

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
MIDDLE DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA
NO. 1:13-CV-00949**

DAVID HARRIS and CHRISTINE
BOWSER,

Plaintiffs,

v.

PATRICK MCCRORY, in his capacity as
Governor of North Carolina; NORTH
CAROLINA STATE BOARD OF
ELECTIONS; and JOSHUA HOWARD, in
his capacity as the Chairmand of the North
Carolina State Board of Elections,

Defendants,

PLAINTIFFS' TRIAL BRIEF

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I. INTRODUCTION

The Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution forbids race-based redistricting absent a compelling state interest. Even where such an interest exists, use of race must be carefully circumscribed and narrowly tailored to meet that interest. The map adopted by the North Carolina General Assembly in 2011 stands in flagrant violation of these well-established principles: race was the predominant consideration, and the General Assembly did not narrowly tailor the districts to serve a compelling interest.

In its 2011 Congressional redistricting plan, the North Carolina General Assembly mechanically sorted voters by race into Congressional District 1 (“CD 1”) and Congressional District 12 (“CD 12”). This practice exceeds even the race-based redistricting in *Alabama Legislative Black Caucus v. Alabama*, 135 S. Ct. 1257, 1271 (2015), where the Court found “strong, perhaps overwhelming” that race predominated because the mapdrawers determined to maintain existing percentages of African-American voters in a district without analyzing whether such a “mechanical” approach was warranted.

With respect to CD 1, the General Assembly expressly *increased* the number of African-Americans in the district so that such voters would constitute 50% or greater of the voting-age population, apparently on the theory that doing so would shield the state from liability under the Voting Rights Act (“VRA”). Indeed, the General Assembly expressly and repeatedly characterized CD 1 as a “VRA” district—a district purposefully drawn to have a majority black voting age population (“BVAP”). With respect to CD 12,

the General Assembly drew the district to include all of the heavily African-American population of Guilford County, believing this race-based redistricting was required by Section 5 of the VRA. Legislators similarly admitted that they meant to transform a district into one with a majority African-American population (although for allegedly political reasons).

Even in the absence of the General Assembly's admissions about its race-based approach to redrawing CD 1 and 12, the bizarre shape of these districts and disregard for traditional redistricting principles give away the game: race was plainly the predominant factor in creating them.

Defendants, moreover, cannot show that this racial packing was narrowly tailored to serve a compelling state interest. In neither district did legislators conduct an individualized analysis of racially-polarized voting to determine whether this mechanical 50% threshold was warranted. Indeed, the state does not even attempt to argue that CD 12 is narrowly tailored, and for good reason: there is no even remotely plausible basis for doing so. As to CD 1, as the Supreme Court recently held, if legislatures wish to assert a compelling state interest in complying with the VRA, they cannot rely "heavily upon a mechanically numerical view" regarding how to avoid liability. *Alabama*, 135 S. Ct. at 1273. But here, the General Assembly did precisely that.

Plaintiffs respectfully request that this Court invalidate CD 1 and 12 and implement immediate, effective relief well in advance of the 2016 general election.

II. EXPECTED EVIDENCE AT TRIAL

A. Background

For decades, African-Americans enjoyed tremendous success in electing their preferred candidates in former versions of CD 1 and CD 12 regardless of whether those districts contained a majority of Black Voting Age Population (“BVAP”) citizens. The evidence will show that, in 2011, the State responded by purposefully packing *even more* African-Americans into those districts.

1. Former CD 1 and CD 12

The North Carolina General Assembly first drew CD 1 in an iteration of its present form in 1992. Pl. Ex. 64.¹ Between 1997 and 2011, the BVAP fell below 50%. The BVAP stood at 46.54%, for example, for the plan in place from 1997 to 2001. Pl. Ex. 110. After the 2000 Census, the General Assembly redrew CD 1, modestly increasing the BVAP to 47.76%. Pl. Ex. 111.

The BVAP of former CD 12 mirrored that of former CD 1. Initially in 1991, to comply with the Department of Justice’s (“DOJ’s”) then-existing “maximization” policy—requiring majority-minority districts wherever possible—CD 12 was drawn with a BVAP greater than 50%. Pl. Ex. 72. After years of litigation and the U.S. Supreme Court’s repudiation of the “maximization” policy, *see Miller v. Johnson*, 515 U.S. 900, 921–924 (1995), the General Assembly redrew the district in 1997 with a BVAP of 32.56%. Pl. Ex. 110. The General Assembly thus determined that the VRA did not

¹ Attached as an Appendix to this Trial Brief are selected excerpts from Plaintiffs’ proposed trial exhibits (*see* Dkt. No. 102). Plaintiffs’ counsel anticipates that all of these exhibits will be admitted into evidence by way of a stipulation, although that stipulation has not yet been finalized.

require drawing CD 12 as a majority African-American district. *See Cromartie v. Hunt*, 133 F. Supp. 2d 407, 413 (E.D.N.C. 2000) (“District 12 [was] not a majority-minority district”). The 2001 version of CD 12 reflected a BVAP of 42.31%. Pl. Ex. 111.

Despite the fact that African-Americans did not make up a majority of the voting-age population in these versions of CD 1 or CD 12, African-American preferred candidates easily and repeatedly won reelection under those plans. Representative Eva Clayton prevailed in CD 1 in 1998 and 2000, for instance, winning 62% and 66% of the vote, respectively. Pl. Ex. 112. Indeed, African-American preferred candidates prevailed with remarkable consistency, winning at least 59% of the vote under *each* of the five general elections under the version of CD 1 created in 2001. *Id.* Representative G.K. Butterfield has represented that district since 2004. *Id.* In CD 12, Representative Mel Watt won every general election in CD 12 between 1992 and 2012. *Id.* He never received less than 56% of the vote, gathering at least 64% in each election under the version of CD 12 in effect during the 2000s. *See id.*

Neither district has been challenged under the VRA. Both districts have been consistently precleared pursuant to Section 5 of the Act, which requires that certain “covered” jurisdictions obtain preclearance from the DOJ or the District Court for the District of Columbia before enacting plans that may lead to the retrogression of minority voters’ influence. *See* 52 U.S.C. § 10304. There are more than 40 counties in North

Carolina that were subject to Section 5.² Neither district at issue in this litigation has been the subject of a challenge arising under Section 2 of the VRA.³

Because African-Americans successfully and easily elected their candidate of choice in CD 1 and CD 12 in every election—without exception—in an unbroken line from 1992 onward, the VRA most assuredly did *not* require the General Assembly to manipulate these districts to achieve a BVAP greater than 50%. The DOJ, moreover, precleared the previous plans. Nor did the Attorney General or any other person bring a lawsuit under Section 2 to challenge the plans. In fact, no statewide redistricting Section 2 suit has been filed in North Carolina in over three decades. Not one.

The composition and election results in CD 1 and CD 12 vividly demonstrate that, though not majority-BVAP districts, the white majority does not vote as a bloc to defeat African Americans' candidate of choice. In fact, precisely the opposite occurs in these two districts: significant crossover voting by white voters *supported* the African-American candidate. This was the background and context confronting the North Carolina General Assembly when it took up the task of redistricting in 2011.

² Of course, the U.S. Supreme Court held the Section 5 coverage formula unconstitutional in *Shelby Cnty., Ala. v. Holder*, 133 S. Ct. 2612 (2013) (rejecting Section 4 of the VRA as unconstitutionally outdated), relieving jurisdictions of the preclearance requirement. To date, Congress has not adopted a refashioned coverage formula and Section 5 thus no longer applies to any of the previously-covered North Carolina jurisdictions.

³ Section 2 of the VRA allows the U.S. Attorney General or any “aggrieved person” to sue to enjoin the enforcement of voting practices that lessen minority voter’s ability to elect representatives of their choice. 52 U.S.C. §§ 10301, 10302. Nothing in *Shelby County* affects the continued validity or applicability of Section 2 to North Carolina.

2. The 2011 Redistricting Process

All of these data regarding the composition and election results in former CD 1 and former CD 12 were in front of the General Assembly when it began the redistricting process in 2011. Yet rather than applaud the race-neutral political results achieved with remarkable consistency nearly three decades, the General Assembly instead set out to reconfigure each district as majority-BVAP districts using race as the predominate factor shaping the district.

The Congressional redistricting coincided with the state legislative redistricting. Sen. Robert Rucho was appointed Chair of the Senate Redistricting Committee; Rep. David Lewis chaired the House Redistricting Committee; and together they managed the drawing of the Congressional map. Pl. Ex. 74 at 5-6. Sen. Rucho and Rep. Lewis engaged Dr. Thomas Hofeller to be the “chief architect” of the state and federal maps. Pl. Ex. 121 (Rucho Dep. 31:14-16); Pl. Ex. 127 (Hofeller Dep. 30:19-25). Dr. Hofeller received instructions from no legislator other than Sen. Rucho and Rep. Louis. *Id.* (Hofeller Dep. 56:15-57:4). These directions were given orally, so there is no written communication between the legislators and Dr. Hofeller discussing the redistricting criteria he used to draw the congressional map. *Id.*

One feature of the redistricting criteria that *is* clear, however, was the mechanical creation of districts with a BVAP of 50% or greater. Sen. Rucho and Rep. Lewis specifically labeled CD 1 a “VRA district,” instructing Dr. Hofeller to draw a majority-BVAP district purportedly to shield the State from supposed legal liability under the VRA. *See* Pl. Ex. 67 at 3-4. Regarding CD 12, Sen. Rucho and Rep. Lewis maintained

that district was not a “VRA district,” but noted that because of the presence of Guilford County (a covered jurisdiction under Section 5), they draw the “proposed Twelfth District at a black voting age level that is above the percentage of black voting age population found in the current Twelfth District” to “ensure preclearance of the plan.” *Id.* at 5. Notwithstanding the purposeful creation of CD 1 as a “VRA district” and the purposeful creation of CD 12 with a BVAP exceeding the BVAP of the benchmark district, the State did not conduct an assessment of racially-polarized voting in these districts suggesting that it needed to create districts with a BVAP of 50% or greater.

Dr. Hofeller nevertheless drew, and the General Assembly passed, a plan (“2011 Congressional Plan”) that transformed CD 1 and CD 12 into majority-BVAP districts. *See* Session Law 2011-403 (July 28, 2011) (amended by curative legislation, Session Law 2011-414 (Nov. 7, 2011)). The BVAP in CD 1 surged from 47.76% to 52.65%, and in CD 12 the BVAP swelled from 43.77% to 50.66%. Pl. Ex. 106-107. The result: bizarrely-shaped districts that packed African-Americans and flouted traditional redistricting principles.

B. The Record is Replete with Direct and Circumstantial Evidence That Race Was the Predominant Consideration in the Drawing of the Challenged Districts

1. The Direct Evidence of Racial Predominance is Overwhelming

a. Statements by the Legislators Demonstrate That Race Played a Predominant Role in the Design of the Challenged Districts

The words of the plan’s authors provide perhaps the most compelling evidence of their racial purpose—the misguided attempt to “comply” with the VRA. On July 1,

2011, Sen. Rucho and Rep. Lewis issued a joint public statement accompanying the release of the 2011 Congressional Plan. Interpreting *Strickland v. Bartlett*, a U.S.

Supreme Court case construing Section 2 of the VRA, the statement read:

The State's First Congressional District was originally drawn in 1992 as a majority black district. It was established by the State to comply with Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act. Under the decision by the United States Supreme Court in *Strickland v. Bartlett*, 129 U.S. 1231 (2009), the State is now obligated to draw majority black districts with true majority black voting age population. Under the 2010 Census, the current version of the First District does not contain a majority black voting age population.

[. . .]

Because African-Americans represent a high percentage of the population added to the First District . . . we have . . . been able to re-establish Congressman Butterfield's district as a true majority black district under the *Strickland* case.

Pl. Ex. 67 at 3-4. Putting aside for the moment the statement's misreading of *Strickland*, the declaration can be read as nothing less than an open, frank, and express acknowledgment that CD 1 was created to be a *majority-BVAP district*. Sen. Rucho and Rep. Lewis similarly admitted that the map's "precinct divisions were prompted by the creation of Congressman Butterfield's majority black [CD 1]." *Id.* at 7.

Sen. Rucho and Rep. Lewis made similar admissions in a July 19, 2011 joint public statement that accompanied a revised version of the Congressional plan. They stated that CD 1 was redrawn to include a majority BVAP "as required by Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act" and that they added to CD 1 "a sufficient number of African-

Americans so that the [CD 1] can re-establish as a majority black district.” Pl. Ex. 68 at

3. The statement emphasized the importance of BVAP in creating the district:

While our initial version of [CD 1] was fully compliant with Section 2 and Section 5 of the [VRA], our second version includes population from all of the Section 5 counties found in the 2001 version of [CD 1]. Moreover, the total BVAP located in Section 5 counties in Rucho-Lewis 2 exceeds the total BVAP currently found in the 2001 version.

Id. at 4.

During the debate surrounding passage of the 2011 Congressional Plan, Sen. Rucho and Rep. Lewis reiterated that they had redrawn CD 1 to be majority-BVAP. Sen. Rucho stated that CD 1 was “required by Section 2” of the VRA to contain a majority BVAP, and that CD 1 “must include a sufficient number of African-Americans so that [CD 1] can re-establish as a majority black district.” Pl. Ex. 139 (July 25, 2011 Senate Testimony (Sen. Rucho), 8:19-9:6); *see also id.* (17:23-25) (CD 1 “has Section 2 requirements, and we fulfill those requirements”); *see also* Pl. Ex. 140 (July 27, 2011 House Testimony (Rep. Lewis), 30:2-4) (CD 1 “was drawn with race as a consideration, as is required by the [VRA]”).

Race similarly predominated with respect to CD 12. Although their plan recreated CD 12 as a majority-BVAP district, Sen. Rucho and Rep. Lewis maintained that CD 12 was *not* a “VRA” district. Instead, they claimed that CD 12 was drawn to pack Democratic voters into the district. *See, e.g.*, Pl. Ex. 121(Rucho Dep. 182:5-184:9). But the contemporaneous public statements from Sen. Rucho and Rep. Lewis, and other Republican legislators, tell a different story.

Sen. Rucho and Rep. Lewis emphasized that race was the driving factor in creating the specific boundaries of CD 12. In a section of their public statement captioned “Compliance with the Voting Rights Act,” they stated that they drew the “proposed [CD 12] at a black voting age level that is above the percentage of black voting age population found in the current [CD 12]” to “ensure preclearance” under Section 5 of the VRA. Pl. Ex. 68 at 2-5. CD 12 contains Guilford County which was—at the time—a covered jurisdiction under Section 5 of the VRA. *Id.* at 5.

Likewise, when asked whether CD 12 was a “voting rights district,” Sen. Andrew Brock, Vice Chair of the Redistricting Committee, replied “I think you do have voting rights in District 12, through Guilford County,” and Sen. Rucho reiterated that “[t]here is a significant Section 5 population in Guilford County.” Pl. Ex. 137 (July 22, 2011 Senate Testimony (Sen. Brock), 26:5-6); *see also* Pl. Ex. 136 (July 21, 2011 Joint Redistricting Committee Testimony (Rep. Lewis), 12:19-13:8) (describing, in addition to CD 12, how “[m]inority population was also considered in other districts as well”).

b. In Its Section 5 Preclearance Submission, the State Emphasized That It Drew CD 1 and CD 12 to Increase African-American Population

Further evidence of the predominant racial purpose behind CD 1 and CD 12 comes from the State’s preclearance submission to DOJ. In that document, the State acknowledged that under the Congressional plans in effect between 1992 and 2010, “African-American candidates and incumbents have been elected in [CD 1 and 12].” *See* Pl. Ex. 74 at 10-11. The State nevertheless trumpeted the fact that it had added more African-Americans to create majority BVAP districts:

[T]he 2011 Congressional Plan recreates District 1 at a majority African-American level and continues District 12 as an African-American and very strong Democratic district that has continually elected a Democratic African American since 1992 Minority voters have clearly retained their ability to elect two preferred candidates of choice in the 2011 versions of District 1 and 12.

See id. at 15. According to the state, CD 1 had a “structural problem” after the 2010 Census that required re-drawing CD 1 to add a large number of African-Americans. Specifically, the State decided that because the post-Census CD 1 had a “BVAP of only 48.63%,” it had to be “re-create[d] . . . at a majority African-American level.” *Id.* at 12; *see also id.* at 13 (discussing how the “majority African-American status of the District is corrected by drawing the District into Durham County.”).

Attempting to justify its dramatic increase in the BVAP of CD 12, the State cited purported “concerns” that 20 years earlier the DOJ had objected to the 1991 Congressional Plan because it only included one majority-minority district. *Id.* at 14. The state therefore added tens of thousands of African-Americans, though it “was only slightly over-populated by 2,847.” *Id.* Its new version of the district was “similar to the 2001 version,” but it increased the district’s BVAP from 43.77% to 50.66%. *Id.* at 15.

The direct evidence is powerful, compelling, and undisputed. Race predominated in the construction of both districts.

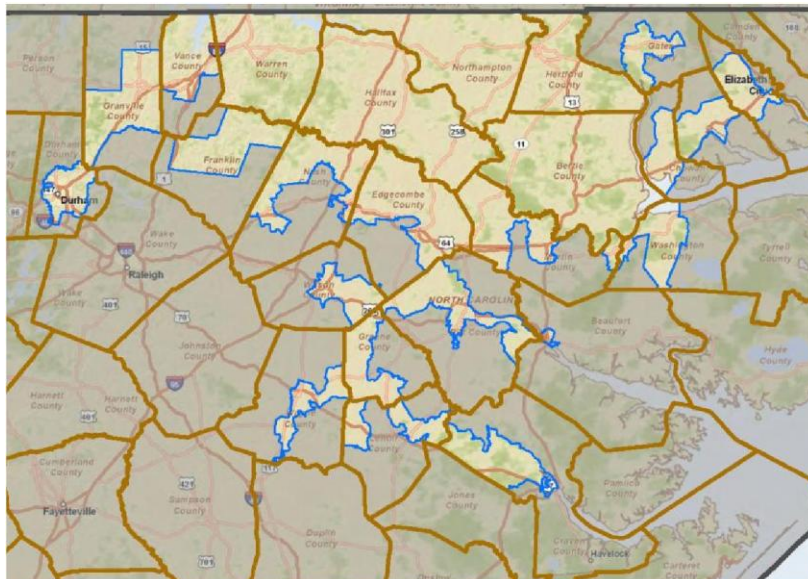
2. The Circumstantial Evidence of Race-Based Redistricting is Equally Strong

The circumstantial evidence vividly confirms the predominance of race in drawing CD 1 and CD 12 that the direct evidence so plainly shows. Plaintiffs will present

testimony from Dr. Stephen Ansolabehere, who is a professor of Government at Harvard University and previously was a professor of Political Science at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Dr. Ansolabehere will testify that voters were sorted by race to concentrate African-Americans into CD 1 and CD 12, resulting in bizarrely-shaped, noncompact, serpentine districts splitting large numbers of political subdivisions. Dr. Ansolabehere will testify that race, not politics, is by far the most powerful explanatory factor for the construction of CD 1 and 12. This conclusion will not surprise anyone who views a map of the reconfigured, bizarre districts.

a. Reconfigured CD 1

Transforming CD 1 into a majority BVAP district required creating a behemoth sprawling from the rural Coastal Plain to the City of Durham, extending tendrils to sweep in pockets African-American voters:



See Pl. Ex. 50. What used to be a “distinctively rural” district, *Shaw v. Hunt*, 861 F. Supp. 408, 469 (E.D.N.C. 1994), now includes a significant urban population. Durham now constitutes 20% of CD 1’s population. See Pl. Ex. 113. But the state only included the “right” Durhamites in CD 1—the district now includes more than 77% of the black voting age population in Durham County, compared to less than 44% of the white voting age population. See Pl. Ex. 18, ¶ 48.

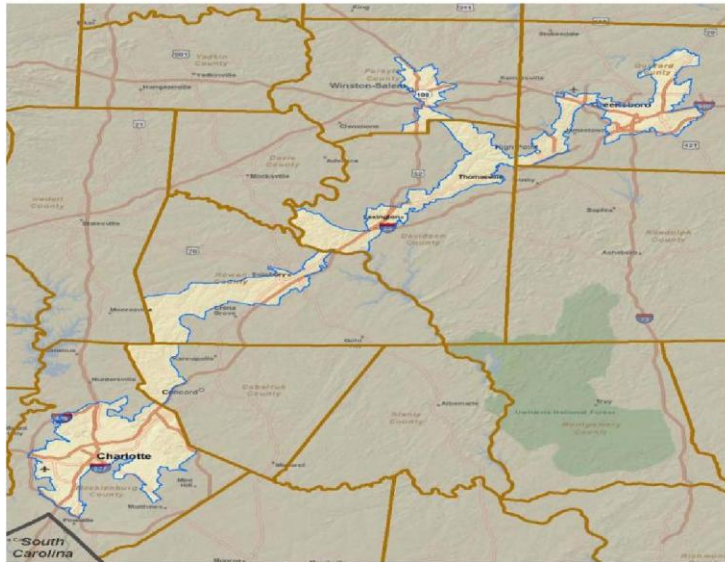
The new CD 1 is substantially less compact than its predecessor. A common method for measuring a district’s compactness is to calculate its Reock score, which is the ratio of the area of the district compared to the area of the smallest circle that could inscribe it. See Pl. Ex. 17, ¶ 9. The Reock score for the reconfigured district declined significantly from the score for the old district—from 0.390 to 0.294. See *id.*, Table 1. Other measures of compactness show the same result. For instance, the ratio of CD 1’s area to its perimeter dropped from 11,098 to 6,896. See *id.*

The reconfigured CD 1 also disregards geographic and political boundaries to a greater extent than its predecessor. Whereas the old version of CD 1 split only 10 counties, the reconfigured CD 1 houses only five whole counties, with the other 19 split between CD 1 and one or more other districts. See Dkt. #33-2 (Hofeller Report), at ¶ 45. CD 1 now splits 21 cities or towns, as opposed to 16 in the previous district. See *id.* ¶ 47.

b. Reconfigured CD 12

CD 12 is similarly contorted as a result of the Legislature’s singular focus on racial sorting. New CD 12 is a 120-mile-long snake that stretches a mere 20 miles across at its widest part. See Pl. Ex. 51. It includes fragments of Charlotte, Winston-Salem, and

Greensboro connected by a thin strip of precincts. *See id.* The reason CD 12 connects these three far-flung cities is, of course, because they have substantial African-American populations. *See* Pl. Ex. 72.



After the Rucho-Lewis redistricting, CD 12’s Reock score fell from 0.116 to 0.071, which puts CD 12 in a rogue’s gallery comprised of the most non-compact districts in the country. *See* Pl. Ex. 17, at ¶ 15; *see also* Pl. Ex. 70. The ratio of CD 12’s area to perimeter fell from 2,404 to 1,839. Pl. Ex. 17, Table 1. No Congressional District in North Carolina is less compact. *See id.* New CD 12 also disregards geographic and political boundaries, splitting the boundaries of 13 different cities and towns. *See id.* ¶ 17. In short, CD 12 would be a compelling candidate to serve as the illustration in the encyclopedia entry for “racial gerrymander.”

III. STATE-COURT PROCEEDINGS

In 2011, two sets of plaintiffs filed suit in state court to challenge the state legislative plans (and portions of the 2011 Congressional Plan) as illegal racial

gerrymanders under state and federal law. *See Dickson v. Rucho*, Nos. 11 CVS 16896 & 11 CVS 16940, 2013 WL 3376658 (July 8, 2013). The court consolidated the cases in front of a three-judge panel and, after a bench trial, entered judgment in the defendants' favor. *Id.*

Regarding CD 1, the court found it “undisputed that the General Assembly intended to create [CD 1] to be [a] ‘Voting Rights Act district[.]’” and that “it set to draw . . . VRA districts so as to include at least 50% Total Black Voting Age Population.” *Dickson v. Rucho* (“*Dickson I*”), Nos. 11 CVS 16896 & 11 CVS 16940, 2013 WL 3376658, at*6 (July 8, 2013). Assuming the application of strict scrutiny, the court concluded that the state had a compelling interest in avoiding Section 2 and Section 5 liability and that the state’s VRA districts were narrowly tailored to those ends. *See id.* at *8. But this analysis was not specific to CD 1. Instead, the court addressed *all* of the covered districts—including those under the state legislative plans—generally. Regarding CD 12 and “non-VRA” districts, the court found that politics—not race—drove their creation. *See id.* at *31. The state court’s analysis was chiefly *general* rather than *district-specific*.

On appeal, the North Carolina Supreme Court affirmed. *Dickson v. Rucho* (*Dickson II*), 766 S.E.2d 238 (2014). Essentially adopting the reasoning of the trial court, the North Carolina Supreme Court differed in one key respect, finding that the trial court “erred” by assuming that strict scrutiny applied in CD 1. *Id.* at 247. Because the Supreme Court went on to conclude that CD 1 would nevertheless pass strict scrutiny, it affirmed. *Id.* at 554.

The U.S. Supreme Court vacated the decision and remanded the case to the North Carolina Supreme Court for further consideration in light of *Alabama. Dickson v. Rucho* (*Dickson III*), 135 S. Ct. 1843 (2015). After post-remand briefing, the North Carolina Supreme Court entertained oral argument on the matter on August 31, 2015, and has yet to issue a decision. Thus, none of the state court’s findings are final, much less binding,⁴ and, as explained below, there should be no question that they are flawed after *Alabama* and a review of the expert testimony in this case.

IV. ARGUMENT

A. Racial Gerrymandering is Indisputably Unconstitutional

“[A] State may not, absent extraordinary justification, . . . separate its citizens into different voting districts on the basis of race.” *Miller*, 515 U.S. at 911-12 (internal quotations and citations omitted). A voting district is an unconstitutional racial gerrymander when a redistricting plan “cannot be understood as anything other than an effort to separate voters into different districts on the basis of race, and that the separation lacks sufficient justification.” *Shaw v. Reno*, 509 U.S. 630, 643, 649 (1993) (“*Shaw I*”).

In a racial gerrymander case, the “plaintiff’s burden is to show, either through circumstantial evidence of a district’s shape and demographics or more direct evidence going to legislative purpose, that race was the predominant factor motivating the legislature’s decision to place a significant number of voters within or without a

⁴ Even if there were a final state-court decision, of course, the state court findings would not be admissible because no party here was a party to the state-court litigation and those findings are certainly not entitled to deference in this federal constitutional proceeding. Detailed arguments on this score are included in Plaintiffs’ Memorandum in Opposition to Defendants’ Motion for Summary Judgment, Dkt. No. 78, and incorporated herein.

particular district.” *Miller*, 515 U.S. at 916. “To make this showing, a plaintiff must prove that the legislature subordinated traditional race-neutral districting principles, such as compactness, contiguity, and respect for political subdivisions or communities defined by actual shared interests, to racial considerations.” *Id.* Public statements, submissions, and sworn testimony by the individuals involved in the redistricting process are not only relevant but often highly probative. *See, e.g., Bush v. Vera*, 517 U.S. 952, 960-61 (1996) (examining the state’s preclearance submission to the DOJ and the testimony of state officials).

Once plaintiffs establish race as the predominant factor, the Court applies strict scrutiny, and “the State must demonstrate that its districting legislation is narrowly tailored to achieve a compelling interest.” *Miller*, 515 U.S. at 920. Four key principles highlighted in *Alabama* guide the analysis here. First, a “racial gerrymandering claim . . . does not apply to a State considered as an undifferentiated ‘whole,’” 135 S. Ct. at 1265, and thus evidence of statewide racially-polarized voting is irrelevant when determining whether race-based redistricting is justified in a particular district. Second, the “predominance” question is not about showing that *every* single decision to move an African-American into a district was motivated predominately by race; it “is about . . . show[ing] that race was the predominant factor motivating the legislature’s decision to place *a significant number of voters* within or without a particular district.” 135 S. Ct. at 1270 (internal quotation marks and citation omitted) (emphasis added). Third, when legislators establish a goal to achieve a certain BVAP percentage in a district, such a goal constitutes “strong, perhaps overwhelming evidence that race predominated as a factor.”

Id. at 1271. Fourth, the legislature cannot claim the VRA as a justification by “mechanically rely[ing] upon numerical percentages” without analyzing the circumstances to determine whether relying on such percentages would be required by the VRA. *Id.* at 1273. These principles, applied here, easily control the decision.

B. Race Was the Predominant Factor in Drawing CD 1

Here, the evidence will show that race was the predominant factor driving the creation of CD 1. The State has all but stipulated as much.

1. Direct Evidence Demonstrates That Race Predominated in CD 1

The direct evidence in this case is clear, undisputed, and overwhelming. It vividly demonstrates the General Assembly’s singular focus on race. Plaintiffs will present evidence even beyond the amount and type described in *Alabama* as “strong, perhaps overwhelming” evidence of a mechanical threshold showing that race predominated. 135 S. Ct. at 1271. The legislators in *Alabama* “believed, and told their technical adviser, that a primary redistricting goal was to maintain existing racial percentages in each majority-minority district.” *Id.* And there was “considerable evidence that the goal had a direct and significant impact on the drawing of at least some of [the district’s] boundaries.” *Id.*

By contrast, the evidence in this case is even stronger and more overwhelming than that in *Alabama*: the goal was not to simply *maintain* existing racial percentages, but to *increase* them. And this goal was not relayed to a mere “technical adviser,” but Dr. Hofeller, who was described by both himself and Sen. Rucho as the “chief architect” of the plan. Pl. Ex. 121 (Rucho Dep. 31:14-16); Pl. Ex. 127 (Hofeller Dep. 30:19-25).

Indeed, Sen. Rucho and Rep. Lewis specifically dubbed CD 1 a “Voting Rights Act district.” In a public statement, they expressly stated that CD 1 was redrawn to include a majority-BVAP “as [they thought was] required by Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act” and that they added “a sufficient number of African-Americans so that [CD 1] can re-establish as a majority black district.” Pl. Ex. 68 at 3. They also explicitly sacrificed traditional redistricting principles to allow CD 1 to be recast with a majority-BVAP population—which is clear from even a cursory glance at the district. *See, e.g.*, Pl. Ex. 67 at 7 (“[M]ost of our precinct divisions were prompted by the creation of . . . majority black [CD 1]”); *see also* Pl. Ex. 129 (Hofeller Dep. 38:19-39:11) (to draw CD 1 as majority-BVAP, “it became necessary to split some precincts [and counties], and they were split”); *id.* (Hofeller Dep. 41:15-42:12) (agreeing that most precinct splits were the result of creating CD 1 as majority-BVAP).

Dr. Hofeller’s testimony will confirm these public statements. He will testify that Sen. Rucho and Rep. Lewis instructed him that CD 1 “should be drawn with a African-American percentage in excess of 50 percent total VAP.” *Id.* (Hofeller Dep. 22:2-24, 35:13-36:10). He drew CD 1 to be majority-BVAP because it is “a ‘VRA Section 2 Minority District.’” Dkt. 33-2 (Hofeller Report), ¶ 19 (emphasis added). Not only did Dr. Hofeller draw CD 1 to be majority-BVAP, he drew it to include specific African-Americans. He asserts that he complied with a request by a “minority Congressman” that CD 1 be drawn to “have the same number of adult African-Americans drawn from counties covered by Section 5 of the VRA, as were contained in the Old District.” Hofeller Report ¶ 50. This is nothing less than clear racial sorting, forbidden by the

Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment unless narrowly tailored to a compelling government interest.

2. Circumstantial Evidence Confirms that Race Predominated in CD 1

The direct evidence in this case standing alone is, in the words of the U.S. Supreme Court, “strong, perhaps overwhelming” and more than sufficient to carry plaintiffs’ burden. The available circumstantial evidence dramatically confirms what the direct evidence so clearly shows: race predominated over traditional redistricting criteria.

For starters, the district is bizarre on its face. It tramples over political subdivisions. It connects profoundly disparate parts of the State, including the small, rural communities of the Coastal Plain and the City of Durham. And African-Americans in the counties from which CD 1 was created were packed into the district, just as the drawers intended.

Moreover, Dr. Ansolabehere will testify that the data show that the legislature set a goal to create a majority-BVAP district. The district includes more than 78% of all African-American registered voters in Durham County, compared to only 39% of white voters. (*See* Pl. Ex. 18, ¶ 49.) The fact that a Durham County voter was twice as likely to be pulled into CD 1 if he is African-American than if he is white is explainable only by race. The State’s preclearance submission, indeed, expressly said so. *Compare* Dkt. #18–2, Ex. 7, at 13 (the State extended CD 1 into Durham County to ensure the “majority African-American status of [CD 1]”), *with Miller*, 515 U.S. at 916 (plaintiffs’ burden is to

show “that race was the predominant factor motivating the legislature’s decision to place a significant number of voters within or without a particular district”).

Defendants barely even try to defend the plan on the grounds of other possible redistricting principles and none of their efforts find support in the law. *See* Defs.’ Memo. of Law in Opp. to Pls.’ Mot. for Sum. J. (July 3, 2014), Dkt. No. 76, at 20-24. For example, the State has suggested that CD 1’s configuration was necessary to add voters to the district to equalize population. *Alabama* squarely forecloses this argument as a matter of law, holding that “an equal population goal is not one factor among others to be weighed against the use of race to determine whether race ‘predominates.’” 135 S. Ct. at 1270. “Rather, it is part of the redistricting background, taken as a given, when determining whether race, or other factors, predominate in a legislator’s determination as to how equal population objectives will be met.” *Id.* Defendants’ argument here is thus squarely foreclosed by *Alabama*.

The State also has suggested that it configured CD 1 to be a strong Democratic district, but there is little actual *evidence* to support such a contention and in any event it stands in rather stark contrast to the overwhelming evidence of racial predominance noted above. It cannot seriously be disputed that the predominant focus of virtually every statement made in connection with the redistricting effort was on complying with the VRA (in public statements, in legislative debate, in DOJ submissions). Even if politics were a consideration (and there is scant evidence to support that proposition), that hardly defeats a finding that race *predominated*. *See Alabama*, 135 S. Ct. at 1271 (remanding to trial court to determine whether race predominated even though “preserving the core of

the existing district, following county lines, and following highway lines played an important boundary-drawing role”) (internal alterations, quotation marks, and citations omitted); *Bush*, 517 U.S. at 962 (finding predominant racial purpose where state neglected traditional districting criteria such as compactness, committed itself to creating majority-minority districts, and manipulated district lines based on racial data); *Clark v. Putnam Cnty.*, 293 F.3d 1261, 1270 (11th Cir. 2002) (the “fact that other considerations may have played a role in . . . redistricting does not mean that race did not predominate”).

Defendants will simply not be able to supply any plausible explanation for CD 1 other than race. The evidence is overwhelming that race was the predominant purpose.

C. Race Was Also the Predominant Factor in Drawing CD 12

The evidence is equally compelling with respect to CD 12. Although legislators did not expressly label CD 12 a “VRA district,” they repeatedly admitted their use of a mechanical threshold to achieve at least 50% BVAP in drawing the district. That direct evidence is compelling standing on its own and is only bolstered by the circumstantial evidence. CD 12 is highly noncompact, bizarre on its face, splits jurisdictions and tramples traditional redistricting criteria—the only plausible inference is that race predominated. The BVAP surge of nearly 7 percentage points was hardly an accidental byproduct.

1. Race Explains CD 12

a. Direct Evidence Demonstrates That Race Predominated

For starters, the Congressional plan’s architects’ own words prove that it purposely created a majority-BVAP district in CD 12. In their first public statement

regarding the plan, Sen. Rucho and Rep. Lewis noted that “[b]ecause of the presence of Guilford County [a Section 5 jurisdiction under the VRA] in the Twelfth District, we have drawn our proposed Twelfth District at a black voting age level that is above the percentage of black voting age population found in the current Twelfth District.” Pl. Ex. 67 at 5. Doing so, Sen. Rucho and Rep. Lewis continued, “will ensure preclearance of the plan.” *Id.* The deliberate movement of African-Americans from Guilford County into CD 12 demonstrates that the legislature “place[d] a significant number of voters within . . . [CD 12]” because of their race. 135 S. Ct. at 1265 (internal quotation marks and citation omitted) (emphasis added).

Other sources will confirm these admissions. In its Section 5 preclearance submission, for example, the State called the new CD 12 “an African-American” district and explained that the new CD 12 “maintains, and in fact increases, the African-American community’s ability to elect their candidate of choice.” Pl. Ex. 74 at 15. Moreover, Dr. Hofeller will testify that Sen. Rucho and Rep. Lewis instructed him to move African-Americans residing in Guilford County into CD 12 because failure to do so “could endanger the plan and make a challenge to the plan” under Section 5. Pl. Ex. 129 (Hofeller Dep. 37:2-22, 71:2-21, 74:9-75:16). Also, according to Dr. Hofeller, “in order to be cautious and draw a plan that would pass muster under the VRA, it was decided to reunite the black community in Guilford into the Twelfth.” *Id.* (Hofeller Dep. 75:1-16). Dr. Hofeller’s statements show that the State moved a significant number of African-Americans from Guilford County into CD 12 to achieve a mechanical threshold of 50% BVAP.

Doing so achieves exactly what the framers of the district intended. The BVAP of CD 12 skyrocketed, from 43.8% to 50.7%. Pl. Ex. 17, ¶¶ 18-19. Roughly 75,000 more African-Americans of voting age population reside in the new CD 12 as compared to its prior version. Pl. Ex. 129 (Hofeller Dep. 69:23-70:8). This increase exceeds even that in the new CD 1, where the BVAP increased approximately 5%. Nothing more is required to show that race predominated in the drawing of CD 12.

b. Circumstantial Evidence Confirms that Race Predominated in CD 12

Circumstantial evidence amply confirms that race predominated in the construction of CD 12. Dr. Asolabehere’s testimony, for example, analyzing the demographics of CD 12 relative to the demographics of the counties that are partly or wholly within it (CD 12’s “envelope”), will put the role of race into greater focus. His envelope analysis considers the area from which the General Assembly could draw to fill CD 12 without crossing additional county boundaries or dramatically reconfiguring CD 12. Pl. Ex. 17, ¶ 20. Notably, Dr. Hofeller does not disagree with any of the facts or data presented through Dr. Ansolabehere’s analysis below. Pl. Ex. 129 (Hofeller Dep. 15:12-18:17).

The population of CD 12 comprises 30.3% of the population of the envelope. Pl. Ex. 17, ¶ 34. Compare the likelihood that a person of a given race, who lives within the envelope, was included within CD 12:

Likelihood that a Person of a Given Race was Put in CD 12		
Population Group	Population in Envelope	Population in CD 12

White	993,642	67.4%	158,959	16.0%
Black	396,078	26.9%	254,119	64.2%

Id. ¶¶ 34-36. Under the new district lines, an African-American who lives in the envelope is *more than four times as likely* than a white person to reside in the new CD 12. Like the increase in African-Americans in the voting age population, this ratio exceeds the one present in CD 1—which State officials acknowledge was drawn based on race—where a person was approximately twice as likely to be included within CD 1 if that person is African-American than if he is white. *Id.* ¶ 22.

The same results hold at an even more granular level of analysis. Compare the racial composition of the Voting Tabulation Districts (VTDs, places where voters cast ballots) between those in the prior CD 12 and those in the current map:

Racial Composition of VTDs in former vs. new CD 12 (Registered Voters)		
	Black	White
Remained in CD 12	54.0%	31.9%
Moved into CD 12	44.0%	37.1%
Moved out of CD 12	23.2%	64.0%

Id., ¶ 38. The VTDs the State chose to keep in or add to CD 12 reflect higher black populations; those removed from CD 12 have dramatically higher white populations. And the net difference in percent black registration between VTDs moved into CD 12 and VTDs removed from CD 12 is 20.9%. The same pattern holds if the metric is population generally or voting age population, rather than registered voters. The analysis vividly confirms that voters were sorted by race in drawing CD 12; race predominated.

2. Traditional Redistricting Principles Were Subordinated to Race

Race predominates as a matter of law where, as here, a state subordinates traditional redistricting principles to race. For example, the Court held in *Miller*, that racial predominance is proven if racial considerations overtook “traditional race-neutral districting principles, including but not limited to compactness, contiguity, and respect for political subdivisions or communities defined by actual shared interests.” 515 U.S. at 916. Indeed, the “Supreme Court has cited several specific factors as evidence of racial line drawing.” *Page v. Va. State Bd. of Elections*, No. 3:13cv678, 2015 WL 3604029, at *7 (E.D. Va. June 5, 2015). Those factors include the “creation of non-compact and oddly shaped districts beyond what is strictly necessary to avoid [liability under the VRA],” *id.* (citing *Shaw I*, 509 U.S. at 646-48), and “creation of districts that exhibit disregard for city limits, local election precincts, and voting tabulation districts (“VTDs”),” *id.* (citing *Bush*, 517 U.S. at 974).

That is precisely what happened here. CD 12 is bizarrely shaped, consisting of meandering tentacles that extend in erratic directions, slicing through county lines and encircling areas otherwise carved out from the district. Pl. Ex. 51. CD 12’s shape is arguably the more bizarre (and least defensible) of the two, as it lacks any central nucleus. The district is 120 miles long but only 20 miles wide at its widest point. *See id.* Part of the district traces I-85 and includes parts of two cities that are over 90 miles apart—Charlotte and Greensboro—in addition to Winston-Salem. *See id.* There are only two things that unite those three far-flung cities—(1) they have significant African-American populations and (2) they are in CD 12.

CD 12 utterly ignores the traditional districting principle of compactness.

Dr. Ansolabehere will testify that, before the 2010 Census, CD 12 had a Reock score of 0.116. Pl. Ex. 17. The 2011 Congressional Plan reduced CD 12's score even further—to an abysmal 0.071, a fraction of the median score for the state, 0.377. *See id.* The ratio of CD 12's area to its perimeter also declined substantially, from 2,404 to 1,839. The new CD 12 has been cited as the least compact district in the country. Pl. Ex. 70 at 4. Unsurprisingly, Dr. Hofeller—the plan's “chief architect”—did not even consider mathematical measures of compactness in drawing CD 12. Pl. Ex. 129 (Hofeller Dep. 44:19-45:12).

Nor can CD 12 be explained as an effort to protect political subdivisions. It weaves through six counties and does not contain a single county in its entirety, splitting 13 cities or towns, with several of those cities and towns split among three or even four different congressional districts. Pl. Ex. 17, ¶ 17. CD 12 utterly disregards traditional redistricting principles.

3. Political Considerations Were Subordinated to Race

The State will argue, and Dr. Hofeller will testify, that the “race-neutral” explanation for CD 12 was politics, not race. Dr. Hofeller will testify that he used data pertaining to a single election—of the Nation's first African-American President, with unusually high African-American voter turnout—to pack Democrats into CD 12 and bolster Republican performance in surrounding districts. Pl. Ex. 129 (Hofeller Dep. 56:2-5). The evidence will belie these claims.

First, though Dr. Hofeller claims that his use of the President Obama vote to draw CD 12 somehow shows that politics predominated, the use of that vote actually shows that *race* predominated. As Dr. Ansolabehere will testify, the President Obama vote is highly correlated with the BVAP and, indeed, even more strongly correlated with BVAP than party registration. Pl. Ex. 18 (Dr. Ansolabehere’s Reply Report), ¶¶ 20, 33. Using such an obviously correlated election to draw district lines is no different (and results in no difference) than using race directly.

Moreover, the data will show that race—not politics—better explains the redrawn CD 12. If political considerations were the predominant factor, one would expect that the percentage of African-American and white voters included within CD 12 would be equal (or nearly so) for any given party registration. But that’s not the case here. The percentage of African-American and white voters included within CD 12 is vastly different *even holding party affiliation constant*.

Dr. Ansolabehere will testify concerning his “envelope analysis” discussed above, adding party registration as a control variable:

Likelihood that a Person of a Given Race and Party was put in CD 12				
Party of Registration	Population Group	Population In Envelope	Population in CD 12	Percent of Group in CD 12
Democrat	White	280,915	51,367	18.3%
	Black	334,427	217,266	65.0%
Republican	White	448,914	61,740	13.8%
	Black	10,341	6,199	59.9%
Undeclared	White	262,024	45,496	17.4%
	Black	51,061	30,505	59.7%

Pl. Ex. 17, ¶ 44. If an individual within the envelope is African-American, the odds that she was included within CD 12 were still approximately four times higher than if she were white—*irrespective of party*.

These disparities are significantly greater under new CD 12 than they were under the prior map. For instance, under the old map, 40.4% of white Democrats were included within CD 12. *Id.* ¶ 45. If the State drew CD 12 as a political gerrymander, not a racial gerrymander, there is no reason why that number should have been cut by more than half, down to just 18.3% (as it was in the reconfigured district).

Now consider again the VTD analysis with party registration added:

Racial Composition of VTDs in former vs. new CD 12, Controlling for Party Registration (Registered Voters)						
	Among Democrats		Among Republicans		Among Undeclared	
	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White
Remained in CD 12	79.5%	15.3%	9.6%	85.7%	37.0%	49.3%
Moved into CD 12	68.1%	24.8%	6.7%	87.0%	29.8%	55.2%
Moved out of CD 12	45.8%	48.8%	1.7%	95.6%	13.0%	78.4%

Id., Table 10. Within all three categories of party registration, the VTDs kept in CD 12 or moved into CD 12 had much higher proportions of African-American voters than the VTDs that were moved out.

Reorganizing the data to sort first by race then by party registration further undermines the State’s purported explanation:

Racial Composition of VTDs in former vs. new CD 12, Controlling for Party Registration (Registered Voters)						
	Among Whites			Among Blacks		
	Dem.	Rep.	Unreg.	Dem.	Rep.	Unreg.
Remained in CD 12	31.1%	40.4%	28.4%	85.7%	2.4%	11.3%
Moved into CD 12	34.3%	36.2%	29.2%	87.0%	2.5%	14.0%
Moved out of CD 12	29.3%	45.1%	24.5%	95.6%	2.5%	12.9%

Id., Table 11. The differences in party registration between the VTDs kept or moved within CD 12 compared to those moved out are trivially small. For instance, among white voters, the VTDs kept within CD 12 had only a slightly higher percentage of Democrats than those moved out (31.1% vs. 29.3%). Remarkably, among African-American voters, the VTDs moved into CD 12 had a *lower* percentage of Democrats than the VTDs moved out (87.0% vs. 95.6%). The quantitative evidence all point in the same direction: Race, not traditional districting principles or even political affiliation, was the dominant factor in drawing CD 12. *Id.* ¶ 53.

Dr. David Peterson will also testify, focusing on a “boundary segment analysis” of CD 12, and will bolster Dr. Ansolabehere’s conclusion. Dr. Peterson first conducted a boundary segment evaluation of CD 12 in 1996, regarding that year’s version of the district, as an expert witness *for the State*. See *Easley v. Cromartie*, 532 U.S. 234 (2001). To conduct this analysis, Peterson divided the boundary of CD 12 into segments of corresponding precincts immediately within and immediately outside the district lines. He then compared the racial and partisan political characteristics of the residents assigned

to precincts just inside the boundary of CD 12, versus the racial and partisan political characteristics of the citizens assigned to precincts just outside the border, to determine whether the placement of the line was better explained by race or partisan politics. As explained by the Supreme Court in *Cromartie*, “[t]he principle underlying Dr. Peterson’s analysis is that if the district were drawn with race predominantly in mind, one would expect the boundaries of the district to correlate with race more than with politics.” 532 U.S. at 251. Dr. Peterson’s analysis of the 1996 version of CD 12 established that partisan politics explained the boundary that the General Assembly chose for CD 12 in 1996 better than race did. The Supreme Court blessed this conclusion by holding that the trial court clearly erred when it found that race, not partisan politics, best explained the boundary of the 1996 version of CD 12. *Id.* at 251-53.

Circumstances have changed. Dr. Peterson repeated this *same* analysis for CD 12 as enacted by Defendants in 2011, reaching the *opposite* conclusion: race, not partisan considerations, best explained the way the State chose to draw the lines of CD 12 in 2011. *See* Pl. Ex. 15, ¶¶ 3, 18.⁵

In short, the overwhelming direct evidence is confirmed and buttressed by equally compelling circumstantial evidence, all confirming what the plan’s “chief architect” has admitted: Race predominated in the construction of North Carolina’s CD 1 and CD 12. Plaintiffs’ burden is easily established here.

⁵ Dr. Peterson performed a similar segment analysis of the 2011 iteration of CD 1 and reached the same conclusion. Pl. Ex. 16, ¶¶ 3, 17.

D. CD 1 and CD 12 Cannot Survive Strict Scrutiny

Because race predominated in the creation of CD 1 and CD 12, strict scrutiny applies. Accordingly, “the State must demonstrate that its districting legislation is narrowly tailored to achieve a compelling interest.” *Miller*, 515 U.S. at 920. This analysis for CD 12 is easy: the state has never argued that there was a compelling reason for drawing CD 12 predominately by race, so if this Court finds that race was the predominant purpose, CD 12 necessarily fails strict scrutiny. There is no further analysis necessary or appropriate. On this record, the district necessarily fails.

With respect to CD 1, the State will argue that there was a strong basis in evidence for concluding that it needed to draw a majority-BVAP district to avoid VRA liability, and that it was drawn narrowly tailored to achieve that interest. The evidence will compel precisely the opposite conclusion.

1. The State Can Assert No Compelling Interest in Section 5 of the VRA

First, the State can no longer rely on Section 5 as a compelling state interest after *Shelby County* invalidated the coverage formula and rendered Section 5 inapplicable to North Carolina and its political subdivisions. But even if Defendants *could* continue to rely on Section 5, they would find precious little shelter there for racially drawn redistricting plans: A state must have a “strong basis in evidence in support of the (race-based) choice that it has made.” *Alabama*, 135 S. Ct. at 1274 (internal quotation marks and citation omitted). Section 5 merely prevents a state from creating districts that “retrogress” and weaken a minority group’s ability to elect their candidates of choice. *See Beer v. United States*, 425 U.S. 130, 141 (1976). North Carolina hardly needed a

surge of African-American citizens in CD 12 to prevent retrogression. The district was an extraordinarily safe district for African-American preferred candidates and had been for decades upon end. The suggestion that maintaining a similar district might expose the state to Section 5 liability for “retrogression” is simply absurd.

The evidence vividly and indisputably shows that African-Americans were consistently able to elect candidates of their choice in CDs 1 and 12 under the previous two redistricting maps, notwithstanding that neither district had a majority-BVAP. Section 5 cannot be used to “justify not maintenance, but substantial augmentation, of the African-American population percentage” in the challenged district. *Bush*, 517 U.S. at 983; *see also Page*, 2015 WL 3604029, at *17 (Defendants could “show no basis for concluding that an augmentation of the [challenged district’s] BVAP to 56.3% was narrowly tailored when the district had been a safe majority-minority district for two decades”). Section 5 can hardly constitute a compelling state interest for the State’s predominant use of race. The argument simply cannot be maintained with a straight face.

2. The State Can Assert No Compelling Interest in Section 2 of the VRA

Nor can Defendants justify race-based redistricting by arguing that avoidance of potential Section 2 liability was a “compelling state interest.” These districts have never been challenged under Section 2 and for good reason: there is no basis for such a challenge as they have consistently performed for African-American preferred candidates for decades.

Section 2 requires legislatures to create majority-minority districts only where three preconditions are met: (1) the minority group is “sufficiently large and

geographically compact to constitute a majority” in a single-member district; (2) the minority group is “politically cohesive”; and (3) a white majority votes “sufficiently as a bloc to enable it . . . usually to defeat the minority’s preferred candidate.” *Thornburg v. Gingles*, 478 U.S. 30, 50-51 (1986). *See also* *Growe v. Emison*, 507 U.S. 25, 40 (1993). If these preconditions are met, the court must then apply a totality of circumstances analysis to determine whether there has been a violation of Section 2. *Lewis v. Alamance Cnty.*, 99 F.3d 600, 604 (4th Cir. 1996). “[G]eneralized assumptions about the prevalence of racial bloc voting” do not qualify as a “strong basis in evidence.” *Bush*, 517 U.S. at 994 (O’Connor, J., concurring). The district must “substantially address[]” the potential Section 2 liability without “subordinat[ing] traditional districting principles to race substantially more than is ‘reasonably necessary’ to avoid” that liability.” *Id.* at 977, 979.

None of these preconditions were even arguably met and there is no evidence that the General Assembly even remotely considered these issues. As to the first precondition, the State will not be able to prove a geographically compact minority community in CD 1 (or CD 12), *Bush*, 517 U.S. at 979 (“If, because of the dispersion of the minority population, a reasonably compact majority-minority district cannot be created, § 2 does not require a majority-minority district.”); *Gause v. Brunswick Cnty.*, 92 F.3d 1178 (4th Cir. 1996) (rejecting a Section 2 claim where the plaintiff failed to establish this precondition).

To the contrary, as is dramatically evidenced by the tortured district lines that snake in all directions to capture disparate pockets of African-American voters, the

minority population in the northeastern part of the state is rather obviously *not* geographically compact enough to comprise a majority in a single-member district. At the risk of stating the obvious, a State cannot use Section 2 to justify its race-based redistricting where it draws a district that “reaches out to grab small and apparently isolated minority communities which, based on the evidence presented, could not possibly form part of a compact majority-minority district.” *Bush*, 517 U.S. at 979; *see also Shaw v. Hunt*, 517 U.S. 899, 916 (1996).

Nor can the State establish the second and third preconditions—racially-polarized voting significant enough that the white majority routinely votes as a bloc to defeat the minority candidate of choice. Strikingly, there is utterly *no* evidence that the State conducted or considered any sort of a particularized polarized voting analysis during the 2011 redistricting process for CD 1 or 12.

Indeed, the plain and unadorned historical record standing alone is devastating to Defendants’ argument. Under the prior two Congressional plans, CD 1 and CD 12 were not majority-BVAP, and no lawsuits were filed under Section 2. Indeed, no statewide Section 2 redistricting challenge of *any kind* had been filed in North Carolina in the prior three decades. And for good reason: Minority-preferred candidates have consistently won in the prior iteration of CD 1 (and CD 12), without majority-minority districts. The historical record thus vividly demonstrates the absence of racial bloc voting: in over 30 years, a white majority has never voted as a bloc to defeat the candidates favored by African-American voters. Not once. As Dr. Hofeller concedes, the “best predictor of the

results of elections in Congressional Districts 1 and 12 would have been the past election results in those districts.” Pl. Ex. 129 (Hofeller Dep. 77:13-78:8). Indeed.⁶

Defendants have elsewhere pointed to generic evidence that there is some degree of racially-polarized voting in North Carolina, considered as a whole. And there may well be. But such evidence, if it exists, is irrelevant as a matter of law to the case at hand. In *Alabama*, the Court reversed the judgment of the trial court in part because it considered whether race predominated in “a State considered as an undifferentiated whole” even though a “racial gerrymandering claim . . . applies district-by-district.” *Id.* at 1265. The Court further emphasized that a “showing that race-based criteria did not significantly affect the drawing of some Alabama districts . . . would have done little to defeat a claim that race-based criteria predominately affected the drawing of other Alabama districts. *Id.* at 1266 (emphasis added). Because a gerrymandering claim is only concerned with voting patterns in a particular district, whether racial bloc voting occurs in other cities, or other counties, or other portions of the state is decidedly irrelevant to the question at hand—whether racially polarized voting exists *in the district in question* such that the minority in question usually cannot elect its chosen candidate. *See Moon v. Meadows*, 952 F. Supp. 1141, 1149-50 (E.D. Va. 1997) (state could not justify redistricting plan under Section 2 where “white bloc voting does not prevent

⁶ *See, e.g., Rodriguez v. Pataki*, 308 F. Supp. 2d 346, 438-39 (S.D.N.Y. 2004) (rejecting an “analysis [that] examines racially polarized voting without addressing the specifics of the third *Gingles* factor, which requires white majority bloc voting that usually defeats the [minority]-preferred candidate” and noting that “[e]ven if there were racially polarized voting, the report does not speak—one way or the other—to the effects of the polarized voting”), *aff’d*, 543 U.S. 997 (2004).

blacks from election their candidates of choice” as “black candidates . . . were elected despite the absence of a black majority district.”). The State admitted in previous briefing that “African American voters have been able to elect their candidates of choice in the First District since the district was established in 1992.” Defs.’ Memo. of Law in Opp. to Pls.’ Mot. for Sum. J. (July 3, 2014), Dkt. No. 76, at 2, 8.

That admission ends the inquiry.

E. CD 1 and CD 12 Are Not Narrowly Tailored

Even if Defendants could show that they had a strong basis in evidence for complying with the VRA (which they cannot), they will not, in any event, be able to show that making a majority-BVAP districts was necessary to achieve that purpose.

Alabama again settles the issue. There, the Alabama legislature set out to redraw its House districts in compliance with the VRA. At the outset, the legislature determined that “it was required to maintain roughly the same black population percentage in existing majority-minority districts” in order to avoid retrogression. *Alabama*, 135 S. Ct. at 1263. But there was no analysis to determine whether maintaining those levels was necessary to preserve minorities’ ability to elect their candidates of choice. Instead, like the General Assembly in this case, the Alabama legislature simply “relied heavily upon a mechanically numerical view as to what counts as forbidden retrogression” without any evidence to support that view. *Id.* at 1273.

The Supreme Court held that Alabama’s “numerical” approach was not narrowly tailored. The legislators had no basis in evidence—let alone a strong basis—to believe

that an inflexible racial floor was necessary. Nor was that surprising because, as the Supreme Court put it, Alabama’s legislators asked the “wrong question”:

They asked: “How can we maintain present minority percentages in majority-minority districts?” But given § 5’s language, its purpose, the Justice Department Guidelines, and the relevant precedent, they should have asked: “To what extent must we preserve existing minority percentages in order to maintain the minority’s present ability to elect the candidate of its choice?” Asking the wrong question may well have led to the wrong answer.

Id. at 1274. Here, too, the General Assembly asked the wrong question. It should have asked: “‘To what extent must we preserve existing minority percentages . . . in order to maintain the minority’s present ability to elect the candidate of its choice?’” *Id.* Instead, it asked how to create a majority-BVAP district; there was no analysis as to *why* it should create such a district.

At the risk of belaboring the point, *Alabama* has been applied in circumstances similar to here. In *Page v. Virginia State Board of Elections*, the legislators adopted a floor of a 55% BVAP for a Virginia Congressional district it thought was necessary to comply with the VRA. 2015 WL 3604029, at *18. The court invalidated the district because its use of a mechanical BVAP target, “as opposed to a more sophisticated analysis of racial voting patterns, suggests that voting patterns in the [challenged district] were not considered individually.” *Id.*; *see also Smith v. Beasley*, 946 F. Supp. 1174, 1210 (D.S.C. 1996) (noting that “a plan seeking to ameliorate past discrimination does not require super-safe majority-minority districts of at least 55% BVAP to accomplish this purpose”).

Defendants lean heavily on *Strickland* for the proposition that the VRA required the creation of majority-BVAP districts. This is a decidedly revisionist (and implausible) reading of *Strickland*. In fact, *Strickland* did not touch upon the pertinent question here. A plurality in *Strickland* held that Section 2 did not require states to draw election-district lines to allow a racial minority that would make up less than 50 percent of the VAP in the new district to join with crossover voters to elect the minority's candidate of choice. 129 S. Ct. at 1249 (plurality). That is, Section 2 does not compel the creation of crossover districts wherever possible. This is a far cry from saying that states *must create* majority-BVAP districts wherever possible—in fact, the case stands for the opposite proposition, emphasizing that “[i]n areas with substantial crossover voting it is unlikely that the plaintiffs would be able to establish the third *Gingles* precondition—bloc voting by majority voters.” *Id.* at 1248 (plurality).

That is exactly the situation here. The suggestion that the VRA would somehow *require* racial balkanization where, as here, citizens have *not* voted as racial blocs, where cross over voting *has* naturally occurred, and where creating a majority-minority district requires serpentine districts in blatant disregard for fundamental redistricting principles is frankly absurd and stands the Voting Rights Act on its head. Such a reading of the statute would defeat its very purpose.

The evidence that will be placed before this Court at trial will demonstrate that race was the General Assembly's predominant purpose, and the General Assembly's race-based redistricting was anything but narrowly tailored. CD 1 and CD 12 are unconstitutional and should be rejected by this Court.

F. This Court Should Impose an Immediate and Effective Remedy

Plaintiffs respectfully submit that this Court should, following trial, promptly enter an immediate and effective remedy. Courts regularly exercise the “power . . . [either] to require valid reapportionment or to formulate a valid redistricting plan.” *Scott v. Germano*, 381 U.S. 407, 409 (1965). If time allows, a court should give the General Assembly an opportunity to enact a new plan that avoids the constitutional infirmities in the invalidated plan. *See McDaniels v. Mehfoud*, 702 F. Supp. 588, 596 (E.D. Va. 1988); Nathaniel Persily, *When Judges Carve Democracies: A Primer on Court-Drawn Redistricting Plans*, 73 Geo. Wash. L. Rev. 1131, 1133 (2005). Under North Carolina law, courts must give legislatures at least two weeks to remedy defects identified in a redistricting plan. *See* N.C. Gen. Stat. § 120-2.4.

As the Supreme Court has explained, however, “[a]lthough the legislative branch plays the primary role in . . . redistricting, our precedents recognize an important role for the courts when a districting plan violates the Constitution.” *League of United Latin Am. Citizens v. Perry*, 548 U.S. 399, 415 (2006). In particular, where it is clear that the appropriate legislative body will not or cannot enact a valid plan in time, as when the “imminence of . . . [an] election makes [referral to the legislative branch] impractical,” then “it becomes the ‘unwelcome obligation’ of the federal court to devise and impose a reapportionment plan pending later legislative action.” *Wise v. Lipscomb*, 437 U.S. 535, 540 (1978) (principal opinion) (internal citation omitted).

G. Plaintiffs Are Entitled to Reasonable Attorneys' Fees and Costs

Plaintiffs brought this lawsuit under 42 U.S.C. § 1983, and prevailing parties in § 1983 actions “should ordinarily recover an attorney’s fee.” *Hensley v. Eckerhart*, 461 U.S. 424, 429 (1983) (internal quotation marks and citation omitted). Prevailing parties are also entitled to recover their expert fees. *See* 42 U.S.C. § 1973l(e). Plaintiffs request the opportunity—should they prevail—to demonstrate their attorneys’ fees, expert fees, and costs by post-trial motion.

V. CONCLUSION

For these reasons, Plaintiffs respectfully request that this Court invalidate North Carolina Congressional Districts 1 and 12 and ensure that constitutional districts are adopted for the 2016 general election and any future election.

Respectfully submitted, this the 21st day of September, 2015.

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*Local Rule 83.1
Attorneys for Plaintiffs*

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that on this date I served a copy of the foregoing **PLAINTIFFS' TRIAL BRIEF** to be made by electronic filing with the Clerk of the Court using the CM/ECF System, which will send a Notice of Electronic Filing to all parties with an e-mail address of record, who have appeared and consent to electronic service in this action.

This the 21st day of September, 2015.

/s/ Edwin M. Speas, Jr.

Edwin M. Speas, Jr.

P-15

P-15

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
COUNTY OF WAKE

IN THE GENERAL COURT OF JUSTICE
SUPERIOR COURT DIVISION

11 CVS 16896

11 CVS 16940

MARGARET DICKSON, *et al.*,

Plaintiffs,

v.

ROBERT RUCHO, in his official capacity
only as the Chairman of the North
Carolina Senate Redistricting
Committee, *et al.*,

Defendants.

**SECOND AFFIDAVIT OF DAVID W.
PETERSON, Ph.D.**

NORTH CAROLINA STATE CONFERENCE
OF BRANCHES OF THE NAACP *et al.*,

Plaintiffs,

v.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA *et al.*,

Defendants.

I, David Peterson, being first duly sworn, depose and say:

1. I am over 18 years of age, legally competent to give this affidavit and have personal knowledge of the facts set forth in this affidavit. I am a statistician retained by counsel for Plaintiffs to assist with statistical aspects of this case. For more than twenty years I taught statistical theory and applications at Duke University, first as a member of the business school faculty and later as a member of the statistics faculty. During that time I also taught statistics courses in Duke's department of health administration, school of forestry and the law school. I am co-author of the book *Use of Statistics in Equal Employment Opportunity Litigation*, and author or co-author of numerous articles in professional journals dealing with the use of statistics in litigation. One of these articles addresses uses and misuses of scientific evidence in court, and another critiques the Federal Judicial Center's *Reference Manual on Scientific Evidence*. I am the author of a book outlining the elements of forensic decision analysis, a general method for determining empirically the reasons that past decisions were made the way they were. I have advised hundreds of legal teams, both plaintiff and defendant, on the use of statistical evidence. The U.S. Supreme Court has cited my work favorably on several occasions. My resumé is attached as Appendix A. For the work leading up to and including the preparation of this report, I am being paid \$6,000. The cases in which I have testified recently are listed in Appendix B.

Charge

2. I am asked by counsel for Plaintiffs in this matter to verify and interpret the results of a "Segment Analysis"¹ of North Carolina's 12th Congressional Voting District defined by "Rucho-Lewis Congress 3"², an analysis performed by staff at the Southern Coalition for Social Justice under the direction of Mr. Chris Ketchie, designed to test whether the boundary of that district appears to have been chosen more on the basis of racial considerations than on political considerations.

¹ Segment Analysis is described in Peterson, David W., "On Forensic Decision Analysis," *Journal of Forensic Economics*, Vol. XVIII, No. 1, Winter 2005, pp. 11-62, and also in Peterson, David W., *Why Did They Do That? An Introduction to Forensic Decision Analysis*, Lulu Press, 2007. Segment Analysis was used by defendants in the North Carolina redistricting litigation arising from the 1990 census (*Hunt, Governor of North Carolina, et al. v. Cromartie et al.*, 526 U.S. 541 (1999) and *Easley, Governor of North Carolina, v. Cromartie, et al.*, 532 U.S. 234 (2001)).

² "Rucho-Lewis Congress 3" was enacted as Session Law 2011-403 by the North Carolina General Assembly on July 28th, 2011.

Conclusions

3. I reviewed the steps undertaken in the Segment Analysis and determined that the calculations were correctly done. The analysis indicates that racial considerations better account for the boundary definition of the 12th NC Congressional Voting District than do party affiliation considerations. There is no indication that party affiliation dominated racial considerations.

Sources

4. The information on which my opinion is based is primarily District_12.csv, a data file created and conveyed to me by Chris Ketchie on November 28, 2011. The file was created by a computer script originally written by Damian Maddelena, but modified by me just before Mr. Ketchie used it to create District_12.csv. The information contained in the data file is a table, each row of which pertains to a segment of the boundary of the 12th District, and indicates, among other things, the fraction of the people residing in the precinct just outside the 12th District who are black, as well as the fraction of the population who are democrats. The analogous information is provided for people living in the neighboring precinct just inside the 12th District. The pertinent parts of the file are printed out in Appendix C. I also rely on 23 maps provided to me by Mr. Ketchie, which I used to identify instances in which the precincts involved in this study touch one another at just a single point.

Review

5. I have studied the data and computer program mentioned above, discussed them at length with Mr. Ketchie, and verified a sample of the calculations. I believe they properly execute the studies described below.

Segment Analysis Rationale

6. Segment Analysis rests on the observation that if the boundary of a voting district is chosen with the object of encompassing large numbers of black residents, then at least some portion of that boundary must separate a geographic region with a large representation of black residents from a region with a smaller representation, the region with the larger representation being included within the voting district. The analogous observation holds with respect to political affiliation – a voting district defined with the object of collecting democrats within must

on at least some portion of its boundary separate a geographic region with a large representation of democrats from one with a smaller representation, the area with the larger representation being inside the voting district. Segment analysis breaks down the border of a voting district into many pieces, and examines whether, based on the race and political behavior of residents just inside and outside each segment, the overall pattern suggests that, as between race and political affiliation, one consideration dominated the other in the process that defined the voting district.

Analysis

7. The boundary of District 12 was divided into the segments corresponding to the precincts inside and out that form its border. Each such segment separates a precinct inside the district from a precinct outside the district. Map 1 depicts the precincts involved in this process. For each segment, we noted whether the proportion of residents of the inside precinct who are black is greater than the proportion of residents of the outside precinct who are black. We called segments for which this relationship holds “Type B”. We also, for each segment, noted whether the proportion of residents of the inside precinct who are democrats is greater than the proportion of residents of the outside precinct who are democrats. We called segments for which this relationship holds “Type D”.³

8. If a segment is of Type B, it lends support to the proposition that it was chosen at least in part because it serves to aggregate black people into the 12th District. Similarly, a Type D segment lends support to the proposition that it was chosen at least in part because it serves to aggregate democrats into the District. A segment that is both of Type B and of Type D, lends support to both propositions, and therefore is of no help in distinguishing which consideration may have dominated. Likewise, a segment that is neither of Type B nor of Type D reveals nothing about which of the two propositions may have dominated in the choice of that segment by the legislature.

9. The remaining segments are either a) Type B and not Type D or else b) Type D and not Type B. A segment of the first sort supports the proposition (the Race Hypothesis) that it

³ Included in the study are all segments having positive length; all segments of zero length (which occur where an inside precinct touches an outside precinct at only a single point) are excluded.

was chosen at least in part because it serves to collect blacks into the 12th District, and it militates against the proposition (the Political Hypothesis) that the segment was chosen because it serves to collect democrats into the District. We call such a segment a Race (or Type R) segment, because it supports the Race Hypothesis over the Political Hypothesis.

10. A segment of the second sort (Type D and not Type B) has an analogous interpretation. Such a segment supports the proposition (the Political Hypothesis) that it was chosen at least in part because it serves to collect democrats into the 12th District, and it militates against the proposition (the Race Hypothesis) that the segment was chosen because it serves to collect blacks into the District. We call such a segment a Party (or Type P) segment.

11. In all, there are 330 segments to the border of the 12th District.⁴ But whether a given segment is of Type R, of Type P, or of neither type depends on just how one measures the racial composition of residents in a precinct, as well as how one measures the party preferences of a precinct's residents.

12. We used three different measures of the racial composition of the residents of each precinct:

- a. the proportion of people living in the precinct who, in the 2010 US Census, reported their race as black or partially black;
- b. the proportion of the people of voting age living in the precinct who, in the 2010 US Census, reported their race as black or partially black; and
- c. the proportion of registered voters living in the precinct who are registered as blacks.

13. We used four different measures of party preference for the residents of each precinct:

- a. the proportion of registered voters living in the district who are registered as democrats;

⁴ While these 330 segments encompass very nearly the entire boundary of the 12th District, there are a few gaps. These occur when the district line cuts through a precinct rather than following the precinct boundary. These gaps could not be included in the analysis because data on voting behavior are not available at the sub-precinct level.

- b. the proportion of people living in the district and voting for Governor in 2008 who voted for the democratic gubernatorial candidate;
- c. the proportion of people living in the district and voting for President in 2008 who voted for the democratic presidential candidate; and
- d. the proportion of people living in the district and voting for US Senator in 2010 who voted for the democratic senatorial candidate.

14. We used each of the three measures of race cited in ¶12 above in conjunction with each of the four measures of party preference cited in ¶13 above, producing a total of twelve different segment analyses of the boundary of District 12. The results are summarized in Table 1 and graphed in Figure 1.

Table 1. Tallies of District 12 Segments by Race and Party Types

	Registered Democrat		Voted for Democrat:					
	Race	Party	2008 Governor Race	Party	2008 President Race	Party	2010 US Senate Race	Party
Black Population	6	8	5	7	7	4	10	6
Black Voting Age Population	7	7	6	6	8	3	11	5
Black Registered Voters	4	6	4	6	6	3	11	7

Source: District_12 DWP Edit.xlsx

15. In four of the twelve studies the number of segments supporting the Political Hypothesis exceeds the number of segments supporting the Race Hypothesis. There are two studies in which there are equal numbers of Type R and Type P segments. In the other six studies, there is more support for the Race Hypothesis than for the Political Hypothesis, and in each of these six, the imbalance is more pronounced than in any of the four studies favoring the Political Hypothesis.

16. While the classification of a segment as Type R or Type P depends on just how one characterizes its precincts' racial and political populations, there are just two segments which are unequivocal across all twelve studies – one of these is invariably of Type R, the other of Type P.

17. The studies above may be compared with a similar study undertaken of North Carolina's 12th Congressional District in the wake of the 1990 census and the ensuing litigation cited in Footnote 1 above. In that case, the dozen studies analogous to those depicted in Table 1 resulted in seven instances favoring the Political Hypothesis, three favoring the Race Hypothesis, and two ties. Thus, while this earlier study on balance favored the Political Hypothesis, the results in Table 1, in contrast, favor the Race Hypothesis.

Conclusions

18. I reviewed the steps undertaken in the Segment Analysis and determined that the calculations were correctly done. The analysis indicates that racial considerations better account for the boundary definition of the 12th NC Congressional Voting District than do party affiliation considerations. There is no indication that party affiliation dominated racial considerations.

This, the 4th day of January, 2012.


David Peterson

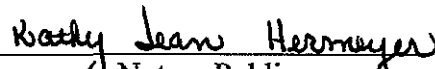
COUNTY OF Bureau
STATE OF Illinois

I, Kathy Jean Hermeyer, a Notary Public of the County and State aforesaid, hereby certify that David W. Peterson personally known to me to be the affiant in the foregoing affidavit, personally appeared before me this day and having been by me duly sworn deposes and says that the facts set forth in the above affidavit are true and correct.

Witness my hand and official seal this the 4th day of January, 2012.

(SEAL)

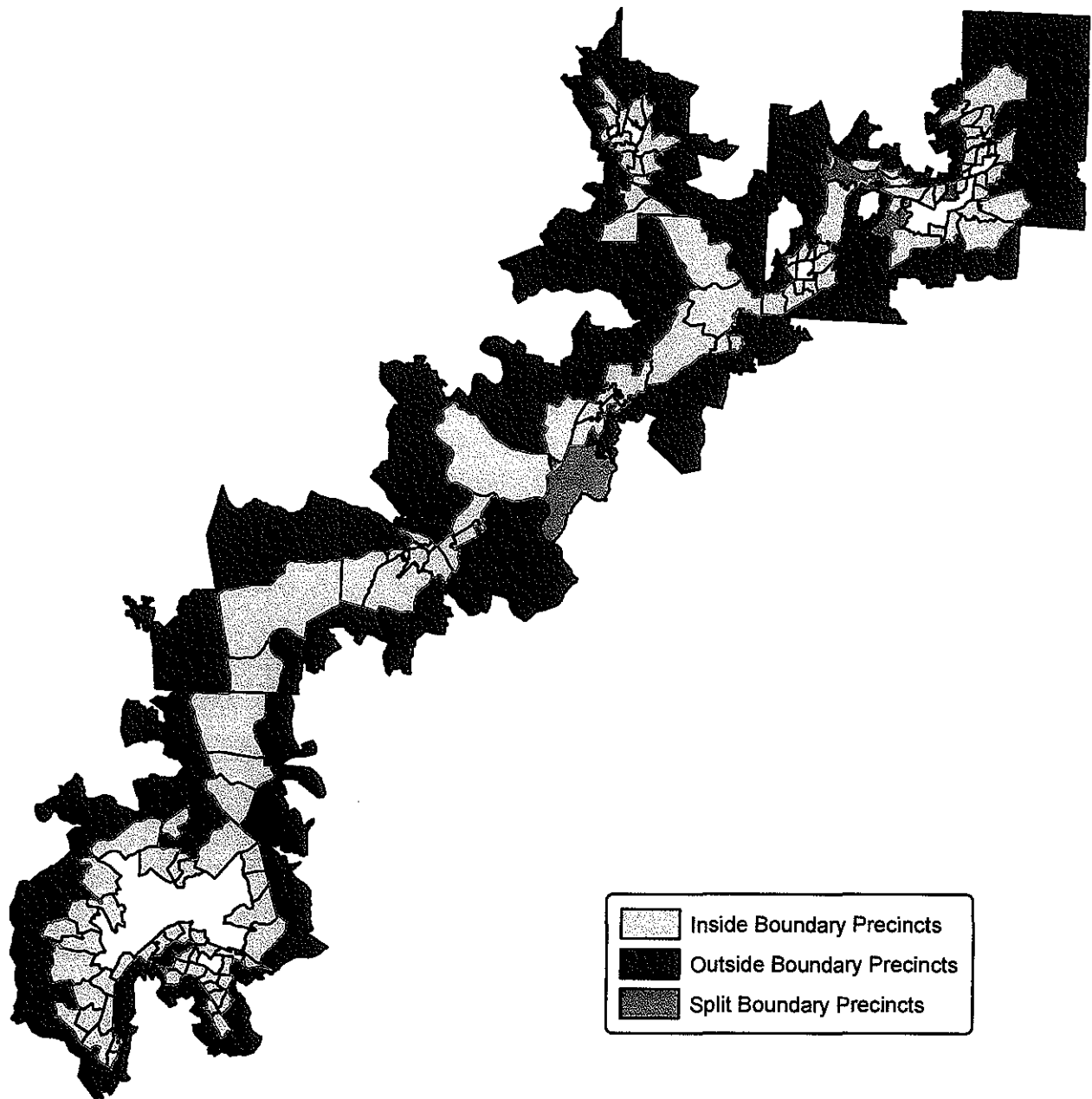



Notary Public

My Commission expires:

07 / 30 / 2012.

Map 1. NC 12th Congressional District



0 10 20 40 60 Miles

Map Created By: Chris Ketchie, Policy Analyst, Southern Coalition for Social Justice

APPENDIX A

DAVID WEST PETERSON

1942 Rock Rest Road
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Home: 919-542-6937
Office: same

Higher Education:

B.S., University of Wisconsin at Madison, 1962
M.S., Stanford University, 1963
Ph.D., Stanford University, 1965, all in Electrical Engineering

Employment History:

1960	Engineering Trainee, General Electric Company
1961-62	Research Assistant, Computer Laboratory, Department of Electrical Engineering, University of Wisconsin
1962-63	Member, Technical Staff, Hughes Aircraft Company
1963-65	Research Assistant, Systems Laboratory, Stanford University
1965-67	Mathematician and Hybrid Simulation Project Officer, U.S. Army Electronics Command, Fort Monmouth, N.J.
1967-70	Assistant Professor of Quantitative Methods, Northwestern University Graduate School of Management
1970-73	Associate Professor of Managerial Economics and Decision Sciences, Northwestern University Graduate School of Management
1971-72	Research Fellow, International Institute of Management, Berlin
1973	Visiting Lecturer, Systems Engineering, University of Illinois at Chicago Circle (spring quarter)
1973-84	Professor, Graduate School of Business Administration, Duke University, Durham, N.C.
1979-2000	President, PRI Associates, Durham, N.C.
1982-86	Senior Lecturer, Duke Law School
1984-89	Adjunct Professor, Graduate School of Business Administration, Duke University, Durham, N.C.
1989-94	Adjunct Professor, Institute for Statistics and Decision Sciences, Duke University, Durham, N.C.
2000-02	Senior Vice President, Peopleclick, Inc., Raleigh, N.C.
2002-present	Independent Consultant

Various consulting activities undertaken for the U.S. Public Health Service, U.S. Army Electronics Command, and numerous private corporations, law firms and governmental agencies, largely on matters related to the use of statistics in litigation.

David W. Peterson

Languages:

English (native)
German (working knowledge)
Some French, Russian and Mandarin

Professional Memberships:

Institute for Electrical and Electronic Engineers
The American Statistical Association

Professional Publications:

Technical articles published in internationally circulated journals, treating topics in the theory and application of mathematical modeling in areas such as radio propagation, control of economic systems, optimization of static and dynamic systems, statistical decision making, the measurement of employment opportunity equality, and the detection of computer code theft.

Professional Speaking Engagements:

Technical papers read at meetings of the IEEE Man, Systems and Cybernetics Group, the Econometric Society, The Institute for Management Sciences and the American Statistical Association. Many semi-technical engagements in the U.S., Europe and the Middle East, generally pertaining to mathematical modeling applications in management. Speaker at seminars for lawyers dealing with statistical applications in litigation.

General Background:

While at Stanford University I was involved in a project whose chief aim was to analyze radar return data to discriminate among different types of vehicles entering the atmosphere. Problems of primary concern in this project were data processing speed and discrimination accuracy.

While at Fort Monmouth I was involved in two major projects. The first was the construction and analysis of a mathematical model describing very-low-frequency electromagnetic propagation in the earth-atmosphere-ionosphere system, and another model for such propagation in the lithosphere.

The second major project on which I worked while at Fort Monmouth was the simulation of various helicopter fire control systems on a large scale hybrid computer. In this project I was responsible for the construction of a mathematical model of a fire control computer, for the stochastic subroutines associated with the simulation, and for various subroutines involving the generation of certain artificial images for the benefit of the pilot. The system simulated was comprehensive in that it included the pilot and a gunner (both of them live) and a cockpit with a

David W. Peterson

visual display consisting of a television-scanned terrain belt on which were superimposed artificially-generated data relating target size and location to the trajectories of tracer rounds. The challenge in this task was to simulate the aircraft flight dynamics, the tracer round trajectories and the feel of the aircraft on the pilot and co-pilot controls, to within acceptable tolerances, subject to limitations on computer memory and computational speed.

At Northwestern I taught courses in mathematical programming, elementary probability and statistics, computer programming and applications, and optimal control to graduate students in management, attracting some students from economics, computer science and industrial engineering.

My early research interests were in establishing a logical-mathematical foundation for information theory, and the construction and analysis of dynamic econometric models. A year spent at the International Institute of Management in Berlin enabled me to bring to publishable form the results of several investigations in these areas, as well as to make personal and professional acquaintances in several European and Middle Eastern communities.

While at Duke my activities in the early years were directed toward improving the quality and volume of research of junior faculty, to developing an expanded Ph.D. program, to revising the MBA curriculum, and to exploring and developing bases on which Graduate School of Business Administration faculty and students can interact with faculty and administrators in various other departments. I developed a special interest in the application of statistical methods to the measurement of the equality with which an employer extends employment opportunities to employees of differing age, sex or ethnicity. These activities led to several publications, speaking engagements and consulting assignments, and to the formation of PRI Associates.

PRI Associates' main business was statistical consultation, though it also designed, developed and sold software that employers used to help manage their affirmative action activities. Our consultations usually were with attorneys involved in litigation, and the subject matter spanned a wide variety of issues, including political redistricting, census-taking, employment discrimination and high-tech intellectual property disputes.

In August 2000 I sold PRI Associates to PeopleClick, Inc. Leaving PeopleClick in 2002, I have since consulted as a sole proprietor with a variety of clients, aided on occasion by an informal network of colleagues.

David W. Peterson

Other Work Experience:

- a. the formulation of a plan for a national health data information center, and for its process of creation
- b. the design of a computer-based inventory management system for a \$50M per year mail-order firm
- c. the provision of statistical advice to researchers studying the effects on costs and services of a merger of nine hospitals in Arizona
- d. the provision of criticism, advice and encouragement to researchers establishing a methodology for evaluating the effects of different types of care extended to elderly Americans
- e. consultation with legal teams on the structuring of statistical data presented at judicial proceedings involving employment discrimination, jury selection, anti-trust damages, political redistricting processes, census taking, and high tech intellectual property issues
- f. formation of PRI Associates, Inc., providing statistical consultation services on matters pertaining to the use of statistical methods in litigation, and on matters related to software development

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David W. Peterson

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November 9, 2010
Pittsboro NC

APPENDIX B

Cases in which David W. Peterson has Testified at Trial or by Deposition

Since January 1, 2005

Case Name	Depo or Trial	Date	Venue
DAG Petroleum Suppliers, LLC v. BP p.l.c. and BP Products North America, Inc.	Deposition	7/26/06	Chicago, IL
O'Neal, <i>et al.</i> v. Wackenhut Services, <i>et al.</i>	Deposition Deposition	6/16/05 4/3/06	Raleigh, NC Raleigh, NC
Anniemarie Harrison-Gray and Beverly Hatcher, Class Agents, v. Eric K. Shinseki, Secretary, U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs, Agency	Deposition	8/6/09	Washington, DC

Updated 12/20/2011

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STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
COUNTY OF WAKE

IN THE GENERAL COURT OF JUSTICE
SUPERIOR COURT DIVISION

11 CVS 16896

11 CVS 16940

MARGARET DICKSON, *et al.*,

Plaintiffs,

v.

