

Minnesota State Demographic Center

COMMON CAUSE MINNESOTA REDISTRICTING REFORM PLANNING

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DECEMBER 2015

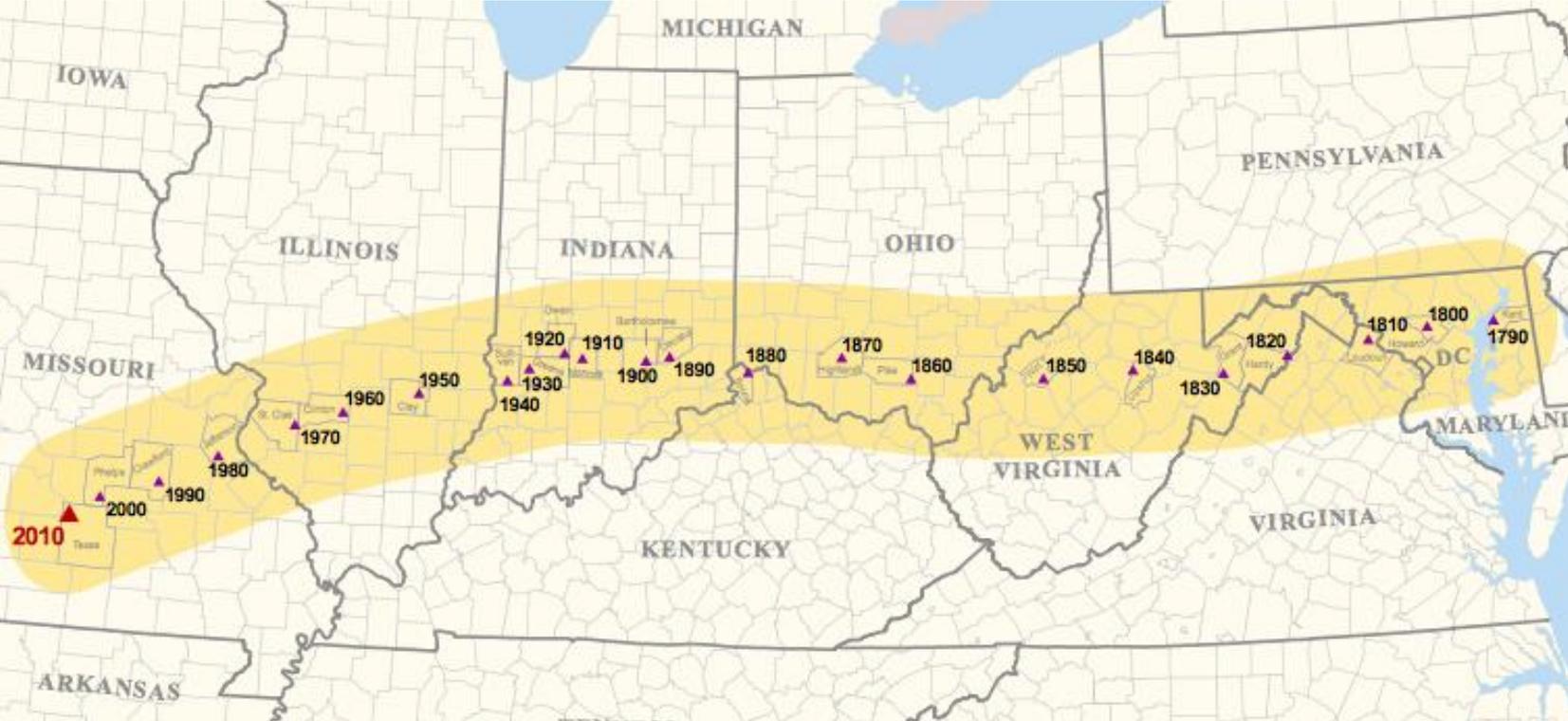
How will **demographic changes** in Minnesota impact the next round of redistricting?

Apportionment and Redistricting

Apportionment is the process of determining the number of representatives to which each state is entitled in the U.S. House of Representatives based on the decennial census.

Redistricting is the process of revising the geographic boundaries of areas from which people elect representatives to the U.S. House of Representatives, a state legislature, a county or city council, a school board, and so forth.

