
From: Chris Kaiser <ckaiser@laaclu.org>
Sent: Monday, November 15, 2021 4:22 PM
To: House & Governmental Affairs; Marinovich, Lauren
Cc: Bizette, Angela
Subject: ACLU of Louisiana Redistricting Data - Capital Area
Attachments: ACLU of Louisiana - Baton Rouge Road Show Nov 15 2021.pdf; ACLU of Louisiana - Capital Area Demographic Summary.pdf



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Committee Members,

Attached, please find district-level demographic data for the Capital Area's legislative districts and a map of Census tracts relevant to redistricting in this region.

Thank you,

Chris Kaiser
Pronouns: he, him, his

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ACLU
Louisiana

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November 15, 2021

Joint Committee on Governmental Affairs

submitted via electronic mail to:

h&ga@legis.la.gov

marinovichl@legis.la.gov

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 Board of Elementary and Secondary Education, the Public Services Commission, and, potentially, the Louisiana Supreme Court.



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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 Clause¹ and Section 2’s “nationwide ban on racial discrimination in voting.”²

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.

¹ *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.”).

² *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,³ or whether they improperly dilute the voting strength of minority voters. A summary of the Capital area is attached.



Louisiana

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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,

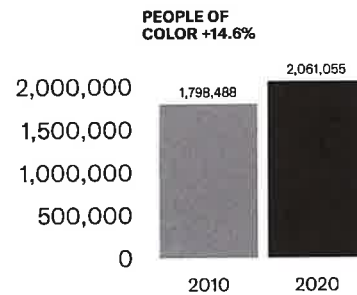
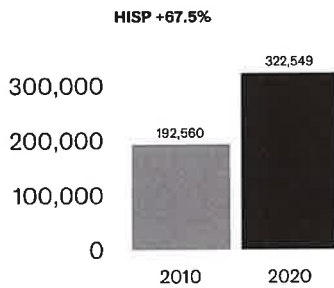
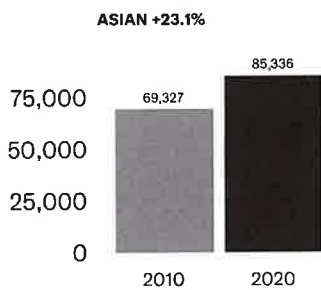
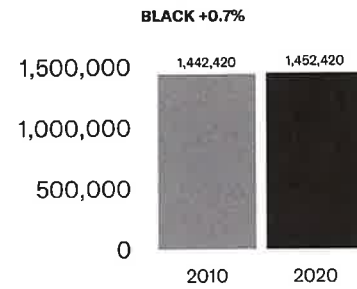
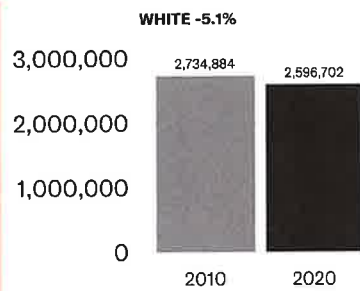
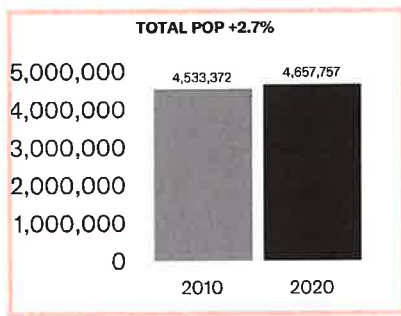
/s/ Alanah Odoms
Alanah Odoms, Executive Director
Chris Kaiser, Advocacy Director
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³ Joint Rule 21(H), HCR 90, 2021 R.S. ("All redistricting plans shall respect the established boundaries of parishes, municipalities, and other political subdivisions 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).

