



2021-22 Districting

Traditional Redistricting Principles

Preventing a Districting from Becoming a Gerrymander

There are a number of criteria that have been used nationally and upheld by courts.

- Relatively equal size – people, not citizens
- Contiguous – districts should not hop/jump
- Keep districts compact – appearance/function
- Maintain “*communities of interest*”
- Follow city/county/local government lines

Communities of Interest

Bringing like-minded people together for representation

A community of interest includes ethnic and language minorities and other groups.

Communities covered by the Voting Rights Act

- Latinos
- Asians
- African Americans

While race is a community of interest, it cannot be the *predominant factor* in drawing districts.

Communities of Interest

Executive Summary

- Strong response rate – 249 responses
- Valuable insight into the sense of community
- College has a strong impact on community & economy
- Responses were not always relevant to districting but did reflect a strong sense of community
- Communities that were identified included Spanish and Tagalog speakers, a strong Filipino community and a LGBT community. These communities may benefit if geography can be identified.

Communities of Interest

Who answered the Survey

Relationship to Southwestern CCD:

- 2% Alumni
- 0.4% Community Members
- 30% Employees
- 70% Students

Communities of Interest

Where are people from?

- 4 Bonita
- 108 Chula Vista
- 2 East County
- 5 El Cajon
- 11 National City
- 92 San Diego
- 5 Imperial Beach
- 1 Julian
- 4 La Mesa
- 1 Lemon Grove
- 1 Otay
- 1 Potrero
- 8 San Ysidro
- 2 Santee
- 1 Spring Valley
- 2 Unincorporated territory

Communities of Interest

How do you define your community?

- Community is defined broadly, and not always by geography
- Many identified as part of their community at their homes as well as being a part of the community at the college.
- Common interests involved transportation, safety and education or career advancement

“My community is where I live, where my kids go to school and where I worship. It's the local activities in these places that build "my community"”

Communities of Interest

Do you feel your community is affected by policy decisions made by the Southwestern College's governing board?

- Respondents were split between those who felt the impact of policy decisions and those who saw no impact in their community.
- Policy decisions were seen to be impactful not only on students or employees, but on the community as a whole.
- Strong sense that the college is a part of the overall community, and has impact on individuals and families as well as on the local economy.

“The SWC Governing Board sets policy for the district and makes decisions that impact the educational opportunities for many Southbay residents. These educational opportunities have a direct affect on our local economy.”

Communities of Interest

Themes found in public submissions

Geographic

- Neighborhoods
- Cities (i.e. Chula Vista)

