

# October 25th

## **Take out:**

- HW - Reading notes for Ch 6 Section 4
- Blank sheet of notebook paper

## **Reminder:**

Read/finish reading & taking notes Ch 6 Sec 5





**Using your notes, define the following terms:**

1. quorum
2. apportionment
3. gerrymandering
4. redistricting

# quorum



- 👤 fixed number of people (often majority) who must be present for an organization to conduct business
- 👤 Many states require a quorum to be present for any bills to be voted on



# apportionment



- ☠ the distribution of seats in the U.S. House of Rep.
- ☠ seats in the House of Rep. = based on state population

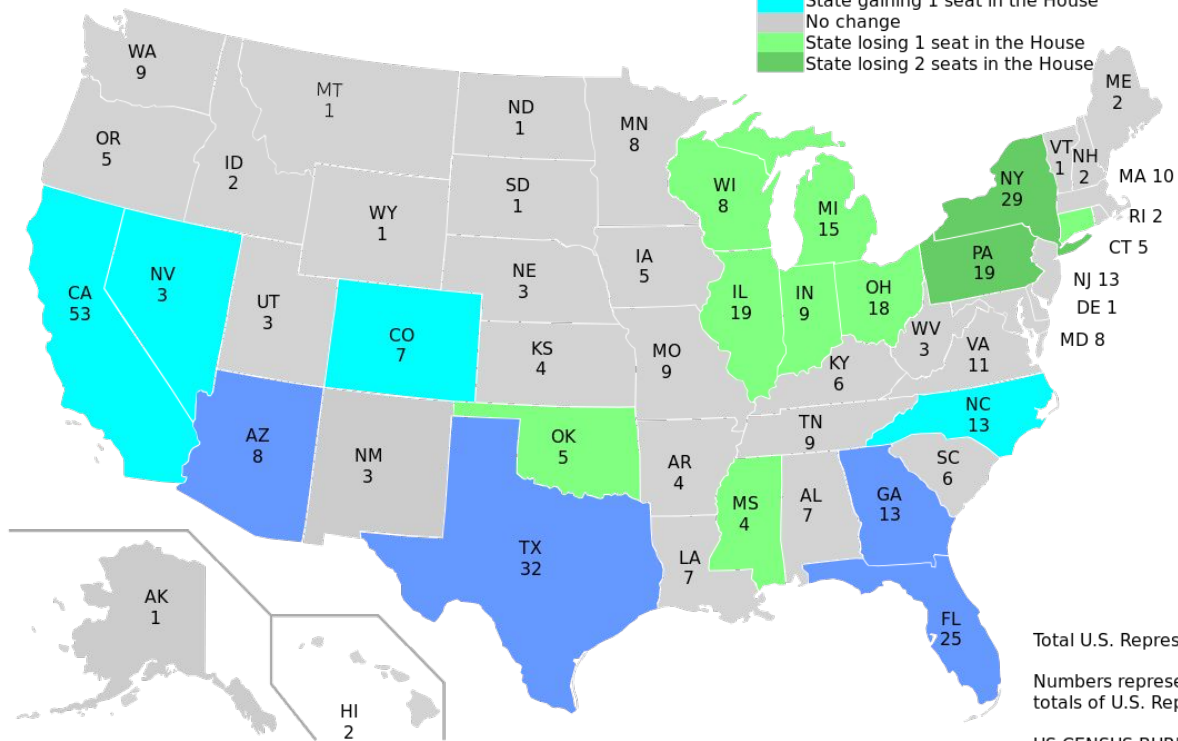
*\*States determine how those seats should be distributed within the state*



# Apportionment of the U.S. House of Representatives for the 108th Congress

Change from 1990 to 2000

- State gaining 2 seats in the House
- State gaining 1 seat in the House
- No change
- State losing 1 seat in the House
- State losing 2 seats in the House