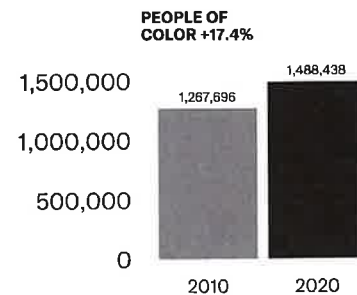
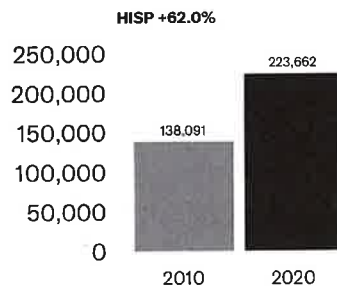
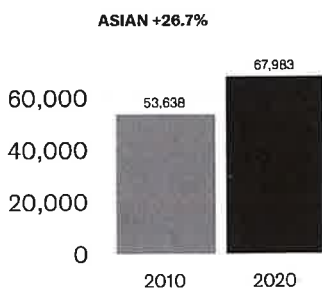
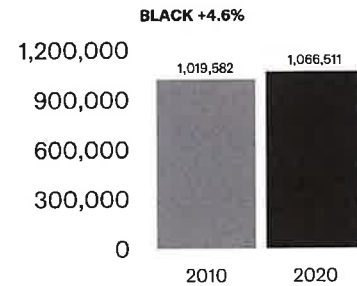
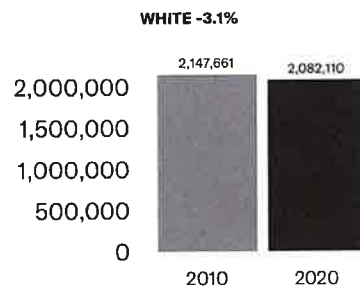
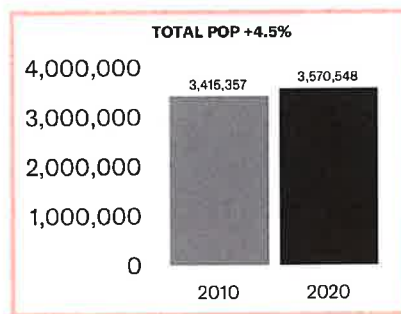
Louisiana: Statewide Demographics

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.

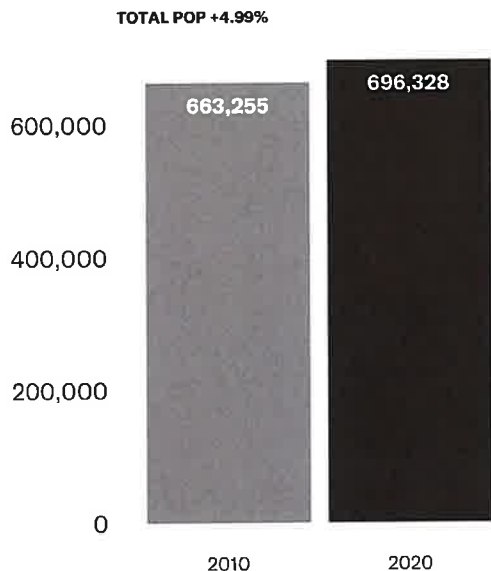
Sources: 2010 Census and 2020 Census

Louisiana: Greater Capital Area

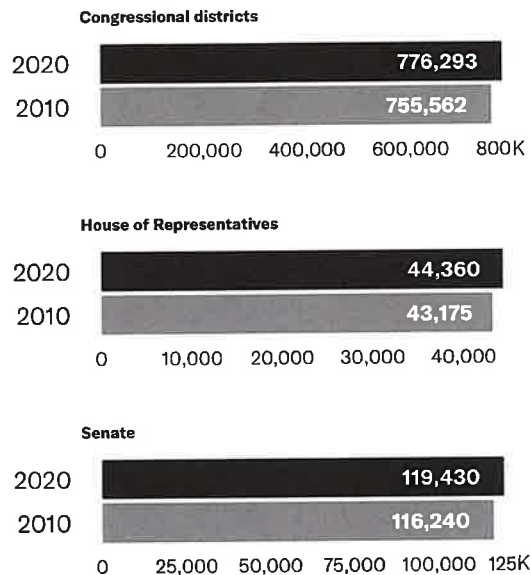
OVERALL POPULATION

The overall population of **the Capital area** (made up by East Baton Rouge, West Baton Rouge, Ascension, Iberville, Pointe Coupee, East Feliciana, and West Feliciana parishes) grew by **5%** between 2010 and 2020.

