

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE
WESTERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS
EL PASO DIVISION**

LULAC, *et al.*,

Plaintiffs,

v.

GREG ABBOTT, in his official capacity as
Governor of Texas, *et al.*,

Defendants.

Case No.: 3:21-CV-00259-DCG-JES-JVB
[Lead Case]

ROY CHARLES BROOKS, *et al.*,

Plaintiffs,

v.

GREG ABBOTT, in his official capacity as
Governor of Texas, *et al.*,

Defendants.

Case No.1-21-CV-00991-DCG-JES-JVB
[Consolidated Case]

**BROOKS, MALDEF AND MALC PLAINTIFFS' OPPOSED MOTION FOR LEAVE
TO FILE IN EXCESS OF PAGE LIMITS**

Local Rule 7(e) limits dispositive motions to 20 pages, absent leave of court. These three Plaintiff groups jointly file this 44-page Motion for Preliminary Injunction. Arguably these Plaintiffs are below the 60-page allotment they would be entitled if they filed their motions separately. Nevertheless, in the event leave is required, the Brooks, MALDEF and MALC Plaintiffs hereby seek leave to file their Motion for Preliminary Injunction in excess of 20 pages.

CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, the motion should be granted.

August 25, 2025

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I certify that on August 24, 2025, the foregoing document was filed electronically with the Clerk of the United States District Court for the Western District of Texas and served on all parties of record via the District Court's CM/ECF system.

/s/ Mark P. Gaber
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CERTIFICATE OF CONFERENCE

I certify that on August 24, 2025, the state's counsel, Ryan Kercher, informed me that it conditionally opposes or doesn't oppose this motion for leave to file in excess of page limits depending on when the hearing on the motion for preliminary injunction is filed.

/s/ Mark P. Gaber
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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
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**BROOKS, LULAC, AND MALC PLAINTIFFS' *JOINT* MOTION FOR PRELIMINARY
INJUNCTION**

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INTRODUCTION

So much for race blindness. Just after trial ended, during which the State and its witnesses vigorously defended the 2021 congressional map as configured with *no* consideration of race, the Chief of the United States Department of Justice’s Civil Rights Division sent the Governor and Attorney General a letter announcing that DOJ had researched the racial composition of Texas’s congressional districts, objected to any that were not single-race majority, and demanded that these districts be dismantled, saying that the law somehow required this race-based redraw of districts drawn blind to race in order to cure “racial gerrymandering.” That is head-spinning. One might have expected this slapdash, error-infused letter to be summarily and loudly dismissed by the Governor. But no.

Instead, Governor Abbott seized on it, called for a special session on redistricting expressly to address the letter’s “constitutional concerns.” He then went on television repeatedly saying that the multiracial majority districts needed to be eliminated—the very districts he defended in this case as drawn blind to race—and that the new map would create a host of single-race majority districts.

Legislators loudly proclaimed this race-based goal during the legislative process, and the resulting map does exactly what the DOJ letter demands, reducing from nine to four the number of districts lacking a single-race majority in the map and decimating Black and Latino electoral opportunities in the process.

The map is egregiously unconstitutional under the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments and must be swiftly blocked from taking effect.

FACTUAL BACKGROUND¹

I. The State contends the 2021 congressional map was drawn blind to race.

Senator Huffman, who chaired the Senate Redistricting Committee in 2021 and was chiefly responsible for passage of the congressional map, testified that “the congressional delegation’s map was drawn blind to race, as my maps have been.” Rough Draft Tr. 6/7/2025 Afternoon at 27:3-7; *id.* at 28:10-18 (Senator Huffman, on Senate floor, stating that the congressional map “was drawn race blind. Any work we did on it was race blind. But they have been determined to be compliant under the Voting Rights Act”); *id.* at 28:25-29:12 (stating that Congressman Green’s (CD-9) and Congresswoman Lee’s (CD-18) districts were “dr[a]w[n] . . . race blind. And after they were drawn, we sent them for a compliance, and they were determined – the map was determined to comply with the Voting Rights Act”); *id.* at 29:23-30:9 (same); *id.* at 33:25-34:7 (Senator Huffman testifying that congressional map was drawn blind to race and “racial data was not considered at all during the drawing of the maps”).

During the proceedings in this Court, the key witnesses likewise testified that no racial considerations went into drawing the 2021 map. Adam Kincaid, who drew the congressional map, testified repeatedly that he did not consider race or VRA compliance in drawing the map. *See, e.g.*, Rough Draft Tr. 5/29/2025 Afternoon at 28:11-18 (Adam Kincaid, testifying he did not view racial data in drawing congressional map); *id.* at 74:18-75:5 (same); *id.* at 75:9-21 (same, testifying that he did not use racial information at Chris Gober’s direction); *id.* at 91:14-92:3 (Adam Kincaid testifying: “I can only reiterate again that these maps were drawn with political data and no racial data, and . . . one thing I did want to say more precisely . . . was I didn’t do a . . . VRA analysis . .

¹ Plaintiffs will present additional testimony and evidence at the preliminary injunction hearing beyond what is presented in this written submission.

. because that was not something I was hired by Chris to do.”). Mr. Kincaid expressly denied considering race in the drawing of the Dallas-Fort Worth congressional districts, which include CD-33. *Id.* at 118:25-119:6 (in response to whether there was “any affirmative effort to maintain minority voting strength” in DFW districts, testifying “I did not do any analysis on – on that in that area. So my objective with DFW was to create three heavily Democratic districts and then try to shore up the other Republicans around it”).

Chris Gober, who advised the Republican congressional delegation and retained Adam Kincaid to draw the congressional map, testified that race played no part in the configuration of the congressional districts and that if any consideration of VRA compliance was to be done, it would have to be *after* the configuration of the congressional districts. *See, e.g.*, Rough Draft Tr. 5/24/2025 Morning at 29:23-30:22 (“I informed them that we were going to draw the map without the use of racial data in our system” and “without the use of racial data in the system, there was no way to ensure compliance with the Voting Rights Act with 100 percent certainty”); *id.* at 34:13-22 (“I can say, as a matter of public – non-privileged public record, we did not use racial data in order to draw the unified map.”); *id.* at 35:11-13 (“[D]uring the actual drawing process per non-privileged information, we didn’t use racial data to draw the unified map.”); *id.* at 36:3-38:13 (same); *id.* at 41:3-11 (testifying that “the Unified Congressional Map was drawn entirely without the use of racial data”).

II. United States Department of Justice demands that Texas redraw congressional districts on account of their racial composition.

On July 7, 2025, Harmeet K. Dhillon, the Assistant Attorney General for the Civil Rights Division of the United States Department of Justice (“DOJ”), along with Michael E. Gates, the Deputy Assistant Attorney General for the Civil Rights Division, sent a letter to Governor Greg Abbott and Attorney General Ken Paxton contending that several Texas congressional districts

were unconstitutional racial gerrymanders and threatening legal action if Texas did not dismantle the districts. Brooks Ex. 253 (DOJ Letter). Specifically, the letter asserted that “Congressional Districts TX-09, TX-18, TX-29 and TX-33 currently constitute unconstitutional ‘coalition districts’ and we urge the State of Texas to rectify these race-based considerations from these specific districts.” *Id.* at 1.

The letter continued, stating that “[i]t is the position of this Department that several Texas Congressional Districts constitute unconstitutional racial gerrymanders, under the logic and reasoning of *Petteway*. Specifically, the record indicates that TX-09 and TX-18 sort Houston voters along strict racial lines to create two coalition seats, while creating TX 29, a majority Hispanic district.” *Id.* at 2. 9. “Additionally,” the letter continued, “TX-33 is another racially-based coalition district that resulted from a federal court order years ago, yet the Texas Legislature drew TX-33 on the same lines in the 2021 redistricting. Therefore, TX-33 remains as a coalition district.” *Id.* at 2. 10. The letter states that “the State’s interest when configuring these districts was to comply with Fifth Circuit precedent prior to the 2024 *Petteway* decision, that interest no longer exists. Post-*Petteway*, the Congressional Districts at issue are nothing more than vestiges of an unconstitutional racially based gerrymandering past, which must be abandoned, and must be corrected by Texas.” *Id.* 11. Although the letter was dated July 7, 2025, it demanded a response by July 7, 2025, and threatened that “[i]f the State of Texas fails to rectify the racial gerrymandering of TX-09, TX-18, TX-29 and TX-33, the Attorney General reserves the right to seek legal action against the State, including without limitation under the 14th Amendment.” *Id.*

III. Governor Abbott calls special session to redraw congressional map on account of race.

On July 9, 2025, Governor Abbott signed a Proclamation calling for a special session of the Legislature. Among the topics on the Call was “[l]egislation that provides a revised

congressional redistricting plan in light of constitutional concerns raised by the U.S. Department of Justice.” Brooks Ex. 254 (1st Proclamation). Given the voluminous testimony from the State’s witnesses—and the litigation defense by, *inter alia*, Governor Abbott—that the 2021 map was drawn blind to race, Attorney General Paxton responded to Ms. Dhillon on July 11, 2025, rejecting her allegation of racial gerrymandering. In the letter, Attorney General Paxton said “[h]ad the Texas legislature felt compelled under pre-*Petteway* strictures to create coalition districts, the basis for such decisions—as you say—“no longer exists.” However, my office has just completed a four-week trial against various plaintiff groups concerning the constitutionality of Texas’s congressional districts **The evidence at that trial was clear and unequivocal: the Texas legislature did not pass race-based electoral districts for any of those three political maps.**” Brooks Ex. 255 (AG Letter) (emphasis in original).

Notwithstanding Attorney General Paxton’s letter and *his own legal defense* as a Defendant in this case, Governor Abbott proceeded to give public interviews demanding that congressional districts that were drawn blind to race and just *happened* to end up being multiracial with no single race as a majority of voters be dismantled *because of their racial composition*. For example, in a July 22, 2025, television interview with Fox 4 Dallas-Fort Worth, Governor Abbott stated his purpose for including congressional redistricting on his Special Session Call: “Since the last time we did redistricting, the law has changed. In a lawsuit that was filed by Democrats, and the decision came out last year, it says that coalition districts are no longer required. *And so we want to make sure that we have maps that don’t impose coalition districts*”² In response to a question regarding the fact that the State—including himself as a Defendant in this case—defended the

² Brooks Ex. 325 (Abbott on THC, redistricting & the special session at 3:16, Fox 4 Dallas-Fort Worth, <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PHsYs0NTPTY> (emphasis added)).

2021 map in court, Governor Abbott said: “The map that was drawn was drawn before this recent court decision that said coalition districts were not required and the map I believe as drawn could be upheld. That said, we are no longer compelled to have coalition districts and as a result we can draw maps, not have coalition districts, and through that process maximizing [sic] the ability of Texans to elect their candidates of choice.”³

In an August 7, 2025 interview with Joe Pags, posted on Governor Abbott’s Youtube channel, Governor Abbott said: “Texas is no longer required to have what are called coalition districts. And as a result, *we’re able to take the people who were in those coalition districts, and make sure they’re gonna be in districts that really represent the voting preference of those people who live here in Texas.*”⁴ He continued, saying “We saw the aftermath of the Trump election, that an overwhelming number of Hispanics, and Blacks, as well as others, chose to vote for Trump. Four of the five districts we’re going to create are predominantly Hispanic districts that they’re going to be voting for Republicans as opposed to Democrats.”⁵ He continued, saying “We’re creating four new Hispanic oriented districts that are gonna vote Republican. And Joe – something else that is going to happen in this process and that is the consolidation of what is known as the Barbara Jordan district over in the Houston area. A Black woman who served there for a long time – they’ve been begging to protect her district and that’s exactly what we’re doing.” *Id.*

In other words, Governor Abbott’s, the legislature’s, and the State’s position is that the 2021 congressional districts were drawn without regard to race. That race-neutral process yielded a number of districts that unintentionally turned out to be multiracial—*i.e.*, no single racial group

³ *Id.*

⁴ Brooks Ex. 326 (Governor Abbott Talks Democrat Desperation on the Joe Pags Show, Aug. 7, 2025, <https://www.youtube.com/watch?app=desktop&v=kubKVtdGgBA> (emphasis added)).

⁵ *Id.*

comprised a majority of their eligible voters. Four years and two election cycles later, DOJ researched the racial composition of Texas's congressional districts and objected to Texas's congressional districts account of their racial composition. Governor Abbott, learning of those districts' racial makeup, called a special session of the legislature to dismantle those districts on account of their racial composition, telling a reporter he wanted multiracial majority districts eliminated from the state's congressional map to block the Black and Latino voters of those districts from coalescing to elect their preferred candidates and instead to have new districts where the statewide majority's preferred candidates are elected.

IV. The legislature redraws the congressional map on account of race.

As DOJ and Governor Abbott directed, the legislature redrew the congressional map on account of race, openly explaining its goal to eliminate multiracial "coalition" districts, to increase the percentage of Black voters to a 50%+1 racial target in two districts (while eliminating other districts from which Black members of Congress had been elected), and to radically reconfigure two effective Latino opportunity districts so that they would just exceed a 50%+1 Hispanic citizen voting age population target but not likely perform to elect Latino preferred candidates.

During early committee hearings before a map was released, both the House and Senate Redistricting Committee Chairs invited Ms. Dhillon, who sent the DOJ letter, to testify regarding the assertions in her letter. Brooks Ex. 256 (Vasut Letter); Brooks Ex. 257 (King Letter). She did not respond, other than via an "out of office" auto-response received by House Committee Chair Cody Vasut.⁶

⁶ Brooks Ex. 309 (House Redistricting Committee Hr'g at 29:14 (Aug. 1, 2025), <https://house.texas.gov/videos/22418>).

Although she did not respond to official requests to testify about her claims, Ms. Dhillon conducted several television interviews in early August and posted videos taking credit for researching the racial composition of Texas's congressional districts and causing Texas to redistrict on that basis. For example, on August 6, 2025, Ms. Dhillon posted on her official DOJ X.com account a TV interview she did with "Real America's Voice" about her letter to Governor Abbott and Attorney General Paxton. She said "we took a look at Texas and we found that four of their districts in Texas are comprised of these so-called coalition districts. In other words, to get to a special minority district you have to add together multiple minorities or count on a certain percentage of a crossover white vote And so we wrote to Texas telling them that . . . their districts are not in compliance with the federal voting rights laws and so they needed to take action to fix them. That is what triggered the Texas . . . Governor to call the legislature into session to put new maps together."⁷ On August 8, 2025, Ms. Dhillon posted a "highlights of the week" video on her official X.com account, noting the 60th anniversary of the Voting Rights Act. She said: "That kind of takes us into the first big project that we did this week that was in the news, which is our involvement in the Texas redistricting that is happening now. We sent a letter last month in July to Texas, noting that under a Fifth Circuit precedent that was passed in 2024, several of Texas's districts are no longer legal under Voting Rights Act analysis because they constitute illegal coalition districts. And so, that caused the Texas legislature to be called into session by the Governor"⁸ On August 9, 2025, Ms. Dhillon posted video of a television interview she did on her official X.com account, saying that DOJ took issue with four of Texas's congressional

⁷ Brooks Ex. 322 (X.com, @AAGHarmeetDhillon, Aug. 6, 2025 6:00 PM, <https://x.com/AAGDhillon/status/1953214706199458078>).

⁸ Brooks Ex. 323 (X.com, @AAGHarmeetDhillon, Aug. 8, 2025, 6:39 PM, <https://x.com/AAGDhillon/status/1953949095238009285>).

districts with “multiple minority groups” constituting a majority of their voters, contending that this state of events was illegal. “So we told Texas it’s in violation of federal law, and Texas needs to fix that. To its credit, Texas has responded to that call by calling a special session of the legislature that’s required for redistricting”⁹

Both the House and Senate conducted public hearings on the *topic* of congressional redistricting in late July 2025, but no proposed map was publicly released until Wednesday July 30, 2025.

A. Plan C2308

On July 30, 2025, Republican Representative Todd Hunter, who chaired the House redistricting committee during the 2021 cycle, introduced Plan C2308 as HB 4. The map and accompanying reports are available on the Texas Legislative Council’s District Viewer site.¹⁰ The bill was laid out at an August 1, 2025, House redistricting committee meeting.¹¹

Plan C2308 does precisely what DOJ and Governor Abbott demanded and more. It eliminates multiracial majority “coalition” districts across the State and eliminates at least two Latino opportunity districts, including one Texas successfully argued to the Supreme Court it had good reasons to think was required by Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act. While the 2021 map has nine districts in which no single race constitutes a majority of the district’s eligible voters, Plan C2308 slashes that number to just four out of thirty-eight districts. Brooks Ex. 258 (Plan C2193

⁹ Brooks Ex. 324 (X.com, @AAGHarmeetDhillon, Aug. 9, 2025 3:26 PM, <https://x.com/AAGDhillon/status/1954263141019529527>).

¹⁰ Tex. Leg. Council District Viewer, Plan C2308, <https://dvr.capitol.texas.gov/Congress/81/PLANC2308>.

¹¹ Brooks Ex. 309 (Tex. House Redistricting Committee, Aug. 1 2025, <https://house.texas.gov/videos/22418>).

CVAP Report); Brooks Ex. 259 (Plan C2308 CVAP Report). This is a remarkable feat, given that the entire state has no majority racial group among eligible voters.

Harris County. As DOJ’s letter demanded, Plan C2308 dismantled CDs 9, 18, and 29, radically changing their racial composition. Plan C2308 consolidated Black voters who formed a plurality of citizen voting age population (“CVAP”) in both CDs 9 and 18 into a single, newly configured CD 18, which was drawn to just surpass a majority Black CVAP, at 50.8%. Brooks Ex. 259 (Plan C2308 CVAP Report). The proposed CD 18 contained 70.7% of the 2021 map’s CD 9 and 25.6% of that map’s CD 18. Brooks Ex. 260 (Plan C2308 v. C2193 Overlap Report). Notably, Plan C2308 spliced apart the 2021 map’s version of CD 9 into seven new districts along racial lines, splitting its non-Black areas among six new districts and joining its Black areas with CD 18’s Black areas. *Id.* The same is true of CD 18, which Plan C2308 split into six districts, consolidating its most heavily Black territory with CD 9, and splitting its less concentrated Black populations among the other five. *Id.*

Plan C2308’s version of CD 9 contained just 2.9% of the 2021 map’s CD 9. *Id.* Instead, the new CD 9 fused 48.6% of the 2021 map’s CD 29, 27.7% of the 2021 map’s CD 36, and 20.8% of the 2021 map’s CD 2. *Id.* The resulting district had a bare-majority Hispanic CVAP of 50.5%, Brooks Ex. 259 (Plan C2308 CVAP Report), but was carried by Republican candidates in recent statewide elections, Brooks Ex. 261 (Plan C2308 2024 Election Report).

Plan C2308 also drastically reduced the Hispanic CVAP of its version of CD 29 compared to the 2021 map, dropping it from 63.5% to 43.0%. *Compare* Brooks Ex. 258 (Plan C2193 CVAP Report) *with* Brooks Ex. 259 (Plan C2308 CVAP Report).

Overall, Plan C2308 collapsed two Black plurality districts that elected Black members of Congress for decades—CDs 9 and 18—into a single Black majority CVAP district. It also

eliminated the sole performing Hispanic opportunity district and replaced it with a sham version with just a bare Hispanic CVAP majority.

Dallas-Fort Worth. In the Dallas-Fort Worth metropolplex, Plan C2308 likewise did what the DOJ letter demanded. During the 2011 cycle, CD 33 was drawn to remedy an intentionally discriminatory map that splintered Tarrant County minority voters. *Perez v. Abbott*, 274 F. Supp. 3d 624, 653 (W.D. Tex. 2017), *rev'd and remanded on other grounds*, *Abbott v. Perez*, 585 U.S. 579 (2018). In dismantling CD 33, Plan C2308 once again fragmented Tarrant County's minority voting population among several Anglo-dominated districts, *see* Brooks Ex. 269 (Barreto Report), in the same intentionally discriminatory manner as the 2011 map. Plan C2308 placed a newly reconfigured CD 33 in Dallas County, consisting of nearly equal parts of the 2021 map's CDs 30, 32, and 33. Brooks Ex. 260 (Plan C2308 v. Plan C2193 Overlap Report). And it radically reconfigured CD 32, which in the 2021 map was another of the multiracial majority-minority "coalition" districts lacking a single race majority, Brooks Ex. 258 (Plan C2193 CVAP Report). In Plan C2308, CD 32 stretched from Dallas County to Upshur and Camp Counties in east Texas, contained all or part of eight counties, and went from a majority-minority district to one with an Anglo CVAP of 58.7%, Brooks Ex. 259 (Plan C2308 CVAP Report).

Keeping with DOJ and Governor Abbott's demand to eliminate multiracial majority districts, Plan C2308 converted CD 30 from a Black plurality CVAP district to a Black majority CVAP district, with a Black CVAP of 50.2%. *Id.* It accomplished this by retaining the most heavily Black parts of CD 30's core (68.7% of its existing population) and trading its least Black sections (30.9% of the 2021 maps' CD 30) to the newly configured CD 33 in exchange for portions of CDs 6, 25, 32, and 33 that had somewhat higher Black population shares—enough to boost the district to just above majority Black CVAP status. Brooks Ex. 260 (Plan C2308 v. Plan C2193 Overlap

Report). Doing so had no partisan benefit to Republicans, but merely traded population between Democratic districts.

Overall, Plan C2308 reduced from three to two the number of majority-minority districts in the DFW Metroplex. It eliminated one of the three existing multiracial majority districts entirely while converting another to a Black CVAP majority district. The racially diverse DFW Metroplex thus went from three multiracial majority districts to just one.

Bexar/Travis Counties. Plan C2308 dismantled CD 35—a Latino opportunity district represented by Congressman Greg Casar—and split it among seven districts. Brooks Ex. 260 (Plan C2308 v. Plan C2193 Overlap Report). The new version of CD 35 contained just 9.5% of the 2021 map’s CD 35. *Id.* Together with that small piece of the former CD 35, Plan C2308 stitched together 39.8% of the former CD 28, 17.4% of the former CD 15, 14.8% of the former CD 20, and 4.5% of the former CD 23. *Id.* Because the portion of CD 20 that Plan C2308 moved into the district is over 80% Hispanic, the new version of CD 35 went from being plurality Hispanic CVAP to 51.6% Hispanic CVAP, while the addition of several rural counties results in Republican victories in recent statewide elections. Brooks Ex. 261 (Plan C2308 2024 Election Report).

Meanwhile, Plan C2308 reconfigured CD 20, the other Hispanic majority district in San Antonio, to contain 60.5% of its 2021 population and take on 30.0% of the 2021 version of CD 35. Brooks Ex. 260 (Plan C2308 v. Plan C2193 Overlap Report). The portion of CD 35 appended to CD 20 was the most highly concentrated Hispanic portion of CD 35, Brooks Ex. 260 (Plan C2308 v. Plan C2193 Overlap Report), and thus the new map packs the Hispanic population from two preexisting performing Hispanic opportunity districts into just one remaining such district.

Notably, the 2021 map’s version of CD 35 carried forward last decade’s general configuration—a district configuration that Texas defended in the Supreme Court. *See Abbott v.*

Perez, 585 U.S. 579 (2018). The Court held that “the 2013 Legislature had ‘good reasons’ to believe that the district at issue (here CD35) was a viable Latino opportunity district that satisfied the *Gingles* factors,” that only the second factor was in dispute in the case, and that there was “ample evidence” that Texas had good reason to believe Section 2 of the VRA required the district. *Id.* at 616. Moreover, the Court observed that the three-judge district court had previously concluded that CD 35 in the 2011 map “was likely not a racial gerrymander and that even it was, it likely satisfied strict scrutiny. In other words, the 2013 Legislature justifiably thought that it had placed a viable opportunity district along the I-35 corridor.” *Id.*

CD27. CD 27 is another of the 2021 map’s multiracial majority districts in which no single race constituted a majority of its CVAP. Under the 2021 map CD 27’s Hispanic CVAP was 48.6%, its Black CVAP was 4.5%, and its Anglo CVAP was 44.1%. Brooks Ex. 258 (Plan C2193 CVAP Report). President Trump carried the district in 2024 with 64.3% of the vote. Brooks Ex. 262 (Plan C2193 2024 Election Report). Plan C2308 dismantled CD 27 as a multiracial majority district, leaving only 39.8% of its core population intact, Brooks Ex. 260 (Plan C2308 v. Plan C2193 Overlap Report) and reconfiguring it to be Anglo CVAP majority at 52.8%. Brooks Ex. 259 (Plan C2308 CVAP Report). As a result, CD 27’s Republican performance actually decreased, belying any partisan explanation for the change. *Compare* Brooks Ex. 262 (Plan C2193 2024 General Election Report) *with* Brooks Ex. 261 (Plan C2308 2024 General Election Report).

Across Houston, Dallas-Fort Worth, San Antonio, and the coastal region, Plan C2308 set 50%+1 single-race targets for CDs 9, 18, 27, 30, 32, and 35—converting multiracial majority districts to single-race majority districts, rendering CDs 9 and 35 sham Hispanic districts that are unlikely to perform for Hispanic voters, and eliminating one of three multiracial majority “coalition” districts in Dallas-Fort Worth. By targeting these districts *on account of their racial*

composition, Plan C2308 cost minority voters three districts in which they have succeeded in electing their preferred candidates. And Plan C2308 substantially reconfigured the Republican-performing CD 27 to meet a single-race majority racial target with no political or traditional redistricting principle purpose.

Race-Based Justifications by Supporting Legislators. Laying out Plan C2308 at the August 1, 2025 committee hearing, Chair Hunter cited *Petteway*'s coalition district holding as a basis for undertaking redistricting and said "[i]t is important to note that four of the five new districts are majority minority Hispanic CVAP districts."¹² Describing the districts' racial composition in detail, Chair Hunter explained that "congressional district 9, the new district, has a 50.5% Hispanic CVAP. CD 28, that's the valley south, has an 86.7% Hispanic CVAP. CD 32 is a and remains a nonminority district. CD 34, 71.9%, is now Hispanic CVAP. And CD 35, which is San Antonio, is now at 51.6% Hispanic CVAP." *Id.* at 54:16. 51. He continued: "In [the] 2021 plan, there were nine Hispanic majority voting age districts. In this plan, there are ten Hispanic majority voting age districts. In the 2021 plan, there were seven Hispanic citizen voting age districts, and under this plan there are eight. There were no majority Black CVAP . . . districts under the 2021 plan. In the proposed plan today, CD 18 is now 50.8% Black CVAP. In 2021, it was 38.8. CD 30 is now 50.2% Black CVAP. In 2021, it was 46%." *Id.* at 55:07.

In a colloquy with Republican Rep. David Spiller, Chair Hunter agreed that the 2021 plan contained coalition districts and *Petteway* no longer required the creation of such districts. Rep. Spiller said: "Let's talk about district 18 in Harris County, what is referred to as the Barbara Jordan district. Is it your understanding that district 18 was, or currently is, a coalition district?" *Id.* at

¹² Tex. House Redistricting Committee Video at 51:08, Aug. 1 2025, <https://house.texas.gov/videos/22418>.

1:14:03. Chair Hunter responded: “I can tell you that under this plan that it becomes a real performing Black CVAP district.” *Id.* Rep. Spiller continued, regarding CD 18, “I would submit to you that it is currently a coalition district, under HB 4 it would not be . . . it goes from a coalition district to a majority Black CVAP district, being 50.81% Black.” Chair Hunter responded, “That is correct.” *Id.* at 1:14:50. Rep. Spiller then asked about CD 9, saying “Let’s talk about district 9. My understanding is district 9 was also a coalition district and under HB 4 changes from a coalition district to a majority Hispanic CVAP district, do you know whether that’s correct or not?” *Id.* at 1:17:28. Chair Hunter responded, “Well, what we’re doing, it moves – district 9 is basically in 2021, the Hispanic CVAP was 25.73. The Black CVAP was 45.06. In this proposal, the Hispanic CVAP is 50.41.” *Id.* Rep. Spiller responded, “So previously Hispanics did not hold a majority in that district and under this scenario, HB 4, they now do, correct?” Chair Hunter responded, “Well, according to CVAP.” *Id.* at 1:18:25. Discussing CD 29 with Rep. Spiller, Chair Hunter said “It moves from a Hispanic majority CVAP district to what they call a non-Hispanic majority CVAP district. For example, in 29, the Black CVAP goes from 18.31% in 2021 to 32.79% under this proposal.” *Id.* at 1:19:03. In a later exchange with Democratic Rep. Chris Turner, Rep. Turner asked: “On CD 29, in that district Hispanic CVAP was actually reduced by 20 percent to be less than 50%, why is that?” Chair Hunter responded, “Okay, on 29, Congressman [sic] Garcia’s district, the Black CVAP went from 18.31 to 32.79, a plus 14.48; the Hispanic CVAP went from 63.53 to 43.12, . . . it moves from a Hispanic majority CVAP to a non-Hispanic majority CVAP, increasing Black percentage.” *Id.* at 15:06:05.

Republican Rep. Katrina Pierson also had a colloquy with Chair Hunter about the racial composition of the districts. About CD 35, Rep. Pierson asked, “This is one of the coalition districts that is now one of the majority Hispanic CVAP districts, is that correct?” *Id.* at 1:36:30. And Chair

Hunter responded that CD 35 is now majority Hispanic CVAP, with an “increase of 5.71 change” in its Hispanic CVAP. *Id.* Rep. Pierson and Chair Hunter also discussed how the map created 50%+1 targets for Black CVAP. Rep. Pierson started by saying “There was a fear that if the lines were redrawn, that the new map would put in jeopardy the historic Barbara Jordan majority minority district in the Houston area, they felt like that might go away, do you recall that?” *Id.* at 1:38:50. Chair Hunter responded, “That is correct, yes.” *Id.* Rep. Pierson continued, “Well there were also stakeholders who testified during those field hearings that felt like the population of Black voters in the state did not have appropriate representation, do you recall that testimony?” *Id.* Chair Hunter responded in the affirmative. *Id.* Next, Rep. Pierson asked, “This current map that you have submitted actually shows there’s not just one but two majority Black CVAP districts drawn on this map, is that true?” *Id.* at 1:39:39. Chair Hunter responded, “That is correct, let me give everyone the details. CD 18 is now 50.8% Black CVAP, in 2021 it was only 38.8%. CD 30 is now 50.2% Black, in 2021 it was 46%.” *Id.* at 1:39:45. Rep. Pierson summarized, “So overall Black voters go from zero to two majority Black CVAP seats out of the 38 seats in Texas.” *Id.* at 1:40:32.

Republican Rep. Terry Wilson also engaged in a colloquy with Chair Hunter, saying: “And, what I also understood, and to just be brass tacks, is that we went from seven to eight Hispanic and from zero to two Black, is that accurate?” *Id.* at 14:45:50. Chair Hunter agreed. *Id.*

Democratic Rep. Christian Manuel noted to Chair Hunter that CDs 9 and 35 were changed to be just above 50% Hispanic CVAP and CDs 18 and 30 were changed to be just above 50% Black CVAP and asked Chair Hunter: “Is that a coincidence?” *Id.* at 1:45:32. Chair Hunter responded: “*Nothing’s a coincidence.*” *Id.* at 1:46:54 (emphasis added).

Rep. Turner asked a series of questions regarding the justification for the purposeful use of race in redrawing these districts. Rep. Turner said, “Is there any evidence or data you have that would suggest that Black voters in CD 18 or CD 30 are unable to elect the candidates of their choice in the current configuration?” Chair Hunter responded “I don’t have any evidence. You said do I have evidence? I don’t, I don’t have any evidence.” *Id.* at 14:55:09. Rep. Turner continued, “Similarly, is there any evidence or data that shows that Latino voters in the existing CD 35 are unable to elect the candidates of their choice?” Chair Hunter responded, “As I told you, I don’t have any data or any evidence.” *Id.* at 14:55:22. Rep. Turner also asked, “Has Butler Snow conducted a racially polarized voting analysis within the new CD 9 to ascertain who the candidates of choice are with Hispanic voters and also Anglo voters?” Chair Hunter responded, “I don’t know.” *Id.* at 14:56:22.

Asked by Rep. Thompson whether the map was drawn “race neutral,” Chair Hunter responded: “I don’t what you mean by race neutral. We’re all talking race. We’re all talking neutral.” *Id.* at 1:30:24.

Chair Hunter denied having any knowledge about the mapdrawer. Asked by Rep. Turner: “Senator King has clearly identified Adam Kincaid as the mapdrawer. Do you have any reason to doubt Senator King on that?” *Id.* at 15:05:15. Chair Hunter responded: “Let me tell you something, I have no idea. I heard that he mentioned it so I’m not here to say that he’s right or wrong, I heard that he made that mention, Representative, I don’t have any details on his communication with Adam Kincaid.” *Id.* Asked by Democratic Rep. Barbara Gervin-Hawkins what the scope of work given to the mapdrawer was, and whether he or Chair Vasut knew the answer, Chair Hunter responded: “I don’t know what the chair knows, but I don’t think the chair knows much more than me on all of this. So all I can tell you is, when . . . a member is asked to file a Bill presented, and

I agree with it, I did it, but the origin, the specifics, the development involves a lot of privilege a lot of specific information, I'm not part of that discussion, and I can't tell you who is." *Id.* at 14:24:11.

On August 2, 2025 the House Redistricting Committee voted out HB 4 favorably without amendment. But before a vote could occur on the House floor, a large number of representatives left Texas, protesting the intentionally racially discriminatory map, and thereby denied the House a quorum to conduct business. The identical senate version, SB 4, was passed by the Senate on August 12, 2025. With no quorum in the House, the legislature adjourned the First Called Session of the 89th Legislature *sine die* on August 15, 2025.

That same day, the Governor called a second special session of the 89th Legislature, to convene at noon on August 15, 2025. Brooks Ex. 263 (2nd Proclamation). The list of topics again included congressional redistricting.

B. Plan C2331

Also on August 15, 2025, Chair Hunter introduced HB 4 again, with just a minor adjustment reflected in Plan C2331. The only difference between Plan C2308 and Plan C2331 is that several precincts were swapped between CD16 and CD23 to place Fort Bliss back into CD16, the same district to which it is assigned in the 2021 map. Brooks Ex. 264 (Plan C2331 v. Plan C2308 Overlap Report).

C. Plan C2333

On August 18, 2025, the House Redistricting Committee held a hearing at which Chair Hunter introduced a committee substitute to replace Plan C2331 with Plan C2333. Plan C2333 made mostly minor changes to twelve districts (CDs 2, 6, 7, 8, 9, 14, 17, 18, 22, 29, 36, and 38),

with the most material changes to CD 9.¹³ Chair Hunter explained Plan C2333 as justified in part by *Petteway*.¹⁴ CD 9, which had been wholly contained in Harris County under Plan C2331 and C2308, was substantially increased in size to include all of Liberty County.¹⁵ The changes to CD 9 from Plan C2331 to C2333 dropped its Hispanic CVAP from 50.5% to just 50.3%. Brooks Ex. 265 (Plan C2333 CVAP Report). Chair Hunter claimed that the change was intended to boost Republican performance in CD 9.

The remaining changes were minor. *See* Brooks Ex. 266 (Plan C2333 v. Plan C2331 Population Overlap Report).

D. Floor Debate

The House held its floor debate on August 20, 2025. Though Chair Hunter at times suggested that political performance was a factor motivating the map, he never provided any political data for the members to consider. Instead, he spoke in granular detail—and for hours—about the racial composition of the districts, trumpeting that the map met various racial targets. For example, he said early in his presentation, “It is important to note – Please note members. Four of the five new districts are majority minority Hispanic, what we call CVAP districts. That’s the citizen voting age population. Each of these newly drawn districts now trend Republican in political performance.”¹⁶ He continued, “The five new districts we have. CD 9, 50.15% what we call Hispanic citizen voting age population. That’s HCVAP. CD 28, which is approximately

¹³ Tex. House Redistricting Comm. Hr’g at 1:35 (Aug. 18, 2025), <https://house.texas.gov/videos/22492>; *see also* Tex. Leg. Council District Viewer, Plan C2333 Overlay with Plan C2331, <https://dvr.capitol.texas.gov/Congress/83/PLANC2333>.

¹⁴ *Id.* at 7:50.

¹⁵ Tex. Leg. Council District Viewer, Plan C2333, <https://dvr.capitol.texas.gov/Congress/83/PLANC2333>.

¹⁶ Texas House of Representatives Floor Debate Video at 30:43, HB 4, <https://house.texas.gov/videos/22491>.

86.72% HCVAP. CD 32 remains a nonminority district. CD 34 71.93% HCVAP. CD 35, 51.57% HCVAP.” *Id.* at 31:15.

He then spoke for over two minutes rattling off racial data—unprompted—about specific districts before claiming that political performance was a motivator. Here’s what he said:

Some data points. In comparison to 2021. In 2021 there were nine Hispanic majority age districts. In this plan there are ten Hispanic majority age districts. In the 2021 plan, there were seven Hispanic citizen voting age districts and under this plan there are eight. There are no Black CVAP districts under the 2021 plan. In the proposed plan there are two majority Black CVAP districts. CD 18, 50.71% Black CVAP compared to 38.99% in 2021. CD 30, 50.41% Black CVAP 46% in 2021. In the Harris County Houston area, there are currently what they call two coalition districts and one Hispanic CVAP district. In the proposed plan CD 18 becomes a new Black CVAP district. CD 9 becomes a new HCVAP district. And CD 29 becomes a majority Hispanic VAP district – that’s voting age population – which should continue their political performance. CD 9 – 50.15% HCVAP, CD 18 – 50.71% Black CVAP, CD 29 - 43.45 HCVAP and 32.69% Black CVAP. All surrounding Republican districts to continue to perform for the Republicans. This is a good plan, I urge its adoption. But Mr. Speaker, Members, you can use political performance, and that is what we’ve done.

Id. at 32:10-34:24. So Chair Hutner provided members racial data to consider in how to cast their votes, with an emphasis on HB 4’s dismantling of multiracial majority districts in favor single-race majority districts.

In a colloquy with Rep. Spiller, Rep. Spiller asked: “We talked about district 18, what we call the Barbara Jordan historic district, when we went to Houston we heard a lot of testimony about that. But it was – it’s currently one of these coalition districts and under HB 4 changes to a majority Black CVAP district, is that correct?” *Id.* at 1:28:15. Chair Hunter responded, “That’s correct, it is now 50.71% Black CVAP. In 2021, it was 38.99% Black CVAP.” *Id.* Then Rep. Spiller continued, “And so previously, Black voters in that district did not hold a majority, but under your bill, under HB 4, they actually do, is that correct?” *Id.* And Chair Hunter responded, “That is correct.” *Id.* Rep. Spiller continued: “And also, relative to Harris County, we talked about

District 9 - which was also second one in Harris County, a coalition district – the district that was addressed in the *Petteway* case – and now under your HB 4, changes from a coalition district to a majority Hispanic CVAP district, is that correct?” *Id.* at 1:29:51. Chair Hunter answered: “Yes for the record the Hispanic CVAP for congressional district 9 under this plan, the Hispanic CVAP is 50.15%. In 2021, it was 25.73%.” *Id.*

Spiller summarized, unironically: “This claim, that a lot of this stuff is racially motivated and race negative. Let me ask you, and you’ve touched on it before, we went under the current map from zero majority Black CVAP districts in the state of Texas and now under your map we added two to that list – there are now two majority Black CVAP districts, is that correct?” *Id.* at 1:32:37. Chair Hunter responded: “Correct. 18 – is one of the ones we talked about, and 30.” *Id.*

Later, Chair Hunter acknowledged that there was no partisan purpose or effect to the map’s 50%+1 racial target for Black CVAP in CD 30, saying “Congressional 30 to respond to you, the political performance is unchanged. There was no Black CVAP in 2021. Now there is a Black CVAP in 2025. So everybody has the information, the Black CVAP in 30 is 50.41%. The political performance is still Democrat.” *Id.* at 7:18:44.

After the House passed HB 4, Speaker Dustin Burrows posted a statement on his X.com account, in which the first sentence reads: “The Texas House today delivered legislation to redistrict certain congressional districts *to address concerns raised by the Department of Justice* and to ensure fairness and accuracy in Texans’ representation in Congress.”¹⁷

The Senate debated HB 4 on August 22, 2025, and it passed early in the morning on August 23, 2025.

¹⁷ X.com, @Burrows4TX, Aug. 20, 2025 7:59 PM, <https://x.com/Burrows4TX/status/1958318084021801464> (emphasis added)

ARGUMENT

To succeed on a motion for a preliminary injunction, Plaintiffs must show “(1) a substantial likelihood of success on the merits, (2) a substantial threat that plaintiffs will suffer irreparable injury if the injunction is not granted, (3) that the threatened injury outweighs any damage that the injunction might cause the defendant, and (4) that the injunction will not disserve the public interest.” *Planned Parenthood v. Sanchez*, 403 F.3d 324, 329 (5th Cir. 2005). Plaintiffs make that showing here.

I. Plaintiffs are likely to succeed on their intentional racial vote dilution claims.

Plaintiffs are likely to succeed on their intentional racial vote dilution claims. A plaintiff alleging intentional racial vote dilution need not show that racial considerations were the predominant motivation for the map to be unconstitutional. *See Alexander v. S. Carolina State Conf. of NAACP*, 602 U.S. 1, 38-39 (2024) (noting that intentional racial vote dilution and racial gerrymandering claims are “analytically distinct” (cleaned up)). Rather, “‘racial discrimination need only be one purpose, and not even a primary purpose,’ of an official action for a violation to occur.” *Veasey v. Abbott*, 830 F.3d 216, 230 (5th Cir. 2016) (*en banc*) (quoting *United States v. Brown*, 561 F.3d 420, 433 (5th Cir. 2009)). This Court has emphasized the same point. *See League of United Latin Am. Citizens v. Abbott*, 601 F. Supp. 3d 147, 161-62 (W.D. Tex. 2022) (“LULAC”) (“Plaintiffs may show intentional vote dilution merely by establishing that race was *part* of Defendants’ redistricting calculus, but to show racial gerrymandering they must go further and prove that race *predominated* over other considerations such as partisanship.”).

“[D]iscriminatory intent need not be proved by direct evidence.” *Rogers v. Lodge*, 458 U.S. 613, 618 (1982). Rather, “direct or indirect circumstantial evidence, including the normal inferences to be drawn from the foreseeability of defendant’s actions may be considered.” *Brown*,

561 F.3d at 433. As the *en banc* Fifth Circuit has explained in holding that circumstantial evidence can prove intentional discrimination,

[i]n this day and age we rarely have legislators announcing an intent to discriminate based upon race, whether in public speeches or private correspondence. To require direct evidence of intent would essentially give legislatures free rein to racially discriminate so long as they do not overtly state discrimination as their purpose and so long as they proffer a seemingly neutral reason for their actions. This approach would ignore the reality that neutral reasons can and do mask racial intent, a fact we have recognized in other contexts that allow for circumstantial evidence.

Veasey, 830 F.3d at 230.

Although discriminatory purpose “implies more than intent as volition or intent as awareness of consequences,” *Personnel Adm’r of Mass. v. Feeney*, 442 U.S. 256, 379 (1979), the Supreme Court has explained that “the inevitability or foreseeability of consequences . . . bear[s] upon the existence of discriminatory intent,” *id.* at 379 n.25. Where “the adverse consequences of a law upon an identifiable group” are clear, “a strong inference that the adverse effects were desired can reasonably be drawn.” *Id.*; see *LULAC* 601 F. Supp. 3d at 160 (“[T]he decisionmaker need not explicitly spell out its invidious goals—a court may sometimes infer discriminatory intent where an act has predictable discriminatory consequences.”).