Total U.S. Representatives: 435

Numbers represent reapportioned totals of U.S. Representatives

US CENSUS BUREAU

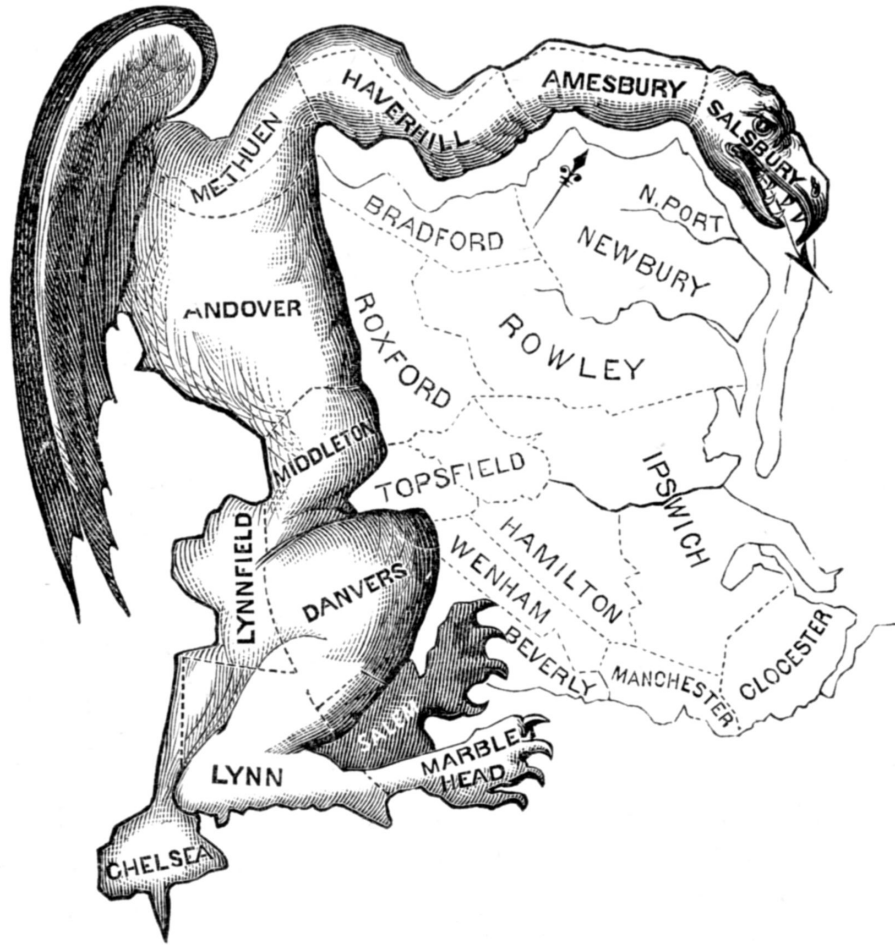


# gerrymandering



a practice where lawmakers try to draw/redraw district boundaries to benefit themselves or other members of their party





# redistricting



Redrawing voting districts to reflect population change

Washington State (estimated pop.) 2016	Washington State pop. 2010
↑ 7,288,000	6,724,545





REDISTRICTING/GERRYMANDERING

# THE U.S. CENSUS

...is a DECENNIAL CENSUS mandated by ARTICLE I, SEC. 2 of the U.S. Constitution: "Representatives... shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective Numbers..."

## "REAPPORTIONMENT"

"...the process by which seats in the U.S. House of Reps are redistributed throughout the 50 states following each U.S. census."

### Ohio

[Further information](#)

People QuickFacts	Ohio	USA
<a href="#">Population, 2010</a>	11,536,504	308,745,538
<a href="#">Population, percent change, 2000 to 2010</a>	1.6%	9.7%
<a href="#">Population, 2000</a>	11,353,140	281,421,906
<a href="#">Persons under 5 years, percent, 2010</a>	6.2%	6.5%
<a href="#">Persons under 18 years, percent, 2010</a>	23.7%	24.0%
<a href="#">Persons 65 years and over, percent, 2010</a>	14.1%	13.0%
<a href="#">Female persons, percent, 2010</a>	51.2%	50.8%

### Texas

[Further information](#)

