Presentation to the Illinois Senate Redistricting Committee- Chicago State University

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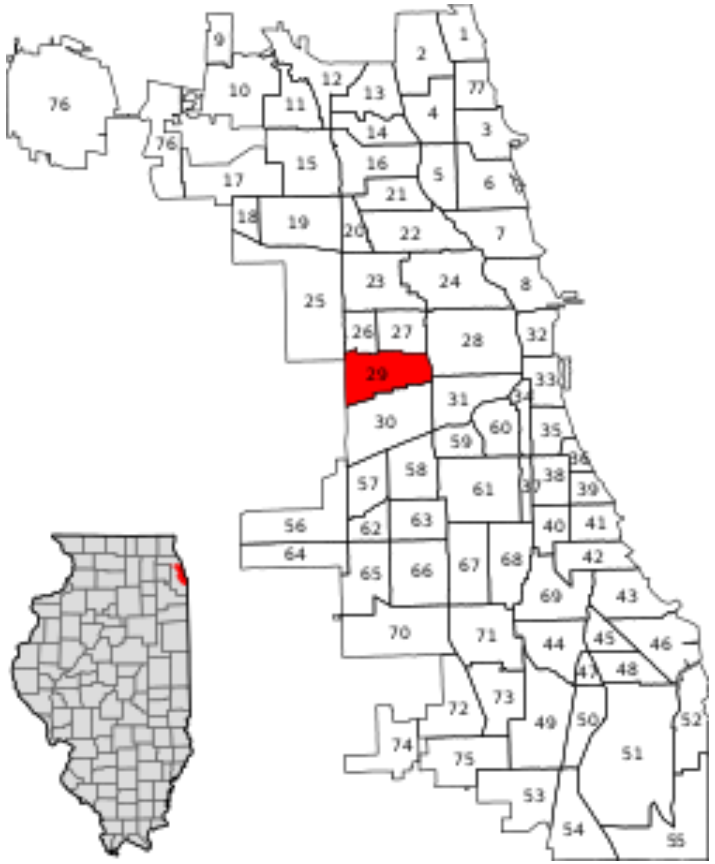
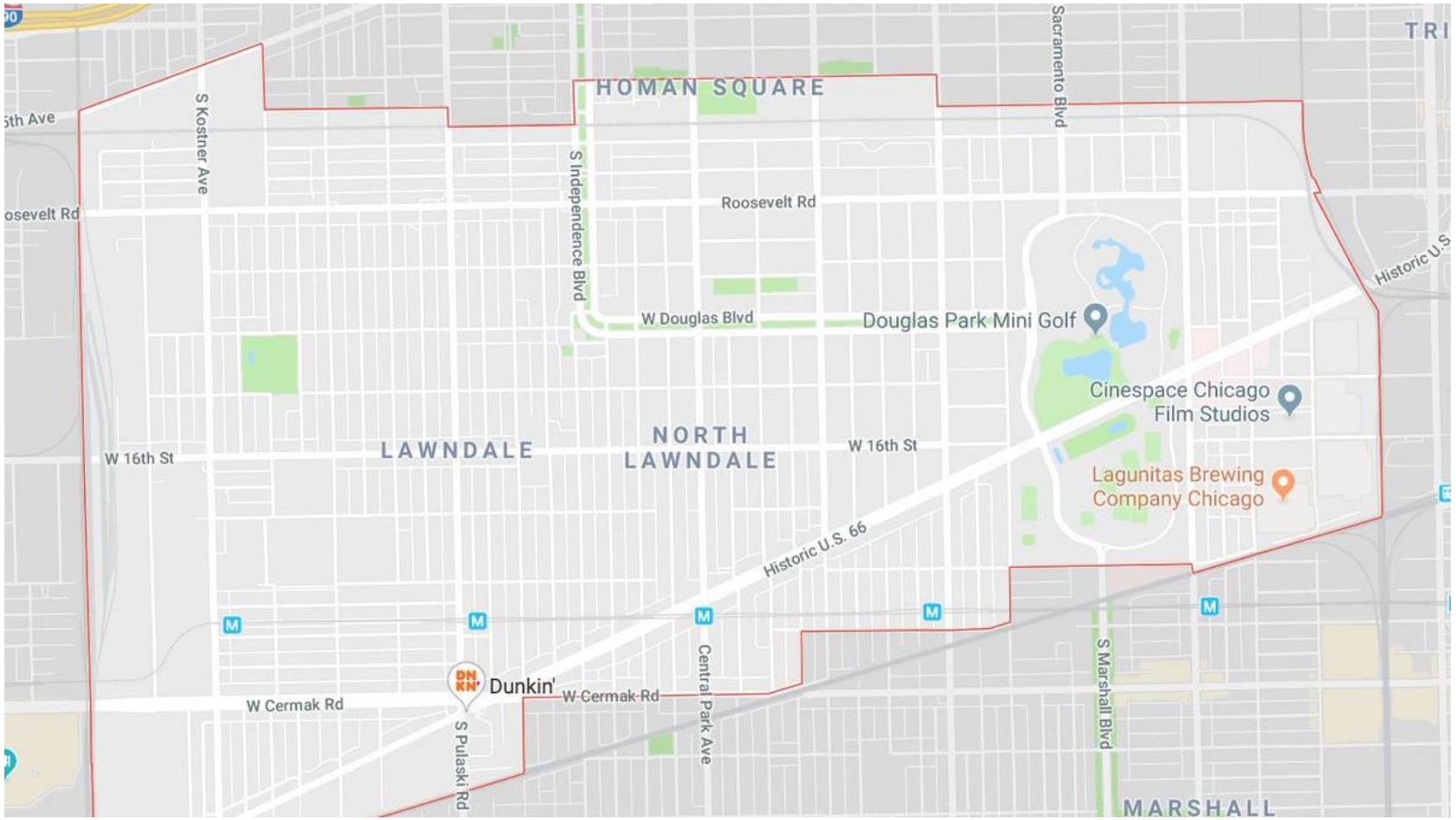
North Lawndale Community





