



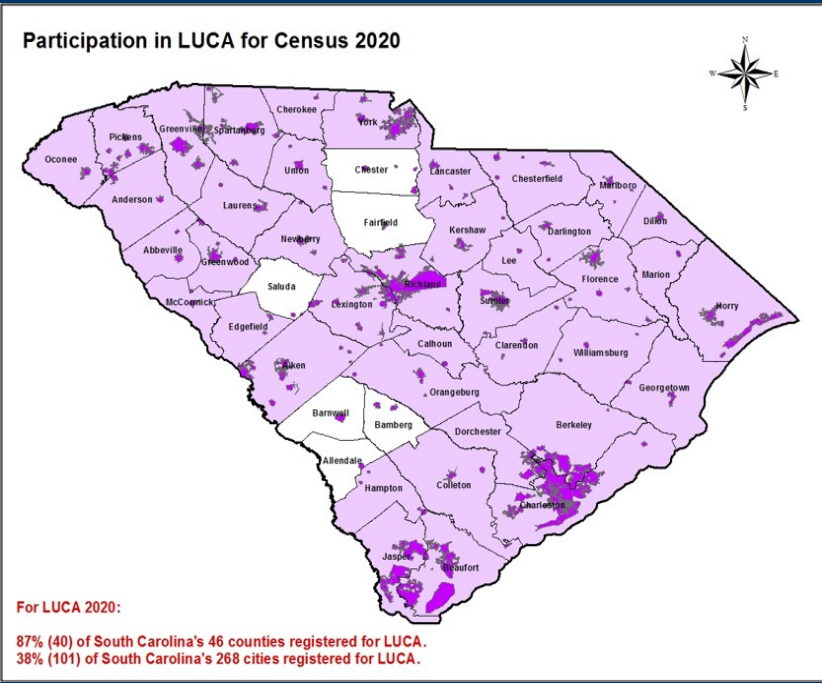
The Decennial Census, Population Estimates, Projections, and Redistricting

By: Frank Rainwater and Victor Frontroth



Local Update of Census Addresses (LUCA)

- Census address list updated by local government
- RFA provides technical help if needed
- South Carolina modified or added over 1 million addresses for the 2010 Census
- Extremely important part of the 2020 Pre-Census programs



County	Addresses RFA Added/ Modified	Pct. Added
Allendale	1,398	20.66%
Bamberg	225	2.61%
Barnwell	892	5.60%
Chester	651	3.85%
Dillon	2,241	12.89%
Fairfield	657	4.66%
Hampton	1,800	13.69%
Laurens	332	0.93%
Lee	1,048	10.24%
Meggett - Charleston	615	0.30%
Richland	3,750	1.99%
Saluda	2,075	16.60%
Total	15,684	2.87%



Boundary and Annexation Program (BAS)



- Why is BAS important?
 - To get the correct revenue and representation
 - To conduct accurate elections





Census Timeline



- April 1, 2020 – Census Day
 - Population is counted where the person is living on this day. This includes students, inmates, military, etc.
- December 31, 2020 – Population delivered to the President for reapportionment
- January – April 1, 2021 – Delivery of Census Data to the states for redistricting. All geography counts are released.
- November 2021 – First elections for some municipalities under new lines
- June 2022 – First elections for Congress, S.C. House, some county council districts under new lines
- June 2024 – First elections for S.C. Senate under new lines

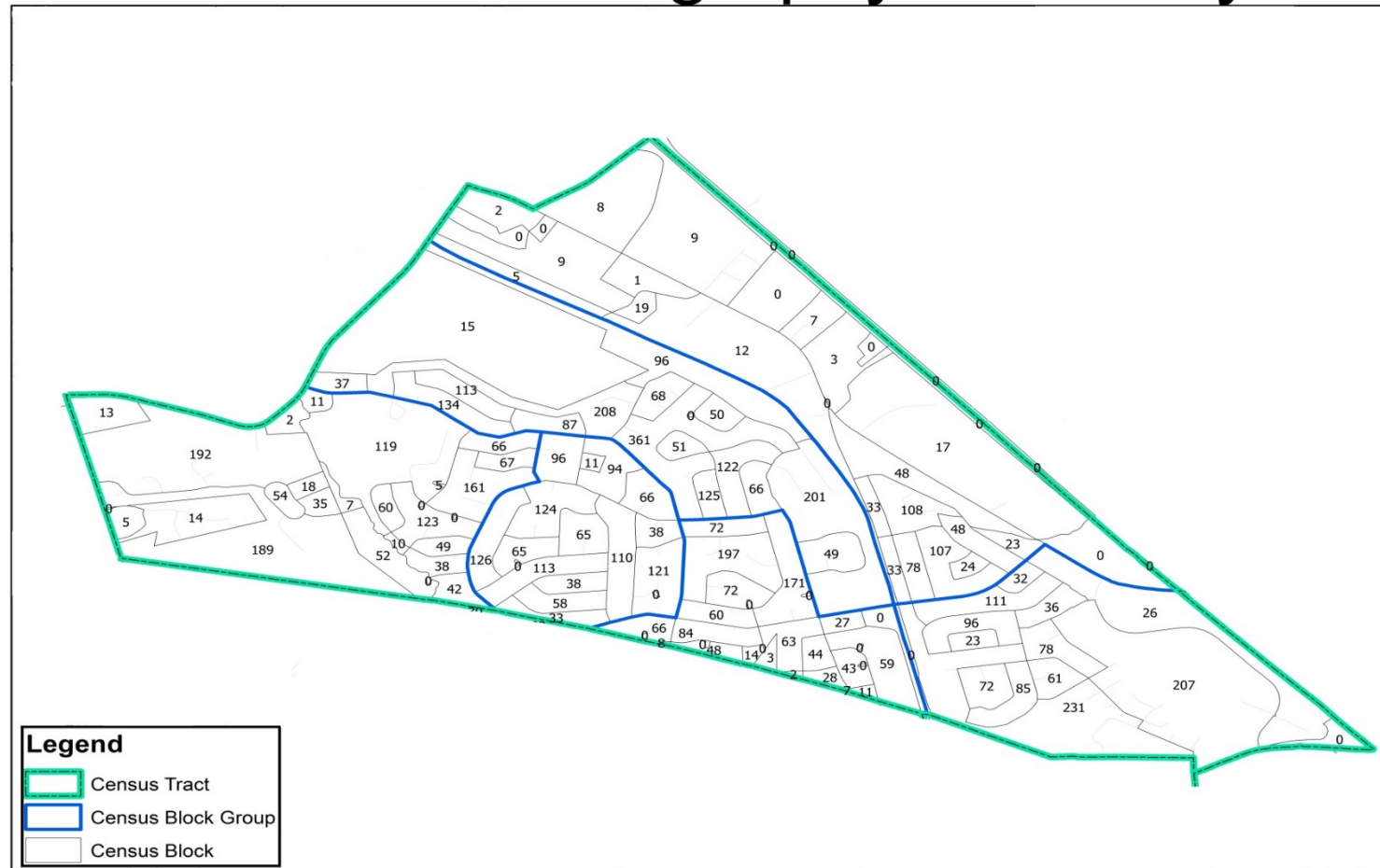


What Does the Data Look Like



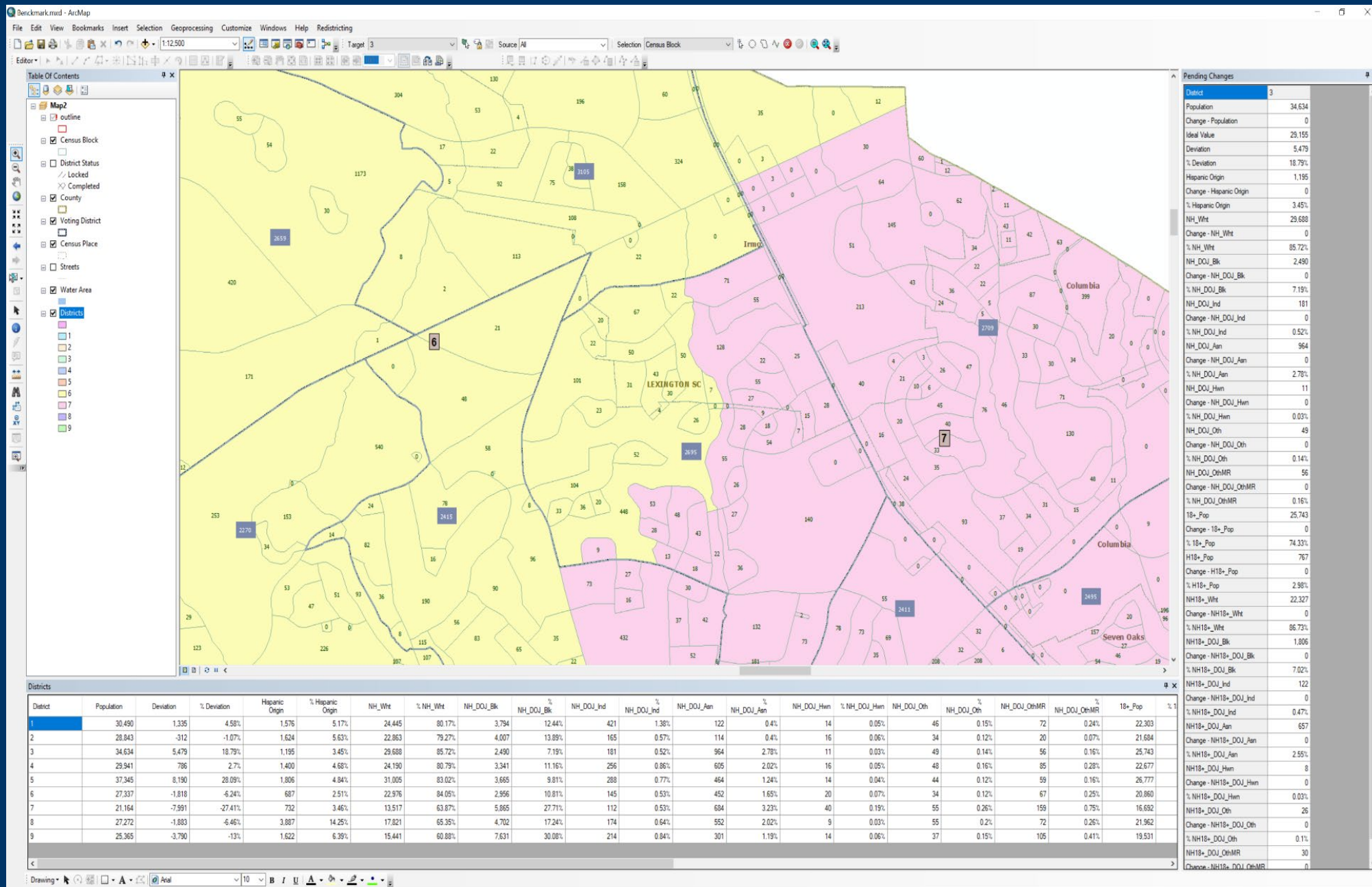
- State – County – Tract – Block Group – Block
- State – County – VTD (Voter Tabulation Districts) - Block

