

FACTS/TALKING POINTS

- The People's Maps Commission decreases the number of racial minority districts and disenfranchises over 500,000 Wisconsin voters.
- The People's Maps Commission, per their own report, consistently violated the open meetings law
 - o Did not properly notice subcommittee meetings
 - o Created a walking quorum by cycling commissioners on/off of Zoom call with the intention of skirting notice requirements
- The Governor's Commission only meets 2 of the 7 criteria he required under [Executive Order 66](#)
 - o NOTE: the Governor's own order called for prioritizing core retention and preventing voter disenfranchisement
- The People's Maps Commission diminishes the number of majority-minority districts
 - o New Assembly Maps: 6 Black majority, 2 Hispanic majority
 - PMC Maps: 2 Black majority, 0 Hispanic majority
 - o New Senate Maps: 2 Black majority
 - PMC Maps: 1 Black majority
 - o TOTAL:
 - Legislature: 10
 - PMC: 3

Legislative [Assembly, Senate, Congressional](#) Maps
Criteria laid out in [Senate Joint Resolution 63](#)

PMC [Assembly, Senate, Congressional](#) Maps
PMC [Criteria, Executive Order 66](#)
[PMC Final Report](#)
[LRB Memo on PMC maps](#)

BACKGROUND INFORMATION & COMPARISON

POPULATION STATISTICS

Wisconsin's population based on the 2020 U.S. Census is 5,893,718 people. The following graphic breaks down the ideal district population for Assembly, Senate, and Congressional Districts.

District Type	Ideal Population	Number of Districts
Assembly	59,533	99
Senate	178,598	33
Congressional	736,715	8

REDISTRICTING VALUES & CRITERIA

The following criteria are used to evaluate a redistricting plan: *(these criteria are compared to the *2002 court-drawn maps, the current **2011 Act 43 maps, and the 2021 maps [SB 621](#), [SB 622](#))*

- **Population Deviation:** One objective of redistricting is to create new districts where each district has approximately the same number of people in them. The *ideal population* for each district is calculated by dividing the total population by the number of districts. *Population deviation* is the measure of how much a plan's districts vary from the ideal population.

New District Maps

	Deviation from Ideal Population	Persons	Percent
Assembly	Mean Deviation	112	0.19
	Largest Positive Deviation	231	0.39
	Largest Negative Deviation	-221	-0.37
	Overall Range in Deviation	±452	± 0.76

	Deviation from Ideal Population	Persons	Percent
Senate	Mean Deviation	175	0.10
	Largest Positive Deviation	520	0.29
	Largest Negative Deviation	-506	-0.28
	Overall Range in Deviation	±1,026	± 0.57

**2002 population deviation: Assembly Range of 1.59, Senate range of .98*

***2011 population deviation: Assembly Range of .76, Senate Range of .62*

PMC: Assembly Range 1.87, Senate Range 1.11

- **Staggered-Term Disenfranchisement:** Only half of Wisconsin State Senate Districts elect their Senator in any given fall election. *Staggered-term disenfranchisement* refers to people who did not vote for State Senator in 2020 and would not get to vote for State Senator in 2022. During this redistricting cycle, this occurs when a voter is “moved” from an odd-numbered district under the old plan to an even-numbered district under a new plan.

New District Maps

138,753 voters from odd-numbered senate districts were moved to even-numbered senate districts, and these voters will not have the opportunity to vote in a state senate election until the 2024 general election. This movement from one district to another involved 14 senate districts.

**2002 disenfranchised voters: 171, 613*

***2011 disenfranchised voters: 299,704*

PMC: 523,402

- **Core Retention:** *Core Retention* is the measure of how many people will stay in the same district after the enactment of the new districts. This criteria limits the number of voters disenfranchised due to a change in Senate district.

New District Maps

The average core retention rate for assembly districts is 84.16 percent and the average core retention rate for senate districts is 92.21 percent.

***2011 Assembly 66.3% core retention, Senate 78.2% core retention*

PMC: Assembly 57.99%, Senate 59.67%

- **Communities of Interest:** *Communities of Interest (COI)* are areas where the residents have common interests and concerns special to that community that would be benefited by inclusion in a single district. For example, those interests might be economic, commercial, historic, environmental, or based on political units (such as school districts, municipal lines, or tribal boundaries). There is no exhaustive list of what commonalities create a community of interest or how large or small a community of interest is. *NOTE: Since there is no traditional definition for COIs, there is not a measure of comparison for previous maps.*

New District Maps

The Forward Maps incorporate more than 500 COI submitted through the Legislature’s ‘DrawYourMapWisconsin.com’ website and publicly submitted through the ‘People’s Map Commission’. These more than 500 COI are incorporated, fully intact into Assembly or Senate Districts.

- **County and Municipal Splits:** A county split occurs when a county is divided into more than one district. A municipal split occurs when a city, village, or town is split into more than one district.

New District Maps

The assembly map splits 53 counties and 48 municipalities (total of 101), while the senate map splits 42 counties and 28 municipalities (total of 70).

**2002 municipal split: assembly 51 counties, 50 municipalities (total of 101)*

Senate 42 counties, 24 municipalities (total of 66)

***2011 municipal split: assembly 58 counties, 62 municipalities (total of 120)*

Senate 46 counties, 37 municipalities (total 83)

PMC municipal split: *assembly 48 counties, 125 municipalities (total of 173)*

Senate 35 counties, 69 municipalities (total of 104)

- **Compactness:** Districts must be in “as compact form as practicable.”

New District Maps

Assembly	Reock Degree of Compactness Score	Polsby–Popper Test
Mean	0.363	0.234
Minimum	0.688	0.603
Maximum	0.152	0.048

Senate	Reock Degree of Compactness Score	Polsby–Popper Test
Mean	0.374	0.216
Minimum	0.647	0.409
Maximum	0.129	0.046

**2002 Assembly compactness score of .41 (Reock), .29 (Polsby-Popper)*

(NOTE: we do not have historical data for 2002 Senate maps on this criteria)

***2011 Assembly compactness score of .39 (Reock), .28 (Polsby-Popper)*

Senate compactness score of .29 (Polsby-Popper)

(NOTE: we do not have historical data for 2002 Senate maps on the Reock test)

PMC: Assembly .401, Senate .403 (Reock)

For the LRB analysis of State Legislative District, [please see the memo linked here.](#)

For the LRB analysis of Congressional Districts, [please see the memo linked here.](#)

For the LRB [in-depth guide](#) explaining the law, principles, and process of redistricting in Wisconsin.