ROBERT RUCHO, in his official capacity
only as the Chairman of the North
Carolina Senate Redistricting
Committee, *et al.*,

Defendants.

**FOURTH AFFIDAVIT OF PLAINTIFFS'
STATISTICAL EXPERT**

DAVID W. PETERSON, PhD

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT
SEGMENT ANALYSIS

NORTH CAROLINA STATE CONFERENCE
OF BRANCHES OF THE NAACP, *et
al.*,

Plaintiffs,

v.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, *et al.*,

Defendants.

I, David Peterson, being first duly sworn, depose and say:

1. I am over 18 years of age, legally competent to give this affidavit and have personal knowledge of the facts set forth in this affidavit. My qualifications and recent testimony are set forth in each of my First and Second Affidavits in this case.

Charge

2. I am asked by counsel for Plaintiffs in this matter to verify and interpret the results of a "Segment Analysis"¹ of North Carolina's 1st Congressional Voting District defined by "Rucho-

¹ Segment Analysis is described in Peterson, David W., "On Forensic Decision Analysis," *Journal of Forensic Economics*, Vol. XVIII, No. 1, Winter 2005, pp. 11-62, and also in Peterson, David W.,

Lewis Congress 3”², an analysis performed by staff at the Southern Coalition for Social Justice under the direction of Mr. Chris Ketchie, designed to test whether the boundary of that district appears to have been chosen more on the basis of racial considerations than on political considerations.

Conclusions

3. I reviewed the steps undertaken in the Segment Analysis and determined that the calculations were correctly done. The analysis indicates that racial considerations better account for the boundary definition of the 1st NC Congressional Voting District than do party affiliation considerations. There is no indication that party affiliation dominated racial considerations.

Sources

4. The information on which my opinion is based is primarily District_1.csv, a data file created and conveyed to me by Chris Ketchie on May 8, 2012. The file was created by a computer script originally written by Damian Maddelena, but modified by me before Mr. Ketchie used it to create District_1.csv. The information contained in the data file is a table, each row of which pertains to a segment of the boundary of the 1st District, and indicates, among other things, the fraction of the people residing in the precinct just outside the 1st District who are black, as well as the fraction of the population who are democrats. The analogous information is provided for people living in the neighboring precinct just inside the 1st District. The pertinent parts of the file are printed out in Appendix A. I also rely on a map provided to me by Mr. Ketchie, which I used to identify instances in which the precincts involved in this study touch one another at just a single point.

Why Did They Do That? An Introduction to Forensic Decision Analysis, Lulu Press, 2007. Segment Analysis was used by defendants in the North Carolina redistricting litigation arising from the 1990 census (*Hunt, Governor of North Carolina, et al. v. Cromartie et al.*, 526 U.S. 541 (1999) and *Easley, Governor of North Carolina, v. Cromartie, et al.*, 532 U.S. 234 (2001)).

² “Rucho-Lewis Congress 3” was enacted as Session Law 2011-403 by the North Carolina General Assembly on July 28th, 2011.

Review

5. I have studied the data and computer program mentioned above, discussed them with Mr. Ketchie, and verified a sample of the calculations. I believe they properly execute the studies described below.

Segment Analysis Rationale

6. Segment Analysis rests on the observation that if the boundary of a voting district is chosen with the object of encompassing large numbers of black residents, then at least some portion of that boundary must separate a geographic region with a large representation of black residents from a region with a smaller representation, the region with the larger representation being included within the voting district. The analogous observation holds with respect to political affiliation – a voting district defined with the object of collecting democrats within must on at least some portion of its boundary separate a geographic region with a large representation of democrats from one with a smaller representation, the area with the larger representation being inside the voting district. Segment analysis breaks down the border of a voting district into many pieces, and examines whether, based on the race and political behavior of residents just inside and outside each segment, the overall pattern suggests that, as between race and political affiliation, one consideration dominated the other in the process that defined the voting district.

Analysis

7. The boundary of District 1 was divided into the segments corresponding to the precincts inside and out that form its border. Each such segment separates a precinct inside the district from a precinct outside the district. Map 1 depicts the precincts involved in this process. For each segment, we noted whether the proportion of residents of the inside precinct who are black is greater than the proportion of residents of the outside precinct who are black. We called segments for which this relationship holds “Type B”. We also, for each segment, noted whether the proportion of residents of the inside precinct who are democrats is greater than the proportion of residents of the outside precinct who are democrats. We called segments for which this relationship holds “Type D”.³

³ Included in the study are all segments having positive length; all segments of zero length (which occur where an inside precinct touches an outside precinct at only a single point) are excluded.

8. If a segment is of Type B, it lends support to the proposition that it was chosen at least in part because it serves to aggregate black people into the 1st District. Similarly, a Type D segment lends support to the proposition that it was chosen at least in part because it serves to aggregate democrats into the District. A segment that is both of Type B and of Type D, lends support to both propositions, and therefore is of no help in distinguishing which consideration may have dominated. Likewise, a segment that is neither of Type B nor of Type D reveals nothing about which of the two propositions may have dominated in the choice of that segment by the legislature.

9. The remaining segments are either a) Type B and not Type D or else b) Type D and not Type B. A segment of the first sort supports the proposition (the Race Hypothesis) that it was chosen at least in part because it serves to collect blacks into the 1st District, and it militates against the proposition (the Political Hypothesis) that the segment was chosen because it serves to collect democrats into the District. We call such a segment a Race (or Type R) segment, because it supports the Race Hypothesis over the Political Hypothesis.

10. A segment of the second sort (Type D and not Type B) has an analogous interpretation. Such a segment supports the proposition (the Political Hypothesis) that it was chosen at least in part because it serves to collect democrats into the 1st District, and it militates against the proposition (the Race Hypothesis) that the segment was chosen because it serves to collect blacks into the District. We call such a segment a Party (or Type P) segment.

11. In all, there are 253 segments to the border of the 1st District.⁴ But whether a given segment is of Type R, of Type P, or of neither type depends on just how one measures the racial composition of residents in a precinct, as well as how one measures the party preferences of a precinct's residents.

⁴ While these 253 segments encompass very nearly the entire boundary of the 1st District, there are a few gaps. These occur when the district line cuts through a precinct rather than following the precinct boundary. These gaps could not be included in the analysis because data on voting behavior are not available at the sub-precinct level.

12. We used three different measures of the racial composition of the residents of each precinct:

- a. the proportion of people living in the precinct who, in the 2010 US Census, reported their race as black or partially black;
- b. the proportion of the people of voting age living in the precinct who, in the 2010 US Census, reported their race as black or partially black; and
- c. the proportion of registered voters living in the precinct who are registered as blacks.

13. We used four different measures of party preference for the residents of each precinct:

- a. the proportion of registered voters living in the district who are registered as democrats;
- b. the proportion of people living in the district and voting for Governor in 2008 who voted for the democratic gubernatorial candidate;
- c. the proportion of people living in the district and voting for President in 2008 who voted for the democratic presidential candidate; and
- d. the proportion of people living in the district and voting for US Senator in 2010 who voted for the democratic senatorial candidate.

14. We used each of the three measures of race cited in ¶12 above in conjunction with each of the four measures of party preference cited in ¶13 above, producing a total of twelve different segment analyses of the boundary of District 1. The results are summarized in Table P5.1 and graphed in Figure P5.1.

15. In two of the twelve studies the number of segments supporting the Political Hypothesis exceeds the number of segments supporting the Race Hypothesis. There are two studies in which there are equal numbers of Type R and Type P segments. In the other eight

Table P5.1. Tallies of District 1 Segments by Race and Party Types								
	Registered		Voted for Democrat:					
	Democrat		2008 Governor		2008 President		2010 US Senate	
	Race	Party	Race	Party	Race	Party	Race	Party
Black Population	15	5	8	9	8	8	11	8
Black Voting Age Population	15	4	7	8	6	6	9	6
Black Registered Voters	20	7	7	6	6	4	9	4
<i>Source: District_1 DWP Edit.xlsx</i>								

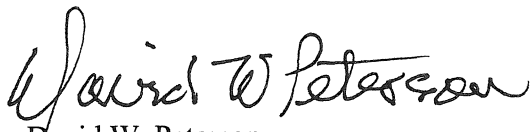
studies, there is more support for the Race Hypothesis than for the Political Hypothesis, and in each of these eight, the imbalance is more pronounced than in either of the two studies favoring the Political Hypothesis.

16. While the classification of a segment as Type R or Type P depends on just how one characterizes its precincts' racial and political populations, there are just two segments which are unequivocal across all twelve studies – one of these is invariably of Type R, the other of Type P.

17. The studies above may be compared with a similar study undertaken of North Carolina's 12th Congressional District in the wake of the 1990 census and the ensuing litigation cited in Footnote 1 above. In that case, the dozen studies analogous to those depicted in Table P5.1 resulted in seven instances favoring the Political Hypothesis, three favoring the Race Hypothesis, and two ties. Thus, while this earlier study on balance favored the Political Hypothesis, the results in Table P5.1, in contrast, favor the Race Hypothesis.

Conclusions

18. I reviewed the steps undertaken in the Segment Analysis and determined that the calculations were correctly done. The analysis indicates that racial considerations better account for the boundary definition of the 1st NC Congressional Voting District than do party affiliation considerations. There is no indication that party affiliation dominated racial considerations.


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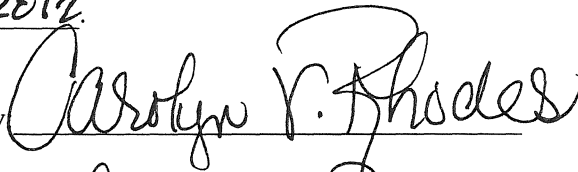
State of NORTH CAROLINA

County of DURHAM

I certify that the above person personally appeared before me this day, acknowledging to me that he voluntarily signed the foregoing document for the purpose stated therein and in the capacity indicated:

Date: May 8, 2012.

Official Signature of Notary



Notary's Printed or Typed Name:

Carolyn V. Rhodes, Notary Public

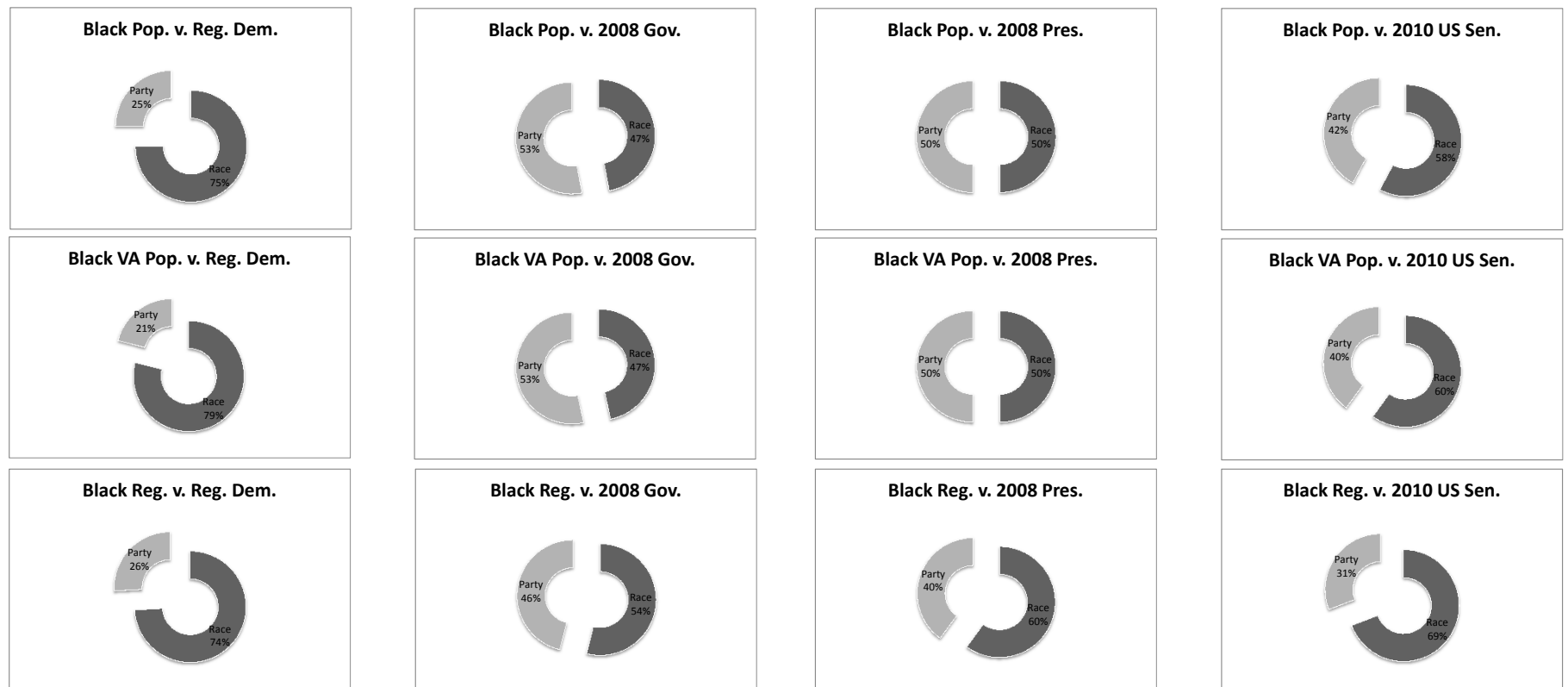
My Commission Expires:

April 20, 2013

(Official Seal)

**Carolyn V Rhodes
NOTARY PUBLIC
Durham County, NC**

Figure P5.1. Segment Analysis Results From Table P5.1.



			Inside Precinct							Outside Precinct						
Seq	InsidePrecinct	OutsidePrecinct	BPOP	BVAP	BREG	DREG	GOV08	PRES08	SEN10	BPOP	BVAP	BREG	DREG	GOV08	PRES08	SEN10
1	37013WASH1	37013CHOCO	0.47945	0.44852	0.43724	0.59823	0.72400	0.64358	0.54651	0.23361	0.22347	0.22149	0.47142	0.52176	0.36252	0.32498
2	37013WASH1	37013WASH4	0.47945	0.44852	0.43724	0.59823	0.72400	0.64358	0.54651	0.25569	0.24387	0.21882	0.50167	0.54210	0.43023	0.36521
3	37013WASH1	37013BEADM	0.47945	0.44852	0.43724	0.59823	0.72400	0.64358	0.54651	0.06343	0.05580	0.05671	0.36050	0.39964	0.16376	0.19636
4	37013WASH1	37013WASHP	0.47945	0.44852	0.43724	0.59823	0.72400	0.64358	0.54651	0.20911	0.20061	0.19339	0.49752	0.54439	0.40211	0.33754
5	37013PSJW3	37013OLDF	0.65289	0.61181	0.67746	0.75873	0.82759	0.77360	0.71746	0.29968	0.29400	0.34957	0.58680	0.59141	0.46943	0.45758
6	37013PSJW3	37013WASH4	0.65289	0.61181	0.67746	0.75873	0.82759	0.77360	0.71746	0.25569	0.24387	0.21882	0.50167	0.54210	0.43023	0.36521
7	37013WASH2	37013TCRK	0.52730	0.49626	0.49579	0.61763	0.70109	0.66502	0.58333	0.15297	0.15132	0.15120	0.43504	0.48219	0.31043	0.26637
8	37013WASH2	37013CHOCO	0.52730	0.49626	0.49579	0.61763	0.70109	0.66502	0.58333	0.23361	0.22347	0.22149	0.47142	0.52176	0.36252	0.32498
9	37015C1	370415	0.49959	0.47769	0.45051	0.74630	0.66388	0.49076	0.41728	0.18380	0.19373	0.18191	0.52050	0.52181	0.31455	0.28918
10	37015C1	370413	0.49959	0.47769	0.45051	0.74630	0.66388	0.49076	0.41728	0.04277	0.04237	0.02957	0.44885	0.42778	0.26180	0.23012
11	37015MH	370416	0.58266	0.57213	0.57722	0.77595	0.73309	0.60469	0.61836	0.23933	0.23955	0.23376	0.47359	0.55796	0.44435	0.37176
12	37015W1	37117W	0.66110	0.65281	0.61230	0.78819	0.76536	0.68018	0.61624	0.23567	0.25956	0.29129	0.65960	0.66019	0.37202	0.43478
13	37015WH	370413	0.40669	0.39168	0.42115	0.71827	0.62703	0.46900	0.43352	0.04277	0.04237	0.02957	0.44885	0.42778	0.26180	0.23012
14	370414	370415	0.42802	0.43561	0.42449	0.64531	0.63373	0.51895	0.45305	0.18380	0.19373	0.18191	0.52050	0.52181	0.31455	0.28918
15	370414	370413	0.42802	0.43561	0.42449	0.64531	0.63373	0.51895	0.45305	0.04277	0.04237	0.02957	0.44885	0.42778	0.26180	0.23012
16	370414	37143BELVID	0.42802	0.43561	0.42449	0.64531	0.63373	0.51895	0.45305	0.18571	0.19843	0.23907	0.57580	0.55508	0.37370	0.37413
17	370412	370413	0.41670	0.38784	0.38307	0.58558	0.64645	0.54260	0.43853	0.04277	0.04237	0.02957	0.44885	0.42778	0.26180	0.23012
18	370411	370416	0.55364	0.52483	0.52184	0.65646	0.72550	0.67853	0.58900	0.23933	0.23955	0.23376	0.47359	0.55796	0.44435	0.37176
19	3704909	3704910	0.45141	0.42902	0.44881	0.62799	0.71363	0.54378	0.48505	0.27126	0.28142	0.30230	0.55439	0.61300	0.37672	0.38462
20	3704909	37103P01	0.45141	0.42902	0.44881	0.62799	0.71363	0.54378	0.48505	0.33706	0.30414	0.34362	0.60449	0.66164	0.41432	0.44625
21	37049N4	37049N3	0.32484	0.30660	0.35562	0.50069	0.69173	0.63151	0.51763	0.22152	0.20671	0.22035	0.49084	0.61152	0.47411	0.39043
22	37049N4	37049N6	0.32484	0.30660	0.35562	0.50069	0.69173	0.63151	0.51763	0.16952	0.14727	0.14365	0.37326	0.54249	0.43277	0.34519
23	3704907	3704910	0.33569	0.30748	0.34636	0.54304	0.63194	0.43691	0.38154	0.27126	0.28142	0.30230	0.55439	0.61300	0.37672	0.38462
24	3704907	3704915	0.33569	0.30748	0.34636	0.54304	0.63194	0.43691	0.38154	0.26348	0.25849	0.29332	0.51114	0.58712	0.41636	0.40227
25	3704907	3704913	0.33569	0.30748	0.34636	0.54304	0.63194	0.43691	0.38154	0.11463	0.10811	0.10829	0.44251	0.50954	0.24432	0.24496
26	3704907	3704914	0.33569	0.30748	0.34636	0.54304	0.63194	0.43691	0.38154	0.33295	0.33512	0.30455	0.54494	0.63653	0.44828	0.41128
27	3704907	3704904	0.33569	0.30748	0.34636	0.54304	0.63194	0.43691	0.38154	0.28431	0.30259	0.36316	0.46842	0.62018	0.51994	0.43520
28	3704907	37103P04	0.33569	0.30748	0.34636	0.54304	0.63194	0.43691	0.38154	0.32734	0.32255	0.34255	0.59146	0.61867	0.46403	0.40697
29	3704907	37103P05	0.33569	0.30748	0.34636	0.54304	0.63194	0.43691	0.38154	0.47451	0.49350	0.52035	0.73388	0.73499	0.61747	0.58050
30	37049N2	3704903	0.66749	0.64397	0.63282	0.69323	0.80241	0.78195	0.73126	0.01925	0.01637	0.01401	0.35807	0.51781	0.25360	0.19943
31	37049N2	37049N3	0.66749	0.64397	0.63282	0.69323	0.80241	0.78195	0.73126	0.22152	0.20671	0.22035	0.49084	0.61152	0.47411	0.39043
32	37049N2	37049N6	0.66749	0.64397	0.63282	0.69323	0.80241	0.78195	0.73126	0.16952	0.14727	0.14365	0.37326	0.54249	0.43277	0.34519
33	3704906	3704913	0.39270	0.35771	0.38328	0.57872	0.68669	0.55145	0.48333	0.11463	0.10811	0.10829	0.44251	0.50954	0.24432	0.24496
34	3704906	3704904	0.39270	0.35771	0.38328	0.57872	0.68669	0.55145	0.48333	0.28431	0.30259	0.36316	0.46842	0.62018	0.51994	0.43520
35	3704906	3704911	0.39270	0.35771	0.38328	0.57872	0.68669	0.55145	0.48333	0.08246	0.07560	0.07254	0.36129	0.49299	0.26630	0.19604
36	3704906	37049N6	0.39270	0.35771	0.38328	0.57872	0.68669	0.55145	0.48333	0.16952	0.14727	0.14365	0.37326	0.54249	0.43277	0.34519
37	3704908	3704910	0.33413	0.33469	0.40239	0.58765	0.66399	0.51406	0.46731	0.27126	0.28142	0.30230	0.55439	0.61300	0.37672	0.38462
38	3704908	37103P01	0.33413	0.33469	0.40239	0.58765	0.66399	0.51406	0.46731	0.33706	0.30414	0.34362	0.60449	0.66164	0.41432	0.44625
39	3704908	37103P05	0.33413	0.33469	0.40239	0.58765	0.66399	0.51406	0.46731	0.47451	0.49350	0.52035	0.73388	0.73499	0.61747	0.58050
40	37049N1	3704921	0.47571	0.44071	0.41254	0.56043	0.71674	0.63891	0.47505	0.08503	0.08705	0.09348	0.30043	0.48282	0.30992	0.24143
41	37049N1	3704903	0.47571	0.44071	0.41254	0.56043	0.71674	0.63891	0.47505	0.01925	0.01637	0.01401	0.35807	0.51781	0.25360	0.19943
42	37049N1	3704923	0.47571	0.44071	0.41254	0.56043	0.71674	0.63891	0.47505	0.12520	0.12769	0.13815	0.31156	0.49143	0.37189	0.27474
43	37049N1	3704911	0.47571	0.44071	0.41254	0.56043	0.71674	0.63891	0.47505	0.08246	0.07560	0.07254	0.36129	0.49299	0.26630	0.19604
44	37049N1	3704916	0.47571	0.44071	0.41254	0.56043	0.71674	0.63891	0.47505	0.10571	0.10707	0.10496	0.35392	0.48052	0.30159	0.25622
45	37049N5	37049N3	0.47932	0.45387	0.50541	0.61712	0.76720	0.69643	0.59943	0.22152	0.20671	0.22035	0.49084	0.61152	0.47411	0.39043
46	37049N5	3704911	0.47932	0.45387	0.50541	0.61712	0.76720	0.69643	0.59943	0.08246	0.07560	0.07254	0.36129	0.49299	0.26630	0.19604
47	3706347	3706333	0.81074	0.83658	0.92662	0.86713	0.94625	0.96710	0.97121	0.40585	0.37937	0.41220	0.56420	0.72029	0.77873	0.73241

Seq	InsidePrecinct	OutsidePrecinct	Inside Precinct							Outside Precinct						
			BPOP	BVAP	BREG	DREG	GOV08	PRES08	SEN10	BPOP	BVAP	BREG	DREG	GOV08	PRES08	SEN10
48	3706302	3706304	0.25096	0.23016	0.25258	0.56142	0.82117	0.86832	0.88279	0.06693	0.06105	0.05412	0.63284	0.72080	0.79147	0.78547
49	3706305	3706350	0.26281	0.24020	0.28756	0.51956	0.70373	0.83925	0.84533	0.22096	0.20987	0.18873	0.52356	0.63774	0.70230	0.64779
50	3706305	3706304	0.26281	0.24020	0.28756	0.51956	0.70373	0.83925	0.84533	0.06693	0.06105	0.05412	0.63284	0.72080	0.79147	0.78547
51	3706329	3706332	0.37494	0.35470	0.39806	0.59030	0.59411	0.57189	0.57364	0.10458	0.09394	0.09099	0.39340	0.44991	0.47589	0.31705
52	3706329	3706345	0.37494	0.35470	0.39806	0.59030	0.59411	0.57189	0.57364	0.21021	0.20299	0.19415	0.50786	0.52017	0.54034	0.52251
53	3706329	3706328	0.37494	0.35470	0.39806	0.59030	0.59411	0.57189	0.57364	0.14269	0.14142	0.14494	0.39887	0.41889	0.43356	0.39114
54	3706329	37077CRDM	0.37494	0.35470	0.39806	0.59030	0.59411	0.57189	0.57364	0.29591	0.28619	0.30711	0.53278	0.53394	0.51958	0.47375
55	3706329	3718314-01	0.37494	0.35470	0.39806	0.59030	0.59411	0.57189	0.57364	0.05545	0.06266	0.07099	0.35957	0.34969	0.31504	0.26648
56	3706330-2	3706332	0.64276	0.61592	0.63912	0.69142	0.78031	0.82288	0.82961	0.10458	0.09394	0.09099	0.39340	0.44991	0.47589	0.31705
57	3706323	3706345	0.66241	0.64150	0.68246	0.73695	0.83346	0.85576	0.84404	0.21021	0.20299	0.19415	0.50786	0.52017	0.54034	0.52251
58	3706323	3706337	0.66241	0.64150	0.68246	0.73695	0.83346	0.85576	0.84404	0.14201	0.14196	0.10611	0.48556	0.48944	0.50936	0.47142
59	3706306	3706343	0.19970	0.21030	0.26249	0.69338	0.75865	0.86180	0.82949	0.07257	0.07221	0.06959	0.52278	0.61683	0.69832	0.66356
60	3706324	3706337	0.27983	0.25341	0.24610	0.56905	0.57676	0.60486	0.55461	0.14201	0.14196	0.10611	0.48556	0.48944	0.50936	0.47142
61	3706324	3706350	0.27983	0.25341	0.24610	0.56905	0.57676	0.60486	0.55461	0.22096	0.20987	0.18873	0.52356	0.63774	0.70230	0.64779
62	3706324	3706304	0.27983	0.25341	0.24610	0.56905	0.57676	0.60486	0.55461	0.06693	0.06105	0.05412	0.63284	0.72080	0.79147	0.78547
63	3706334	3706333	0.56526	0.56850	0.61932	0.70581	0.83319	0.88720	0.87675	0.40585	0.37937	0.41220	0.56420	0.72029	0.77873	0.73241
64	3706334	3706351	0.56526	0.56850	0.61932	0.70581	0.83319	0.88720	0.87675	0.17955	0.17057	0.16738	0.51824	0.67748	0.75622	0.73181
65	3706309	3706348	0.36210	0.34976	0.35215	0.67839	0.73928	0.81580	0.77716	0.29402	0.29115	0.30226	0.57088	0.68857	0.76874	0.70670
66	3706309	3706336	0.36210	0.34976	0.35215	0.67839	0.73928	0.81580	0.77716	0.28469	0.28208	0.32765	0.60600	0.73643	0.80000	0.75443
67	3706303	3706304	0.07034	0.06995	0.06977	0.58088	0.78307	0.86401	0.84923	0.06693	0.06105	0.05412	0.63284	0.72080	0.79147	0.78547
68	3706341	3706348	0.91133	0.92111	0.94596	0.89193	0.95889	0.97998	0.97388	0.29402	0.29115	0.30226	0.57088	0.68857	0.76874	0.70670
69	3706341	3706351	0.91133	0.92111	0.94596	0.89193	0.95889	0.97998	0.97388	0.17955	0.17057	0.16738	0.51824	0.67748	0.75622	0.73181
70	3706354	3706333	0.40159	0.38879	0.39845	0.58654	0.74814	0.80981	0.78699	0.40585	0.37937	0.41220	0.56420	0.72029	0.77873	0.73241
71	3706354	3706335	0.40159	0.38879	0.39845	0.58654	0.74814	0.80981	0.78699	0.28168	0.27216	0.28423	0.53126	0.65408	0.72454	0.69862
72	3706354	3706316	0.40159	0.38879	0.39845	0.58654	0.74814	0.80981	0.78699	0.27172	0.28311	0.25265	0.53748	0.68065	0.75998	0.71853
73	3706354	3706351	0.40159	0.38879	0.39845	0.58654	0.74814	0.80981	0.78699	0.17955	0.17057	0.16738	0.51824	0.67748	0.75622	0.73181
74	3706340	3706343	0.34313	0.32887	0.39208	0.66447	0.78657	0.87118	0.85565	0.07257	0.07221	0.06959	0.52278	0.61683	0.69832	0.66356
75	3706340	3706336	0.34313	0.32887	0.39208	0.66447	0.78657	0.87118	0.85565	0.28469	0.28208	0.32765	0.60600	0.73643	0.80000	0.75443
76	3706331	3706333	0.36690	0.34742	0.34051	0.55120	0.60177	0.61909	0.58447	0.40585	0.37937	0.41220	0.56420	0.72029	0.77873	0.73241
77	3706331	3706332	0.36690	0.34742	0.34051	0.55120	0.60177	0.61909	0.58447	0.10458	0.09394	0.09099	0.39340	0.44991	0.47589	0.31705
78	3706331	3718305-05	0.36690	0.34742	0.34051	0.55120	0.60177	0.61909	0.58447	0.21020	0.19577	0.16837	0.36393	0.51122	0.59326	0.47818
79	3706330-1	3706332	0.39312	0.37814	0.41714	0.58243	0.65510	0.67398	0.66519	0.10458	0.09394	0.09099	0.39340	0.44991	0.47589	0.31705
80	370650104	370650103	0.46380	0.41108	0.39070	0.72836	0.63529	0.51997	0.50555	0.40221	0.38068	0.32515	0.68475	0.57482	0.43594	0.43336
81	370650301	371470401	0.40570	0.42408	0.45553	0.72885	0.67712	0.58879	0.56061	0.55425	0.54106	0.57555	0.74929	0.71373	0.62665	0.58154
82	370650102	370650801	0.48412	0.45324	0.41791	0.73655	0.65211	0.56307	0.52769	0.30619	0.30156	0.32428	0.59736	0.54069	0.42222	0.43594
83	370650102	370650103	0.48412	0.45324	0.41791	0.73655	0.65211	0.56307	0.52769	0.40221	0.38068	0.32515	0.68475	0.57482	0.43594	0.43336
84	370650201	370650801	0.47219	0.44894	0.47298	0.72319	0.63573	0.54263	0.53974	0.30619	0.30156	0.32428	0.59736	0.54069	0.42222	0.43594
85	370650201	371470401	0.47219	0.44894	0.47298	0.72319	0.63573	0.54263	0.53974	0.55425	0.54106	0.57555	0.74929	0.71373	0.62665	0.58154
86	3706911	3706912	0.41317	0.41974	0.47642	0.71096	0.71222	0.63529	0.64507	0.34700	0.34122	0.36124	0.58915	0.60328	0.51974	0.51351
87	3706911	3706909	0.41317	0.41974	0.47642	0.71096	0.71222	0.63529	0.64507	0.21679	0.21529	0.23897	0.59606	0.52145	0.40190	0.36367
88	3706915	3706912	0.50638	0.51322	0.57899	0.68794	0.73143	0.74344	0.69316	0.34700	0.34122	0.36124	0.58915	0.60328	0.51974	0.51351
89	3706915	3706914	0.50638	0.51322	0.57899	0.68794	0.73143	0.74344	0.69316	0.12970	0.12351	0.12152	0.35409	0.40458	0.39909	0.35092
90	3706915	3706918	0.50638	0.51322	0.57899	0.68794	0.73143	0.74344	0.69316	0.12157	0.12086	0.12000	0.33636	0.38462	0.38879	0.33083
91	3706915	37181KITT	0.50638	0.51322	0.57899	0.68794	0.73143	0.74344	0.69316	0.35555	0.34918	0.37132	0.62627	0.56424	0.48820	0.47350
92	3706902	3706912	0.44662	0.46081	0.47274	0.67862	0.64054	0.59560	0.59097	0.34700	0.34122	0.36124	0.58915	0.60328	0.51974	0.51351
93	3706902	3706905	0.44662	0.46081	0.47274	0.67862	0.64054	0.59560	0.59097	0.19670	0.19039	0.23182	0.48687	0.45173	0.41876	0.38356
94	3706902	3706917	0.44662	0.46081	0.47274	0.67862	0.64054	0.59560	0.59097	0.13023	0.13007	0.12338	0.36227	0.41378	0.40337	0.33308

Seq	InsidePrecinct	OutsidePrecinct	Inside Precinct							Outside Precinct						
			BPOP	BVAP	BREG	DREG	GOV08	PRES08	SEN10	BPOP	BVAP	BREG	DREG	GOV08	PRES08	SEN10
95	3706910	3706909	0.27301	0.27500	0.28355	0.59357	0.54632	0.41622	0.46228	0.21679	0.21529	0.23897	0.59606	0.52145	0.40190	0.43697
96	3706916	3706909	0.45091	0.44911	0.47037	0.69533	0.66263	0.61712	0.63836	0.21679	0.21529	0.23897	0.59606	0.52145	0.40190	0.43697
97	3706916	3706908	0.45091	0.44911	0.47037	0.69533	0.66263	0.61712	0.63836	0.22170	0.20782	0.22010	0.40555	0.48265	0.46522	0.40515
98	370731	370415	0.49578	0.50326	0.46879	0.68327	0.71277	0.63352	0.59709	0.18380	0.19373	0.18191	0.52050	0.52181	0.31455	0.28918
99	370731	370735	0.49578	0.50326	0.46879	0.68327	0.71277	0.63352	0.59709	0.24740	0.24668	0.26234	0.65631	0.58605	0.43169	0.38173
100	370731	370733	0.49578	0.50326	0.46879	0.68327	0.71277	0.63352	0.59709	0.38980	0.39497	0.41984	0.61358	0.64022	0.58550	0.55720
101	370731	370732	0.49578	0.50326	0.46879	0.68327	0.71277	0.63352	0.59709	0.13379	0.12839	0.15392	0.63883	0.45271	0.32932	0.30070
102	370731	370734N	0.49578	0.50326	0.46879	0.68327	0.71277	0.63352	0.59709	0.21026	0.21120	0.21415	0.44776	0.48144	0.42974	0.32759
103	370734S	370735	0.46687	0.46711	0.47448	0.68998	0.68984	0.63158	0.60944	0.24740	0.24668	0.26234	0.65631	0.58605	0.43169	0.38173
104	370734S	370734N	0.46687	0.46711	0.47448	0.68998	0.68984	0.63158	0.60944	0.21026	0.21120	0.21415	0.44776	0.48144	0.42974	0.32759
105	37077ANTI	37181WATK	0.56519	0.59430	0.66445	0.76967	0.77919	0.77612	0.74221	0.03281	0.03571	0.03622	0.53521	0.34048	0.24178	0.30797
106	37077SALM	37077SASS	0.31231	0.32106	0.32173	0.64530	0.52686	0.48142	0.44016	0.30025	0.30153	0.35589	0.64016	0.60375	0.52776	0.52369
107	37077SALM	37181WATK	0.31231	0.32106	0.32173	0.64530	0.52686	0.48142	0.44016	0.03281	0.03571	0.03622	0.53521	0.34048	0.24178	0.30797
108	37077TYHO	3706328	0.15271	0.15383	0.16267	0.46645	0.42815	0.36490	0.32849	0.14269	0.14142	0.14494	0.39887	0.41889	0.43356	0.39114
109	37077TYHO	37077BERE	0.15271	0.15383	0.16267	0.46645	0.42815	0.36490	0.32849	0.33165	0.33773	0.35681	0.63313	0.56529	0.50919	0.45624
110	37077TYHO	37077WILT	0.15271	0.15383	0.16267	0.46645	0.42815	0.36490	0.32849	0.09644	0.09990	0.10629	0.32854	0.37206	0.37056	0.30831
111	37077TYHO	37077CRDM	0.15271	0.15383	0.16267	0.46645	0.42815	0.36490	0.32849	0.29591	0.28619	0.30711	0.53278	0.53394	0.51958	0.47375
112	37077TYHO	37145MTTZ	0.15271	0.15383	0.16267	0.46645	0.42815	0.36490	0.32849	0.13144	0.13483	0.12740	0.44247	0.42757	0.35120	0.34649
113	37077WOEL	37077BERE	0.52507	0.51913	0.53067	0.72579	0.72338	0.68799	0.66894	0.33165	0.33773	0.35681	0.63313	0.56529	0.50919	0.45624
114	37077WOEL	37077SASS	0.52507	0.51913	0.53067	0.72579	0.72338	0.68799	0.66894	0.30025	0.30153	0.35589	0.64016	0.60375	0.52776	0.52369
115	37077CORI	37077WILT	0.29947	0.30472	0.36428	0.66819	0.56793	0.50136	0.48249	0.09644	0.09990	0.10629	0.32854	0.37206	0.37056	0.30831
116	37077CORI	37181WATK	0.29947	0.30472	0.36428	0.66819	0.56793	0.50136	0.48249	0.03281	0.03571	0.03622	0.53521	0.34048	0.24178	0.30797
117	37077CORI	37181KITT	0.29947	0.30472	0.36428	0.66819	0.56793	0.50136	0.48249	0.35555	0.34918	0.37132	0.62627	0.56424	0.48820	0.47350
118	37077BTNR	3706328	0.41329	0.43042	0.36082	0.60457	0.58897	0.55988	0.52568	0.14269	0.14142	0.14494	0.39887	0.41889	0.43356	0.39114
119	37077BTNR	37077CRDM	0.41329	0.43042	0.36082	0.60457	0.58897	0.55988	0.52568	0.29591	0.28619	0.30711	0.53278	0.53394	0.51958	0.47375
120	37079BULL	37079BEAR	0.33756	0.34187	0.40499	0.67577	0.64522	0.53217	0.50660	0.30465	0.27925	0.32019	0.70251	0.61310	0.39225	0.45843
121	37079BULL	3719102	0.33756	0.34187	0.40499	0.67577	0.64522	0.53217	0.50660	0.17142	0.16965	0.17177	0.38472	0.40206	0.28405	0.25392
122	37079BULL	37195PRST	0.33756	0.34187	0.40499	0.67577	0.64522	0.53217	0.50660	0.37043	0.36310	0.41103	0.59632	0.62581	0.52929	0.54294
123	37079SHIN	37079BEAR	0.28298	0.27149	0.30801	0.64669	0.55762	0.39074	0.39060	0.30465	0.27925	0.32019	0.70251	0.61310	0.39225	0.45843
124	37079SHIN	3719115	0.28298	0.27149	0.30801	0.64669	0.55762	0.39074	0.39060	0.15549	0.15816	0.17730	0.39765	0.41586	0.27959	0.23498
125	37079SH1	37079BEAR	0.41909	0.40010	0.43020	0.73165	0.68455	0.54880	0.55556	0.30465	0.27925	0.32019	0.70251	0.61310	0.39225	0.45843
126	37079SH1	37079MAUR	0.41909	0.40010	0.43020	0.73165	0.68455	0.54880	0.55556	0.47383	0.48173	0.41221	0.74261	0.63127	0.48588	0.47208
127	37079SUGG	37079MAUR	0.39445	0.38219	0.40105	0.66178	0.61696	0.46712	0.46813	0.47383	0.48173	0.41221	0.74261	0.63127	0.48588	0.47208
128	37079SUGG	37079HOOK	0.39445	0.38219	0.40105	0.66178	0.61696	0.46712	0.46813	0.29838	0.29296	0.31277	0.61406	0.56203	0.40525	0.39433
129	37079ARBA	37079BEAR	0.46440	0.43889	0.46593	0.68901	0.67618	0.54429	0.50389	0.30465	0.27925	0.32019	0.70251	0.61310	0.39225	0.45843
130	37079ARBA	371071	0.46440	0.43889	0.46593	0.68901	0.67618	0.54429	0.50389	0.23554	0.20969	0.22972	0.45295	0.48751	0.32903	0.26501
131	37091CM	370733	0.37690	0.38298	0.40839	0.67550	0.64396	0.56156	0.59903	0.38980	0.39497	0.41984	0.61358	0.64022	0.58550	0.55720
132	37091CM	370732	0.37690	0.38298	0.40839	0.67550	0.64396	0.56156	0.59903	0.13379	0.12839	0.15392	0.63883	0.45271	0.32932	0.30070
133	37091CO	370732	0.70737	0.68642	0.72100	0.79937	0.85430	0.81004	0.84266	0.13379	0.12839	0.15392	0.63883	0.45271	0.32932	0.30070
134	37091WN	370732	0.66143	0.64378	0.70215	0.84158	0.83559	0.80577	0.76102	0.13379	0.12839	0.15392	0.63883	0.45271	0.32932	0.30070
135	37091HV	370415	0.54046	0.52413	0.53974	0.77461	0.69231	0.60672	0.56069	0.18380	0.19373	0.18191	0.52050	0.52181	0.31455	0.28918
136	37091HV	370732	0.54046	0.52413	0.53974	0.77461	0.69231	0.60672	0.56069	0.13379	0.12839	0.15392	0.63883	0.45271	0.32932	0.30070
137	37107SH	3704910	0.11863	0.12593	0.13828	0.44687	0.46311	0.25470	0.22823	0.27126	0.28142	0.30230	0.55439	0.61300	0.37672	0.38462
138	37107SH	37103P01	0.11863	0.12593	0.13828	0.44687	0.46311	0.25470	0.22823	0.33706	0.30414	0.34362	0.60449	0.66164	0.41432	0.44625
139	37107SH	37107SW	0.11863	0.12593	0.13828	0.44687	0.46311	0.25470	0.22823	0.08711	0.09290	0.09100	0.42085	0.48309	0.21534	0.22145
140	37107SH	37107C	0.11863	0.12593	0.13828	0.44687	0.46311	0.25470	0.22823	0.41151	0.39391	0.41926	0.60121	0.64237	0.49496	0.44802
141	37107MH	371071	0.40700	0.40516	0.46013	0.64773	0.64486	0.53213	0.50860	0.23554	0.20969	0.22972	0.45295	0.48751	0.32903	0.26501

1st District Boundary Precincts

Seq	InsidePrecinct	OutsidePrecinct	Inside Precinct							Outside Precinct						
			BPOP	BVAP	BREG	DREG	GOV08	PRES08	SEN10	BPOP	BVAP	BREG	DREG	GOV08	PRES08	SEN10
142	37107MH	37107FC	0.40700	0.40516	0.46013	0.64773	0.64486	0.53213	0.50860	0.18447	0.17170	0.15250	0.43374	0.47678	0.27176	0.23338
143	37107MH	37107T2	0.40700	0.40516	0.46013	0.64773	0.64486	0.53213	0.50860	0.05893	0.05607	0.06908	0.43941	0.49664	0.23205	0.18993
144	37107MH	3719115	0.40700	0.40516	0.46013	0.64773	0.64486	0.53213	0.50860	0.15549	0.15816	0.17730	0.39765	0.41586	0.27959	0.23498
145	37107K7	37107SW	0.80886	0.79256	0.80761	0.78579	0.87275	0.84321	0.82378	0.08711	0.09290	0.09100	0.42085	0.48309	0.21534	0.22145
146	37107K7	37107C	0.80886	0.79256	0.80761	0.78579	0.87275	0.84321	0.82378	0.41151	0.39391	0.41926	0.60121	0.64237	0.49496	0.44802
147	37107K9	37107FC	0.48844	0.46597	0.44915	0.66737	0.69421	0.55734	0.57561	0.18447	0.17170	0.15250	0.43374	0.47678	0.27176	0.23338
148	37107K9	37107K4	0.48844	0.46597	0.44915	0.66737	0.69421	0.55734	0.57561	0.28342	0.27450	0.21097	0.56595	0.59521	0.38649	0.38677
149	37107K1	37107SW	0.96298	0.96779	0.96559	0.84562	0.97735	0.98833	0.95918	0.08711	0.09290	0.09100	0.42085	0.48309	0.21534	0.22145
150	37107K1	37107N	0.96298	0.96779	0.96559	0.84562	0.97735	0.98833	0.95918	0.24761	0.22986	0.25033	0.54450	0.56061	0.33430	0.30958
151	37107K6	37107C	0.85644	0.83463	0.85060	0.83819	0.90353	0.88153	0.84615	0.41151	0.39391	0.41926	0.60121	0.64237	0.49496	0.44802
152	37107K8	37107SW	0.98276	0.98390	0.98182	0.91082	0.98788	0.99174	0.98399	0.08711	0.09290	0.09100	0.42085	0.48309	0.21534	0.22145
153	37107K3	37107N	0.61090	0.57300	0.60671	0.69736	0.78322	0.71059	0.69732	0.24761	0.22986	0.25033	0.54450	0.56061	0.33430	0.30958
154	37107K3	37107FC	0.61090	0.57300	0.60671	0.69736	0.78322	0.71059	0.69732	0.18447	0.17170	0.15250	0.43374	0.47678	0.27176	0.23338
155	37107K3	37107K4	0.61090	0.57300	0.60671	0.69736	0.78322	0.71059	0.69732	0.28342	0.27450	0.21097	0.56595	0.59521	0.38649	0.38677
156	37107K5	37107K4	0.60108	0.57028	0.54803	0.73048	0.77811	0.66897	0.67544	0.28342	0.27450	0.21097	0.56595	0.59521	0.38649	0.38677
157	37117HM	37117PP	0.58963	0.56728	0.57684	0.74134	0.77196	0.64590	0.62529	0.30137	0.28682	0.29936	0.61146	0.62802	0.38679	0.41045
158	37117W2	37117PP	0.53602	0.50372	0.52728	0.71313	0.75786	0.62797	0.61354	0.30137	0.28682	0.29936	0.61146	0.62802	0.38679	0.41045
159	37117W2	37117CR	0.53602	0.50372	0.52728	0.71313	0.75786	0.62797	0.61354	0.32079	0.31520	0.34872	0.60511	0.66189	0.44699	0.46288
160	37117R2	37117PP	0.64910	0.63346	0.64997	0.77076	0.77539	0.68695	0.63748	0.30137	0.28682	0.29936	0.61146	0.62802	0.38679	0.41045
161	37117R2	37117CR	0.64910	0.63346	0.64997	0.77076	0.77539	0.68695	0.63748	0.32079	0.31520	0.34872	0.60511	0.66189	0.44699	0.46288
162	37117R2	371470401	0.64910	0.63346	0.64997	0.77076	0.77539	0.68695	0.63748	0.55425	0.54106	0.57555	0.74929	0.71373	0.62665	0.58154
163	37117W1	37117W	0.50487	0.47481	0.48627	0.71009	0.71528	0.55750	0.53472	0.23567	0.25956	0.29129	0.65960	0.66019	0.37202	0.43478
164	37117W1	37117GR	0.50487	0.47481	0.48627	0.71009	0.71528	0.55750	0.53472	0.16719	0.17729	0.18615	0.65476	0.59067	0.29815	0.31801
165	37117W1	37117CR	0.50487	0.47481	0.48627	0.71009	0.71528	0.55750	0.53472	0.32079	0.31520	0.34872	0.60511	0.66189	0.44699	0.46288
166	37117W1	37117BG	0.50487	0.47481	0.48627	0.71009	0.71528	0.55750	0.53472	0.13220	0.13317	0.13842	0.52587	0.50734	0.25501	0.30013
167	37117R1	37117CR	0.60818	0.59030	0.63163	0.74034	0.76291	0.66579	0.64229	0.32079	0.31520	0.34872	0.60511	0.66189	0.44699	0.46288
168	37117R1	371470401	0.60818	0.59030	0.63163	0.74034	0.76291	0.66579	0.64229	0.55425	0.54106	0.57555	0.74929	0.71373	0.62665	0.58154
169	371270007	371270026	0.56194	0.56422	0.61224	0.69388	0.75350	0.73047	0.71930	0.09536	0.09210	0.08556	0.35810	0.33255	0.21737	0.20982
170	371270007	371270015	0.56194	0.56422	0.61224	0.69388	0.75350	0.73047	0.71930	0.37996	0.37739	0.35419	0.55565	0.55070	0.47588	0.47676
171	371270022	371270026	0.50946	0.50518	0.50249	0.60518	0.66896	0.62259	0.62261	0.09536	0.09210	0.08556	0.35810	0.33255	0.21737	0.20982
172	371270003	3706909	0.31626	0.31623	0.36222	0.54190	0.58108	0.49844	0.51635	0.21679	0.21529	0.23897	0.59606	0.52145	0.40190	0.43697
173	371270003	3706908	0.31626	0.31623	0.36222	0.54190	0.58108	0.49844	0.51635	0.22170	0.20782	0.22010	0.40555	0.48265	0.46522	0.40515
174	371270003	371270015	0.31626	0.31623	0.36222	0.54190	0.58108	0.49844	0.51635	0.37996	0.37739	0.35419	0.55565	0.55070	0.47588	0.47676
175	371270038	371270041	0.48938	0.46660	0.42898	0.60314	0.63402	0.61082	0.60757	0.22667	0.21863	0.20914	0.42680	0.40854	0.30929	0.32612
176	371270038	371270036	0.48938	0.46660	0.42898	0.60314	0.63402	0.61082	0.60757	0.33506	0.31554	0.28449	0.51969	0.51471	0.44470	0.41300
177	371270031	371270036	0.64367	0.63204	0.62378	0.68512	0.77640	0.75448	0.71642	0.33506	0.31554	0.28449	0.51969	0.51471	0.44470	0.41300
178	371270040	371270041	0.46256	0.44411	0.41311	0.54101	0.62964	0.60444	0.58044	0.22667	0.21863	0.20914	0.42680	0.40854	0.30929	0.32612
179	371270032	371270036	0.56112	0.54789	0.52041	0.66257	0.67408	0.65512	0.56221	0.33506	0.31554	0.28449	0.51969	0.51471	0.44470	0.41300
180	371270034	371270036	0.75304	0.72179	0.72951	0.75281	0.82367	0.81097	0.77391	0.33506	0.31554	0.28449	0.51969	0.51471	0.44470	0.41300
181	371270034	371270035	0.75304	0.72179	0.72951	0.75281	0.82367	0.81097	0.77391	0.24327	0.21633	0.20625	0.41997	0.41698	0.33347	0.28571
182	371270011	3706908	0.39119	0.39269	0.43105	0.63432	0.63304	0.58575	0.59259	0.22170	0.20782	0.22010	0.40555	0.48265	0.46522	0.40515
183	371270011	371270015	0.39119	0.39269	0.43105	0.63432	0.63304	0.58575	0.59259	0.37996	0.37739	0.35419	0.55565	0.55070	0.47588	0.47676
184	371270011	371270012	0.39119	0.39269	0.43105	0.63432	0.63304	0.58575	0.59259	0.19220	0.18623	0.20091	0.54110	0.47049	0.31438	0.35358
185	371270011	371270004	0.39119	0.39269	0.43105	0.63432	0.63304	0.58575	0.59259	0.05959	0.05978	0.05751	0.33842	0.28238	0.17989	0.17447
186	371270011	371270008	0.39119	0.39269	0.43105	0.63432	0.63304	0.58575	0.59259	0.15877	0.16833	0.22954	0.51692	0.45505	0.36774	0.35791
187	371270011	371270006	0.39119	0.39269	0.43105	0.63432	0.63304	0.58575	0.59259	0.18024	0.16985	0.18635	0.46560	0.42318	0.34433	0.33667
188	371270002	371270041	0.47607	0.48299	0.47239	0.60911	0.61998	0.56189	0.53938	0.22667	0.21863	0.20914	0.42680	0.40854	0.30929	0.32612

Seq	InsidePrecinct	OutsidePrecinct	Inside Precinct							Outside Precinct						
			BPOP	BVAP	BREG	DREG	GOV08	PRES08	SEN10	BPOP	BVAP	BREG	DREG	GOV08	PRES08	SEN10
189	371270002	371270026	0.47607	0.48299	0.47239	0.60911	0.61998	0.56189	0.53938	0.09536	0.09210	0.08556	0.35810	0.33255	0.21737	0.20982
190	37139MH	37139NIX	0.27564	0.27241	0.30070	0.49350	0.59651	0.48642	0.46818	0.17568	0.17565	0.18656	0.42128	0.48502	0.36287	0.35260
191	37139MH	37143NICANO	0.27564	0.27241	0.30070	0.49350	0.59651	0.48642	0.46818	0.17391	0.18657	0.25000	0.73276	0.63158	0.38919	0.40336
192	37139MH	37143NEW-HO	0.27564	0.27241	0.30070	0.49350	0.59651	0.48642	0.46818	0.17138	0.17792	0.18038	0.43707	0.48539	0.36708	0.26278
193	371393-A	37139NIX	0.49706	0.47580	0.49041	0.63053	0.73090	0.66703	0.61588	0.17568	0.17565	0.18656	0.42128	0.48502	0.36287	0.35260
194	371391-A	37029CH	0.43541	0.42458	0.39174	0.56838	0.68706	0.63710	0.58643	0.14338	0.14773	0.18358	0.44503	0.48871	0.34395	0.33731
195	37143PARKVI	37143BELVID	0.33074	0.32313	0.33389	0.58292	0.61675	0.48870	0.45455	0.18571	0.19843	0.23907	0.57580	0.55508	0.37370	0.37413
196	37143PARKVI	37143NICANO	0.33074	0.32313	0.33389	0.58292	0.61675	0.48870	0.45455	0.17391	0.18657	0.25000	0.73276	0.63158	0.38919	0.40336
197	37143PARKVI	37143BETHEL	0.33074	0.32313	0.33389	0.58292	0.61675	0.48870	0.45455	0.14339	0.12285	0.12119	0.35696	0.43424	0.36064	0.29624
198	37143PARKVI	37143NEW-HO	0.33074	0.32313	0.33389	0.58292	0.61675	0.48870	0.45455	0.17138	0.17792	0.18038	0.43707	0.48539	0.36708	0.26278
199	37143EAST-H	370416	0.53689	0.49869	0.46786	0.68715	0.70255	0.61486	0.52670	0.23933	0.23955	0.23376	0.47359	0.55796	0.44435	0.37176
200	37143EAST-H	37143BETHEL	0.53689	0.49869	0.46786	0.68715	0.70255	0.61486	0.52670	0.14339	0.12285	0.12119	0.35696	0.43424	0.36064	0.29624
201	37143WEST-H	37143BELVID	0.26985	0.25325	0.23516	0.58906	0.64505	0.46167	0.40432	0.18571	0.19843	0.23907	0.57580	0.55508	0.37370	0.37413
202	371470301	371470401	0.48477	0.48381	0.59058	0.69876	0.74817	0.68736	0.65302	0.55425	0.54106	0.57555	0.74929	0.71373	0.62665	0.58154
203	371471504	371470101	0.61913	0.57753	0.59717	0.66535	0.78946	0.80108	0.79564	0.41756	0.39830	0.39112	0.55814	0.61202	0.53478	0.49723
204	371471501	371471508B	0.75236	0.76761	0.87282	0.82294	0.92387	0.93569	0.91614	0.10813	0.09088	0.09742	0.37836	0.55820	0.57724	0.49111
205	371471101	37013CHOCO	0.34403	0.33245	0.36240	0.57748	0.60854	0.49592	0.43381	0.23361	0.22347	0.22149	0.47142	0.52176	0.36252	0.32498
206	371471101	371470601	0.34403	0.33245	0.36240	0.57748	0.60854	0.49592	0.43381	0.11565	0.11159	0.10717	0.39995	0.39086	0.24038	0.19613
207	371471101	371471102B	0.34403	0.33245	0.36240	0.57748	0.60854	0.49592	0.43381	0.14983	0.15673	0.16876	0.39634	0.46005	0.34862	0.32410
208	371470901	370650801	0.32670	0.31909	0.32976	0.57738	0.56645	0.45719	0.42857	0.30619	0.30156	0.32428	0.59736	0.54069	0.42222	0.43594
209	37181WH2	37181WATK	0.52235	0.48525	0.46000	0.75222	0.62500	0.58104	0.53070	0.03281	0.03571	0.03622	0.53521	0.34048	0.24178	0.30797
210	37181TWNS	37077SASS	0.50410	0.49311	0.52604	0.70244	0.64571	0.62890	0.58351	0.30025	0.30153	0.35589	0.64016	0.60375	0.52776	0.52369
211	37181MIDD	37181SCRK	0.47980	0.46817	0.47635	0.69162	0.64884	0.61187	0.57844	0.40530	0.38786	0.43219	0.67232	0.64626	0.56093	0.54514
212	37181DABN	37181WATK	0.34564	0.34359	0.34178	0.64077	0.57863	0.50152	0.48654	0.03281	0.03571	0.03622	0.53521	0.34048	0.24178	0.30797
213	37181WMSB	37077SASS	0.52101	0.50908	0.55139	0.71173	0.69341	0.67580	0.61873	0.30025	0.30153	0.35589	0.64016	0.60375	0.52776	0.52369
214	37181NH2	37181SCRK	0.50085	0.47162	0.46267	0.73867	0.66969	0.60503	0.58777	0.40530	0.38786	0.43219	0.67232	0.64626	0.56093	0.54514
215	37181SH2	37181SCRK	0.39385	0.37879	0.49467	0.72899	0.73905	0.68124	0.62667	0.40530	0.38786	0.43219	0.67232	0.64626	0.56093	0.54514
216	37181SH2	37181KIT	0.39385	0.37879	0.49467	0.72899	0.73905	0.68124	0.62667	0.35555	0.34918	0.37132	0.62627	0.56424	0.48820	0.47350
217	37181HTOP	37181WATK	0.57929	0.57311	0.58435	0.76284	0.73684	0.69586	0.67991	0.03281	0.03571	0.03622	0.53521	0.34048	0.24178	0.30797
218	37181HTOP	37181KIT	0.57929	0.57311	0.58435	0.76284	0.73684	0.69586	0.67991	0.35555	0.34918	0.37132	0.62627	0.56424	0.48820	0.47350
219	37181EH2	37181SCRK	0.53988	0.51012	0.58952	0.75983	0.76376	0.70159	0.69737	0.40530	0.38786	0.43219	0.67232	0.64626	0.56093	0.54514
220	371856	3706912	0.60665	0.58085	0.66897	0.81331	0.80075	0.76989	0.78218	0.34700	0.34122	0.36124	0.58915	0.60328	0.51974	0.51351
221	371856	37181SCRK	0.60665	0.58085	0.66897	0.81331	0.80075	0.76989	0.78218	0.40530	0.38786	0.43219	0.67232	0.64626	0.56093	0.54514
222	37187LM	37013PANTE	0.57430	0.55391	0.58574	0.78456	0.77952	0.66849	0.62587	0.31975	0.33693	0.34039	0.57498	0.52768	0.37546	0.34219
223	37187LM	370416	0.57430	0.55391	0.58574	0.78456	0.77952	0.66849	0.62587	0.23933	0.23955	0.23376	0.47359	0.55796	0.44435	0.37176
224	37187LM	37095BM	0.57430	0.55391	0.58574	0.78456	0.77952	0.66849	0.62587	0.04890	0.04751	0.02685	0.44295	0.32673	0.14851	0.19868
225	37187LM	37187SK	0.57430	0.55391	0.58574	0.78456	0.77952	0.66849	0.62587	0.33438	0.32560	0.37722	0.66785	0.66777	0.50906	0.46620
226	3719117	3719123	0.74654	0.68279	0.84024	0.78178	0.92235	0.94977	0.92217	0.24480	0.23143	0.26976	0.41156	0.51658	0.46753	0.38277
227	3719117	3719128	0.74654	0.68279	0.84024	0.78178	0.92235	0.94977	0.92217	0.23463	0.22948	0.29123	0.45260	0.51885	0.44096	0.36123
228	3719117	3719109	0.74654	0.68279	0.84024	0.78178	0.92235	0.94977	0.92217	0.23763	0.25870	0.14162	0.37446	0.37227	0.27651	0.22272
229	3719117	3719116	0.74654	0.68279	0.84024	0.78178	0.92235	0.94977	0.92217	0.28254	0.25594	0.26635	0.48387	0.48939	0.39964	0.32318
230	3719126	3719128	0.37738	0.38603	0.47893	0.58407	0.64156	0.60767	0.52031	0.23463	0.22948	0.29123	0.45260	0.51885	0.44096	0.36123
231	3719126	3719116	0.37738	0.38603	0.47893	0.58407	0.64156	0.60767	0.52031	0.28254	0.25594	0.26635	0.48387	0.48939	0.39964	0.32318
232	3719127	3719128	0.54569	0.55123	0.66459	0.67817	0.77778	0.75873	0.75279	0.23463	0.22948	0.29123	0.45260	0.51885	0.44096	0.36123
233	3719127	3719116	0.54569	0.55123	0.66459	0.67817	0.77778	0.75873	0.75279	0.28254	0.25594	0.26635	0.48387	0.48939	0.39964	0.32318
234	3719111	3719105	0.46032	0.41910	0.41675	0.58088	0.57697	0.54534	0.46542	0.13691	0.13647	0.13264	0.32120	0.33631	0.27050	0.23002
235	3719111	3719106	0.46032	0.41910	0.41675	0.58088	0.57697	0.54534	0.46542	0.28703	0.28170	0.30227	0.47731	0.50459	0.42083	0.37739

Seq	InsidePrecinct	OutsidePrecinct	Inside Precinct							Outside Precinct						
			BPOP	BVAP	BREG	DREG	GOV08	PRES08	SEN10	BPOP	BVAP	BREG	DREG	GOV08	PRES08	SEN10
236	3719110	3719109	0.74354	0.71095	0.70472	0.71734	0.76167	0.77617	0.67651	0.23763	0.25870	0.14162	0.37446	0.37227	0.27651	0.22272
237	3719110	3719105	0.74354	0.71095	0.70472	0.71734	0.76167	0.77617	0.67651	0.13691	0.13647	0.13264	0.32120	0.33631	0.27050	0.23002
238	3719119	3719123	0.66680	0.72304	0.84347	0.80918	0.91262	0.93950	0.92507	0.24480	0.23143	0.26976	0.41156	0.51658	0.46753	0.38277
239	3719107	3719115	0.21594	0.21927	0.22991	0.41991	0.44991	0.36293	0.32447	0.15549	0.15816	0.17730	0.39765	0.41586	0.27959	0.23498
240	3719107	3719102	0.21594	0.21927	0.22991	0.41991	0.44991	0.36293	0.32447	0.17142	0.16965	0.17177	0.38472	0.40206	0.28405	0.25392
241	3719107	3719106	0.21594	0.21927	0.22991	0.41991	0.44991	0.36293	0.32447	0.28703	0.28170	0.30227	0.47731	0.50459	0.42083	0.37739
242	3719122	3719123	0.34151	0.30729	0.29114	0.54661	0.53375	0.47619	0.40362	0.24480	0.23143	0.26976	0.41156	0.51658	0.46753	0.38277
243	3719121	3719123	0.55685	0.52717	0.51018	0.64310	0.65011	0.64377	0.59043	0.24480	0.23143	0.26976	0.41156	0.51658	0.46753	0.38277
244	3719112	3719106	0.36341	0.33697	0.34776	0.50390	0.55475	0.49976	0.46119	0.28703	0.28170	0.30227	0.47731	0.50459	0.42083	0.37739
245	3719113	3719123	0.46420	0.47842	0.53916	0.58817	0.68198	0.67033	0.66521	0.24480	0.23143	0.26976	0.41156	0.51658	0.46753	0.38277
246	3719113	3719114	0.46420	0.47842	0.53916	0.58817	0.68198	0.67033	0.66521	0.14154	0.13996	0.11634	0.36433	0.33782	0.25770	0.19351
247	37195PRWC	37195PRWK	0.72220	0.72408	0.80197	0.81308	0.88930	0.88929	0.87838	0.16341	0.15679	0.14799	0.50836	0.40278	0.35104	0.34457
248	37195PRWE	37195PRTO	0.58120	0.56553	0.60922	0.70013	0.73954	0.71190	0.69333	0.39253	0.37450	0.41223	0.58035	0.56588	0.51829	0.47936
249	37195PRWN	37195PRST	0.83682	0.85178	0.91952	0.87192	0.94448	0.95460	0.94251	0.37043	0.36310	0.41103	0.59632	0.62581	0.52929	0.54294
250	37195PRWH	37195PRBL	0.78490	0.79903	0.93657	0.86323	0.96237	0.95799	0.96507	0.13310	0.12703	0.14082	0.43709	0.37648	0.27787	0.29570
251	37195PRWH	37195PRST	0.78490	0.79903	0.93657	0.86323	0.96237	0.95799	0.96507	0.37043	0.36310	0.41103	0.59632	0.62581	0.52929	0.54294
252	37195PRWI	37195PRBL	0.53782	0.51473	0.56969	0.69483	0.69666	0.67734	0.67542	0.13310	0.12703	0.14082	0.43709	0.37648	0.27787	0.29570
253	37195PRWR	37195PRTO	0.64443	0.66299	0.84594	0.81927	0.90843	0.92874	0.92119	0.39253	0.37450	0.41223	0.58035	0.56588	0.51829	0.47936

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EXPERT REPORT OF STEPHEN ANSOLABEHERE

I. Background and Qualifications

1. I am a professor of Government in the Department of Government at Harvard University in Cambridge, MA. Formerly, I was an Assistant Professor at the University of California, Los Angeles, and I was Professor of Political Science at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, where I held the Elting R. Morison Chair and served as Associate Head of the Department of Political Science. I directed the Caltech/MIT Voting Technology Project from its inception in 2000 through 2004, am the Principal Investigator of the Cooperative Congressional Election Study, a survey research consortium of over 250 faculty and student researchers at more than 50 universities, and serve on the Board of Overseers of the American National Election Study. I am a consultant to CBS News' Election Night Decision Desk. I am a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences (inducted in 2007).

2. I have worked as a consultant to the Brennan Center in the case of *McConnell v. FEC*, 540 US 93 (2003). I have testified before the U.S. Senate Committee on Rules, the U.S. Senate Committee on Commerce, the U.S. House Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, the U.S. House Committee on House Administration, and the Congressional Black Caucus on matters of election administration in the United States. I filed an amicus brief with Professors Nathaniel Persily and Charles Stewart on behalf of neither party to the U.S. Supreme Court in the case of *Northwest*

Austin Municipal Utility District Number One v. Holder, 557 US 193 (2009). I am consultant for the Rodriguez plaintiffs in *Perez v. Perry*, currently before the District Court in the Western District of Texas (No. 5:11-cv-00360 W. D. Tex), and the Gonzales intervenors in *State of Texas v. United States* before the District Court in the District of Columbia (No. 1:11-cv-01303); I consulted for the Department of Justice in *State of Texas v. Holder*, before the District Court in the District of Columbia (No. 1:12-cv-00128); I consulted for the Guy plaintiffs in *Guy v. Miller* in Nevada District Court (No. 11-OC-00042-1B, Nev. Dist. Ct., Carson City); I consulted for the Florida Democratic Party in *In re Senate Joint Resolution of Legislative Apportionment* (Nos. 2012-CA-412, 2012-CA-490); I am consultant for the Romo plaintiffs in *Romo v. Detzner* in the Circuit Court of the Second Judicial Circuit in Florida (No. 2012 CA 412); I am consultant for the San Antonio Water District in *League of United Latin American Citizens v. Edwards Aquifer Authority* (No. 5:12cv620-OLG, U. S. District Court for the Western District of Texas, San Antonio Division) .

3. My areas of expertise include American government, with particular expertise in electoral politics, representation, and public opinion, as well as statistical methods in social sciences. I am author of numerous scholarly works on voting behavior and elections, the application of statistical methods in social sciences, legislative politics and representation, and distributive politics. This scholarship includes articles in such academic journals as the Journal of the Royal Statistical Society, the American Political Science Review, the American Economic Review, the American Journal of Political Science, Legislative Studies Quarterly, the Quarterly Journal of Political

Science, Electoral Studies, and Political Analysis. I have published articles on issues of election law in the Harvard Law Review, Texas Law Review, Columbia Law Review, New York University Annual Survey of Law, and the Election Law Journal, for which I am a member of the editorial board. I have coauthored three scholarly books on electoral politics in the United States, The End of Inequality: Baker v. Carr and the Transformation of American Politics, Going Negative: How Political Advertising Shrinks and Polarizes the Electorate, and The Media Game: American Politics in the Media Age. I am coauthor with Ted Lowi, Ben Ginsberg, and Ken Shepsle of American Government: Power and Purpose. My curriculum vita with publications list is attached to this report.

4. I have been hired by the Harris Plaintiffs in this case. I have been asked to assess whether race is a predominant factor in the configuration of Congressional District 1 (CD 1) and Congressional District 12 (CD 12) in the North Carolina Congressional District Map. I am retained for a rate of \$400 per hour, which is my standard consulting rate.

II. Sources

5. I relied on data and tables available through the North Carolina General Assembly website: <http://www.ncleg.net/representation/redistricting.aspx>.

III. Findings

6. This report examines the geographic characteristics and racial composition of CD 1 and CD 12 in the Congressional District map passed by the North Carolina General Assembly in 2011, referred to as the Rucho-Lewis Map, and in the Congressional District map passed by the North Carolina General Assembly in 2001, referred to as the 2001-2011 Map.

7. I conclude that CDs 1 and 12 are substantially less compact under the Rucho-Lewis map than under the 2001-2011 Map, and the version of these districts in the Rucho-Lewis map crosses a large number of county, city, and town boundaries. The shift in district boundaries from the previous decade's map to the current decade's map had the effect of increasing the percentage Black population, Black voting age population, and Black registration in CDs 1 and 12. Examination of registration patterns in the counties surrounding the districts and in the VTDs moved into and out of the districts reveals that race was the predominant factor in configuring these districts, and party played only a small part.

A. Geographic Characteristics

8. The Rucho-Lewis map reduced substantially the compactness of CDs 1 and 12. These districts' boundaries also affect the compactness of neighboring districts, and the boundaries of these districts cut a large number of county and municipal boundaries.

9. Table 1 presents two different compactness measures for the districts in the 2001-2011 Map and the Rucho-Lewis Map. One indicator is the Reock score. This is a commonly used measure of compactness that is calculated as the ratio of the area of a district to the area of the smallest inscribing circle of a district.¹ A second compactness measure is the ratio of the area of district to the perimeter of the district. This measure indicates districts that have particularly complicated boundaries. Consider two districts: a circle and a circular shape whose boundary is not smooth but jogs in and out around the arc of a circle. These might have similar Reock scores, but, because of its intricate boundary, the second district would have a much lower ratio of area to perimeter. Hence, the ratio of Area to Perimeter provides a different indication of non-compactness in the shape of a district.

[Table 1 here]

10. CD 1 is noticeably less compact in the Rucho-Lewis Map, by either measure, than is the version of this district in the 2001-2011 Map.

11. Neighboring CDs 4 and 7 are also less compact in the Rucho-Lewis Map. Both CD 4 and CD 7 have much lower Reock scores and much lower ratios of area to perimeter than the versions of these CDs in the 2001-2011 Map. Other neighboring

¹ The circle is the most compact geometric shape. As a reference consider a district that is a perfect square. Its Reock Score would be the ratio of the area of a square to the area of its inscribing circle, or .637.

CDs (3, 13, and 6) showed little change in the compactness measures from the 2001-2011 Map to the Rucho-Lewis Map.

12. CD 1 in the 2001-2011 Map split 9 counties. These are: Granville, Vance, Wilson, Wayne, Lenoir, Jones, Craven, Pitt, and Beaufort counties.

13. CD 1 in the Rucho-Lewis Map splits 18 counties. The Rucho-Lewis map splits 8 of the 9 counties that were split in the previous version of the CD; CD 1 no longer contains any part of Jones County. However, the Rucho-Lewis version of CD 1 crosses the boundaries of 10 other counties. These are: Durham County, Franklin County, Nash County, Edgecombe County, Martin County, Washington County, Gates County, Chowan County, Perquimans County, and Pasquotank County. Of these, the following counties were whole in the 2001-2011 Map (with previous CD in parentheses): Chowan County (CD 1), Durham County (CD 4), Edgecombe County (CD 1), Franklin County (CD 2), Gates County (CD 1), Martin County (CD 1), Pasquotank (CD 1), Perquimans (CD 1), and Washington County (CD 1).

14. CD 1 splits 22 cities or towns. Specifically, it splits Butner (Granville County) into CDs 1 and 13; Dortches (Nash) into 1 and 13; Durham (Durham) into 1, 4, 6, and 13; Edenton (Chowan) into 1 and 3; Elizabeth City (Pasquotank) into 1 and 3; Goldsboro (Wayne) into 1 and 13; Greenville (Pitt) into 1 and 3; Grimesland (Pitt) into 1 and 3; Hertford (Perquimans) into 1 and 3; Kingston (Lenoir) into 1 and 7; Mount Olive (Wayne) into 1 and 13; New Bern (Craven) into 1 and 3; Plymouth

(Washington) into 1 and 3; Red Oak (Nash) into 1 and 13; Rocky Mount (Edgecombe) into 1 and 13; Rocky Mount (Nash) into 1 and 13; Snow Hill (Greene) into 1 and 3; Tarboro (Edgecombe) into 1 and 13; Walstonburg (Greene) into 1 and 3; Washington (Beaufort) into 1 and 3; Wilson (Wilson) into 1 and 13; and Winterville (Pitt) into 1 and 3.

15. CD 12 is highly non-compact. It is the least compact district in the map, by either measure. The Rucho-Lewis map makes it much less compact, reducing the Reock from .116 to .071. This is an extremely low Reock score. The typical district in the state has a Reock score of .377 (median score), making CD 12 five times less compact than the typical district in the state. Moreover, the lack of compactness is not due to geographic or cartographic features such as shoreline or state boundaries.

16. The reconfiguration of CD 12 also reduced the compactness of CD 9. The compactness of the other surrounding districts (2, 5, 6, and 8) is not altered much.

17. CD 12 splits 13 cities or towns. These are Charlotte (Mecklenburg) into 8, 9, and 12; Concord (Cabarrus) into 8 and 12; East Spencer (Rowan) into 8 and 12; Greensboro (Gulford) into 6 and 12; High Point (Davidson, Forsyth, Guilford, and Randolph) into 2, 5, 6, and 12; Jamestown (Guilford) into 6 and 12; Kannapolis (Cabarrus) into 8 and 12; Landis (Rowan) into 8 and 12; Lexington (Davidson) into

8 and 12; Salisbury (Rowan) into 5, 8 and 12; Thomasville (Davidson) into 8 and 12; Wallburg (Davidson) into 5 and 12; and Winston-Salem (Forsyth) into 5 and 12.

B. Racial Composition of Districts

18. There were no majority Black Congressional Districts under the 2001-2011 Map at the time of the 2010 United States Census. According to data provided on the website of the North Carolina General Assembly, 48.6% of the Voting Age Population (VAP) was Black in CD 1, and 43.8% of the VAP was Black in CD 12. Of Registered Voters, 50.7% were Black in CD 1 and 48.6% were Black under the 2001-2011 Map in 2010.²

19. There are two majority Black Congressional Districts in the Rucho-Lewis Map. In CD 1, 52.7% of the VAP is Black, and 54.5% of Registered Voters are Black. In CD 12, 50.7% of the VAP is Black, and 57.0% of Registered Voters are Black. Table 2 presents the Racial Composition of the Population, Voting Age Population, and Registered Voters in each Congressional District in the Rucho-Lewis Map.

[Table 2 here]

C. Race as a Factor in the Composition of the Districts

² Figures come from tables at the NC General Assembly Redistricting website, under the tag Archived files, Congress Zero Deviation Plan, 2011 data:
http://www.ncleg.net/representation/Content/Plans/PlanPage_DB_2011.asp?Plan=Congress_ZeroDeviation&Body=Congress

20. This section presents two types of analyses to gauge the importance of race in the construction of CDs 1 and 12 in the Rucho-Lewis Map. The first type of analysis examines the envelope of counties in which a given CD is situated; that is, the set of counties that are partly or wholly in the CD. These counties are the approximate region or area in which each CD is drawn, and they contain the population from which each CD could be drawn without crossing county boundaries or completely reconfiguring the CD. Taking this as a potential population for a district, the analysis then computes the likelihood that a Registered Voter of a given race from this population was included in the given CD. If the lines were drawn without respect to race, one would expect that White and Black Registered Voters would have approximately the same likelihood of inclusion in a given CD.

21. The second type of analysis examines all Voting Tabulation Districts (VTDs) that were in a given CD (1 or 12) in either the 2001-2011 Map or the Rucho-Lewis Map. The analysis examines the composition of the VTDs that remained in the CD across two cycles of districting (called the CORE of the district), the VTDs moved OUT of a District, and the VTDs moved INTO a district. If changes in district lines are unrelated to race, we expect the composition of the VTDs moved INTO a district to be similar to the composition of the VTDs moved OUT of a district, on average.

C.1. CD 1

22. Analysis of the population in the Envelope of CD 1 – the first type of analysis described above – shows that registered Black voters were twice as likely to be in CD 1 as were registered White Voters, even though Whites comprise nearly 60% of the Registered Voters in the area.

23. CD 1 is contained as part or whole of the following counties: Beaufort, Bertie, Chowan, Craven, Durham, Edgecombe, Franklin, Gates, Granville, Greene, Halifax, Hertford, Lenoir, Martin, Nash, Northampton, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Pitt, Vance, Warren, Washington, Wayne, and Wilson. I call these counties the Envelope of CD 1.

24. Table 3 presents the total number of Registered Voters, the number of White Registered Voters and the number of Black Registered Voters in the envelope of CD 1 and in CD 1 itself. The envelope of CD 1 has 926,105 Registered Voters. Of these 532,188 (57.5%) are White, and 354,151 (38.2%) are Black. CD 1 itself has 465,154 Registered Voters, which is 50.2% of the Registered Voters in the envelope of the district. That is, CD 1 contains roughly half of the Registered Voters in the counties in which it is situated.

[Table 3 here]

25. Of the 532,188 registered Whites in the Envelope of counties of CD 1, 190,011 (35.7%) are in CD 1 in the Rucho-Lewis Map. That figure is significantly lower than 57.5% white for the envelope of CD 1 as a whole.

26. Of the 354,151 registered Blacks in the envelope of counties of CD 1, 253,661 (71.6%) are in CD 1 in the Rucho-Lewis Map. That is, Black Registered Voters in the envelope of counties in which CD 1 is situated are twice as likely to be incorporated in CD 1 as White Registered Voters in the same area.

27. Analysis of VTDs in CD 1 – the second type of analysis discussed above – shows that in the construction of CD 1 in the Rucho-Lewis Map, Blacks were a higher percentage of Registered Voters in VTDs moved into the district than in VTDs moved out of the district. The construction of the district also treated as the core of the district VTDs with relatively high concentrations of Black Registered Voters.

28. Table 4 presents the percent Black and percent White of Registered Voters in the VTDs in the Core of CD 1 (i.e., in the 2001-2011 Map and the Rucho-Lewis Map), in the VTDs moved INTO CD 1 (i.e., in the Rucho-Lewis Map but not in the 2001-2011 Map), and in the VTDs move OUT of CD 1 (i.e., in the 2001-2011 Map but not in the Rucho-Lewis Map).

[Table 4 here]

29. The VTDs kept in CD 1 (the Core) are 56.4% Black registration and 37.4% White registration. The VTDs moved out of CD 1 are 27.4% Black registration and 66.7% White registration. The VTDs moved into CD 1 are 48.1% Black registration and 37.7% White registration. The net difference in% Black registration between VTDs moved into CD 1 and VTDs moved out of CD 1 is 20.7%. Similar patterns hold if

population or voting age population is the metric of racial composition of the electorate.

30. Maps 1 and 2 provide an example of changes in the boundary of CD 1. Map 1 shows the northeastern portion of CD 1 under the 2001-2011 Map. District boundaries are shown in green; the black lines are the county boundaries. VTDs are shown as shaded polygons, and the darker shading along the gray scale corresponds to higher percent Black among Registered Voters. As shown in the map the boundary of CD 1 follows the boundaries of Gates, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Washington, Martin, and Pitt Counties, and Chowan is in the interior of the district.

[Maps 1 and 2 here]

31. Map 2 provides a close-up picture of the same area under the Rucho-Lewis plan. CD 3 crosses all of these county borders and encroaches into the area once covered by CD 1. Within each county, the boundary takes VTDs with lower black populations and puts them in CD 3 and leaves VTDs with higher black populations in CD 1. In Gates County, for example, there are 6 VTDs. The county is split in the Rucho-Lewis map in a way that leaves the two VTDs with the highest percent Black in CD 1. CD 3 now reaches into Chowan County (which was previously in the interior of CD 1), and grabs the three VTDs with the highest White percent, leaving the three VTD with the highest Black percent. The same pattern occurs in Perquimans, Pasquotank, Washington, and Martin counties, as shown in the map. The protrusion of CD 1 that cuts Chowan, Perquimans, and Pasquotank counties divides Elizabeth City, keeping the Black population in the central city in CD 1.

32. The cumulative consequence of such changes, as borne out in the statistical analysis, was to increase the concentration of Black Registered Voters in CD 1. Areas with high concentrations of Blacks were kept in CD 1. Areas with low concentrations of Blacks were removed, and they were replaced with areas that have substantially higher percentages of Black Registered Voters.

C.2. CD 12

33. Analysis of the population in the Envelope of CD 12 shows that registered Black voters were four times as likely to be in CD 12 as were registered White voters.

34. CD 12 is contained as part or whole of the following counties: Cabarrus, Davidson, Forsyth, Guilford, Mecklenburg, and Rowan. These counties comprise the Envelope of CD 12. Table 3 (above) presents the total number of Registered Voters, the number of White Registered Voters and the number of Black Registered Voters in the envelope of CD 12 and in the district itself. The Envelope of CD 12 has 1,473,318 Registered Voters. Of these, 993,642 (67.4%) are White, and 396,078 (26.9%) are Black. CD 12 contains 445,685 Registered Voters, which is 30.3% of the Registered Voters in the envelope of the district. That is, CD 12 contains roughly a third of the Registered Voters in the counties in which it is situated.

35. Of the 993,642 registered Whites in the Envelope of counties of CD 12, 158,959 (16.0%) are in CD 12 in the Rucho-Lewis Map. That figure is significantly lower than 67.4% White of the counties comprising the envelope of CD 12.

36. Of the 396,078 registered Blacks in the Envelope of CD 12, 254,199 (64.2%) are in CD 12 in the Rucho-Lewis Map. That is, Black Registered Voters in the envelope of counties in which CD 12 is situated are four times as likely to be incorporated in CD 12 as White Registered Voters in the same area.

37. Analysis of Voting Tabulation Districts shows a pattern similar to that in CD 1. Table 4, again, presents the relevant figures for CD 12.

38. The VTDs kept in CD 12 (the Core) are 54.0% Black registration and 31.9% White registration. The VTDs moved out of CD 12 are 23.2% Black registration and 64.0% White registration. The VTDs moved into CD 12 are 44.0% Black registration and 37.1% White registration. The net difference in% Black registration between VTDs moved into CD 12 and VTDs moved out of CD 12 is 20.9% (44.0 minus 23.2). Similar patterns hold if population or voting age population is the metric of racial composition of the electorate.

