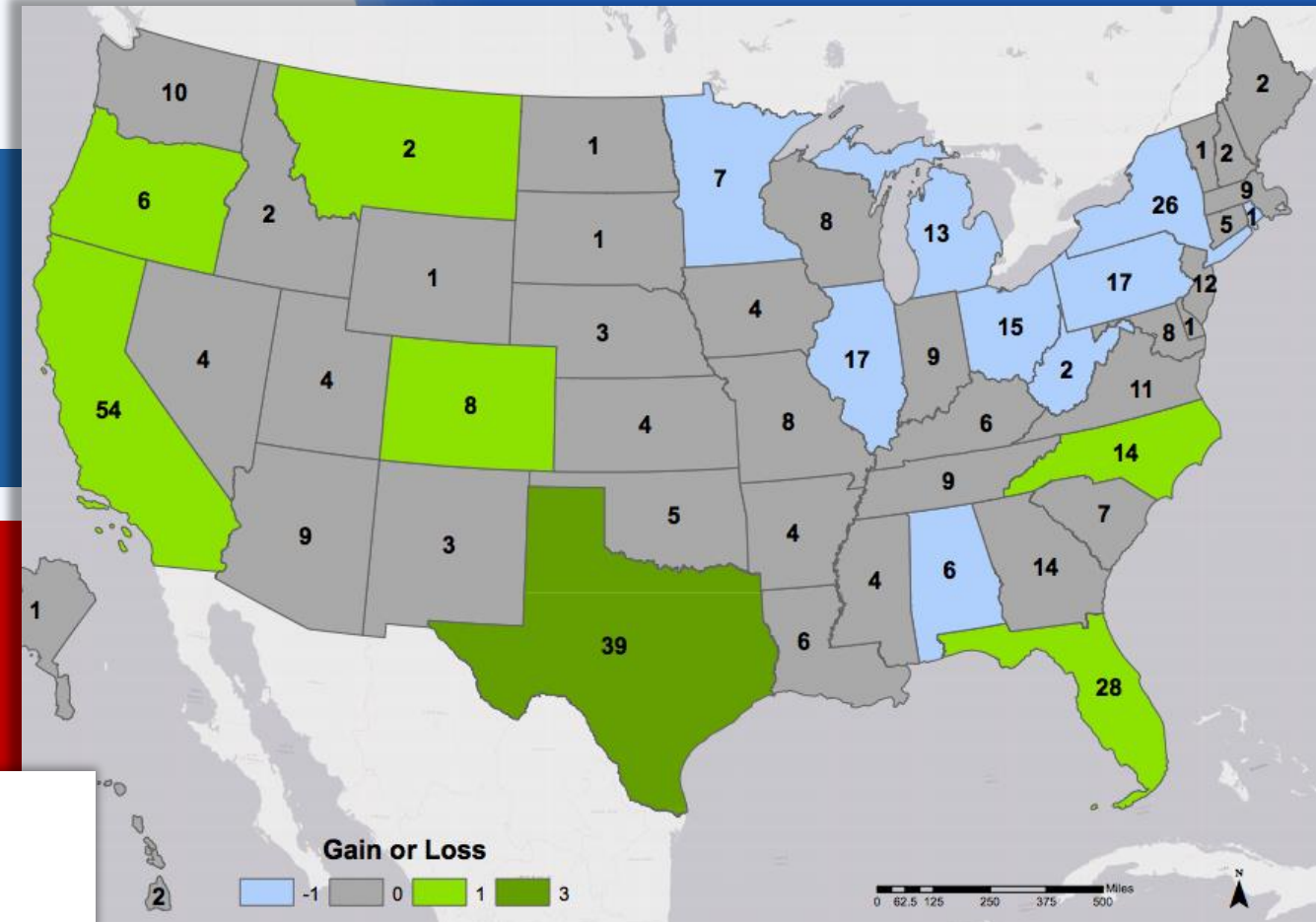


Content provided by Politics of the Possible in Action and the League of Women Voters of Washington