As the Supreme Court has explained, “[d]etermining whether invidious discriminatory purpose was a motivating factor demands a sensitive inquiry into such circumstantial and direct evidence as may be available.” *Village of Arlington Heights v. Metropolitan Housing Development Corp.*, 429 U.S. 252, 266 (1977). The *Arlington Heights* factors are aimed at assessing circumstantial evidence of discriminatory intent. “The impact of the official action[,] whether it ‘bears more heavily on one race than another,’ may provide an important starting point.” *Id.* (quoting *Washington v. Davis*, 426 U.S. 229, 242 (1976)). From there, the Court “set out five non-exhaustive factors to determine whether a particular decision was made with a discriminatory

purpose: (1) “the historical background of the decision,” (2) “the specific sequence of events leading up to the decision,” (3) “departures from the normal procedural sequence,” (4) “substantive departures,” and (5) legislative history, especially where there are contemporary statements by members of the decision-making body.” *Veasey*, 830 F.3d at 231 (quotation marks omitted); *Arlington Heights*, 429 U.S. at 267-68. Plaintiffs claiming intentional discrimination “need not prove race-based hatred or outright racism, or that any particular legislator harbored racial animosity or ill-will toward minorities because of their race.” *Perez v. Abbott*, 253 F. Supp. 3d 864, 948 (W.D. Tex. 2017).

In addition to showing that intentional racial vote dilution was *a* purpose, a plaintiff must also show a resulting discriminatory effect. As this Court has explained, the discriminatory effects prong of an intentional discrimination claim differs from the statutory test for discriminatory effects in a Section 2 vote dilution claim. “The intentional-vote-dilution analysis [] is derived from the Constitution, and the *Arlington Heights* framework deployed in that analysis states merely that effects are discriminatory when they ‘bear[] more heavily on one race than another.’” *LULAC*, 601 F. Supp. 3d at 163 (quoting *Arlington Heights*, 429 U.S. at 266). A plaintiff thus need not show that a particular racial group could constitute the majority of a district. *See id.*; *see also Bartlett v. Strickland*, 556 U.S. 1, 24 (2009) (plurality). (“[I]f there were a showing that a State intentionally drew district lines in order to destroy otherwise effective crossover districts, that would raise serious questions under both the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments.”).¹⁸ This Court found a discriminatory effect in the dismantling of SD 10, which previously had a slight Anglo CVAP majority but performed for Black and Latino voters, but which the 2021 state

¹⁸ A “crossover” district is one in which Anglo voters are the majority but a sufficient number cross over to vote for the minority voters’ preferred candidate to allow that candidate to prevail in the district.

legislative map altered so that minority voters could no longer succeed in electing their preferred candidate. *LULAC*, 601 F. Supp. 3d at 169-70.

A. The direct evidence of intentional racial vote dilution is conclusive in this case.

The direct evidence of intentional racial vote dilution is overwhelming and conclusive in this case. The loudly stated purpose of the 2025 map is to dismantle multiracial majority “coalition” districts. Start with the DOJ letter. DOJ (1) researched the racial composition of Texas’s congressional districts, (2) objected, citing *Petteway*, to the inclusion of any multiracial majority “coalition” districts and specifically to CDs 9, 18, 29, and 33,¹⁹ (3) demanded that Texas dismantle these congressional districts, (4) labeled any coalition districts racial gerrymanders, and (5) threatened to file an equal protection challenge if Texas did not comply. Brooks Ex. 253 (DOJ Letter).

This is all nonsense from start to finish. DOJ’s letter came mere weeks after this Court held a four-week trial in which the State’s witnesses testified up and down that the congressional map was drawn without *any* consideration of race. And DOJ’s conception of *Petteway* is far afield. In *Petteway*, the Fifth Circuit held that “Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act does not authorize separately protected minority groups to aggregate their populations for purposes of a vote dilution claim” under Section 2. *Petteway v. Galveston County*, 111 F.4th 596, 603 (5th Cir. 2024) (en banc). Whether a plaintiff cannot sue to require the deliberate *creation* of a coalition district is wholly a distinct question from whether a State can purposefully seek out and destroy multiracial

¹⁹ Among other careless features of DOJ’s ill-conceived letter, it varyingly refers to CD 29 as both a coalition and Hispanic majority district. The latter was correct.

majority districts that just *happen to exist*—and do so expressly *on account of* their racial makeup.²⁰

The answer to that question is “no.” In *Bartlett*, the Supreme Court plurality held that Section 2 does not require the creation of Anglo-majority “crossover” districts that function to elect minority-preferred candidates. 556 U.S. at 24. But the Court was careful to explain that “[o]ur holding recognizes only that there is no support for the claim that § 2 can require the creation of crossover districts in the first instance.” *Id.* The Court noted that “States that wish to draw crossover districts are free to do so where no other prohibition exists.” *Id.* In particular, the Court noted that in locations where “majority-minority districts would not be required in the first place” because the *Gingles* preconditions are not met, “in the exercise of lawful discretion States could draw crossover districts as they deem appropriate.” *Id.* The Court also observed that States should cite their creation of “effective crossover districts” to defend against Section 2 challenges. *Id.* And the Court noted that “if there were a showing that a State intentionally drew district lines in order to destroy otherwise effective crossover districts, that would raise serious questions under both the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments.” *Id.*

The latter point applies with even greater force to *coalition* districts, where minority voters form the majority of eligible voters. And the application is magnified where, as here, the districts originated from a race-blind mapping process and it is mere happenstance that the districts targeted by DOJ, the Governor, and the legislature for elimination lack a single-race majority.²¹ It is not hard to see why the intentional dismantling of districts on account of their multiracial majority

²⁰ DOJ has no statutory authority to file a lawsuit asserting an equal protection violation, it can only intervene in a preexisting such claim. *See* 42 U.S.C. § 2000h-2.

²¹ The point applies with greatest force to the dismantling of CD29, which was a Hispanic CVAP majority district that elected the Latino preferred candidate and yet was still targeted by Texas for elimination in the wake of the DOJ letter.

status violates both the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments. It treats similarly situated eligible voters differently, creating a special rule that applies only to certain groups of voters on account of their race. That violates the plain text of the Fourteenth Amendment’s Equal Protection Clause. *See* U.S. Const. amend XIV. And it abridges the right to vote on account of race by preventing voters from electing their preferred candidates on account of the racial composition of the district. That violates the plain text of the Fifteenth Amendment. *See* U.S. Const. amend. XI.

The most significant aspect of the DOJ letter is not its many errors, however, but rather the fact that DOJ researched the racial composition of Texas’s congressional districts, reported that racial information to the Governor and Attorney General, demanded that districts be dismantled on account of their racial composition, *and the Governor agreed!*

The first special session Proclamation called for “[l]egislation that provides a revised congressional redistricting plan in light of constitutional concerns raised by the U.S. Department of Justice.” Brooks Ex. 254 (1st Proclamation). In other words, the Governor told the Legislature: Draw a new map in light of the U.S. Department of Justice’s demand to dismantle districts on account of their racial composition. And that is not just reading between the lines of the Proclamation’s text (though it is pretty clear). Governor Abbott went on television programs immediately after issuing the Proclamation and repeatedly for weeks thereafter explaining his purpose to dismantle congressional districts on account of their racial composition so that the voters in those districts could no longer control the electoral outcomes. *See supra* Factual Background, Part III.

The Court can stop its analysis there. The Governor is of singular importance to the enactment of legislation—and especially legislation that is enacted in a special session. Without his call for legislation on a particular topic in a special session, there would not be a new

congressional map. And, absent a veto-proof majority vote by the Legislature, the new map would not be law without his signature. . Both the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments impose a “but for” causation standard. *See Hunter v. Underwood*, 471 U.S. 222, 232 (1985) (holding that Alabama’s felony disenfranchisement law was intentionally discriminatory in violation of the Fourteenth Amendment’s Equal Protection Clause because discrimination against Blacks was a “‘but for’ motivation for the enactment”); U.S. Const. amend. XV (prohibiting voting discrimination “on account of” race, color, or previous condition of servitude); *accord Bostock v. Clayton Cnty.*, 590 U.S. 644, 656 (2020) (“As this Court has previously explained, “the ordinary meaning of ‘because of’ is ‘by reason of’ or ‘on account of.’ . . . That form of causation is established whenever a particular outcome would not have happened ‘but for’ the purported cause.”) (internal citations omitted).

But for Governor Abbott’s intent that multiracial majority districts be dismantled on account of their racial composition and his plan “to take the people who were in those coalition districts, and make sure they’re gonna be in districts that really represent the voting preference of those people who live here in Texas,”²²—in other words, to dilute their voting strength on account of race—the new map could never have been introduced or enacted. His expressly stated intent in that regard alone renders the map constitutionally infirm.

The Legislature, however, has likewise openly stated its intent to dismantle multiracial majority districts on account of their racial composition. The legislative hearings are replete with legislators, including Chair Hunter, describing their purpose of dismantling coalition districts so that the district will no longer perform to elect the candidates of choice of their Black and Latino

²² Governor Abbott Talks Democrat Desperation on the Joe Pags Show, Aug. 7, 2025, <https://www.youtube.com/watch?app=desktop&v=kubKVtdGgBA> (emphasis added).

voters and applauding the creation of new single-race majority districts. *See supra* Factual Background, Part IV. Though legislators mentioned their partisan preferences at times, it was paired—and indeed overwhelmed—by discussions of *Petteway* and how that decision supposedly empowered them to purposefully eliminate any districts lacking a single-race majority. A partisan goal alongside this substantial race-based intent cannot save the map from invalidation. *See Veasey*, 830 F.3d at 230 (“[R]acial discrimination need only be one purpose, and not even a primary purpose, of an official action for a violation to occur.” *Veasey v. Abbott*, 830 F.3d 216, 230 (5th Cir. 2016) (*en banc*) (internal quotation marks omitted)).

Moreover, even if DOJ, the Governor, and the Legislature all just honestly misunderstood *Petteway* rather than purposefully misunderstanding it for pretextual reasons, legal error cannot excuse race-based decisionmaking that violates the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments. *Cf. Cooper v. Harris*, 581 U.S. 285, 306 (2017) (“But neither will we approve a racial gerrymander whose necessity is supported by no evidence and whose *raison d’être* is a legal mistake.”).

The map does exactly what the DOJ letter commands—it dismantles multiracial majority districts across the state, including the districts specified in the letter (and more). This is apparent based upon both the statewide data and a district-by-district analysis. In the 2021 map, nine districts were multiracial majority, with no single race constituting a majority of eligible voters. Brooks Ex. 258 (Plan C2193 CVAP Report) (CDs 7, 9, 18, 22, 27, 30, 32, 33, and 35). In the 2025 map, just *four* districts are multiracial majority. Brooks Ex. 265 (Plan C2333 CVAP Report) (CDs 7, 8, 29, 33). Statewide, the average core retention, *i.e.*, percentage of people who remain together in a district from the 2021 map to the 2025 map, is 67.6%. Brooks Ex. 267 (Plan C2333 v. Plan C2193 Overlap Report). That number is 20 points lower among the nine multiracial majority districts in the 2021 map, at just 52.3%. Brooks Ex. 267 (Plan C2333 v. C2193 Overlap Report).

Of the six districts with the lowest core retention, five were multiracial majority under the 2021 map: CD 33 (32.7% core retention); CD 35 (39.8% core retention); CD 27 (39.8% core retention); CD 32 (41.2% core retention); and CD 9 (43.7% core retention). Brooks Ex. 267 (Plan C2333 v. Plan C2193 Overlap Report). In four districts, the largest grouping of people in the 2021 version of the district are no longer even in the same numbered district—including three of the four identified in the DOJ letter, with CD 33 missing that metric by just 0.3%. Brooks Ex. 267 (Plan C2333 v. Plan C2193 Overlap Report) (CDs 9, 18, 29, and 35). This data unmistakably confirms the direct line between DOJ’s letter and the resulting map, given the particular districts that were in fact dismantled.

In the Dallas Fort Worth area, the map purposefully extinguishes the voting power of Tarrant County minorities, fragmenting them across multiple Anglo-dominated districts by dismantling CD 33 and fusing pieces of it with pieces of CD 32 to create a new CD 33 in Dallas County that consolidates two majority-minority districts into just one. *See supra* Factual Background, Part IV.A. This is especially egregious—and gives rise to a powerful inference of intent—in that it repeats the same conduct that the three-judge court in *Perez v. Abbott* found intentionally racially discriminatory as to the 2011 map’s configuration of Tarrant County congressional districts. 253 F. Supp. 3d 864, 986 (W.D. Tex. 2017) (Smith, J., dissenting) (agreeing with majority that “[r]elatively little about the 2011 Congressional redistricting passes the smell test as to DFW” and noting the “unusual appendages added [into Tarrant County] from an adjoining, but demographically dissimilar, neighboring county”). The map’s race-based line drawing in DFW reduces the number of majority-minority districts from three to two and with it the number of districts minorities have an opportunity to elect their preferred candidates.

Dismantling CD 33 based on race was the express purpose of the new map, as set forth in the DOJ letter, the Governor’s Proclamation and interviews, and the legislative hearing statements.

In Harris County, the map likewise does exactly as DOJ’s letter demanded. As Governor Abbott said on television, *see supra*, it “consolidate[es]” the two districts (CD 9 and CD 18) that had elected Black members of Congress into a single district and likewise dismantles the sole Hispanic opportunity district in the Houston area (CD 29) and replaces it with a sham bare-majority Hispanic CVAP CD 9. As Dr. Barretto’s analysis shows, Latino voters in the new CD 9 cohesively support Democratic candidates, Brooks Ex. 269 (Baretto Report), who are likely to lose in the face of Anglo bloc voting in opposition, Brooks Ex. 268 (Plan C2333 2024 Election Report). The DOJ letter expressly demanded this outcome, and it is precisely what the map does. *See supra* Factual Background, Part IV.A.

In 2006, the Supreme Court held that Texas’s creation of a congressional district with a razor thin Latino majority that could not elect the Latino preferred candidate “bears the mark of intentional discrimination that could give rise to an equal protection violation.” *League of United Latin Am. Citizens v. Perry*, 548 U.S. 399, 440 (2006) (concluding that Texas violated Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act). The Court noted that the State’s purposeful creation of CD23 with a nominal Hispanic voting age majority contributed to the finding of discrimination: “This use of race to create the facade of a Latino district also weighs in favor of appellants’ claim.” *Id.* at 441. The State has repeated this tactic yet again.

In the San Antonio area, the map dismantles CD 35, leaving just 9.5% of its population in the new CD 35 that replaces it. Brooks Ex. 267 (Plan C2333 v. Plan C2193 Overlap Report). Remarkably, it does this despite the fact that Texas successfully defended the district against a racial gerrymandering claim in *Perez v. Abbott*, with the Supreme Court holding that Texas had

good reasons to believe that Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act required a district to protect the voting rights of Latinos along the I-35 corridor between San Antonio and Austin. 585 U.S. at 616. As with the new map’s CD 9, Latino voters in the new CD 35 cohesively support Democratic candidates, but the district is configured to allow Anglo voters to defeat those candidates. Ex. 17 (Barreto Report); Brooks Ex. 268 (Plan C2333 2024 Election Report).

In sum, DOJ, the Governor, Chair Hunter, and a host of legislators all expressly demanded the dismantling of multiracial majority districts and the creation of districts they could call “Hispanic majority” on television but that they knew would not actually perform to elect Hispanic preferred candidates. As the *Bartlett* plurality warned, this conduct violates the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendment by intentionally diluting the voting strength of minority voters on account of race.

B. The *Arlington Heights* factors support a finding of intentional racial vote dilution.

It is not necessary to wade too far into the *Arlington Heights* factors in this case because the direct evidence is so overwhelming. When a State *says* it is dismantling districts on account of their racial composition, surveying the circumstantial evidence of that stated intent seems less necessary. But Plaintiffs will nevertheless present testimony and evidence at the preliminary injunction hearing on the *Arlington Heights* factors.

First, the 2025 map “bears more heavily on one race than another.” *Arlington Heights*, 429 U.S. at 266 (cleaned up). As discussed above, three performing majority minority districts are eliminated—one each in Dallas Fort Worth, Houston, and San Antonio—and are replaced by districts in which Anglo-preferred candidates prevail.

Second, the historical context supports an inference of discriminatory intent, just as this Court found with respect to the preliminary injunction motion regarding SD 10. “In every decade

since the statute was passed in 1965, federal courts have held that Texas violated the VRA.” *See LULAC*, 601 F. Supp. 3d at 170. “That includes the [2011] redistricting cycle” *Id.*; *see Veasey*, 830 F.3d at 239 (citing the 2012 decision regarding SD 10 in Tarrant County as a “contemporary example[] of State-sponsored discrimination”). All three federal judges adjudicating the 2011 congressional map’s lawfulness agreed that its configuration of districts in Tarrant County was intentionally discriminatory. *Perez*, 253 F. Supp. 3d at 961; *id.* at 986 (Smith, J., dissenting). Most damningly here, Texas has intentionally dismantled CD 33 (despite assigning that number to an entirely different district in Dallas County), which it was ordered to implement because of a finding of intentional racial discrimination in the cracking of Tarrant County minorities in the 2011 congressional map. It has done *the same thing again*. Moreover, it is remarkable that the State would dismantle a Hispanic opportunity district, CD 35, for which the Supreme Court held—siding with Texas—that the State had good reasons to think was required by Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act. As the Court found regarding SD10, the “historical evidence weighs in favor of an inference of discriminatory intent.” *LULAC*, 601 F. Supp. 3d at 171.

Third, the sequence of events, together with the procedural and substantive departures from the norm, support an inference of intentional discrimination. To begin, mid-decade redistricting—unprompted by an unlawful population deviation or a federal or state court order finding a legal violation in the existing map—is exceedingly unusual. Moreover, this process was unusually rushed—just 30 days from start to finish. With respect to the 2021 process—which was significantly more robust—this Court excused its rush in light of the delayed Census data due to COVID. Nothing explains the sprint towards a new map here. Apparently, the only reason they rushed the process was to squeeze it in after this Court held the trial; the key personnel had been discussing it for months. Senator King was in contact with Adam Kincaid months ago, before the

trial in this case, though Senator King asked Mr. Kincaid to keep him ignorant of the details of the mapmaking.²³ This last point is in keeping with his general approach during the legislative process to be willfully ignorant of the mapdrawing process.

The failure to release a map until the public hearings were over was likewise not the normal legislative process and even less excusable given that Adam Kincaid had been working on the map for months. *Id.* at 51:54. And unlike in 2021, neither the House nor Senate involved the Attorney General's office—which has software to conduct Voting Rights Act analyses—in determining the legality of the map. *Id.* at 46:38. That is particularly noteworthy, given that the Attorney General's office had just completed trial in this case and would undoubtedly have had relevant information for the Legislature to consider. Senator King spoke with the "litigation team" at the Attorney General's office only about their letter response to the DOJ's letter. *Id.* at 46:59.

Moreover, the Senate refused to issue subpoenas to the map drawer and DOJ on the argument they were powerless to subpoena out-of-state even though it had been their practice to issue such subpoenas in other contexts. The Senate adopted special Rules that Senator King claimed were the same as 2021 but actually provided for remote hearings for public testimony *before* the map was released, but required in-person attendance at the capitol after the map was introduced. Other than in COVID, the Senate had previously held in-person field hearings, and had been consistent in either holding how it remote or in-person hearings. This time, the field hearings were remote only; then, once there was a map, witnesses were required to come to the capitol, in person. The process was so rushed that the Senate forgot to waive the printing

²³ Senate Floor Debate, Aug. 22, 2025, Part II at 51:54, <https://senate.texas.gov/videoplayer.php?vid=22515&lang=en> (Senator King explaining his conversation with Mr. Kincaid, saying “I specifically told him don’t tell me anything you’re doing with regard to mapdrawing”).

requirement in committee, as is usual. Instead, they did so by record vote on the floor after staff realized the mistake. For example, when the Senate passed SB 4 the printing requirement was waived in committee. There was also no public testimony taken in the House or Senate on the actual map that was passed. The House took testimony on Plan C2308 at one hearing but neither the House nor Senate took any at all on Plan C2333.

These and other departures will be presented through testimony at the hearing.

Fourth, as detailed in the Factual Background section, there is a wealth of contemporary statements revealing a discriminatory purpose to dismantle multiracial majority districts.

The *Arlington Heights* factors support an inference of intentional discrimination, as Plaintiffs will show in greater detail at the evidentiary hearing.

II. Plaintiffs are likely to succeed on their racial gerrymandering claims.

Plaintiffs are likely to succeed on their racial gerrymandering claims. The Fourteenth Amendment prohibits a governing body from “separat[ing] its citizens into different voting districts on the basis of race” without sufficient justification. *Miller v. Johnson*, 515 U.S. 900, 911 (1995). Plaintiffs establish a racial gerrymandering violation by showing “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 particular district.” *Miller*, 515 U.S. at 916; *see also Cooper*, 581 U.S. at 291; *Bethune-Hill v. Va. State Bd. of Elections*, 580 U.S. 178, 187 (2017). “[R]ace may predominate even when a reapportionment plan respects traditional principles, if ‘[r]ace was the criterion that, in the State’s view, could not be compromised,’ and race-neutral considerations ‘came into play only after the race-based decision had been made.’” *Bethune-Hill v. Va. State Bd. of Elections*, 580 U.S. 178, 189 (2017) (quoting *Shaw v. Hunt*, 517

U.S. 899, 907 (1996)); *see also Miller*, 515 U.S. at 913, 916. While legislatures enjoy a presumption of good faith in redistricting their legislative maps, that presumption is overcome “when there is a showing that a legislature acted with an ulterior racial motive.” *LULAC*, 601 F. Supp. 3d at 181. “If a plaintiff can demonstrate that race drove the mapping of district lines, then the burden shifts to the State to prove that the map can overcome the daunting requirements of strict scrutiny.” *Alexander*, 602 U.S. at 11. “Under that standard, we begin by asking whether the State’s decision to sort voters on the basis of race furthers a compelling governmental interest. We then determine whether the State’s use of race is narrowly tailored—*i.e.*, necessary—to achieve that interest. This standard is extraordinarily onerous” *Id.* (cleaned up).

In *Cooper*, the Court affirmed the district court’s finding that two North Carolina congressional districts were impermissible racial gerrymanders. 581 U.S. at 291. There, in District 1, the mapdrawers increased the Black voting age population (“BVAP”) percentage from 48.6% to 52.7% and District 12’s BVAP from 43.8% to 50.7%. *Id.* at 295-96. With respect to District 1, the Court noted that “[u]ncontested evidence in the record shows that the State’s mapmakers, in considering District 1, purposefully established a racial target: African-Americans should make up no less than a majority of the voting-age population.” *Id.* at 299. The Court noted that the legislative redistricting leaders “were not coy in expressing that goal.” *Id.* This “announced racial target [] subordinated other districting criteria,” mandating a finding of racial predominance. *Id.* at 300.

The Court rejected the State’s defense that Section 2 of the VRA required this 50%+1 racial target. “[E]lectoral history provided no evidence that a § 2 plaintiff could demonstrate the third *Gingles* prerequisite” because “[f]or more than twenty years prior to the new plan’s adoption, African-Americans had made up less than a majority of District 1’s voters [y]et throughout those two decades . . . District 1 was an extraordinarily safe district for African-American preferred

candidates.” *Id.* at 302. Because the State’s “deliberate measures to augment the district’s BVAP” were not supported by a “legislative record” reflecting that the “State carefully evaluate[d] whether a plaintiff could establish the *Gingles* preconditions.” *Id.* at 304. The Court likewise rejected the rationale that the legislative leaders cited supporting their racial target:

Over and over in the legislative record, [the legislative redistricting leaders] cited [*Bartlett*] as mandating a 50%-plus BVAP in District 1. They apparently reasoned that if, as [*Bartlett*] held, § 2 does not *require* crossover districts (for groups insufficiently large under *Gingles*), then § 2 cannot be *satisfied by* crossover districts (for groups in fact meeting *Gingles*’ size condition). In effect, they concluded, whenever a legislature *can* draw a majority-minority district, it *must* do so—even if a crossover district would also allow the minority group to elect its favored candidates.

Id. at 305. “That idea,” the Court explained, “is at war with our § 2 jurisprudence,” because in such a circumstance the third *Gingles* precondition would not be satisfied, and thus there would be no basis in evidence to conclude that race-based districting was necessary to avoid Section 2 liability. *Id.* at 306. “Although States enjoy leeway to take race-based actions reasonably judged necessary under a proper interpretation of the VRA,” the Court held that it would not “approve a racial gerrymander whose necessity is supported by no evidence and whose *raison d’être* is a legal mistake.” *Id.*

With respect to North Carolina’s District 12, the State did not raise a VRA defense in the litigation. “Instead, the State altogether denied that racial considerations accounted for (or, indeed, played the slightest role in) District 12’s redesign” and instead contended that it was “part of a ‘strictly’ political gerrymander, without regard to race.” *Id.* at 307. The purpose, the State contended, was “to ‘pack’ District 12 with Democrats, not African-Americans.” *Id.* But the Court reasoned that there was substantial record evidence, which the district court credited, of an express goal “to ramp the minority percentage in [District 12] up to over 50 percent to comply with the

Voting Rights [Act].” *Id.* at 312. The Court held that the district court had not clearly erred in rejecting the partisanship explanation.

As in *Cooper*, the express purpose of Texas’s 2025 redistricting was the elimination of multiracial majority districts and the creation of racial majority districts using racial targets. The DOJ letter, the Governor’s statements, the legislative record, and the map itself reveal that in fixating on creating single-race majority districts, “[r]ace was the criterion that, in the State’s view, could not be compromised,” *Bethune-Hill*, 5807 U.S. at 189 (quotation marks omitted). This fixation on meeting single-race majority CVAP targets renders several districts unconstitutional racial gerrymanders.

A. CDs 18, 30, and 33 are unconstitutional racial gerrymanders.

CD 18 in Houston and CDs 30 and 33 in Dallas are unconstitutional racial gerrymanders because achieving a majority Black CVAP status for CDs 18 and 30 was the predominant consideration in the reconfiguration of those districts. CD 33 is an unconstitutional racial gerrymander because nearly a third of its residents were assigned to it to effectuate the race-based reconfiguration of CD 30. And there is no legitimate state interest, compelling or otherwise, to support this racial target.

This racial target was openly admitted. With respect to CD 18, Governor Abbott said in a television interview with Joe Pags: “Joe, something else that is going to happen in this process and that is the consolidation of what is known as the Barbara Jordan district over in the Houston area. A Black woman who served there for a long time – they’ve been begging to protect her district and that’s exactly what we’re doing.” *See supra* note 5. Legislators echoed it. *See supra* Part IV.A & D. What Governor Abbott meant, as the map reveals, was that CD 9’s Black voters would be combined with CD 18’s Black voters to create just one Black majority district in their place.

Indeed, DOJ’s letter specifically targeted both expressly on account of their lacking a single-race majority.

With respect to both CD 18 and CD 30, legislators, including Chair Hunter and others, repeatedly spoke about how the 2021 map had zero Black majority CVAP districts and the new map had two. *See supra* Part IV.A & D. Maps showing the Black population and the boundary changes for these districts reveal the race-based shifts that occurred. Brooks Ex. 269 (Barreto Report). Both districts are created by trading population along racial lines between *Democratic* districts—between CD 30 and 33 in Dallas County and CD 18 and 29 in Harris County—a choice that does not benefit Republican performance. Brooks Ex. 267 (Plan C2333 v. Plan C2193 Overlap Report).

With respect to the new CD 33, it too is a racial gerrymander because race—in particular the desire to boost CD 30 above 50% Black CVAP—was “the predominant factor motivating the legislature’s decision to place a significant number of voters within” CD 33. *Alexander*, 602 U.S. at 42. Fully 30.9% of CD 33’s population, 236,797 people, were shifted out of CD 30 and into CD 33 in the 2025 map predominantly on account of their racial composition. Brooks Ex. 267 (Plan C2333 v. Plan C2193 Overlap Report). This segment of CD 30’s population had its lowest Black CVAP share. Brooks Ex. 267 (Plan C2333 v. Plan C2193 Overlap Report). Removing this population from CD 30 and replacing it with population from other nearby districts with larger Black population shares was the only to achieve a bare-Black CVAP majority in CD 30.

There is no justification for this race-based line drawing. The VRA provides no justification because Black voters had long succeeded in electing their preferred candidates in CDs 18 and 30. Indeed, given the repeated emphasis by the map’s supporters that it created two new Black majority districts, it appears that the only motivation was to provide a *talking point* to

provide cover for the fact that the map *reduces* by two the number of districts where Black voters can elect their preferred candidates to Congress. That does not get the State past strict scrutiny.

B. CDs 9 and 35 are unconstitutional racial gerrymanders.

CD 9 in the Houston area and CD 35 in the San Antonio area are likewise unconstitutional racial gerrymanders. Both districts were the product of racial targets—this time to exceed 50% Hispanic CVAP status, which both just barely do. Brooks Ex. 265 (Plan C2333 CVAP Report). This racial gerrymandering of these two districts is all the more egregious because unlike the 2021 map’s Latino opportunity districts that they replace, CD 29 and 35, these new configurations will not perform to election Latino voters’ candidates of choice in either district. Brooks Ex. 269 (Barreto Report).

Fixating on a 50%+1 Hispanic CVAP target cannot be explained by any partisan motivation. Dr. Barreto generated 332,000 simulated maps in the counties that contain both CDs 9 and 35 and programmed the code to draw districts matching President Trump’s vote share in both CD 9 (Houston area) and CD 35 (San Antonio area) to control for the State’s purported partisan goals. The code was blind to racial data and revealed that *zero* of the 332,000 maps yielded Republican districts that were Hispanic CVAP majority. Ex. 269 (Barreto Report). Statistically, this means it is impossible that CDs 9 and 35 became Hispanic CVAP majority without the 50%+1 race target being the overriding criterion.

What’s more, as Dr. Barreto explains, CD 9 was reconfigured during the legislative process between Plans C2331 and C2333 to improve its Republican performance but only to the extent doing so did not interfere with the “criterion that, in the State’s view, could not be compromised,” *Bethune-Hill*, 5807 U.S. at 189 (quotation marks omitted)—keeping the district’s Hispanic CVAP above 50%. After Liberty County was added, the mapdrawers removed Anglo Republican territory

from the Harris County portion of the district and replaced it with Hispanic Democratic territory—the only way to keep CD 9 above 50% Hispanic CVAP. Brooks Ex. 269 (Barreto Report). Not even a desire to maximize Republican performance could overcome the overriding command to keep the district just barely Hispanic CVAP majority.

The State had no legitimate, let alone compelling, interest in pursuing these racial targets. No Section 2 compliance interest was advanced; indeed the districts extinguish Latino electoral opportunities and violate Section 2. Given the cavalcade of public statements by Governor Abbott and legislators trumpeting that they had created *Hispanic* Republican districts, it appears that generating this talking point was the State's interest. That doesn't cut it for strict scrutiny.

C. CD 27 is an unconstitutional racial gerrymander.

CD 27 is likewise an unconstitutional racial gerrymander. Like many other districts, it was a multiracial majority district in the 2021 map that was converted to a single-race majority district—switching from a combined Latino and Black CVAP majority to Anglo majority. Brooks Ex. 258 (Plan C2193 CVAP Report); Brooks Ex. 265 (Plan C2333 CVAP Report). As discussed above, it is among the districts—like the other multiracial majority districts—that saw the greatest change. Yet the district was strongly Republican performing in the 2021 map and its Republican performance *declines* in the new map. Brooks Ex. 262 (Plan C2193 2024 Election Report); Brooks Ex. 268 (Plan C2333 Election Report). Partisanship cannot explain the radical reconfiguration of CD 27 and its conversion into a single-race majority district consistent with DOJ and Governor Abbott's command.

While overall CD27 sheds Latino population and gains Anglo population, the district carefully excises Latino neighborhoods in the City of Corpus Christi from CD 34. The removal of

Latino voters from CD34, on the basis of their race, further emphasizes the racial gerrymander at work in CD27 and serves to reduce the ability of Latinos in CD34 to elect their preferred candidate.

III. Plaintiffs will be irreparably harmed if Plan C2333 is not enjoined.

Plan C2333 causes substantial disenfranchisement—disproportionately affecting Black and Latino voters and those whose viewpoints the State disfavors. Likewise, it intentionally minimizes the ability of minority voters to elect their preferred candidates, at least in part because Governor Abbott and members of the Legislature disagree with the candidates elected by Latino and Black voters. As such, Plaintiffs will suffer irreparable harm absent this Court’s intervention. *BST Holdings v. OSHA*, 17 F.4th 604, 618 (5th Cir. 2021) (“the loss of constitutional freedoms . . . ‘unquestionably constitutes irreparable injury’”) (quoting *Elrod v. Burns*, 347 U.S. 373 (1976)); *see also, e.g., Deerfield Med. Center v. City of Deerfield Beach*, 661 F. 2d 328, 338 (5th Cir. Unit B Nov. 1981) (finding that violations of fundamental rights are always irreparable); *DeLeon v. Perry*, 975 F. Supp. 2d 632, 663 (W.D. Tex. 2014), *aff’d sub nom. DeLeon v. Abbott*, 791 F.3d 619 (5th Cir. 2015) (“Federal courts at all levels have recognized that violation of constitutional rights constitutes irreparable harm as a matter of law.”).

The right to be free from intentional racial discrimination in voting is a core constitutional right. *See* U.S. Const. amend. XIV § 1, U.S. Const. amend. XV § 1; *see also Gomillion v. Lightfoot*, 364 U.S. 339, 346 (1960) (“When a legislature thus singles out a readily isolated segment of a racial minority for special discriminatory treatment, it violates the Fifteenth Amendment.”). The State’s imposition of Plan C2333 violates that right. This harm cannot be undone through monetary relief. *See Deerfield*, 661 F.2d at 338 (holding that where a fundamental right is “either threatened or in fact being impaired . . . mandates a finding of irreparable injury.”); *see also League of Women Voters of N. Carolina v. North Carolina*, 769 F.3d 224, 247 (4th Cir. 2014) (“[O]nce the election

occurs, there can be no do-over and no redress.”). As such, the harm to Plaintiffs is irreparable. *Deerfield*, 661 F.2d at 338.

IV. The balance of equities weights in favor of an injunction.

The balance of equities favors entry of an injunction. *See Ingebretsen v. Jackson Public School Dist.*, 88 F.3d 274, 280 (5th Cir. 1996) (holding that where an enactment is unconstitutional, “the public interest [is] not disserved by an injunction preventing its implementation.”). Defendants lack any legitimate interest in enforcing a redistricting plan that violates Plaintiffs’ constitutional rights to be free from discrimination. *See BST Holdings*, No. 21-60845 at *19 (finding that any interest that may be asserted in enforcing laws that infringe on constitutional freedoms is “illegitimate.”). And the public interest in protecting Plaintiffs’ constitutional rights to be free from discrimination outweighs any minimal burden to Defendants. *See De Leon*, 975 F. Supp. 2d at 665 (“[A] preliminary injunction preventing the enforcement of an unconstitutional law serves, rather than contradicts, the public interest.”); *see also, e.g., G & V Lounge, Inc. v. Michigan Liquor Control Commission*, 23 F.3d 1071 (6th Cir. 1994) (“[I]t is always in the public interest to prevent the violation of a party’s constitutional rights.”); *Charles H. Wesley Educ. Fdn., Inc. v. Cox*, 408 F.3d 1349, 1355 (11th Cir. 2005) (“[T]he . . . cautious protection of the Plaintiffs’ franchise-related rights is without question in the public interest.”).

Relying on the evidence offered here and the applicable evidence from the recent trial, the Court should issue a preliminary injunction against HB 4, in full. By doing so, the Court will enjoin its repealer provision and therefore necessarily revive Plan C2193, the plan the State adopted in response to the 2020 Decennial Census. As was proven at trial, Plan C2193 violates the Voting Rights Act, but the State’s machinations in this litigation and through this special session allow it to continue harming the voting rights of citizens under Plan C2193. That is well more than this

conduct deserves. The State is able at a moment's notice to implement Plan C2193 having done so twice before. Falling back to this option preserves the status quo, remedies the egregious constitutional violations in Plan C2333, and ensures that the State suffers no prejudice by continuing to utilize the plan it crafted.

As noted in recent filings, these Plaintiffs are prepared to proceed to evidence on this request for preliminary injunction without delay. Any delay caused by the State to the efficient resolution of this request would entitle Plaintiffs to an adjustment of elections deadlines—something that should not be needed as things stand now. It simply cannot be the case that a State can manipulate its conduct so as to prevent the federal courts from ever adjudicating rights under the federal Constitution and laws. The State, in 2021 adopted alternative election deadlines by statute. *See* Tex. Elec. Code § 41.0075(c) (2022). Although these provisions expired after the 2022 elections, they remain State selections of alternative election schedules that can be ordered by this Court in order to provide time to orderly implement the, albeit partial, remedy to the harms Plaintiffs have proven in this litigation.

CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, any implementation of Plan C2333 should be preliminarily enjoined.

August 24, 2025

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I certify that the foregoing was served on all counsel of record on August 24, 2025 via the Court's CM/ECF system.

/s/ Mark P. Gaber



U.S. Department of Justice

Civil Rights Division

Office of the Assistant Attorney General

Washington, D.C. 20530

July 7, 2025

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[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

Re: Unconstitutional Race-Based Congressional Districts
TX-09, TX-18, TX-29 and TX-33

Dear Governor Abbott and Attorney General Paxton,

This letter will serve as formal notice by the Department of Justice to the State of Texas of serious concerns regarding the legality of four of Texas's congressional districts. As stated below, Congressional Districts TX-09, TX-18, TX-29 and TX-33 currently constitute unconstitutional "coalition districts" and we urge the State of Texas to rectify these race-based considerations from these specific districts.

In *Allen v. Milligan*, 599 U.S. 1, 45 (2023), Justice Kavanaugh noted that "even if Congress in 1982 could constitutionally authorize race-based redistricting under § 2 for some period of time, the authority to conduct race-based redistricting cannot extend indefinitely into the future." 599 U.S. 1, (Kavanaugh, J., concurring). In *SFFA v. Harvard*, the Supreme Court reiterated that "deviation from the norm of equal treatment" on account of race "must be a temporary matter." 600 U.S. 181, 228 (2023). When race is the predominant factor above other traditional redistricting considerations including compactness, contiguity, and respect for political subdivision lines, the State of Texas must demonstrate a compelling state interest to survive strict scrutiny.

It is well established that so-called “coalition districts” run afoul the Voting Rights Act and the Fourteenth Amendment. In *Petteway v. Galveston County*, No. 23-40582 (5th Cir. 2024), the en banc Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals made it abundantly clear that “coalition districts” are not protected by the Voting Rights Act. This was a reversal of its previous decision in *Campos v. City of Baytown*, 840 F.2d 1240 (5th Cir. 1988). In *Petteway*, the Fifth Circuit aligned itself with the Supreme Court’s decision in

Bartlett v. Strickland, 556 U.S. 1 (2009), and determined that a minority group must be geographically compact enough to constitute more than 50% of the voting population in a single-member district to be protected under the Voting Rights Act. See also *Thornburg v. Gingles*, 478 U.S. 30 (1986). Opportunity and coalition districts are premised on either the combining of two minority groups or a minority group with white crossover voting to meet the 50% threshold. Neither meets the first *Gingle*’s precondition. Thus, the racial gerrymandering of congressional districts is unconstitutional and must be rectified immediately by state legislatures.

It is the position of this Department that several Texas Congressional Districts constitute unconstitutional racial gerrymanders, under the logic and reasoning of *Petteway*. Specifically, the record indicates that TX-09 and TX-18 sort Houston voters along strict racial lines to create two coalition seats, while creating TX 29, a majority Hispanic district. Additionally, TX-33 is another racially-based coalition district that resulted from a federal court order years ago, yet the Texas Legislature drew TX-33 on the same lines in the 2021 redistricting. Therefore, TX-33 remains as a coalition district.

Although the State’s interest when configuring these districts was to comply with Fifth Circuit precedent prior to the 2024 *Petteway* decision, that interest no longer exists. Post-*Petteway*, the Congressional Districts at issue are nothing more than vestiges of an unconstitutional racially based gerrymandering past, which must be abandoned, and must now be corrected by Texas.

Please respond to this letter by July 7, 2025, and advise me of the State’s intention to bring its current redistricting plans into compliance with the U.S. Constitution. If the State of Texas fails to rectify the racial gerrymandering of TX-09, TX-18, TX-29 and TX 33, the Attorney General reserves the right to seek legal action against the State, including without limitation under the 14th Amendment.

Respectfully,



HARMEET K. DHILLON
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Rights Division

MICHAEL E. GATES
Deputy Assistant Attorney General
Civil Rights Division



GOVERNOR GREG ABBOTT

July 9, 2025

Mr. Adam Bitter, General Counsel
Office of the Secretary of State
State Capitol Room 1E.8
Austin, Texas 78701

FILED IN THE OFFICE OF THE
TEXAS SECRETARY OF STATE
3:00 pm O'CLOCK

JUL 09 2025
ANBA
Secretary of State

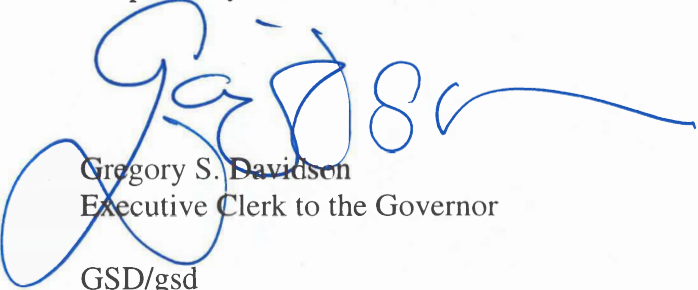
Dear Mr. Bitter:

Pursuant to his powers as Governor of the State of Texas, Greg Abbott has issued the following:

A proclamation calling an extraordinary session of the 89th Legislature, to convene in the City of Austin, at noon on Monday, July 21, 2025.

The original proclamation is attached to this letter of transmittal.

Respectfully submitted,


Gregory S. Davidson
Executive Clerk to the Governor

GSD/gsd

Attachment

PROCLAMATION

BY THE

Governor of the State of Texas

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME:

I, GREG ABBOTT, Governor of the State of Texas, by the authority vested in me by Article III, Sections 5(a) and 40, and Article IV, Section 8(a) of the Texas Constitution, do hereby call a Special Session of the 89th Legislature, to convene in the City of Austin, commencing at 12:00 p.m. on Monday, July 21, 2025, to consider and act upon the following:

Legislation to improve early warning systems and other preparedness infrastructure in flood-prone areas throughout Texas.

Legislation to strengthen emergency communications and other response infrastructure in flood-prone areas throughout Texas.

Legislation to provide relief funding for response to and recovery from the storms which began in early July 2025, including local match funding for jurisdictions eligible for FEMA public assistance.

Legislation to evaluate and streamline rules and regulations to speed preparedness for and recovery from natural disasters.

Legislation to eliminate the STAAR test and replace it with effective tools to assess student progress and ensure school district accountability.

Legislation reducing the property tax burden on Texans and legislation imposing spending limits on entities authorized to impose property taxes.

Legislation making it a crime to provide hemp-derived products to children under 21 years of age.

Legislation to comprehensively regulate hemp-derived products, including limiting potency, restricting synthetically modified compounds, and establishing enforcement mechanisms, all without banning a lawful agricultural commodity.

Legislation further protecting unborn children and their mothers from the harm of abortion.

Legislation prohibiting taxpayer-funded lobbying, including the use of tax dollars to hire lobbyists and payment of tax dollars to associations that lobby the Legislature.

Legislation, similar to Senate Bill No. 1278 from the 89th Legislature, Regular Session, that protects victims of human trafficking from criminal liability for non-violent acts closely tied to their own victimization.

Legislation that protects law enforcement officers from public disclosure of unsubstantiated complaints in personnel files.

Legislation protecting women's privacy in sex-segregated spaces.

FILED IN THE OFFICE OF THE
SECRETARY OF STATE
3:00pm O'CLOCK

JUL 09 2025
BROOKS EX. 254

Governor Greg Abbott
July 9, 2025

Proclamation
Page 2

Legislation proposing a constitutional amendment allowing the Attorney General to prosecute state election crimes.

Legislation that provides a revised congressional redistricting plan in light of constitutional concerns raised by the U.S. Department of Justice.