39. Maps 3 and 4, 5 and 6, and 7 and 8 provide examples of the way VTDs are shifted between the 2001-2011 Map and the Rucho-Lewis Map in CD 12. Maps 3 and 4 present the changes in District lines in Mecklenburg County; Maps 5 and 6

show Forsyth County, and Maps 7 and 8 show the changes in Guilford County. In all three counties VTDs with relatively high White populations were drawn out of CD 12. CD 9, for instance, wraps further around CD 12 to capture VTDs with relatively high White population in the Southern section of Charlotte. In Forsyth County, the footprint of CD 12 is shrunk from the 2001-2011 Map, leaving in the district the VTDs with the highest percentage Black registration. In Guilford County, CD 12 now incorporates VTDs that were previously in CD 12 and had relatively high Black percentages. These VTDs are on the north and eastern parts of the Greensboro area. Relatively White areas in the western part of Greensboro are taken out of the old version of CD 12 and put into new CD 6.

[Maps 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 here]

D. Race and Party

40. One possible explanation is that CDs 1 and 12 were drawn for partisan reasons, and that race was not the dominant factor. Registration data make it possible to examine whether race or party was a dominant factor in composing CD 1 or CD 12. Specifically, within each category of partisan registration (Republican, Democrat, and Undeclared), it is possible to calculate the percent of people who identify as Black or White. With that information, it is possible to calculate the percent of Blacks and of Whites within each partisan group who are included in CD 1 or in CD 12, similar to the two analyses performed above. Likewise, it is possible to calculate the percent of Republicans, Democrats and Undeclared within each racial group

who are included in CD 1 or CD 12. If race is not a predominant factor then the percent of Whites and Blacks included in a district should be similar within each partisan group, and within each racial group a high percentage of Registered Voters included in CDs 1 and 12 should be Democrats.

D.1. Analysis of the Envelope of Counties Containing CD 1 or CD 12

41. Within each partisan category, Blacks are disproportionately more likely than Whites to be included in CD 1 or CD 12. Table 5 presents the percentages of Blacks and Whites in the Envelope of counties containing CD 1 that are included in CD 1 for each of the three party registration categories. Consider the first two rows, corresponding Democrats. Under the Rucho-Lewis Map, 72.1% of Black Democrats are included in CD 1, compared with 41.5% of White Democrats – a 30.6 point difference. Among Republicans, a similarly large racial gap exists. Under the Rucho-Lewis Map, 69.2% of Black Republicans are included in CD 1, compared with 29.9% of White Republicans. And, 68.2% of Black Undeclared Registered Voters are in CD 1, compared with 34.7% of White Undeclared Registered Voters.

[Table 5 here]

42. These figures represent a significant increase in the likelihood that a Black voter is included in CD 1 within each partisan group from the 2001-2011 Map. Table 6 presents a similar analysis to Table 5, but for the past decade's districts. Under the 2001-2011 Map, 58.3% of Black Democrats in the Envelope of the district were included in CD 1 compared with 39.6% of White Democrats – a gap of 18.7 points

(versus 30.6 points under Rucho-Lewis). Under the 2001-2011 Map, 60.5% of Black Republicans were in CD 1, as opposed to 31.0% of White Republicans. And, 51.4% of Black Undeclared Registered Voters were in CD 1, compared with 33.2% of White Undeclared Registered Voters.

[Table 6 here]

43. Within all three party categories, the percent of Blacks in the Envelope who were included in CD 1 increased substantially. The percent of Whites in the Envelope included in CD 1 decreased slightly within each of the Party categories.

44. A similar pattern holds for CD 12. Table 7 presents the percentages of registered Black and White voters within each party category who were included in CD 12 under the Rucho-Lewis Map. In this map, 65.0% of Black Democrats, 59.9% of Black Republicans, and 59.7% of Black Undeclared Registered Voters in the Envelope of counties around CD 12 are in fact in that district. By comparison, 18.3% of White Democrats, 13.8% of White Republicans, and 17.4% White Undeclared Registered Voters are in CD 12. Within each of the three party groups there is a very large difference in the likelihood that a Black Registered Voter is included in CD 12 and the likelihood that a White Registered Voter is included in CD 12.

[Table 7 and 8 here]

45. Those differences are much larger under the Rucho-Lewis Map than they were in the 2001-2011 Map. In that map, 57.2% of Black Democrats, 52.5% of Black Republicans, and 50.4% of Black Undeclared Registered Voters in the Envelope of counties around CD 12 were in fact in that district. By comparison, 40.4% of White

Democrats, 19.8% of White Republicans, and 21.2% White Undeclared Registered Voters were in CD 12.

46. Table 9 summarizes the results of the analyses shown in Tables 5 to 8. Within every partisan group there are very large differences between the percent of Blacks and the percent of Whites who were included in CDs 1 and 12 from the counties that comprise the Envelope of these districts. Also, within each partisan category the difference between the racial groups grew noticeably.

[Table 9 here]

D.2. Analysis of VTDs in the Core, Moved Into, or Moved Out of CDs 1 or 12

47. Parallel to the analysis above of VTDs, it is possible to control for partisanship when calculating the racial disparities in the populations moved into and out of CDs 1 and 12. For example, among all Democrats, one may calculate the Black percent of all Registered Voters in VTDs moved into a given district, of all Registered Voters in VTDs moved out of a given district, and of all Registered Voters kept in a given district. Table 10 presents these calculations for CDs 1 and 12 for each of the partisan groups.

[Table 10 here]

48. Consider, first, CD 1. Among Democrats in VTDs that remained in CD 1, 70.6% are Black Registered Voters and 26.5% are White Registered Voters, with the remainder being other races or undetermined. Among Democrats in VTDs that

were moved into CD 1, 66.4% are Black and 28.6% are White. Among Democrats in VTDs that were moved out of CD 1, 48.6% are Black and 49.4% are White. In other words, in the VTDs moved into or kept in CD 1 the Democrats were predominately Black. And in the VTDs moved out, the Democrats were plurality White. The difference in the percent Black between those in VTDs in the Core and those in VTDs moved Out is very large – 22 percentage points, as shown in the row at the bottom of the panel for CD 1. There are similarly large differences (19 percentage points) among Undeclared Registered Voters. The differences among Republicans are about seven points.

49. CD 12 shows the same pattern. Among each of the partisan groups, the percentage Black in the Core of the district and in the VTDs moved into the district far exceeded the percentage Black in the VTDs moved out of the district. The difference in percentage Black between those kept in the district and those moved out is 34 points among Democrats, 8 points among Republicans, and 24 points among Undeclared Registered Voters.

50. Party, by comparison, has little or no effect on the likelihood of being included in CDs 1 or 12. Table 11 constructs a statistical analysis analogous to that in Table 10, but this time the comparison is of the percentages Democrat, Republican, or Undeclared within racial groups.

51. The differences in partisan composition across the Core VTDs, the VTDs moved Into, and the VTDs moved Out, are trivially small, especially compared with the racial effects in Table 10. Consider CD 1. Among Whites, 47.3% of those in the Core VTDs are Democrats, 44.6% of those in VTDs moved into the district are Democrats, and 40.9% of those in VTDs moved Out of the district are Democrats. Among Whites, then, the difference in percentage Democrat between the Core and those in VTDs moved out is only 6% (compared to a difference of 33 point in percent Black across these VTDs among Democrats).

52. Examining the other columns in Table 11, it is evident that the differences in partisanship are very small across the VTDs kept in the districts, moved into the districts, or moved out of the districts. The differences are in the single digits, and the largest observed difference is in the wrong direction. The Democratic registration rate among Blacks was higher in VTDs moved out of CD 12 than it was in VTDs kept in or moved into the district.

53. Ultimately, then, race, and not party, had a disproportionate effect on the configuration of CDs 1 and 12. Party has a small and somewhat uneven effect in explaining whether a VTD was moved into or out of CDs 1 and 12. Race, alone or controlling for party, has a very large effect in explaining whether a VTD or part of a county was included in CDs 1 or 12. Viewed in terms of the composition of the districts and the effects of race and party on the likelihood that an area was included

in these districts, I conclude that race was the dominant factor in constructing CDs 1 and 12 in the Rucho-Lewis Map.

Table 1. Measures of Compactness of Districts, 2001-2011 Map and Rucho-Lewis Map				
	Compactness Measure			
	Reock: Ratio of Area of District to Smallest Inscribing Circle		Ratio of Area to Perimeter of District	
District	2001-2011	Rucho-Lewis	2001-2011	Rucho-Lewis
1	.390	.294	11098	6896
2	.303	.426	7644	8579
3	.409	.368	11727	16067
4	.480	.173	7795	3265
5	.399	.397	14434	10853
6	.377	.241	7237	9763
7	.614	.408	16437	13097
8	.341	.353	12022	14651
9	.339	.169	4986	3969
10	.410	.340	11233	11146
11	.344	.264	17748	17551
12	.116	.071	2404	1839
13	.237	.382	6217	5377

Table 2. Racial Composition of Districts in the Rucho-Lewis Map						
	Population		Voting Age Population		Registration	
District	% White*	% Black**	% White	% Black	Percent White	% Black
1	35.2	54.4	40.5	52.7	40.8	54.5
2	66.8	17.6	74.0	16.5	76.5	17.0
3	71.4	18.2	76.4	18.4	76.7	19.4
4	48.6	31.4	56.6	31.7	57.6	33.1
5	76.4	12.0	81.9	12.2	84.8	12.0
6	76.0	14.6	80.1	14.8	82.2	14.4
7	69.4	17.2	74.8	17.4	78.2	17.5
8	63.3	18.2	69.0	18.3	72.2	19.1
9	74.3	13.2	80.0	12.4	82.5	11.4
10	79.7	11.1	84.4	11.2	85.6	11.1
11	87.7	3.2	91.5	3.2	94.2	2.6
12	29.1	50.2	36.8	50.7	35.7	57.0
13	70.9	16.8	76.1	17.0	78.6	16.4

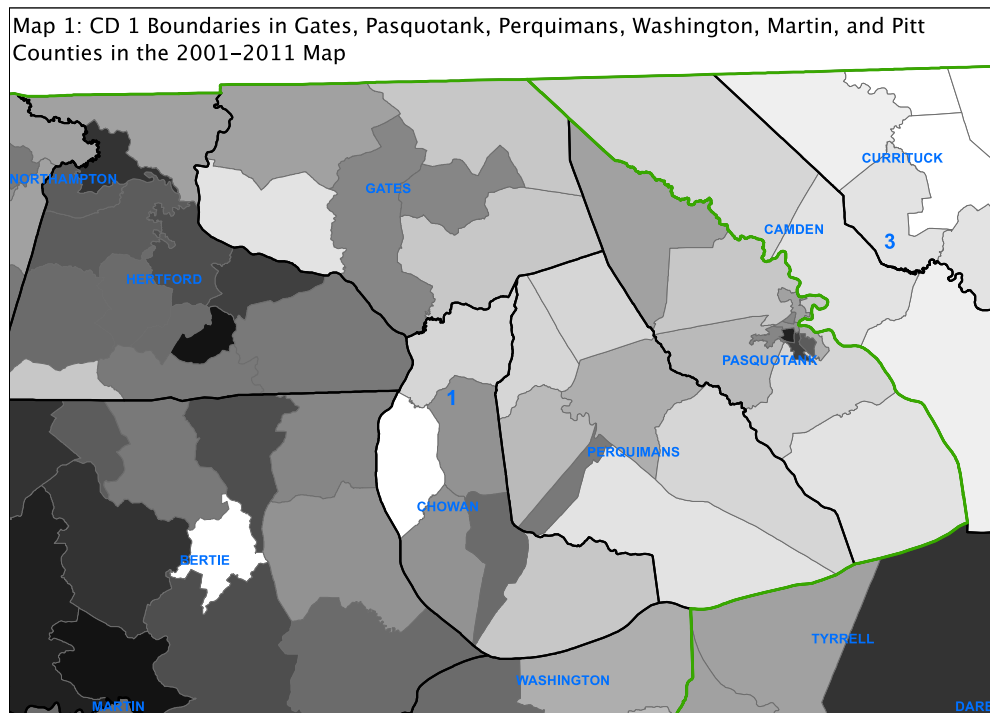
*Single Race White, Non-Hispanic

**Any Part Black, Not Native American

Table 3. Race and the Composition of CDs 1 and 12 in the Rucho-Lewis Map				
Number and Percent of a Registered Voters of a Given Race who are in CD 1 or CD 12				
Analysis of the Envelope of Counties Containing CD 1 or 12				
AREA	Group	Registered Voters of Group In Envelope	Registered Voters of Group in CD 1	% of Group That is in CD 1
CD 1	Total	926,105	465,154	50.2%
	White	532,188	190,011	35.7%
	Black	354,151	253,661	71.6%
AREA	Group	Registered Voters In Envelope	Registered Voters of Group in CD 12	% of Group That is in CD 12
CD 12	Total	1,473,318	445,685	30.3%
	White	993,642	158,959	16.0%
	Black	396,078	254,119	64.2%

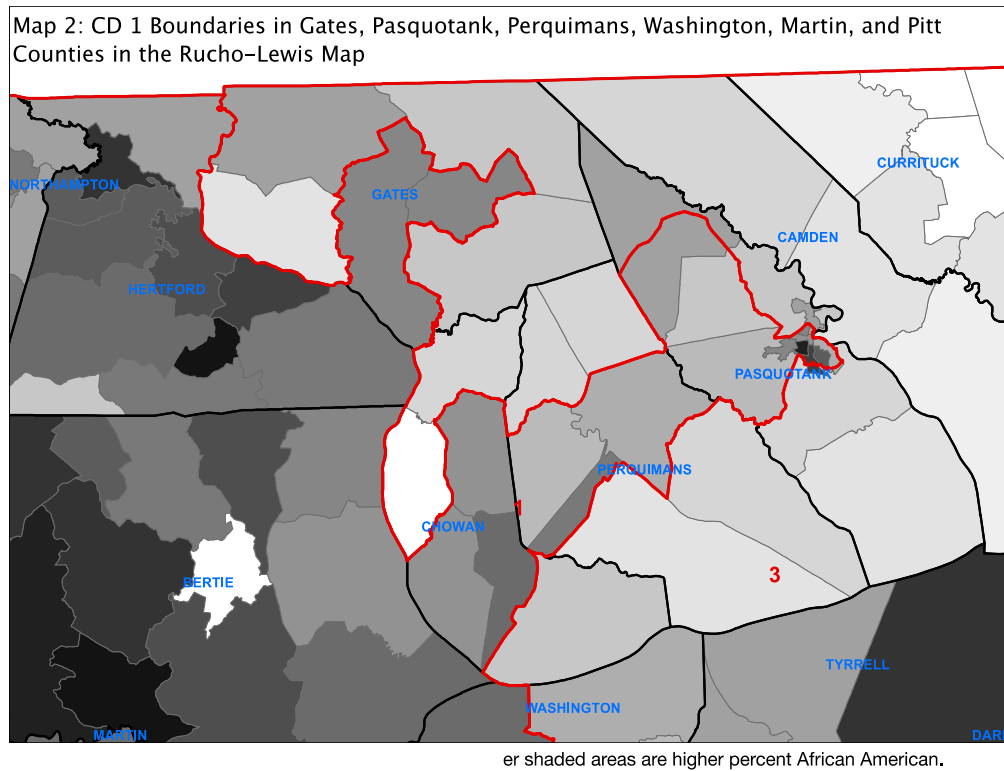
Table 4: Analysis of the Racial Composition of VTDs In the Core of, Moved Into, and Moved Out of CD 1 and CD 12		
	Racial Registration	
	Percent Black	Percent White
CD 1		
Core	56.4	37.4
Into District	48.1	37.7
Out of District	27.4	66.7
CD 12		
Core	54.0	31.9
Into District	44.0	37.1
Out of District	23.2	64.0

Map 1. CD 1 Boundaries in Gates, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Washington, Martin, and Pitt Counties under the 2001-2011 Map

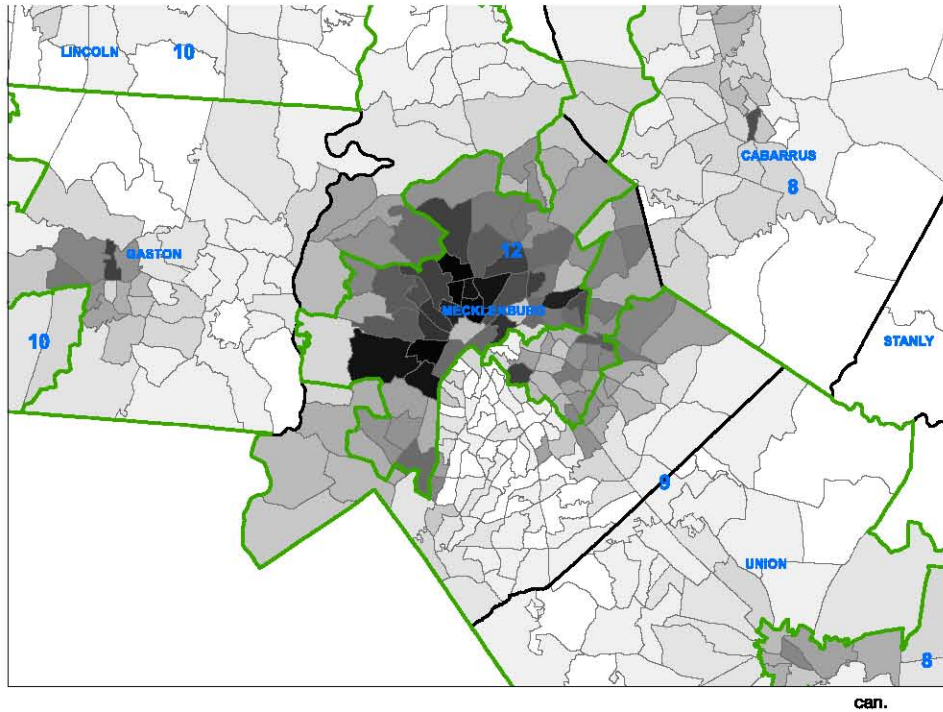


ge African American. Darker shaded areas are higher percent African American.

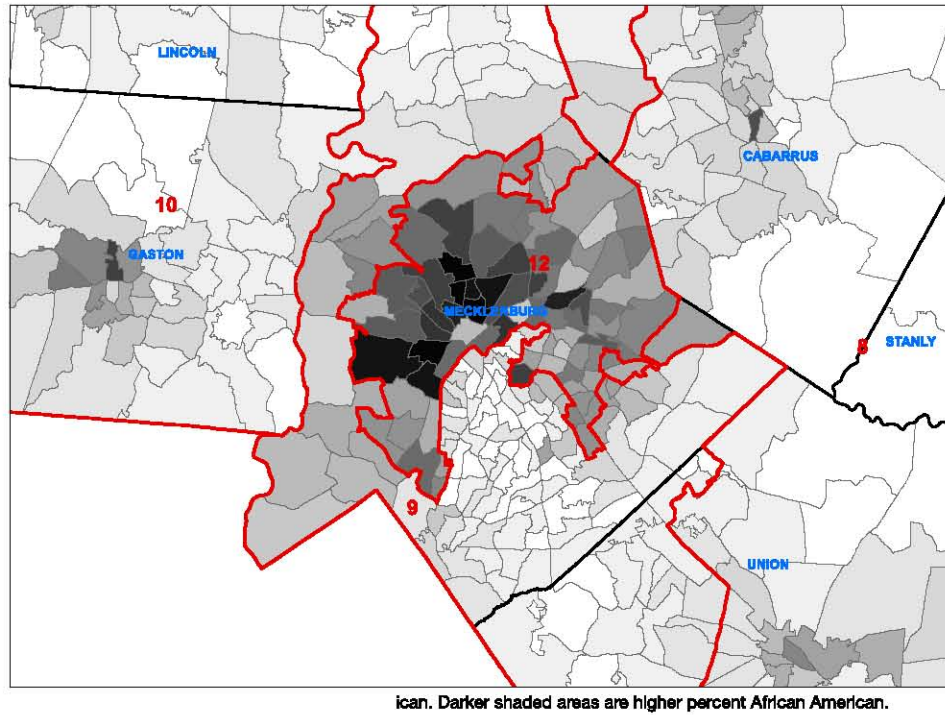
Map 2. CD 1 Boundaries in Gates, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Washington, Martin, and Pitt Counties under the Rucho-Lewis Map



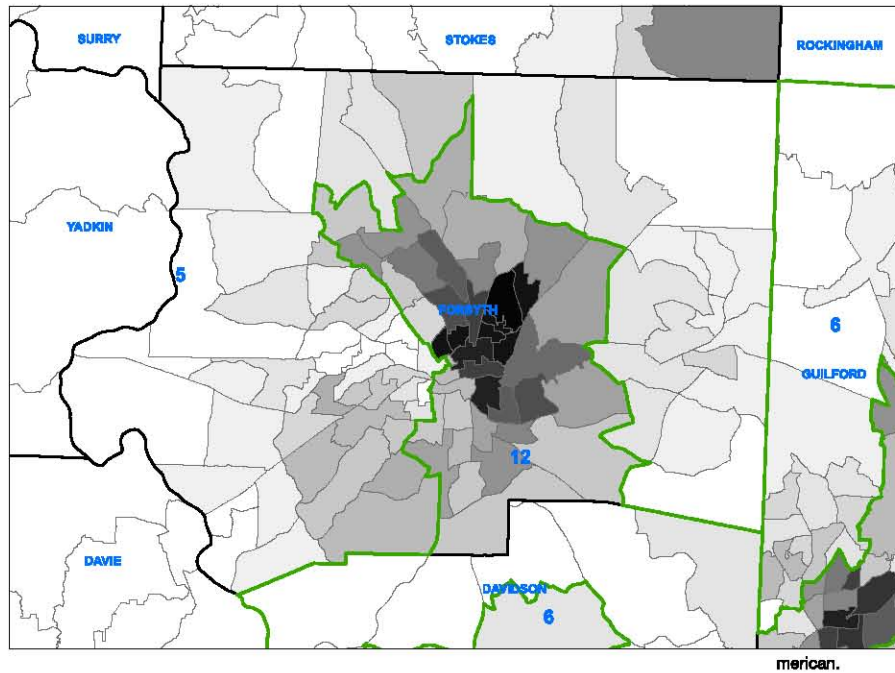
Map 3. CD 12 Boundaries in Mecklenburg County in the 2001-2011 Map



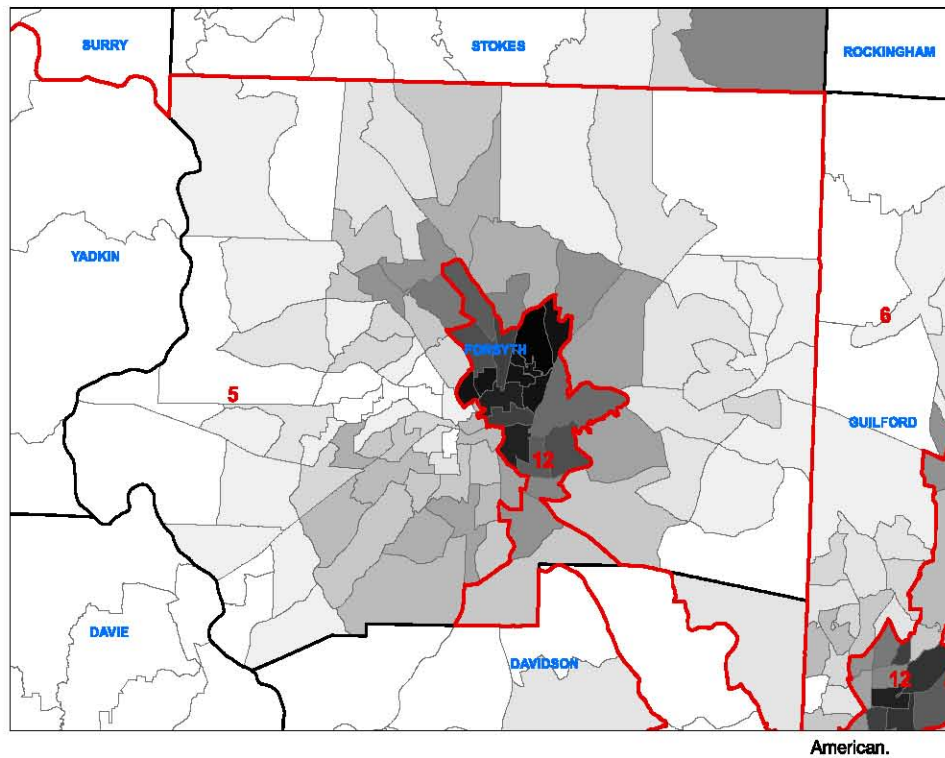
Map 4. CD 12 Boundaries in Mecklenburg County in the Rucho-Lewis Map



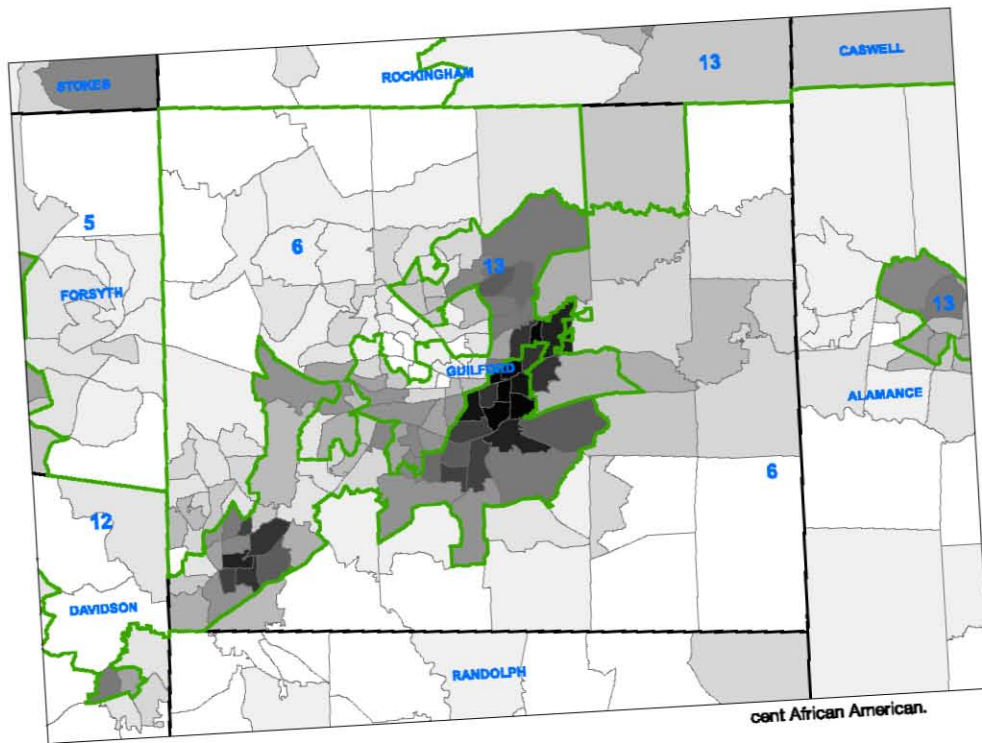
Map 5. CD 12 Boundaries in Forsythe County in the 2001-2011 Map



Map 6. CD 12 Boundaries in Forsythe County in the Rucho-Lewis Map



Map 7: CD 12 Boundaries in Guilford County in the 2001-2011 Map



Map 8: CD 12 Boundaries in Guilford County in the Rucho-Lewis Map

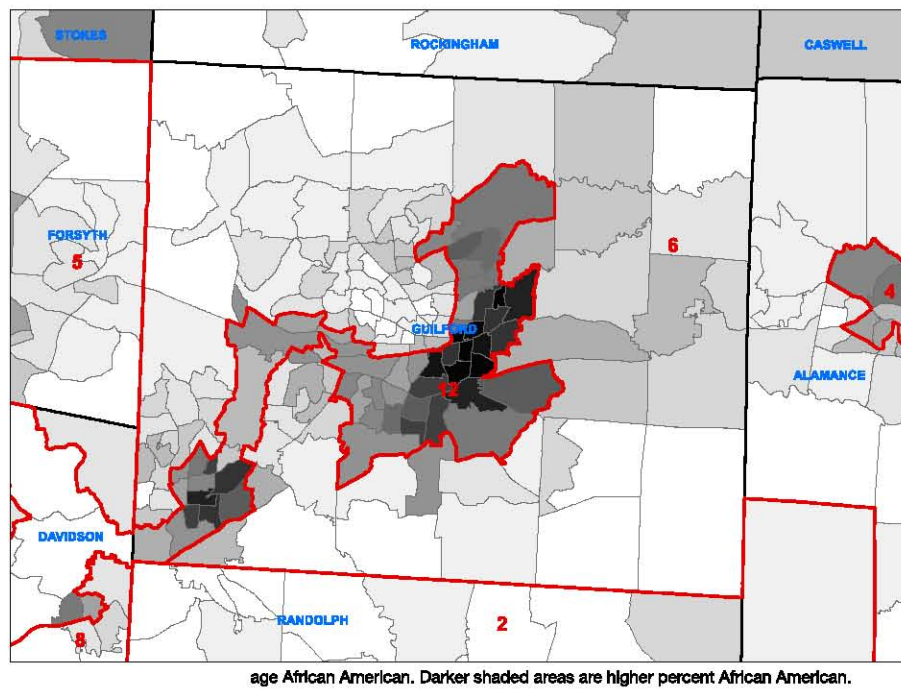


Table 5. Race and Party in the Rucho-Lewis Map				
Number and Percent of Registered Voters of a Given Race and Party who are in CD 1 Analysis of the Envelope of Counties Containing CD 1				
Party of Registration	Group	Registered Voters of Group In Envelope	Registered Voters of Group That is in CD 1	% of Group That is in CD 1
Democrat	White	212,500	88,173	41.5%
	Black	312,190	224,950	72.1%
Republican	White	192,278	57,553	29.9%
	Black	9,373	6,486	69.2%
Undeclared	White	126,562	43,962	34.7%
	Black	32,464	22,136	68.2%

Table 6. Race and Party in the 2001-2011 Map				
Number and Percent of Registered Voters of a Given Race and Party who are in CD 1 Analysis of the Envelope of Counties Containing CD 1				
Party of Registration	Group	Registered Voters of Group In Envelope	Registered Voters of Group in CD 1	% of Group That is in CD 1
Democrat	White	212,500	84,064	39.6%
	Black	312,190	182,111	58.3%
Republican	White	192,278	59,531	31.0%
	Black	9,373	5,674	60.5%
Undeclared	White	126,562	41,965	33.2%
	Black	32,464	16,692	51.4%

Table 7. Race and Party in the Rucho-Lewis Map				
Number and Percent of Registered Voters of a Given Race and Party who are in CD 12 Analysis of the Envelope of Counties Containing CD 12				
Party of Registration	Group	Registered Voters Of Group in Envelope	Registered Voters in CD 12	% of a given Group That is in CD 12
Democrat	White	280,915	51,367	18.3%
	Black	334,427	217,266	65.0%
Republican	White	448,914	61,740	13.8%
	Black	10,341	6,199	59.9%
Undeclared	White	262,024	45,496	17.4%
	Black	51,061	30,505	59.7%

Table 8. Race and Party in the 2001-2010 Map				
Number and Percent of Registered Voters of a Given Race and Party who are in CD 12 Analysis of the Envelope of Counties Containing CD 12				
Party of Registration	Group	Number Registered Voters In Envelope	Number Registered Voters in CD 12	% of a given Group That is in CD 12
Democrat	White	280,915	113,593	40.4%
	Black	334,427	191,184	57.2%
Republican	White	448,914	88,803	19.8%
	Black	10,341	5,432	52.5%
Undeclared	White	262,024	55,532	21.2%
	Black	51,061	25,733	50.4%

Table 9. Summary Comparison of Race and Party in the 2001-2011 and Rucho-Lewis Maps

Comparison of the Likelihood that a Registered Voter of a Given Race and Party
in the Envelope of Counties Containing CDs 1 or 12
is in either CD1 or CD 12

Party	Race	CD 1		CD 12	
		2001-2011	Rucho-Lewis	2001-2011	Rucho-Lewis
Democrat	White	39.6%	41.5%	40.4%	18.3%
	Black	58.3%	72.1%	57.2%	65.0%
Republican	White	31.0%	29.9%	19.8%	13.8%
	Black	60.5%	69.2%	52.5%	59.9%
Undeclared	White	33.2%	34.7%	21.2%	17.4%
	Black	51.4%	68.2%	50.4%	59.7%

Table 10. Racial Composition Within Partisan Groups of Populations of VTDs Kept in (Core), Moved Into and Moved Out of CDs 1 and 12.

	Among Democrats		Among Republicans		Among Undeclared	
	% B	%W	%B	%W	%B	%W
CD 1						
Core	70.6	26.5	10.9	86.2	32.0	60.8
Into CD	66.4	28.6	7.5	88.6	26.8	57.5
Out of CD	48.6	49.4	3.6	94.1	13.0	82.1
Effects: Core v. Out In v. Out	+22.0 +17.8	-22.9 -20.8	+7.3 +3.9	-7.9 -5.5	+19.0 +13.8	-21.3 -24.6
CD 12						
Core	79.5	15.3	9.6	85.7	37.0	49.3
Into CD	68.1	24.8	6.7	87.0	29.8	55.2
Out of CD	45.8	48.8	1.7	95.6	13.0	78.4
Effects: Core v. Out In v. Out	+33.7 +22.3	-33.5 -24.0	+7.9 +5.0	-9.9 -8.6	+24.0 +16.8	-29.1 -23.2

Table 11. Partisan Composition Within Racial Groups of Populations of VTDs Kept in (Core), Moved Into and Moved Out of CDs 1 and 12.						
	Among Whites			Among Blacks		
	% D	%R	% U	%D	%R	%U
CD 1						
Core	47.3	30.7	21.8	89.1	2.7	8.1
Into CD	44.6	29.4	25.8	87.7	2.1	10.2
Out of CD	40.9	34.7	24.3	88.6	2.9	8.5
Effects:						
Core v. Out	+6.4	-4.0	-2.5	+0.5	-0.2	-0.4
In v. Out	+3.7	-5.3	+1.5	-0.9	-0.8	+1.7
CD 12						
Core	31.1	40.4	28.3	85.7	2.4	11.3
Into CD	34.3	36.2	29.2	87.0	2.5	14.0
Out of CD	29.3	45.1	25.4	95.6	2.5	12.9
Effects:						
Core v. Out	+1.8	-4.7	+2.9	-9.9	-0.1	-1.6
In v. Out	+5.0	-8.9	+3.8	-8.6	0.0	+1.1



Stephen Ansolabehere

December 23, 2013

Newton, Massachusetts

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P-18

REPORT OF STEPHEN ANSOLABEHERE IN RESPONSE TO THOMAS B. HOFELLER

I. Statement of Inquiry

1. I have been asked to evaluate the rebuttal report issued by Dr. Thomas B. Hofeller in this case.

II. Background and Qualifications

2. My background and qualifications are discussed in my initial report, signed December 23, 2013.

III. Sources

3. I relied on data and tables available through the North Carolina General Assembly website: <http://www.ncleg.net/representation/redistricting.aspx>.

IV. Findings

A. Geographic Characteristics of CDs 1 and 12

4. Dr. Hofeller states that the reduction in compactness in CDs 1 and 12 is not substantial. Specifically, he states that a reduction of the Reock score from .116 to

.071 in CD 12 and from .394 to .296 in CD 1 is small compared with the difference between those districts' scores and the Reock score of the ideal square district (.637) or ideal circular district (1.00). (Paragraphs 35-38 of his report.)

5. This observation underscores the fact that CD 12 was highly non-compact in the 2001-2011 map, and the new map, rather than improving on the district's compactness, only made it worse. Dr. Hofeller concedes that "both versions of the 12th District have miserable scores." (Paragraph 37) A Reock score can never go above 1 or below 0. It is the ratio of the area of a given district to the area of the most compact district of the same length (i.e., the inscribing circle). The lower the Reock score the smaller the area covered by the district relative to the most compact district of the same length. The smaller area actually covered for a given length, the less compact the district is. Or to put it another way, comparing two districts of the same area, the district that has a longer perimeter to encompass that area is less compact. Previous CD 12, the least compact district in the 2001 to 2011 map, had a very low Reock score of .116. The Reock of new CD 12 is even closer to the lower bound of 0.

6. New CD 1 has a Reock compactness score that is 37 percent lower than the Reock score of previous CD 1. That is, the new version of CD 1 reduced by 37 percent the area covered by CD 1 relative to the smallest inscribing circle around the district. New CD 12 has a Reock compactness score that is 25 percent lower than that of

Previous CD 12. These are noticeable reductions in the area of these districts, relative to the ideal district of the same length (i.e., the smallest inscribing circle).

7. Dr. Hofeller does not discuss the alternative measure of compactness offered in my report, which is the ratio of the area of a district to its perimeter. See Table 1 in my original report. The Area to Perimeter measure offers a somewhat different score of compactness. Comparing two districts of the same area, the district that has a longer perimeter to encompass that area is less compact. Or alternatively, the district that covers less area per mile of perimeter is less compact.

8. The new version of CD 1 has a ratio of Area to Perimeter of 6896, compared with 11098 in the previous version. In other words, each mile of perimeter in new CD 1 incorporates or encompasses 6,896 miles of land area. By comparison, each mile of perimeter in Previous CD 1 incorporates or encompasses 11,098 miles of land area. That is a 38% reduction in the compactness as measured by the Area to Perimeter metric (i.e., $(11098-6898)/11098$). This is the second largest reduction in the ratio of area to perimeter in the map.

9. The new version of CD 12 has a ratio of Area to Perimeter of 1839, compared with 2404 in the old version. In other words, each mile of perimeter in new CD 12 incorporates or encompasses 1,839 miles of land area. By comparison, each mile of perimeter in old CD 12 incorporates or encompasses 2,404 miles of land area. That is a 24% reduction in the compactness as measured by the Area to Perimeter metric

(i.e., (2404-1839)/2404). CD 12 already had, by far, the lowest ratio of Area to Perimeter, and it has the fifth largest reduction in this compactness measure in the map.

10. Dr. Hofeller points out that four other districts are highly non-compact according to the Reock measure. These are new CDs 4, 6, 9, and 11. (Paragraph 38) New CDs 4, 6, and 9 border new CDs 1 and 12 and are likely affected by the non-compact configurations of CDs 1 and 12. New CD 11 covers most of western North Carolina, and much of its shape is defined (and constrained) by the border of the state.

11. Both Reock and Area to Perimeter scores reveal that the map reduced the compactness of CDs 1 and 12 substantially, and CD 12 was already highly non-compact. Compactness is a traditional redistricting principle. Neither new CD 1 nor new CD 12 were constructed to improve their compactness.

B. Obama Vote, Black Registration, and Black VAP

12. Dr. Hoffeler states that the vote for Obama in 2008 was used as the main indicator in drawing district boundaries. He suggests that the Obama vote in 2008 was used to achieve partisan purposes, but offers no supporting evidence that these data had primarily partisan and not racial effects. (Paragraphs 36-39, 59-64)

13. What was the effect of using the Obama 2008 vote as an indicator to draw CD 1 and CD 12 in North Carolina? It is problematic and unusual to choose a single election with a Black candidate as an indicator of partisan performance. The reason that one wants to avoid using only one election in which one of the candidates is Black candidate in order to determine the partisanship of the vote is that it is difficult to infer whether the vote for that candidate was based on race or party. The relevant question is what is the effect of one of these factors (race or party) controlling for the other on the likelihood that an individual voter was included in either CD 1 or CD 12.

14. My initial report revealed that the effect of race controlling for party was substantial and much larger than the effect of party given race on the likelihood that an individual was included in CDs 1 or 12.

15. Further analysis of VTD level data reveals that the Obama vote is very highly correlated with Black Registration, and that analysis of Census data would have masked that association. Dr. Hofeller notes that the increase in TBVAP in CD 12 is nearly identical to the increase in 2008 vote for Obama (see his paragraph 63).

16. Table 1 presents the correlations between percent Black VAP or percent White VAP and percent vote for Obama in 2008. Statewide, the correlation between Black VAP and Obama vote is .60. Obama vote is correlated with Census racial data, but the correlation is not very high.

17. Table 1 also presents the correlations between percent Black Registration or percent White Registration and percent vote for Obama in 2008. Statewide, the correlation between Black VAP and Obama vote is very high, .80.

18. In this particular circumstance, then, registration data reflecting race are a stronger correlate with Obama 2008 Vote than are Census data. Specifically, Black and White percent of voting age population in Census data are more weakly correlated with Obama vote than are Black and White Percent of Registered Voters in the State of North Carolina. If one were to look only at the association between Census data and Obama vote in North Carolina, then the effect on Black registered voters of using the Obama vote as an indicator in districting would be obscured.

19. The correlations between Black (or White) Registration and the Obama vote are particularly high in CDs 1 and 12. I further divided the VTDs in the state into those VTDs that are or were in new or previous CD 1, new or previous CD 12, and all other VTDs. The correlations between Black (or White) Registration and the Obama vote are .82 (or -.87 for Whites) in CD 1 and .92 (or -.93 for Whites) in CD 12. These are extremely high correlations. In the VTDs in CD 12, the correlation between the Obama vote and Black Registration is approaching 1. The Obama vote, then, is an extremely strong positive indicator of the location of Black registered voters in the areas around CDs 1 and 12. It is extremely strong negative indicator of the location of White registered voters in the areas around CDs 1 and 12.

20. Thus, Dr. Hofeller's statement that he only used the Obama vote to draw congressional districts does not undermine the conclusion that race predominated over party as a factor in drawing CDs 1 and 12. Whatever indicator or indicators were used by the map drawers, the measures had the effect of making Black registered voters of each partisan group much more likely to be included in CDs 1 and 12 than White registered voters of the same partisan group. And those indicators had relatively little effect on making Democratic registered voters of each racial group more likely to be included in a district than Republican registered voters of that same racial group.

C. Methodology for assessing racial and partisan patterns

21. A central question is whether race or party was the predominant factor in explaining or predicting which voters were included in CDs 1 or 12. In order to make this determination, one wants to gauge the effect of race controlling for party and party controlling for race. Otherwise, the vote for a candidate who is, say, a Democrat and Black may be interpreted as either an indicator of Democratic vote or of Black vote.

22. The methodology that I employed addresses that question in three steps. First, I ascertained the extent to which race of the registrant predicts the likelihood of being included in CD 1 or CD 12, holding constant the party of the registrant. The

effect of race given party equals the difference between the likelihood that a Black voter of a given party is included in a district and the likelihood that a White voter of that same party is included in that district. Second, I ascertained the extent to which party of the registrant predicts the likelihood of being included in CD 1 or CD 12, holding constant the race of the registrant. The effect of party given race equals the difference between the likelihood that a Democrat of a given race is included in a district and the likelihood that a Republican of that same race is included in that district. Third, I compared the effect of race given party with the effect of party given race. I examined the relationship between race and party on the likelihood that different types of registered voters are included in CD 1 or CD 12. This approach is suggested elsewhere in the literature on racial voting, such as Gary King, *A Solution to the Ecological Inference Problem: Reconstructing Individual Behavior from Aggregate Data*, Princeton University Press: Princeton, NJ, 1997, pages 12-14 generally and Chapter 10, on registration specifically. Dr. Hofeller is critical of this approach (e.g., paragraphs 27, 33, and 52).

1. General Criticisms

23. Dr. Hofeller states (paragraph 27) that the analysis offered shows nothing more than that there is higher Black Voting Age Population in the areas moved into CDs 1 and 12 than then areas moved out. In fact, my analysis goes further than that, as it estimates the effect of race controlling for party and party controlling for race. The simple Census data only state whether there are more Blacks or more Whites in CD1

or CD12, not whether the increase in Black population was due to an increase in Democrats who happened to be Black or an increase in Blacks across all party groups. My analysis showed that it was the latter.

24. Dr. Hofeller suggests that a better approach would be to look at the relationship between Census demographic data and the vote for Obama in 2008. (Paragraph 55) He never states what sort of analysis exactly is to be performed or how those data could be used to separate the effects of race and party in estimating the likelihood of inclusion in CD 1 or CD 12.

25. He offers no such analysis of the VTD-level data. He offers no assessment of the likelihood that a Black or White voter of a given party was included in CDs 1 or 12. He offers no assessment of the likelihood that a Democrat or Republican of a given race was included in CDs 1 or 12.

2. Use of Registration Data

26. Dr. Hofeller questions the use of registration data to perform this analysis, rather than election results. (paragraphs 33 and 55)

27. The unique advantage of registration data in this particular circumstance is that it allows us to measure separately the effect of party given race and the effect of race given party on the likelihood that an individual is included in CD 1 or CD 12. North

Carolina is one of a handful of states that lists race and party on the voter registration lists. By counting the numbers of White and Black Democrats, White and Black Republicans, and White and Black Unaffiliated registrations we can estimate the effect of race given party and party given race. Those estimates were offered in my initial report. (See Tables 9 and 10 in that report.)

28. The individual level data allow analysis of the question at hand without resorting to ecological regression, ecological inference or other more complicated methods.¹ My original analysis estimated the effect of race controlling for party and of party controlling for race using data on individual registered voters in the State of North Carolina and in the areas of the districts in question.

29. Dr. Hofeller offers no alternative methodology or analyses using aggregate Census and election data, such as at the level of the VTD, to address this matter.

30. Dr. Hofeller suggests, but offers no evidence, that registration is not tightly related to election results. (Hofeller, paragraph 33)

31. Registration is highly correlated with actual election results in the State of North Carolina. The correlation between Democratic share of party Registration and the Obama Vote is .78. The correlations were even higher with respect to the other

¹ See Gary King, *A Solution to the Ecological Inference Problem: Reconstructing Individual Behavior from Aggregate Data*, Princeton University Press: Princeton, NJ, 1997, especially Chapters 1 and 10.

statewide elections in 2008. The correlation between Democratic share of party Registration and the Democratic share of vote for Governor in 2008 is .90, and the correlation Democratic share of party Registration and the Democratic share of vote for United States Senate in 2008 is .83.² These correlations reveal that registration is in fact a strong predictor of electorate choice in the State of North Carolina. It is further worth noting that the Obama vote in 2008 has the weakest correlation with party registration of the three statewide elections that year, suggesting that it may have been the least useful of the three elections to use as a pure indicator of party. And, the correlation between Black registration and the Obama vote is slightly stronger (.80) than the correlation between Democratic registration and Obama vote (.78).

32. Party registration is itself an electoral choice in the State of North Carolina. Party registration in the State of North Carolina restricts in which party's primary a person can vote.

33. As demonstrated in Table 1, Black Registration, not Black VAP, is a much stronger correlate of the Obama vote. Given Dr. Hofeller's claim that the Obama vote is the relevant indicator, the strength of correlation of Black Registration suggests that the analysis of registration is highly informative of voting behavior, and more indicative of the electoral effects on Black voters than would be an analysis of the association of Obama vote with Black VAP. Hence, I conclude that analysis of

² Correlations are weighted correlations, and VTDs are weighted by the total number of presidential ballots in 2008.

registration data is highly relevant to understanding the effects of the new CDs 1 and 12 on Black voters. And, the analysis in my original report revealed that race controlling for party is a much stronger indicator of inclusion in those CDs than is party controlling for race.

3. Areas of Analysis

34. I offer two separate analyses of the target areas or populations for the location of CDs 1 and 12. One such analysis examines all registered voters in the counties in which the CDs are located – called the envelope of counties. The other analysis examines sets of VTDs that were in either new CD 1 or previous CD 1 (or new CD 12 or previous CD 12).

35. Dr. Hofeller questions my use of the counties in which CDs are located and states that such a choice is highly unusual. (paragraph 52)

36. Analysis of racial voting patterns at the county level and of the counties in which a district is situated is quite common in voting rights cases. The wide use of counties in performing ecological regressions informed my decision to use counties as a target area. Other expert reports in cases concerning the 2011 North Carolina redistricting, including a report filed by Defendants' expert in the state court case, also examine county-level racial voting data to assess the likely effects of the districts. See the reports of Thomas Brunell, "Report on Racially Polarized Voting in

North Carolina,” June 14, 2011. 11 CVS 16896, 11 CVS 16940, and Ray Block, Jr., “Polarized Voting in 2006, 2008, and 2010 in North Carolina State Legislative Contests,” Case 1:13-cv-00949-WO-JEP. Filed 1/17/14.

37. Crossing of county lines is sometimes used as an indicator of respect for natural or other political geographies in the process of drawing lines. Hence, counties are sometimes treated as a relevant unit of analysis in understanding the locus of districts.

38. Other researchers have used VTDs in and neighboring a district as the target areas for the analysis of the racial effects of a districting plan. See the report of Gary King and Benjamin Schneer to the Arizona Independent Redistricting Commission; Gary King and Benjamin Schneer, “Analysis of the Arizona Independent Redistricting Commission Congressional Map” http://gking-projects.iq.harvard.edu/AZ-DOJ/az_report_cd.pdf.

D. District Population Growth

39. Dr. Hofeller states that, in addition to partisanship and preclearance, an important policy goal of the legislature was guarding against the underpopulation of CD 1 in the future. (Paragraph 71.)

40. Dr. Hofeller states that CD 1 was moved away from slow growing rural counties and into urban areas in order to create a district that would likely retain its population over the coming decade. He discusses the rural counties in his rebuttal report. (Paragraphs 20 and 51) However, he does not state what data or population forecasts were used for the district in 2020. He does not state the process for deciding which urban areas (especially which VTDs) to *include* in CD 1.

41. To assess the claim that the areas added to CD 1 were included primarily to counteract population declines, and were not racially motivated, I examined the changes to CD 1 in the City of Durham and County of Durham. CD 1 in the 2001-2011 map did not include any part of the City or County of Durham. New CD 1 includes 159,691 persons from this county, which accounts for 21.8% of the population of the New CD 1.

42. Population growth data for the VTDs are not available in the North Carolina State Legislature's Redistricting website. Population and registration counts by race, however, are available at that website. I analyzed those data to see if the Voting Age Population and registered voters in the portions of the City and County of Durham that were included in CD 1 were disproportionately Black.

43. Table 2 presents the racial composition of the City of Durham and the County of Durham and the racial composition of the portions of these jurisdictions that were added to CD 1. Each cell presents the number of persons in that category. In the

City of Durham, for example, 69,454 persons of Voting Age are Black alone, and the VTDs in the City of Durham that were included in CD 1 contain 55,265 persons who are Black alone.

44. Comparison of the percent of Blacks and percent of Whites who were included in CD 1 from the City of Durham and the County of Durham reveals that Blacks in these jurisdictions were disproportionately likely to be added to CD 1. The majority of Whites in these jurisdictions were included in other CDs.

45. Using the data in Table 2, one can calculate the percent of a given group in the City or County of Durham that was included in CD 1. For example 79.6 percent ($55,265/69,454$) of all people in the City of Durham who considered themselves to be Black (and no other race) were included in CD 1. Similar calculations can be made for each racial group and for Voting Age Population and Registered Voters.

46. In the City of Durham, 79.6 percent of the Black Voting Age Population was included in CD 1. 48.4 percent of the White Voting Age Population was included in CD 1.

47. In the City of Durham, 80.5 percent of Black Registered Voters were included in CD 1. 44.2 percent of White Registered Voters were included in CD 1.

48. In the County of Durham, 77.6 percent of the Black Voting Age Population was included in CD 1. 43.3 percent of the White Voting Age Population was included in CD 1.

49. In the County of Durham, 78.5 percent of Black Registered Voters were included in CD 1. 38.9 percent of White Registered Voters that were included in CD 1.

50. The boundary of CD 1 in the City and County of Durham was disproportionately more likely to incorporate Blacks than Whites. Black registered voters in the County of Durham were twice as likely as Whites to be included in CD 1.

E. Population Equality

51. Dr. Hofeller states that equalizing population was one of the four major policy objectives of the State Legislature in the construction of new CDs 1 and 12. This is a legal requirement under the United States Constitution as interpreted by the Supreme Court of the United States.

52. In the case of CD 12, this requirement did not appear to exert much of a constraint on the extent to which the State Legislature shifted populations among districts in the process of drawing the Rucho-Lewis map.

53. Previous CD 12 needed few changes in order to equalize population. According to the 2010 Census enumeration statistics provided by the North Carolina Legislative Redistricting site, the district had only 2,847 more persons than the ideal district of 733,500. In other words, prior to redistricting, CD 12 needed to have only 2,847 people removed from the district in order to achieve the equal population objective.

54. The Rucho-Lewis map, however, added 239,064 people to CD 12 and removed 241,911 people from CD 12. And, the populations added to new CD 12 were disproportionately Black compared with the areas removed from previous CD 12. Of the 239,064 people added to CD 12, 105,132 people (44%) were Black. Of the 241,911 people removed from CD 12, 56,046 people (23%) were Black. In other words, the changes in CD 12 from the 2001-2011 map to the Rucho-Lewis map increased the number of Black persons in CD 12 by 49,086 (i.e., 105,132 minus 56,046). The change in the Black population far surpasses the changes in the district needed to maintain equal population.

Table 1. Correlation Between Obama Share of Two Party Vote and Racial Composition of VAP and Registered Voters in VTDs				
	Entire State	CD 1	CD12	Districts Other than CD 1 and CD 12
Black VAP	+.60	+.47	+.65	+.46
White VAP	-.64	-.54	-.69	-.50
Black R.V.	+.80	+.82	+.92	+.69
White R.V.	-.81	-.87	-.93	-.69

Table 2. Racial Composition of Areas in City and County of Durham				
City of Durham				
	Voting Age Population		Registered Voters	
	All Areas	In CD 1	All Areas	In CD 1
Black Alone	69,454	55,265	62,768	50,570
White Alone	80,598	39,010	75,664	33,442
Total	176,435	111,769	152,297	92,492
County of Durham				
	Voting Age Population		Registered Voters	
	All Areas	In CD 1	All Areas	In CD 1
Black Alone	75,440	58,560	69,542	54,610
White Alone	103,053	44,624	94,725	36,867
Total	207,266	121,895	179,309	100,189

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Stephen Ansolabehere", is written over a horizontal line.

Stephen Ansolabehere

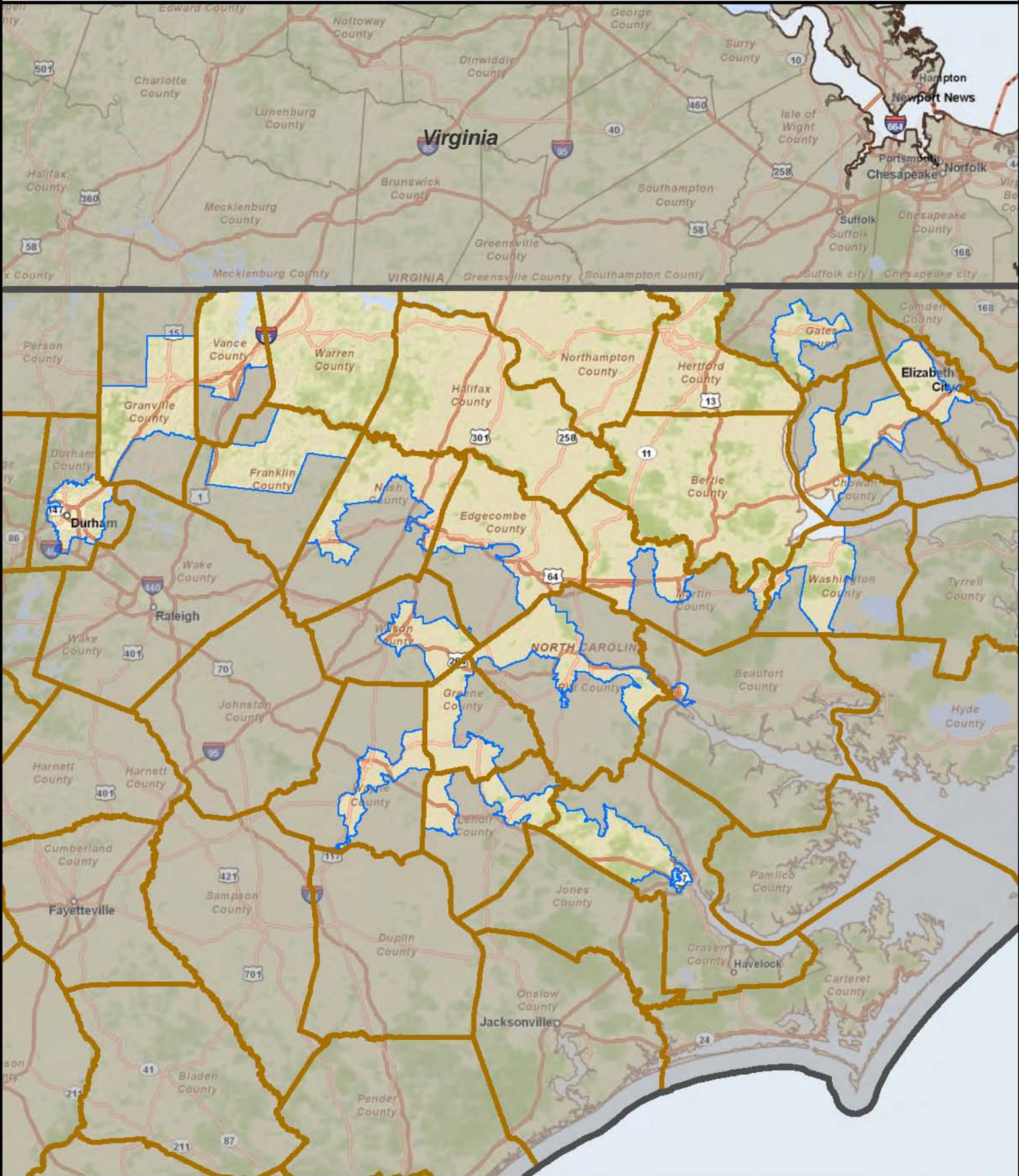
January 29, 2014

Cambridge, Massachusetts

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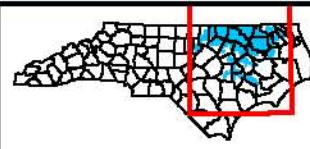
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Rucho-Lewis Congress 3 - District 1



State County District

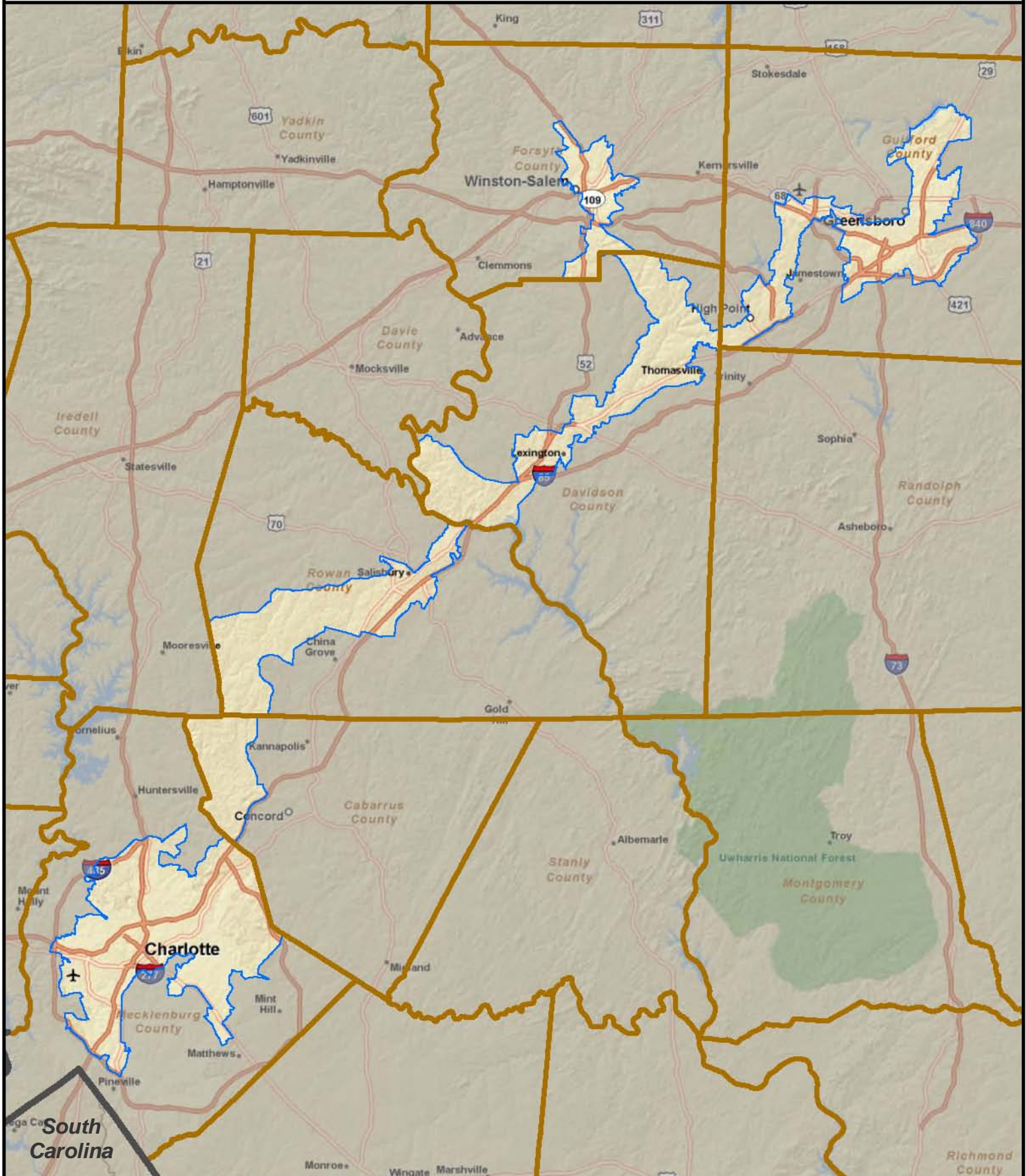
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P-51

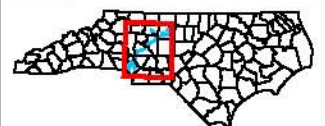
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Rucho-Lewis Congress 3 - District 12



State County District

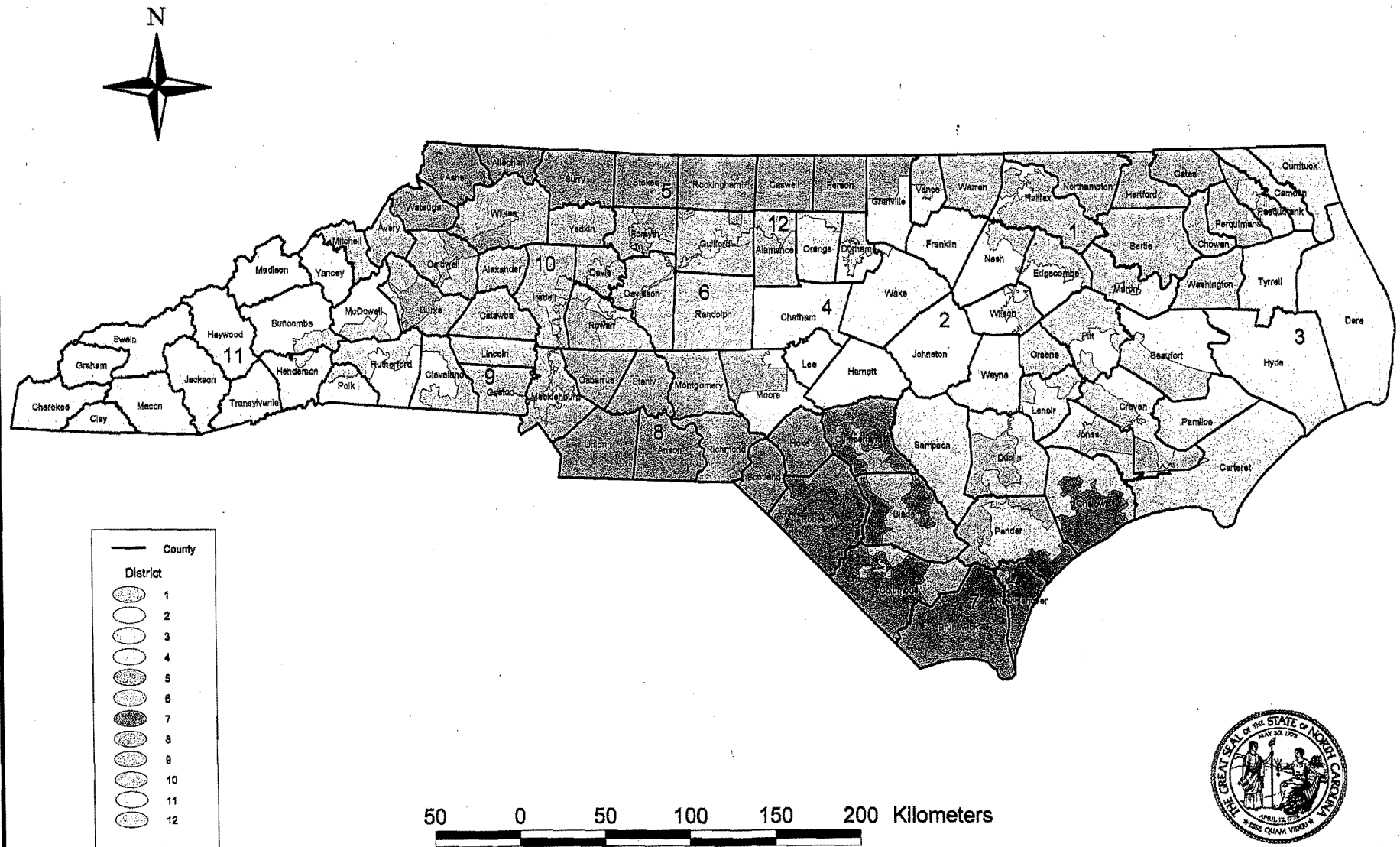
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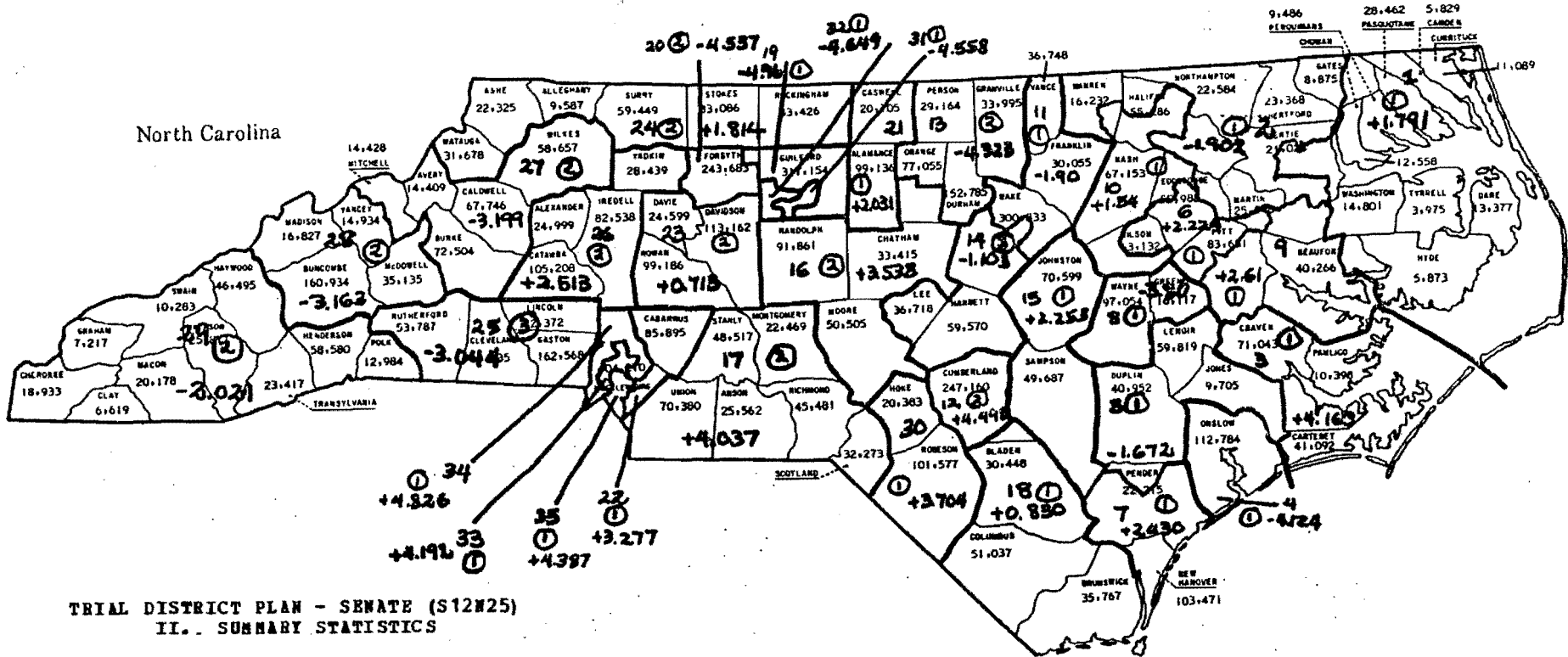
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1992 Congressional Base Plan #10



SENATE PLAN
CHAPTER 4 (SB 2)
CHAPTER 5 (SB 1)
1984 EXTRA SESSION

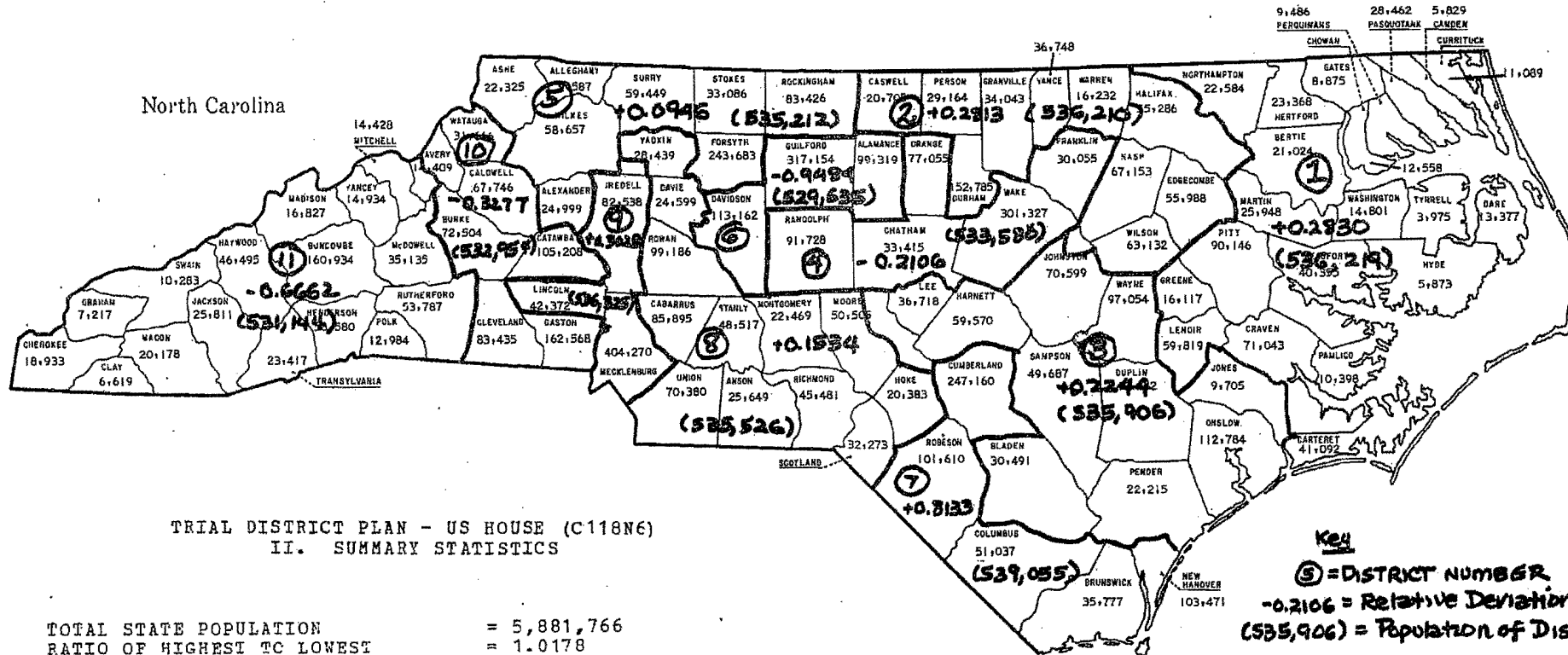


TRIAL DISTRICT PLAN - SENATE (S12N25)
II. SUMMARY STATISTICS

TOTAL STATE POPULATION	=	5,881,766
RATIO OF HIGHEST TO LOWEST	=	1.1030
NUMBER OF SENATORS	=	50
AVERAGE POPULATION PER SENATOR	=	117,635
MINIMUM CONTROLLING PERCENTAGE	=	50.5389
RANGE OF DEVIATION FROM NORM	=	-4.9597 TO 4.8257
OVERALL RANGE	=	9.7853
AVERAGE DEVIATION PER SENATOR	=	2.9793
STANDARD DEVIATION	=	3.2261

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS
NORTH CAROLINA GENERAL ASSEMBLY

154
Extra Session 1982: Session Laws Chapter 7 (SB 2)



TRIAL DISTRICT PLAN - US HOUSE (C118N6)
II. SUMMARY STATISTICS

TOTAL STATE POPULATION	= 5,881,766
RATIO OF HIGHEST TO LOWEST	= 1.0178
NUMBER OF CONGRESSMEN	= 11
AVERAGE POPULATION PER CONGRESSMAN	= 534,706
RANGE OF DEVIATION FROM NORM	= -0.9484 TO 0.8133
OVERALL RANGE	= 1.7617
AVERAGE DEVIATION PER CONGRESSMAN	= 0.3914
STANDARD DEVIATION	= 0.4758

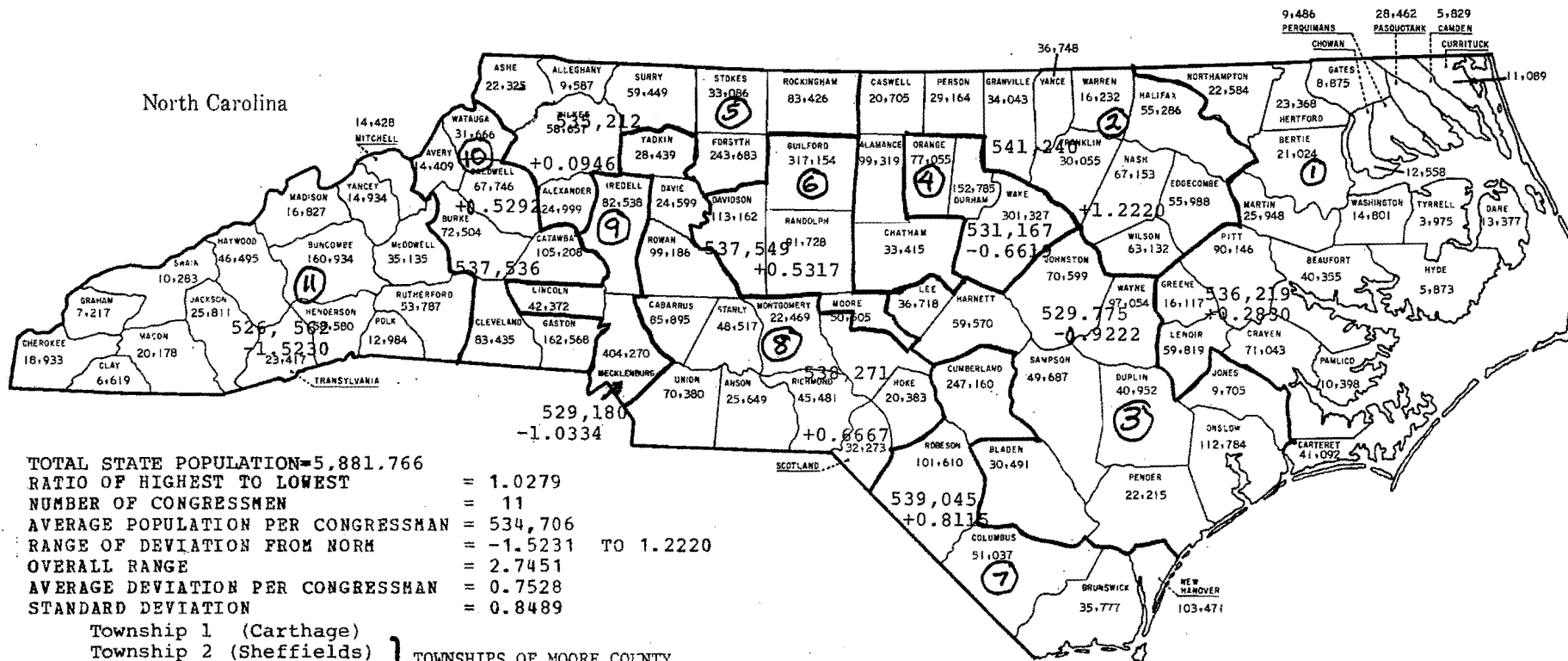
Key
⑤ = DISTRICT NUMBER
-0.2106 = Relative Deviation
(535,906) = Population of District

1980 STATE POPULATION: 5,881,766
12/7/81

Library
State Legislative Building
North Carolina

CONGRESSIONAL REDISTRICTING PLAN
1981 SESSION LAWS CHAPTER 894 (SB 87)

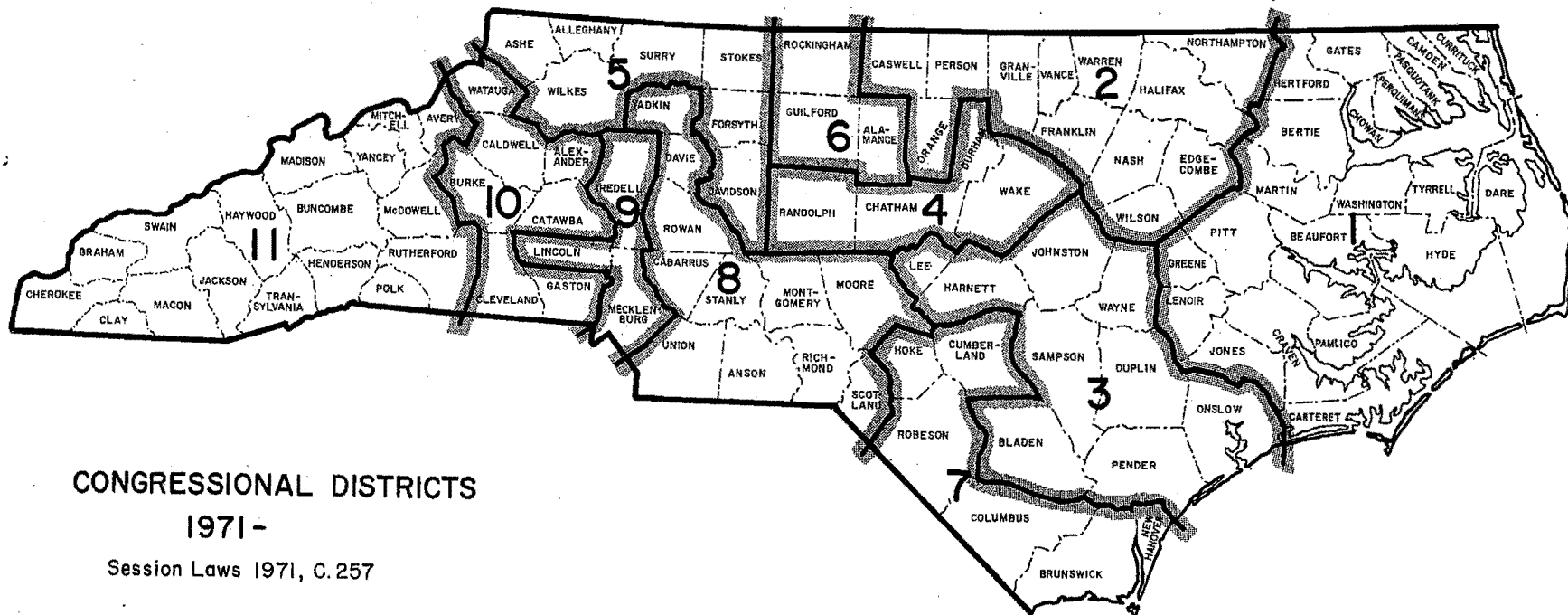
FIGURES REVISED 12-7-81



TOTAL STATE POPULATION=5,881,766
RATIO OF HIGHEST TO LOWEST = 1.0279
NUMBER OF CONGRESSMEN = 11
AVERAGE POPULATION PER CONGRESSMAN = 534,706
RANGE OF DEVIATION FROM NORM = -1.5231 TO 1.2220
OVERALL RANGE = 2.7451
AVERAGE DEVIATION PER CONGRESSMAN = 0.7528
STANDARD DEVIATION = 0.8489

Township 1 (Carthage)
Township 2 (Sheffields)
Township 3 (Ritters)
Township 4 (Deep River)
Township 5 (Greenwood)

TOWNSHIPS OF MOORE COUNTY
IN THE SIXTH DISTRICT



CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS 1971-

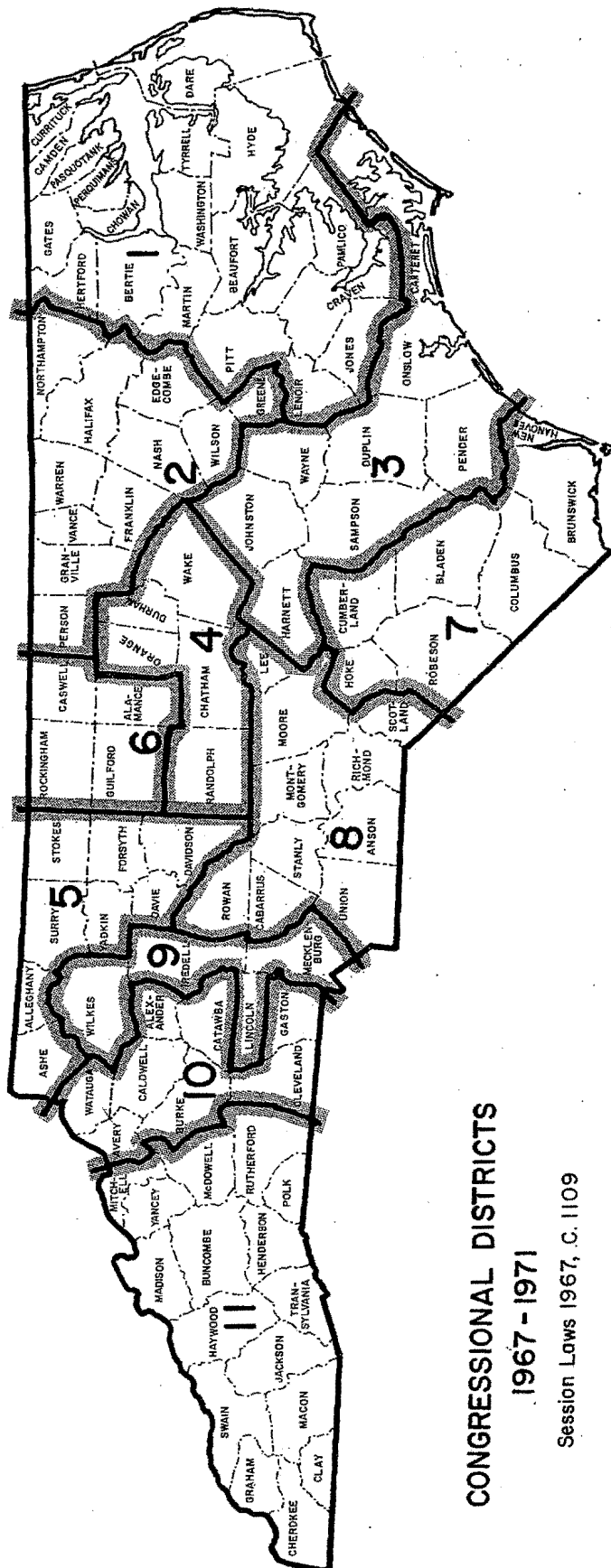
Session Laws 1971, C. 257

Drawn by Cedarie L. Clark, Institute of Government, Chapel Hill

Representative
Jesse A. Helms,
Robert B. Morgan

Representative
Walter B. Jones
Lawrence H. For
David N. Hend
Ike F. Andrews
Stephen L. Neal
Lunsford R. Pre
Charles G. Rose
W. G. Helmer
James G. Martin
James T. Broyni
Roy A. Taylor

Representative
Jesse A. Helms,
Robert B. Morgan



CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

1967 - 1971

Session Laws 1967, C. 1109

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Senator

Sam J. Ervin,
B. Everett Jor

Representative

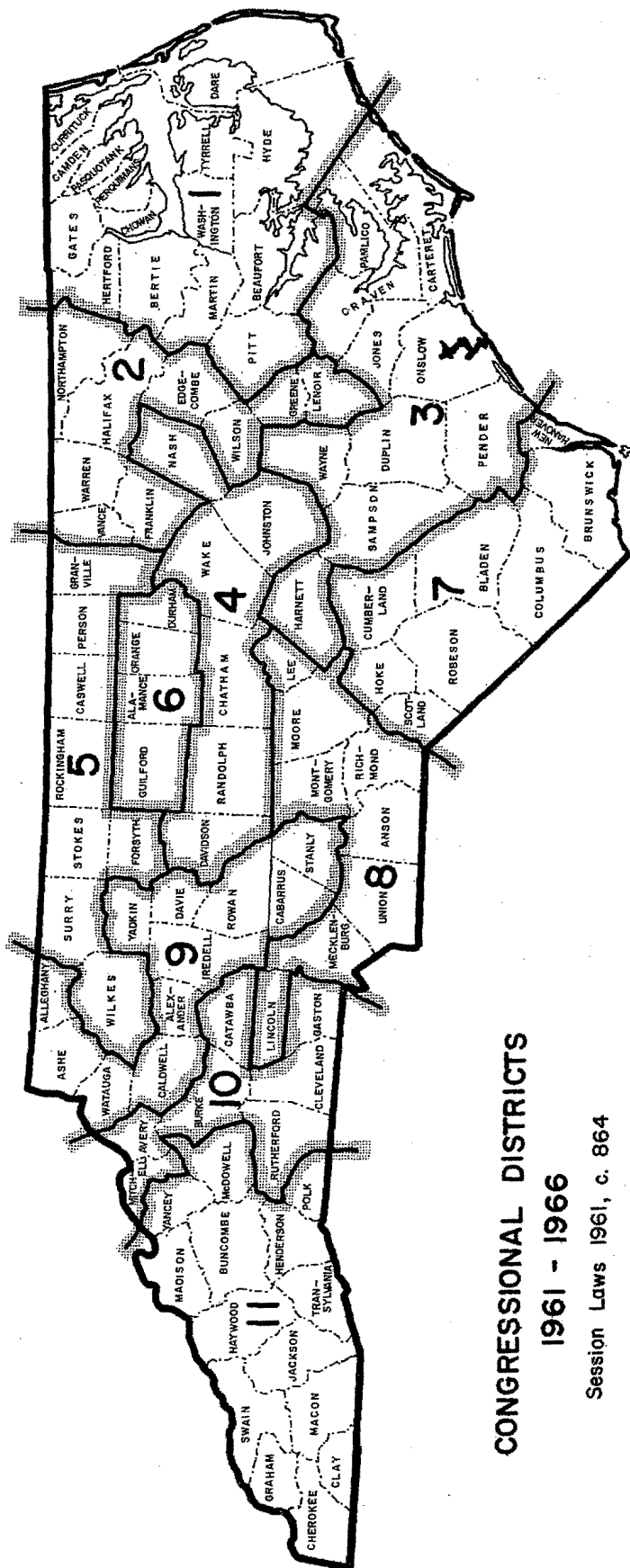
Walter B. Jones
Lawrence H. For
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Nick Galifianaki
Wilmer D. Mize
Lunsford R. Pre
Alton A. Lenno
Earl B. Ruth
Charles R. Jona
James T. Broyn
Roy A. Taylor

Senator

Sam J. Ervin, J
Jesse A. Helms,

Representative

Walter B. Jones
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David N. Hender
Ike F. Andrews
Wilmer D. Mizell
Lunsford R. Pre
Charles G. Rose,
Earl B. Ruth
James G. Martin
James T. Broyhi
Roy A. Taylor



CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS 1961 - 1966 Session Laws 1961, c. 864

Drawn by Charles Nakamura, Institute of Government, Chapel Hill

Representative

Charles R. Jona
James T. Broyh
Basil L. Whiten
Roy A. Taylor .