Capital area pop.



Ideal size of districts



VOTING AGE POPULATION

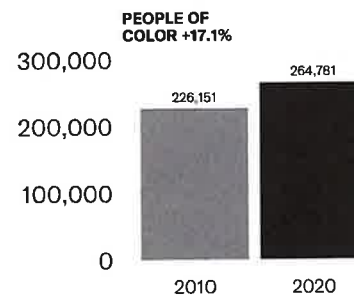
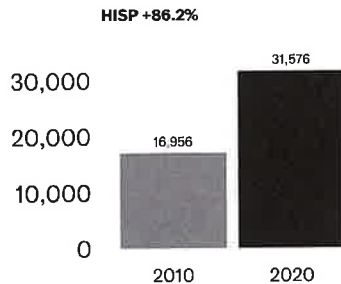
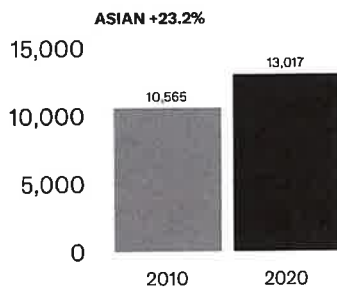
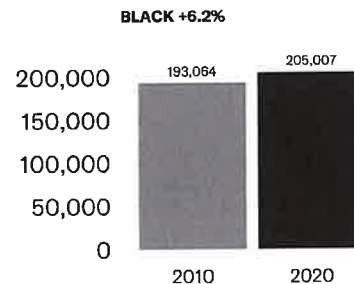
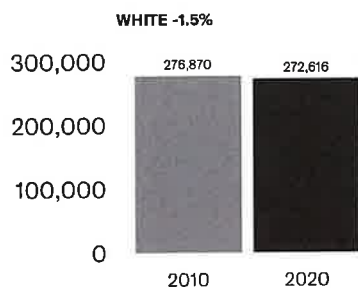
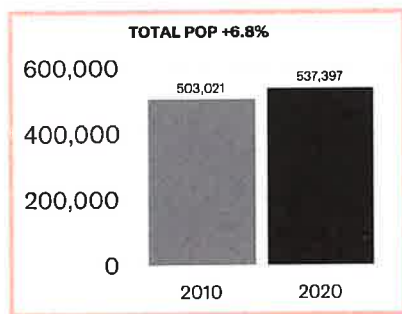
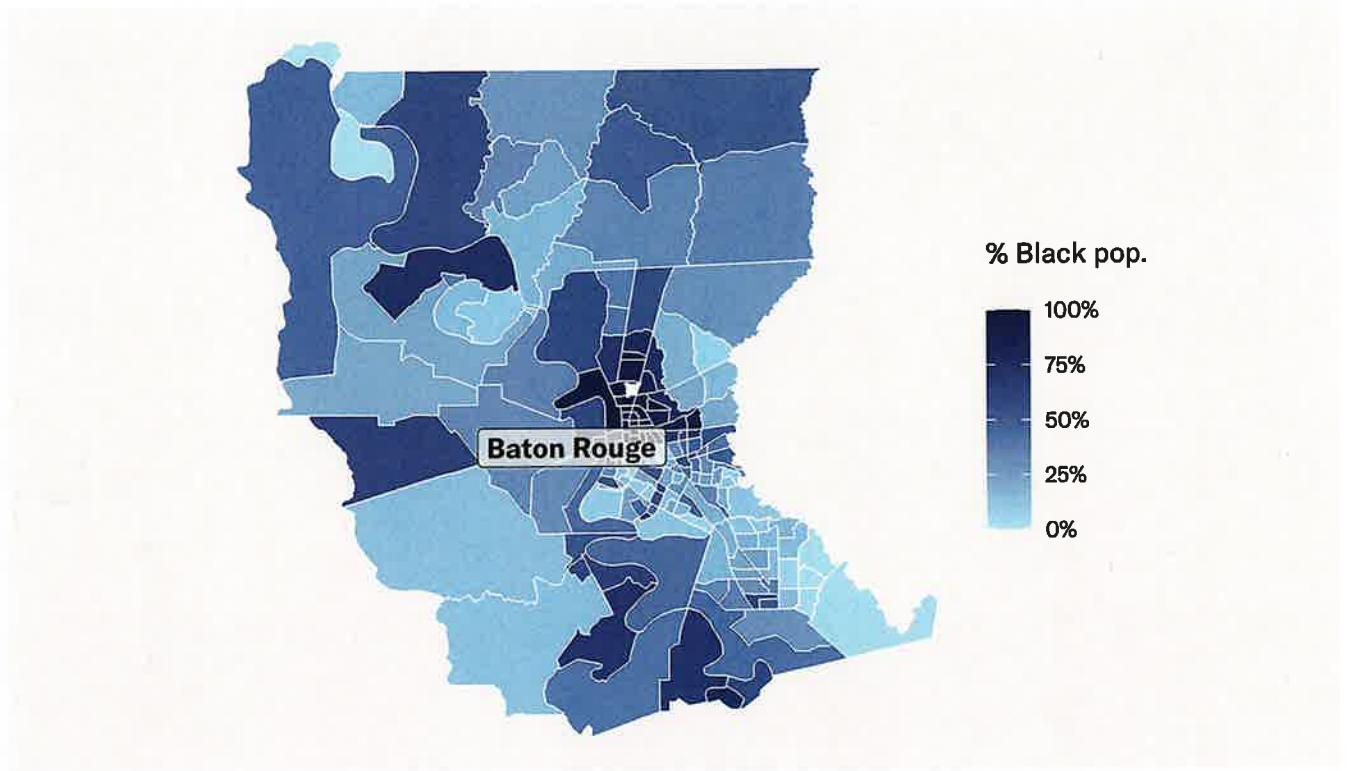