Legislation, similar to Senate Bill No. 648 from the 89th Legislature, Regular Session, that provides strengthened protections against title theft and deed fraud.

Legislation, similar to Senate Bill No. 1253 from the 89th Legislature, Regular Session, that authorizes political subdivisions to reduce impact fees for builders who include water conservation and efficiency measures.

Legislation, similar to Senate Bill No. 2878 from the 89th Legislature, Regular Session, relating to the operation and administration of the Judicial Department of state government.

The Secretary of State will take notice of this action and will notify the members of the legislature of my action.



IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto signed my name and have officially caused the Seal of State to be affixed at my office in the City of Austin, Texas, this the 9th day of July, 2025.


GREG ABBOTT
Governor

Attested by:


ADAM BITTER
General Counsel
Secretary of State

FILED IN THE OFFICE OF THE
SECRETARY OF STATE
3:00 PM O'CLOCK

JUL 09 2025

BROOKS EX. 254

EXHIBIT A
**Attorney General Ken Paxton's Response
to DOJ Letter**



KEN PAXTON
ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS

July 11, 2025

The Honorable Harmeet K. Dhillon
Assistant Attorney General
U.S. Department of Justice, Civil Rights Division
950 Pennsylvania Ave., NW
Washington, DC 20530
Harmeet.Dhillon@usdoj.gov

Dear Assistant Attorney General Dhillon,

I am in receipt of your July 7, 2025, letter concerning Texas congressional districts and welcome a discussion both of the constitutionality of those districts, and how they can best serve Texans. I fully support Governor Abbott calling a special session for the Texas Legislature to conduct congressional redistricting to take advantage of recent changes to the legal and political landscape.

As you know, I have stood shoulder to shoulder with President Trump in fighting for the constitutional rights of Texans, and of all Americans. My office filed 107 lawsuits against the unconstitutional policies of the Biden-Harris Administration, setting the constitutional framework for opposing the liberal agenda including DEI, open borders, anti-gun hysteria, and transgender procedures forced on children. I also filed the landmark *Texas v. Pennsylvania* lawsuit and have vigorously defended one of the most comprehensive election integrity bills anywhere in the country. Nothing is more important to me or the office I am proud to lead than upholding the Constitution and combatting the left-wing assault on American values.

We agree that the time for race-based decisions in government is over. As Chief Justice Roberts wrote in *SFFA v. Harvard*, "Eliminating racial discrimination means eliminating all of it." 600 U.S. 181, 206 (2023). We also agree that Justice Kavanaugh has acknowledged temporal constraints on race-based decisions required under Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act. *Allen v. Milligan*, 599 U.S. 1, 45 (2023) (Kavanaugh, J., concurring).

I am also keenly aware of the Fifth Circuit's decision in *Petteway v. Galveston County*, 111 F.4th 596 (5th Cir. 2024) (*en banc*). My office successfully briefed that case's implications for Texas

congressional districts earlier this year. *See* First Amended Motion for Partial Judgment, *LULAC v. Abbott*, No. 3:21-cv-00259 (W.D. Tex. Feb. 15, 2025), ECF 848; *see also* Defendants’ Brief Addressing the Effect of *Petteway*, *id.*, ECF 815. Indeed, a coalition claim under the Voting Rights Act brought against Texas Congressional District 18 has been dismissed under *Petteway*. *See* Order Granting Motion to Dismiss, *id.*, ECF 972; *see also* Response to Order Requiring Additional Briefing, *id.*, ECF 917. Around the same time—which is to say, after the *Petteway* decision—your office dismissed all of its claims against Texas election districts. I agreed with your decision in that regard, and still do. I applaud your leadership and legal acumen in recognizing the futility of the claims brought against Texas under the Biden-Harris administration.

We also agree that, had the Texas legislature felt compelled under pre-*Petteway* strictures to create coalition districts, the basis for such decisions—as you say—“no longer exists.” However, my office has just completed a four-week trial against various plaintiff groups concerning the constitutionality of Texas’s congressional districts, as well as its State House and State Senate maps. The evidence at that trial was clear and unequivocal: **the Texas legislature did not pass race-based electoral districts for any of those three political maps.** Texas State Senator Joan Huffman, who chaired the Senate Redistricting Committee, testified under oath that she drew Texas districts blind to race, and sought to maximize Republican political advantage balanced against traditional redistricting criteria. *See, e.g.*, Tr. Jun. 7, 2025, PM Session at 33; Tr. Jun 9, 2025, AM Session at 54. Dr. Sean Trende, renowned redistricting expert, testified on behalf of Texas that its electoral maps correlate more closely with partisan advantage than any racial consideration. *See* Tr. Jun. 9, 2025, AM Session at 67–177, *id.*

Finally, we agree that there have been substantial changes in the law since Texas drew its congressional districts in 2021. In the four short years since then, the Supreme Court has issued *Milligan*, *SFFA*, and *Alexander v. South Carolina State Conference of the NAACP*, 602 U.S. 1 (2024). At the same time, voting patterns in the state have undergone tremendous change, including—as you are certainly aware—Texas’s historic support for President Trump in the 2024 Presidential Election.

The Texas Legislature has led the Nation in rejecting race-based decision-making in its redistricting process—it has drawn its current maps in conformance with traditional, non-racial redistricting criteria to ensure Texas continues to adopt policies that will truly Make America Great Again. As permitted by federal law, the congressional maps in 2021 were drawn on a partisan basis. *See Rucho v. Common Cause*, 588 U.S. 684 (2019).

For these reasons, I welcome continued dialogue about how Texas's electoral districts can best serve Texas voters without regard to outdated and unconstitutional racial considerations. My office stands ready to support President Trump, Governor Abbott, and the Texas Legislature in their redistricting goals and will defend any new maps passed from challenges by the radical Left.

Respectfully,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Ken Paxton". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style with a large initial "K" and "P".



HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE ON CONGRESSIONAL REDISTRICTING



CODY THANE VASUT
CHAIR

TEXAS HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JON E. ROSENTHAL
VICE CHAIR

July 27, 2025

The Honorable Harmeet K. Dhillon
Assistant Attorney General
U.S. Department of Justice, Civil Rights Division
950 Pennsylvania Avenue NW
Washington, DC 20540
Harmeet.Dhillon@usdoj.gov

Re: Texas Congressional Redistricting

Dear Assistant Attorney General Dhillon,

I chair the House Select Committee on Congressional Redistricting in Texas (the "Committee"). Several members of the Committee have asked me to formally invite you to testify before the Committee concerning a letter you sent to Governor Greg Abbott and Attorney General Ken Paxton on July 7, 2025.

Please accept this letter as a formal invitation to appear and testify before the Committee at any of our future public hearings. You can find details about any of our upcoming public hearings at <https://house.texas.gov/es/committees/committee/055#meetings>.

Should you desire to come testify at any of our currently scheduled or future public hearings, please contact me at 512-463-9948.

Regards,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "CV" with a flourish.

Cody Thane Vasut
State Representative

MEMBERS: REPRESENTATIVE JOSEY GARCIA • REPRESENTATIVE CHARLIE GEREN • REPRESENTATIVE BARBARA GERVIN-HAWKINS
REPRESENTATIVE R.D. "BOBBY" GUERRA • REPRESENTATIVE RYAN GUILLEN • REPRESENTATIVE COLE HEFNER • REPRESENTATIVE HILLARY HICKLAND
REPRESENTATIVE TODD HUNTER • REPRESENTATIVE CHRISTIAN MANUEL • REPRESENTATIVE WILL METCALF • REPRESENTATIVE JOHN MCQUEENEY
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MAILING ADDRESS: E2.158 • POST OFFICE BOX 12910 • AUSTIN, TEXAS 78711-2910 • (512) 463-9948

CHIEF COMMITTEE CLERK: EDWARD JAMES

BROOKS EX. 256

SENATE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON CONGRESSIONAL REDISTRICTING

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SENATOR BRYAN HUGHES
SENATOR BORRIS MILES
SENATOR TAN PARKER
SENATOR ANGELA PAXTON
SENATOR KEVIN SPARKS

July 25, 2025

The Honorable Harmeet K. Dhillon
Assistant Attorney General
U.S. Department of Justice, Civil Rights Division
950 Pennsylvania Avenue NW
Washington, DC 20530
Harmeet.Dhillon@usdoj.gov

Re: Texas Congressional Redistricting

Dear Assistant Attorney General Dhillon,

I chair the Senate Select Committee on Congressional Redistricting in Texas. At our regional committee hearing on July 25, 2025, several committee members requested that you be formally invited to testify before the committee. The request is in regard to the recent letter sent to Governor Greg Abbott and Attorney General Ken Paxton dated July 7, 2025, on Texas congressional districts.

Please receive this letter as a formal invitation to appear and testify before our committee. We are currently in a 30-day called special session which is scheduled to conclude by August 19, 2025.

Should you desire to testify, please contact me at 512-463-0030 so we can arrange a convenient time for testimony.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Phil King".

Phil King
State Senator

Case 3:21-cv-00259-DCG-JES-JVB Document 1134-7 Filed 08/25/25 Page 1 of 2

American Community Survey Special Tabulation

Using Census and American Community Survey Data

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS - PLANC2193

| 2020 Census | | | Special Tabulation of Citizen Voting Age Population (CVAP) from the 2019-2023 American Community Survey with Margins of Error | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|---------|---------|---|------------------|--|--------------------|---------------------------------|------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|
| | | | CVAP | Hispanic CVAP | Not Hispanic or Latino Citizen Voting Age Population (CVAP) | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | % Black Alone | % Black + White | % Black + American Indian | % White Alone | % American Indian Alone | %Asian Alone | % Native Hawaiian Alone | % American Indian + White | % Asian + White | % Remainder 2 or More Other |
| District | Total | VAP | CVAP | % Hispanic | % Black Alone | % Black + White | % Black + American Indian | % White Alone | % American Indian Alone | %Asian Alone | % Native Hawaiian Alone | % American Indian + White | % Asian + White | % Remainder 2 or More Other |
| 1 | 766,987 | 585,265 | 554,725 (±7,698) | 10.3 (±0.5) | 18.3 (±0.6) | 0.5 (±0.1) | 0.1(±0.1) | 68.2 (±0.6) | 0.2 (±0.1) | 0.8 (±0.1) | 0.1 (±0.1) | 1.1 (±0.1) | 0.2 (±0.1) | 0.2 (±0.1) |
| 2 | 766,987 | 557,917 | 493,575 (±9,637) | 22.6 (±0.9) | 12.7 (±0.8) | 0.6 (±0.2) | 0.1(±0.1) | 58.8 (±0.9) | 0.1 (±0.1) | 3.5 (±0.3) | 0.1 (±0.1) | 0.6 (±0.1) | 0.5 (±0.1) | 0.3 (±0.1) |
| 3 | 766,987 | 559,329 | 538,025 (±8,768) | 12.6 (±0.6) | 10.6 (±0.7) | 0.5 (±0.2) | 0.1(±0.1) | 64.8 (±0.7) | 0.2 (±0.1) | 9.5 (±0.5) | 0.1 (±0.1) | 0.6 (±0.1) | 0.7 (±0.1) | 0.3 (±0.1) |
| 4 | 766,987 | 577,526 | 537,345 (±7,517) | 10.6 (±0.5) | 9.5 (±0.5) | 0.6 (±0.1) | 0.1(±0.1) | 70.1 (±0.6) | 0.3 (±0.1) | 7.0 (±0.4) | 0.1 (±0.1) | 1.0 (±0.1) | 0.4 (±0.1) | 0.3 (±0.1) |
| 5 | 766,987 | 573,597 | 515,100 (±8,293) | 19.2 (±0.7) | 15.5 (±0.8) | 0.7 (±0.2) | 0.2(±0.1) | 58.5 (±0.6) | 0.2 (±0.1) | 4.2 (±0.4) | 0.0 (±0.1) | 0.8 (±0.1) | 0.4 (±0.1) | 0.4 (±0.1) |
| 6 | 766,987 | 572,594 | 492,065 (±7,459) | 23.0 (±0.7) | 15.0 (±0.6) | 0.6 (±0.1) | 0.2(±0.1) | 56.8 (±0.7) | 0.2 (±0.1) | 2.8 (±0.3) | 0.1 (±0.1) | 0.8 (±0.1) | 0.3 (±0.1) | 0.2 (±0.1) |
| 7 | 766,987 | 594,919 | 470,615 (±9,010) | 21.2 (±0.9) | 21.6 (±1.0) | 0.5 (±0.1) | 0.2(±0.1) | 36.6 (±0.7) | 0.2 (±0.1) | 18.3 (±0.8) | 0.0 (±0.1) | 0.3 (±0.1) | 0.7 (±0.1) | 0.4 (±0.1) |
| 8 | 766,987 | 565,897 | 518,730 (±10,288) | 23.6 (±1.0) | 12.7 (±0.7) | 0.7 (±0.2) | 0.1(±0.1) | 55.9 (±0.8) | 0.2 (±0.1) | 5.4 (±0.6) | 0.1 (±0.1) | 0.7 (±0.1) | 0.3 (±0.1) | 0.2 (±0.1) |
| 9 | 766,987 | 565,956 | 448,920 (±8,617) | 25.6 (±0.9) | 45.0 (±1.1) | 0.7 (±0.2) | 0.3(±0.1) | 18.1 (±0.7) | 0.2 (±0.1) | 9.3 (±0.6) | 0.0 (±0.1) | 0.2 (±0.1) | 0.3 (±0.1) | 0.4 (±0.1) |
| 10 | 766,987 | 591,007 | 553,495 (±8,113) | 18.3 (±0.6) | 10.9 (±0.6) | 0.4 (±0.1) | 0.1(±0.1) | 64.7 (±0.6) | 0.1 (±0.1) | 3.7 (±0.3) | 0.1 (±0.1) | 0.8 (±0.1) | 0.5 (±0.1) | 0.3 (±0.1) |
| 11 | 766,987 | 567,819 | 521,930 (±8,102) | 33.1 (±0.9) | 11.3 (±0.6) | 0.8 (±0.2) | 0.1(±0.1) | 51.3 (±0.7) | 0.2 (±0.1) | 1.5 (±0.2) | 0.2 (±0.1) | 0.7 (±0.1) | 0.4 (±0.1) | 0.3 (±0.1) |
| 12 | 766,987 | 580,455 | 556,389 (±9,298) | 18.9 (±0.8) | 11.4 (±0.6) | 0.5 (±0.1) | 0.1(±0.1) | 64.3 (±0.7) | 0.2 (±0.1) | 3.1 (±0.3) | 0.1 (±0.1) | 0.7 (±0.1) | 0.4 (±0.1) | 0.2 (±0.1) |
| 13 | 766,987 | 585,231 | 541,205 (±7,128) | 21.6 (±0.6) | 6.6 (±0.4) | 0.6 (±0.1) | 0.1(±0.1) | 67.3 (±0.5) | 0.4 (±0.1) | 1.5 (±0.2) | 0.1 (±0.1) | 1.1 (±0.1) | 0.5 (±0.1) | 0.2 (±0.1) |
| 14 | 766,987 | 585,292 | 549,730 (±8,162) | 19.6 (±0.6) | 16.2 (±0.6) | 0.7 (±0.1) | 0.1(±0.1) | 59.9 (±0.7) | 0.2 (±0.1) | 2.4 (±0.2) | 0.0 (±0.1) | 0.6 (±0.1) | 0.3 (±0.1) | 0.1 (±0.1) |
| 15 | 766,987 | 551,585 | 443,875 (±7,843) | 74.5 (±0.9) | 1.6 (±0.2) | 0.2 (±0.1) | 0.0(±0.1) | 21.8 (±0.6) | 0.1 (±0.1) | 1.2 (±0.2) | 0.1 (±0.1) | 0.3 (±0.1) | 0.2 (±0.1) | 0.1 (±0.1) |
| 16 | 766,986 | 573,880 | 495,475 (±8,769) | 79.2 (±0.9) | 3.5 (±0.3) | 0.3 (±0.1) | 0.1(±0.1) | 14.7 (±0.5) | 0.3 (±0.1) | 1.1 (±0.2) | 0.1 (±0.1) | 0.2 (±0.1) | 0.3 (±0.1) | 0.3 (±0.1) |
| 17 | 766,987 | 589,524 | 553,495 (±8,140) | 18.9 (±0.7) | 15.0 (±0.6) | 0.6 (±0.1) | 0.1(±0.1) | 61.9 (±0.7) | 0.2 (±0.1) | 1.6 (±0.2) | 0.0 (±0.1) | 1.1 (±0.2) | 0.4 (±0.1) | 0.2 (±0.1) |
| 18 | 766,987 | 576,291 | 472,190 (±8,601) | 30.4 (±0.9) | 38.8 (±1.0) | 0.7 (±0.2) | 0.2(±0.1) | 23.4 (±0.6) | 0.2 (±0.1) | 5.3 (±0.4) | 0.1 (±0.1) | 0.3 (±0.1) | 0.3 (±0.1) | 0.4 (±0.2) |
| 19 | 766,987 | 578,679 | 543,075 (±6,969) | 33.3 (±0.7) | 6.0 (±0.3) | 0.5 (±0.1) | 0.1(±0.1) | 57.6 (±0.6) | 0.2 (±0.1) | 1.1 (±0.1) | 0.1 (±0.1) | 0.8 (±0.1) | 0.2 (±0.1) | 0.2 (±0.1) |
| 20 | 766,987 | 574,548 | 514,540 (±9,237) | 68.1 (±1.0) | 6.1 (±0.5) | 0.7 (±0.2) | 0.1(±0.1) | 21.5 (±0.6) | 0.2 (±0.1) | 2.2 (±0.2) | 0.1 (±0.1) | 0.3 (±0.1) | 0.5 (±0.1) | 0.3 (±0.1) |
| 21 | 766,987 | 604,056 | 590,435 (±8,492) | 26.7 (±0.8) | 3.7 (±0.4) | 0.5 (±0.1) | 0.0(±0.1) | 65.5 (±0.6) | 0.1 (±0.1) | 1.8 (±0.2) | 0.1 (±0.1) | 0.7 (±0.1) | 0.5 (±0.1) | 0.4 (±0.1) |
| 22 | 766,987 | 557,229 | 506,535 (±9,544) | 24.6 (±0.9) | 12.7 (±0.8) | 0.7 (±0.2) | 0.1(±0.1) | 49.2 (±0.8) | 0.2 (±0.1) | 11.3 (±0.7) | 0.0 (±0.1) | 0.4 (±0.1) | 0.5 (±0.1) | 0.2 (±0.1) |
| 23 | 766,987 | 568,074 | 508,090 (±8,400) | 57.4 (±0.9) | 4.2 (±0.4) | 0.6 (±0.1) | 0.1(±0.1) | 34.1 (±0.7) | 0.3 (±0.1) | 2.0 (±0.3) | 0.1 (±0.1) | 0.4 (±0.1) | 0.4 (±0.1) | 0.3 (±0.1) |
| 24 | 766,987 | 581,738 | 522,250 (±7,844) | 13.1 (±0.5) | 7.4 (±0.5) | 0.7 (±0.3) | 0.1(±0.1) | 70.3 (±0.6) | 0.2 (±0.1) | 6.3 (±0.4) | 0.2 (±0.1) | 0.7 (±0.1) | 0.6 (±0.1) | 0.3 (±0.1) |
| 25 | 766,987 | 586,313 | 556,530 (±8,214) | 16.7 (±0.6) | 11.8 (±0.6) | 0.5 (±0.1) | 0.1(±0.1) | 66.7 (±0.6) | 0.2 (±0.1) | 2.5 (±0.2) | 0.2 (±0.1) | 0.8 (±0.1) | 0.3 (±0.1) | 0.3 (±0.1) |
| 26 | 766,987 | 569,880 | 555,245 (±8,214) | 14.4 (±0.6) | 9.5 (±0.5) | 0.6 (±0.1) | 0.2(±0.1) | 66.3 (±0.7) | 0.2 (±0.1) | 7.0 (±0.4) | 0.1 (±0.1) | 0.7 (±0.1) | 0.7 (±0.1) | 0.3 (±0.1) |
| 27 | 766,987 | 585,427 | 549,475 (±7,861) | 48.6 (±0.9) | 4.5 (±0.3) | 0.3 (±0.1) | 0.1(±0.1) | 44.1 (±0.6) | 0.2 (±0.1) | 1.2 (±0.2) | 0.0 (±0.1) | 0.6 (±0.1) | 0.2 (±0.1) | 0.1 (±0.1) |
| 28 | 766,987 | 552,637 | 472,680 (±7,997) | 68.7 (±0.9) | 5.2 (±0.4) | 0.3 (±0.1) | 0.1(±0.1) | 23.8 (±0.7) | 0.1 (±0.1) | 1.1 (±0.2) | 0.0 (±0.1) | 0.3 (±0.1) | 0.2 (±0.1) | 0.2 (±0.1) |
| 29 | 766,987 | 547,845 | 391,410 (±8,182) | 63.5 (±1.1) | 18.4 (±0.9) | 0.4 (±0.2) | 0.1(±0.1) | 13.7 (±0.6) | 0.2 (±0.1) | 3.2 (±0.4) | 0.1 (±0.1) | 0.2 (±0.1) | 0.1 (±0.1) | 0.1 (±0.1) |
| 30 | 766,987 | 577,974 | 501,160 (±8,750) | 24.5 (±0.8) | 46.0 (±1.1) | 0.9 (±0.2) | 0.3(±0.1) | 24.0 (±0.6) | 0.2 (±0.1) | 3.2 (±0.3) | 0.0 (±0.1) | 0.4 (±0.1) | 0.3 (±0.1) | 0.3 (±0.1) |
| 31 | 766,987 | 574,120 | 569,810 (±7,834) | 18.9 (±0.6) | 7.9 (±0.5) | 0.8 (±0.1) | 0.1(±0.1) | 66.5 (±0.6) | 0.2 (±0.1) | 3.3 (±0.3) | 0.2 (±0.1) | 1.0 (±0.1) | 0.6 (±0.1) | 0.5 (±0.1) |
| 32 | 766,987 | 593,970 | 470,465 (±7,872) | 22.9 (±0.8) | 23.4 (±1.0) | 0.9 (±0.2) | 0.2(±0.1) | 43.9 (±0.7) | 0.2 (±0.1) | 6.9 (±0.4) | 0.1 (±0.1) | 0.5 (±0.1) | 0.7 (±0.1) | 0.4 (±0.1) |
| 33 | 766,987 | 555,227 | 396,125 (±7,247) | 43.6 (±1.0) | 25.2 (±0.9) | 0.7 (±0.2) | 0.2(±0.1) | 23.4 (±0.7) | 0.3 (±0.1) | 5.7 (±0.4) | 0.1 (±0.1) | 0.4 (±0.1) | 0.2 (±0.1) | 0.3 (±0.1) |
| 34 | 766,987 | 542,730 | 436,275 (±8,007) | 86.6 (±0.8) | 0.7 (±0.2) | 0.1 (±0.1) | 0.0(±0.1) | 11.7 (±0.5) | 0.2 (±0.1) | 0.4 (±0.1) | 0.0 (±0.1) | 0.1 (±0.1) | 0.1 (±0.1) | 0.0 (±0.1) |

The American Community Survey provided estimated citizen voting age population (CVAP) data at the block group level in a Special Tabulation. Because the MOE can only be calculated using whole block groups, all block groups with more than 50% of the population in a district are included in the analysis. The Red-118 report provides a summary of the block groups used in the analysis.

The percent for each CVAP population category is that group's CVAP divided by the CVAP total.

Numbers in parentheses are margins of error at 90% confidence level.

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American Community Survey Special Tabulation

Using Census and American Community Survey Data

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS - PLANC2193

| 2020 Census | | | Special Tabulation of Citizen Voting Age Population (CVAP) from the 2019-2023 American Community Survey with Margins of Error | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|---------|---------|---|------------------|--|--------------------|---------------------------------|------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|
| | | | | Hispanic CVAP | Not Hispanic or Latino Citizen Voting Age Population (CVAP) | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | % Black Alone | % Black + White | % Black + American Indian | % White Alone | % American Indian Alone | %Asian Alone | % Native Hawaiian Alone | % American Indian + White | % Asian + White | % Remainder 2 or More Other |
| District | Total | VAP | CVAP | % Hispanic | | | | | | | | | | |
| 35 | 766,987 | 583,808 | 536,330 (±9,198) | 46.0 (±1.0) | 13.0 (±0.7) | 0.7 (±0.1) | 0.2(±0.1) | 35.7 (±0.8) | 0.1 (±0.1) | 2.7 (±0.3) | 0.1 (±0.1) | 0.5 (±0.1) | 0.6 (±0.1) | 0.4 (±0.1) |
| 36 | 766,987 | 578,116 | 523,274 (±8,338) | 22.8 (±0.8) | 12.5 (±0.6) | 0.7 (±0.2) | 0.1(±0.1) | 59.1 (±0.7) | 0.1 (±0.1) | 3.4 (±0.3) | 0.0 (±0.1) | 0.6 (±0.1) | 0.3 (±0.1) | 0.2 (±0.1) |
| 37 | 766,987 | 622,654 | 563,535 (±8,534) | 22.9 (±0.8) | 7.0 (±0.5) | 0.6 (±0.1) | 0.1(±0.1) | 60.7 (±0.6) | 0.1 (±0.1) | 6.4 (±0.4) | 0.1 (±0.1) | 0.6 (±0.1) | 1.1 (±0.2) | 0.5 (±0.2) |
| 38 | 766,987 | 577,591 | 506,000 (±9,377) | 19.7 (±0.8) | 11.0 (±0.8) | 0.6 (±0.1) | 0.1(±0.1) | 58.2 (±0.8) | 0.1 (±0.1) | 8.6 (±0.6) | 0.0 (±0.1) | 0.5 (±0.1) | 0.7 (±0.2) | 0.3 (±0.1) |

The American Community Survey provided estimated citizen voting age population (CVAP) data at the block group level in a Special Tabulation. Because the MOE can only be calculated using whole block groups, all block groups with more than 50% of the population in a district are included in the analysis. The Red-118 report provides a summary of the block groups used in the analysis.

The percent for each CVAP population category is that group's CVAP divided by the CVAP total.

Numbers in parentheses are margins of error at 90% confidence level.

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American Community Survey Special Tabulation

Using Census and American Community Survey Data

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS - PLANC2308

| 2020 Census | | | Special Tabulation of Citizen Voting Age Population (CVAP) from the 2019-2023 American Community Survey with Margins of Error | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|---------|---------|---|------------------|--|--------------------|---------------------------------|------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|
| | | | CVAP | Hispanic CVAP | Not Hispanic or Latino Citizen Voting Age Population (CVAP) | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | % Black Alone | % Black + White | % Black + American Indian | % White Alone | % American Indian Alone | %Asian Alone | % Native Hawaiian Alone | % American Indian + White | % Asian + White | % Remainder 2 or More Other |
| District | Total | VAP | CVAP | % Hispanic | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 766,987 | 585,465 | 554,540 (±7,781) | 10.4 (±0.5) | 18.9 (±0.6) | 0.5 (±0.1) | 0.1(±0.1) | 67.7 (±0.7) | 0.2 (±0.1) | 0.8 (±0.1) | 0.1 (±0.1) | 1.1 (±0.1) | 0.2 (±0.1) | 0.2 (±0.1) |
| 2 | 766,987 | 564,561 | 506,620 (±9,782) | 23.2 (±0.9) | 13.3 (±0.8) | 0.5 (±0.1) | 0.1(±0.1) | 56.1 (±0.9) | 0.1 (±0.1) | 5.2 (±0.4) | 0.1 (±0.1) | 0.6 (±0.1) | 0.5 (±0.1) | 0.3 (±0.1) |
| 3 | 766,987 | 559,537 | 528,035 (±8,446) | 13.8 (±0.6) | 11.6 (±0.7) | 0.6 (±0.1) | 0.1(±0.1) | 64.5 (±0.7) | 0.3 (±0.1) | 7.6 (±0.5) | 0.1 (±0.1) | 0.7 (±0.1) | 0.5 (±0.1) | 0.3 (±0.1) |
| 4 | 766,987 | 576,718 | 530,930 (±7,778) | 9.5 (±0.5) | 9.6 (±0.5) | 0.6 (±0.1) | 0.1(±0.1) | 68.0 (±0.6) | 0.3 (±0.1) | 9.9 (±0.5) | 0.1 (±0.1) | 1.0 (±0.1) | 0.6 (±0.1) | 0.4 (±0.1) |
| 5 | 766,987 | 575,347 | 511,975 (±8,041) | 19.4 (±0.7) | 17.0 (±0.8) | 0.7 (±0.2) | 0.2(±0.1) | 58.1 (±0.7) | 0.3 (±0.1) | 2.6 (±0.3) | 0.1 (±0.1) | 0.9 (±0.1) | 0.4 (±0.1) | 0.3 (±0.1) |
| 6 | 766,987 | 576,737 | 505,010 (±7,973) | 21.6 (±0.7) | 13.7 (±0.6) | 0.6 (±0.1) | 0.1(±0.1) | 58.8 (±0.7) | 0.2 (±0.1) | 3.5 (±0.3) | 0.2 (±0.1) | 0.7 (±0.1) | 0.4 (±0.1) | 0.2 (±0.1) |
| 7 | 766,987 | 591,030 | 450,995 (±8,491) | 22.7 (±0.8) | 19.5 (±1.0) | 0.5 (±0.2) | 0.2(±0.1) | 39.1 (±0.8) | 0.1 (±0.1) | 16.5 (±0.8) | 0.0 (±0.1) | 0.3 (±0.1) | 0.7 (±0.1) | 0.3 (±0.1) |
| 8 | 766,986 | 571,646 | 505,895 (±9,909) | 25.4 (±1.0) | 17.4 (±0.9) | 0.7 (±0.2) | 0.1(±0.1) | 47.7 (±0.8) | 0.2 (±0.1) | 7.2 (±0.6) | 0.1 (±0.1) | 0.6 (±0.1) | 0.4 (±0.1) | 0.2 (±0.1) |
| 9 | 766,987 | 554,230 | 427,065 (±8,105) | 50.5 (±1.0) | 12.1 (±0.7) | 0.5 (±0.2) | 0.1(±0.1) | 34.0 (±0.8) | 0.1 (±0.1) | 1.9 (±0.3) | 0.0 (±0.1) | 0.4 (±0.1) | 0.2 (±0.1) | 0.1 (±0.1) |
| 10 | 766,987 | 607,084 | 570,815 (±8,313) | 16.1 (±0.6) | 9.2 (±0.4) | 0.4 (±0.1) | 0.1(±0.1) | 68.5 (±0.6) | 0.2 (±0.1) | 3.7 (±0.3) | 0.1 (±0.1) | 1.0 (±0.1) | 0.5 (±0.1) | 0.3 (±0.1) |
| 11 | 766,987 | 573,499 | 519,535 (±8,556) | 33.5 (±0.9) | 6.6 (±0.5) | 0.4 (±0.1) | 0.1(±0.1) | 55.2 (±0.7) | 0.2 (±0.1) | 2.7 (±0.2) | 0.0 (±0.1) | 0.7 (±0.1) | 0.4 (±0.1) | 0.2 (±0.1) |
| 12 | 766,987 | 574,244 | 525,099 (±8,783) | 23.7 (±0.8) | 9.4 (±0.5) | 0.5 (±0.1) | 0.1(±0.1) | 61.9 (±0.7) | 0.2 (±0.1) | 2.7 (±0.3) | 0.1 (±0.1) | 0.8 (±0.1) | 0.4 (±0.1) | 0.2 (±0.1) |
| 13 | 766,987 | 585,859 | 544,645 (±7,183) | 21.7 (±0.6) | 6.9 (±0.4) | 0.6 (±0.1) | 0.1(±0.1) | 67.1 (±0.5) | 0.4 (±0.1) | 1.5 (±0.2) | 0.1 (±0.1) | 1.0 (±0.1) | 0.5 (±0.1) | 0.2 (±0.1) |
| 14 | 766,987 | 579,779 | 541,535 (±8,103) | 20.3 (±0.7) | 16.4 (±0.6) | 0.6 (±0.1) | 0.1(±0.1) | 57.9 (±0.7) | 0.2 (±0.1) | 3.4 (±0.3) | 0.0 (±0.1) | 0.6 (±0.1) | 0.3 (±0.1) | 0.2 (±0.1) |
| 15 | 766,987 | 548,298 | 452,505 (±8,107) | 74.5 (±1.0) | 2.0 (±0.2) | 0.2 (±0.1) | 0.1(±0.1) | 21.7 (±0.5) | 0.2 (±0.1) | 0.9 (±0.2) | 0.0 (±0.1) | 0.4 (±0.1) | 0.1 (±0.1) | 0.0 (±0.1) |
| 16 | 766,987 | 575,568 | 494,905 (±8,707) | 79.8 (±0.8) | 3.4 (±0.3) | 0.3 (±0.1) | 0.1(±0.1) | 14.2 (±0.5) | 0.3 (±0.1) | 1.1 (±0.2) | 0.1 (±0.1) | 0.2 (±0.1) | 0.3 (±0.1) | 0.3 (±0.1) |
| 17 | 766,987 | 578,048 | 543,690 (±7,650) | 19.4 (±0.6) | 10.9 (±0.5) | 0.8 (±0.2) | 0.1(±0.1) | 63.7 (±0.6) | 0.2 (±0.1) | 3.2 (±0.3) | 0.1 (±0.1) | 0.6 (±0.1) | 0.7 (±0.1) | 0.3 (±0.1) |
| 18 | 766,987 | 585,317 | 491,620 (±8,739) | 22.2 (±0.8) | 50.8 (±1.0) | 0.7 (±0.2) | 0.2(±0.1) | 17.9 (±0.6) | 0.2 (±0.1) | 6.9 (±0.5) | 0.0 (±0.1) | 0.2 (±0.1) | 0.3 (±0.1) | 0.4 (±0.1) |
| 19 | 766,987 | 578,679 | 543,075 (±6,969) | 33.3 (±0.7) | 6.0 (±0.3) | 0.5 (±0.1) | 0.1(±0.1) | 57.6 (±0.6) | 0.2 (±0.1) | 1.1 (±0.1) | 0.1 (±0.1) | 0.8 (±0.1) | 0.2 (±0.1) | 0.2 (±0.1) |
| 20 | 766,987 | 577,537 | 511,990 (±8,975) | 65.5 (±0.9) | 10.4 (±0.6) | 0.6 (±0.2) | 0.1(±0.1) | 20.5 (±0.7) | 0.2 (±0.1) | 1.6 (±0.2) | 0.1 (±0.1) | 0.3 (±0.1) | 0.4 (±0.1) | 0.3 (±0.1) |
| 21 | 766,987 | 612,155 | 599,760 (±8,662) | 30.9 (±0.8) | 3.9 (±0.4) | 0.6 (±0.1) | 0.1(±0.1) | 60.8 (±0.6) | 0.1 (±0.1) | 2.0 (±0.2) | 0.1 (±0.1) | 0.7 (±0.1) | 0.5 (±0.1) | 0.4 (±0.1) |
| 22 | 766,987 | 560,011 | 509,120 (±9,982) | 23.2 (±0.9) | 11.6 (±0.8) | 0.8 (±0.3) | 0.2(±0.1) | 51.1 (±0.9) | 0.1 (±0.1) | 11.9 (±0.7) | 0.0 (±0.1) | 0.4 (±0.1) | 0.5 (±0.1) | 0.2 (±0.1) |
| 23 | 766,987 | 563,899 | 510,840 (±8,830) | 54.3 (±1.0) | 4.4 (±0.4) | 0.7 (±0.2) | 0.1(±0.1) | 36.6 (±0.7) | 0.2 (±0.1) | 2.3 (±0.3) | 0.1 (±0.1) | 0.5 (±0.1) | 0.5 (±0.1) | 0.4 (±0.1) |
| 24 | 766,987 | 585,881 | 524,470 (±7,944) | 13.7 (±0.6) | 7.7 (±0.5) | 0.7 (±0.3) | 0.1(±0.1) | 69.2 (±0.7) | 0.2 (±0.1) | 6.6 (±0.4) | 0.2 (±0.1) | 0.7 (±0.1) | 0.6 (±0.1) | 0.3 (±0.1) |
| 25 | 766,987 | 576,023 | 529,660 (±8,092) | 20.1 (±0.7) | 19.8 (±0.8) | 0.5 (±0.1) | 0.2(±0.1) | 55.6 (±0.6) | 0.2 (±0.1) | 2.3 (±0.3) | 0.1 (±0.1) | 0.7 (±0.1) | 0.2 (±0.1) | 0.4 (±0.1) |
| 26 | 766,987 | 573,937 | 553,205 (±8,107) | 14.9 (±0.6) | 10.3 (±0.6) | 0.6 (±0.1) | 0.2(±0.1) | 65.3 (±0.7) | 0.2 (±0.1) | 6.7 (±0.4) | 0.1 (±0.1) | 0.7 (±0.1) | 0.6 (±0.1) | 0.3 (±0.1) |
| 27 | 766,987 | 575,420 | 542,955 (±8,091) | 36.8 (±0.9) | 7.3 (±0.4) | 0.4 (±0.1) | 0.1(±0.1) | 52.8 (±0.6) | 0.1 (±0.1) | 1.3 (±0.2) | 0.1 (±0.1) | 0.7 (±0.1) | 0.2 (±0.1) | 0.2 (±0.1) |
| 28 | 766,987 | 542,258 | 412,510 (±7,450) | 86.7 (±0.7) | 0.7 (±0.2) | 0.1 (±0.1) | 0.0(±0.1) | 11.5 (±0.5) | 0.2 (±0.1) | 0.5 (±0.1) | 0.0 (±0.1) | 0.2 (±0.1) | 0.1 (±0.1) | 0.0 (±0.1) |
| 29 | 766,987 | 547,297 | 420,955 (±8,890) | 43.0 (±1.1) | 32.7 (±1.1) | 0.6 (±0.2) | 0.3(±0.1) | 18.2 (±0.7) | 0.2 (±0.1) | 4.1 (±0.5) | 0.1 (±0.1) | 0.2 (±0.1) | 0.2 (±0.1) | 0.4 (±0.2) |
| 30 | 766,987 | 555,763 | 479,355 (±9,026) | 25.0 (±0.9) | 50.2 (±1.1) | 0.8 (±0.2) | 0.4(±0.1) | 18.6 (±0.7) | 0.2 (±0.1) | 3.9 (±0.4) | 0.1 (±0.1) | 0.3 (±0.1) | 0.2 (±0.1) | 0.4 (±0.1) |
| 31 | 766,987 | 571,338 | 568,625 (±7,977) | 19.3 (±0.6) | 13.7 (±0.6) | 1.0 (±0.2) | 0.1(±0.1) | 60.3 (±0.6) | 0.1 (±0.1) | 2.9 (±0.3) | 0.4 (±0.1) | 0.9 (±0.1) | 0.6 (±0.1) | 0.6 (±0.1) |
| 32 | 766,987 | 592,618 | 520,325 (±7,958) | 16.0 (±0.6) | 14.9 (±0.8) | 0.7 (±0.2) | 0.2(±0.1) | 58.7 (±0.6) | 0.2 (±0.1) | 7.4 (±0.4) | 0.1 (±0.1) | 0.7 (±0.1) | 0.7 (±0.1) | 0.4 (±0.1) |
| 33 | 766,987 | 580,868 | 427,065 (±7,363) | 38.2 (±1.0) | 19.6 (±0.8) | 0.7 (±0.2) | 0.1(±0.1) | 35.5 (±0.7) | 0.3 (±0.1) | 4.4 (±0.3) | 0.0 (±0.1) | 0.5 (±0.1) | 0.5 (±0.1) | 0.3 (±0.1) |
| 34 | 766,987 | 565,686 | 493,330 (±7,994) | 71.9 (±0.9) | 1.9 (±0.2) | 0.2 (±0.1) | 0.0(±0.1) | 24.2 (±0.6) | 0.2 (±0.1) | 1.2 (±0.2) | 0.0 (±0.1) | 0.3 (±0.1) | 0.1 (±0.1) | 0.1 (±0.1) |

The American Community Survey provided estimated citizen voting age population (CVAP) data at the block group level in a Special Tabulation. Because the MOE can only be calculated using whole block groups, all block groups with more than 50% of the population in a district are included in the analysis. The Red-118 report provides a summary of the block groups used in the analysis.

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American Community Survey Special Tabulation

Using Census and American Community Survey Data

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS - PLANC2308

| 2020 Census | | | Special Tabulation of Citizen Voting Age Population (CVAP) from the 2019-2023 American Community Survey with Margins of Error | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|---------|---------|---|------------------|--|--------------------|---------------------------------|------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|------------|
| | | | | Hispanic CVAP | Not Hispanic or Latino Citizen Voting Age Population (CVAP) | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | % Black Alone | % Black + White | % Black + American Indian | % White Alone | % American Indian Alone | %Asian Alone | % Native Hawaiian Alone | % American Indian + White | % Asian + White | % Remainder 2 or More Other | |
| District | Total | VAP | CVAP | % Hispanic | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 35 | 766,987 | 571,449 | 538,785 (±8,668) | 51.6 (±0.9) | | 7.5 (±0.5) | 0.5 (±0.1) | 0.1(±0.1) | 37.2 (±0.6) | 0.1 (±0.1) | 1.6 (±0.2) | 0.1 (±0.1) | 0.5 (±0.1) | 0.4 (±0.1) | 0.3 (±0.1) |
| 36 | 766,987 | 578,616 | 521,239 (±8,189) | 19.8 (±0.7) | | 16.2 (±0.6) | 0.7 (±0.2) | 0.1(±0.1) | 57.5 (±0.7) | 0.2 (±0.1) | 4.1 (±0.3) | 0.0 (±0.1) | 0.9 (±0.1) | 0.3 (±0.1) | 0.2 (±0.1) |
| 37 | 766,987 | 621,812 | 554,685 (±8,509) | 28.6 (±0.9) | | 9.3 (±0.5) | 0.6 (±0.1) | 0.1(±0.1) | 54.0 (±0.6) | 0.2 (±0.1) | 4.9 (±0.3) | 0.1 (±0.1) | 0.6 (±0.1) | 1.1 (±0.2) | 0.5 (±0.2) |
| 38 | 766,987 | 572,486 | 502,760 (±9,533) | 20.7 (±0.9) | | 11.5 (±0.8) | 0.6 (±0.2) | 0.1(±0.1) | 56.4 (±0.8) | 0.1 (±0.1) | 9.1 (±0.6) | 0.0 (±0.1) | 0.5 (±0.1) | 0.7 (±0.2) | 0.4 (±0.1) |

The American Community Survey provided estimated citizen voting age population (CVAP) data at the block group level in a Special Tabulation. Because the MOE can only be calculated using whole block groups, all block groups with more than 50% of the population in a district are included in the analysis. The Red-118 report provides a summary of the block groups used in the analysis.