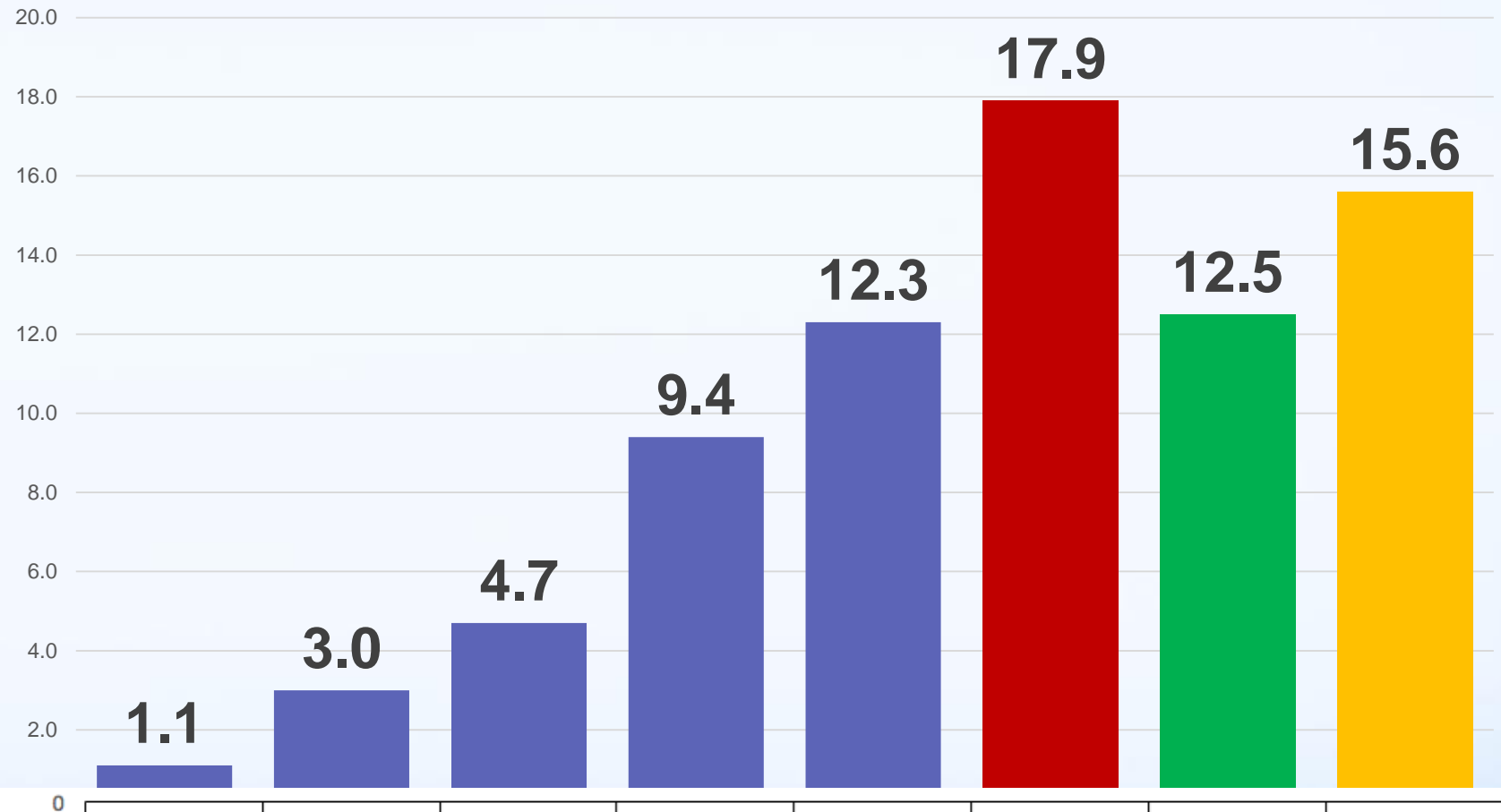
2020 Census in Trouble

Total Budget:
\$15.6 Billion

2019:
\$3.4 Billion



Census Total Cost



	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2020 Trad	2020 Innov	2020 Current
Cost (\$B)	1.1	3.0	4.7	9.4	12.3	17.9	12.5	15.6
# of households	69.5	89.5	103.5	117.5	133.5	142.9	142.9	142.9
\$ per households	\$15.83	\$33.52	\$45.41	\$80.00	\$92.13	\$125.26	\$87.47	\$109.17



Census Actions

1. Funding from State Government

- Encourage CBOs to apply for money
- Fundraise additional money to support outreach & communication

2. Community Organizing

- Reach out to hard to count communities
- Customize materials
- Reach out to SDCs
- Reach out to other liaisons like libraries

Reapportionment & Redistricting

Fundamental processes that strives for ideal representation and ensure a fair distribution of political power



