

# REDISTRICTING IN LOUISIANA

December 15, 2021

Joint Governmental Affairs Committee Meeting  
Lake Charles, Louisiana

# Overview

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- 2020 Census Population and Population Trends
- Redistricting terms, concepts, and law
- Redistricting Criteria
- Malapportionment Statistics & Illustrative Maps
- Timeline

**LOUISIANA  
APPORTIONMENT DATA  
AND  
P.L. 94-171 DATA**

## Louisiana's 2020 Census Apportionment Data

- **Apportionment Population**
  - Released on **April 26, 2021**
  - **4,661,468**
  - Includes **3,711** overseas military and civilian personnel and family
  
- **Louisiana's Resident Population**
  - **4,657,757**
  - Used to determine the “ideal” district population of each district in a statewide redistricting plan

## State Growth Rate: Census 2020

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- **Louisiana Growth Rate:** **2.74%**
- **United States Growth Rate:** **7.35%**
- **Southern Region Growth Rate:** **10.22%**
  - Southern Region:
    - *AL, AR, DE, DC, GA, KY, LA, MD, MS, OK, SC, TN, VA*

# Louisiana's 2020 Census Redistricting Data

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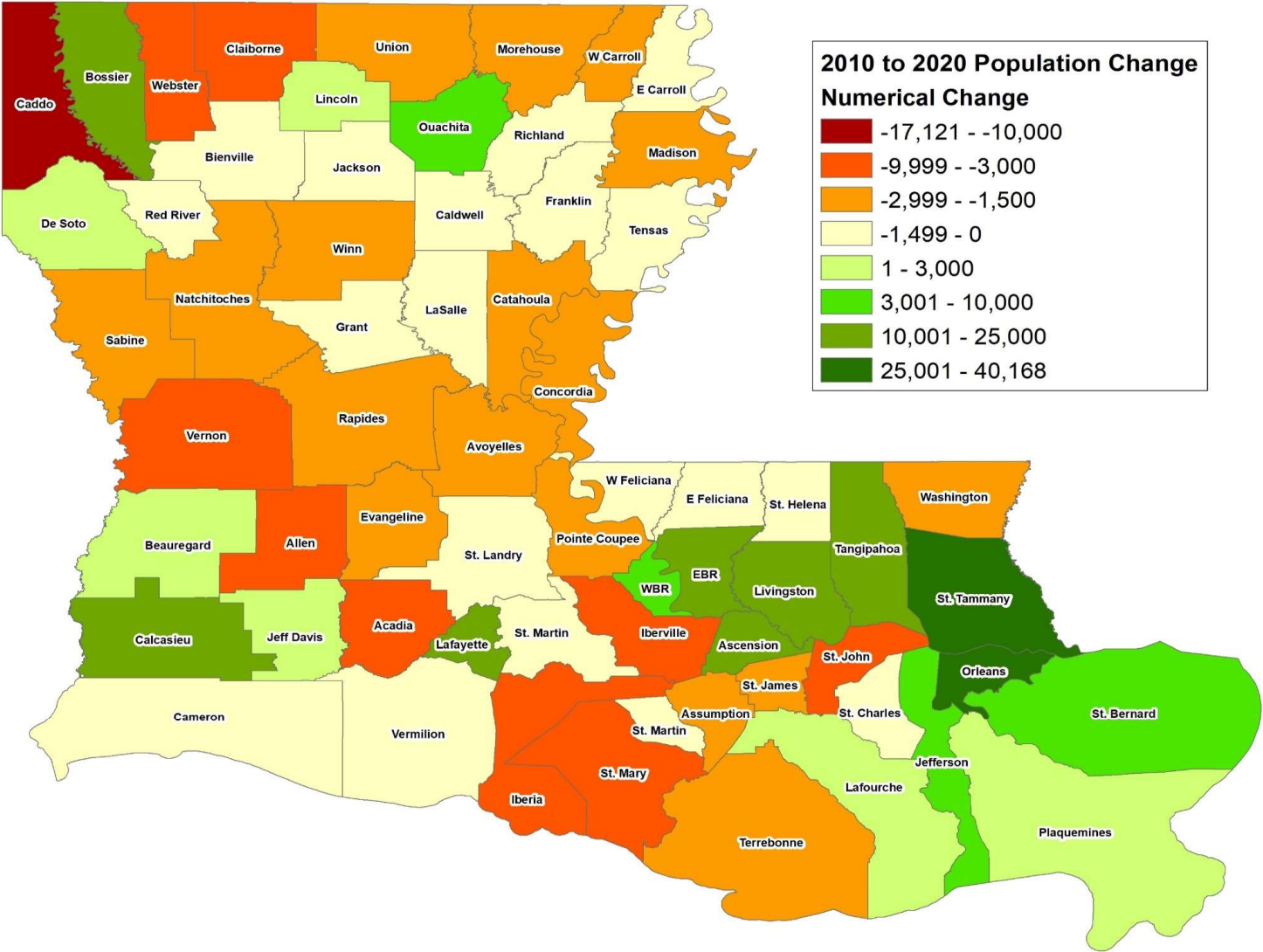
## □ Data Release:

- ▣ P.L. 94-171 Redistricting Data
- ▣ State and Local Data
- ▣ Released on **August 12** in a legacy format
- ▣ Released on **September 16** in easier-to-use format
- ▣ Available through the Census Bureau's primary data dissemination tool at [data.census.gov](https://data.census.gov)

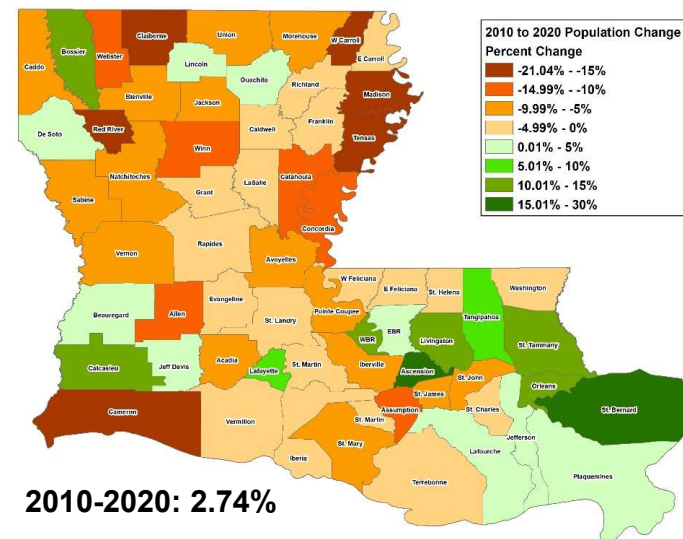
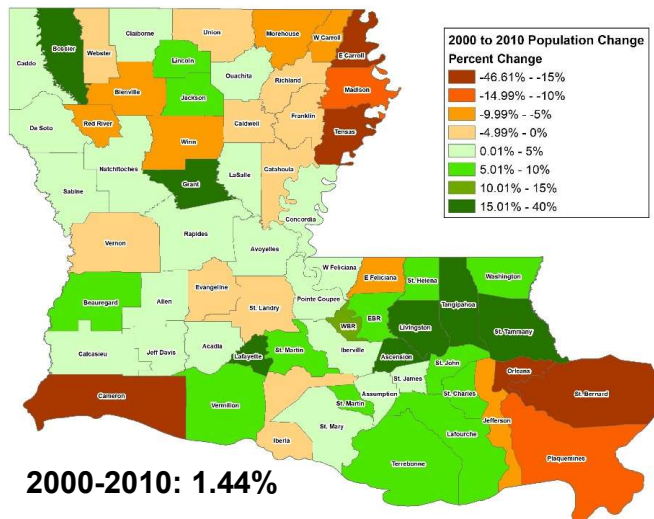
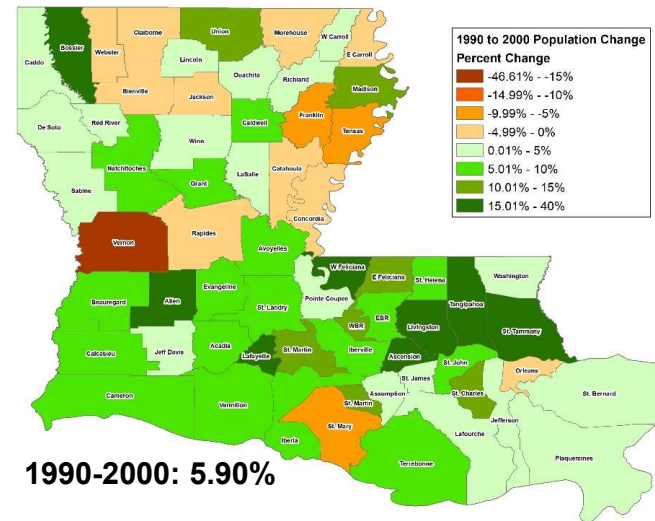
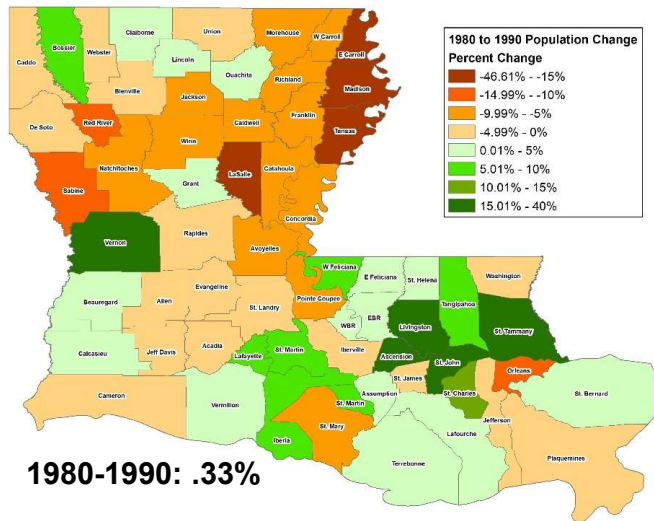
# **POPULATION AND DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS**

**INTRA-STATE POPULATION SHIFTS  
POPULATION COMPOSITION CHANGE**

2010 to 2020 Census Population Change



# 1980 to 2020 Census Population Changes



## Census 2010 to 2020 Parish Population Numerical Decline

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Parish	Total Population	Change	% Change
Caddo	237,848	(17,121)	-6.71%
St. Mary	49,406	(5,244)	-9.60%
Webster	36,967	(4,240)	-10.29%
Acadia	57,576	(4,197)	-6.79%
Vernon	48,750	(3,584)	-6.85%
St. John	42,477	(3,447)	-7.51%
Iberia	69,929	(3,311)	-4.52%
Iberville	30,241	(3,146)	-9.42%
Claiborne	14,170	(3,025)	-17.59%
Allen	22,750	(3,014)	-11.70%
Assumption	21,039	(2,382)	-10.17%
Avoyelles	39,693	(2,380)	-5.66%