Census Geography Hierarchy





The Tools We Use





Redistricting Responsibility



Congressional Districts

- Drawn by the General Assembly
- Bill goes through legislative process through House and Senate Judiciary Committees
- Redistricting is completed before next general election after the release of the latest decennial census data

Senate Districts

- Drawn by the General Assembly
- Bill goes through legislative process through Senate Judiciary Committee
- Redistricting is completed before next general election after the release of the latest decennial census data

House Districts

- Drawn by the General Assembly
- Bill goes through legislative process through House Judiciary Committee
- Redistricting is completed before next general election after the release of the latest decennial census data

School Districts

- Drawn by the General Assembly
- Bill goes through legislative process through local delegations
- Redistricting can happen anytime the legislature is in session





Redistricting Responsibility



County Council Districts

- Drawn by the County Council
- Requires three readings with map and/or description passed by ordinance
- Redistricting is completed before next general election after the release of the latest decennial census data

City Council

- Drawn by the City Council
- Requires two readings with map and/or description passed by ordinance
- No timeline for redistricting to be completed

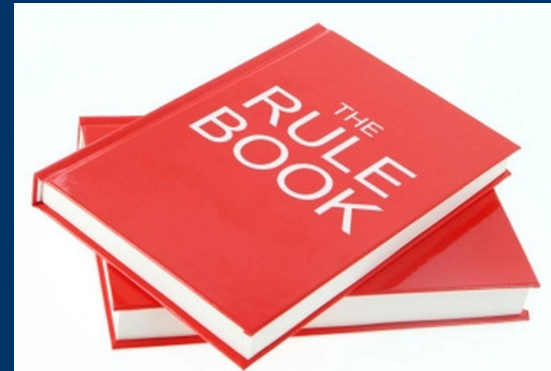




Redistricting Criteria



1. Adhere to the court ordered constitutional requirement of one person, one vote
2. Adherence to the 1965 Voting Rights Act as amended and by controlling court decisions
3. Ensure that parts of the districts are contiguous
4. Respect Communities of Interest
5. Attempt to maintain constituent consistency
6. Avoid splitting voting precincts



The first three criteria are essential to the creation of a redistricting plan. As numbers 4, 5, and 6 were considered, the first three have priority in the creation of the districts.



- Ideal Population = Total Population/# of Districts

Example: $5,000,000/10 = 500,000$

- Absolute Deviation – Number of persons above or below the ideal population for a district

Example: District 1 - 425,000, Ideal 500,000 = -75,000 Persons

- Relative Deviation – percentage of population a district is over or under the ideal population for a district

Formula: $((\text{Population} - \text{Target}) / \text{Target}) \times 100$

- Overall Range Deviation – Total combined range of deviation for a redistricting plan.

Formula: Largest positive + |largest negative| = overall range deviation

[illegible]



Introduction to the VRA, and Constitutional Amendments



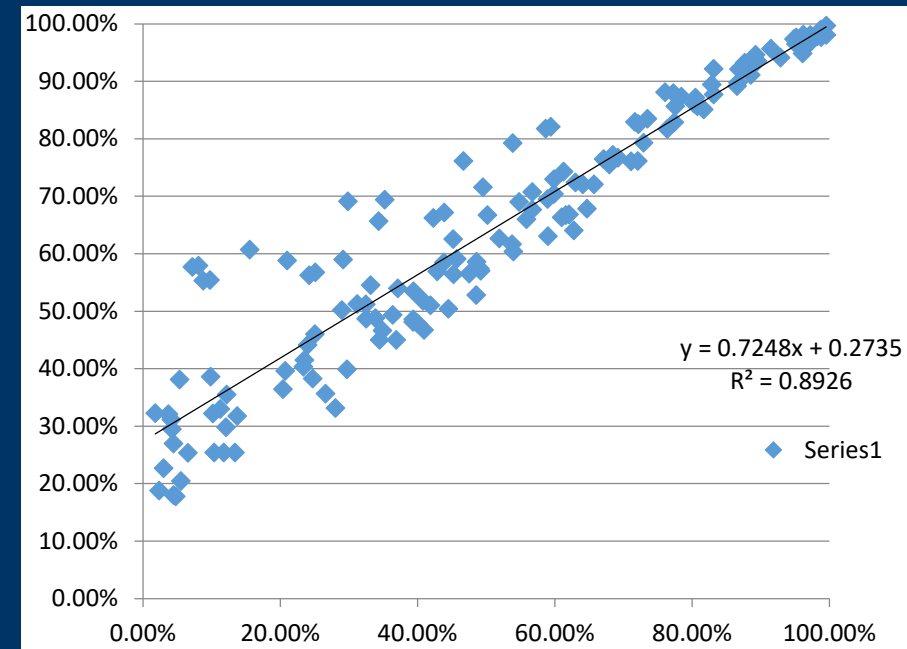
- Adherence to the 1965 Voting Rights Act, and controlling court decisions
- No Section 5 Preclearance – Shelby v. Holder(2013)
Applied to 9 states as a whole and parts of 6 other states
- USDOJ would analyze plans for retrogression
- Retrogression is the dilution of minorities opportunity to elect candidates of choice.
- Plans should continue to be drawn to avoid retrogression



Introduction to the VRA, and Constitutional Amendments



- Section 2 VRA
 - While South Carolina is no longer under Section 5, we are still under Section 2.
 - Section 2 – while the plan did not have the intent of discrimination it has had the effect. Typically multi-member district plans and at-large voting plans, but does also apply to single member district plans.
 - Burden of proof of a Section 2 claim on plaintiffs not on defendants
 - Bush v. Vera(1996) – Race should not be a predominate factor in redistricting principles. If traditional redistricting principles were subordinate to race, then strict scrutiny can apply to a redistricting plan by the court.
 - Strict scrutiny of a plan requires court to determine if the state had a compelling interest in creating a district with race as predominate factor.
 - Packing, Cracking and Gerrymandering





Introduction to the VRA, and Constitutional Amendments



Benchmark Plan

District	Pop	Dev.	%Dev.	NH_WHT	NH_BLK	%NH_BLK	VAP	%VAP	NHWWAP	NHBVAP	%NHBVAP	AllOth	AllOthVAP
1	10,272	767	8.07%	7,809	1,887	18.37%	7,725	75.20%	6,049	1,316	17.04%	576	360
2	9,453	-52	-0.55%	8,743	470	4.97%	7,379	78.06%	6,894	332	4.50%	240	153
3	8,113	-1,392	-14.64%	2,728	4,724	58.23%	6,039	74.44%	2,192	3,437	56.91%	661	410
4	10,094	589	6.20%	7,249	2,022	20.03%	7,763	76.91%	5,812	1,497	19.28%	823	454
5	9,465	-40	-0.42%	7,542	1,500	15.85%	7,299	77.12%	5,904	1,134	15.54%	423	261
6	9,275	-230	-2.42%	4,284	4,693	50.60%	7,071	76.24%	3,451	3,430	48.51%	298	190
7	9,865	360	3.79%	7,545	1,896	19.22%	7,834	79.41%	6,147	1,381	17.63%	424	306
Total	66,537			45,900	17,192		51,110		36,449	12,527		3445	

Final Plan

District	Pop	Dev.	%Dev.	NH_Wht	NH_BlK	%NH_BlK	VAP	%VAP	NHWWAP	NHBVAP	%NHBVAP	All Oth	AllOthVAP
1	9,663	158	1.66%	7,289	1,814	18.77%	7,275	75.29%	5,660	1,267	17.42%	560	348
2	9,664	159	1.67%	8,903	485	5.02%	7,537	77.99%	7,013	347	4.60%	276	177
3	9,048	-457	-4.81%	3,105	5,277	58.32%	6,811	75.28%	2,569	3,831	56.25%	666	411
4	9,656	151	1.59%	7,565	1,452	15.04%	7,439	77.04%	5,988	1,092	14.68%	639	359
5	9,683	178	1.87%	7,658	1,442	14.89%	7,368	76.09%	5,954	1,068	14.50%	583	346
6	9,135	-370	-3.89%	3,840	4,979	54.50%	6,935	75.92%	3,108	3,624	52.26%	316	203
7	9,688	183	1.93%	7,540	1,743	17.99%	7,745	79.94%	6,157	1,298	16.76%	405	290
TOTAL:	66,537			45,900	17,192		51,110		36,449	12,527		3,445	2,134