LGBTQ+ community

Demographics and languages spoken

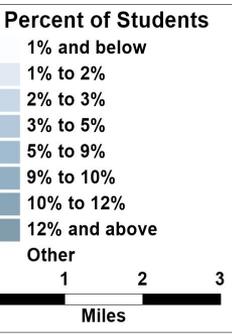
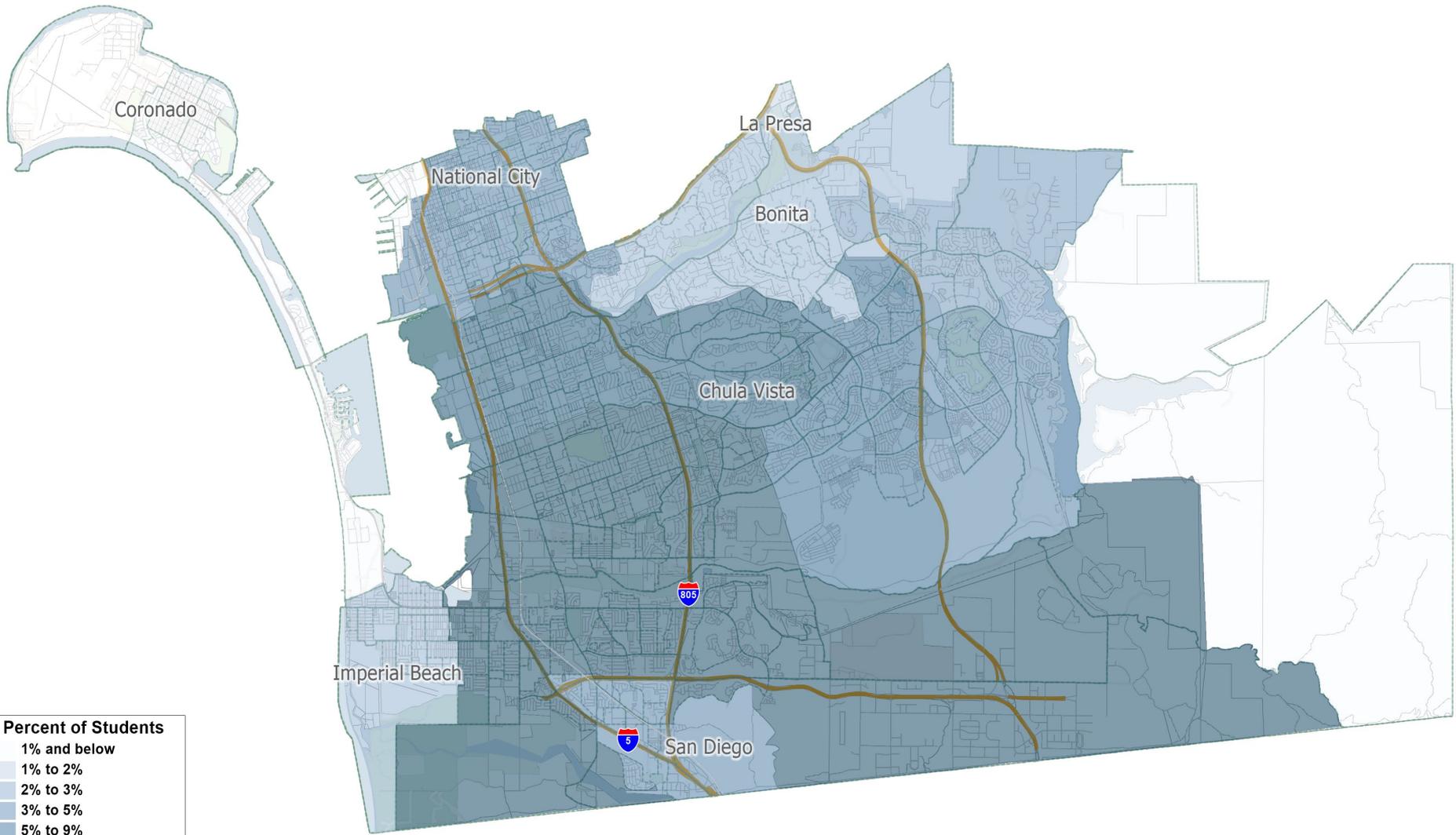
- Black
- Filipino
- Latino
 - strong connections to speaking Spanish in their communities

