

Midland Independent School District 2022 Redistricting

Initial Assessment

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REDISTRICTING

Applicable Law

Three Principles, plus

**“One person – one vote”
(equal population)**

**Voting Rights Act § 2
(nondiscrimination)**

***Shaw v. Reno*
(limits use of race)**

**Plus, as diagnostic tool:
Voting Rights Act § 5
(retrogression)**

Redistricting

One Person - One Vote

- U.S. Constitution – single-member districts must have *approximately equal populations*
- Rule of thumb: **total deviation < 10%**
 - Compare most populous and least populous districts to “ideal”-sized district
 - Add both departures from ideal together

<u>District</u>	<u>Ideal district</u>	<u>District total pop.</u>	<u>Difference</u>	<u>Deviation</u>
A	10,000	11,000	1000	+ 10.0 percent
B	10,000	10,750	750	+ 7.5 percent
C	10,000	10,250	250	+ 2.5 percent
D	10,000	8,000	- 2000	- 20.0 percent
Totals:	40,000	40,000	net= 0	net= 0 percent

Total maximum deviation = difference between most populous and least populous districts = 10 percent + 20 percent = 30 percent.

Example Deviation Calculation

Available Census Data



PL94-171 File

- “Census block” level
 - Total population
 - VAP
(voting age population)
 - Race
 - Hispanic origin

What Population Do You Use?

Total Population

- To determine one person - one vote

VAP

(Voting Age Population)

- To measure voting rights issues

Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act

- No discrimination on basis of race or language minority status
- Generally, avoid *cracking or packing*
- *Cracking or fracturing* is dividing minority voters to fragment their voting power.
- *Packing* is concentrating minority voters when dividing them would permit the group to elect their candidates of choice in more than one district
- Other practices can also violate Section 2

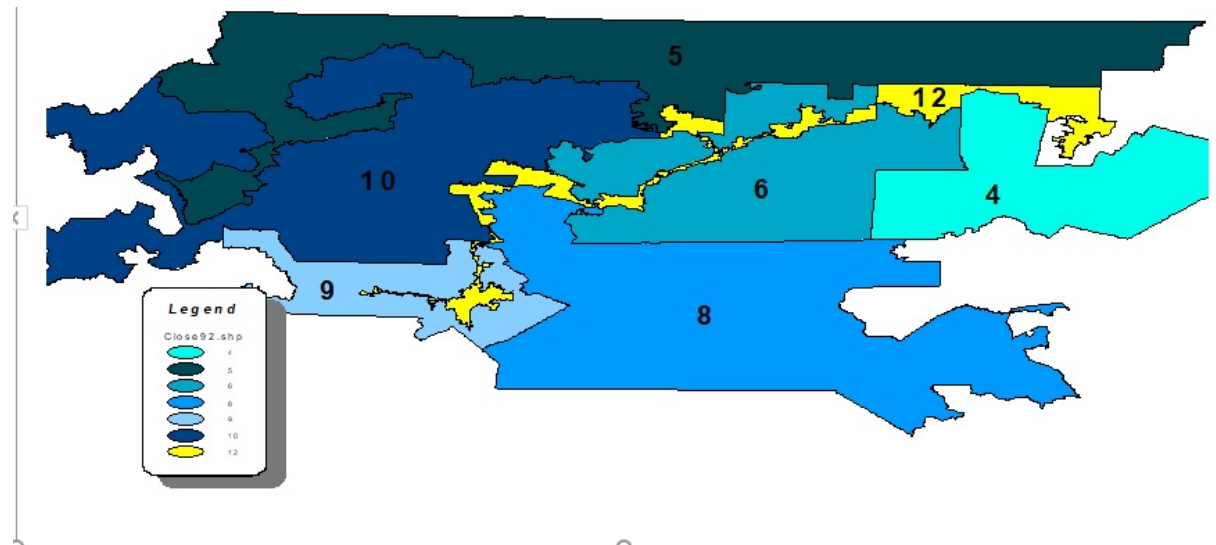
14th Amendment (*Shaw v. Reno*)

