County of Albemarle
Office of Equity and Inclusion

Memo on Redistricting Options 1-3

Overview

The local decennial redistricting process for 2022 requires changes to the existing magisterial district boundary lines to ensure that all six magisterial districts will be within the acceptable ± 5% deviation from the ideal equal population based on the demographic data collected during the 2020 Census. Further criteria for redrawing boundaries for the six magisterial districts include following both state and federal law regarding voting rights so that boundaries do "not have the purpose or effect of denying or abridging the right to vote on account of race, color, or membership in a language minority group and that no protected class loses voting strength under the new redistricting plan" *(Attachment E – Proposed Redistricting Guidelines).* Based on these guidelines, staff developed three alternative proposed redistricting maps—Options 1, 2, and 3. With the available data, staff utilized the Equity Assessment Impact Framework to consider both direct and indirect impact of different options, while also taking into consideration the unintended <u>positive</u>, <u>negative</u>, and <u>neutral</u> impacts on affected populations and the duration of such impact.

Broadly speaking, redistricting occurs after the decennial Census so the duration of these changes last until the next redistricting is completed after the 2030 Census. For the current plan, depending on the option selected, redistricting will primarily affect voters in the current Agnor Hurt, Baker-Butler, Brownsville, County Green, East Ivy, Free Bridge, Georgetown, Ivy, Jack Jouett, Mechums River, Monticello, Mountain View, Northside, Pantops, Stone-Robinson, University, and Yellow Mountain precincts.

Current positive effects of these changes noted by redistricting staff in Options 1 & 3 include the readjustment of the boundary line between the Agnor-Hurt precinct and the Georgetown precinct to be more consistent with communities of interest, whereas Option 2 will affect the fewest numbers of voters of the three proposed options. For all three options, a known negative effect is that some voters would see their precinct change and some voters would be assigned a new precinct that has a longer commute than their current polling place.

Potential Impacts
Albemarle County's Equity Profile

The Albemarle County Equity Profile uses the American Human Development Index (AHDI) scores at the census tract level to look at how the different parts of Albemarle County measure up in terms of well-being. Geographic and racial/ethnic discrepancies in scores between neighborhoods indicate important differences in access to County resources that promote well-being, which is a critical part of the County's mission.[1] We used

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[1] Russell, Siri, Barbara Brown Wilson, Michele Claibourn, Alissa Ujie Diamond, Sam Powers, Michael Salgueiro. *Albemarle County Equity Profile: Centering Equity in Evaluating Well-Being & Quality of Life for Albemarle County Residents.* The Equity Center, A UVA

the information from the Equity Profile and reviewed Census tracts with lower AHDI scores for any differences between proposed Options 1, 2, and 3.
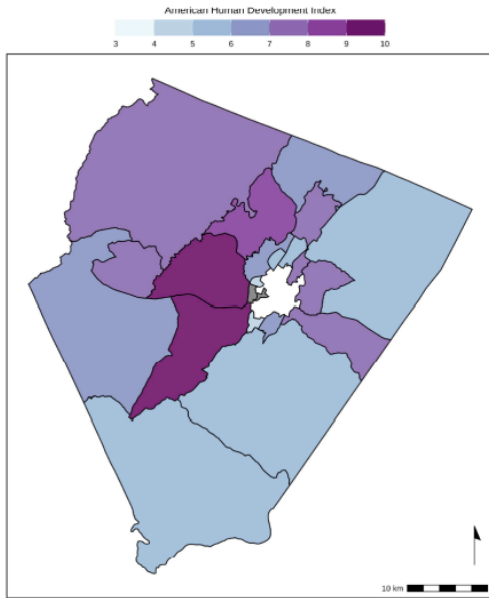

Figure 5a. Composite AHDI by Census Tracts in Albemarle County

Figure 6. AHDI Individual Components by Census Tracts in Albemarle County

The following Census tracts had the same boundaries with all three proposed options: Oak Hill / Old Lynchburg (tract 113.02), Branchlands / Carrsbrook (106.01), Stony Point and Keswick (104.01), and Avon Street Extended (113.03), *so all options would have the same impact on the communities affected.*

However, the following Census tracts with lower composite scores have some movement of voters between the proposed options:

- For Commonwealth / Hydraulic (107), Options 1 and 3 move the boundary to the north within the same tract to better align communities of interest while Option 2 moves the boundary to the south.
- For Southern Albemarle (114), Options 1 and 3 are the same and all options move the majority of the tract from Scottsville to Samuel Miller.
- For Monticello and Carter Mountain (113.01), Options 1 and 3 move the boundary slightly west within the same tract, moving some voters from Samuel Miller to Scottsville district; Option 2 stays the same
- For Yancey Mills and Batesville (112.01), all options move the boundary north and result in some voters moving from White Hall to Samuel Miller (Options 1 and 3 are the same)
- For Albemarle High School (108), Options 1 and 3 move some voters from Jack Jouett to Samuel Miller while Option 2 stays the same

We are unable to complete a data analysis of the impact of the proposed changes to AHDI scores due to the timeline and the fact that most redrawn boundaries are *within* the same Census tract. *We suggest that it will be*

particularly important to consider the feedback of groups/organizations and voters living in these areas during the public comment period.

Review of Equity Indicators

Utilizing the Regional Equity Atlas developed by the UVA Equity Center, OEI staff reviewed the following indicators using 2015-2019 American Community Survey data at the Census block group level to examine potential differences between the three proposed options by magisterial district:[2]

- Cost-Burdened Renters
- Home Ownership Rate
- Percent with Health Insurance
- Median Household Income
- Unemployment Rate
- Age breakdown of populations
- Educational breakdown of populations

We reviewed magisterial district averages for each indicator above for the current boundaries as well as Options 1, 2, and 3 (see tables at the end). Whenever a current or proposed boundary split a Census block group, we included all relevant Census block groups in the magisterial district average. *While there were some positive changes from the current magisterial districts to the proposed options, there was little variance between Options 1, 2, and 3.*

Review of Race and Ethnicity Differences by Magisterial District

We also examined population count differences in race and ethnicity by magisterial district between the three proposed options (*Attachment D – Proposed Redistricting Demographics*). For example, the first row of the table shows that Option 1 (and Option 3) in Jack Jouett would have 454 more individuals than Option 2; numbers highlighted in green indicate an option that has a higher population count than the compared alternative while numbers highlighted in red indicate a lower population count than the comparison.

In Jack Jouett, Rio, Rivanna, and Scottsville, Options 1 and 3 have the same population counts across all race and ethnicity categories. In Option 2, Jack Jouett and Rio have fewer individuals of color (Hispanic, Black, Asian, American Indian/Alaskan Native, and Other Race) while Rivanna and Scottsville have more individuals of color. In Samuel Miller and White Hall, all three options have slight variations in population counts, with some categories gaining individuals and some losing individuals; however, all variations are slight (31 people or less).

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[2] Michele Claibourn. 2022. Visualizing Albemarle County Magisterial District Boundaries. UVA Equity Center.

	district	total_pop	total_hisp	total_nh	white_nh	black_nh	aiann_nh	asian_nh	hpi_nh	other_nh	mltmn_nh
option1-2	JACK JOUETT	454	87	350	-44	257	2	113	-2	11	13
option1-3	JACK JOUETT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
option2-3	JACK JOUETT	-454	-87	-350	44	-257	-2	-113	2	-11	-13
option1-2	RIO	594	28	579	371	166	-2	56	2	-5	-9
option1-3	RIO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
option2-3	RIO	-594	-28	-579	-371	-166	2	-56	-2	5	9
option1-2	RIVANNA	-1001	-114	-883	-348	-344	-12	-174	5	-7	-3
option1-3	RIVANNA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
option2-3	RIVANNA	1001	114	883	348	344	12	174	-5	7	3
option1-2	SAMUEL MILLER	102	3	101	132	-31	9	-18	2	4	3
option1-3	SAMUEL MILLER	-148	-5	-143	-131	-6	0	-1	0	-4	-1
option2-3	SAMUEL MILLER	-250	-8	-244	-263	25	-9	17	-2	-8	-4
option1-2	SCOTTSVILLE	-227	-1	-228	-187	-53	2	25	-7	-3	-5
option1-3	SCOTTSVILLE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
option2-3	SCOTTSVILLE	227	1	228	187	53	-2	-25	7	3	5
option1-2	WHITE HALL	78	-3	81	76	5	1	-2	0	0	1
option1-3	WHITE HALL	148	5	143	131	6	0	1	0	4	1
option2-3	WHITE HALL	70	8	62	55	1	-1	3	0	4	0