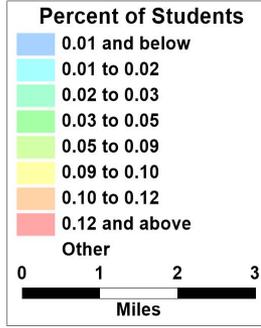
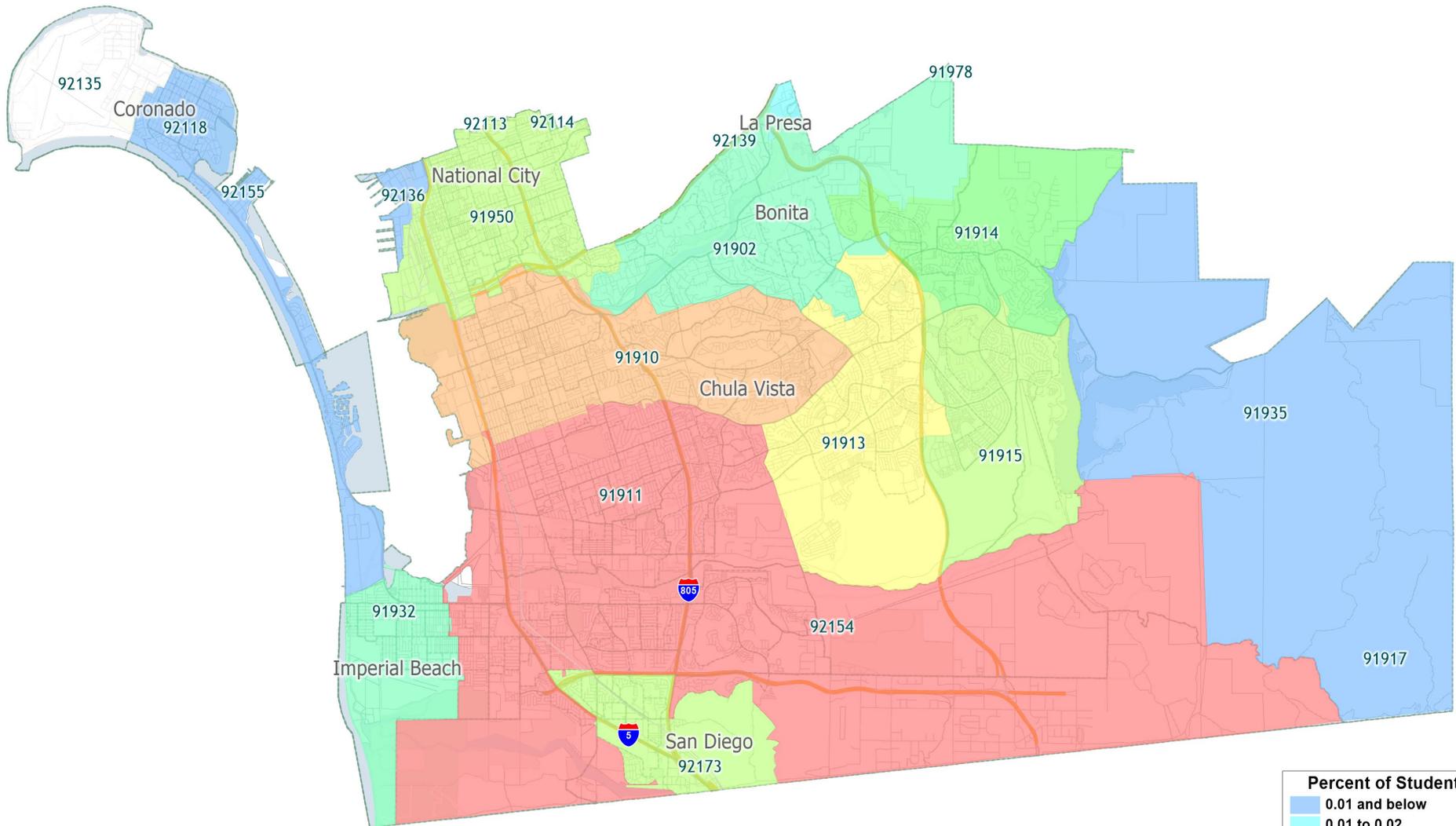
Campus Community

