



Redistricting in Wisconsin: A Comparison of Majority Minority Population

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Outline



- Motivation
 - Population Change
 - Redistricting
- Research Question
- Analytical Approach
- Results
- Future Research

Total Persons of Color 2010

Persons of Color Population, 2010

- 136 - 2,499
- 2,500 - 4,999
- 5,000 - 9,999
- 10,000 - 19,999
- 20,000 - 432,777

Counties shown: Douglas, Bayfield, Ashland, Iron, Vilas, Burnett, Washburn, Sawyer, Price, Oneida, Florence, Polk, Barron, Rusk, Price, Lincoln, Forest, Marinette, St. Croix, Dunn, Chippewa, Taylor, Clark, Marathon, Menominee, Oconto, Shawano, Pierce, Pepin, Eau Claire, Wood, Portage, Waupaca, Outagamie, Appleton, Green Bay, Brown, Kewaunee, Buffalo, Trempealeau, Jackson, Monroe, Juneau, Adams, Marquette, Waushara, Winnebago, Oshkosh, Calumet, Manitowoc, La Crosse, Vernon, Crawford, Richland, Sauk, Columbia, Dodge, Washington, Ozaukee, Grant, Iowa, Madison, Dane, Jefferson, Waubesa, Waushara, Milwaukee, Racine, Kenosha, Walworth, Rock, Janesville, Green, Lafayette.

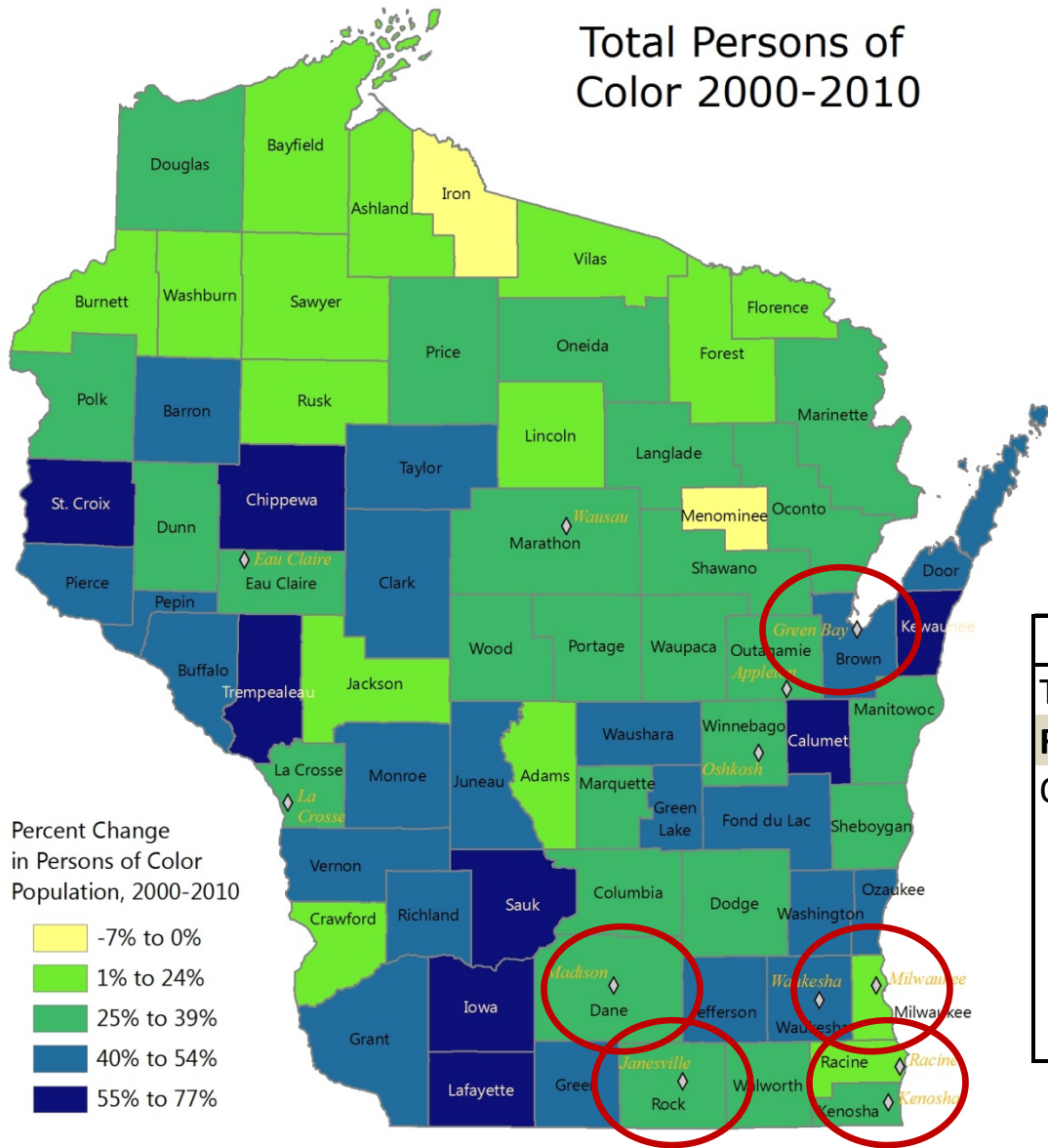
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Total Population	5,686,986	100.0%
Race/Ethnicity		
One race	5,582,669	98.2%
Non-Hispanic White	4,902,067	86.2%
African American	359,148	6.3%
American Indian	54,526	1.0%
Asian	129,234	2.3%
Hispanic or Latino	336,056	5.9%