Redistricting

Changing the **boundaries** of districts to reflect the change in **population**



Equal population = One person, one vote

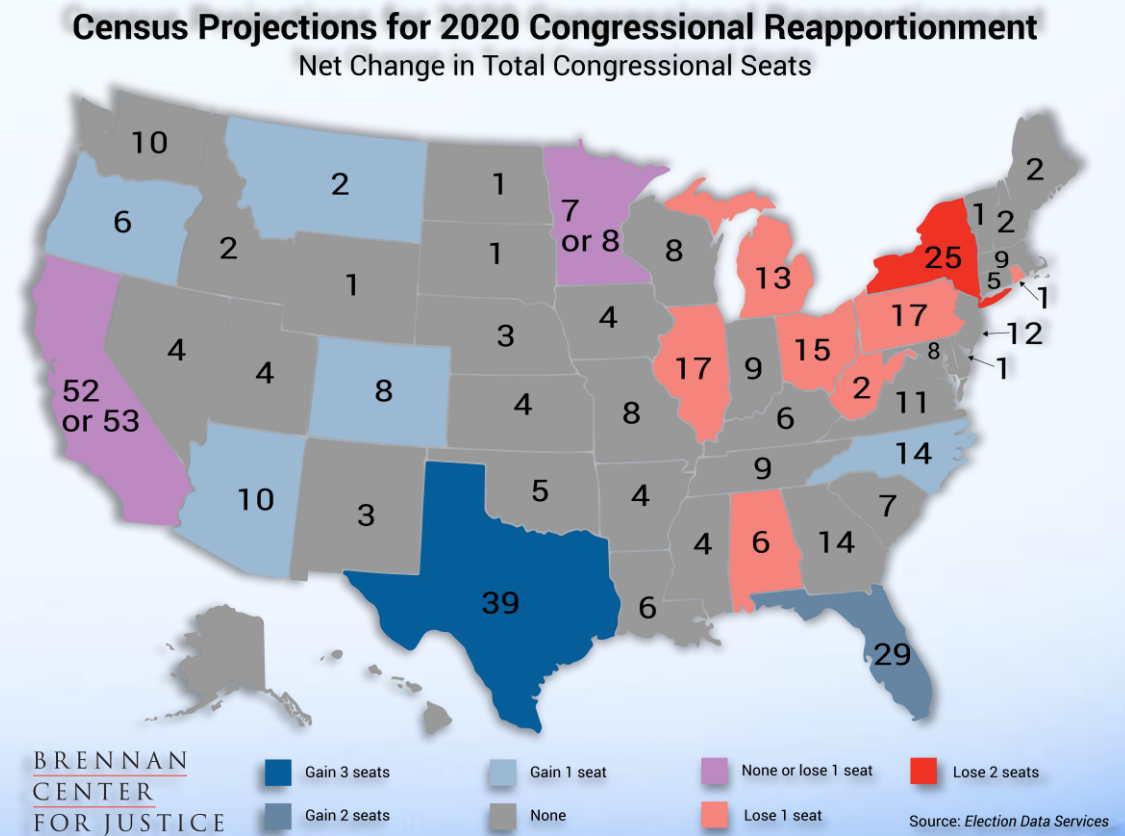
2010 Reapportionment

Legend:

- Gained
- Lost
- No Change

States and Seats:

- Alaska: 1 (No Change)
- Arizona: 9 (Gained)
- Arkansas: 4 (No Change)
- California: 53 (Gained)
- Colorado: 7 (No Change)
- Connecticut: 5 (Lost)
- Delaware: 1 (No Change)
- Florida: 27 (Gained)
- Georgia: 13 (No Change)
- Hawaii: 2 (No Change)
- Idaho: 1 (No Change)
- Illinois: 18 (Lost)
- Indiana: 16 (Lost)
- Iowa: 3 (No Change)
- Kansas: 4 (No Change)
- Kentucky: 6 (Lost)
- Louisiana: 6 (Lost)
- Maine: 2 (No Change)
- Massachusetts: 9 (Lost)
- Michigan: 14 (Lost)
- Minnesota: 8 (No Change)
- Mississippi: 7 (No Change)
- Missouri: 8 (No Change)
- Montana: 1 (No Change)
- Nebraska: 3 (No Change)
- Nevada: 4 (Gained)
- New Hampshire: 2 (No Change)
- New Jersey: 12 (Lost)
- New Mexico: 3 (No Change)
- New York: 27 (Lost)
- North Carolina: 14 (Gained)
- North Dakota: 1 (No Change)
- Ohio: 14 (Lost)
- Oklahoma: 5 (No Change)
- Oregon: 5 (No Change)
- Rhode Island: 2 (Lost)
- South Carolina: 7 (Gained)
- South Dakota: 1 (No Change)
- Texas: 36 (Gained)
- Utah: 2 (No Change)
- Vermont: 1 (No Change)
- Virginia: 11 (No Change)
- Washington: 10 (Gained)
- West Virginia: 3 (No Change)
- Wisconsin: 8 (No Change)
- Wyoming: 1 (No Change)



Washington State Redistricting Rules

- Maintain Equal Population
- Compact, contiguous, convenient
- Minimize splitting Political Boundaries
 - County and municipality
- Preserve Communities of Interest
- Prohibit Undue Favoritism
 - Party or group
 - Provide fair and effective representation
 - Encourage electoral competition

Impact in Washington

Census Regional Offices

2010 = 9

2020 = 5

Budgeted Census Workers

2010 = 3,800

2020 = ???