Figure 1: Differences in Population County by Race and Ethnicity between Proposed Options 1-3 for Albemarle County Magisterial Districts

Jack Jouett: Options 1 and 3 have the same number of Hispanic, Asian NH (non-Hispanic), Black NH, and other NH individuals. Option 2 has lower population counts in all minority categories with 87 fewer Hispanic individuals, 257 fewer Black NH individuals, 113 fewer Asian NH individuals, and 2 fewer American Indian/Alaskan Native NH individuals.

Rio: Options 1 and 3 have the same population counts in all categories. Option 2 has lower population counts in almost all minority populations with 28 fewer Hispanic individuals, 166 fewer Black NH individuals, and 2 fewer Asian NH individuals, but 2 more American Indian/Alaskan Native NH individuals.

Rivanna: Options 1 and 3 have the same population counts in all categories. Option 2 has higher population counts of all minority groups with 114 more Hispanic individuals, 344 more Black NH individuals, 12 more Asian individuals, and 12 more American Indian/Alaskan Native NH individuals.

Samuel Miller: Option 2 had the lowest number of Hispanic individuals (842); Option 1 has 3 more Hispanic individuals and Option 3 has 8 more. For the Black NH population, Option 1 has the lowest number of individuals with Option 3 having 6 more individuals and Option 2 having 31 more individuals. For the Asian NH population, Option 1 has the lowest number of individuals (675) with Option 3 having one more individual and option 2 having 18 more individuals. For the American Indian/Alaskan Native NH population, Option 2 had the lowest number of individuals at 169 with options 1 and 3 both having 9 more individuals.

Scottsville: Options 1 and 3 have the same population counts in all categories. Option 2 has higher population counts of almost all minority groups with 1 more Hispanic individual, 53 more Black NH individuals, and 2 more Asian NH individuals, but 2 fewer American Indian/Alaskan Native NH individuals.

White Hall: Options 1 and 3 were largely the same in values with only slight deviations. For the Hispanic population, Option 3 has the lowest number of individuals (743) with Option 1 having 5 more individuals and Option 2 having 8 more individuals. For the Black NH population, Option 3 had the lowest number of individuals (773) with Option 1 having 6 more individuals and Option 2 having 1 more individual. For the Asian NH population, Option 3 is the lowest (773) with Option 1 having 1 more individual and Option 2 having

3 more individuals. For the American Indian/Alaskan Native NH population, Options 1 and 3 have the same value whereas Option 2 has one less 1 individual less than the other two options.

Conclusion

Based on an initial review of a variety of available data indicators, we did not observe that any of the proposed options (Options 1, 2, and 3) unduly impacted any populations to a greater extent than the others.

However, given that many of the redrawn boundaries fall within existing Census tracts and block groups, relying on data analysis of potential impacts alone is not advised. We suggest that due consideration is given to the feedback during the public comment period.

Current District Options	% Cost Burden	Ownership Rate	Health Insurance	Avg. Income	Unemployment	17 and Younger	18-24	25-64	65 and Older	Graduate /Professional Degree	Bachelors or Higher	High School Diploma or Higher
White Hall	28.43%	80.68%	94.99%	$92,211.50	3.08%	22.41%	4.87%	47.75%	22.02%	23.95%	50.67%	93.76%
Samuel Miller	24.45%	70.88%	94.40%	$99,167.92	3.86%	19.69%	14.98%	46.21%	19.90%	36.37%	63.76%	93.01%
Scottsville	34.14%	62.83%	90.10%	$77,002.13	2.74%	19.11%	9.27%	52.46%	16.20%	17.89%	42.22%	87.77%
Rivanna	35.56%	67.05%	92.68%	$80,357.18	2.91%	20.77%	4.74%	50.95%	22.32%	23.10%	51.23%	91.47%
Rio	34.74%	61.69%	96.05%	$89,666.40	1.46%	21.19%	7.61%	50.76%	19.32%	29.05%	56.56%	92.22%
Jack Jouett	43.87%	37.72%	93.27%	$91,635.31	4.74%	12.39%	33.68%	39.47%	15.37%	37.80%	68.02%	93.75%