People QuickFacts	Texas	USA
<a href="#">Population, 2010</a>	25,145,561	308,745,538
<a href="#">Population, percent change, 2000 to 2010</a>	20.6%	9.7%
<a href="#">Population, 2000</a>	20,851,820	281,421,906
<a href="#">Persons under 5 years, percent, 2010</a>	7.7%	6.5%
<a href="#">Persons under 18 years, percent, 2010</a>	27.3%	24.0%
<a href="#">Persons 65 years and over, percent, 2010</a>	10.3%	13.0%
<a href="#">Female persons, percent, 2010</a>	50.4%	50.8%

# “WHAT HAPPENS WITH ALL THIS NEW INFORMATION ON THE U.S. POPULATION EVERY 10 YEARS?”

If a state GAINS or LOSES representation in the House, that state must redraw its Congressional Districts to account for changes in population

## “REDISTRICTING”

### APPORTIONMENT

2010  
OFFICIAL RESULTS

GAINED	LOST
Arizona +1	Illinois -1
Florida +2	Iowa -1
Georgia +1	Louisiana -1
Nevada +1	Massachusetts -1
South Carolina +1	Michigan -1
Texas +4	Missouri -1
Utah +1	New Jersey -1
Washington +1	New York -2
	Ohio -2
	Pennsylvania -1

