



For more information about Prison-Based Gerrymandering, see our website and weekly newsletter at <http://www.prisonersofthecensus.org>

Prison-Based Gerrymandering in Juneau County, WI

The Supreme Court requires counties to update their legislative districts once per decade so that each district contains the same population, giving each resident equal representation in county government. The US Census Bureau counts people where they are incarcerated, not where they are from, and when the Census figures do not reflect the county's population, democracy suffers.

The problem

- The Census Bureau counts incarcerated people as residents of the prison, but Wisconsin law says that incarceration does not change a person's residence. Wis. Stat. § 6.10
- The Census Bureau just counted 1025 people incarcerated at the New Lisbon Correctional Institution as residents of New Lisbon.
- The county is about to redraw its 21 County Board of Supervisors districts, so that each district contains about 1,270 people.
- Unless the Juneau County decides to reject the Census Bureau's prison count, the district that includes the New Lisbon Correctional Institution would be 80% prisoners. Every resident near the prison would be given as much say over the future of the county as 5 residents in every other district. Giving a small group of people 5 times as much political power as other residents because they happen to have a prison nearby isn't just unfair; it violates state and federal law.

What counties in other states do

- Mississippi, Colorado and New Jersey require counties with prisons to remove the prison population prior to redistricting, and Virginia law encourages it. Many other counties decide on their own to exclude the prison population prior to redistricting.
- In Michigan, nearly all counties avoided distorting democracy by ignoring the prisoners in drawing the districts, whether the potential for distortion was very large or quite small. Gratiot County modified data to avoid creating a district that would have been 50% prisoners. In Lapeer, using the census would have meant a district with just 6% prisoners, but even there the county clerk told us that they excluded prisoners because the prisoners were "not really residents."

Solutions for Juneau County

- Juneau County should exclude the prison population when it next updates its districts.
- In May 2011 the Census Bureau will be publishing the correctional facility and other group quarters counts, so that counties can choose to use Census data to remove prison populations from the redistricting data. In decades past, these counts were published too late to be useful.

"a false presentation"

"The study found 64 percent of Adams County's 5th and 6th districts, 59 percent of Dodge's 31st District and 53 percent of Dodge's 29th District are prisoners. In these districts, constituents get double the electoral power of other voters. James Layman, the Dodge 31st supervisor, who describes himself as a conservative-leaning independent, says the inequality should be addressed. 'I think that's a false presentation because I don't represent those people,' he says of the prisoners."

—"Fuzzy Math: Is the Census Bureau creating unfair politics in Wisconsin?", by Evan Solocheck, Milwaukee Magazine March 2008