Senator

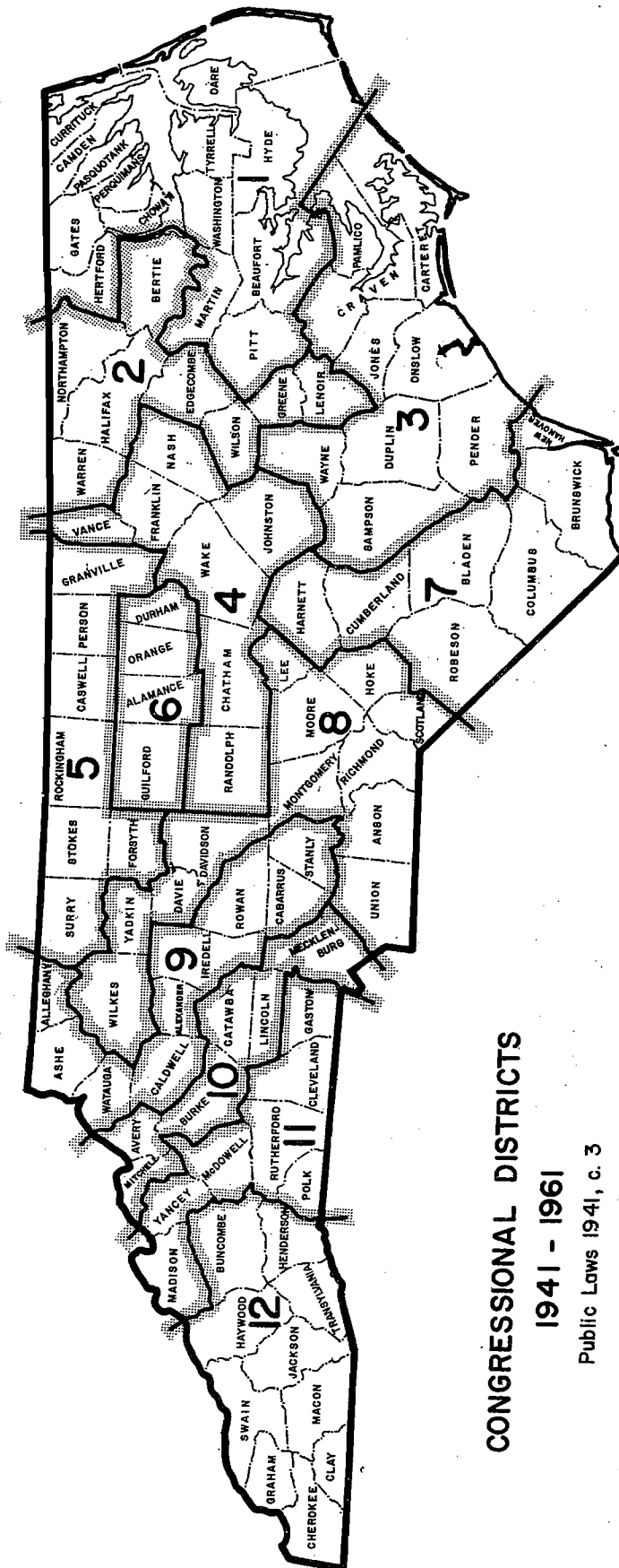
Sam J. Ervin, J
B. Everett Jord

Representative

Herbert C. Bonn
Walter B. Jones
Lawrence H. Fo
David N. Hender
Harold D. Cooley
Ralph J. Scott ...
Horace R. Korne
Alton A. Lennon
Charles R. Jonas
James T. Broyhil
Basil L. Whitene
Roy A. Taylor ...

Senator

Sam J. Ervin, Jr.
B. Everett Jordan



CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

1941 - 1961

Public Laws 1941, c. 3

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Representative

Herbert C. Bo
John H. Kerr
Graham A. Ba
Harold D. Cool
Alonzo D. Folg
John H. Folger
Carl T. Durhar
Jerome B. Clar
William O. Bu
Robert L. Doug
Alfred L. Bulw
Zebulon Weave

Senator

Josiah W. Baile
Robert R. Reyn

Representative

Herbert C. Boni
John H. Kerr
Graham A. Barc
Harold D. Cooley
John H. Folger
Carl T. Durham
Jerome B. Clark
William O. Burg
Robert L. Dough
Cameron Morris
Alfred L. Bulwir
Zebulon Weaver

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**NORTH CAROLINA GENERAL ASSEMBLY
STATE LEGISLATIVE BUILDING
RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA 27603**

**Statement by Senator Bob Rucho and Representative David Lewis Regarding the Proposed
2011 Congressional Plan**

July 1, 2011

From the beginning, our goal has remained the same: the development of fair and legal congressional and legislative districts. Our process has included an unprecedented number of public hearings (36) scheduled before the release of any maps. These included an unprecedented number of hearings in (24) counties covered by Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act. In another unprecedented act, we provided the Legislative Black Caucus with staff support and computer technology resulting in costs to the General Assembly in excess of \$60,000. We also decided to schedule twenty-five public hearings to give the public an opportunity to comment on legislative and Congressional maps. Consistent with the guidance provided by the North Carolina Supreme Court in *Stephenson v Bartlett* 355 N.C. 354 (2002), our first public hearing was focused on our proposed VRA legislative districts. Our second public hearing, scheduled for July 7, 2011, will give the public an opportunity to comment on our proposed Congressional plan. Finally, our third public hearing, scheduled for July 18, 2011 will solicit feedback on our proposed legislative plans.

Today we are pleased to release our proposed 2011 Congressional Plan. We believe that our proposed Congressional plan fully complies with applicable federal and state law. We also believe that a majority of North Carolinians will agree that our proposed plan will establish Congressional districts that are fair to North Carolina voters.

Unlike state legislative districts, there are very few constitutional criteria that apply to legislative districts. Some of the factors we considered include the following:

1. Use of current Congressional plan as a frame of reference.

The current Congressional plan could not be retained for several reasons. However, we used the current plan as a frame of reference for re-drawing new congressional districts. Thus, our proposed plan and the current Congressional plan (2001: Congress Zero Deviation) are similar in some respects.

2. Compliance with “one person one vote.”

Based upon several decisions by the United States Supreme Court, Congressional districts must be drawn at equal population. *See Westberry v Sanders*, 376 U.S. 1 (1964); *Karcher v Daggett*, 466 U.S. 910 (1984). The ideal population for a North Carolina Congressional district under the 2010 census is 733,499. Our proposed districts meet this constitutional requirement.

Re-drawing districts with equal population necessitated significant changes in the boundary lines of the current districts. Revisions were required because six of the current Congressional districts are significantly under-populated below the ideal number. (Districts 1, 5, 6, 8, 10, and 11). In contrast, seven districts are over-populated above the ideal number (2, 3, 4, 7, 9, 12, and 13). The population shift between our thirteen districts is largely the result of more rapid growth in the Mecklenburg/Piedmont and Research Triangle areas of the state as compared to more rural areas located in eastern and western North Carolina.

3. Compliance with the Voting Rights Act.

Our proposed plan, if adopted by the General Assembly, will need to be “precleared” under Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act. States have the option of seeking administrative preclearance by the United States Department of Justice or by filing a lawsuit seeking preclearance by the United States District Court of the District of Columbia. To obtain

preclearance, we are obligated to show that the plan is not retrogressive or purposefully discriminatory. We believe that our plan accomplishes this goal.

(a) Districts Represented by Black Incumbents

Voters in the First and Twelfth Congressional Districts are represented by two African American members of Congress, Congressman G.K. Butterfield and Congressman Mel Watt. As part of our investigation into fair and legal congressional districts, we sought advice from Congressman Butterfield and Congressman Watt. We believed that we could benefit from hearing their views on how their districts should be re-drawn in light of population movement.

The State's First Congressional District was originally drawn in 1992 as a majority black district. It was established by the State to comply with Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act. Under the decision by the United States Supreme Court in *Strickland v. Bartlett*, 129 U.S. 1231 (2009), the State is now obligated to draw majority black districts with true majority black voting age population. Under the 2010 Census, the current version of the First District does not contain a majority black voting age population.

In addition, the current First District is substantially under-populated by over 97,500 people. Thus, in order to comply with "one person one vote," over 97,500 people must be added to create a new First District.

We met with Congressman Butterfield to discuss these issues. Congressman Butterfield acknowledged that the legal deficiencies of the existing First District could be addressed through the addition of either the minority community located in Wake County or the minority community residing in Durham County. Congressman Butterfield believed that including Wake County in his district would give him the opportunity to represent the communities reflected by Shaw University and St. Augustine College. Between these two options, Congressman Butterfield advised us that he preferred the addition to his district of the minority population in Wake County, as opposed to the minority population in Durham County.

We elected to accommodate Congressman Butterfield's preference. By adding population from Wake County, we have brought the First District into compliance with "one person, one vote." Because African Americans represent a high percentage of the population added to the First District from Wake County, we have also been able to re-establish Congressman Butterfield's district as a true majority black district under the *Strickland* case.

In light of the population growth experienced by urban counties and the slower growth experienced by rural population, drawing Congressman Butterfield's district into Wake County accomplished another important goal. It is less likely that the First District will become substantially under-populated during this decade and it is more likely that the First District can be retained in our proposed configuration at the time of the 2020 Census. This will provide stability for the minority community that has not been achieved by prior versions of this district.

Finally, we note that the United States Supreme Court has previously found Section 2 liability in Wake County in a case involving legislative districts. *See Thornburg v Gingles*, 478 U. S. 30 (1986). Thus, with this adjustment to the First District, for the first time in history the black community in Wake County will have the opportunity to be part of a majority black Congressional district.

After we had adopted Congressman Butterfield's preference, and showed a map of our proposal to him, he expressed concern about the withdrawal of his district from Craven and Wayne Counties. Given our decision to add the minority community in Wake County to our proposed First District, the retention of populations in Wayne and Craven would result in the over-population of the First District. We believe that the benefits of adding the black community in Wake County outweighs any negative impacts. Moreover, by replacing these counties with the community in Wake County, we were also able to create a district that was based upon a more compact minority population.

Current District 12, represented by Congressman Watt, is not a Section 2 majority black district. Instead, it was created with the intention of making it a very strong Democratic District. *See Easley v Cromartie* 121 S.Ct. 1452 (2000). However, there is one county in the Twelfth District that is covered by Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act (Guilford).

As with Congressman Butterfield, we sought input from Congressman Watt regarding potential options for revising the Twelfth Congressional district. We have accommodated Congressman Watt's preference by agreeing to model the new Twelfth District after the current Twelfth District.

Following the framework of the district created by the 2001 General Assembly, to the extent practicable and possible, we have again based the Twelfth Congressional District on whole precincts.

Because of the presence of Guilford County in the Twelfth District, we have drawn our proposed Twelfth District at a black voting age level that is above the percentage of black voting age population found in the current Twelfth District. We believe that this measure will ensure preclearance of the plan.

Finally, we have re-drawn the Twelfth District to reduce some population because 2010 census figures show that it is currently over-populated.

(b) Minority populations in other districts

No district in the 2001 Congressional plan contains a black voting age population in excess of 28.75% except for the First and Twelfth Districts. Our proposed Fourth Congressional District establishes one district with a black voting age population of 29.12%. Our proposed Third Congressional District contains a black voting age population of 23.50%. Our proposed District 8 has a black voting age population of 19.88% and a Native American voting age population of 7.12%. All other proposed districts have been created with a black voting age population of under 18%.

We believe that our proposed plan fully complies with both Section 5 and Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act.

4. Point Contiguity.

In past Congressional plans, prior legislative leadership elected to make a few congressional districts contiguous by a mathematical point. We believe that this past practice is arbitrary and irrational. It is also inconsistent with the standards for contiguity established by the North Carolina Supreme Court for legislative districts. *Stephenson v Bartlett*, 357 N.C. 301 (2003). We have elected to reject this criterion for congressional districts. All of our congressional districts are contiguous in a real and meaningful manner.

5. Incumbents.

We decided to avoid placing incumbents in the same district. All incumbents in our proposed plan are located in a district in which they face no opposition from another sitting member of Congress.

6. Communities of Interest.

Communities of interest are political considerations which will always create some interests that will be recognized and others that will not. The elected representatives are best equipped to determine this balance.

Because all of our districts are largely based in the same areas of the state in which they are located under the 2001 congressional plan, our districts reflect the same communities of regional interests recognized by the 2001 plan.

New District 4 is substantially based upon the current version of District 4. We decided to expand the district from Chatham County through Lee and Harnett County and into Cumberland County. Lee and Harnett Counties share with Chatham County many of the same rural and other communities of interest. Moreover, the interests of those residing within the urban areas of Cumberland County are similar to those who live in the urban areas of Orange and

Durham Counties. Finally, all of the counties in our proposed District 4 are in the same media market which should help reduce the costs of campaigns in this district.

7. Whole counties and whole precincts.

Counties and precincts are two specific examples of communities of interest. Like other interests, they must be balanced. We have attempted to respect county lines and whole precincts when it was logical to do so and consistent with other relevant factors. Our plan includes 65 whole counties. Most of our precinct divisions were prompted by the creation of Congressman Butterfield's majority black First Congressional District or when precincts needed to be divided for compliance with the one person one vote requirement.

8. Urban Counties.

We decided to continue the tradition, as reflected in the 2001 plan that results in the division of urban counties into more than one Congressional district. We agree with the decision of prior legislative leadership that urban counties are best represented by multiple members of Congress. Moreover, creating multiple districts within an urban county makes it less likely that congressional districts in 2020 will experience the significant population shifts that make the 2001 plan unbalanced. We extended this policy to Buncombe County but elected not to divide New Hanover County. We concluded that the population in New Hanover is more isolated in the southeastern corner of North Carolina and was needed to anchor our new proposed Seventh Congressional District.

9. Creating More Competitive Districts.

The federal and state constitutions allow legislatures to consider partisan impacts in making Congressional redistricting decisions. While we have not been ignorant of the partisan impacts of the districts we have created, we have focused on ensuring that the districts will be more competitive than the districts created by the 2001 legislature. Along these lines we wish to highlight several important facts. First, in twelve of our proposed thirteen districts, in the 2008

General Election, more voters voted for Democratic candidate for Attorney General, Roy Cooper than those who voted for the Republican candidate. Second, registered Democrats outnumber registered Republicans in ten of our proposed thirteen districts. Finally, the combination of registered Democrats plus unaffiliated voters constitute very significant majorities in all thirteen districts.

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NORTH CAROLINA GENERAL ASSEMBLY
STATE LEGISLATIVE BUILDING
RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA 27603

**Joint Statement of Senator Bob Rucho and Representative David Lewis
regarding the release of Rucho-Lewis Congress 2**

On July 1, 2011, we released for public comment our first proposed Congressional Redistricting plan called "Rucho-Lewis Congress 1" ("Rucho-Lewis 1"). We believe that Rucho-Lewis 1 fully complies with all applicable federal and state legal requirements.

On July 7, 2011, we held public hearings on Rucho-Lewis 1 and received many comments and suggestions regarding our initial proposed plan.

Today, we are pleased to release "Rucho-Lewis Congress 2" ("Rucho-Lewis 2"), which constitutes a revision of our original plan. We have made several changes in this second proposed Congressional plan based upon comments received during the public hearings, comments on the General Assembly's website and feedback from members of Congress.

One of our goals is to create more competitive Congressional districts. In fact, John Dinan, Professor of Political Science from Wake Forest University, prepared an unsolicited report explaining how our initial proposed plan creates more competitive districts than the existing 2001 Congressional plan. Dr. Dinan's report is available for review on the General Assembly's web page and its redistricting link.

As explained by Professor Dinan, claims that we have engaged in extreme political gerrymandering, similar to what exists in the current versions of the Thirteenth, Second and Eighth Congressional Districts, are overblown and inconsistent with the facts. For example, based upon the results of the 2008 General Election, Democratic Attorney General Candidate

Roy Cooper would have carried twelve of thirteen districts in Rucho-Lewis 1 and all thirteen districts in Rucho-Lewis 2. In both of our proposals, registered Democrats are a majority in three congressional districts. There are no districts in which registered Republicans are a majority. In both proposals, registered Democrats outnumber registered Republicans in ten districts. Finally, in both proposals, the combination of registered Democrats and unaffiliated voters constitute a majority in all thirteen districts. Thus, in both of our proposals, there are three strong Democratic districts. There are also ten districts in which Democratic candidates have the potential to win, without a single Republican vote, provided they convey a message that appeals to their own registered Democrats and unaffiliated voters.

The changes found in Rucho-Lewis 2 stem in part from comments we received regarding our initial proposal for Congressman Butterfield's First District. Changes we have made to the First District have had a rippling impact on most of the remaining districts.

Some of our critics have suggested that the First District be eliminated from any new redistricting plan because of its shape. Those who have made this argument fail to understand that the 2011 General Assembly inherited the First District from prior General Assemblies and that prior General Assemblies enacted the First District in order to comply with Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act. For example, some of these same critics are apparently unaware that the shape of the First District has been approved by a federal district court as compliant with the minority population "compactness" requirement for districts drawn to avoid liability under Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act. *Cromartie v Hunt*, 133 F.Supp.2d 407,423 (E.D.N.C. 2000). It would be legally imprudent to dissolve this district.

However, we cannot keep the 2001 version of the First District because of two flaws. First, the current First District is under-populated by over 97,000 people. Second, it does not include a majority black voting age population ("BVAP"), as required by Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act. *See Strickland v. Bartlett*, 129 U.S. 1231 (2009). Thus, any revision of the First

District requires the addition of over 97,000 people. In addition, added population must include a sufficient number of African Americans so that the First District can re-establish as a majority black district.

Prior to our release of Rucho-Lewis 1, we discussed both of these problems with Congressman Butterfield. We believe that he understood and agreed that his district would be drawn into either Wake or Durham Counties to cure the district's equal population and voting rights deficiencies. We understood that Congressman Butterfield preferred that his district be drawn into Wake County instead of Durham. We also discussed with Congressman Butterfield that drawing his district into Wake County may result in the withdrawal from his district of one or more counties covered by Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act. Our understanding of Congressman Butterfield's preferences was reflected in our initial version of the First District found in Rucho-Lewis 1.

During our public hearings, several speakers expressed concerns about our decision to withdraw the First District from several counties covered by Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act. Despite these complaints, we have received only one other proposal that would bring the First District back to a majority black level. This sole proposed alternative drew the First District into Durham County instead of Wake. This proposal also included all of the Section 5 counties currently found in the 2001 version of the First District.

Following the public hearing, Congressman Butterfield issued a statement disputing our understanding of our prior discussions with him. Thus, as we now understand Congressman Butterfield's position regarding revisions to the First District, it appears that he may have no preference between drawing his district into either Wake or Durham Counties. We also assume that Congressman Butterfield would support keeping the black population in Section 5 counties at similar or higher levels as compared to the amount of black population in Section 5 counties under the 2001 version of the First District.

Based upon this feedback, in Rucho-Lewis 2, we have drawn the First District into Durham County instead of Wake. There is historical precedent for a district that combines Durham with counties located in eastern North Carolina. Moreover, our revised version of the First District brings it up to ideal population with other districts and re-establishes it as a majority black district.

While our initial version of the First District was fully compliant with Section 2 and Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act, our second version includes population from all of the Section 5 counties found in the 2001 version of the First District. Moreover, the total BVAP located in Section 5 counties in Rucho-Lewis 2 exceeds the total BVAP currently found in the 2001 version.

Some of our critics have complained about the appearance of our proposed Twelfth District. Again, these critics fail to understand that we inherited District 12 from prior General Assemblies. Further, this district has been approved by the United States Supreme Court as a district lawfully drawn to elect a Democrat. *Easley v Cromartie*, 121 S.Ct. 1452 (2000). The District has also been precleared under Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act on at least two prior occasions.

In adopting the Twelfth District, we intended to accommodate the wishes expressed to us by Congressman Watt, as we understood them, to continue to include populations located in Mecklenburg, Guilford, and Forsyth Counties. Our revised version of this district makes it more compact and continues the district as a very strong Democratic district. Our revision of the Twelfth District is based upon whole precincts that voted heavily for President Obama in the 2008 General Election. We have been accused of illegally “packing” black voters into the Twelfth District and illegally “diluting” the “influence” of black voters. We have repeatedly asked our critics for any case law that supports these arguments and none has been provided. By

continuing to maintain this district as a very strong Democratic district, we understand that districts adjoining the Twelfth District will be more competitive for Republican candidates.

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REDRAWING THE MAP ON REDISTRICTING

2012

ADDENDUM

**REDISTRICTING
THE NATION**



Using geographical analysis to measure electoral district compactness following the 2010 U.S. Census

An Azavea White Paper

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INTRODUCTION

In 2006, Azavea released its first white paper related to redistricting and gerrymandering in the United States. In anticipation of the Census release and subsequent redistricting, we released a completely revised white paper in September 2010 as well as an Addendum that focused on the Philadelphia region. With the Congressional redistricting now complete we thought it might be useful to deliver another revision that would examine how the most recent round of redistricting has affected the geometry and geography of legislative districts in the United States.

Similar to previous versions of Azavea's redistricting work, this document is based on the districts we assemble through maintenance and expansion of the database that drives our Cicero product, a web API that supports data queries and mapping related to legislative districts in several countries.

This second addendum to our 2010 white paper is not a standalone document. It is a much shorter document focused on what has changed since 2010, and we are not providing much of the background documentation that is in the full white paper

(<http://www.azavea.com/redistricting-white-papers>).

BACKGROUND

According to the U.S. Census, the population of the United States grew by 9.7% to 308.7 million in 2010. As it does every ten years, this resulted in a reapportionment of all 435 seats in the House of Representatives based on new population numbers for each state. Eighteen states lost or gained seats. Texas gained the most, with four more seats, while Florida gained two more seats. Six other states gained one seat. The biggest losers were New York and Ohio, which lost two seats each. Other states that lost seats include Illinois, Iowa, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

Once the population figures are released and states' seats reapportioned, the Census Bureau makes available detailed demographic data to each state's legislature. This demographic data contains information on race and voting age population aggregated to the Census block level. The data that is released is aimed primarily at supporting

the redistricting and reapportionment process and is delivered in stages beginning in January 2011 with all states delivered on or before April 1, 2011. This full count of the population—known as Summary File 1—enables each state as well as many local legislatures to begin the process of redrawing the congressional and legislative districts. Prior to 1962, many states had vastly unequal districts. The landmark Supreme Court decision of *Baker v. Carr* (1962) was the first step of the Supreme Court's role in redistricting. The Court's decision demands that congressional districts be "as equal as possible" in population while state legislative districts may have up to a 10% deviation if just cause exists. In addition, federal courts also enforce Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act to protect the voting rights of minorities. To comply with the Voting Rights Act, states must draw districts that ensure minority representation if enough minority population is concentrated in an area. This is done through a "majority-minority" district, in which racial or ethnic minorities constitute a majority (50% plus 1 or more) of the population. Alternatively, if enough minority population exists but not enough to make a majority of the population, an "opportunity" district may be created. An opportunity district contains enough population to provide minority voters with an equal opportunity to elect a candidate of their choice. In addition to complying with Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act, some states must also receive pre-clearance from the U.S. Department of Justice. To obtain pre-clearance, the state must demonstrate their redistricting plan does not discriminate against racial or ethnic minorities. States and counties that must receive approval from the D.O.J. are mostly in the South and have a history of discriminatory voting practices.

Despite these federal requirements on congressional districts, there is no legal standard for compactness. In fact, some districts that have a low measure of compactness can be justified on the grounds of the Voting Rights Act. Therefore, we do not offer any definitive judgment of what is considered “gerrymandering.” Rather the purpose of both this document and its previous iterations is to inform the public of the quantitative methods commonly used to determine district compactness and their results.

METHODS

The nature of the spatial data received from various state redistricting authorities required a way to provide a fair comparison to current districts. One issue that we have faced in all of our previous studies continues. When assembling the new district boundaries, we found both detailed and “generalized” versions of new congressional districts developed by states. Maryland, for example, produced a “generalized” version of districts that was not clipped to the Chesapeake Bay shoreline and therefore did not have all of the fractal details of the Chesapeake edge. In contrast, Wisconsin’s boundary data was neatly trimmed around Lake Michigan, resulting in a very fine-grained boundary. In order to resolve these differences in the treatment of shorelines, we elected to use a generalized shoreline of the United States for use in both the 2000 and 2010 districts prior to beginning the analysis in order

to support a more even-handed comparison between the two sets of districts¹.

As noted in the 2010 white paper, the Polsby-Popper and Schwartzberg ratios place high importance on district perimeter. Thus, they are highly susceptible to bias due to shoreline complexity. Therefore, districts that are trimmed around shorelines may end up with a low compactness score through no fault of the district’s authors and may not necessarily be a true indicator of gerrymandering. This is precisely why it’s important to use multiple compactness scores (in this case the Polsby-Popper, Schwartzberg, Reock and Convex Hull measures) and let the reader judge which one is a better fit based on the geography of the district and method of calculation each score uses. A higher score means more compact, but the scores using different measures cannot be directly compared to each other.

For consistency purposes, measures for this study have been calculated using the same formulas used in our previous study in 2010, though with a slightly different workflow for Schwartzberg². Also, z-scores were calculated for each compactness measure and averaged for each district and state. In addition, it is important to note that we used an n = 428 as at-large congressional districts (states with a single district) were excluded. Finally, like in our previous white paper, all compactness scores were multiplied by 100.

THE LEAST COMPACT CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

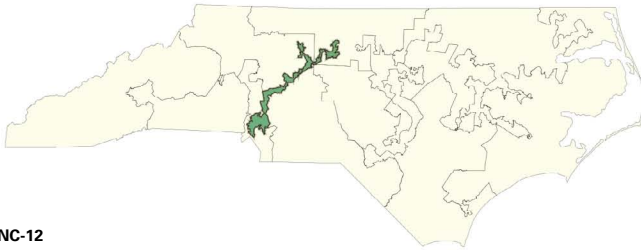
The following table outlines the least compact districts based on the four compactness metrics we selected.

Table 1: Top 10 least compact districts

District	Polsby-Popper	Schwartzberg	Convex Hull	Reock
NC-12	2	2	1	2
FL-5	4	4	2	3
MD-3	1	1	3	27
OH-9	14	14	4	1
TX-35	12	12	5	5
NC-4	10	10	6	13
LA-2	11	11	7	28
FL-22	23	23	18	6
MD6	31	31	8	9
NY-10	42	42	16	4

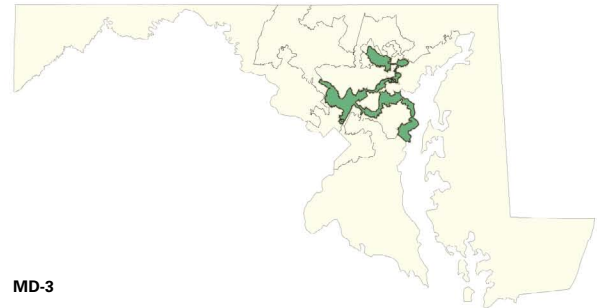
DISTRICT STORIES

The top offender on our revised 2010 list of least compact districts is North Carolina's 12th District. At 120 miles long but only 20 miles wide at its widest part, the district has the lowest z-score of any district in our analysis. It includes chunks of Charlotte and Greensboro connected by a thin strip - on average only a few miles wide - meandering along Interstate 85 between the two cities (traveling on 85 between Charlotte and Greensboro would take you in and out of the district 4 times). An appendage extends north-west from just south of Greensboro, offering Winston-Salem part of the district. The 12th district was created after the 1990 census and meant to be a majority-minority district. However, in the Supreme Court case *Shaw v. Reno*, 517 U.S. 899 (1995) the district was found unconstitutional as a racial gerrymander. After the state redrew the district slightly, it was justified as political gerrymandering and thus legal³. Using 2010 census data, this district is still a majority-minority district, with 51% of the population African-American⁴. Despite the 12th district, the U.S. Department of Justice gave preclearance to North Carolina's congressional redistricting plan in 2011⁵.

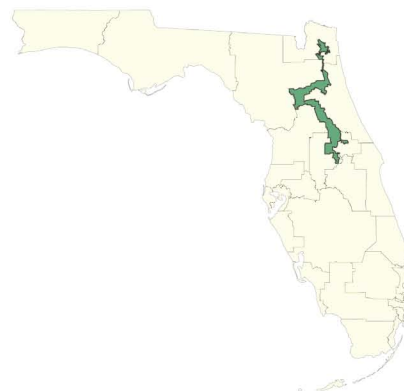


Florida's new 5th District is the second least compact of all congressional districts, containing pieces of Jacksonville and Orlando, without keeping either city intact. Similar to NC-12, this district connects two majority African-American neighborhoods with a thin strip stretching across the state, occasionally stopping to pick up more minority voters in Gainesville and Palatka. The district appears to be constructed out of the remnants of FL-3, currently represented by Connie Mack, yet it is narrower and less compact. This is also a majority-minority district, with an African-American population of 52%⁶. While Florida's redistricting plan has been pre-cleared by the U.S. Department

of Justice, there is currently a complaint in state court filed against the plan. The complaint argues Florida's redistricting plan violates state constitutional requirements regarding partisan and racial gerrymandering. The case specifically refers to the 5th congressional district as an example of racial packing⁷. Moreover, the case cites the districts' lack of compactness.



Another offender on our list of least compact districts is Maryland's 3rd District. The district, which straddles the western shore of the Chesapeake Bay and includes Annapolis, then, diverts inland to include northern Washington, DC suburbs such as Olney and Sandy Springs, before reversing course all the way to the City of Baltimore. The district includes a chunk of East Baltimore, before narrowing to less than 600 feet across as it snakes through a small neighborhood near Clifton Park in Baltimore. The northern part of the district contains two lopsided chunks in the northeastern and northwestern suburbs of Baltimore connected by a thin strip barely a half-mile wide. There is no doubt that part of the district is affected by the shoreline of the Chesapeake Bay, however there is seemingly no other reason for the district to snake through various communities in three different metropolitan areas the way it does⁸.

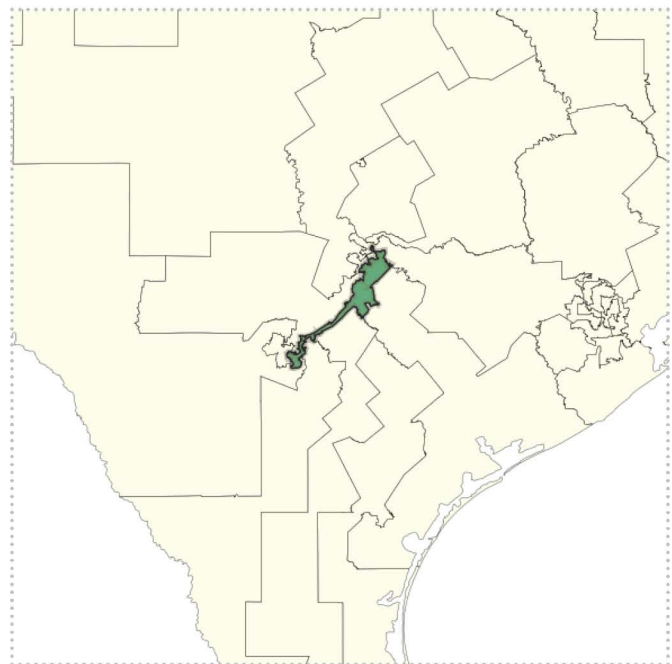


If you have never seen a Lake Erie water snake, look no further than Ohio's 9th District. At 100 miles long but never more than several miles wide, this elongated district stretches across Ohio's northern border with Lake Erie from west of Toledo to Cleveland. At one point, it is only as wide as a beach. The district resulted from a combination of the former 9th and 10th district, represented by Marcy Kaptur and Dennis Kucinich, respectively. Democrats charge that Republicans in control of the state's redistricting process deliberately drew both incumbents into the same narrow district to result in a member versus member primary, which Kucinich eventually lost.



OH-9

Due to very strong population growth, Texas gained four U.S. House seats. One of those new seats now makes our list as the fifth least compact in the nation. Texas' 35th District contains portions of Austin and San Antonio, connected by a thin strip along Interstate 35 through the south central part of the state. Texas had one of the most complicated redistricting stories in the country. When the state failed to get pre-clearance for its new congressional map, a federal court redrew the districts in a way considered much more favorable to the Democrats than the GOP-led legislature preferred. After a successful appeal to the Supreme Court, the lower court had to redraw the congressional districts with more deference to what the legislature preferred. Thus the 35th district was created out of pieces of six other districts, picking up Democratic voters in both Austin and San Antonio, while not making up a majority of voters in either city. This district is the third majority-minority district in the top 5, with a 58% Hispanic voting age population⁹.



TX-35

Table 2: Top 10 least compact districts by compactness score

Polsby-Popper	Schwartzberg	Convex Hull	Reock
MD-3	MD-3	NC-12	OH-9
NC-12	NC-12	FL-5	NC-12
NC-3	NC-3	MD-3	FL-5
FL-5	FL-5	OH-9	NY-10
NC-1	NC-1	TX-35	TX-35
PA-7	PA-7	NC-4	FL-22
WA-2	WA-2	LA-2	TX-34
TX-33	TX-33	MD-6	TX-15
MD-2	MD-2	MI-14	MD-6
NC-4	NC-4	CA-33	PA-1

Table 3: Summary statistics for compactness scores

	Polsby-Popper	Schwartzberg	Convex Hull	Reock
Mean	22.81	46.12	69.59	37.29
Standard Deviation	11.77	12.43	12.36	11.27
Minimum	(MD-3) 02.68	(MD-3) 16.38	(NC-12) 24.99	(OH-9) 06.87
Maximum	(NV-2) 58.97	(NV-2) 76.79	(TX-16) 94.25	(FL-17) 67.96

TOP 10 STATES

In addition to measuring the compactness of individual congressional districts, we also measured average compactness scores for all congressional districts in a given state. Similar to our previous paper, we compiled a top 10 list by converting each compactness measure into a z-score than averaging the state's z-scores across the four measures.

Five states are in the Top 10 least compact states for each compactness score; Maryland, North Carolina, Louisiana, West Virginia and Illinois. Of all states in the Top 10, Maryland stands out as having the least compact districts by every measure, except for Reock. Many of the states in the top 10 have notable geography issues which may create lower compactness scores, such as Hawaii and Rhode Island. However, states where geography can not necessarily be demonstrably explained as resulting in such low compactness scores include Illinois and Pennsylvania.

Even considering their shorelines, Maryland and North Carolina also seem to indicate the potential for gerrymandering.

Louisiana, West Virginia, Virginia and New Hampshire also have geographical issues which may be reducing their compactness score but other factors may be at play here. Table 5 is a list of all states with their average compactness score for all measures ranked by the state's calculated z-score.

Table 4: Top 10 states whose districts have the lowest average compactness

	Polsby-Popper	Shwartzberg	Convex Hull	Reock
MD	1	1	1	2
NC	4	4	4	5
LA	3	3	3	7
WV	5	5	2	8
VA	7	7	13	4
HI	2	2	25	18
NH	8	8	12	1
IL	9	9	5	6
PA	10	10	6	11
RI	18	18	10	3

Table 5: Average compactness scores for all states with more than one congressional district

	Mean Score, Polsby-Popper	Mean Score, Schwartzberg	Mean Score, Convex Hull	Mean Score, Reock	# of Districts
MD	08.08	27.67	49.63	24.68	8
NC	11.51	32.17	59.62	29.46	13
LA	11.10	32.14	59.53	32.14	6
WV	13.65	36.66	54.76	32.29	3
VA	14.42	37.28	67.58	27.89	11
HI	08.56	29.10	67.58	36.85	2
NH	16.45	40.53	67.53	23.81	2
IL	16.64	39.91	61.03	31.07	18
PA	17.14	39.52	62.42	34.15	18
RI	20.14	42.35	62.42	26.38	2
OH	17.22	39.91	63.74	33.79	16
MA	18.45	41.74	63.19	35.85	9
ME	14.04	37.04	72.83	36.62	2
TX	19.17	42.09	67.35	36.12	36
NJ	18.96	42.92	63.71	38.92	12
AL	18.43	42.41	69.20	37.70	7
KY	19.21	42.81	68.82	37.16	6
WA	21.19	44.74	71.39	34.00	10
AR	19.89	43.98	68.49	38.87	4
SC	20.50	43.85	72.91	37.42	7
TN	20.48	44.68	70.48	40.20	9
FL	24.61	48.18	69.24	36.93	27
OK	24.98	49.91	68.58	36.00	5
MI	26.03	49.38	69.73	35.10	14
CA	22.58	46.86	72.64	38.47	53
CO	24.60	48.00	69.77	39.12	7
UT	27.65	52.28	69.17	34.18	4
MS	23.33	47.58	76.84	38.08	4
WI	21.85	47.58	75.64	44.43	8
ID	25.01	49.51	77.41	37.69	2
CT	26.61	50.94	71.85	42.19	5
GA	25.83	50.46	75.50	44.07	14
MO	27.08	51.49	75.25	44.60	8
NY	31.81	55.24	73.53	40.35	27
OR	31.15	56.06	75.28	42.43	5
AZ	30.05	53.30	74.82	45.21	9
MN	33.03	56.85	76.80	40.88	8
NM	35.17	59.07	78.36	44.36	3
IA	39.97	62.92	78.02	44.13	4
KS	40.52	62.92	83.05	41.10	4
IN	41.03	63.59	81.73	44.07	9
NE	39.27	62.54	83.73	46.54	3
NV	52.44	72.22	89.20	48.12	4

COMPACTNESS BY REDISTRICTING AUTHORITY AND PARTY CONTROL

Moving beyond the work in the 2010 white paper, we performed an additional analysis focusing on the conditions under which redistricting processes occurred, including types of redistricting authority and the party controlling the process.

Redistricting by Type of Authority

For the purpose of this analysis, we will define two types of legislative and two types of non-partisan redistricting authorities. Since all Congressional districts have now been redrawn, we now know which type of authority was actually responsible for drawing a state’s congressional districts. We evaluated the type of authority that ultimately drew the districts, rather than the type of authority that was *intended* to draw the lines. So, for example, the category for court-drawn districts is a result of the final outcome of redistricting, not who is *supposed* to redraw the state’s districts. Types of redistricting authorities are found in Table 6.

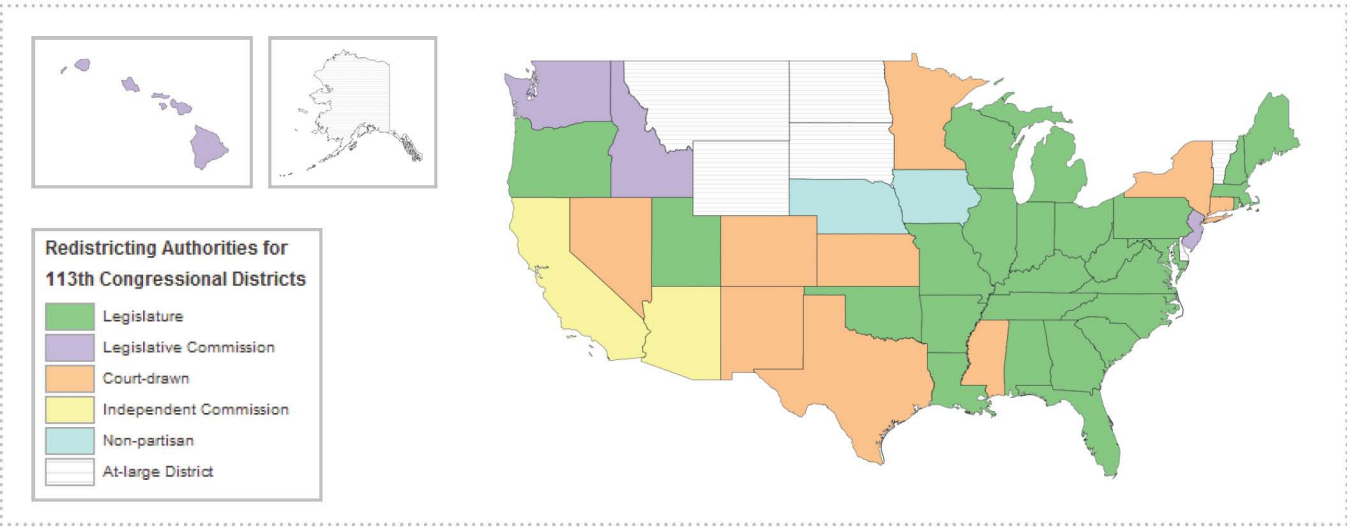


Table 6: Average compactness by redistricting authority

Type of Authority	Description
Legislature	Districts redrawn by an act of the state legislature
Legislative Commission	A state legislature appoints a commission to redraw the congressional districts. The commission is often made up of appointees by the majority and minority parties in the state legislature, and sometimes another by other state executives
Independent Commission or Non-partisan	An independent commission made up of citizens redraws districts or non-partisan state agency is responsible
Court-drawn	As a result of litigation, legislative gridlock or inaction, congressional districts were drawn up or enacted by a Court

Compiling districts by redistricting authority (Table 7), we find that the most compact districts are a result of a court action or independent commissions. For Polsby-Popper, Court-enacted districts have a score of 0.2744; these districts were even more compact than those drawn by independent or non-partisan processes. The same holds true for the Schwartzberg measure. For Convex Hull and Reock, independent commissions and non-partisan processes produced districts more compact than those enacted by a Court. Furthermore, those independent commissions and non-partisan processes also produced districts that were more compact than the national average. It is perhaps most notable that districts produced by legislatures or legislative commissions produced districts less compact than the national average by all measures.

Table 7: Average compactness by redistricting authority

Redistricting Authority	Polsby-Popper	Schwartzberg	Convex Hull	Reock	# of Districts	# of States
Legislature	20.54	43.64	67.31	35.73	235	26
Legislative Commission	19.45	43.06	68.37	36.77	26	4
Independent Commission or non-partisan	25.29	49.31	73.72	40.03	69	4
Court-enacted	27.44	50.64	72.48	39.22	98	9
Nationwide Mean	22.82	46.12	69.59	37.29	428	43

REDISTRICTING UNDER PARTISAN CONTROL

Conventional wisdom might suggest that Republicans had overwhelming control of redrawing the nation's congressional districts. After the 2010 midterm election the GOP controlled 25 state legislatures while the Democrats had control of only 16. In addition, many states where the GOP took control of the redistricting process were crucial swing states that contained many Republicans who won by a slim majority in 2010. However, a final analysis shows that the GOP only had total control over redrawing of 159 districts. We are not arguing that the GOP (or Democratic Party, for that matter) may have had other methods of influencing the process, simply that the structure of the redistricting process only enabled the GOP to completely control 159 districts. For example, one could claim that the Texas court-approved redistricting maps were in fact origi-

nally drawn by the GOP. Nevertheless, of districts where the process was controlled by one political party, the GOP did control the outcome of many more than the Democrats.

Excluding districts drawn by Independent Commissions, Legislative Commissions, Non-partisan processes or the Court system, we find that 235 districts remain, about 54% of the House of Representatives. Of those 235, more than half were controlled by the GOP and only 49 by the Democratic Party. Twenty-seven districts were drawn in states with either split control of the legislature (such as in the case of Kentucky) or a Governor of a different party than the legislature (New Hampshire).

Table 8: Average compactness by partisan control

Partisan Control	Polsby-Popper	Schwartzberg	Convex Hull	Reock	# of Districts	# of States
GOP	21.73	44.88	68.64	36.90	159	15
Democratic Party	17.28	39.98	61.44	32.59	49	7
Split	19.39	42.96	70.12	34.60	27	4
Total					235	26

The mean Polsby-Popper, Schwartzberg and Reock scores indicate that districts drawn with total GOP control have a higher compactness score than districts drawn with total Democratic control under those measures. States with split control fall in the middle. Nevertheless, districts with a political party in control remain less compact than the national average by every measure. In addition, districts

where a party has control are significantly less compact than districts drawn by a non-partisan process (see Table 9). Using the convex hull measure shows a different story. Districts drawn by a split in control come out with a higher compactness score, with districts drawn by the GOP not far behind. Districts drawn by the Democratic Party are much less compact than either.

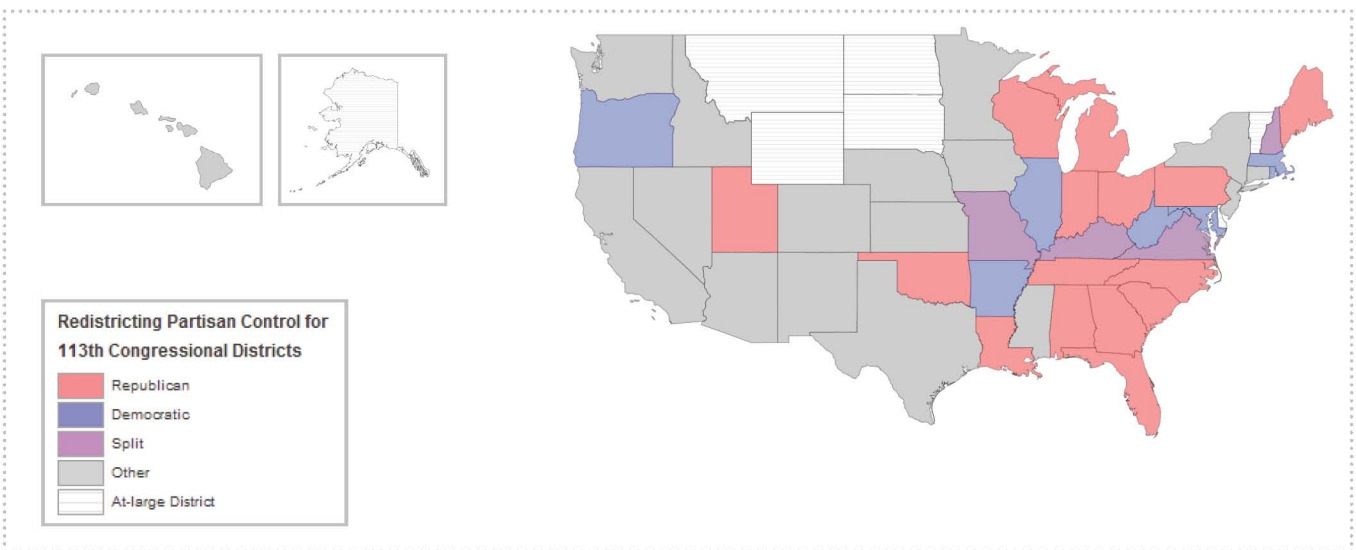


Table 9: Average compactness by partisan or non-partisan control

Partisan Control	Polsby-Popper	Schwartzberg	Convex Hull	Reock	# of Districts	# of States
GOP or Democratic Party	20.71	43.72	66.94	35.88	208	22
Non-partisan (incl. court-drawn)¹⁰	26.55	50.09	72.99	39.56	167	13
Total					375	35

While districts drawn by Republicans in this decennial redistricting process may be somewhat more compact than those drawn by Democrats, it is also clear that both parties appeared to take advantage of their situation and draw districts more favorable to their party's election. For example, Democrats took advantage in Maryland and Illinois while Republicans took advantage in Ohio and Pennsylvania. Republicans just had many more states, which may have buffered their average.

COMPARISON TO 109TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

As noted previously, we compiled average compactness scores across all four measures for each congressional district and also aggregated to an average of each state's congressional districts. The districts are also clipped to the same shoreline boundaries as those produced for the last Census. Consequently, we can now make useful comparisons between districts drawn up for the 109th Congress and districts drawn up for the 113th Congress.

In Table 10, one can see that average compactness scores increased, very slightly, overall for all congressional districts. Polsby-Popper noted a 4.8% increase in compactness. Compactness measured using the Schwartzberg ratio increased by 2.3% from the previously drawn districts.

Since the national scores show little change, it might be most useful to look at the degree to which individual states' scores changed. Most notably, we find that Maryland continues to have the lowest compactness scores of any state. As a matter of fact, for every score calculated Table 11, the average compactness of Maryland's 113th Congressional districts declined from the districts drawn a decade ago.

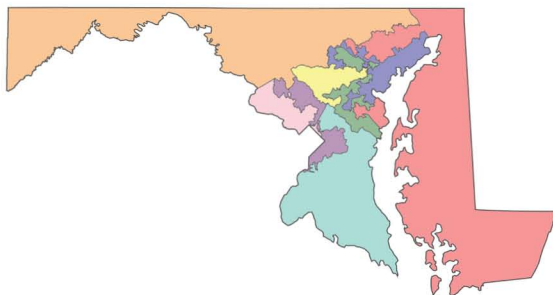
Convex Hull increased by 1.5% and Reock scores increased by 4.9%. Our Gerrymandering Index white paper released in 2006 showed that compactness scores decreased in the 109th Congress compared to the 104th. However, the slight increase in the 113th Congress' scores is still lower than those of the 104th Congress.

Table 10: Average compactness for all 2002 and 2012 districts

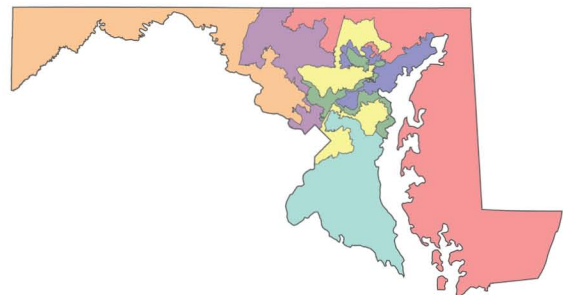
	109th Congress	113th Congress
Polsby-Popper	21.77	22.82
Schwartzberg	45.07	46.12
Convex Hull	68.56	69.59
Reock	35.55	37.29

Table 11: Average compactness for Maryland's 2002 and 2012 districts

	109th Congress	113th Congress
Polsby-Popper	11.59	08.08
Schwartzberg	32.63	27.67
Convex Hull	60.13	49.63
Reock	27.00	24.68



2002 Maryland Districts

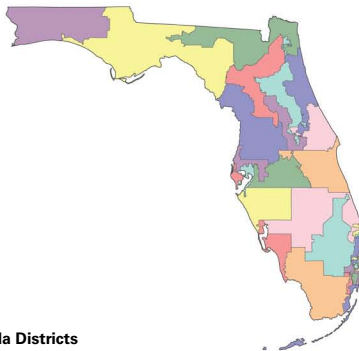


2012 Maryland Districts

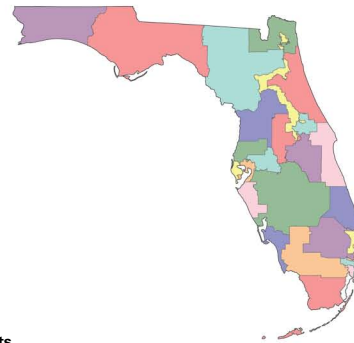
On the opposite end of the spectrum, Florida's congressional districts are drastically more compact than previously. This is despite two of Florida's districts showing up in the top 10 least compact. What could be the reason for the overall improvement in Florida's districts? In 2010, voters approved the Florida Congressional District Boundaries Amendment. The amendment orders that all redistricting plans must be compact, as equal in population as feasible, and where feasible must make use of existing geographical boundaries¹¹. This appears to have resulted in significantly more compact districts, even though they were drawn by legislators. While the state previously had six districts with a Polsby-Popper score of less than 0.1, the state now has just two with their new districts.

Table 12: Average compactness for Florida's 2002 and 2012 districts

	109th Congress	113th Congress
Polsby-Popper	16.87	24.61
Schwartzberg	39.13	48.18
Convex Hull	61.50	69.24
Reock	28.56	36.93



2002 Florida Districts



2012 Florida Districts

California was another state that significantly changed its redistricting process, implementing a Citizen Commission approach. This appears to have results in significantly more compact districts, as outlined in Table 13.

Table 13: Average compactness for California's 2002 and 2012 districts

	109th Congress	113th Congress
Polsby-Popper	18.47	22.58
Schwartzberg	42.01	46.86
Convex Hull	64.59	72.64
Reock	31.53	38.47



2002 California Districts



2012 California Districts

CONCLUSION

With any study of legislative district compactness, one must look at the score in context of several factors. One of those factors is the state's geography. For example, Washington State contains a rugged shoreline around the Puget Sound. This affects three of the state's 10 districts and drags down the state's overall compactness score for the Polsby-Popper and Schwartzberg measures. West Virginia is a similar example. West Virginia's 2nd District contains most of the state's eastern panhandle, an appendage that seems to reduce some measures of compactness, despite being the state's legal border. The unique geographic features within a state can be an additional factor. This rings true in the case of Louisiana, with the Mississippi river winding through the state.

Additionally, one must consider other more subjective factors, such as the need for minority representation. The district outlines of LA-2, NC-12, FL-5 may at first appear to be meandering without reason, but in fact they are majority-minority districts meant to ensure that minorities have an equal opportunity to elect a representative of their choice. While ostensibly for a social justice purpose, this can also be seen as "packing," which is characterized by voters of a party are drawn out of surrounding districts and lumped together in the often awkwardly-shaped remnants. So where do we draw the proverbial line between a valid majority-minority district and packing of minorities into a single district? Ultimately, this is when lawsuits are filed to challenge the districts in court. As in previous white papers, we do not argue that compactness is the metric for identifying gerrymandering. Rather, it is a means of identifying potential gerrymandering and should always be considered in context of the district's geographical surroundings.

What we can say with some degree of certainty is that districts drawn by independent commissions are more compact, regardless of requirements under the Voting Rights Act (VRA). Maybe this means that even when majority-minority districts must be drawn, they need not be drawn in such a way that defies common sense. California

is an example of a state that has a substantial minority population as well as the need for majority-minority districts. However, California ranks right in the middle (25th) of all states for average compactness. Arizona, another state with an independent commission and VRA requirements, ranks even higher for compactness (36th least compact). Iowa with its non-partisan process is ranked 39th, though the state has no need for majority-minority districts. Furthermore, Florida's dramatic increase in compactness shows us that higher quality districts can also be enforced through stricter requirements on the legislature for drawing districts in a fair, impartial manner. As we have noted in previous papers on this topic, the advent of GIS technologies have created an opportunity to improve the quality of our legislative districts as well as powerful tools to use for gerrymandering. We are encouraged by the increased number of independent commissions as well as more widespread requirements for public input. We hope to see these trends continue both the ongoing state and local redistricting processes as well as in future decennial censuses.

ENDNOTES

- ¹ Using Esri ArcGIS software, the “clip” tool trimmed the new districts shapefile at the shorelines of the current districts
- ² In our previous white paper, Schwartzberg scores were calculated on a more generalized shapefile in an attempt to remove bias that results from states with detailed coastlines. For this study, all scores were calculated on the same somewhat generalized coastline shapefile. Readers will notice that this results in the same ranking for Polsby-Popper and Schwartzberg, whereas our previous study had different rankings.
- ³ *Hunt vs. Cromartie*, 526 U.S. 541 (1999)
- ⁴ 2011 North Carolina General Assembly. District Statistics Plan CST1A Rucho Lewis Congress 3 – District 12. http://www.ncga.state.nc.us/GIS/Download/District_Plans/DB_2011/Congress/Rucho-Lewis_Congress_3/Reports/DistrictStats/SingleDistAdobe/rptDistrictStats-12.pdf
- ⁵ Perez, Thomas E. letter to Alexander McC. Peters. 1 November 2011.
- ⁶ Florida Senate. District 5 Demographic Profile (H000C9047). http://www.flsenate.gov/PublishedContent/Session/Redistricting/Plans/H000C9047/H000C9047_district_details.pdf
- ⁷ *Romo, Weaver et al. v. Detzner, Bondi* No. 37-2012-CA-00412 (Florida Circuit Court, Leon County)
- ⁸ It is worth noting that excluding the Chesapeake Bay shoreline, MD-3 ranks with the second lowest Polsby-Popper and Schwartzberg score, only slightly more compact than NC-12.
- ⁹ Texas Legislative Council. Hispanic Population Profile Using Census, American Community Survey, and Voter Registration Data Congressional Districts – Plan C235. ftp://ftpgis1.tlc.state.tx.us/PlanC235/Reports/PDF/PlanC235_RED119_Hispanic_Population_Profile%202006-2010.pdf
- ¹⁰ Keep in mind that districts approved by a Court may have been influenced by partisans, such as the case in Texas or Colorado. Legislative commissions, while non-partisan in theory, not included in this calculation.
- ¹¹ Florida Department of State Division of Elections. Standards for Legislature to Follow in Congressional Redistricting. <http://election.dos.state.fl.us/initiatives/initdetail.asp?account=43605&seqnum=1>

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State of North Carolina

LACY H. THORNBURG
ATTORNEY GENERAL

Department of Justice
P.O. BOX 629
RALEIGH
27602-0629

January 28, 1992

Mr. Gerald W. Jones
Chief, Voting Section
Civil Rights Division
U. S. Department of Justice
P. o. Box 66128
Washington, D. C. 20035-6128

Re: Request for Expedited Section 5 Consideration of
Chapter 7 (House Bill 3) - North Carolina revised
Congressional Redistricting Plan

Dear Mr. Jones:

The following submission of Chapter 7 of the 1991 Extra Session of the North Carolina General Assembly (House Bill 3), which revised the Congressional redistricting plan, is made on behalf of Mr. Alex Brock, Executive Secretary-Director of the State Board of Elections.

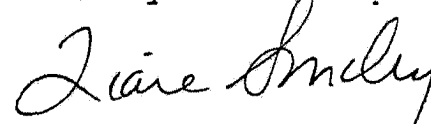
On December 18, 1991, your department interposed an objection to the State's Congressional redistricting plan, Chapter 601. See your file Nos. 91-2724 and 91-2847. As a result of the objection, a special session of the General Assembly was convened to consider the State's response. On January 24, 1992, the General Assembly enacted a revised Congressional redistricting plan for the purpose of addressing the concerns raised in the objection letter concerning the creation of a second minority district. To facilitate the

preclearance process, the General Assembly has created two minority districts. One district, No. 1, is similar to the minority district previously approved by your Department. The second district, No. 12, is based on an urban district suggested by the NAACP

We believe that this plan is in full compliance with the Voting Rights Act, Sections 5 and 2, and with existing case law. The General Assembly has acted in good faith to meet the concerns expressed in your objection letter. For this reason, Chapter 7 should be expeditiously precleared so that the State can proceed with preparations for the May 1992 primary election. With the presidential and other primaries are scheduled for May, and because the county boards of election have a great deal of work to do to prepare for elections based on new House, Senate and Congressional districts, it is of utmost importance that the State's reapportionment plans be given expedited review. The opening date for candidate filings has already been pushed back as far as reasonable, to February 10, 1992.

Very truly yours,

LACY H. THORNBURG
Attorney General



Tiare B. Smiley
Special Deputy Attorney General

SECTION 5 SUBMISSION FOR
REVISED CONGRESSIONAL REDISTRICTING PLAN
Chapter 7 (House Bill 3)

2C/27A. Enactment of Revised Congressional Redistricting Plan.

The revised Congressional redistricting plan passed by the North Carolina General Assembly is contained in Chapter 7 of the 1991 Extra Session (House Bill 3). That bill is included with statistics and maps of the revised Congressional redistricting plan, 1992 CONGRESSIONAL BASE PLAN #10 - Statistics, Maps and Bill, at Attachment 2C/27A-1. A large scale map of this plan is included as Attachment 2C/28B-1.

A computer tape of the revised Congressional plan is included as Attachment 2C/27A-2.

2C/27B. Statistics and Map for Prior Plan.

The statistics and map analyzing the Congressional redistricting plan now in effect using 1980 and 1990 census data were included in the original Congressional submission at C-27B.

2C/27C. Explanation of Changes to the Congressional Redistricting Plan.

The change affecting voting is contained in Chapter 7 of the 1991 Session Laws, 1991 Regular Session (House Bill 3), included as Attachment 2C/27A-1. The initial plan was Chapter 601 of the 1991 Session Laws, included in the original Congressional submission as Attachment C-27A-1.

The proposed plan continues to increase the opportunity for minorities to elect candidates of their choice. In the proposed plan, 1992 CONGRESSIONAL BASE PLAN #10, total black population (BLTOTPOP), total black voting age population (BLVAP), total black voter registration (BLVOT), and the percentage of registered Democrats who are black (BLDEM) are listed for the 1st and 12th Congressional Districts. Similar information is then listed for the 1st Congressional District in the previous plan, 1991 CONGRESSIONAL BASE PLAN #6. Although the Attorney General had approved the 1st Congressional District in BASE PLAN #6, both black districts in the plan now submitted have higher black percentages than the 1st District that you approved in the submission of Chapter 601.

PLAN #10 (proposed)

DIST	BLTOTPOP	BLVAP	BLVOT	BLDEM
1	57.26%	53.40%	52.41%	57.82%
12	56.63%	53.34%	54.71%	67.10%

PLAN #6 (previous)

1	55.69%	52.18%	51.34%	57.13%
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Attachment 2C-27C-1 explains the method used for estimating voter registration when precincts were divided.

2C/27D. Persons Making the Submission.

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2C/27E. Submitting Authority.

The submitting authority is the Executive Secretary-Director for the State Board of Elections for the State of North Carolina.

2C/27F. Location, (if submitting authority is not State or county).

Not applicable.

2C/27G. Responsible Body and Mode of Decision.

The Congressional redistricting plan is an act of the State legislature, the North Carolina General Assembly.

2C/27H. Authority and Process for Congressional Redistricting.

The process for Congressional Redistricting after the enactment of the initial plan (1991 CONGRESSIONAL BASE PLAN #6, ratified as Chapter 601 of the 1991 Session Laws) began on December 18, 1991 - the date on which the General Assembly received a facsimile of the Section 5 objection letter from the U.S. Justice Department.

On December 20, 1991, Governor James G. Martin issued a proclamation calling for an extra session of the General Assembly to revise the redistricting plans and to postpone the filing period for candidates.

In response to the Governor's proclamation, the General Assembly convened its extra session on December 30, 1991 to delay candidate filing dates. See section 2C/27J of this submission. Representatives Milton F. Fitch (black Democrat), Ed Bowen (white Democrat), and Samuel Hunt (white Democrat) introduced House Bill 3, a blank bill (see Attachment 2C/27H-1) as a vehicle for potential changes to the enacted Congressional redistricting plan.

On the same day, Rep. David G. Balmer (white Republican) introduced four bills, House Bills 8, 9, 10, and 11, that were different approaches to congressional plans containing two minority districts. (See Attachments 2C/27R-1(a) through (d) for those bills. Map/statistical packs are included with House Bills 8, 9, and 10. A map/statistical pack that describes House Bill 11 was included as Attachment C-27R-6 of the original Congressional submission.) One of Rep. Balmer's bills, House Bill 10, called "Congressional Balmer 8.1," contained one black district linking the black precincts of Piedmont urban areas along Interstate 85, and another mostly rural black district in Eastern North Carolina. Rep. Balmer never asked that any of the four plans be considered by redistricting committees during the 1991 Extra Session.

Before the General Assembly adjourned on December 30 to return January 13, 1992, the leaders of the Senate and House announced on the floors the schedule of redistricting meetings for the next week, and schedules of the meetings for each House was mailed to each House's members. On December 31, 1991, the staff of the Legislative Services Office mailed a notice of public hearing to be held on January 8, 1992, to approximately 400 newspapers, radio stations, and television stations throughout North Carolina and to minority citizens, minority groups, and other interested individuals. A copy of the notice was faxed to the Associated Press for release over its wire service. Copies of the notice were also provided to the North Carolina Association of County Commissioners and the North Carolina League of Municipalities. These organizations notified their constituent local governments of the public hearings. On January 2, 1992, the staff of the Legislative Services Office

forwarded copies of the public hearing notice to all county managers and to all mayors for whom a current address was available. (See Attachment 2C/28F-1 for the committee notices mailed to members and the public notice of the hearing).

On January 8, 1992, the House Congressional Redistricting Committee and the Senate Redistricting Committee held a public hearing in the State Legislative Building to solicit comments from the public about the Congressional redistricting plan. A copy of the public hearing transcript is included as Attachment 2C/28F-2. Among those who spoke at the public hearing were Mary Peeler, State Director of the NAACP. Ms. Peeler offered a congressional plan that contained two black districts: one district containing mostly black areas in the urban Piedmont and another containing mostly black areas in rural Eastern North Carolina. This plan had initially been presented to the Committee Co-Chairs for their consideration by several North Carolina congressmen. The black districts in the NAACP plan were similar to those proposed by Rep. Balmer in House Bill 10. The black districts created by the NAACP plan were themselves the basis for the black districts in the newly enacted plan. See Attachment 2C/27R-2 for maps and reports describing Ms. Peeler's NAACP plan.

The House Congressional Redistricting Committee met January 9 and, without taking votes, discussed possible ways to approach the situation. The House Committee on that day heard a proposal from Rep. Larry Justus (white Republican) that he said would create two relatively compact minority districts. One of the two districts aggregated black and Lumbee voters as one minority. See Attachment 2C/27R-3. A Senate Congressional Redistricting Subcommittee meeting scheduled for that day was cancelled.

During the first two weeks of January, as the leaders of the House and Senate concentrated on legislative redistricting, legislative staff continued to work on congressional plans for the Senate and House Committees and the Public Access computer was available for the development of Congressional redistricting plans. Once the House and Senate legislative plans were ratified on January 14, the two houses adjourned to reconvene January 22 to deal with the Congressional redistricting plan. The House and Senate plans were submitted to the U.S. Department of Justice for preclearance on January 19, 1992. See your file Nos. and .

On the weekend of January 18-19, 1992, the leadership of the Senate and House redistricting committees released separate Senate and House plans to the members of each body and to the public. The House plan was 1992 CONGRESSIONAL BASE PLAN #7 (see Attachment 2C/27H-2). The Senate plan was 1992 CONGRESSIONAL BASE PLAN #8 (see Attachment 2C/27H-3). Each plan was a variation of Ms. Peeler's plan, with an urban and a

rural black district. The urban black district was the same in each plan; the rural district had only a difference of 131 people in Wayne and Duplin counties.

The House Congressional Redistricting Committee met January 21. The members discussed Base #7, which they had received over the weekend, and heard Rep. David T. Flaherty Jr. (white Republican) present "REP. FLAHERTY'S CONGRESS PLAN," which contained two black districts and what he described as a minority-influence district which had concentrations of black people and Lumbee Indians. (See Attachment 2C/27R-4).

The House Congressional Redistricting Committee met the next day, January 22. Reps. Justus and Flaherty were recognised for further comments about their plans. Other members expressed interest in amending Base #7. Since the Co-Chairs said they themselves intended to make changes to Base #7 and present it the next day for a vote in the Committee, it was decided to hold off amendments until the next day when the revised plan was available.

The Senate Congressional Redistricting Subcommittee met the same day, January 22. It was decided to postpone further Senate deliberations on Congressional redistricting until the House passed a Congressional plan.

The House Co-Chairs returned January 23 with 1992 Congressional Base Plan #9 and presented it to the House Congressional Redistricting Committee as a version of House Bill 3. Base #9 contained a variety of changes to Base #7 that had been suggested by Committee members. (See Attachment 2C/27H-4). The Committee voted down amendments that would have substituted Rep. Flaherty's plan and Rep. Justus's plan (both as described above). The Committee also voted down an amendment by Rep. Michael Decker (white Republican) that had no effect on either majority-black district.

The Committee approved, however, an amendment offered by Rep. Walter B. Jones, Jr. (white Democrat) to take four precincts in Pitt County out of the 2nd District and place them in the 1st District (the Eastern black district). In compensation, three precincts in Edgecombe County would be moved into the 2nd. A much-debated effect of Rep. Jones' amendment would be to place his own residence and that of his father, incumbent Congressman Walter B. Jones, Sr., in the 1st District. (See Attachment 2C/27H-5). The previously submitted plan (Chapter 601) had included Congressman Jones in the proposed majority-black 1st District. Another effect of State Rep. Jones's amendment was to increase the minority percentage in the 1st District by about .25%.

The Committee gave a favorable report to Base #9 in the form of House Bill 3 with Rep. Jones' amendment, and voted to engross the amendment and bill into a Committee Substitute to present on the House floor. The computer name for the Committee Substitute was "1992 Congressional Base Plan #10" (see Attachment 2C/27A-1). All roll-call votes on House Bill 3 and its amendments in the Committee on January 23 are included with the transcript of the Committee meeting as Attachment 2C/28F-3(d).

On the House floor that same day, January 23, 1992, Reps. Flaherty and Justus offered the same amendments they offered in committee, and those amendments were defeated. All black and Native-American members of the House voted against the Flaherty amendment except the Speaker, who traditionally does not vote unless there is a tie. No black or Native-American member voted for Rep. Justus's amendment (four black members were recorded as not voting; the other 10 voted no). Rep. Marty Kimsey (white Republican) offered an amendment to submit the Congressional plan to an advisory panel if it were denied preclearance, but he withdrew his amendment when it was ruled out of order because it did not have a fiscal note. Rep. James P. Green Sr. (black Democrat) offered an amendment that would have reversed Rep. Jones's successful committee amendment concerning the Pitt and Edgcombe precincts and would have made a small change involving Warren and Halifax counties. (See Attachment 2C/27R-5). Rep. Green's amendment was defeated on a voice vote after being opposed by Rep. Milton F. Fitch (black Democrat), one of the Committee Co-Chairs.

After the amendments were defeated, the full House passed House Bill 3 on second reading. When no one objected to third reading, the House passed the bill on third reading the same day. All black and Native-American members of the House voted for the bill on second reading. Except for one black member not recorded as voting, the same held true for third reading. The roll-call votes on House Bill 3 and its amendments on the House floor are included as Attachment 2C/27H-6.

The Senate Redistricting Committee was assigned to consider House Bill 3 on January 24. After defeating an amendment offered by Sen. Leo Daughtry (white Republican) that was identical to Rep. Flaherty's Committee and floor amendments, the Committee gave the bill a favorable report.

The full Senate passed House Bill 3 on second and third readings on January 24, without amendment. The only roll-call vote on House Bill 3 on the Senate floor was the vote on second reading; that roll-call is included at Attachment 2C/27H-7. All five black Senators voted for House Bill 3 on the floor.

House Bill 3 was ratified the same day as Chapter 7 of the 1991 Extra Session.

All transcripts of House Committee meetings and House floor debates may be found at 2C/28F-3. All transcripts of Senate Committee meetings and Senate floor debates may be found at 2C/28F-4.

A chronology of the redistricting process is included at Attachment 2C/27H-8.

2C/27I. Date of Adoption.

The General Assembly enacted Chapter 7 (House Bill 3) on January 24, 1992, and made the act effective upon ratification, January 24, 1992, subject to preclearance under Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act.

2C/27J. Date on Which Change is to Take Effect.

The Congressional redistricting plan will take effect in the elections beginning in 1992. The General Statutes governing North Carolina's election schedule were included in the original House submission at H-27J. The election schedule was recently revised to delay the opening of candidate filing dates until February 10 so that preclearance may be obtained for new redistricting plans. Those amendments were submitted to the U.S. Department of Justice for preclearance, and in a letter dated January 3, 1992, no objections were made. Please see your File No. 91-4756. Chapter 1 of the 1991 Extra Session (Senate Bill 1) was included in the revised Senate submission with a copy of a summary and primary schedule as Attachment 2S/27J.

2C/27K. Statement That Change Has Not Been Enforced or Administered.

The changes in the Congressional redistricting plan enacted in 1992 have not yet been enforced or administered.

2C/27L. Explanation of Scope.

Not applicable.

2C/27M. A Statement of Reasons for the Change.

On July 9, 1991, the North Carolina General Assembly ratified a new redistricting plan for Congressional seats based on the 1990 census. This plan was submitted to the Voting Section of the Civil Rights Division of the U.S. Department of Justice for preclearance under § 5 of the Voting Rights Act. See your File Nos. 91-2724 and 91-2847. On December 18, 1991, the Attorney General objected to the Congressional redistricting plan expressing concerns about the absence of a second minority Congressional district. The new Congressional redistricting plan, Chapter 7, which is being submitted herewith, was enacted for the specific purpose of revising the original Congressional redistricting plan to address the objections raised by the Attorney General about that plan so that preclearance can be obtained and the 1992 elections can go forward.

2C/27N. Effect of Change on Minority Voters.

The effect of the adoption of Chapter 7 of the 1991 Session Laws, 1991 Extra Session (House Bill 3), on North Carolina's minority voters is to provide minorities with an opportunity to elect candidates of their choice. Two congressional districts, the 1st and 12th, are created in which blacks have an effective voting majority. See Part 2C/27C for statistics relating to these districts.

After evaluating the objection letter of December 18, 1991, which failed to preclear the previously enacted plan, the General Assembly examined alternative configurations before it which created two black districts. The newly enacted plan include two districts that are based in large part on the plan proposed by Mary Peeler of the NAACP at the Congressional Public hearing of January 8, 1992. That plan had an urban black district (the 12th) and a rural black district (the 1st). The urban/rural two district alignment had itself been originally proposed by Representative David Balmer (White Republican) in a letter to Mr. Dunne dated August 5, 1991, copy enclosed as Attachment 2C-27N-1.

The committee chairman examined the Mary Peeler/NAACP proposal, which was put in our computer system as Plan 92 CONGRESS 1. In order to better assure that minorities had an effective black majority in the district, some alterations were made in that plan, which had black populations for the two districts of 56.05% and 56.13% respectively for Districts 1 and 12. Black concentrations in Gastonia and Winston-Salem were added to the 12th District, while black concentrations in Vance County and Duplin County were added to the 1st, along with a series of other minor changes to increase the black populations in the districts.

The proposal to have an urban black district (the 12th) and a rural black district (the 1st) recognizes commonalities of interest within each district. In the 12th District, 80% of the population lives within the corporate limits of cities with a population of 20,000 or over, while in the 1st district, 82% of the population lives outside the corporate limits of cities with a population of 20,000 or over.

The proposal recognizes substantial black populations in the southeastern area of the State, as suggested by the objection letter of December 18, 1991. The 1st District will include the heaviest black concentrations in Bladen, Columbus, Cumberland, Duplin, New Hanover, and Pender Counties.

The 1st District, which had already been approved by the Attorney General in the letter of December 18, 1991, has an even greater black concentration than before. The revised plan increases the black total census population from 55.69% to 57.26%, an increase of 1.57%. The black voting age population is increased from

52.18% to 53.40%, an increase of 1.22%. The total black voter registration is increased from 51.34% to 52.41%, an increase of 1.07%. The total estimated percentage of Democrats who are black is increased from 57.13% to 57.78%, an increase of 0.65%.

It is clear that in the 12th Congressional District, blacks constitute an effective black voting majority. 54.71% of the registered voters are black, and Harvey Gantt received 71.47% of the vote in the 1990 general election for the United States Senate in that district. Of the registered Democrats, an estimated 67.10% are black. The district includes the well organized black communities of Charlotte, High Point, Greensboro, Winston-Salem, and Durham. Total black census population is 56.63%, and total Black VAP is 53.34%.

The newly proposed plan also improves upon another district in the plan enacted in July. In our response to the ACLU comment and in our response to your request for additional information, we discussed the lack of polarized voting in the 4th Congressional District. In the newly revised plan, the Black population has been increased in that district from 19.65% to 20.13% by removing Johnston County from the district and adding the remainder of Chatham County to the district. In the revised 4th District, Gantt received 58.69% of the vote in the general election. More significantly, in the 1st and 2nd primaries in the proposed 4th District, Gantt received significant majorities. In the 2nd primary, Gantt received 31,103 votes to 14,582 for Easley, 68.08% of the total. In the 1st primary, Gantt received 50.31% of the vote against five opponents in the proposed 4th Congressional District, well above the 40% threshold necessary to achieve victory in a primary under State law. As noted in debate on the Senate floor by Senator Howard Lee (Black Democrat), who was elected from a predominantly white Senate district, and has been a candidate in two unsuccessful Congressional campaigns: "Well, I live in the Fourth Congressional District, which is made up of Orange, Wake, and Chatham Counties ... Now, I don't expect my Congressman to retire any time soon. But, should he decide not to ever seek re-election, I can tick off five [black] people, in my opinion, who could be elected in this district. So, I hope that we will see the fact that in this new plan, the Fourth District in my opinion, has been made a much better district and in the long run offers an equal opportunity for another person who may be minority to run and get elected in this District." (Attachment 28F-4(d), Senate floor debate of January 24, 1992, transcript pages 19-20)

The proposed plan also provides three other districts, the 2nd, 3rd, and 8th, where blacks will have significant influence by having more than 20% of the population.

2C/27O. Litigation.

Past litigation relating to the redistricting of North Carolina Congressional seats was described in the original Congressional submission at C-27-O. Although a lawsuit was filed in federal district court asserting constitutional and Voting Rights Act claims relating to the 1981 and 1991 redistricting plans, that lawsuit was recently amended by plaintiffs (three white Republican incumbents) to delete their challenges to the redistricting plans and their request for a three-judge court. The sole remaining claim is a challenge to the State's one-year residency requirement for State Legislators under the due process and equal protection clauses of the United States Constitution. N. Leo Daughtry, et al. v. The State Board of Elections of North Carolina, et al., (2:91CV 00552 MDNC).

2C/27P. Preclearance of Prior Plan.

See the explanation and materials contained in the original Congressional submission at C-27P.

2C/27Q. Information Required for Redistricting Submittals.

Items required for redistricting and listed under § 51.28(a)(1) and (b)(1) are located under Tabs 2C/28A and 2C/28B.

2C/27R. Other material concerning the purpose or effect of Chapter 7.

1992 CONGRESSIONAL BASE PLAN #10 is based in large part on the plan presented by Mary Peeler of the NAACP at the public hearing held on January 8, 1992. Modifications were made to that proposal to make each of the two black districts more homogeneous and to increase their black populations. Specifically, rural Vance, Caswell, Person and Granville Counties were removed from District 12, and the urban portions of Forsyth and Gaston Counties were substituted. This had the effect of leaving the 12th District somewhat more compact and more urban in character. As the 12th District is currently configured, 80% of its population lives in cities of 20,000 or more. These changes had the effect of increasing the black population of the district as proposed by the Peeler proposal from 56.13% black to 56.63% black. Given that 54.71% of the district's registered voters are black and an estimated 67.1% of the registered Democrats are black, this district, as modified from the one Ms. Peeler initially proposed, plainly has an effective black voting majority.

The major modification to the 1st District as Ms. Peeler proposed it was to add majority black portions of Vance County to it. By removing portions of the district with higher white percentages, the chairmen were able to boost the black population in that district from 56.05% black to 57.26% black. This district is now a predominantly rural district with 82% of its population living outside cities of 20,000 or more. As noted in part 27N above, the black population of the 1st District has been increased from 55.69% in the plan previously approved in the December 18, 1991 letter from the Attorney General, to 57.26% black in the enacted plan. Black voter registration has been increased from 51.34% to 52.41%.