Traditional Redistricting Criteria

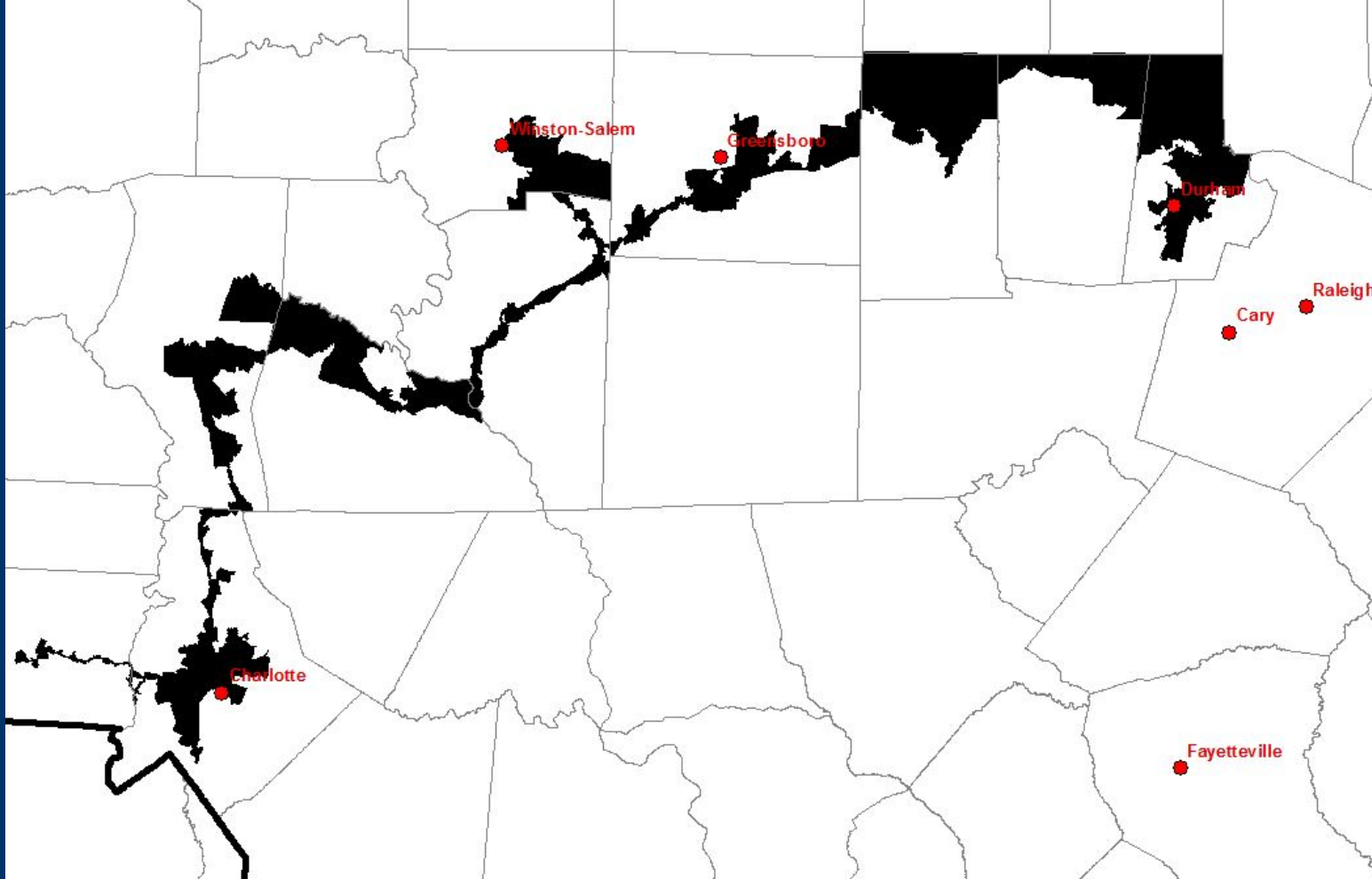


- **Attempt to keep compact districts**
 - Districts should be able to pass an “eye” test as well as can be measured by statistical models
- **Attempt to maintain constituent consistency**
 - Efforts will be made to preserve cores of existing districts and separate incumbents where permissible
- **Respect Communities of Interest**
 - Where practical, districts should attempt to preserve communities of interest. Communities of interest include but are not limited to counties, cities, towns, school districts, and neighborhoods.
- **Avoid splitting voting precincts**
 - The General Assembly has the authority to redraw voting precincts. Precincts are typically redrawn after redistricting has occurred or a large population change has occurred in one geographic area. RFA is responsible for voting precinct maps §1-11-360
- **Solicit public input**