District Option 1	% Cost Burden	Ownership Rate	Health Insurance	Avg. Income	Unemployment	17 and Younger	18-24	25-64	65 and Older	Graduate /Professional Degree	Bachelors or Higher	High School Diploma or Higher
White Hall	27.94%	80.86%	94.95%	$92,955.45	2.91%	23.21%	5.10%	47.38%	21.65%	24.65%	50.57%	94.17%
Samuel Miller	29.04%	72.19%	94.02%	$89,464.63	3.63%	20.07%	9.00%	47.60%	23.25%	28.77%	57.26%	92.01%
Scottsville	33.73%	62.61%	91.25%	$72,559.40	2.59%	19.42%	9.09%	52.07%	16.44%	20.28%	45.76%	88.67%
Rivanna	35.56%	67.05%	92.68%	$80,357.18	2.91%	20.77%	4.74%	50.95%	22.32%	23.10%	51.23%	91.47%
Rio	34.74%	61.69%	96.05%	$89,666.40	1.46%	21.19%	7.61%	50.76%	19.32%	29.05%	56.56%	92.22%
Jack Jouett	42.72%	37.62%	93.33%	$78,773.13	4.25%	13.26%	31.11%	40.28%	13.62%	35.91%	65.90%	92.65%

District Option 2	% Cost Burden	Ownership Rate	Health Insurance	Avg. Income	Unemployment	17 and Younger	18-24	25-64	65 and Older	Graduate /Professional Degree	Bachelors or Higher	High School Diploma or Higher
White Hall	27.94%	80.86%	94.95%	$92,955.45	2.91%	23.21%	5.10%	47.38%	21.65%	24.65%	50.57%	94.17%
Samuel Miller	29.38%	73.67%	93.77%	$89,913.75	2.95%	20.37%	9.39%	48.65%	21.36%	26.94%	53.91%	91.98%
Scottsville	35.06%	60.91%	90.89%	$73,886.21	2.70%	18.94%	9.50%	52.23%	16.22%	18.59%	43.34%	87.99%
Rivanna	35.54%	70.57%	92.71%	$82,205.40	3.21%	22.31%	4.24%	51.16%	21.14%	22.95%	51.04%	91.28%
Rio	34.74%	61.69%	96.05%	$89,666.40	1.46%	21.19%	7.61%	50.76%	19.32%	29.05%	56.56%	92.22%
Jack Jouett	42.54%	39.50%	93.52%	$86,089.73	4.25%	13.35%	33.29%	39.16%	14.81%	38.05%	68.07%	93.52%

District Option 3	% Cost Burden	Ownership Rate	Health Insurance	Avg. Income	Unemployment	17 and Younger	18-24	25-64	65 and Older	Graduate /Professional Degree	Bachelors or Higher	High School Diploma or Higher
White Hall	27.94%	80.86%	94.95%	$92,955.45	2.91%	23.21%	5.10%	47.38%	21.65%	24.65%	50.57%	94.17%
Samuel Miller	30.58%	71.92%	94.14%	$89,701.29	3.42%	19.46%	8.83%	47.18%	24.22%	27.61%	55.46%	92.23%
Scottsville	33.73%	62.61%	91.25%	$72,559.40	2.59%	19.42%	9.09%	52.07%	16.44%	20.28%	45.76%	88.67%
Rivanna	35.56%	67.05%	92.68%	$80,357.18	2.91%	20.77%	4.74%	50.95%	22.32%	23.10%	51.23%	91.47%
Rio	34.74%	61.69%	96.05%	$89,666.40	1.46%	21.19%	7.61%	50.76%	19.32%	29.05%	56.56%	92.22%
Jack Jouett	42.72%	37.62%	93.33%	$78,773.13	4.25%	13.26%	31.11%	40.28%	13.62%	35.91%	65.90%	92.65%