FIGURE 1: Black population by Census tract in Capital area



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 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.
SD15	Barrow	+45,026 (+167.6%)	-47,322 (-75.7%)
SD14	Fields	+36,345 (+125.3%)	-32,152 (-52.2%)
SD2	Price	+20,861 (+76.4%)	-32,320 (-48.3%)
SD16	Foil	+16,245 (+94.6%)	-8,809 (-11.5%)
SD18	Lambert	+10,361 (+67.3%)	+1,269 (+1.7%)
SD13	Pope	-5,493 (-25.9%)	+15,148 (+23.2%)
SD17	Ward	-16,509 (-33.4%)	+13,272 (+34.4%)
SD6	White	-22,965 (-37.8%)	+34,996 (+123.4%)

TABLE 2: 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.
HD101	James	+23,088 (+865.0%)	-22,384 (-83.1%)
HD61	Marcelle	+17,544 (+288.7%)	-16,652 (-73.9%)
HD67	Selders	+16,551 (+340.1%)	-11,839 (-47.3%)
HD63	Carpenter	+13,557 (+111.1%)	-13,899 (-71.0%)
HD62	Adams	+7,740 (+122.4%)	-8,404 (-30.2%)
HD69	Davis	+6,118 (+73.2%)	-4,158 (-16.6%)
HD68	McKnight	+3,630 (+43.8%)	+1,940 (+8.3%)
HD81	Schexnayder	+3,277 (+74.5%)	+233 (+0.9%)
HD65	Ivey	+421 (+3.2%)	+2,215 (+12.1%)
HD71	Mincey, Jr.	-1,598 (-18.1%)	+1,326 (+5.2%)
HD95	Mack	-2,071 (-26.3%)	+2,796 (+11.1%)
HD29	Jordan	-2,558 (-9.8%)	+1,903 (+55.5%)
HD70	Freiberg	-3,927 (-20.2%)	+8,641 (+59.0%)
HD60	Brown	-7,067 (-35.1%)	+8,498 (+78.4%)
HD59	Bacala	-8,863 (-44.6%)	+13,902 (+115.6%)
HD18	LaCombe	-10,133 (-43.1%)	+11,487 (+120.6%)
HD66	Edmonds	-10,921 (-44.7%)	+19,039 (+280.7%)
HD88	Edmonston	-11,145 (-55.3%)	+13,803 (+109.2%)
HD64	Hodges	-17,206 (-70.4%)	+18,044 (+260.2%)