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BROOKS EX. 259 80269

Red-340T
Data: 2020 Census
PLANC2308 07/29/2025 8:23:40 PM
PLANC2193 10/17/2021 5:38:50 PM

Plan Overlap Population Analysis

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS
PLANC2308 Compared with PLANC2193
2024 General Election

| Total Population and Percentages | | | | | | | | | | Voting Age Population and Percentages | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------|-------|---------|-------|-----------|-------|-------|----------|------|---------------------------------------|-------|-----------|-------|-------|----------|------|
| PLANC2308 | PLANC2193 | | Total | Anglo | Non-Anglo | Asian | Black | Hispanic | B+H | VAP | Anglo | Non-Anglo | Asian | Black | Hispanic | B+H |
| 1 | | | 766,987 | 59.5 | 40.5 | 1.6 | 19.6 | 17.1 | 36.3 | 585,465 | 63.1 | 36.9 | 1.5 | 18.6 | 14.3 | 32.7 |
| | 1 | 84.8% | 650,250 | 59.7 | 40.3 | 1.7 | 20.2 | 16.3 | 36.0 | 496,304 | 63.2 | 36.8 | 1.6 | 19.2 | 13.5 | 32.5 |
| | 4 | 0.2% | 1,672 | 78.3 | 21.7 | 0.7 | 10.8 | 6.7 | 17.2 | 1,271 | 80.6 | 19.4 | 0.2 | 10.4 | 5.0 | 14.9 |
| | 6 | 6.6% | 50,412 | 59.7 | 40.3 | 0.8 | 14.0 | 23.4 | 37.1 | 37,887 | 63.5 | 36.5 | 0.8 | 13.6 | 19.7 | 33.2 |
| | 17 | 8.4% | 64,653 | 57.5 | 42.5 | 1.6 | 18.0 | 21.0 | 38.6 | 50,003 | 61.7 | 38.3 | 1.6 | 16.7 | 17.9 | 34.3 |
| 2 | | | 766,987 | 47.1 | 52.9 | 7.4 | 13.7 | 30.4 | 43.3 | 564,561 | 50.7 | 49.3 | 7.3 | 12.7 | 27.4 | 39.6 |
| | 2 | 74.0% | 567,818 | 51.5 | 48.5 | 6.5 | 12.2 | 28.1 | 39.6 | 414,857 | 55.1 | 44.9 | 6.3 | 11.3 | 25.2 | 36.0 |
| | 8 | 7.1% | 54,437 | 48.6 | 51.4 | 3.8 | 10.4 | 35.4 | 45.1 | 39,836 | 52.9 | 47.1 | 3.6 | 9.8 | 31.5 | 40.9 |
| | 18 | 8.5% | 65,208 | 18.2 | 81.8 | 12.2 | 24.3 | 45.2 | 68.3 | 48,308 | 21.6 | 78.4 | 13.0 | 22.4 | 42.4 | 64.0 |
| | 38 | 10.4% | 79,524 | 38.2 | 61.8 | 12.0 | 17.9 | 31.4 | 48.2 | 61,560 | 42.4 | 57.6 | 11.9 | 16.2 | 28.3 | 43.9 |
| 3 | | | 766,987 | 54.2 | 45.8 | 11.9 | 12.3 | 19.5 | 31.2 | 559,537 | 57.8 | 42.2 | 11.2 | 11.4 | 17.2 | 28.3 |
| | 1 | 7.0% | 53,579 | 54.1 | 45.9 | 1.0 | 12.3 | 30.5 | 42.2 | 39,978 | 59.0 | 41.0 | 0.8 | 11.8 | 25.7 | 37.3 |
| | 3 | 75.9% | 582,192 | 55.8 | 44.2 | 12.0 | 12.2 | 17.7 | 29.4 | 422,751 | 59.3 | 40.7 | 11.2 | 11.3 | 15.7 | 26.6 |
| | 4 | 12.8% | 97,919 | 54.0 | 46.0 | 15.6 | 12.0 | 16.2 | 27.8 | 71,862 | 57.5 | 42.5 | 14.9 | 11.1 | 14.2 | 25.0 |
| | 32 | 4.3% | 33,297 | 27.0 | 73.0 | 15.9 | 13.9 | 42.0 | 55.3 | 24,946 | 30.9 | 69.1 | 15.7 | 13.2 | 38.6 | 51.5 |
| 4 | | | 766,987 | 57.4 | 42.6 | 17.1 | 10.5 | 12.3 | 22.4 | 576,718 | 60.7 | 39.3 | 15.6 | 9.9 | 10.9 | 20.5 |
| | 1 | 3.1% | 23,918 | 66.5 | 33.5 | 0.9 | 19.9 | 9.4 | 29.0 | 19,258 | 67.3 | 32.7 | 0.8 | 19.5 | 9.0 | 28.3 |
| | 3 | 21.9% | 168,075 | 54.9 | 45.1 | 24.8 | 7.8 | 10.6 | 18.1 | 124,002 | 57.8 | 42.2 | 23.3 | 7.3 | 9.6 | 16.7 |
| | 4 | 69.3% | 531,847 | 58.4 | 41.6 | 14.6 | 10.8 | 13.1 | 23.5 | 404,130 | 61.9 | 38.1 | 13.4 | 10.1 | 11.4 | 21.3 |
| | 26 | 5.3% | 40,558 | 50.1 | 49.9 | 27.3 | 10.8 | 10.2 | 20.4 | 27,393 | 53.2 | 46.8 | 25.1 | 10.6 | 9.3 | 19.5 |
| | 32 | 0.3% | 2,589 | 36.8 | 63.2 | 6.8 | 14.4 | 39.7 | 53.6 | 1,935 | 41.4 | 58.6 | 7.3 | 11.8 | 36.7 | 48.1 |
| 5 | | | 766,987 | 47.2 | 52.8 | 3.9 | 17.5 | 29.8 | 46.7 | 575,347 | 51.4 | 48.6 | 3.8 | 16.5 | 26.2 | 42.4 |
| | 5 | 76.1% | 583,844 | 47.0 | 53.0 | 3.5 | 16.4 | 31.4 | 47.2 | 432,661 | 51.6 | 48.4 | 3.6 | 15.0 | 27.6 | 42.2 |
| | 6 | 7.6% | 57,922 | 57.1 | 42.9 | 0.9 | 21.2 | 19.2 | 39.9 | 47,381 | 58.4 | 41.6 | 0.8 | 21.4 | 17.6 | 38.8 |
| | 24 | 3.5% | 26,803 | 68.8 | 31.2 | 4.2 | 12.1 | 13.5 | 25.2 | 19,860 | 70.2 | 29.8 | 3.8 | 12.0 | 12.1 | 23.9 |
| | 30 | 0.0% | 151 | 1.3 | 98.7 | 2.0 | 37.7 | 55.6 | 93.4 | 105 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 2.9 | 45.7 | 47.6 | 93.3 |
| | 32 | 12.8% | 98,267 | 37.0 | 63.0 | 7.6 | 23.7 | 30.8 | 53.8 | 75,340 | 40.6 | 59.4 | 7.3 | 23.2 | 27.7 | 50.4 |
| 6 | | | 766,987 | 47.1 | 52.9 | 5.8 | 13.5 | 31.6 | 44.5 | 576,737 | 51.0 | 49.0 | 5.9 | 12.7 | 28.1 | 40.5 |
| | 6 | 61.2% | 469,360 | 45.1 | 54.9 | 4.0 | 12.7 | 36.4 | 48.4 | 348,253 | 49.0 | 51.0 | 4.0 | 12.0 | 32.7 | 44.3 |
| | 24 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | 25 | 29.7% | 228,064 | 61.5 | 38.5 | 5.5 | 12.4 | 18.0 | 29.8 | 177,558 | 64.8 | 35.2 | 5.5 | 11.3 | 15.5 | 26.5 |
| | 33 | 9.1% | 69,563 | 13.5 | 86.5 | 19.6 | 22.5 | 44.2 | 65.7 | 50,926 | 16.1 | 83.9 | 19.7 | 22.3 | 41.4 | 63.0 |
| 7 | | | 766,987 | 27.7 | 72.3 | 18.9 | 18.5 | 34.7 | 52.2 | 591,030 | 30.7 | 69.3 | 18.8 | 17.5 | 32.6 | 49.2 |
| | 7 | 72.9% | 558,869 | 29.5 | 70.5 | 21.8 | 19.2 | 29.4 | 47.6 | 433,346 | 32.4 | 67.6 | 21.3 | 18.1 | 27.7 | 45.1 |
| | 9 | 18.1% | 138,555 | 8.6 | 91.4 | 13.3 | 21.2 | 57.1 | 76.9 | 100,148 | 10.3 | 89.7 | 14.6 | 20.9 | 54.2 | 73.9 |
| | 18 | 5.5% | 41,898 | 63.2 | 36.8 | 8.1 | 5.7 | 21.4 | 26.6 | 35,135 | 64.7 | 35.3 | 7.5 | 5.5 | 20.5 | 25.6 |

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SSVR-T = Total Spanish surname voter registration

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Data: 2020 Census
PLANC2308 07/29/2025 8:23:40 PM
PLANC2193 10/17/2021 5:38:50 PM

Plan Overlap Population Analysis

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS
PLANC2308 Compared with PLANC2193
2024 General Election

| Total Population and Percentages | | | | | | | | | | Voting Age Population and Percentages | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------|-------|---------|-------|-----------|-------|-------|----------|------|---------------------------------------|-------|-----------|-------|-------|----------|------|
| PLANC2308 | PLANC2193 | | Total | Anglo | Non-Anglo | Asian | Black | Hispanic | B+H | VAP | Anglo | Non-Anglo | Asian | Black | Hispanic | B+H |
| 8 | 22 | 0.1% | 471 | 61.8 | 38.2 | 25.3 | 3.6 | 10.6 | 13.2 | 434 | 66.8 | 33.2 | 22.4 | 2.8 | 9.4 | 11.1 |
| | 29 | 2.6% | 20,110 | 24.2 | 75.8 | 2.4 | 8.4 | 64.4 | 72.3 | 15,835 | 26.8 | 73.2 | 2.3 | 6.6 | 63.3 | 69.6 |
| | 38 | 0.9% | 7,084 | 54.1 | 45.9 | 16.1 | 10.6 | 17.5 | 27.5 | 6,132 | 56.4 | 43.6 | 14.6 | 10.4 | 16.5 | 26.5 |
| | | | 766,986 | 37.4 | 62.6 | 8.9 | 18.4 | 34.4 | 51.8 | 571,646 | 40.4 | 59.6 | 9.2 | 17.4 | 31.7 | 48.4 |
| | 7 | 20.6% | 157,699 | 17.1 | 82.9 | 20.0 | 28.9 | 34.4 | 61.9 | 120,046 | 19.1 | 80.9 | 21.3 | 27.0 | 32.6 | 58.6 |
| | 8 | 65.6% | 502,878 | 42.7 | 57.3 | 6.3 | 14.5 | 35.3 | 48.9 | 368,403 | 46.4 | 53.6 | 6.3 | 13.2 | 32.5 | 45.1 |
| | 9 | 0.1% | 592 | 5.1 | 94.9 | 14.5 | 14.5 | 68.2 | 81.3 | 463 | 6.3 | 93.7 | 16.2 | 14.5 | 64.6 | 78.4 |
| | 10 | 7.4% | 56,794 | 41.4 | 58.6 | 1.9 | 22.6 | 32.5 | 54.6 | 43,199 | 43.3 | 56.7 | 1.6 | 24.9 | 28.0 | 52.6 |
| | 17 | 2.7% | 20,595 | 40.3 | 59.7 | 1.9 | 27.4 | 28.5 | 55.3 | 17,218 | 43.1 | 56.9 | 1.9 | 26.0 | 26.8 | 52.5 |
| | 38 | 3.7% | 28,428 | 46.5 | 53.5 | 12.6 | 13.5 | 26.5 | 39.2 | 22,317 | 50.1 | 49.9 | 11.9 | 12.6 | 24.0 | 36.1 |
| 9 | | | 766,987 | 24.8 | 75.2 | 2.2 | 11.2 | 61.4 | 71.7 | 554,230 | 27.8 | 72.2 | 2.3 | 10.8 | 58.2 | 68.4 |
| | 2 | 20.8% | 159,782 | 48.5 | 51.5 | 2.9 | 11.2 | 35.7 | 46.3 | 114,938 | 52.7 | 47.3 | 2.9 | 10.9 | 31.6 | 42.0 |
| | 9 | 2.9% | 22,442 | 5.8 | 94.2 | 1.0 | 9.1 | 84.7 | 92.8 | 16,315 | 6.5 | 93.5 | 1.0 | 8.9 | 83.8 | 92.0 |
| | 18 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | 29 | 48.6% | 372,441 | 8.0 | 92.0 | 1.7 | 12.2 | 78.5 | 89.8 | 266,248 | 9.7 | 90.3 | 1.8 | 12.0 | 76.6 | 87.9 |
| | 36 | 27.7% | 212,322 | 38.2 | 61.8 | 2.9 | 9.6 | 48.3 | 57.1 | 156,729 | 42.7 | 57.3 | 2.9 | 8.8 | 43.9 | 52.2 |
| 10 | | | 766,987 | 59.8 | 40.2 | 6.9 | 10.4 | 21.1 | 30.9 | 607,084 | 62.5 | 37.5 | 6.6 | 9.9 | 18.9 | 28.4 |
| | 8 | 11.2% | 85,960 | 70.3 | 29.7 | 1.0 | 10.2 | 14.9 | 24.8 | 69,094 | 72.8 | 27.2 | 0.9 | 9.9 | 12.7 | 22.4 |
| | 10 | 55.8% | 427,746 | 59.0 | 41.0 | 6.7 | 9.8 | 22.8 | 31.9 | 334,386 | 62.0 | 38.0 | 6.6 | 9.0 | 20.4 | 28.9 |
| | 17 | 11.9% | 91,554 | 60.2 | 39.8 | 1.3 | 19.1 | 17.5 | 36.3 | 76,077 | 61.7 | 38.3 | 1.2 | 19.0 | 16.1 | 34.8 |
| | 21 | 3.0% | 23,202 | 68.1 | 31.9 | 8.3 | 3.0 | 18.6 | 21.4 | 18,959 | 70.0 | 30.0 | 7.9 | 2.9 | 16.9 | 19.7 |
| | 35 | 1.5% | 11,504 | 16.4 | 83.6 | 11.1 | 13.0 | 59.8 | 71.7 | 7,928 | 19.7 | 80.3 | 13.0 | 13.1 | 54.3 | 66.5 |
| | 37 | 16.6% | 127,021 | 57.3 | 42.7 | 15.0 | 7.4 | 18.9 | 25.7 | 100,640 | 59.7 | 40.3 | 13.9 | 7.1 | 17.6 | 24.2 |
| | | | 766,987 | 47.3 | 52.7 | 5.0 | 7.6 | 38.7 | 45.5 | 573,499 | 51.1 | 48.9 | 4.7 | 7.0 | 35.3 | 41.9 |
| 11 | 10 | 8.4% | 64,181 | 48.4 | 51.6 | 12.6 | 12.5 | 25.4 | 36.9 | 47,048 | 51.1 | 48.9 | 12.3 | 11.8 | 23.3 | 34.3 |
| | 11 | 73.8% | 566,229 | 47.6 | 52.4 | 2.0 | 5.6 | 43.3 | 48.2 | 423,621 | 51.6 | 48.4 | 1.9 | 5.1 | 39.5 | 44.2 |
| | 17 | 11.6% | 89,095 | 39.9 | 60.1 | 10.5 | 18.0 | 31.0 | 47.7 | 66,240 | 42.9 | 57.1 | 10.0 | 17.0 | 28.6 | 44.8 |
| | 31 | 1.0% | 7,453 | 76.4 | 23.6 | 1.3 | 1.8 | 17.9 | 19.5 | 6,051 | 80.7 | 19.3 | 1.1 | 1.5 | 14.0 | 15.5 |
| | 35 | 0.1% | 591 | 35.7 | 64.3 | 4.6 | 22.5 | 35.5 | 56.5 | 512 | 40.0 | 60.0 | 4.9 | 19.3 | 34.2 | 52.3 |
| | 37 | 5.1% | 39,438 | 53.2 | 46.8 | 23.3 | 6.3 | 15.9 | 21.5 | 30,027 | 56.9 | 43.1 | 21.0 | 6.0 | 14.5 | 20.0 |
| | | | 766,987 | 49.7 | 50.3 | 4.5 | 10.8 | 33.2 | 43.4 | 574,244 | 53.8 | 46.2 | 4.4 | 9.9 | 29.8 | 39.3 |
| 12 | 12 | 81.8% | 627,655 | 58.2 | 41.8 | 4.9 | 10.7 | 24.0 | 34.1 | 476,495 | 62.0 | 38.0 | 4.7 | 9.7 | 21.1 | 30.4 |
| | 24 | 0.5% | 3,860 | 34.9 | 65.1 | 7.5 | 5.8 | 50.3 | 55.5 | 2,758 | 40.4 | 59.6 | 7.9 | 4.8 | 44.9 | 49.3 |
| | 26 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | 33 | 17.7% | 135,472 | 10.8 | 89.2 | 2.6 | 11.3 | 75.3 | 86.0 | 94,991 | 12.9 | 87.1 | 2.5 | 11.1 | 73.1 | 83.7 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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SSVR-T = Total Spanish surname voter registration

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Data: 2020 Census
PLANC2308 07/29/2025 8:23:40 PM
PLANC2193 10/17/2021 5:38:50 PM

Plan Overlap Population Analysis

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS
PLANC2308 Compared with PLANC2193
2024 General Election

| Total Population and Percentages | | | | | | | | | | Voting Age Population and Percentages | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------|--------|---------|-------|-----------|-------|-------|----------|------|---------------------------------------|-------|-----------|-------|-------|----------|------|
| PLANC2308 | PLANC2193 | | Total | Anglo | Non-Anglo | Asian | Black | Hispanic | B+H | VAP | Anglo | Non-Anglo | Asian | Black | Hispanic | B+H |
| 13 | | | 766,987 | 57.9 | 42.1 | 3.3 | 8.4 | 28.1 | 35.8 | 585,859 | 61.8 | 38.2 | 3.1 | 7.7 | 24.6 | 31.9 |
| | 13 | 98.4% | 754,482 | 58.0 | 42.0 | 3.2 | 8.3 | 28.1 | 35.7 | 575,742 | 62.0 | 38.0 | 3.1 | 7.6 | 24.6 | 31.8 |
| | 26 | 1.6% | 12,505 | 52.0 | 48.0 | 6.8 | 12.0 | 27.4 | 38.4 | 10,117 | 55.2 | 44.8 | 7.0 | 11.3 | 24.2 | 34.6 |
| 14 | | | 766,987 | 51.0 | 49.0 | 5.2 | 16.4 | 26.0 | 41.7 | 579,779 | 54.3 | 45.7 | 4.9 | 15.7 | 23.2 | 38.5 |
| | 9 | 4.7% | 36,315 | 33.8 | 66.2 | 20.4 | 24.7 | 21.0 | 44.7 | 25,840 | 35.3 | 64.7 | 19.8 | 24.6 | 19.5 | 43.4 |
| | 14 | 79.0% | 605,584 | 53.4 | 46.6 | 3.9 | 16.5 | 24.6 | 40.4 | 461,499 | 56.7 | 43.3 | 3.8 | 15.7 | 21.9 | 37.2 |
| | 22 | 16.0% | 122,987 | 44.1 | 55.9 | 6.7 | 13.3 | 34.7 | 47.3 | 90,813 | 47.5 | 52.5 | 6.4 | 12.7 | 31.4 | 43.7 |
| | 36 | 0.3% | 2,101 | 54.8 | 45.2 | 1.4 | 34.0 | 9.1 | 42.5 | 1,627 | 55.3 | 44.7 | 1.1 | 34.7 | 7.9 | 42.2 |
| 15 | | | 766,987 | 15.3 | 84.7 | 1.3 | 1.9 | 81.2 | 82.7 | 548,298 | 17.9 | 82.1 | 1.3 | 1.9 | 78.3 | 80.0 |
| | 15 | 40.6% | 311,665 | 8.7 | 91.3 | 1.9 | 1.2 | 88.1 | 88.9 | 221,296 | 10.1 | 89.9 | 2.0 | 1.2 | 86.3 | 87.2 |
| | 27 | 21.8% | 167,281 | 45.2 | 54.8 | 1.2 | 5.7 | 46.9 | 51.9 | 129,735 | 48.7 | 51.3 | 1.1 | 5.4 | 43.3 | 48.4 |
| | 34 | 37.6% | 288,041 | 5.1 | 94.9 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 93.7 | 93.9 | 197,267 | 6.4 | 93.6 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 92.4 | 92.6 |
| 16 | | | 766,987 | 11.4 | 88.6 | 2.1 | 4.5 | 82.5 | 85.9 | 575,568 | 12.7 | 87.3 | 2.0 | 4.1 | 81.2 | 84.5 |
| | 16 | 95.1% | 729,308 | 11.4 | 88.6 | 2.1 | 4.4 | 82.7 | 86.0 | 548,738 | 12.7 | 87.3 | 2.0 | 4.0 | 81.3 | 84.6 |
| | 23 | 4.9% | 37,679 | 11.6 | 88.4 | 2.5 | 7.2 | 79.3 | 84.8 | 26,830 | 12.7 | 87.3 | 2.3 | 6.3 | 78.1 | 83.5 |
| 17 | | | 766,987 | 54.9 | 45.1 | 6.5 | 12.5 | 24.5 | 36.1 | 578,048 | 58.8 | 41.2 | 5.9 | 11.5 | 21.6 | 32.7 |
| | 6 | 8.4% | 64,653 | 66.6 | 33.4 | 0.9 | 9.8 | 19.7 | 29.1 | 50,105 | 70.4 | 29.6 | 0.7 | 9.1 | 16.3 | 25.3 |
| | 10 | 6.0% | 46,291 | 56.1 | 43.9 | 21.0 | 5.1 | 16.1 | 20.6 | 33,746 | 60.3 | 39.7 | 18.8 | 4.6 | 14.4 | 18.6 |
| | 17 | 53.1% | 407,136 | 53.3 | 46.7 | 2.8 | 15.9 | 26.7 | 41.5 | 309,231 | 57.4 | 42.6 | 2.7 | 14.6 | 23.3 | 37.4 |
| | 31 | 26.2% | 200,864 | 55.4 | 44.6 | 8.9 | 9.1 | 24.7 | 33.0 | 146,626 | 59.1 | 40.9 | 7.9 | 8.4 | 22.3 | 30.1 |
| | 37 | 6.3% | 48,043 | 48.9 | 51.1 | 20.6 | 9.1 | 19.9 | 28.2 | 38,340 | 52.3 | 47.7 | 18.8 | 8.5 | 18.4 | 26.4 |
| 18 | | | 766,987 | 13.5 | 86.5 | 8.6 | 45.4 | 33.1 | 77.2 | 585,317 | 15.4 | 84.6 | 9.2 | 45.5 | 30.1 | 74.6 |
| | 7 | 1.0% | 7,717 | 53.8 | 46.2 | 13.0 | 10.9 | 19.5 | 29.5 | 7,363 | 55.1 | 44.9 | 13.0 | 10.6 | 18.9 | 28.9 |
| | 9 | 70.7% | 542,537 | 12.4 | 87.6 | 9.8 | 45.6 | 32.9 | 77.1 | 403,687 | 13.8 | 86.2 | 10.5 | 45.9 | 30.0 | 75.0 |
| | 18 | 25.6% | 196,274 | 14.1 | 85.9 | 5.3 | 49.3 | 31.7 | 80.0 | 157,692 | 16.7 | 83.3 | 6.1 | 49.3 | 28.0 | 76.6 |
| | 22 | 0.7% | 5,645 | 40.7 | 59.3 | 13.4 | 28.2 | 17.1 | 44.3 | 4,663 | 44.6 | 55.4 | 12.9 | 26.8 | 14.4 | 40.7 |
| | 29 | 1.9% | 14,814 | 15.1 | 84.9 | 2.6 | 7.2 | 75.0 | 81.4 | 11,912 | 17.1 | 82.9 | 2.6 | 7.4 | 72.4 | 79.2 |
| *19 | | | 766,987 | 50.2 | 49.8 | 2.4 | 8.0 | 38.3 | 45.4 | 578,679 | 53.7 | 46.3 | 2.4 | 7.4 | 34.7 | 41.7 |
| | 19 | 100.0% | 766,987 | 50.2 | 49.8 | 2.4 | 8.0 | 38.3 | 45.4 | 578,679 | 53.7 | 46.3 | 2.4 | 7.4 | 34.7 | 41.7 |
| 20 | | | 766,987 | 16.1 | 83.9 | 4.0 | 11.5 | 69.3 | 79.2 | 577,537 | 18.4 | 81.6 | 3.9 | 10.8 | 66.9 | 76.7 |
| | 20 | 60.5% | 464,371 | 16.0 | 84.0 | 4.6 | 7.9 | 72.1 | 78.6 | 349,381 | 18.2 | 81.8 | 4.5 | 7.3 | 69.9 | 76.4 |
| | 21 | 0.1% | 413 | 57.9 | 42.1 | 3.1 | 2.2 | 33.9 | 34.6 | 335 | 62.4 | 37.6 | 2.4 | 2.7 | 29.6 | 30.4 |
| | 23 | 2.8% | 21,612 | 17.8 | 82.2 | 5.1 | 13.3 | 65.0 | 76.3 | 16,135 | 20.2 | 79.8 | 5.0 | 12.9 | 61.8 | 73.5 |
| | 28 | 6.6% | 50,343 | 8.4 | 91.6 | 1.1 | 20.7 | 71.1 | 89.9 | 37,691 | 9.7 | 90.3 | 1.0 | 21.2 | 68.6 | 88.5 |
| | 35 | 30.0% | 230,248 | 17.7 | 82.3 | 3.2 | 16.5 | 63.6 | 78.2 | 173,995 | 20.5 | 79.5 | 3.2 | 15.3 | 61.1 | 75.2 |

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Plan Overlap Population Analysis

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| Total Population and Percentages | | | | | | | | | | Voting Age Population and Percentages | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------|-------|---------|-------|-----------|-------|-------|----------|------|---------------------------------------|-------|-----------|-------|-------|----------|------|
| PLANC2308 | PLANC2193 | | Total | Anglo | Non-Anglo | Asian | Black | Hispanic | B+H | VAP | Anglo | Non-Anglo | Asian | Black | Hispanic | B+H |
| 21 | | | 766,987 | 54.3 | 45.7 | 4.5 | 5.3 | 34.6 | 39.1 | 612,155 | 57.3 | 42.7 | 4.2 | 4.9 | 31.9 | 36.3 |
| | 20 | 15.8% | 120,906 | 29.9 | 70.1 | 7.9 | 8.8 | 53.8 | 61.3 | 97,495 | 32.2 | 67.8 | 7.7 | 8.3 | 51.5 | 58.9 |
| | 21 | 69.9% | 536,010 | 62.2 | 37.8 | 3.3 | 4.1 | 28.5 | 32.0 | 425,279 | 65.5 | 34.5 | 3.0 | 3.7 | 25.7 | 28.9 |
| | 23 | 4.0% | 30,806 | 41.1 | 58.9 | 5.3 | 5.6 | 48.0 | 52.6 | 24,387 | 44.2 | 55.8 | 4.9 | 5.0 | 45.0 | 49.4 |
| | 35 | 10.3% | 79,265 | 43.3 | 56.7 | 6.4 | 8.0 | 41.5 | 48.5 | 64,994 | 45.7 | 54.3 | 7.0 | 7.8 | 38.4 | 45.5 |
| 22 | | | 766,987 | 43.4 | 56.6 | 16.4 | 12.5 | 26.7 | 38.4 | 560,011 | 46.2 | 53.8 | 15.7 | 11.7 | 24.9 | 36.2 |
| | 7 | 3.0% | 22,659 | 28.5 | 71.5 | 33.1 | 12.8 | 25.3 | 37.5 | 17,867 | 31.1 | 68.9 | 33.1 | 11.7 | 23.4 | 34.7 |
| | 8 | 5.5% | 42,357 | 29.1 | 70.9 | 6.7 | 18.9 | 44.9 | 62.3 | 30,366 | 32.0 | 68.0 | 7.0 | 17.3 | 42.8 | 59.1 |
| | 9 | 0.1% | 1,077 | 45.2 | 54.8 | 18.9 | 17.9 | 16.6 | 33.6 | 885 | 47.5 | 52.5 | 17.4 | 18.0 | 14.8 | 32.0 |
| | 14 | 15.9% | 121,882 | 56.8 | 43.2 | 1.9 | 10.2 | 29.5 | 38.8 | 93,985 | 59.8 | 40.2 | 1.7 | 9.9 | 26.3 | 35.8 |
| | 22 | 73.0% | 560,059 | 41.8 | 58.2 | 19.4 | 12.7 | 25.1 | 37.1 | 402,858 | 44.4 | 55.6 | 18.7 | 11.9 | 23.7 | 35.1 |
| | 38 | 2.5% | 18,953 | 54.7 | 45.3 | 20.4 | 7.2 | 16.1 | 22.7 | 14,050 | 56.8 | 43.2 | 19.5 | 6.9 | 15.1 | 21.4 |
| 23 | | | 766,987 | 30.8 | 69.2 | 4.2 | 5.6 | 59.2 | 63.8 | 563,899 | 33.7 | 66.3 | 3.9 | 5.3 | 56.4 | 61.0 |
| | 16 | 4.9% | 37,678 | 17.8 | 82.2 | 3.5 | 7.4 | 71.0 | 76.8 | 25,142 | 18.4 | 81.6 | 3.8 | 7.1 | 69.9 | 75.7 |
| | 20 | 8.9% | 68,554 | 26.0 | 74.0 | 7.0 | 13.0 | 55.4 | 66.3 | 46,518 | 28.1 | 71.9 | 6.7 | 12.0 | 53.3 | 64.1 |
| | 21 | 5.9% | 45,569 | 49.7 | 50.3 | 7.2 | 6.3 | 36.3 | 41.7 | 35,672 | 53.0 | 47.0 | 6.4 | 5.6 | 34.0 | 39.0 |
| | 23 | 80.2% | 615,186 | 30.8 | 69.2 | 3.7 | 4.6 | 60.6 | 64.4 | 456,567 | 33.6 | 66.4 | 3.5 | 4.4 | 57.7 | 61.6 |
| 24 | | | 766,987 | 60.0 | 40.0 | 11.3 | 8.7 | 17.8 | 25.9 | 585,881 | 63.4 | 36.6 | 10.5 | 7.8 | 15.9 | 23.3 |
| | 6 | 0.0% | 12 | 58.3 | 41.7 | 8.3 | 41.7 | 0.0 | 41.7 | 11 | 54.5 | 45.5 | 9.1 | 45.5 | 0.0 | 45.5 |
| | 12 | 5.6% | 42,618 | 51.4 | 48.6 | 9.0 | 12.0 | 25.4 | 36.7 | 32,628 | 55.7 | 44.3 | 8.6 | 10.3 | 22.6 | 32.5 |
| | 24 | 86.5% | 663,595 | 62.0 | 38.0 | 10.5 | 8.4 | 16.7 | 24.6 | 503,088 | 65.4 | 34.6 | 9.7 | 7.5 | 14.8 | 21.9 |
| | 30 | 0.4% | 3,357 | 77.9 | 22.1 | 5.5 | 3.9 | 10.8 | 14.3 | 3,166 | 78.7 | 21.3 | 4.9 | 3.6 | 10.5 | 13.8 |
| | 32 | 3.3% | 25,420 | 63.5 | 36.5 | 8.4 | 9.3 | 17.3 | 26.0 | 22,541 | 65.4 | 34.6 | 8.2 | 8.8 | 16.0 | 24.3 |
| | 33 | 4.2% | 31,985 | 25.3 | 74.7 | 33.2 | 9.8 | 30.8 | 40.1 | 24,447 | 28.2 | 71.8 | 31.1 | 10.5 | 28.9 | 39.2 |
| 25 | | | 766,987 | 46.7 | 53.3 | 3.6 | 20.8 | 27.3 | 47.4 | 576,023 | 50.9 | 49.1 | 3.5 | 19.9 | 23.8 | 43.2 |
| | 12 | 12.6% | 96,714 | 35.0 | 65.0 | 6.2 | 30.1 | 28.0 | 57.0 | 71,332 | 39.3 | 60.7 | 6.2 | 28.1 | 25.1 | 52.5 |
| | 24 | 0.7% | 5,190 | 33.2 | 66.8 | 21.7 | 22.7 | 20.8 | 42.8 | 3,899 | 35.8 | 64.2 | 21.0 | 21.4 | 19.4 | 40.2 |
| | 25 | 61.1% | 468,712 | 62.1 | 37.9 | 2.4 | 10.9 | 22.3 | 32.7 | 358,091 | 65.9 | 34.1 | 2.3 | 10.1 | 19.1 | 28.9 |
| | 33 | 25.6% | 196,371 | 16.2 | 83.8 | 4.8 | 39.9 | 39.1 | 78.0 | 142,701 | 19.3 | 80.7 | 4.8 | 40.3 | 35.0 | 74.6 |
| 26 | | | 766,987 | 55.6 | 44.4 | 10.2 | 11.6 | 20.3 | 31.3 | 573,937 | 58.9 | 41.1 | 9.8 | 10.7 | 18.0 | 28.3 |
| | 4 | 0.3% | 1,936 | 26.1 | 73.9 | 34.1 | 21.3 | 17.3 | 38.1 | 1,274 | 28.0 | 72.0 | 32.3 | 20.3 | 17.6 | 37.6 |
| | 13 | 1.6% | 12,505 | 63.1 | 36.9 | 0.8 | 2.4 | 31.1 | 33.3 | 9,489 | 67.2 | 32.8 | 0.7 | 2.4 | 26.9 | 29.2 |
| | 26 | 93.1% | 713,924 | 57.0 | 43.0 | 10.3 | 10.7 | 19.6 | 29.7 | 532,370 | 60.4 | 39.6 | 9.9 | 9.8 | 17.3 | 26.7 |
| | 32 | 5.0% | 38,622 | 27.8 | 72.2 | 9.9 | 31.4 | 30.3 | 60.4 | 30,804 | 31.4 | 68.6 | 10.3 | 29.3 | 27.6 | 56.1 |
| 27 | | | 766,987 | 44.0 | 56.0 | 2.4 | 8.0 | 44.6 | 51.7 | 575,420 | 48.2 | 51.8 | 2.2 | 7.5 | 40.5 | 47.6 |
| | 10 | 22.4% | 171,975 | 56.3 | 43.7 | 1.2 | 11.0 | 30.0 | 40.2 | 132,628 | 61.2 | 38.8 | 1.1 | 10.2 | 25.5 | 35.4 |

* = The district in the first plan is identical to the district in the second plan.

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SSVR-T = Total Spanish surname voter registration

Red-340T
Data: 2020 Census
PLANC2308 07/29/2025 8:23:40 PM
PLANC2193 10/17/2021 5:38:50 PM

Plan Overlap Population Analysis

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS
PLANC2308 Compared with PLANC2193
2024 General Election

| Total Population and Percentages | | | | | | | | | | Voting Age Population and Percentages | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------|-------|---------|-------|-----------|-------|-------|----------|------|---------------------------------------|-------|-----------|-------|-------|----------|------|
| PLANC2308 | PLANC2193 | | Total | Anglo | Non-Anglo | Asian | Black | Hispanic | B+H | VAP | Anglo | Non-Anglo | Asian | Black | Hispanic | B+H |
| | 21 | 7.1% | 54,188 | 65.4 | 34.6 | 4.5 | 3.2 | 24.8 | 27.5 | 39,770 | 67.8 | 32.2 | 4.0 | 3.0 | 22.7 | 25.4 |
| | 22 | 10.1% | 77,825 | 43.0 | 57.0 | 1.4 | 13.3 | 41.7 | 54.1 | 58,461 | 47.5 | 52.5 | 1.5 | 12.6 | 37.3 | 49.5 |
| | 27 | 39.8% | 305,290 | 38.5 | 61.5 | 1.8 | 6.0 | 52.8 | 57.9 | 230,756 | 42.5 | 57.5 | 1.7 | 5.5 | 48.8 | 53.9 |
| | 35 | 16.3% | 125,098 | 28.7 | 71.3 | 3.0 | 8.5 | 59.5 | 66.9 | 89,656 | 32.4 | 67.6 | 3.0 | 8.2 | 55.5 | 62.9 |
| | 37 | 4.3% | 32,611 | 56.6 | 43.4 | 10.7 | 5.1 | 26.3 | 30.7 | 24,149 | 58.9 | 41.1 | 9.6 | 5.1 | 24.7 | 29.3 |
| 28 | | | 766,987 | 7.4 | 92.6 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 90.8 | 91.2 | 542,258 | 8.6 | 91.4 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 89.5 | 90.0 |
| | 15 | 42.0% | 322,002 | 7.8 | 92.2 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 90.5 | 90.8 | 228,204 | 9.3 | 90.7 | 1.1 | 0.7 | 88.8 | 89.2 |
| | 23 | 3.6% | 27,437 | 9.2 | 90.8 | 0.6 | 1.6 | 86.0 | 87.2 | 19,687 | 11.1 | 88.9 | 0.6 | 1.8 | 84.1 | 85.6 |
| | 28 | 53.6% | 411,173 | 7.1 | 92.9 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 91.3 | 91.7 | 289,654 | 8.0 | 92.0 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 90.3 | 90.8 |
| | 34 | 0.8% | 6,375 | 2.9 | 97.1 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 96.1 | 96.3 | 4,713 | 2.9 | 97.1 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 96.2 | 96.4 |
| 29 | | | 766,987 | 10.9 | 89.1 | 3.7 | 27.5 | 58.2 | 84.5 | 547,297 | 12.9 | 87.1 | 4.1 | 27.5 | 55.4 | 82.1 |
| | 2 | 4.4% | 33,962 | 18.3 | 81.7 | 3.3 | 36.3 | 42.0 | 76.5 | 24,063 | 21.7 | 78.3 | 3.6 | 34.5 | 39.4 | 72.7 |
| | 7 | 0.0% | 23 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 8.7 | 47.8 | 52.2 | 95.7 | 7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 14.3 | 42.9 | 57.1 | 85.7 |
| | 18 | 56.9% | 436,157 | 12.9 | 87.1 | 4.5 | 33.7 | 49.2 | 81.7 | 314,543 | 15.2 | 84.8 | 4.9 | 33.6 | 46.2 | 78.9 |
| | 29 | 38.7% | 296,584 | 7.1 | 92.9 | 2.7 | 17.4 | 73.1 | 89.6 | 208,478 | 8.4 | 91.6 | 3.0 | 17.6 | 71.0 | 88.0 |
| 30 | 38 | 0.0% | 261 | 14.6 | 85.4 | 6.9 | 3.4 | 74.3 | 77.0 | 206 | 16.5 | 83.5 | 7.3 | 2.4 | 71.8 | 73.8 |
| | | | 766,987 | 13.3 | 86.7 | 5.0 | 46.2 | 35.6 | 80.7 | 555,763 | 15.4 | 84.6 | 5.2 | 46.6 | 32.4 | 78.3 |
| | 6 | 12.6% | 96,454 | 22.0 | 78.0 | 9.7 | 28.7 | 39.3 | 66.9 | 68,294 | 24.8 | 75.2 | 10.3 | 27.4 | 36.6 | 63.3 |
| | 25 | 9.2% | 70,211 | 23.6 | 76.4 | 12.4 | 33.9 | 30.3 | 62.9 | 50,664 | 26.3 | 73.7 | 13.2 | 32.0 | 28.0 | 59.1 |
| | 30 | 68.7% | 526,682 | 11.2 | 88.8 | 3.4 | 54.0 | 31.7 | 84.6 | 384,543 | 13.2 | 86.8 | 3.4 | 54.8 | 28.3 | 82.4 |
| 31 | 32 | 0.6% | 4,386 | 3.4 | 96.6 | 0.6 | 27.6 | 68.7 | 95.6 | 3,334 | 4.2 | 95.8 | 0.6 | 29.3 | 65.8 | 94.8 |
| | 33 | 9.0% | 69,254 | 7.6 | 92.4 | 4.0 | 24.9 | 63.6 | 87.6 | 48,928 | 9.2 | 90.8 | 4.6 | 25.4 | 60.6 | 85.4 |
| | | | 766,987 | 52.8 | 47.2 | 5.4 | 17.2 | 23.3 | 38.9 | 571,338 | 56.9 | 43.1 | 5.0 | 15.5 | 20.6 | 35.0 |
| | 11 | 26.2% | 200,758 | 32.7 | 67.3 | 5.9 | 36.5 | 25.2 | 58.4 | 144,198 | 36.5 | 63.5 | 5.8 | 33.7 | 22.8 | 54.3 |
| | 17 | 1.0% | 7,559 | 43.4 | 56.6 | 9.1 | 15.1 | 31.2 | 44.8 | 5,697 | 46.7 | 53.3 | 8.7 | 14.0 | 28.7 | 41.8 |
| 32 | 31 | 72.8% | 558,670 | 60.2 | 39.8 | 5.2 | 10.3 | 22.5 | 31.8 | 421,443 | 64.0 | 36.0 | 4.6 | 9.3 | 19.7 | 28.3 |
| | | | 766,987 | 49.2 | 50.8 | 10.2 | 14.4 | 24.5 | 38.3 | 592,618 | 52.4 | 47.6 | 10.3 | 13.6 | 21.7 | 34.9 |
| | 1 | 5.1% | 39,240 | 69.4 | 30.6 | 0.9 | 11.9 | 14.4 | 26.0 | 29,725 | 72.9 | 27.1 | 0.8 | 11.2 | 11.5 | 22.5 |
| | 3 | 2.2% | 16,720 | 73.9 | 26.1 | 1.4 | 3.3 | 17.5 | 20.6 | 12,576 | 77.5 | 22.5 | 1.2 | 2.6 | 14.4 | 16.9 |
| | 4 | 17.4% | 133,613 | 68.0 | 32.0 | 3.6 | 7.7 | 17.8 | 25.1 | 98,989 | 71.4 | 28.6 | 3.3 | 6.8 | 15.4 | 21.9 |
| 33 | 5 | 23.7% | 181,937 | 51.2 | 48.8 | 11.0 | 12.7 | 23.0 | 35.2 | 140,174 | 54.8 | 45.2 | 10.8 | 11.7 | 20.3 | 31.7 |
| | 24 | 8.5% | 65,574 | 58.9 | 41.1 | 7.0 | 8.1 | 24.2 | 31.8 | 50,580 | 62.2 | 37.8 | 7.0 | 7.5 | 21.5 | 28.6 |
| | 32 | 41.2% | 316,267 | 35.7 | 64.3 | 15.0 | 20.7 | 27.7 | 47.7 | 250,465 | 39.3 | 60.7 | 15.3 | 19.7 | 24.6 | 43.8 |
| | 33 | 1.8% | 13,636 | 14.3 | 85.7 | 4.7 | 5.0 | 75.8 | 80.0 | 10,109 | 17.2 | 82.8 | 5.6 | 5.2 | 71.5 | 76.2 |
| | | | 766,987 | 22.5 | 77.5 | 6.3 | 15.8 | 55.0 | 70.0 | 580,868 | 26.8 | 73.2 | 6.4 | 15.7 | 50.3 | 65.4 |
| | 5 | 0.2% | 1,206 | 14.8 | 85.2 | 0.7 | 2.2 | 81.2 | 82.7 | 762 | 19.7 | 80.3 | 1.0 | 2.5 | 76.0 | 77.4 |

* = The district in the first plan is identical to the district in the second plan.