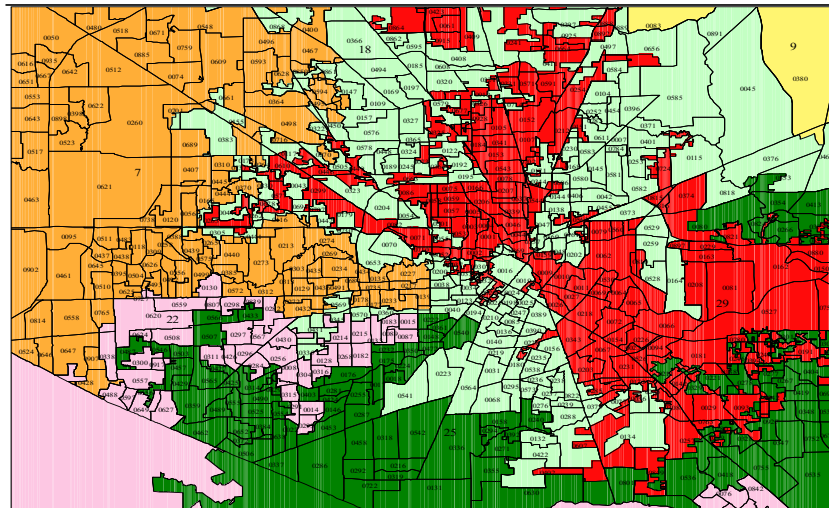
Limits race-based decision making, including redistricting

Was race the predominant consideration in drawing a redistricting plan?

If so, is the plan a *narrowly tailored* means of addressing a *compelling governmental interest*?

CLOSE UP OF NORTH CAROLINA 1992 PLAN A

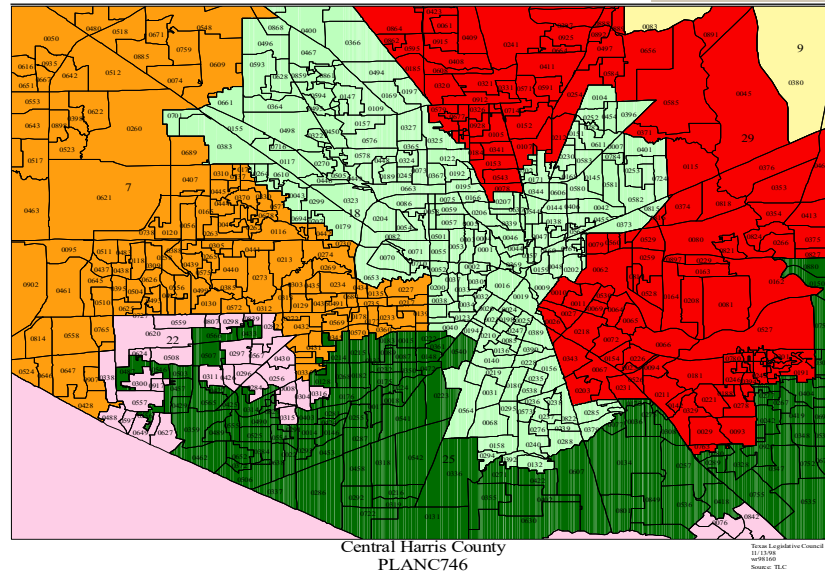




BEFORE

Bush v. Vera

AFTER



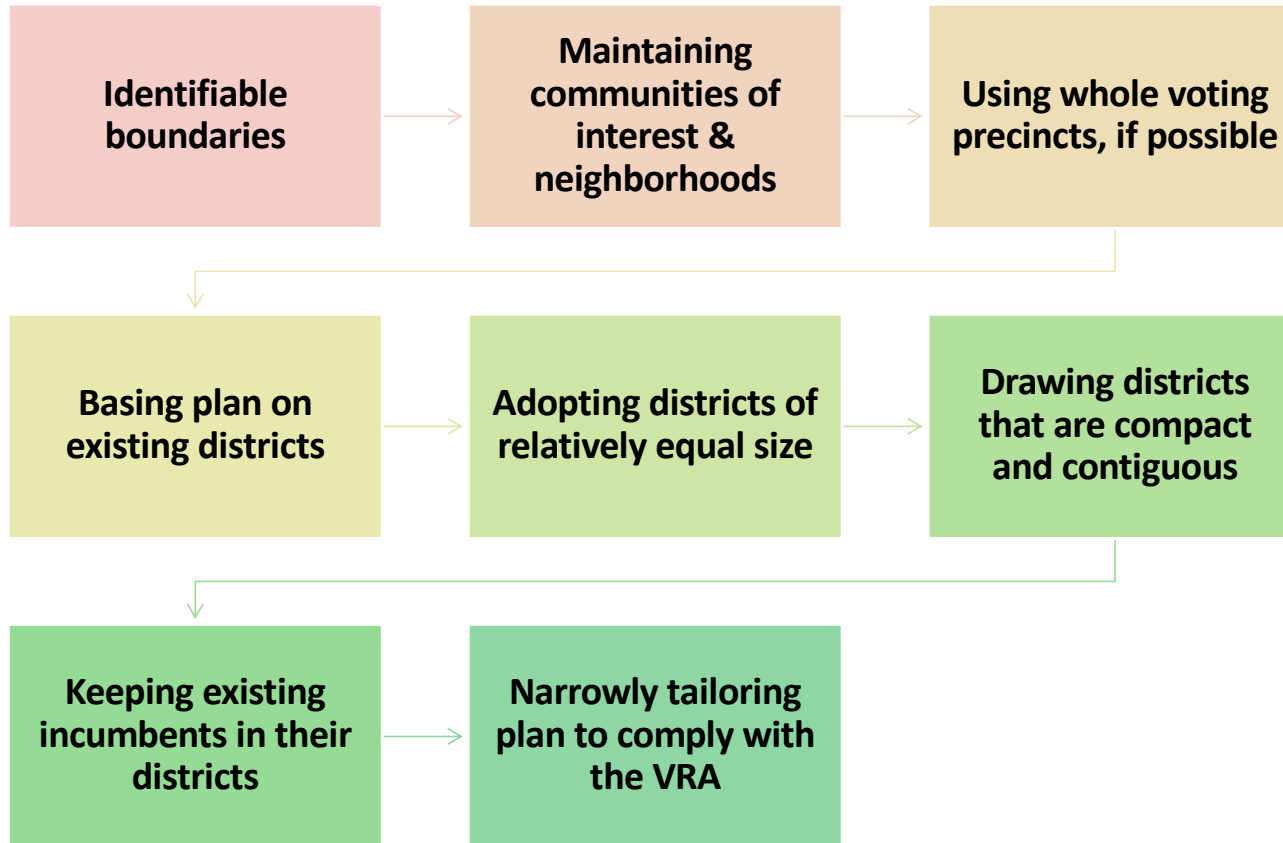
Redistricting Standards under Shaw-Reno Line of Cases

