



Consequences of 2011 Gerrymandered Maps in Wisconsin

I. The issues below are favored by a majority of Wisconsin voters, but the legislators will not enact legislation:

- Accept federal funds to expand BadgerCare (Medicaid) - favored by 62 percent of Wisconsin voters
- Increase minimum wage - favored by 55 percent of Wisconsin voters
- Increase funding for public schools - favored by 55 percent of Wisconsin voters
- Increase funding for special education K-12 - favored by 73 percent of Wisconsin voters
- Legalize marijuana - favored by 59 percent of Wisconsin voters

Reference: Charles Franklin, Marquette Law School Poll, January 2019.

- Take action now to prevent climate change by reducing carbon pollution - 75 percent of Wisconsin voters believe this
- Protect drinking water by reducing toxic chemicals and manure runoff by holding polluters accountable - supported by 95 percent of Wisconsin voters

Reference: Badger State Research Poll of Likely Voters, August 9-16, 2020.

II. Societal Results of Gerrymandering

- Taxpayers spent \$4 million for lawyers and court fights over the 2011 maps
- Lack of candidates running in gerrymandered districts
 - Uncontested races do not give voters a choice
 - Partisan maps cause more extreme political positions, less dialogue and less compromise
 - In 2020, Wisconsin's legislature was the least active full time legislature in the country, despite the pandemic and economic turmoil in the state. Despite calls by the governor to convene to address the pandemic, they have not met for eight months.
 - Partisan maps cause elected officials to focus on partisan primaries, thereby representing their parties and donors instead of their constituents.
- Dark money causes elected officials to vote against the will of their constituents, or