Total Persons of Color 2000-2010



Data source: Census 2000 and 2010 Redistricting Data

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Extension

	2000 to 2010 Change	
Total Population	323,311	6.0%
Race/Ethnicity		
One race	285,889	5.4%
Non-Hispanic White	132,210	2.8%
African American	54,688	18.0%
American Indian	7,298	15.5%
Asian	40,471	45.6%
Hispanic or Latino	143,135	74.2%

State's redistricting fight widens.

- Milwaukee Journal Sentinel, November, 18 2011

Republican National Committee got preview of legislative maps.

- Milwaukee Journal Sentinel, December 28, 2011

Redistricting trial is tough to judge.

- Milwaukee Journal Sentinel, February 20, 2012

Expert witness: Latinos' voting rights 'significantly diminished' under redrawn maps.

- Wisconsin State Journal, February 23, 2012

Judges say they will redraw maps, but with limited changes.

– Milwaukee Journal Sentinel, March 27, 2012

Redistricting in the Federal Courts

- Lawsuit challenged that Act 43 violated Voting Rights Act (fracturing or cracking). Majority of Hispanic population live in Assembly districts 8 & 9.
- Challenges dropped - congressional districts were illegally drawn, African American districts were improperly drawn (packing), and that the legislative districts as a whole were politically gerrymandered.
- A panel of three judges found that new assembly districts 8 and 9 violated the Voting Rights Act and approved a new map drawn by plaintiffs.

Wisconsin's Redistricting Process

2000 Blocks —————> Wards —————> Legislative Districts

2010 Blocks —————> Legislative Districts —————> Wards

Research Question

How does the concentration of racially and ethnically distinct minority groups within Wisconsin's legislative districts compare between 2000 and 2010?

