

Document B
Excerpts from full document posted at
www.sfgov.org/redistricting

Redistricting San Francisco: An Overview of Criteria, Data & Processes

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Criteria in the San Francisco Charter:

Districts must conform to all legal requirements, including the requirement that they be equal in population. Population variations between districts should be limited to 1 percent from the statistical mean unless additional variations, limited to 5 percent of the statistical mean, are necessary to prevent dividing or diluting the voting power of minorities and/or to keep recognized neighborhoods intact; provided, however, that the redistricting provided for herein shall conform to the rule of one person, one vote, and shall reflect communities of interest within the City and County.

Judicially recognized traditional districting principles:

- Compactness
- Contiguity
- Preservation of Cities and Counties
- Respect for Communities of Interest
 - (“actual shared interests” Miller v Johnson, 1995)
- Incumbent protection
- Preservation of district cores
- Compliance with VRA Section 2

CA ELECTIONS CODE SECTION 21500-21506

- In establishing the boundaries of the districts the board may give consideration to the following factors: (a) topography, (b) geography, (c) cohesiveness, contiguity, integrity, and compactness of territory, and (d) community of interests of the districts.

...moving on to Data in Redistricting!

- Which data are used to draw lines?
- Which data are used for which criterion?
- Which data are easily accessible?
- Which ones are not?
- Which data sources are available but difficult (or impossible?) to use?

Redistricting Criteria and Data used:

Equal Population – PL94-171

Compliance with Federal Law (VRA) – PL94-171, SOR, SOV

Contiguity – Census Geography

Preserve recognized Neighborhoods –Data/Geography submitted
by City/County, Public Testimony

Preserve Communities of Interest – Public Testimony,
Data/Geography submitted by Public

Compactness (?) – Census Geography

Equal Population

- That's why we do it!
 - Constitutional requirement
 - One person, One vote
 - 14th Amendment: Equal protection clause
-
- How equal is equal???

How equal is equal?

- Different standards for different jurisdictions

For San Francisco's Board of Supervisors:

Population variations between districts should be limited to 1 percent (+/- 732) from the statistical mean unless additional variations, limited to 5 percent (+/- 3660) of the statistical mean, are necessary to prevent dividing or diluting the voting power of minorities and/or to keep recognized neighborhoods intact

S.F. Board of Supervisors – Deviations by district

Table 1: Total 2011 PL94 Population and Deviation from Ideal District Population

District	Population	Deviation	% Deviation
01	68,253	-4,950	-6.76%
02	68,021	-5,182	-7.08%
03	68,955	-4,248	-5.80%
04	71,586	-1,617	-2.21%
05	70,675	-2,528	-3.45%
06	94,788	21,585	29.49%
07	69,825	-3,378	-4.61%
08	69,263	-3,940	-5.38%
09	65,673	-7,530	-10.29%
10	78,661	5,458	7.46%
11	79,535	6,332	8.65%

2000 Decennial Census

Census 2000 used 2 forms:

1. The “short” form – asked for basic demographic and housing information, i.e. age, sex, race, ethnicity, # of people in housing unit, renter/owner

EVERY HOUSEHOLD RECEIVED THIS FORM

2. The “long” form – collected the same information as the short form plus income, education, citizenship, language spoken at home, etc.

ONE IN SIX HOUSEHOLDS RECEIVED THIS FORM

Long form data aka “sample data.”

Short form data aka “100 percent data” (or 100% sample)

2010 Decennial Census and American Community Survey (ACS)

What's New?

2010 Census used only the “short” form.

The sample data are now collected by the ACS instead of the “long” form.

What's Old?

Short form data were released by the Census bureau before April 1, 2011, one year following Census day

2010 Decennial Census PL94-171 Data

- Basic Information/ Data that jurisdictions are required by law to use for Redistricting
- Census 2010 Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171, or "PL94") contains the count of the U.S. population
- Is a BLOCK-LEVEL dataset
- Includes data on people's race and ethnicity, for both the total and the voting age population
- Information is based on answers to the questions in the Census 2010 Short-Form questionnaire.
- There are 5 detailed tables available in the PL94-171 data product.

2010 Decennial Census PL94 Data Summary Tables

<i>Subject</i>	<i>Table #</i>
Race	
<i>Total population</i>	P1
Hispanic or Latino, and Not Hispanic or Latino by Race	
<i>Total population</i>	P2
Race for the Population 18 Years and Over	
<i>Total population 18 years and over</i>	P3
Hispanic or Latino, and Not Hispanic or Latino by Race for the Population 18 Years and Over	
<i>Total population 18 years and over</i>	P4
Occupancy Status	
<i>Housing units</i>	H1

2010 PL94 Data Summary Table Subject Layout

P1. Race

Universe: Total population

Total:

Population of one race:

White alone

Black or African American alone

American Indian and Alaska Native alone

Asian alone

Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone

Some other race alone

Repeats for the Population of two or more races.....

