Hattiesburg Redistricting 2020 Cycle



Population Change

Total Population:

_	<u>2010</u>	<u>2020</u>	2020 Less 2010		
White	19,268 (41.9%)	19,494 (40.0%)	226		
Black	24,391 (53.0%)	24,962 (51.2%)	571		
<u>Other</u>	2,332 (5.1%)	4,274 (8.8%)	1,942		
Total	45,991	48,730	2,739		

Group Quarters Population:

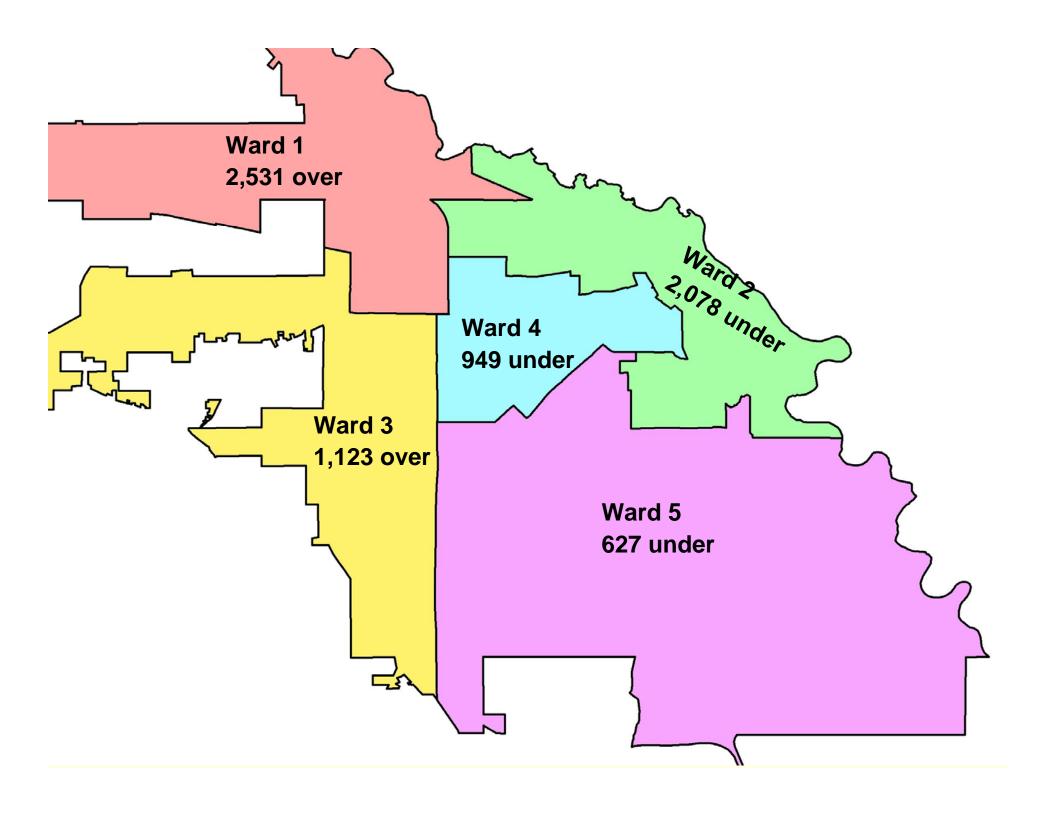
	<u>2010</u>	<u>2020</u>	2020 Less 2010
College Dorms	2,442	4,297	1,855
Other Group Qtrs.	<u>1,087</u>	1,489	402
Total	3,529	5,786	2,257

Population Imbalance

- 48,730 persons with 5 election districts
- Ideal population is 48,730 / 5 or 9,746 per ward

Ward	Pop.	Ideal	Variance	% Var.
1	12,277	9,746	2,531	26.0%
2	7,668	9,746	(2,078)	-21.3%
3	10,869	9,746	1,123	11.5%
4	8,797	9,746	(949)	-9.7%
5	9,119	9,746	(627)	-6.4%

■ The total degree of imbalance is 47.3%



Racial Composition of Wards

		Voting Age Population								
_	Ward	White	%	Black	%	Other	%	Non White	%	Total
1	2010 Census	4,368	52.7%	3,470	41.8%	457	5.5%	3,927	47.3%	8,295
	2020 Census	5,012	46.2%	4,831	44.5%	1,010	9.3%	5,841	53.8%	10,853
2	2010 Census	1,238	18.7%	4,898	74.0%	480	7.3%	5,378	81.3%	6,616
	2020 Census	1,141	18.8%	4,358	71.9%	559	9.2%	4,917	81.2%	6,058
3	2010 Census	5,584	73.6%	1,735	22.9%	264	3.5%	1,999	26.4%	7,583
	2020 Census	6,177	67.9%	2,124	23.3%	801	8.8%	2,925	32.1%	9,102
4	2010 Census	4,800	64.3%	2,430	32.5%	240	3.2%	2,670	35.7%	7,470
	2020 Census	3,826	52.7%	2,867	39.5%	573	7.9%	3,440	47.3%	7,266
5	2010 Census	1,208	19.1%	4,870	76.9%	252	4.0%	5,122	80.9%	6,330
	2020 Census	1,401	21.3%	4,828	73.5%	336	5.1%	5,164	78.7%	6,565
Totals										
	2010 Census 2020 Census	17,198 17,557	47.4% 44.1%	17,403 19,008	48.0% 47.7%	1,693 3,279	4.7% 8.2%			36,294 39,844

Typical Redistricting Process

- 1. The necessity to redistrict is determined (out of balance).
- 2. Seek input before drawing plan(s)
- 3. Prepare plan(s) applying traditional districting principles
- 4. Public input after drawing plan(s) but before adoption
- 5. Board adopt the plan
- 6. Plan implementation

Shelby County v Holder (2013) – Invalidated the coverage formula of the Voting Rights Act rendering section 5 preclearance requirements inapplicable – But section 5 requirements should be utilized.

Considerations When Drawing a Plan

Apply principles of Voting Rights Act

Traditional districting principles (no certain order):

- Contiguity
- Compactness
- Protection of incumbents
- Effectuate the least amount of change
- Use visible lines of demarcation
- Maintain core constituency
- Avoid disturbing polling places and precincts
- Avoid splitting census blocks
- Avoid dividing communities of interest

These principles often come into conflict.

Hattiesburg Redistricting

Questions