What Not To Do

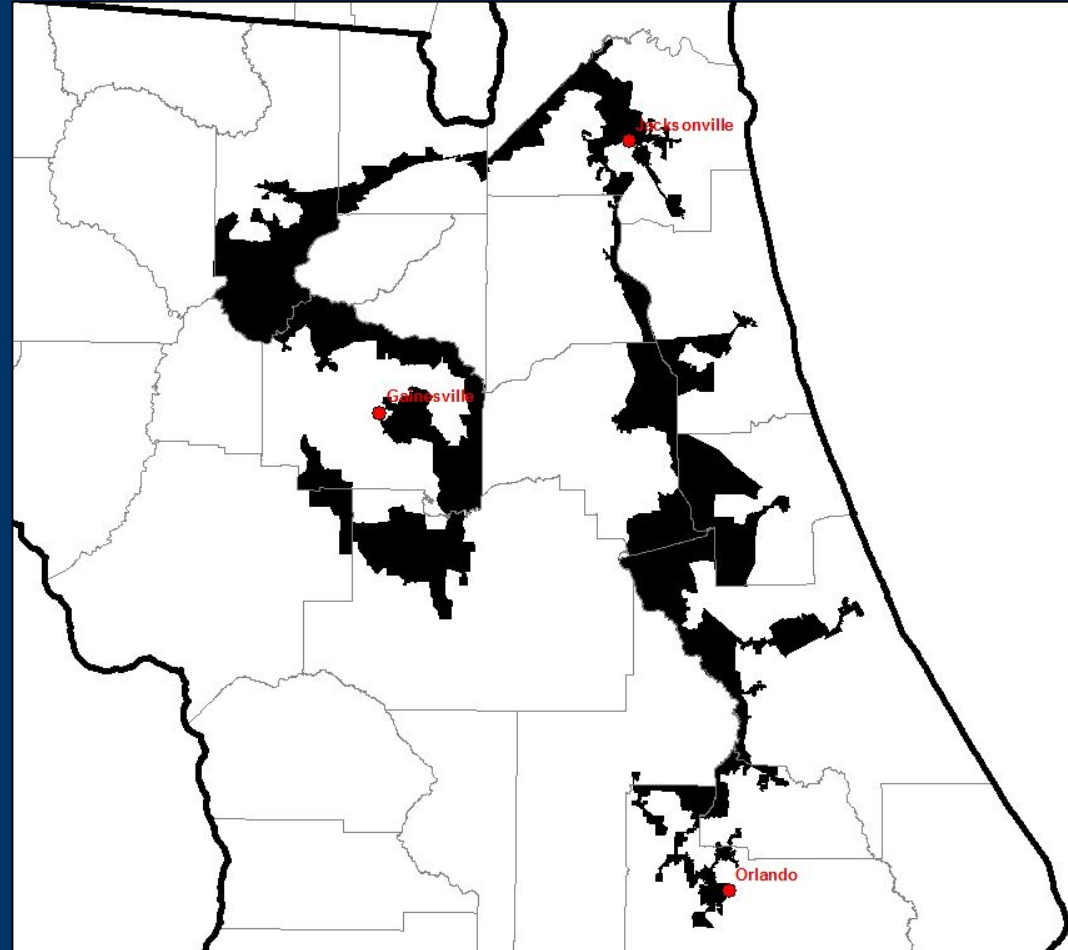
Shaw v. Reno





What Not To Do

Florida Congressional District 3

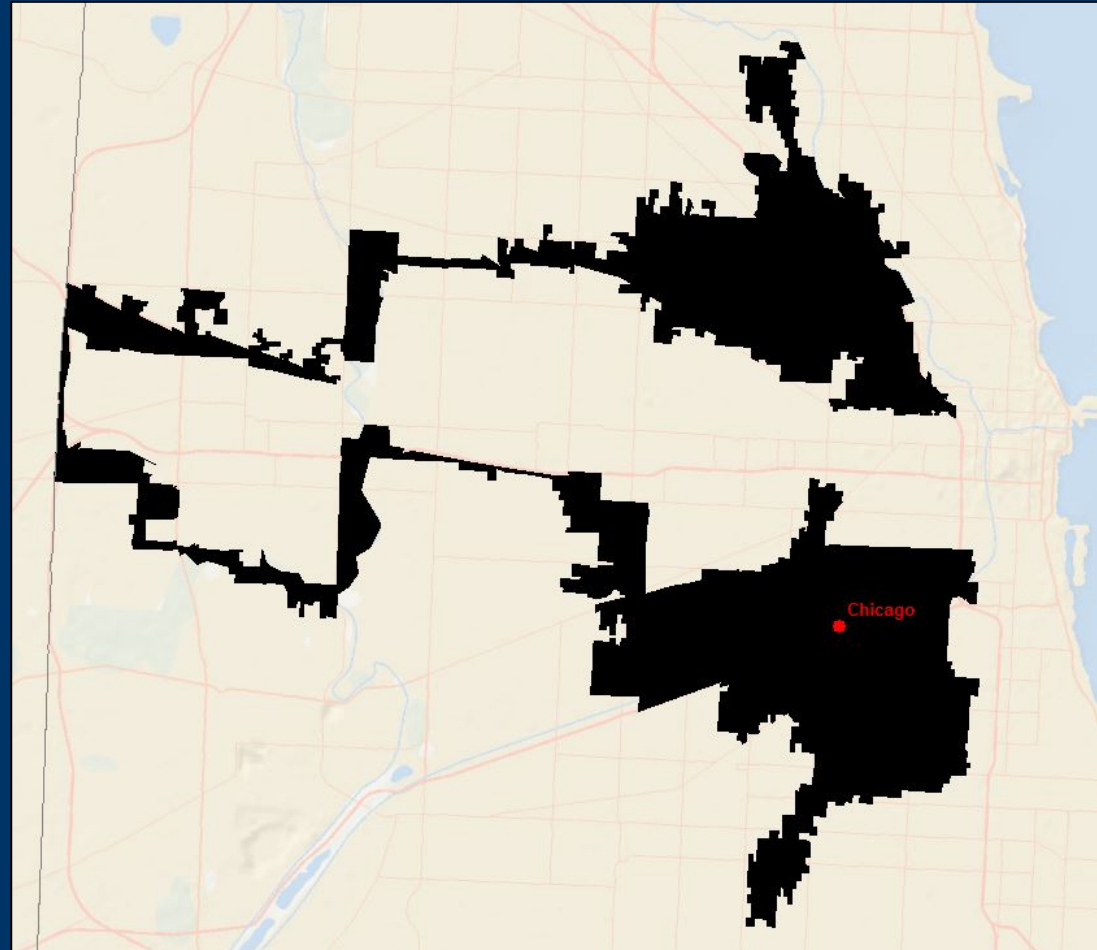


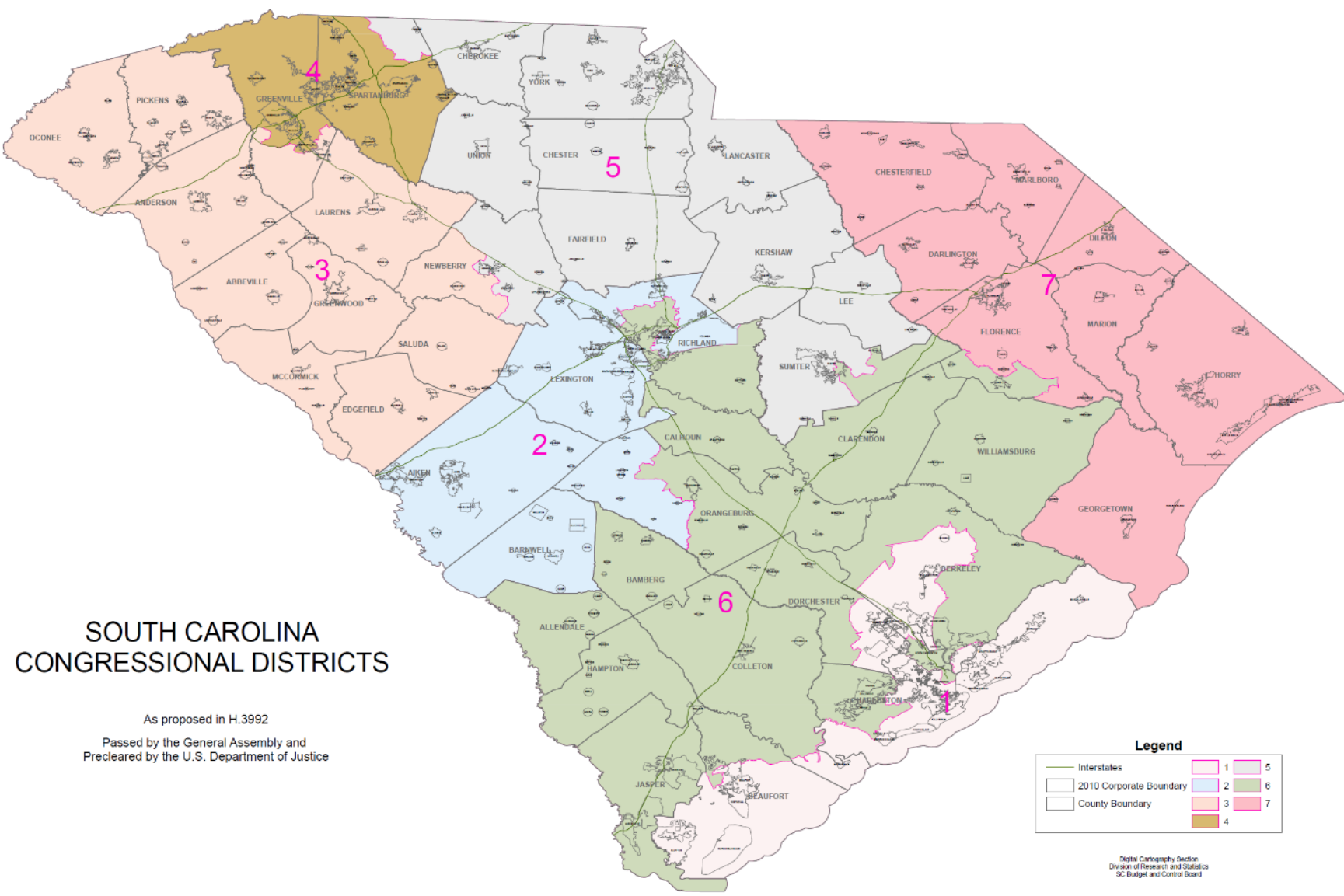


What Not To Do



Illinois Congressional District 4







Population Trends, Estimates and Projections

Year	Population	Growth Rate
1980	3,121,820	N/A
1990	3,486,703	11.69%
2000	4,012,012	15.07%
2010	4,625,364	15.29%
2020	5,213,340	12.72%

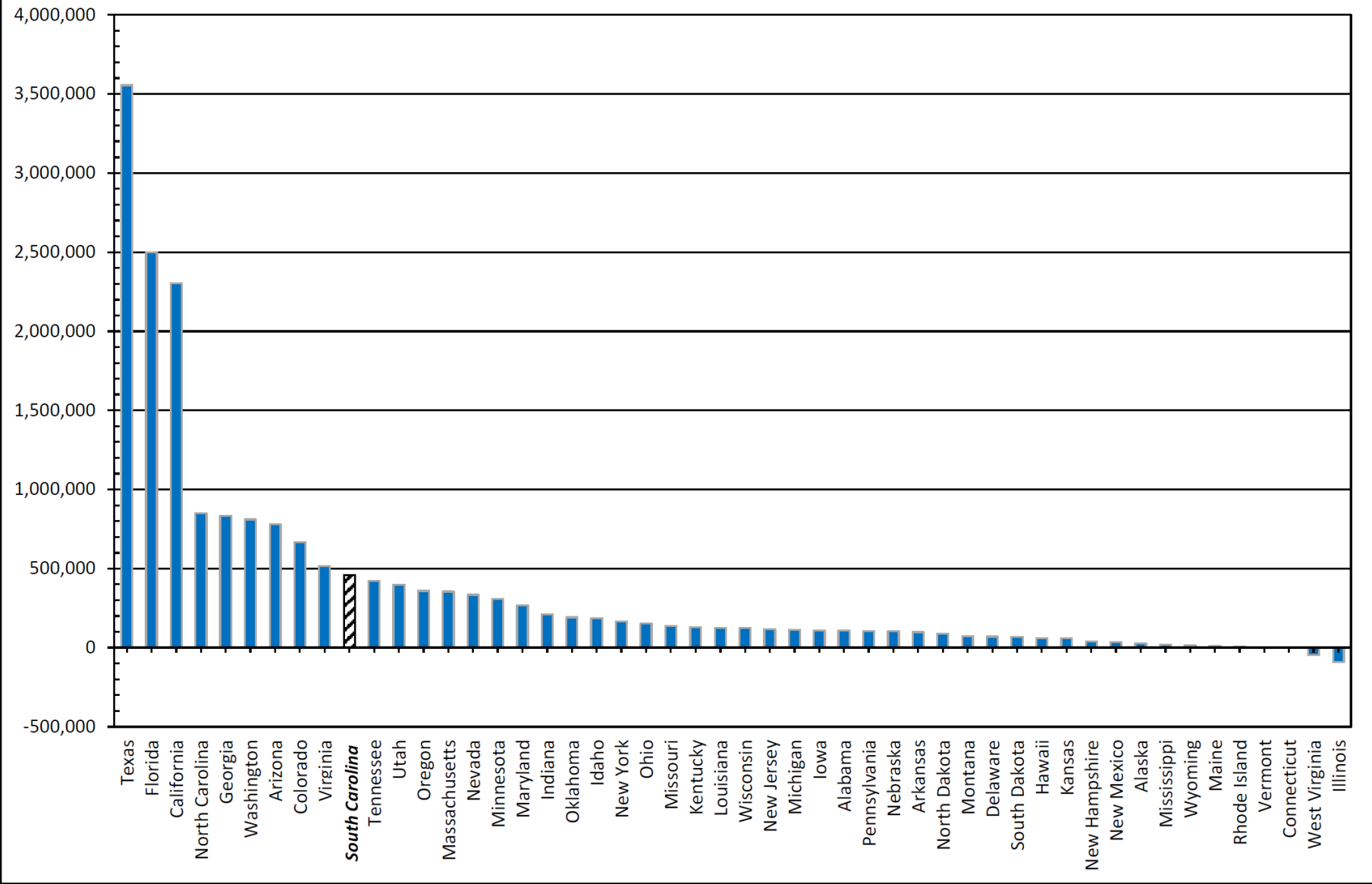
Year	Congressional District Size
1980	520,303
1990	581,117
2000	668,669
2010	660,766
2020	744,763

Year	Senate District Size
1980	67,866
1990	75,798
2000	87,218
2010	100,551
2020	113,333

Year	House District Size
1980	25,176
1990	28,119
2000	32,355
2010	37,301
2020	42,043