Cancelled End-to-End
Test in Pierce Co



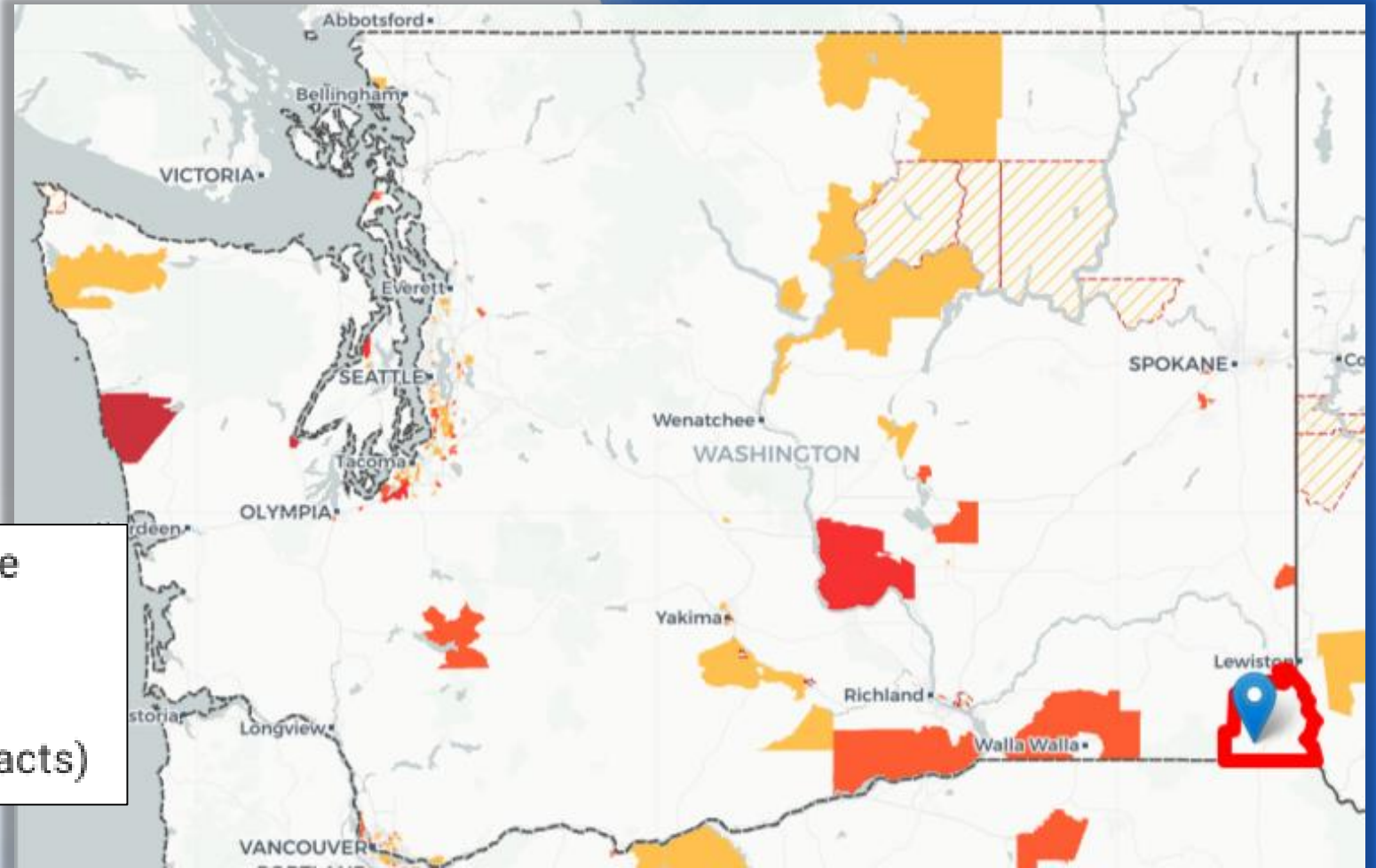
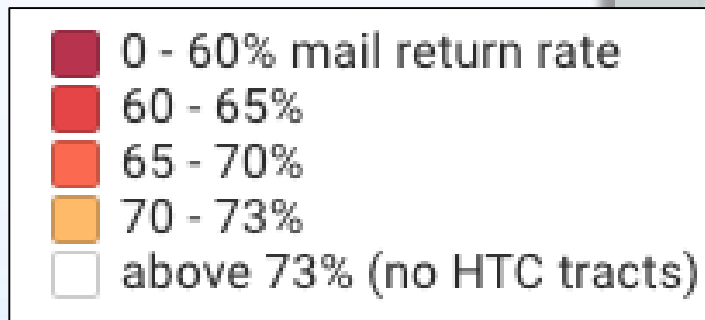
Redistricting Software