- Usually, race may not be the predominant factor to the subordination of traditional districting principles
- But it is OK to be aware of race and to consider race *to satisfy Section 2 and Section 5*
- To “narrowly tailor,” use race no more than necessary
- Bizarrely-shaped districts not unconstitutional per se
 - Bizarre shape may be evidence that race predominated

Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act

- Preclearance no longer required (*Shelby County v. Holder* (2013))
- Section 5 standard is “retrogression”
 - Are minorities worse off under the new system?
 - No discriminatory purpose or effect
- Still a useful diagnostic tool to identify potential Section 2 issues

Adopt Criteria



Plan Development



Initial Assessment

Adopt plan criteria, guidelines

Develop illustrative plan(s)

Public comment / hearing

Analyze comments

Adopt final plan

Implementation

Midland ISD

Proposed Redistricting Timeline

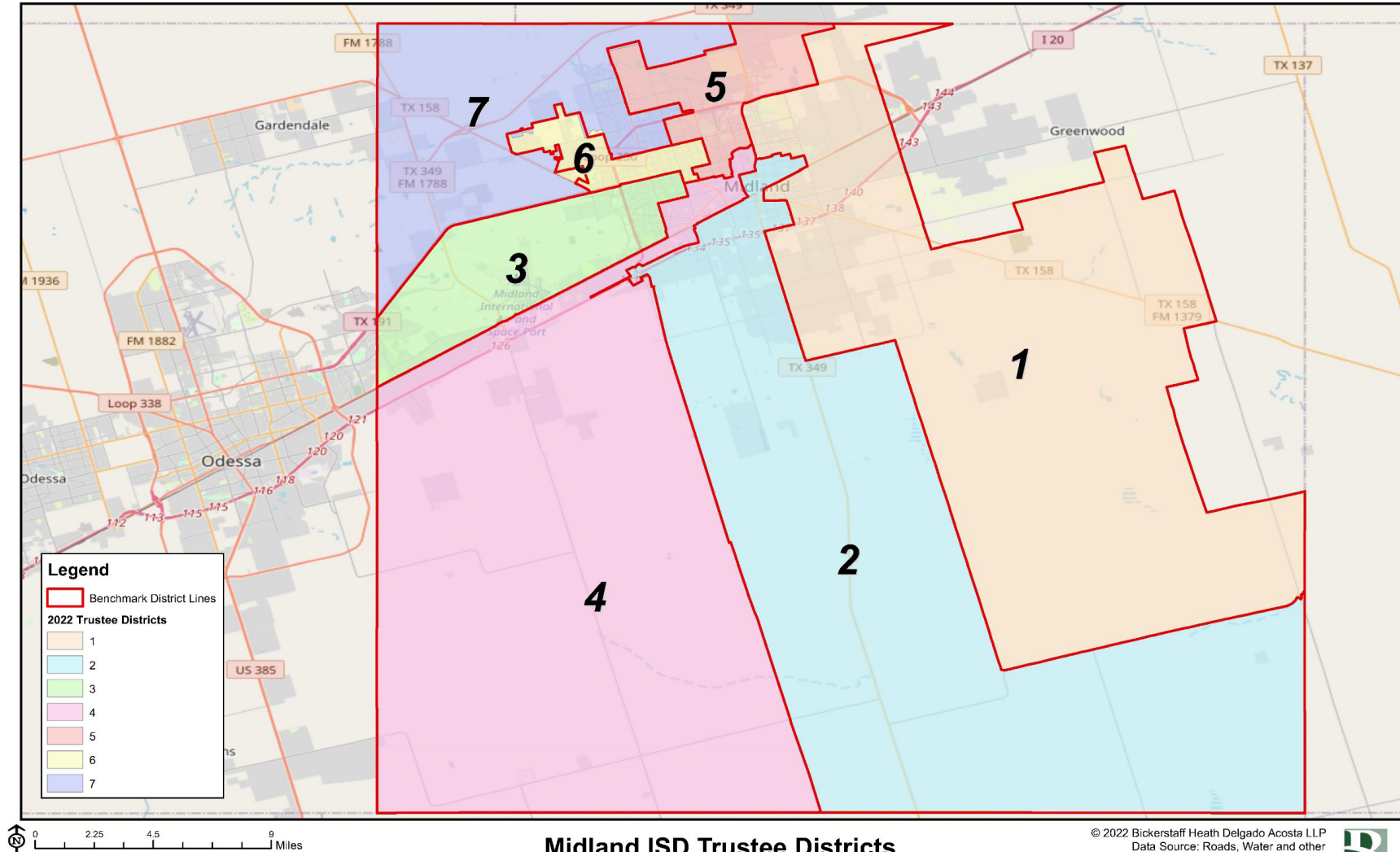
- 2/8/22 – Present Initial Assessment
- TBD – Drawing Session I
- TBD – Drawing Session II
- TBD – Public Hearing
- TBD – Drawing Session III (if needed)
- TBD – Final Adoption
 - For November 2022 election, adopt by July 22, 2022 (candidate sign up begins next day)