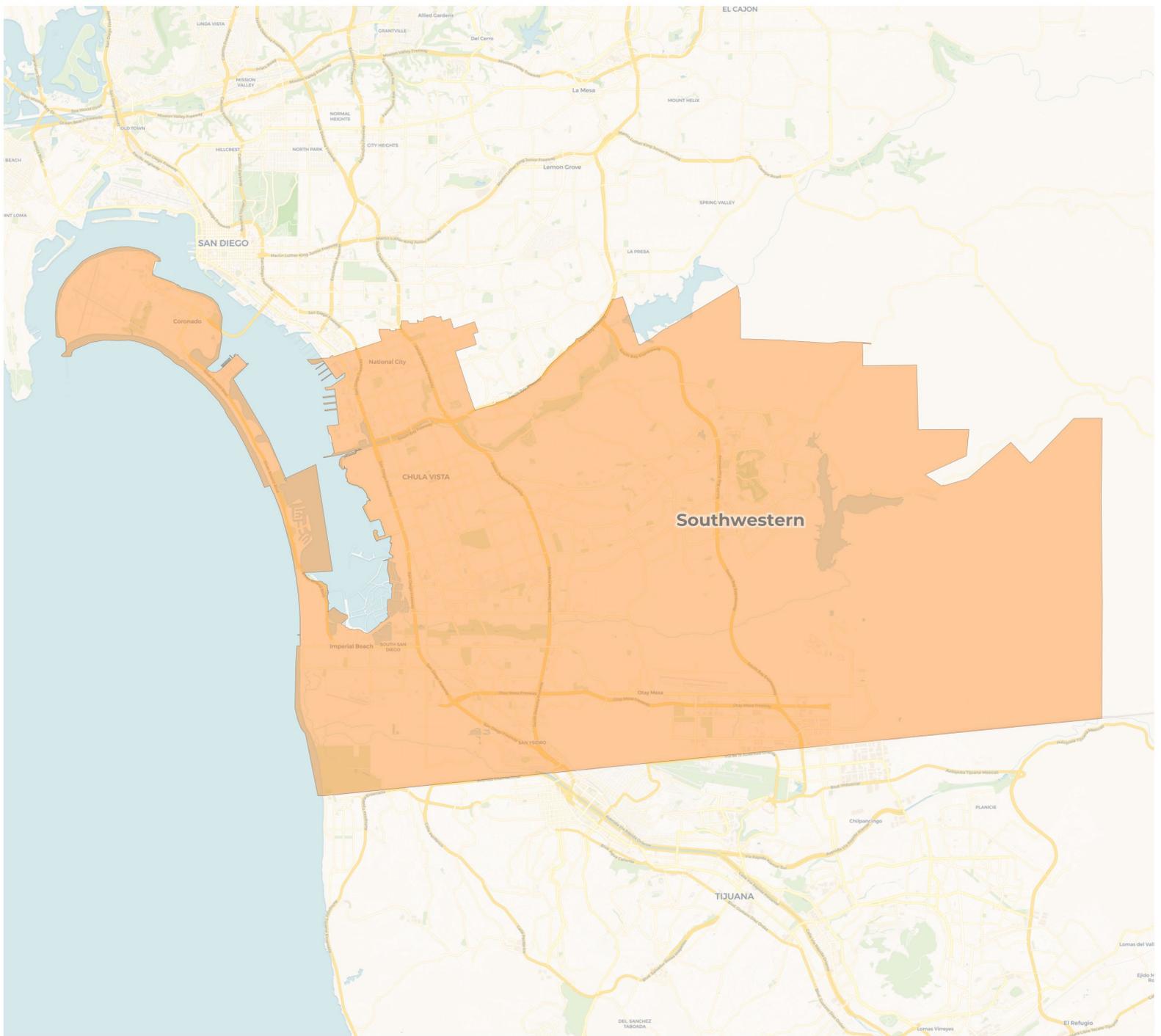
- Students
- Professors
- Employees

Policy concerns:

- costs of college
- appreciation for the Board's work on inclusionary practices







2020 Census

	Southwestern
Population	511,372
Deviation	0
Deviation %	0.0%
Other	109,580
Other %	21.4%
Latino	314,481
Latino %	61.5%
Asian	65,677
Asian %	12.8%
Black	21,634
Black %	4.2%

Citizen Voting Age Population (CVAP)

	Southwestern
Total CVAP	320,000
Other CVAP	91,330
Other CVAP %	28.5%
Latino CVAP	167,077
Latino CVAP %	52.2%
Asian CVAP	44,260
Asian CVAP %	13.8%
Black CVAP	17,332
Black CVAP %	5.4%