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SSVR-T = Total Spanish surname voter registration

Red-340T
Data: 2020 Census
PLANC2308 07/29/2025 8:23:40 PM
PLANC2193 10/17/2021 5:38:50 PM

Plan Overlap Population Analysis

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS
PLANC2308 Compared with PLANC2193
2024 General Election

| Total Population and Percentages | | | | | | | | | | Voting Age Population and Percentages | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------|-------|---------|-------|-----------|-------|-------|----------|------|---------------------------------------|-------|-----------|-------|-------|----------|------|
| PLANC2308 | PLANC2193 | | Total | Anglo | Non-Anglo | Asian | Black | Hispanic | B+H | VAP | Anglo | Non-Anglo | Asian | Black | Hispanic | B+H |
| | 6 | 3.7% | 28,174 | 19.2 | 80.8 | 10.3 | 15.9 | 54.0 | 69.1 | 20,663 | 23.3 | 76.7 | 11.0 | 15.2 | 49.6 | 64.3 |
| | 24 | 0.3% | 1,965 | 55.7 | 44.3 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 31.3 | 36.3 | 1,553 | 59.6 | 40.4 | 4.6 | 5.1 | 27.8 | 32.8 |
| | 30 | 30.9% | 236,797 | 31.4 | 68.6 | 5.1 | 16.8 | 46.0 | 62.0 | 190,160 | 36.9 | 63.1 | 5.6 | 16.4 | 39.9 | 55.8 |
| | 32 | 32.4% | 248,139 | 24.5 | 75.5 | 2.7 | 20.9 | 51.4 | 71.6 | 184,605 | 28.6 | 71.4 | 2.8 | 20.6 | 47.0 | 67.2 |
| | 33 | 32.7% | 250,706 | 12.1 | 87.9 | 10.6 | 9.9 | 67.1 | 76.4 | 183,125 | 14.6 | 85.4 | 10.3 | 10.1 | 64.4 | 74.1 |
| 34 | | | 766,987 | 18.7 | 81.3 | 1.9 | 2.5 | 76.6 | 78.5 | 565,686 | 21.3 | 78.7 | 2.0 | 2.4 | 73.7 | 75.8 |
| | 27 | 38.4% | 294,416 | 33.1 | 66.9 | 3.4 | 4.8 | 58.1 | 62.0 | 224,936 | 36.1 | 63.9 | 3.3 | 4.5 | 54.9 | 58.8 |
| | 34 | 61.6% | 472,571 | 9.7 | 90.3 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 88.1 | 88.8 | 340,750 | 11.4 | 88.6 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 86.1 | 86.9 |
| 35 | | | 766,987 | 31.3 | 68.7 | 2.7 | 8.8 | 57.1 | 64.6 | 571,449 | 34.6 | 65.4 | 2.6 | 8.2 | 53.7 | 61.2 |
| | 15 | 17.4% | 133,320 | 48.9 | 51.1 | 1.2 | 4.4 | 43.9 | 47.8 | 102,085 | 52.0 | 48.0 | 1.1 | 4.4 | 40.6 | 44.6 |
| | 20 | 14.8% | 113,156 | 6.0 | 94.0 | 1.0 | 2.9 | 90.6 | 92.6 | 81,154 | 6.8 | 93.2 | 1.0 | 2.6 | 89.7 | 91.7 |
| | 21 | 14.0% | 107,589 | 40.8 | 59.2 | 4.2 | 9.8 | 45.0 | 53.3 | 84,028 | 44.5 | 55.5 | 4.0 | 8.9 | 41.4 | 49.4 |
| | 23 | 4.5% | 34,267 | 15.6 | 84.4 | 1.2 | 2.6 | 80.6 | 82.5 | 24,468 | 18.2 | 81.8 | 1.2 | 2.3 | 77.8 | 79.6 |
| | 28 | 39.8% | 305,471 | 32.3 | 67.7 | 3.0 | 10.1 | 54.5 | 63.1 | 225,292 | 35.6 | 64.4 | 2.8 | 9.5 | 51.1 | 59.8 |
| | 35 | 9.5% | 73,184 | 27.4 | 72.6 | 4.8 | 21.8 | 47.0 | 66.4 | 54,422 | 30.8 | 69.2 | 4.8 | 20.5 | 43.7 | 62.7 |
| 36 | | | 766,987 | 47.7 | 52.3 | 5.3 | 17.4 | 28.3 | 45.0 | 578,616 | 51.0 | 49.0 | 5.4 | 16.7 | 25.2 | 41.5 |
| | 9 | 3.3% | 25,469 | 7.8 | 92.2 | 5.9 | 21.3 | 66.4 | 85.7 | 18,618 | 9.6 | 90.4 | 6.6 | 22.4 | 62.6 | 83.3 |
| | 14 | 5.2% | 39,521 | 29.9 | 70.1 | 4.2 | 45.2 | 20.1 | 64.6 | 29,808 | 34.1 | 65.9 | 4.2 | 43.1 | 17.7 | 60.3 |
| | 17 | 11.3% | 86,395 | 57.8 | 42.2 | 1.4 | 16.3 | 22.8 | 38.7 | 65,058 | 61.6 | 38.4 | 1.3 | 15.3 | 19.8 | 34.9 |
| | 29 | 8.2% | 63,038 | 9.1 | 90.9 | 10.0 | 21.5 | 60.4 | 80.4 | 45,372 | 10.8 | 89.2 | 10.9 | 20.9 | 57.8 | 77.6 |
| | 36 | 72.0% | 552,564 | 53.6 | 46.4 | 5.4 | 15.0 | 24.3 | 38.7 | 419,760 | 56.8 | 43.2 | 5.4 | 14.3 | 21.5 | 35.4 |
| 37 | | | 766,987 | 43.6 | 56.4 | 8.0 | 9.9 | 37.7 | 46.6 | 621,812 | 47.2 | 52.8 | 8.1 | 9.5 | 34.0 | 42.8 |
| | 21 | 0.0% | 16 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 6.3 | 25.0 | 31.3 | 56.3 | 13 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 15.4 | 38.5 | 53.8 |
| | 35 | 32.2% | 247,097 | 27.4 | 72.6 | 5.2 | 15.8 | 51.6 | 66.0 | 192,301 | 31.6 | 68.4 | 5.4 | 15.4 | 46.9 | 61.4 |
| | 37 | 67.8% | 519,874 | 51.3 | 48.7 | 9.3 | 7.1 | 31.1 | 37.4 | 429,498 | 54.2 | 45.8 | 9.3 | 6.8 | 28.3 | 34.4 |
| 38 | | | 766,987 | 48.8 | 51.2 | 11.8 | 11.5 | 26.9 | 37.6 | 572,486 | 51.7 | 48.3 | 11.5 | 10.8 | 24.6 | 34.9 |
| | 2 | 0.7% | 5,425 | 42.0 | 58.0 | 10.5 | 17.8 | 29.4 | 46.0 | 4,059 | 46.6 | 53.4 | 10.3 | 16.5 | 26.1 | 41.7 |
| | 7 | 2.6% | 20,020 | 41.0 | 59.0 | 16.1 | 17.7 | 25.3 | 41.7 | 16,290 | 42.6 | 57.4 | 15.1 | 18.0 | 24.2 | 40.9 |
| | 8 | 10.6% | 81,355 | 38.7 | 61.3 | 17.4 | 17.7 | 25.5 | 42.3 | 58,198 | 41.5 | 58.5 | 17.0 | 16.7 | 23.7 | 39.7 |
| | 18 | 3.6% | 27,450 | 19.9 | 80.1 | 7.9 | 9.6 | 62.7 | 71.5 | 20,613 | 23.0 | 77.0 | 8.5 | 9.2 | 58.8 | 67.5 |
| | 38 | 82.5% | 632,737 | 51.6 | 48.4 | 11.1 | 10.5 | 25.5 | 35.3 | 473,326 | 54.5 | 45.5 | 10.9 | 9.8 | 23.2 | 32.6 |

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SSVR-T = Total Spanish surname voter registration

Election Analysis
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS - PLANC2308
2024 General Election

| District | Total Voter Registration | | Turnout | |
|----------|--------------------------|--------|------------|-------|
| | Total | SSVR-T | Total | TO/VR |
| STATE | 18,686,517 | 24.7% | 11,460,798 | 61.3% |
| 1 | 519,688 | 7.3% | 327,201 | 63.0% |
| 2 | 517,102 | 17.4% | 330,029 | 63.8% |
| 3 | 549,228 | 9.8% | 372,052 | 67.7% |
| 4 | 538,736 | 6.1% | 369,151 | 68.5% |
| 5 | 473,830 | 15.3% | 294,963 | 62.3% |
| 6 | 488,081 | 16.4% | 312,233 | 64.0% |
| 7 | 422,293 | 16.4% | 252,892 | 59.9% |
| 8 | 501,688 | 18.4% | 312,280 | 62.2% |
| 9 | 388,246 | 42.8% | 209,574 | 54.0% |
| 10 | 533,403 | 10.0% | 355,103 | 66.6% |
| 11 | 480,193 | 25.5% | 293,774 | 61.2% |
| 12 | 499,584 | 18.6% | 316,070 | 63.3% |
| 13 | 491,319 | 16.3% | 304,892 | 62.1% |
| 14 | 509,160 | 15.6% | 324,105 | 63.7% |
| 15 | 430,390 | 68.4% | 229,103 | 53.2% |
| 16 | 475,232 | 66.9% | 234,680 | 49.4% |
| 17 | 497,838 | 13.9% | 321,904 | 64.7% |
| 18 | 473,941 | 17.5% | 261,933 | 55.3% |
| 19 | 465,180 | 27.7% | 283,067 | 60.9% |
| 20 | 441,774 | 56.0% | 228,241 | 51.7% |
| 21 | 601,401 | 22.7% | 417,236 | 69.4% |
| 22 | 518,278 | 16.3% | 344,747 | 66.5% |
| 23 | 531,479 | 45.3% | 318,511 | 59.9% |
| 24 | 538,118 | 9.6% | 375,816 | 69.8% |
| 25 | 496,086 | 13.8% | 310,686 | 62.6% |
| 26 | 572,023 | 10.1% | 388,007 | 67.8% |
| 27 | 514,361 | 28.1% | 325,157 | 63.2% |
| 28 | 421,469 | 80.2% | 200,053 | 47.5% |
| 29 | 364,796 | 35.9% | 180,596 | 49.5% |
| 30 | 447,391 | 19.0% | 245,289 | 54.8% |
| 31 | 559,425 | 13.1% | 353,082 | 63.1% |

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SSVR-T = Total Spanish surname voter registration

Election Analysis

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS - PLANC2308

2024 General Election

| District | Total Voter Registration | | Turnout | |
|----------|--------------------------|--------|---------|-------|
| | Total | SSVR-T | Total | TO/VR |
| 32 | 500,847 | 11.3% | 325,605 | 65.0% |
| 33 | 393,230 | 31.2% | 210,234 | 53.5% |
| 34 | 455,092 | 64.5% | 242,155 | 53.2% |
| 35 | 511,254 | 42.4% | 303,030 | 59.3% |
| 36 | 494,184 | 16.2% | 302,196 | 61.2% |
| 37 | 543,203 | 18.4% | 330,472 | 60.8% |
| 38 | 526,974 | 14.8% | 354,679 | 67.3% |

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SSVR-T = Total Spanish surname voter registration

Election Analysis
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS - PLANC2308
2024 General Election

| District | PRESIDENT | | | | | | | | | | U.S. SEN | | | | | | | | | |
|----------|-----------|-------|----------|------|---------|------|-----------|-------|------------|------|-----------|-------|----------|------|---------|------|-----------|-------|---------|------|
| | Harris-D | | Oliver-L | | Stein-G | | Trump-R | | Write-In-W | | Allred-D | | Andrus-W | | Brown-L | | Cruz-R | | Roche-W | |
| STATE | 4,835,134 | 42.4% | 68,563 | 0.6% | 82,698 | 0.7% | 6,393,403 | 56.1% | 24,730 | 0.2% | 5,031,142 | 44.6% | 534 | 0.0% | 266,944 | 2.4% | 5,990,637 | 53.1% | 976 | 0.0% |
| 1 | 80,849 | 24.8% | 1,483 | 0.5% | 887 | 0.3% | 241,937 | 74.3% | 568 | 0.2% | 82,927 | 25.6% | 75 | 0.0% | 5,794 | 1.8% | 234,531 | 72.5% | 37 | 0.0% |
| 2 | 126,187 | 38.4% | 2,100 | 0.6% | 2,020 | 0.6% | 198,523 | 60.3% | 187 | 0.1% | 131,754 | 40.2% | 14 | 0.0% | 7,470 | 2.3% | 188,695 | 57.5% | 58 | 0.0% |
| 3 | 137,002 | 37.0% | 2,397 | 0.6% | 6,106 | 1.6% | 223,499 | 60.3% | 1,426 | 0.4% | 146,476 | 40.0% | 3 | 0.0% | 8,282 | 2.3% | 211,061 | 57.7% | 11 | 0.0% |
| 4 | 134,688 | 36.6% | 2,126 | 0.6% | 4,385 | 1.2% | 225,173 | 61.2% | 1,316 | 0.4% | 142,661 | 39.2% | 4 | 0.0% | 6,825 | 1.9% | 214,757 | 59.0% | 18 | 0.0% |
| 5 | 113,284 | 38.6% | 1,630 | 0.6% | 1,338 | 0.5% | 176,445 | 60.1% | 954 | 0.3% | 119,428 | 41.1% | 2 | 0.0% | 5,823 | 2.0% | 165,289 | 56.9% | 5 | 0.0% |
| 6 | 116,912 | 37.6% | 1,918 | 0.6% | 2,651 | 0.9% | 188,288 | 60.6% | 825 | 0.3% | 123,700 | 40.2% | 18 | 0.0% | 7,358 | 2.4% | 176,795 | 57.4% | 32 | 0.0% |
| 7 | 151,751 | 60.5% | 1,789 | 0.7% | 5,196 | 2.1% | 91,505 | 36.5% | 420 | 0.2% | 157,454 | 63.4% | 7 | 0.0% | 7,004 | 2.8% | 83,669 | 33.7% | 24 | 0.0% |
| 8 | 114,337 | 36.7% | 1,547 | 0.5% | 2,577 | 0.8% | 192,740 | 61.9% | 153 | 0.0% | 120,168 | 38.8% | 25 | 0.0% | 7,280 | 2.4% | 181,981 | 58.8% | 36 | 0.0% |
| 9 | 87,424 | 41.9% | 1,040 | 0.5% | 1,005 | 0.5% | 119,161 | 57.1% | 96 | 0.0% | 93,012 | 45.0% | 10 | 0.0% | 5,639 | 2.7% | 107,971 | 52.2% | 13 | 0.0% |
| 10 | 134,115 | 37.9% | 2,536 | 0.7% | 1,932 | 0.5% | 214,016 | 60.5% | 1,125 | 0.3% | 138,068 | 39.3% | 11 | 0.0% | 7,967 | 2.3% | 205,559 | 58.5% | 34 | 0.0% |
| 11 | 94,185 | 32.2% | 1,837 | 0.6% | 1,436 | 0.5% | 194,566 | 66.5% | 709 | 0.2% | 97,833 | 33.7% | 2 | 0.0% | 6,690 | 2.3% | 185,473 | 64.0% | 5 | 0.0% |
| 12 | 117,722 | 37.5% | 2,030 | 0.6% | 1,482 | 0.5% | 192,704 | 61.3% | 231 | 0.1% | 124,201 | 39.6% | 16 | 0.0% | 7,626 | 2.4% | 181,525 | 57.9% | 59 | 0.0% |
| 13 | 80,160 | 26.4% | 1,761 | 0.6% | 1,253 | 0.4% | 220,451 | 72.5% | 290 | 0.1% | 83,426 | 27.6% | 45 | 0.0% | 6,331 | 2.1% | 212,424 | 70.3% | 87 | 0.0% |
| 14 | 114,078 | 35.3% | 1,816 | 0.6% | 1,721 | 0.5% | 205,046 | 63.5% | 233 | 0.1% | 119,046 | 37.1% | 17 | 0.0% | 7,395 | 2.3% | 194,172 | 60.6% | 31 | 0.0% |
| 15 | 92,594 | 40.6% | 879 | 0.4% | 987 | 0.4% | 133,260 | 58.5% | 92 | 0.0% | 98,313 | 44.1% | 10 | 0.0% | 5,154 | 2.3% | 119,192 | 53.5% | 14 | 0.0% |
| 16 | 133,337 | 57.4% | 1,349 | 0.6% | 1,523 | 0.7% | 95,430 | 41.1% | 606 | 0.3% | 131,764 | 58.4% | 0 | 0.0% | 9,327 | 4.1% | 84,698 | 37.5% | 0 | 0.0% |
| 17 | 123,083 | 38.5% | 2,246 | 0.7% | 1,964 | 0.6% | 191,816 | 59.9% | 933 | 0.3% | 127,632 | 40.1% | 19 | 0.0% | 7,472 | 2.4% | 182,769 | 57.5% | 52 | 0.0% |
| 18 | 198,661 | 76.3% | 1,309 | 0.5% | 2,374 | 0.9% | 57,813 | 22.2% | 364 | 0.1% | 201,399 | 78.0% | 12 | 0.0% | 6,014 | 2.3% | 50,637 | 19.6% | 27 | 0.0% |
| 19 | 66,862 | 23.7% | 1,655 | 0.6% | 923 | 0.3% | 212,708 | 75.3% | 186 | 0.1% | 69,100 | 24.6% | 17 | 0.0% | 6,622 | 2.4% | 204,554 | 73.0% | 36 | 0.0% |
| 20 | 144,234 | 63.5% | 1,224 | 0.5% | 1,504 | 0.7% | 79,607 | 35.0% | 682 | 0.3% | 147,207 | 66.6% | 12 | 0.0% | 5,952 | 2.7% | 67,920 | 30.7% | 0 | 0.0% |
| 21 | 159,559 | 38.5% | 2,735 | 0.7% | 1,832 | 0.4% | 249,973 | 60.2% | 798 | 0.2% | 165,018 | 40.1% | 37 | 0.0% | 9,216 | 2.2% | 237,615 | 57.7% | 22 | 0.0% |
| 22 | 132,018 | 38.5% | 2,036 | 0.6% | 4,895 | 1.4% | 203,339 | 59.2% | 953 | 0.3% | 139,058 | 41.0% | 1 | 0.0% | 8,704 | 2.6% | 191,011 | 56.4% | 10 | 0.0% |
| 23 | 132,598 | 41.9% | 1,660 | 0.5% | 1,431 | 0.5% | 180,046 | 56.9% | 811 | 0.3% | 138,431 | 44.6% | 41 | 0.0% | 7,341 | 2.4% | 164,661 | 53.0% | 29 | 0.0% |
| 24 | 153,049 | 41.0% | 2,829 | 0.8% | 2,879 | 0.8% | 213,062 | 57.1% | 1,211 | 0.3% | 161,074 | 43.2% | 12 | 0.0% | 7,897 | 2.1% | 203,511 | 54.6% | 54 | 0.0% |
| 25 | 115,586 | 37.4% | 1,755 | 0.6% | 1,571 | 0.5% | 189,974 | 61.4% | 318 | 0.1% | 121,251 | 39.4% | 19 | 0.0% | 6,749 | 2.2% | 179,671 | 58.4% | 48 | 0.0% |
| 26 | 144,933 | 37.4% | 2,576 | 0.7% | 2,477 | 0.6% | 237,076 | 61.2% | 329 | 0.1% | 152,638 | 39.5% | 32 | 0.0% | 8,168 | 2.1% | 225,803 | 58.4% | 61 | 0.0% |
| 27 | 125,431 | 38.7% | 1,968 | 0.6% | 1,432 | 0.4% | 194,210 | 60.0% | 675 | 0.2% | 129,727 | 40.4% | 7 | 0.0% | 7,650 | 2.4% | 183,509 | 57.2% | 17 | 0.0% |
| 28 | 88,386 | 44.4% | 636 | 0.3% | 779 | 0.4% | 109,011 | 54.8% | 144 | 0.1% | 92,823 | 48.6% | 4 | 0.0% | 4,973 | 2.6% | 93,047 | 48.8% | 6 | 0.0% |
| 29 | 116,208 | 64.7% | 991 | 0.6% | 1,334 | 0.7% | 61,069 | 34.0% | 119 | 0.1% | 120,533 | 67.7% | 14 | 0.0% | 5,151 | 2.9% | 52,284 | 29.4% | 20 | 0.0% |
| 30 | 177,375 | 72.7% | 1,442 | 0.6% | 1,802 | 0.7% | 62,616 | 25.7% | 700 | 0.3% | 181,319 | 75.2% | 3 | 0.0% | 5,528 | 2.3% | 54,404 | 22.5% | 15 | 0.0% |
| 31 | 134,798 | 38.3% | 2,486 | 0.7% | 1,735 | 0.5% | 211,460 | 60.1% | 1,137 | 0.3% | 138,543 | 39.8% | 6 | 0.0% | 9,100 | 2.6% | 200,303 | 57.6% | 6 | 0.0% |
| 32 | 129,733 | 40.0% | 2,208 | 0.7% | 3,633 | 1.1% | 187,134 | 57.7% | 1,396 | 0.4% | 137,124 | 42.7% | 2 | 0.0% | 6,811 | 2.1% | 177,008 | 55.2% | 11 | 0.0% |

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SSVR-T = Total Spanish surname voter registration

Election Analysis
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS - PLANC2308
2024 General Election

| RR COMM 1 | | | | | | | | | | | SUP CT 2 | | | | SUP CT 4 | | | | SUP CT 6 | |
|-----------|------------|-------|-----------|-------|----------|------|------------|------|------------|------|-------------|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|
| District | Craddick-R | | Culbert-D | | Dunlap-L | | Espinoza-G | | McKibbin-W | | Blacklock-R | | Jones-D | | Devine-R | | Weems-D | | Bland-R | |
| STATE | 6,100,181 | 55.6% | 4,275,865 | 39.0% | 285,242 | 2.6% | 301,847 | 2.8% | 4,061 | 0.0% | 6,372,964 | 58.2% | 4,571,175 | 41.8% | 6,256,558 | 57.3% | 4,656,479 | 42.7% | 6,145,147 | 56.2% |
| 1 | 230,810 | 73.5% | 71,455 | 22.8% | 8,333 | 2.7% | 3,337 | 1.1% | 51 | 0.0% | 239,263 | 76.0% | 75,525 | 24.0% | 236,381 | 75.4% | 76,952 | 24.6% | 233,025 | 74.1% |
| 2 | 195,328 | 61.1% | 109,872 | 34.4% | 7,458 | 2.3% | 6,820 | 2.1% | 31 | 0.0% | 203,114 | 63.4% | 117,375 | 36.6% | 199,653 | 62.5% | 120,006 | 37.5% | 197,112 | 61.7% |
| 3 | 217,386 | 61.4% | 119,118 | 33.6% | 9,610 | 2.7% | 7,925 | 2.2% | 230 | 0.1% | 224,595 | 63.7% | 128,021 | 36.3% | 219,888 | 62.9% | 129,638 | 37.1% | 217,447 | 61.8% |
| 4 | 221,512 | 62.8% | 117,197 | 33.2% | 8,322 | 2.4% | 5,565 | 1.6% | 188 | 0.1% | 227,282 | 64.6% | 124,706 | 35.4% | 222,657 | 63.6% | 127,497 | 36.4% | 220,948 | 62.9% |
| 5 | 169,543 | 59.7% | 102,267 | 36.0% | 6,880 | 2.4% | 5,271 | 1.9% | 128 | 0.0% | 175,981 | 62.1% | 107,237 | 37.9% | 172,536 | 61.2% | 109,527 | 38.8% | 170,476 | 60.3% |
| 6 | 181,454 | 60.6% | 103,615 | 34.6% | 7,711 | 2.6% | 6,745 | 2.3% | 130 | 0.0% | 187,866 | 62.8% | 111,154 | 37.2% | 184,979 | 62.1% | 112,670 | 37.9% | 181,655 | 60.8% |
| 7 | 91,457 | 38.1% | 134,437 | 56.0% | 5,533 | 2.3% | 8,598 | 3.6% | 64 | 0.0% | 100,409 | 41.9% | 139,435 | 58.1% | 92,365 | 38.6% | 146,766 | 61.4% | 96,438 | 40.2% |
| 8 | 187,063 | 61.8% | 102,055 | 33.7% | 6,572 | 2.2% | 6,914 | 2.3% | 22 | 0.0% | 194,433 | 64.2% | 108,490 | 35.8% | 191,581 | 63.4% | 110,432 | 36.6% | 189,037 | 62.6% |
| 9 | 111,661 | 55.4% | 78,456 | 38.9% | 4,060 | 2.0% | 7,289 | 3.6% | 11 | 0.0% | 118,307 | 58.7% | 83,311 | 41.3% | 116,420 | 58.0% | 84,372 | 42.0% | 113,841 | 56.7% |
| 10 | 209,933 | 61.6% | 115,148 | 33.8% | 9,982 | 2.9% | 5,638 | 1.7% | 108 | 0.0% | 216,110 | 63.4% | 124,830 | 36.6% | 212,911 | 62.6% | 127,114 | 37.4% | 209,012 | 61.6% |
| 11 | 184,464 | 65.5% | 80,751 | 28.7% | 9,908 | 3.5% | 6,338 | 2.3% | 56 | 0.0% | 192,228 | 68.5% | 88,472 | 31.5% | 189,639 | 67.7% | 90,281 | 32.3% | 185,962 | 66.4% |
| 12 | 187,843 | 61.3% | 103,093 | 33.6% | 8,625 | 2.8% | 7,043 | 2.3% | 46 | 0.0% | 195,351 | 63.7% | 111,543 | 36.3% | 192,899 | 63.0% | 113,241 | 37.0% | 187,510 | 61.3% |
| 13 | 209,229 | 71.5% | 68,443 | 23.4% | 8,940 | 3.1% | 5,735 | 2.0% | 101 | 0.0% | 217,705 | 74.3% | 75,407 | 25.7% | 215,202 | 73.7% | 76,888 | 26.3% | 211,281 | 72.2% |
| 14 | 197,401 | 63.0% | 101,800 | 32.5% | 7,865 | 2.5% | 6,021 | 1.9% | 62 | 0.0% | 205,805 | 65.6% | 107,735 | 34.4% | 202,788 | 64.8% | 110,091 | 35.2% | 198,936 | 63.6% |
| 15 | 111,887 | 52.3% | 82,757 | 38.7% | 4,194 | 2.0% | 15,144 | 7.1% | 33 | 0.0% | 122,351 | 57.2% | 91,647 | 42.8% | 120,575 | 56.6% | 92,485 | 43.4% | 115,733 | 54.3% |
| 16 | 77,773 | 36.6% | 108,902 | 51.3% | 7,378 | 3.5% | 18,185 | 8.6% | 148 | 0.1% | 88,128 | 41.5% | 124,006 | 58.5% | 85,815 | 40.5% | 125,907 | 59.5% | 80,195 | 37.8% |
| 17 | 186,263 | 60.1% | 108,234 | 34.9% | 9,170 | 3.0% | 6,171 | 2.0% | 137 | 0.0% | 191,246 | 62.5% | 114,854 | 37.5% | 189,414 | 61.6% | 117,936 | 38.4% | 185,802 | 60.5% |
| 18 | 53,570 | 21.4% | 183,229 | 73.4% | 4,863 | 1.9% | 8,056 | 3.2% | 46 | 0.0% | 58,932 | 23.5% | 191,630 | 76.5% | 56,282 | 22.6% | 192,958 | 77.4% | 55,909 | 22.4% |
| 19 | 201,840 | 74.2% | 54,638 | 20.1% | 8,922 | 3.3% | 6,570 | 2.4% | 60 | 0.0% | 210,781 | 77.5% | 61,207 | 22.5% | 208,187 | 76.8% | 63,051 | 23.2% | 203,826 | 75.1% |
| 20 | 70,032 | 32.6% | 131,418 | 61.2% | 5,076 | 2.4% | 8,122 | 3.8% | 137 | 0.1% | 73,871 | 34.7% | 138,867 | 65.3% | 72,146 | 34.0% | 140,129 | 66.0% | 69,636 | 32.7% |
| 21 | 244,691 | 60.9% | 139,163 | 34.6% | 10,507 | 2.6% | 7,498 | 1.9% | 173 | 0.0% | 252,218 | 62.9% | 148,684 | 37.1% | 248,463 | 62.1% | 151,543 | 37.9% | 244,437 | 61.0% |
| 22 | 199,459 | 60.5% | 114,913 | 34.8% | 7,528 | 2.3% | 7,769 | 2.4% | 128 | 0.0% | 207,751 | 63.0% | 121,948 | 37.0% | 202,891 | 61.8% | 125,575 | 38.2% | 201,782 | 61.3% |
| 23 | 164,984 | 55.1% | 116,500 | 38.9% | 8,014 | 2.7% | 9,562 | 3.2% | 179 | 0.1% | 173,013 | 58.1% | 124,571 | 41.9% | 169,976 | 57.3% | 126,429 | 42.7% | 165,867 | 55.8% |
| 24 | 215,805 | 59.3% | 132,427 | 36.4% | 9,219 | 2.5% | 6,621 | 1.8% | 105 | 0.0% | 223,971 | 61.5% | 140,059 | 38.5% | 218,314 | 60.1% | 144,745 | 39.9% | 215,726 | 59.4% |
| 25 | 181,784 | 60.7% | 104,046 | 34.7% | 7,771 | 2.6% | 5,948 | 2.0% | 95 | 0.0% | 188,987 | 62.9% | 111,294 | 37.1% | 186,637 | 62.4% | 112,535 | 37.6% | 182,807 | 61.0% |
| 26 | 233,001 | 62.0% | 125,814 | 33.5% | 10,195 | 2.7% | 7,010 | 1.9% | 71 | 0.0% | 238,892 | 63.8% | 135,463 | 36.2% | 235,781 | 62.8% | 139,561 | 37.2% | 232,301 | 61.9% |
| 27 | 185,485 | 59.3% | 110,526 | 35.3% | 8,456 | 2.7% | 8,129 | 2.6% | 116 | 0.0% | 192,792 | 61.8% | 119,150 | 38.2% | 189,790 | 61.1% | 120,969 | 38.9% | 186,013 | 59.8% |
| 28 | 82,870 | 46.0% | 79,710 | 44.2% | 3,636 | 2.0% | 13,953 | 7.7% | 16 | 0.0% | 92,386 | 51.6% | 86,607 | 48.4% | 90,574 | 50.8% | 87,759 | 49.2% | 85,849 | 48.0% |
| 29 | 55,315 | 32.0% | 105,833 | 61.2% | 3,952 | 2.3% | 7,760 | 4.5% | 7 | 0.0% | 60,705 | 35.0% | 112,679 | 65.0% | 59,287 | 34.4% | 113,213 | 65.6% | 57,666 | 33.4% |
| 30 | 57,339 | 24.2% | 167,475 | 70.7% | 5,006 | 2.1% | 6,884 | 2.9% | 152 | 0.1% | 60,291 | 25.5% | 175,854 | 74.5% | 59,783 | 25.4% | 175,240 | 74.6% | 56,905 | 24.1% |
| 31 | 203,136 | 60.0% | 118,518 | 35.0% | 10,302 | 3.0% | 6,319 | 1.9% | 184 | 0.1% | 208,711 | 62.5% | 125,110 | 37.5% | 208,104 | 61.9% | 128,035 | 38.1% | 202,222 | 60.3% |
| 32 | 183,228 | 58.3% | 116,109 | 36.9% | 8,407 | 2.7% | 6,386 | 2.0% | 290 | 0.1% | 190,562 | 60.9% | 122,320 | 39.1% | 186,837 | 59.8% | 125,362 | 40.2% | 184,499 | 59.0% |

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SSVR-T = Total Spanish surname voter registration

Election Analysis
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS - PLANC2308
2024 General Election

| SUP CT 6 | | | | | CCA PRES JUDGE | | | | CCA 7 | | | | CCA 8 | | | |
|----------|-------------|-------|------------|------|----------------|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|
| District | Goldstein-D | | Roberson-L | | Schenck-R | | Taylor-D | | Mulder-D | | Parker-R | | Anyiam-D | | Finley-R | |
| STATE | 4,425,195 | 40.5% | 355,487 | 3.3% | 6,330,393 | 58.1% | 4,558,851 | 41.9% | 4,526,792 | 41.7% | 6,340,938 | 58.3% | 4,461,229 | 41.1% | 6,385,231 | 58.9% |
| 1 | 73,714 | 23.5% | 7,571 | 2.4% | 236,709 | 75.5% | 77,007 | 24.5% | 75,415 | 24.1% | 237,343 | 75.9% | 73,721 | 23.6% | 238,560 | 76.4% |
| 2 | 112,503 | 35.2% | 9,856 | 3.1% | 203,752 | 63.8% | 115,390 | 36.2% | 114,789 | 36.1% | 203,456 | 63.9% | 113,229 | 35.7% | 204,078 | 64.3% |
| 3 | 122,919 | 34.9% | 11,711 | 3.3% | 222,929 | 63.4% | 128,675 | 36.6% | 126,680 | 36.3% | 222,299 | 63.7% | 124,462 | 35.6% | 225,105 | 64.4% |
| 4 | 120,818 | 34.4% | 9,737 | 2.8% | 225,637 | 64.4% | 124,708 | 35.6% | 123,680 | 35.5% | 224,826 | 64.5% | 121,472 | 34.8% | 227,243 | 65.2% |
| 5 | 104,392 | 36.9% | 7,971 | 2.8% | 173,198 | 61.8% | 106,923 | 38.2% | 107,458 | 38.1% | 174,363 | 61.9% | 105,678 | 37.6% | 175,728 | 62.4% |
| 6 | 106,875 | 35.8% | 10,051 | 3.4% | 185,348 | 62.5% | 111,321 | 37.5% | 109,900 | 37.1% | 186,012 | 62.9% | 108,315 | 36.5% | 188,213 | 63.5% |
| 7 | 135,058 | 56.4% | 8,115 | 3.4% | 100,978 | 42.3% | 137,633 | 57.7% | 140,294 | 58.9% | 97,721 | 41.1% | 139,026 | 58.6% | 98,257 | 41.4% |
| 8 | 104,162 | 34.5% | 8,800 | 2.9% | 194,617 | 64.5% | 107,182 | 35.5% | 106,500 | 35.4% | 194,439 | 64.6% | 105,234 | 35.1% | 194,902 | 64.9% |
| 9 | 80,378 | 40.0% | 6,531 | 3.3% | 118,236 | 58.9% | 82,526 | 41.1% | 81,707 | 40.8% | 118,359 | 59.2% | 79,987 | 40.2% | 119,222 | 59.8% |
| 10 | 120,248 | 35.5% | 9,885 | 2.9% | 214,517 | 63.5% | 123,371 | 36.5% | 122,198 | 36.3% | 214,745 | 63.7% | 120,497 | 35.8% | 215,762 | 64.2% |
| 11 | 85,259 | 30.5% | 8,721 | 3.1% | 190,308 | 68.2% | 88,857 | 31.8% | 87,376 | 31.4% | 191,110 | 68.6% | 85,874 | 30.9% | 191,897 | 69.1% |
| 12 | 107,592 | 35.1% | 11,012 | 3.6% | 193,796 | 63.4% | 111,963 | 36.6% | 110,154 | 36.1% | 194,806 | 63.9% | 107,898 | 35.5% | 196,101 | 64.5% |
| 13 | 72,187 | 24.7% | 9,326 | 3.2% | 216,287 | 74.0% | 76,067 | 26.0% | 74,346 | 25.5% | 216,791 | 74.5% | 72,547 | 25.0% | 217,939 | 75.0% |
| 14 | 104,164 | 33.3% | 9,609 | 3.1% | 204,463 | 65.5% | 107,879 | 34.5% | 106,347 | 34.1% | 205,193 | 65.9% | 104,836 | 33.7% | 205,828 | 66.3% |
| 15 | 89,438 | 42.0% | 7,839 | 3.7% | 120,963 | 56.7% | 92,219 | 43.3% | 91,688 | 43.1% | 120,865 | 56.9% | 89,017 | 42.1% | 122,468 | 57.9% |
| 16 | 120,066 | 56.6% | 12,024 | 5.7% | 86,552 | 41.0% | 124,776 | 59.0% | 123,699 | 58.7% | 87,069 | 41.3% | 121,856 | 58.1% | 87,996 | 41.9% |
| 17 | 111,305 | 36.2% | 10,005 | 3.3% | 190,215 | 62.1% | 116,277 | 37.9% | 114,401 | 37.4% | 191,849 | 62.6% | 112,109 | 36.8% | 192,696 | 63.2% |
| 18 | 185,704 | 74.3% | 8,289 | 3.3% | 59,608 | 23.9% | 189,931 | 76.1% | 188,757 | 75.9% | 59,984 | 24.1% | 188,368 | 76.0% | 59,646 | 24.0% |
| 19 | 59,135 | 21.8% | 8,278 | 3.1% | 208,145 | 76.8% | 62,891 | 23.2% | 61,021 | 22.6% | 208,450 | 77.4% | 58,861 | 21.9% | 210,211 | 78.1% |
| 20 | 134,975 | 63.4% | 8,229 | 3.9% | 73,535 | 34.8% | 137,930 | 65.2% | 137,232 | 64.8% | 74,558 | 35.2% | 136,721 | 64.7% | 74,704 | 35.3% |
| 21 | 144,345 | 36.0% | 11,871 | 3.0% | 252,008 | 63.1% | 147,521 | 36.9% | 146,931 | 36.8% | 251,841 | 63.2% | 145,080 | 36.4% | 253,210 | 63.6% |
| 22 | 117,834 | 35.8% | 9,715 | 2.9% | 207,442 | 63.2% | 120,925 | 36.8% | 120,429 | 36.7% | 207,445 | 63.3% | 118,992 | 36.3% | 208,483 | 63.7% |
| 23 | 121,349 | 40.8% | 10,097 | 3.4% | 172,071 | 58.1% | 124,037 | 41.9% | 122,979 | 41.6% | 172,651 | 58.4% | 121,428 | 41.1% | 173,679 | 58.9% |
| 24 | 135,846 | 37.4% | 11,878 | 3.3% | 222,363 | 61.5% | 139,378 | 38.5% | 140,370 | 38.8% | 221,612 | 61.2% | 137,870 | 38.2% | 223,268 | 61.8% |
| 25 | 107,572 | 35.9% | 9,400 | 3.1% | 187,578 | 62.6% | 111,846 | 37.4% | 110,134 | 37.0% | 187,639 | 63.0% | 108,266 | 36.3% | 189,638 | 63.7% |
| 26 | 131,660 | 35.1% | 11,333 | 3.0% | 237,797 | 63.6% | 135,908 | 36.4% | 133,374 | 35.8% | 239,274 | 64.2% | 131,604 | 35.4% | 240,574 | 64.6% |
| 27 | 115,420 | 37.1% | 9,491 | 3.1% | 190,302 | 61.4% | 119,793 | 38.6% | 117,834 | 38.2% | 190,736 | 61.8% | 115,386 | 37.4% | 193,238 | 62.6% |
| 28 | 85,701 | 48.0% | 7,144 | 4.0% | 90,115 | 50.6% | 88,000 | 49.4% | 87,522 | 49.4% | 89,803 | 50.6% | 84,378 | 47.8% | 92,160 | 52.2% |
| 29 | 108,330 | 62.8% | 6,516 | 3.8% | 61,710 | 35.7% | 110,955 | 64.3% | 109,966 | 64.0% | 61,978 | 36.0% | 108,723 | 63.5% | 62,410 | 36.5% |
| 30 | 170,695 | 72.4% | 8,243 | 3.5% | 59,207 | 25.4% | 173,644 | 74.6% | 174,019 | 73.9% | 61,429 | 26.1% | 174,015 | 74.0% | 61,159 | 26.0% |
| 31 | 121,246 | 36.2% | 11,804 | 3.5% | 208,089 | 62.2% | 126,270 | 37.8% | 124,610 | 37.2% | 210,034 | 62.8% | 122,613 | 36.8% | 210,209 | 63.2% |
| 32 | 118,310 | 37.8% | 10,165 | 3.2% | 188,856 | 60.7% | 122,221 | 39.3% | 122,747 | 39.3% | 189,199 | 60.7% | 120,794 | 38.8% | 190,613 | 61.2% |

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SSVR-T = Total Spanish surname voter registration

Election Analysis
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS - PLANC2308
2024 General Election

| District | PRESIDENT | | | | | | | | | | U.S. SEN | | | | | | | | | |
|----------|-----------|-------|----------|------|---------|------|---------|-------|------------|------|----------|-------|----------|------|---------|------|---------|-------|---------|------|
| | Harris-D | | Oliver-L | | Stein-G | | Trump-R | | Write-In-W | | Allred-D | | Andrus-W | | Brown-L | | Cruz-R | | Roche-W | |
| 33 | 136,253 | 65.2% | 1,480 | 0.7% | 2,197 | 1.1% | 68,122 | 32.6% | 997 | 0.5% | 141,492 | 68.7% | 0 | 0.0% | 5,339 | 2.6% | 59,009 | 28.7% | 0 | 0.0% |
| 34 | 106,950 | 44.5% | 1,080 | 0.4% | 905 | 0.4% | 131,303 | 54.6% | 267 | 0.1% | 113,561 | 47.8% | 0 | 0.0% | 5,750 | 2.4% | 118,086 | 49.7% | 0 | 0.0% |
| 35 | 133,361 | 44.2% | 1,627 | 0.5% | 1,283 | 0.4% | 164,846 | 54.6% | 759 | 0.3% | 138,491 | 46.8% | 10 | 0.0% | 7,470 | 2.5% | 149,717 | 50.6% | 0 | 0.0% |
| 36 | 98,134 | 32.6% | 1,435 | 0.5% | 1,741 | 0.6% | 199,113 | 66.2% | 278 | 0.1% | 102,422 | 34.3% | 16 | 0.0% | 6,472 | 2.2% | 189,367 | 63.5% | 40 | 0.0% |
| 37 | 252,559 | 76.8% | 2,498 | 0.8% | 3,698 | 1.1% | 67,801 | 20.6% | 2,197 | 0.7% | 257,704 | 79.2% | 0 | 0.0% | 7,881 | 2.4% | 59,859 | 18.4% | 0 | 0.0% |
| 38 | 136,738 | 38.9% | 2,449 | 0.7% | 3,810 | 1.1% | 208,560 | 59.3% | 245 | 0.1% | 144,364 | 41.1% | 11 | 0.0% | 8,719 | 2.5% | 198,100 | 56.4% | 58 | 0.0% |

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Election Analysis
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS - PLANC2308
2024 General Election

| District | RR COMM 1 | | | | | | | | | | SUP CT 2 | | | | SUP CT 4 | | | | SUP CT 6 | |
|----------|------------|-------|-----------|-------|----------|------|------------|------|------------|------|-------------|-------|---------|-------|----------|-------|---------|-------|----------|-------|
| | Craddick-R | | Culbert-D | | Dunlap-L | | Espinoza-G | | McKibbin-W | | Blacklock-R | | Jones-D | | Devine-R | | Weems-D | | Bland-R | |
| 33 | 64,122 | 31.8% | 124,598 | 61.8% | 5,265 | 2.6% | 7,455 | 3.7% | 143 | 0.1% | 68,008 | 34.0% | 132,034 | 66.0% | 65,962 | 33.0% | 133,669 | 67.0% | 64,341 | 32.1% |
| 34 | 115,037 | 50.1% | 96,239 | 41.9% | 5,083 | 2.2% | 13,145 | 5.7% | 54 | 0.0% | 124,609 | 54.4% | 104,528 | 45.6% | 121,559 | 53.5% | 105,773 | 46.5% | 117,368 | 51.5% |
| 35 | 152,623 | 53.1% | 119,035 | 41.4% | 7,925 | 2.8% | 7,613 | 2.6% | 198 | 0.1% | 159,024 | 55.7% | 126,478 | 44.3% | 156,253 | 54.9% | 128,345 | 45.1% | 152,447 | 53.4% |
| 36 | 189,905 | 65.3% | 88,086 | 30.3% | 7,109 | 2.4% | 5,626 | 1.9% | 79 | 0.0% | 198,255 | 68.2% | 92,329 | 31.8% | 195,057 | 67.3% | 94,679 | 32.7% | 192,260 | 66.3% |
| 37 | 64,930 | 20.8% | 222,453 | 71.1% | 9,944 | 3.2% | 15,229 | 4.9% | 234 | 0.1% | 68,272 | 21.8% | 244,396 | 78.2% | 65,864 | 21.1% | 246,025 | 78.9% | 64,217 | 20.7% |
| 38 | 210,018 | 61.3% | 117,535 | 34.3% | 7,521 | 2.2% | 7,453 | 2.2% | 48 | 0.0% | 220,759 | 64.4% | 122,219 | 35.6% | 213,108 | 62.3% | 129,081 | 37.7% | 214,659 | 62.7% |