## Census 2010 to 2020 Parish Population Numerical Gain

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Parish	Total Population	Change	% Change
Orleans	383,997	40,168	11.68%
St. Tammany	264,570	30,830	13.19%
Calcasieu	216,785	24,017	12.46%
Lafayette	241,753	20,175	9.11%
Ascension	126,500	19,285	17.99%
EBR	456,781	16,610	3.77%
Livingston	142,282	14,256	11.14%
Tangipahoa	133,157	12,060	9.96%
Bossier	128,746	11,767	10.06%
Jefferson	440,781	8,229	1.90%
St. Bernard	43,764	7,867	21.92%
Ouachita	160,368	6,648	4.32%

## Census 2020

### Largest Census Place Population Changes

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Census Place	2010	2020	# Change	% Change
New Orleans	343,829	383,997	40,168	11.68%
Baton Rouge	229,493	227,470	(2,023)	-0.88%
Shreveport	199,311	187,593	(11,718)	-5.88%
Metairie	138,481	143,507	5,026	3.63%
Lafayette	120,623	121,374	751	0.62%
Lake Charles	71,993	84,872	12,879	17.89%
Kenner	66,702	66,448	(254)	-0.38%
Bossier City	61,315	62,701	1,386	2.26%
Monroe	48,815	47,702	(1,113)	-2.28%
Alexandria	47,723	45,275	(2,448)	-5.13%
Houma	33,727	33,406	(321)	-0.95%
Prairieville	26,895	33,197	6,302	23.43%

## Census 2010 to 2020 Demographic Change

2010 Census Population						
Total Population	White	Black	Asian	Am Indian	Other	Hispanic
4,533,372	2,836,192	1,486,884	81,551	46,553	82,191	192,559
	62.56%	32.80%	1.80%	1.03%	1.81%	4.25%
2020 Census Population						
Total Population	White	Black	Asian	Am Indian	Other	Hispanic
4,657,757	2,657,652	1,543,119	107,288	87,060	262,638	322,549
	57.06%	33.13%	2.30%	1.87%	5.64%	6.92%
2010 to 2020 Census Population Change						
Total Population	White	Black	Asian	Am Indian	Other	Hispanic
124,385	-178,540	56,235	25,737	40,507	180,447	129,990
2.74%	-6.30%	3.78%	31.56%	87.01%	219.55%	67.51%

# REDISTRICTING TERMS, CONCEPTS, AND LAW

# Introduction: Terms

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- What is redistricting?
  - ▣ Apportionment: process of allocating seats in a legislature
  - ▣ Districting: process of drawing the lines of each district
- Districts - Geographical territories from which officials are elected

# Introduction: Requirements

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- Why redistrict?
  - ▣ Specific Legal Requirements Involving Redistricting
    - Article III, Section 6 of the Constitution of Louisiana includes the duties and deadlines for legislative redistricting
    - Various statutes involving local districting bodies contain redistricting duties and deadlines
  - ▣ General Legal Requirements
    - Equal Protection
    - Voting Rights Act of 1965

# Introduction: Entities Subject to Redistricting

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- Who is redistricted?
  - ▣ By the state legislature:
    - House and Senate
    - Congress
    - Public Service Commission
    - State Board of Elementary and Secondary Education
    - Courts
  - ▣ How?
    - Enacted by the state legislature as laws

# Legal Issues: State Law

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- ▣ Louisiana Legislature (La. Constitutional Provisions)
  - Article III, §1
    - Requires single member districts
  - Article III, §3
    - Provides a maximum number of members: 39 senators and 105 representatives
  - Article III, §6
    - Legislature must be redistricted by Dec. 31, 2022
    - Must use census population data

# Legal Issues: Federal Law

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- Equal Population
  - ▣ One Person, One Vote
  - ▣ Population Equality—how is it measured?
    - Ideal Population—total population of the jurisdiction divided by the number of districts
    - Deviation—amount by which a single district's population differs from the ideal

# Legal Issues: Federal Law

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## □ Equal Population

- Standards—Different standards for congress and state legislative districts
  - Based on different legal provisions
  - **Congress:** as nearly equal in population as practicable (*Wesberry v. Sanders*, 376 U.S. 1 (1964))
    - Based on Article I, Section 2 and 14th Amendment
      - “Representatives ... shall be apportioned among the ... states ... according to their respective numbers”
    - Deviation and overall range: as close to zero as possible

# Legal Issues: Federal Law

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## □ Equal Population

### ▣ Standards—Different standards for congress and state legislative districts

#### ■ **State Legislatures:** "substantial equality of population among the various districts" (*Reynolds v. Sims*, 377 U.S. 533, 579 (1964))

- Based on the Equal Protection Clause of the 14th Amendment

- 10-Percent Standard: Generally, a legislative plan with an **overall range** of less than 10% is not enough to make a prima facie case of invidious discrimination under the 14th Amendment (*Brown v. Thompson*, 462 U.S. 835 (1983))

- Not a safe-harbor (*Larios v. Cox*, 300 F.Supp.2d 1320 (N.D. Ga.), *aff'd* 542 U.S. 947 (2004))

# Legal Issues: Federal Law

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## □ Equal Population

- Equality of population must be the “overriding objective” of districting, and deviations from this principal are permissible only if incident to the effectuation of a rational state policy (*Reynolds v. Sims*, 377 U.S. 533, 579 (1964))

- State policies that have been referenced:

- Allowing representation to political subdivisions

- Compactness

- Preserving cores of prior districts

- Avoiding contests between incumbents

# Legal Issues: Federal Law

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- Equal Population
  - The one person, one vote standard does not apply to judicial districts (*Wells v. Edwards*, 347 F.Supp. 453 (M.D. La. 1972), *aff'd*, 409 U.S. 1095 (1973))

# Legal Issues: Federal Law

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- Discrimination Against Minorities

- The Voting Rights Act of 1965

- Section 2

- Prohibits any state or political subdivision from imposing a voting qualification, standard, practice, or procedure that results in the denial or abridgment of any U.S. citizen's right to vote on account of race, color, or status as a member of a language minority group

# Legal Issues: Federal Law

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- Discrimination Against Minorities
  - ▣ The Voting Rights Act of 1965
    - Section 2
      - *Gingles* preconditions (*Thornburg v. Gingles*, 478 U.S. 30 (1986))
        - Size and geographical compactness
        - Political cohesion
        - Majority votes as a bloc to defeat minority's preferred candidate
      - Totality of the circumstances

# Legal Issues: Federal Law

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- Racial Gerrymandering
  - ▣ Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment
  - ▣ If race is found to be the predominant overriding factor, strict scrutiny will apply
  - ▣ What must a state prove for the plan to survive strict scrutiny?
    - A law narrowly tailored to serve a compelling state interest

# REDISTRICTING CRITERIA

Joint Rule No. 21 of the Joint Rules of the  
Senate and House of Representatives

## Redistricting Criteria

### Joint Rule No. 21

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- **All Redistricting Plans Shall**
  - Comply with all applicable federal and state law
  - Be composed of contiguous geography
  - Contain whole precincts to the extent practicable
  - Respect established boundaries of political subdivisions and natural geography of this state to the extent practicable and maintain communities of interest within the same district to the extent practicable

## Redistricting Criteria (continued)

### Joint Rule No. 21

29

- **All Redistricting Plans Shall**
  - Utilize the most recent federal decennial census data as validated through the data verification program of the House and Senate
  - If submitted by the public, shall be submitted electronically in a comma-delimited block equivalency file

## Redistricting Criteria (continued)

### Joint Rule No. 21

30

- **Each Redistricting Plan for the House, Senate, PSC, BESE, Congress, and the Supreme Court Shall:**
  - Be a whole plan which assigns all of the geography of the state
- **Each Redistricting Plan for the House, Senate, PSC, and BESE Shall:**
  - Contain single-member districts
  - Contain districts that are substantially equal in population (at least within plus or minus 5% of the ideal district population)
  - Give due consideration to traditional district alignments to the extent practicable

## Redistricting Criteria (continued)

### Joint Rule No. 21

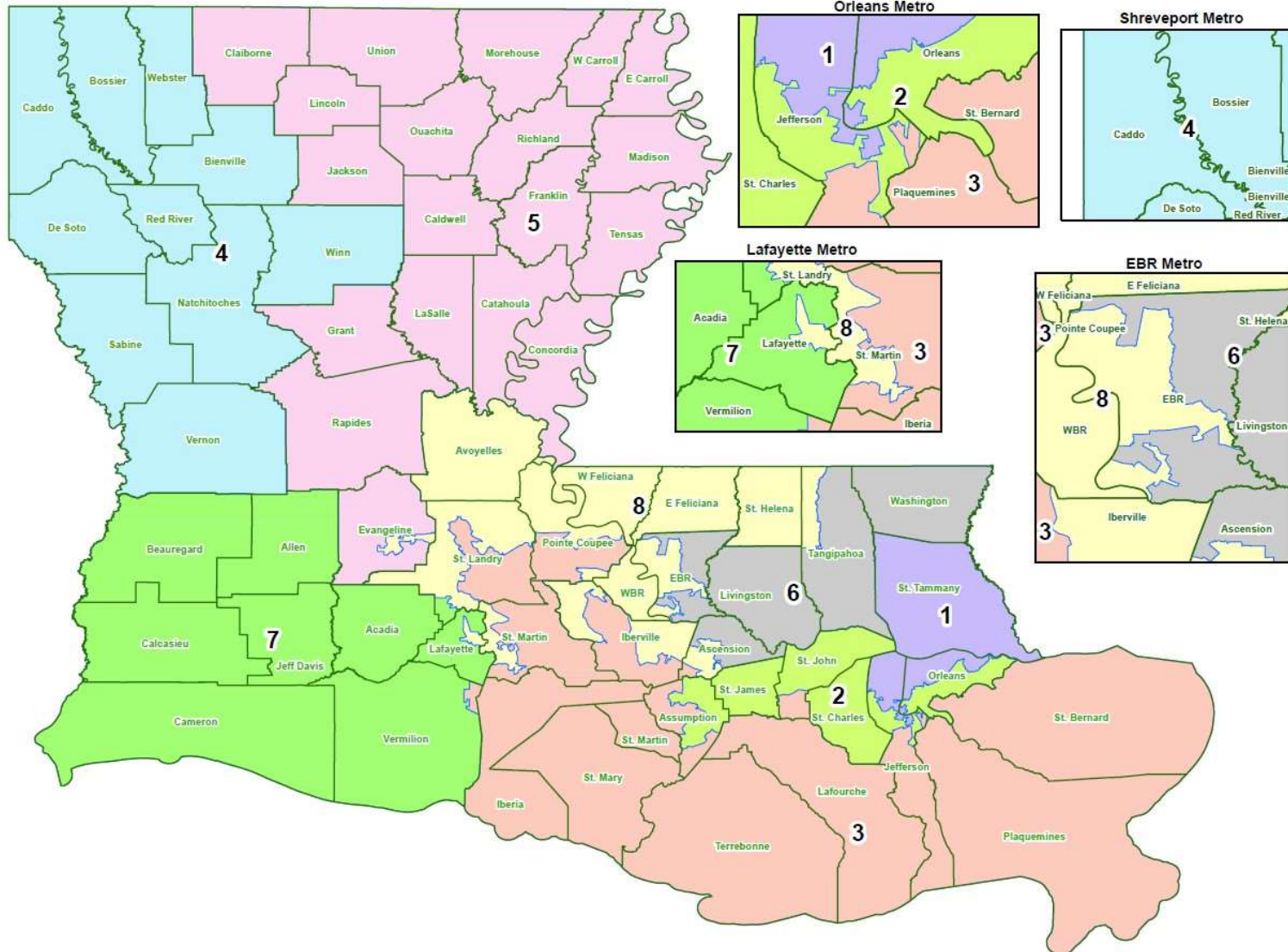
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- **Each redistricting plan for Congress shall:**
  - Contain single-member districts
  - Contain districts with as nearly equal to the ideal district population as practicable