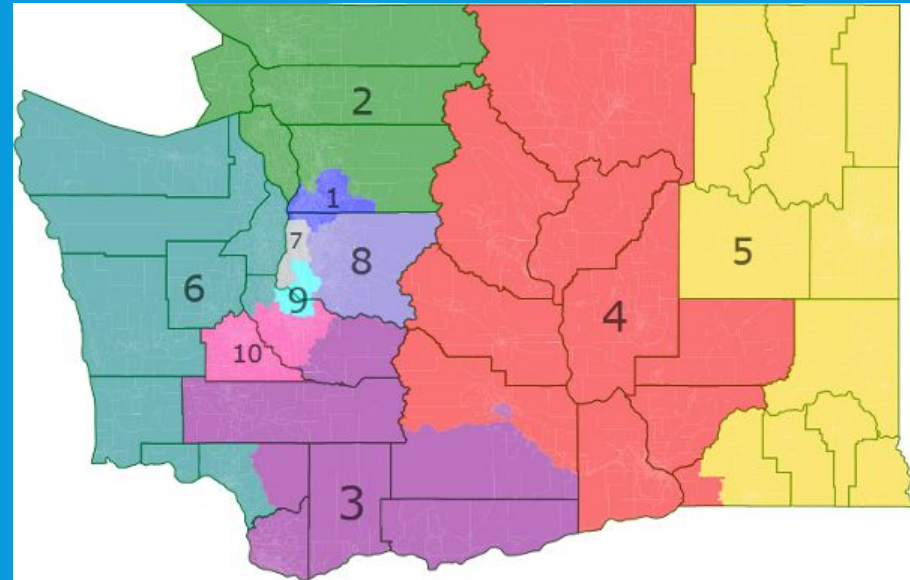


## “REAPPORTIONMENT”

Before 2010 Census



2012-



# Why doesn't eastern WA have more representation?



## What criteria have to be considered in redrawing voting district boundaries?

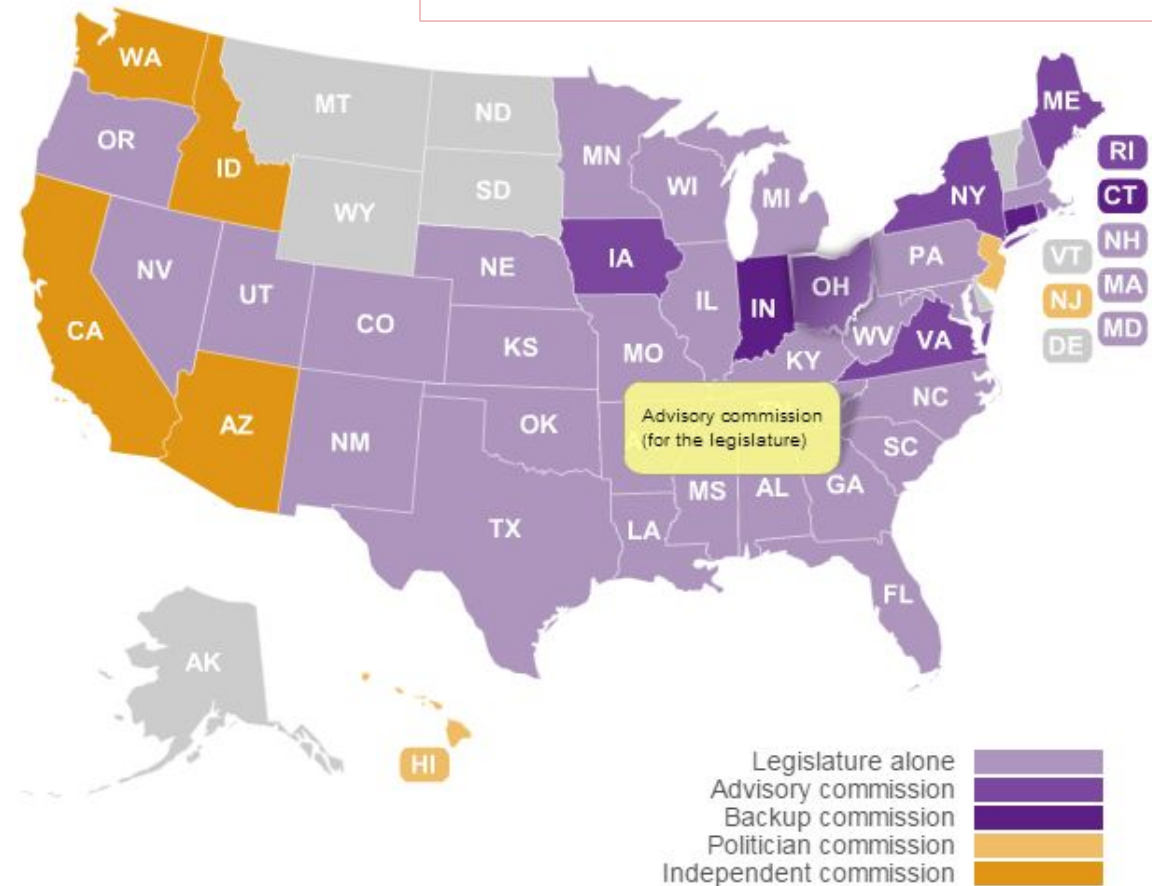
“Encompass, as nearly as can be done (or is “practicable”) equal numbers of people.

Make sure that parts of a district are not physically separated.”

## What is reapportionment?

- every 10 years to adjust congressional seats among the 50 states
- House of Rep → 435 seats between 50 states.
- Each state receives at least 1 congressional seat.
- Remaining 385 are divided, or “apportioned” according to population.
- As the population of some states grows faster than that of others, congressional seats move from the slow-growing states to the fast-growing ones.

# “WHO DOES THE REDISTRICTING?”



## REDISTRICTING IN WA

“Four commissioners are appointed by the Legislature. The Commissioners appoint a fifth, non-voting, non-partisan chairperson.”

Take a look at the following maps of congressional districts

- What stands out to you?
- What do you notice?
- What's wrong with these district lines?