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Election Analysis

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS - PLANC2308

2024 General Election

| SUP CT 6 | | | | | CCA PRES JUDGE | | | | CCA 7 | | | | CCA 8 | | | |
|----------|-------------|-------|------------|------|----------------|-------|----------|-------|----------|-------|----------|-------|----------|-------|----------|-------|
| District | Goldstein-D | | Roberson-L | | Schenck-R | | Taylor-D | | Mulder-D | | Parker-R | | Anyiam-D | | Finley-R | |
| 33 | 128,044 | 64.0% | 7,801 | 3.9% | 67,115 | 34.0% | 130,306 | 66.0% | 131,908 | 66.0% | 67,942 | 34.0% | 130,523 | 65.5% | 68,658 | 34.5% |
| 34 | 101,981 | 44.8% | 8,469 | 3.7% | 121,802 | 53.6% | 105,547 | 46.4% | 103,765 | 45.9% | 122,095 | 54.1% | 100,330 | 44.5% | 125,066 | 55.5% |
| 35 | 122,707 | 43.0% | 10,180 | 3.6% | 158,038 | 55.6% | 126,214 | 44.4% | 124,758 | 44.0% | 159,069 | 56.0% | 123,496 | 43.5% | 160,412 | 56.5% |
| 36 | 89,613 | 30.9% | 8,081 | 2.8% | 196,883 | 68.0% | 92,632 | 32.0% | 91,285 | 31.7% | 196,772 | 68.3% | 89,828 | 31.2% | 198,144 | 68.8% |
| 37 | 235,940 | 76.1% | 10,010 | 3.2% | 67,462 | 21.9% | 240,388 | 78.1% | 239,089 | 77.8% | 68,219 | 22.2% | 238,942 | 77.9% | 67,658 | 22.1% |
| 38 | 117,710 | 34.4% | 9,729 | 2.8% | 221,762 | 64.9% | 119,740 | 35.1% | 121,430 | 35.7% | 218,962 | 64.3% | 119,253 | 35.1% | 220,096 | 64.9% |

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SSVR-T = Total Spanish surname voter registration

Election Analysis
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS - PLANC2193
2024 General Election

| District | Total Voter Registration | | Turnout | |
|----------|--------------------------|--------|------------|-------|
| | Total | SSVR-T | Total | TO/VR |
| STATE | 18,686,517 | 24.7% | 11,460,798 | 61.3% |
| 1 | 524,379 | 7.2% | 329,037 | 62.7% |
| 2 | 518,390 | 17.2% | 333,445 | 64.3% |
| 3 | 573,725 | 8.7% | 398,993 | 69.5% |
| 4 | 540,830 | 7.3% | 367,084 | 67.9% |
| 5 | 497,614 | 15.4% | 311,145 | 62.5% |
| 6 | 476,467 | 17.1% | 298,234 | 62.6% |
| 7 | 430,340 | 14.4% | 255,322 | 59.3% |
| 8 | 548,308 | 17.1% | 349,987 | 63.8% |
| 9 | 427,061 | 20.4% | 238,617 | 55.9% |
| 10 | 526,997 | 12.7% | 359,265 | 68.2% |
| 11 | 467,827 | 25.6% | 267,171 | 57.1% |
| 12 | 533,939 | 14.4% | 347,653 | 65.1% |
| 13 | 490,163 | 16.3% | 304,332 | 62.1% |
| 14 | 498,391 | 14.6% | 314,390 | 63.1% |
| 15 | 433,024 | 66.1% | 231,018 | 53.3% |
| 16 | 472,311 | 66.7% | 233,312 | 49.4% |
| 17 | 483,285 | 13.9% | 303,894 | 62.9% |
| 18 | 424,122 | 23.2% | 225,093 | 53.1% |
| 19 | 465,180 | 27.7% | 283,067 | 60.9% |
| 20 | 456,360 | 57.9% | 247,560 | 54.2% |
| 21 | 612,740 | 19.1% | 438,158 | 71.5% |
| 22 | 525,148 | 17.7% | 349,553 | 66.6% |
| 23 | 525,434 | 49.1% | 308,250 | 58.7% |
| 24 | 543,605 | 9.1% | 385,327 | 70.9% |
| 25 | 524,815 | 11.7% | 344,254 | 65.6% |
| 26 | 581,836 | 9.8% | 398,089 | 68.4% |
| 27 | 487,471 | 40.7% | 287,641 | 59.0% |
| 28 | 476,277 | 61.9% | 251,995 | 52.9% |
| 29 | 339,271 | 56.6% | 156,433 | 46.1% |
| 30 | 468,497 | 18.5% | 257,004 | 54.9% |
| 31 | 568,534 | 13.1% | 381,272 | 67.1% |

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SSVR-T = Total Spanish surname voter registration

Election Analysis
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS - PLANC2193
2024 General Election

| District | Total Voter Registration | | Turnout | |
|----------|--------------------------|--------|---------|-------|
| | Total | SSVR-T | Total | TO/VR |
| 32 | 412,991 | 17.1% | 241,963 | 58.6% |
| 33 | 347,315 | 36.5% | 174,310 | 50.2% |
| 34 | 421,784 | 79.3% | 206,454 | 48.9% |
| 35 | 490,354 | 34.9% | 268,955 | 54.8% |
| 36 | 494,992 | 18.7% | 304,594 | 61.5% |
| 37 | 554,373 | 13.9% | 356,578 | 64.3% |
| 38 | 522,367 | 14.3% | 351,349 | 67.3% |

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SSVR-T = Total Spanish surname voter registration

Election Analysis
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS - PLANC2193
2024 General Election

| District | PRESIDENT | | | | | | | | | | U.S. SEN | | | | | | | | | |
|----------|-----------|-------|----------|------|---------|------|-----------|-------|------------|------|-----------|-------|----------|------|---------|------|-----------|-------|---------|------|
| | Harris-D | | Oliver-L | | Stein-G | | Trump-R | | Write-In-W | | Allred-D | | Andrus-W | | Brown-L | | Cruz-R | | Roche-W | |
| STATE | 4,835,134 | 42.4% | 68,563 | 0.6% | 82,698 | 0.7% | 6,393,403 | 56.1% | 24,730 | 0.2% | 5,031,142 | 44.6% | 534 | 0.0% | 266,944 | 2.4% | 5,990,637 | 53.1% | 976 | 0.0% |
| 1 | 78,554 | 24.0% | 1,441 | 0.4% | 824 | 0.3% | 246,341 | 75.2% | 602 | 0.2% | 80,648 | 24.8% | 74 | 0.0% | 5,712 | 1.8% | 238,686 | 73.4% | 29 | 0.0% |
| 2 | 124,591 | 37.5% | 2,096 | 0.6% | 1,852 | 0.6% | 203,572 | 61.3% | 185 | 0.1% | 130,232 | 39.3% | 17 | 0.0% | 7,492 | 2.3% | 193,615 | 58.4% | 51 | 0.0% |
| 3 | 153,496 | 38.7% | 2,659 | 0.7% | 6,370 | 1.6% | 232,845 | 58.6% | 1,716 | 0.4% | 163,857 | 41.7% | 3 | 0.0% | 8,518 | 2.2% | 220,110 | 56.1% | 12 | 0.0% |
| 4 | 120,188 | 32.9% | 2,035 | 0.6% | 3,354 | 0.9% | 239,000 | 65.3% | 1,195 | 0.3% | 127,630 | 35.2% | 3 | 0.0% | 6,905 | 1.9% | 228,055 | 62.9% | 15 | 0.0% |
| 5 | 111,027 | 35.8% | 1,603 | 0.5% | 1,832 | 0.6% | 194,765 | 62.8% | 737 | 0.2% | 117,464 | 38.3% | 4 | 0.0% | 6,476 | 2.1% | 182,530 | 59.6% | 9 | 0.0% |
| 6 | 104,283 | 35.1% | 1,611 | 0.5% | 1,590 | 0.5% | 188,788 | 63.6% | 697 | 0.2% | 109,968 | 37.4% | 13 | 0.0% | 6,438 | 2.2% | 177,801 | 60.4% | 24 | 0.0% |
| 7 | 148,939 | 58.8% | 1,666 | 0.7% | 5,691 | 2.2% | 96,446 | 38.1% | 418 | 0.2% | 154,779 | 61.9% | 10 | 0.0% | 7,076 | 2.8% | 88,304 | 35.3% | 24 | 0.0% |
| 8 | 113,192 | 32.4% | 1,747 | 0.5% | 2,617 | 0.7% | 231,430 | 66.3% | 152 | 0.0% | 120,020 | 34.6% | 25 | 0.0% | 7,925 | 2.3% | 219,337 | 63.1% | 38 | 0.0% |
| 9 | 169,152 | 71.2% | 1,224 | 0.5% | 2,248 | 0.9% | 64,547 | 27.2% | 317 | 0.1% | 172,197 | 73.3% | 6 | 0.0% | 5,516 | 2.3% | 57,179 | 24.3% | 27 | 0.0% |
| 10 | 131,832 | 36.8% | 2,556 | 0.7% | 2,038 | 0.6% | 220,455 | 61.6% | 1,068 | 0.3% | 135,806 | 38.2% | 10 | 0.0% | 8,399 | 2.4% | 211,402 | 59.4% | 35 | 0.0% |
| 11 | 71,371 | 26.8% | 1,481 | 0.6% | 812 | 0.3% | 192,256 | 72.2% | 477 | 0.2% | 74,385 | 28.2% | 2 | 0.0% | 5,967 | 2.3% | 183,325 | 69.5% | 5 | 0.0% |
| 12 | 131,637 | 38.1% | 2,263 | 0.7% | 1,716 | 0.5% | 209,675 | 60.7% | 252 | 0.1% | 138,714 | 40.2% | 14 | 0.0% | 8,300 | 2.4% | 197,912 | 57.4% | 73 | 0.0% |
| 13 | 77,647 | 25.6% | 1,740 | 0.6% | 1,219 | 0.4% | 222,444 | 73.3% | 287 | 0.1% | 80,936 | 26.8% | 44 | 0.0% | 6,276 | 2.1% | 214,405 | 71.1% | 86 | 0.0% |
| 14 | 101,609 | 32.5% | 1,724 | 0.6% | 1,368 | 0.4% | 208,133 | 66.5% | 242 | 0.1% | 106,059 | 34.1% | 8 | 0.0% | 7,112 | 2.3% | 197,496 | 63.6% | 22 | 0.0% |
| 15 | 93,470 | 40.6% | 865 | 0.4% | 945 | 0.4% | 134,492 | 58.5% | 175 | 0.1% | 98,746 | 43.7% | 7 | 0.0% | 5,302 | 2.3% | 121,645 | 53.9% | 11 | 0.0% |
| 16 | 132,189 | 57.2% | 1,322 | 0.6% | 1,510 | 0.7% | 95,314 | 41.3% | 600 | 0.3% | 130,901 | 58.3% | 0 | 0.0% | 9,158 | 4.1% | 84,616 | 37.7% | 0 | 0.0% |
| 17 | 105,151 | 34.8% | 1,771 | 0.6% | 1,355 | 0.4% | 193,379 | 64.0% | 558 | 0.2% | 108,921 | 36.3% | 13 | 0.0% | 6,503 | 2.2% | 184,926 | 61.6% | 53 | 0.0% |
| 18 | 154,658 | 69.1% | 1,370 | 0.6% | 1,818 | 0.8% | 65,672 | 29.4% | 198 | 0.1% | 158,631 | 71.3% | 18 | 0.0% | 6,010 | 2.7% | 57,733 | 26.0% | 31 | 0.0% |
| 19 | 66,862 | 23.7% | 1,655 | 0.6% | 923 | 0.3% | 212,708 | 75.3% | 186 | 0.1% | 69,100 | 24.6% | 17 | 0.0% | 6,622 | 2.4% | 204,554 | 73.0% | 36 | 0.0% |
| 20 | 147,731 | 59.9% | 1,272 | 0.5% | 1,533 | 0.6% | 95,409 | 38.7% | 667 | 0.3% | 151,198 | 63.1% | 14 | 0.0% | 6,302 | 2.6% | 81,999 | 34.2% | 0 | 0.0% |
| 21 | 163,529 | 37.6% | 3,014 | 0.7% | 1,816 | 0.4% | 266,214 | 61.1% | 919 | 0.2% | 169,433 | 39.1% | 33 | 0.0% | 9,402 | 2.2% | 254,171 | 58.7% | 26 | 0.0% |
| 22 | 136,415 | 39.2% | 1,995 | 0.6% | 4,569 | 1.3% | 204,250 | 58.7% | 956 | 0.3% | 143,469 | 41.7% | 12 | 0.0% | 8,386 | 2.4% | 191,937 | 55.8% | 11 | 0.0% |
| 23 | 127,466 | 41.7% | 1,555 | 0.5% | 1,337 | 0.4% | 174,884 | 57.2% | 719 | 0.2% | 132,779 | 44.4% | 38 | 0.0% | 7,404 | 2.5% | 159,131 | 53.2% | 30 | 0.0% |
| 24 | 157,912 | 41.3% | 3,066 | 0.8% | 2,849 | 0.7% | 217,060 | 56.8% | 1,483 | 0.4% | 166,005 | 43.5% | 12 | 0.0% | 7,830 | 2.0% | 208,116 | 54.5% | 50 | 0.0% |
| 25 | 106,958 | 31.2% | 2,017 | 0.6% | 1,815 | 0.5% | 231,281 | 67.5% | 426 | 0.1% | 113,435 | 33.3% | 20 | 0.0% | 7,572 | 2.2% | 219,922 | 64.5% | 44 | 0.0% |
| 26 | 149,357 | 37.6% | 2,628 | 0.7% | 2,707 | 0.7% | 242,431 | 61.0% | 338 | 0.1% | 157,320 | 39.6% | 34 | 0.0% | 8,360 | 2.1% | 231,002 | 58.2% | 66 | 0.0% |
| 27 | 99,365 | 34.7% | 1,413 | 0.5% | 1,028 | 0.4% | 184,202 | 64.3% | 301 | 0.1% | 103,943 | 36.7% | 3 | 0.0% | 6,497 | 2.3% | 172,766 | 61.0% | 4 | 0.0% |
| 28 | 114,995 | 45.8% | 1,161 | 0.5% | 1,048 | 0.4% | 133,220 | 53.1% | 528 | 0.2% | 119,798 | 49.4% | 4 | 0.0% | 6,465 | 2.7% | 116,000 | 47.9% | 1 | 0.0% |
| 29 | 92,820 | 59.6% | 721 | 0.5% | 1,096 | 0.7% | 61,054 | 39.2% | 97 | 0.1% | 97,813 | 63.8% | 10 | 0.0% | 4,851 | 3.2% | 50,652 | 33.0% | 14 | 0.0% |
| 30 | 185,466 | 72.6% | 1,625 | 0.6% | 1,641 | 0.6% | 65,876 | 25.8% | 976 | 0.4% | 189,639 | 75.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 5,724 | 2.3% | 57,322 | 22.7% | 3 | 0.0% |
| 31 | 142,612 | 37.6% | 2,833 | 0.7% | 2,181 | 0.6% | 230,599 | 60.8% | 1,310 | 0.3% | 147,192 | 39.2% | 12 | 0.0% | 9,885 | 2.6% | 218,733 | 58.2% | 12 | 0.0% |
| 32 | 145,115 | 60.3% | 1,903 | 0.8% | 3,824 | 1.6% | 88,312 | 36.7% | 1,376 | 0.6% | 151,607 | 63.9% | 0 | 0.0% | 5,527 | 2.3% | 80,006 | 33.7% | 2 | 0.0% |

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SSVR-T = Total Spanish surname voter registration

Election Analysis
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS - PLANC2193
2024 General Election

| RR COMM 1 | | | | | | | | | | | SUP CT 2 | | | | SUP CT 4 | | | | SUP CT 6 | |
|-----------|------------|-------|-----------|-------|----------|------|------------|------|------------|------|-------------|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|
| District | Craddick-R | | Culbert-D | | Dunlap-L | | Espinoza-G | | McKibbin-W | | Blacklock-R | | Jones-D | | Devine-R | | Weems-D | | Bland-R | |
| STATE | 6,100,181 | 55.6% | 4,275,865 | 39.0% | 285,242 | 2.6% | 301,847 | 2.8% | 4,061 | 0.0% | 6,372,964 | 58.2% | 4,571,175 | 41.8% | 6,256,558 | 57.3% | 4,656,479 | 42.7% | 6,145,147 | 56.2% |
| 1 | 234,149 | 74.3% | 69,478 | 22.0% | 8,292 | 2.6% | 3,234 | 1.0% | 58 | 0.0% | 243,085 | 76.8% | 73,233 | 23.2% | 239,734 | 76.2% | 74,684 | 23.8% | 236,550 | 74.9% |
| 2 | 200,583 | 62.1% | 108,679 | 33.6% | 7,456 | 2.3% | 6,399 | 2.0% | 32 | 0.0% | 208,462 | 64.3% | 115,613 | 35.7% | 205,069 | 63.4% | 118,158 | 36.6% | 202,369 | 62.6% |
| 3 | 228,952 | 60.2% | 132,932 | 35.0% | 10,093 | 2.7% | 7,952 | 2.1% | 252 | 0.1% | 235,983 | 62.3% | 142,574 | 37.7% | 230,775 | 61.5% | 144,714 | 38.5% | 228,719 | 60.5% |
| 4 | 233,672 | 66.3% | 104,869 | 29.7% | 8,575 | 2.4% | 5,322 | 1.5% | 258 | 0.1% | 240,276 | 68.2% | 111,827 | 31.8% | 236,338 | 67.4% | 114,187 | 32.6% | 233,602 | 66.4% |
| 5 | 186,117 | 62.0% | 100,527 | 33.5% | 7,511 | 2.5% | 5,815 | 1.9% | 145 | 0.0% | 192,630 | 64.4% | 106,447 | 35.6% | 189,645 | 63.7% | 108,006 | 36.3% | 186,607 | 62.5% |
| 6 | 180,690 | 63.0% | 93,077 | 32.4% | 7,382 | 2.6% | 5,697 | 2.0% | 86 | 0.0% | 186,839 | 65.2% | 99,545 | 34.8% | 184,354 | 64.6% | 100,816 | 35.4% | 180,991 | 63.4% |
| 7 | 95,627 | 39.4% | 133,261 | 54.9% | 5,175 | 2.1% | 8,469 | 3.5% | 62 | 0.0% | 104,002 | 42.9% | 138,168 | 57.1% | 96,766 | 40.1% | 144,590 | 59.9% | 100,102 | 41.4% |
| 8 | 224,711 | 66.2% | 100,408 | 29.6% | 7,444 | 2.2% | 7,076 | 2.1% | 27 | 0.0% | 232,503 | 68.3% | 107,696 | 31.7% | 229,901 | 67.8% | 109,314 | 32.2% | 226,426 | 66.7% |
| 9 | 59,924 | 26.4% | 155,803 | 68.6% | 4,096 | 1.8% | 7,248 | 3.2% | 52 | 0.0% | 65,157 | 28.6% | 162,641 | 71.4% | 62,577 | 27.6% | 164,072 | 72.4% | 62,149 | 27.3% |
| 10 | 215,519 | 62.3% | 114,194 | 33.0% | 10,059 | 2.9% | 6,192 | 1.8% | 138 | 0.0% | 222,328 | 64.4% | 122,969 | 35.6% | 219,231 | 63.6% | 125,255 | 36.4% | 215,141 | 62.5% |
| 11 | 180,798 | 70.6% | 60,976 | 23.8% | 8,970 | 3.5% | 5,159 | 2.0% | 57 | 0.0% | 189,039 | 73.9% | 66,713 | 26.1% | 186,525 | 73.3% | 68,081 | 26.7% | 182,940 | 71.6% |
| 12 | 205,188 | 60.7% | 116,032 | 34.3% | 9,504 | 2.8% | 7,053 | 2.1% | 46 | 0.0% | 213,163 | 63.1% | 124,876 | 36.9% | 210,556 | 62.4% | 126,710 | 37.6% | 204,577 | 60.7% |
| 13 | 211,121 | 72.3% | 66,233 | 22.7% | 8,885 | 3.0% | 5,617 | 1.9% | 100 | 0.0% | 219,696 | 75.1% | 72,996 | 24.9% | 217,176 | 74.5% | 74,445 | 25.5% | 213,210 | 72.9% |
| 14 | 199,487 | 65.8% | 90,644 | 29.9% | 7,783 | 2.6% | 5,215 | 1.7% | 68 | 0.0% | 207,834 | 68.5% | 95,722 | 31.5% | 204,822 | 67.6% | 97,989 | 32.4% | 200,828 | 66.4% |
| 15 | 115,962 | 53.2% | 84,014 | 38.6% | 4,730 | 2.2% | 13,133 | 6.0% | 57 | 0.0% | 125,736 | 57.7% | 92,174 | 42.3% | 123,719 | 57.0% | 93,236 | 43.0% | 119,262 | 54.9% |
| 16 | 77,884 | 36.8% | 108,308 | 51.2% | 7,284 | 3.4% | 17,966 | 8.5% | 151 | 0.1% | 88,111 | 41.7% | 123,245 | 58.3% | 85,835 | 40.7% | 125,063 | 59.3% | 80,241 | 38.0% |
| 17 | 186,422 | 63.7% | 92,664 | 31.7% | 8,184 | 2.8% | 5,399 | 1.8% | 98 | 0.0% | 192,386 | 66.1% | 98,651 | 33.9% | 190,052 | 65.3% | 100,978 | 34.7% | 186,682 | 64.1% |
| 18 | 61,743 | 28.7% | 139,541 | 64.8% | 5,594 | 2.6% | 8,483 | 3.9% | 11 | 0.0% | 68,245 | 31.5% | 148,070 | 68.5% | 65,193 | 30.3% | 150,233 | 69.7% | 64,799 | 30.1% |
| 19 | 201,840 | 74.2% | 54,638 | 20.1% | 8,922 | 3.3% | 6,570 | 2.4% | 60 | 0.0% | 210,781 | 77.5% | 61,207 | 22.5% | 208,187 | 76.8% | 63,051 | 23.2% | 203,826 | 75.1% |
| 20 | 84,615 | 36.4% | 133,916 | 57.7% | 5,335 | 2.3% | 8,179 | 3.5% | 151 | 0.1% | 88,616 | 38.5% | 141,441 | 61.5% | 86,732 | 37.8% | 142,788 | 62.2% | 84,041 | 36.5% |
| 21 | 262,761 | 62.1% | 142,364 | 33.7% | 10,679 | 2.5% | 6,951 | 1.6% | 183 | 0.0% | 270,372 | 64.1% | 151,262 | 35.9% | 266,140 | 63.3% | 154,578 | 36.7% | 262,225 | 62.2% |
| 22 | 200,182 | 59.8% | 119,091 | 35.6% | 7,505 | 2.2% | 7,995 | 2.4% | 124 | 0.0% | 208,472 | 62.3% | 126,272 | 37.7% | 203,809 | 61.1% | 129,745 | 38.9% | 202,577 | 60.6% |
| 23 | 157,936 | 54.9% | 111,413 | 38.8% | 7,859 | 2.7% | 10,117 | 3.5% | 155 | 0.1% | 166,311 | 58.2% | 119,372 | 41.8% | 163,216 | 57.4% | 121,249 | 42.6% | 159,020 | 55.7% |
| 24 | 221,316 | 59.3% | 136,250 | 36.5% | 9,348 | 2.5% | 6,437 | 1.7% | 117 | 0.0% | 230,133 | 61.7% | 143,119 | 38.3% | 223,638 | 60.1% | 148,516 | 39.9% | 221,674 | 59.5% |
| 25 | 223,067 | 67.4% | 93,425 | 28.2% | 8,643 | 2.6% | 5,918 | 1.8% | 140 | 0.0% | 231,150 | 69.6% | 100,777 | 30.4% | 228,044 | 69.0% | 102,600 | 31.0% | 224,083 | 67.6% |
| 26 | 238,722 | 61.9% | 129,408 | 33.5% | 10,345 | 2.7% | 7,169 | 1.9% | 74 | 0.0% | 244,369 | 63.6% | 139,580 | 36.4% | 241,216 | 62.7% | 143,770 | 37.3% | 237,779 | 61.8% |
| 27 | 173,227 | 62.9% | 87,623 | 31.8% | 6,708 | 2.4% | 7,602 | 2.8% | 58 | 0.0% | 180,786 | 65.7% | 94,316 | 34.3% | 178,205 | 65.0% | 95,916 | 35.0% | 173,832 | 63.4% |
| 28 | 110,479 | 47.7% | 103,158 | 44.5% | 5,991 | 2.6% | 11,878 | 5.1% | 101 | 0.0% | 118,969 | 51.8% | 110,600 | 48.2% | 116,637 | 50.9% | 112,329 | 49.1% | 112,012 | 48.8% |
| 29 | 53,055 | 35.6% | 84,693 | 56.8% | 2,793 | 1.9% | 8,434 | 5.7% | 11 | 0.0% | 58,718 | 39.4% | 90,286 | 60.6% | 57,500 | 38.8% | 90,590 | 61.2% | 55,338 | 37.3% |
| 30 | 61,377 | 24.7% | 174,398 | 70.3% | 5,535 | 2.2% | 6,664 | 2.7% | 186 | 0.1% | 64,239 | 26.0% | 182,833 | 74.0% | 63,262 | 25.7% | 182,583 | 74.3% | 60,594 | 24.5% |
| 31 | 222,807 | 60.9% | 124,590 | 34.1% | 11,402 | 3.1% | 6,870 | 1.9% | 191 | 0.1% | 227,676 | 63.4% | 131,622 | 36.6% | 227,475 | 62.7% | 135,467 | 37.3% | 221,017 | 61.2% |
| 32 | 86,552 | 37.4% | 131,737 | 56.9% | 6,226 | 2.7% | 6,817 | 2.9% | 178 | 0.1% | 91,642 | 39.9% | 137,848 | 60.1% | 88,446 | 38.5% | 141,117 | 61.5% | 87,740 | 38.2% |

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SSVR-T = Total Spanish surname voter registration

Election Analysis

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS - PLANC2193
2024 General Election

| SUP CT 6 | | | | | CCA PRES JUDGE | | | | CCA 7 | | | | CCA 8 | | | |
|----------|-------------|-------|------------|------|----------------|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|
| District | Goldstein-D | | Roberson-L | | Schenck-R | | Taylor-D | | Mulder-D | | Parker-R | | Anyiam-D | | Finley-R | |
| STATE | 4,425,195 | 40.5% | 355,487 | 3.3% | 6,330,393 | 58.1% | 4,558,851 | 41.9% | 4,526,792 | 41.7% | 6,340,938 | 58.3% | 4,461,229 | 41.1% | 6,385,231 | 58.9% |
| 1 | 71,685 | 22.7% | 7,410 | 2.3% | 240,197 | 76.2% | 74,858 | 23.8% | 73,185 | 23.3% | 240,828 | 76.7% | 71,438 | 22.8% | 242,166 | 77.2% |
| 2 | 110,869 | 34.3% | 9,785 | 3.0% | 209,031 | 64.8% | 113,686 | 35.2% | 113,046 | 35.1% | 208,790 | 64.9% | 111,516 | 34.7% | 209,412 | 65.3% |
| 3 | 136,913 | 36.2% | 12,419 | 3.3% | 234,587 | 62.2% | 142,708 | 37.8% | 140,971 | 37.6% | 233,569 | 62.4% | 138,531 | 36.9% | 236,606 | 63.1% |
| 4 | 108,075 | 30.7% | 9,900 | 2.8% | 238,369 | 68.0% | 112,391 | 32.0% | 111,056 | 31.8% | 238,121 | 68.2% | 108,789 | 31.2% | 240,441 | 68.8% |
| 5 | 103,213 | 34.5% | 8,944 | 3.0% | 189,156 | 64.1% | 106,132 | 35.9% | 106,041 | 35.6% | 191,632 | 64.4% | 104,426 | 35.1% | 193,104 | 64.9% |
| 6 | 95,917 | 33.6% | 8,788 | 3.1% | 184,324 | 64.9% | 99,822 | 35.1% | 98,546 | 34.7% | 185,585 | 65.3% | 96,986 | 34.2% | 186,918 | 65.8% |
| 7 | 133,775 | 55.3% | 7,979 | 3.3% | 104,369 | 43.3% | 136,554 | 56.7% | 138,667 | 57.7% | 101,629 | 42.3% | 137,517 | 57.4% | 102,114 | 42.6% |
| 8 | 103,115 | 30.4% | 9,676 | 2.9% | 232,756 | 68.7% | 106,229 | 31.3% | 105,196 | 31.1% | 232,884 | 68.9% | 103,560 | 30.7% | 233,625 | 69.3% |
| 9 | 157,641 | 69.3% | 7,576 | 3.3% | 65,667 | 28.9% | 161,282 | 71.1% | 160,403 | 70.9% | 65,839 | 29.1% | 159,911 | 70.9% | 65,656 | 29.1% |
| 10 | 118,634 | 34.5% | 10,197 | 3.0% | 220,734 | 64.4% | 122,096 | 35.6% | 120,877 | 35.4% | 220,750 | 64.6% | 119,119 | 34.9% | 222,212 | 65.1% |
| 11 | 64,567 | 25.3% | 7,839 | 3.1% | 186,966 | 73.4% | 67,687 | 26.6% | 66,122 | 26.0% | 187,830 | 74.0% | 64,639 | 25.5% | 188,688 | 74.5% |
| 12 | 120,703 | 35.8% | 11,986 | 3.6% | 211,440 | 62.8% | 125,429 | 37.2% | 123,389 | 36.7% | 212,596 | 63.3% | 121,004 | 36.1% | 214,001 | 63.9% |
| 13 | 69,862 | 23.9% | 9,247 | 3.2% | 218,236 | 74.8% | 73,689 | 25.2% | 71,962 | 24.8% | 218,758 | 75.2% | 70,154 | 24.2% | 219,898 | 75.8% |
| 14 | 92,716 | 30.6% | 9,057 | 3.0% | 206,141 | 68.2% | 96,206 | 31.8% | 94,648 | 31.4% | 206,839 | 68.6% | 93,012 | 30.9% | 207,592 | 69.1% |
| 15 | 89,942 | 41.4% | 7,973 | 3.7% | 124,475 | 57.3% | 92,781 | 42.7% | 92,025 | 42.5% | 124,273 | 57.5% | 89,717 | 41.6% | 126,034 | 58.4% |
| 16 | 119,352 | 56.4% | 11,839 | 5.6% | 86,485 | 41.1% | 124,006 | 58.9% | 122,915 | 58.6% | 86,993 | 41.4% | 121,073 | 57.9% | 87,930 | 42.1% |
| 17 | 95,880 | 32.9% | 8,650 | 3.0% | 190,268 | 65.5% | 100,229 | 34.5% | 98,064 | 33.8% | 191,694 | 66.2% | 96,047 | 33.2% | 192,947 | 66.8% |
| 18 | 142,719 | 66.3% | 7,892 | 3.7% | 69,528 | 32.3% | 145,855 | 67.7% | 145,337 | 67.8% | 69,173 | 32.2% | 144,347 | 67.6% | 69,293 | 32.4% |
| 19 | 59,135 | 21.8% | 8,278 | 3.1% | 208,145 | 76.8% | 62,891 | 23.2% | 61,021 | 22.6% | 208,450 | 77.4% | 58,861 | 21.9% | 210,211 | 78.1% |
| 20 | 137,381 | 59.7% | 8,685 | 3.8% | 88,113 | 38.6% | 140,413 | 61.4% | 139,441 | 60.9% | 89,415 | 39.1% | 138,923 | 60.8% | 89,621 | 39.2% |
| 21 | 147,371 | 35.0% | 11,667 | 2.8% | 270,039 | 64.3% | 150,013 | 35.7% | 149,571 | 35.7% | 269,771 | 64.3% | 147,561 | 35.2% | 271,226 | 64.8% |
| 22 | 122,152 | 36.5% | 9,671 | 2.9% | 208,100 | 62.4% | 125,263 | 37.6% | 124,657 | 37.4% | 208,268 | 62.6% | 123,237 | 37.1% | 209,273 | 62.9% |
| 23 | 116,408 | 40.8% | 10,046 | 3.5% | 165,138 | 58.1% | 119,282 | 41.9% | 118,038 | 41.6% | 165,841 | 58.4% | 116,338 | 41.1% | 166,934 | 58.9% |
| 24 | 139,091 | 37.3% | 11,880 | 3.2% | 228,229 | 61.6% | 142,384 | 38.4% | 144,168 | 38.8% | 226,949 | 61.2% | 141,606 | 38.2% | 228,772 | 61.8% |
| 25 | 97,160 | 29.3% | 10,398 | 3.1% | 229,287 | 69.3% | 101,769 | 30.7% | 99,548 | 30.3% | 228,836 | 69.7% | 97,702 | 29.7% | 231,721 | 70.3% |
| 26 | 135,619 | 35.2% | 11,514 | 3.0% | 243,369 | 63.5% | 139,866 | 36.5% | 137,250 | 35.9% | 244,866 | 64.1% | 135,502 | 35.5% | 246,144 | 64.5% |
| 27 | 91,815 | 33.5% | 8,448 | 3.1% | 178,175 | 65.0% | 95,834 | 35.0% | 93,832 | 34.4% | 178,993 | 65.6% | 90,737 | 33.4% | 181,253 | 66.6% |
| 28 | 108,493 | 47.3% | 9,044 | 3.9% | 116,717 | 51.1% | 111,702 | 48.9% | 110,736 | 48.6% | 117,205 | 51.4% | 108,068 | 47.5% | 119,498 | 52.5% |
| 29 | 86,973 | 58.7% | 5,896 | 4.0% | 59,054 | 39.8% | 89,251 | 60.2% | 88,530 | 59.9% | 59,191 | 40.1% | 86,837 | 59.1% | 60,007 | 40.9% |
| 30 | 177,743 | 72.0% | 8,608 | 3.5% | 62,999 | 25.9% | 179,837 | 74.1% | 181,192 | 73.5% | 65,301 | 26.5% | 181,047 | 73.5% | 65,250 | 26.5% |
| 31 | 127,414 | 35.3% | 12,966 | 3.6% | 227,551 | 63.1% | 133,092 | 36.9% | 131,466 | 36.4% | 229,577 | 63.6% | 129,026 | 35.9% | 229,923 | 64.1% |
| 32 | 134,079 | 58.4% | 7,923 | 3.4% | 91,790 | 40.0% | 137,443 | 60.0% | 138,802 | 60.5% | 90,485 | 39.5% | 136,721 | 59.9% | 91,365 | 40.1% |

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Election Analysis
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS - PLANC2193
2024 General Election

| District | PRESIDENT | | | | | | | | | | U.S. SEN | | | | | | | | | |
|----------|-----------|-------|----------|------|---------|------|---------|-------|------------|------|----------|-------|----------|------|---------|------|---------|-------|---------|------|
| | Harris-D | | Oliver-L | | Stein-G | | Trump-R | | Write-In-W | | Allred-D | | Andrus-W | | Brown-L | | Cruz-R | | Roche-W | |
| 33 | 113,651 | 65.6% | 1,058 | 0.6% | 2,909 | 1.7% | 55,269 | 31.9% | 476 | 0.3% | 118,518 | 69.5% | 10 | 0.0% | 4,994 | 2.9% | 47,021 | 27.6% | 19 | 0.0% |
| 34 | 96,999 | 47.3% | 779 | 0.4% | 852 | 0.4% | 106,063 | 51.8% | 223 | 0.1% | 103,724 | 51.8% | 4 | 0.0% | 4,970 | 2.5% | 91,455 | 45.7% | 4 | 0.0% |
| 35 | 176,214 | 65.8% | 1,770 | 0.7% | 2,323 | 0.9% | 86,521 | 32.3% | 1,011 | 0.4% | 180,330 | 68.4% | 15 | 0.0% | 7,667 | 2.9% | 75,643 | 28.7% | 12 | 0.0% |
| 36 | 94,136 | 31.1% | 1,492 | 0.5% | 1,737 | 0.6% | 205,595 | 67.8% | 190 | 0.1% | 99,184 | 32.9% | 17 | 0.0% | 6,829 | 2.3% | 195,036 | 64.8% | 39 | 0.0% |
| 37 | 259,547 | 73.2% | 2,948 | 0.8% | 3,725 | 1.1% | 85,851 | 24.2% | 2,425 | 0.7% | 264,593 | 75.3% | 0 | 0.0% | 8,072 | 2.3% | 78,800 | 22.4% | 0 | 0.0% |
| 38 | 134,998 | 38.7% | 2,484 | 0.7% | 3,626 | 1.0% | 207,050 | 59.4% | 247 | 0.1% | 142,168 | 40.8% | 8 | 0.0% | 8,500 | 2.4% | 197,294 | 56.7% | 58 | 0.0% |

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Election Analysis
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS - PLANC2193
2024 General Election

| District | RR COMM 1 | | | | | | | | | | SUP CT 2 | | | | SUP CT 4 | | | | SUP CT 6 | |
|----------|------------|-------|-----------|-------|----------|------|------------|------|------------|------|-------------|-------|---------|-------|----------|-------|---------|-------|----------|-------|
| | Craddick-R | | Culbert-D | | Dunlap-L | | Espinoza-G | | McKibbin-W | | Blacklock-R | | Jones-D | | Devine-R | | Weems-D | | Bland-R | |
| 33 | 49,494 | 29.6% | 105,198 | 63.0% | 4,057 | 2.4% | 8,179 | 4.9% | 89 | 0.1% | 53,175 | 32.0% | 112,768 | 68.0% | 52,051 | 31.5% | 113,179 | 68.5% | 50,143 | 30.2% |
| 34 | 83,760 | 43.6% | 87,619 | 45.6% | 3,777 | 2.0% | 16,975 | 8.8% | 60 | 0.0% | 94,658 | 49.4% | 96,872 | 50.6% | 92,242 | 48.6% | 97,502 | 51.4% | 87,855 | 46.2% |
| 35 | 78,153 | 30.6% | 157,205 | 61.5% | 8,160 | 3.2% | 11,988 | 4.7% | 144 | 0.1% | 82,866 | 32.5% | 172,055 | 67.5% | 81,331 | 32.0% | 172,873 | 68.0% | 78,107 | 30.8% |
| 36 | 197,038 | 67.0% | 83,937 | 28.6% | 7,221 | 2.5% | 5,716 | 1.9% | 57 | 0.0% | 205,619 | 70.0% | 88,202 | 30.0% | 202,413 | 69.1% | 90,666 | 30.9% | 199,515 | 68.0% |
| 37 | 86,135 | 25.5% | 227,908 | 67.6% | 10,298 | 3.1% | 12,810 | 3.8% | 240 | 0.1% | 88,872 | 26.4% | 247,980 | 73.6% | 85,826 | 25.5% | 250,438 | 74.5% | 84,606 | 25.3% |
| 38 | 209,116 | 61.6% | 115,654 | 34.1% | 7,421 | 2.2% | 7,149 | 2.1% | 44 | 0.0% | 220,065 | 64.8% | 119,603 | 35.2% | 211,920 | 62.5% | 126,991 | 37.5% | 213,968 | 63.2% |

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Election Analysis
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS - PLANC2193
2024 General Election

| SUP CT 6 | | | | | CCA PRES JUDGE | | | | CCA 7 | | | | CCA 8 | | | |
|----------|-------------|-------|------------|------|----------------|-------|----------|-------|----------|-------|----------|-------|----------|-------|----------|-------|
| District | Goldstein-D | | Roberson-L | | Schenck-R | | Taylor-D | | Mulder-D | | Parker-R | | Anyiam-D | | Finley-R | |
| 33 | 108,418 | 65.4% | 7,207 | 4.3% | 52,262 | 31.9% | 111,466 | 68.1% | 111,840 | 67.6% | 53,507 | 32.4% | 110,928 | 67.3% | 53,978 | 32.7% |
| 34 | 94,602 | 49.7% | 7,846 | 4.1% | 92,506 | 48.7% | 97,340 | 51.3% | 96,411 | 51.1% | 92,177 | 48.9% | 93,414 | 49.6% | 94,819 | 50.4% |
| 35 | 165,308 | 65.1% | 10,591 | 4.2% | 82,439 | 32.6% | 170,166 | 67.4% | 168,938 | 66.9% | 83,419 | 33.1% | 168,074 | 66.8% | 83,700 | 33.2% |
| 36 | 85,489 | 29.2% | 8,198 | 2.8% | 204,674 | 69.9% | 88,230 | 30.1% | 86,988 | 29.9% | 204,399 | 70.1% | 85,531 | 29.4% | 205,769 | 70.6% |
| 37 | 239,603 | 71.7% | 10,003 | 3.0% | 88,226 | 26.6% | 243,630 | 73.4% | 242,577 | 73.2% | 88,720 | 26.8% | 242,154 | 73.3% | 88,217 | 26.7% |
| 38 | 115,363 | 34.1% | 9,461 | 2.8% | 220,851 | 65.3% | 117,339 | 34.7% | 119,336 | 35.4% | 217,785 | 64.6% | 117,176 | 34.9% | 218,913 | 65.1% |

For technical reasons, election results in Texas Legislative Council reports may vary slightly from the official election results. Complete official results for all elections are maintained by the Office of the Texas Secretary of State.
SSVR-T = Total Spanish surname voter registration



GOVERNOR GREG ABBOTT

August 15, 2025

The Honorable Jane Nelson
Secretary of State
State Capitol Room 1E.8
Austin, Texas 78701

FILED IN THE OFFICE OF THE
TEXAS SECRETARY OF STATE
10:21 AM O'CLOCK

AUG 15 2025

Jane Nelson
Secretary of State

Dear Secretary Nelson:

Pursuant to his powers as Governor of the State of Texas, Greg Abbott has issued the following:

A proclamation calling a second extraordinary session of the 89th Legislature, to convene in the City of Austin, at noon on Friday, August 15, 2025.

The original proclamation is attached to this letter of transmittal.

Respectfully submitted,

Gregory S. Davidson
Gregory S. Davidson
Executive Clerk to the Governor

GSD/gsd

Attachment

PROCLAMATION

BY THE

Governor of the State of Texas

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME:

I, GREG ABBOTT, Governor of the State of Texas, by the authority vested in me by Article III, Sections 5(a) and 40, and Article IV, Section 8(a) of the Texas Constitution, do hereby call Special Session #2 of the 89th Legislature, to convene in the City of Austin, commencing at 12:00 p.m. on Friday, August 15, 2025, for the following purposes:

To consider and act upon the following:

Legislation to ensure and enhance youth camp safety.

Legislation to improve early warning systems and other preparedness infrastructure in flood-prone areas throughout Texas.

Legislation to strengthen emergency communications and other response infrastructure in flood-prone areas throughout Texas.

Legislation to provide relief funding for response to and recovery from the storms which began in early July 2025, including local match funding for jurisdictions eligible for FEMA public assistance.

Legislation to evaluate and streamline rules and regulations to speed preparedness and recovery from natural disasters.

Legislation to eliminate the STAAR test and replace it with effective tools to assess student progress and ensure school district accountability.

Legislation reducing the property tax burden on Texans and legislation imposing spending limits on entities authorized to impose property taxes.

Legislation making it a crime to provide hemp-derived products to children under 21.

Legislation to comprehensively regulate hemp-derived products, including limiting potency, restricting synthetically modified compounds, and establishing enforcement mechanisms, all without banning lawful hemp-derived products.

Legislation further protecting unborn children and their mothers from the harm of abortion.

Legislation prohibiting taxpayer-funded lobbying, including the use of tax dollars to hire lobbyists and payment of tax dollars to associations that lobby the Legislature.

Legislation, similar to Senate Bill No. 1278 from the 89th Legislature, Regular Session, that protects victims of human trafficking from criminal liability for non-violent acts closely tied to their own victimization.

Legislation that protects law enforcement officers from public disclosure of unsubstantiated complaints in personnel files.

FILED IN THE OFFICE OF THE
SECRETARY OF STATE
10:21AM O'CLOCK

AUG 15 2025

BROOKS EX. 263

Governor Greg Abbott
August 15, 2025

Proclamation
Page 2

Legislation protecting women’s privacy in sex-segregated spaces.

Legislation that strengthens the Attorney General’s authority to investigate and prosecute state election crimes.

Legislation that provides a congressional redistricting plan.

Legislation, similar to Senate Bill No. 648 from the 89th Legislature, Regular Session, that provides strengthened protections against title theft and deed fraud.