# MALAPPORTIONMENT DATA

# **MALAPPORTIONMENT: STATE BOARD OF ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION**

## State Board of Elementary and Secondary Education



## BESE Ideal Population Change

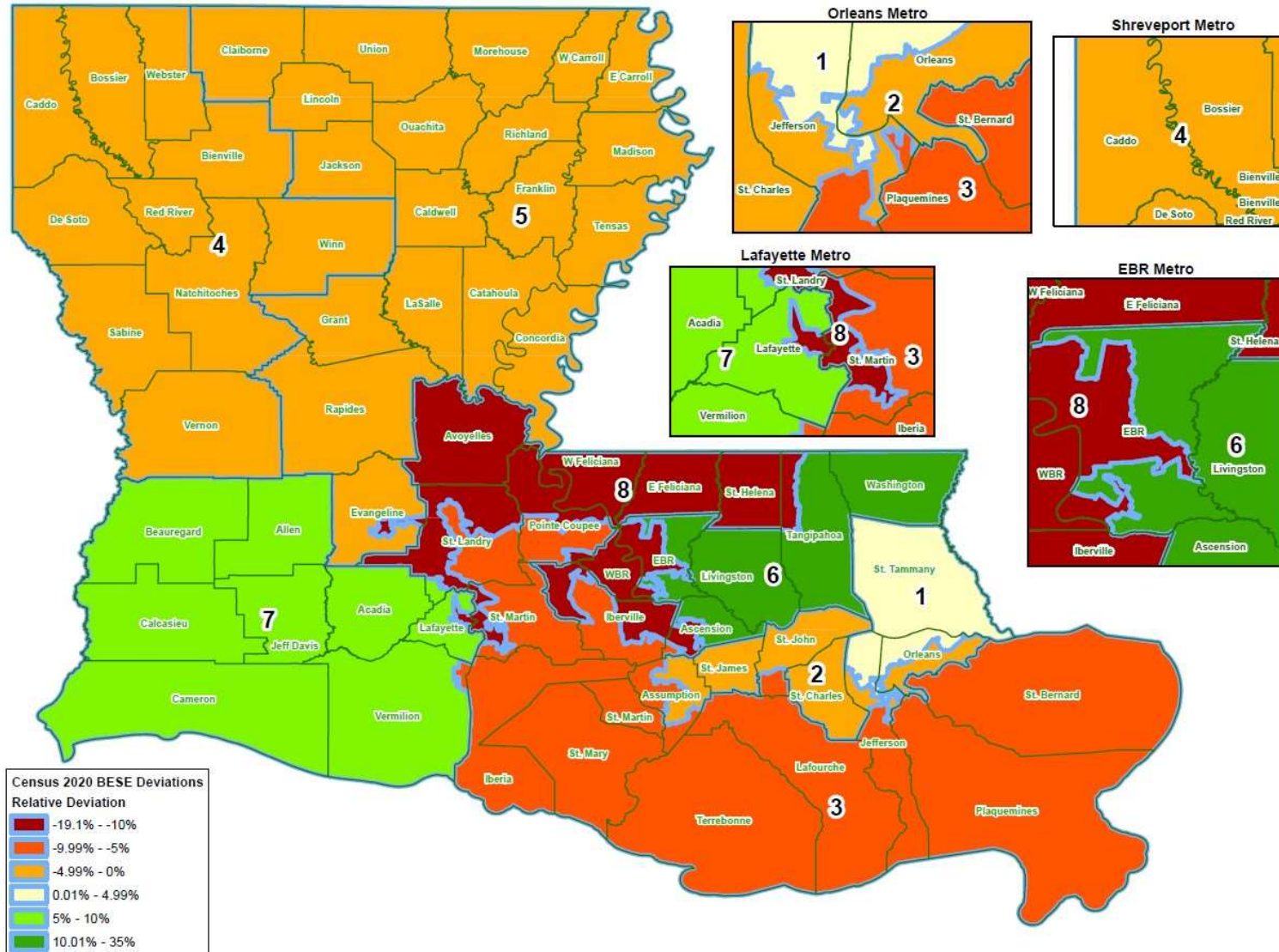
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- **2010 BESE Ideal Population:**
  - 566,671
  
- **2020 BESE Ideal Population:**
  - 582,219
  
- **2010 to 2020 Change:**
  - 15,548

## BESE Malapportionment

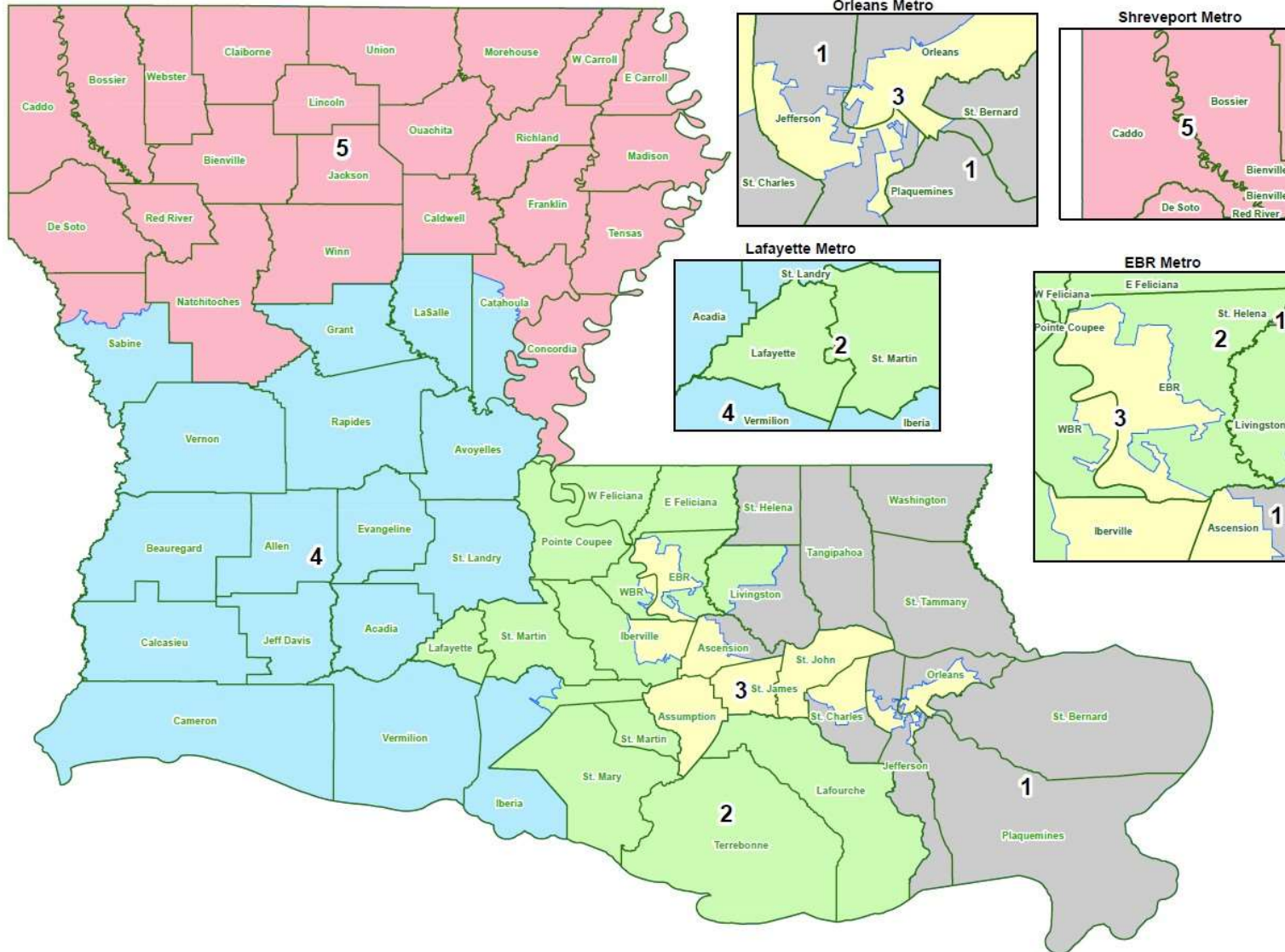
Districts	Total Pop	Ideal	Difference	Percent
1	582,428	582,219	209	0.04%
2	566,858	582,219	-15,361	-2.64%
3	540,723	582,219	-41,496	-7.13%
4	573,149	582,219	-9,070	-1.56%
5	581,559	582,219	-660	-0.11%
6	658,313	582,219	76,094	13.07%
7	630,876	582,219	48,657	8.36%
8	523,851	582,219	-58,368	-10.03%

