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**From:** Chris Kaiser <ckaiser@laaclu.org>  
**Sent:** Tuesday, October 19, 2021 4:34 PM  
**To:** House & Governmental Affairs; Marinovich, Lauren  
**Subject:** ACLU of Louisiana Redistricting Data - Monroe / North La.  
**Attachments:** ACLU of Louisiana - Monroe Road Show Oct 19 2021.pdf; ACLU of Louisiana - North La Demographic Summary.pdf

**EXTERNAL EMAIL:** Please do not click on links or attachments unless you know the content is safe.

Committee Members,

Attached, please find written testimony, data, and a map of Census tracts relevant to redistricting in North Louisiana.

Thank you,

**Chris Kaiser**

Pronouns: he, him, his

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**ACLU**  
Louisiana

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October 19, 2021

Joint Committee on Governmental Affairs

*submitted via electronic mail to:*

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Members of the House and Senate Governmental Affairs Committees,

Based on data from the 2020 Census, the legislature will soon redraw district maps for Louisiana's congressional districts, the Louisiana House and Senate, the Louisiana Supreme Court, the Louisiana Board of Elementary and Secondary Education, and the Public Services Commission.



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Alanah Odoms  
*Executive Director*

Equal access to political representation is a cornerstone of our democracy. That is why the Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment requires states to balance their populations across electoral districts. It is also why Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act prohibits states from drawing district lines with the intent or the effect of diluting the voting strength of people of color. Accordingly, the legislature has a duty to ensure that any maps it adopts comply with the principle of “one person, one vote,” as required by the Equal Protection Clause<sup>1</sup> and Section 2’s “nationwide ban on racial discrimination in voting.”<sup>2</sup>

The redistricting process will lay the foundation of our state’s democracy for the next decade. We urge you to carry out your duties with fair and equal representation for all people in Louisiana as your highest priority.

It is imperative that Black voters have an equal opportunity to elect their candidates of choice. To ensure this, the legislature must take care that Black voters’ communities of common interest are respected and maintained by the new district maps. Maps that unnecessarily divide minority voters or artificially concentrate them into a single district may dilute their voting strength, depriving them of a fair opportunity to elect candidates who align with their policy preferences. Therefore, before adopting new maps, the legislature must carefully consider how the population and racial demographics of each district have changed since 2010.

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<sup>1</sup> *Reynolds v. Sims*, 377 U.S. 533, 565–68 (1964); *id.* at 558 (quoting *Gray v. Sanders*, 372 U.S. 368, 381 (1963)) (“The conception of political equality from the Declaration of Independence, to Lincoln’s Gettysburg Address, to the Fifteenth, Seventeenth, and Nineteenth Amendments can mean only one thing—one person, one vote.”); *see* U.S. Const. amend. XIV, § 1 (“No State shall . . . deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.”).

<sup>2</sup> *Shelby Cty., Ala. v. Holder*, 570 U.S. 529, 557 (2013); 52 U.S.C. § 10301(a) (“No voting qualification or prerequisite to voting or standard, practice, or procedure shall be imposed or applied . . . in a manner which results in a denial or abridgement of the right of any citizen of the United States to vote on account of race or color . . .”).

Based on 2020 Census data, we know that many of our current districts must change, especially those that have lost significant population. At the same time, the law requires that you ensure a fair opportunity for the state's growing Black population to elect their candidates of choice. Fair maps must adequately reflect and balance these realities.

To that end, the ACLU of Louisiana has conducted a comprehensive analysis of the 2020 Census data, including (1) Louisiana's overall population changes from 2010 to 2020, (2) summaries of population and demographic shifts in each road show region, and (3) population and demographic changes broken down by parish and legislative district. This information is crucial to understand whether electoral districts provide fair and equal access to representation, with due consideration for maintaining communities of interest,<sup>3</sup> or whether they improperly dilute the voting strength of minority voters. A summary of the North Louisiana region is attached.