No minority citizen suggested to either Congressional redistricting committee or to their chairmen that either of these districts lacked an effective black voting majority.

A handful of alternative plans were presented either in the House or Senate Committees, as floor amendments, or at the public hearing that had two majority black districts or two majority Native American plus black districts.

In some plans the second minority district relied on cohesiveness between black and Native American voters. See, for example the Justus proposal, Attachment 2C/27R-3, made to the House Committee and the plan Vann Ellison presented at the public hearing, included in Attachment 2C/28F-2 public hearing transcript. It is at best unclear whether those districts meet the Thornburg v. Gingles threshold test of being majority minority in voting age population, since the voting records produced with the State's

submission of Chapter 601 do not demonstrate that the two groups regularly vote for the same candidates. It is noteworthy that Mary Peeler of the NAACP specifically requested at the public hearing that the legislature not rely on black and Native American cohesiveness in creating a second minority district. See attachment 2C/28F-2 at page 39. The enacted plan removes any doubt by creating two districts which are majority black in voting age population and voter registration without any reliance on Native American voters.

A few alternate plans were presented which had two majority black districts, namely the Kimbrough plan (presented at the public hearing, transcript in Attachment 2C/28F-2, the Flaherty plan, Attachment 2C/27R-4, the Peeler plan, Attachment 2C/27R-2 and two of the Balmer plans, Attachments 2C/27R-1(c) and (d). None of these had significantly higher black voter registration or voting age populations in the minority districts than does the enacted plan, except possibly Balmer Plan 8.1. See Attachment 2C/27R-1(c). It has an eastern black district that is 58.47% black total population. Representative Balmer accomplished this by including in his majority black district black voters from Wake County. This approach has two disadvantages. First, it combines a very urban population with a predominantly rural remainder of the district. Second, it removes Wake County voters from the 4th District, an area in which racially polarized voting is low, and in which black voters already enjoy a substantial opportunity to elect public officials of their choice. See further discussion of the 4th District in 2C/27N of this submittal. It is noteworthy that Representative Balmer did not seek to have this plan presented to either the House or Senate Redistricting Committee in either the Regular or Extra Session, nor did he offer it as a floor amendment. It had no known black support. None of these plans give black voters a materially better opportunity to elect Congressmen of their choice than does the enacted plan.

Representative Green offered a floor amendment which would have moved four precincts in Pitt County, including the one in which Congressman Walter Jones resides, from District 1 to District 2 and would have moved a like number of people in Edgecombe County from the District 2 to District 1. See Attachment 2C/27R-5. This amendment was opposed by Representative Fitch and was defeated in the House by a voice vote. The effect of the amendment would have been to lower the black population in District 1 by .25% and would have placed Pitt County into three different congressional districts. There was significant sentiment in the House and in the Senate that it was better to have Pitt County in only two districts, especially since further division of it did not increase black percentages. In addition, Congressman Jones, who resides in the minority district which Mr. Dunne approved in his December 18, 1991 letter, has said that he does not intend to run for reelection.

It was pointed out that since there is no residency requirement for congressional candidates, if he changes his mind, he can run again without regard to which district his home precinct is in.

Representative Flaherty's plan, Attachment 2C/27R-4, purports to create two black districts and what he terms an additional "minority influence district." Under current case law, the Voting Rights Act does not require legislative bodies to connect together minority populations into "influence districts." See Gingles v. Edmisten, 590 F. Supp. 345, 381 (E.D.N.C. 1984) (three judge court); Hastert v. State Board of Elections, 777 F. Supp. 634, 651-4 (N.D.Ill. 1991); Turner v. Arkansas, R-C-91-295 at pp. 32-40 (E.D.Ark. 1991).

In the case of the State's revised submittal, Chapter 7, it was the judgment of the legislature, including the black Speaker of the House and the black Chairman of the House Congressional Redistricting Committee, that black influence was greatest with, in addition to two majority black seats, the black population being greater than 20% in four districts (numbers 2, 3, 4, and 8). This was viewed by blacks as better than having 41.33% of one district and 20% of only one other district as in the Flaherty Congressional Plan, Attachment 2C/27R-4.

It is patently clear that Chapter 7 has an enhancing and not a retrogressive effect. It is also clear that its overriding purpose was to comply with the dictates of the Attorney General's December 18, 1991 letter and to create two congressional districts with effective black voting majorities.

2C/28A. Demographic Information.

(ALL ATTACHMENTS REFERENCED BELOW IN PARAGRAPHS 1 THROUGH 5 REFER TO ATTACHMENTS CONTAINED IN THE ORIGINAL HOUSE SUBMISSION.)

1. The total and voting age population of the affected area before and after the change, by race and language group, is contained: (i) in the 1990 Census of Population and Housing, P.L. 94-171 Counts, for the 1990 Census, and (ii) in the 1980 Census of Population and Housing for the 1980 Census, and with additional precinct information for 1980 and 1990 as noted in paragraph 3.
2. The number of registered voters for the affected area by voting precinct before and after the change, by race and language group, is contained in hard copy as Attachment 28A-1 for the 69 counties for which precinct information was used in the plans. That attachment contains county voter registration totals for the other 31 counties. A computer tape of the same information appears as part of Attachment 27A-4 to the original House submission. The 31 counties for which voter registration information is by county and not precinct are: Alexander, Alleghany, Ashe, Avery, Beaufort, Bladen, Brunswick, Carteret, Cherokee, Clay, Columbus, Currituck, Dare, Davie, Graham, Haywood, Hyde, Jackson, McDowell, Macon, Madison, Montgomery, Moore, Pamlico, Polk, Rutherford, Stanly, Stokes, Swain, Transylvania, and Watauga.
3. In developing data for redistricting, no estimates of population were used, but legislative staff assembled block data into precincts for 21 counties where the census bureau had not done so, and revised precinct totals for Wake, Mecklenburg, and Guilford Counties to reflect changes in precinct boundaries. The 21 counties are Anson, Bertie, Camden, Caswell, Franklin, Gates, Greene, Hertford, Hoke, Lee, Lincoln, Martin, Mitchell, Northampton, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Person, Tyrrell, Vance, Warren, and Yadkin Counties. The new and revised precinct totals for those 24 counties were used in adoption of the redistricting plans. Those new and revised totals appear as Attachment 28A-2. The new and revised totals are also contained in the computer tapes which are part of Attachment 27A-4.
4. In 1980, the Census Bureau reported under PL94-171 precinct census populations only for Wake, Forsyth, and Guilford Counties, and a portion of Orange County. This information was not used in the 1981 redistricting plans which were rejected under Section 5, as the plans did not divide counties. From 1982 through 1984, as a result of court orders in the Gingles case and objections under Section 5, precinct voter registration information was assembled up from the block level in Durham, Mecklenburg, and Cumberland

Counties, and revised in Wake, Guilford, and Forsyth Counties to reflect changes in precinct boundaries.

5. For the 1990 census, the State of North Carolina and the Census Bureau cooperated under PL94-171 to produce information for 48 counties. Those consisted of all counties with a 1980 population of 55,000 and over, and a few other counties that volunteered for the program. There was an understanding that legislative staff would assemble block data into precincts for other counties as needed as redistricting approached. Staff in early 1991 assembled that information for the 21 additional counties mentioned above. In the cases of Bertie, Caswell, Franklin, Greene, Hertford, Lee, Lincoln, Martin, Northampton, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Person, Vance, and Warren Counties, it was found that some precinct boundaries divided census blocks. Using the same methodology that was used in 1982 and 1984, when it was found that precincts in Wake and Durham Counties did not follow block boundaries, housing counts were made of these blocks split by precinct boundaries, and the populations of those blocks split in proportion to the number of housing units in each part of the block. In 1991, when these blocks were divided, the blocks were given a new suffix, such as block 204 becoming Block 204Y and 204Z. The totals for blocks 204Y and 204Z equal the total for block 204, so no estimates of total population are made, only estimates of divisions of the populations within individual blocks. Suffixes began at the end of the alphabet, e.g. S through Z, since none of these suffixes were used by the census bureau. Additionally, in order to show the correct populations of the current districts, where the 1982 and 1984 precinct boundaries used in the current plans did not follow 1990 block boundaries, similar housing unit counts were made and blocks split in Guilford, Mecklenburg, Wake, Randolph, Cumberland, Nash, Wilson, Forsyth, and New Hanover counties. These split blocks did not divide 1990 precincts, however, and therefore the whole precinct was used in the 1991 Plans. The housing unit counts made in 1991 appear as Attachment 28A-3. Housing counts in 1991 were made by City and County Planning Departments.

2C/28B. Maps.

1. Maps of the prior districts were included at C-27B of the original Congressional submission, with a large map appearing at Attachment C-28B.
2. Maps of the new districts are included as Attachment 2C/27A-1. A large map is included as Attachment 2C/28B-1.

2C/28C. Annexation Information.

Not applicable.

2C/28D. Election Returns.

Election return information was provided with the original Congressional submission at C-28D and in the supplemental material sent November 5, 1991 and at several times during November and December 1991.

2C/28E. Language Usage.

Not applicable.

2C/28F. Publicity and Participation.

1. Copies of public notices and committee schedules are included as Attachment 2C/28F-1.
2. A copy of the transcript of the Joint House-Senate public hearing on Congressional redistricting held in Raleigh January 8, 1992, is included as Attachment 2C/28F-2.
3. Copies of the Minutes of the House Congressional Redistricting Committee and House Floor Debates relevant to House Bill 3 are included as follows:
 - a. House Congressional Redistricting Committee meeting - January 9, 1992. Attachment 2C/28F-3(a).
 - b. House Congressional Redistricting Committee meeting - January 21, 1992. Attachment 2C/28F-3(b).
 - c. House Congressional Redistricting Committee meeting - January 22, 1992. Attachment 2C/28F-3(c).
 - d. House Congressional Redistricting Committee meeting - January 23, 1992. Attachment 2C/28F-3(d).
 - e. House floor debate - January 23, 1992. Attachment 2C/28F-3(e).
4. Copies of the minutes of the Senate Congressional Redistricting Subcommittee and Senate Redistricting Committee and transcript of Senate floor debate relevant to House Bill 3 are included as follows:
 - a. Senate Congressional Redistricting Subcommittee meeting - January 22, 1992. Attachment 2C/28F-4(a).
 - b. Senate Redistricting Committee meeting - January 24, 1992. Attachment 2C/28F-4(b).
 - c. Senate floor debate - January 24, 1992. Attachment 2C/28F-4(c).
5. A copy of the revised policy expanding the hours for public access to the computer system is contained in the revised House and Senate submissions at 2H/28F-5 and 2S/28F-5.

2C/28G. Availability of Submission.

A public notice will be published announcing the submission to the United States Attorney General of the materials required by 28 CFR Part 51, informing the public that a complete duplicate copy of the submission is available for public inspection at the Legislative Office Building, Raleigh, North Carolina, and inviting comments to be addressed to the United States Attorney General.

2C/28H. Minority Group Contacts.

Please see original House submission at H-28H.

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**NORTH CAROLINA
SECTION 5 SUBMISSION FOR
2011 CONGRESSIONAL REDISTRICTING PLAN**

The following information is submitted by North Carolina in support of its request for preclearance of the State's 2011 Congressional redistricting plan, which was enacted by the General Assembly on July 28, 2011. The numbered sections correspond to the numbers of the United States Department of Justice's rules regarding the content of preclearance submissions, 28 C.F.R. §§ 51.27 and 51.28. Generally, documents containing necessary information are in attachments bearing corresponding numbers. (E.g., Paragraph C-27A is documented by Attachment NC11-C-27A-1.¹)

C-27A. 2011 Enactment of Congressional Redistricting Plan

1. The 2011 Congressional redistricting plan passed by the North Carolina General Assembly, Rucho-Lewis Congress 3, is contained in Session Law 2011-403 (Senate Bill 453). See **Attachment NC11-C-27A-1**.
2. Maps and statistics of the 2011 Congressional redistricting plan, Rucho-Lewis Congress 3 Maps and Statistics, are also included at **Attachment NC11-C-27A-1**.
3. Copies of the redistricting base data and plan files used in the General Assembly's Maptitude computer system are provided with explanatory memorandum at **Attachment NC11-S-27A-2** in the **Senate Submission**. Access to the computer tape is available to the public by contacting Dennis McCarty, Director of the Information Systems Division, Legislative Office Building, 300 N. Salisbury Street, Raleigh, North Carolina, telephone 919.733.6834.

C-27B. Maps and Statistics Analyzing the Current Congressional Plan Enacted in 2001.

The maps and statistics analyzing the Congressional redistricting plan now in effect using 2000 census data are included at **Attachment NC11-C-27B-1**. The statistics analyzing the Congressional redistricting plan now in effect using 2010 census data are included at **Attachment NC11-C-27B-2**.

¹ Each attachment begins with the designation "NC11" to indicate North Carolina's 2011 Plans. This is followed with the letters "S", "H" or "C" to indicate the Senate, House or Congressional submission.

C-27C. Documents Explaining the 2011 Changes to the Congressional Redistricting Plan.

1. Section 5 District Comparison by County. See ***Attachment NC11-C-27C-1.***
2. District-by-District Comparison of Section 5 Counties. See ***Attachment NC11-C-27C-2.***
3. Comparison of the 2001 Congressional Plan and Rucho-Lewis Congress 3 using several indicia of minority voting strength. For ease of analysis and comparison of districts, the chart shows the old 2001 district numbers with 2000 and 2010 Census data alongside the equivalent new 2011 district numbers with 2010 Census data. See ***Attachment NC11-C-27C-3.***
4. Comparison of Relevant Districts. See ***Attachment NC11-C-27C-4.***

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C-27E. The submitting authorities are the Attorney General of North Carolina, the President *Pro Tempore* of the North Carolina Senate and the Speaker of the North Carolina House of Representatives on behalf of the State of North Carolina.

C-27F. Not applicable.

C-27G. The Congressional redistricting plan is an act of the State legislature, the General Assembly of North Carolina.

C-27H. Authority and Process for Congressional Redistricting.

The North Carolina General Assembly is authorized by 2 U.S.C. §§ 2a and 2c and by Article I, § 2, Clause 3, and § 4, Clause 1, of the United States Constitution to redistrict its Congressional districts. ***Attachment NC11-C-27H-1.***

January 27, 2011. The President Pro Tempore of the Senate, Senator Phil Berger, appointed the Senate Redistricting Committee and named Senator Bob Rucho as Chair. Subsequently, Senator Charlie Dannelly resigned (announced April 6, 2011) and Senators Debbie Clary (announced July 19, 2011), Jim Forrester (announced July 19, 2011), and Bill Rabon (announced July 25, 2011) were removed. Additions to the committee were Senator Malcolm Graham

(announced April 5, 2011), Senator Kathy Harrington (announced July 19, 2011), Senator Dan Soucek (announced July 19, 2011) and Senator Debbie Clary (announced July 25, 2011). A list of members of the committee is at **Attachment NC11-S-27H-2**.

January to March 2011. The Information Systems Division (ISD) implemented software and hardware for a redistricting computer system using Maptitude and ArcView softwares. The system included installation of 17 member and staff licenses, the installation of a public terminal and the installation of a terminal dedicated for use by members of the General Assembly.

February 15, 2011. The Speaker of the House of Representatives appointed the House Redistricting Committee and named Representatives David Lewis, Jerry Dockham, and Nelson Dollar as Chairs. Representative David Lewis was designated Senior Chair. Subsequently, Representatives Carolyn Justice and Ric Killian were removed, and Representatives Jamie Boles and Danny McComas were appointed, all of which were announced July 21, 2011. A list of members of the committee is at **Attachment NC11-H-27H-2**.

March 2, 2011. The General Assembly received the 2010 Census P.L. 94-171 data from the U. S. Department of Commerce. ISD loaded the census data and political data into the Maptitude software so that the information would be available for developing district plans. This process was completed on **March 22, 2011**. See **Attachment NC11-S-27A-2** for an explanatory memorandum regarding the mapping software and database.

March 17, 2011. Senate Redistricting Chairman Bob Rucho and House Redistricting Chairman David Lewis wrote a letter to Legislative Black Caucus Chairmen Senator Floyd McKissick and Representative Larry Womble asking them for their advice on redistricting related matters, including: the content of notices for public hearings, the locations of public hearings, contact information for groups and individuals who should receive public notice, areas of testimony that may be important to redistricting, and any other redistricting suggestions or ideas. The Chairmen copied all members of the Legislative Black Caucus on this letter. A copy of this letter is included in correspondence at **Attachment NC11-S-28F-5(e)**.

March 22, 2011. Senator Rucho and Representative Lewis sent a letter to all members of the North Carolina's Congressional delegation asking for their input on redistricting and requesting the opportunity to sit down with each member and discuss the areas they represent. A copy of this letter is included in correspondence at **Attachment NC11-S-28F-5(e)**.

March 24, 2011. Senator Rucho and Representative Lewis sent a letter to all members of the General Assembly advising them of public hearings, asking for their advice on the areas they represent, and inviting each member to sit down

with one of the chairs to discuss their districts and the overall process. This letter also included information concerning a policy for access to redistricting assistance. A copy of this letter is included in correspondence at **Attachment NC11-S-28F-5(e)**. The policy referred to in the letter can be found at **Attachment NC11-S-28F-5(h)**.

March 29, 2011. Senator Rucho and Representative Lewis sent a letter to the Reverend Doctor William Barber II, President of the NC NAACP, asking him to share his opinions and ideas on redistricting with the Chairs and inviting him to attend public hearings once they began. On March 31, the Chairmen followed up with a letter inviting Dr. Barber to attend the April 13 hearing to be held in Raleigh. A copy of this letter is included in correspondence at **Attachment NC11-S-28F-5(e)**.

March 30, 2011. The Senate Redistricting Committee held an informational meeting. The topics of discussion and presentations included technology and other resources available for redistricting, committee and ISD procedures, and the legal issues surrounding redistricting.

March 31, 2011. Senator Rucho accepted Senator Charlie Dannelly's resignation from the Senate Redistricting Committee. On the same day, he asked Senator Malcolm Graham to join the Senate Redistricting Committee. Senator Graham accepted the offer.

March 31, 2011. Senator Rucho and Representative Lewis sent a letter to a list of over 300 minority contacts and other important constituencies across the state. In the letter, the Chairmen asked for opinions and advice regarding: proposed legislative and congressional districts or plans, the continued presence of racially polarized voting in North Carolina, the impact of *Bartlett v. Strickland* on the redistricting process, the importance of determining citizen voting age population in drawing districts, the continued presence of *Gingles* factors in North Carolina counties, and any other information regarding compliance with the Voting Rights Act. The Chairmen also sent a copy of the letter to Senator McKissick and Representative Womble along with all other members of the Legislative Black Caucus. A copy of this letter and of responses received is included in correspondence at **Attachment NC11-S-28F-5(e)**.

April 7, 2011. The House Redistricting Committee held an informational meeting. The topics of discussion and presentations included technology and other resources available for redistricting, committee and ISD procedures, and the legal issues surrounding redistricting.

April 13 to July 18, 2011. The House and Senate Redistricting Committees held a total of seventeen public hearings across the State of North Carolina. At all but two of these hearings, from two to eight additional sites were interactively connected with the main site via teleconferencing technology, for a total of 63

opportunities for members of the public to attend. Some of these public hearings were held before any plans were published in order to give members of the public the opportunity to put forward any ideas they might have about how districts could or should be drawn, while other hearings were held after plans had been published by the Chairs so that members of the public could offer reactions and suggestions. For locations of these hearings and satellite sites, see **Attachment NC11-S-27H-3 and 4**. For transcripts related to the public hearings, see **Attachments NC11-S-28F-3(a)-(q)**. For copies of the public notices, see **Attachments NC11-S-28F-2(a)**.

June 15, 2011. The House and Senate Redistricting Committees met jointly to consider the introduction of testimony and documentation for the official record of the committee. For a copy of the transcript of this meeting, see **Attachment NC11-S-28F-6(r)**.

June 17, 2011. Senator Rucho and Representative Lewis issued a Joint Statement with general information concerning the redistricting process. A copy of this Joint Statement is included in **Attachment NC11-S-28F-5(e)**.

July 1, 2011. Senator Rucho and Representative Lewis issued a Joint Statement concerning a proposed districting plan for the United States House of Representatives. A copy of this Joint Statement is included in **Attachment NC11-S-28F-5(e)**.

July 19, 2011. Senator Rucho and Representative Lewis issued a Joint Statement concerning proposed Rucho-Lewis Congress 2. A copy of this Joint Statement is included in **Attachment NC11-S-28F-5(e)**.

July 21, 2011. The House and Senate Redistricting Committees met jointly for a presentation of the Rucho Lewis Congress 2A plan. For a copy of the transcript of this meeting, see **Attachment NC11-S-28F-6(s)**.

July 22, 2011. The Senate Redistricting Committee met and debated Senate Bill 453, Rucho Lewis Congress 2A. Senator Martin Nesbitt offered an amendment to Districts 10 and 11, which amendment failed. The bill was given a favorable report by voice vote. For a copy of the transcript of this meeting, see **Attachment NC11-S-28F-6(c)**.

July 25, 2011. The full Senate debated and voted on Senate Bill 453, Rucho Lewis Congress 2A. The bill passed second and third readings by a vote of 27-19. Three amendments were offered, Amendment One by Senator Dan Blue, Amendment Two by Senator Martin Nesbitt, and Amendment Three by Senator Josh Stein. Amendment One failed by a vote of 19-27. Amendment Two failed by a vote of 19-27. Amendment Three failed by a vote of 19-27. The bill passed second and third readings by a vote of 27-19. For further discussion of these amendments, see **Section C-27R** of this compendium. For a transcript

of the floor debate, see **Attachment NC11-S-28F-6(l)**. For journal records of votes see **Attachment NC11-S-28F-8(a)-(e)**.

July 25, 2011. Senate Bill 453, Rucho Lewis Congress 2A, was received by the House and referred to the House Redistricting Committee.

July 27, 2011. A proposed committee substitute for Senate Bill 453, Rucho Lewis Congress 3, was taken up for presentation, discussion, and debate by the House Redistricting Committee. Representative David Lewis presented the plan and answered questions regarding the plan. Representative Tim Moffitt offered an amendment similar to the amendment previously offered by Senator Nesbitt in the Senate Redistricting Committee and on the Senate Floor, with differences to accommodate the differences in the bill before the Committee. The amendment failed by a vote of 17-23. The bill was given a favorable report by voice vote. For a copy of the transcript of this meeting, see **Attachment NC11-S-28F-6(i)**.

July 27, 2011. Senate Bill 453, Rucho Lewis Congress 3, was reported out of committee and placed on the House calendar for immediate consideration. Three amendments were offered. Amendment One by Representative Joe Hackney (the same amendment previously offered by Senator Josh Stein on the Senate floor), Amendment Two by Representative Susan Fisher (similar to amendment previously offered by Senator Nesbitt in the Senate Redistricting Committee and on the Senate Floor and identical to the amendment offered by Representative Tim Moffitt in the House Redistricting Committee), and Amendment Three by Representative Grier Martin, (the same amendment previously offered by Senator Dan Blue). All three amendments failed. Amendment One failed by a vote of 51-68. Amendment Two failed by a vote of 51-65. Amendment Three failed by a vote of 50-68. The bill passed second and third readings by a vote of 67-52 in the House of Representatives. The Senate concurred in the changes to the bill and the bill passed second and third readings by a vote of 27-19. For further discussion of these amendments, see **Section C-27R** of this compendium. For a transcript of the floor debate, see **Attachment NC11-S-28F-6(q)**. For journal records of votes see **Attachment NC11-S-28F-9(a)-(f)**

July 28, 2011. Senate Bill 453, Rucho Lewis Congress 3 was ratified, signed by the Lieutenant Governor and the Speaker of the House, and chaptered into session law as S.L. 2011-403. Pursuant to Article II, § 22(5) of the North Carolina Constitution, the bill did not require the signature of the Governor to become law.

C-27I. Aside from the preclearance requirements of § 5 of the Voting Rights Act, the Congressional redistricting plan is effective upon its enactment, July 28, 2011.

- C-27J.** Following § 5 preclearance, the Congressional redistricting plan will take effect for the elections beginning in 2012. The time for the holding of primary and regular elections is contained in N.C. Gen. Stat. § 163-1, a copy of which is in **Attachment NC11-C-27J-1**. The time period for filing notice of candidacy is contained in N.C. Gen. Stat. § 163-106, a copy of which is in the **Attachment NC11-C-27J-2**.
- C-27K.** The changes in the Congressional redistricting plan enacted in 2011 have not yet been enforced or administered.
- C-27L.** Not applicable.
- C-27M.** Pursuant to 2 U.S.C. §§ 2a and 2c, and to Article I, § 2, Clause 3, and § 4, Clause 1, of the United States Constitution, the General Assembly is required to revise the Congressional districts and the apportionment of members of the United States House of Representatives among the districts at the first regular session convening after the return of every decennial census of population taken by order of Congress. The 2011 redistricting plan is based on the 2010 United States Census. Copies of 2 U.S.C. §§ 2a and 2c, and of Article I, § 2, Clause 3, and § 4, Clause 1, of the United States Constitution are included at **Attachment NC11-C-27H-1**.
- C-27N.** **Effect of Adoption of Rucho-Lewis Congress 3 on Minority Voters.**

North Carolina's 2011 Congressional Plan (also called "Rucho-Lewis Congress 3") has neither the purpose nor the effect of denying or abridging the right to vote on account of race or color. The 2011 Congressional Plan complies with the United States Constitution's one-person, one vote requirements and preserves minority voting strength in North Carolina's two minority Congressional districts.

The 2011 Congressional Plan, like the benchmark 2001 Congress Zero Deviation Plan ("2001 Plan"), includes two districts — Districts 1 and 12 — that contain counties covered under Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act and have African-American incumbents. The 2011 Plan, in both of these districts, maintains African-Americans' ability to elect these incumbents as their preferred candidates of choice. Thus, the 2011 Plan has no discriminatory purpose nor is it retrogressive.

Both of these districts date back to the initial versions adopted by the General Assembly in 1992. There have been four decisions by the United States Supreme Court involving these two districts. See *Shaw v. Reno*, 509 U.S. 630 (1993); *Shaw v. Hunt*, 517 U.S. 899 (1996); *Hunt v. Cromartie*, 526 U.S. 541 (1999); *Easley v. Cromartie*, 532 U.S. 234 (2001). As a result of these decisions,

elections have been held from 1992 through 2010 under four different versions of these two districts. The 2001 benchmark plan was not successfully challenged and has been used from the 2002 general election through the 2010 general election. African-American candidates and incumbents have been elected in both districts under all of these different plans.

Under Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act, a redistricting plan impermissibly “denies or abridges the right to vote” if it “has the purpose of or will have the effect of diminishing the ability of any citizens of the United States on account of race or color . . . to elect their preferred candidates of choice.” 42 U.S.C. § 1973c(b). In its 2006 reauthorization of the Voting Rights Act, Congress specified that “[t]he term ‘purpose’ . . . shall include any discriminatory purpose.” 42 U.S.C. § 1973c(c). Congress further explained that Section 5’s aim “is to protect the ability of [minority] citizens to elect their preferred candidates of choice.” 42 U.S.C. § 1973c(d); *see also Beer v. United States*, 425 U.S. 130, 141 (1976) (holding that a redistricting plan violates Section 5 if it “would lead to a retrogression in the position of racial minorities with respect to their effective exercise of the electoral franchise”). As demonstrated below, the 2011 Congressional Plan preserves, and in fact *increases*, the ability of African-American voters to elect their preferred candidates of choice in Districts 1 and 12.²

District 1

The State’s First Congressional District was originally drawn in 1992 as a majority African-American district. It was established by the State to avoid liability under Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act. The United States District Court for the Eastern District of North Carolina has held that the State had a strong basis for drawing the First District at a majority African-American level. *Cromartie v. Hunt*, 133 F.Supp.2d 407, 422-423 (E.D.N.C. 2000). This included a finding by the court that the First District was based upon a reasonably compact African-American population capable of constituting a majority in a single congressional district, that the African-American population was politically cohesive, and that the white majority population voted sufficiently as a bloc to enable it, in the absence of special circumstances, to defeat the minority’s preferred candidate. *Id.* (citing *Thornburg v. Gingles*, 478 U.S. 30, 50-51 (1986)).

In response to the district court decision in *Cromartie*, the 2001 plan recreated the First District largely as it had been drawn under the 1997 plan and with a majority African-American total population. Attached at **Attachment NC11-C-27N-1**, is a map showing the 1997 boundaries of this District superimposed upon

² For ease of analysis, we have included two charts. The first chart compares Congressional districts in the 2001 Congressional Plan with comparable districts in the 2011 Congressional Plan based upon the 2010 Census; it is at **Attachment NC11-C-27C-3**. The second chart compares key districts in the 2001 Congressional Plan with the corresponding districts in the 2011 Congressional Plan based upon the 2010 Census; it is at **Attachment NC11-C-27C-4**.

a map of the 2001 version of this District. As explained in North Carolina's 2001 Congressional preclearance submission, under the 2000 Census the 1997 version of the First District contained a Total Black Population of 50.46%, while the 2001 version was created with a Total Black Population of 50.71%.

The 2001 version of the First District is based upon all or portions of the following 23 counties: Beaufort, Bertie, Chowan, Craven, Edgecombe, Gates, Granville, Greene, Halifax, Hertford, Jones, Lenoir, Martin, Nash, Northampton, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Pitt, Vance, Warren, Washington, Wayne and Wilson. Of these 23 counties, all but two (Jones and Warren) are covered by Section 5. In addition, Bertie, Chowan, Edgecombe, Gates, Halifax, Hertford, Martin, Nash, Northampton, Washington and Wilson counties are counties in which the United States Supreme Court found the State liable under Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act in a case involving state legislative districts. See *Gingles, supra*.

As the General Assembly approached redistricting in 2011, there were two structural problems with the First District that needed to be addressed. First, under the 2010 Census the District is under populated by 97,563 or -13.30%. Second, in light of the decision in *Bartlett v. Strickland*, 129 S.Ct. 1231 (2009), districts drawn with the intent of precluding a finding of liability against the State under Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act must be drawn with a Total Black Voting Age Population ("TBVAP") of at least 50% plus one. Under the 2010 Census, the 2001 version of the First District has a TBVAP of only 48.63%. Thus, the State needed to add over 90,000 residents as well as a sufficient number of African-American voters in order to re-create this District at a majority African-American level.

An African American, Congressman G. K. Butterfield, is the current incumbent for the First District. The Chairs of the Redistricting Committees visited with Congressman Butterfield to discuss the structural problems with the First District and to seek his input. From this conversation, the Chairs believed that Congressman Butterfield understood the structural problems with the First District as well as two potential options for curing these problems. One option would draw the minority community that resides in Wake County into the First District, while a second option would draw the minority community located in Durham County into the District. The Chairs believed that Congressman Butterfield expressed a preference for drawing his district to include Wake County as opposed to the Durham County option.

Based upon the Chairs' understanding of Congressman Butterfield's preference, on July 1, 2011, the Chairs released their first proposed Congressional Plan called Rucho-Lewis Congress 1. Under this initial version, the First District included part of Wake County and was re-established with a majority TBVAP. After this plan was released, Congressman Butterfield issued a statement that he had not communicated a preference for how population could be added to his district as between Wake and Durham Counties. Moreover, during public

hearings held on July 7, 2011, several members of the public voiced concerns that Rucho-Lewis Congress 1 withdrew the First District from some Section 5 covered counties that had been included in the 2001 version. During a public hearing held in Asheville, North Carolina, a member of the general public produced a map that recreated the First District as a majority African-American district by drawing it into Durham County instead of Wake County. See **Attachment NC11-S-28F-3(n)** and **Attachment NC11-S-28F-5(g)**. This proposed version of the First District was otherwise based upon the same boundaries used for the 2001 version and therefore kept all the same covered counties found in the 2001 version.

Based upon the lack of any clear preference from Congressman Butterfield, and in response to some of the comments made at the public hearing, on July 19, 2011, the Chairs released a plan that was ultimately enacted as the 2011 Congressional Plan. Under the enacted version of District 1, the population deviation and majority African-American status of the District is corrected by drawing the District into Durham County. The addition of Durham to this District was easily accomplished as Durham County is contiguous to one of the counties found in the 2001 version of District 1 (Granville). The enacted District now has a TBVAP of 52.65%. It extends into all of the Section 5 covered counties found in the 2001 First District while adding one additional Section 5 covered county that was not included in the 2001 version (Franklin). Moreover, there are more African-American residents of voting age in Section 5-covered counties who live in the 2011 version of District 1 than the total African-American voting age population that currently resides in Section 5 counties in the 2001 version of this District. (See **Attachment NC11-C-27N-2**).

Thus, the 2011 version of District 1 corrects serious under-population problems associated with the 2001 version following the 2010 Census and preserves the African-American community's ability to elect its preferred candidate of choice. It increases the TBVAP for this District from 48.63% to 52.65%. As a result, more African-American residents of Section 5-covered counties reside in the 2011 version of District 1 than reside in District 1 in the 2001 benchmark plan. Thus the 2011 Plan maintains, and in fact increases, the African-American community's ability to elect its candidate of choice in District 1.

District 12

The original version of the Twelfth District was drawn in 1992 and established by the State in response to an objection issued by the United States Department of Justice to a Congressional Plan enacted in 1991. The District was subsequently challenged as an illegal racial gerrymander. In *Shaw v. Reno*, 509 U.S. 630 (1993), the United States Supreme Court ruled that the plaintiffs had stated a claim upon which relief could be granted, provided they were able to show at trial that the use of race in the drawing of District 12 predominated over all other criteria, and that the State could not articulate a compelling state interest for

using race to draw a district. Then, in *Shaw v. Hunt*, 517 U.S. 899 (1996), the Supreme Court ruled that the State had in fact used race as the predominant criterion for drawing the Twelfth District. The Court rejected the argument that the District was needed to avoid Section 2 liability, primarily based upon the Court's holding that the Twelfth District was not based upon a reasonably compact African-American population. Moreover, the location of the District did not remedy the vote dilution claim that might have been made by the minority population residing in south central and southeastern North Carolina or the area of the State that had been the subject of the objection by the Justice Department.

In response to the decision in *Shaw*, the General Assembly re-drew the Twelfth District in 1997 and used politics as the primary criterion. The State left the Twelfth District in a configuration that was similar to the version declared unconstitutional in *Shaw v. Hunt*, but argued that its intent in doing so was to create a very strong Democratic district. In *Easley v. Cromartie*, 532 U.S. 234 (2001), the United States Supreme Court rejected plaintiffs' claim that the 1997 version of District 12 constituted a racial gerrymander and affirmed the constitutionality of this District based upon the State's argument that the primary motive for drawing it the way it did was political.

The 2001 version of District 12 tracked the boundaries of the 1997 version. See **Attachment NC11-C-27N-1**. It was drawn in portions of six counties: Guilford, Forsyth, Davidson, Rowan, Cabarrus, and Mecklenburg. Only one of these counties is covered by Section 5 (Guilford). According to the 2001 Congressional submission by the State, under the 2000 Census, the Total African-American Population for the 1997 version of District 12 was 44.56%, as compared to 45.02% in the 2001 version.

Congressman Watt, an African American, has been elected from this District since 1992 and remains the current incumbent.

As the General Assembly approached redistricting in 2011, it was apparent that District 12 did not suffer from the same significant structural problems facing District 1. District 12 was only slightly over-populated by 2,847 or +0.39%. One of the concerns of the Redistricting Chairs was that in 1992, the Justice Department had objected to the 1991 Congressional Plan because of a failure by the State to create a second majority minority district combining the African-American community in Mecklenburg County with African-American and Native American voters residing in south central and southeastern North Carolina. See *Shaw v. Hunt*, 517 U.S. at 902. The Redistricting Chairs sought input from Congressman Watt regarding options for re-drawing his district. Congressman Watt expressed his opinion that African-American voters in Mecklenburg County were not politically cohesive with Native American voters residing in southeastern North Carolina. Based upon this comment the Chairs had the impression that Congressman Watt would oppose any redrawing of the Twelfth District which would result in its being drawn from Mecklenburg County into southeastern North

Carolina as originally contemplated by the 1992 Justice Department objection. Congressman Watt also expressed to the Chairs a desire that African-American voters in Guilford and Forsyth, who were residents of the 2001 version of District 12, be retained in new District 12 or otherwise protected.

Based in part on this input from Congressman Watt, the Chairs recommended and the General Assembly enacted a version of District 12 that is similar to the 2001 version. See **Attachment NC11-C-27N-3**. The 2011 version of District 12 includes the same six counties that compose the 2001 version. Under the 2010 Census, the TBVAP for the 2001 version of District 12 is 43.77%. The TBVAP for the 2011 version is 50.66%. Thus, the 2011 version maintains, and in fact increases, the African-American community's ability to elect their candidate of choice in District 12.

Other Congressional Districts

The dispersed nature of the African-American population in North Carolina prevents the drawing of another majority African-American district that is based upon a reasonably compact minority population. No other plans presented to the General Assembly during the 2011 redistricting process identified an additional majority-minority district.

Under the 2001 Plan, there were no additional districts with a TBVAP in excess of 30%. The 2011 Plan creates a district that has a TBVAP of 31.71%, which exceeds the third highest TBVAP district found in the 2001 Plan, District 8 (27.95%). This district also contains high Democratic performing Voting Tabulation Districts ("VTDs").

In summary, the 2011 Congressional Plan recreates District 1 at a majority African-American level and continues District 12 as an African-American and very strong Democratic district that has continually elected a Democratic African American since 1992. The 2011 plan also provides for a third district with a higher TBVAP than any district found in the 2001 plan outside of Districts 1 and 12. Minority voters have clearly retained their ability to elect two preferred candidates of choice in the 2011 versions of District 1 and 12. There is no evidence that any other majority African-American district could be created or that the General Assembly in any way discriminated against voters because of their race or color in enacting the 2011 Congressional Plan.

C-270. Past litigation relating to redistricting in North Carolina is the following:

Cavanagh v. Brock, 577 F. Supp. 176 (E.D.N.C. 1983) (Court held that the 1968 amendments to the North Carolina Constitution, Sections 3 and 5 of Article II, prohibiting the General Assembly from splitting counties in apportioning State Senate and House districts had no force or effect statewide once the

United States Attorney General interposed an objection to their application to the 40 counties subject to Section 5 preclearance requirements under the Voting Rights Act. The federal court based its ruling on the court's interpretation of State law.)

Thornburg v. Gingles, 478 U.S. 30 (1986) (lawsuit brought under Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act, which established that single-member, rather than multi-member, House districts must be drawn in certain areas of the State and required redrawing of certain Senate districts in portions of the State.)

Pope v. Blue, 809 F. Supp. 392 (W.D.N.C.), *aff'd*, 506 U.S. 801 (1992) (lawsuit challenging the 1992 Congressional districting plan as an unconstitutional political gerrymander was dismissed because Republican plaintiffs could not establish they were shut out of the political process in North Carolina.)

Shaw v. Reno, 509 U.S. 630 (1993) (lawsuit challenging North Carolina's 12th Congressional district, which established that plaintiffs have an Equal Protection claim where a district plan is "so irrational on its face that it can be understood only as an effort to segregate voters into separate districts on the basis of race, and that the separation lacks sufficient justification.")

Shaw v. Hunt, 517 U.S. 899 (1996) (the continuation of *Shaw v. Reno* with the Court holding the 12th Congressional district to be an unconstitutional racial gerrymander.)

Cromartie v. Hunt, 532 U.S. 234 (2001), name corrected by the Court to ***Easley v. Cromartie***, 532 U.S. 1076 (2001) (a further challenge to a redrawn 12th Congressional district, in which the Court upheld the reconfigured district; the Court held that where racial identification correlates highly with political affiliation, the party attacking the legislatively drawn boundaries must show at least that the legislature could have achieved its legitimate political objectives in alternative ways that are comparably consistent with traditional districting principles and that those districting alternatives would have brought about significantly greater racial balance.)

Daly v. Leake, No. 5-96-CV-88-V (W.D.N.C.) (lawsuit filed January 21, 1997, which has been procedurally dormant, challenging several State Senate, as well as State House and congressional, districts on a *Shaw* theory that the districts were unconstitutional racial gerrymanders.)

Stephenson v. Bartlett, 355 N.C. 354, 562 S.E.2d 377 (2002) ("*Stephenson I*"); ***Stephenson v. Bartlett***, 375 N.C. 301, 582 S.E.2d 247 (2003) ("*Stephenson II*") (lawsuit filed in State court challenging division of counties in drawing 2001 and 2002 State Senate and State House districts as being in violation of the State Constitution – held that under the North Carolina

Constitution, counties cannot be divided in drawing legislative districts except under specified circumstances, including compliance with federal law.)

Foreman v. Bartlett, C.A. No. 4:01-CV-166-BO(4) (E.D.N.C.) (lawsuit challenging 2001 Congressional plan on one person, one vote and Voting Rights Act, § 2, grounds.)

Pender County v. Bartlett, 361 N.C. 491, 649 S.E.2d 364 (2007), *aff'd sub nom Bartlett v. Strickland*, 556 U.S. 1 (2009) (lawsuit challenging division of Pender County into two State House districts in the 2003 House plan – held that Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act precludes a finding of Section 2 liability where a proposed majority minority district does not have at least 50% plus one minority population, and that the North Carolina Constitution required that Pender County be kept whole in any House districting plan.)

Dean v. Leake, No. 2:07-CV-00051-FL-AD-RC (E.D.N.C.) (lawsuit filed on November 21, 2007, challenging the 2003 Senate and House plans on the grounds that they did not use corrected Census data supplied to North Carolina in 2003 and on other grounds; the action was voluntarily dismissed in April 2010.)

Further discussion of these cases and how they affect redistricting in North Carolina is found in the **Senate Submission** at **Attachment NC11-S-270-1**.

C-27P. The prior Congressional redistricting plan was precleared on February 15, 2002. See **Attachment NC11-C-27P-1**.

The procedure for redistricting the State Congressional districts after each decennial Census is set out in 2 U.S.C. §§ 2a and 2c, and in Article I, § 2, Clause 3, and § 4, Clause 1, of the United States Constitution. See **Attachment NC11-C-27H-1**.

C-27Q. Items required for redistricting and listed under 28 C.F.R. 51.28(a)(1) and (b)(1) are located at **NC11-C-28A** and **NC11-C-28B**.

C-27R. **Other Information – Discussion of Alternative Plans.**

As discussed in **C-27N** above, the Rucho-Lewis Congress 3 Plan navigates the treacherous path between the competing interests of the Voting Rights Act and the Equal Protection Clause as interpreted by *Shaw* and its progeny. North Carolina's 2011 Plan essentially maintains, with minimal changes, what have been the central districts with regard to the Voting Rights Act: Districts 1 and 12.

Each of the alternative plans that were proposed was deficient in one way or another. Each of these alternatives – two of which were formally introduced in the legislative proceedings and one of which was offered by the Southern Coalition for Social Justice – is discussed below. Rucho-Lewis Congress 3 is superior to any of these alternatives in maintaining the position of racial minorities with respect to their effective exercise of the electoral franchise and their opportunity to elect Congressional members of their choice.

1. Fourth, Fair, Legal and Compact, discussed at **Attachment NC11-C-27R-1**.
2. Congressional Fair and Legal, discussed at **Attachment NC11-C-27R-2**.
3. Southern Coalition for Social Justice (“SCSJ”) Congress, discussed at **Attachment NC11-C-27R-3**.

C-28A. Demographic Information.

1. The total population and voting age population of the affected area before and after the change, by race and language group, are contained: (i) in the 2010 Census of Population and Housing, P.L. 94-171 Counts, for the 2010 Census, and (ii) in the 2000 Census of Population and Housing for the 2000 Census, P.L. 94-171 Counts.
2. The design of the Maptitude system and its presentation of Census information, voter registration, and voting data is explained in a memorandum by Daniel Frey of the Information Systems Division of the Legislative Services Office in the **Senate Submission at Attachment NC11-S-27A-2**.

C-28B. Maps.

1. Maps of the prior and new districts appear as follows: Maps of the prior districts appear at **Attachment NC11-C-27B-1**. Maps of the new districts appear at **Attachment NC11-C-27A-1**. A large statewide map with Voter Tabulation District (“VTD”) names, also showing minority concentrations by VTD, is attached in the **Senate Submission at Attachment NC11-S-28B-3(a)**. Information about all the VTDs of the State is included in the **Senate Submission at Attachments NC11-S-27A-2 and 3**.
2. Not applicable.
3. Thematic maps of minority concentrations appear in the **Senate Submission at Attachments NC11-S-28B-3(a), (b) and (c)**.
4. Not applicable.

5. Not applicable.
6. Not applicable.

Additional maps:

- A map showing the § 5 counties and the districts under the 2001 Congressional Plan that contain parts of those § 5 counties appears at ***Attachment NC11-C-28B-1.***
- A map showing the § 5 counties and the districts under Rucho-Lewis Congress 3 that contain parts of those § 5 counties appears at ***Attachment NC11-C-28B-2.***

C-28C. Annexation Information Not Applicable.

C-28D. Election Returns.

The General Assembly's Maptitude computer database included selected election returns. That information is explained in a memorandum in the ***Senate Submission at Attachment NC11-S-27A-3***, and the data is included in the ***Senate Submission at Attachments NC11-S-27A-2 and 3.***

Election returns of primary and general elections from 2006 through 2010 in all Congressional districts can be found at the North Carolina State Board of Elections website: <http://www.sboe.state.nc.us/content.aspx?id=69>. For the years 1998 to the present, returns are available by precinct or VTD at that website.

An analysis of voter registration by race and party for all VTDs in 2010 is available on digital file in the ***Senate Submission at Attachment NC11-S-27A-3***. That same data is available for precincts for April and October 2006 at the State Board of Elections website at <http://www.sboe.state.nc.us/content.aspx?id=41>. (April registration is the last registration before a primary. October registration is the latest before a general election.)

C-28E. Language Usage – Not Applicable.

C-28F. Publicity and Participation Relating to Congressional Redistricting Plan.

1. Copies of articles from major North Carolina newspapers are included in the ***Senate Submission at Attachment NC11-S-28F-1(a)***.
2. All public hearings on the plan were joint public hearings held by the House Redistricting Committee and the Senate Redistricting Committee. These public hearings were held on the following dates: April 13, April 20, April 21, April 28, April 29, April 30, May 5, May 6, May 7, May 9, June 23, July 7 and July 18, 2011. Copies of the public notices for these public hearings are included in the ***Senate Submission Attachment NC11-S-28F-2(a)***. Copies of the distribution lists for the public notices for these public hearings are included in ***Attachment NC11-S-28F-2(b) and (c)***. Visitor lists for these public hearings are included in ***Attachment NC11-S-28F-2(d)***.
3. Copies of the transcripts for the joint public hearings are included in the ***Senate Submission at Attachments NC11-S-28F-3 (a)-(q)***:

Joint Public Hearings Dates:

- April 13, 2011 – 3:00 p.m. / Wake / ***NC11-S-28F-3(a)***
- April 20, 2011 – 7:00 p.m. / Durham / ***NC11-S-28F-3(b)***
- April 21, 2011 – 7:00 p.m. / Cumberland / ***NC11-S-28F-3(c)***
- April 28, 2011 – 7:00 p.m. / Guilford / ***NC11-S-28F-3(d)***
- April 29, 2011 – 7:00 p.m. / Harnett / ***NC11-S-28F-3(e)***
- April 30, 2011 – 9:30 a.m. / Mecklenburg / ***NC11-S-28F-3(f)***
- April 30, 2011 – 4:00 p.m. / Buncombe / ***NC11-S-28F-3(g)***
- May 5, 2011 – 7:00 p.m. / New Hanover / ***NC11-S-28F-3(h)***
- May 6, 2011 – 7:00 p.m. / Onslow / ***NC11-S-28F-3(i)***
- May 7, 2011 – 9:30 a.m. / Pitt / ***NC11-S-28F-3(j)***
- May 7, 2011 – 4:00 p.m. / Halifax / ***NC11-S-28F-3(k)***
- May 9, 2011 – 4:00 p.m. / Wake / ***NC11-S-28F-3(l)***
- June 23, 2011 – 3:00 p.m. / Wake / ***NC11-S-28F-3(m)***
- July 7, 2011 – 3:00 p.m. / Wake / ***NC11-S-28F-3(n)***
- July 18, 2011 – 3:00 p.m. / Wake / ***NC11-S-28F-3(o)***
- July 18, 2011 – 3:00 p.m. / Mecklenburg / ***NC11-S-28F-3(p)***
- July 18, 2011 – 3:00 p.m. / Buncombe / ***NC11-S-28F-3(q)***

Each main site was linked to auxiliary sites through videoconferencing using the North Carolina Information Highway network. The auxiliary sites are listed on the cover page of each transcript and are shown in the ***Senate Submission at Attachments NC11-S-27H-3 and 4***.

4. Statements, speeches, and other publications concerning proposed changes: See Joint Public Hearings transcripts included in **Senate Submission at Attachment NC11-S-28F-3(a)-(q)**; Joint Meetings of the Redistricting Committees transcripts are included in **Senate Submission at Attachment NC11-S-28F-6(r)-(s)**. See **Attachment NC11-S-28F-6(a)-(q)** in the **Senate Submission** for transcripts and other materials for the House Redistricting Committee, Senate Redistricting Committee, House Floor debate, and Senate Floor debate.
5. Correspondence: All correspondence is included in the **Senate Submission**. See correspondence of Senate Redistricting Committee Chairman Senator Bob Rucho included in **Attachment NC11-S-28F-5(a)**. See correspondence of House Redistricting Committee Chairmen (Representative David R. Lewis, Representative Nelson Dollar and Representative Jerry C. Dockham) included in **Attachment NC11-S-28F-5(b)-(d)**. See Joint Statements and other joint correspondence of the Redistricting Chairs in **Attachment NC11-S-28F-5(e)**. See public comment correspondence included in **Attachment NC11-H-28F-5(f)**. See input from public hearings in **Attachment NC11-H-28F-5(g)**.
6. Copies of the Minutes and Transcripts of the Senate Redistricting Committee Meetings, House Redistricting Committee Meetings, Senate Floor Debates, House Floor Debates, and Joint Meetings of the Redistricting Committees are included in **Senate Submission at NC11-S-28F-6(a)-(s)** as follows:

Senate Redistricting Committee Meeting

- March 30, 2011 at 3:00 p.m. / Raleigh / **NC11-S-28F-6(a)**
- July 21, 2011 at 2:00 p.m. / Raleigh / **NC11-S-28F-6(b)**
- July 22, 2011 at 10:00 a.m. / Raleigh / **NC11-S-28F-6(c)**
- July 22, 2011 at 2:00 p.m. / Raleigh / **NC11-S-28F-6(d)**

House Redistricting Committee Meeting

- April 7, 2011 at 3:00 p.m. / Raleigh / **NC11-S-28F-6(f)**
- July 27, 2011 at 1:00 p.m. / Raleigh / **NC11-S-28F-6(i)**

Senate Floor Debates

- July 25, 2011 / Raleigh / **NC11-S-28F-6(l)**

House Floor Debates

- July 27, 2011 / Raleigh / **NC11-S-28F-6(q)**

Joint Meetings of the Redistricting Committees (in Senate Submission)

- June 15, 2011 at 9:00 a.m. / Raleigh / **NC11-S-28F-6(r)**
 - July 21, 2011 at 10:00 a.m. / Raleigh / **NC11-S-28F-6(s)**
7. Copies of public access records and computer usage are included in the **Senate Submission at Attachment NC11-S-28F-7.**

C-28G. Availability of Submission.

1. A copy of the public notice that will be published announcing the submission to the United States Attorney General of the materials required by 28 C.F.R. Part 51, informing the public that a complete duplicate copy of the submission is available for public inspection at the Legislative Library of the Legislative Office Building, Raleigh, North Carolina, and inviting comments to be addressed to the United States Attorney General is **Attachment NC11-C-28G-1.**
2. The publication list for the public notice of the submission is **Attachment NC11-C-28G-2.**

C-28H. Minority Group Contacts.

1. List of minority members of the North Carolina General Assembly with addresses is **Attachment NC11-C-28H-1.**
2. Copies of public hearing visitor lists are in **Attachment NC11-C-28F-2(c)** and **Attachments NC11-C-28F-3(a)-(q).**
3. Minority Groups Distribution Lists are in **Attachment NC11-C-28F-2(b).**

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Shading Denotes a Split VTD			Voting Age Population by Race																		Total Population by Ethnicity					
District	County	VTD	Total	White	% White	Black	% Black	NA	% NA	A/PI	% A/PI	Other	% Other	MR	% MR	MR Black	% MR Black	Total Black	% Total Black	Hisp	% Hisp	Non Hisp	% Non Hisp	White Non Hisp	White Non Hisp	
1	Beaufort	PSJW3	1,507	500	33.18%	922	61.18%	1	0.07%	17	1.13%	46	3.05%	21	1.39%	14	0.93%	936	62.11%	80	5.31%	1,427	94.69%	475	31.52%	
1	Beaufort	WASH1	1,690	854	50.53%	758	44.85%	5	0.30%	7	0.41%	48	2.84%	18	1.07%	10	0.59%	768	45.44%	90	5.33%	1,600	94.67%	819	48.46%	
1	Beaufort	WASH2	1,737	812	46.75%	862	49.63%	4	0.23%	15	0.86%	25	1.44%	19	1.09%	9	0.52%	871	50.14%	55	3.17%	1,682	96.83%	796	45.83%	
	Beaufort	Total	4,934	2,166	43.90%	2,542	51.52%	10	0.20%	39	0.79%	119	2.41%	58	1.18%	33	0.67%	2,575	52.19%	225	4.56%	4,709	95.44%	2,090	42.36%	
1	Bertie	C1	986	496	50.30%	471	47.77%	3	0.30%	0	0.00%	6	0.61%	10	1.01%	6	0.61%	477	48.38%	8	0.81%	978	99.19%	493	50.00%	
1	Bertie	C2	1,707	589	34.50%	1,096	64.21%	7	0.41%	0	0.00%	9	0.53%	6	0.35%	0	0.00%	1,096	64.21%	16	0.94%	1,691	99.06%	585	34.27%	
1	Bertie	IW	392	53	13.52%	338	86.22%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	1	0.26%	1	0.26%	339	86.48%	4	1.02%	388	98.98%	52	13.27%	
1	Bertie	M1	849	418	49.23%	421	49.59%	3	0.35%	1	0.12%	0	0.00%	6	0.71%	5	0.59%	426	50.18%	0	0.00%	849	100.00%	418	49.23%	
1	Bertie	M2	983	388	39.47%	583	59.31%	3	0.31%	1	0.10%	0	0.00%	8	0.81%	7	0.71%	590	60.02%	7	0.71%	976	99.29%	386	39.27%	
1	Bertie	MH	811	336	41.43%	464	57.21%	3	0.37%	3	0.37%	1	0.12%	4	0.49%	0	0.00%	464	57.21%	2	0.25%	809	99.75%	336	41.43%	
1	Bertie	RX	1,302	332	25.50%	956	73.43%	3	0.23%	0	0.00%	7	0.54%	4	0.31%	3	0.23%	959	73.66%	17	1.31%	1,285	98.69%	323	24.81%	
1	Bertie	SN	1,025	222	21.66%	779	76.00%	5	0.49%	0	0.00%	15	1.46%	4	0.39%	4	0.39%	783	76.39%	26	2.54%	999	97.46%	213	20.78%	
1	Bertie	W1	5,703	1,800	31.56%	3,723	65.28%	44	0.77%	58	1.02%	12	0.21%	66	1.16%	57	1.00%	3,780	66.28%	58	1.02%	5,645	98.98%	1,775	31.12%	
1	Bertie	W2	764	729	95.42%	24	3.14%	2	0.26%	5	0.65%	0	0.00%	4	0.52%	4	0.52%	28	3.66%	1	0.13%	763	99.87%	728	95.29%	
1	Bertie	WD	1,050	143	13.62%	879	83.71%	1	0.10%	7	0.67%	9	0.86%	11	1.05%	2	0.19%	881	83.90%	26	2.48%	1,024	97.52%	135	12.86%	
1	Bertie	WH	1,274	768	60.28%	499	39.17%	1	0.08%	1	0.08%	2	0.16%	3	0.24%	2	0.16%	501	39.32%	3	0.24%	1,271	99.76%	768	60.28%	
	Bertie	Total	16,846	6,274	37.24%	10,233	60.74%	75	0.45%	76	0.45%	61	0.36%	127	0.75%	91	0.54%	10,324	61.28%	168	1.00%	16,678	99.00%	6,212	36.88%	
1	Chowan	1	2,477	1,081	43.64%	1,300	52.48%	2	0.08%	14	0.57%	62	2.50%	18	0.73%	9	0.36%	1,309	52.85%	80	3.23%	2,397	96.77%	1,070	43.20%	
1	Chowan	2	3,437	2,012	58.54%	1,333	38.78%	12	0.35%	22	0.64%	31	0.90%	27	0.79%	7	0.20%	1,340	38.99%	56	1.63%	3,381	98.37%	1,997	58.10%	
1	Chowan	4	994	520	52.31%	433	43.56%	7	0.70%	3	0.30%	15	1.51%	16	1.61%	7	0.70%	440	44.27%	23	2.31%	971	97.69%	516	51.91%	
	Chowan	Total	6,908	3,613	52.30%	3,066	44.38%	21	0.30%	39	0.56%	108	1.56%	61	0.88%	23	0.33%	3,089	44.72%	159	2.30%	6,749	97.70%	3,583	51.87%	
1	Craven	06	1,395	838	60.07%	499	35.77%	4	0.29%	18	1.29%	19	1.36%	17	1.22%	5	0.36%	504	36.13%	47	3.37%	1,348	96.63%	819	58.71%	
1	Craven	07	2,527	1,669	66.05%	777	30.75%	13	0.51%	5	0.20%	39	1.54%	24	0.95%	9	0.36%	786	31.10%	71	2.81%	2,456	97.19%	1,644	65.06%	
1	Craven	08	983	618	62.87%	329	33.47%	2	0.20%	5	0.51%	12	1.22%	17	1.73%	4	0.41%	333	33.88%	25	2.54%	958	97.46%	615	62.56%	
1	Craven	09	634	356	56.15%	272	42.90%	1	0.16%	3	0.47%	0	0.00%	2	0.32%	0	0.00%	272	42.90%	4	0.63%	630	99.37%	354	55.84%	
1	Craven	N1	2,648	1,364	51.51%	1,167	44.07%	7	0.26%	50	1.89%	30	1.13%	30	1.13%	18	0.68%	1,185	44.75%	82	3.10%	2,566	96.90%	1,328	50.15%	
1	Craven	N2	2,688	868	32.29%	1,731	64.40%	10	0.37%	19	0.71%	26	0.97%	34	1.26%	27	1.00%	1,758	65.40%	67	2.49%	2,621	97.51%	844	31.40%	
1	Craven	N4	5,124	2,967	57.90%	1,571	30.66%	24	0.47%	179	3.49%	271	5.29%	112	2.19%	35	0.68%	1,606	31.34%	515	10.05%	4,609	89.95%	2,786	54.37%	
1	Craven	N5	2,417	1,140	47.17%	1,097	45.39%	9	0.37%	89	3.68%	52	2.15%	30	1.24%	15	0.62%	1,112	46.01%	97	4.01%	2,320	95.99%	1,106	45.76%	
	Craven	Total	18,416	9,820	53.32%	7,443	40.42%	70	0.38%	368	2.00%	449	2.44%	266	1.44%	113	0.61%	7,556	41.03%	908	4.93%	17,508	95.07%	9,496	51.56%	
1	Durham	01	1,808	827	45.74%	571	31.58%	22	1.22%	28	1.55%	334	18.47%	26	1.44%	13	0.72%	584	32.30%	607	33.57%	1,201	66.43%	591	32.69%	
1	Durham	02	4,258	2,346	55.10%	980	23.02%	10	0.23%	504	11.84%	333	7.82%	85	2.00%	34	0.80%	1,014	23.81%	562	13.20%	3,696	86.80%	2,133	50.09%	
1	Durham	03	2,030	1,617	79.66%	142	7.00%	4	0.20%	112	5.52%	104	5.12%	51	2.51%	16	0.79%	158	7.78%	205	10.10%	1,825	89.90%	1,529	75.32%	
1	Durham	05	8,984	3,805	42.35%	2,158	24.02%	52	0.58%	1,980	22.04%	778	8.66%	211	2.35%	56	0.62%	2,214	24.64%	1,481	16.48%	7,503	83.52%	3,282	36.53%	
1	Durham	06	2,544	1,315	51.69%	535	21.03%	17	0.67%	69	2.71%	561	22.05%	47	1.85%	14	0.55%	549	21.58%	936	36.79%	1,608	63.21%	999	39.27%	
1	Durham	07	2,332	1,702	72.98%	337	14.45%	3	0.13%	113	4.85%	106	4.55%	71	3.04%	31	1.33%	368	15.78%	209	8.96%	2,123	91.04%	1,625	69.68%	
1	Durham	08	2,156	736	34.14%	1,195	55.43%	19	0.88%	29	1.35%	116	5.38%	61	2.83%	37	1.72%	1,232	57.14%	209	9.69%	1,947	90.31%	675	31.31%	
1	Durham	09	2,516	1,475	58.62%	880	34.98%	6	0.24%	57	2.27%	68	2.70%	30	1.19%	21	0.83%	901	35.81%	129	5.13%	2,387	94.87%	1,428	56.76%	
1	Durham	10	1,650	172	10.42%	1,368	82.91%	7	0.42%	4	0.24%	78	4.73%	21	1.27%	18	1.09%	1,386	84.00%	141	8.55%	1,509	91.45%	126	7.64%	
1	Durham	12	670	39	5.82%	594	88.66%	1	0.15%	5	0.75%	21	3.13%	10	1.49%	6	0.90%	600	89.55%	43	6.42%	627	93.58%	18	2.69%	
1	Durham	13	1,343	38	2.83%	1,197	89.13%	7	0.52%	3	0.22%	79	5.88%	19	1.41%	18	1.34%	1,215	90.47%	103	7.67%	1,240	92.33%	23	1.71%	
1	Durham	14	2,483	439	17.68%	1,547	62.30%	20	0.81%	6	0.24%	433	17.44%	38	1.53%	19	0.77%	1,566	63.07%	593	23.88%	1,890	76.12%	326	13.13%	
1	Durham	15	1,900	385	20.26%	1,168	61.47%	17	0.89%	4	0.21%	272	14.32%	54	2.84%	25	1.32%	1,193	62.79%	482	25.37%	1,418	74.63%	227	11.95%	
1	Durham	17	3,261	491	15.06%	2,256	69.18%	21	0.64%																	

Shading Denotes a Split VTD			Voting Age Population by Race																	Total Population by Ethnicity					
District	County	VTD	Total	White	% White	Black	% Black	NA	% NA	A/PI	% A/PI	Other	% Other	MR	% MR	MR Black	% MR Black	Total Black	% Total Black	Hisp	% Hisp	Non Hisp	% Non Hisp	White Non Hisp	White Non Hisp
1	Durham	42	1,288	48	3.73%	1,136	88.20%	5	0.39%	0	0.00%	85	6.60%	14	1.09%	13	1.01%	1,149	89.21%	113	8.77%	1,175	91.23%	22	1.71%
1	Durham	46	4,923	1,895	38.49%	1,914	38.88%	12	0.24%	144	2.93%	840	17.06%	118	2.40%	55	1.12%	1,969	40.00%	1,166	23.68%	3,757	76.32%	1,654	33.60%
1	Durham	47	1,952	114	5.84%	1,633	83.66%	19	0.97%	2	0.10%	154	7.89%	30	1.54%	18	0.92%	1,651	84.58%	226	11.58%	1,726	88.42%	76	3.89%
1	Durham	52	4,069	686	16.86%	2,667	65.54%	33	0.81%	35	0.86%	566	13.91%	82	2.02%	54	1.33%	2,721	66.87%	788	19.37%	3,281	80.63%	526	12.93%
1	Durham	54	7,495	3,488	46.54%	2,914	38.88%	18	0.24%	680	9.07%	231	3.08%	164	2.19%	93	1.24%	3,007	40.12%	513	6.84%	6,982	93.16%	3,271	43.64%
1	Durham	55	4,212	118	2.80%	3,888	92.31%	20	0.47%	9	0.21%	140	3.32%	37	0.88%	29	0.69%	3,917	93.00%	174	4.13%	4,038	95.87%	83	1.97%
	Durham	Total	121,895	44,624	36.61%	58,560	48.04%	630	0.52%	5,153	4.23%	10,595	8.69%	2,333	1.91%	1,195	0.98%	59,755	49.02%	17,363	14.24%	104,532	85.76%	39,371	32.30%
1	Edgecombe	0101	2,774	365	13.16%	2,347	84.61%	2	0.07%	2	0.07%	49	1.77%	9	0.32%	4	0.14%	2,351	84.75%	53	1.91%	2,721	98.09%	360	12.98%
1	Edgecombe	0102	3,689	1,929	52.29%	1,672	45.32%	9	0.24%	8	0.22%	33	0.89%	38	1.03%	21	0.57%	1,693	45.89%	74	2.01%	3,615	97.99%	1,904	51.61%
1	Edgecombe	0104	2,238	1,263	56.43%	920	41.11%	2	0.09%	13	0.58%	31	1.39%	9	0.40%	4	0.18%	924	41.29%	65	2.90%	2,173	97.10%	1,244	55.59%
1	Edgecombe	0201	1,459	761	52.16%	655	44.89%	3	0.21%	2	0.14%	30	2.06%	8	0.55%	4	0.27%	659	45.17%	47	3.22%	1,412	96.78%	746	51.13%
1	Edgecombe	0301	573	312	54.45%	243	42.41%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	12	2.09%	6	1.05%	4	0.70%	247	43.11%	20	3.49%	553	96.51%	306	53.40%
1	Edgecombe	0401	700	316	45.14%	366	52.29%	3	0.43%	2	0.29%	13	1.86%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	366	52.29%	19	2.71%	681	97.29%	312	44.57%
1	Edgecombe	0501	932	464	49.79%	326	34.98%	1	0.11%	2	0.21%	130	13.95%	9	0.97%	3	0.32%	329	35.30%	162	17.38%	770	82.62%	436	46.78%
1	Edgecombe	0601	1,207	379	31.40%	778	64.46%	7	0.58%	1	0.08%	21	1.74%	21	1.74%	14	1.16%	792	65.62%	39	3.23%	1,168	96.77%	373	30.90%
1	Edgecombe	0701	2,753	899	32.66%	1,731	62.88%	20	0.73%	9	0.33%	85	3.09%	9	0.33%	4	0.15%	1,735	63.02%	110	4.00%	2,643	96.00%	879	31.93%
1	Edgecombe	0901	19	15	78.95%	4	21.05%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	4	21.05%	0	0.00%	19	100.00%	15	78.95%
1	Edgecombe	1101	305	134	43.93%	151	49.51%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	18	5.90%	2	0.66%	1	0.33%	152	49.84%	42	13.77%	263	86.23%	111	36.39%
1	Edgecombe	1201	4,130	237	5.74%	3,830	92.74%	13	0.31%	2	0.05%	13	0.31%	35	0.85%	31	0.75%	3,861	93.49%	33	0.80%	4,097	99.20%	229	5.54%
1	Edgecombe	1202	2,405	172	7.15%	2,197	91.35%	11	0.46%	2	0.08%	2	0.08%	21	0.87%	18	0.75%	2,215	92.10%	14	0.58%	2,391	99.42%	166	6.90%
1	Edgecombe	1203	2,559	1,157	45.21%	1,342	52.44%	3	0.12%	6	0.23%	28	1.09%	23	0.90%	17	0.66%	1,359	53.11%	52	2.03%	2,507	97.97%	1,136	44.39%
1	Edgecombe	1204	1,750	89	5.09%	1,639	93.66%	5	0.29%	1	0.06%	2	0.11%	14	0.80%	11	0.63%	1,650	94.29%	8	0.46%	1,742	99.54%	89	5.09%
1	Edgecombe	1205	1,428	29	2.03%	1,376	96.36%	3	0.21%	1	0.07%	7	0.49%	12	0.84%	11	0.77%	1,387	97.13%	8	0.56%	1,420	99.44%	29	2.03%
	Edgecombe	Total	28,921	8,521	29.46%	19,577	67.69%	82	0.28%	51	0.18%	474	1.64%	216	0.75%	147	0.51%	19,724	68.20%	746	2.58%	28,175	97.42%	8,335	28.82%
1	Franklin	01	2,661	1,315	49.42%	1,233	46.34%	8	0.30%	26	0.98%	42	1.58%	37	1.39%	25	0.94%	1,258	47.28%	93	3.49%	2,568	96.51%	1,279	48.06%
1	Franklin	02	1,799	821	45.64%	829	46.08%	8	0.44%	1	0.06%	128	7.12%	12	0.67%	10	0.56%	839	46.64%	171	9.51%	1,628	90.49%	795	44.19%
1	Franklin	03	1,548	873	56.40%	606	39.15%	9	0.58%	10	0.65%	21	1.36%	29	1.87%	14	0.90%	620	40.05%	71	4.59%	1,477	95.41%	841	54.33%
1	Franklin	10	1,280	878	68.59%	352	27.50%	25	1.95%	4	0.31%	14	1.09%	7	0.55%	5	0.39%	357	27.89%	40	3.13%	1,240	96.88%	863	67.42%
1	Franklin	11	2,087	1,110	53.19%	876	41.97%	15	0.72%	1	0.05%	56	2.68%	29	1.39%	12	0.57%	888	42.55%	127	6.09%	1,960	93.91%	1,058	50.69%
1	Franklin	15	2,987	1,269	42.48%	1,533	51.32%	9	0.30%	9	0.30%	141	4.72%	26	0.87%	13	0.44%	1,546	51.76%	225	7.53%	2,762	92.47%	1,201	40.21%
1	Franklin	16	2,358	1,191	50.51%	1,059	44.91%	11	0.47%	16	0.68%	54	2.29%	27	1.15%	10	0.42%	1,069	45.34%	122	5.17%	2,236	94.83%	1,151	48.81%
	Franklin	Total	14,720	7,457	50.66%	6,488	44.08%	85	0.58%	67	0.46%	456	3.10%	167	1.13%	89	0.60%	6,577	44.68%	849	5.77%	13,871	94.23%	7,188	48.83%
1	Gates	1	1,689	796	47.13%	850	50.33%	9	0.53%	5	0.30%	3	0.18%	26	1.54%	20	1.18%	870	51.51%	11	0.65%	1,678	99.35%	792	46.89%
1	Gates	4S	1,064	544	51.13%	497	46.71%	4	0.38%	2	0.19%	3	0.28%	14	1.32%	8	0.75%	505	47.46%	12	1.13%	1,052	98.87%	537	50.47%
	Gates	Total	2,753	1,340	48.67%	1,347	48.93%	13	0.47%	7	0.25%	6	0.22%	40	1.45%	28	1.02%	1,375	49.95%	23	0.84%	2,730	99.16%	1,329	48.27%
1	Granville	ANTI	1,087	412	37.90%	646	59.43%	3	0.28%	7	0.64%	15	1.38%	4	0.37%	4	0.37%	650	59.80%	23	2.12%	1,064	97.88%	405	37.26%
1	Granville	BTNR	9,895	4,762	48.13%	4,259	43.04%	129	1.30%	42	0.42%	522	5.28%	181	1.83%	79	0.80%	4,338	43.84%	1,220	12.33%	8,675	87.67%	4,222	42.67%
1	Granville	CORI	2,668	1,555	58.28%	813	30.47%	10	0.37%	8	0.30%	265	9.93%	17	0.64%	3	0.11%	816	30.58%	327	12.26%	2,341	87.74%	1,500	56.22%
1	Granville	CRDL	2,054	984	47.91%	986	48.00%	5	0.24%	12	0.58%	46	2.24%	21	1.02%	15	0.73%	1,001	48.73%	68	3.31%	1,986	96.69%	964	46.93%
1	Granville	EAOX	2,162	923	42.69%	1,171	54.16%	13	0.60%	12	0.56%	21	0.97%	22	1.02%	10	0.46%	1,181	54.63%	49	2.27%	2,113	97.73%	911	42.14%
1	Granville	SALM	2,009	1,274	63.41%	645	32.11%	2	0.10%	31	1.54%	41	2.04%	16	0.80%	6	0.30%	651	32.40%	82	4.08%	1,927	95.92%	1,245	61.97%
1	Granville	SOOX	1,706	541	31.71%	1,084	63.54%	6	0.35%	13	0.76%	38	2.23%	24	1.41%	20	1.17%	1,104	64.71%	105	6.15%	1,601	93.85%	495	29.02%
1	Granville	TYHO	4,219	3,430	81.30%	649	15.38%	13	0.31%	12	0.28%	83	1.97%	32	0.76%	11	0.26%	660	15.64%	151	3.58%	4,068	96.42%	3,368	79.83%
1	Granville	WOEL	1,699	751	44																				

Shading Denotes a Split VTD			Voting Age Population by Race																		Total Population by Ethnicity					
District	County	VTD	Total	White	% White	Black	% Black	NA	% NA	A/PI	% A/PI	Other	% Other	MR	% MR	MR Black	% MR Black	Total Black	% Total Black	Hisp	% Hisp	Non Hisp	% Non Hisp	White Non Hisp	White Non Hisp	
1	Halifax	FAUCT	1,416	861	60.81%	532	37.57%	4	0.28%	4	0.28%	3	0.21%	12	0.85%	8	0.56%	540	38.14%	11	0.78%	1,405	99.22%	854	60.31%	
1	Halifax	HAL	2,413	647	26.81%	1,698	70.37%	32	1.33%	4	0.17%	12	0.50%	20	0.83%	18	0.75%	1,716	71.11%	35	1.45%	2,378	98.55%	624	25.86%	
1	Halifax	HOB	539	231	42.86%	300	55.66%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	6	1.11%	2	0.37%	2	0.37%	302	56.03%	14	2.60%	525	97.40%	224	41.56%	
1	Halifax	HOL	2,515	146	5.81%	1,101	43.78%	1,223	48.63%	2	0.08%	3	0.12%	40	1.59%	28	1.11%	1,129	44.89%	30	1.19%	2,485	98.81%	146	5.81%	
1	Halifax	LIT 1	1,724	528	30.63%	1,147	66.53%	21	1.22%	3	0.17%	15	0.87%	10	0.58%	7	0.41%	1,154	66.94%	21	1.22%	1,703	98.78%	525	30.45%	
1	Halifax	LIT 2	1,591	1,133	71.21%	415	26.08%	15	0.94%	7	0.44%	7	0.44%	14	0.88%	4	0.25%	419	26.34%	12	0.75%	1,579	99.25%	1,132	71.15%	
1	Halifax	PAL	324	56	17.28%	255	78.70%	0	0.00%	2	0.62%	8	2.47%	3	0.93%	1	0.31%	256	79.01%	9	2.78%	315	97.22%	55	16.98%	
1	Halifax	RINGW	1,369	181	13.22%	1,112	81.23%	50	3.65%	1	0.07%	8	0.58%	17	1.24%	9	0.66%	1,121	81.88%	11	0.80%	1,358	99.20%	180	13.15%	
1	Halifax	ROSEN	467	232	49.68%	230	49.25%	0	0.00%	1	0.21%	4	0.86%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	230	49.25%	7	1.50%	460	98.50%	229	49.04%	
1	Halifax	RR 1	1,071	677	63.21%	350	32.68%	8	0.75%	9	0.84%	19	1.77%	8	0.75%	7	0.65%	357	33.33%	41	3.83%	1,030	96.17%	664	62.00%	
1	Halifax	RR 10	2,804	1,816	64.76%	791	28.21%	18	0.64%	101	3.60%	56	2.00%	22	0.78%	10	0.36%	801	28.57%	102	3.64%	2,702	96.36%	1,781	63.52%	
1	Halifax	RR 11	2,725	1,756	64.44%	871	31.96%	31	1.14%	25	0.92%	22	0.81%	20	0.73%	5	0.18%	876	32.15%	58	2.13%	2,667	97.87%	1,739	63.82%	
1	Halifax	RR 2	503	375	74.55%	108	21.47%	8	1.59%	3	0.60%	0	0.00%	9	1.79%	6	1.19%	114	22.66%	1	0.20%	502	99.80%	374	74.35%	
1	Halifax	RR 3	1,211	1,050	86.71%	139	11.48%	2	0.17%	11	0.91%	4	0.33%	5	0.41%	2	0.17%	141	11.64%	17	1.40%	1,194	98.60%	1,041	85.96%	
1	Halifax	RR 4	1,008	886	87.90%	77	7.64%	4	0.40%	20	1.98%	16	1.59%	5	0.50%	0	0.00%	77	7.64%	26	2.58%	982	97.42%	876	86.90%	
1	Halifax	RR 5	1,134	812	71.60%	272	23.99%	9	0.79%	6	0.53%	24	2.12%	11	0.97%	6	0.53%	278	24.51%	30	2.65%	1,104	97.35%	807	71.16%	
1	Halifax	RR 6	1,076	883	82.06%	145	13.48%	4	0.37%	22	2.04%	13	1.21%	9	0.84%	6	0.56%	151	14.03%	30	2.79%	1,046	97.21%	870	80.86%	
1	Halifax	RR 7	1,403	491	35.00%	867	61.80%	2	0.14%	5	0.36%	29	2.07%	9	0.64%	4	0.29%	871	62.08%	32	2.28%	1,371	97.72%	487	34.71%	
1	Halifax	RR 8	1,349	743	55.08%	560	41.51%	4	0.30%	9	0.67%	16	1.19%	17	1.26%	4	0.30%	564	41.81%	38	2.82%	1,311	97.18%	731	54.19%	
1	Halifax	RR 9	3,076	1,178	38.30%	1,823	59.27%	34	1.11%	6	0.20%	8	0.26%	27	0.88%	11	0.36%	1,834	59.62%	41	1.33%	3,035	98.67%	1,166	37.91%	
1	Halifax	SN 1	1,650	127	7.70%	1,517	91.94%	2	0.12%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	4	0.24%	2	0.12%	1,519	92.06%	9	0.55%	1,641	99.45%	122	7.39%	
1	Halifax	SN 2	1,256	680	54.14%	561	44.67%	4	0.32%	3	0.24%	6	0.48%	2	0.16%	2	0.16%	563	44.82%	13	1.04%	1,243	98.96%	673	53.58%	
1	Halifax	WEL 1	1,098	224	20.40%	828	75.41%	7	0.64%	3	0.27%	17	1.55%	19	1.73%	11	1.00%	839	76.41%	27	2.46%	1,071	97.54%	220	20.04%	
1	Halifax	WEL 2	629	256	40.70%	359	57.07%	1	0.16%	6	0.95%	2	0.32%	5	0.79%	5	0.79%	364	57.87%	2	0.32%	627	99.68%	256	40.70%	
1	Halifax	WEL 3	2,402	770	32.06%	1,558	64.86%	28	1.17%	15	0.62%	14	0.58%	17	0.71%	11	0.46%	1,569	65.32%	31	1.29%	2,371	98.71%	766	31.89%	
	Halifax	Total	42,073	17,743	42.17%	21,823	51.87%	1,535	3.65%	279	0.66%	354	0.84%	339	0.81%	192	0.46%	22,015	52.33%	717	1.70%	41,356	98.30%	17,531	41.67%	
1	Hertford	A1	2,412	1,052	43.62%	1,245	51.62%	4	1.66%	38	1.58%	11	0.46%	26	1.08%	16	0.66%	1,261	52.28%	31	1.29%	2,381	98.71%	1,043	43.24%	
1	Hertford	A2	2,548	1,226	48.12%	1,232	48.35%	17	0.67%	11	0.43%	34	1.33%	28	1.10%	11	0.43%	1,243	48.78%	51	2.00%	2,497	98.00%	1,217	47.76%	
1	Hertford	A3	1,442	107	7.42%	1,283	88.97%	36	2.50%	5	0.35%	5	0.35%	6	0.42%	6	0.42%	1,289	89.39%	4	0.28%	1,438	99.72%	105	7.28%	
1	Hertford	BR	529	105	19.85%	415	78.45%	1	0.19%	1	0.19%	2	0.38%	5	0.95%	5	0.95%	420	79.40%	4	0.76%	525	99.24%	102	19.28%	
1	Hertford	CM	517	307	59.38%	198	38.30%	0	0.00%	1	0.19%	2	0.39%	9	1.74%	5	0.97%	203	39.26%	8	1.55%	509	98.45%	303	58.61%	
1	Hertford	CO	692	157	22.69%	475	68.64%	22	3.18%	0	0.00%	13	1.88%	25	3.61%	14	2.02%	489	70.66%	15	2.17%	677	97.83%	155	22.40%	
1	Hertford	HV	1,036	476	45.95%	543	52.41%	2	0.19%	0	0.00%	8	0.77%	7	0.68%	3	0.29%	546	52.70%	14	1.35%	1,022	98.65%	470	45.37%	
1	Hertford	M1	3,348	1,204	35.96%	2,054	61.35%	12	0.36%	25	0.75%	29	0.87%	24	0.72%	13	0.39%	2,067	61.74%	71	2.12%	3,277	97.88%	1,177	35.16%	
1	Hertford	M2	1,461	510	34.91%	901	61.67%	3	0.21%	10	0.68%	23	1.57%	14	0.96%	10	0.68%	911	62.35%	49	3.35%	1,412	96.65%	502	34.36%	
1	Hertford	ML	705	560	79.43%	127	18.01%	0	0.00%	4	0.57%	2	0.28%	12	1.70%	6	0.85%	133	18.87%	8	1.13%	697	98.87%	554	78.58%	
1	Hertford	SJ	924	380	41.13%	533	57.68%	5	0.54%	0	0.00%	4	0.43%	2	0.22%	1	0.11%	534	57.79%	7	0.76%	917	99.24%	376	40.69%	
1	Hertford	UN	1,163	460	39.55%	658	56.58%	14	1.20%	1	0.09%	14	1.20%	16	1.38%	10	0.86%	668	57.44%	19	1.63%	1,144	98.37%	458	39.38%	
1	Hertford	WN	2,695	864	32.06%	1,735	64.38%	68	2.52%	7	0.26%	4	0.15%	17	0.63%	12	0.45%	1,747	64.82%	224	8.31%	2,471	91.69%	668	24.79%	
	Hertford	Total	19,472	7,408	38.04%	11,399	58.54%	220	1.13%	103	0.53%	151	0.78%	191	0.98%	112	0.58%	11,511	59.12%	505	2.59%	18,967	97.41%	7,130	36.62%	
1	Lenoir	K1	1,242	28	2.25%	1,202	96.78%	2	0.16%	1	0.08%	2	0.16%	7	0.56%	7	0.56%	1,209	97.34%	9	0.72%	1,233	99.28%	26	2.09%	
1	Lenoir	K2	1,373	109	7.94%	1,236	90.02%	1	0.07%	2	0.15%	14	1.02%	11	0.80%	7	0.51%	1,243	90.53%	20	1.46%	1,353	98.54%	109	7.94%	
1	Lenoir	K3	1,541	579	37.57%	883	57.30%	5	0.32%	10	0.65%	39	2.53%	25	1.62%	13	0.84%	896	58.14%	88	5.71%	1,453	94.29%	542	35.17%	
1	Lenoir	K5	1,622	655	40.38%	925	57.03%	3	0.18%	18	1.11%	12	0.74%	9	0.55%	7	0.43%	932	57.46%	24	1.48%	1,598	98.52%	647	39.89%	
1	Lenoir	K6	2																							