## State Board of Elementary and Secondary Education



# **MALAPPORTIONMENT: PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION**

## Public Service Commission



## PSC Ideal Population Change

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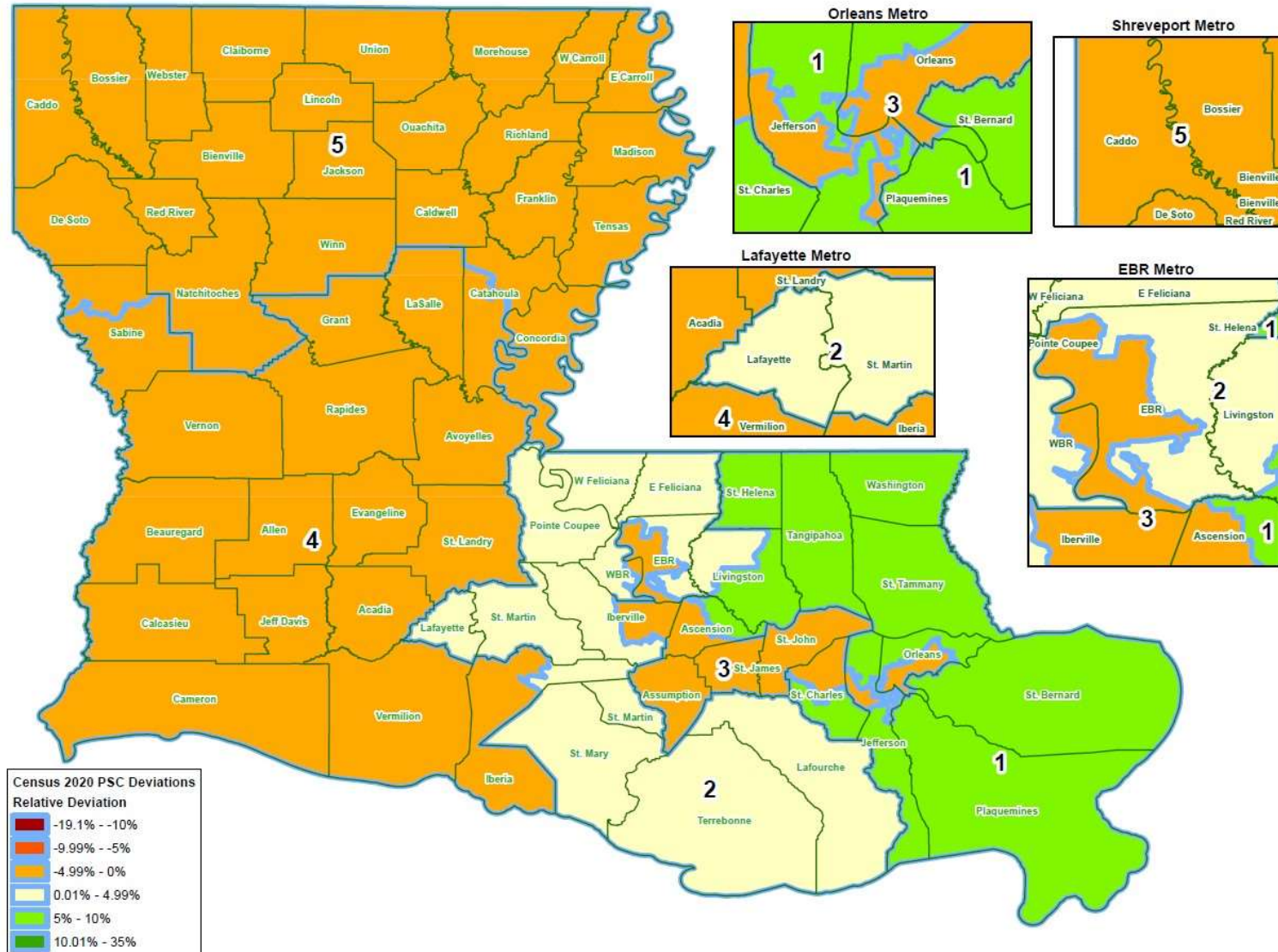
- **2010 PSC Ideal Population:**
  - 906,674
  
- **2020 PSC Ideal Population:**
  - 931,551
  
- **2010 to 2020 Change:**
  - 24,877

# PSC Malapportionment

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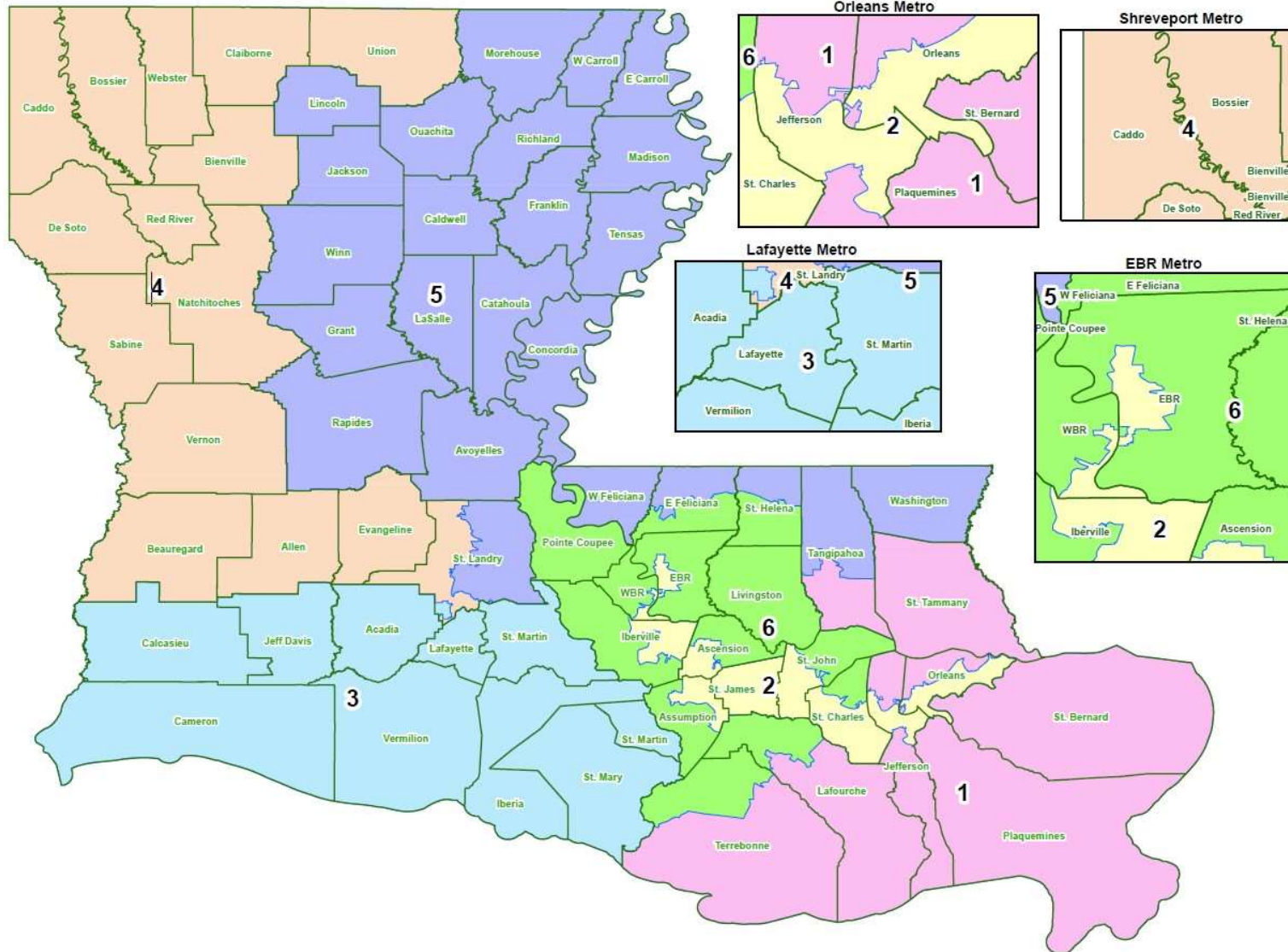
Districts	Total Pop	Ideal	Difference	Percent
1	1,008,478	931,551	76,927	8.26%
2	967,517	931,551	35,966	3.86%
3	896,082	931,551	-35,469	-3.81%
4	888,916	931,551	-42,635	-4.58%
5	896,764	931,551	-34,787	-3.73%