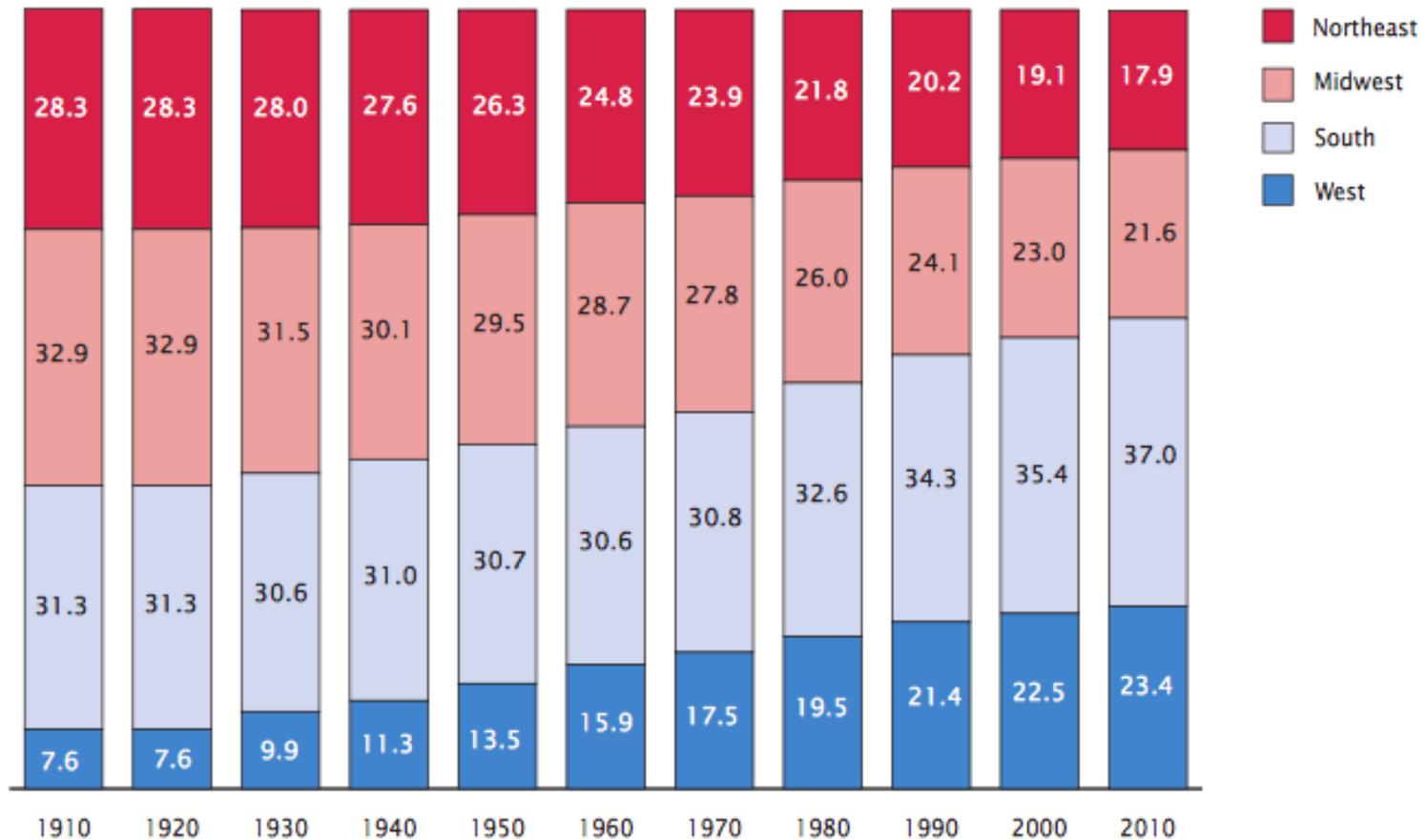
U.S. population center has moved west and south since 1790



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

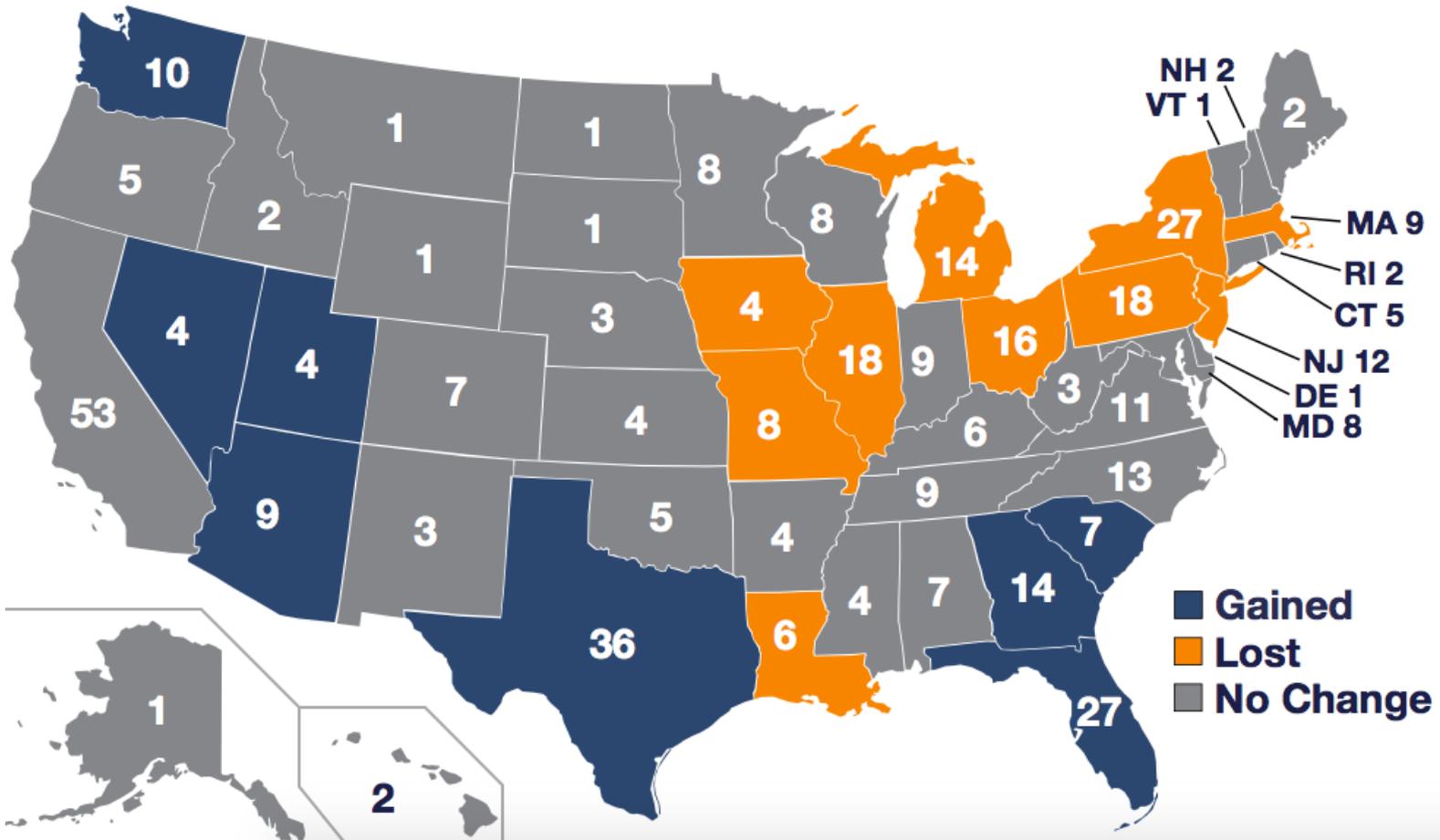
Percentage Distribution of Seats in the U.S. House of Representatives by Region: 1910 to 2010