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Throughout this process, your obligations under the Constitution and Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act must guide your decisions. To ensure non-dilution of minority voting strength in Louisiana, we urge you to consider the information contained in the appended regional summary. Please use this information to draw maps that fairly represent the people of Louisiana.

Respectfully,

/s/ Alanah Odoms  
Alanah Odoms, Executive Director  
Chris Kaiser, Advocacy Director  
ACLU of Louisiana  
P.O. Box 56157  
New Orleans, LA 70156-6157

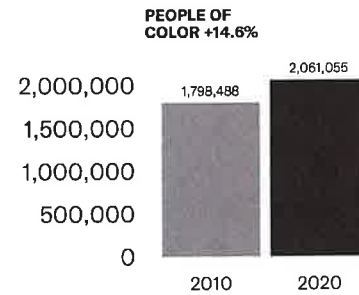
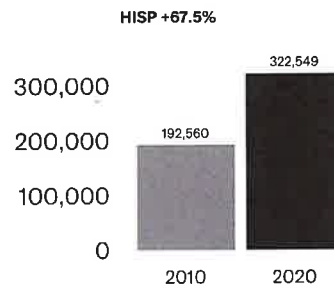
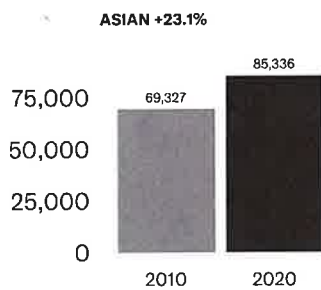
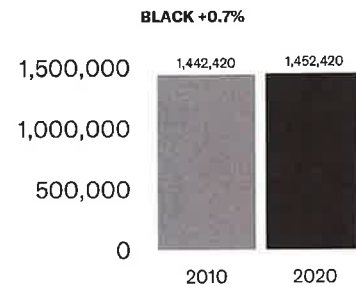
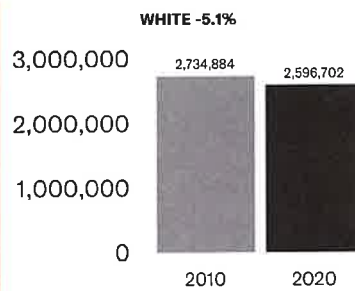
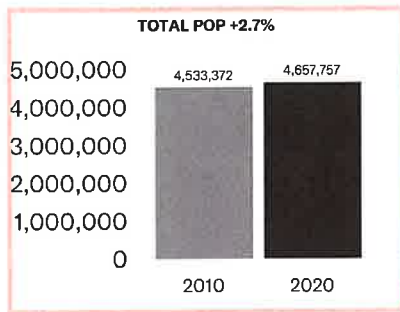
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<sup>3</sup> Joint Rule 21(H), HCR 90, 2021 R.S. ("All redistricting plans shall respect the established boundaries of parishes, municipalities, and other political subdivisions and natural geography of this state to the extent practicable. *However, this criterion is subordinate to and shall not be used to undermine the maintenance of communities of interest within the same district to the extent practicable.*" (emphasis added).