Shading Denotes a Split VTD			Voting Age Population by Race																		Total Population by Ethnicity					
District	County	VTD	Total	White	% White	Black	% Black	NA	% NA	A/PI	% A/PI	Other	% Other	MR	% MR	MR Black	% MR Black	Total Black	% Total Black	Hisp	% Hisp	Non Hisp	% Non Hisp	White Non Hisp	White Non Hisp	
1	Martin	R2	1,536	525	34.18%	973	63.35%	3	0.20%	3	0.20%	20	1.30%	12	0.78%	6	0.39%	979	63.74%	36	2.34%	1,500	97.66%	512	33.33%	
1	Martin	W1	3,593	1,755	48.84%	1,706	47.48%	5	0.14%	23	0.64%	73	2.03%	31	0.86%	19	0.53%	1,725	48.01%	128	3.56%	3,465	96.44%	1,719	47.84%	
1	Martin	W2	3,359	1,603	47.72%	1,692	50.37%	9	0.27%	14	0.42%	19	0.57%	22	0.65%	12	0.36%	1,704	50.73%	41	1.22%	3,318	98.78%	1,588	47.28%	
	Martin	Total	12,483	5,445	43.62%	6,686	53.56%	33	0.26%	49	0.39%	179	1.43%	91	0.73%	56	0.45%	6,742	54.01%	317	2.54%	12,166	97.46%	5,351	42.87%	
1	Nash	0002	1,176	576	48.98%	568	48.30%	3	0.26%	1	0.09%	16	1.36%	12	1.02%	9	0.77%	577	49.06%	28	2.38%	1,148	97.62%	570	48.47%	
1	Nash	0003	1,540	978	63.51%	487	31.62%	15	0.97%	8	0.52%	33	2.14%	19	1.23%	17	1.10%	504	32.73%	55	3.57%	1,485	96.43%	968	62.86%	
1	Nash	0007	2,219	852	38.40%	1,252	56.42%	50	2.25%	2	0.09%	36	1.62%	27	1.22%	20	0.90%	1,272	57.32%	48	2.16%	2,171	97.84%	845	38.08%	
1	Nash	0011	3,285	1,798	54.73%	1,290	39.27%	26	0.79%	6	0.18%	123	3.74%	42	1.28%	22	0.67%	1,312	39.94%	170	5.18%	3,115	94.82%	1,763	53.67%	
1	Nash	0021	844	276	32.70%	546	64.69%	1	0.12%	3	0.36%	13	1.54%	5	0.59%	5	0.59%	551	65.28%	18	2.13%	826	97.87%	276	32.70%	
1	Nash	0022	1,061	499	47.03%	536	50.52%	11	1.04%	3	0.28%	0	0.00%	12	1.13%	3	0.28%	539	50.80%	7	0.66%	1,054	99.34%	495	46.65%	
1	Nash	0025	10	0	0.00%	10	100.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	10	100.00%	0	0.00%	10	100.00%	0	0.00%	
1	Nash	0031	1,473	456	30.96%	931	63.20%	17	1.15%	35	2.38%	7	0.48%	27	1.83%	14	0.95%	945	64.15%	22	1.49%	1,451	98.51%	444	30.14%	
1	Nash	0032	1,942	818	42.12%	1,064	54.79%	10	0.51%	9	0.46%	33	1.70%	8	0.41%	6	0.31%	1,070	55.10%	49	2.52%	1,893	97.48%	803	41.35%	
1	Nash	0033	2,422	463	19.12%	1,907	78.74%	11	0.45%	17	0.70%	7	0.29%	17	0.70%	11	0.45%	1,918	79.19%	28	1.16%	2,394	98.84%	449	18.54%	
1	Nash	0034	3,864	961	24.87%	2,789	72.18%	24	0.62%	13	0.34%	32	0.83%	45	1.16%	34	0.88%	2,823	73.06%	65	1.68%	3,799	98.32%	943	24.40%	
1	Nash	0037	1,265	376	29.72%	742	58.66%	17	1.34%	33	2.61%	82	6.48%	15	1.19%	6	0.47%	748	59.13%	137	10.83%	1,128	89.17%	341	26.96%	
1	Nash	0038	3,234	1,541	47.65%	1,509	46.66%	36	1.11%	61	1.89%	30	0.93%	57	1.76%	29	0.90%	1,538	47.56%	85	2.63%	3,149	97.37%	1,512	46.75%	
1	Nash	0040	6,575	3,094	47.06%	2,920	44.41%	52	0.79%	136	2.07%	288	4.38%	85	1.29%	46	0.70%	2,966	45.11%	439	6.68%	6,136	93.32%	2,985	45.40%	
	Nash	Total	30,910	12,688	41.05%	16,551	53.55%	273	0.88%	327	1.06%	700	2.26%	371	1.20%	222	0.72%	16,773	54.26%	1,151	3.72%	29,759	96.28%	12,394	40.10%	
1	Northampton	CONWAY	942	582	61.78%	343	36.41%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	8	0.85%	9	0.96%	6	0.64%	349	37.05%	16	1.70%	926	98.30%	575	61.04%	
1	Northampton	CREEKS	692	437	63.15%	249	35.98%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	4	0.58%	2	0.29%	2	0.29%	251	36.27%	6	0.87%	686	99.13%	436	63.01%	
1	Northampton	GALATI	745	368	49.40%	355	47.65%	2	0.27%	0	0.00%	15	2.01%	5	0.67%	3	0.40%	358	48.05%	14	1.88%	731	98.12%	368	49.40%	
1	Northampton	GARYSB	1,729	178	10.29%	1,529	88.43%	8	0.46%	2	0.12%	2	0.12%	10	0.58%	9	0.52%	1,538	88.95%	9	0.52%	1,720	99.48%	177	10.24%	
1	Northampton	GASTON	3,249	1,131	34.81%	2,045	62.94%	19	0.58%	10	0.31%	27	0.83%	17	0.52%	11	0.34%	2,056	63.28%	48	1.48%	3,201	98.52%	1,127	34.69%	
1	Northampton	JACKSO	859	367	42.72%	485	56.46%	1	0.12%	0	0.00%	3	0.35%	3	0.35%	3	0.35%	488	56.81%	6	0.70%	853	99.30%	366	42.61%	
1	Northampton	LAKE G	1,402	961	68.54%	419	29.89%	4	0.29%	4	0.29%	3	0.21%	11	0.78%	7	0.50%	426	30.39%	9	0.64%	1,393	99.36%	956	68.19%	
1	Northampton	LASKER	278	199	71.58%	68	24.46%	1	0.36%	4	1.44%	2	0.72%	4	1.44%	2	0.72%	70	25.18%	2	0.72%	276	99.28%	199	71.58%	
1	Northampton	MILWAU	467	244	52.25%	216	46.25%	2	0.43%	2	0.43%	0	0.00%	3	0.64%	2	0.43%	218	46.68%	1	0.21%	466	99.79%	243	52.03%	
1	Northampton	NEWTOW	680	425	62.50%	241	35.44%	6	0.88%	0	0.00%	4	0.59%	4	0.59%	3	0.44%	244	35.88%	7	1.03%	673	98.97%	423	62.21%	
1	Northampton	PENDLE	228	109	47.81%	116	50.88%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	3	1.32%	0	0.00%	116	50.88%	1	0.44%	227	99.56%	109	47.81%	
1	Northampton	PLEASA	471	155	32.91%	308	65.39%	6	1.27%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	2	0.42%	2	0.42%	310	65.82%	0	0.00%	471	100.00%	155	32.91%	
1	Northampton	POTECA	597	149	24.96%	403	67.50%	1	0.17%	0	0.00%	36	6.03%	8	1.34%	7	1.17%	410	68.68%	38	6.37%	559	93.63%	147	24.62%	
1	Northampton	REHOBE	816	300	36.76%	501	61.40%	8	0.98%	3	0.37%	2	0.25%	2	0.25%	0	0.00%	501	61.40%	8	0.98%	808	99.02%	296	36.27%	
1	Northampton	RICH S	1,617	436	26.96%	1,155	71.43%	10	0.62%	0	0.00%	1	0.06%	15	0.93%	9	0.56%	1,164	71.99%	17	1.05%	1,600	98.95%	431	26.65%	
1	Northampton	SEABOA	1,206	416	34.49%	779	64.59%	2	0.17%	1	0.08%	3	0.25%	5	0.41%	3	0.25%	782	64.84%	3	0.25%	1,203	99.75%	416	34.49%	
1	Northampton	SEVERN	530	314	59.25%	212	40.00%	1	0.19%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	3	0.57%	2	0.38%	214	40.38%	3	0.57%	527	99.43%	311	58.68%	
1	Northampton	WOODLA	991	484	48.84%	478	48.23%	6	0.61%	4	0.40%	6	0.61%	13	1.31%	6	0.61%	484	48.84%	7	0.71%	984	99.29%	482	48.64%	
	Northampton	Total	17,499	7,255	41.46%	9,902	56.59%	77	0.44%	30	0.17%	116	0.66%	119	0.68%	77	0.44%	9,979	57.03%	195	1.11%	17,304	98.89%	7,217	41.24%	
1	Pasquotank	1-A	1,684	894	53.09%	715	42.46%	4	0.24%	7	0.42%	38	2.26%	26	1.54%	12	0.71%	727	43.17%	83	4.93%	1,601	95.07%	851	50.53%	
1	Pasquotank	1-B	1,464	982	67.08%	420	28.69%	7	0.48%	32	2.19%	11	0.75%	12	0.82%	7	0.48%	427	29.17%	32	2.19%	1,432	97.81%	963	65.78%	
1	Pasquotank	2-A	705	346	49.08%	316	44.82%	4	0.57%	6	0.85%	24	3.40%	9	1.28%	7	0.99%	323	45.82%	76	10.78%	629	89.22%	295	41.84%	
1	Pasquotank	2-B	1,409	660	46.84%	641	45.49%	3	0.21%	11	0.78%	70	4.97%	24	1.70%	15	1.06%	656	46.56%	104	7.38%	1,305	92.62%	640	45.42%	
1	Pasquotank	3-A	1,694	799	47.17%	806	47.58%	5	0.30%	41	2.42%	24	1.42%	19	1.12%	10	0.59%	816	48.17%	61	3.60%	1,633	96.40%	771	45.51%	
1	Pasquotank	3-B	1,548	158	10.21%	1,307	84.43%	6	0.39%	6	0.39%	45	2.91%	26	1.68%	20	1.29%	1,327	85.72%	61	3.94%	1,487	96.06%	148	9.56%	
1	Pasquotank	4-A</																								

Shading Denotes a Split VTD			Voting Age Population by Race																		Total Population by Ethnicity					
District	County	VTD	Total	White	% White	Black	% Black	NA	% NA	A/PI	% A/PI	Other	% Other	MR	% MR	MR Black	% MR Black	Total Black	% Total Black	Hisp	% Hisp	Non Hisp	% Non Hisp	White Non Hisp	White Non Hisp	
1	Pitt	0800A	17	15	88.24%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	2	11.76%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	2	11.76%	15	88.24%	15	88.24%	
1	Pitt	0901	1,053	689	65.43%	336	31.91%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	13	1.23%	15	1.42%	9	0.85%	345	32.76%	20	1.90%	1,033	98.10%	688	65.34%	
1	Pitt	1101	1,516	937	61.81%	504	33.25%	4	0.26%	3	0.20%	56	3.69%	12	0.79%	5	0.33%	509	33.58%	72	4.75%	1,444	95.25%	920	60.69%	
1	Pitt	1201	3,954	2,131	53.89%	1,453	36.75%	13	0.33%	56	1.42%	247	6.25%	54	1.37%	31	0.78%	1,484	37.53%	369	9.33%	3,585	90.67%	2,036	51.49%	
1	Pitt	1403A	474	83	17.51%	371	78.27%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	11	2.32%	9	1.90%	7	1.48%	378	79.75%	19	4.01%	455	95.99%	76	16.03%	
1	Pitt	1403B	143	2	1.40%	141	98.60%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	141	98.60%	0	0.00%	143	100.00%	2	1.40%	
1	Pitt	1501	1,803	259	14.36%	1,384	76.76%	3	0.17%	1	0.06%	129	7.15%	27	1.50%	11	0.61%	1,395	77.37%	165	9.15%	1,638	90.85%	245	13.59%	
1	Pitt	1503	3,170	922	29.09%	2,086	65.80%	17	0.54%	62	1.96%	24	0.76%	59	1.86%	41	1.29%	2,127	67.10%	66	2.08%	3,104	97.92%	903	28.49%	
1	Pitt	1504	7,468	2,766	37.04%	4,313	57.75%	23	0.31%	212	2.84%	55	0.74%	99	1.33%	53	0.71%	4,366	58.46%	165	2.21%	7,303	97.79%	2,691	36.03%	
1	Pitt	1505A	3,889	1,549	39.83%	2,094	53.84%	21	0.54%	105	2.70%	78	2.01%	42	1.08%	24	0.62%	2,118	54.46%	203	5.22%	3,686	94.78%	1,439	37.00%	
1	Pitt	1505B	3,014	379	12.57%	2,517	83.51%	10	0.33%	16	0.53%	58	1.92%	34	1.13%	24	0.80%	2,541	84.31%	120	3.98%	2,894	96.02%	355	11.78%	
1	Pitt	1506	1,242	402	32.37%	782	62.96%	6	0.48%	17	1.37%	14	1.13%	21	1.69%	18	1.45%	800	64.41%	37	2.98%	1,205	97.02%	387	31.16%	
1	Pitt	1508A	9	8	88.89%	1	11.11%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	1	11.11%	0	0.00%	9	100.00%	8	88.89%	
1	Pitt	1509	175	57	32.57%	83	47.43%	2	1.14%	0	0.00%	32	18.29%	1	0.57%	0	0.00%	83	47.43%	44	25.14%	131	74.86%	48	27.43%	
1	Pitt	1512A	1,602	464	28.96%	1,013	63.23%	9	0.56%	24	1.50%	61	3.81%	31	1.94%	18	1.12%	1,031	64.36%	104	6.49%	1,498	93.51%	421	26.28%	
1	Pitt	1512B	769	323	42.00%	389	50.59%	3	0.39%	17	2.21%	21	2.73%	16	2.08%	10	1.30%	399	51.89%	37	4.81%	732	95.19%	311	40.44%	
	Pitt	Total	37,299	13,817	37.04%	20,768	55.68%	138	0.37%	564	1.51%	1,480	3.97%	532	1.43%	288	0.77%	21,056	56.45%	2,387	6.40%	34,912	93.60%	13,185	35.35%	
1	Vance	DABN	2,145	1,314	61.26%	737	34.36%	11	0.51%	15	0.70%	53	2.47%	15	0.70%	10	0.47%	747	34.83%	72	3.36%	2,073	96.64%	1,300	60.61%	
1	Vance	EH1	2,298	281	12.23%	1,872	81.46%	7	0.30%	2	0.09%	119	5.18%	17	0.74%	11	0.48%	1,883	81.94%	191	8.31%	2,107	91.69%	225	9.79%	
1	Vance	EH2	988	323	32.69%	504	51.01%	8	0.81%	3	0.30%	127	12.85%	23	2.33%	2	0.20%	506	51.21%	180	18.22%	808	81.78%	289	29.25%	
1	Vance	HTOP	937	365	38.95%	537	57.31%	0	0.00%	8	0.85%	13	1.39%	14	1.49%	4	0.43%	541	57.74%	36	3.84%	901	96.16%	346	36.93%	
1	Vance	MIDD	2,875	1,468	51.06%	1,346	46.82%	2	0.07%	9	0.31%	24	0.83%	26	0.90%	18	0.63%	1,364	47.44%	44	1.53%	2,831	98.47%	1,455	50.61%	
1	Vance	NH1	2,565	359	14.00%	2,128	82.96%	5	0.19%	11	0.43%	20	0.78%	42	1.64%	40	1.56%	2,168	84.52%	51	1.99%	2,514	98.01%	345	13.45%	
1	Vance	NH2	916	465	50.76%	432	47.16%	2	0.22%	4	0.44%	9	0.98%	4	0.44%	3	0.33%	435	47.49%	24	2.62%	892	97.38%	453	49.45%	
1	Vance	SH1	2,587	772	29.84%	1,609	62.20%	11	0.43%	6	0.23%	166	6.42%	23	0.89%	16	0.62%	1,625	62.81%	300	11.60%	2,287	88.40%	668	25.82%	
1	Vance	SH2	1,188	587	49.41%	450	37.88%	3	0.25%	3	0.25%	125	10.52%	20	1.68%	6	0.51%	456	38.38%	185	15.57%	1,003	84.43%	541	45.54%	
1	Vance	TWNS	1,089	530	48.67%	537	49.31%	0	0.00%	2	0.18%	11	1.01%	9	0.83%	6	0.55%	543	49.86%	13	1.19%	1,076	98.81%	528	48.48%	
1	Vance	WH1	2,930	1,989	67.88%	844	28.81%	8	0.27%	40	1.37%	25	0.85%	24	0.82%	12	0.41%	856	29.22%	42	1.43%	2,888	98.57%	1,977	67.47%	
1	Vance	WH2	1,220	573	46.97%	592	48.52%	6	0.49%	25	2.05%	9	0.74%	15	1.23%	10	0.82%	602	49.34%	15	1.23%	1,205	98.77%	570	46.72%	
1	Vance	WMSB	2,477	1,147	46.31%	1,261	50.91%	2	0.08%	4	0.16%	31	1.25%	32	1.29%	23	0.93%	1,284	51.84%	57	2.30%	2,420	97.70%	1,135	45.82%	
	Vance	Total	24,215	10,173	42.01%	12,849	53.06%	65	0.27%	132	0.55%	732	3.02%	264	1.09%	161	0.66%	13,010	53.73%	1,210	5.00%	23,005	95.00%	9,832	40.60%	
1	Warren	1	1,161	801	68.99%	327	28.17%	11	0.95%	6	0.52%	5	0.43%	11	0.95%	6	0.52%	333	28.68%	10	0.86%	1,151	99.14%	797	68.65%	
1	Warren	10	2,008	596	29.68%	1,337	66.58%	15	0.75%	7	0.35%	23	1.15%	30	1.49%	22	1.10%	1,359	67.68%	41	2.04%	1,967	97.96%	592	29.48%	
1	Warren	11	413	116	28.09%	277	67.07%	14	3.39%	2	0.48%	2	0.48%	2	0.48%	2	0.48%	279	67.55%	4	0.97%	409	99.03%	113	27.36%	
1	Warren	12	1,066	945	88.65%	98	9.19%	6	0.56%	5	0.47%	2	0.19%	10	0.94%	1	0.09%	99	9.29%	6	0.56%	1,060	99.44%	943	88.46%	
1	Warren	13	819	430	52.50%	347	42.37%	1	0.12%	1	0.12%	25	3.05%	15	1.83%	8	0.98%	355	43.35%	40	4.88%	779	95.12%	417	50.92%	
1	Warren	14	1,740	570	32.76%	1,061	60.98%	31	1.78%	2	0.11%	62	3.56%	14	0.80%	11	0.63%	1,072	61.61%	89	5.11%	1,651	94.89%	551	31.67%	
1	Warren	2	912	649	71.16%	244	26.75%	3	0.33%	2	0.22%	7	0.77%	7	0.77%	2	0.22%	246	26.97%	9	0.99%	903	99.01%	646	70.83%	
1	Warren	3	1,164	571	49.05%	562	48.28%	7	0.60%	5	0.43%	13	1.12%	6	0.52%	5	0.43%	567	48.71%	23	1.98%	1,141	98.02%	562	48.28%	
1	Warren	4	924	410	44.37%	484	52.38%	5	0.54%	3	0.32%	8	0.87%	14	1.52%	8	0.87%	492	53.25%	15	1.62%	909	98.38%	405	43.83%	
1	Warren	5	2,195	609	27.74%	1,515	69.02%	19	0.87%	6	0.27%	31	1.41%	15	0.68%	6	0.27%	1,521	69.29%	64	2.92%	2,131	97.08%	588	26.79%	
1	Warren	6	1,410	542	38.44%	819	58.09%	7	0.50%	0	0.00%	26	1.84%	16	1.13%	15	1.06%	834	59.15%	40	2.84%	1,370	97.16%	534	37.87%	
1	Warren	7	1,005	323	32.14%	602	59.90%	14	1.39%	3	0.30%	48	4.78%	15	1.49%	11	1.09%	613	61.00%	58	5.77%	947	94.23%	319	31.74%	
1	Warren	8	1,311	115	8.77%	516	39.36%	633	48.28%	2	0.15%	15	1.14%	30	2.29%	22	1.68%	538	41.04%	20	1.53%	1,291	98.47%	114	8.70%	

Shading Denotes a Split VTD			Voting Age Population by Race																		Total Population by Ethnicity					
District	County	VTD	Total	White	% White	Black	% Black	NA	% NA	A/PI	% A/PI	Other	% Other	MR	% MR	MR Black	% MR Black	Total Black	% Total Black	Hisp	% Hisp	Non Hisp	% Non Hisp	White Non Hisp	White Non Hisp	
1	Wayne	18	1,845	491	26.61%	1,278	69.27%	10	0.54%	15	0.81%	23	1.25%	28	1.52%	15	0.81%	1,293	70.08%	55	2.98%	1,790	97.02%	470	25.47%	
1	Wayne	19	1,845	433	23.47%	1,334	72.30%	7	0.38%	13	0.70%	20	1.08%	38	2.06%	20	1.08%	1,354	73.39%	69	3.74%	1,776	96.26%	394	21.36%	
1	Wayne	20	1,844	235	12.74%	1,540	83.51%	4	0.22%	5	0.27%	27	1.46%	33	1.79%	20	1.08%	1,560	84.60%	47	2.55%	1,797	97.45%	229	12.42%	
1	Wayne	21	1,914	819	42.79%	1,009	52.72%	8	0.42%	34	1.78%	18	0.94%	26	1.36%	16	0.84%	1,025	53.55%	39	2.04%	1,875	97.96%	804	42.01%	
1	Wayne	22	2,291	1,395	60.89%	704	30.73%	9	0.39%	98	4.28%	38	1.66%	47	2.05%	25	1.09%	729	31.82%	109	4.76%	2,182	95.24%	1,340	58.49%	
1	Wayne	25	150	20	13.33%	122	81.33%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	8	5.33%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	122	81.33%	11	7.33%	139	92.67%	17	11.33%	
1	Wayne	26	3,264	1,545	47.33%	1,260	38.60%	14	0.43%	29	0.89%	363	11.12%	53	1.62%	21	0.64%	1,281	39.25%	562	17.22%	2,702	82.78%	1,386	42.46%	
1	Wayne	27	2,284	743	32.53%	1,259	55.12%	9	0.39%	15	0.66%	241	10.55%	17	0.74%	4	0.18%	1,263	55.30%	301	13.18%	1,983	86.82%	690	30.21%	
1	Wayne	29	2,228	1,027	46.10%	1,136	50.99%	2	0.09%	20	0.90%	20	0.90%	23	1.03%	14	0.63%	1,150	51.62%	51	2.29%	2,177	97.71%	1,004	45.06%	
1	Wayne	30	1,848	517	27.98%	1,149	62.18%	17	0.92%	5	0.27%	140	7.58%	20	1.08%	10	0.54%	1,159	62.72%	201	10.88%	1,647	89.12%	481	26.03%	
	Wayne	Total	37,721	16,667	44.18%	18,436	48.87%	150	0.40%	616	1.63%	1,258	3.34%	594	1.57%	315	0.84%	18,751	49.71%	2,233	5.92%	35,488	94.08%	15,931	42.23%	
1	Wilson	PRGA	1,771	827	46.70%	862	48.67%	2	0.11%	3	0.17%	55	3.11%	22	1.24%	13	0.73%	875	49.41%	88	4.97%	1,683	95.03%	801	45.23%	
1	Wilson	PRSA	1,289	675	52.37%	551	42.75%	8	0.62%	0	0.00%	52	4.03%	3	0.23%	0	0.00%	551	42.75%	84	6.52%	1,205	93.48%	656	50.89%	
1	Wilson	PRWA	1,834	709	38.66%	931	50.76%	9	0.49%	6	0.33%	154	8.40%	25	1.36%	17	0.93%	948	51.69%	236	12.87%	1,598	87.13%	635	34.62%	
1	Wilson	PRWB	1,743	205	11.76%	1,288	73.90%	5	0.29%	3	0.17%	209	11.99%	33	1.89%	15	0.86%	1,303	74.76%	317	18.19%	1,426	81.81%	131	7.52%	
1	Wilson	PRWC	1,852	344	18.57%	1,341	72.41%	3	0.16%	8	0.43%	126	6.80%	30	1.62%	24	1.30%	1,365	73.70%	202	10.91%	1,650	89.09%	285	15.39%	
1	Wilson	PRWD	5	3	60.00%	2	40.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	2	40.00%	0	0.00%	5	100.00%	3	60.00%	
1	Wilson	PRWE	1,793	669	37.31%	1,014	56.55%	5	0.28%	13	0.73%	82	4.57%	10	0.56%	4	0.22%	1,018	56.78%	156	8.70%	1,637	91.30%	609	33.97%	
1	Wilson	PRWH	1,239	73	5.89%	990	79.90%	4	0.32%	7	0.56%	153	12.35%	12	0.97%	6	0.48%	996	80.39%	201	16.22%	1,038	83.78%	38	3.07%	
1	Wilson	PRWI	2,376	962	40.49%	1,223	51.47%	2	0.08%	17	0.72%	152	6.40%	20	0.84%	14	0.59%	1,237	52.06%	242	10.19%	2,134	89.81%	888	37.37%	
1	Wilson	PRWJ	351	123	35.04%	211	60.11%	2	0.57%	0	0.00%	14	3.99%	1	0.28%	1	0.28%	212	60.40%	18	5.13%	333	94.87%	121	34.47%	
1	Wilson	PRWM	904	276	30.53%	588	65.04%	1	0.11%	9	1.00%	15	1.66%	15	1.66%	10	1.11%	598	66.15%	41	4.54%	863	95.46%	255	28.21%	
1	Wilson	PRWN	2,611	180	6.89%	2,224	85.18%	6	0.23%	1	0.04%	174	6.66%	26	1.00%	13	0.50%	2,237	85.68%	221	8.46%	2,390	91.54%	152	5.82%	
1	Wilson	PRWQ	768	6	0.78%	652	84.90%	2	0.26%	1	0.13%	101	13.15%	6	0.78%	5	0.65%	657	85.55%	104	13.54%	664	86.46%	4	0.52%	
1	Wilson	PRWR	2,721	527	19.37%	1,804	66.30%	14	0.51%	5	0.18%	338	12.42%	33	1.21%	20	0.74%	1,824	67.03%	498	18.30%	2,223	81.70%	395	14.52%	
	Wilson	Total	21,257	5,579	26.25%	13,681	64.36%	63	0.30%	73	0.34%	1,625	7.64%	236	1.11%	142	0.67%	13,823	65.03%	2,408	11.33%	18,849	88.67%	4,973	23.39%	
	District	Total	561,408	227,424	40.51%	291,758	51.97%	4,710	0.84%	8,523	1.52%	21,894	3.90%	7,099	1.26%	3,848	0.69%	295,606	52.65%	36,866	6.57%	524,542	93.43%	216,272	38.52%	

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Shading Denotes a Split VTD			Voting Age Population by Race																	Total Population by Ethnicity							
District	County	VTD	Total	White	% White	Black	% Black	NA	% NA	A/PI	% A/PI	Other	% Other	MR	% MR	MR Black	% MR Black	Total Black	% Total Black	Hisp	% Hisp	Non Hisp	% Non Hisp	White Non Hisp	White Non Hisp		
12	Cabarrus	02-08	5,023	3,857	76.79%	771	15.35%	14	0.28%	260	5.18%	69	1.37%	52	1.04%	27	0.54%	798	15.89%	266	5.30%	4,757	94.70%	3,681	73.28%		
12	Cabarrus	02-09	4,395	2,995	68.15%	850	19.34%	7	0.16%	423	9.62%	53	1.21%	67	1.52%	23	0.52%	873	19.86%	239	5.44%	4,156	94.56%	2,824	64.25%		
12	Cabarrus	03-00	3,463	3,062	88.42%	271	7.83%	10	0.29%	43	1.24%	43	1.24%	34	0.98%	8	0.23%	279	8.06%	91	2.63%	3,372	97.37%	3,017	87.12%		
	Cabarrus	Total	12,881	9,914	76.97%	1,892	14.69%	31	0.24%	726	5.64%	165	1.28%	153	1.19%	58	0.45%	1,950	15.14%	596	4.63%	12,285	95.37%	9,522	73.92%		
12	Davidson	06	3,538	3,334	94.23%	62	1.75%	19	0.54%	18	0.51%	81	2.29%	24	0.68%	5	0.14%	67	1.89%	131	3.70%	3,407	96.30%	3,286	92.88%		
12	Davidson	10	99	81	81.82%	7	7.07%	0	0.00%	4	4.04%	6	6.06%	1	1.01%	0	0.00%	7	7.07%	16	16.16%	83	83.84%	71	71.72%		
12	Davidson	22	1,411	1,266	89.72%	56	3.97%	4	0.28%	29	2.06%	41	2.91%	15	1.06%	2	0.14%	58	4.11%	48	3.40%	1,363	96.60%	1,260	89.30%		
12	Davidson	28	2,833	2,541	89.69%	155	5.47%	16	0.56%	47	1.66%	43	1.52%	31	1.09%	9	0.32%	164	5.79%	90	3.18%	2,743	96.82%	2,505	88.42%		
12	Davidson	30	2,642	904	34.22%	1,368	51.78%	14	0.53%	54	2.04%	256	9.69%	46	1.74%	20	0.76%	1,388	52.54%	408	15.44%	2,234	84.56%	782	29.60%		
12	Davidson	32	1,955	1,260	64.45%	409	20.92%	11	0.56%	15	0.77%	235	12.02%	25	1.28%	5	0.26%	414	21.18%	365	18.67%	1,590	81.33%	1,140	58.31%		
12	Davidson	36	1,777	1,195	67.25%	370	20.82%	10	0.56%	40	2.25%	144	8.10%	18	1.01%	11	0.62%	381	21.44%	181	10.19%	1,596	89.81%	1,162	65.39%		
12	Davidson	38	2,150	852	39.63%	931	43.30%	16	0.74%	29	1.35%	303	14.09%	19	0.88%	11	0.51%	942	43.81%	431	20.05%	1,719	79.95%	742	34.51%		
12	Davidson	62	2,307	1,060	45.95%	888	38.49%	5	0.22%	26	1.13%	287	12.44%	41	1.78%	15	0.65%	903	39.14%	429	18.60%	1,878	81.40%	937	40.62%		
12	Davidson	64	2,227	878	39.43%	1,121	50.34%	12	0.54%	10	0.45%	182	8.17%	24	1.08%	9	0.40%	1,130	50.74%	288	12.93%	1,939	87.07%	792	35.56%		
12	Davidson	70	2,539	2,341	92.20%	94	3.70%	11	0.43%	29	1.14%	46	1.81%	18	0.71%	1	0.04%	95	3.74%	84	3.31%	2,455	96.69%	2,312	91.06%		
12	Davidson	72	2,661	2,546	95.68%	46	1.73%	12	0.45%	15	0.56%	25	0.94%	17	0.64%	5	0.19%	51	1.92%	78	2.93%	2,583	97.07%	2,498	93.87%		
12	Davidson	80	4,234	4,085	96.48%	32	0.76%	16	0.38%	33	0.78%	42	0.99%	26	0.61%	8	0.19%	40	0.94%	67	1.58%	4,167	98.42%	4,060	95.89%		
	Davidson	Total	30,373	22,343	73.56%	5,539	18.24%	146	0.48%	349	1.15%	1,691	5.57%	305	1.00%	101	0.33%	5,640	18.57%	2,616	8.61%	27,757	91.39%	21,547	70.94%		
12	Forsyth	042	3,404	2,258	66.33%	711	20.89%	24	0.71%	47	1.38%	300	8.81%	64	1.88%	33	0.97%	744	21.86%	509	14.95%	2,895	85.05%	2,110	61.99%		
12	Forsyth	203	1,684	46	2.73%	1,525	90.56%	6	0.36%	7	0.42%	70	4.16%	30	1.78%	17	1.01%	1,542	91.57%	128	7.60%	1,556	92.40%	20	1.19%		
12	Forsyth	204	1,821	347	19.06%	1,221	67.05%	15	0.82%	38	2.09%	165	9.06%	35	1.92%	26	1.43%	1,247	68.48%	216	11.86%	1,605	88.14%	317	17.41%		
12	Forsyth	205	890	44	4.94%	790	88.76%	2	0.22%	0	0.00%	33	3.71%	21	2.36%	17	1.91%	807	90.67%	55	6.18%	835	93.82%	30	3.37%		
12	Forsyth	206	2,039	425	20.84%	1,281	62.82%	10	0.49%	6	0.29%	283	13.88%	34	1.67%	22	1.08%	1,303	63.90%	418	20.50%	1,621	79.50%	316	15.50%		
12	Forsyth	301	1,168	35	3.00%	1,060	90.75%	4	0.34%	2	0.17%	53	4.54%	14	1.20%	13	1.11%	1,073	91.87%	99	8.48%	1,069	91.52%	16	1.37%		
12	Forsyth	302	1,388	123	8.86%	1,042	75.07%	11	0.79%	4	0.29%	183	13.18%	25	1.80%	16	1.15%	1,058	76.22%	249	17.94%	1,139	82.06%	91	6.56%		
12	Forsyth	303	946	28	2.96%	839	88.69%	1	0.11%	0	0.00%	61	6.45%	17	1.80%	13	1.37%	852	90.06%	77	8.14%	869	91.86%	17	1.80%		
12	Forsyth	304	1,972	53	2.69%	1,833	92.95%	5	0.25%	6	0.30%	41	2.08%	34	1.72%	32	1.62%	1,865	94.57%	64	3.25%	1,908	96.75%	39	1.98%		
12	Forsyth	305	1,411	80	5.67%	1,270	90.01%	1	0.07%	4	0.28%	32	2.27%	24	1.70%	20	1.42%	1,290	91.42%	41	2.91%	1,370	97.09%	77	5.46%		
12	Forsyth	401	2,453	425	17.33%	1,583	64.53%	13	0.53%	7	0.29%	385	15.70%	40	1.63%	22	0.90%	1,605	65.43%	568	23.16%	1,885	76.84%	309	12.60%		
12	Forsyth	402	1,489	50	3.36%	1,336	89.72%	3	0.20%	0	0.00%	84	5.64%	16	1.07%	12	0.81%	1,348	90.53%	102	6.85%	1,387	93.15%	41	2.75%		
12	Forsyth	403	2,235	256	11.45%	1,809	80.94%	11	0.49%	8	0.36%	118	5.28%	33	1.48%	28	1.25%	1,837	82.19%	182	8.14%	2,053	91.86%	228	10.20%		
12	Forsyth	404	2,928	768	26.23%	2,028	69.26%	4	0.14%	27	0.92%	54	1.84%	47	1.61%	36	1.23%	2,064	70.49%	182	6.22%	2,746	93.78%	657	22.44%		
12	Forsyth	405	3,194	124	3.88%	2,798	87.60%	9	0.28%	4	0.13%	179	5.60%	80	2.50%	67	2.10%	2,865	89.70%	269	8.42%	2,925	91.58%	85	2.66%		
12	Forsyth	501	2,279	422	18.52%	1,610	70.65%	10	0.44%	4	0.18%	201	8.82%	32	1.40%	24	1.05%	1,634	71.70%	290	12.72%	1,989	87.28%	366	16.06%		
12	Forsyth	502	1,888	216	11.44%	1,302	68.96%	9	0.48%	17	0.90%	319	16.90%	25	1.32%	19	1.01%	1,321	69.97%	422	22.35%	1,466	77.65%	151	8.00%		
12	Forsyth	504	1,974	644	32.62%	982	49.75%	27	1.37%	3	0.15%	268	13.58%	50	2.53%	25	1.27%	1,007	51.01%	498	25.23%	1,476	74.77%	484	24.52%		
12	Forsyth	505	2,696	773	28.67%	1,225	45.44%	4	0.15%	12	0.45%	620	23.00%	62	2.30%	32	1.19%	1,257	46.62%	811	30.08%	1,885	69.92%	673	24.96%		
	Forsyth	Total	37,859	7,117	18.80%	26,245	69.32%	169	0.45%	196	0.52%	3,449	9.11%	683	1.80%	474	1.25%	26,719	70.58%	5,180	13.68%	32,679	86.32%	6,027	15.92%		
12	Guilford	FEN1	3,654	1,561	42.72%	1,865	51.04%	21	0.57%	73	2.00%	79	2.16%	55	1.51%	34	0.93%	1,899	51.97%	132	3.61%	3,522	96.39%	1,521	41.63%		
12	Guilford	G01	1,248	464	37.18%	688	55.13%	4	0.32%	52	4.17%	14	1.12%	26	2.08%	18	1.44%	706	56.57%	37	2.96%	1,211	97.04%	451	36.14%		
12	Guilford	G02	1,599	641	40.09%	555	34.71%	15	0.94%	250	15.63%	100	6.25%	38	2.38%	19	1.19%	574	35.90%	189	11.82%	1,410	88.18%	575	35.96%		
12	Guilford	G03	2,294	222	9.68%	1,844	80.38%	11	0.48%	75	3.27%	86	3.75%	56	2.44%	35	1.53%	1,879	81.91%	147	6.41%	2,147	93.59%	182	7.93%		
12	Guilford	G04	2,355	316	13.42%	1,837	78.00%	22	0.93%	4	0.17%	138	5.86%	38	1.61%	29	1.23%	1,866	79.24%	198	8.41%	2,157	91.59%				

Shading Denotes a Split VTD			Voting Age Population by Race																	Total Population by Ethnicity							
District	County	VTD	Total	White	% White	Black	% Black	NA	% NA	A/PI	% A/PI	Other	% Other	MR	% MR	MR Black	%MR Black	Total Black	% Total Black	Hisp	% Hisp	Non Hisp	% Non Hisp	Hisp	White Non Hisp	White Non Hisp	
12	Guilford	G53	3,258	492	15.10%	2,442	74.95%	30	0.92%	69	2.12%	178	5.46%	47	1.44%	33	1.01%	2,475	75.97%	330	10.13%	2,928	89.87%	374	11.48%		
12	Guilford	G54	3,276	741	22.62%	2,087	63.71%	40	1.22%	53	1.62%	290	8.85%	65	1.98%	54	1.65%	2,141	65.35%	526	16.06%	2,750	83.94%	543	16.58%		
12	Guilford	G55	2,400	570	23.75%	1,642	68.42%	17	0.71%	82	3.42%	49	2.04%	40	1.67%	27	1.13%	1,669	69.54%	111	4.63%	2,289	95.38%	528	22.00%		
12	Guilford	G56	2,101	633	30.13%	866	41.22%	14	0.67%	401	19.09%	137	6.52%	50	2.38%	17	0.81%	883	42.03%	207	9.85%	1,894	90.15%	571	27.18%		
12	Guilford	G57	2,068	674	32.59%	1,199	57.98%	16	0.77%	93	4.50%	44	2.13%	42	2.03%	27	1.31%	1,226	59.28%	129	6.24%	1,939	93.76%	610	29.50%		
12	Guilford	G58	2,191	735	33.55%	1,039	47.42%	14	0.64%	187	8.53%	158	7.21%	58	2.65%	39	1.78%	1,078	49.20%	280	12.78%	1,911	87.22%	639	29.16%		
12	Guilford	G59	1,860	617	33.17%	874	46.99%	15	0.81%	135	7.26%	181	9.73%	38	2.04%	20	1.08%	894	48.06%	250	13.44%	1,610	86.56%	554	29.78%		
12	Guilford	G60	3,111	1,137	36.55%	1,148	36.90%	16	0.51%	349	11.22%	387	12.44%	74	2.38%	33	1.06%	1,181	37.96%	697	22.40%	2,414	77.60%	890	28.61%		
12	Guilford	G61	2,645	896	33.88%	1,182	44.69%	31	1.17%	168	6.35%	316	11.95%	52	1.97%	27	1.02%	1,209	45.71%	490	18.53%	2,155	81.47%	765	28.92%		
12	Guilford	G64	1,669	766	45.90%	654	39.19%	11	0.66%	107	6.41%	89	5.33%	42	2.52%	29	1.74%	683	40.92%	161	9.65%	1,508	90.35%	708	42.42%		
12	Guilford	G67	1,607	47	2.92%	1,514	94.21%	6	0.37%	5	0.31%	9	0.56%	26	1.62%	25	1.56%	1,539	95.77%	34	2.12%	1,573	97.88%	45	2.80%		
12	Guilford	G68	2,845	42	1.48%	2,678	94.13%	11	0.39%	4	0.14%	48	1.69%	62	2.18%	56	1.97%	2,734	96.10%	107	3.76%	2,738	96.24%	32	1.12%		
12	Guilford	G69	2,505	528	21.08%	1,855	74.05%	8	0.32%	12	0.48%	51	2.04%	51	2.04%	36	1.44%	1,891	75.49%	109	4.35%	2,396	95.65%	501	20.00%		
12	Guilford	G70	2,493	55	2.21%	2,339	93.82%	12	0.48%	6	0.24%	26	1.04%	55	2.21%	49	1.97%	2,388	95.79%	80	3.21%	2,413	96.79%	33	1.32%		
12	Guilford	G71	2,879	133	4.62%	2,481	86.18%	25	0.87%	93	3.23%	112	3.89%	35	1.22%	25	0.87%	2,506	87.04%	194	6.74%	2,685	93.26%	87	3.02%		
12	Guilford	G72	2,686	332	12.36%	2,094	77.96%	12	0.45%	32	1.19%	155	5.77%	61	2.27%	48	1.79%	2,142	79.75%	233	8.67%	2,453	91.33%	275	10.24%		
12	Guilford	G73	1,694	73	4.31%	1,573	92.86%	5	0.30%	4	0.24%	18	1.06%	21	1.24%	21	1.24%	1,594	94.10%	42	2.48%	1,652	97.52%	60	3.54%		
12	Guilford	G74	2,089	25	1.20%	1,980	94.78%	10	0.48%	5	0.24%	32	1.53%	37	1.77%	32	1.53%	2,012	96.31%	41	1.96%	2,048	98.04%	22	1.05%		
12	Guilford	G75	1,852	192	10.37%	1,583	85.48%	8	0.43%	28	1.51%	13	0.70%	28	1.51%	21	1.13%	1,604	86.61%	48	2.59%	1,804	97.41%	169	9.13%		
12	Guilford	H01	3,013	1,447	48.03%	878	29.14%	34	1.13%	150	4.98%	448	14.87%	56	1.86%	20	0.66%	898	29.80%	669	22.20%	2,344	77.80%	1,269	42.12%		
12	Guilford	H03	2,901	941	32.44%	1,217	41.95%	22	0.76%	356	12.27%	323	11.13%	42	1.45%	17	0.59%	1,234	42.54%	436	15.03%	2,465	84.97%	840	28.96%		
12	Guilford	H05	2,779	699	25.15%	1,653	59.48%	22	0.79%	258	9.28%	95	3.42%	52	1.87%	38	1.37%	1,691	60.85%	183	6.59%	2,596	93.41%	622	22.38%		
12	Guilford	H07	1,971	263	13.34%	1,501	76.15%	15	0.76%	68	3.45%	98	4.97%	26	1.32%	16	0.81%	1,517	76.97%	136	6.90%	1,835	93.10%	232	11.77%		
12	Guilford	H08	1,565	266	17.00%	1,132	72.33%	23	1.47%	29	1.85%	88	5.62%	27	1.73%	22	1.41%	1,154	73.74%	126	8.05%	1,439	91.95%	239	15.27%		
12	Guilford	H09	2,522	217	8.60%	2,074	82.24%	13	0.52%	49	1.94%	99	3.93%	70	2.78%	45	1.78%	2,119	84.02%	176	6.98%	2,346	93.02%	170	6.74%		
12	Guilford	H10	2,280	388	17.02%	1,711	75.04%	9	0.39%	67	2.94%	73	3.20%	32	1.40%	19	0.83%	1,730	75.88%	109	4.78%	2,171	95.22%	362	15.88%		
12	Guilford	H11	3,542	1,917	54.12%	1,447	40.85%	15	0.42%	45	1.27%	63	1.78%	55	1.55%	36	1.02%	1,483	41.87%	138	3.90%	3,404	96.10%	1,866	52.68%		
12	Guilford	H12	1,876	938	50.00%	701	37.37%	16	0.85%	98	5.22%	91	4.85%	32	1.71%	18	0.96%	719	38.33%	169	9.01%	1,707	90.99%	882	47.01%		
12	Guilford	H17	1,607	809	50.34%	618	38.46%	21	1.31%	62	3.86%	73	4.54%	24	1.49%	11	0.68%	629	39.14%	131	8.15%	1,476	91.85%	768	47.79%		
12	Guilford	H18	2,510	1,163	46.33%	1,186	47.25%	3	0.12%	81	3.23%	37	1.47%	40	1.59%	13	0.52%	1,199	47.77%	145	5.78%	2,365	94.22%	1,085	43.23%		
12	Guilford	H19A	1,398	341	24.39%	998	71.39%	8	0.57%	11	0.79%	21	1.50%	19	1.36%	17	1.22%	1,015	72.60%	45	3.22%	1,353	96.78%	329	23.53%		
12	Guilford	H19B	1,108	860	77.62%	188	16.97%	3	0.27%	36	3.25%	13	1.17%	8	0.72%	1	0.09%	189	17.06%	35	3.16%	1,073	96.84%	842	75.99%		
12	Guilford	HP	7,725	4,843	62.69%	2,071	26.81%	23	0.30%	556	7.20%	128	1.66%	104	1.35%	44	0.57%	2,115	27.38%	383	4.96%	7,342	95.04%	4,630	59.94%		
12	Guilford	JAM3	4	3	75.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	1	25.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	4	100.00%	3	75.00%		
12	Guilford	JEF3	3,217	1,045	32.48%	2,006	62.36%	23	0.71%	40	1.24%	53	1.65%	50	1.55%	33	1.03%	2,039	63.38%	122	3.79%	3,095	96.21%	994	30.90%		
12	Guilford	MON2	4,905	2,228	45.42%	2,383	48.58%	20	0.41%	55	1.12%	149	3.04%	70	1.43%	42	0.86%	2,425	49.44%	298	6.08%	4,607	93.92%	2,109	43.00%		
12	Guilford	SUM1	2,318	1,125	48.53%	931	40.16%	12	0.52%	137	5.91%	75	3.24%	38	1.64%	30	1.29%	961	41.46%	133	5.74%	2,185	94.26%	1,070	46.16%		
12	Guilford	Total	146,559	46,116	31.47%	83,534	57.00%	974	0.66%	6,234	4.25%	6,939	4.73%	2,762	1.88%	1,736	1.18%	85,270	58.18%	12,311	8.40%	134,248	91.60%	42,110	28.73%		
12	Mecklenburg	002	17	14	82.35%	3	17.65%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	3	17.65%	0	0.00%	17	100.00%	14	82.35%		
12	Mecklenburg	003	3,310	557	16.83%	1,942	58.67%	24	0.73%	128	3.87%	553	16.71%	106	3.20%	61	1.84%	2,003	60.51%	857	25.89%	2,453	74.11%	345	10.42%		
12	Mecklenburg	004	2,793	1,118	40.03%	1,199	42.93%	6	0.21%	98	3.51%	310	11.10%	62	2.22%	24	0.86%	1,223	43.79%	520	18.62%	2,273	81.38%	948	33.94%		
12	Mecklenburg	005	2,743	919	33.50%	1,011	36.86%	10	0.36%	80	2.92%	653	23.81%	70	2.55%	39	1.42%	1,050	38.28%	979	35						

Shading Denotes a Split VTD			Voting Age Population by Race																	Total Population by Ethnicity							
District	County	VTD	Total	White	% White	Black	% Black	NA	% NA	A/PI	% A/PI	Other	% Other	MR	% MR	MR Black	% MR Black	Total Black	% Total Black	Hisp	% Hisp	Non Hisp	% Non Hisp	White Non Hisp	White Non Hisp		
12	Mecklenburg	031	2,659	104	3.91%	2,451	92.18%	22	0.83%	14	0.53%	14	0.53%	54	2.03%	51	1.92%	2,502	94.10%	59	2.22%	2,600	97.78%	86	3.23%		
12	Mecklenburg	033	3,136	1,481	47.23%	828	26.40%	38	1.21%	84	2.68%	628	20.03%	77	2.46%	24	0.77%	852	27.17%	1,005	32.05%	2,131	67.95%	1,181	37.66%		
12	Mecklenburg	039	3,121	266	8.52%	2,611	83.66%	10	0.32%	110	3.52%	89	2.85%	35	1.12%	31	0.99%	2,642	84.65%	157	5.03%	2,964	94.97%	232	7.43%		
12	Mecklenburg	040	3,045	608	19.97%	2,003	65.78%	25	0.82%	225	7.39%	126	4.14%	58	1.90%	37	1.22%	2,040	67.00%	182	5.98%	2,863	94.02%	591	19.41%		
12	Mecklenburg	041	3,188	570	17.88%	2,266	71.08%	30	0.94%	169	5.30%	109	3.42%	44	1.38%	21	0.66%	2,287	71.74%	197	6.18%	2,991	93.82%	506	15.87%		
12	Mecklenburg	042	3,650	303	8.30%	2,736	74.96%	13	0.36%	52	1.42%	496	13.59%	50	1.37%	38	1.04%	2,774	76.00%	661	18.11%	2,989	81.89%	182	4.99%		
12	Mecklenburg	043	4,182	975	23.31%	2,199	52.58%	40	0.96%	131	3.13%	687	16.43%	150	3.59%	64	1.53%	2,263	54.11%	1,134	27.12%	3,048	72.88%	698	16.69%		
12	Mecklenburg	045	3,104	1,218	39.24%	717	23.10%	19	0.61%	278	8.96%	803	25.87%	69	2.22%	20	0.64%	737	23.74%	1,079	34.76%	2,025	65.24%	1,010	32.54%		
12	Mecklenburg	046	3,584	1,521	42.44%	1,232	34.38%	26	0.73%	302	8.43%	397	11.08%	106	2.96%	46	1.28%	1,278	35.66%	622	17.35%	2,962	82.65%	1,344	37.50%		
12	Mecklenburg	052	2,649	177	6.68%	2,331	88.00%	13	0.49%	5	0.19%	86	3.25%	37	1.40%	25	0.94%	2,356	88.94%	158	5.96%	2,491	94.04%	127	4.79%		
12	Mecklenburg	053	4,119	835	20.27%	2,636	64.00%	15	0.36%	148	3.59%	391	9.49%	94	2.28%	45	1.09%	2,681	65.09%	669	16.24%	3,450	83.76%	634	15.39%		
12	Mecklenburg	054	2,462	116	4.71%	2,281	92.65%	16	0.65%	9	0.37%	12	0.49%	28	1.14%	25	1.02%	2,306	93.66%	31	1.26%	2,431	98.74%	109	4.43%		
12	Mecklenburg	055	1,741	61	3.50%	1,580	90.75%	4	0.23%	16	0.92%	53	3.04%	27	1.55%	11	0.63%	1,591	91.38%	121	6.95%	1,620	93.05%	28	1.61%		
12	Mecklenburg	056	1,752	95	5.42%	1,547	88.30%	3	0.17%	46	2.63%	46	2.63%	15	0.86%	12	0.68%	1,559	88.98%	89	5.08%	1,663	94.92%	68	3.88%		
12	Mecklenburg	060	2,186	234	10.70%	1,802	82.43%	7	0.32%	36	1.65%	82	3.75%	25	1.14%	16	0.73%	1,818	83.17%	145	6.63%	2,041	93.37%	187	8.55%		
12	Mecklenburg	061	3,339	1,809	54.18%	1,061	31.78%	12	0.36%	154	4.61%	237	7.10%	66	1.98%	22	0.66%	1,083	32.43%	423	12.67%	2,916	87.33%	1,670	50.01%		
12	Mecklenburg	062	3,476	937	26.96%	1,386	39.87%	19	0.55%	176	5.06%	868	24.97%	90	2.59%	41	1.18%	1,427	41.05%	1,301	37.43%	2,175	62.57%	598	17.20%		
12	Mecklenburg	063	2,887	1,091	37.79%	1,102	38.17%	34	1.18%	170	5.89%	419	14.51%	71	2.46%	24	0.83%	1,126	39.00%	862	29.86%	2,025	70.14%	722	25.01%		
12	Mecklenburg	077	3,267	475	14.54%	1,947	59.60%	38	1.16%	31	0.95%	681	20.84%	95	2.91%	28	0.86%	1,975	60.45%	1,144	35.02%	2,123	64.98%	153	4.68%		
12	Mecklenburg	078.1	2,679	863	32.21%	884	33.00%	17	0.63%	640	23.89%	219	8.17%	56	2.09%	23	0.86%	907	33.86%	393	14.67%	2,286	85.33%	738	27.55%		
12	Mecklenburg	079	2,211	993	44.91%	704	31.84%	22	1.00%	282	12.75%	162	7.33%	48	2.17%	15	0.68%	719	32.52%	284	12.84%	1,927	87.16%	905	40.93%		
12	Mecklenburg	081	4,818	1,377	28.58%	2,806	58.24%	52	1.08%	265	5.50%	233	4.84%	85	1.76%	52	1.08%	2,858	59.32%	484	10.05%	4,334	89.95%	1,204	24.99%		
12	Mecklenburg	082	5,096	913	17.92%	2,718	53.34%	36	0.71%	56	1.10%	1,216	23.86%	157	3.08%	65	1.28%	2,783	54.61%	1,901	37.30%	3,195	62.70%	364	7.14%		
12	Mecklenburg	084	3,722	1,210	32.51%	1,572	42.24%	38	1.02%	108	2.90%	698	18.75%	96	2.58%	43	1.16%	1,615	43.39%	1,059	28.45%	2,663	71.55%	940	25.26%		
12	Mecklenburg	097	1,879	796	42.36%	882	46.94%	8	0.43%	44	2.34%	108	5.75%	41	2.18%	24	1.28%	906	48.22%	235	12.51%	1,644	87.49%	691	36.77%		
12	Mecklenburg	098	5,488	1,697	30.92%	1,866	34.00%	45	0.82%	144	2.62%	1,496	27.26%	240	4.37%	52	0.95%	1,918	34.95%	2,969	54.10%	2,519	45.90%	540	9.84%		
12	Mecklenburg	099	3,696	1,397	37.80%	1,595	43.15%	23	0.62%	125	3.38%	453	12.26%	103	2.79%	60	1.62%	1,655	44.78%	694	18.78%	3,002	81.22%	1,133	30.65%		
12	Mecklenburg	104	3,646	602	16.51%	2,485	68.16%	19	0.52%	128	3.51%	324	8.89%	88	2.41%	47	1.29%	2,532	69.45%	594	16.29%	3,052	83.71%	386	10.59%		
12	Mecklenburg	105	5,049	2,382	47.18%	1,903	37.69%	28	0.55%	339	6.71%	256	5.07%	141	2.79%	74	1.47%	1,977	39.16%	506	10.02%	4,543	89.98%	2,192	43.41%		
12	Mecklenburg	107.1	3,697	1,408	38.08%	1,824	49.34%	12	0.32%	221	5.98%	171	4.63%	61	1.65%	37	1.00%	1,861	50.34%	327	8.85%	3,370	91.15%	1,290	34.89%		
12	Mecklenburg	108	3,888	903	23.23%	1,898	48.82%	39	1.00%	232	5.97%	708	18.21%	108	2.78%	60	1.54%	1,958	50.36%	1,168	30.04%	2,720	69.96%	564	14.51%		
12	Mecklenburg	116	1,931	637	32.99%	953	49.35%	21	1.09%	50	2.59%	216	11.19%	54	2.80%	28	1.45%	981	50.80%	401	20.77%	1,530	79.23%	491	25.43%		
12	Mecklenburg	117	2,744	1,188	43.29%	1,240	45.19%	9	0.33%	64	2.33%	178	6.49%	65	2.37%	37	1.35%	1,277	46.54%	352	12.83%	2,392	87.17%	1,037	37.79%		
12	Mecklenburg	120	4,682	1,543	32.96%	1,788	38.19%	26	0.56%	201	4.29%	938	20.03%	186	3.97%	58	1.24%	1,846	39.43%	1,776	37.93%	2,906	62.07%	884	18.88%		
12	Mecklenburg	123	2,449	828	33.81%	1,234	50.39%	10	0.41%	79	3.23%	225	9.19%	73	2.98%	36	1.47%	1,270	51.86%	383	15.64%	2,066	84.36%	718	29.32%		
12	Mecklenburg	124	2,959	685	23.15%	1,836	62.05%	27	0.91%	69	2.33%	239	8.08%	103	3.48%	59	1.99%	1,895	64.04%	445	15.04%	2,514	84.96%	549	18.55%		
12	Mecklenburg	125	1,612	713	44.23%	650	40.32%	8	0.50%	54	3.35%	156	9.68%	31	1.92%	15	0.93%	665	41.25%	330	20.47%	1,282	79.53%	557	34.55%		
12	Mecklenburg	126	3,531	895	25.35%	1,974	55.90%	11	0.31%	438	12.40%	156	4.42%	57	1.61%	40	1.13%	2,014	57.04%	250	7.08%	3,281	92.92%	803	22.74%		
12	Mecklenburg	130	2,091	937	44.81%	716	34.24%	17	0.81%	118	5.64%	238	11.38%	65	3.11%	32	1.53%	748	35.77%	401	19.18%	1,690	80.82%	812	38.83%		
12	Mecklenburg	132	2,800	1,232	44.00%	777	27.75%	35	1.25%	118	4.21%	576	20.57%	62	2.21%	30	1.07%	807	28.82%	913	32.61%	1,887	67.39%	950	33.93%		
12	Mecklenburg	135	8,085	2,916	36.07%	4,178	51.68%	51	0.63%	250	3.09%	536	6.63%	154	1.90%	103	1.27%	4,281	52.95%	1,054	13.04%	7,031	86.96%	2,511	31.06%		
12	Mecklenburg	138	3,737	1,439	38.51%	1,576	42.17%	24	0.64%	278	7.44%	337	9														

Shading Denotes a Split VTD			Voting Age Population by Race																	Total Population by Ethnicity					
District	County	VTD	Total	White	% White	Black	% Black	NA	% NA	A/PI	% A/PI	Other	% Other	MR	% MR	MR Black	% MR Black	Total Black	% Total Black	Hisp	% Hisp	Non Hisp	% Non Hisp	White Non Hisp	White Non Hisp
12	Rowan	08	3,717	3,102	83.45%	292	7.86%	7	0.19%	45	1.21%	222	5.97%	49	1.32%	19	0.51%	311	8.37%	368	9.90%	3,349	90.10%	2,968	79.85%
12	Rowan	18	1,194	179	14.99%	968	81.07%	9	0.75%	2	0.17%	16	1.34%	20	1.68%	17	1.42%	985	82.50%	27	2.26%	1,167	97.74%	172	14.41%
12	Rowan	28	2,596	1,622	62.48%	797	30.70%	9	0.35%	18	0.69%	112	4.31%	38	1.46%	24	0.92%	821	31.63%	189	7.28%	2,407	92.72%	1,566	60.32%
12	Rowan	30	4,371	3,023	69.16%	784	17.94%	22	0.50%	69	1.58%	427	9.77%	46	1.05%	7	0.16%	791	18.10%	740	16.93%	3,631	83.07%	2,751	62.94%
12	Rowan	34	3,415	2,289	67.03%	836	24.48%	12	0.35%	117	3.43%	118	3.46%	43	1.26%	10	0.29%	846	24.77%	249	7.29%	3,166	92.71%	2,178	63.78%
12	Rowan	35	1,438	758	52.71%	526	36.58%	6	0.42%	14	0.97%	98	6.82%	36	2.50%	7	0.49%	533	37.07%	161	11.20%	1,277	88.80%	712	49.51%
12	Rowan	36	3,139	1,641	52.28%	1,232	39.25%	10	0.32%	45	1.43%	163	5.19%	48	1.53%	31	0.99%	1,263	40.24%	247	7.87%	2,892	92.13%	1,566	49.89%
12	Rowan	38	3,300	1,622	49.15%	1,514	45.88%	12	0.36%	27	0.82%	85	2.58%	40	1.21%	16	0.48%	1,530	46.36%	185	5.61%	3,115	94.39%	1,538	46.61%
12	Rowan	42	2,001	90	4.50%	1,795	89.71%	4	0.20%	1	0.05%	97	4.85%	14	0.70%	10	0.50%	1,805	90.20%	142	7.10%	1,859	92.90%	62	3.10%
12	Rowan	44	3,106	2,946	94.85%	63	2.03%	16	0.52%	13	0.42%	46	1.48%	22	0.71%	6	0.19%	69	2.22%	96	3.09%	3,010	96.91%	2,911	93.72%
	Rowan	Total	32,392	21,188	65.41%	8,891	27.45%	123	0.38%	366	1.13%	1,441	4.45%	383	1.18%	153	0.47%	9,044	27.92%	2,581	7.97%	29,811	92.03%	20,229	62.45%
	District	Total	544,436	200,579	36.84%	269,987	49.59%	3,067	0.56%	22,474	4.13%	37,590	6.90%	10,739	1.97%	5,825	1.07%	275,812	50.66%	65,748	12.08%	478,688	87.92%	179,228	32.92%

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DB: NORTH CAROLINA

District Summary
Voting Age Populations
Plan: 98 CONGRESSIONAL PLAN A

Date: 5/22/98
Time: 9:46 a.m.
Page: 1

Plan type: CONGRESSIONAL WITH 97 HOME SEATS

District Name	Total Vot. Age	Vot. Age White	Vot. Age Black	Vot. Age Am. Ind.	Vot. Age Asian/PI	Vot. Age Other
District 1	403,065 100.00%	211,273 52.42%	187,573 46.54%	2,450 0.61%	872 0.22%	955 0.24%
District 2	419,099 100.00%	303,740 72.47%	108,234 25.83%	1,649 0.39%	3,169 0.76%	2,307 0.55%
District 3	417,769 100.00%	330,971 79.22%	76,672 18.35%	1,657 0.40%	4,012 0.96%	4,457 1.07%
District 4	427,266 100.00%	332,013 77.71%	84,535 19.79%	1,118 0.26%	7,927 1.86%	1,673 0.39%
District 5	426,737 100.00%	367,521 86.12%	55,615 13.03%	861 0.20%	1,718 0.40%	1,023 0.24%
District 6	426,824 100.00%	339,863 79.63%	81,221 19.03%	1,819 0.43%	2,910 0.68%	1,012 0.24%
District 7	408,299 100.00%	287,254 70.35%	90,009 22.04%	26,816 6.57%	2,067 0.51%	2,153 0.53%
District 8	402,666 100.00%	283,487 70.40%	101,961 25.32%	9,096 2.26%	3,909 0.97%	4,213 1.05%
District 9	416,251 100.00%	371,553 89.26%	39,319 9.45%	1,009 0.24%	3,572 0.86%	801 0.19%
District 10	426,184 100.00%	396,840 93.11%	26,129 6.13%	664 0.16%	1,443 0.34%	1,108 0.26%
District 11	430,111 100.00%	402,639 93.61%	20,455 4.76%	5,159 1.20%	1,257 0.29%	601 0.14%
District 12	418,216 100.00%	275,409 65.85%	136,153 32.56%	1,370 0.33%	3,968 0.95%	1,316 0.31%
Total	5,022,487 100.00%	3,902,563 77.70%	1,007,876 20.07%	53,668 1.07%	36,824 0.73%	21,619 0.43%

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District Attributes
Congress ZeroDeviation

Voting Age Pop. By Race

District	Total	VA:White	VA:Black	VA:Nat.	VA:A/PI	VA:Other	VA:Multi-Race
1	457,936	223,452	218,732	3,273	2,370	6,844	3,265
	100.00%	48.80%	47.76%	0.71%	0.52%	1.49%	0.71%
2	461,285	296,280	132,825	2,868	5,240	18,534	5,538
	100.00%	64.23%	28.79%	0.62%	1.14%	4.02%	1.20%
3	471,682	375,931	73,664	2,026	5,007	10,086	4,968
	100.00%	79.70%	15.62%	0.43%	1.06%	2.14%	1.05%
4	466,938	338,060	91,990	1,475	18,543	11,002	5,868
	100.00%	72.40%	19.70%	0.32%	3.97%	2.36%	1.26%
5	475,897	431,416	29,986	1,061	3,385	6,986	3,063
	100.00%	90.65%	6.30%	0.22%	0.71%	1.47%	0.64%
6	471,401	416,498	38,359	1,891	4,312	7,118	3,223
	100.00%	88.35%	8.14%	0.40%	0.91%	1.51%	0.68%
7	467,475	316,305	99,846	36,400	2,582	8,615	3,727
	100.00%	67.66%	21.36%	7.79%	0.55%	1.84%	0.80%
8	457,491	309,969	113,377	7,625	8,062	12,670	5,788
	100.00%	67.75%	24.78%	1.67%	1.76%	2.77%	1.27%
9	462,224	397,949	44,101	1,411	9,343	5,730	3,690
	100.00%	86.09%	9.54%	0.31%	2.02%	1.24%	0.80%
10	468,955	413,377	39,849	1,120	5,320	6,309	2,980
	100.00%	88.15%	8.50%	0.24%	1.13%	1.35%	0.64%
11	487,221	449,400	20,598	6,686	2,416	4,310	3,811
	100.00%	92.24%	4.23%	1.37%	0.50%	0.88%	0.78%
12	460,679	232,950	194,901	1,886	9,305	15,729	5,908
	100.00%	50.57%	42.31%	0.41%	2.02%	3.41%	1.28%
13	476,082	325,568	120,242	1,800	9,654	12,900	5,918
	100.00%	68.38%	25.26%	0.38%	2.03%	2.71%	1.24%
Total:	6,085,266	4,527,155	1,218,470	69,522	85,539	126,833	57,747

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**Congressional Races
With Minority Candidates
1992-2010**

1992, 1st Congressional District

Candidate	Year	Cong. Dist.	Election	Race/ Ethnicity	Outcome	Party	Vote Total	% of Vote
Eva Clayton	1992	1st	Primary (D)	Black	2nd Primary	Democrat	27,477	31.15%
Thomas B. Brandon III	1992	1st	Primary (D)	White	2nd Primary	Democrat	5,085	5.77%
Thomas Hardaway*	1992	1st	Primary (D)	Black	2nd Primary	Democrat	5,771	6.54%
Walter B. Jones Jr.	1992	1st	Primary (D)	White	2nd Primary	Democrat	33,634	38.13%
Staccato Powell	1992	1st	Primary (D)	Black	2nd Primary	Democrat	5,893	6.68%
Willie D. Riddick	1992	1st	Primary (D)	Black	2nd Primary	Democrat	9,112	10.33%
Don Smith	1992	1st	Primary (D)	No Available Record	2nd Primary	Democrat	1,227	1.39%
Eva Clayton	1992	1st	2nd Primary (D)	Black	Winner	Democrat	43,210	54.73%
Walter B. Jones Jr.	1992	1st	2nd Primary (D)	White	Defeated	Democrat	35,729	45.26%
Eva Clayton	1992	1st	Special Vac. Election	Black	Winner	Democrat	118,324	56.69%
Ted Tyler	1992	1st	Special Vac. Election	No Available Record	Defeated	Republican	86,273	41.33%
C. Barry Williams	1992	1st	Special Vac. Election	White	Defeated	Libertarian	4,121	1.97%
Eva Clayton	1992	1st	General	Black	Winner	Democrat	116,078	66.99%
Ted Tyler	1992	1st	General	No Available Record	Defeated	Republican	54,457	31.43%
C. Barry Williams	1992	1st	General	White	Defeated	Libertarian	2,727	1.57%

Election Year	Total Pop	% Total Pop.	Total White	% Total White	Total Black	% Total Black	Total Am. Ind.	% Total Am. Ind.	Total Asian/PI	% Total Asian/PI	Total Other	% Total Other
1992	552,386	100%	229,829	41.61%	316,290	57.26%	3,424	0.62%	1,146	0.21%	1,689	0.31%
	Total VAP	% Total VAP	White VAP	% White VAP	Black VAP	% Black VAP	Am. Ind. VAP	% Am. Ind. VAP	Asian/PI VAP	% Asian/PI VAP	Other VAP	% Other VAP
	399,969	100%	181,933	45.49%	213,602	53.40%	2,428	0.61%	844	0.21%	1,110	0.28%

1992, 12th Congressional District

Candidate	Year	Cong. Dist.	Election	Race/Ethnicity	Outcome	Party	Vote Total	% of Vote
Earl Jones	1992	12th	Primary (D)	No Available	Defeated	Democrat	5,338	9.48%
Larry D. Little*	1992	12th	Primary (D)	Black	Defeated	Democrat	8,298	14.73%
Mickey Michaux	1992	12th	Primary (D)	Black	Defeated	Democrat	16,187	28.74%
Melvin Watt	1992	12th	Primary (D)	Black	Winner	Democrat	26,495	47.05%
D.A. Dreano	1992	12th	Primary (R)	No Available	2nd Primary	Republican	543	6.25%
George Jones	1992	12th	Primary (R)	No Available	2nd Primary	Republican	1,917	22.07%
Max Kent	1992	12th	Primary (R)	No Available	2nd Primary	Republican	1,531	17.62%
O.C. Stafford	1992	12th	Primary (R)	No Available	2nd Primary	Republican	1,758	20.24%
Barbara Gore Washington	1992	12th	Primary (R)	Black	2nd Primary	Republican	2,983	33.82%
Barbara Gore Washington	1992	12th	2nd Primary (R)	Black	Winner	Republican	1,071	55.43%
George Jones	1992	12th	2nd Primary (R)	No Available	Defeated	Republican	861	44.56%
Melvin Watt	1992	12th	General	Black	Winner	Democrat	127,262	70.37%
Barbara Gore Washington	1992	12th	General	Black	Defeated	Republican	49,402	27.32%
Curtis Wade Krumel	1992	12th	General	White	Defeated	Libertarian	4,160	2.30%

Election Year	Total Pop	% Total Pop.	Total White	% Total White	Total Black	% Total Black	Total Am. Ind.	% Total Am. Ind.	Total Asian/PI	% Total Asian/PI	Total Other	% Total Other	Total Multi-Race	% Total Multi-Race
1992	552,386	100%	230,888	41.80%	312,791	56.63%	2,077	0.38%	4,891	0.89%	1,739	0.31%	N/A	N/A
	Total VAP	% Total VAP	White VAP	% White VAP	Black VAP	% Black VAP	Am. Ind. VAP	% Am. Ind. VAP	Asian/PI VAP	% Asian/PI VAP	Other VAP	% Other VAP	Multi-Race VAP	% Multi-Race VAP
	411,687	100%	186,115	45.21%	219,610	53.34%	1,529	0.37%	3,283	0.80%	1,150	0.28%	N/A	N/A

1994, 1st Congressional District

Candidate	Year	Cong. Dist.	Election	Race/Ethnicity	Outcome	Party	Vote Total	% of Vote
Eva Clayton	1994	1st	General	Black	Winner	Democrat	66,827	61.06%
Ted Tyler	1994	1st	General	No Available Record	Defeated	Republican	42,602	38.93%

Election Year	Total Pop	% Total Pop.	Total White	% Total White	Total Black	% Total Black	Total Am. Ind.	% Total Am. Ind.	Total Asian/PI	% Total Asian/PI	Total Other	% Total Other	Total Multi-Race	% Total Multi-Race
1994	552, 386	100%	229,829	41.61%	316,290	57.26%	3,424	0.62%	1,146	0.21%	1,689	0.31%	N/A	N/A
	Total VAP	% Total VAP	White VAP	% White VAP	Black VAP	% Black VAP	Am. Ind. VAP	% Am. Ind.	Asian/PI VAP	% Asian/PI VAP	Other VAP	% Other VAP	Multi-Race VAP	% Multi-Race VAP
	399,969	100%	181,933	45.49%	213,602	53.40%	2,428	0.61%	844	0.21%	1,110	0.28%	N/A	N/A

1994, 11th Congressional District

Candidate	Year	Cong. Dist.	Election	Race/Ethnicity	Outcome	Party	Vote Total	% of Vote
Maggie Palmer Lauterer	1994	11th	Primary (D)	White	Winner	Democrat	48,879	77.54%
J. Richard (Dick) Queen	1994	11th	Primary (D)	Black	Defeated	Democrat	6,672	10.58%
John Tripp	1994	11th	Primary (D)	No Available Record	Defeated	Democrat	7,479	11.86%

Election Year	Total Pop	% Total Pop.	Total White	% Total White	Total Black	% Total Black	Total Am. Ind.	% Total Am. Ind.	Total Asian/PI	% Total Asian/PI	Total Other	% Total Other	Total Multi- Race	% Total Multi- Race
1994	552,387	100%	502,058	90.89%	39,767	7.20%	7,835	1.42%	1,791	0.32%	936	0.17%	N/A	N/A
	Total VAP	% Total VAP	White VAP	% White VAP	Black VAP	% Black VAP	Am. Ind. VAP	% Am. Ind. VAP	Asian/PI VAP	% Asian/PI VAP	Other VAP	% Other VAP	Multi-Race	% Multi-Race
	430,457	100%	396,064	92.01%	27,438	6.37%	5,126	1.19%	1,237	0.29%	592	0.14%	N/A	N/A

1994, 12th Congressional District

Candidate	Year	Cong. Dist.	Election	Race/Ethnicity	Outcome	Party	Vote Total	% of Vote
Melvin Watt	1994	12th	General	Black	Winner	Democrat	57,655	65.80%
Joseph A. (Joe) Martino*	1994	12th	General	White	Defeated	Republican	29,933	34.16%
Susan A. Skinner*	1994	12th	General	White	Defeated	Write-in	33	0.03%

Election Year	Total Pop	% Total Pop.	Total White	% Total White	Total Black	% Total Black	Total Am. Ind.	% Total Am. Ind.	Total Asian/PI	% Total Asian/PI	Total Other	% Total Other	Total Multi-Race	% Total Multi-Race
1994	552,386	100%	230,888	41.80%	312,791	56.63%	2,077	0.38%	4,891	0.89%	1,739	0.31%	N/A	N/A
	Total VAP	% Total VAP	White VAP	% White VAP	Black VAP	% Black VAP	Am. Ind. VAP	% Am. Ind.	Asian/PI VAP	% Asian/PI VAP	Other VAP	% Other VAP	Multi-Race VAP	% Multi-Race
	411,687	100%	186,115	45.21%	219,610	53.34%	1,529	0.37%	3,283	0.80%	1,150	0.28%	N/A	N/A

1996, 1st Congressional District

Candidate	Year	Cong. Dist.	Election	Race/Ethnicity	Outcome	Party	Vote Total	% of Vote
Eva Clayton	1996	1st	General	Black	Winner	Democrat	108,759	65.90%
Ted Tyler	1996	1st	General	No Available Record	Defeated	Republican	54,666	33.12%
Todd Murphey	1996	1st	General	No Available Record	Defeated	Libertarian	1,072	0.64%
Joseph Boxerman	1996	1st	General	No Available Record	Defeated	NL	531	0.32%

Election Year	Total Pop	% Total Pop.	Total White	% Total White	Total Black	% Total Black	Total Am. Ind.	% Total Am. Ind.	Total Asian/PI	% Total Asian/PI	Total Other	% Total Other	Total Multi-Race	% Total Multi-Race
1996	552, 386	100%	229,829	41.61%	316,290	57.26%	3,424	0.62%	1,146	0.21%	1,689	0.31%	N/A	N/A
	Total VAP	% Total VAP	White VAP	% White VAP	Black VAP	% Black VAP	Am. Ind. VAP	% Am. Ind. VAP	Asian/PI VAP	% Asian/PI VAP	Other VAP	% Other VAP	Multi-Race VAP	% Multi-Race
	399,969	100%	181,933	45.49%	213,602	53.40%	2,428	0.61%	844	0.21%	1,110	0.28%	N/A	N/A

1996, 7th Congressional District

Candidate	Year	Cong. Dist.	Election	Race/Ethnicity	Outcome	Party	Vote Total	% of Vote
George W. Breece*	1996	7th	Primary (D)	White	2nd Primary	Democrat	5,688	10.79%
Timothy Mark Dunn*	1996	7th	Primary (D)	White	2nd Primary	Democrat	4,868	9.23%
Howard Greenbaum*	1996	7th	Primary (D)	White	2nd Primary	Democrat	794	1.50%
Glenn Jernigan	1996	7th	Primary (D)	No Available Record	2nd Primary	Democrat	9,920	18.82%
Rose-Marie Lowry-Townsend	1996	7th	Primary (D)	American Indian	2nd Primary	Democrat	15,925	30.22%
Mike McIntyre	1996	7th	Primary (D)	White	2nd Primary	Democrat	12,327	23.39%
Marcus Williams	1996	7th	Primary (D)	No Available Record	2nd Primary	Democrat	3,162	6%
Rose-Marie Lowry-Townsend	1996	7th	2nd Primary (D)	American Indian	Defeated	Democrat	14,868	47.72%
Mike McIntyre	1996	7th	2nd Primary (D)	White	Winner	Democrat	16,285	52.27%

Election Year	Total Pop	% Total Pop.	Total White	% Total White	Total Black	% Total Black	Total Am. Ind.	% Total Am. Ind.	Total Asian/PI	% Total Asian/PI	Total Other	% Total Other	Total Multi-Race	% Total Multi-Race
1996	552,386	100%	394,855	71.48%	103,428	18.72%	40,166	7.27%	5,835	1.06%	8,102	1.47%	N/A	N/A
	Total VAP	% Total VAP	White VAP	% White VAP	Black VAP	% Black VAP	Am. Ind.	% Am. Ind.	Asian/PI VAP	% Asian/PI	Other VAP	% Other VAP	Multi-Race	% Multi-Race
	414,413	100%	306,754	74.02%	71,071	17.15%	26,489	6.39%	4,201	1.01%	5,898	1.42%	N/A	N/A

1996, 12th Congressional District

Candidate	Year	Cong. Dist.	Election	Race/Ethnicity	Outcome	Party	Vote Total	% of Vote
Melvin Watt	1996	12th	General	Black	Winner	Democrat	124,675	71.48%
Joseph A. (Joe) Martino*	1996	12th	General	White	Defeated	Republican	46,581	26.70%
Roger L. Kohn	1996	12th	General	No Available Record	Defeated	Libertarian	1,874	1.07%
Walter Lewis	1996	12th	General	No Available Record	Defeated	NL	1,269	0.72%

Election Year	Total Pop	% Total Pop.	Total White	% Total White	Total Black	% Total Black	Total Am. Ind.	% Total Am. Ind.	Total Asian/PI	% Total Asian/PI	Total Other	% Total Other	Total Multi-Race	% Total Multi-Race
1996	552,386	100%	230,888	41.80%	312,791	56.63%	2,077	0.38%	4,891	0.89%	1,739	0.31%	N/A	N/A
	Total VAP	% Total VAP	White VAP	% White VAP	Black VAP	% Black VAP	Am. Ind. VAP	% Am. Ind.	Asian/PI VAP	% Asian/PI VAP	Other VAP	% Other VAP	Multi-Race	% Multi-Race
	411,687	100%	186,115	45.21%	219,610	53.34%	1,529	0.37%	3,283	0.80%	1,150	0.28%	N/A	N/A

1998, 1st Congressional District

Candidate	Year	Cong. Dist.	Election	Race/Ethnicity	Outcome	Party	Vote Total	% of Vote
Eva Clayton	1998	1st	General	Black	Winner	Democrat	85,125	62.24%
Ted Tyler	1998	1st	General	No Available Record	Defeated	Republican	50,578	36.98%
Jack Schwartz	1998	1st	General	No Available Record	Defeated	Libertarian	1,044	0.76%

Election Year	Total Pop	% Total Pop.	Total White	% Total White	Total Black	% Total Black	Total Am. Ind.	% Total Am. Ind.	Total Asian/PI	% Total Asian/PI	Total Other	% Total Other	Total Multi-Race	% Total Multi-Race
1998	552,161	100%	268,458	48.62%	277,565	50.27%	3,461	0.63%	1,238	0.22%	1,440	0.26%	N/A	N/A
	Total VAP	% Total VAP	White VAP	% White VAP	Black VAP	% Black VAP	Am. Ind. VAP	% Am. Ind. VAP	Asian/PI VAP	% Asian/PI VAP	Other VAP	% Other VAP	Multi-Race VAP	% Multi-Race VAP
	403,065	100%	211,273	52.42%	187,573	46.54%	2,450	0.61%	872	0.22%	955	0.24%	N/A	N/A

1998, 12th District

Candidate	Year	Cong. Dist.	Election	Race/Ethnicity	Outcome	Party	Vote Total	% of Vote
Ronnie Adcock	1998	12th	Primary (D)	White	Defeated	Democrat	2,275	15.76%
Melvin Watt	1998	12th	Primary (D)	Black	Winner	Democrat	12,160	84.23%
Melvin Watt	1998	12th	General	Black	Winner	Democrat	82,305	55.95%
John "Scott" Keadle	1998	12th	General	White	Defeated	Republican	62,070	42.19%
Michael G. Smith	1998	12th	General	No Available Record	Defeated	Libertarian	2,713	1.84%

Election Year	Total Pop	% Total Pop.	Total White	% Total White	Total Black	% Total Black	Total Am. Ind.	% Total Am. Ind.	Total Asian/PI	% Total Asian/PI	Total Other	% Total Other	Total Multi-Race	% Total Multi-Race
1998	552,467	100%	346,337	62.69%	196,549	35.58%	1,889	0.34%	5,738	1.04%	1,954	0.35%	N/A	N/A
	Total VAP	% Total VAP	White VAP	% White VAP	Black VAP	% Black VAP	Am. Ind. VAP	% Am. Ind. VAP	Asian/PI VAP	% Asian/PI VAP	Other VAP	% Other VAP	Multi-Race	% Multi-Race
	418,216	100%	275,409	65.85%	136,153	32.56%	1,370	0.33%	3,968	0.95%	1,316	0.31%	N/A	N/A

2000, 1st Congressional District

Candidate	Year	Cong. Dist.	Election	Race/Ethnicity	Outcome	Party	Vote Total	% of Vote
Eva Clayton	2000	1st	General	Black	Winner	Democrat	124,171	66%
Duane Kratzer Jr	2000	1st	General	No Available Record	Defeated	Republican	62,198	33%
Christopher Sean Delaney	2000	1st	General	White	Defeated	Libertarian	2,799	1%

Election Year	Total Pop	% Total Pop.	Total White	% Total White	Total Black	% Total Black	Total Am. Ind.	% Total Am. Ind.	Total Asian/PI	% Total Asian/PI	Total Other	% Total Other	Total Multi-Race	% Total Multi-Race
2000	552,161	100%	268,458	48.62%	277,565	50.27%	3,461	0.63%	1,238	0.22%	1,440	0.26%	N/A	N/A
	Total VAP	% Total VAP	White VAP	% White VAP	Black VAP	% Black VAP	Am. Ind. VAP	% Am. Ind.	Asian/PI VAP	% Asian/PI VAP	Other VAP	% Other VAP	Multi-Race	% Multi-Race
	403,065	100%	211,273	52.42%	187,573	46.54%	2,450	0.61%	872	0.22%	955	0.24%	N/A	N/A

2000, 4th Congressional District

Candidate	Year	Cong. Dist.	Election	Race/Ethnicity	Outcome	Party	Vote Total	% of Vote
David E. Price	2000	4th	Primary (D)	White	Winner	Democrat	56,886	89.15%
John Winters	2000	4th	Primary (D)	Black	Defeated	Democrat	6,919	10.84%