(For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/pl94-171.pdf)



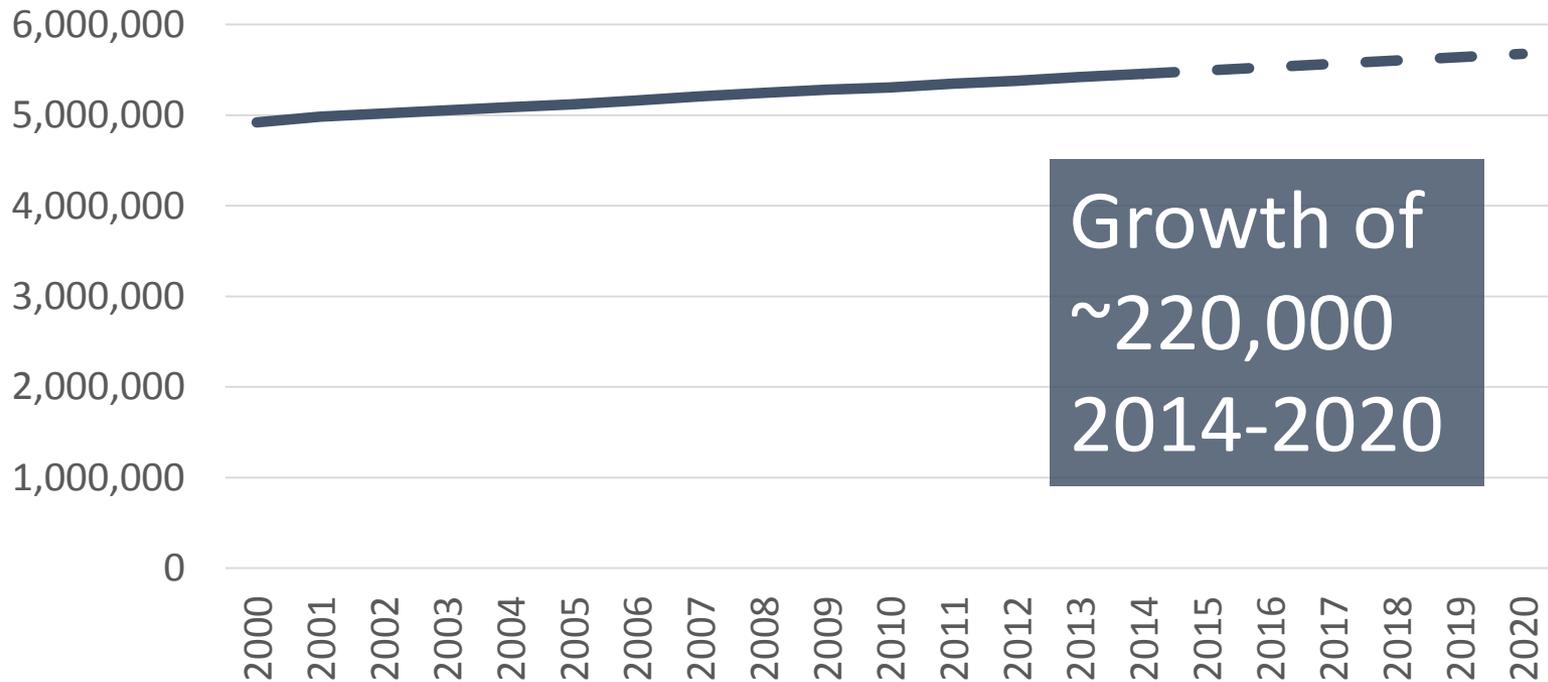
Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census at www.census.gov/population/apportionment; and 2000 Census of Population and Housing, Population and Housing Unit Counts, United States Summary (PHC-3-1, Part 1), Table 3.