Analytical Approach

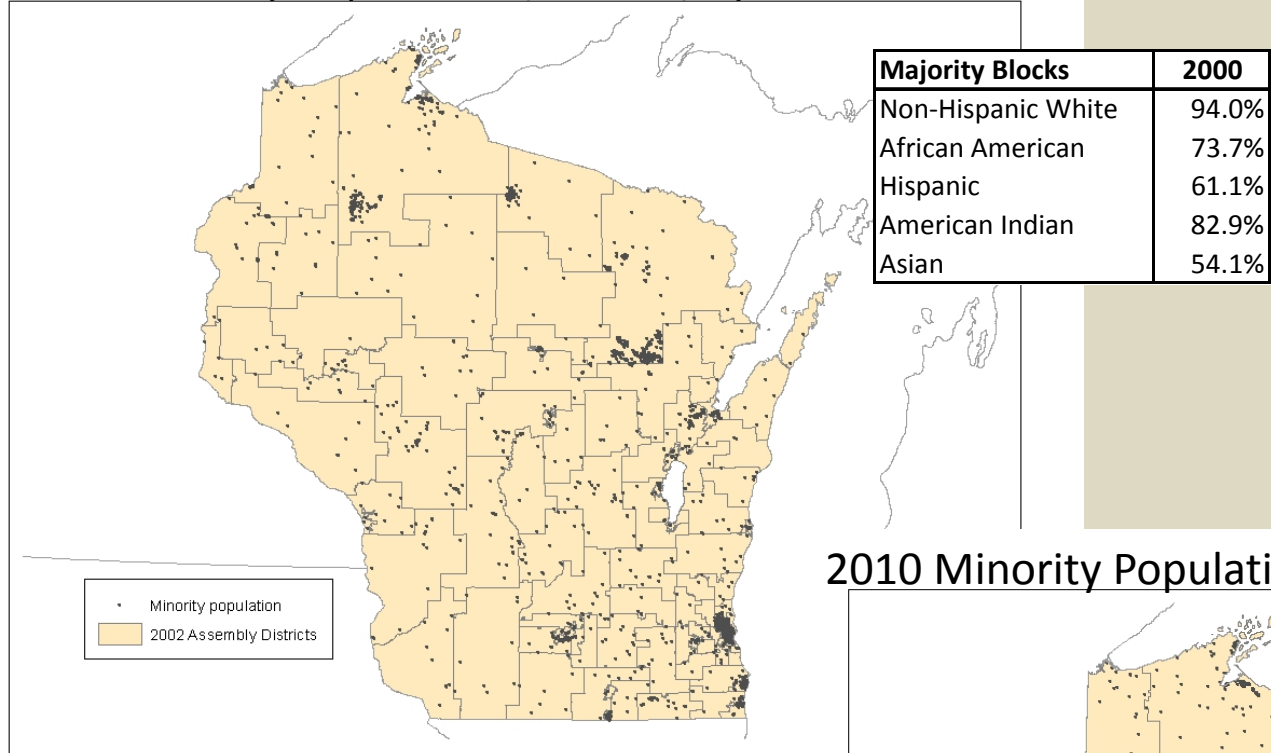
Data

- Racial/ethnic minority population over age 18
Census block data, 2000 and 2010
- Assembly district boundaries, 2002 and 2011