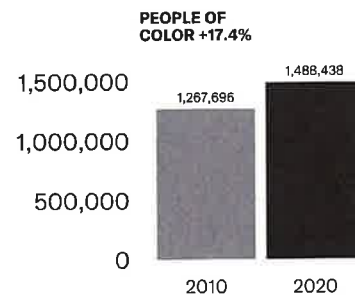
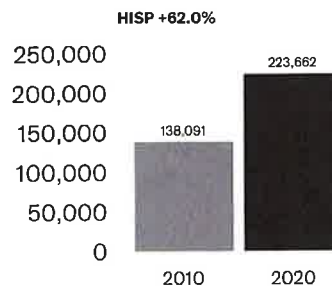
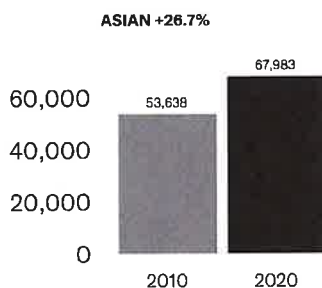
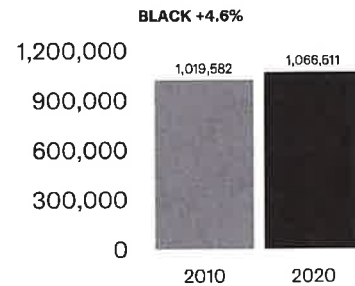
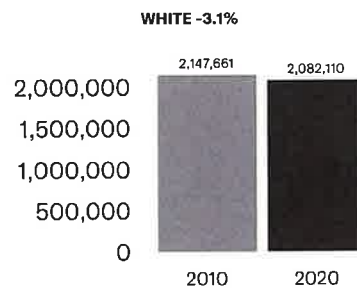
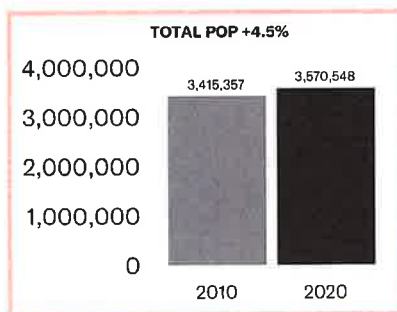
# Louisiana: Statewide Demographics

## OVERALL POPULATION

The overall population of the state of **Louisiana** grew by about **3%** between 2010 and 2020. The number of Black people in Louisiana increased by almost **1%**, the population of Asian people increased by **23%**, and the population of Hispanics increased by **68%**.



## VOTING AGE POPULATION



**Note:** White, Black and Asian categories include people who identified as non-Hispanic and one race only. "People of color" include those who identified as anything except non-Hispanic white alone.

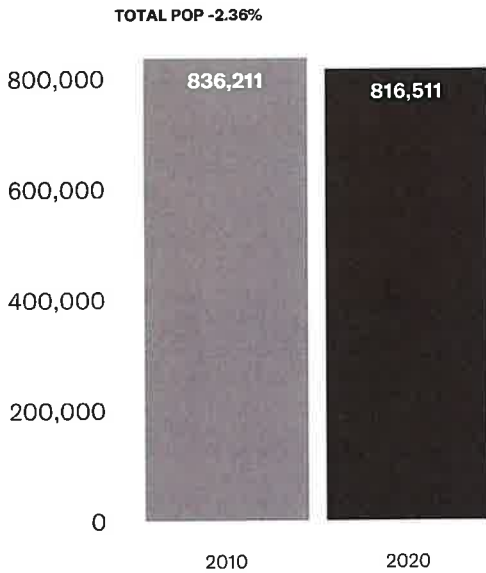
**Sources:** 2010 Census and 2020 Census

# Northern Louisiana

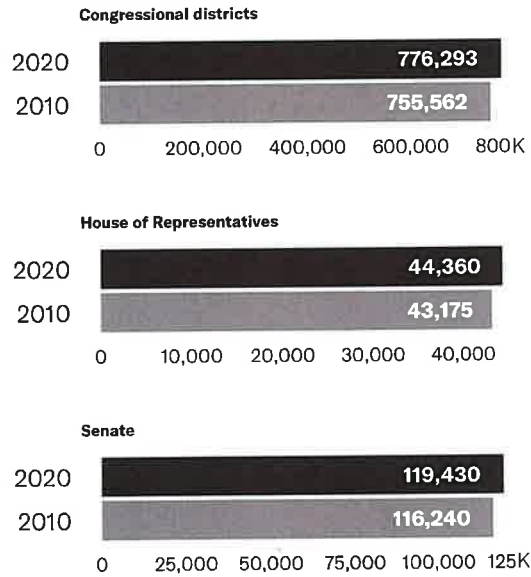
## OVERALL POPULATION

The overall population of **the Northern Louisiana area** (made up by Bossier, Caddo, De Soto, Webster, Claiborne, Union, Morehouse, West Carroll, East Carroll, Bienville, Lincoln, Ouachita, Richland, Madison, Jackson, Caldwell, Franklin, Tensas, and Red River parishes) shrank by **2.4%** between 2010 and 2020.