Legislation, similar to Senate Bill No. 1253 from the 89th Legislature, Regular Session, that authorizes political subdivisions to reduce impact fees for builders who include water conservation and efficiency measures.

Legislation, similar to Senate Bill No. 2878 from the 89th Legislature, Regular Session, relating to the operation and administration of the Judicial Department of state government.

The Secretary of State will take notice of this action and will notify the members of the legislature of my action.



IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto signed my name and have officially caused the Seal of State to be affixed at my office in the City of Austin, Texas, this the 15th day of August, 2025.


GREG ABBOTT
Governor

Attested by:


JANE NELSON
Secretary of State

FILED IN THE OFFICE OF THE
SECRETARY OF STATE
10:21AM O'CLOCK
AUG 15 2025

Plan Overlap Population Analysis

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

PLANC2331 Compared with PLANC2308

2024 General Election

| Total Population and Percentages | | | | | | | | | | Voting Age Population and Percentages | | | | | | | Total Voter Registration | | Turnout | |
|----------------------------------|-----------|--------|---------|-------|-----------|-------|-------|----------|------|---------------------------------------|-------|-----------|-------|-------|----------|------|--------------------------|--------|---------|-------|
| PLANC2331 | PLANC2308 | | Total | Anglo | Non-Anglo | Asian | Black | Hispanic | B+H | VAP | Anglo | Non-Anglo | Asian | Black | Hispanic | B+H | Total | SSVR-T | Total | TO/VR |
| *1 | | | 766,987 | 59.5 | 40.5 | 1.6 | 19.6 | 17.1 | 36.3 | 585,465 | 63.1 | 36.9 | 1.5 | 18.6 | 14.3 | 32.7 | 519,688 | 7.3% | 327,201 | 63.0% |
| | 1 | 100.0% | 766,987 | 59.5 | 40.5 | 1.6 | 19.6 | 17.1 | 36.3 | 585,465 | 63.1 | 36.9 | 1.5 | 18.6 | 14.3 | 32.7 | 519,688 | 7.3% | 327,201 | 63.0% |
| *2 | | | 766,987 | 47.1 | 52.9 | 7.4 | 13.7 | 30.4 | 43.3 | 564,561 | 50.7 | 49.3 | 7.3 | 12.7 | 27.4 | 39.6 | 517,102 | 17.4% | 330,029 | 63.8% |
| | 2 | 100.0% | 766,987 | 47.1 | 52.9 | 7.4 | 13.7 | 30.4 | 43.3 | 564,561 | 50.7 | 49.3 | 7.3 | 12.7 | 27.4 | 39.6 | 517,102 | 17.4% | 330,029 | 63.8% |
| *3 | | | 766,987 | 54.2 | 45.8 | 11.9 | 12.3 | 19.5 | 31.2 | 559,537 | 57.8 | 42.2 | 11.2 | 11.4 | 17.2 | 28.3 | 549,228 | 9.8% | 372,052 | 67.7% |
| | 3 | 100.0% | 766,987 | 54.2 | 45.8 | 11.9 | 12.3 | 19.5 | 31.2 | 559,537 | 57.8 | 42.2 | 11.2 | 11.4 | 17.2 | 28.3 | 549,228 | 9.8% | 372,052 | 67.7% |
| *4 | | | 766,987 | 57.4 | 42.6 | 17.1 | 10.5 | 12.3 | 22.4 | 576,718 | 60.7 | 39.3 | 15.6 | 9.9 | 10.9 | 20.5 | 538,736 | 6.1% | 369,151 | 68.5% |
| | 4 | 100.0% | 766,987 | 57.4 | 42.6 | 17.1 | 10.5 | 12.3 | 22.4 | 576,718 | 60.7 | 39.3 | 15.6 | 9.9 | 10.9 | 20.5 | 538,736 | 6.1% | 369,151 | 68.5% |
| *5 | | | 766,987 | 47.2 | 52.8 | 3.9 | 17.5 | 29.8 | 46.7 | 575,347 | 51.4 | 48.6 | 3.8 | 16.5 | 26.2 | 42.4 | 473,830 | 15.3% | 294,963 | 62.3% |
| | 5 | 100.0% | 766,987 | 47.2 | 52.8 | 3.9 | 17.5 | 29.8 | 46.7 | 575,347 | 51.4 | 48.6 | 3.8 | 16.5 | 26.2 | 42.4 | 473,830 | 15.3% | 294,963 | 62.3% |
| *6 | | | 766,987 | 47.1 | 52.9 | 5.8 | 13.5 | 31.6 | 44.5 | 576,737 | 51.0 | 49.0 | 5.9 | 12.7 | 28.1 | 40.5 | 488,081 | 16.4% | 312,233 | 64.0% |
| | 6 | 100.0% | 766,987 | 47.1 | 52.9 | 5.8 | 13.5 | 31.6 | 44.5 | 576,737 | 51.0 | 49.0 | 5.9 | 12.7 | 28.1 | 40.5 | 488,081 | 16.4% | 312,233 | 64.0% |
| *7 | | | 766,987 | 27.7 | 72.3 | 18.9 | 18.5 | 34.7 | 52.2 | 591,030 | 30.7 | 69.3 | 18.8 | 17.5 | 32.6 | 49.2 | 422,293 | 16.4% | 252,892 | 59.9% |
| | 7 | 100.0% | 766,987 | 27.7 | 72.3 | 18.9 | 18.5 | 34.7 | 52.2 | 591,030 | 30.7 | 69.3 | 18.8 | 17.5 | 32.6 | 49.2 | 422,293 | 16.4% | 252,892 | 59.9% |
| *8 | | | 766,986 | 37.4 | 62.6 | 8.9 | 18.4 | 34.4 | 51.8 | 571,646 | 40.4 | 59.6 | 9.2 | 17.4 | 31.7 | 48.4 | 501,688 | 18.4% | 312,280 | 62.2% |
| | 8 | 100.0% | 766,986 | 37.4 | 62.6 | 8.9 | 18.4 | 34.4 | 51.8 | 571,646 | 40.4 | 59.6 | 9.2 | 17.4 | 31.7 | 48.4 | 501,688 | 18.4% | 312,280 | 62.2% |
| *9 | | | 766,987 | 24.8 | 75.2 | 2.2 | 11.2 | 61.4 | 71.7 | 554,230 | 27.8 | 72.2 | 2.3 | 10.8 | 58.2 | 68.4 | 388,246 | 42.8% | 209,574 | 54.0% |
| | 9 | 100.0% | 766,987 | 24.8 | 75.2 | 2.2 | 11.2 | 61.4 | 71.7 | 554,230 | 27.8 | 72.2 | 2.3 | 10.8 | 58.2 | 68.4 | 388,246 | 42.8% | 209,574 | 54.0% |
| *10 | | | 766,987 | 59.8 | 40.2 | 6.9 | 10.4 | 21.1 | 30.9 | 607,084 | 62.5 | 37.5 | 6.6 | 9.9 | 18.9 | 28.4 | 533,403 | 10.0% | 355,103 | 66.6% |
| | 10 | 100.0% | 766,987 | 59.8 | 40.2 | 6.9 | 10.4 | 21.1 | 30.9 | 607,084 | 62.5 | 37.5 | 6.6 | 9.9 | 18.9 | 28.4 | 533,403 | 10.0% | 355,103 | 66.6% |
| *11 | | | 766,987 | 47.3 | 52.7 | 5.0 | 7.6 | 38.7 | 45.5 | 573,499 | 51.1 | 48.9 | 4.7 | 7.0 | 35.3 | 41.9 | 480,193 | 25.5% | 293,774 | 61.2% |
| | 11 | 100.0% | 766,987 | 47.3 | 52.7 | 5.0 | 7.6 | 38.7 | 45.5 | 573,499 | 51.1 | 48.9 | 4.7 | 7.0 | 35.3 | 41.9 | 480,193 | 25.5% | 293,774 | 61.2% |
| *12 | | | 766,987 | 49.7 | 50.3 | 4.5 | 10.8 | 33.2 | 43.4 | 574,244 | 53.8 | 46.2 | 4.4 | 9.9 | 29.8 | 39.3 | 499,584 | 18.6% | 316,070 | 63.3% |
| | 12 | 100.0% | 766,987 | 49.7 | 50.3 | 4.5 | 10.8 | 33.2 | 43.4 | 574,244 | 53.8 | 46.2 | 4.4 | 9.9 | 29.8 | 39.3 | 499,584 | 18.6% | 316,070 | 63.3% |
| *13 | | | 766,987 | 57.9 | 42.1 | 3.3 | 8.4 | 28.1 | 35.8 | 585,859 | 61.8 | 38.2 | 3.1 | 7.7 | 24.6 | 31.9 | 491,319 | 16.3% | 304,892 | 62.1% |
| | 13 | 100.0% | 766,987 | 57.9 | 42.1 | 3.3 | 8.4 | 28.1 | 35.8 | 585,859 | 61.8 | 38.2 | 3.1 | 7.7 | 24.6 | 31.9 | 491,319 | 16.3% | 304,892 | 62.1% |
| *14 | | | 766,987 | 51.0 | 49.0 | 5.2 | 16.4 | 26.0 | 41.7 | 579,779 | 54.3 | 45.7 | 4.9 | 15.7 | 23.2 | 38.5 | 509,160 | 15.6% | 324,105 | 63.7% |
| | 14 | 100.0% | 766,987 | 51.0 | 49.0 | 5.2 | 16.4 | 26.0 | 41.7 | 579,779 | 54.3 | 45.7 | 4.9 | 15.7 | 23.2 | 38.5 | 509,160 | 15.6% | 324,105 | 63.7% |
| *15 | | | 766,987 | 15.3 | 84.7 | 1.3 | 1.9 | 81.2 | 82.7 | 548,298 | 17.9 | 82.1 | 1.3 | 1.9 | 78.3 | 80.0 | 430,390 | 68.4% | 229,103 | 53.2% |
| | 15 | 100.0% | 766,987 | 15.3 | 84.7 | 1.3 | 1.9 | 81.2 | 82.7 | 548,298 | 17.9 | 82.1 | 1.3 | 1.9 | 78.3 | 80.0 | 430,390 | 68.4% | 229,103 | 53.2% |
| 16 | | | 766,987 | 11.8 | 88.2 | 2.2 | 4.5 | 82.0 | 85.4 | 575,747 | 13.0 | 87.0 | 2.2 | 4.1 | 80.7 | 84.1 | 472,064 | 66.8% | 232,168 | 49.2% |
| | 16 | 98.3% | 753,710 | 11.3 | 88.7 | 2.1 | 4.3 | 82.9 | 86.1 | 566,451 | 12.5 | 87.5 | 2.0 | 3.9 | 81.5 | 84.8 | 467,829 | 67.2% | 231,275 | 49.4% |
| | 23 | 1.7% | 13,277 | 42.3 | 57.7 | 9.8 | 17.2 | 28.4 | 42.8 | 9,296 | 41.8 | 58.2 | 11.0 | 16.5 | 28.1 | 41.8 | 4,235 | 16.4% | 893 | 21.1% |
| *17 | | | 766,987 | 54.9 | 45.1 | 6.5 | 12.5 | 24.5 | 36.1 | 578,048 | 58.8 | 41.2 | 5.9 | 11.5 | 21.6 | 32.7 | 497,838 | 13.9% | 321,904 | 64.7% |
| | 17 | 100.0% | 766,987 | 54.9 | 45.1 | 6.5 | 12.5 | 24.5 | 36.1 | 578,048 | 58.8 | 41.2 | 5.9 | 11.5 | 21.6 | 32.7 | 497,838 | 13.9% | 321,904 | 64.7% |

* = The district in the first plan is identical to the district in the second plan.

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SSVR-T = Total Spanish surname voter registration

Plan Overlap Population Analysis

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

PLANC2331 Compared with PLANC2308

2024 General Election

| Total Population and Percentages | | | | | | | | | | Voting Age Population and Percentages | | | | | | | Total Voter Registration | | Turnout | |
|----------------------------------|-----------|--------|---------|-------|-----------|-------|-------|----------|------|---------------------------------------|-------|-----------|-------|-------|----------|------|--------------------------|--------|---------|-------|
| PLANC2331 | PLANC2308 | | Total | Anglo | Non-Anglo | Asian | Black | Hispanic | B+H | VAP | Anglo | Non-Anglo | Asian | Black | Hispanic | B+H | Total | SSVR-T | Total | TO/VR |
| *18 | | | 766,987 | 13.5 | 86.5 | 8.6 | 45.4 | 33.1 | 77.2 | 585,317 | 15.4 | 84.6 | 9.2 | 45.5 | 30.1 | 74.6 | 473,941 | 17.5% | 261,933 | 55.3% |
| | 18 | 100.0% | 766,987 | 13.5 | 86.5 | 8.6 | 45.4 | 33.1 | 77.2 | 585,317 | 15.4 | 84.6 | 9.2 | 45.5 | 30.1 | 74.6 | 473,941 | 17.5% | 261,933 | 55.3% |
| *19 | | | 766,987 | 50.2 | 49.8 | 2.4 | 8.0 | 38.3 | 45.4 | 578,679 | 53.7 | 46.3 | 2.4 | 7.4 | 34.7 | 41.7 | 465,180 | 27.7% | 283,067 | 60.9% |
| | 19 | 100.0% | 766,987 | 50.2 | 49.8 | 2.4 | 8.0 | 38.3 | 45.4 | 578,679 | 53.7 | 46.3 | 2.4 | 7.4 | 34.7 | 41.7 | 465,180 | 27.7% | 283,067 | 60.9% |
| *20 | | | 766,987 | 16.1 | 83.9 | 4.0 | 11.5 | 69.3 | 79.2 | 577,537 | 18.4 | 81.6 | 3.9 | 10.8 | 66.9 | 76.7 | 441,774 | 56.0% | 228,241 | 51.7% |
| | 20 | 100.0% | 766,987 | 16.1 | 83.9 | 4.0 | 11.5 | 69.3 | 79.2 | 577,537 | 18.4 | 81.6 | 3.9 | 10.8 | 66.9 | 76.7 | 441,774 | 56.0% | 228,241 | 51.7% |
| *21 | | | 766,987 | 54.3 | 45.7 | 4.5 | 5.3 | 34.6 | 39.1 | 612,155 | 57.3 | 42.7 | 4.2 | 4.9 | 31.9 | 36.3 | 601,401 | 22.7% | 417,236 | 69.4% |
| | 21 | 100.0% | 766,987 | 54.3 | 45.7 | 4.5 | 5.3 | 34.6 | 39.1 | 612,155 | 57.3 | 42.7 | 4.2 | 4.9 | 31.9 | 36.3 | 601,401 | 22.7% | 417,236 | 69.4% |
| *22 | | | 766,987 | 43.4 | 56.6 | 16.4 | 12.5 | 26.7 | 38.4 | 560,011 | 46.2 | 53.8 | 15.7 | 11.7 | 24.9 | 36.2 | 518,278 | 16.3% | 344,747 | 66.5% |
| | 22 | 100.0% | 766,987 | 43.4 | 56.6 | 16.4 | 12.5 | 26.7 | 38.4 | 560,011 | 46.2 | 53.8 | 15.7 | 11.7 | 24.9 | 36.2 | 518,278 | 16.3% | 344,747 | 66.5% |
| 23 | | | 766,987 | 30.5 | 69.5 | 4.1 | 5.6 | 59.7 | 64.4 | 563,720 | 33.4 | 66.6 | 3.8 | 5.2 | 56.9 | 61.5 | 534,647 | 45.5% | 321,023 | 60.0% |
| | 16 | 1.7% | 13,277 | 20.7 | 79.3 | 4.3 | 15.1 | 61.8 | 73.8 | 9,117 | 24.2 | 75.8 | 4.1 | 14.2 | 57.1 | 69.7 | 7,403 | 44.1% | 3,405 | 46.0% |
| | 23 | 98.3% | 753,710 | 30.6 | 69.4 | 4.1 | 5.4 | 59.7 | 64.2 | 554,603 | 33.6 | 66.4 | 3.8 | 5.1 | 56.9 | 61.3 | 527,244 | 45.6% | 317,618 | 60.2% |
| *24 | | | 766,987 | 60.0 | 40.0 | 11.3 | 8.7 | 17.8 | 25.9 | 585,881 | 63.4 | 36.6 | 10.5 | 7.8 | 15.9 | 23.3 | 538,118 | 9.6% | 375,816 | 69.8% |
| | 24 | 100.0% | 766,987 | 60.0 | 40.0 | 11.3 | 8.7 | 17.8 | 25.9 | 585,881 | 63.4 | 36.6 | 10.5 | 7.8 | 15.9 | 23.3 | 538,118 | 9.6% | 375,816 | 69.8% |
| *25 | | | 766,987 | 46.7 | 53.3 | 3.6 | 20.8 | 27.3 | 47.4 | 576,023 | 50.9 | 49.1 | 3.5 | 19.9 | 23.8 | 43.2 | 496,086 | 13.8% | 310,686 | 62.6% |
| | 25 | 100.0% | 766,987 | 46.7 | 53.3 | 3.6 | 20.8 | 27.3 | 47.4 | 576,023 | 50.9 | 49.1 | 3.5 | 19.9 | 23.8 | 43.2 | 496,086 | 13.8% | 310,686 | 62.6% |
| *26 | | | 766,987 | 55.6 | 44.4 | 10.2 | 11.6 | 20.3 | 31.3 | 573,937 | 58.9 | 41.1 | 9.8 | 10.7 | 18.0 | 28.3 | 572,023 | 10.1% | 388,007 | 67.8% |
| | 26 | 100.0% | 766,987 | 55.6 | 44.4 | 10.2 | 11.6 | 20.3 | 31.3 | 573,937 | 58.9 | 41.1 | 9.8 | 10.7 | 18.0 | 28.3 | 572,023 | 10.1% | 388,007 | 67.8% |
| *27 | | | 766,987 | 44.0 | 56.0 | 2.4 | 8.0 | 44.6 | 51.7 | 575,420 | 48.2 | 51.8 | 2.2 | 7.5 | 40.5 | 47.6 | 514,361 | 28.1% | 325,157 | 63.2% |
| | 27 | 100.0% | 766,987 | 44.0 | 56.0 | 2.4 | 8.0 | 44.6 | 51.7 | 575,420 | 48.2 | 51.8 | 2.2 | 7.5 | 40.5 | 47.6 | 514,361 | 28.1% | 325,157 | 63.2% |
| *28 | | | 766,987 | 7.4 | 92.6 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 90.8 | 91.2 | 542,258 | 8.6 | 91.4 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 89.5 | 90.0 | 421,469 | 80.2% | 200,053 | 47.5% |
| | 28 | 100.0% | 766,987 | 7.4 | 92.6 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 90.8 | 91.2 | 542,258 | 8.6 | 91.4 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 89.5 | 90.0 | 421,469 | 80.2% | 200,053 | 47.5% |
| *29 | | | 766,987 | 10.9 | 89.1 | 3.7 | 27.5 | 58.2 | 84.5 | 547,297 | 12.9 | 87.1 | 4.1 | 27.5 | 55.4 | 82.1 | 364,796 | 35.9% | 180,596 | 49.5% |
| | 29 | 100.0% | 766,987 | 10.9 | 89.1 | 3.7 | 27.5 | 58.2 | 84.5 | 547,297 | 12.9 | 87.1 | 4.1 | 27.5 | 55.4 | 82.1 | 364,796 | 35.9% | 180,596 | 49.5% |
| *30 | | | 766,987 | 13.3 | 86.7 | 5.0 | 46.2 | 35.6 | 80.7 | 555,763 | 15.4 | 84.6 | 5.2 | 46.6 | 32.4 | 78.3 | 447,391 | 19.0% | 245,289 | 54.8% |
| | 30 | 100.0% | 766,987 | 13.3 | 86.7 | 5.0 | 46.2 | 35.6 | 80.7 | 555,763 | 15.4 | 84.6 | 5.2 | 46.6 | 32.4 | 78.3 | 447,391 | 19.0% | 245,289 | 54.8% |
| *31 | | | 766,987 | 52.8 | 47.2 | 5.4 | 17.2 | 23.3 | 38.9 | 571,338 | 56.9 | 43.1 | 5.0 | 15.5 | 20.6 | 35.0 | 559,425 | 13.1% | 353,082 | 63.1% |
| | 31 | 100.0% | 766,987 | 52.8 | 47.2 | 5.4 | 17.2 | 23.3 | 38.9 | 571,338 | 56.9 | 43.1 | 5.0 | 15.5 | 20.6 | 35.0 | 559,425 | 13.1% | 353,082 | 63.1% |
| *32 | | | 766,987 | 49.2 | 50.8 | 10.2 | 14.4 | 24.5 | 38.3 | 592,618 | 52.4 | 47.6 | 10.3 | 13.6 | 21.7 | 34.9 | 500,847 | 11.3% | 325,605 | 65.0% |
| | 32 | 100.0% | 766,987 | 49.2 | 50.8 | 10.2 | 14.4 | 24.5 | 38.3 | 592,618 | 52.4 | 47.6 | 10.3 | 13.6 | 21.7 | 34.9 | 500,847 | 11.3% | 325,605 | 65.0% |
| *33 | | | 766,987 | 22.5 | 77.5 | 6.3 | 15.8 | 55.0 | 70.0 | 580,868 | 26.8 | 73.2 | 6.4 | 15.7 | 50.3 | 65.4 | 393,230 | 31.2% | 210,234 | 53.5% |
| | 33 | 100.0% | 766,987 | 22.5 | 77.5 | 6.3 | 15.8 | 55.0 | 70.0 | 580,868 | 26.8 | 73.2 | 6.4 | 15.7 | 50.3 | 65.4 | 393,230 | 31.2% | 210,234 | 53.5% |
| *34 | | | 766,987 | 18.7 | 81.3 | 1.9 | 2.5 | 76.6 | 78.5 | 565,686 | 21.3 | 78.7 | 2.0 | 2.4 | 73.7 | 75.8 | 455,092 | 64.5% | 242,155 | 53.2% |
| | 34 | 100.0% | 766,987 | 18.7 | 81.3 | 1.9 | 2.5 | 76.6 | 78.5 | 565,686 | 21.3 | 78.7 | 2.0 | 2.4 | 73.7 | 75.8 | 455,092 | 64.5% | 242,155 | 53.2% |

* = The district in the first plan is identical to the district in the second plan.

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SSVR-T = Total Spanish surname voter registration

Plan Overlap Population Analysis

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

PLANC2331 Compared with PLANC2308

2024 General Election

| Total Population and Percentages | | | | | | | | | | Voting Age Population and Percentages | | | | | | Total Voter Registration | | Turnout | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------|--------|---------|-------|-----------|-------|-------|----------|------|---------------------------------------|-------|-----------|-------|-------|----------|--------------------------|---------|---------|---------|-------|
| PLANC2331 | PLANC2308 | | Total | Anglo | Non-Anglo | Asian | Black | Hispanic | B+H | VAP | Anglo | Non-Anglo | Asian | Black | Hispanic | B+H | Total | SSVR-T | Total | TO/VR |
| *35 | | | 766,987 | 31.3 | 68.7 | 2.7 | 8.8 | 57.1 | 64.6 | 571,449 | 34.6 | 65.4 | 2.6 | 8.2 | 53.7 | 61.2 | 511,254 | 42.4% | 303,030 | 59.3% |
| | 35 | 100.0% | 766,987 | 31.3 | 68.7 | 2.7 | 8.8 | 57.1 | 64.6 | 571,449 | 34.6 | 65.4 | 2.6 | 8.2 | 53.7 | 61.2 | 511,254 | 42.4% | 303,030 | 59.3% |
| *36 | | | 766,987 | 47.7 | 52.3 | 5.3 | 17.4 | 28.3 | 45.0 | 578,616 | 51.0 | 49.0 | 5.4 | 16.7 | 25.2 | 41.5 | 494,184 | 16.2% | 302,196 | 61.2% |
| | 36 | 100.0% | 766,987 | 47.7 | 52.3 | 5.3 | 17.4 | 28.3 | 45.0 | 578,616 | 51.0 | 49.0 | 5.4 | 16.7 | 25.2 | 41.5 | 494,184 | 16.2% | 302,196 | 61.2% |
| *37 | | | 766,987 | 43.6 | 56.4 | 8.0 | 9.9 | 37.7 | 46.6 | 621,812 | 47.2 | 52.8 | 8.1 | 9.5 | 34.0 | 42.8 | 543,203 | 18.4% | 330,472 | 60.8% |
| | 37 | 100.0% | 766,987 | 43.6 | 56.4 | 8.0 | 9.9 | 37.7 | 46.6 | 621,812 | 47.2 | 52.8 | 8.1 | 9.5 | 34.0 | 42.8 | 543,203 | 18.4% | 330,472 | 60.8% |
| *38 | | | 766,987 | 48.8 | 51.2 | 11.8 | 11.5 | 26.9 | 37.6 | 572,486 | 51.7 | 48.3 | 11.5 | 10.8 | 24.6 | 34.9 | 526,974 | 14.8% | 354,679 | 67.3% |
| | 38 | 100.0% | 766,987 | 48.8 | 51.2 | 11.8 | 11.5 | 26.9 | 37.6 | 572,486 | 51.7 | 48.3 | 11.5 | 10.8 | 24.6 | 34.9 | 526,974 | 14.8% | 354,679 | 67.3% |

* = The district in the first plan is identical to the district in the second plan.

For technical reasons, election results in Texas Legislative Council reports may vary slightly from the official election results. Complete official results for all elections are maintained by the Office of the Texas Secretary of State.

SSVR-T = Total Spanish surname voter registration

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American Community Survey Special Tabulation

Using Census and American Community Survey Data

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS - PLANC2333

| 2020 Census | | | Special Tabulation of Citizen Voting Age Population (CVAP) from the 2019-2023 American Community Survey with Margins of Error | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|---------|---------|---|------------------|--|--------------------|---------------------------------|------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|
| | | | CVAP | Hispanic CVAP | Not Hispanic or Latino Citizen Voting Age Population (CVAP) | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | % Black Alone | % Black + White | % Black + American Indian | % White Alone | % American Indian Alone | %Asian Alone | % Native Hawaiian Alone | % American Indian + White | % Asian + White | % Remainder 2 or More Other |
| District | Total | VAP | CVAP | % Hispanic | % Black Alone | % Black + White | % Black + American Indian | % White Alone | % American Indian Alone | %Asian Alone | % Native Hawaiian Alone | % American Indian + White | % Asian + White | % Remainder 2 or More Other |
| 1 | 766,987 | 585,465 | 554,540 (±7,781) | 10.4 (±0.5) | 18.9 (±0.6) | 0.5 (±0.1) | 0.1(±0.1) | 67.7 (±0.7) | 0.2 (±0.1) | 0.8 (±0.1) | 0.1 (±0.1) | 1.1 (±0.1) | 0.2 (±0.1) | 0.2 (±0.1) |
| 2 | 766,987 | 565,217 | 504,460 (±9,657) | 22.1 (±0.9) | 12.8 (±0.8) | 0.6 (±0.2) | 0.1(±0.1) | 57.7 (±0.9) | 0.1 (±0.1) | 5.1 (±0.4) | 0.1 (±0.1) | 0.5 (±0.1) | 0.5 (±0.1) | 0.3 (±0.1) |
| 3 | 766,987 | 559,537 | 528,035 (±8,446) | 13.8 (±0.6) | 11.6 (±0.7) | 0.6 (±0.1) | 0.1(±0.1) | 64.5 (±0.7) | 0.3 (±0.1) | 7.6 (±0.5) | 0.1 (±0.1) | 0.7 (±0.1) | 0.5 (±0.1) | 0.3 (±0.1) |
| 4 | 766,987 | 576,718 | 530,930 (±7,778) | 9.5 (±0.5) | 9.6 (±0.5) | 0.6 (±0.1) | 0.1(±0.1) | 68.0 (±0.6) | 0.3 (±0.1) | 9.9 (±0.5) | 0.1 (±0.1) | 1.0 (±0.1) | 0.6 (±0.1) | 0.4 (±0.1) |
| 5 | 766,987 | 575,347 | 511,975 (±8,041) | 19.4 (±0.7) | 17.0 (±0.8) | 0.7 (±0.2) | 0.2(±0.1) | 58.1 (±0.7) | 0.3 (±0.1) | 2.6 (±0.3) | 0.1 (±0.1) | 0.9 (±0.1) | 0.4 (±0.1) | 0.3 (±0.1) |
| 6 | 766,987 | 576,920 | 502,070 (±7,920) | 21.8 (±0.7) | 14.0 (±0.7) | 0.6 (±0.1) | 0.1(±0.1) | 58.3 (±0.7) | 0.2 (±0.1) | 3.5 (±0.3) | 0.2 (±0.1) | 0.7 (±0.1) | 0.4 (±0.1) | 0.2 (±0.1) |
| 7 | 766,987 | 592,451 | 453,310 (±8,520) | 23.0 (±0.9) | 18.2 (±1.0) | 0.5 (±0.2) | 0.1(±0.1) | 39.6 (±0.8) | 0.1 (±0.1) | 17.1 (±0.8) | 0.0 (±0.1) | 0.3 (±0.1) | 0.7 (±0.1) | 0.3 (±0.1) |
| 8 | 766,987 | 572,866 | 508,405 (±9,752) | 24.9 (±1.0) | 18.0 (±0.9) | 0.7 (±0.2) | 0.1(±0.1) | 49.3 (±0.8) | 0.2 (±0.1) | 5.5 (±0.4) | 0.1 (±0.1) | 0.7 (±0.1) | 0.4 (±0.1) | 0.3 (±0.1) |
| 9 | 766,987 | 555,835 | 427,745 (±8,029) | 50.3 (±1.0) | 11.5 (±0.7) | 0.5 (±0.2) | 0.1(±0.1) | 35.1 (±0.8) | 0.1 (±0.1) | 1.7 (±0.3) | 0.0 (±0.1) | 0.4 (±0.1) | 0.1 (±0.1) | 0.1 (±0.1) |
| 10 | 766,987 | 607,084 | 570,815 (±8,313) | 16.1 (±0.6) | 9.2 (±0.4) | 0.4 (±0.1) | 0.1(±0.1) | 68.5 (±0.6) | 0.2 (±0.1) | 3.7 (±0.3) | 0.1 (±0.1) | 1.0 (±0.1) | 0.5 (±0.1) | 0.3 (±0.1) |
| 11 | 766,987 | 573,499 | 519,535 (±8,556) | 33.5 (±0.9) | 6.6 (±0.5) | 0.4 (±0.1) | 0.1(±0.1) | 55.2 (±0.7) | 0.2 (±0.1) | 2.7 (±0.2) | 0.0 (±0.1) | 0.7 (±0.1) | 0.4 (±0.1) | 0.2 (±0.1) |
| 12 | 766,987 | 574,244 | 525,099 (±8,783) | 23.7 (±0.8) | 9.4 (±0.5) | 0.5 (±0.1) | 0.1(±0.1) | 61.9 (±0.7) | 0.2 (±0.1) | 2.7 (±0.3) | 0.1 (±0.1) | 0.8 (±0.1) | 0.4 (±0.1) | 0.2 (±0.1) |
| 13 | 766,987 | 585,859 | 544,645 (±7,183) | 21.7 (±0.6) | 6.9 (±0.4) | 0.6 (±0.1) | 0.1(±0.1) | 67.1 (±0.5) | 0.4 (±0.1) | 1.5 (±0.2) | 0.1 (±0.1) | 1.0 (±0.1) | 0.5 (±0.1) | 0.2 (±0.1) |
| 14 | 766,987 | 576,965 | 539,165 (±8,338) | 18.9 (±0.7) | 17.3 (±0.7) | 0.6 (±0.1) | 0.1(±0.1) | 57.1 (±0.8) | 0.2 (±0.1) | 4.7 (±0.4) | 0.0 (±0.1) | 0.6 (±0.1) | 0.3 (±0.1) | 0.3 (±0.1) |
| 15 | 766,987 | 548,298 | 452,505 (±8,107) | 74.5 (±1.0) | 2.0 (±0.2) | 0.2 (±0.1) | 0.1(±0.1) | 21.7 (±0.5) | 0.2 (±0.1) | 0.9 (±0.2) | 0.0 (±0.1) | 0.4 (±0.1) | 0.1 (±0.1) | 0.0 (±0.1) |
| 16 | 766,987 | 575,747 | 495,415 (±8,693) | 79.2 (±0.9) | 3.5 (±0.3) | 0.3 (±0.1) | 0.1(±0.1) | 14.6 (±0.5) | 0.3 (±0.1) | 1.1 (±0.2) | 0.1 (±0.1) | 0.2 (±0.1) | 0.3 (±0.1) | 0.3 (±0.1) |
| 17 | 766,987 | 577,865 | 546,630 (±7,705) | 19.3 (±0.6) | 10.7 (±0.5) | 0.8 (±0.1) | 0.1(±0.1) | 64.1 (±0.6) | 0.2 (±0.1) | 3.2 (±0.2) | 0.1 (±0.1) | 0.6 (±0.1) | 0.7 (±0.1) | 0.3 (±0.1) |
| 18 | 766,987 | 584,155 | 484,820 (±8,648) | 23.7 (±0.8) | 50.5 (±1.1) | 0.7 (±0.2) | 0.3(±0.1) | 17.8 (±0.6) | 0.2 (±0.1) | 5.8 (±0.4) | 0.0 (±0.1) | 0.2 (±0.1) | 0.3 (±0.1) | 0.4 (±0.1) |
| 19 | 766,987 | 578,679 | 543,075 (±6,969) | 33.3 (±0.7) | 6.0 (±0.3) | 0.5 (±0.1) | 0.1(±0.1) | 57.6 (±0.6) | 0.2 (±0.1) | 1.1 (±0.1) | 0.1 (±0.1) | 0.8 (±0.1) | 0.2 (±0.1) | 0.2 (±0.1) |
| 20 | 766,987 | 577,537 | 511,990 (±8,975) | 65.5 (±0.9) | 10.4 (±0.6) | 0.6 (±0.2) | 0.1(±0.1) | 20.5 (±0.7) | 0.2 (±0.1) | 1.6 (±0.2) | 0.1 (±0.1) | 0.3 (±0.1) | 0.4 (±0.1) | 0.3 (±0.1) |
| 21 | 766,987 | 612,155 | 599,760 (±8,662) | 30.9 (±0.8) | 3.9 (±0.4) | 0.6 (±0.1) | 0.1(±0.1) | 60.8 (±0.6) | 0.1 (±0.1) | 2.0 (±0.2) | 0.1 (±0.1) | 0.7 (±0.1) | 0.5 (±0.1) | 0.4 (±0.1) |
| 22 | 766,987 | 561,423 | 513,440 (±10,053) | 24.9 (±1.0) | 11.2 (±0.7) | 0.8 (±0.3) | 0.1(±0.1) | 50.8 (±0.9) | 0.2 (±0.1) | 11.0 (±0.7) | 0.0 (±0.1) | 0.4 (±0.1) | 0.4 (±0.1) | 0.2 (±0.1) |
| 23 | 766,987 | 563,720 | 510,330 (±8,844) | 54.9 (±1.0) | 4.3 (±0.4) | 0.7 (±0.2) | 0.1(±0.1) | 36.1 (±0.7) | 0.2 (±0.1) | 2.3 (±0.3) | 0.1 (±0.1) | 0.5 (±0.1) | 0.5 (±0.1) | 0.4 (±0.1) |
| 24 | 766,987 | 585,881 | 524,470 (±7,944) | 13.7 (±0.6) | 7.7 (±0.5) | 0.7 (±0.3) | 0.1(±0.1) | 69.2 (±0.7) | 0.2 (±0.1) | 6.6 (±0.4) | 0.2 (±0.1) | 0.7 (±0.1) | 0.6 (±0.1) | 0.3 (±0.1) |
| 25 | 766,987 | 576,023 | 529,660 (±8,092) | 20.1 (±0.7) | 19.8 (±0.8) | 0.5 (±0.1) | 0.2(±0.1) | 55.6 (±0.6) | 0.2 (±0.1) | 2.3 (±0.3) | 0.1 (±0.1) | 0.7 (±0.1) | 0.2 (±0.1) | 0.4 (±0.1) |
| 26 | 766,987 | 573,937 | 553,205 (±8,107) | 14.9 (±0.6) | 10.3 (±0.6) | 0.6 (±0.1) | 0.2(±0.1) | 65.3 (±0.7) | 0.2 (±0.1) | 6.7 (±0.4) | 0.1 (±0.1) | 0.7 (±0.1) | 0.6 (±0.1) | 0.3 (±0.1) |
| 27 | 766,987 | 575,420 | 542,955 (±8,091) | 36.8 (±0.9) | 7.3 (±0.4) | 0.4 (±0.1) | 0.1(±0.1) | 52.8 (±0.6) | 0.1 (±0.1) | 1.3 (±0.2) | 0.1 (±0.1) | 0.7 (±0.1) | 0.2 (±0.1) | 0.2 (±0.1) |
| 28 | 766,987 | 542,258 | 412,510 (±7,450) | 86.7 (±0.7) | 0.7 (±0.2) | 0.1 (±0.1) | 0.0(±0.1) | 11.5 (±0.5) | 0.2 (±0.1) | 0.5 (±0.1) | 0.0 (±0.1) | 0.2 (±0.1) | 0.1 (±0.1) | 0.0 (±0.1) |
| 29 | 766,987 | 548,260 | 420,860 (±8,908) | 43.3 (±1.1) | 32.7 (±1.1) | 0.6 (±0.2) | 0.3(±0.1) | 17.8 (±0.7) | 0.2 (±0.1) | 4.2 (±0.5) | 0.1 (±0.1) | 0.2 (±0.1) | 0.2 (±0.1) | 0.4 (±0.2) |
| 30 | 766,987 | 555,763 | 479,355 (±9,026) | 25.0 (±0.9) | 50.2 (±1.1) | 0.8 (±0.2) | 0.4(±0.1) | 18.6 (±0.7) | 0.2 (±0.1) | 3.9 (±0.4) | 0.1 (±0.1) | 0.3 (±0.1) | 0.2 (±0.1) | 0.4 (±0.1) |
| 31 | 766,987 | 571,338 | 568,625 (±7,977) | 19.3 (±0.6) | 13.7 (±0.6) | 1.0 (±0.2) | 0.1(±0.1) | 60.3 (±0.6) | 0.1 (±0.1) | 2.9 (±0.3) | 0.4 (±0.1) | 0.9 (±0.1) | 0.6 (±0.1) | 0.6 (±0.1) |
| 32 | 766,987 | 592,618 | 520,325 (±7,958) | 16.0 (±0.6) | 14.9 (±0.8) | 0.7 (±0.2) | 0.2(±0.1) | 58.7 (±0.6) | 0.2 (±0.1) | 7.4 (±0.4) | 0.1 (±0.1) | 0.7 (±0.1) | 0.7 (±0.1) | 0.4 (±0.1) |
| 33 | 766,987 | 580,868 | 427,065 (±7,363) | 38.2 (±1.0) | 19.6 (±0.8) | 0.7 (±0.2) | 0.1(±0.1) | 35.5 (±0.7) | 0.3 (±0.1) | 4.4 (±0.3) | 0.0 (±0.1) | 0.5 (±0.1) | 0.5 (±0.1) | 0.3 (±0.1) |
| 34 | 766,987 | 565,686 | 493,330 (±7,994) | 71.9 (±0.9) | 1.9 (±0.2) | 0.2 (±0.1) | 0.0(±0.1) | 24.2 (±0.6) | 0.2 (±0.1) | 1.2 (±0.2) | 0.0 (±0.1) | 0.3 (±0.1) | 0.1 (±0.1) | 0.1 (±0.1) |

The American Community Survey provided estimated citizen voting age population (CVAP) data at the block group level in a Special Tabulation. Because the MOE can only be calculated using whole block groups, all block groups with more than 50% of the population in a district are included in the analysis. The Red-118 report provides a summary of the block groups used in the analysis.

The percent for each CVAP population category is that group's CVAP divided by the CVAP total.

Numbers in parentheses are margins of error at 90% confidence level.

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American Community Survey Special Tabulation

Using Census and American Community Survey Data

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS - PLANC2333

| 2020 Census | | | Special Tabulation of Citizen Voting Age Population (CVAP) from the 2019-2023 American Community Survey with Margins of Error | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|---------|---------|---|------------------|--|--------------------|---------------------------------|------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|------------|
| | | | | Hispanic CVAP | Not Hispanic or Latino Citizen Voting Age Population (CVAP) | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | % Black Alone | % Black + White | % Black + American Indian | % White Alone | % American Indian Alone | %Asian Alone | % Native Hawaiian Alone | % American Indian + White | % Asian + White | % Remainder 2 or More Other | |
| District | Total | VAP | CVAP | % Hispanic | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 35 | 766,987 | 571,449 | 538,785 (±8,668) | 51.6 (±0.9) | | 7.5 (±0.5) | 0.5 (±0.1) | 0.1(±0.1) | 37.2 (±0.6) | 0.1 (±0.1) | 1.6 (±0.2) | 0.1 (±0.1) | 0.5 (±0.1) | 0.4 (±0.1) | 0.3 (±0.1) |
| 36 | 766,987 | 577,079 | 523,834 (±8,258) | 19.5 (±0.7) | | 18.1 (±0.7) | 0.7 (±0.2) | 0.1(±0.1) | 54.1 (±0.7) | 0.2 (±0.1) | 5.9 (±0.4) | 0.0 (±0.1) | 0.8 (±0.1) | 0.3 (±0.1) | 0.2 (±0.1) |
| 37 | 766,987 | 621,812 | 554,685 (±8,509) | 28.6 (±0.9) | | 9.3 (±0.5) | 0.6 (±0.1) | 0.1(±0.1) | 54.0 (±0.6) | 0.2 (±0.1) | 4.9 (±0.3) | 0.1 (±0.1) | 0.6 (±0.1) | 1.1 (±0.2) | 0.5 (±0.2) |
| 38 | 766,986 | 570,722 | 501,765 (±9,590) | 20.5 (±0.9) | | 11.4 (±0.8) | 0.6 (±0.2) | 0.1(±0.1) | 56.5 (±0.7) | 0.1 (±0.1) | 9.2 (±0.6) | 0.0 (±0.1) | 0.5 (±0.1) | 0.7 (±0.2) | 0.3 (±0.1) |

The American Community Survey provided estimated citizen voting age population (CVAP) data at the block group level in a Special Tabulation. Because the MOE can only be calculated using whole block groups, all block groups with more than 50% of the population in a district are included in the analysis. The Red-118 report provides a summary of the block groups used in the analysis.

The percent for each CVAP population category is that group's CVAP divided by the CVAP total.

Numbers in parentheses are margins of error at 90% confidence level.