UNITED STATES CENSUS POPULATION Change From 2010 to 2018

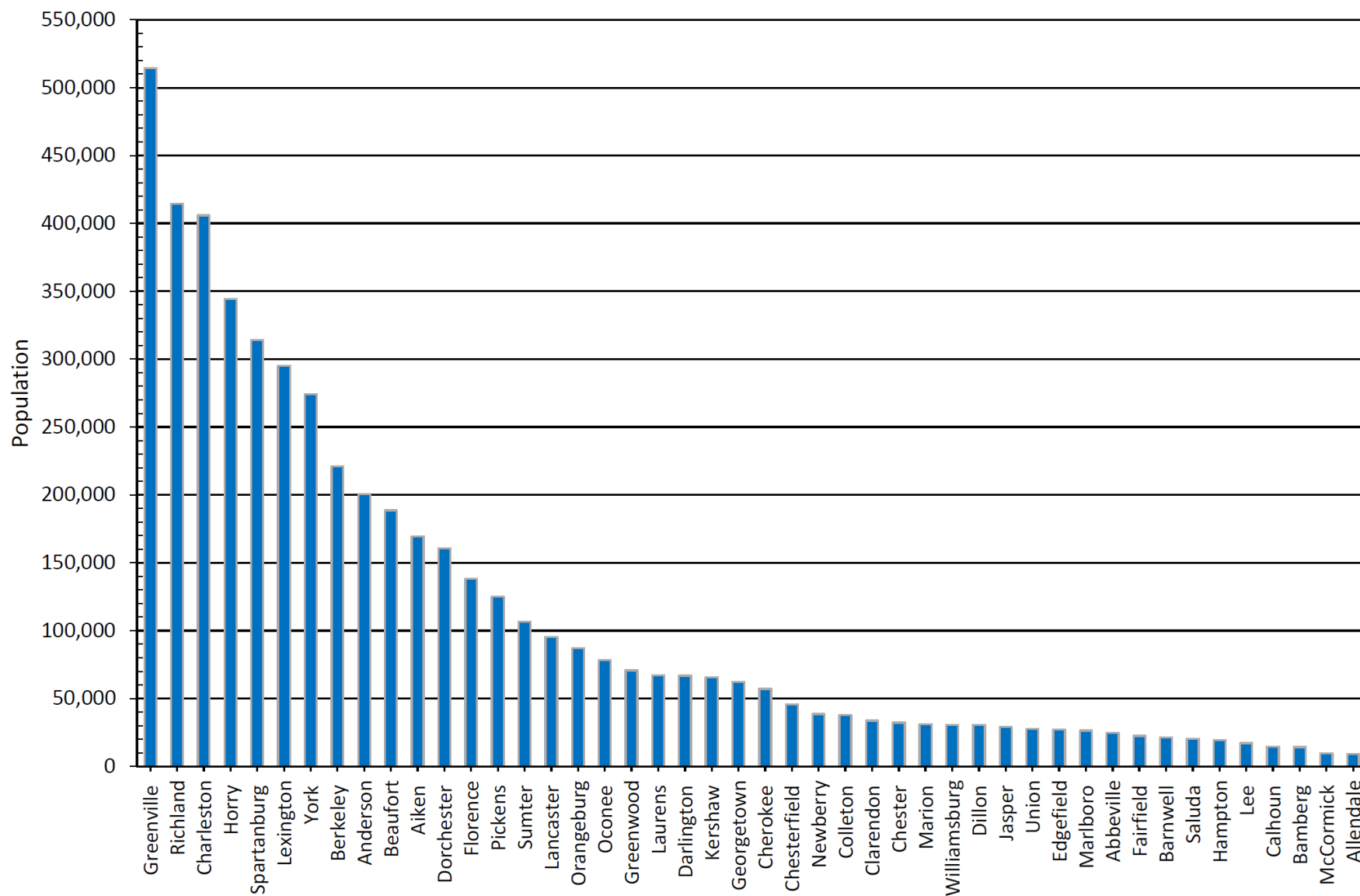


Source: S.C. Revenue and Fiscal Affairs Office - 211A - lpw/4/29/19



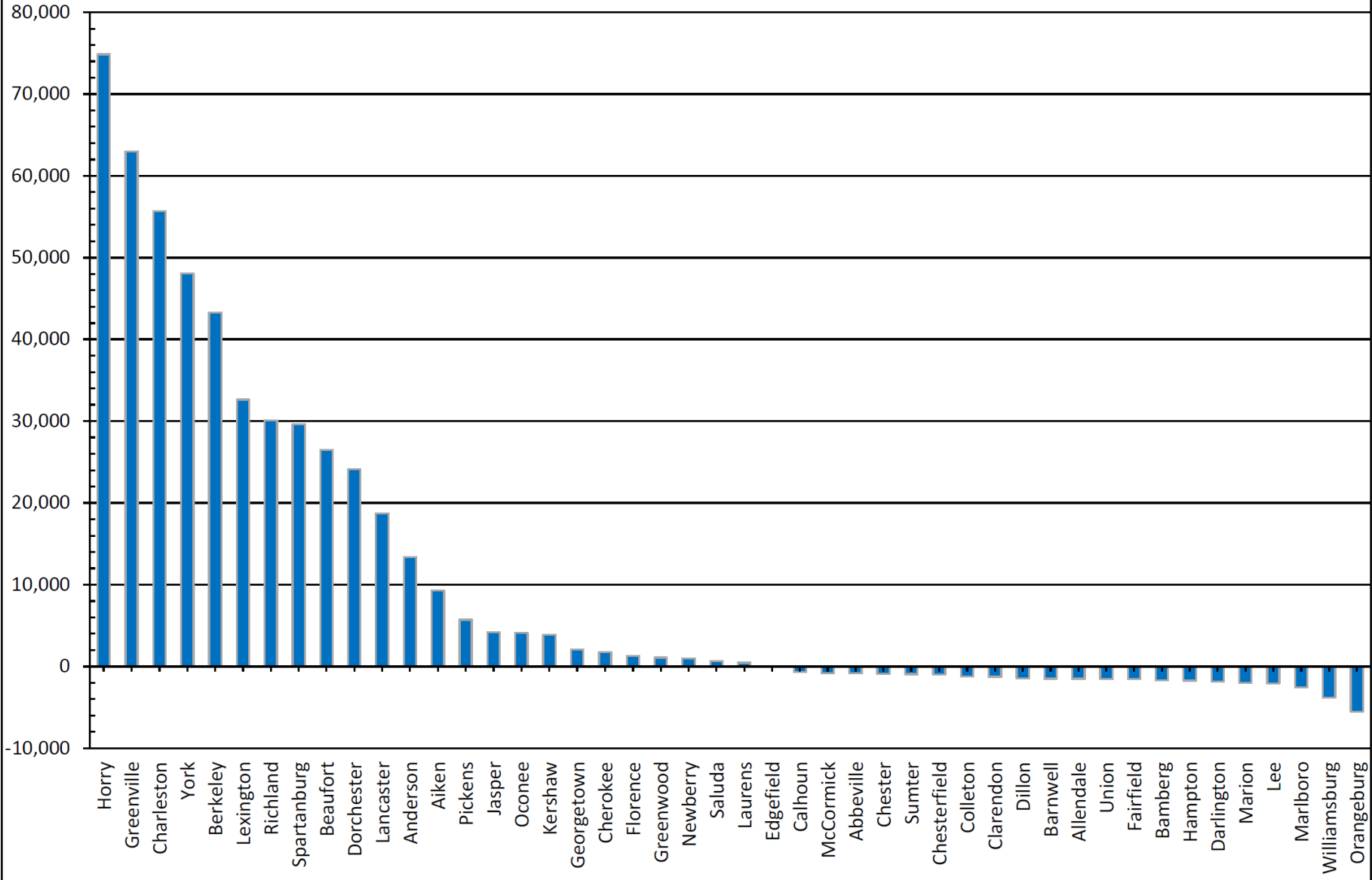
SOUTH CAROLINA POPULATION BY COUNTY

Estimates as of July 1, 2018





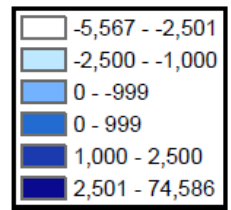
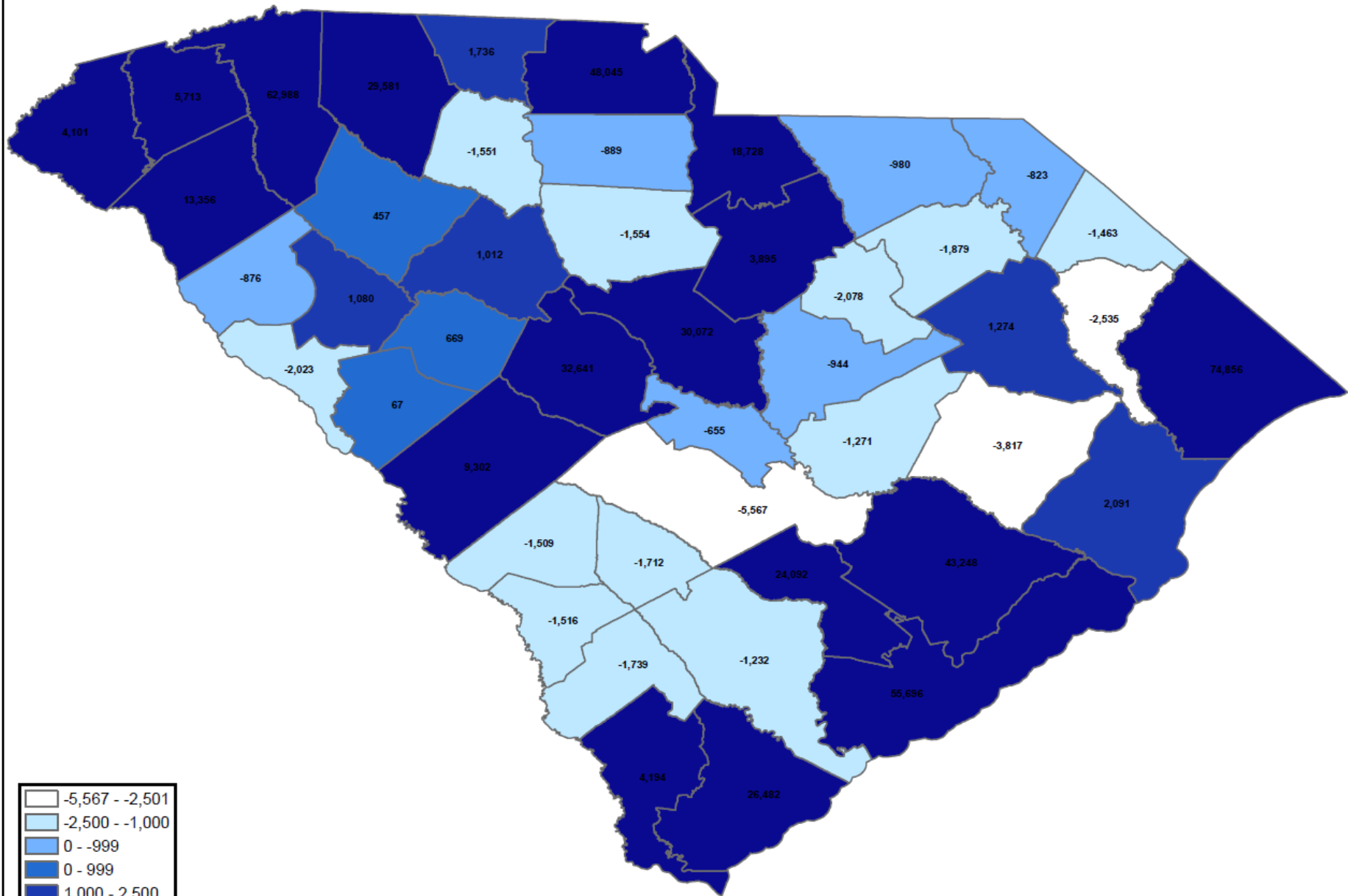
SOUTH CAROLINA CENSUS POPULATION Change From 2010 to 2018



Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates; RFA - 211E lpw/4/29/19



