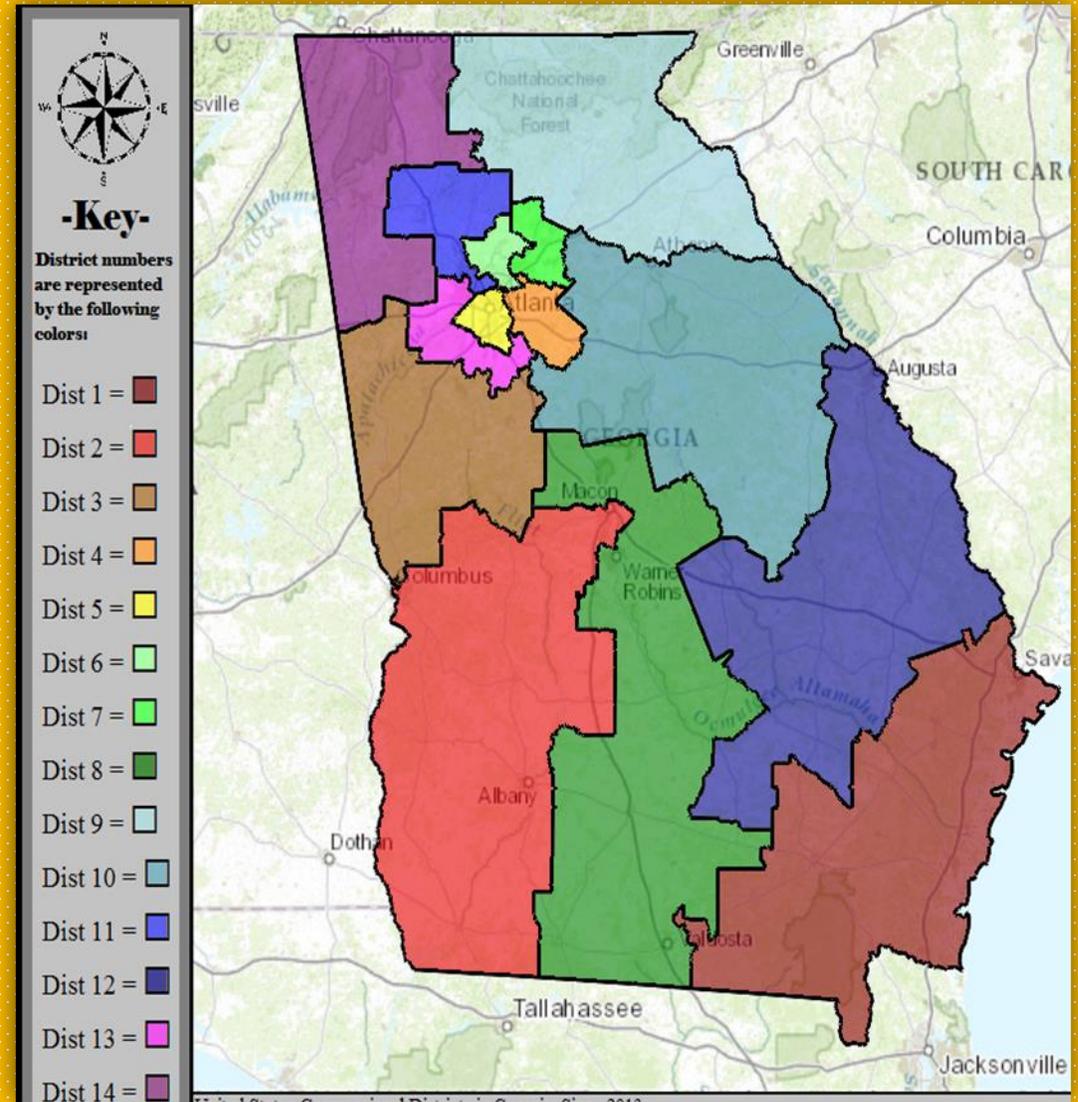


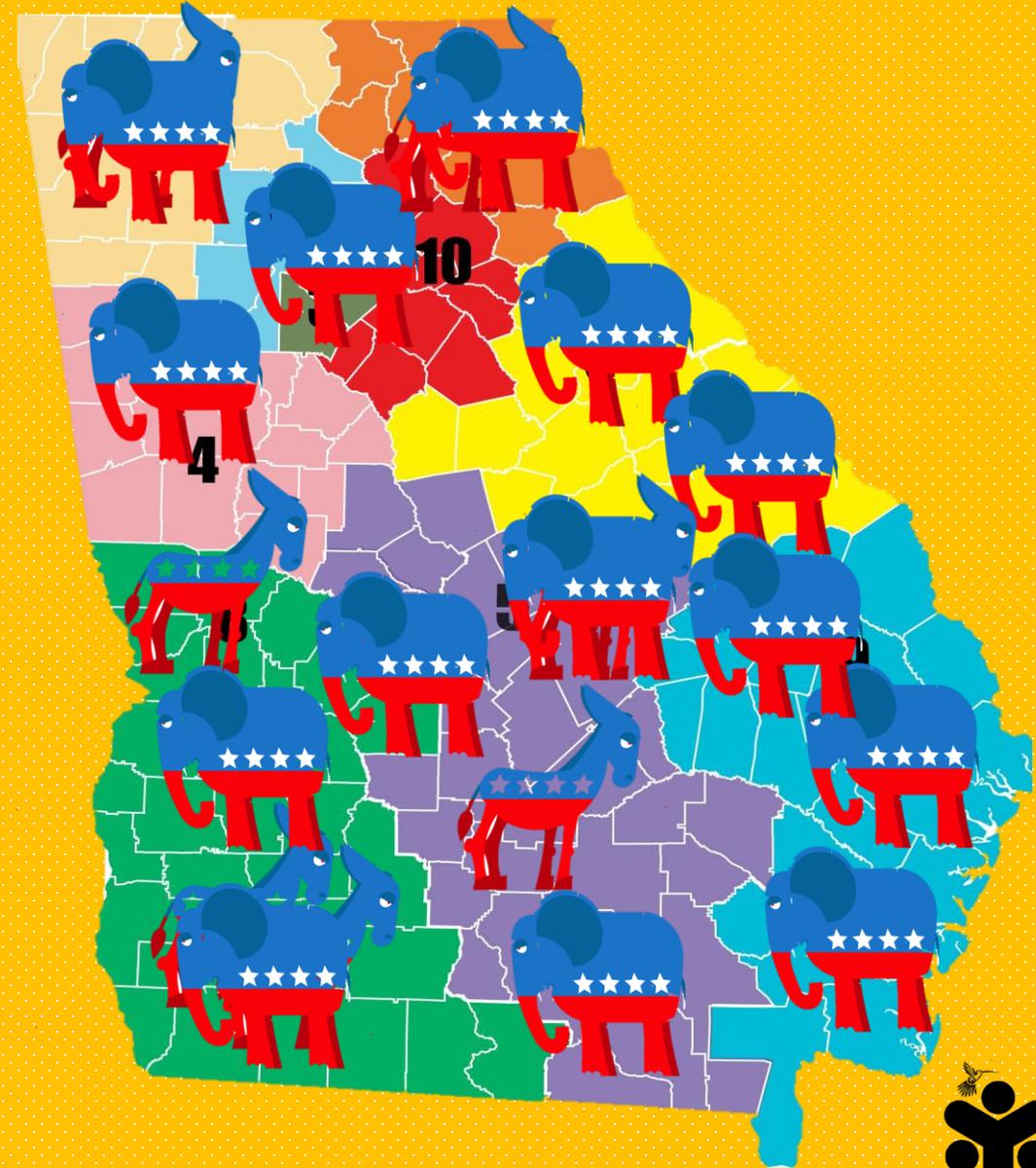
# What is a District?

- A territory defined for administrative and/or legal purposes with a certain number of inhabitants.
- At the national level we have 435 congressional districts with a population of approximately 720,000 each.
- The state of Georgia has 14 congressional districts.



# What is Redistricting?

- ❖ Modification of the boundaries of the legislative districts.
- ❖ Every ten years after obtaining information collected by the census, all the districts are redistributed in a general manner in order to have the same population.
- ❖ This process of redistricting can also take place before general redistricting.
- ❖ Georgia suffers a conflict of interest by letting state legislators be the same people in charge of drawing their own districts.