Senate Bill 1177 Legislative District 5

Senate District 5 Change in Population By Race 2010-2019				
	2010	**2019**	**Change**	**%**
Black	109,679	103,794	-5,885	-5.37%
Hispanic/Latino	21,545	29,269	7,724	35.85%
White	61,784	69,052	7,268	11.76%
Native American/Alaskan	265	223	-42	-15.85%
Asian	10,608	14,279	3,671	34.61%
Other	2912	4927	2,015	69.20%
Total Population	**206,793**	**221,544**	**14,751**	**7.13%**

Note: 2010 figures are from the 2010 Census. 2019 figures are from ACS estimates.

Senate District 5 Change in Racial Composition 2010-2019				
	2010	2019	Change	%
Black	53.04%	46.85%	(6.19)	-11.67%
Hispanic/Latino	10.42%	13.21%	2.79	26.81%
White	29.88%	31.17%	1.29	4.32%
Native American/Alaskan	0.13%	0.10%	(0.03)	-21.45%
Asian	5.13%	6.45%	1.32	25.64%
Other	1.41%	2.22%	0.82	57.93%
Total Population	**100%**	**100%**		
Note: 2010 figures are from the 2010 Census. 2019 figures are from ACS estimates.				

What Are the Implications?

Districts will need to be redrawn to preserve Black districts while adhering to the Voting Rights Act.

The data suggest that there are opportunities to maximize opportunities for Blacks to elect candidates of their choice going forward.

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Three-Fifths Compromise

Scene at the Signing of the Constitution of the United States, Oil on Canvas, Howard Chandler Christy

- The three-fifths compromise was an agreement reached by the state delegates at the 1787 Constitutional Convention.
- Under the compromise, every enslaved American would be counted as three-fifths of a person for taxation and representation purposes.
- This agreement gave the Southern states more electoral power than they would have had if the enslaved population had been ignored entirely.