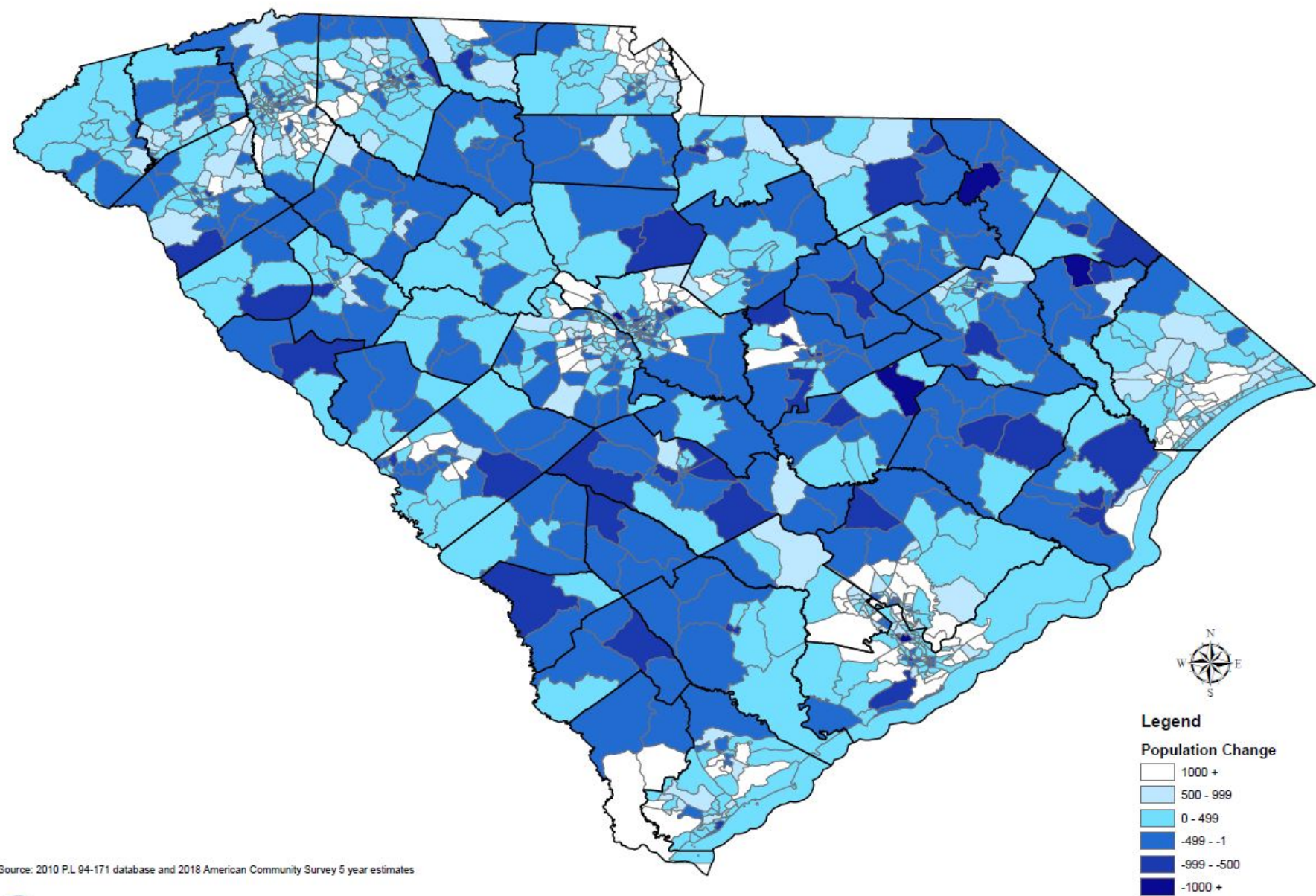
SOUTH CAROLINA CENSUS POPULATION
Change From 2010 to 2018



Source: 2010 P.L. 94-171 database and 2018 Annual Estimates of the Resident Population



POPULATION CHANGE BY CENSUS TRACT 2010-2018



Legend

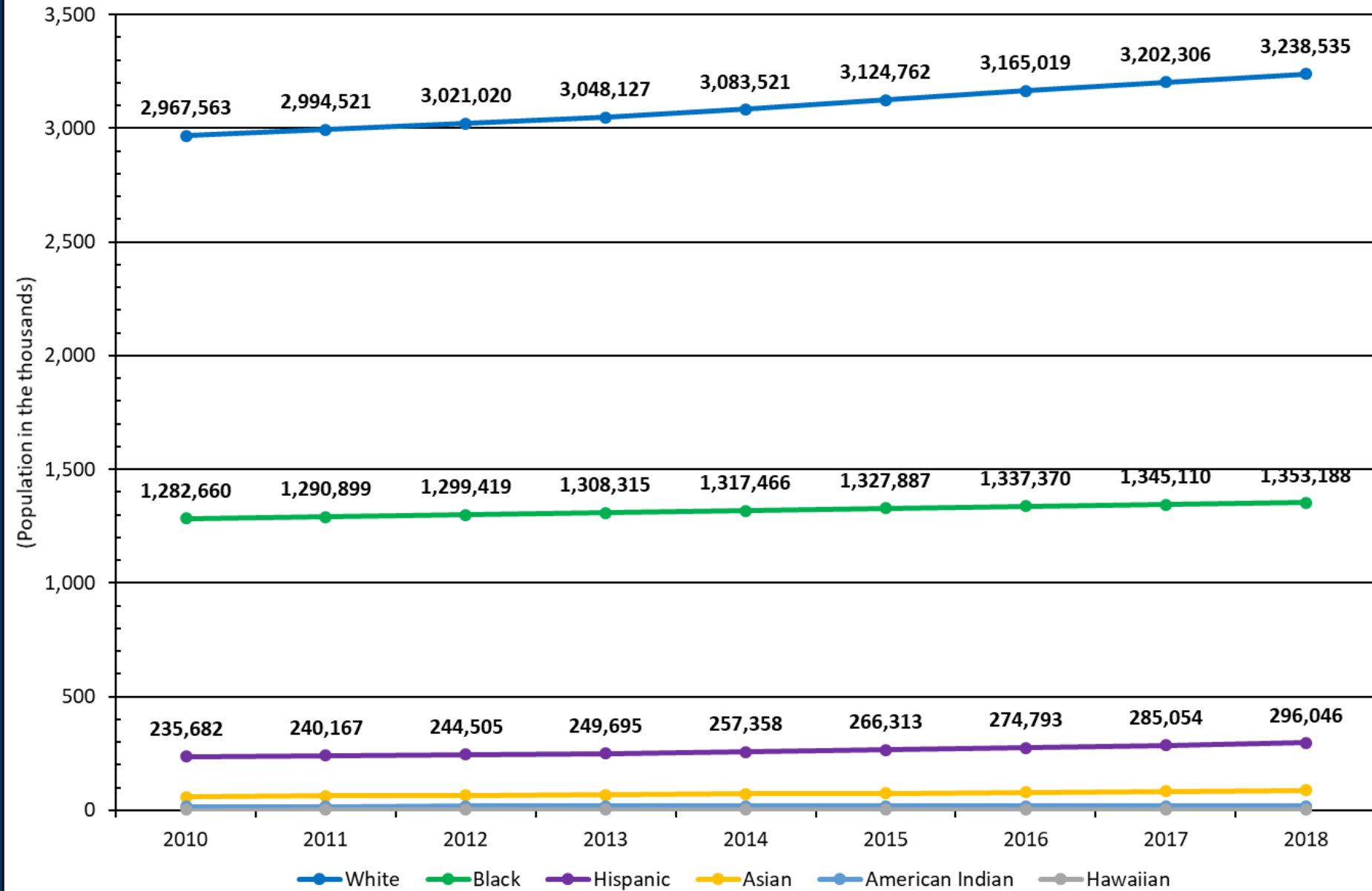
Population Change

1000 +
500 - 999
0 - 499
-499 - -1
-999 - -500
-1000 +

Source: 2010 PL 94-171 database and 2018 American Community Survey 5 year estimates



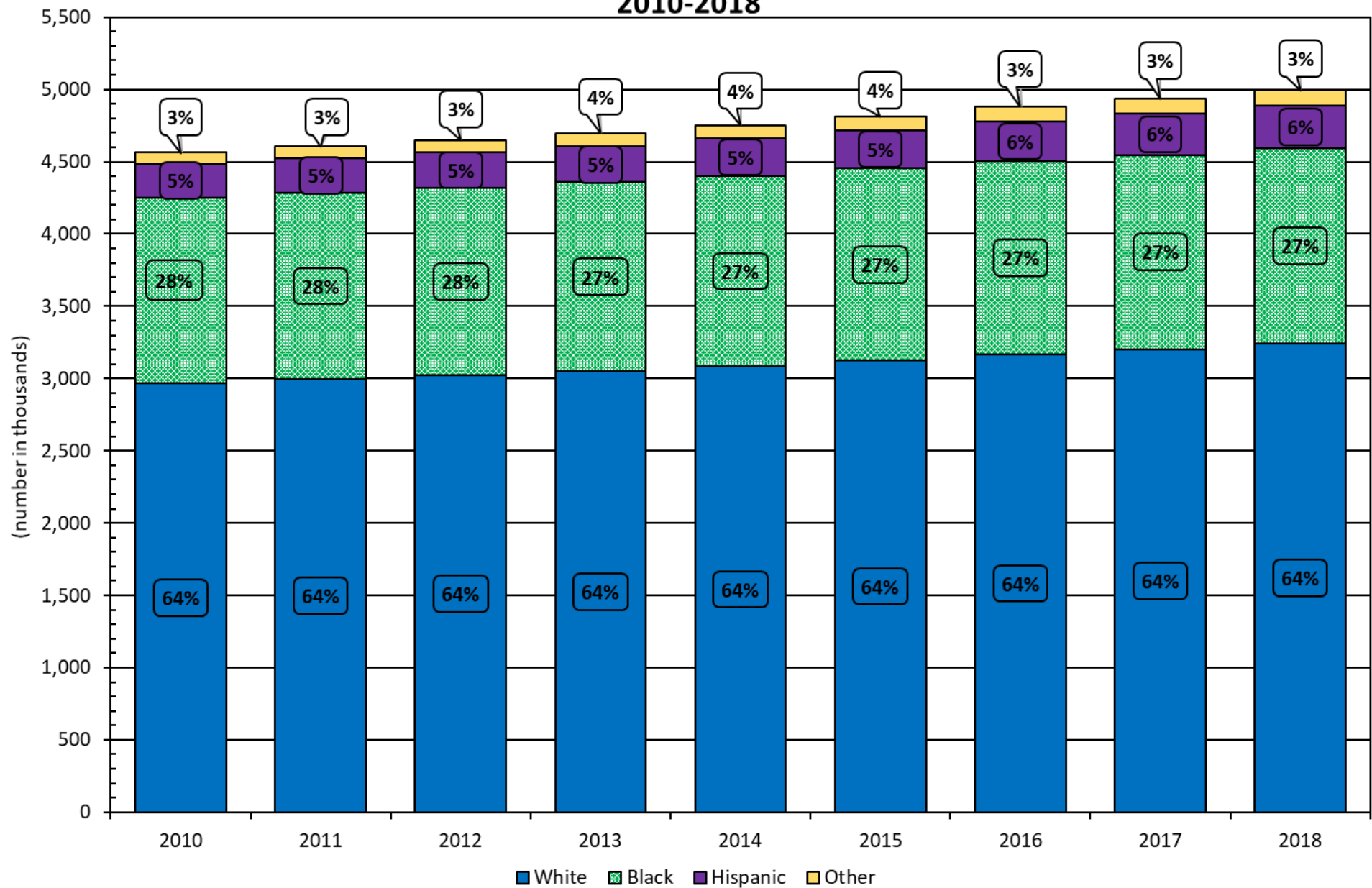
SOUTH CAROLINA DEMOGRAPHIC ESTIMATES 2010-2018