2010 Congressional Reapportionment



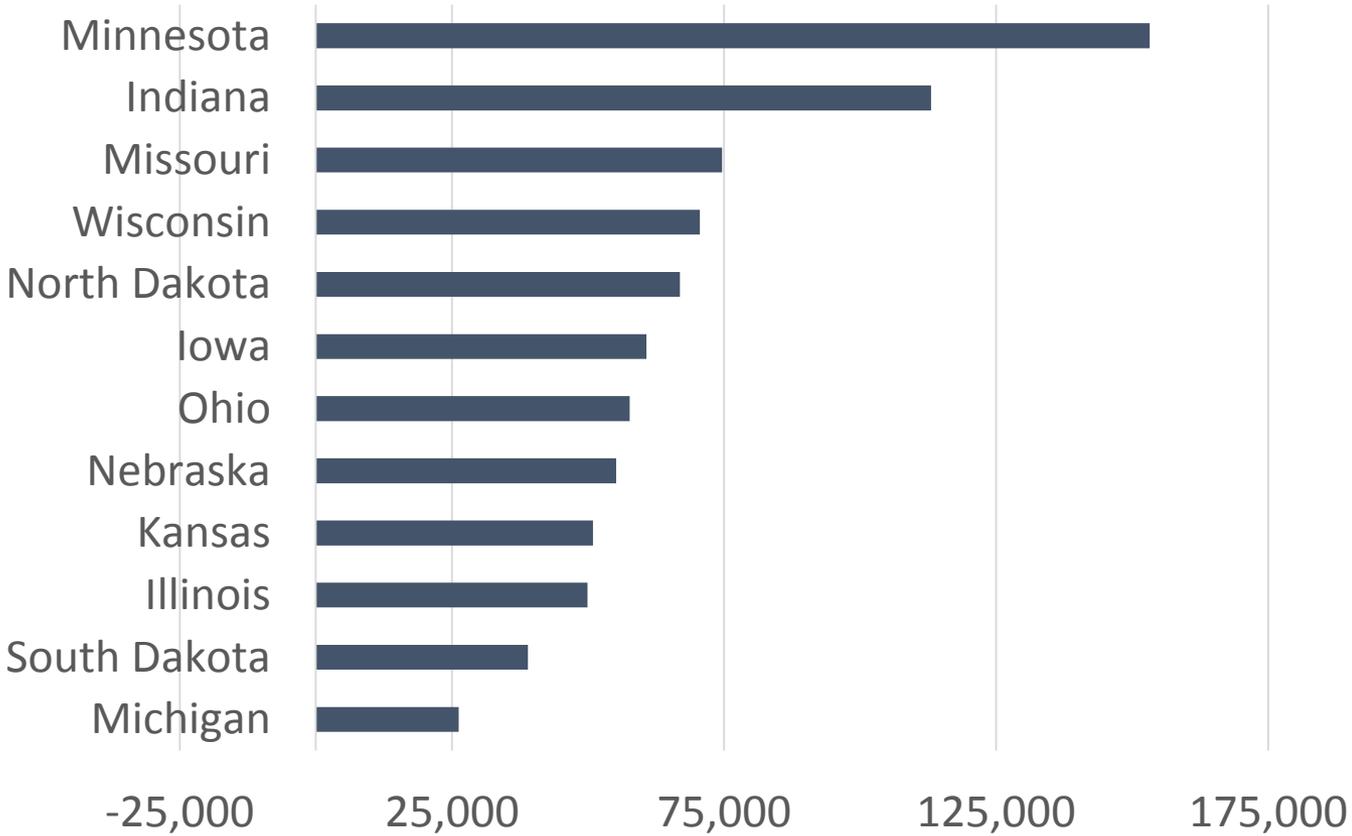
Stable, modest growth projected to 2010

Minnesota population growth and projection to 2020



Since 2010 Minnesota leads the Midwest in numeric growth—adding 150,000

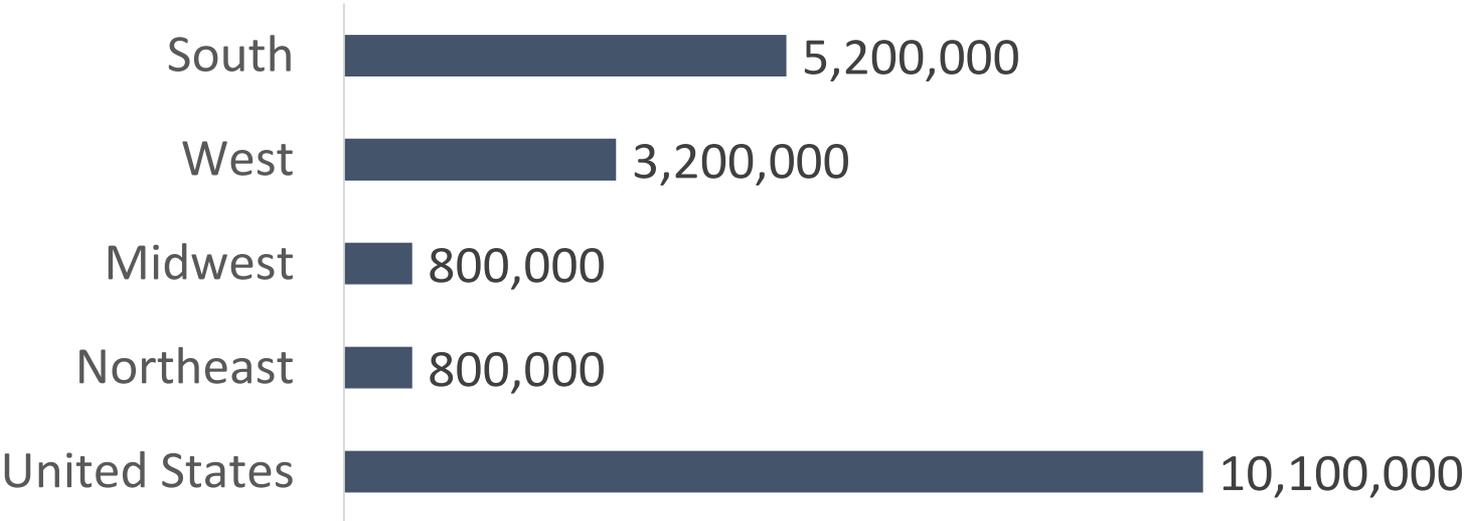
April 2010 - July 2014



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates Program

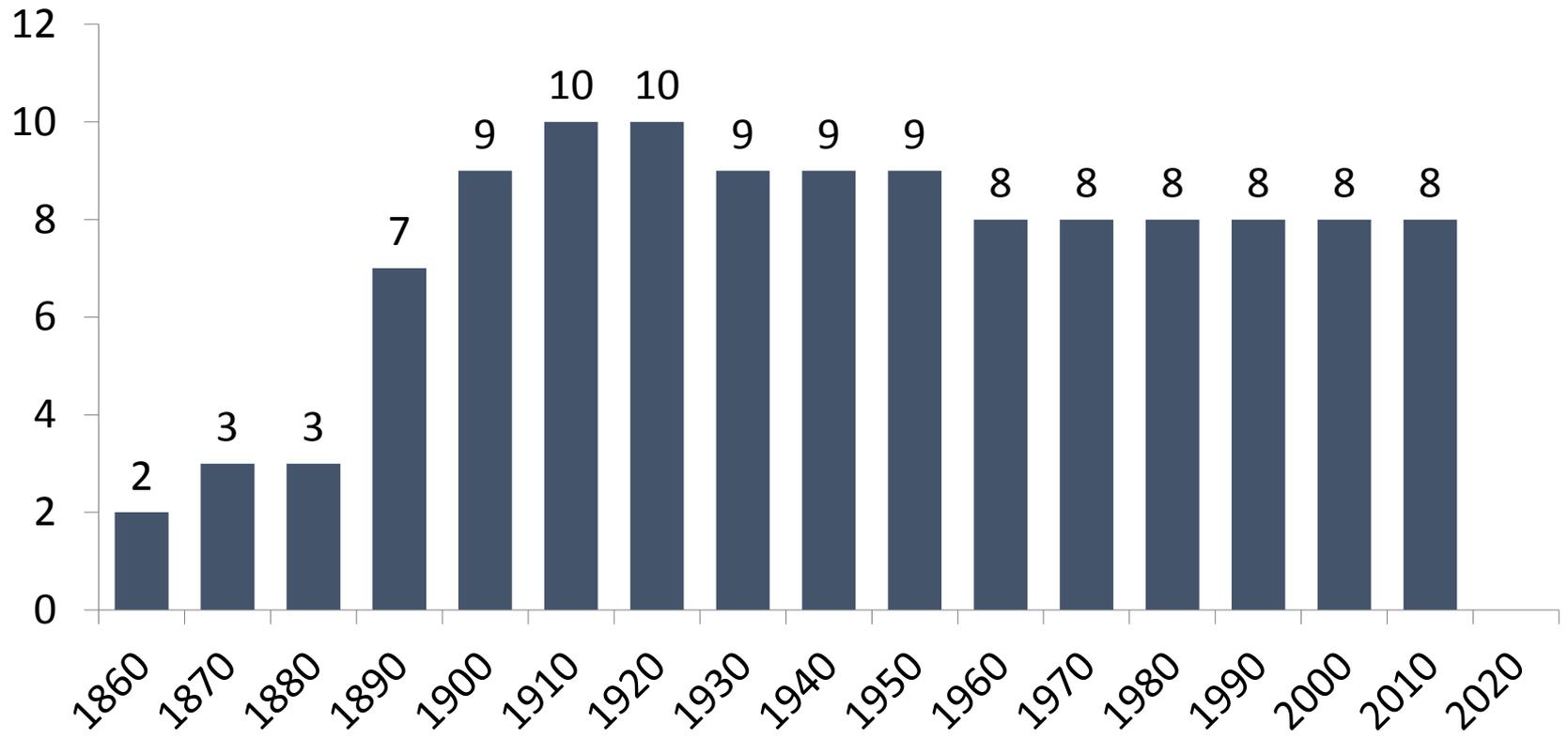
But let's keep some perspective: continued growth in South and West