# Results of the Redistricting in Georgia

- ❖ In 2016 the General Assembly of Georgia received the "People's No Choice Award" after it became evident that it successfully conducted redistricting to protect its own interests by eliminating political competition.
- ❖ As a result, 81% of the districts have only one candidate from the main parties on their ballots in 2018.
- ❖ In the same way 82% of the campaigns of Georgia's General Assembly had a single candidate and in the end 56% of such campaigns ended even before the primary elections because there were no opposition candidates competing.
- ❖ This redistribution of legislative districts is inadequate and eliminates competition among political parties. As a result, the disadvantaged party does not present a candidate for opposition.

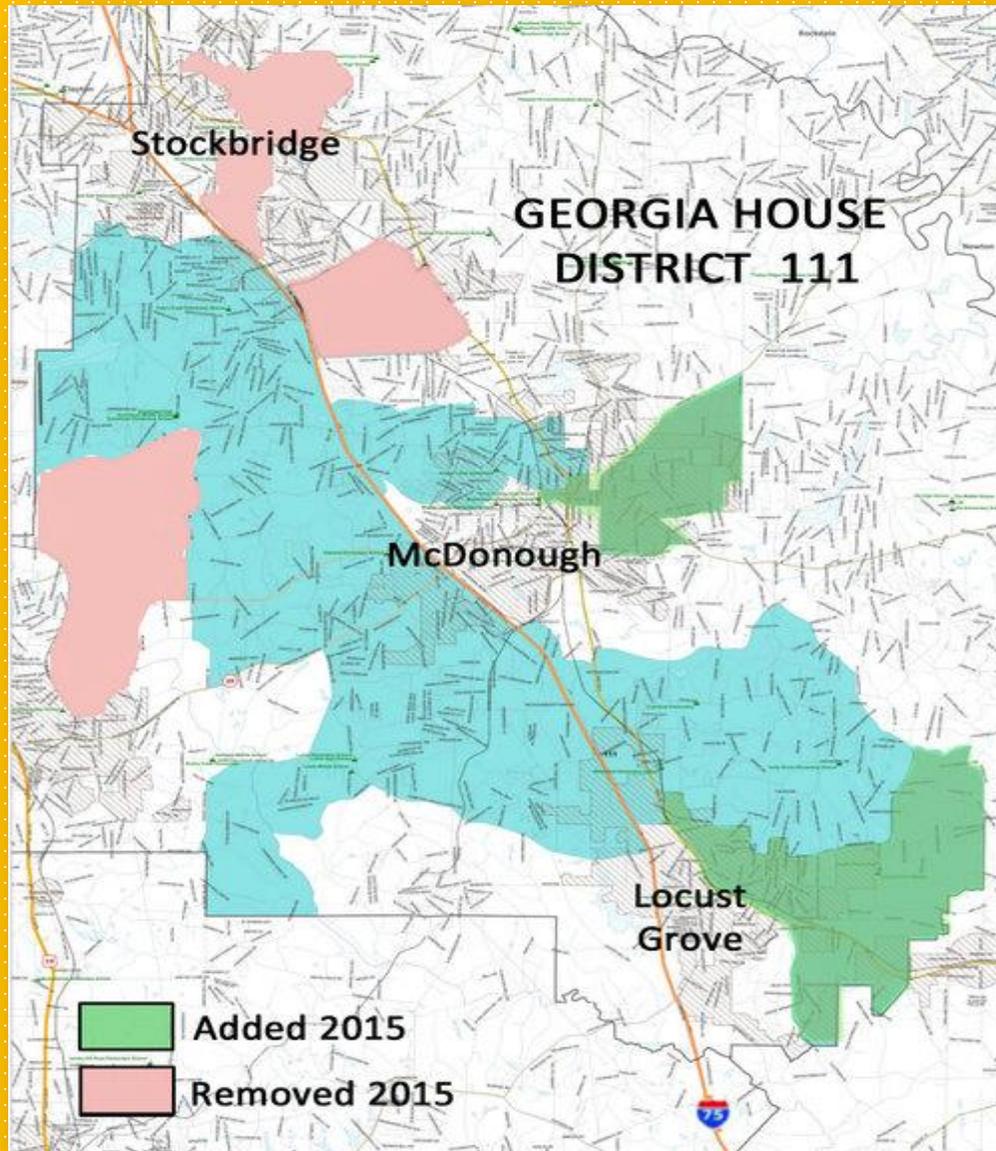


# GERRYMANDERING



- It is a political science term referring to a manipulation of the electoral constituencies of a territory, uniting them, dividing them or associating them, in order to produce a determined effect on the electoral results.
- This term began to be used in 1812 when the legislator Elbridge Gerry decided to unify all the districts of his opponents in a single one, so that they would obtain fewer seats in the legislature.