Source: United States Census Bureau



SOUTH CAROLINA DEMOGRPAHIC 2010-2018

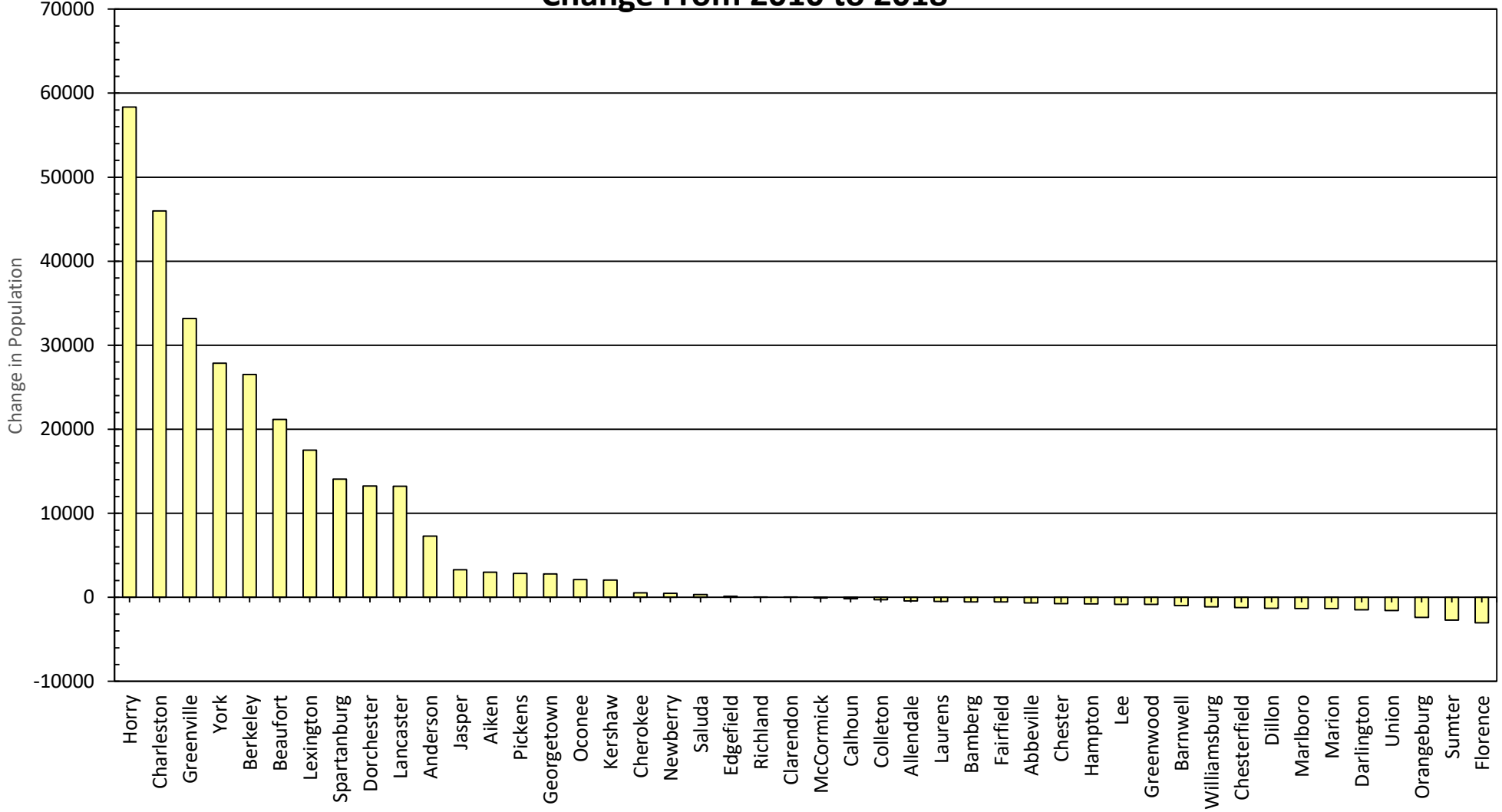


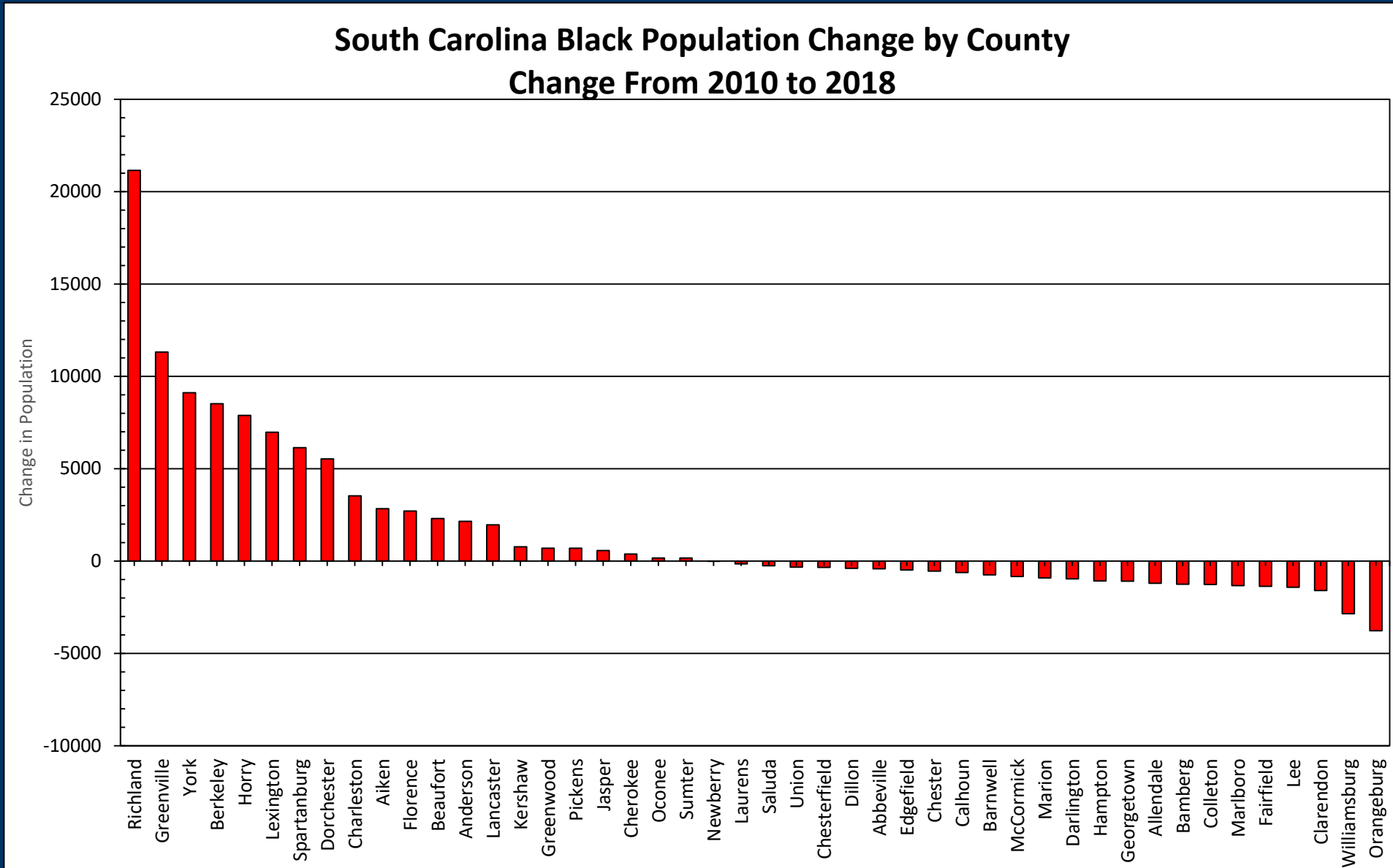
Source: United States Census Bureau

Note: Other includes American Indians, Asians, and Hawaiians



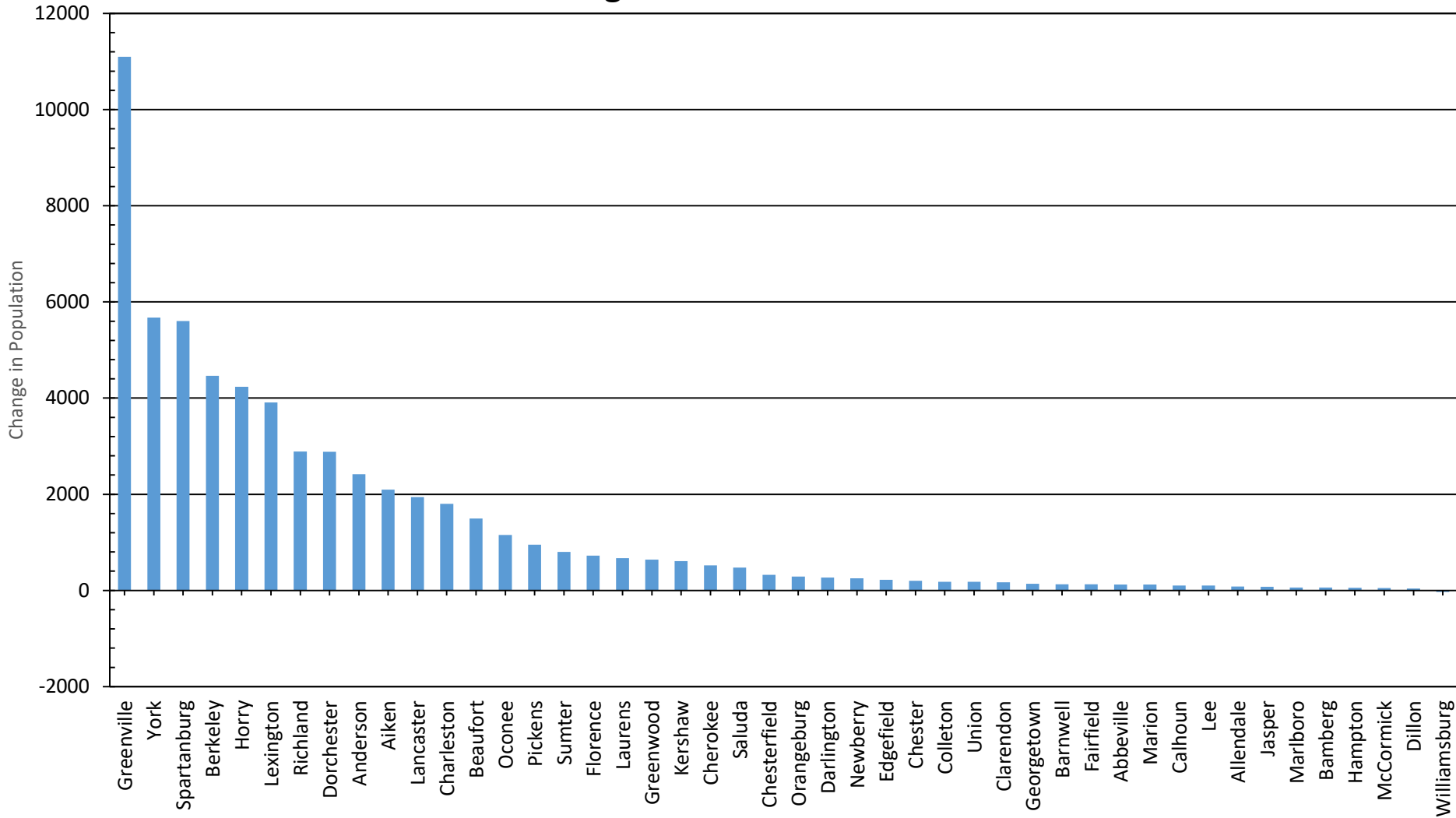
South Carolina White Population Change by County Change From 2010 to 2018





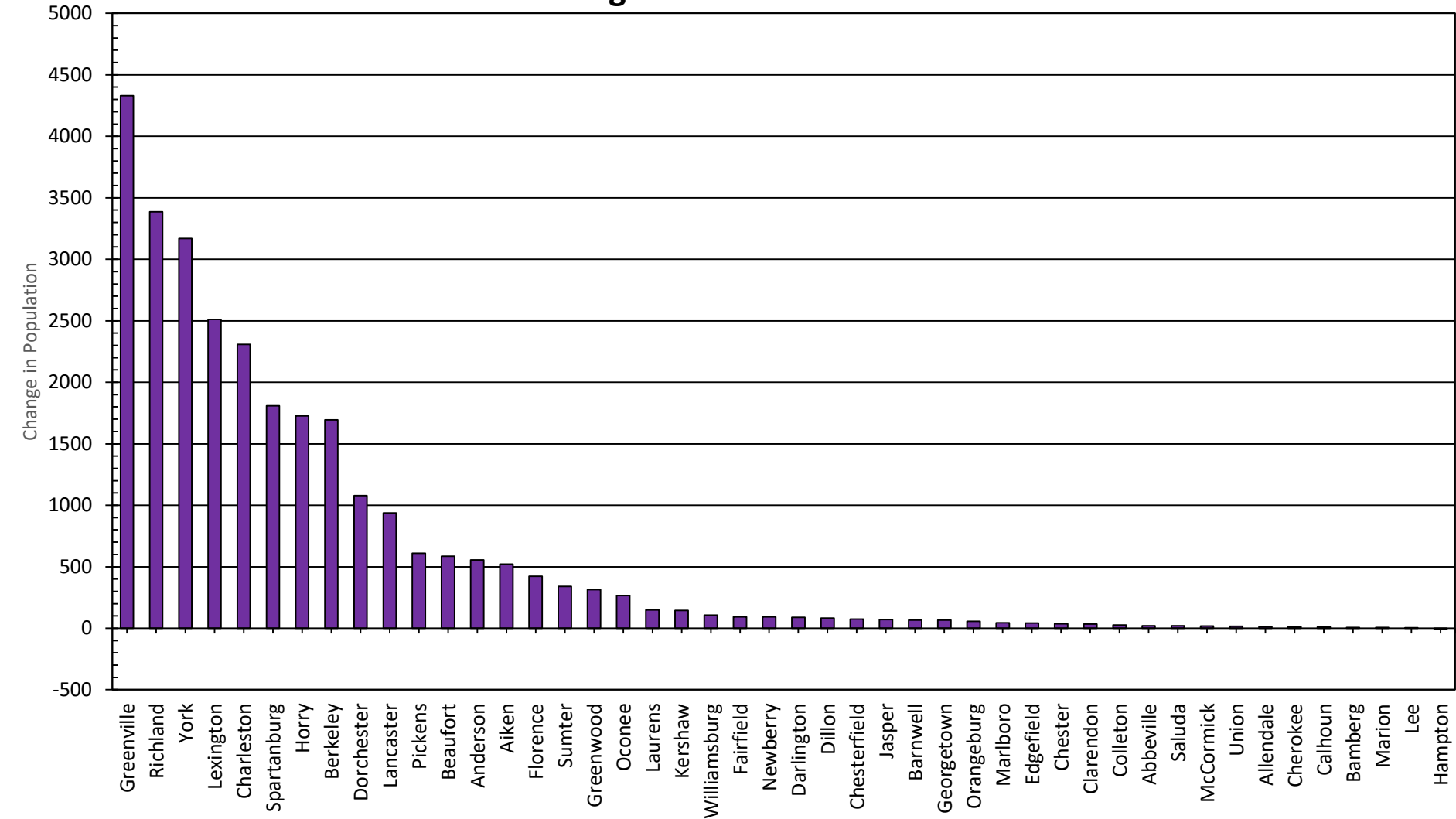