P2. Hispanic or Latino, and Not Hispanic or Latino by Race

Universe: Total population

Total:

Hispanic or Latino

Not Hispanic or Latino:

Population of one race:

White alone

Black or African American alone

American Indian and Alaska Native alone

Asian alone

Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone

Some other race alone

Repeats for the Population of two or more races.....

2010 PL94 Data Summary Table Subject Layout

P3. Race For The Population 18 Years and Over

P1 variables are repeated for the Population 18 Years and Over

P4. Hispanic or Latino, and Not Hispanic or Latino By Race For The Population 18 Years And Over

P2 variables are repeated for the Population 18 Years and Over

H1. Occupancy Status

Universe: Housing units

Total:

Occupied
Vacant

2010 Census and American Community Survey (ACS)

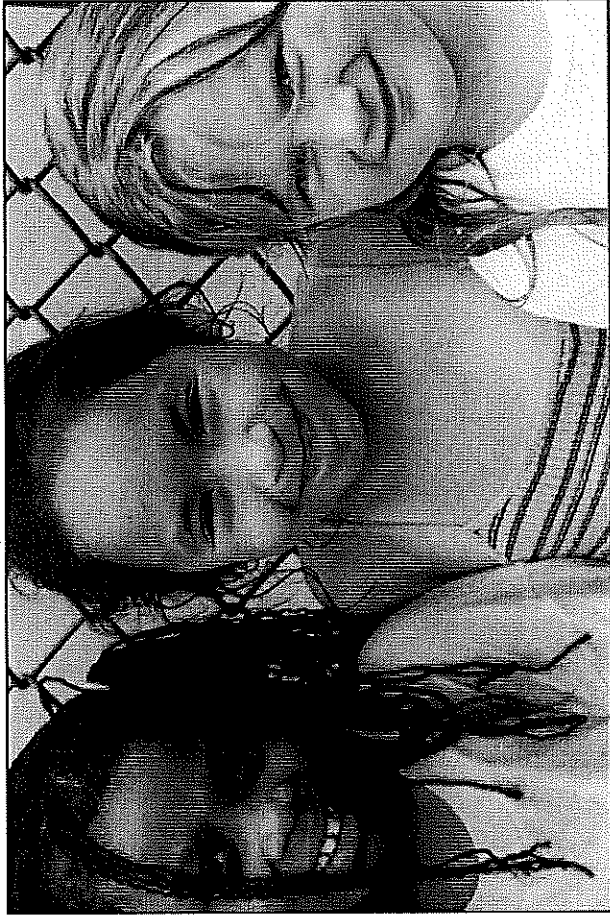
- nationwide survey that replaces the long-form
- collects same information on people and housing as the long-form questionnaire used in Census 2000.
- is an on-going survey versus data released on PL94-171, which are collected on “census day” (April 1, 2010)
- is released in “multi-year estimates” on census block-group level

The ACS does NOT release data on the census block level!

Detailed demographic, social, economic, and housing data are no longer collected as part of the decennial census.

ACS data can be grouped into four main types of characteristics – **social, economic, housing, and demographic**

American Community Survey
Demographic Characteristics



- Sex
- Age
- Race
- Ethnicity

American Community Survey

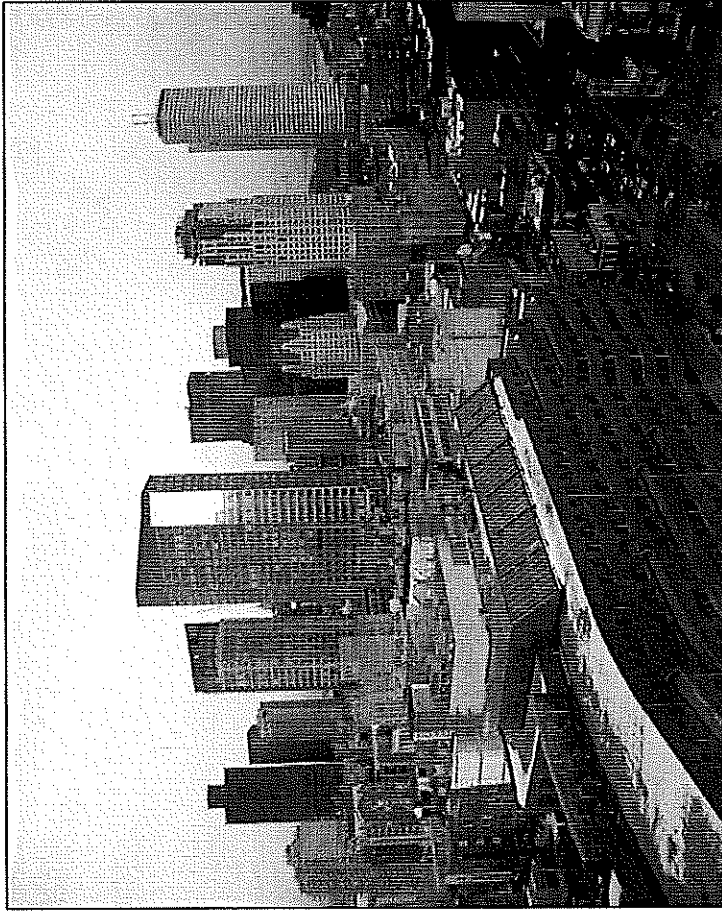
Social Characteristics



- Education
- Marital Status
- Fertility
- Grandparent
Caregivers
- Citizenship
- Veteran Status
- Disability Status