Methodology

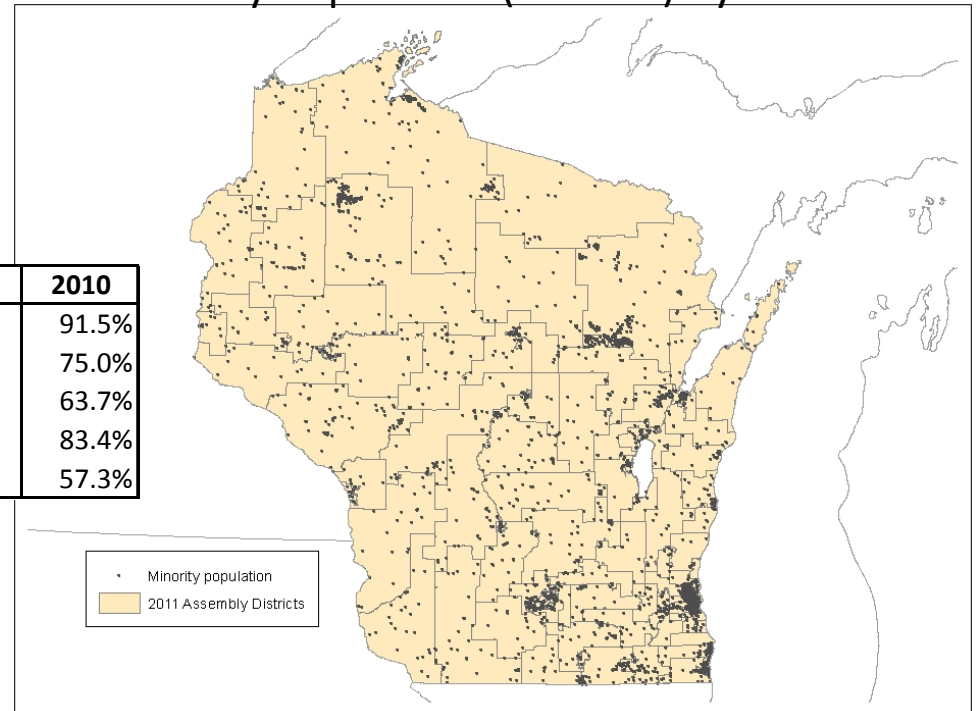
- Visualization using ArcGIS
- Univariate analysis using GeoDa
- Spatial modeling

2000 Minority Population (over 18) by Census Block



2010 Minority Population (over 18) by Census Block

Majority Blocks	2010
Non-Hispanic White	91.5%
African American	75.0%
Hispanic	63.7%
American Indian	83.4%
Asian	57.3%