April 2010-July 2014



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates Program

Minnesota Congressional Apportionment



Traditional Districting Principles

1. **Population equality** (equal number of people in districts)
2. Districts must **not limit the rights of groups** based on race, ethnicity or language (Voting Rights Act)
3. **Contiguity** (the land under the people touches)
4. **Compactness** (covers little geographic distance)
5. **Preservation of political subdivisions** (keeps whole counties, cities, towns together)
6. **Preservation of communities of interest**

Traditional Districting Principles, con't

6. Must use census results for population
7. Districts should not be drawn to protect incumbents

Evenwel vs. Abbott

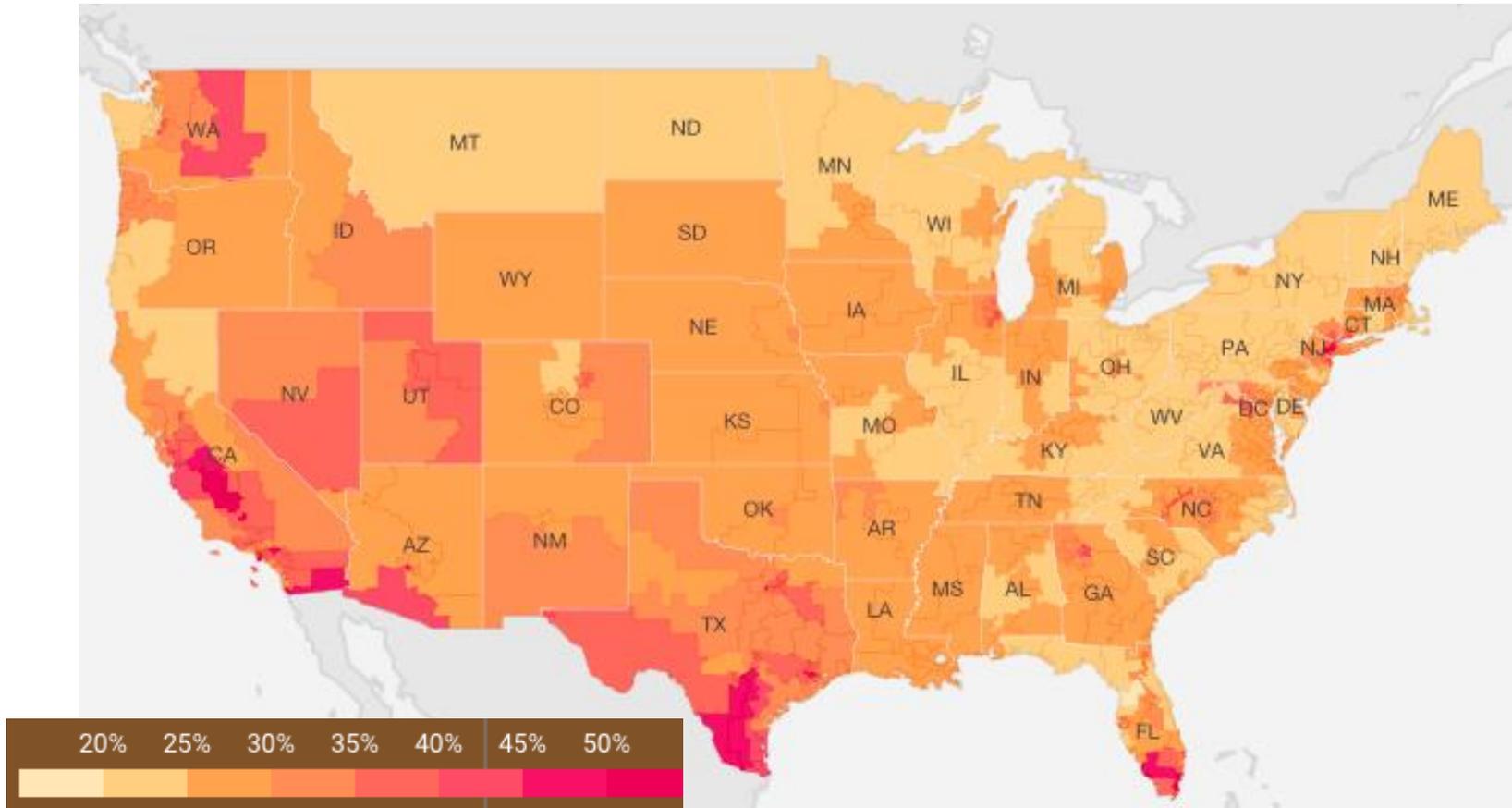
Supreme Court hearing scheduled for December 8, 2015.