Source: Nadra Kareem Nittle, ThoughtCo October, 2020

https://www.thoughtco.com/three-fifths-compromise-4588466

Key Takeaways: The Three-Fifths Compromise

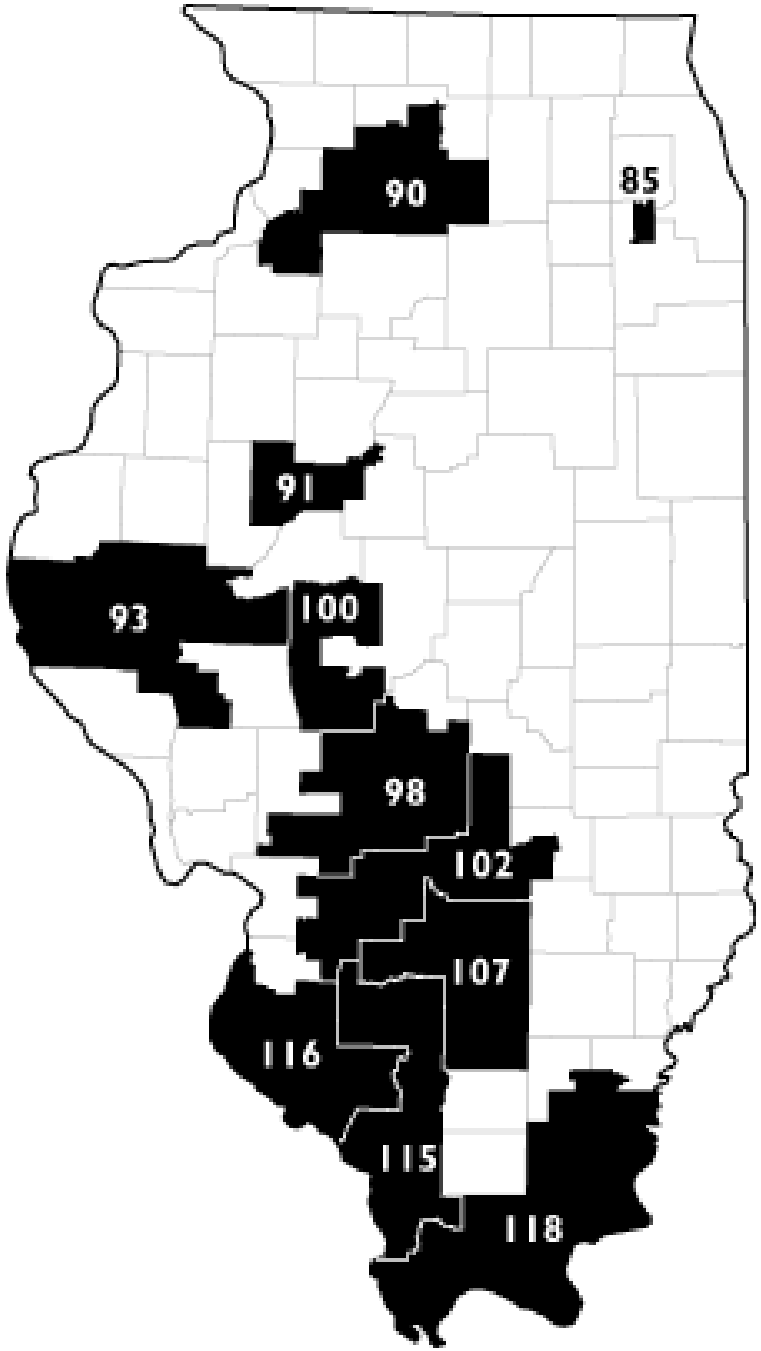
The three-fifths compromise was an agreement, made at the 1787 Constitutional Convention, that allowed Southern states to count a portion of its enslaved population for purposes of taxation and representation.

The agreement allowed the enslavement of Black people to spread and played a role in the forced removal of Indigenous peoples from their lands.

The 13th and 14th Amendments effectively repealed the three-fifths compromise.

…Now Comes Prison Gerrymandering…

Illustration by Nicholas Konrad/The New York Times; photograph by Getty Images



Districts Where At Least 2% of the Population is Incarcerated

- Before the 2010 Redistricting Process, there were 11 legislative districts in Illinois in which 2%-3.4% of their populations were incarcerated.
- As a result, their populations were over-stated by as much as 3.4%, while the prisoners' hometown populations are understated.
- Even though these district boundaries have changed, the prison locations are the same.