## Public Service Commission



# MALAPPORTIONMENT: CONGRESS

## Congress



# Congress Ideal Population Change

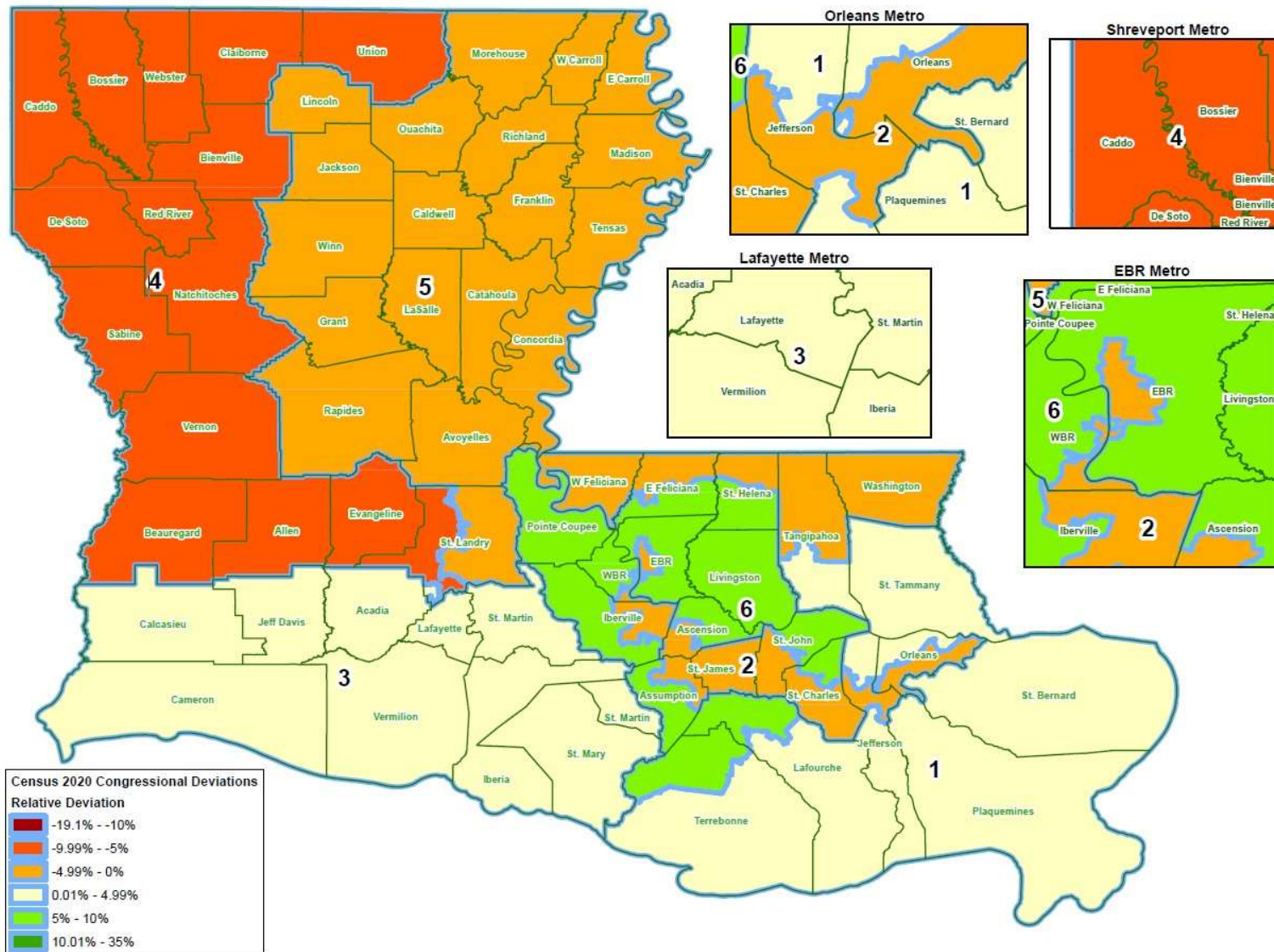
45

- **2010 Congress Ideal Population:**
  - 755,562
  
- **2020 Congress Ideal Population:**
  - 776,292
  
- **2010 to 2020 Change:**
  - 20,730

# Congress Malapportionment

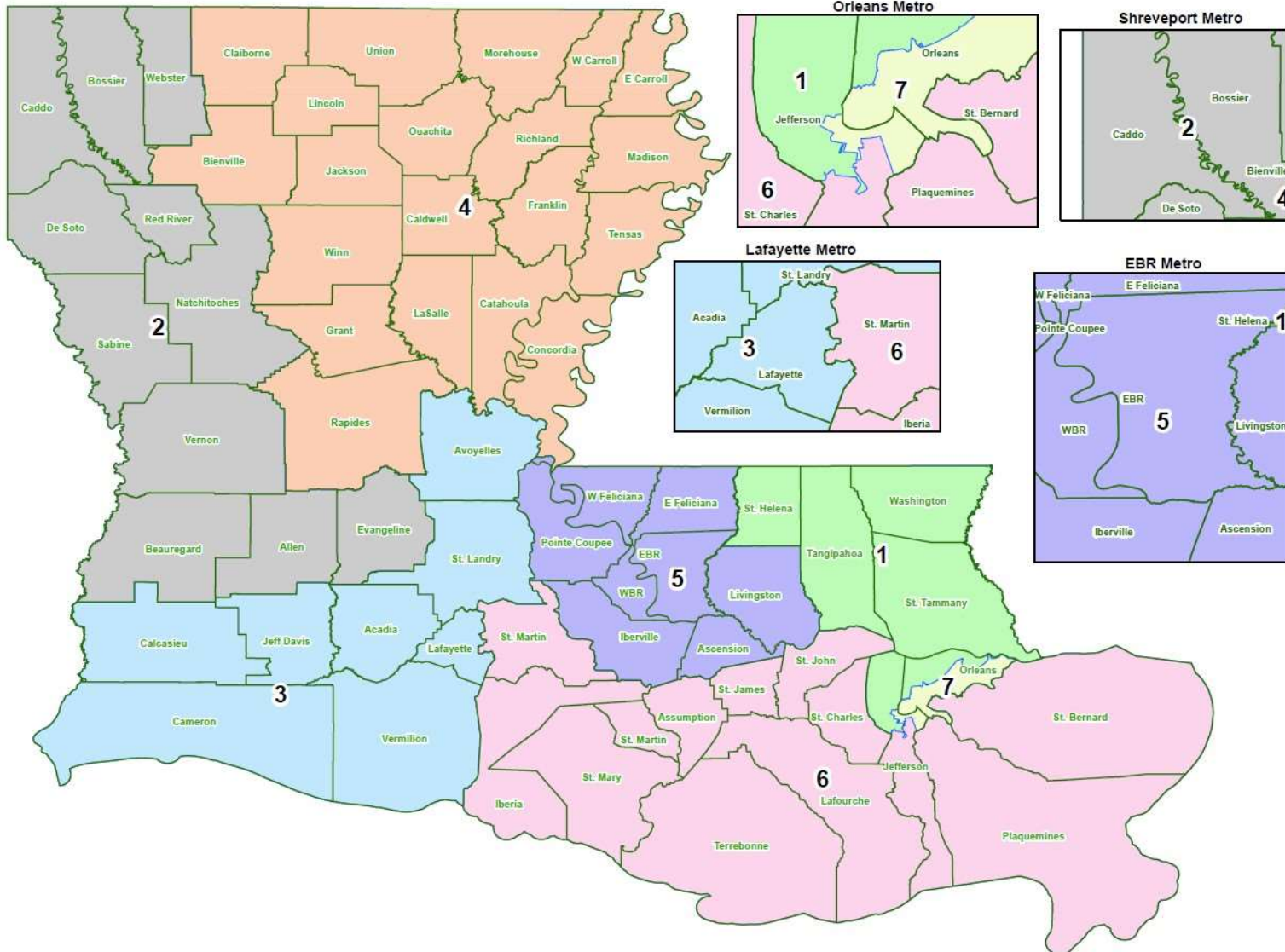
Districts	Total Pop	Ideal	Difference	Percent
1	812,585	776,292	36,293	4.68%
2	775,292	776,292	-1,000	-0.13%
3	785,824	776,292	9,532	1.23%
4	728,346	776,292	-47,946	-6.18%
5	739,244	776,292	-37,048	-4.77%
6	816,466	776,292	40,174	5.18%

## Congress



# MALAPPORTIONMENT: SUPREME COURT

## Supreme Court



# Supreme Court Ideal Population Change

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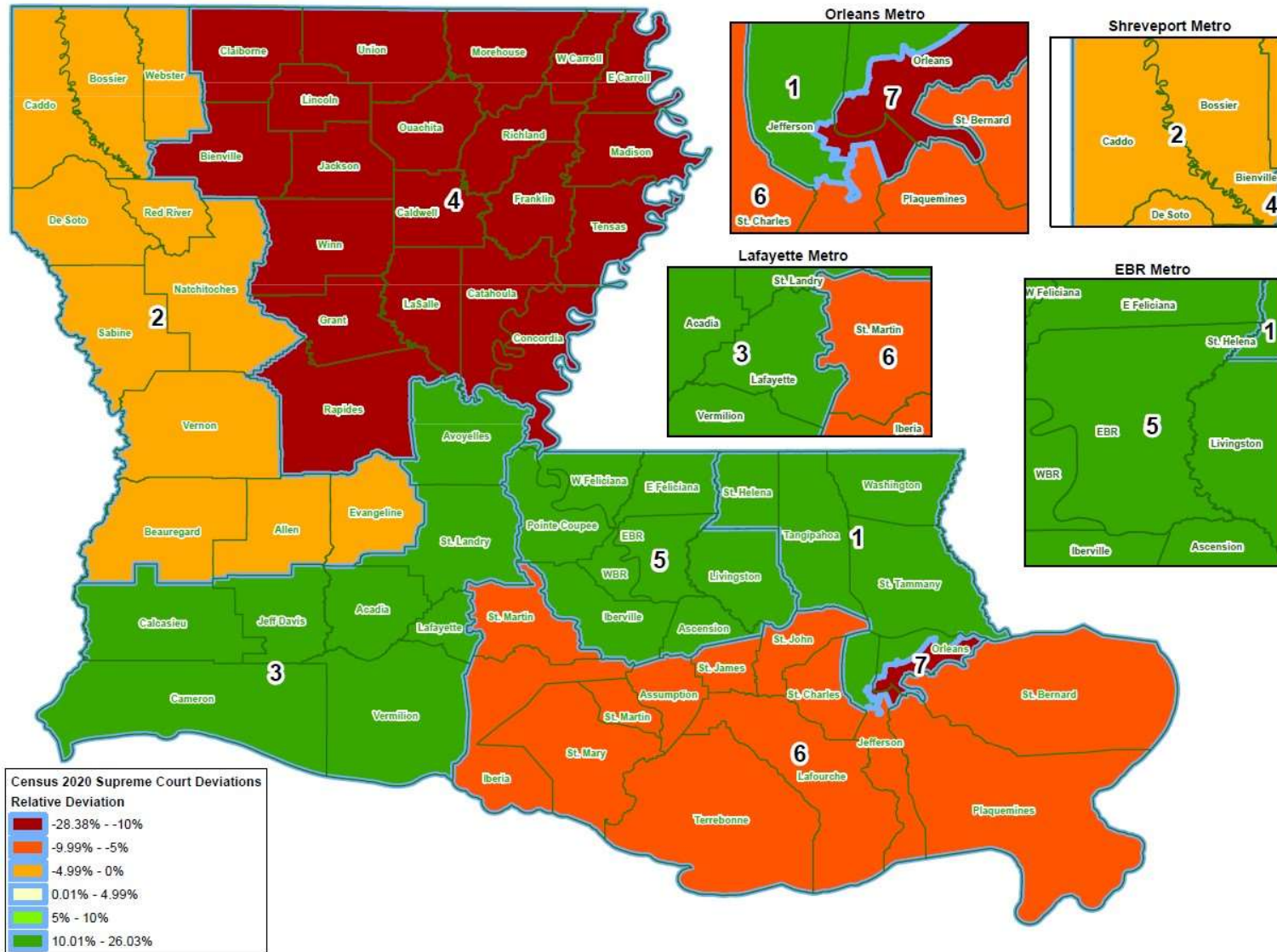
- **2010 Supreme Court Ideal Population:**
  - 647,624
  