Questions the use of the population equality standard to draw state legislative districts. Plaintiffs argued for the use of registered voters or potential voters (defined as voting age citizens) instead of the total population in a given district.

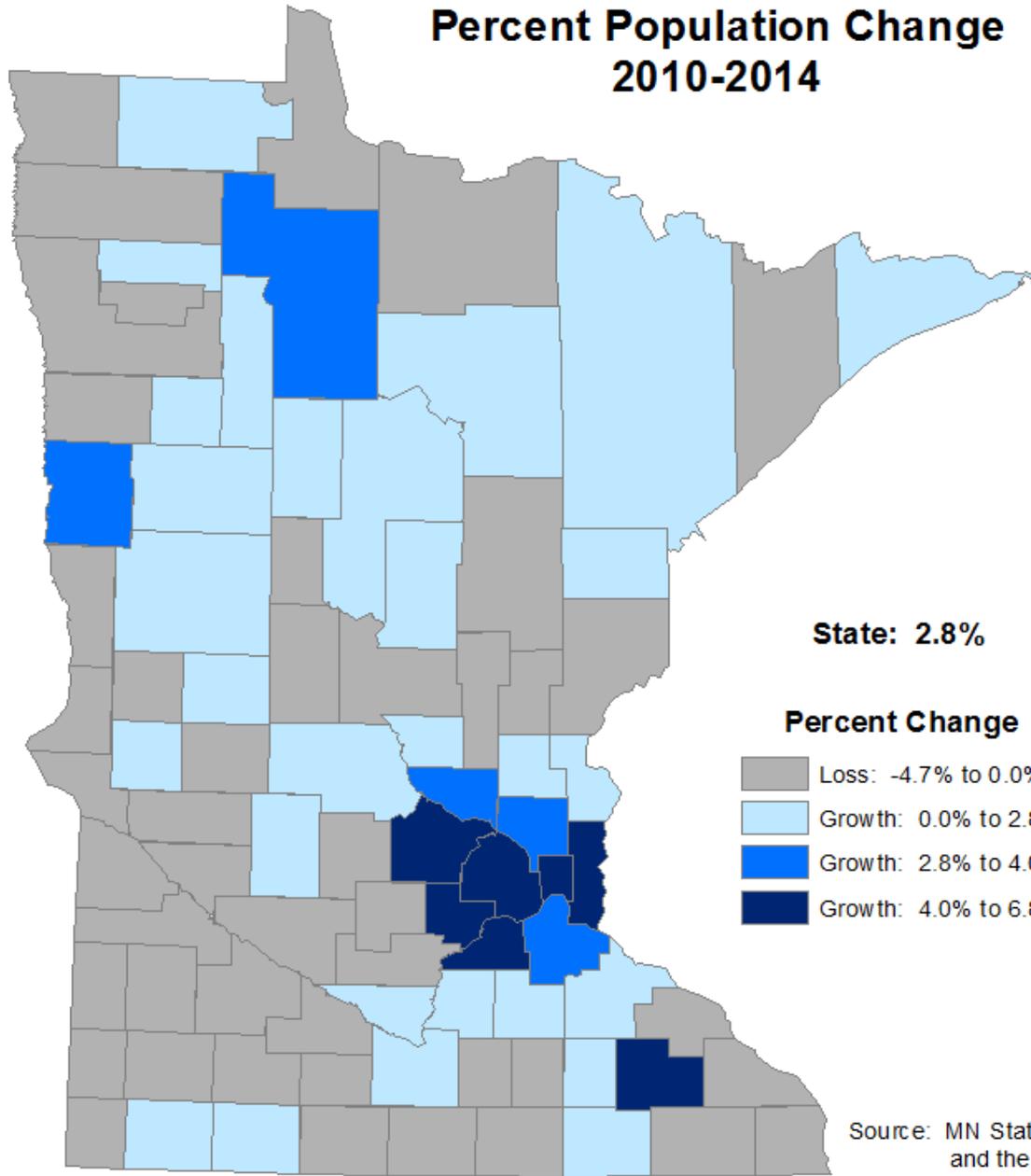
Data on how this would affect Minnesota Congressional and Legislative Districts can be found here:

<http://www.socialexplorer.com/evenwel/>

Districts with large share of children, non-citizens affected

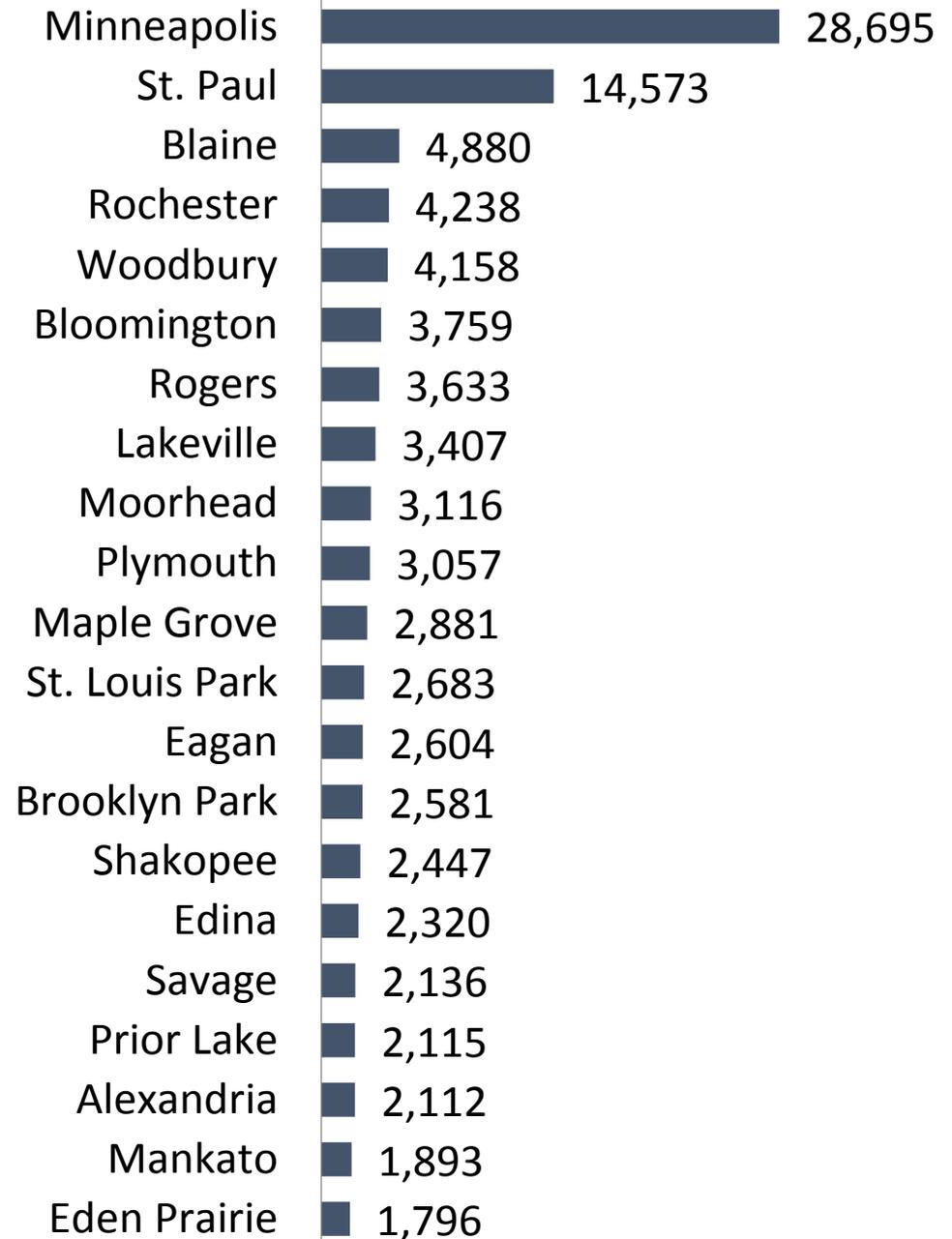


Percent Population Change 2010-2014



Population growth 2010-2014

- Minneapolis and St. Paul lead growth in MN
- 3 Greater MN Cities in top 25: Moorhead, Alexandria, Mankato



Population Growth By Twin Cities Ring

| | 1970-80 | 1980-90 | 1990-00 | 2000-10 | 2010-14 | 2010-20 (extrap.) |
|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------------------|
| Minneapolis | -14.6% | -0.7% | 3.9% | 0.0% | 7.5% | 18.8% |
| St Paul | -12.8% | 0.7% | 5.5% | -0.6% | 5.1% | 12.8% |
| Rest of Hennepin | 8.5% | 16.4% | 10.5% | 5.0% | 3.8% | 9.6% |
| Rest of Ramsey | 13.9% | 12.6% | 4.8% | -0.4% | 2.8% | 7.0% |
| Anoka, Dakota, Carver, Scott, Washington | 33.4% | 31.8% | 31.7% | 17.1% | 5.1% | 10.6% |
| Sherburne, Wright, Isanti, Chisago | 51.0% | 21.2% | 35.7% | 34.4% | 2.9% | 7.2% |
| Rest of State | 6.1% | -1.7% | 6.8% | 4.8% | 0.5% | 1.2% |
| State Total | 7.1% | 7.3% | 12.4% | 7.8% | 2.8% | 7.0% |

Populations of Color 2000

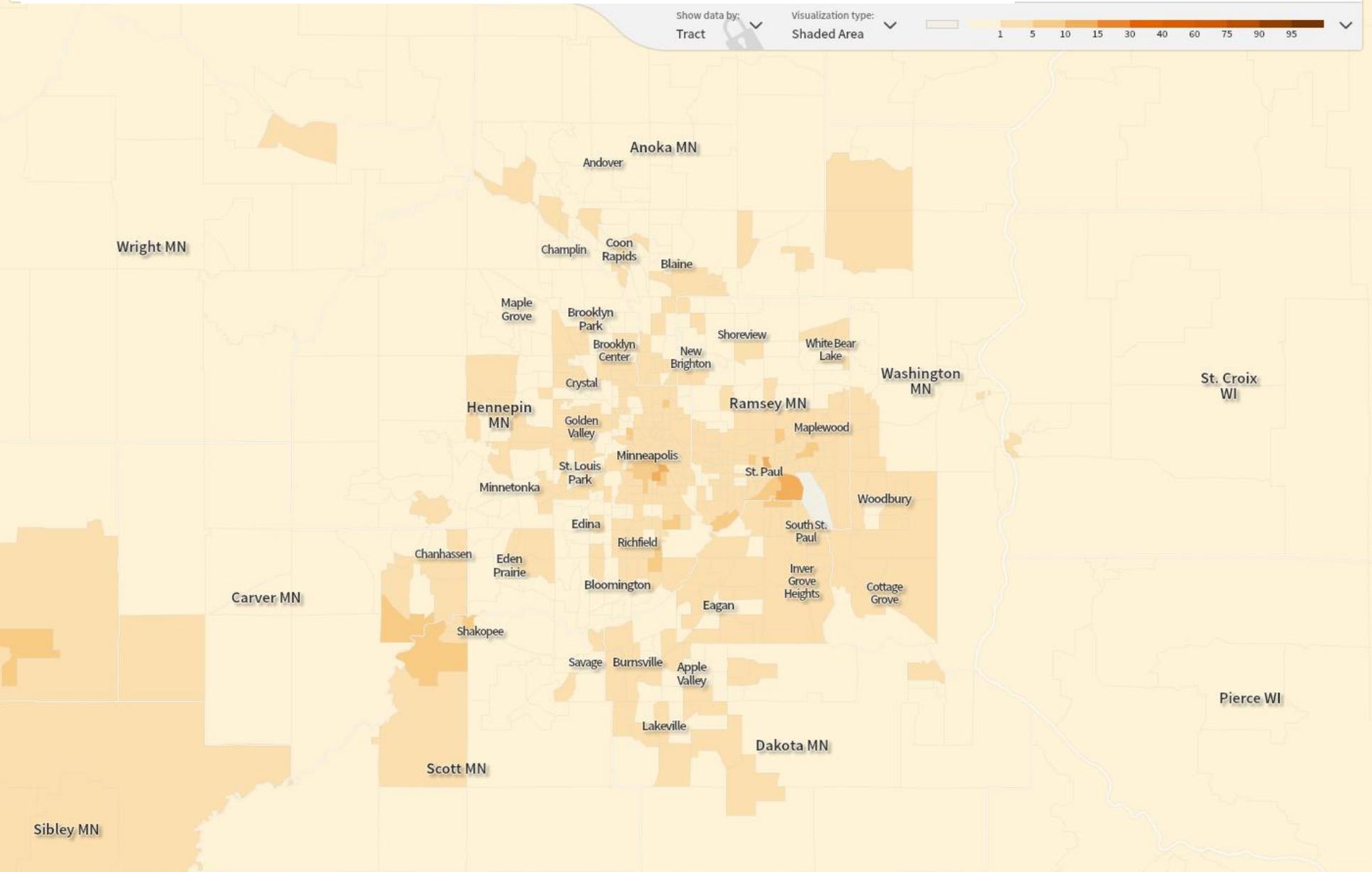
Show data by:

Tract

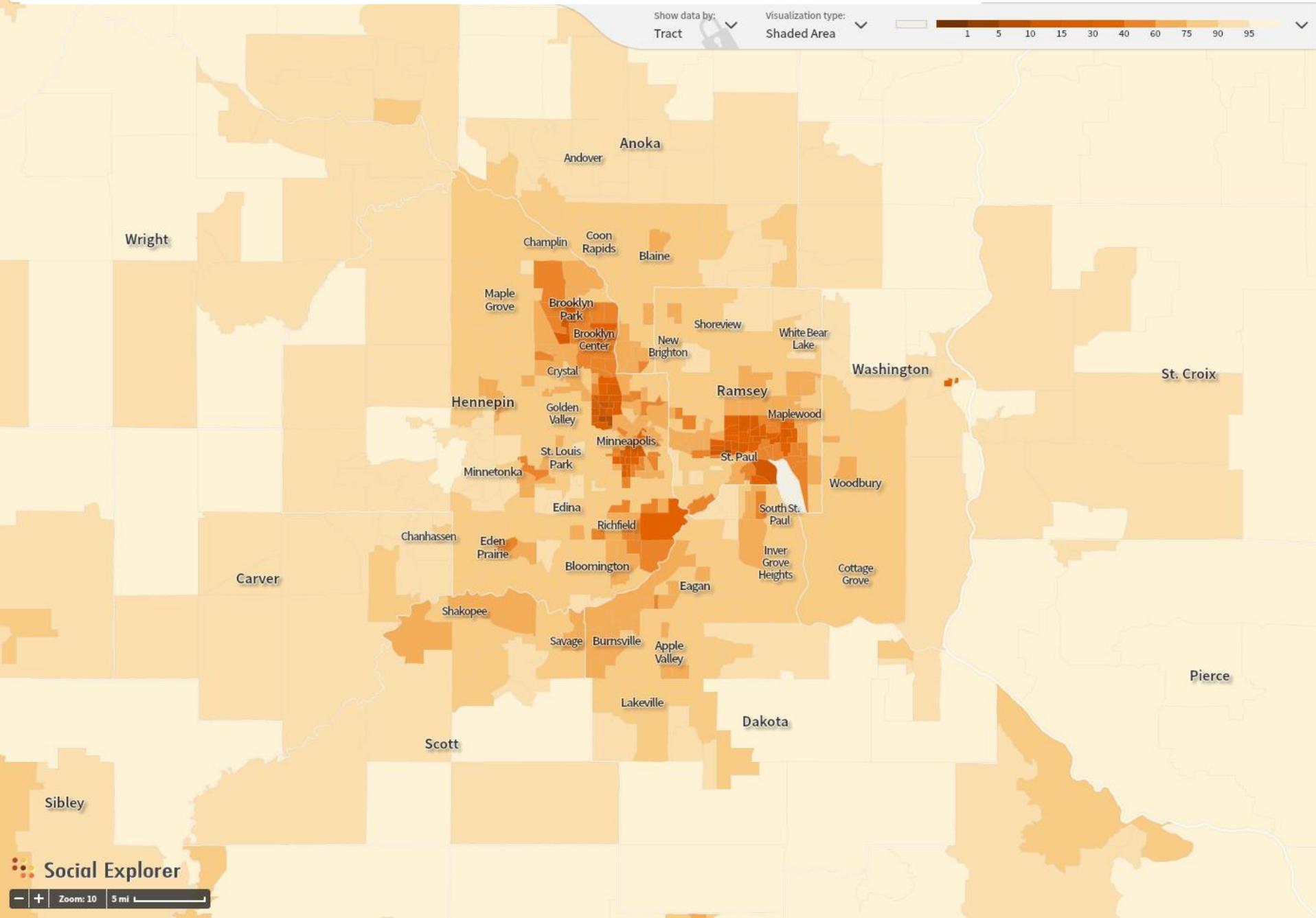
Visualization type:

Shaded Area

1 5 10 15 30 40 60 75 90 95



Populations of Color 2010



And so...

- Demographic changes will continue to play out over next 5 years, some in predictable ways
- Redistricting is not easy, straightforward work. We are given principles to guide us, but we're also left a lot of room for judgment.



Minnesota State Demographic Center

mn.gov/demography

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