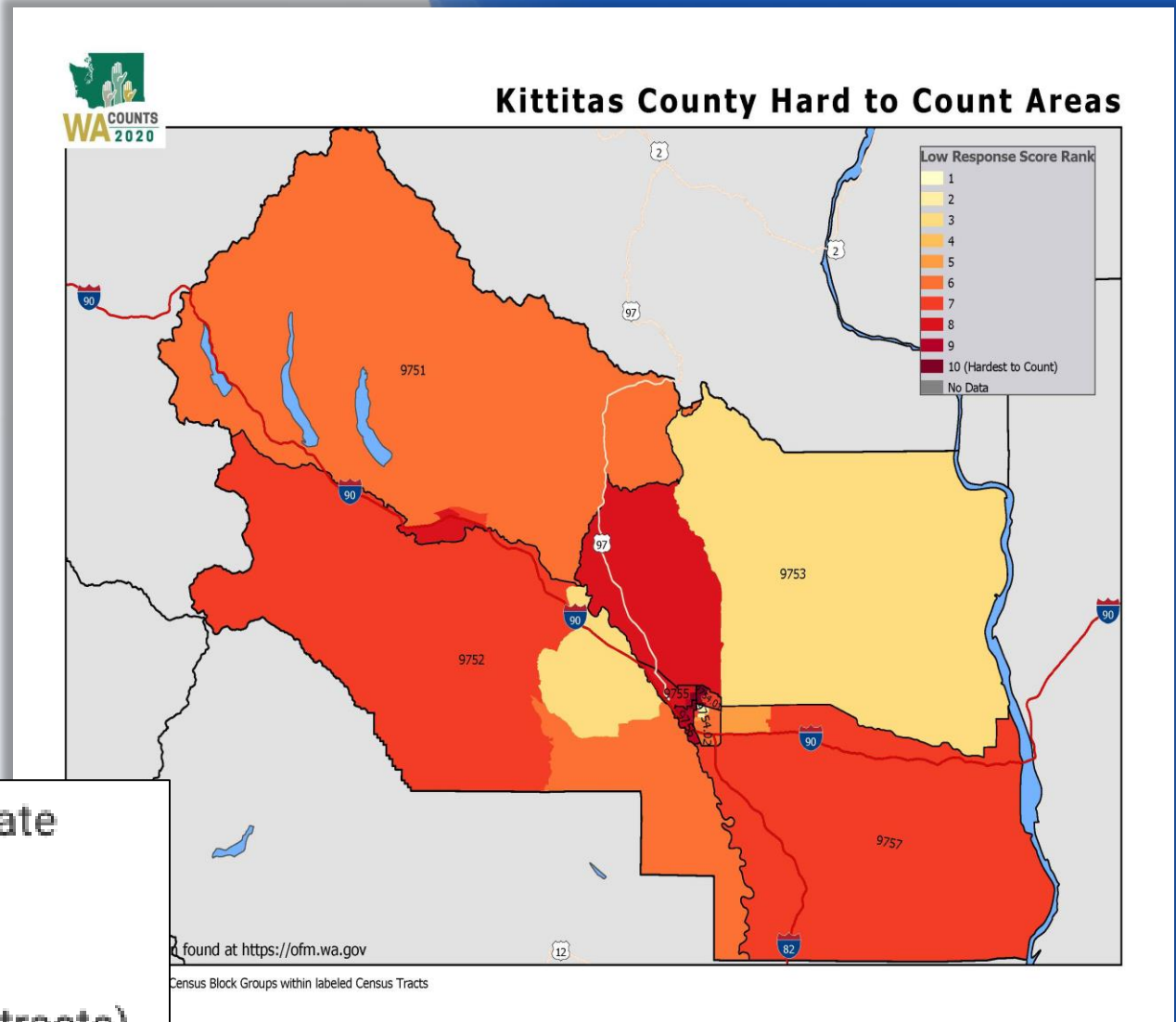
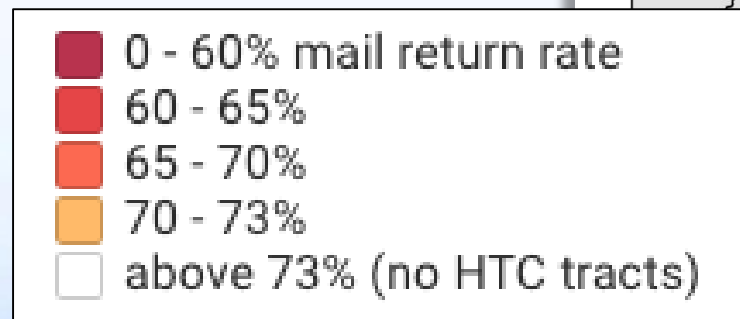
Who is Hard to Count?