2010 – 2020 Data

Population and Change

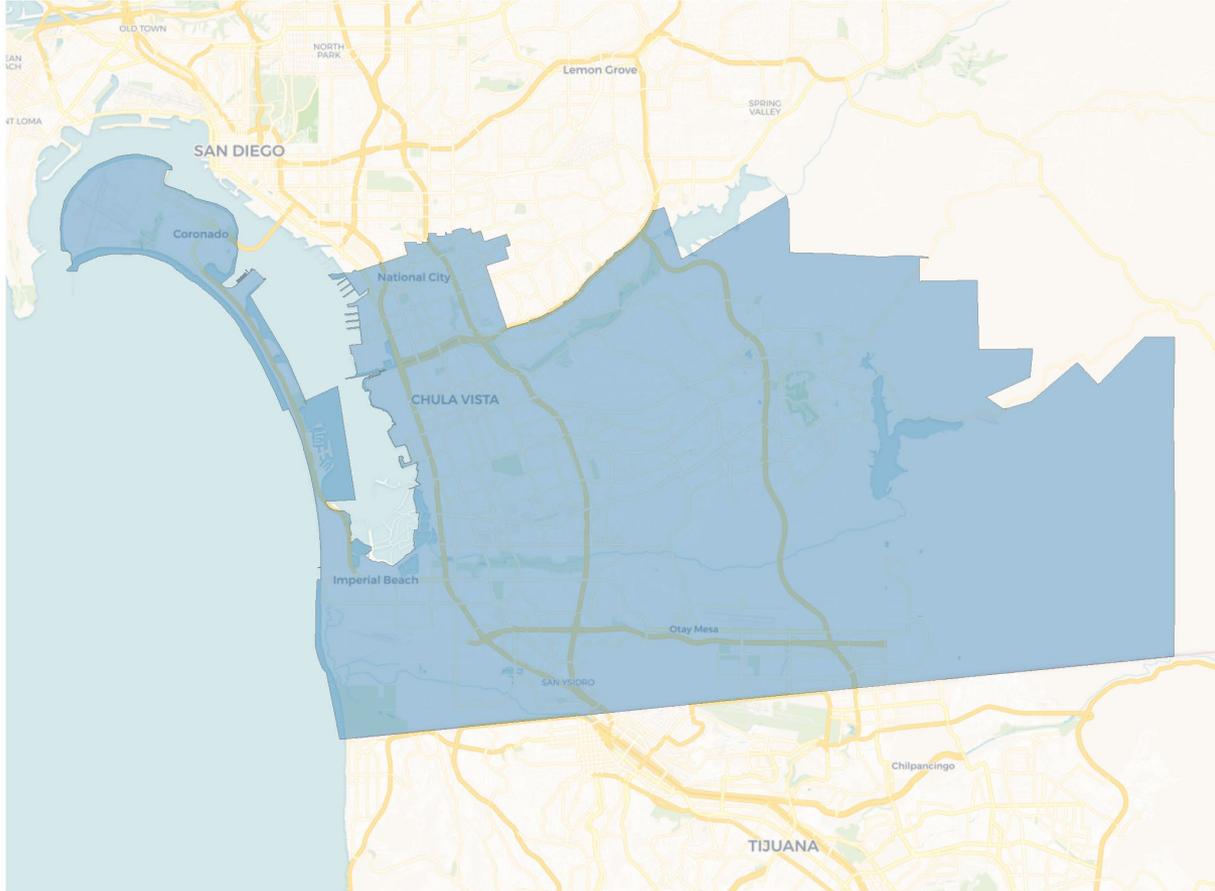
	2010	2020	Change
Population Total	480,710	511,372	30,662
Latino	283,232	314,481	31,249
Asian	61,476	65,677	4,201
Black	21,137	21,634	497
Other	112,866	109,580	-3,286