South Carolina Hispanic Population Change by County
Change From 2010 to 2018





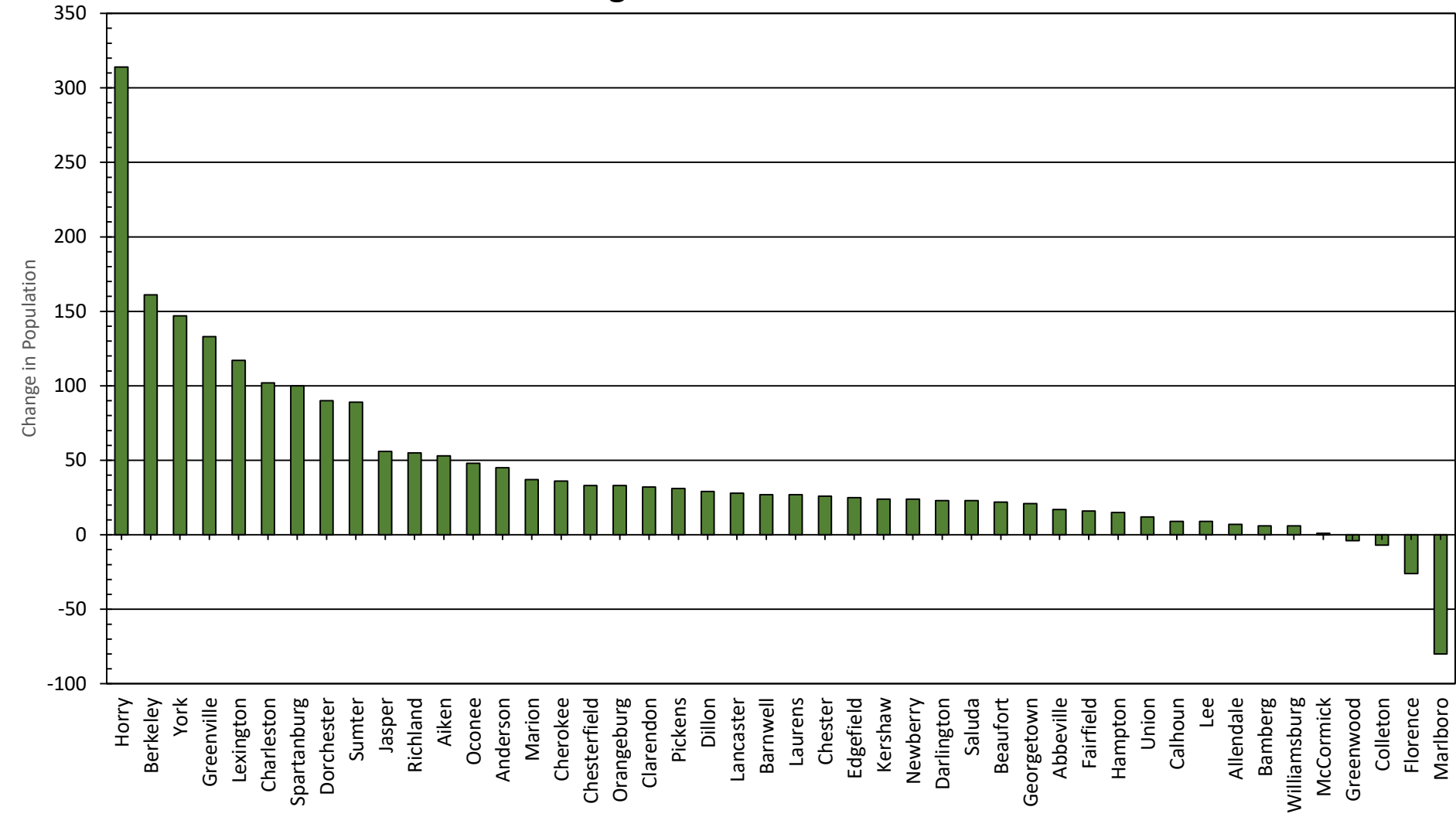
South Carolina Asian Population Change by County
Change From 2010 to 2018





South Carolina American Indian Population Change by County

Change From 2010 to 2018





Questions?



Questions?

Thank You!

For Further Information, Contact –

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