- Young children
- Highly mobile persons
- Racial and ethnic minorities
- Undocumented immigrants
- Persons who distrust the government
- LGBTQ+ persons
- Non-English speakers
- Low income persons
- Persons experiencing homelessness
- Person who do not live in traditional housing
- Person with mental or physical disabilities

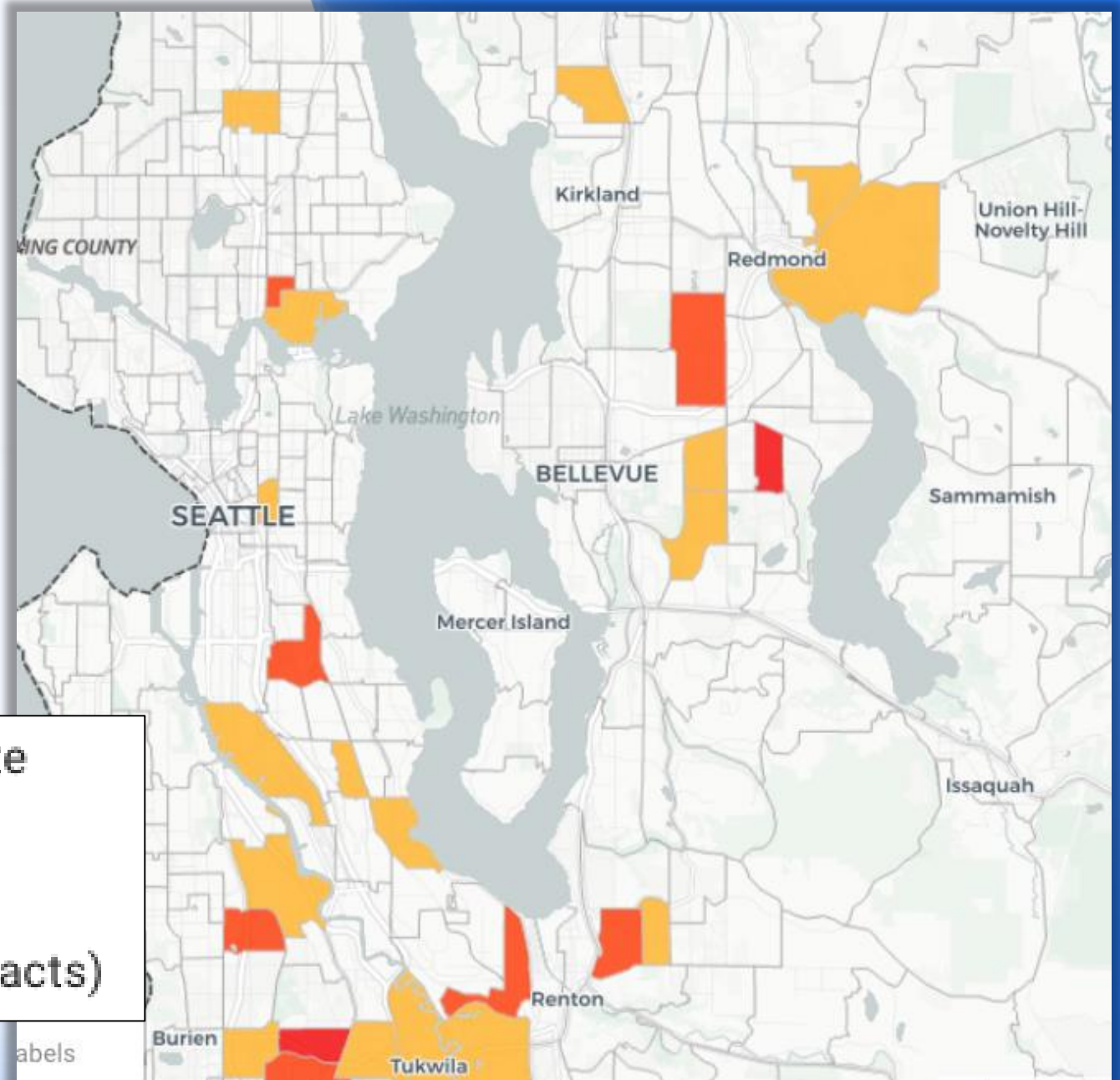
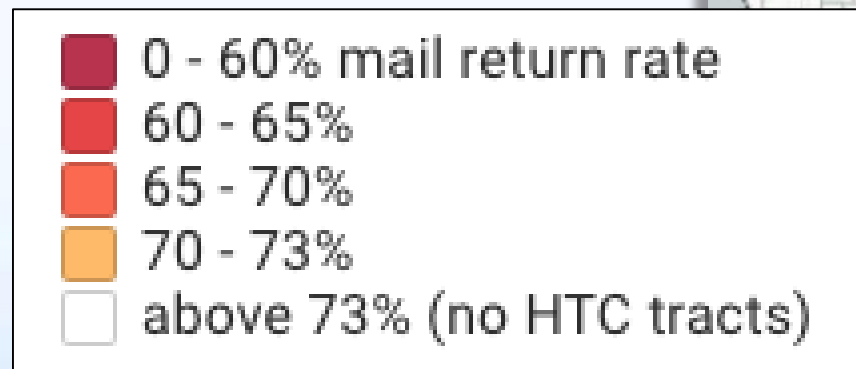
Hard to Count: Washington