- **2020 Supreme Court Ideal Population:**
  - 665,393

# Supreme Court Malapportionment

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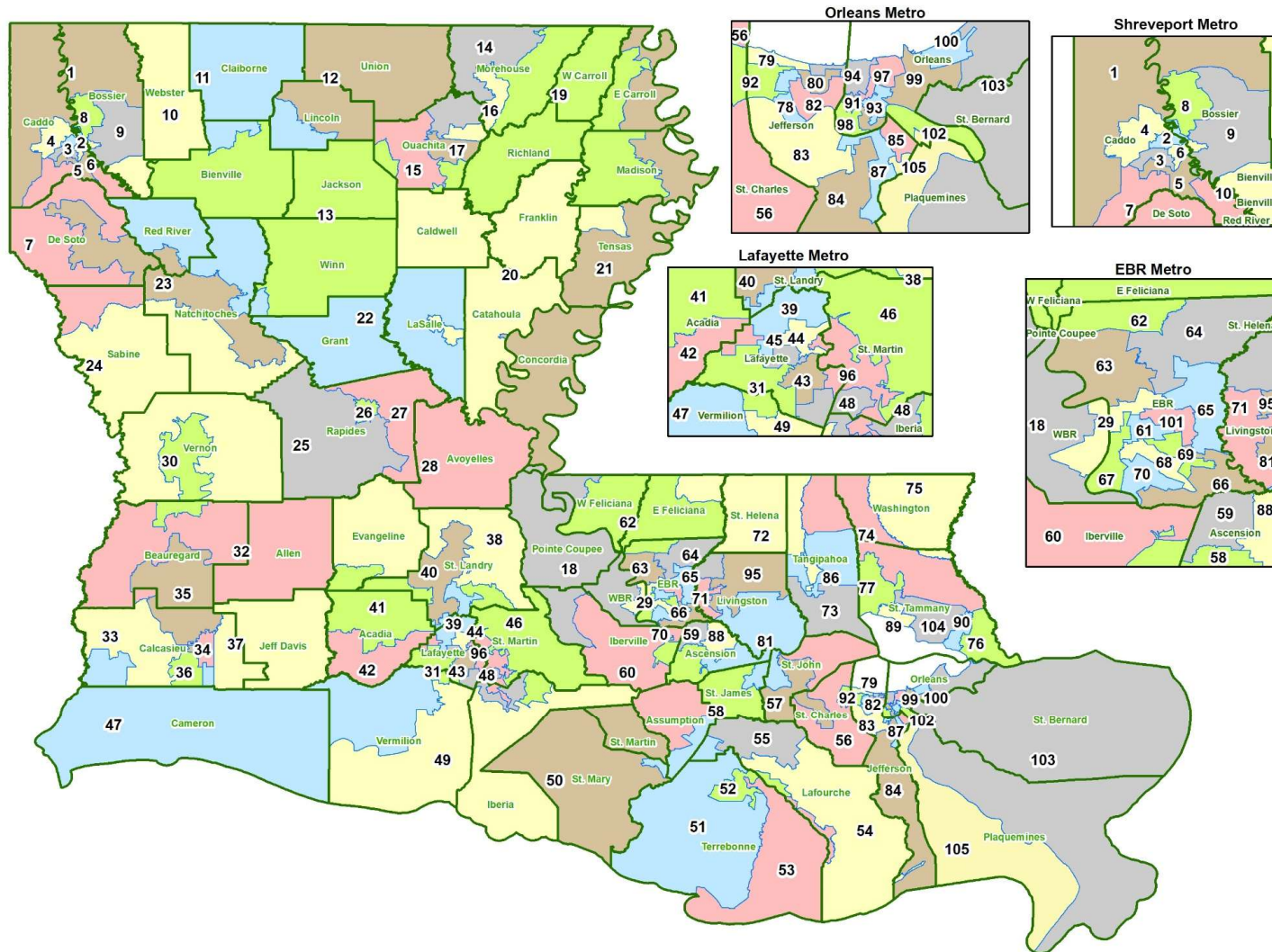
Districts	Total Pop	Ideal	Difference	Percent
1	752,775	665,393	87,382	13.13%
2	638,062	665,393	-27,331	-4.11%
3	733,573	665,393	68,180	10.25%
4	586,849	665,393	-78,544	-11.80%
5	838,610	665,393	173,217	26.03%
6	631,334	665,393	-34,059	-5.12%
7	476,554	665,393	-188,839	-28.38%

## Supreme Court



# MALAPPORTIONMENT: HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

## House of Representatives



## House Ideal Population Change

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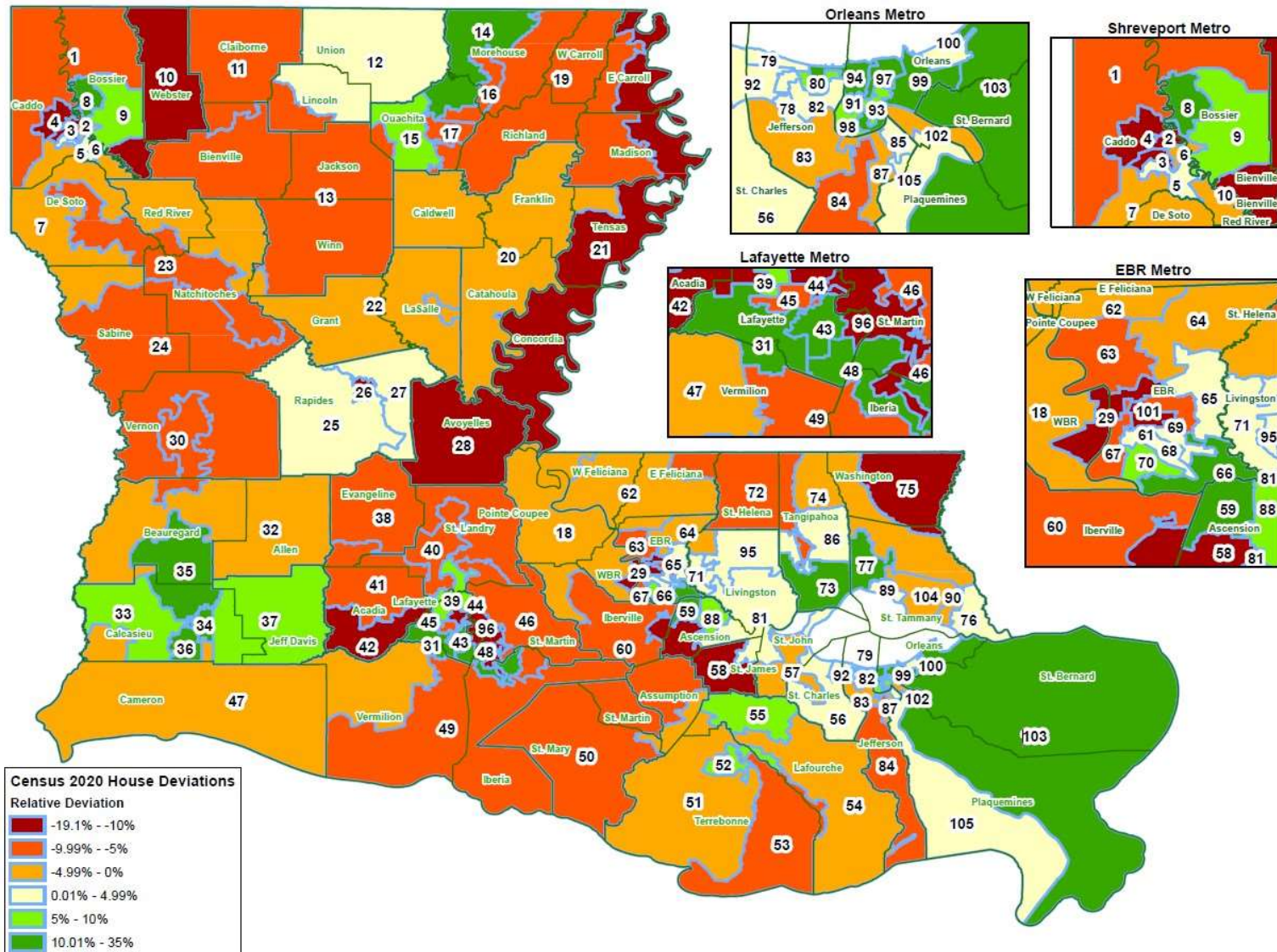
- **2010 House Ideal Population:**
  - 43,174
  
- **2020 House Ideal Population:**
  - 44,359
  
- **2010 to 2020 Change:**
  - 1,185

# House Malapportionment

56

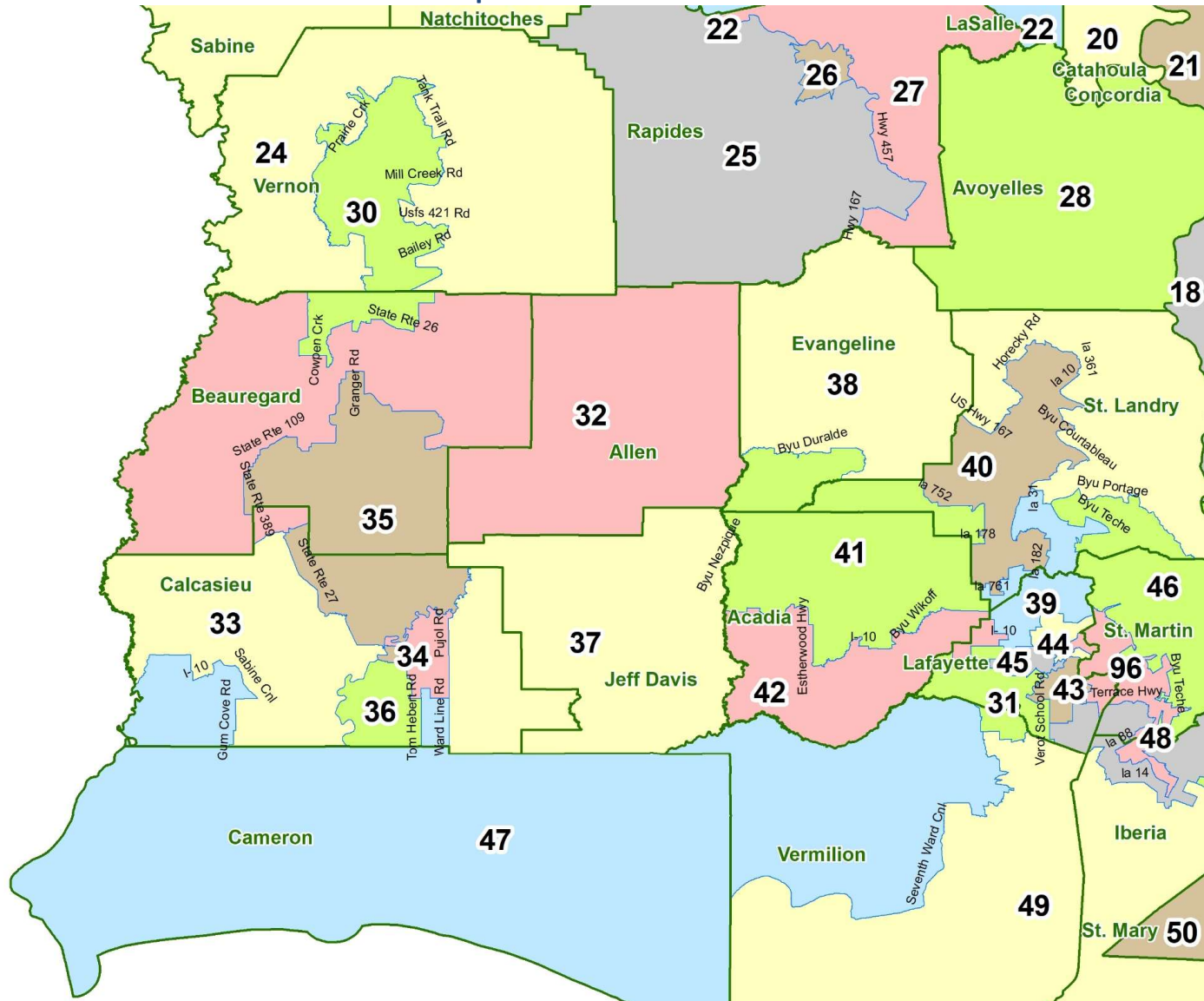
<b>Above Deviation</b>	<b>29</b>
<b>Within Deviation</b>	<b>39</b>
<b>Below Deviation</b>	<b>37</b>