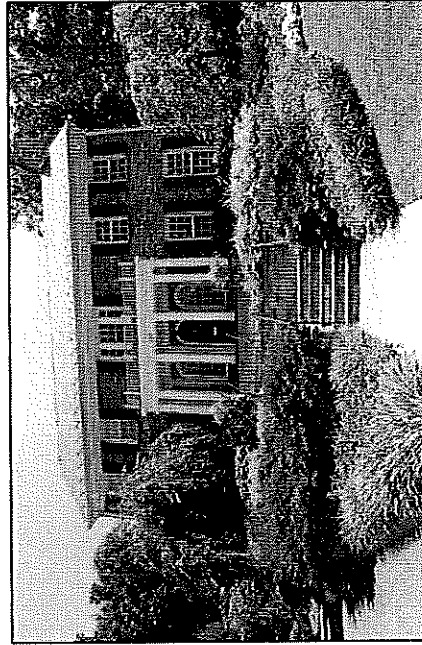
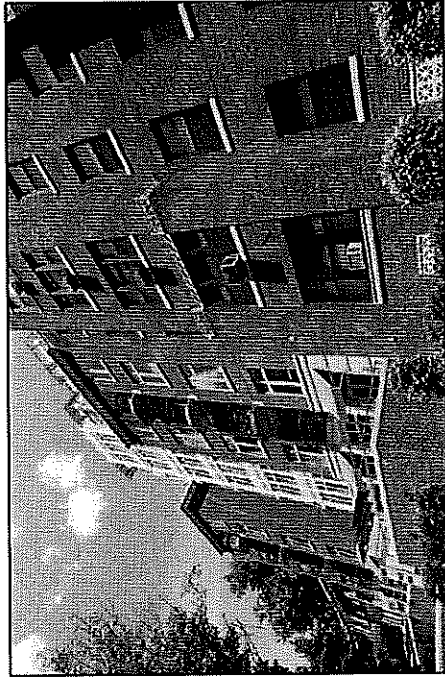
American Community Survey

Economic Characteristics



- Income
- Benefits
- Employment Status
- Occupation
- Industry
- Commuting to Work
- Place of Work

American Community Survey Housing Characteristics



- Tenure
- Occupancy & Structure
- Housing Value
- Taxes & Insurance
- Utilities
- Mortgage/Monthly Rent

- And our personal favourite: PLUMBING!

American Community Survey

Data Products Release Schedule

Data Product	Population Size of Area	Data released in:																		
		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013											
1-Year Estimates	65,000+																			
for Data Collected in:																				
3-Year Estimates	20,000+																			
for Data Collected in:																				
5-Year Estimates	All Areas*																			
for Data Collected in:																				

* Five-year estimates will be available for areas as small as census tracts and block groups.
 Source: US Census Bureau

District Building Blocks: U.S. Census Geography

- Blocks: smallest ‘unit of analysis’ on which data are reported”
- Block groups
- Tracts
- Places (cities)
- Counties
- State

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by City/County, Public Testimony

Compactness – Census Geography

Are there other criteria the task force would like to use?

- Business districts?
- Any other criterion?

Public Participation and Outreach

- Importance of having a public process
- How can people participate?
- Accepting public testimony, maps, data
- Website with Educational Materials
- Educational workshops throughout the city

Draft Components of an Educational Workshop

General:

Time frame: 1 1/2 to 2 hours? (longer if necessary?)

Accessible location with parking/close to public transit

Interpreters?

Wall maps of current districts with data (over/under)?

Handouts:

Current districts with data

Redistricting Criteria to be used

Timeline?

How to participate, resources etc.

Form for public testimony for those that don't want to speak in public

Draft Components of an Educational Workshop

cont.

Presentation:

15 -30 min presentation on:

- redistricting in general
- criteria applicable to the Sf BoS redistricting

What the Task Force needs from the Public

Outline of how submission of public testimony would be most useful (i.e. outline of how to document a community of interest, etc)

Considerations:

Public testimony?

How long may people speak?

Will there be feedback from the task force?

If questions are asked, will anyone respond?

Note taking?

GIS analyst to show geography being discussed?

Timeline