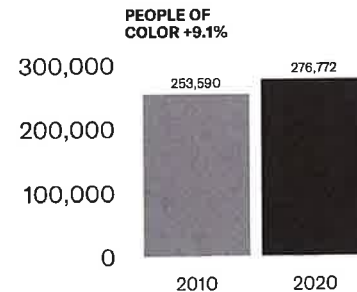
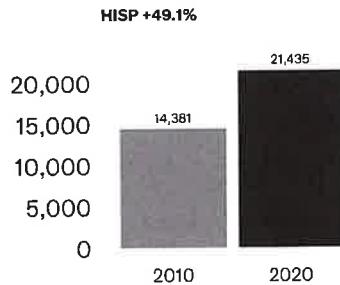
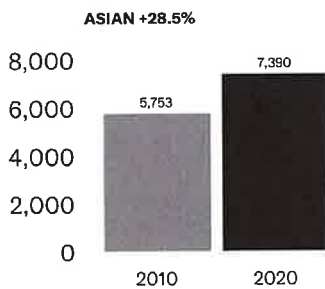
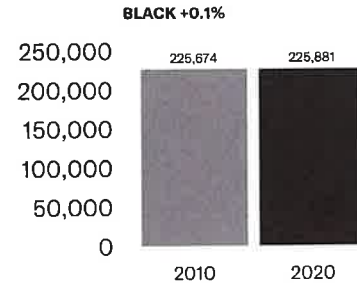
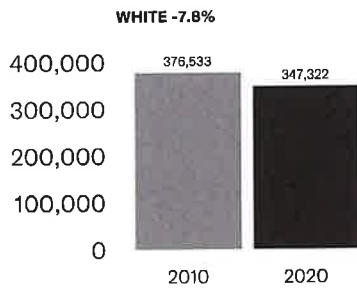
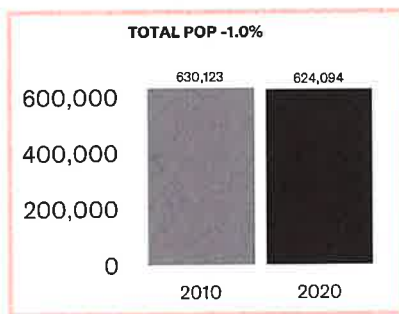
### Northern LA area pop.