MIDLAND ISD

2011 Benchmark with 2020 Census Data

Current Districts



Created: 1/3/2022
Differences between the Benchmark Boundary and the 2020 Census Geography.

Midland ISD Trustee Districts 2022 Initial Assessment

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Data Source: Roads, Water and other
features obtained from the 2020
Tigerline files, U.S. Census Bureau



Midland ISD
Overall Deviation For Current Council Districts
Using 2020 Census Data



Midland ISD Trustee Districts - 2022 Initial Assessment

Demographics Report - Summary 2020 Census Total Population

Plan Last Edited on: 1/3/2022 2:26:58 PM

District	Persons	Ideal Size	Deviation	Hispanic % of Total Population	Non-Hispanic White % of Total Population	Non-Hispanic Black % of Total Population	Non-Hispanic Asian % of Total Population	Non-Hispanic Other % of Total Population
1	22,762	22,760	0.01%	60.46%	21.63%	14.25%	1.01%	2.65%
2	20,987	22,760	-7.79%	73.51%	17.66%	6.33%	0.35%	2.15%
3	26,187	22,760	15.06%	41.71%	44.18%	5.99%	4.30%	3.81%
4	18,096	22,760	-20.49%	56.34%	33.81%	4.95%	1.53%	3.38%
5	27,472	22,760	20.70%	27.95%	61.33%	5.35%	1.65%	3.71%
6	22,127	22,760	-2.78%	24.07%	62.79%	4.19%	4.84%	4.11%
7	21,688	22,760	-4.71%	28.26%	60.21%	4.57%	2.90%	4.07%
TOTAL:	159,319			43.59%	44.01%	6.54%	2.42%	3.44%

Ideal Size: 159319 / 7 = 22760

Total Population: 159,319

Overall Deviation: 41.20%

Some percentages may be subject to rounding errors.

Midland ISD
Overall Deviation For Current Council Districts
Using 2020 Census Data



Midland ISD Trustee Districts - 2022 Initial Assessment

Demographics Report - Summary 2020 Census Voting Age Population

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District	Total VAP*		Hispanic % of Total VAP	Non-Hispanic Anglo % of Total VAP	Non-Hispanic Black % of Total VAP	Non-Hispanic Asian % of Total VAP	Non-Hispanic Other % of Total VAP
1	16,158		56.97%	24.38%	15.49%	0.85%	2.30%
2	14,876		70.86%	20.11%	6.70%	0.37%	1.97%
3	19,044		38.59%	47.56%	5.98%	4.26%	3.62%
4	13,121		52.25%	37.60%	5.11%	1.59%	3.44%
5	20,175		25.22%	64.69%	5.11%	1.67%	3.31%
6	16,254		21.59%	66.24%	4.06%	4.36%	3.75%
7	16,331		26.25%	62.99%	4.40%	2.85%	3.52%
	115,959		40.39%	47.45%	6.65%	2.35%	3.15%

* VAP - Voting Age Population

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