# Controversies of Gerrymandering

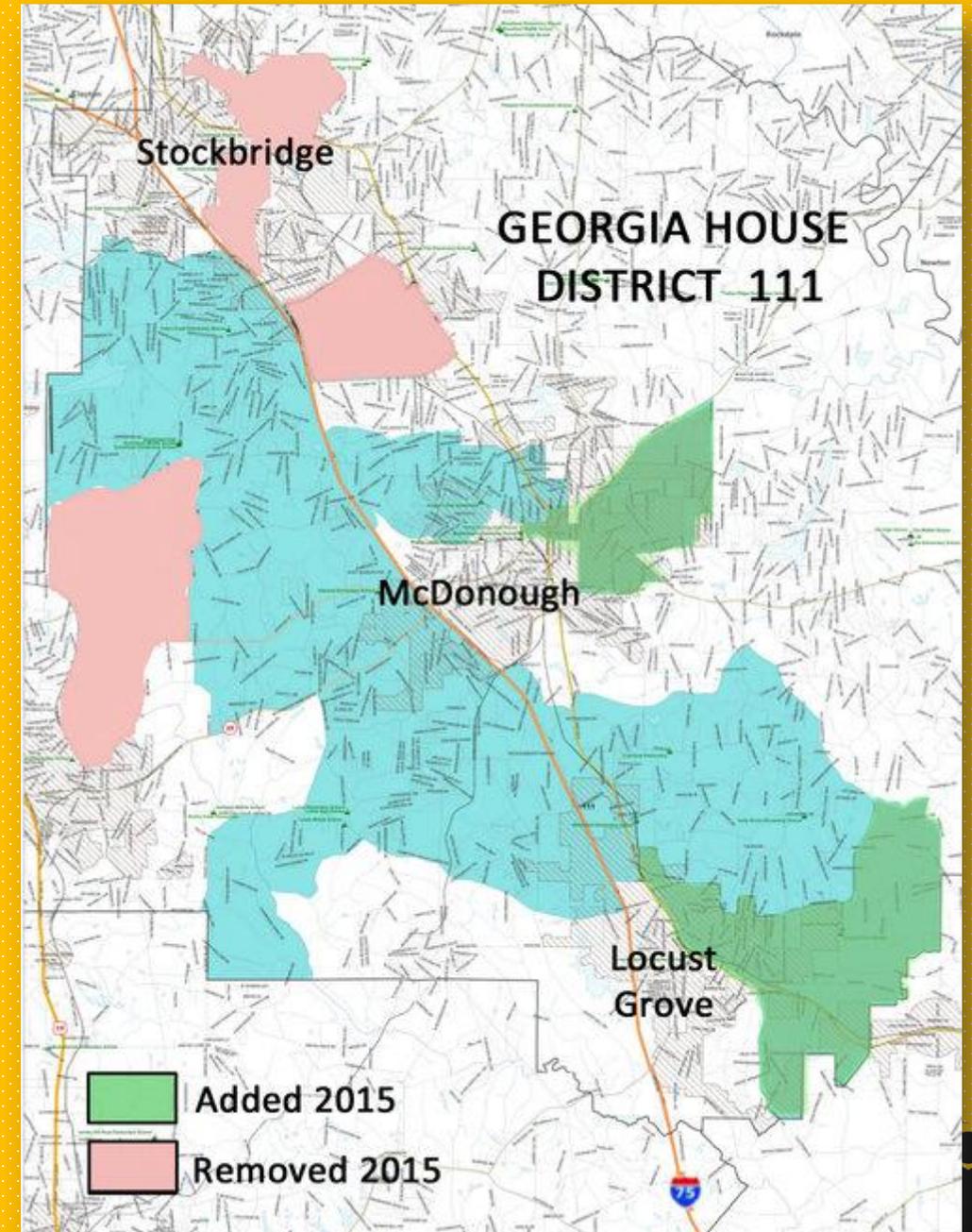


- Since 2011, the Republican Party controls the redistricting of legislative districts and the obsession with power has even led to disputes between members of the same Republican party.
- The General Assembly replaced black voters with white voters in district 111 of his colleague Strickland.
- 33% of black voters were reduced to 31% and the percentage of white voters increased from 56% to 58%. Strickland won with a margin of 3.4% in 2016.
- Strickland (R) won with 9,540 votes (53.1%) against Jim Nichols (D) with 8,416 votes (46.9%) in 2014.
- Strickland (R) won with 14,488 votes (51.69%) against Darryl Payton (D) with 13,542 votes (48.31%) in 2016.

# Gerrymandering Politics

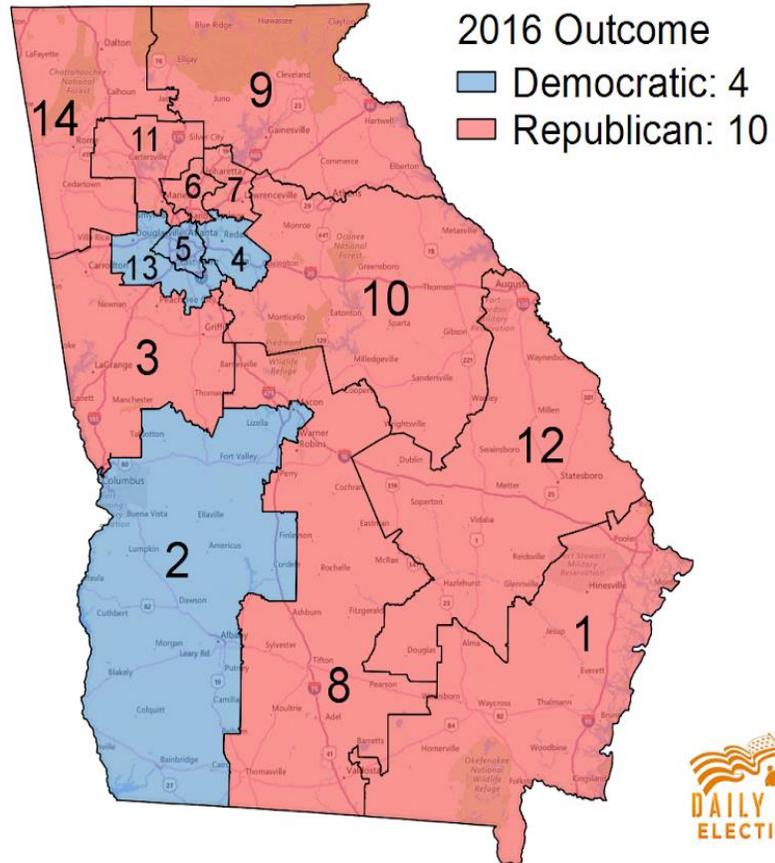
There are various design policies of electoral constituencies that can produce gerrymandering:<sup>4</sup>

- By active concentration: drawing electoral districts that concentrate the electorate of a dispersed group, so that within the limits of that district the majority obtains the chosen group.
- By reductive dispersion: dispersing the vote of a group in different electoral districts to avoid obtaining a majority in any of them.
- By reductive concentration: reducing a majority of a group, which could obtain victory in several districts, to only one, diminishing its total representation with respect to the rest of the circumscriptions.
- By active dispersion: on the contrary, overrepresented a determined majority in a district through converting it into several districts that elect a greater number of representatives.



# Results of Gerrymandering in GA

## Georgia's Republican-Drawn Congressional Gerrymander



## Hypothetical Nonpartisan Georgia Congressional Map