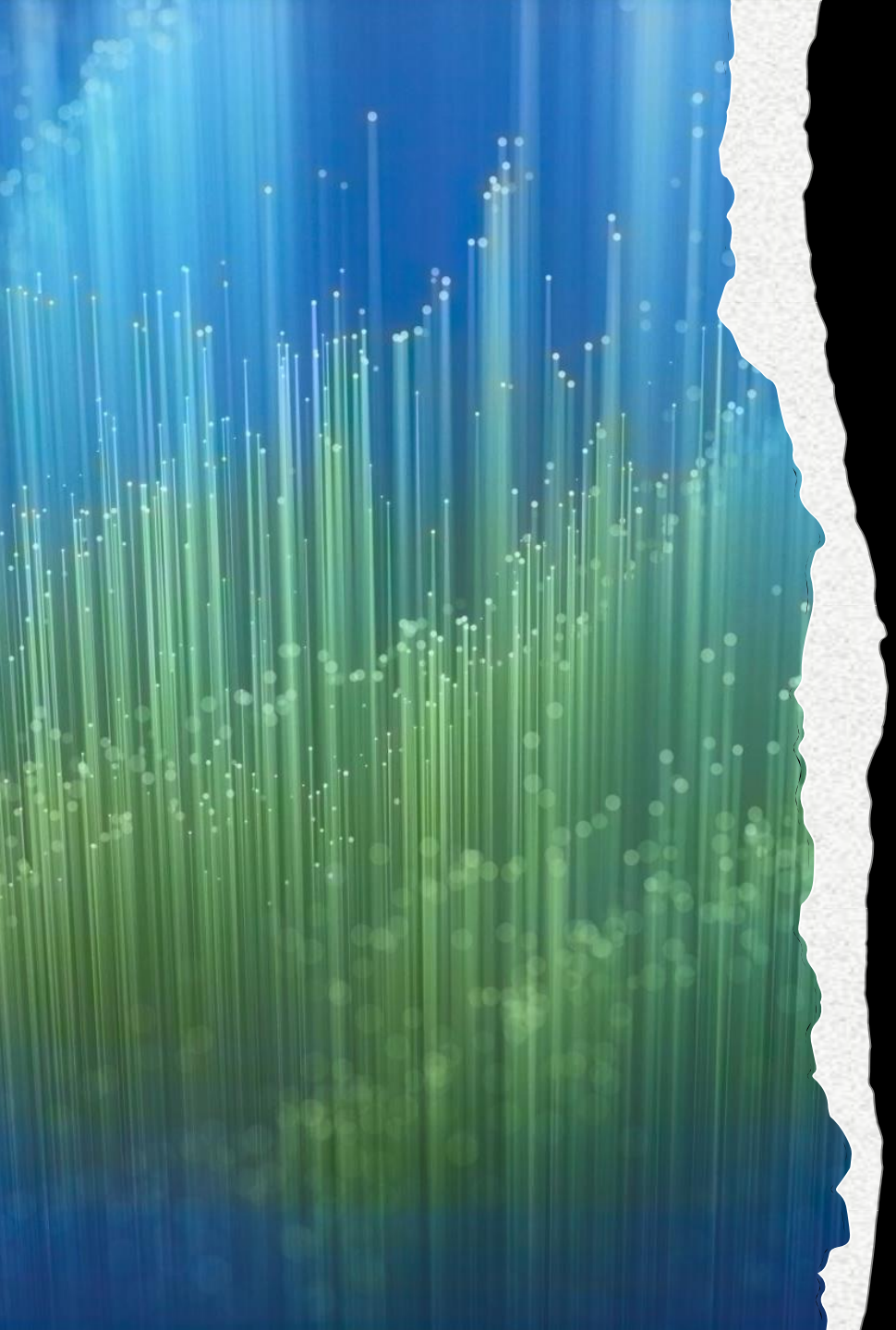
Source: https://www.prisonersofthecensus.org/illinois/importing.html

Communities Around the State of Illinois Are Hurt By Prison Gerrymandering

- $135.6 million from Census-driven funding is diverted from Illinois communities every year. This translates into $1.3 billion between now and the next Census. $240 million would have come to Senate District 5 and the West Side
- Of this amount, $75 million a year from Census-driven programs is diverted from Black communities throughout the State of Illinois every year due to prison gerrymandering. This translates into $750 million over the next 10 years.