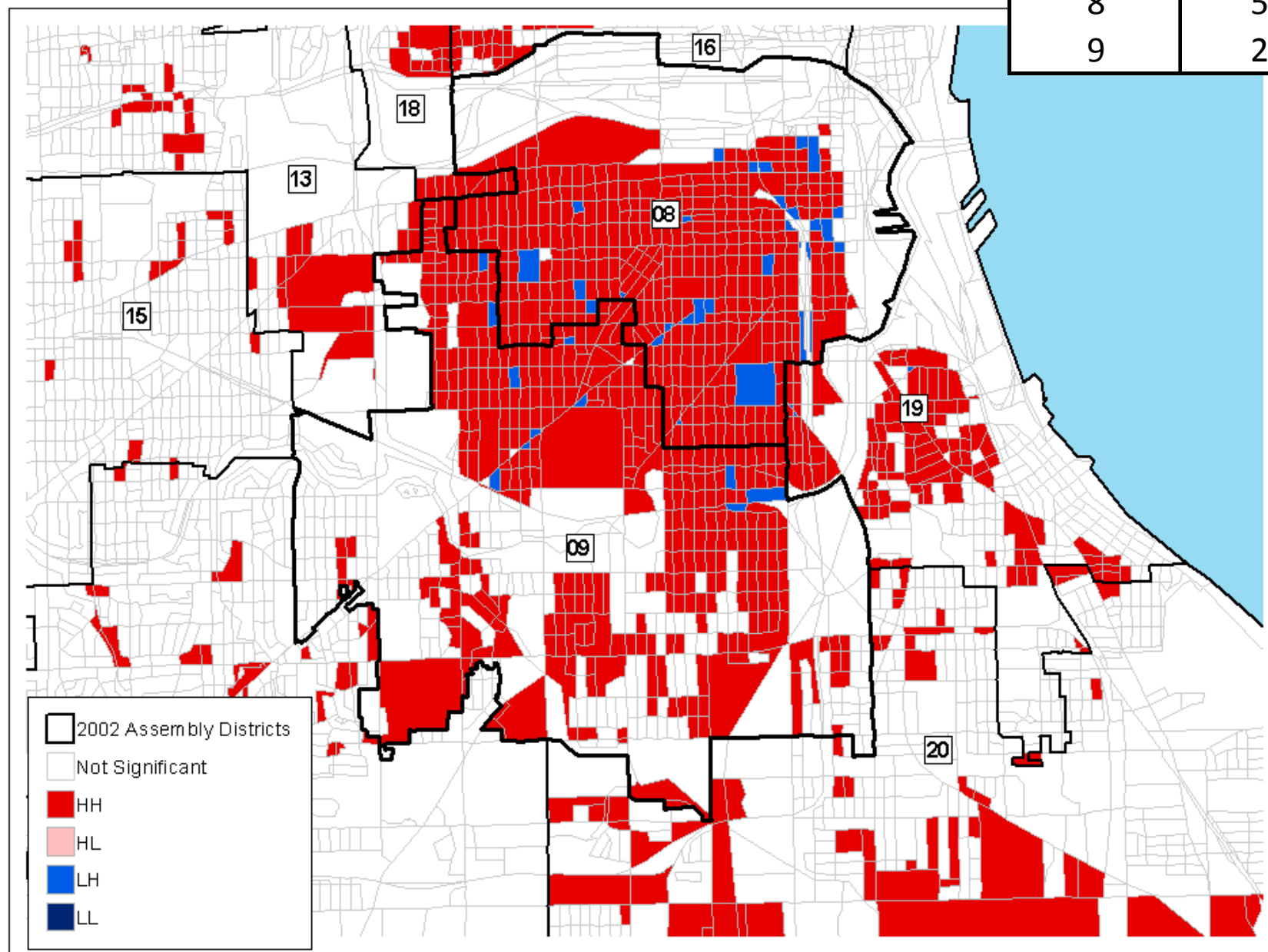


Results

Moran's I		
	2000	2010
African American	0.7538	0.7084
Hispanic	0.3391	0.3186
American Indian	0.3714	0.2884
Asian	0.0930	0.0976