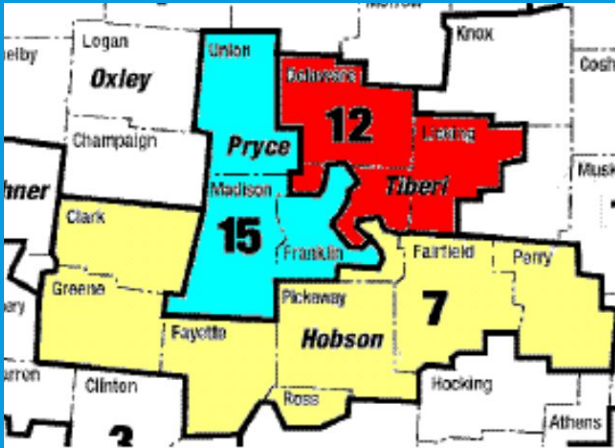
# Gerrymandering - purpose

1. Packing - place as many voters of 1 type into a single district to reduce their influence in other districts.

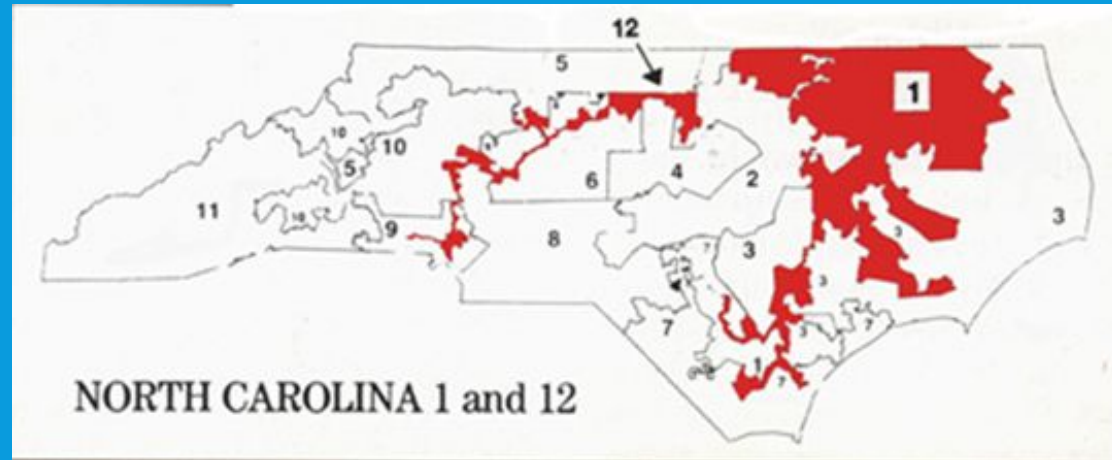
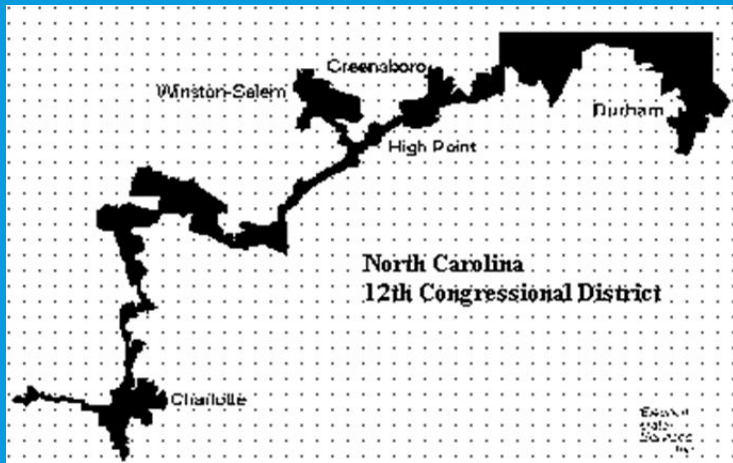


# Gerrymandering - purpose

2. Cracking - involves spreading out voters of a particular type among many districts in order to reduce their representation by denying them a sufficiently large voting block in any particular district.