Election Year	Total Pop	% Total Pop.	Total White	% Total White	Total Black	% Total Black	Total Am. Ind.	% Total Am. Ind.	Total Asian/PI	% Total Asian/PI	Total Other	% Total Other	Total Multi-Race	% Total Multi-Race
2000	551,842	100%	421,224	76.33%	116,006	21.02%	1,454	0.26%	10,770	1.95%	2,391	0.43%	N/A	N/A
	Total VAP	% Total VAP	White VAP	% White VAP	Black VAP	% Black VAP	Am. Ind. VAP	% Am. Ind. VAP	Asian/PI VAP	% Asian/PI VAP	Other VAP	% Other VAP	Multi-Race VAP	% Multi-Race VAP
	427,266	100%	332,013	77.71%	84,535	19.79%	1,118	0.26%	7,927	1.86%	1,673	0.39%	N/A	N/A

2000, 12th Congressional District

Candidate	Year	Cong. Dist.	Election	Race/Ethnicity	Outcome	Party	Vote Total	% of Vote
Melvin Watt	2000	12th	General	Black	Winner	Democrat	135,570	65%
Chad Mitchell	2000	12th	General	White	Defeated	Republican	69,596	33%
Anna Lyon	2000	12th	General	White	Defeated	Libertarian	3,978	2%

Election Year	Total Pop	% Total Pop.	Total White	% Total White	Total Black	% Total Black	Total Am. Ind.	% Total Am. Ind.	Total Asian/PI	% Total Asian/PI	Total Other	% Total Other	Total Multi-Race	% Total Multi-Race
2000	552,043	100%	284,799	51.59%	257,644	46.67%	2,282	0.41%	5,630	1.02%	1,689	0.31%	N/A	N/A
	Total VAP	% Total VAP	White VAP	% White VAP	Black VAP	% Black VAP	Am. Ind. VAP	% Am. Ind. VAP	Asian/PI VAP	% Asian/PI VAP	Other VAP	% Other VAP	Multi-Race VAP	% Multi-Race VAP
	414,784	100%	228,346	55.05%	179,846	43.36%	1,671	0.40%	3,812	0.92%	1,109	0.27%	N/A	N/A

2002, 1st Congressional District

Candidate	Year	Cong. Dist.	Election	Race/Ethnicity	Outcome	Party	Vote Total	% of Vote
Sam Davis	2002	1st	Primary (D)	No Available Record	Defeated	Democrat	20,758	25.77%
Janice McKenzie Cole	2002	1st	Primary (D)	Black	Defeated	Democrat	14,410	17.89%
Christine L Fitch	2002	1st	Primary (D)	Black	Defeated	Democrat	7,526	9.34%
Frank W Ballance Jr	2002	1st	Primary (D)	Black	Winner	Democrat	37,833	46.98%
Mike Ruff	2002	1st	General	No Available Record	Defeated	Libertarian	2,093	1.43%
Greg Dority	2002	1st	General	White	Defeated	Republican	50,907	34.83%
Frank W Ballance Jr	2002	1st	General	Black	Winner	Democrat	93,157	63.73%

Election Year	Total Pop	% Total Pop.	Total White	% Total White	Total Black	% Total Black	Total Am. Ind.	% Total Am. Ind.	Total Asian/PI	% Total Asian/PI	Total Other	% Total Other	Total Multi-Race	% Total Multi-Race
2002	619,178	100%	281,351	45.44%	313,958	50.71%	4,480	0.72%	3,118	0.50%	10,289	1.66%	5,982	0.97%
	Total VAP	% Total VAP	White VAP	% White VAP	Black VAP	% Black VAP	Am. Ind. VAP	% Am. Ind. VAP	Asian/PI VAP	% Asian/PI VAP	Other VAP	% Other VAP	Multi-Race VAP	% Multi-Race
	457,936	100%	223,452	48.80%	218,732	47.76%	3,273	0.71%	2,370	0.52%	6,844	1.49%	3,265	0.71%

2002, 12th Congressional District

Candidate	Year	Cong. Dist.	Election	Race/Ethnicity	Outcome	Party	Vote Total	% of Vote
Kimberly Holley	2002	12th	Primary (D)	White	Defeated	Democrat	6,107	15.28%
Melvin Watt	2002	12th	Primary (D)	Black	Winner	Democrat	33,853	84.71%
Carey Head*	2002	12th	General	White	Defeated	Libertarian	2,830	1.87%
Jeff Kish	2002	12th	General	White	Defeated	Republican	49,588	32.78%
Melvin Watt	2002	12th	General	Black	Winner	Democrat	98,821	65.34%

Election Year	Total Pop	% Total Pop.	Total White	% Total White	Total Black	% Total Black	Total Am. Ind.	% Total Am. Ind.	Total Asian/PI	% Total Asian/PI	Total Other	% Total Other	Total Multi-Race	% Total Multi-Race
2002	619,178	100%	292,101	47.18%	278,724	45.02%	2,533	0.41%	13,287	2.15%	22,714	3.67%	9,819	1.59%
	Total VAP	% Total VAP	White VAP	% White VAP	Black VAP	% Black VAP	Am. Ind. VAP	% Am. Ind.	Asian/PI VAP	% Asian/PI VAP	Other VAP	% Other VAP	Multi-Race VAP	% Multi-Race VAP
	460,679	100%	232,950	50.57%	194,901	42.31%	1,886	0.41%	9,305	2.02%	15,729	3.41%	5,908	1.28%

2004, 1st Congressional District

Candidate	Year	Cong. Dist.	Election	Race/Ethnicity	Outcome	Party	Vote Total	% of Vote
Christine L. Fitch	2004	1st	Primary (D)	Black	Defeated	Democrat	4,301	7.10%
Darryl Smith	2004	1st	Primary (D)	No Available Record	Defeated	Democrat	2,111	3.48%
Donald (Don) Davis	2004	1st	Primary (D)	Black	Defeated	Democrat	3,296	5.44%
G. K. Butterfield	2004	1st	Primary (D)	Black	Winner	Democrat	43,257	71.44%
Samuel (Sam) S. Davis, III	2004	1st	Primary (D)	No Available Record	Defeated	Democrat	7,577	1.25%
G. K. Butterfield	2004	1st	Special Vac. Election	Black	Winner	Democrat	48,567	71.15%
Greg Dority	2004	1st	Special Vac. Election	White	Defeated	Republican	18,491	27.08%
Thomas I. Eisenmenger	2004	1st	Special Vac. Election	No Available Record	Defeated	No Available Record	1,201	1.75%
Greg Dority	2004	1st	General	White	Defeated	Republican	77,508	36.02%
G. K. Butterfield	2004	1st	General	Black	Winner	Democrat	137,667	63.97%

Election Year	Total Pop	% Total Pop.	Total White	% Total White	Total Black	% Total Black	Total Am. Ind.	% Total Am. Ind.	Total Asian/PI	% Total Asian/PI	Total Other	% Total Other	Total Multi-Race	% Total Multi-Race
2004	619,178	100%	281,351	45.44%	313,958	50.71%	4,480	0.72%	3,118	0.50%	10,289	1.66%	5,982	0.97%
	Total VAP	% Total VAP	White VAP	% White VAP	Black VAP	% Black VAP	Am. Ind. VAP	% Am. Ind. VAP	Asian/PI VAP	% Asian/PI VAP	Other VAP	% Other VAP	Multi-Race VAP	% Multi-Race VAP
	457,936	100%	223,452	48.80%	218,732	47.76%	3,273	0.71%	2,370	0.52%	6,844	1.49%	3,265	0.71%

2004, 5th Congressional District

Candidate	Year	Cong. Dist.	Election	Race/Ethnicity	Outcome	Party	Vote Total	% of Vote
David Stephen Vanhoy	2004	5th	Primary (R)	White	2nd Primary	Republican	473	0.80%
Ed Broyhill	2004	5th	Primary (R)	White	2nd Primary	Republican	12,608	21.50%
Edward L. (Ed) Powell	2004	5th	Primary (R)	White	2nd Primary	Republican	969	1.65%
Jay Helvey	2004	5th	Primary (R)	No Available Record	2nd Primary	Republican	8,517	14.52%
Joseph H. (Joe) Byrd	2004	5th	Primary (R)	White	2nd Primary	Republican	1,457	2.48%
Nathan Tabor	2004	5th	Primary (R)	No Available Record	2nd Primary	Republican	7,660	13.06%
Vernon L. Robinson	2004	5th	Primary (R)	Black	2nd Primary	Republican	13,824	23.57%
Virginia Foxx	2004	5th	Primary (R)	White	2nd Primary	Republican	13,119	22.37%
Vernon L. Robinson	2004	5th	2nd Primary (R)	Black	Defeated	Republican	19,201	45.39%
Virginia Foxx	2004	5th	2nd Primary (R)	White	Winner	Republican	23,092	54.60%

Election Year	Total Pop	% Total Pop.	Total White	% Total White	Total Black	% Total Black	Total Am. Ind.	% Total Am. Ind.	Total Asian/PI	% Total Asian/PI	Total Other	% Total Other	Total Multi-Race	% Total Multi-Race
2004	619,178	100%	554,435	89.54%	42,047	6.79%	1,394	0.23%	5,070	0.82%	10,841	1.75%	5,391	0.87%
	Total VAP	% Total VAP	White VAP	% White VAP	Black VAP	% Black VAP	Am. Ind. VAP	% Am. Ind.	Asian/PI VAP	% Asian/PI	Other VAP	% Other VAP	Multi-Race	% Multi-Race
	475,897	100%	431,416	90.65%	29,986	6.30%	1,061	0.22%	3,385	0.71%	6,986	1.47%	3,063	0.64%

2004, 12th Congressional District

Candidate	Year	Cong. Dist.	Election	Race/Ethnicity	Outcome	Party	Vote Total	% of Vote
Kimberly (Kim) Holley	2004	12th	Primary (D)	White	Defeated	Democrat	4,241	14.82%
Mel Watt	2004	12th	Primary (D)	Black	Winner	Democrat	24,374	85.17%
Ada M. Fisher	2004	12th	General	Black	Defeated	Republican	76,898	33.17%
Mel Watt	2004	12th	General	Black	Winner	Democrat	154,908	66.82%

Election Year	Total Pop	% Total Pop.	Total White	% Total White	Total Black	% Total Black	Total Am. Ind.	% Total Am. Ind.	Total Asian/PI	% Total Asian/PI	Total Other	% Total Other	Total Multi-Race	% Total Multi-Race
2004	619,178	100%	292,101	47.18%	278,724	45.02%	2,533	0.41%	13,287	2.15%	22,714	3.67%	9,819	1.59%
	Total VAP	% Total VAP	White VAP	% White VAP	Black VAP	% Black VAP	Am. Ind. VAP	% Am. Ind. VAP	Asian/PI VAP	% Asian/PI	Other VAP	% Other VAP	Multi-Race VAP	% Multi-Race VAP
	460,679	100%	232,950	50.57%	194,901	42.31%	1,886	0.41%	9,305	2.02%	15,729	3.41%	5,908	1.28%

2006, 1st Congressional District

Candidate	Year	Cong. Dist.	Election	Race/Ethnicity	Outcome	Party	Vote Total	% of Vote
G. K. Butterfield	2006	1st	General	Black	Winner	Democrat	82,510	100%

Election Year	Total Pop	% Total Pop.	Total White	% Total White	Total Black	% Total Black	Total Am. Ind.	% Total Am. Ind.	Total Asian/PI	% Total Asian/PI	Total Other	% Total Other	Total Multi-Race	% Total Multi-Race
2006	619,178	100%	281,351	45.44%	313,958	50.71%	4,480	0.72%	3,118	0.50%	10,289	1.66%	5,982	0.97%
	Total VAP	% Total VAP	White VAP	% White VAP	Black VAP	% Black VAP	Am. Ind. VAP	% Am. Ind. VAP	Asian/PI VAP	% Asian/PI VAP	Other VAP	% Other VAP	Multi-Race VAP	% Multi-Race VAP
	457,936	100%	223,452	48.80%	218,732	47.76%	3,273	0.71%	2,370	0.52%	6,844	1.49%	3,265	0.71%

2006, 4th Congressional District

Candidate	Year	Cong. Dist.	Election	Race/Ethnicity	Outcome	Party	Vote Total	% of Vote
Kent Kanoy	2006	4th	Primary (D)	White	Defeated	Democrat	2,768	6.24%
Oscar Lewis	2006	4th	Primary (D)	Black	Defeated	Democrat	1,886	4.25%
David Price	2006	4th	Primary (D)	White	Winner	Democrat	39,637	89.49%

Election Year	Total Pop	% Total Pop.	Total White	% Total White	Total Black	% Total Black	Total Am. Ind.	% Total Am. Ind.	Total Asian/PI	% Total Asian/PI	Total Other	% Total Other	Total Multi-Race	% Total Multi-Race
2006	619,178	100%	439,558	70.99%	128,354	20.73%	1,950	0.31%	24,253	3.92%	15,135	2.44%	9,928	1.60%
	Total VAP	% Total VAP	White VAP	% White VAP	Black VAP	% Black VAP	Am. Ind. VAP	% Am. Ind. VAP	Asian/PI VAP	% Asian/PI VAP	Other VAP	% Other VAP	Multi-Race VAP	% Multi-Race VAP
	466,938	100%	338,060	72%	91,990	19.70%	1,475	0.32%	18,543	3.97%	11,002	2.36%	5,868	1.26%

2006, 12th Congressional District

Candidate	Year	Cong. Dist.	Election	Race/Ethnicity	Outcome	Party	Vote Total	% of Vote
Mel Watt	2006	12th	General	Black	Winner	Democrat	71,345	67%
Ada M. Fisher	2006	12th	General	Black	Defeated	Republican	35,127	32.99%

Election Year	Total Pop	% Total Pop.	Total White	% Total White	Total Black	% Total Black	Total Am. Ind.	% Total Am. Ind.	Total Asian/PI	% Total Asian/PI	Total Other	% Total Other	Total Multi-Race	% Total Multi-Race
2006	619,178	100%	292,101	47.18%	278,724	45.02%	2,533	0.41%	13,287	2.15%	22,714	3.67%	9,819	1.59%
	Total VAP	% Total VAP	White VAP	% White VAP	Black VAP	% Black VAP	Am. Ind. VAP	% Am. Ind. VAP	Asian/PI VAP	% Asian/PI VAP	Other VAP	% Other VAP	Multi-Race VAP	% Multi-Race VAP
	460,679	100%	232,950	50.57%	194,901	42.31%	1,886	0.41%	9,305	2.02%	15,729	3.41%	5,908	1.28%

2006, 13th Congressional District

Candidate	Year	Cong. Dist.	Election	Race/ Ethnicity	Outcome	Party	Vote Total	% of Vote
John Ross Hendrix	2006	13th	Primary (R)	White	Defeated	Republican	1,187	12.27%
Vernon Robinson	2006	13th	Primary (R)	Black	Winner	Republican	6,065	62.72%
Charlie Sutherland	2006	13th	Primary (R)	White	Defeated	Republican	2,417	24.99%
Brad Miller	2006	13th	General	White	Winner	Democrat	98,540	63.71%
Vernon Robinson	2006	13th	General	Black	Defeated	Republican	56,120	36.28%

Election Year	Total Pop	% Total Pop.	Total White	% Total White	Total Black	% Total Black	Total Am. Ind.	% Total Am. Ind.	Total Asian/PI	% Total Asian/PI	Total Other	% Total Other	Total Multi-Race	% Total Multi-Race
2006	619,178	100%	408,071	65.91%	167,611	27.07%	2,427	0.39%	12,840	2.07%	18,419	2.97%	9,810	1.58%
	Total VAP	% Total VAP	White VAP	% White VAP	Black VAP	% Black VAP	Am. Ind. VAP	% Am. Ind. VAP	Asian/PI VAP	% Asian/PI VAP	Other VAP	% Other VAP	Multi-Race VAP	% Multi-Race VAP
	476,082	100%	325,568	68.38%	120,242	25.26%	1,800	0.38%	9,654	2.03%	12,900	2.71%	5,918	1.24%

2008, 1st Congressional District

Candidate	Year	Cong. Dist.	Election	Race/Ethnicity	Outcome	Party	Vote Total	% of Vote
G.K. Butterfield	2008	1st	General	Black	Winner	Democrat	192,765	70.28%
Dean Stephens	2008	1st	General	White	Defeated	Republican	81,506	29.71%

Election Year	Total Pop	% Total Pop.	Total White	% Total White	Total Black	% Total Black	Total Am. Ind.	% Total Am. Ind.	Total Asian/PI	% Total Asian/PI	Total Other	% Total Other	Total Multi-Race	% Total Multi-Race
2008	619,178	100%	281,351	45.44%	313,958	50.71%	4,480	0.72%	3,118	0.50%	10,289	1.66%	5,982	0.97%
	Total VAP	% Total VAP	White VAP	% White VAP	Black VAP	% Black VAP	Am. Ind. VAP	% Am. Ind. VAP	Asian/PI VAP	% Asian/PI VAP	Other VAP	% Other VAP	Multi-Race VAP	% Multi-Race VAP
	457,936	100%	223,452	48.80%	218,732	47.76%	3,273	0.71%	2,370	0.52%	6,844	1.49%	3,265	0.71%

2008, 12th Congressional District

Candidate	Year	Cong. Dist.	Election	Race/Ethnicity	Outcome	Party	Vote Total	% of Vote
Mel Watt	2008	12th	General	Black	Winner	Democrat	215,908	71.55%
Ty Cobb, Jr.	2008	12th	General	White	Defeated	Republican	85,814	28.44%

Election Year	Total Pop	% Total Pop.	Total White	% Total White	Total Black	% Total Black	Total Am. Ind.	% Total Am. Ind.	Total Asian/PI	% Total Asian/PI	Total Other	% Total Other	Total Multi-Race	% Total Multi-Race
2008	619,178	100%	292,101	47.18%	278,724	45.02%	2,533	0.41%	13,287	2.15%	22,714	3.67%	9,819	1.59%
	Total VAP	% Total VAP	White VAP	% White VAP	Black VAP	% Black VAP	Am. Ind. VAP	% Am. Ind. VAP	Asian/PI VAP	% Asian/PI VAP	Other VAP	% Other VAP	Multi-Race VAP	% Multi-Race VAP
	460,679	100%	232,950	50.57%	194,901	42.31%	1,886	0.41%	9,305	2.02%	15,729	3.41%	5,908	1.28%

2010, 1st Congressional District

Candidate	Year	Cong. Dist.	Election	Race/Ethnicity	Outcome	Party	Vote Total	% of Vote
Chad Larkins	2010	1st	Primary (D)	Black	Defeated	Democrat	17,262	27.06%
G. K. Butterfield	2010	1st	Primary (D)	Black	Winner	Democrat	46,509	72.93%
Ashley Woolard	2010	1st	Primary (R)	White	Winner	Republican	3,774	45.23%
Jim Miller	2010	1st	Primary (R)	White	Defeated	Republican	1,252	15%
Jerry Grimes	2010	1st	Primary (R)	Black	Defeated	Republican	2,220	26.60%
John Carter	2010	1st	Primary (R)	White	Defeated	Republican	1,097	13.14%
G. K. Butterfield	2010	1st	General	Black	Winner	Democrat	103,294	59.31%
Ashley Woolard	2010	1st	General	White	Defeated	Republican	70,867	40.69%

Election Year	Total Pop	% Total Pop.	Total White	% Total White	Total Black	% Total Black	Total Am. Ind.	% Total Am. Ind.	Total Asian/PI	% Total Asian/PI	Total Other	% Total Other	Total Multi-Race	% Total Multi-Race
2010	619,178	100%	281,351	45.44%	313,958	50.71%	4,480	0.72%	3,118	0.50%	10,289	1.66%	5,982	0.97%
	Total VAP	% Total VAP	White VAP	% White VAP	Black VAP	% Black VAP	Am. Ind. VAP	% Am. Ind. VAP	Asian/PI VAP	% Asian/PI VAP	Other VAP	% Other VAP	Multi-Race VAP	% Multi-Race VAP
	457,936	100%	223,452	48.80%	218,732	47.76%	3,273	0.71%	2,370	0.52%	6,844	1.49%	3,265	0.71%

2010, 8th Congressional District

Candidate	Year	Cong. Dist.	Election	Race/Ethnicity	Outcome	Party	Vote Total	% of Vote
Harold Johnson	2010	8th	Primary (R)	No Available Record	2nd Primary	Republican	8,567	33.07%
Hal Jordan	2010	8th	Primary (R)	White	2nd Primary	Republican	4,757	18.36%
Lou Huddleston	2010	8th	Primary (R)	Black	2nd Primary	Republican	2,141	8.26%
Tim D'Annunzio	2010	8th	Primary (R)	White	2nd Primary	Republican	9,548	36.85%
Darrell Day	2010	8th	Primary (R)	White	2nd Primary	Republican	428	1.65%
Lee Cornelison	2010	8th	Primary (R)	No Available Record	2nd Primary	Republican	466	1.80%

Election Year	Total Pop	% Total Pop.	Total White	% Total White	Total Black	% Total Black	Total Am. Ind.	% Total Am. Ind.	Total Asian/PI	% Total Asian/PI	Total Other	% Total Other	Total Multi-Race	% Total Multi-Race
2010	619,178	100%	400,574	64.69%	166,649	26.91%	11,136	1.80%	11,068	1.79%	18,749	3.03%	11,002	1.78%
	Total VAP	% Total VAP	White VAP	% White VAP	Black VAP	% Black VAP	Am. Ind. VAP	% Am. Ind.	Asian/PI VAP	% Asian/PI VAP	Other VAP	% Other VAP	Multi-Race VAP	% Multi-Race VAP
	457,491	100%	309,969	67.75%	113,377	24.78%	7,625	1.67%	8,062	1.76%	12,670	2.77%	5,788	1.27%

2010, 9th Congressional District

Candidate	Year	Cong. Dist.	Election	Race/Ethnicity	Outcome	Party	Vote Total	% of Vote
Jeff Doctor	2010	9th	General	American Indian	Defeated	Democrat	71,450	31.03%
Sue Myrick	2010	9th	General	White	Winner	Republican	158,790	68.96%

Election Year	Total Pop	% Total Pop.	Total White	% Total White	Total Black	% Total Black	Total Am. Ind.	% Total Am. Ind.	Total Asian/PI	% Total Asian/PI	Total Other	% Total Other	Total Multi-Race	% Total Multi-Race
2010	619,178	100%	524,727	84.75%	64,726	10.45%	1,861	0.30%	12,904	2.08%	8,292	1.34%	6,668	1.08%
	Total VAP	% Total VAP	White VAP	% White VAP	Black VAP	% Black VAP	Am. Ind. VAP	% Am. Ind.	Asian/PI VAP	% Asian/PI VAP	Other VAP	% Other VAP	Multi-Race VAP	% Multi-Race VAP
	462,224	100%	397,949	86.09%	44,101	9.54%	1,411	0.31%	9,343	2.02%	5,730	1.24%	3,690	0.80%

2010, 12th Congressional District

Candidate	Year	Cong. Dist.	Election	Race/Ethnicity	Outcome	Party	Vote Total	% of Vote
Mel Watt	2010	12th	General	Black	Winner	Democrat	103,495	63.88%
Greg Dority	2010	12th	General	White	Defeated	Republican	55,315	34.14%
Lon Cecil	2010	12th	General	White	Defeated	Libertarian	3,197	1.97%

Election Year	Total Pop	% Total Pop.	Total White	% Total White	Total Black	% Total Black	Total Am. Ind.	% Total Am. Ind.	Total Asian/PI	% Total Asian/PI	Total Other	% Total Other	Total Multi-Race	% Total Multi-Race
2008	619,178	100%	292,101	47.18%	278,724	45.02%	2,533	0.41%	13,287	2.15%	22,714	3.67%	9,819	1.59%
	Total VAP	% Total VAP	White VAP	% White VAP	Black VAP	% Black VAP	Am. Ind. VAP	% Am. Ind. VAP	Asian/PI VAP	% Asian/PI VAP	Other VAP	% Other VAP	Multi-Race VAP	% Multi-Race VAP
	460,679	100%	232,950	50.57%	194,901	42.31%	1,886	0.41%	9,305	2.02%	15,729	3.41%	5,908	1.28%

2010, 13th Congressional District

Candidate	Year	Cong. Dist.	Election	Race/Ethnicity	Outcome	Party	Vote Total	% of Vote
William (Bill) Randall	2010	13th	Primary (R)	Black	2nd Primary	Republican	5,738	32.59%
Bernie Reeves	2010	13th	Primary (R)	White	2nd Primary	Republican	5,603	31.83%
Dan Huffman	2010	13th	Primary (R)	White	2nd Primary	Republican	4,749	26.98%
Frank Hurley	2010	13th	Primary (R)	White	2nd Primary	Republican	1,515	8.61%
William (Bill) Randall	2010	13th	2nd Primary (R)	White	Winner	Republican	3,807	58.91%
Bernie Reeves	2010	13th	2nd Primary (R)	Black	Defeated	Republican	2,655	41.09%
Brad Miller	2010	13th	General	White	Winner	Democrat	116,103	55.50%
William (Bill) Randall	2010	13th	General	Black	Defeated	Republican	93,099	44.50%

Election Year	Total Pop	% Total Pop.	Total White	% Total White	Total Black	% Total Black	Total Am. Ind.	% Total Am. Ind.	Total Asian/PI	% Total Asian/PI	Total Other	% Total Other	Total Multi-Race	% Total Multi-Race
2010	619,178	100%	408,071	65.91%	167,611	27.07%	2,427	0.39%	12,840	2.07%	18,419	2.97%	9,810	1.58%
	Total VAP	% Total VAP	White VAP	% White VAP	Black VAP	% Black VAP	Am. Ind. VAP	% Am. Ind.	Asian/PI VAP	% Asian/PI VAP	Other VAP	% Other VAP	Multi-Race	% Multi-Race
	476,082	100%	325,568	68.38%	120,242	25.26%	1,800	0.38%	9,654	2.03%	12,900	2.71%	5,918	1.24%

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Total Population by Municipality and District						
Municipality	District	Municipality Pop	District Pop	Municipality District Pop	% Municipality in District	% of District in Municipality
Aberdeen	2	6,350	733,499	6,350	100.0%	0.866%
Ahoskie	1	5,039	733,499	5,039	100.0%	0.687%
Alamance	6	951	733,499	951	100.0%	0.13%
Albemarle	8	15,903	733,499	15,903	100.0%	2.168%
Alliance	3	776	733,499	776	100.0%	0.106%
Andrews	11	1,781	733,499	1,781	100.0%	0.243%
Angier (Harnett)	2	4,350	733,499	4,247	97.632%	0.579%
Angier (Wake)	13	4,350	733,498	103	2.368%	0.014%
Ansonville	8	631	733,499	631	100.0%	0.086%
Apex (Wake)	2	37,476	733,499	23,874	63.705%	3.255%
Apex (Wake)	13	37,476	733,498	13,602	36.295%	1.854%
Arapahoe	3	556	733,499	556	100.0%	0.076%
Archdale (Guilford)	6	11,415	733,499	333	2.917%	0.045%
Archdale (Randolph)	2	11,415	733,499	11,082	97.083%	1.511%
Archer Lodge	7	4,292	733,498	4,292	100.0%	0.585%
Asheboro (Randolph)	2	25,012	733,499	24,851	99.356%	3.388%
Asheboro (Randolph)	8	25,012	733,499	161	0.644%	0.022%
Asheville (Buncombe)	10	83,393	733,499	63,387	76.01%	8.642%
Asheville (Buncombe)	11	83,393	733,499	20,006	23.99%	2.727%
Askewville	1	241	733,499	241	100.0%	0.033%
Atkinson	3	299	733,499	299	100.0%	0.041%
Atlantic Beach	3	1,495	733,499	1,495	100.0%	0.204%
Aulander	1	895	733,499	895	100.0%	0.122%
Aurora	3	520	733,499	520	100.0%	0.071%
Autryville	7	196	733,498	196	100.0%	0.027%
Ayden	3	4,932	733,499	4,932	100.0%	0.672%
Badin	8	1,974	733,499	1,974	100.0%	0.269%
Bailey	13	569	733,498	569	100.0%	0.078%
Bakersville	11	464	733,499	464	100.0%	0.063%
Bald Head Island	7	158	733,498	158	100.0%	0.022%
Banner Elk	11	1,028	733,499	1,028	100.0%	0.14%
Bath	3	249	733,499	249	100.0%	0.034%
Bayboro	3	1,263	733,499	1,263	100.0%	0.172%
Bear Grass	3	73	733,499	73	100.0%	0.01%
Beaufort	3	4,039	733,499	4,039	100.0%	0.551%
Beech Mountain (Avery)	11	320	733,499	24	7.5%	0.003%
Beech Mountain (Watauga)	5	320	733,499	296	92.5%	0.04%
Belhaven	3	1,688	733,499	1,688	100.0%	0.23%
Belmont	10	10,076	733,499	10,076	100.0%	1.374%
Belville	7	1,936	733,498	1,936	100.0%	0.264%
Belwood	10	950	733,499	950	100.0%	0.13%
Benson (Harnett)	2	3,311	733,499	0	0.0%	0.0%
Benson (Johnston)	7	3,311	733,498	3,311	100.0%	0.451%

Total Population by Municipality and District						
Municipality	District	Municipality Pop	District Pop	Municipality District Pop	% Municipality in District	% of District in Municipality
Bermuda Run	5	1,725	733,499	1,725	100.0%	0.235%
Bessemer City	10	5,340	733,499	5,340	100.0%	0.728%
Bethania	5	328	733,499	328	100.0%	0.045%
Bethel	3	1,577	733,499	1,577	100.0%	0.215%
Beulaville	7	1,296	733,498	1,296	100.0%	0.177%
Biltmore Forest (Buncombe)	10	1,343	733,499	1,343	100.0%	0.183%
Biltmore Forest (Buncombe)	11	1,343	733,499	0	0.0%	0.0%
Biscoe	8	1,700	733,499	1,700	100.0%	0.232%
Black Creek	13	769	733,498	769	100.0%	0.105%
Black Mountain	10	7,848	733,499	7,848	100.0%	1.07%
Bladenboro	7	1,750	733,498	1,750	100.0%	0.239%
Blowing Rock (Caldwell)	11	1,241	733,499	49	3.948%	0.007%
Blowing Rock (Watauga)	5	1,241	733,499	1,192	96.052%	0.163%
Boardman	7	157	733,498	157	100.0%	0.021%
Bogue	3	684	733,499	684	100.0%	0.093%
Boiling Spring Lakes	7	5,372	733,498	5,372	100.0%	0.732%
Boiling Springs	10	4,647	733,499	4,647	100.0%	0.634%
Bolivia	7	143	733,498	143	100.0%	0.019%
Bolton	7	691	733,498	691	100.0%	0.094%
Boone	5	17,122	733,499	17,122	100.0%	2.334%
Boonville	5	1,222	733,499	1,222	100.0%	0.167%
Bostic	10	386	733,499	386	100.0%	0.053%
Brevard	11	7,609	733,499	7,609	100.0%	1.037%
Bridgeton	3	454	733,499	454	100.0%	0.062%
Broadway (Harnett)	4	1,229	733,498	25	2.034%	0.003%
Broadway (Lee)	2	1,229	733,499	1,204	97.966%	0.164%
Brookford (Catawba)	5	382	733,499	321	84.031%	0.044%
Brookford (Catawba)	10	382	733,499	61	15.969%	0.008%
Brunswick	7	1,119	733,498	1,119	100.0%	0.153%
Bryson City	11	1,424	733,499	1,424	100.0%	0.194%
Bunn	13	344	733,498	344	100.0%	0.047%
Burgaw	3	3,872	733,499	3,872	100.0%	0.528%
Burlington (Alamance)	4	49,963	733,498	23,964	47.963%	3.267%
Burlington (Alamance)	6	49,963	733,499	25,344	50.726%	3.455%
Burlington (Guilford)	6	49,963	733,499	655	1.311%	0.089%
Burnsville	11	1,693	733,499	1,693	100.0%	0.231%
Butner (Granville)	1	7,591	733,499	5,370	70.742%	0.732%
Butner (Granville)	13	7,591	733,498	2,221	29.258%	0.303%
Cajah's Mountain	11	0	733,499	2,823	0.0%	0.385%
Calabash	7	1,786	733,498	1,786	100.0%	0.243%
Calypso	7	538	733,498	538	100.0%	0.073%
Cameron	2	285	733,499	285	100.0%	0.039%
Candor	8	840	733,499	840	100.0%	0.115%

Total Population by Municipality and District						
Municipality	District	Municipality Pop	District Pop	Municipality District Pop	% Municipality in District	% of District in Municipality
Canton	11	4,227	733,499	4,227	100.0%	0.576%
Cape Carteret	3	1,917	733,499	1,917	100.0%	0.261%
Carolina Beach	7	5,706	733,498	5,706	100.0%	0.778%
Carolina Shores	7	3,048	733,498	3,048	100.0%	0.416%
Carrboro	4	19,582	733,498	19,582	100.0%	2.67%
Carthage	2	2,205	733,499	2,205	100.0%	0.301%
Cary (Chatham)	2	135,234	733,499	1,422	1.052%	0.194%
Cary (Wake)	2	135,234	733,499	78,372	57.953%	10.685%
Cary (Wake)	4	135,234	733,498	15,035	11.118%	2.05%
Cary (Wake)	13	135,234	733,498	40,405	29.878%	5.509%
Casar	10	297	733,499	297	100.0%	0.04%
Castalia	1	268	733,499	268	100.0%	0.037%
Caswell Beach	7	398	733,498	398	100.0%	0.054%
Catawba	10	603	733,499	603	100.0%	0.082%
Cedar Point	3	1,279	733,499	1,279	100.0%	0.174%
Cedar Rock	11	300	733,499	300	100.0%	0.041%
Centerville	1	89	733,499	89	100.0%	0.012%
Cerro Gordo	7	207	733,498	207	100.0%	0.028%
Chadbourn	7	1,856	733,498	1,856	100.0%	0.253%
Chapel Hill (Durham)	4	57,233	733,498	2,836	4.955%	0.387%
Chapel Hill (Orange)	4	57,233	733,498	54,397	95.045%	7.416%
Charlotte (Mecklenburg)	8	731,424	733,499	10,671	1.459%	1.455%
Charlotte (Mecklenburg)	9	731,424	733,498	350,090	47.864%	47.729%
Charlotte (Mecklenburg)	12	731,424	733,499	370,663	50.677%	50.534%
Cherryville	10	5,760	733,499	5,760	100.0%	0.785%
Chimney Rock Village	10	113	733,499	113	100.0%	0.015%
China Grove	8	3,563	733,499	3,563	100.0%	0.486%
Chocowinity	3	820	733,499	820	100.0%	0.112%
Claremont	10	1,352	733,499	1,352	100.0%	0.184%
Clarkton	7	837	733,498	837	100.0%	0.114%
Clayton (Johnston)	7	16,116	733,498	16,116	100.0%	2.197%
Clayton (Wake)	13	16,116	733,498	0	0.0%	0.0%
Clemmons	5	18,627	733,499	18,627	100.0%	2.539%
Cleveland	5	871	733,499	871	100.0%	0.119%
Clinton	7	8,639	733,498	8,639	100.0%	1.178%
Clyde	11	1,223	733,499	1,223	100.0%	0.167%
Coats	2	2,112	733,499	2,112	100.0%	0.288%
Cofield	1	413	733,499	413	100.0%	0.056%
Colerain	1	204	733,499	204	100.0%	0.028%
Columbia	3	891	733,499	891	100.0%	0.121%
Columbus	10	999	733,499	999	100.0%	0.136%
Como	1	91	733,499	91	100.0%	0.012%
Concord (Cabarrus)	8	79,066	733,499	69,301	87.65%	9.448%

Total Population by Municipality and District						
Municipality	District	Municipality Pop	District Pop	Municipality District Pop	% Municipality in District	% of District in Municipality
Concord (Cabarrus)	12	79,066	733,499	9,765	12.35%	1.331%
Conetoe	1	294	733,499	294	100.0%	0.04%
Connelly Springs	11	1,669	733,499	1,669	100.0%	0.228%
Conover	10	8,165	733,499	8,165	100.0%	1.113%
Conway	1	836	733,499	836	100.0%	0.114%
Cooleemee	5	960	733,499	960	100.0%	0.131%
Cornelius	9	24,866	733,498	24,866	100.0%	3.39%
Cove City	1	399	733,499	399	100.0%	0.054%
Cramerton	10	4,165	733,499	4,165	100.0%	0.568%
Creedmoor	13	4,124	733,498	4,124	100.0%	0.562%
Creswell	3	276	733,499	276	100.0%	0.038%
Crossnore	11	192	733,499	192	100.0%	0.026%
Dallas	10	4,488	733,499	4,488	100.0%	0.612%
Danbury	6	189	733,499	189	100.0%	0.026%
Davidson (Iredell)	9	10,944	733,498	294	2.686%	0.04%
Davidson (Mecklenburg)	9	10,944	733,498	10,650	97.314%	1.452%
Dellview	10	13	733,499	13	100.0%	0.002%
Denton	8	1,636	733,499	1,636	100.0%	0.223%
Dillsboro	11	232	733,499	232	100.0%	0.032%
Dobbins Heights	8	866	733,499	866	100.0%	0.118%
Dobson	6	1,586	733,499	1,586	100.0%	0.216%
Dortches (Nash)	1	935	733,499	5	0.535%	0.001%
Dortches (Nash)	13	935	733,498	930	99.465%	0.127%
Dover	1	401	733,499	401	100.0%	0.055%
Drexel	11	1,858	733,499	1,858	100.0%	0.253%
Dublin	7	338	733,498	338	100.0%	0.046%
Duck	3	369	733,499	369	100.0%	0.05%
Dunn	2	9,263	733,499	9,263	100.0%	1.263%
Durham (Durham)	1	228,330	733,499	146,274	64.063%	19.942%
Durham (Durham)	4	228,330	733,498	66,801	29.256%	9.107%
Durham (Durham)	6	228,330	733,499	15,215	6.664%	2.074%
Durham (Durham)	13	228,330	733,498	10	0.004%	0.001%
Durham (Orange)	4	228,330	733,498	6	0.003%	0.001%
Durham (Orange)	6	228,330	733,499	24	0.011%	0.003%
Durham (Wake)	4	228,330	733,498	0	0.0%	0.0%
Earl	10	260	733,499	260	100.0%	0.035%
East Arcadia	7	487	733,498	487	100.0%	0.066%
East Bend	5	612	733,499	612	100.0%	0.083%
East Laurinburg	8	300	733,499	300	100.0%	0.041%
East Spencer (Rowan)	8	1,534	733,499	5	0.326%	0.001%
East Spencer (Rowan)	12	1,534	733,499	1,529	99.674%	0.208%
Eastover	2	3,628	733,499	3,628	100.0%	0.495%
Eden	6	15,527	733,499	15,527	100.0%	2.117%

Total Population by Municipality and District						
Municipality	District	Municipality Pop	District Pop	Municipality District Pop	% Municipality in District	% of District in Municipality
Edenton (Chowan)	1	5,004	733,499	5,004	100.0%	0.682%
Edenton (Chowan)	3	5,004	733,499	0	0.0%	0.0%
Elizabeth City (Camden)	3	18,683	733,499	45	0.241%	0.006%
Elizabeth City (Pasquotank)	1	18,683	733,499	16,774	89.782%	2.287%
Elizabeth City (Pasquotank)	3	18,683	733,499	1,864	9.977%	0.254%
Elizabethtown	7	3,583	733,498	3,583	100.0%	0.488%
Elk Park	11	452	733,499	452	100.0%	0.062%
Elkin (Surry)	6	4,001	733,499	3,921	98.001%	0.535%
Elkin (Wilkes)	5	4,001	733,499	80	2.0%	0.011%
Ellenboro	10	873	733,499	873	100.0%	0.119%
Ellerbe	8	1,054	733,499	1,054	100.0%	0.144%
Elm City	13	1,298	733,498	1,298	100.0%	0.177%
Elon	6	9,419	733,499	9,419	100.0%	1.284%
Emerald Isle	3	3,655	733,499	3,655	100.0%	0.498%
Enfield	1	2,532	733,499	2,532	100.0%	0.345%
Erwin (Harnett)	2	4,405	733,499	4,405	100.0%	0.601%
Erwin (Harnett)	4	4,405	733,498	0	0.0%	0.0%
Eureka	13	197	733,498	197	100.0%	0.027%
Everetts	3	164	733,499	164	100.0%	0.022%
Fair Bluff	7	951	733,498	951	100.0%	0.13%
Fairmont	8	2,663	733,499	2,663	100.0%	0.363%
Fairview	8	3,324	733,499	3,324	100.0%	0.453%
Faison (Duplin)	7	961	733,498	961	100.0%	0.131%
Faison (Sampson)	7	961	733,498	0	0.0%	0.0%
Faith	8	807	733,499	807	100.0%	0.11%
Falcon (Cumberland)	2	258	733,499	258	100.0%	0.035%
Falcon (Sampson)	7	258	733,498	0	0.0%	0.0%
Falkland	1	96	733,499	96	100.0%	0.013%
Fallston	10	607	733,499	607	100.0%	0.083%
Farmville	3	4,654	733,499	4,654	100.0%	0.634%
Fayetteville (Cumberland)	2	200,564	733,499	70,179	34.991%	9.568%
Fayetteville (Cumberland)	4	200,564	733,498	130,363	64.998%	17.773%
Fayetteville (Cumberland)	7	200,564	733,498	22	0.011%	0.003%
Flat Rock	11	3,114	733,499	3,114	100.0%	0.425%
Fletcher	11	7,187	733,499	7,187	100.0%	0.98%
Forest City	10	7,476	733,499	7,476	100.0%	1.019%
Forest Hills	11	365	733,499	365	100.0%	0.05%
Fountain	1	427	733,499	427	100.0%	0.058%
Four Oaks	7	1,921	733,498	1,921	100.0%	0.262%
Foxfire	2	902	733,499	902	100.0%	0.123%
Franklin	11	3,845	733,499	3,845	100.0%	0.524%
Franklinton	1	2,023	733,499	2,023	100.0%	0.276%
Franklinville	2	1,164	733,499	1,164	100.0%	0.159%

Total Population by Municipality and District						
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Fremont	13	1,255	733,498	1,255	100.0%	0.171%
Fuquay-Varina (Wake)	2	17,937	733,499	0	0.0%	0.0%
Fuquay-Varina (Wake)	13	17,937	733,498	17,937	100.0%	2.445%
Gamewell	11	4,051	733,499	4,051	100.0%	0.552%
Garland	7	625	733,498	625	100.0%	0.085%
Garner (Wake)	4	25,745	733,498	9,726	37.778%	1.326%
Garner (Wake)	13	25,745	733,498	16,019	62.222%	2.184%
Garysburg	1	1,057	733,499	1,057	100.0%	0.144%
Gaston	1	1,152	733,499	1,152	100.0%	0.157%
Gastonia	10	71,741	733,499	71,741	100.0%	9.781%
Gatesville	1	321	733,499	321	100.0%	0.044%
Gibson	8	540	733,499	540	100.0%	0.074%
Gibsonville (Alamance)	6	6,410	733,499	3,148	49.111%	0.429%
Gibsonville (Guilford)	6	6,410	733,499	3,262	50.889%	0.445%
Glen Alpine	11	1,517	733,499	1,517	100.0%	0.207%
Godwin	2	139	733,499	139	100.0%	0.019%
Goldsboro (Wayne)	1	36,437	733,499	31,118	85.402%	4.242%
Goldsboro (Wayne)	13	36,437	733,498	5,319	14.598%	0.725%
Goldston	2	268	733,499	268	100.0%	0.037%
Graham (Alamance)	4	14,153	733,498	4,384	30.976%	0.598%
Graham (Alamance)	6	14,153	733,499	9,769	69.024%	1.332%
Grandfather	11	25	733,499	25	100.0%	0.003%
Granite Falls	11	4,722	733,499	4,722	100.0%	0.644%
Granite Quarry	8	2,930	733,499	2,930	100.0%	0.399%
Grantsboro	3	688	733,499	688	100.0%	0.094%
Green Level	4	2,100	733,498	2,100	100.0%	0.286%
Greenevers	7	634	733,498	634	100.0%	0.086%
Greensboro (Guilford)	6	269,666	733,499	134,000	49.691%	18.269%
Greensboro (Guilford)	12	269,666	733,499	135,666	50.309%	18.496%
Greenville (Pitt)	1	84,554	733,499	31,508	37.264%	4.296%
Greenville (Pitt)	3	84,554	733,499	53,046	62.736%	7.232%
Grifton (Lenoir)	3	2,617	733,499	186	7.107%	0.025%
Grifton (Pitt)	3	2,617	733,499	2,431	92.893%	0.331%
Grimesland (Pitt)	1	441	733,499	437	99.093%	0.06%
Grimesland (Pitt)	3	441	733,499	4	0.907%	0.001%
Grover	10	708	733,499	708	100.0%	0.097%
Halifax	1	234	733,499	234	100.0%	0.032%
Hamilton	1	408	733,499	408	100.0%	0.056%
Hamlet	8	6,495	733,499	6,495	100.0%	0.885%
Harmony	5	531	733,499	531	100.0%	0.072%
Harrells (Duplin)	7	202	733,498	23	11.386%	0.003%
Harrells (Sampson)	7	202	733,498	179	88.614%	0.024%
Harrellsville	1	106	733,499	106	100.0%	0.014%

Total Population by Municipality and District						
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Harrisburg	8	11,526	733,499	11,526	100.0%	1.571%
Hassell	1	84	733,499	84	100.0%	0.011%
Havelock	3	20,735	733,499	20,735	100.0%	2.827%
Haw River (Alamance)	4	2,298	733,498	2,249	97.868%	0.307%
Haw River (Alamance)	6	2,298	733,499	49	2.132%	0.007%
Hayesville	11	311	733,499	311	100.0%	0.042%
Hemby Bridge (Union)	8	1,520	733,499	1,431	94.145%	0.195%
Hemby Bridge (Union)	9	1,520	733,498	89	5.855%	0.012%
Henderson	1	15,368	733,499	15,368	100.0%	2.095%
Hendersonville	11	13,137	733,499	13,137	100.0%	1.791%
Hertford (Perquimans)	1	2,143	733,499	2,143	100.0%	0.292%
Hertford (Perquimans)	3	2,143	733,499	0	0.0%	0.0%
Hickory (Burke)	11	40,010	733,499	66	0.165%	0.009%
Hickory (Caldwell)	11	40,010	733,499	18	0.045%	0.002%
Hickory (Catawba)	5	40,010	733,499	20,323	50.795%	2.771%
Hickory (Catawba)	10	40,010	733,499	19,603	48.995%	2.673%
High Point (Davidson)	5	104,371	733,499	5,253	5.033%	0.716%
High Point (Davidson)	12	104,371	733,499	57	0.055%	0.008%
High Point (Forsyth)	5	104,371	733,499	8	0.008%	0.001%
High Point (Guilford)	6	104,371	733,499	50,473	48.359%	6.881%
High Point (Guilford)	12	104,371	733,499	48,569	46.535%	6.622%
High Point (Randolph)	2	104,371	733,499	11	0.011%	0.001%
High Shoals	10	696	733,499	696	100.0%	0.095%
Highlands (Jackson)	11	924	733,499	4	0.433%	0.001%
Highlands (Macon)	11	924	733,499	920	99.567%	0.125%
Hildebran	11	2,023	733,499	2,023	100.0%	0.276%
Hillsborough (Orange)	4	6,087	733,498	5,970	98.078%	0.814%
Hillsborough (Orange)	6	6,087	733,499	117	1.922%	0.016%
Hobgood	1	348	733,499	348	100.0%	0.047%
Hoffman	8	588	733,499	588	100.0%	0.08%
Holden Beach	7	575	733,498	575	100.0%	0.078%
Holly Ridge	3	1,268	733,499	1,268	100.0%	0.173%
Holly Springs (Wake)	2	24,661	733,499	8,319	33.733%	1.134%
Holly Springs (Wake)	13	24,661	733,498	16,342	66.267%	2.228%
Hookerton (Greene)	1	409	733,499	0	0.0%	0.0%
Hookerton (Greene)	3	409	733,499	409	100.0%	0.056%
Hope Mills	2	15,176	733,499	15,176	100.0%	2.069%
Hot Springs	11	560	733,499	560	100.0%	0.076%
Hudson	11	3,776	733,499	3,776	100.0%	0.515%
Huntersville	9	46,773	733,498	46,773	100.0%	6.377%
Indian Beach	3	112	733,499	112	100.0%	0.015%
Indian Trail (Union)	8	33,518	733,499	10,336	30.837%	1.409%
Indian Trail (Union)	9	33,518	733,498	23,182	69.163%	3.16%

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Jackson	1	513	733,499	513	100.0%	0.07%
Jacksonville	3	70,145	733,499	70,145	100.0%	9.563%
Jamestown (Guilford)	6	3,382	733,499	3,374	99.763%	0.46%
Jamestown (Guilford)	12	3,382	733,499	8	0.237%	0.001%
Jamesville	3	491	733,499	491	100.0%	0.067%
Jefferson	5	1,611	733,499	1,611	100.0%	0.22%
Jonesville	5	2,285	733,499	2,285	100.0%	0.312%
Kannapolis (Cabarrus)	8	42,625	733,499	32,095	75.296%	4.376%
Kannapolis (Cabarrus)	12	42,625	733,499	1,099	2.578%	0.15%
Kannapolis (Rowan)	8	42,625	733,499	9,431	22.126%	1.286%
Kelford	1	251	733,499	251	100.0%	0.034%
Kenansville	7	855	733,498	855	100.0%	0.117%
Kenly (Johnston)	7	1,339	733,498	1,176	87.827%	0.16%
Kenly (Wilson)	13	1,339	733,498	163	12.173%	0.022%
Kernersville (Forsyth)	5	23,123	733,499	23,071	99.775%	3.145%
Kernersville (Guilford)	6	23,123	733,499	52	0.225%	0.007%
Kill Devil Hills	3	6,683	733,499	6,683	100.0%	0.911%
King (Forsyth)	5	6,904	733,499	619	8.966%	0.084%
King (Stokes)	6	6,904	733,499	6,285	91.034%	0.857%
Kings Mountain (Cleveland)	10	10,296	733,499	9,242	89.763%	1.26%
Kings Mountain (Gaston)	10	10,296	733,499	1,054	10.237%	0.144%
Kingstown	10	681	733,499	681	100.0%	0.093%
Kinston (Lenoir)	1	21,677	733,499	17,086	78.821%	2.329%
Kinston (Lenoir)	7	21,677	733,498	4,591	21.179%	0.626%
Kittrell	13	467	733,498	467	100.0%	0.064%
Kitty Hawk	3	3,272	733,499	3,272	100.0%	0.446%
Knightdale (Wake)	4	11,401	733,498	0	0.0%	0.0%
Knightdale (Wake)	13	11,401	733,498	11,401	100.0%	1.554%
Kure Beach	7	2,012	733,498	2,012	100.0%	0.274%
La Grange	1	2,873	733,499	2,873	100.0%	0.392%
Lake Lure	10	1,192	733,499	1,192	100.0%	0.163%
Lake Park	8	3,422	733,499	3,422	100.0%	0.467%
Lake Santeetlah	11	45	733,499	45	100.0%	0.006%
Lake Waccamaw	7	1,480	733,498	1,480	100.0%	0.202%
Landis (Rowan)	8	3,109	733,499	3,109	100.0%	0.424%
Landis (Rowan)	12	3,109	733,499	0	0.0%	0.0%
Lansing	5	158	733,499	158	100.0%	0.022%
Lasker	1	122	733,499	122	100.0%	0.017%
Lattimore	10	488	733,499	488	100.0%	0.067%
Laurel Park	11	2,180	733,499	2,180	100.0%	0.297%
Laurinburg	8	15,962	733,499	15,962	100.0%	2.176%
Lawndale	10	606	733,499	606	100.0%	0.083%
Leggett	1	60	733,499	60	100.0%	0.008%

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Leland	7	13,527	733,498	13,527	100.0%	1.844%
Lenoir	11	18,228	733,499	18,228	100.0%	2.485%
Lewiston Woodville	1	549	733,499	549	100.0%	0.075%
Lewisville	5	12,639	733,499	12,639	100.0%	1.723%
Lexington (Davidson)	5	18,931	733,499	3,261	17.226%	0.445%
Lexington (Davidson)	8	18,931	733,499	3,127	16.518%	0.426%
Lexington (Davidson)	12	18,931	733,499	12,543	66.256%	1.71%
Liberty	2	2,656	733,499	2,656	100.0%	0.362%
Lilesville	8	536	733,499	536	100.0%	0.073%
Lillington (Harnett)	2	3,194	733,499	386	12.085%	0.053%
Lillington (Harnett)	4	3,194	733,498	2,808	87.915%	0.383%
Lincolnton	10	10,486	733,499	10,486	100.0%	1.43%
Linden	4	130	733,498	130	100.0%	0.018%
Littleton	1	674	733,499	674	100.0%	0.092%
Locust (Cabarrus)	8	2,930	733,499	215	7.338%	0.029%
Locust (Stanly)	8	2,930	733,499	2,715	92.662%	0.37%
Long View (Burke)	11	4,871	733,499	752	15.438%	0.103%
Long View (Catawba)	10	4,871	733,499	4,119	84.562%	0.562%
Louisburg	1	3,359	733,499	3,359	100.0%	0.458%
Love Valley	5	90	733,499	90	100.0%	0.012%
Lowell	10	3,526	733,499	3,526	100.0%	0.481%
Lucama	13	1,108	733,498	1,108	100.0%	0.151%
Lumber Bridge	7	94	733,498	94	100.0%	0.013%
Lumberton	8	21,542	733,499	21,542	100.0%	2.937%
Macclesfield	13	471	733,498	471	100.0%	0.064%
Macon	1	119	733,499	119	100.0%	0.016%
Madison	6	2,246	733,499	2,246	100.0%	0.306%
Maggie Valley	11	1,150	733,499	1,150	100.0%	0.157%
Magnolia	7	939	733,498	939	100.0%	0.128%
Maiden (Catawba)	10	3,310	733,499	3,308	99.94%	0.451%
Maiden (Lincoln)	10	3,310	733,499	2	0.06%	0.0%
Manteo	3	1,434	733,499	1,434	100.0%	0.196%
Marietta	8	175	733,499	175	100.0%	0.024%
Marion	11	7,838	733,499	7,838	100.0%	1.069%
Mars Hill	11	1,869	733,499	1,869	100.0%	0.255%
Marshall	11	872	733,499	872	100.0%	0.119%
Marshville	8	2,402	733,499	2,402	100.0%	0.327%
Marvin	9	5,579	733,498	5,579	100.0%	0.761%
Matthews	9	27,198	733,498	27,198	100.0%	3.708%
Maxton (Robeson)	8	2,426	733,499	2,230	91.921%	0.304%
Maxton (Scotland)	8	2,426	733,499	196	8.079%	0.027%
Mayodan	6	2,478	733,499	2,478	100.0%	0.338%
Maysville	3	1,019	733,499	1,019	100.0%	0.139%

Total Population by Municipality and District						
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McAdenville	10	651	733,499	651	100.0%	0.089%
McDonald	8	113	733,499	113	100.0%	0.015%
McFarlan	8	117	733,499	117	100.0%	0.016%
Mebane (Alamance)	6	11,393	733,499	9,600	84.262%	1.309%
Mebane (Orange)	4	11,393	733,498	1,793	15.738%	0.244%
Mesic	3	220	733,499	220	100.0%	0.03%
Micro	7	441	733,498	441	100.0%	0.06%
Middleburg	1	133	733,499	133	100.0%	0.018%
Middlesex	13	822	733,498	822	100.0%	0.112%
Midland (Cabarrus)	8	3,073	733,499	3,073	100.0%	0.419%
Midland (Mecklenburg)	9	3,073	733,498	0	0.0%	0.0%
Midway	5	4,679	733,499	4,679	100.0%	0.638%
Mills River	11	6,802	733,499	6,802	100.0%	0.927%
Milton	6	166	733,499	166	100.0%	0.023%
Mineral Springs	9	2,639	733,498	2,639	100.0%	0.36%
Minnesott Beach	3	440	733,499	440	100.0%	0.06%
Mint Hill (Mecklenburg)	9	22,722	733,498	22,669	99.767%	3.091%
Mint Hill (Union)	8	22,722	733,499	53	0.233%	0.007%
Misenheimer	8	728	733,499	728	100.0%	0.099%
Mocksville	5	5,051	733,499	5,051	100.0%	0.689%
Momeyer	13	224	733,498	224	100.0%	0.031%
Monroe (Union)	8	32,797	733,499	32,751	99.86%	4.465%
Monroe (Union)	9	32,797	733,498	46	0.14%	0.006%
Montreat	10	723	733,499	723	100.0%	0.099%
Mooresboro	10	311	733,499	311	100.0%	0.042%
Mooresville	9	32,711	733,498	32,711	100.0%	4.46%
Morehead City	3	8,661	733,499	8,661	100.0%	1.181%
Morganton	11	16,918	733,499	16,918	100.0%	2.306%
Morrisville (Durham)	4	18,576	733,498	0	0.0%	0.0%
Morrisville (Wake)	2	18,576	733,499	7,355	39.594%	1.003%
Morrisville (Wake)	4	18,576	733,498	11,221	60.406%	1.53%
Morven	8	511	733,499	511	100.0%	0.07%
Mount Airy	6	10,388	733,499	10,388	100.0%	1.416%
Mount Gilead	8	1,181	733,499	1,181	100.0%	0.161%
Mount Holly	10	13,656	733,499	13,656	100.0%	1.862%
Mount Olive (Duplin)	7	4,589	733,498	51	1.111%	0.007%
Mount Olive (Wayne)	1	4,589	733,499	2,536	55.263%	0.346%
Mount Olive (Wayne)	13	4,589	733,498	2,002	43.626%	0.273%
Mount Pleasant	8	1,652	733,499	1,652	100.0%	0.225%
Murfreesboro	1	2,835	733,499	2,835	100.0%	0.387%
Murphy	11	1,627	733,499	1,627	100.0%	0.222%
Nags Head	3	2,757	733,499	2,757	100.0%	0.376%
Nashville	13	5,352	733,498	5,352	100.0%	0.73%

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Navassa	7	1,505	733,498	1,505	100.0%	0.205%
New Bern (Craven)	1	29,524	733,499	17,540	59.409%	2.391%
New Bern (Craven)	3	29,524	733,499	11,984	40.591%	1.634%
New London	8	600	733,499	600	100.0%	0.082%
Newland	11	698	733,499	698	100.0%	0.095%
Newport	3	4,150	733,499	4,150	100.0%	0.566%
Newton	10	12,968	733,499	12,968	100.0%	1.768%
Newton Grove	7	569	733,498	569	100.0%	0.078%
Norlina	1	1,118	733,499	1,118	100.0%	0.152%
Norman	8	138	733,499	138	100.0%	0.019%
North Topsail Beach	3	743	733,499	743	100.0%	0.101%
North Wilkesboro	5	4,245	733,499	4,245	100.0%	0.579%
Northwest	7	735	733,498	735	100.0%	0.1%
Norwood	8	2,379	733,499	2,379	100.0%	0.324%
Oak City	1	317	733,499	317	100.0%	0.043%
Oak Island	7	6,783	733,498	6,783	100.0%	0.925%
Oak Ridge	6	6,185	733,499	6,185	100.0%	0.843%
Oakboro	8	1,859	733,499	1,859	100.0%	0.253%
Ocean Isle Beach	7	550	733,498	550	100.0%	0.075%
Old Fort	11	908	733,499	908	100.0%	0.124%
Oriental	3	900	733,499	900	100.0%	0.123%
Orrum	8	91	733,499	91	100.0%	0.012%
Ossipee	6	543	733,499	543	100.0%	0.074%
Oxford	1	8,461	733,499	8,461	100.0%	1.154%
Pantego	3	179	733,499	179	100.0%	0.024%
Parkton	7	436	733,498	436	100.0%	0.059%
Parmele	1	278	733,499	278	100.0%	0.038%
Patterson Springs	10	622	733,499	622	100.0%	0.085%
Peachland	8	437	733,499	437	100.0%	0.06%
Peletier	3	644	733,499	644	100.0%	0.088%
Pembroke	8	2,973	733,499	2,973	100.0%	0.405%
Pikeville	13	678	733,498	678	100.0%	0.092%
Pilot Mountain	6	1,477	733,499	1,477	100.0%	0.201%
Pine Knoll Shores	3	1,339	733,499	1,339	100.0%	0.183%
Pine Level	7	1,700	733,498	1,700	100.0%	0.232%
Pinebluff	2	1,337	733,499	1,337	100.0%	0.182%
Pinehurst	2	13,124	733,499	13,124	100.0%	1.789%
Pinetops	13	1,374	733,498	1,374	100.0%	0.187%
Pineville	9	7,479	733,498	7,479	100.0%	1.02%
Pink Hill	7	552	733,498	552	100.0%	0.075%
Pittsboro	4	3,743	733,498	3,743	100.0%	0.51%
Pleasant Garden	6	4,489	733,499	4,489	100.0%	0.612%
Plymouth (Washington)	1	3,878	733,499	3,568	92.006%	0.486%

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Plymouth (Washington)	3	3,878	733,499	310	7.994%	0.042%
Polkton	8	3,375	733,499	3,375	100.0%	0.46%
Polkville	10	545	733,499	545	100.0%	0.074%
Pollocksville	3	311	733,499	311	100.0%	0.042%
Powellsville	1	276	733,499	276	100.0%	0.038%
Princeton	7	1,194	733,498	1,194	100.0%	0.163%
Princeville	1	2,082	733,499	2,082	100.0%	0.284%
Proctorville	8	117	733,499	117	100.0%	0.016%
Raeford	7	4,611	733,498	4,611	100.0%	0.629%
Raleigh (Durham)	4	403,892	733,498	7	0.002%	0.001%
Raleigh (Durham)	13	403,892	733,498	1,060	0.262%	0.145%
Raleigh (Wake)	2	403,892	733,499	0	0.0%	0.0%
Raleigh (Wake)	4	403,892	733,498	267,092	66.13%	36.413%
Raleigh (Wake)	13	403,892	733,498	135,733	33.606%	18.505%
Ramseur	2	1,692	733,499	1,692	100.0%	0.231%
Randleman	2	4,113	733,499	4,113	100.0%	0.561%
Ranlo	10	3,434	733,499	3,434	100.0%	0.468%
Raynham	8	72	733,499	72	100.0%	0.01%
Red Cross	8	742	733,499	742	100.0%	0.101%
Red Oak (Nash)	1	3,430	733,499	19	0.554%	0.003%
Red Oak (Nash)	13	3,430	733,498	3,411	99.446%	0.465%
Red Springs (Hoke)	7	3,428	733,498	0	0.0%	0.0%
Red Springs (Robeson)	7	3,428	733,498	1,040	30.338%	0.142%
Red Springs (Robeson)	8	3,428	733,499	2,388	69.662%	0.326%
Reidsville	6	14,520	733,499	14,520	100.0%	1.98%
Rennert	8	383	733,499	383	100.0%	0.052%
Rhodhiss (Burke)	11	1,070	733,499	700	65.421%	0.095%
Rhodhiss (Caldwell)	11	1,070	733,499	370	34.579%	0.05%
Rich Square	1	958	733,499	958	100.0%	0.131%
Richfield	8	613	733,499	613	100.0%	0.084%
Richlands	3	1,520	733,499	1,520	100.0%	0.207%
River Bend	3	3,119	733,499	3,119	100.0%	0.425%
Roanoke Rapids	1	15,754	733,499	15,754	100.0%	2.148%
Robbins	2	1,097	733,499	1,097	100.0%	0.15%
Robbinsville	11	620	733,499	620	100.0%	0.085%
Robersonville	1	1,488	733,499	1,488	100.0%	0.203%
Rockingham	8	9,558	733,499	9,558	100.0%	1.303%
Rockwell	8	2,108	733,499	2,108	100.0%	0.287%
Rocky Mount (Edgecombe)	1	57,477	733,499	17,427	30.32%	2.376%
Rocky Mount (Edgecombe)	13	57,477	733,498	97	0.169%	0.013%
Rocky Mount (Nash)	1	57,477	733,499	27,936	48.604%	3.809%
Rocky Mount (Nash)	13	57,477	733,498	12,017	20.907%	1.638%
Rolesville	13	3,786	733,498	3,786	100.0%	0.516%

Total Population by Municipality and District						
Municipality	District	Municipality Pop	District Pop	Municipality District Pop	% Municipality in District	% of District in Municipality
Ronda	5	417	733,499	417	100.0%	0.057%
Roper	1	611	733,499	611	100.0%	0.083%
Rose Hill	7	1,626	733,498	1,626	100.0%	0.222%
Roseboro	7	1,191	733,498	1,191	100.0%	0.162%
Rosman	11	576	733,499	576	100.0%	0.079%
Rowland	8	1,037	733,499	1,037	100.0%	0.141%
Roxboro	6	8,362	733,499	8,362	100.0%	1.14%
Roxobel	1	240	733,499	240	100.0%	0.033%
Rural Hall	5	2,937	733,499	2,937	100.0%	0.4%
Ruth	10	440	733,499	440	100.0%	0.06%
Rutherford College	11	1,341	733,499	1,341	100.0%	0.183%
Rutherfordton	10	4,213	733,499	4,213	100.0%	0.574%
Salemburg	7	435	733,498	435	100.0%	0.059%
Salisbury (Rowan)	5	33,662	733,499	12,880	38.263%	1.756%
Salisbury (Rowan)	8	33,662	733,499	272	0.808%	0.037%
Salisbury (Rowan)	12	33,662	733,499	20,510	60.929%	2.796%
Saluda (Henderson)	11	713	733,499	12	1.683%	0.002%
Saluda (Polk)	10	713	733,499	701	98.317%	0.096%
Sandy Creek	7	260	733,498	260	100.0%	0.035%
Sandyfield	7	447	733,498	447	100.0%	0.061%
Sanford	2	28,094	733,499	28,094	100.0%	3.83%
Saratoga	1	408	733,499	408	100.0%	0.056%
Sawmills	11	5,240	733,499	5,240	100.0%	0.714%
Scotland Neck	1	2,059	733,499	2,059	100.0%	0.281%
Seaboard	1	632	733,499	632	100.0%	0.086%
Seagrove	2	228	733,499	228	100.0%	0.031%
Sedalia	6	623	733,499	623	100.0%	0.085%
Selma	7	6,073	733,498	6,073	100.0%	0.828%
Seven Devils (Avery)	11	192	733,499	28	14.583%	0.004%
Seven Devils (Watauga)	5	192	733,499	164	85.417%	0.022%
Seven Springs	13	110	733,498	110	100.0%	0.015%
Severn	1	276	733,499	276	100.0%	0.038%
Shallotte	7	3,675	733,498	3,675	100.0%	0.501%
Sharpsburg (Edgecombe)	13	2,024	733,498	209	10.326%	0.028%
Sharpsburg (Nash)	13	2,024	733,498	1,252	61.858%	0.171%
Sharpsburg (Wilson)	13	2,024	733,498	563	27.816%	0.077%
Shelby	10	20,323	733,499	20,323	100.0%	2.771%
Siler City	2	7,887	733,499	7,887	100.0%	1.075%
Simpson	3	416	733,499	416	100.0%	0.057%
Sims	13	282	733,498	282	100.0%	0.038%
Smithfield	7	10,966	733,498	10,966	100.0%	1.495%
Snow Hill (Greene)	1	1,595	733,499	1,517	95.11%	0.207%
Snow Hill (Greene)	3	1,595	733,499	78	4.89%	0.011%

Total Population by Municipality and District						
Municipality	District	Municipality Pop	District Pop	Municipality District Pop	% Municipality in District	% of District in Municipality
Southern Pines	2	12,334	733,499	12,334	100.0%	1.682%
Southern Shores	3	2,714	733,499	2,714	100.0%	0.37%
Southport	7	2,833	733,498	2,833	100.0%	0.386%
Sparta	5	1,770	733,499	1,770	100.0%	0.241%
Speed	1	80	733,499	80	100.0%	0.011%
Spencer (Rowan)	5	3,267	733,499	0	0.0%	0.0%
Spencer (Rowan)	8	3,267	733,499	0	0.0%	0.0%
Spencer (Rowan)	12	3,267	733,499	3,267	100.0%	0.445%
Spencer Mountain	10	37	733,499	37	100.0%	0.005%
Spindale	10	4,321	733,499	4,321	100.0%	0.589%
Spring Hope	1	1,320	733,499	1,320	100.0%	0.18%
Spring Lake	2	11,964	733,499	11,964	100.0%	1.631%
Spruce Pine	11	2,175	733,499	2,175	100.0%	0.297%
St. Helena	3	389	733,499	389	100.0%	0.053%
St. James	7	3,165	733,498	3,165	100.0%	0.431%
St. Pauls	8	2,035	733,499	2,035	100.0%	0.277%
Staley	2	393	733,499	393	100.0%	0.054%
Stallings (Mecklenburg)	9	13,831	733,498	399	2.885%	0.054%
Stallings (Union)	8	13,831	733,499	1,631	11.792%	0.222%
Stallings (Union)	9	13,831	733,498	11,801	85.323%	1.609%
Stanfield	8	1,486	733,499	1,486	100.0%	0.203%
Stanley	10	3,556	733,499	3,556	100.0%	0.485%
Stantonsburg	13	784	733,498	784	100.0%	0.107%
Star	8	876	733,499	876	100.0%	0.119%
Statesville (Iredell)	5	24,532	733,499	24,336	99.201%	3.318%
Statesville (Iredell)	9	24,532	733,498	196	0.799%	0.027%
Stedman	7	1,028	733,498	1,028	100.0%	0.14%
Stem	1	463	733,499	463	100.0%	0.063%
Stokesdale	6	5,047	733,499	5,047	100.0%	0.688%
Stoneville	6	1,056	733,499	1,056	100.0%	0.144%
Stonewall	3	281	733,499	281	100.0%	0.038%
Stovall	6	418	733,499	418	100.0%	0.057%
Sugar Mountain	11	198	733,499	198	100.0%	0.027%
Summerfield	6	10,232	733,499	10,232	100.0%	1.395%
Sunset Beach	7	3,572	733,498	3,572	100.0%	0.487%
Surf City (Onslow)	3	1,853	733,499	292	15.758%	0.04%
Surf City (Pender)	7	1,853	733,498	1,561	84.242%	0.213%
Swansboro	3	2,663	733,499	2,663	100.0%	0.363%
Sweptsonville	6	1,154	733,499	1,154	100.0%	0.157%
Sylva	11	2,588	733,499	2,588	100.0%	0.353%
Tabor City	7	2,511	733,498	2,511	100.0%	0.342%
Tar Heel	7	117	733,498	117	100.0%	0.016%
Tarboro (Edgecombe)	1	11,415	733,499	7,801	68.34%	1.064%

Total Population by Municipality and District						
Municipality	District	Municipality Pop	District Pop	Municipality District Pop	% Municipality in District	% of District in Municipality
Tarboro (Edgecombe)	13	11,415	733,498	3,614	31.66%	0.493%
Taylorsville	5	2,098	733,499	2,098	100.0%	0.286%
Taylortown	2	722	733,499	722	100.0%	0.098%
Teachey	7	376	733,498	376	100.0%	0.051%
Thomasville (Davidson)	8	26,757	733,499	18,803	70.273%	2.563%
Thomasville (Davidson)	12	26,757	733,499	7,690	28.74%	1.048%
Thomasville (Randolph)	2	26,757	733,499	264	0.987%	0.036%
Tobaccoville (Forsyth)	5	2,441	733,499	2,441	100.0%	0.333%
Tobaccoville (Stokes)	6	2,441	733,499	0	0.0%	0.0%
Topsail Beach	7	368	733,498	368	100.0%	0.05%
Trent Woods	3	4,155	733,499	4,155	100.0%	0.566%
Trenton	3	287	733,499	287	100.0%	0.039%
Trinity	2	6,614	733,499	6,614	100.0%	0.902%
Troutman	9	2,383	733,498	2,383	100.0%	0.325%
Troy	8	3,189	733,499	3,189	100.0%	0.435%
Tryon	10	1,646	733,499	1,646	100.0%	0.224%
Turkey	7	292	733,498	292	100.0%	0.04%
Unionville	8	5,929	733,499	5,929	100.0%	0.808%
Valdese	11	4,490	733,499	4,490	100.0%	0.612%
Vanceboro	3	1,005	733,499	1,005	100.0%	0.137%
Vandemere	3	254	733,499	254	100.0%	0.035%
Varnamtown	7	541	733,498	541	100.0%	0.074%
Vass	2	720	733,499	720	100.0%	0.098%
Waco	10	321	733,499	321	100.0%	0.044%
Wade	2	556	733,499	556	100.0%	0.076%
Wadesboro	8	5,813	733,499	5,813	100.0%	0.793%
Wagram	8	840	733,499	840	100.0%	0.115%
Wake Forest (Franklin)	13	30,117	733,498	899	2.985%	0.123%
Wake Forest (Wake)	13	30,117	733,498	29,218	97.015%	3.983%
Walkertown	5	4,675	733,499	4,675	100.0%	0.637%
Wallace (Duplin)	7	3,880	733,498	3,880	100.0%	0.529%
Wallace (Pender)	3	3,880	733,499	0	0.0%	0.0%
Wallburg (Davidson)	5	3,047	733,499	452	14.834%	0.062%
Wallburg (Davidson)	12	3,047	733,499	2,595	85.166%	0.354%
Walnut Cove	6	1,425	733,499	1,425	100.0%	0.194%
Walnut Creek	13	835	733,498	835	100.0%	0.114%
Walstonburg (Greene)	1	219	733,499	53	24.201%	0.007%
Walstonburg (Greene)	3	219	733,499	166	75.799%	0.023%
Warrenton	1	862	733,499	862	100.0%	0.118%
Warsaw	7	3,054	733,498	3,054	100.0%	0.416%
Washington (Beaufort)	1	9,744	733,499	6,269	64.337%	0.855%
Washington (Beaufort)	3	9,744	733,499	3,475	35.663%	0.474%
Washington Park	3	451	733,499	451	100.0%	0.061%

Total Population by Municipality and District						
Municipality	District	Municipality Pop	District Pop	Municipality District Pop	% Municipality in District	% of District in Municipality
Watha	3	190	733,499	190	100.0%	0.026%
Waxhaw	9	9,859	733,498	9,859	100.0%	1.344%
Waynesville	11	9,869	733,499	9,869	100.0%	1.345%
Weaverville	11	3,120	733,499	3,120	100.0%	0.425%
Webster	11	363	733,499	363	100.0%	0.049%
Weddington (Mecklenburg)	9	9,459	733,498	7	0.074%	0.001%
Weddington (Union)	9	9,459	733,498	9,452	99.926%	1.289%
Weldon	1	1,655	733,499	1,655	100.0%	0.226%
Wendell	13	5,845	733,498	5,845	100.0%	0.797%
Wentworth	6	2,807	733,499	2,807	100.0%	0.383%
Wesley Chapel	9	7,463	733,498	7,463	100.0%	1.017%
West Jefferson	5	1,299	733,499	1,299	100.0%	0.177%
Whispering Pines	2	2,928	733,499	2,928	100.0%	0.399%
Whitakers (Edgecombe)	1	744	733,499	402	54.032%	0.055%
Whitakers (Nash)	1	744	733,499	342	45.968%	0.047%
White Lake	7	802	733,498	802	100.0%	0.109%
Whiteville	7	5,394	733,498	5,394	100.0%	0.735%
Whitsett	6	590	733,499	590	100.0%	0.08%
Wilkesboro	5	3,413	733,499	3,413	100.0%	0.465%
Williamston	1	5,511	733,499	5,511	100.0%	0.751%
Wilmington (New Hanover)	3	106,476	733,499	47,328	44.449%	6.452%
Wilmington (New Hanover)	7	106,476	733,498	59,148	55.551%	8.064%
Wilson (Wilson)	1	49,167	733,499	23,752	48.309%	3.238%
Wilson (Wilson)	13	49,167	733,498	25,415	51.691%	3.465%
Wilson's Mills	7	0	733,498	2,277	0.0%	0.31%
Windsor	1	3,630	733,499	3,630	100.0%	0.495%
Winfall	1	594	733,499	594	100.0%	0.081%
Wingate	8	3,491	733,499	3,491	100.0%	0.476%
Winston-Salem (Forsyth)	5	229,617	733,499	178,911	77.917%	24.391%
Winston-Salem (Forsyth)	12	229,617	733,499	50,706	22.083%	6.913%
Winterville (Pitt)	1	9,269	733,499	828	8.933%	0.113%
Winterville (Pitt)	3	9,269	733,499	8,441	91.067%	1.151%
Winton	1	769	733,499	769	100.0%	0.105%
Woodfin (Buncombe)	10	6,123	733,499	3,651	59.628%	0.498%
Woodfin (Buncombe)	11	6,123	733,499	2,472	40.372%	0.337%
Woodland	1	809	733,499	809	100.0%	0.11%
Wrightsville Beach	7	2,477	733,498	2,477	100.0%	0.338%
Yadkinville	5	2,959	733,499	2,959	100.0%	0.403%
Yanceyville	6	2,039	733,499	2,039	100.0%	0.278%
Youngsville	13	1,157	733,498	1,157	100.0%	0.158%
Zebulon (Johnston)	7	4,433	733,498	0	0.0%	0.0%
Zebulon (Wake)	13	4,433	733,498	4,433	100.0%	0.604%

Total Population by District and Municipality						
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1	Ahoskie	5,039	733,499	5,039	100.0%	0.687%
1	Askewville	241	733,499	241	100.0%	0.033%
1	Aulander	895	733,499	895	100.0%	0.122%
1	Butner (Granville)	7,591	733,499	5,370	70.742%	0.732%
1	Castalia	268	733,499	268	100.0%	0.037%
1	Centerville	89	733,499	89	100.0%	0.012%
1	Cofield	413	733,499	413	100.0%	0.056%
1	Colerain	204	733,499	204	100.0%	0.028%
1	Como	91	733,499	91	100.0%	0.012%
1	Conetoe	294	733,499	294	100.0%	0.04%
1	Conway	836	733,499	836	100.0%	0.114%
1	Cove City	399	733,499	399	100.0%	0.054%
1	Dortches (Nash)	935	733,499	5	0.535%	0.001%
1	Dover	401	733,499	401	100.0%	0.055%
1	Durham (Durham)	228,330	733,499	146,274	64.063%	19.942%
1	Edenton (Chowan)	5,004	733,499	5,004	100.0%	0.682%
1	Elizabeth City (Pasquotank)	18,683	733,499	16,774	89.782%	2.287%
1	Enfield	2,532	733,499	2,532	100.0%	0.345%
1	Falkland	96	733,499	96	100.0%	0.013%
1	Fountain	427	733,499	427	100.0%	0.058%
1	Franklinton	2,023	733,499	2,023	100.0%	0.276%
1	Garysburg	1,057	733,499	1,057	100.0%	0.144%
1	Gaston	1,152	733,499	1,152	100.0%	0.157%
1	Gatesville	321	733,499	321	100.0%	0.044%
1	Goldsboro (Wayne)	36,437	733,499	31,118	85.402%	4.242%
1	Greenville (Pitt)	84,554	733,499	31,508	37.264%	4.296%
1	Grimesland (Pitt)	441	733,499	437	99.093%	0.06%
1	Halifax	234	733,499	234	100.0%	0.032%
1	Hamilton	408	733,499	408	100.0%	0.056%
1	Harrellsville	106	733,499	106	100.0%	0.014%
1	Hassell	84	733,499	84	100.0%	0.011%
1	Henderson	15,368	733,499	15,368	100.0%	2.095%
1	Hertford (Perquimans)	2,143	733,499	2,143	100.0%	0.292%
1	Hobgood	348	733,499	348	100.0%	0.047%
1	Hookerton (Greene)	409	733,499	0	0.0%	0.0%
1	Jackson	513	733,499	513	100.0%	0.07%
1	Kelford	251	733,499	251	100.0%	0.034%
1	Kinston (Lenoir)	21,677	733,499	17,086	78.821%	2.329%
1	La Grange	2,873	733,499	2,873	100.0%	0.392%
1	Lasker	122	733,499	122	100.0%	0.017%
1	Leggett	60	733,499	60	100.0%	0.008%
1	Lewiston Woodville	549	733,499	549	100.0%	0.075%
1	Littleton	674	733,499	674	100.0%	0.092%

Total Population by District and Municipality						
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1	Louisburg	3,359	733,499	3,359	100.0%	0.458%
1	Macon	119	733,499	119	100.0%	0.016%
1	Middleburg	133	733,499	133	100.0%	0.018%
1	Mount Olive (Wayne)	4,589	733,499	2,536	55.263%	0.346%
1	Murfreesboro	2,835	733,499	2,835	100.0%	0.387%
1	New Bern (Craven)	29,524	733,499	17,540	59.409%	2.391%
1	Norlina	1,118	733,499	1,118	100.0%	0.152%
1	Oak City	317	733,499	317	100.0%	0.043%
1	Oxford	8,461	733,499	8,461	100.0%	1.154%
1	Parmelee	278	733,499	278	100.0%	0.038%
1	Plymouth (Washington)	3,878	733,499	3,568	92.006%	0.486%
1	Powellsville	276	733,499	276	100.0%	0.038%
1	Princeville	2,082	733,499	2,082	100.0%	0.284%
1	Red Oak (Nash)	3,430	733,499	19	0.554%	0.003%
1	Rich Square	958	733,499	958	100.0%	0.131%
1	Roanoke Rapids	15,754	733,499	15,754	100.0%	2.148%
1	Robersonville	1,488	733,499	1,488	100.0%	0.203%
1	Rocky Mount (Edgecombe)	57,477	733,499	17,427	30.32%	2.376%
1	Rocky Mount (Nash)	57,477	733,499	27,936	48.604%	3.809%
1	Roper	611	733,499	611	100.0%	0.083%
1	Roxobel	240	733,499	240	100.0%	0.033%
1	Saratoga	408	733,499	408	100.0%	0.056%
1	Scotland Neck	2,059	733,499	2,059	100.0%	0.281%
1	Seaboard	632	733,499	632	100.0%	0.086%
1	Severn	276	733,499	276	100.0%	0.038%
1	Snow Hill (Greene)	1,595	733,499	1,517	95.11%	0.207%
1	Speed	80	733,499	80	100.0%	0.011%
1	Spring Hope	1,320	733,499	1,320	100.0%	0.18%
1	Stem	463	733,499	463	100.0%	0.063%
1	Tarboro (Edgecombe)	11,415	733,499	7,801	68.34%	1.064%
1	Walstonburg (Greene)	219	733,499	53	24.201%	0.007%
1	Warrenton	862	733,499	862	100.0%	0.118%
1	Washington (Beaufort)	9,744	733,499	6,269	64.337%	0.855%
1	Weldon	1,655	733,499	1,655	100.0%	0.226%
1	Whitakers (Edgecombe)	744	733,499	402	54.032%	0.055%
1	Whitakers (Nash)	744	733,499	342	45.968%	0.047%
1	Williamston	5,511	733,499	5,511	100.0%	0.751%
1	Wilson (Wilson)	49,167	733,499	23,752	48.309%	3.238%
1	Windsor	3,630	733,499	3,630	100.0%	0.495%
1	Winfall	594	733,499	594	100.0%	0.081%
1	Winterville (Pitt)	9,269	733,499	828	8.933%	0.113%
1	Winton	769	733,499	769	100.0%	0.105%
1	Woodland	809	733,499	809	100.0%	0.11%