2010 – 2020 Data

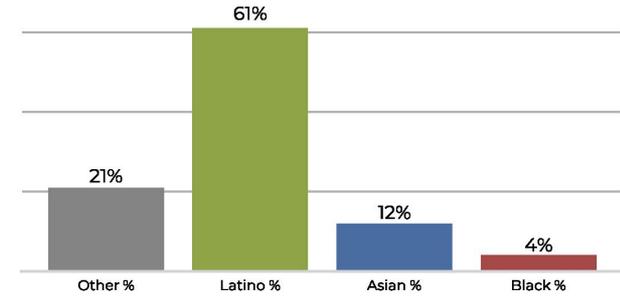
CVAP and Change

	2010	2020	Change
CVAP Total	264,692	320,000	55,308
Latino	124,585	167,077	42,492
Asian	34,833	44,260	9,427
Black	15,208	17,331	2,123
Other	90,065	91,330	1,265

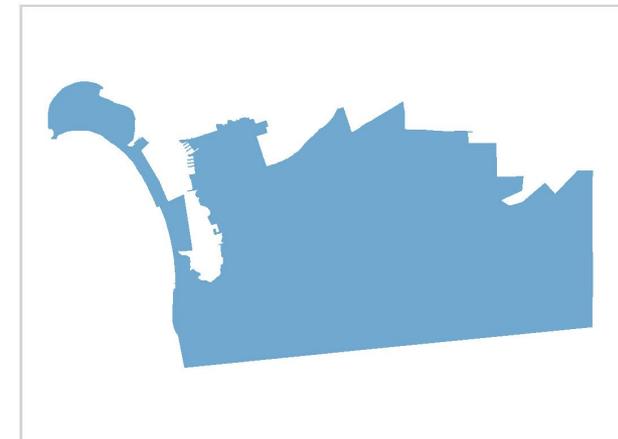
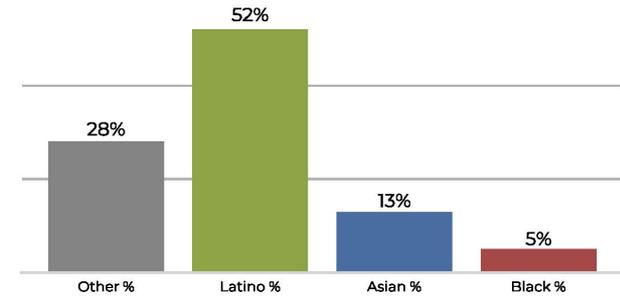
Southwestern