# NORTH CAROLINA 12<sup>TH</sup> "THE LIGHTNING BOLT"

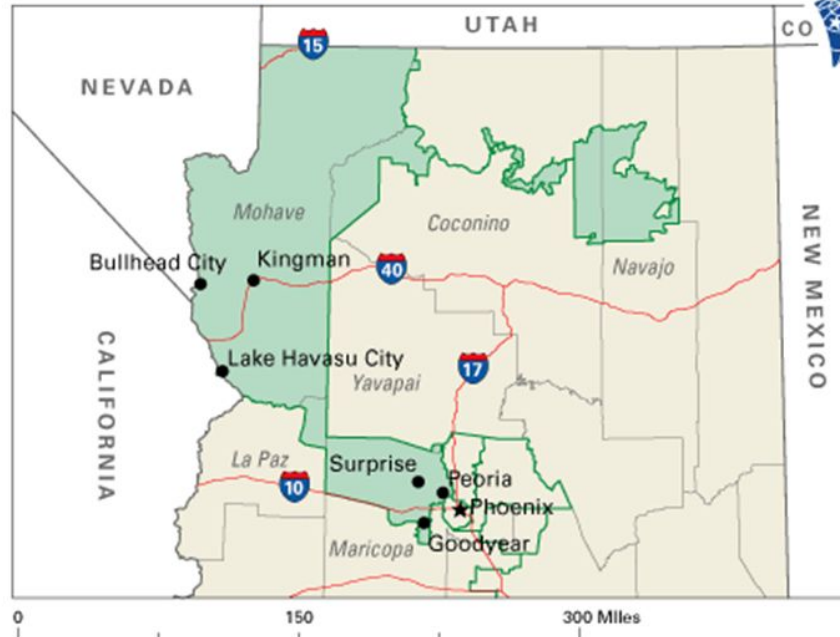


# FLORIDA 22<sup>ND</sup> "THE CLAM DIGGER"



# ARIZONA 2<sup>ND</sup> "DANGLING MODIFIER"

## Congressional District 2



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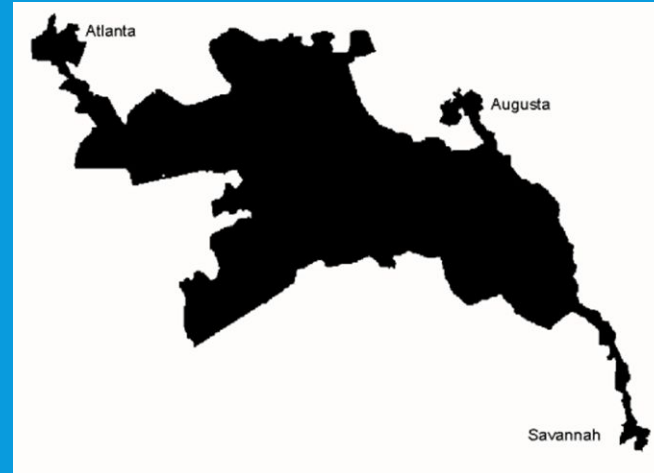
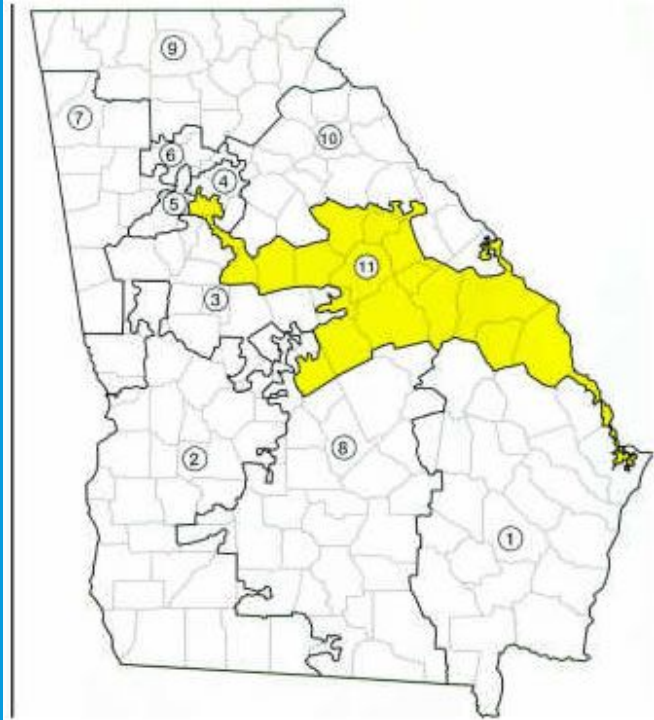
**2** Congressional District

*Mohave* County



Arizona (8 Districts)

# GEORGIA 11<sup>TH</sup> "GHOST BUSTERS"



Miller v. Johnson 1994  
Supreme Court ruled this district unconstitutional since it's borders were drawn with explicitly racial motives.

# IMPACT OF GERRYMANDERING?

- 1.Reduction in electoral competition & voter turnout
- 2.Increased incumbent advantage & campaign costs
- 3.Less descriptive representation
- 4.Incumbent gerrymandering