## House of Representatives



# SOUTHWEST HOUSE

## House of Representatives: Southwest

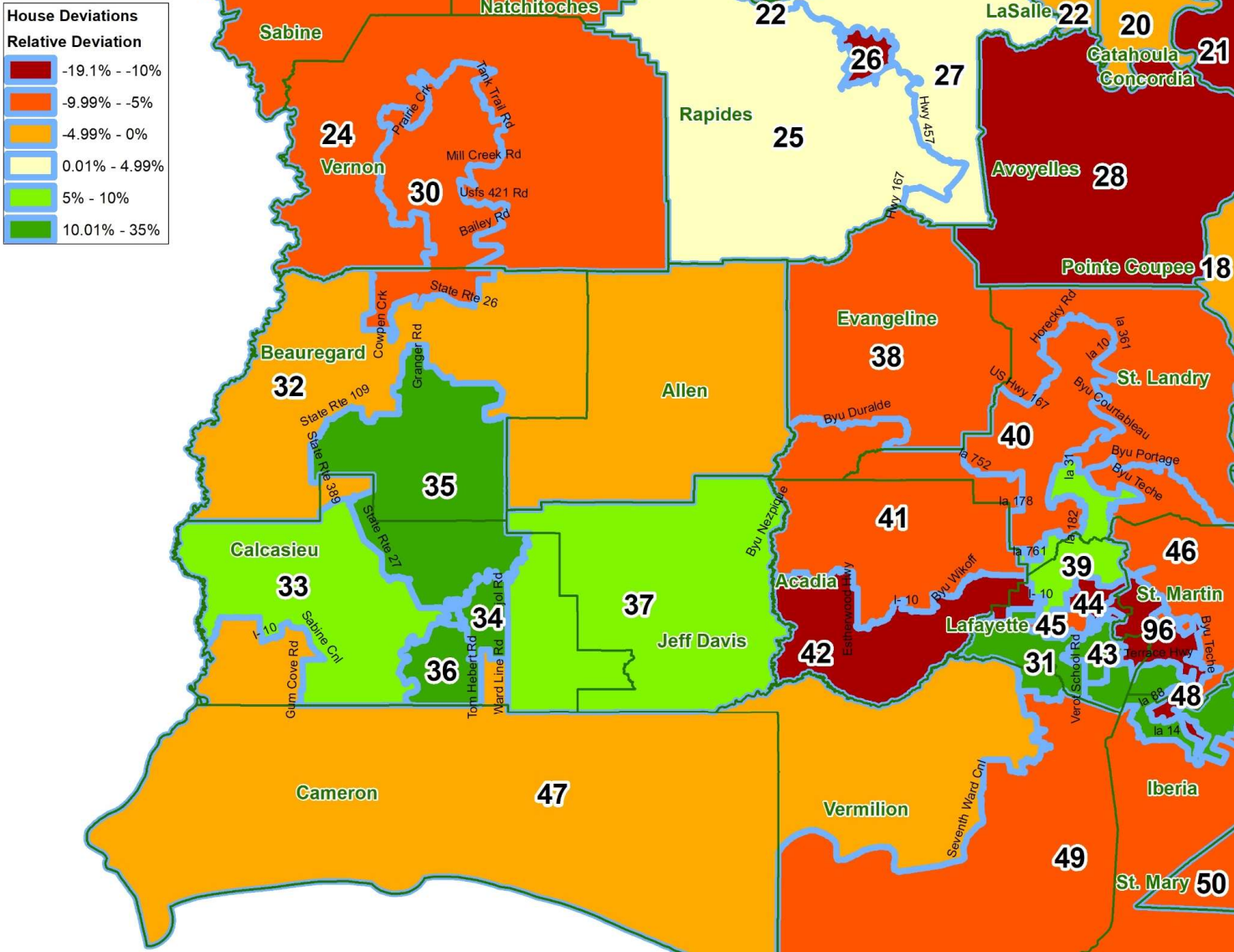


# House Malapportionment Southwest

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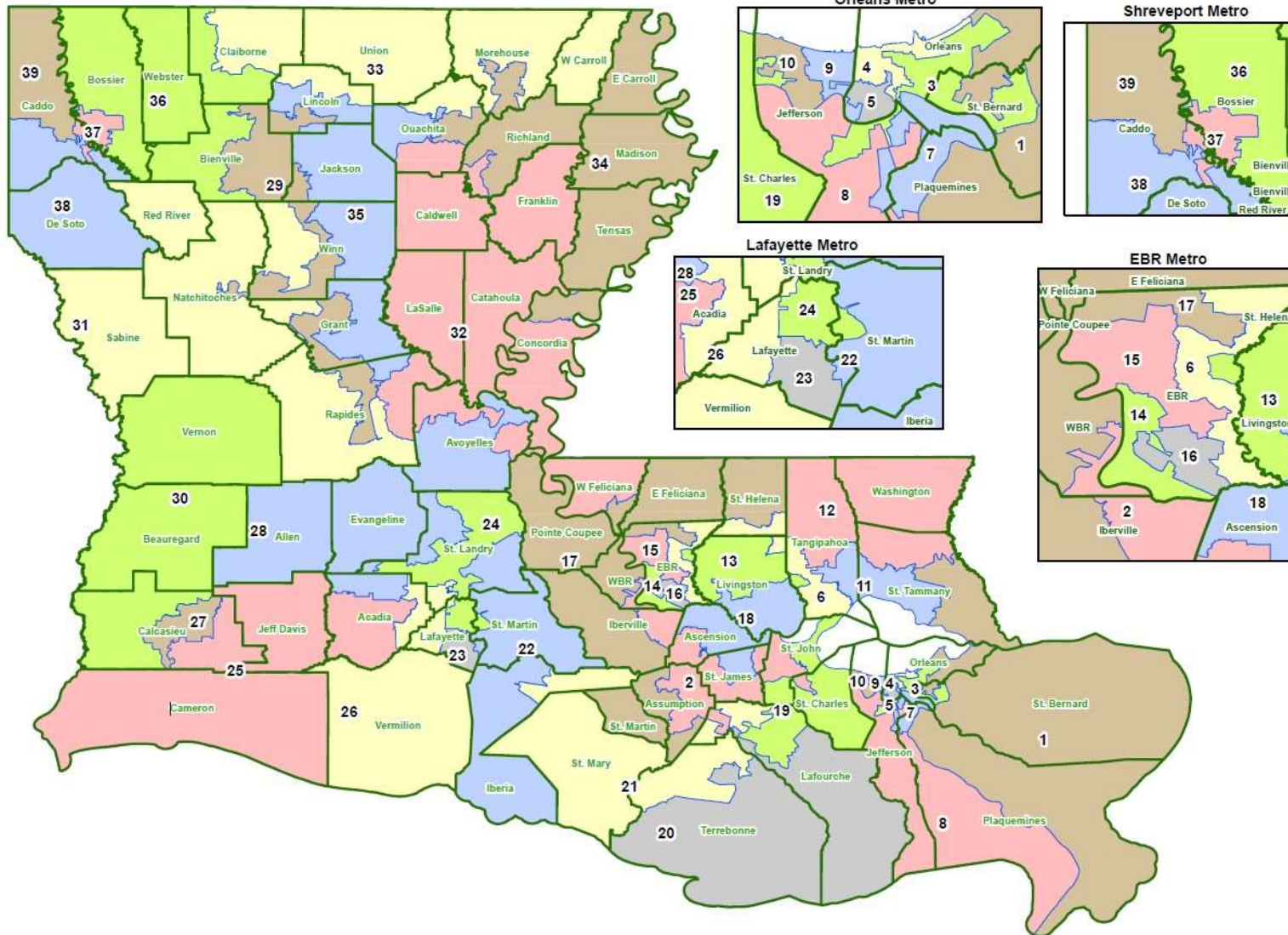
District	Total Pop	Ideal	Difference	Percent
24	42,060	44,359	-2,299	-5.18%
25	45,267	44,359	908	2.05%
30	41,987	44,359	-2,372	-5.35%
32	42,148	44,359	-2,211	-4.98%
33	47,543	44,359	3,184	7.18%
34	49,499	44,359	5,140	11.59%
35	50,739	44,359	6,380	14.38%
36	53,864	44,359	9,505	21.43%
37	47,273	44,359	2,914	6.57%
38	40,658	44,359	-3,701	-8.34%
41	41,258	44,359	-3,101	-6.99%
42	37,374	44,359	-6,985	-15.75%
47	42,206	44,359	-2,153	-4.85%
49	40,005	44,359	-4,354	-9.82%