Hard To Count: Kittitas County



Hard to Count: Seattle



Big Data & Statistics

Large data sets
processed by computer

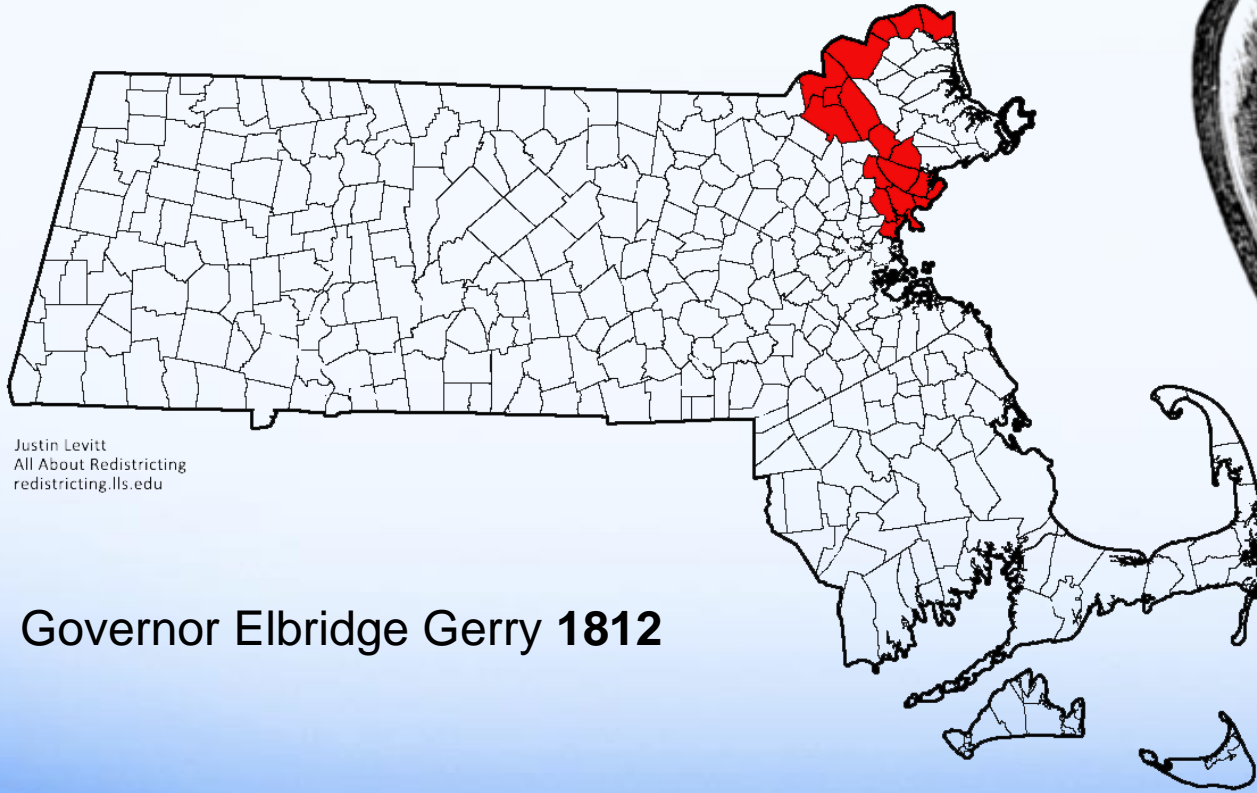


Computational Models

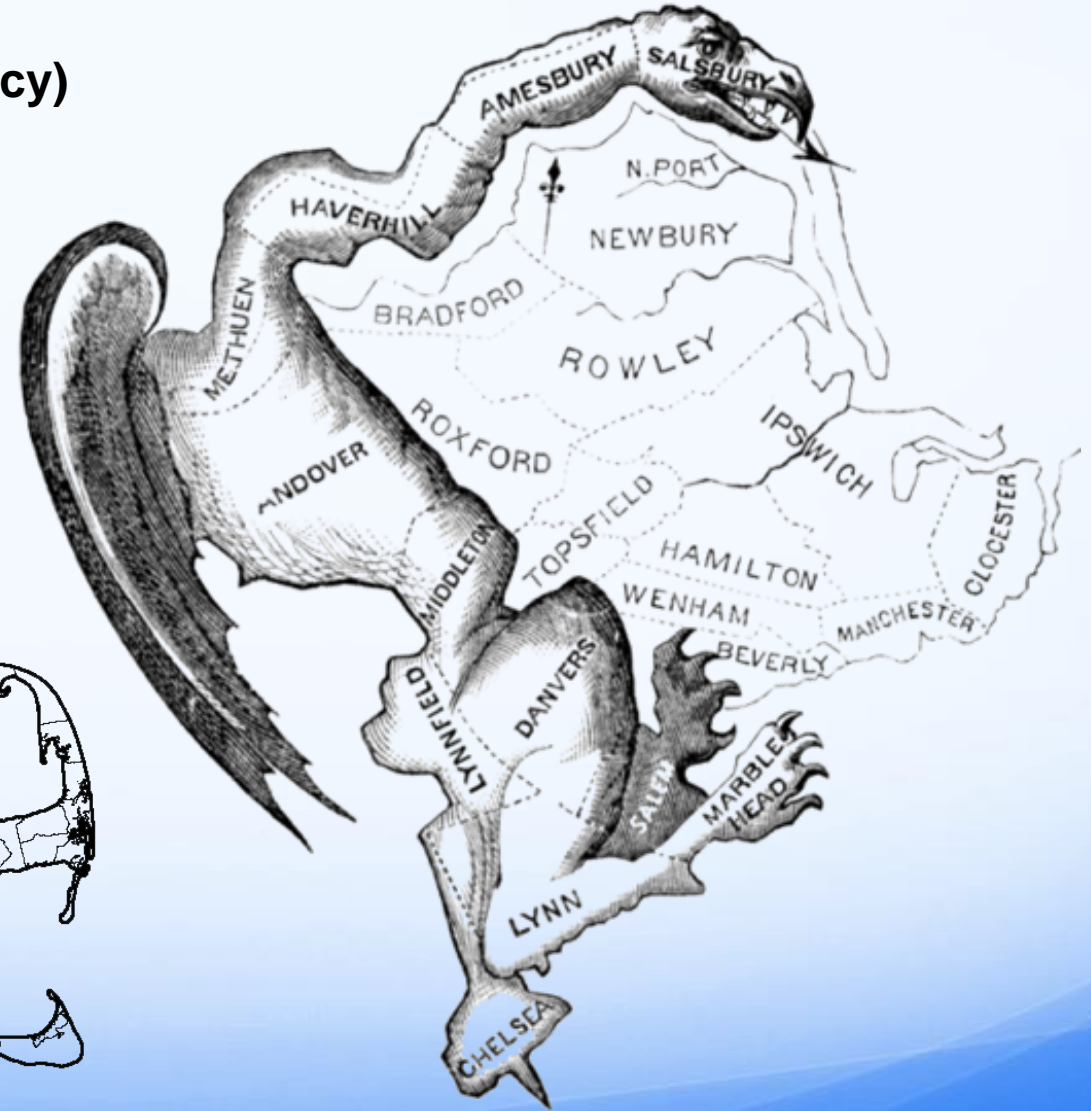


Gerrymandering

Manipulate the boundaries of (an electoral constituency) so as to favor one party or class.



Governor Elbridge Gerry 1812



WA State Prisons

SB 5287 became law May 21, 2019.
Governor Inslee partially vetoed.
Chapter 456, 2019 Laws PV.
Effective July 28, 2019.



Therefore...

1. Congressional districts and government legislative bodies should be **apportioned substantially on population** (“one person, one vote”);
2. Redistricting should **not dilute the effective representation** of minority citizens; and
3. Efforts that attempt or result in partisan **gerrymandering** should be **opposed**.

Government only works if we participate



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- Stebenne, David. (2012) "Re-mapping American politics: The redistricting revolution fifty years later." *Origins: Current Events in Historical Perspective* 5(5). <http://origins.osu.edu/article/re-mapping-american-politics-redistricting-revolution-fifty-years-later/page/0/1>