Appendix Table A: 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	White-VAP 2010	White-VAP 2020	Overall-VAP 2010	Overall-VAP 2020
SD2	27,315	48,176	8,912	42,316	14,021	3,592	66,961	34,641	94,276	82,817
SD6	60,706	37,741	53,248	25,828	3,165	6,256	28,350	63,346	89,056	101,087
SD13	21,217	15,724	10,461	6,292	3,867	5,024	65,242	80,390	86,459	96,114
SD14	29,006	65,351	22,260	53,622	3,351	5,719	61,609	29,457	90,615	94,808
SD15	26,863	71,889	21,953	63,209	2,262	4,923	62,510	15,188	89,373	87,077
SD16	17,166	33,411	10,253	19,363	3,439	6,513	76,725	67,916	93,891	101,327
SD17	49,362	32,853	45,887	27,858	1,846	2,448	38,637	51,909	87,999	84,762
SD18	15,406	25,767	11,643	14,627	1,636	6,678	73,464	74,733	88,870	100,500

Appendix Table B: 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	White-VAP 2010	White-VAP 2020	Overall-VAP 2010	Overall-VAP 2020
HD18	23,500	13,367	21,145	10,945	1,593	1,394	9,528	21,015	33,028	34,382
HD29	26,090	23,532	25,327	22,130	364	700	3,427	5,330	29,517	28,862
HD59	19,880	11,017	17,975	6,127	1,388	2,826	12,026	25,928	31,906	36,945
HD60	20,137	13,070	19,137	10,895	679	1,452	10,833	19,331	30,970	32,401
HD61	6,077	23,621	4,031	21,354	1,269	1,317	22,533	5,881	28,610	29,502
HD62	6,322	14,062	3,969	12,207	1,050	731	27,828	19,424	34,150	33,486
HD63	12,205	25,762	11,297	24,224	586	786	19,573	5,674	31,778	31,436
HD64	24,444	7,238	22,836	4,854	772	1,012	6,935	24,979	31,379	32,217
HD65	13,014	13,435	12,182	8,137	406	3,044	18,248	20,463	31,262	33,898
HD66	24,442	13,521	23,731	8,082	308	2,389	6,782	25,821	31,224	39,342
HD67	4,866	21,417	4,014	16,701	436	1,770	25,019	13,180	29,885	34,597
HD68	8,288	11,918	5,933	7,331	1,276	2,064	23,485	25,425	31,773	37,343
HD69	8,361	14,479	5,470	8,847	1,244	2,809	24,994	20,836	33,355	35,315
HD70	19,463	15,536	15,699	8,940	1,054	3,602	14,637	23,278	34,100	38,814
HD71	8,851	7,253	6,075	3,204	1,283	2,392	25,320	26,646	34,171	33,899
HD81	4,399	7,676	2,630	5,289	1,074	1,198	26,169	26,402	30,568	34,078
HD88	20,145	9,000	16,474	4,932	2,205	2,800	12,644	26,447	32,789	35,447
HD95	7,882	5,811	5,247	2,611	1,533	1,676	25,078	27,874	32,960	33,685
HD101	2,669	25,757	1,378	20,901	797	2,804	26,931	4,547	29,600	30,304

Sources: 2010 and 2020 Census