2020 Census



Citizen Voting Age Population

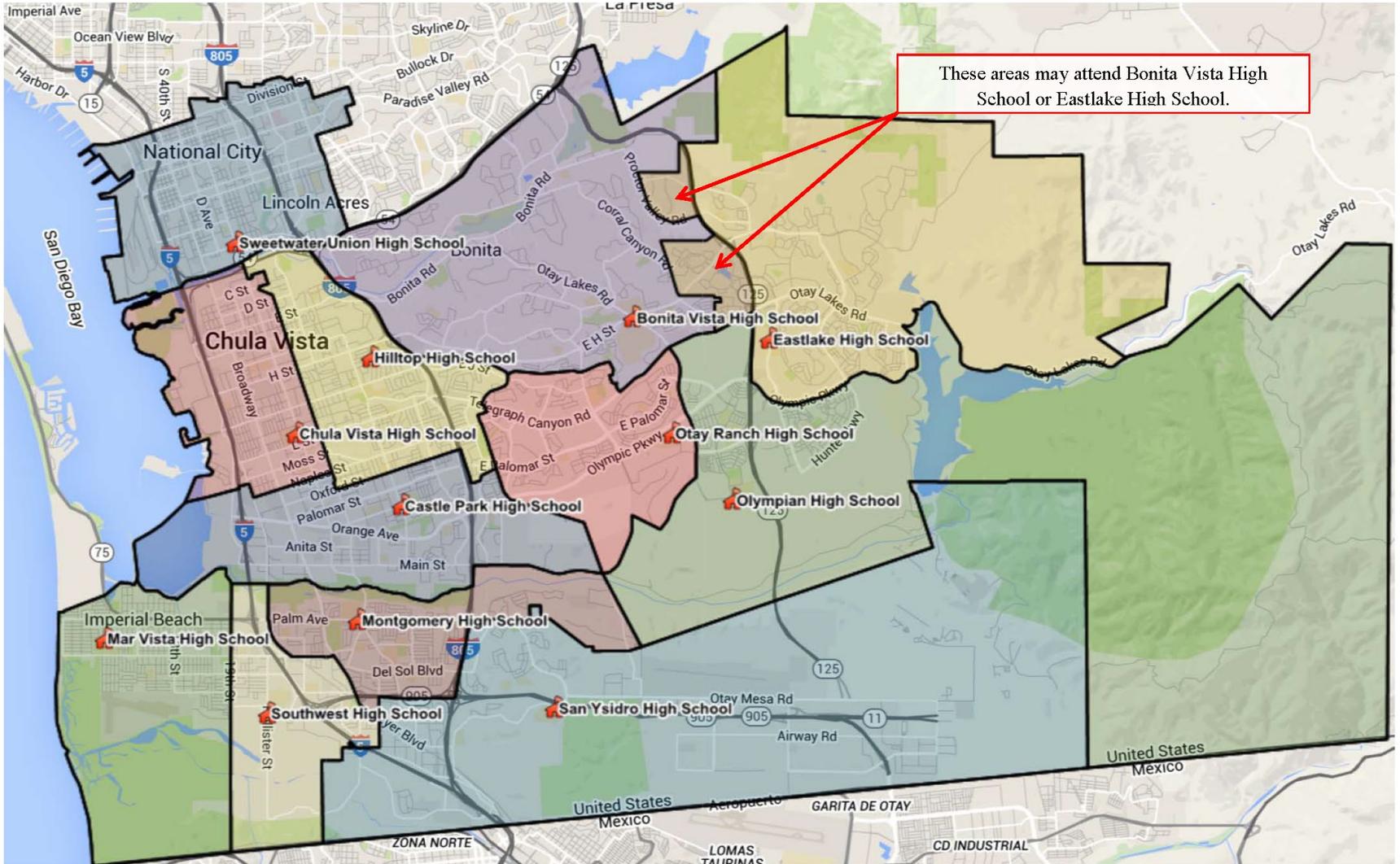


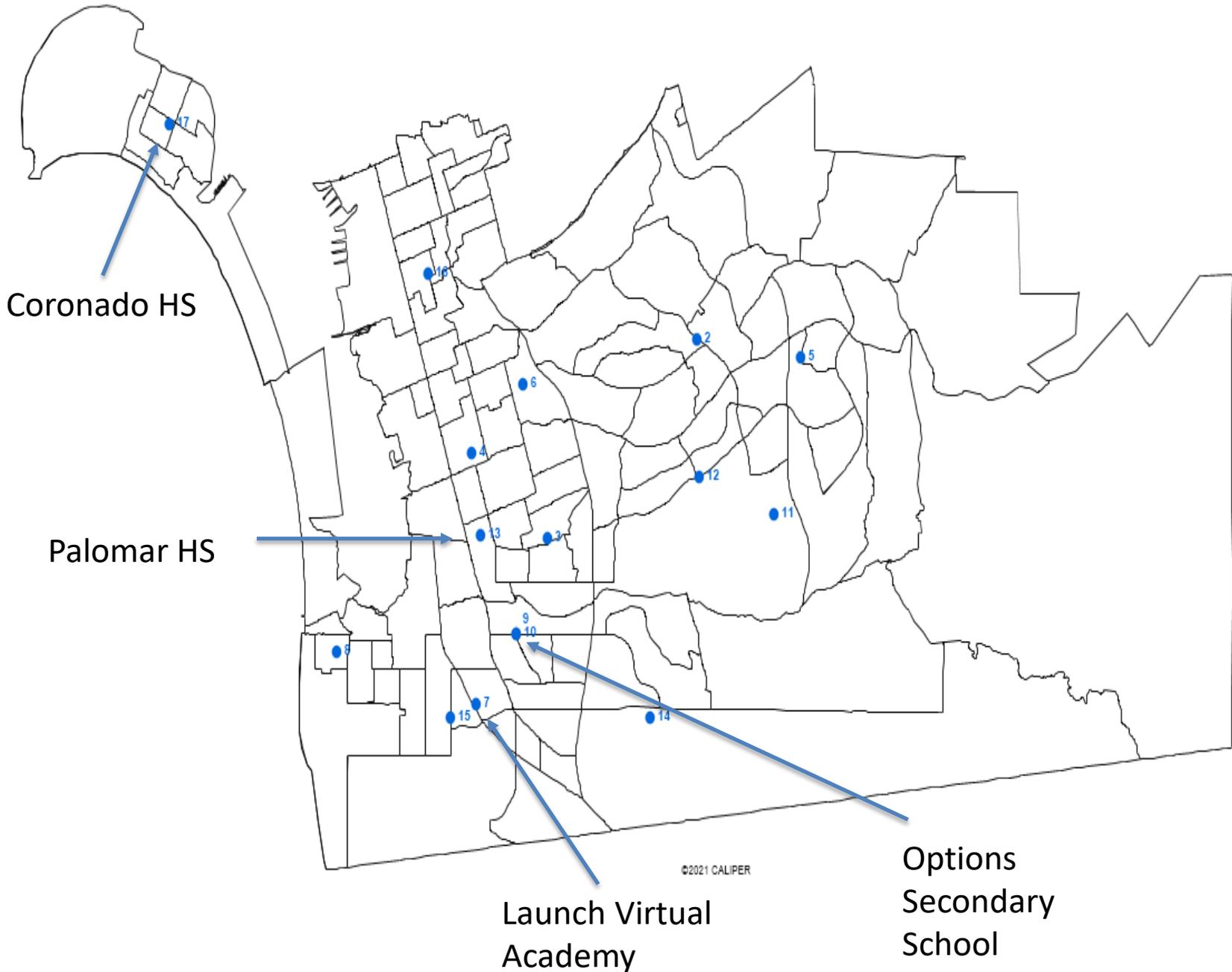
Population	Deviation	Deviation %	Other	Other %	Latino	Latino %	Asian	Asian %	Black	Black %
511,372	0	0.0%	109,580	21.4%	314,481	61.5%	65,677	12.8%	21,634	4.2%
Total CVAP	Other CVAP	Other CVAP %	Latino CVAP	Latino CVAP %	Asian CVAP	Asian CVAP %	Black CVAP	Black CVAP %		
320,000	91,330	28.5%	167,077	52.2%	44,260	13.8%	17,332	5.4%		



High School Attendance Boundaries

For questions and student transfers, please contact *Student Support Services* at 619-691-5596.
For bussing or other *Transportation* questions, please call 619-691-5527.





Coronado HS

Palomar HS

Launch Virtual Academy

Options Secondary School

©2021 CALIPER

Districting Process

Timeline and Hearing Themes

- | | |
|---------|--|
| Jan. 24 | 1 st Map Hearing: Presentation on three draft maps with input from the public and Board |
| Feb. 21 | 2 nd Map Hearing: Presentation of updated draft maps with input from the public and Board |
| Mar. 14 | Final Map Adoption Hearing: Approval of final map |

Southwestern CCD Redistricting Process

Next Steps

Today - Receive board direction as to what priorities should be in draft maps.

Common priorities include:

- School District Boundaries
- City Boundaries
- Neighborhoods

January – The Board will receive three draft maps for review and comment. The board should give feedback on the draft maps and select one or two to move forward.

February – The Board will review the draft maps with changes from January, and should select one map to move forward to a vote (changes can be made).

March – Board will vote on final map with no additional changes.

Traditional Redistricting Principles

Preventing a Districting from Becoming a Gerrymander

There are a number of criteria that have been used nationally and upheld by courts.

- Relatively equal size – people, not citizens
- Contiguous – districts should not hop/jump
- Keep districts compact – appearance/function
- Maintain “*communities of interest*”
- Follow city/county/local government lines



REDISTRICTING PARTNERS