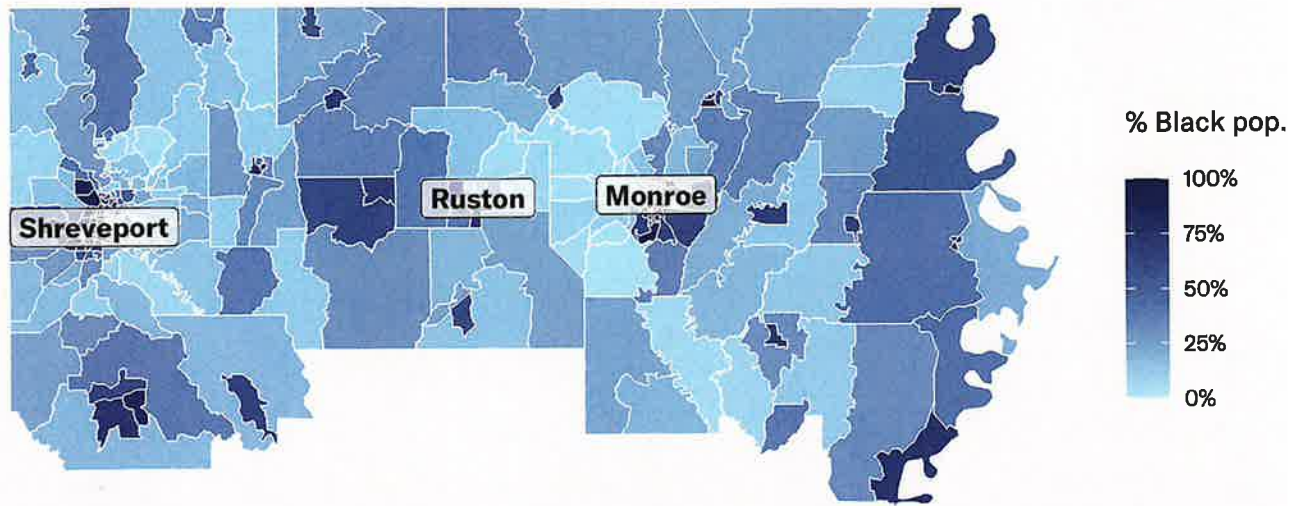
### Ideal size of districts



## VOTING AGE POPULATION



**FIGURE 1: Black population by Census tract in Northern Louisiana area**



**Note:** Darker blue tracts indicate areas with higher proportions people who identify as non-Hispanic and Black or any part Black.

**TABLE 1: Change in voting-age population (2010 - 2020) by House District**  
 [Ordered by total number of person of color (non-white) voting-age population added]

House District	Representative	Change in person of color (non-white) voting-age pop.	Change in white voting-age pop.
HD8	Crews	+2,949 (+27.1%)	-1,963 (-7.3%)
HD5	Seabaugh	+2,294 (+19.5%)	-6,013 (-22.8%)
HD15	Gadberry	+2,150 (+74.4%)	-2,180 (-6.6%)
HD9	Horton	+1,848 (+19.5%)	-4,400 (-15.2%)
HD14	Echols	+1,585 (+17.0%)	-6,495 (-19.6%)
HD6	Pressly	+632 (+7.2%)	-6,544 (-21.3%)
HD16	Vacant	+235 (+1.1%)	-6,416 (-40.0%)
HD17	Moore	+144 (+0.6%)	-4,525 (-35.7%)
HD7	Bagley	-394 (-3.4%)	-8,275 (-26.9%)
HD10	McMahen	-477 (-4.2%)	-3,765 (-16.3%)
HD1	McCormick	-830 (-8.4%)	-7,262 (-24.2%)
HD12	Turner	-1,020 (-10.0%)	-3,418 (-11.6%)
HD13	McFarland	-1,094 (-9.2%)	-4,212 (-16.5%)
HD19	Thompson	-1,388 (-11.7%)	-6,299 (-23.4%)
HD11	Jefferson	-2,174 (-9.6%)	-2,563 (-16.3%)
HD4	Glover	-3,851 (-14.8%)	-5,287 (-42.5%)
HD2	Jenkins	-5,298 (-19.8%)	-4,115 (-36.2%)
HD3	Phelps	-5,810 (-19.6%)	-2,985 (-57.8%)

**TABLE 2: Change in voting-age population (2010 - 2020) by Senate District**  
 [Ordered by total number of person of color (non-white) voting-age population added]

Senate District	Senator	Change in person of color (non-white) voting-age pop.	Change in white voting-age pop.
SD37	Peacock	+5,733 (+20.5%)	-13,362 (-20.7%)
SD38	Milligan	+4,085 (+11.5%)	-11,858 (-20.7%)
SD36	Mills	+2,444 (+10.0%)	-5,025 (-7.6%)
SD35	Morris	+1,172 (+6.0%)	-11,414 (-13.7%)
SD31	Bernard	-953 (-3.6%)	-10,072 (-14.9%)
SD33	Cathey	-972 (-3.4%)	-11,060 (-16.2%)
SD32	Womack	-1,902 (-8.1%)	-6,747 (-9.7%)
SD34	Jackson	-3,139 (-5.4%)	-9,202 (-26.8%)
SD29	Luneau	-4,450 (-7.9%)	-16,552 (-34.4%)
SD39	Tarver	-7,474 (-12.1%)	-5,683 (-19.9%)