Prison Gerrymandering is Hurting Cook County, Especially The Black Community

- As of September 30, 2020, which is encompassed in the the October 15th deadline for Census taking, there were 30,894 prisoners in the Illinois Department of Corrections prisons.
- Of that number, 13,565 were from Cook county, or 44%.
- Nine thousand, eight hundred seventy-two (9,872), or 73% were Black.



Prison Gerrymandering is Hurting Cook County, Especially The Black Community

In 2017, the State of Illinois received $55,855,815,000 in Census-driven funding.

This translates into $4,415 per person per year, or $59,895,979 per annum in 2017 dollars.

Prison Gerrymandering is Hurting Cook County, Especially The Black Community

Multiply this by the 10 year Census cycle, we are talking about losing up to $598,959,790.00 in resources that could have been coming to Cook County over the next 10 years.

Instead, these resources are going to prison towns and communities. About $43.7 million per year could be going to Black communities in Cook County, assuming that all the prisoners are from predominantly Black communities.

This translates into $437 million over the next ten years, if the funding formula stays the same. The Black Communities across Cook County could use this money to shore up under-resourced schools, build affordable housing and improve access to health care.

Zip Codes With The Highest Number of Returning Prisoners

6 of the 10 Illinois Zip Codes with the most returning prisoners are on Chicago's West Side, with all or some land mass in Senate District 5.

- Source: CBS Local 2013

Zip Code	Returning Prisoners
60608	1,570
60607	923
60624	779
60644	679
60651	616
60623	540
60621	428
	5,535

- There is a common argument that we need to maintain prison gerrymandering because prison towns need the money to maintain prisoners, most of whom are Black from urban areas.
- The truth is, NOT ONE of the 318 federal programs that determine their funding levels based on Census counts is for prison programs or maintenance.
- The overwhelming majority of prison funding comes from the Department of Justice and the Bureau of Prisoners
- In effect, prison bodies are helping to fund community development in prison towns

Photo: Illinois ACLU

The Ask

To the extent possible, keep the North Lawndale community together.

- Don’t create any maps with legislative boundaries going through the community. Where possible, boundaries should go around the community

End Prison Gerrymandering effective immediately

- Illinois Senate District 5 includes some or all of the land mass from 6 of the top 10 Illinois zip codes prisoners are likely to return when they are released. Yet, they will be counted Downstate, rather than in Senate District 5 or North Lawndale
- Even though legislation was passed to end prison gerrymandering, it won’t take effect until 2025, which effectively means 2031. We need our money now to take care of prisoners and address other issues like school funding, health care, etc.

Draw as many majority-Black legislative districts as the data will allow.

Suggestions

Draw	Draw as many majority-Black legislative districts as the data will allow.
Draw	Draw Black districts with 51%-55% Black Majorities
Consider	Consider drawing Black districts with 5%-10% variance in population.
Utilize	Utilize 2019 Census as a baseline for drawing the districts taking into account the demographic trends shown in ACS

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Potential for Drawing Majority-Black Districts	
District	Percentage Black Population
Senate District 3	55.44% Black
Senate District 4	54.69% Black
Senate District 5	52.70% Black
Senate District 13	55.17% Black
Senate District 14	56.41% Black
Senate District 15	59.62% Black
Senate District 16	55.25% Black
Senate District 17	59.55% Black

Source: UCCRO

Our Preferences

We prefer that the General Assembly keep the original timeline outlined in our state's constitution.

Work with experienced demographers to draw the maps using the 2019 ACS as a baseline, and incorporating assumptions made from their projections and other sources.

Professionals have the capability to use these data to make inferences regarding growth patterns down to the Census block level.

Our Notes

It should be noted that the margin of error for the 2010 Census was 1.65% (Census.gov). The 2019 ACS estimate for Illinois was 12,671,821.

The actual figure reported for the 2020 Apportionment Data released this week was 12,812,508, with a difference of 140, 687 people.

This translates into a 1.1% difference and is within the margin of error of the 2010 Census.

While we don’t know specific breakouts, we believe that the final numbers for individual districts will not be that far off from the Census data that we will receive in September.

Questions?

Questions regarding this presentation may be addressed to

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