Total Population by District and Municipality						
District	Municipality	Municipality Pop	District Pop	Municipality District Pop	% Municipality in District	% of District in Municipality
2	Aberdeen	6,350	733,499	6,350	100.0%	0.866%
2	Angier (Harnett)	4,350	733,499	4,247	97.632%	0.579%
2	Apex (Wake)	37,476	733,499	23,874	63.705%	3.255%
2	Archdale (Randolph)	11,415	733,499	11,082	97.083%	1.511%
2	Asheboro (Randolph)	25,012	733,499	24,851	99.356%	3.388%
2	Benson (Harnett)	3,311	733,499	0	0.0%	0.0%
2	Broadway (Lee)	1,229	733,499	1,204	97.966%	0.164%
2	Cameron	285	733,499	285	100.0%	0.039%
2	Carthage	2,205	733,499	2,205	100.0%	0.301%
2	Cary (Chatham)	135,234	733,499	1,422	1.052%	0.194%
2	Cary (Wake)	135,234	733,499	78,372	57.953%	10.685%
2	Coats	2,112	733,499	2,112	100.0%	0.288%
2	Dunn	9,263	733,499	9,263	100.0%	1.263%
2	Eastover	3,628	733,499	3,628	100.0%	0.495%
2	Erwin (Harnett)	4,405	733,499	4,405	100.0%	0.601%
2	Falcon (Cumberland)	258	733,499	258	100.0%	0.035%
2	Fayetteville (Cumberland)	200,564	733,499	70,179	34.991%	9.568%
2	Foxfire	902	733,499	902	100.0%	0.123%
2	Franklinville	1,164	733,499	1,164	100.0%	0.159%
2	Fuquay-Varina (Wake)	17,937	733,499	0	0.0%	0.0%
2	Godwin	139	733,499	139	100.0%	0.019%
2	Goldston	268	733,499	268	100.0%	0.037%
2	High Point (Randolph)	104,371	733,499	11	0.011%	0.001%
2	Holly Springs (Wake)	24,661	733,499	8,319	33.733%	1.134%
2	Hope Mills	15,176	733,499	15,176	100.0%	2.069%
2	Liberty	2,656	733,499	2,656	100.0%	0.362%
2	Lillington (Harnett)	3,194	733,499	386	12.085%	0.053%
2	Morrisville (Wake)	18,576	733,499	7,355	39.594%	1.003%
2	Pinebluff	1,337	733,499	1,337	100.0%	0.182%
2	Pinehurst	13,124	733,499	13,124	100.0%	1.789%
2	Raleigh (Wake)	403,892	733,499	0	0.0%	0.0%
2	Ramseur	1,692	733,499	1,692	100.0%	0.231%
2	Randleman	4,113	733,499	4,113	100.0%	0.561%
2	Robbins	1,097	733,499	1,097	100.0%	0.15%
2	Sanford	28,094	733,499	28,094	100.0%	3.83%
2	Seagrove	228	733,499	228	100.0%	0.031%
2	Siler City	7,887	733,499	7,887	100.0%	1.075%
2	Southern Pines	12,334	733,499	12,334	100.0%	1.682%
2	Spring Lake	11,964	733,499	11,964	100.0%	1.631%
2	Staley	393	733,499	393	100.0%	0.054%
2	Taylortown	722	733,499	722	100.0%	0.098%
2	Thomasville (Randolph)	26,757	733,499	264	0.987%	0.036%
2	Trinity	6,614	733,499	6,614	100.0%	0.902%

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2	Vass	720	733,499	720	100.0%	0.098%
2	Wade	556	733,499	556	100.0%	0.076%
2	Whispering Pines	2,928	733,499	2,928	100.0%	0.399%
3	Alliance	776	733,499	776	100.0%	0.106%
3	Arapahoe	556	733,499	556	100.0%	0.076%
3	Atkinson	299	733,499	299	100.0%	0.041%
3	Atlantic Beach	1,495	733,499	1,495	100.0%	0.204%
3	Aurora	520	733,499	520	100.0%	0.071%
3	Ayden	4,932	733,499	4,932	100.0%	0.672%
3	Bath	249	733,499	249	100.0%	0.034%
3	Bayboro	1,263	733,499	1,263	100.0%	0.172%
3	Bear Grass	73	733,499	73	100.0%	0.01%
3	Beaufort	4,039	733,499	4,039	100.0%	0.551%
3	Belhaven	1,688	733,499	1,688	100.0%	0.23%
3	Bethel	1,577	733,499	1,577	100.0%	0.215%
3	Bogue	684	733,499	684	100.0%	0.093%
3	Bridgeton	454	733,499	454	100.0%	0.062%
3	Burgaw	3,872	733,499	3,872	100.0%	0.528%
3	Cape Carteret	1,917	733,499	1,917	100.0%	0.261%
3	Cedar Point	1,279	733,499	1,279	100.0%	0.174%
3	Chocowinity	820	733,499	820	100.0%	0.112%
3	Columbia	891	733,499	891	100.0%	0.121%
3	Creswell	276	733,499	276	100.0%	0.038%
3	Duck	369	733,499	369	100.0%	0.05%
3	Edenton (Chowan)	5,004	733,499	0	0.0%	0.0%
3	Elizabeth City (Camden)	18,683	733,499	45	0.241%	0.006%
3	Elizabeth City (Pasquotank)	18,683	733,499	1,864	9.977%	0.254%
3	Emerald Isle	3,655	733,499	3,655	100.0%	0.498%
3	Everetts	164	733,499	164	100.0%	0.022%
3	Farmville	4,654	733,499	4,654	100.0%	0.634%
3	Grantsboro	688	733,499	688	100.0%	0.094%
3	Greenville (Pitt)	84,554	733,499	53,046	62.736%	7.232%
3	Grifton (Lenoir)	2,617	733,499	186	7.107%	0.025%
3	Grifton (Pitt)	2,617	733,499	2,431	92.893%	0.331%
3	Grimesland (Pitt)	441	733,499	4	0.907%	0.001%
3	Havelock	20,735	733,499	20,735	100.0%	2.827%
3	Hertford (Perquimans)	2,143	733,499	0	0.0%	0.0%
3	Holly Ridge	1,268	733,499	1,268	100.0%	0.173%
3	Hookerton (Greene)	409	733,499	409	100.0%	0.056%
3	Indian Beach	112	733,499	112	100.0%	0.015%
3	Jacksonville	70,145	733,499	70,145	100.0%	9.563%
3	Jamesville	491	733,499	491	100.0%	0.067%
3	Kill Devil Hills	6,683	733,499	6,683	100.0%	0.911%

Total Population by District and Municipality						
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3	Kitty Hawk	3,272	733,499	3,272	100.0%	0.446%
3	Manteo	1,434	733,499	1,434	100.0%	0.196%
3	Maysville	1,019	733,499	1,019	100.0%	0.139%
3	Mesic	220	733,499	220	100.0%	0.03%
3	Minnesott Beach	440	733,499	440	100.0%	0.06%
3	Morehead City	8,661	733,499	8,661	100.0%	1.181%
3	Nags Head	2,757	733,499	2,757	100.0%	0.376%
3	New Bern (Craven)	29,524	733,499	11,984	40.591%	1.634%
3	Newport	4,150	733,499	4,150	100.0%	0.566%
3	North Topsail Beach	743	733,499	743	100.0%	0.101%
3	Oriental	900	733,499	900	100.0%	0.123%
3	Pantego	179	733,499	179	100.0%	0.024%
3	Peletier	644	733,499	644	100.0%	0.088%
3	Pine Knoll Shores	1,339	733,499	1,339	100.0%	0.183%
3	Plymouth (Washington)	3,878	733,499	310	7.994%	0.042%
3	Pollocksville	311	733,499	311	100.0%	0.042%
3	Richlands	1,520	733,499	1,520	100.0%	0.207%
3	River Bend	3,119	733,499	3,119	100.0%	0.425%
3	Simpson	416	733,499	416	100.0%	0.057%
3	Snow Hill (Greene)	1,595	733,499	78	4.89%	0.011%
3	Southern Shores	2,714	733,499	2,714	100.0%	0.37%
3	St. Helena	389	733,499	389	100.0%	0.053%
3	Stonewall	281	733,499	281	100.0%	0.038%
3	Surf City (Onslow)	1,853	733,499	292	15.758%	0.04%
3	Swansboro	2,663	733,499	2,663	100.0%	0.363%
3	Trent Woods	4,155	733,499	4,155	100.0%	0.566%
3	Trenton	287	733,499	287	100.0%	0.039%
3	Vanceboro	1,005	733,499	1,005	100.0%	0.137%
3	Vandemere	254	733,499	254	100.0%	0.035%
3	Wallace (Pender)	3,880	733,499	0	0.0%	0.0%
3	Walstonburg (Greene)	219	733,499	166	75.799%	0.023%
3	Washington (Beaufort)	9,744	733,499	3,475	35.663%	0.474%
3	Washington Park	451	733,499	451	100.0%	0.061%
3	Watha	190	733,499	190	100.0%	0.026%
3	Wilmington (New Hanover)	106,476	733,499	47,328	44.449%	6.452%
3	Winterville (Pitt)	9,269	733,499	8,441	91.067%	1.151%
4	Broadway (Harnett)	1,229	733,498	25	2.034%	0.003%
4	Burlington (Alamance)	49,963	733,498	23,964	47.963%	3.267%
4	Carrboro	19,582	733,498	19,582	100.0%	2.67%
4	Cary (Wake)	135,234	733,498	15,035	11.118%	2.05%
4	Chapel Hill (Durham)	57,233	733,498	2,836	4.955%	0.387%
4	Chapel Hill (Orange)	57,233	733,498	54,397	95.045%	7.416%
4	Durham (Durham)	228,330	733,498	66,801	29.256%	9.107%

Total Population by District and Municipality						
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4	Durham (Orange)	228,330	733,498	6	0.003%	0.001%
4	Durham (Wake)	228,330	733,498	0	0.0%	0.0%
4	Erwin (Harnett)	4,405	733,498	0	0.0%	0.0%
4	Fayetteville (Cumberland)	200,564	733,498	130,363	64.998%	17.773%
4	Garner (Wake)	25,745	733,498	9,726	37.778%	1.326%
4	Graham (Alamance)	14,153	733,498	4,384	30.976%	0.598%
4	Green Level	2,100	733,498	2,100	100.0%	0.286%
4	Haw River (Alamance)	2,298	733,498	2,249	97.868%	0.307%
4	Hillsborough (Orange)	6,087	733,498	5,970	98.078%	0.814%
4	Knightdale (Wake)	11,401	733,498	0	0.0%	0.0%
4	Lillington (Harnett)	3,194	733,498	2,808	87.915%	0.383%
4	Linden	130	733,498	130	100.0%	0.018%
4	Mebane (Orange)	11,393	733,498	1,793	15.738%	0.244%
4	Morrisville (Durham)	18,576	733,498	0	0.0%	0.0%
4	Morrisville (Wake)	18,576	733,498	11,221	60.406%	1.53%
4	Pittsboro	3,743	733,498	3,743	100.0%	0.51%
4	Raleigh (Durham)	403,892	733,498	7	0.002%	0.001%
4	Raleigh (Wake)	403,892	733,498	267,092	66.13%	36.413%
5	Beech Mountain (Watauga)	320	733,499	296	92.5%	0.04%
5	Bermuda Run	1,725	733,499	1,725	100.0%	0.235%
5	Bethania	328	733,499	328	100.0%	0.045%
5	Blowing Rock (Watauga)	1,241	733,499	1,192	96.052%	0.163%
5	Boone	17,122	733,499	17,122	100.0%	2.334%
5	Boonville	1,222	733,499	1,222	100.0%	0.167%
5	Brookford (Catawba)	382	733,499	321	84.031%	0.044%
5	Clemmons	18,627	733,499	18,627	100.0%	2.539%
5	Cleveland	871	733,499	871	100.0%	0.119%
5	Cooleemee	960	733,499	960	100.0%	0.131%
5	East Bend	612	733,499	612	100.0%	0.083%
5	Elkin (Wilkes)	4,001	733,499	80	2.0%	0.011%
5	Harmony	531	733,499	531	100.0%	0.072%
5	Hickory (Catawba)	40,010	733,499	20,323	50.795%	2.771%
5	High Point (Davidson)	104,371	733,499	5,253	5.033%	0.716%
5	High Point (Forsyth)	104,371	733,499	8	0.008%	0.001%
5	Jefferson	1,611	733,499	1,611	100.0%	0.22%
5	Jonesville	2,285	733,499	2,285	100.0%	0.312%
5	Kernersville (Forsyth)	23,123	733,499	23,071	99.775%	3.145%
5	King (Forsyth)	6,904	733,499	619	8.966%	0.084%
5	Lansing	158	733,499	158	100.0%	0.022%
5	Lewisville	12,639	733,499	12,639	100.0%	1.723%
5	Lexington (Davidson)	18,931	733,499	3,261	17.226%	0.445%
5	Love Valley	90	733,499	90	100.0%	0.012%
5	Midway	4,679	733,499	4,679	100.0%	0.638%

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5	Mocksville	5,051	733,499	5,051	100.0%	0.689%
5	North Wilkesboro	4,245	733,499	4,245	100.0%	0.579%
5	Ronda	417	733,499	417	100.0%	0.057%
5	Rural Hall	2,937	733,499	2,937	100.0%	0.4%
5	Salisbury (Rowan)	33,662	733,499	12,880	38.263%	1.756%
5	Seven Devils (Watauga)	192	733,499	164	85.417%	0.022%
5	Sparta	1,770	733,499	1,770	100.0%	0.241%
5	Spencer (Rowan)	3,267	733,499	0	0.0%	0.0%
5	Statesville (Iredell)	24,532	733,499	24,336	99.201%	3.318%
5	Taylorsville	2,098	733,499	2,098	100.0%	0.286%
5	Tobaccoville (Forsyth)	2,441	733,499	2,441	100.0%	0.333%
5	Walkertown	4,675	733,499	4,675	100.0%	0.637%
5	Wallburg (Davidson)	3,047	733,499	452	14.834%	0.062%
5	West Jefferson	1,299	733,499	1,299	100.0%	0.177%
5	Wilkesboro	3,413	733,499	3,413	100.0%	0.465%
5	Winston-Salem (Forsyth)	229,617	733,499	178,911	77.917%	24.391%
5	Yadkinville	2,959	733,499	2,959	100.0%	0.403%
6	Alamance	951	733,499	951	100.0%	0.13%
6	Archdale (Guilford)	11,415	733,499	333	2.917%	0.045%
6	Burlington (Alamance)	49,963	733,499	25,344	50.726%	3.455%
6	Burlington (Guilford)	49,963	733,499	655	1.311%	0.089%
6	Danbury	189	733,499	189	100.0%	0.026%
6	Dobson	1,586	733,499	1,586	100.0%	0.216%
6	Durham (Durham)	228,330	733,499	15,215	6.664%	2.074%
6	Durham (Orange)	228,330	733,499	24	0.011%	0.003%
6	Eden	15,527	733,499	15,527	100.0%	2.117%
6	Elkin (Surry)	4,001	733,499	3,921	98.001%	0.535%
6	Elon	9,419	733,499	9,419	100.0%	1.284%
6	Gibsonville (Alamance)	6,410	733,499	3,148	49.111%	0.429%
6	Gibsonville (Guilford)	6,410	733,499	3,262	50.889%	0.445%
6	Graham (Alamance)	14,153	733,499	9,769	69.024%	1.332%
6	Greensboro (Guilford)	269,666	733,499	134,000	49.691%	18.269%
6	Haw River (Alamance)	2,298	733,499	49	2.132%	0.007%
6	High Point (Guilford)	104,371	733,499	50,473	48.359%	6.881%
6	Hillsborough (Orange)	6,087	733,499	117	1.922%	0.016%
6	Jamestown (Guilford)	3,382	733,499	3,374	99.763%	0.46%
6	Kernersville (Guilford)	23,123	733,499	52	0.225%	0.007%
6	King (Stokes)	6,904	733,499	6,285	91.034%	0.857%
6	Madison	2,246	733,499	2,246	100.0%	0.306%
6	Mayodan	2,478	733,499	2,478	100.0%	0.338%
6	Mebane (Alamance)	11,393	733,499	9,600	84.262%	1.309%
6	Milton	166	733,499	166	100.0%	0.023%
6	Mount Airy	10,388	733,499	10,388	100.0%	1.416%

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6	Oak Ridge	6,185	733,499	6,185	100.0%	0.843%
6	Ossipee	543	733,499	543	100.0%	0.074%
6	Pilot Mountain	1,477	733,499	1,477	100.0%	0.201%
6	Pleasant Garden	4,489	733,499	4,489	100.0%	0.612%
6	Reidsville	14,520	733,499	14,520	100.0%	1.98%
6	Roxboro	8,362	733,499	8,362	100.0%	1.14%
6	Sedalia	623	733,499	623	100.0%	0.085%
6	Stokesdale	5,047	733,499	5,047	100.0%	0.688%
6	Stoneville	1,056	733,499	1,056	100.0%	0.144%
6	Stovall	418	733,499	418	100.0%	0.057%
6	Summerfield	10,232	733,499	10,232	100.0%	1.395%
6	Sweptsonville	1,154	733,499	1,154	100.0%	0.157%
6	Tobaccoville (Stokes)	2,441	733,499	0	0.0%	0.0%
6	Walnut Cove	1,425	733,499	1,425	100.0%	0.194%
6	Wentworth	2,807	733,499	2,807	100.0%	0.383%
6	Whitsett	590	733,499	590	100.0%	0.08%
6	Yanceyville	2,039	733,499	2,039	100.0%	0.278%
7	Archer Lodge	4,292	733,498	4,292	100.0%	0.585%
7	Autryville	196	733,498	196	100.0%	0.027%
7	Bald Head Island	158	733,498	158	100.0%	0.022%
7	Belville	1,936	733,498	1,936	100.0%	0.264%
7	Benson (Johnston)	3,311	733,498	3,311	100.0%	0.451%
7	Beulaville	1,296	733,498	1,296	100.0%	0.177%
7	Bladenboro	1,750	733,498	1,750	100.0%	0.239%
7	Boardman	157	733,498	157	100.0%	0.021%
7	Boiling Spring Lakes	5,372	733,498	5,372	100.0%	0.732%
7	Bolivia	143	733,498	143	100.0%	0.019%
7	Bolton	691	733,498	691	100.0%	0.094%
7	Brunswick	1,119	733,498	1,119	100.0%	0.153%
7	Calabash	1,786	733,498	1,786	100.0%	0.243%
7	Calypso	538	733,498	538	100.0%	0.073%
7	Carolina Beach	5,706	733,498	5,706	100.0%	0.778%
7	Carolina Shores	3,048	733,498	3,048	100.0%	0.416%
7	Caswell Beach	398	733,498	398	100.0%	0.054%
7	Cerro Gordo	207	733,498	207	100.0%	0.028%
7	Chadbourn	1,856	733,498	1,856	100.0%	0.253%
7	Clarkton	837	733,498	837	100.0%	0.114%
7	Clayton (Johnston)	16,116	733,498	16,116	100.0%	2.197%
7	Clinton	8,639	733,498	8,639	100.0%	1.178%
7	Dublin	338	733,498	338	100.0%	0.046%
7	East Arcadia	487	733,498	487	100.0%	0.066%
7	Elizabethtown	3,583	733,498	3,583	100.0%	0.488%
7	Fair Bluff	951	733,498	951	100.0%	0.13%

Total Population by District and Municipality						
District	Municipality	Municipality Pop	District Pop	Municipality District Pop	% Municipality in District	% of District in Municipality
7	Faison (Duplin)	961	733,498	961	100.0%	0.131%
7	Faison (Sampson)	961	733,498	0	0.0%	0.0%
7	Falcon (Sampson)	258	733,498	0	0.0%	0.0%
7	Fayetteville (Cumberland)	200,564	733,498	22	0.011%	0.003%
7	Four Oaks	1,921	733,498	1,921	100.0%	0.262%
7	Garland	625	733,498	625	100.0%	0.085%
7	Greenevers	634	733,498	634	100.0%	0.086%
7	Harrells (Duplin)	202	733,498	23	11.386%	0.003%
7	Harrells (Sampson)	202	733,498	179	88.614%	0.024%
7	Holden Beach	575	733,498	575	100.0%	0.078%
7	Kenansville	855	733,498	855	100.0%	0.117%
7	Kenly (Johnston)	1,339	733,498	1,176	87.827%	0.16%
7	Kinston (Lenoir)	21,677	733,498	4,591	21.179%	0.626%
7	Kure Beach	2,012	733,498	2,012	100.0%	0.274%
7	Lake Waccamaw	1,480	733,498	1,480	100.0%	0.202%
7	Leland	13,527	733,498	13,527	100.0%	1.844%
7	Lumber Bridge	94	733,498	94	100.0%	0.013%
7	Magnolia	939	733,498	939	100.0%	0.128%
7	Micro	441	733,498	441	100.0%	0.06%
7	Mount Olive (Duplin)	4,589	733,498	51	1.111%	0.007%
7	Navassa	1,505	733,498	1,505	100.0%	0.205%
7	Newton Grove	569	733,498	569	100.0%	0.078%
7	Northwest	735	733,498	735	100.0%	0.1%
7	Oak Island	6,783	733,498	6,783	100.0%	0.925%
7	Ocean Isle Beach	550	733,498	550	100.0%	0.075%
7	Parkton	436	733,498	436	100.0%	0.059%
7	Pine Level	1,700	733,498	1,700	100.0%	0.232%
7	Pink Hill	552	733,498	552	100.0%	0.075%
7	Princeton	1,194	733,498	1,194	100.0%	0.163%
7	Raeford	4,611	733,498	4,611	100.0%	0.629%
7	Red Springs (Hoke)	3,428	733,498	0	0.0%	0.0%
7	Red Springs (Robeson)	3,428	733,498	1,040	30.338%	0.142%
7	Rose Hill	1,626	733,498	1,626	100.0%	0.222%
7	Roseboro	1,191	733,498	1,191	100.0%	0.162%
7	Salemburg	435	733,498	435	100.0%	0.059%
7	Sandy Creek	260	733,498	260	100.0%	0.035%
7	Sandyfield	447	733,498	447	100.0%	0.061%
7	Selma	6,073	733,498	6,073	100.0%	0.828%
7	Shallotte	3,675	733,498	3,675	100.0%	0.501%
7	Smithfield	10,966	733,498	10,966	100.0%	1.495%
7	Southport	2,833	733,498	2,833	100.0%	0.386%
7	St. James	3,165	733,498	3,165	100.0%	0.431%
7	Stedman	1,028	733,498	1,028	100.0%	0.14%

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7	Sunset Beach	3,572	733,498	3,572	100.0%	0.487%
7	Surf City (Pender)	1,853	733,498	1,561	84.242%	0.213%
7	Tabor City	2,511	733,498	2,511	100.0%	0.342%
7	Tar Heel	117	733,498	117	100.0%	0.016%
7	Teachey	376	733,498	376	100.0%	0.051%
7	Topsail Beach	368	733,498	368	100.0%	0.05%
7	Turkey	292	733,498	292	100.0%	0.04%
7	Varnamtown	541	733,498	541	100.0%	0.074%
7	Wallace (Duplin)	3,880	733,498	3,880	100.0%	0.529%
7	Warsaw	3,054	733,498	3,054	100.0%	0.416%
7	White Lake	802	733,498	802	100.0%	0.109%
7	Whiteville	5,394	733,498	5,394	100.0%	0.735%
7	Wilmington (New Hanover)	106,476	733,498	59,148	55.551%	8.064%
7	Wilson's Mills	0	733,498	2,277	0.0%	0.31%
7	Wrightsville Beach	2,477	733,498	2,477	100.0%	0.338%
7	Zebulon (Johnston)	4,433	733,498	0	0.0%	0.0%
8	Albemarle	15,903	733,499	15,903	100.0%	2.168%
8	Ansonville	631	733,499	631	100.0%	0.086%
8	Asheboro (Randolph)	25,012	733,499	161	0.644%	0.022%
8	Badin	1,974	733,499	1,974	100.0%	0.269%
8	Biscoe	1,700	733,499	1,700	100.0%	0.232%
8	Candor	840	733,499	840	100.0%	0.115%
8	Charlotte (Mecklenburg)	731,424	733,499	10,671	1.459%	1.455%
8	China Grove	3,563	733,499	3,563	100.0%	0.486%
8	Concord (Cabarrus)	79,066	733,499	69,301	87.65%	9.448%
8	Denton	1,636	733,499	1,636	100.0%	0.223%
8	Dobbins Heights	866	733,499	866	100.0%	0.118%
8	East Laurinburg	300	733,499	300	100.0%	0.041%
8	East Spencer (Rowan)	1,534	733,499	5	0.326%	0.001%
8	Ellerbe	1,054	733,499	1,054	100.0%	0.144%
8	Fairmont	2,663	733,499	2,663	100.0%	0.363%
8	Fairview	3,324	733,499	3,324	100.0%	0.453%
8	Faith	807	733,499	807	100.0%	0.11%
8	Gibson	540	733,499	540	100.0%	0.074%
8	Granite Quarry	2,930	733,499	2,930	100.0%	0.399%
8	Hamlet	6,495	733,499	6,495	100.0%	0.885%
8	Harrisburg	11,526	733,499	11,526	100.0%	1.571%
8	Hemby Bridge (Union)	1,520	733,499	1,431	94.145%	0.195%
8	Hoffman	588	733,499	588	100.0%	0.08%
8	Indian Trail (Union)	33,518	733,499	10,336	30.837%	1.409%
8	Kannapolis (Cabarrus)	42,625	733,499	32,095	75.296%	4.376%
8	Kannapolis (Rowan)	42,625	733,499	9,431	22.126%	1.286%
8	Lake Park	3,422	733,499	3,422	100.0%	0.467%

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8	Landis (Rowan)	3,109	733,499	3,109	100.0%	0.424%
8	Laurinburg	15,962	733,499	15,962	100.0%	2.176%
8	Lexington (Davidson)	18,931	733,499	3,127	16.518%	0.426%
8	Lilesville	536	733,499	536	100.0%	0.073%
8	Locust (Cabarrus)	2,930	733,499	215	7.338%	0.029%
8	Locust (Stanly)	2,930	733,499	2,715	92.662%	0.37%
8	Lumberton	21,542	733,499	21,542	100.0%	2.937%
8	Marietta	175	733,499	175	100.0%	0.024%
8	Marshville	2,402	733,499	2,402	100.0%	0.327%
8	Maxton (Robeson)	2,426	733,499	2,230	91.921%	0.304%
8	Maxton (Scotland)	2,426	733,499	196	8.079%	0.027%
8	McDonald	113	733,499	113	100.0%	0.015%
8	McFarlan	117	733,499	117	100.0%	0.016%
8	Midland (Cabarrus)	3,073	733,499	3,073	100.0%	0.419%
8	Mint Hill (Union)	22,722	733,499	53	0.233%	0.007%
8	Misenheimer	728	733,499	728	100.0%	0.099%
8	Monroe (Union)	32,797	733,499	32,751	99.86%	4.465%
8	Morven	511	733,499	511	100.0%	0.07%
8	Mount Gilead	1,181	733,499	1,181	100.0%	0.161%
8	Mount Pleasant	1,652	733,499	1,652	100.0%	0.225%
8	New London	600	733,499	600	100.0%	0.082%
8	Norman	138	733,499	138	100.0%	0.019%
8	Norwood	2,379	733,499	2,379	100.0%	0.324%
8	Oakboro	1,859	733,499	1,859	100.0%	0.253%
8	Orrum	91	733,499	91	100.0%	0.012%
8	Peachland	437	733,499	437	100.0%	0.06%
8	Pembroke	2,973	733,499	2,973	100.0%	0.405%
8	Polkton	3,375	733,499	3,375	100.0%	0.46%
8	Proctorville	117	733,499	117	100.0%	0.016%
8	Raynham	72	733,499	72	100.0%	0.01%
8	Red Cross	742	733,499	742	100.0%	0.101%
8	Red Springs (Robeson)	3,428	733,499	2,388	69.662%	0.326%
8	Rennert	383	733,499	383	100.0%	0.052%
8	Richfield	613	733,499	613	100.0%	0.084%
8	Rockingham	9,558	733,499	9,558	100.0%	1.303%
8	Rockwell	2,108	733,499	2,108	100.0%	0.287%
8	Rowland	1,037	733,499	1,037	100.0%	0.141%
8	Salisbury (Rowan)	33,662	733,499	272	0.808%	0.037%
8	Spencer (Rowan)	3,267	733,499	0	0.0%	0.0%
8	St. Pauls	2,035	733,499	2,035	100.0%	0.277%
8	Stallings (Union)	13,831	733,499	1,631	11.792%	0.222%
8	Stanfield	1,486	733,499	1,486	100.0%	0.203%
8	Star	876	733,499	876	100.0%	0.119%

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8	Thomasville (Davidson)	26,757	733,499	18,803	70.273%	2.563%
8	Troy	3,189	733,499	3,189	100.0%	0.435%
8	Unionville	5,929	733,499	5,929	100.0%	0.808%
8	Wadesboro	5,813	733,499	5,813	100.0%	0.793%
8	Wagram	840	733,499	840	100.0%	0.115%
8	Wingate	3,491	733,499	3,491	100.0%	0.476%
9	Charlotte (Mecklenburg)	731,424	733,498	350,090	47.864%	47.729%
9	Cornelius	24,866	733,498	24,866	100.0%	3.39%
9	Davidson (Iredell)	10,944	733,498	294	2.686%	0.04%
9	Davidson (Mecklenburg)	10,944	733,498	10,650	97.314%	1.452%
9	Hemby Bridge (Union)	1,520	733,498	89	5.855%	0.012%
9	Huntersville	46,773	733,498	46,773	100.0%	6.377%
9	Indian Trail (Union)	33,518	733,498	23,182	69.163%	3.16%
9	Marvin	5,579	733,498	5,579	100.0%	0.761%
9	Matthews	27,198	733,498	27,198	100.0%	3.708%
9	Midland (Mecklenburg)	3,073	733,498	0	0.0%	0.0%
9	Mineral Springs	2,639	733,498	2,639	100.0%	0.36%
9	Mint Hill (Mecklenburg)	22,722	733,498	22,669	99.767%	3.091%
9	Monroe (Union)	32,797	733,498	46	0.14%	0.006%
9	Mooresville	32,711	733,498	32,711	100.0%	4.46%
9	Pineville	7,479	733,498	7,479	100.0%	1.02%
9	Stallings (Mecklenburg)	13,831	733,498	399	2.885%	0.054%
9	Stallings (Union)	13,831	733,498	11,801	85.323%	1.609%
9	Statesville (Iredell)	24,532	733,498	196	0.799%	0.027%
9	Troutman	2,383	733,498	2,383	100.0%	0.325%
9	Waxhaw	9,859	733,498	9,859	100.0%	1.344%
9	Weddington (Mecklenburg)	9,459	733,498	7	0.074%	0.001%
9	Weddington (Union)	9,459	733,498	9,452	99.926%	1.289%
9	Wesley Chapel	7,463	733,498	7,463	100.0%	1.017%
10	Asheville (Buncombe)	83,393	733,499	63,387	76.01%	8.642%
10	Belmont	10,076	733,499	10,076	100.0%	1.374%
10	Belwood	950	733,499	950	100.0%	0.13%
10	Bessemer City	5,340	733,499	5,340	100.0%	0.728%
10	Biltmore Forest (Buncombe)	1,343	733,499	1,343	100.0%	0.183%
10	Black Mountain	7,848	733,499	7,848	100.0%	1.07%
10	Boiling Springs	4,647	733,499	4,647	100.0%	0.634%
10	Bostic	386	733,499	386	100.0%	0.053%
10	Brookford (Catawba)	382	733,499	61	15.969%	0.008%
10	Casar	297	733,499	297	100.0%	0.04%
10	Catawba	603	733,499	603	100.0%	0.082%
10	Cherryville	5,760	733,499	5,760	100.0%	0.785%
10	Chimney Rock Village	113	733,499	113	100.0%	0.015%
10	Claremont	1,352	733,499	1,352	100.0%	0.184%

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10	Columbus	999	733,499	999	100.0%	0.136%
10	Conover	8,165	733,499	8,165	100.0%	1.113%
10	Cramerton	4,165	733,499	4,165	100.0%	0.568%
10	Dallas	4,488	733,499	4,488	100.0%	0.612%
10	Dellview	13	733,499	13	100.0%	0.002%
10	Earl	260	733,499	260	100.0%	0.035%
10	Ellenboro	873	733,499	873	100.0%	0.119%
10	Fallston	607	733,499	607	100.0%	0.083%
10	Forest City	7,476	733,499	7,476	100.0%	1.019%
10	Gastonia	71,741	733,499	71,741	100.0%	9.781%
10	Grover	708	733,499	708	100.0%	0.097%
10	Hickory (Catawba)	40,010	733,499	19,603	48.995%	2.673%
10	High Shoals	696	733,499	696	100.0%	0.095%
10	Kings Mountain (Cleveland)	10,296	733,499	9,242	89.763%	1.26%
10	Kings Mountain (Gaston)	10,296	733,499	1,054	10.237%	0.144%
10	Kingstown	681	733,499	681	100.0%	0.093%
10	Lake Lure	1,192	733,499	1,192	100.0%	0.163%
10	Lattimore	488	733,499	488	100.0%	0.067%
10	Lawndale	606	733,499	606	100.0%	0.083%
10	Lincolnton	10,486	733,499	10,486	100.0%	1.43%
10	Long View (Catawba)	4,871	733,499	4,119	84.562%	0.562%
10	Lowell	3,526	733,499	3,526	100.0%	0.481%
10	Maiden (Catawba)	3,310	733,499	3,308	99.94%	0.451%
10	Maiden (Lincoln)	3,310	733,499	2	0.06%	0.0%
10	McAdenville	651	733,499	651	100.0%	0.089%
10	Montreat	723	733,499	723	100.0%	0.099%
10	Mooreboro	311	733,499	311	100.0%	0.042%
10	Mount Holly	13,656	733,499	13,656	100.0%	1.862%
10	Newton	12,968	733,499	12,968	100.0%	1.768%
10	Patterson Springs	622	733,499	622	100.0%	0.085%
10	Polkville	545	733,499	545	100.0%	0.074%
10	Ranlo	3,434	733,499	3,434	100.0%	0.468%
10	Ruth	440	733,499	440	100.0%	0.06%
10	Rutherfordton	4,213	733,499	4,213	100.0%	0.574%
10	Saluda (Polk)	713	733,499	701	98.317%	0.096%
10	Shelby	20,323	733,499	20,323	100.0%	2.771%
10	Spencer Mountain	37	733,499	37	100.0%	0.005%
10	Spindale	4,321	733,499	4,321	100.0%	0.589%
10	Stanley	3,556	733,499	3,556	100.0%	0.485%
10	Tryon	1,646	733,499	1,646	100.0%	0.224%
10	Waco	321	733,499	321	100.0%	0.044%
10	Woodfin (Buncombe)	6,123	733,499	3,651	59.628%	0.498%
11	Andrews	1,781	733,499	1,781	100.0%	0.243%

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11	Asheville (Buncombe)	83,393	733,499	20,006	23.99%	2.727%
11	Bakersville	464	733,499	464	100.0%	0.063%
11	Banner Elk	1,028	733,499	1,028	100.0%	0.14%
11	Beech Mountain (Avery)	320	733,499	24	7.5%	0.003%
11	Biltmore Forest (Buncombe)	1,343	733,499	0	0.0%	0.0%
11	Blowing Rock (Caldwell)	1,241	733,499	49	3.948%	0.007%
11	Brevard	7,609	733,499	7,609	100.0%	1.037%
11	Bryson City	1,424	733,499	1,424	100.0%	0.194%
11	Burnsville	1,693	733,499	1,693	100.0%	0.231%
11	Cajah's Mountain	0	733,499	2,823	0.0%	0.385%
11	Canton	4,227	733,499	4,227	100.0%	0.576%
11	Cedar Rock	300	733,499	300	100.0%	0.041%
11	Clyde	1,223	733,499	1,223	100.0%	0.167%
11	Connelly Springs	1,669	733,499	1,669	100.0%	0.228%
11	Crossnore	192	733,499	192	100.0%	0.026%
11	Dillsboro	232	733,499	232	100.0%	0.032%
11	Drexel	1,858	733,499	1,858	100.0%	0.253%
11	Elk Park	452	733,499	452	100.0%	0.062%
11	Flat Rock	3,114	733,499	3,114	100.0%	0.425%
11	Fletcher	7,187	733,499	7,187	100.0%	0.98%
11	Forest Hills	365	733,499	365	100.0%	0.05%
11	Franklin	3,845	733,499	3,845	100.0%	0.524%
11	Gamewell	4,051	733,499	4,051	100.0%	0.552%
11	Glen Alpine	1,517	733,499	1,517	100.0%	0.207%
11	Grandfather	25	733,499	25	100.0%	0.003%
11	Granite Falls	4,722	733,499	4,722	100.0%	0.644%
11	Hayesville	311	733,499	311	100.0%	0.042%
11	Hendersonville	13,137	733,499	13,137	100.0%	1.791%
11	Hickory (Burke)	40,010	733,499	66	0.165%	0.009%
11	Hickory (Caldwell)	40,010	733,499	18	0.045%	0.002%
11	Highlands (Jackson)	924	733,499	4	0.433%	0.001%
11	Highlands (Macon)	924	733,499	920	99.567%	0.125%
11	Hildebran	2,023	733,499	2,023	100.0%	0.276%
11	Hot Springs	560	733,499	560	100.0%	0.076%
11	Hudson	3,776	733,499	3,776	100.0%	0.515%
11	Lake Santeetlah	45	733,499	45	100.0%	0.006%
11	Laurel Park	2,180	733,499	2,180	100.0%	0.297%
11	Lenoir	18,228	733,499	18,228	100.0%	2.485%
11	Long View (Burke)	4,871	733,499	752	15.438%	0.103%
11	Maggie Valley	1,150	733,499	1,150	100.0%	0.157%
11	Marion	7,838	733,499	7,838	100.0%	1.069%
11	Mars Hill	1,869	733,499	1,869	100.0%	0.255%
11	Marshall	872	733,499	872	100.0%	0.119%

Total Population by District and Municipality						
District	Municipality	Municipality Pop	District Pop	Municipality District Pop	% Municipality in District	% of District in Municipality
11	Mills River	6,802	733,499	6,802	100.0%	0.927%
11	Morganton	16,918	733,499	16,918	100.0%	2.306%
11	Murphy	1,627	733,499	1,627	100.0%	0.222%
11	Newland	698	733,499	698	100.0%	0.095%
11	Old Fort	908	733,499	908	100.0%	0.124%
11	Rhodhiss (Burke)	1,070	733,499	700	65.421%	0.095%
11	Rhodhiss (Caldwell)	1,070	733,499	370	34.579%	0.05%
11	Robbinsville	620	733,499	620	100.0%	0.085%
11	Rosman	576	733,499	576	100.0%	0.079%
11	Rutherford College	1,341	733,499	1,341	100.0%	0.183%
11	Saluda (Henderson)	713	733,499	12	1.683%	0.002%
11	Sawmills	5,240	733,499	5,240	100.0%	0.714%
11	Seven Devils (Avery)	192	733,499	28	14.583%	0.004%
11	Spruce Pine	2,175	733,499	2,175	100.0%	0.297%
11	Sugar Mountain	198	733,499	198	100.0%	0.027%
11	Sylva	2,588	733,499	2,588	100.0%	0.353%
11	Valdese	4,490	733,499	4,490	100.0%	0.612%
11	Waynesville	9,869	733,499	9,869	100.0%	1.345%
11	Weaverville	3,120	733,499	3,120	100.0%	0.425%
11	Webster	363	733,499	363	100.0%	0.049%
11	Woodfin (Buncombe)	6,123	733,499	2,472	40.372%	0.337%
12	Charlotte (Mecklenburg)	731,424	733,499	370,663	50.677%	50.534%
12	Concord (Cabarrus)	79,066	733,499	9,765	12.35%	1.331%
12	East Spencer (Rowan)	1,534	733,499	1,529	99.674%	0.208%
12	Greensboro (Guilford)	269,666	733,499	135,666	50.309%	18.496%
12	High Point (Davidson)	104,371	733,499	57	0.055%	0.008%
12	High Point (Guilford)	104,371	733,499	48,569	46.535%	6.622%
12	Jamestown (Guilford)	3,382	733,499	8	0.237%	0.001%
12	Kannapolis (Cabarrus)	42,625	733,499	1,099	2.578%	0.15%
12	Landis (Rowan)	3,109	733,499	0	0.0%	0.0%
12	Lexington (Davidson)	18,931	733,499	12,543	66.256%	1.71%
12	Salisbury (Rowan)	33,662	733,499	20,510	60.929%	2.796%
12	Spencer (Rowan)	3,267	733,499	3,267	100.0%	0.445%
12	Thomasville (Davidson)	26,757	733,499	7,690	28.74%	1.048%
12	Wallburg (Davidson)	3,047	733,499	2,595	85.166%	0.354%
12	Winston-Salem (Forsyth)	229,617	733,499	50,706	22.083%	6.913%
13	Angier (Wake)	4,350	733,498	103	2.368%	0.014%
13	Apex (Wake)	37,476	733,498	13,602	36.295%	1.854%
13	Bailey	569	733,498	569	100.0%	0.078%
13	Black Creek	769	733,498	769	100.0%	0.105%
13	Bunn	344	733,498	344	100.0%	0.047%
13	Butner (Granville)	7,591	733,498	2,221	29.258%	0.303%
13	Cary (Wake)	135,234	733,498	40,405	29.878%	5.509%

Total Population by District and Municipality						
District	Municipality	Municipality Pop	District Pop	Municipality District Pop	% Municipality in District	% of District in Municipality
13	Clayton (Wake)	16,116	733,498	0	0.0%	0.0%
13	Creedmoor	4,124	733,498	4,124	100.0%	0.562%
13	Dortches (Nash)	935	733,498	930	99.465%	0.127%
13	Durham (Durham)	228,330	733,498	10	0.004%	0.001%
13	Elm City	1,298	733,498	1,298	100.0%	0.177%
13	Eureka	197	733,498	197	100.0%	0.027%
13	Fremont	1,255	733,498	1,255	100.0%	0.171%
13	Fuquay-Varina (Wake)	17,937	733,498	17,937	100.0%	2.445%
13	Garner (Wake)	25,745	733,498	16,019	62.222%	2.184%
13	Goldsboro (Wayne)	36,437	733,498	5,319	14.598%	0.725%
13	Holly Springs (Wake)	24,661	733,498	16,342	66.267%	2.228%
13	Kenly (Wilson)	1,339	733,498	163	12.173%	0.022%
13	Kittrell	467	733,498	467	100.0%	0.064%
13	Knightdale (Wake)	11,401	733,498	11,401	100.0%	1.554%
13	Lucama	1,108	733,498	1,108	100.0%	0.151%
13	Macclesfield	471	733,498	471	100.0%	0.064%
13	Middlesex	822	733,498	822	100.0%	0.112%
13	Momeyer	224	733,498	224	100.0%	0.031%
13	Mount Olive (Wayne)	4,589	733,498	2,002	43.626%	0.273%
13	Nashville	5,352	733,498	5,352	100.0%	0.73%
13	Pikeville	678	733,498	678	100.0%	0.092%
13	Pinetops	1,374	733,498	1,374	100.0%	0.187%
13	Raleigh (Durham)	403,892	733,498	1,060	0.262%	0.145%
13	Raleigh (Wake)	403,892	733,498	135,733	33.606%	18.505%
13	Red Oak (Nash)	3,430	733,498	3,411	99.446%	0.465%
13	Rocky Mount (Edgecombe)	57,477	733,498	97	0.169%	0.013%
13	Rocky Mount (Nash)	57,477	733,498	12,017	20.907%	1.638%
13	Rolesville	3,786	733,498	3,786	100.0%	0.516%
13	Seven Springs	110	733,498	110	100.0%	0.015%
13	Sharpsburg (Edgecombe)	2,024	733,498	209	10.326%	0.028%
13	Sharpsburg (Nash)	2,024	733,498	1,252	61.858%	0.171%
13	Sharpsburg (Wilson)	2,024	733,498	563	27.816%	0.077%
13	Sims	282	733,498	282	100.0%	0.038%
13	Stantonsburg	784	733,498	784	100.0%	0.107%
13	Tarboro (Edgecombe)	11,415	733,498	3,614	31.66%	0.493%
13	Wake Forest (Franklin)	30,117	733,498	899	2.985%	0.123%
13	Wake Forest (Wake)	30,117	733,498	29,218	97.015%	3.983%
13	Walnut Creek	835	733,498	835	100.0%	0.114%
13	Wendell	5,845	733,498	5,845	100.0%	0.797%
13	Wilson (Wilson)	49,167	733,498	25,415	51.691%	3.465%
13	Youngsville	1,157	733,498	1,157	100.0%	0.158%
13	Zebulon (Wake)	4,433	733,498	4,433	100.0%	0.604%

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STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA IN THE GENERAL COURT OF JUSTICE
SUPERIOR COURT DIVISION

COUNTY OF WAKE 11 CVS 16896
11 CVS 16940

MARGARET DICKSON, et al.,)
)
Plaintiffs,)
vs.)
ROBERT RUCHO, in his)
official capacity only as)
the Chairman of the North)
Carolina Senate)
Redistricting Committee,)
et al.,)
Defendants.)

NORTH CAROLINA STATE)
CONFERENCE OF BRANCHES OF)
THE NAACP, et al.,)

Plaintiffs,)
vs.)
STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,)
et al.,)
Defendants.)

DEPOSITION OF
SENATOR ROBERT RUCHO

9:03 A.M.

FRIDAY, MAY 4, 2012

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STIPULATIONS

It is hereby stipulated and agreed between the parties to this action, through their respective counsel of record:

1. That the deposition of SENATOR ROBERT RUCHO may be taken on Friday, May 4, 2012, at 9:00 a.m. in Raleigh, NC, before Denise Myers, CSR 8340, RPR.

2. That the deposition shall be taken and used as permitted by the applicable North Carolina Rules of Civil Procedure.

3. That any objections of any party hereto as to notice of the taking of said deposition or as to the time or place thereof, or as to the competency of the person before whom the same shall be taken, are deemed to have been met.

4. That objections to questions and motions to strike answers need not be made during the taking of this deposition, but may be made for the first time during the progress of the trial of this case, or at any pretrial hearing held before any judge of competent jurisdiction for the purpose of ruling thereon, or any other hearing at which said deposition shall be used, except that objections to the form of the question must be made at the time

1 such question is asked or objection as to the form of
2 the question is waived.

3 5. That the witness reserves the right to read and
4 sign the transcript prior to it being sealed.

5 6. That the sealed original of the transcript shall
6 be mailed First Class Postage Paid or hand-delivered
7 to the party taking the deposition for preservation
8 and delivery to the Court if and when necessary.

1 Q. Did Fair and Legal Redistricting have any contracts
2 with the state?

3 A. No, sir.

4 Q. Now, is Mr. Morgan in Raleigh?

5 A. I believe Mr. Morgan -- I think he's out of DC, if
6 I'm not mistaken. I could be wrong. Could be
7 Virginia.

8 Q. He's not a North Carolinian?

9 A. No, sir.

10 Q. Neither is Mr. Hofeller?

11 A. I assume not.

12 Q. Now, Dale Oldham, he provided some map drawing
13 services, correct?

14 A. He is also an attorney and is capable of drawing
15 maps, yes, sir. He was engaged in certain maps,
16 not overall. Mr. Hofeller was our chief architect.

17 Q. And who engaged him?

18 MR. PETERS: Which "him" do you mean?

19 MR. SPEAS: Oldham.

20 SENATOR RUCHO: You know, I don't know the
21 answer to that question.

22 BY MR. SPEAS:

23 Q. So you don't know whether he was paid for, his
24 services, by state funds or not?

25 MR. FARR: He was not.

26

1 period of time, but it did and we felt that that
2 was a precedent that was there and all of the --
3 all of the factors dealing with our criteria were
4 met, and I'm not sure how else to explain that.

5 Q. Let's talk about District 12 for just a moment.
6 Congressional District 12 went from 44.31 percent
7 in the prior plan to 50.66 percent black voting age
8 population roughly in the new plan.

9 And did you consider that was necessary to
10 comply with the Voting Rights Act?

11 A. I'll repeat what I talked to Mr. Speas earlier this
12 morning, and that was the district we inherited,
13 our goal was to get pre-clearance done by the
14 Justice Department. This map -- this District 12
15 has had at least 20 years of approval by the
16 Justice Department. We kept the same concept in
17 there. There was a population, I think, overage of
18 about 2,000 or some sort.

19 And secondly, this is -- it is in areas of
20 Section 2 and Section 5, but this map was designed
21 for its original purpose and that was to be a
22 strong performing democratic district.

23 Q. So ultimately you're saying that you drew
24 District 12 the way it is to make it a strong
25 democratic performing district?
26

1 MR. PETERS: Objection.

2 SENATOR RUCHO: That was the original
3 intent of what was approved by the court to my
4 recollection.

5 BY MS. EARLS:

6 Q. I want what your intent was.

7 A. Our intent was passage by the Department of
8 Justice.

9 Q. You felt it needed to go above 50.66 percent to be
10 cleared by the Department of Justice?

11 MR. FARR: Objection.

12 SENATOR RUCHO: No. What we're saying is
13 that when this map was drawn and it was -- and
14 Mr. Hofeller was giving directions on this, his
15 responsibility was to get it to an ideal
16 population, zero deviation, secondly, to use whole
17 VTDs wherever possible and, thirdly, to use the
18 presidential election in 2008 as the measure of
19 adding people to this district.

20 BY MS. EARLS:

21 Q. As a measure of partisan affiliation?

22 A. No, not partisan affiliation. The vote during the
23 presidential election.

24 Q. So how people vote in terms of which party they
25 support?

26

1 A. No. How you voted on the election.

2 Q. What I'm trying to understand is did you consider
3 that -- what I am trying to understand is you're
4 saying you instructed him to use the 2008 Obama
5 election --

6 A. Results.

7 Q. -- results to indicate what?

8 A. In forming the VTDs that are in that -- in that --
9 in the district.

10 Q. I see. And you did have conversations with
11 Representative Watt about his district?

12 A. Yes.

13 Q. And I believe he also sent a letter. I am going to
14 ask the court reporter to court reporter to mark
15 this.

16 (WHEREUPON, Exhibit 218 was marked for
17 identification.)

18 BY MS. EARLS:

19 Q. I believe you have been handed a document that has
20 been marked as Exhibit 218.

21 Is that a letter from Representative Watt
22 dated July 8, 2011? I'm really just trying to
23 identify the document.

24 A. I want to read it first.

25 Thank you. Yes.

26

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MARGARET DICKSON, et al.,

Plaintiffs,

vs.
ROBERT RUCHO, in his
official capacity only as
the Chairman of the North
Carolina Senate
Redistricting Committee,
et al.,

Defendants.

NORTH CAROLINA STATE
CONFERENCE OF BRANCHES OF
THE NAACP, et al.,

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vs.
STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
et al.,

Defendants.

6/28/2012

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Thomas Hofeller

6/28/2012

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Thomas Hofeller

6/28/2012

Margaret Dickson, et al. v Robert Rucho, et al., 11 CvS 16896 & 11 CvS 16940

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1 Q. -- in the 2000 round of redistricting.

2 A. I did draw statewide maps in that capacity.

3 Q. And what work did you do in connection with the
4 Stephenson litigation?

5 A. Again, I assisted in the preparation of maps for
6 court purposes.

7 Q. Did you testify in that case?

8 A. Let's see. That was 2000. I don't recall,
9 actually. I'm sorry.

10 Q. Do you recall in preparing the maps that you
11 prepared in connection with the Stephenson
12 litigation what the focus of your analysis was?

13 A. It was very similar to this round in looking at the
14 relationship between counties and the Voting Rights
15 Act.

16 Q. Were you looking at Congressional districts as well
17 as state legislative districts?

18 A. Not really to any great extent that I remember.

19 Q. Then in this round of redistricting following the
20 2010 Census you've been described by various people
21 we've deposed as being the principal architect or
22 the principal map drawer.

23 Is that a fair description of your role in
24 North Carolina?

25 A. I have no problem with that description.

1 write the first draft of those or did you write
2 those?

3 A. Now I don't rightly remember, to tell you the
4 truth.

5 Q. In here -- in paragraphs 12 through 14 you say
6 that -- I'm looking now at the first sentence of
7 paragraph 12 -- "I was directed by leadership of
8 the General Assembly."

9 Are you referring there to Senator Rucho
10 and Representative Lewis?

11 A. Yes.

12 Q. Is there anyone else you would -- who was involved
13 in directing you as described in that paragraph?

14 A. Not directly, no.

15 Q. Each time you say "I was instructed, I was also
16 instructed," the people doing the instructing were
17 Senator Rucho and Representative Lewis?

18 A. Yes.

19 Q. Did anyone else participate in the -- you know, in
20 providing those instructions to you?

21 A. The instructions came from the chairman of the
22 committees.

23 Q. Were these in writing or orally?

24 A. No.

25 Q. It was oral instructions?

1 A. Yes.

2 Q. And did this occur at a particular meeting or over
3 the course of several meetings?

4 A. The latter.

5 Q. Other than the verbal instructions as you've
6 described them in paragraphs 12 through 14, were
7 there any other sources of information that you
8 received about what criteria you should follow in
9 constructing North Carolina's redistricting plans?

10 A. I was familiar with the Stephenson cases and with
11 the Strickland case and, of course, I've had a lot
12 of experience with the Voting Rights Act, and the
13 primary architecture of the plan, as you might say,
14 was to harmonize the requirements of the Stephenson
15 cases with the Voting Rights Act and taking into
16 account the Strickland case.

17 Q. So do I understand you to say that you were -- in
18 addition to receiving the instructions from the
19 Chairman Rucho and Lewis, you were also applying
20 your own understanding of various cases about
21 redistricting and your years of experience in
22 drawing redistricting plans?

23 A. That was the instruction I received from the
24 chairman. I don't believe at any point we were not
25 in agreement about what those requirements were.

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IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE MIDDLE DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA
DURHAM DIVISION

Civil Action No. 1:13-CV-00949

DAVID HARRIS; CHRISTINE)	D E P O S I T I O N
BOWSER; and SAMUEL LOVE,)	
)	O F
Plaintiffs;)		
-v-)	THOMAS B. HOFELLER, PH.D.
PATRICK MCCRORY, in his capacity)		
as Governor of North Carolina;)		
NORTH CAROLINA STATE BOARD OF)		
ELECTIONS; and JOSHUA HOWARD, in)		
his capacity as Chairman of the)		
North Carolina State Board of)		
Elections,)	
Defendants.)		
-----)		

APPEARANCES:

For the Plaintiffs: Poyner Spruill
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P.O. Box 1801
Raleigh, North Carolina 27602
John W. O'Hale, Esquire, appearing
Caroline P. Mackie, Esquire, appearing
Edwin M. Speas, Jr., Esquire, appearing.

For the Defendants: Ogletree, Deakins, Nash
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4208 Six Forks Road, Suite 1100

Raleigh, North Carolina 27609

Thomas A. Farr, Esquire, appearing.

N.C. Department of Justice

P.O. Box 629

Raleigh, North Carolina 27602

Alexander McC. Peters, appearing.

In Attendance: Dalton Oldham

At Raleigh, North Carolina.

Tuesday, May 6, 2014.

Thomas B. Hofeller, Ph.D. 5-6-14
E X A M I N A T I O N

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Hightower Reporting Service 800-828-5730

The following deposition of THOMAS B. HOFELLER, PH.D., called as a witness by the Plaintiffs, was taken before Glenda F. Hightower, Certified Verbatim Reporter and Notary Public, at the law offices of Ogletree, Deakins, Nash, Smoak and Stewart, 4208 Six Forks Road, Suite 1100, Raleigh, North Carolina on Tuesday, May 6, 2014 beginning at 9:06 a.m.

S T I P U L A T I O N S

Prior to the taking of the testimony, counsel for the respective parties stipulate and agree as follows:

1. That the deposition shall be taken and used as permitted by the applicable Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.

2. That any objections of any party hereto as to the notice of the taking of the deposition or as to time or place thereof, or as to the competency of the person before whom the same shall be taken, are deemed to have been met.

3. Objections to questions and motions to strike answers need not be made during the taking of this deposition, but may be made for the first time during the progress of the trial of this case, or at any pretrial hearing held before any judge of competent jurisdiction for the purpose of ruling thereon, or at any other hearing of said case at which said deposition might be used, except that an objection as to the form of a question must be made

1 **A.** Not at all times, no.

2 **Q.** Okay. Did you make any recommendation
3 to Senator Rucho and Representative Lewis with
4 regard the requirements of the Voting Rights
5 Act in drawing the Congressional plan?

6 **A.** Representative Lewis and Senator Rucho
7 stated to me that the maps should be drawn in
8 such a way as to pass muster under both Section
9 2 and Section 5, and they knew what that
10 entailed.

11 **Q.** Okay. And what did that entail? What
12 did you understand that entailed?

13 **A.** With regard to the Congressional plan, it
14 -- that -- that District 1 was a Voting Rights
15 district, and that District 12 was not a Voting
16 Rights district. It was a political district.

17 **Q.** Okay. And with regard to District 1,
18 did you recommend to them, Senator Rucho and
19 Representative Lewis, that that district had to
20 be drawn with more than a 50 percent BVAP?

21 **A.** I was instructed by them that the
22 district should be drawn with a
23 African-American percentage in excess of 50
24 percent total VAP.

25 **Q.** Okay. Did you receive a similar

1 black voting age population."

2 Was that an instruction you received from
3 Representative Lewis and Senator Rucho, that
4 the State is obligated to draw majority black
5 districts with true majority black voting age
6 population?

7 **A.** Did you say districts?

8 **Q.** That's -- I'm reading --

9 **A.** Could you just restate your question,
10 please?

11 **Q.** Okay.

12 **A.** Thank you.

13 **Q.** In Exhibit 11, Senator Rucho and
14 Representative Lewis state, quote, "The State
15 is now obligated to draw majority black
16 districts with true majority black voting age
17 population."

18 Did you receive an instruction from
19 Senator Rucho and Representative Lewis to draw
20 majority black districts with a true majority
21 black voting age population?

22 **MR. FARR:** Object to the form
23 because you're quoting half the sentence.

24 **Q.** (Mr. Speas) Can you answer the question?

25 **A.** It was my understanding -- and, again,

1 this has been three years. So, it was my
2 understanding that if you were going to draw a
3 Section 2 or Section 5 district, that because
4 of Strickland, you had to draw it over 50
5 percent.

6 Q. Okay.

7 A. I understood that, yes.

8 Q. Okay. And that was an instruction you
9 received from Rucho and Lewis?

10 A. Yes.

11 Q. Okay. Let's turn to page 5 of Exhibit
12 11 where the first of the page talks about the
13 Twelfth District.

14 A. Yes.

15 Q. And I would call your attention,
16 specifically, to the paragraph midway of that
17 page which says, quote, "Because of the
18 presence of Guilford County in the Twelfth
19 District, we have drawn our proposed Twelfth
20 District at a black voting age level that is
21 above the percentage of black voting age
22 population found in the current Twelfth
23 District. We believe that this measure will
24 ensure pre-clearance of the plan."

25 Did I read that accurately?

1 **A.** You did.

2 **Q.** Okay. Did you receive an instruction from
3 Representative Lewis and Senator Rucho to draw
4 the Twelfth District at a black voting age
5 level that is above the level -- black voting
6 age level in the current Twelfth District?

7 **A.** Actually, my understanding of the issue
8 was because Guilford was a Section 5 county and
9 because there was a substantial
10 African-American population in Guilford County,
11 that if the portion of the African-American
12 community was in the former District 13 -- was
13 a strong -- which was a strong Democratic
14 district was not attached to another strong
15 Democratic district, that it could endanger the
16 plan and make a challenge to the plan.

17 And that's where that concern generated
18 from.

19 **Q.** Okay. And did that concern come from
20 Senator Rucho and Representative Lewis or
21 elsewhere?

22 **A.** It came from them.

23 **Q.** Okay. Now, let me call your attention
24 now, Dr. Hofeller, to page 7 and in particular,
25 paragraph 7 on page 7. Did you -- in that

1 paragraph, Senator Rucho and Representative
2 Lewis state, quote, "We have attempted to
3 respect county lines and whole precincts when
4 it was logical to do so and consistent with
5 other relevant factors."

6 Did you receive an instruction from
7 Representative Lewis and Senator Rucho to
8 respect county lines when logical to do so?

9 **A.** Yes, and consistent with other relevant
10 factors.

11 **Q.** Okay. And what were those other
12 relevant factors as you understood them?

13 **A.** Well, my relative factors were to, again,
14 draw a plan that was legal which fulfilled the
15 Federal criteria of one person one vote, and
16 which would pass muster under Section 2 and
17 Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act;
18 particularly, to get pre-cleared.

19 **Q.** Okay. So, if the Voting -- compliance
20 with the Voting Rights Act required the
21 division of a county, you divided a county,
22 correct?

23 MR. FARR: Objection to the form.

24 **A.** Once again, I have to state that the --
25 the one Section 2 county -- Section 2 district,

1 District 1, was not drawn in a vacuum. And so,
2 in order to accomplish all of the goals in the
3 drawing of Section (sic) 1 and all of the
4 surrounding districts and the whole plan, it
5 became necessary to split some precincts, and
6 they were split.

7 Q. I'm not talking about split precincts
8 right now. I'm talking about county splits.

9 A. Well, and counties also.

10 Q. Okay.

11 A. Yes.

12 Q. So, when was it logical to split a
13 county as you were -- when did you conclude it
14 was logical to split a county when you were
15 drawing the plan?

16 A. Well, certainly, if you could not make a
17 -- a legal district out of whole counties, you
18 would have to split counties.

19 Q. Okay. And a legal district would be one
20 that was required by Section 2?

21 A. Yes.

22 Q. And the Voting Rights Act?

23 A. I believe that's part of --

24 Q. Well, I guess it may be about all of it
25 now.

1 Q. Okay. And there are occasions when you
2 did split precincts, correct?

3 A. That's correct.

4 Q. And when was it logical in your estimate
5 to split a precinct?

6 A. Well, again, it might be the same person
7 -- the same purpose for which we would split a
8 county. It could be a transit. It could be
9 an incumbency. It could be to equalize the
10 populations. It could be in the case of the
11 First to, again, comply with the Voting Rights
12 Act and to comply with some of the input that
13 we had from the public and from members on the
14 plan.

15 Q. Okay. And, in fact, in Exhibit 11 on
16 page 7 in paragraph 7, Senator Rucho and
17 Representative Lewis state; and I quote, "Most
18 of our precinct divisions were prompted by the
19 creation of Congressman Butterfield's majority
20 black First Congressional District or when
21 precincts needed to be divided for compliance
22 with the one person one vote," correct?

23 A. On what page?

24 Q. Page 7, paragraph 7.

25 A. Oh, okay. I'm sorry.

1 Q. I was --

2 A. Page 7, 7?

3 Q. Yes, 7, 7, the last sentence.

4 A. That's true.

5 Q. Okay. And is that an accurate statement,
6 that the -- most of the precincts that were
7 divided in the Congressional plan were divided
8 in the creation of Congressman Butterfield's
9 Congressional District 1 or one --

10 A. Yes.

11 Q. -- person one vote?

12 A. Yes, yes.

13 Q. Okay.

14 A. Well, and once again, several other
15 reasons.

16 Q. Okay.

17 MR. SPEAS: Now, let me ask the court
18 reporter to mark Exhibit 12.

19 (Plaintiffs' Exhibit 12 Marked for
20 Identification.)

21 Q. (Mr. Speas) Dr. Hofeller, I have placed
22 in front of you a document bearing the
23 letterhead of the North Carolina General
24 Assembly and the title "Joint Statement of
25 Senator Bob Rucho and Representative David

1 Lewis regarding the release of Rucho-Lewis
2 Congress 2."

3 I would ask you if you have ever seen
4 Exhibit 12 before?

5 **A.** I have.

6 **Q.** Okay. And did you assist Senator Rucho
7 and Representative Lewis in preparing this
8 document?

9 **A.** I did not.

10 **Q.** Did you review this document before it was
11 released?

12 **A.** I did not.

13 **Q.** Did you have discussions -- have you
14 reviewed Exhibit 12 since it was published?

15 **A.** I have.

16 **Q.** Okay. And it does not bear a date, but
17 let me just say for the record that the
18 Legislative website reports that this document
19 was published on July 19, 2011.

20 Let me ask you, Dr. Hofeller, to turn to
21 page 4 of Exhibit 12. And I would call your
22 attention specifically to the last paragraph,
23 and I would -- that paragraph says, "In
24 adopting the Twelfth District, we intended to
25 accommodate the wishes expressed to us by

1 Congressman Watt, as we understood them, to
2 continue to include populations located in
3 Mecklenburg, Guilford and Forsyth Counties.

4 "Our revised version of this district
5 makes it more compact and continues the
6 district as a very strong Democratic district.
7 Our version of the Twelfth District is based
8 upon whole precincts that voted heavily for
9 President Obama in the 2008 General Election."

10 Did I read that correctly?

11 **A.** You did.

12 **Q.** Okay. Let me first ask you about their
13 statement that District 12 in the enacted plan
14 is more compact than District 12 in the former
15 plan?

16 **A.** I haven't reviewed that.

17 **Q.** You have not?

18 **A.** I can't answer that.

19 **Q.** Okay. What instructions did you receive
20 from Senator Rucho and Representative Lewis
21 about compactness in the Congressional plan --
22 in drawing the Congressional plan?

23 **A.** I was -- I don't remember actually
24 receiving any specific instructions, except the
25 generalized fact to make plans as compact as

1 possible with the goals and policies of the
2 entire plan.

3 **Q.** Okay. And as you were drawing the
4 plans, did you occasionally apply the
5 mathematical measures of compactness to see how
6 the districts were holding up?

7 **A.** No.

8 **Q.** Okay. And at the end of the process,
9 did Senator Rucho and Representative Lewis ask
10 you if the districts were compact in your
11 judgement?

12 **A.** Not that I recall.

13 **Q.** Okay. And at the end of the process,
14 did you on your own form any opinion as to
15 whether the districts were compact?

16 **A.** Some were; some weren't.

17 **Q.** Did you form an opinion as to whether
18 District 12 was compact?

19 **A.** My opinion on District 12 was that
20 District 12's compactness was in line with
21 former versions of District 12 and in line with
22 compactness as one would understand it in the
23 context of North Carolina redistricting; and,
24 indeed, in the context of redistricting across
25 the country.

1 MR. FARR: Eddie?

2 MR. SPEAS: Yes.

3 MR. FARR: Just to clarify, on
4 Exhibit 15, we're looking at voting age
5 population; not total population?

6 MR. SPEAS: Yes.

7 MR. FARR: Okay. I just think
8 there was some confusion in your question.

9 MR. SPEAS: Okay. All -- all these
10 numbers are voting age population.

11 MR. FARR: Right, right, just to
12 clarify for the record.

13 MR. OLDHAM: If you asked him what
14 the total population was --

15 MR. SPEAS: I did not mean to ask
16 about total population. I did -- there is the
17 category "Total Black" population.

18 MR. OLDHAM: But that is not total
19 population.

20 MR. SPEAS: That is not total
21 population. I understand that.

22 MR. OLDHAM: Okay.

23 Q. (Mr. Speas) Dr. Hofeller, my question is
24 this: based on Exhibit 15 and 16, is it correct
25 that District 12 as drawn in 2011 contains

1 approximately 75,000 more blacks than the
2 district contained in 2001?

3 MR. FARR: Under the 2- -- the 2001
4 district -- you're comparing the 2000 census to
5 the 2010 census?

6 MR. SPEAS: Yes, yes.

7 A. Yes. I don't know why that's relevant
8 though.

9 Q. (Mr. Speas) Okay. My -- my question to
10 you is this: how did you find these
11 approximately 75,000 black citizens in drawing
12 District 12?

13 A. Well, the -- the correct comparison are
14 the 2010 census figures of the old district to
15 the new district. Of course it would be
16 different. The populations were smaller then.

17 Q. But there are 75,000 more black citizens
18 in District 12 in 2011 than 2001, correct?

19 A. Again, I don't agree with the premise of
20 your question. The benchmark, if you have a
21 benchmark, which is really a Section 5 term,
22 would not be the district as it was in 2001.
23 It would be the district as it is at the end of
24 the decade with the new census.

25 So, the census found most of them.

1 That's where they came from.

2 **Q.** How did you go about fulfilling the
3 direction you received from Senator Rucho and
4 Representative Lewis to increase the black
5 voting age population in District 12?

6 **A.** I believe I've already mentioned that,
7 that -- that the issue there was really
8 Guilford County and the fact that the black
9 community was fractured by the Democrats in
10 2001 for the political purpose of making
11 District 13 more partisan in their favor.

12 And as that wasn't the objective of our
13 plan, there were new -- going to be a new bunch
14 of districts surrounding District 12 that we
15 were worried that there would be a challenge
16 because the black community would have been
17 fractured if the district were left in the same
18 place.

19 So, my instruction was not to increase the
20 population. My instruction was to try and take
21 care of that problem, Guilford, but the primary
22 instructions and overriding instruction in
23 District 12 was to accomplish the political
24 goal of making the district strongly Democratic
25 and pulling strongly Democratic voting areas

1 **A.** The shape of the district, again, was
2 influenced by the goals of the Republican
3 redistricting group -- the General Assembly
4 majority in constructing the entire plan, and
5 the goal was to make the Twelfth District
6 stronger in terms of Democratic vote.

7 And when that was done, these were the
8 consequences.

9 **Q.** In their July 1, 2011 report to the
10 people of North Carolina, Senator Rucho and
11 Representative Lewis said, "Because of the
12 presence of Guilford County in the Twelfth
13 District, we have drawn our proposed Twelfth
14 District as a black voting age -- at a black
15 voting age level that is above the percentage
16 of black voting age population found in the
17 current Twelfth District."

18 Did you receive an instruction from
19 Senator Rucho and Representative Lewis to draw
20 the Twelfth District at a level above the
21 percentage of black voting age population in
22 the 2001 version?

23 **A.** No. As I said before in my previous
24 answer -- do you want me to repeat it?

25 **Q.** Yes, please.

1 **A.** Okay. The problem in Guilford County was
2 that Guilford County was a Section 5 county.
3 When the Democrats redistricted the county in
4 the previous map, they fractured the
5 African-American community for political
6 purposes.

7 And that political purpose was to
8 strengthen the Thirteenth District. When the
9 district in the northern end of Guilford County
10 was being drawn in the Republican map in 2011,
11 it was clear that that district was not going
12 to be a Democratic district.

13 So, in order to be cautious and draw a
14 plan that would pass muster under the Voting
15 Rights Act, it was decided to reunite the black
16 community in Guilford County into the Twelfth.

17 **Q.** Okay. Dr. Hofeller, would you put your
18 Exhibit 8 back in front of you, which is your
19 report?

20 (DISCUSSION OFF RECORD.)

21 **A.** Okay.

22 **Q.** (Mr. Speas) Dr. Hofeller, turn with me
23 to page 23 of your report, which is the last
24 page of your report. And my questions will be
25 about paragraphs 68, 69, 70 and 71, if you want

1 **A.** Well, I don't agree with the premise of
2 your question, but the -- the -- again, the
3 placement of where the First District was
4 located and accomplishing the political goals
5 were not necessarily in opposition to one
6 another, as were any of the other goals.

7 So, it was one factor out of many.

8 **Q.** (Mr. Speas) Okay.

9 MR. SPEAS: Can I take a few
10 minutes to look over my stuff?

11 MR. FARR: Sure.

12 (SHORT BREAK 10:55 - 11:04 A. M.)

13 **Q.** (Mr. Speas) I have one more set of
14 questions. Dr. Hofeller, would you put Exhibit
15 8 back in front of you, which is your report.
16 And I want to talk to you about paragraph 33 of
17 your report on page 10.

18 And I am particularly interested in the
19 sentence in paragraph 33 that says, quote, "My
20 experience in drafting and evaluating plans has
21 continued to enforce my expert opinion that the
22 best predictor of future election success is
23 past voting behavior, not registration."

24 Did I read that correctly?

25 **A.** Yes.

1 Q. And that is your opinion?

2 A. Yes.

3 Q. All right. And would it be accurate
4 then, Dr. Hofeller, that the best predictor of
5 the results of elections in Congressional
6 Districts 1 and 12 would have been the past
7 election results in those districts?

8 A. I'd say I'd have to agree with that, yes.

9 Q. Okay.

10 MR. SPEAS: Thank you very much.

11 A. Am I done?

12 MR. SPEAS: You're done. I'm sorry.

13 MR. FARR: I just have a couple of
14 questions -- very few; actually, maybe just one.
15 Cross-Examination by Mr. Farr:

16 Q. Dr. Hofeller, would you pull out Exhibit
17 10, which is the second report of the Professor.

18 MR. SPEAS: The second report?

19 MR. FARR: Yeah, of the Plaintiffs'
20 expert witness.

21 A. Okay.

22 Q. (Mr. Farr) Do you remember testifying
23 that you thought that in this second report,
24 the Plaintiffs' expert had relied to some
25 extent on election results? Do you remember

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NORTH CAROLINA GENERAL ASSEMBLY
JOINT SENATE AND HOUSE COMMITTEES ON REDISTRICTING

TRANSCRIPT OF THE PROCEEDINGS

In Raleigh, North Carolina
Legislative Office Building, Room 643
Thursday, July 21, 2011, 10:00 a.m.
Reported by Denise Myers Byrd, CSR 8340, RPR

Worley Reporting
P.O. Box 91447
Raleigh, NC 27675
919-870-8070

1 Further, this district has been approved by
2 the United States Supreme Court as a district
3 lawfully drawn to elect a Democrat. This district,
4 as a part of our submission, has also been
5 cleared -- been pre-cleared under Section 5 of the
6 Voting Rights Act.

7 In adopting the Twelfth District -- excuse
8 me. In adopting the Twelfth District, we intended
9 to accommodate wishes expressed to us by
10 Congressman Watt as we understood him and continued
11 to include populations located in Mecklenburg,
12 Guilford and Forsyth Counties.

13 Our revised version of this district makes
14 it more compact and continues the district as a
15 very strong Democratic district. Our revision of
16 the Twelfth District is based upon whole precincts
17 that voted heavily for President Obama in the 2008
18 general election.

19 We have been accused of illegally packing
20 blacks into the Twelfth District and illegally
21 diluting the influence of black voters. We have
22 repeatedly asked our critics for any case law that
23 supports these arguments. To date, none has been
24 provided.

25 By continuing to maintain this district as

1 a very strong Democratic district, we understand
2 that districts joining the Twelfth will become more
3 competitive for Republican candidates. Finally, we
4 agreed on the Twelfth District to reduce population
5 because the 2010 census showed it is currently
6 overpopulated.

7 Minority population was also considered in
8 other districts as well. No district in the 2001
9 Congressional Plan contains a Black Voting Age
10 Population in excess of 28.75 percent except for
11 the First and the Twelfth.

12 Our proposed -- excuse me. Our proposed
13 Fourth Congressional District establishes one
14 district with a black voting age population of
15 30.72. That is the Fourth Congressional District.

16 Our proposed District 8 has a black voting
17 age population of 17.91 percent and a Native
18 American voting age population of 7.03 percent.

19 The average black population in the other
20 nine districts is 13.24 percent. The lowest black
21 population is found in the Eleventh Congressional
22 District. It is at three percent.

23 We believe that our plan as proposed fully
24 complies with both Section 5 and Section 2 of the
25 Voting Rights Act.

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1 GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA

2 SESSION 2011

3 SENATE REDISTRICTING HEARING

4 _____
5 _____

6 TRANSCRIPT OF THE PROCEEDINGS

7 Legislative Office Building, Room 544

8 16 West Jones Street, Raleigh, NC 27601

9 Friday, July 22, 2011

10 10:16 a.m. to 11:07 a.m.

11 _____
12 _____

13 The Committee met, pursuant to call, at 10:16 a.m., in Room
14 544, Legislative Office Building, Hon. Bob Rucho (Chairman)
15 presiding.

16 COMMITTEE MEMBERS PRESENT:

17 Bob Rucho, Chairman, Andrew C. Brock, Vice Chairman, Harry
18 Brown, Vice Chairman, Tom Apodaca, Harry Brown, Peter S.
19 Brunstetter, Kathy Harrington, Ralph Hise, Neal Hunt, Brent
20 Jackson, Bill Rabon, Malcolm Graham, Ed Jones, Floyd B.
21 McKissick, Jr., Martin L. Nesbitt, Jr., Michael P. Walters

22
23
24 Reported by Bryan Collins, CVR, Notary Public

1 we were told that neither one of these were
2 considered voting rights districts. Is District 4
3 or District 12, are either one of those voting
4 rights districts?

5 SENATOR BROCK: I think you do have voting
6 rights in District 12, through Guilford County. I
7 mean I'm trying to think if I wasn't here when you
8 originally drew the district map but I think you
9 would probably know more about the formation of the
10 district than this, than of why 12 took the shape it
11 did in the very beginning. But that's what we were
12 trying to do, is trying to -- you've made mention
13 before of trying to keep some districts similar.
14 And District 12 is something when we looked at the
15 concerns through our over 70 public hearings that we
16 had throughout the state of North Carolina. We
17 heard the concern about keeping the first as
18 together as possible, and the 12th as together as
19 possible.

20 CHAIRMAN RUCHO: Just to add to that, Senator
21 Nesbitt. There is a significant section 5
22 population in Guilford County and also voting rights
23 activity in the Congressional District Number 1,
24 which was a concern with Congressman Butterfield,

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NORTH CAROLINA SENATE SESSION

NORTH CAROLINA GENERAL ASSEMBLY

TRANSCRIPT OF THE PROCEEDINGS

In Raleigh, North Carolina
Monday, July 25, 2011, 1:00 p.m.
Reported by Robbie W. Worley

Worley Reporting
P.O. Box 91447
Raleigh, NC 27675
919-870-8070

1 remaining districts. Some of our critics have
2 suggested that the 1st District be eliminated from
3 any new redistricting plans because of its shape.
4 Those who have made this argument fail to
5 understand that the 2011 General Assembly inherited
6 the 1st District from prior General Assemblies, and
7 that prior General Assemblies enacted the 1st
8 District in order to comply with Section 2 of the
9 Voting Rights Act.

10 For example, some of these critics are
11 apparently unaware that the shape of the 1st
12 District has been approved by the federal -- by a
13 federal district court as compliant with minority
14 population compactness requirements for districts
15 drawn to avoid liability under Section 2 of the
16 Voting Rights Act. That's Cromartie versus Hunt.
17 It would be legally imprudent to dissolve this
18 district.

19 However, we must alter the 2001 version
20 of the 1st District because of two flaws. First,
21 the current 1st District is underpopulated by over
22 97,000 people. Second, it does not include a
23 majority black age voting -- black voting age
24 population, better known as BVAP, as required by
25 Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act. See Strickland

1 and Barrett -- Bartlett, excuse me. Thus, any
2 revision of the 1st District requires the addition
3 of over 97,000 people. Also, the added population
4 must include a sufficient number of African-
5 Americans so that the 1st District can re-establish
6 as a majority black district.

7 Prior to our release of the Rucho-Lewis
8 1, we discussed both of these problems with
9 Congressman Butterfield. We believe that he
10 understood and agreed that his district would be
11 drawn in either Wake or Durham County to cure the
12 district's equal population and voting rights
13 deficiencies. We understood that Congressman
14 Butterfield preferred that his district be drawn in
15 Wake instead of Durham. We also discussed with
16 Congressman Butterfield that drawing his district
17 in Wake County may result in the withdrawal from
18 his district of one or more counties covered by
19 Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act.

20 Our understanding of Congressman
21 Butterfield's preferences was reflected in our
22 initial version of the 1st District found in Rucho-
23 Lewis 1. During our public hearings, several
24 speakers expressed concern about our decision to
25 include several counties covered by Section 5 of

1 SEN. BLUE: Follow-up?

2 LT. GOV. DALTON: You may continue for a
3 line of questioning. We'll see where it goes.

4 SEN. BLUE: If you're familiar with that
5 concept which says that you cannot take a district
6 below the composition of that district based on the
7 last redistricting, then if a district is down at,
8 say, 40, 45 percent, under Section 5, then from a
9 retrogression standpoint, you could create a 45
10 percent district and be in compliance with the
11 Voting Rights Act. Is that correct?

12 SEN. RUCHO: Senator Blue, I -- if you
13 have -- and I know you have been engaged in the
14 debate and discussion, but we followed Strickland
15 versus Bartlett, which requires a majority-minority
16 district, and that's what we complied with.

17 SEN. BLUE: And so, it's your position
18 that the concept of retrogression, then, is forever
19 and in perpetuity, 50-percent-plus, rather than the
20 idea that a district doesn't have to go beyond the
21 current racial makeup of that district to be in
22 compliance with the Voting Rights Act?

23 SEN. RUCHO: Senator Blue, Congressional
24 District 1 has Section 2 requirements, and we
25 fulfill those requirements.

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NORTH CAROLINA GENERAL ASSEMBLY

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON REDISTRICTING

TRANSCRIPT OF THE PROCEEDINGS

In Raleigh, North Carolina
Wednesday, July 27, 2011, 10:06 a.m.
Reported by Karen Kidwell

Worley Reporting
P.O. Box 91447
Raleigh, NC 27675
919-870-8070

Committee Members Present:

Representative Dollar	Representative Lewis
Representative Dockham	Representative Stam
Representative Jackson	Representative Howard
Representative Hackney	Representative Gill
Representative Floyd	Representative Fisher
Representative Farmer-Butterfield	
Representative Faircloth	Representative McComas
Representative West	Representative Samuelson
Representative Burr	Representative Bell
Representative K. Alexander	Representative Boles
Representative Brown	Representative Bryant
Representative Cook	Representative Crawford
Representative Daughtry	Representative Rapp
Representative Randleman	Representative Pierce
Representative Parmon	Representative Moffitt
Representative Mobley	Representative McGee
Representative Lucas	Representative Langdon
Representative Jones	Representative Ingle
Representative Wilkins	Representative Stevens
Representative Spear	Representative Sanderson
Representative Rhyne	Representative Moore

Committee Staff Present:

Pattie Fleming, Committee Clerk

Shawn Parker, Staff Attorney

Walker Reagan

Dan Frey

Erika Churchill

Susan Sitze

Brad Krehely

Kelly Quick

Denise Adkins

Karen McGraw

1 districts. None have accurately been provided.

2 The 1st Congressional District is the only
3 district that was drawn with race as a consideration,
4 as is required by the Voting Rights Act.

5 The 12th remains largely unchanged except
6 for adjustments due to population, as is required by
7 law. The 12, it's my understanding, in one drawing
8 or another has largely been the same for the past 20
9 years. We chose to leave it the same in hopes of
10 expediting the preclearance of these maps.

11 As to the 4th, the 4th is indeed a
12 strong -- a strong Democratic district. I won't try
13 to address all of the points from the gentleman
14 because I'm not as eloquent a speaker as he. I would
15 only point out, once I began -- once I began taking
16 notes, that the current Congressional map, which the
17 gentleman did support regarding Chatham County, is
18 already divided into two Congressional districts.
19 One of them is the 4th and one of them is the 2nd.
20 It remains so in this drawing as well.

21 As far as Cumberland County goes, in the
22 current Congressional map, which is found on the
23 NCGOP website and also on many of the walls in this
24 building, which was named Congress Zero Deviation and
25 passed by the General Assembly in 2003 and precleared