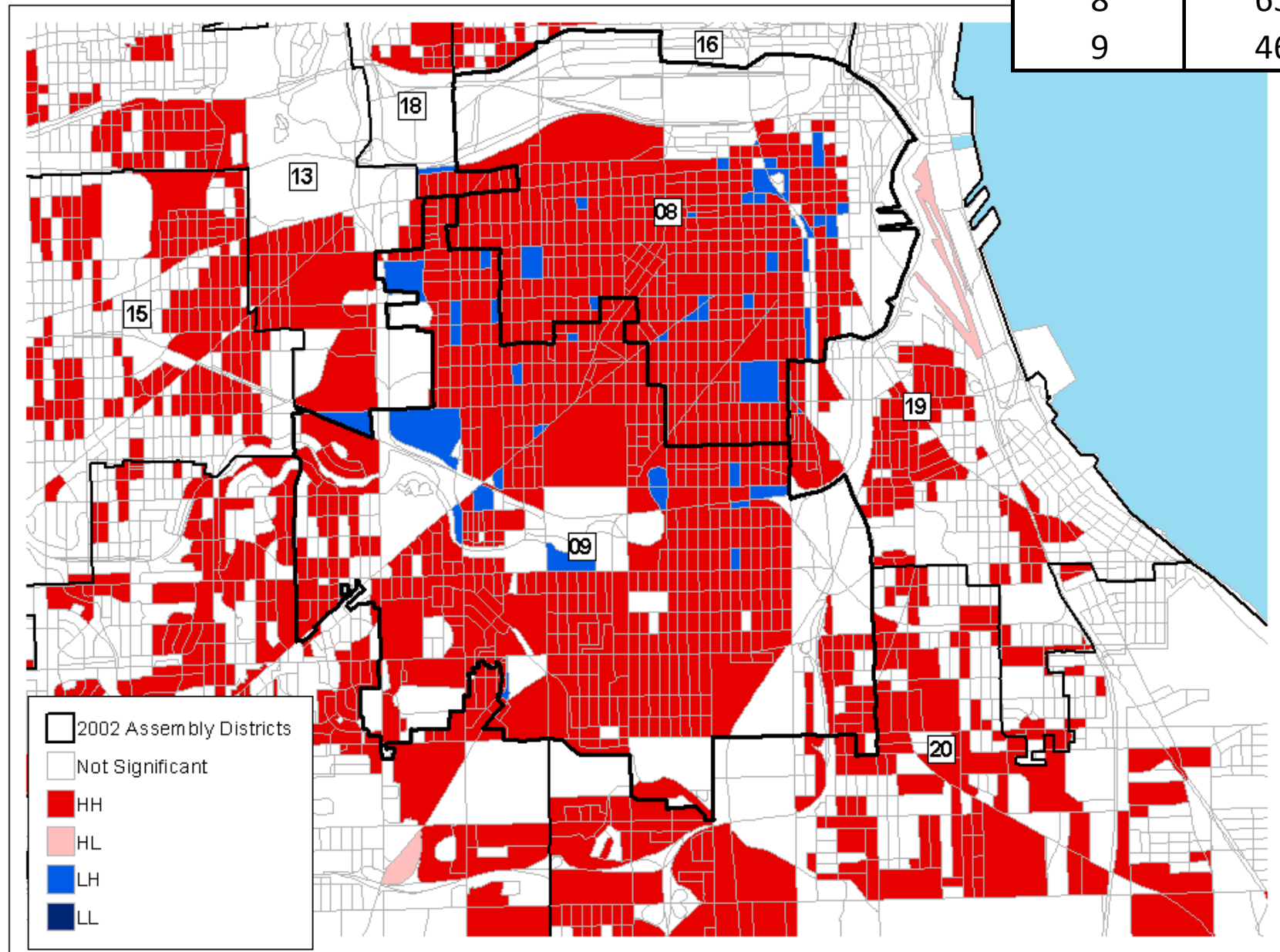
- Reject the null hypothesis that African American, Hispanic, and American Indian populations are randomly distributed.
- Stronger spatial autocorrelation in 2000 consequently indicating racial/ethnic minorities became more dispersed in 2010.

Percent Hispanic Population in 2000 by Assembly District (2002)