**Appendix Table A: Voting-age population in House Districts by race**

House District	POC-VAP 2010	POC-VAP 2020	Black-VAP 2010	Black-VAP 2020	Hisp-VAP 2010	Hisp-VAP 2020	Asian-VAP 2010	Asian-VAP 2020	White-VAP 2010	White-VAP 2020	Overall-VAP 2010	Overall-VAP 2020
HD1	9,905	9,075	8,441	6,645	755	865	136	132	29,961	22,699	39,866	31,774
HD2	26,720	21,422	23,949	18,405	1,816	1,621	329	361	11,358	7,243	38,078	28,665
HD3	29,715	23,905	28,709	22,676	475	481	133	82	5,166	2,181	34,881	26,086
HD4	26,045	22,194	24,633	20,381	697	817	213	160	12,449	7,162	38,494	29,356
HD5	11,751	14,045	9,093	10,540	1,022	1,095	1,014	1,181	26,367	20,354	38,118	34,399
HD6	8,741	9,373	5,885	5,456	1,335	1,586	843	760	30,664	24,120	39,405	33,493
HD7	11,651	11,257	9,328	8,412	1,061	979	264	176	30,730	22,455	42,381	33,712
HD8	10,866	13,815	7,389	8,526	2,083	2,705	725	933	26,965	25,002	37,831	38,817
HD9	9,493	11,341	6,371	6,296	1,833	2,454	555	605	28,951	24,551	38,444	35,892
HD10	11,469	10,992	10,511	9,343	454	470	104	113	23,048	19,283	34,517	30,275
HD11	22,726	20,552	21,212	18,402	643	944	440	274	15,730	13,167	38,456	33,719
HD12	10,241	9,221	8,367	6,402	1,078	1,393	416	382	29,583	26,165	39,824	35,386
HD13	11,877	10,783	10,865	7,964	461	1,430	71	304	25,491	21,279	37,368	32,062
HD14	9,326	10,911	7,862	8,078	576	808	536	747	33,169	26,674	42,495	37,585
HD15	2,891	5,041	1,648	1,940	641	1,102	263	376	32,813	30,633	35,704	35,674
HD16	20,723	20,958	19,469	19,097	446	557	379	439	16,036	9,620	36,759	30,578
HD17	22,159	22,303	21,030	19,525	667	1,661	133	337	12,676	8,151	34,835	30,454
HD19	11,914	10,526	10,829	8,900	637	674	131	72	26,932	20,633	38,846	31,159

**Appendix Table B: Voting-age population in Senate Districts by race**

Senate District	POC-VAP 2010	POC-VAP 2020	Black-VAP 2010	Black-VAP 2020	Hisp-VAP 2010	Hisp-VAP 2020	Asian-VAP 2010	Asian-VAP 2020	White-VAP 2010	White-VAP 2020	Overall-VAP 2010	Overall-VAP 2020
SD29	56,595	52,145	51,860	45,916	1,982	2,475	1,056	706	48,149	31,597	104,744	83,742
SD31	26,823	25,870	20,335	15,897	2,360	3,762	734	1,097	67,428	57,356	94,251	83,226
SD32	23,477	21,575	21,095	14,868	1,206	3,458	241	568	69,856	63,109	93,333	84,684
SD33	28,441	27,469	25,401	21,804	1,606	2,428	622	650	68,366	57,306	96,807	84,775
SD34	58,263	55,124	55,734	50,195	1,197	2,151	478	832	34,336	25,134	92,599	80,258
SD35	19,558	20,730	14,349	12,051	2,760	3,849	1,150	1,257	83,437	72,023	102,995	92,753
SD36	24,467	26,911	20,667	19,564	1,971	2,823	623	806	66,308	61,283	90,775	88,194
SD37	28,032	33,765	19,384	21,403	4,889	6,148	2,049	2,337	64,552	51,190	92,584	84,955
SD38	35,545	39,630	30,744	32,714	2,256	2,595	1,070	1,101	57,418	45,560	92,963	85,190
SD39	61,916	54,442	59,123	49,918	1,334	1,709	340	298	28,572	22,889	90,488	77,331

Sources: 2010 and 2020 Census