## House of Representatives: Southwest



# MALAPPORTIONMENT: SENATE

## Senate



## Senate Ideal Population Change

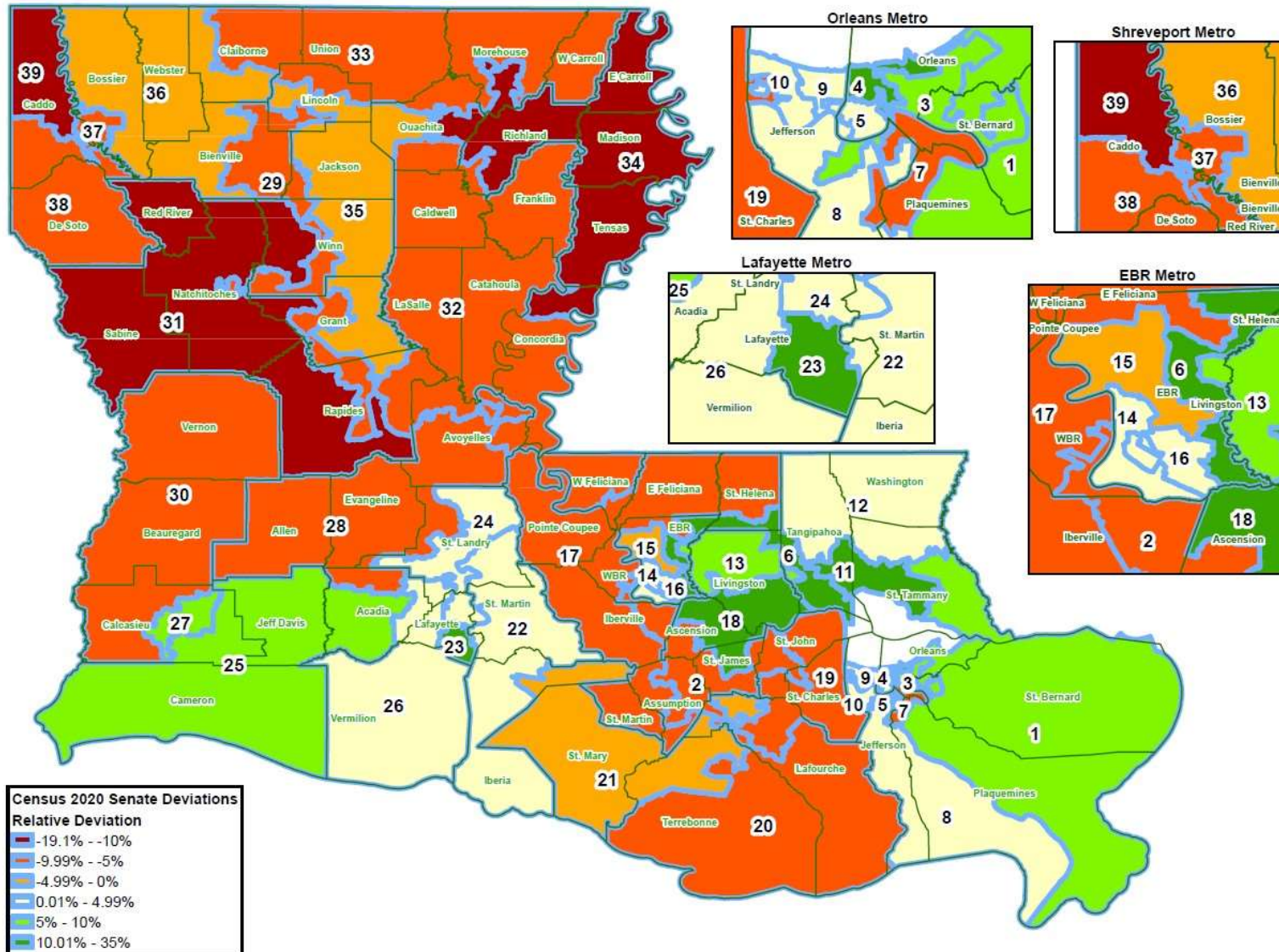
64

- **2010 Senate Ideal Population:**
  - 116,240
  
- **2020 Senate Ideal Population:**
  - 119,429
  
- **2010 to 2020 Change:**
  - 3,189

## Senate Malapportionment

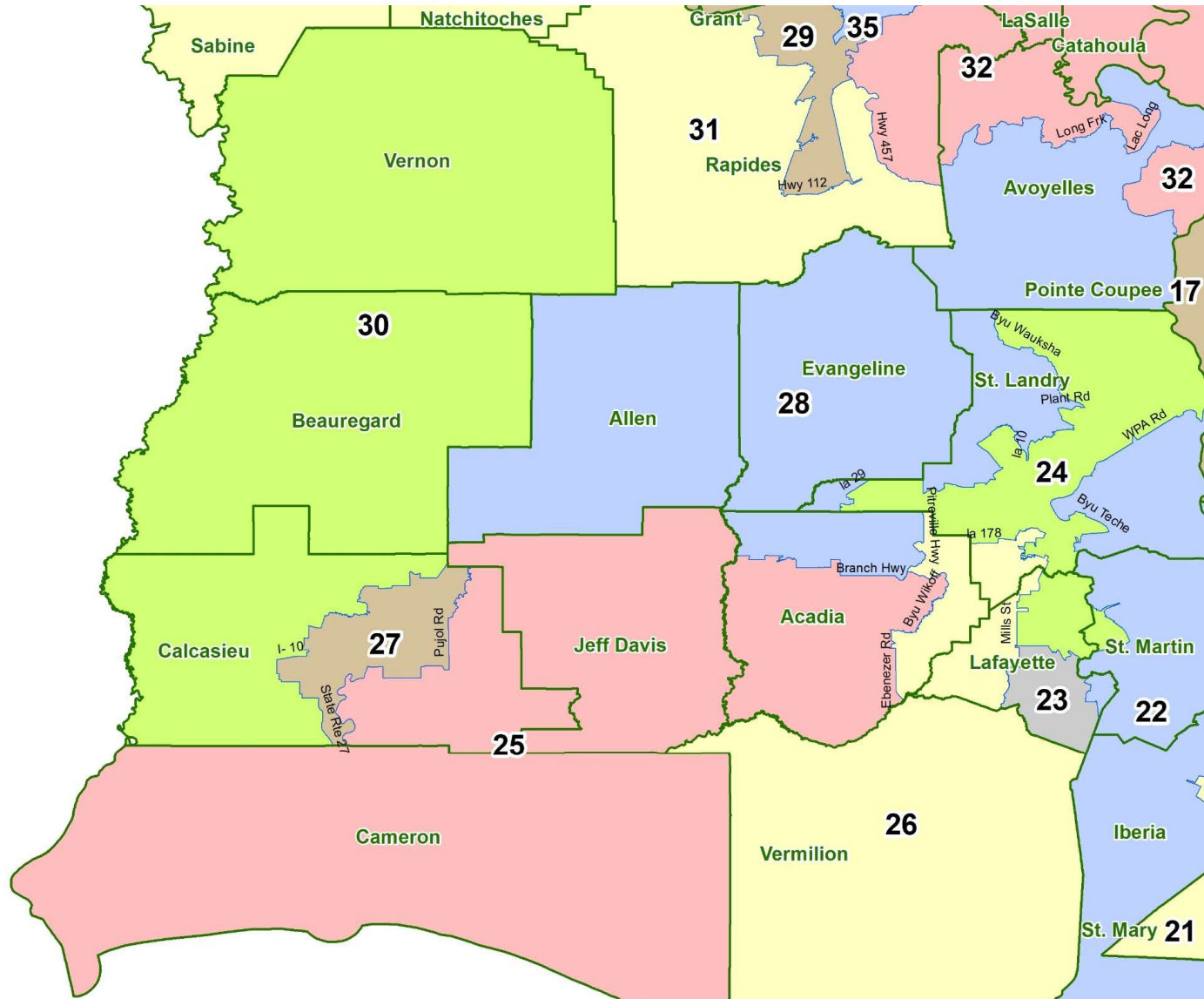
<b>Above Deviation</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>Within Deviation</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>Below Deviation</b>	<b>15</b>

## Senate



# SOUTHWEST SENATE

## Senate: Southwest

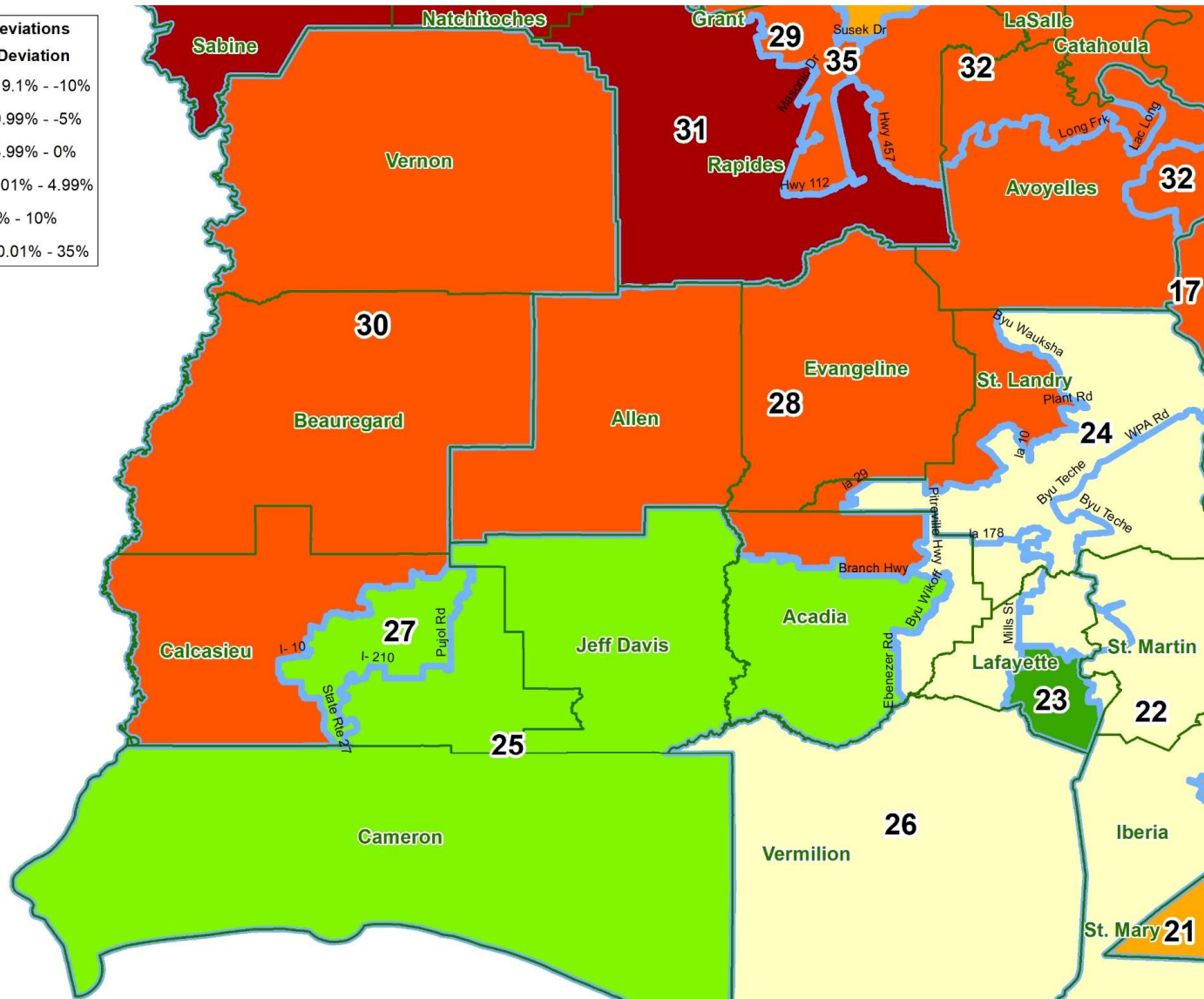
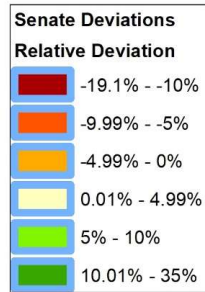


## Senate Malapportionment Southwest

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District	Total Pop	Ideal	Difference	Percent
25	130,272	119,429	10,843	9.079%
26	120,668	119,429	1,239	1.037%
27	126,558	119,429	7,129	5.969%
28	112,240	119,429	-7,189	-6.019%
30	113,424	119,429	-6,005	-5.028%
31	106,574	119,429	-12,855	-10.764%

## Senate: Southwest



# Timeline and Roadshow Hearings

Date	Time	Area/City	Venue
Wednesday, December 15, 2021	5:30pm – 8:30pm	Southwest La./Lake Charles	McNeese State University
Wednesday, January 5, 2022	5:30pm – 8:30pm	Orleans Metro/New Orleans	University of New Orleans
Tuesday, January 11, 2022	5:30pm – 8:30pm	Bayou Region/Thibodaux	Nicholls State University
Thursday, January 20, 2022	11:00 am	Baton Rouge	State Capitol
Early 2022 (TBD)	TBD	Baton Rouge (Extraordinary Session for Redistricting)	State Capitol

# Legislative Redistricting Information

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For information regarding redistricting, including key contact information, please visit the Louisiana Legislature's redistricting page:

<https://redist.legis.la.gov/>