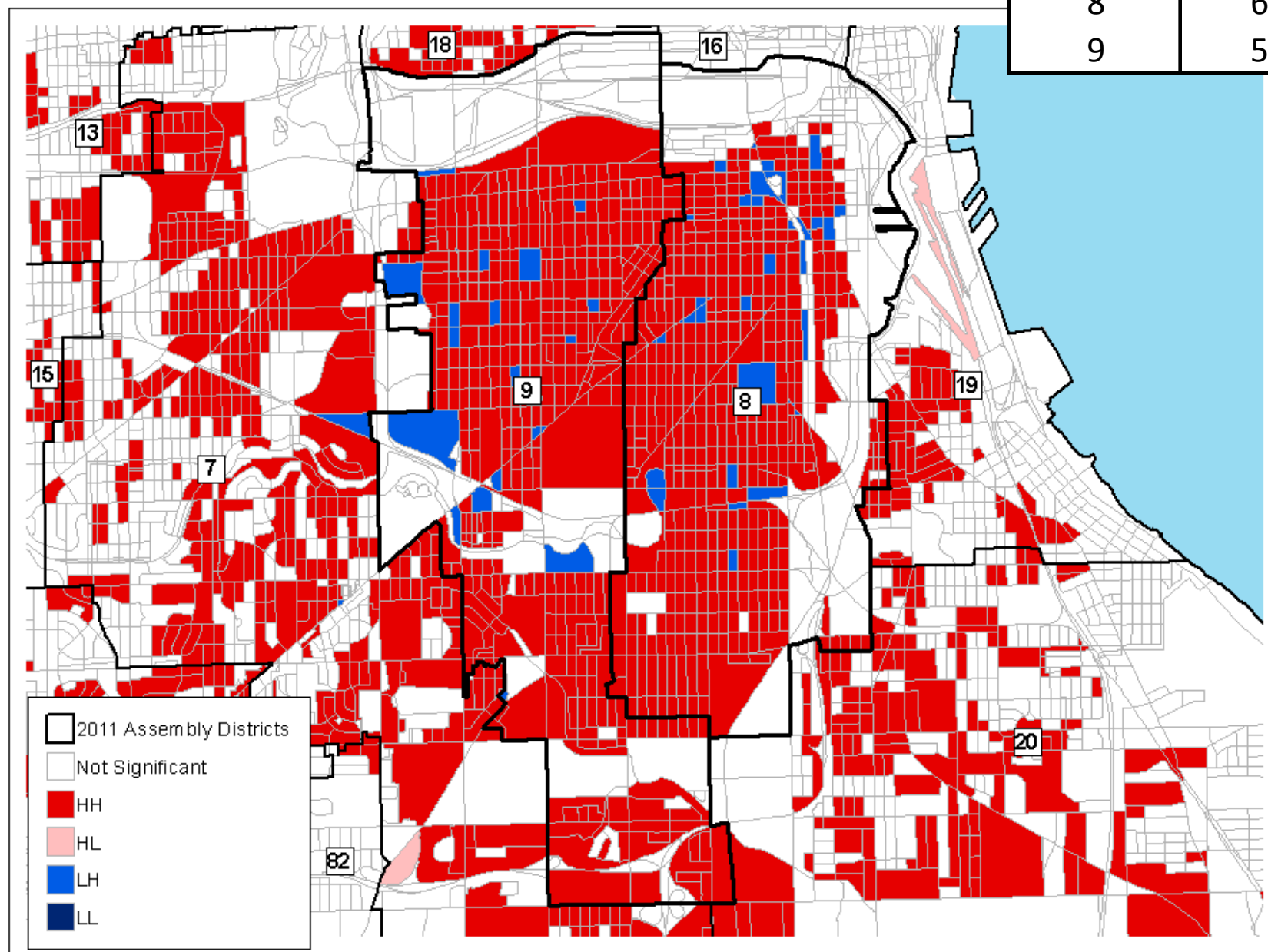
District	Population
8	58%
9	22%

Percent Hispanic Population in 2010 by Assembly District (2002)



District	Population
8	65%
9	46%

Percent Hispanic Population in 2010 by Assembly District (2011)



District	Population
8	60%
9	54%

Percent Hispanic Voting Age Population for Districts 8 & 9

District	Poulation/Assembly District			Federal Lawsuit		
	2000/2002	2010/2011	2010/2002	Defendant Map 1	Defendant Map 2*	Court adopted*
8	58%	60%	65%	62%	55%	55%
9	22%	54%	46%	53%	38%	35%

*Hispanic Citizen Voting Age Population (HCVAP)

Attorney General Van Hollen appeals redistricting ruling to U.S. Supreme Court

- Milwaukee Journal Sentinel, April 19, 2012

To Be Continued . . .

Findings

- Persons of color became more dispersed in the State of Wisconsin from 2000 to 2010. However, the concentration of racial and ethnic minorities are prevalent at both time periods.
- African American, Hispanic, and American Indian populations are not randomly distributed while the Asian population is randomly distributed.
- The concentration of Hispanic population on the south side of Milwaukee has increased and extended south and west since 2000.
- New assembly districts 8 & 9 *possibly* divide the community of interest and prevents one majority-minority district.

Future Research

- Evaluate more closely the African American and American Indian percent population by assembly district.
- Compare 2000 & 2010 minority race/ethnic population by smaller geography (local wards).
- Bivariate geospatial analysis using a dependence model.
 - Aggregate block data to the assembly district and ward level.
 - Possible variables may include: registered voters, voter turnout, party preference, language, income, and housing characteristics.



Thank you

Questions?

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