Plan Overlap Population Analysis

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

PLANC2333 Compared with PLANC2331

2024 General Election

| Total Population and Percentages | | | | | | | | | | Voting Age Population and Percentages | | | | | | | Total Voter Registration | | Turnout | |
|----------------------------------|-----------|--------|---------|-------|-----------|-------|-------|----------|------|---------------------------------------|-------|-----------|-------|-------|----------|------|--------------------------|--------|---------|-------|
| PLANC2333 | PLANC2331 | | Total | Anglo | Non-Anglo | Asian | Black | Hispanic | B+H | VAP | Anglo | Non-Anglo | Asian | Black | Hispanic | B+H | Total | SSVR-T | Total | TO/VR |
| *1 | | | 766,987 | 59.5 | 40.5 | 1.6 | 19.6 | 17.1 | 36.3 | 585,465 | 63.1 | 36.9 | 1.5 | 18.6 | 14.3 | 32.7 | 519,688 | 7.3% | 327,201 | 63.0% |
| | 1 | 100.0% | 766,987 | 59.5 | 40.5 | 1.6 | 19.6 | 17.1 | 36.3 | 585,465 | 63.1 | 36.9 | 1.5 | 18.6 | 14.3 | 32.7 | 519,688 | 7.3% | 327,201 | 63.0% |
| 2 | | | 766,987 | 49.2 | 50.8 | 7.4 | 13.2 | 28.6 | 41.1 | 565,217 | 52.7 | 47.3 | 7.3 | 12.3 | 25.8 | 37.6 | 523,611 | 16.6% | 338,382 | 64.6% |
| | 2 | 91.2% | 699,671 | 47.6 | 52.4 | 7.6 | 13.8 | 29.5 | 42.5 | 515,271 | 51.1 | 48.9 | 7.5 | 12.8 | 26.6 | 38.9 | 473,440 | 17.1% | 303,848 | 64.2% |
| | 9 | 8.3% | 63,425 | 69.1 | 30.9 | 4.6 | 7.2 | 16.4 | 23.2 | 47,142 | 71.8 | 28.2 | 4.3 | 6.7 | 14.3 | 20.8 | 48,585 | 10.3% | 33,841 | 69.7% |
| | 29 | 0.5% | 3,891 | 8.1 | 91.9 | 14.9 | 9.8 | 67.5 | 76.6 | 2,804 | 9.3 | 90.7 | 17.0 | 10.2 | 63.8 | 73.2 | 1,586 | 46.2% | 693 | 43.7% |
| | 38 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% |
| *3 | | | 766,987 | 54.2 | 45.8 | 11.9 | 12.3 | 19.5 | 31.2 | 559,537 | 57.8 | 42.2 | 11.2 | 11.4 | 17.2 | 28.3 | 549,228 | 9.8% | 372,052 | 67.7% |
| | 3 | 100.0% | 766,987 | 54.2 | 45.8 | 11.9 | 12.3 | 19.5 | 31.2 | 559,537 | 57.8 | 42.2 | 11.2 | 11.4 | 17.2 | 28.3 | 549,228 | 9.8% | 372,052 | 67.7% |
| *4 | | | 766,987 | 57.4 | 42.6 | 17.1 | 10.5 | 12.3 | 22.4 | 576,718 | 60.7 | 39.3 | 15.6 | 9.9 | 10.9 | 20.5 | 538,736 | 6.1% | 369,151 | 68.5% |
| | 4 | 100.0% | 766,987 | 57.4 | 42.6 | 17.1 | 10.5 | 12.3 | 22.4 | 576,718 | 60.7 | 39.3 | 15.6 | 9.9 | 10.9 | 20.5 | 538,736 | 6.1% | 369,151 | 68.5% |
| *5 | | | 766,987 | 47.2 | 52.8 | 3.9 | 17.5 | 29.8 | 46.7 | 575,347 | 51.4 | 48.6 | 3.8 | 16.5 | 26.2 | 42.4 | 473,830 | 15.3% | 294,963 | 62.3% |
| | 5 | 100.0% | 766,987 | 47.2 | 52.8 | 3.9 | 17.5 | 29.8 | 46.7 | 575,347 | 51.4 | 48.6 | 3.8 | 16.5 | 26.2 | 42.4 | 473,830 | 15.3% | 294,963 | 62.3% |
| 6 | | | 766,987 | 46.8 | 53.2 | 5.8 | 13.7 | 31.7 | 44.7 | 576,920 | 50.7 | 49.3 | 5.9 | 12.9 | 28.2 | 40.7 | 487,412 | 16.4% | 311,542 | 63.9% |
| | 6 | 97.9% | 750,719 | 46.4 | 53.6 | 6.0 | 13.8 | 32.0 | 45.1 | 564,243 | 50.3 | 49.7 | 6.0 | 12.9 | 28.5 | 41.1 | 474,893 | 16.6% | 303,358 | 63.9% |
| | 17 | 2.1% | 16,268 | 65.9 | 34.1 | 1.1 | 11.2 | 17.4 | 28.2 | 12,677 | 70.1 | 29.9 | 1.0 | 10.0 | 14.3 | 24.2 | 12,519 | 9.0% | 8,184 | 65.4% |
| 7 | | | 766,987 | 28.2 | 71.8 | 19.1 | 17.4 | 35.2 | 51.6 | 592,451 | 31.2 | 68.8 | 18.9 | 16.5 | 32.8 | 48.5 | 426,600 | 16.6% | 256,426 | 60.1% |
| | 7 | 93.8% | 719,756 | 28.7 | 71.3 | 18.9 | 17.4 | 34.8 | 51.2 | 555,965 | 31.7 | 68.3 | 18.7 | 16.5 | 32.5 | 48.3 | 400,491 | 16.2% | 242,066 | 60.4% |
| | 8 | 4.5% | 34,723 | 5.7 | 94.3 | 24.8 | 21.4 | 48.1 | 68.3 | 25,644 | 6.5 | 93.5 | 27.6 | 20.3 | 45.3 | 64.7 | 15,998 | 28.9% | 7,306 | 45.7% |
| | 18 | 0.3% | 2,613 | 29.1 | 70.9 | 9.8 | 9.8 | 50.4 | 59.2 | 2,126 | 34.0 | 66.0 | 11.6 | 10.3 | 43.2 | 52.6 | 1,237 | 24.0% | 659 | 53.3% |
| | 38 | 1.3% | 9,895 | 67.7 | 32.3 | 11.1 | 4.6 | 15.0 | 19.2 | 8,716 | 69.7 | 30.3 | 10.0 | 4.1 | 14.1 | 18.1 | 8,874 | 8.3% | 6,395 | 72.1% |
| 8 | | | 766,987 | 38.8 | 61.2 | 7.5 | 18.6 | 34.1 | 51.7 | 572,866 | 42.0 | 58.0 | 7.8 | 17.6 | 31.3 | 48.2 | 497,894 | 18.0% | 308,762 | 62.0% |
| | 2 | 7.3% | 56,050 | 45.2 | 54.8 | 2.6 | 9.6 | 40.7 | 49.8 | 40,836 | 50.0 | 50.0 | 2.6 | 9.1 | 36.2 | 44.9 | 36,642 | 19.6% | 22,077 | 60.3% |
| | 7 | 2.6% | 19,730 | 13.7 | 86.3 | 8.7 | 50.7 | 27.5 | 76.0 | 14,849 | 16.0 | 84.0 | 9.7 | 47.4 | 27.0 | 72.6 | 9,469 | 15.2% | 4,466 | 47.2% |
| | 8 | 90.0% | 690,214 | 39.0 | 61.0 | 7.9 | 18.4 | 33.8 | 51.2 | 516,445 | 42.1 | 57.9 | 8.1 | 17.4 | 31.0 | 47.7 | 451,202 | 17.9% | 281,820 | 62.5% |
| | 22 | 0.0% | 45 | 8.9 | 91.1 | 15.6 | 24.4 | 53.3 | 71.1 | 32 | 12.5 | 87.5 | 12.5 | 25.0 | 56.3 | 71.9 | 18 | 33.3% | 8 | 44.4% |
| | 38 | 0.1% | 948 | 24.9 | 75.1 | 6.0 | 19.2 | 51.5 | 68.8 | 704 | 26.0 | 74.0 | 6.7 | 19.9 | 48.2 | 66.6 | 563 | 34.8% | 391 | 69.4% |
| 9 | | | 766,987 | 25.1 | 74.9 | 1.9 | 10.4 | 62.1 | 71.7 | 555,835 | 28.3 | 71.7 | 2.0 | 10.2 | 58.6 | 68.3 | 380,668 | 43.7% | 199,199 | 52.3% |
| | 2 | 0.1% | 665 | 21.7 | 78.3 | 12.5 | 40.6 | 25.6 | 66.0 | 452 | 20.1 | 79.9 | 12.8 | 43.1 | 24.1 | 67.0 | 447 | 13.4% | 332 | 74.3% |
| | 9 | 85.4% | 654,841 | 21.3 | 78.7 | 2.1 | 10.5 | 65.9 | 75.6 | 473,607 | 24.2 | 75.8 | 2.2 | 10.3 | 62.6 | 72.3 | 316,295 | 48.0% | 164,052 | 51.9% |
| | 36 | 14.5% | 111,481 | 47.6 | 52.4 | 0.8 | 9.7 | 40.0 | 49.3 | 81,776 | 51.5 | 48.5 | 0.8 | 10.0 | 35.6 | 45.2 | 63,926 | 22.9% | 34,815 | 54.5% |
| *10 | | | 766,987 | 59.8 | 40.2 | 6.9 | 10.4 | 21.1 | 30.9 | 607,084 | 62.5 | 37.5 | 6.6 | 9.9 | 18.9 | 28.4 | 533,403 | 10.0% | 355,103 | 66.6% |
| | 10 | 100.0% | 766,987 | 59.8 | 40.2 | 6.9 | 10.4 | 21.1 | 30.9 | 607,084 | 62.5 | 37.5 | 6.6 | 9.9 | 18.9 | 28.4 | 533,403 | 10.0% | 355,103 | 66.6% |
| *11 | | | 766,987 | 47.3 | 52.7 | 5.0 | 7.6 | 38.7 | 45.5 | 573,499 | 51.1 | 48.9 | 4.7 | 7.0 | 35.3 | 41.9 | 480,193 | 25.5% | 293,774 | 61.2% |
| | 11 | 100.0% | 766,987 | 47.3 | 52.7 | 5.0 | 7.6 | 38.7 | 45.5 | 573,499 | 51.1 | 48.9 | 4.7 | 7.0 | 35.3 | 41.9 | 480,193 | 25.5% | 293,774 | 61.2% |

* = The district in the first plan is identical to the district in the second plan.

For technical reasons, election results in Texas Legislative Council reports may vary slightly from the official election results. Complete official results for all elections are maintained by the Office of the Texas Secretary of State.

SSVR-T = Total Spanish surname voter registration

Plan Overlap Population Analysis

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

PLANC2333 Compared with PLANC2331

2024 General Election

| Total Population and Percentages | | | | | | | | | | Voting Age Population and Percentages | | | | | | | Total Voter Registration | | Turnout | |
|----------------------------------|-----------|--------|---------|-------|-----------|-------|-------|----------|------|---------------------------------------|-------|-----------|-------|-------|----------|------|--------------------------|--------|---------|-------|
| PLANC2333 | PLANC2331 | | Total | Anglo | Non-Anglo | Asian | Black | Hispanic | B+H | VAP | Anglo | Non-Anglo | Asian | Black | Hispanic | B+H | Total | SSVR-T | Total | TO/VR |
| *12 | | | 766,987 | 49.7 | 50.3 | 4.5 | 10.8 | 33.2 | 43.4 | 574,244 | 53.8 | 46.2 | 4.4 | 9.9 | 29.8 | 39.3 | 499,584 | 18.6% | 316,070 | 63.3% |
| | 12 | 100.0% | 766,987 | 49.7 | 50.3 | 4.5 | 10.8 | 33.2 | 43.4 | 574,244 | 53.8 | 46.2 | 4.4 | 9.9 | 29.8 | 39.3 | 499,584 | 18.6% | 316,070 | 63.3% |
| *13 | | | 766,987 | 57.9 | 42.1 | 3.3 | 8.4 | 28.1 | 35.8 | 585,859 | 61.8 | 38.2 | 3.1 | 7.7 | 24.6 | 31.9 | 491,319 | 16.3% | 304,892 | 62.1% |
| | 13 | 100.0% | 766,987 | 57.9 | 42.1 | 3.3 | 8.4 | 28.1 | 35.8 | 585,859 | 61.8 | 38.2 | 3.1 | 7.7 | 24.6 | 31.9 | 491,319 | 16.3% | 304,892 | 62.1% |
| 14 | | | 766,987 | 50.3 | 49.7 | 7.0 | 17.2 | 24.1 | 40.7 | 576,965 | 53.6 | 46.4 | 6.6 | 16.5 | 21.6 | 37.6 | 520,333 | 14.2% | 336,681 | 64.7% |
| | 14 | 88.6% | 679,823 | 53.1 | 46.9 | 4.4 | 16.1 | 24.9 | 40.3 | 515,967 | 56.3 | 43.7 | 4.3 | 15.3 | 22.2 | 37.1 | 452,695 | 14.6% | 289,323 | 63.9% |
| | 18 | 4.0% | 30,535 | 16.8 | 83.2 | 12.3 | 42.3 | 29.2 | 70.1 | 21,368 | 18.5 | 81.5 | 12.7 | 41.5 | 27.3 | 67.9 | 25,813 | 16.4% | 17,397 | 67.4% |
| | 22 | 7.4% | 56,629 | 35.2 | 64.8 | 34.3 | 18.1 | 12.1 | 29.4 | 39,630 | 36.7 | 63.3 | 33.9 | 17.7 | 11.0 | 28.1 | 41,825 | 8.0% | 29,961 | 71.6% |
| *15 | | | 766,987 | 15.3 | 84.7 | 1.3 | 1.9 | 81.2 | 82.7 | 548,298 | 17.9 | 82.1 | 1.3 | 1.9 | 78.3 | 80.0 | 430,390 | 68.4% | 229,103 | 53.2% |
| | 15 | 100.0% | 766,987 | 15.3 | 84.7 | 1.3 | 1.9 | 81.2 | 82.7 | 548,298 | 17.9 | 82.1 | 1.3 | 1.9 | 78.3 | 80.0 | 430,390 | 68.4% | 229,103 | 53.2% |
| *16 | | | 766,987 | 11.8 | 88.2 | 2.2 | 4.5 | 82.0 | 85.4 | 575,747 | 13.0 | 87.0 | 2.2 | 4.1 | 80.7 | 84.1 | 472,064 | 66.8% | 232,168 | 49.2% |
| | 16 | 100.0% | 766,987 | 11.8 | 88.2 | 2.2 | 4.5 | 82.0 | 85.4 | 575,747 | 13.0 | 87.0 | 2.2 | 4.1 | 80.7 | 84.1 | 472,064 | 66.8% | 232,168 | 49.2% |
| 17 | | | 766,987 | 55.1 | 44.9 | 6.5 | 12.3 | 24.4 | 35.9 | 577,865 | 59.0 | 41.0 | 5.9 | 11.4 | 21.5 | 32.4 | 498,507 | 13.9% | 322,595 | 64.7% |
| | 6 | 2.1% | 16,268 | 79.0 | 21.0 | 0.9 | 3.0 | 13.9 | 16.6 | 12,494 | 81.7 | 18.3 | 0.8 | 2.7 | 11.2 | 13.7 | 13,188 | 8.6% | 8,875 | 67.3% |
| | 17 | 97.9% | 750,719 | 54.6 | 45.4 | 6.6 | 12.5 | 24.6 | 36.3 | 565,371 | 58.5 | 41.5 | 6.0 | 11.6 | 21.8 | 32.9 | 485,319 | 14.0% | 313,720 | 64.6% |
| 18 | | | 766,987 | 12.8 | 87.2 | 7.5 | 44.8 | 35.5 | 79.1 | 584,155 | 14.7 | 85.3 | 8.2 | 45.0 | 32.2 | 76.3 | 455,544 | 18.8% | 244,929 | 53.8% |
| | 7 | 2.3% | 18,002 | 5.4 | 94.6 | 16.0 | 32.8 | 46.1 | 77.6 | 12,737 | 6.5 | 93.5 | 17.5 | 32.1 | 44.2 | 75.2 | 5,806 | 26.5% | 2,259 | 38.9% |
| | 9 | 4.4% | 34,078 | 6.6 | 93.4 | 1.1 | 30.3 | 62.7 | 91.7 | 22,971 | 7.8 | 92.2 | 1.2 | 29.8 | 61.2 | 90.2 | 16,384 | 42.5% | 8,109 | 49.5% |
| | 18 | 91.0% | 697,637 | 12.9 | 87.1 | 7.5 | 46.2 | 33.9 | 78.9 | 536,287 | 14.9 | 85.1 | 8.2 | 46.3 | 30.7 | 76.1 | 423,465 | 17.7% | 228,601 | 54.0% |
| | 22 | 0.1% | 852 | 37.9 | 62.1 | 25.0 | 18.9 | 17.4 | 35.1 | 676 | 39.2 | 60.8 | 24.4 | 18.9 | 15.5 | 33.4 | 633 | 13.4% | 436 | 68.9% |
| | 29 | 2.1% | 16,418 | 26.0 | 74.0 | 8.3 | 30.5 | 34.6 | 64.1 | 11,484 | 27.6 | 72.4 | 8.4 | 31.0 | 32.0 | 62.4 | 9,256 | 20.9% | 5,524 | 59.7% |
| | | | 766,987 | 50.2 | 49.8 | 2.4 | 8.0 | 38.3 | 45.4 | 578,679 | 53.7 | 46.3 | 2.4 | 7.4 | 34.7 | 41.7 | 465,180 | 27.7% | 283,067 | 60.9% |
| *19 | | | 766,987 | 50.2 | 49.8 | 2.4 | 8.0 | 38.3 | 45.4 | 578,679 | 53.7 | 46.3 | 2.4 | 7.4 | 34.7 | 41.7 | 465,180 | 27.7% | 283,067 | 60.9% |
| | 19 | 100.0% | 766,987 | 50.2 | 49.8 | 2.4 | 8.0 | 38.3 | 45.4 | 578,679 | 53.7 | 46.3 | 2.4 | 7.4 | 34.7 | 41.7 | 465,180 | 27.7% | 283,067 | 60.9% |
| *20 | | | 766,987 | 16.1 | 83.9 | 4.0 | 11.5 | 69.3 | 79.2 | 577,537 | 18.4 | 81.6 | 3.9 | 10.8 | 66.9 | 76.7 | 441,774 | 56.0% | 228,241 | 51.7% |
| | 20 | 100.0% | 766,987 | 16.1 | 83.9 | 4.0 | 11.5 | 69.3 | 79.2 | 577,537 | 18.4 | 81.6 | 3.9 | 10.8 | 66.9 | 76.7 | 441,774 | 56.0% | 228,241 | 51.7% |
| *21 | | | 766,987 | 54.3 | 45.7 | 4.5 | 5.3 | 34.6 | 39.1 | 612,155 | 57.3 | 42.7 | 4.2 | 4.9 | 31.9 | 36.3 | 601,401 | 22.7% | 417,236 | 69.4% |
| | 21 | 100.0% | 766,987 | 54.3 | 45.7 | 4.5 | 5.3 | 34.6 | 39.1 | 612,155 | 57.3 | 42.7 | 4.2 | 4.9 | 31.9 | 36.3 | 601,401 | 22.7% | 417,236 | 69.4% |
| 22 | | | 766,987 | 43.0 | 57.0 | 14.9 | 12.2 | 28.9 | 40.4 | 561,423 | 45.9 | 54.1 | 14.3 | 11.4 | 27.0 | 37.9 | 514,944 | 17.7% | 337,173 | 65.5% |
| | 7 | 0.9% | 6,821 | 23.5 | 76.5 | 65.5 | 5.2 | 5.4 | 10.4 | 5,341 | 25.5 | 74.5 | 63.7 | 4.7 | 5.6 | 10.2 | 4,828 | 4.1% | 3,144 | 65.1% |
| | 8 | 3.2% | 24,694 | 27.3 | 72.7 | 11.4 | 19.4 | 41.9 | 59.8 | 17,189 | 29.4 | 70.6 | 11.4 | 17.9 | 40.7 | 57.5 | 19,478 | 25.9% | 12,292 | 63.1% |
| | 14 | 3.2% | 24,887 | 33.2 | 66.8 | 1.1 | 11.4 | 53.6 | 63.7 | 18,344 | 37.4 | 62.6 | 1.0 | 10.3 | 49.8 | 59.5 | 14,092 | 36.8% | 6,886 | 48.9% |
| | 18 | 0.1% | 1,124 | 30.2 | 69.8 | 26.9 | 16.5 | 25.6 | 41.5 | 876 | 34.5 | 65.5 | 27.9 | 15.6 | 21.7 | 36.8 | 744 | 17.9% | 509 | 68.4% |
| | 22 | 92.5% | 709,461 | 44.1 | 55.9 | 14.9 | 12.1 | 27.9 | 39.2 | 519,673 | 46.9 | 53.1 | 14.3 | 11.3 | 26.0 | 36.8 | 475,802 | 17.0% | 314,342 | 66.1% |
| | | | 766,987 | 30.5 | 69.5 | 4.1 | 5.6 | 59.7 | 64.4 | 563,720 | 33.4 | 66.6 | 3.8 | 5.2 | 56.9 | 61.5 | 534,647 | 45.5% | 321,023 | 60.0% |
| *23 | 23 | 100.0% | 766,987 | 30.5 | 69.5 | 4.1 | 5.6 | 59.7 | 64.4 | 563,720 | 33.4 | 66.6 | 3.8 | 5.2 | 56.9 | 61.5 | 534,647 | 45.5% | 321,023 | 60.0% |

* = The district in the first plan is identical to the district in the second plan.

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SSVR-T = Total Spanish surname voter registration

Plan Overlap Population Analysis

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

PLANC2333 Compared with PLANC2331

2024 General Election

| Total Population and Percentages | | | | | | | | | | Voting Age Population and Percentages | | | | | | | | Total Voter Registration | | Turnout | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------|--------|---------|-------|-----------|-------|-------|----------|------|---------------------------------------|-------|-----------|-------|-------|----------|------|---------|--------------------------|---------|---------|---------|-------|
| PLANC2333 | PLANC2331 | | Total | Anglo | Non-Anglo | Asian | Black | Hispanic | B+H | VAP | Anglo | Non-Anglo | Asian | Black | Hispanic | B+H | Total | SSVR-T | Total | TO/VR | | |
| *24 | 24 | 100.0% | 766,987 | 60.0 | 40.0 | 11.3 | 8.7 | 17.8 | 25.9 | 585,881 | 63.4 | 36.6 | 10.5 | 7.8 | 15.9 | 23.3 | 538,118 | 9.6% | 375,816 | 69.8% | | |
| | | | 766,987 | 60.0 | 40.0 | 11.3 | 8.7 | 17.8 | 25.9 | 585,881 | 63.4 | 36.6 | 10.5 | 7.8 | 15.9 | 23.3 | 538,118 | 9.6% | 375,816 | 69.8% | | |
| *25 | 25 | 100.0% | 766,987 | 46.7 | 53.3 | 3.6 | 20.8 | 27.3 | 47.4 | 576,023 | 50.9 | 49.1 | 3.5 | 19.9 | 23.8 | 43.2 | 496,086 | 13.8% | 310,686 | 62.6% | | |
| | | | 766,987 | 46.7 | 53.3 | 3.6 | 20.8 | 27.3 | 47.4 | 576,023 | 50.9 | 49.1 | 3.5 | 19.9 | 23.8 | 43.2 | 496,086 | 13.8% | 310,686 | 62.6% | | |
| *26 | 26 | 100.0% | 766,987 | 55.6 | 44.4 | 10.2 | 11.6 | 20.3 | 31.3 | 573,937 | 58.9 | 41.1 | 9.8 | 10.7 | 18.0 | 28.3 | 572,023 | 10.1% | 388,007 | 67.8% | | |
| | | | 766,987 | 55.6 | 44.4 | 10.2 | 11.6 | 20.3 | 31.3 | 573,937 | 58.9 | 41.1 | 9.8 | 10.7 | 18.0 | 28.3 | 572,023 | 10.1% | 388,007 | 67.8% | | |
| *27 | 27 | 100.0% | 766,987 | 44.0 | 56.0 | 2.4 | 8.0 | 44.6 | 51.7 | 575,420 | 48.2 | 51.8 | 2.2 | 7.5 | 40.5 | 47.6 | 514,361 | 28.1% | 325,157 | 63.2% | | |
| | | | 766,987 | 44.0 | 56.0 | 2.4 | 8.0 | 44.6 | 51.7 | 575,420 | 48.2 | 51.8 | 2.2 | 7.5 | 40.5 | 47.6 | 514,361 | 28.1% | 325,157 | 63.2% | | |
| *28 | 28 | 100.0% | 766,987 | 7.4 | 92.6 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 90.8 | 91.2 | 542,258 | 8.6 | 91.4 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 89.5 | 90.0 | 421,469 | 80.2% | 200,053 | 47.5% | | |
| | | | 766,987 | 7.4 | 92.6 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 90.8 | 91.2 | 542,258 | 8.6 | 91.4 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 89.5 | 90.0 | 421,469 | 80.2% | 200,053 | 47.5% | | |
| 29 | 2 | 1.3% | 766,987 | 10.8 | 89.2 | 3.7 | 27.3 | 58.5 | 84.7 | 548,260 | 12.8 | 87.2 | 4.1 | 27.3 | 55.7 | 82.2 | 365,573 | 36.2% | 180,548 | 49.4% | | |
| | | | 9,994 | 23.1 | 76.9 | 13.9 | 25.7 | 37.4 | 61.9 | 7,554 | 27.4 | 72.6 | 14.5 | 23.4 | 34.3 | 57.1 | 6,156 | 24.0% | 3,478 | 56.5% | | |
| | | | 7 | 0.3% | 2,621 | 12.6 | 87.4 | 1.6 | 4.3 | 80.8 | 84.6 | 2,087 | 14.1 | 85.9 | 1.4 | 4.1 | 79.4 | 83.3 | 1,656 | 68.2% | 929 | 56.1% |
| | | | 18 | 0.1% | 517 | 6.6 | 93.4 | 1.5 | 17.8 | 75.8 | 92.3 | 399 | 8.0 | 92.0 | 1.3 | 18.0 | 74.2 | 91.2 | 327 | 46.2% | 180 | 55.0% |
| | | | 29 | 97.4% | 746,678 | 10.6 | 89.4 | 3.6 | 27.5 | 58.6 | 85.0 | 533,009 | 12.6 | 87.4 | 4.0 | 27.5 | 55.9 | 82.6 | 353,954 | 36.2% | 174,379 | 49.3% |
| | | | 38 | 0.9% | 7,177 | 12.3 | 87.7 | 4.5 | 22.0 | 61.2 | 82.2 | 5,211 | 14.5 | 85.5 | 4.9 | 22.4 | 57.8 | 79.6 | 3,480 | 39.4% | 1,582 | 45.5% |
| *30 | 30 | 100.0% | 766,987 | 13.3 | 86.7 | 5.0 | 46.2 | 35.6 | 80.7 | 555,763 | 15.4 | 84.6 | 5.2 | 46.6 | 32.4 | 78.3 | 447,391 | 19.0% | 245,289 | 54.8% | | |
| | | | 766,987 | 13.3 | 86.7 | 5.0 | 46.2 | 35.6 | 80.7 | 555,763 | 15.4 | 84.6 | 5.2 | 46.6 | 32.4 | 78.3 | 447,391 | 19.0% | 245,289 | 54.8% | | |
| *31 | 31 | 100.0% | 766,987 | 52.8 | 47.2 | 5.4 | 17.2 | 23.3 | 38.9 | 571,338 | 56.9 | 43.1 | 5.0 | 15.5 | 20.6 | 35.0 | 559,425 | 13.1% | 353,082 | 63.1% | | |
| | | | 766,987 | 52.8 | 47.2 | 5.4 | 17.2 | 23.3 | 38.9 | 571,338 | 56.9 | 43.1 | 5.0 | 15.5 | 20.6 | 35.0 | 559,425 | 13.1% | 353,082 | 63.1% | | |
| *32 | 32 | 100.0% | 766,987 | 49.2 | 50.8 | 10.2 | 14.4 | 24.5 | 38.3 | 592,618 | 52.4 | 47.6 | 10.3 | 13.6 | 21.7 | 34.9 | 500,847 | 11.3% | 325,605 | 65.0% | | |
| | | | 766,987 | 49.2 | 50.8 | 10.2 | 14.4 | 24.5 | 38.3 | 592,618 | 52.4 | 47.6 | 10.3 | 13.6 | 21.7 | 34.9 | 500,847 | 11.3% | 325,605 | 65.0% | | |
| *33 | 33 | 100.0% | 766,987 | 22.5 | 77.5 | 6.3 | 15.8 | 55.0 | 70.0 | 580,868 | 26.8 | 73.2 | 6.4 | 15.7 | 50.3 | 65.4 | 393,230 | 31.2% | 210,234 | 53.5% | | |
| | | | 766,987 | 22.5 | 77.5 | 6.3 | 15.8 | 55.0 | 70.0 | 580,868 | 26.8 | 73.2 | 6.4 | 15.7 | 50.3 | 65.4 | 393,230 | 31.2% | 210,234 | 53.5% | | |
| *34 | 34 | 100.0% | 766,987 | 18.7 | 81.3 | 1.9 | 2.5 | 76.6 | 78.5 | 565,686 | 21.3 | 78.7 | 2.0 | 2.4 | 73.7 | 75.8 | 455,092 | 64.5% | 242,155 | 53.2% | | |
| | | | 766,987 | 18.7 | 81.3 | 1.9 | 2.5 | 76.6 | 78.5 | 565,686 | 21.3 | 78.7 | 2.0 | 2.4 | 73.7 | 75.8 | 455,092 | 64.5% | 242,155 | 53.2% | | |
| *35 | 35 | 100.0% | 766,987 | 31.3 | 68.7 | 2.7 | 8.8 | 57.1 | 64.6 | 571,449 | 34.6 | 65.4 | 2.6 | 8.2 | 53.7 | 61.2 | 511,254 | 42.4% | 303,030 | 59.3% | | |
| | | | 766,987 | 31.3 | 68.7 | 2.7 | 8.8 | 57.1 | 64.6 | 571,449 | 34.6 | 65.4 | 2.6 | 8.2 | 53.7 | 61.2 | 511,254 | 42.4% | 303,030 | 59.3% | | |
| 36 | 9 | 1.9% | 766,987 | 45.2 | 54.8 | 7.6 | 19.7 | 26.5 | 45.4 | 577,079 | 48.5 | 51.5 | 7.5 | 18.7 | 23.9 | 42.1 | 501,968 | 15.7% | 313,436 | 62.4% | | |
| | | | 14,643 | 31.7 | 68.3 | 2.0 | 12.4 | 53.1 | 64.7 | 10,510 | 36.6 | 63.4 | 2.1 | 11.1 | 48.8 | 59.4 | 6,982 | 35.2% | 3,572 | 51.2% | | |
| | | | 14 | 8.1% | 62,277 | 35.5 | 64.5 | 14.4 | 22.5 | 27.1 | 48.8 | 45,468 | 38.1 | 61.9 | 14.0 | 22.2 | 24.7 | 46.3 | 42,373 | 18.2% | 27,896 | 65.8% |
| | | | 18 | 4.5% | 34,561 | 20.4 | 79.6 | 26.1 | 35.2 | 18.9 | 52.7 | 24,261 | 21.9 | 78.1 | 25.6 | 35.0 | 17.6 | 51.6 | 22,355 | 14.5% | 14,587 | 65.3% |
| | | | 36 | 85.5% | 655,506 | 47.7 | 52.3 | 6.1 | 18.8 | 26.3 | 44.3 | 496,840 | 50.9 | 49.1 | 6.1 | 17.8 | 23.5 | 40.8 | 430,258 | 15.2% | 267,381 | 62.1% |
| *37 | 37 | 100.0% | 766,987 | 43.6 | 56.4 | 8.0 | 9.9 | 37.7 | 46.6 | 621,812 | 47.2 | 52.8 | 8.1 | 9.5 | 34.0 | 42.8 | 543,203 | 18.4% | 330,472 | 60.8% | | |
| | | | 766,987 | 43.6 | 56.4 | 8.0 | 9.9 | 37.7 | 46.6 | 621,812 | 47.2 | 52.8 | 8.1 | 9.5 | 34.0 | 42.8 | 543,203 | 18.4% | 330,472 | 60.8% | | |

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SSVR-T = Total Spanish surname voter registration

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Data: 2020 Census
PLANC2333 08/18/2025 12:23:12 PM
PLANC2331 08/14/2025 3:31:59 PM

Texas Legislative Council
08/18/25 4:28 PM
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Plan Overlap Population Analysis

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

PLANC2333 Compared with PLANC2331

2024 General Election

| Total Population and Percentages | | | | | | | | | | Voting Age Population and Percentages | | | | | | Total Voter Registration | | Turnout | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------|-------|---------|-------|-----------|-------|-------|----------|------|---------------------------------------|-------|-----------|-------|-------|----------|--------------------------|---------|---------|---------|-------|
| PLANC2333 | PLANC2331 | | Total | Anglo | Non-Anglo | Asian | Black | Hispanic | B+H | VAP | Anglo | Non-Anglo | Asian | Black | Hispanic | B+H | Total | SSVR-T | Total | TO/VR |
| 38 | | | 766,986 | 48.9 | 51.1 | 11.9 | 11.5 | 26.6 | 37.3 | 570,722 | 51.8 | 48.2 | 11.7 | 10.7 | 24.4 | 34.6 | 529,527 | 14.7% | 357,495 | 67.5% |
| | 2 | 0.1% | 607 | 41.7 | 58.3 | 9.1 | 12.2 | 36.4 | 47.1 | 448 | 48.7 | 51.3 | 9.8 | 8.7 | 31.3 | 38.8 | 417 | 20.4% | 294 | 70.5% |
| | 7 | 0.0% | 57 | 73.7 | 26.3 | 19.3 | 0.0 | 7.0 | 7.0 | 51 | 78.4 | 21.6 | 15.7 | 0.0 | 5.9 | 5.9 | 43 | 4.7% | 28 | 65.1% |
| | 8 | 2.3% | 17,355 | 50.9 | 49.1 | 14.3 | 10.0 | 23.3 | 32.8 | 12,368 | 55.0 | 45.0 | 13.1 | 9.2 | 20.9 | 29.7 | 15,010 | 13.6% | 10,862 | 72.4% |
| | 38 | 97.7% | 748,967 | 48.9 | 51.1 | 11.9 | 11.5 | 26.7 | 37.4 | 557,855 | 51.8 | 48.2 | 11.6 | 10.8 | 24.4 | 34.7 | 514,057 | 14.7% | 346,311 | 67.4% |

* = The district in the first plan is identical to the district in the second plan.

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SSVR-T = Total Spanish surname voter registration

Plan Overlap Population Analysis

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

PLANC2333 Compared with PLANC2193

2024 General Election

| Total Population and Percentages | | | | | | | | | | Voting Age Population and Percentages | | | | | | | Total Voter Registration | | Turnout | |
|----------------------------------|-----------|-------|---------|-------|-----------|-------|-------|----------|------|---------------------------------------|-------|-----------|-------|-------|----------|------|--------------------------|--------|---------|-------|
| PLANC2333 | PLANC2193 | | Total | Anglo | Non-Anglo | Asian | Black | Hispanic | B+H | VAP | Anglo | Non-Anglo | Asian | Black | Hispanic | B+H | Total | SSVR-T | Total | TO/VR |
| 1 | | | 766,987 | 59.5 | 40.5 | 1.6 | 19.6 | 17.1 | 36.3 | 585,465 | 63.1 | 36.9 | 1.5 | 18.6 | 14.3 | 32.7 | 519,688 | 7.3% | 327,201 | 63.0% |
| | 1 | 84.8% | 650,250 | 59.7 | 40.3 | 1.7 | 20.2 | 16.3 | 36.0 | 496,304 | 63.2 | 36.8 | 1.6 | 19.2 | 13.5 | 32.5 | 445,538 | 6.9% | 279,841 | 62.8% |
| | 4 | 0.2% | 1,672 | 78.3 | 21.7 | 0.7 | 10.8 | 6.7 | 17.2 | 1,271 | 80.6 | 19.4 | 0.2 | 10.4 | 5.0 | 14.9 | 1,557 | 1.8% | 1,050 | 67.4% |
| | 6 | 6.6% | 50,412 | 59.7 | 40.3 | 0.8 | 14.0 | 23.4 | 37.1 | 37,887 | 63.5 | 36.5 | 0.8 | 13.6 | 19.7 | 33.2 | 32,302 | 9.6% | 20,567 | 63.7% |
| | 17 | 8.4% | 64,653 | 57.5 | 42.5 | 1.6 | 18.0 | 21.0 | 38.6 | 50,003 | 61.7 | 38.3 | 1.6 | 16.7 | 17.9 | 34.3 | 40,291 | 9.9% | 25,743 | 63.9% |
| 2 | | | 766,987 | 49.2 | 50.8 | 7.4 | 13.2 | 28.6 | 41.1 | 565,217 | 52.7 | 47.3 | 7.3 | 12.3 | 25.8 | 37.6 | 523,611 | 16.6% | 338,382 | 64.6% |
| | 2 | 79.8% | 612,027 | 53.2 | 46.8 | 6.4 | 11.9 | 26.7 | 37.9 | 447,911 | 56.8 | 43.2 | 6.1 | 11.1 | 23.9 | 34.5 | 429,091 | 15.4% | 281,547 | 65.6% |
| | 8 | 2.1% | 16,411 | 68.9 | 31.1 | 7.0 | 5.7 | 15.8 | 21.1 | 12,246 | 71.3 | 28.7 | 6.1 | 5.2 | 14.5 | 19.4 | 14,260 | 10.4% | 10,209 | 71.6% |
| | 18 | 7.7% | 59,105 | 16.7 | 83.3 | 12.1 | 23.1 | 48.0 | 69.9 | 43,558 | 19.7 | 80.3 | 13.0 | 21.5 | 45.2 | 65.8 | 30,286 | 31.9% | 15,551 | 51.3% |
| | 38 | 10.4% | 79,444 | 38.2 | 61.8 | 12.0 | 17.9 | 31.4 | 48.2 | 61,502 | 42.4 | 57.6 | 11.9 | 16.2 | 28.3 | 43.9 | 49,974 | 19.3% | 31,075 | 62.2% |
| 3 | | | 766,987 | 54.2 | 45.8 | 11.9 | 12.3 | 19.5 | 31.2 | 559,537 | 57.8 | 42.2 | 11.2 | 11.4 | 17.2 | 28.3 | 549,228 | 9.8% | 372,052 | 67.7% |
| | 1 | 7.0% | 53,579 | 54.1 | 45.9 | 1.0 | 12.3 | 30.5 | 42.2 | 39,978 | 59.0 | 41.0 | 0.8 | 11.8 | 25.7 | 37.3 | 34,732 | 13.7% | 21,069 | 60.7% |
| | 3 | 75.9% | 582,192 | 55.8 | 44.2 | 12.0 | 12.2 | 17.7 | 29.4 | 422,751 | 59.3 | 40.7 | 11.2 | 11.3 | 15.7 | 26.6 | 435,553 | 9.4% | 300,280 | 68.9% |
| | 4 | 12.8% | 97,919 | 54.0 | 46.0 | 15.6 | 12.0 | 16.2 | 27.8 | 71,862 | 57.5 | 42.5 | 14.9 | 11.1 | 14.2 | 25.0 | 61,867 | 8.7% | 40,865 | 66.1% |
| | 32 | 4.3% | 33,297 | 27.0 | 73.0 | 15.9 | 13.9 | 42.0 | 55.3 | 24,946 | 30.9 | 69.1 | 15.7 | 13.2 | 38.6 | 51.5 | 17,076 | 17.5% | 9,838 | 57.6% |
| 4 | | | 766,987 | 57.4 | 42.6 | 17.1 | 10.5 | 12.3 | 22.4 | 576,718 | 60.7 | 39.3 | 15.6 | 9.9 | 10.9 | 20.5 | 538,736 | 6.1% | 369,151 | 68.5% |
| | 1 | 3.1% | 23,918 | 66.5 | 33.5 | 0.9 | 19.9 | 9.4 | 29.0 | 19,258 | 67.3 | 32.7 | 0.8 | 19.5 | 9.0 | 28.3 | 15,697 | 3.1% | 9,959 | 63.4% |
| | 3 | 21.9% | 168,075 | 54.9 | 45.1 | 24.8 | 7.8 | 10.6 | 18.1 | 124,002 | 57.8 | 42.2 | 23.3 | 7.3 | 9.6 | 16.7 | 123,362 | 6.0% | 88,501 | 71.7% |
| | 4 | 69.3% | 531,847 | 58.4 | 41.6 | 14.6 | 10.8 | 13.1 | 23.5 | 404,130 | 61.9 | 38.1 | 13.4 | 10.1 | 11.4 | 21.3 | 369,115 | 6.3% | 249,393 | 67.6% |
| | 26 | 5.3% | 40,558 | 50.1 | 49.9 | 27.3 | 10.8 | 10.2 | 20.4 | 27,393 | 53.2 | 46.8 | 25.1 | 10.6 | 9.3 | 19.5 | 29,284 | 5.8% | 20,557 | 70.2% |
| | 32 | 0.3% | 2,589 | 36.8 | 63.2 | 6.8 | 14.4 | 39.7 | 53.6 | 1,935 | 41.4 | 58.6 | 7.3 | 11.8 | 36.7 | 48.1 | 1,278 | 18.7% | 741 | 58.0% |
| 5 | | | 766,987 | 47.2 | 52.8 | 3.9 | 17.5 | 29.8 | 46.7 | 575,347 | 51.4 | 48.6 | 3.8 | 16.5 | 26.2 | 42.4 | 473,830 | 15.3% | 294,963 | 62.3% |
| | 5 | 76.1% | 583,844 | 47.0 | 53.0 | 3.5 | 16.4 | 31.4 | 47.2 | 432,661 | 51.6 | 48.4 | 3.6 | 15.0 | 27.6 | 42.2 | 370,876 | 16.5% | 228,748 | 61.7% |
| | 6 | 7.6% | 57,922 | 57.1 | 42.9 | 0.9 | 21.2 | 19.2 | 39.9 | 47,381 | 58.4 | 41.6 | 0.8 | 21.4 | 17.6 | 38.8 | 30,672 | 8.0% | 19,434 | 63.4% |
| | 24 | 3.5% | 26,803 | 68.8 | 31.2 | 4.2 | 12.1 | 13.5 | 25.2 | 19,860 | 70.2 | 29.8 | 3.8 | 12.0 | 12.1 | 23.9 | 18,289 | 6.4% | 13,695 | 74.9% |
| | 30 | 0.0% | 151 | 1.3 | 98.7 | 2.0 | 37.7 | 55.6 | 93.4 | 105 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 2.9 | 45.7 | 47.6 | 93.3 | 99 | 31.3% | 50 | 50.5% |
| | 32 | 12.8% | 98,267 | 37.0 | 63.0 | 7.6 | 23.7 | 30.8 | 53.8 | 75,340 | 40.6 | 59.4 | 7.3 | 23.2 | 27.7 | 50.4 | 53,894 | 13.6% | 33,036 | 61.3% |
| 6 | | | 766,987 | 46.8 | 53.2 | 5.8 | 13.7 | 31.7 | 44.7 | 576,920 | 50.7 | 49.3 | 5.9 | 12.9 | 28.2 | 40.7 | 487,412 | 16.4% | 311,542 | 63.9% |
| | 6 | 63.1% | 484,163 | 45.7 | 54.3 | 3.9 | 12.7 | 35.8 | 47.9 | 359,841 | 49.6 | 50.4 | 3.9 | 12.0 | 32.1 | 43.7 | 314,798 | 18.3% | 200,298 | 63.6% |
| | 24 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 25 | 27.8% | 213,261 | 60.4 | 39.6 | 5.8 | 13.1 | 18.2 | 30.7 | 166,153 | 63.7 | 36.3 | 5.8 | 11.9 | 15.7 | 27.3 | 146,839 | 11.1% | 98,715 | 67.2% |
| | 33 | 9.1% | 69,563 | 13.5 | 86.5 | 19.6 | 22.5 | 44.2 | 65.7 | 50,926 | 16.1 | 83.9 | 19.7 | 22.3 | 41.4 | 63.0 | 25,775 | 24.3% | 12,529 | 48.6% |
| 7 | | | 766,987 | 28.2 | 71.8 | 19.1 | 17.4 | 35.2 | 51.6 | 592,451 | 31.2 | 68.8 | 18.9 | 16.5 | 32.8 | 48.5 | 426,600 | 16.6% | 256,426 | 60.1% |
| | 7 | 74.6% | 572,006 | 29.0 | 71.0 | 21.8 | 18.3 | 30.7 | 48.0 | 443,306 | 31.9 | 68.1 | 21.5 | 17.3 | 28.8 | 45.4 | 324,621 | 14.0% | 196,489 | 60.5% |
| | 9 | 16.0% | 122,527 | 9.0 | 91.0 | 12.8 | 19.3 | 59.0 | 77.0 | 88,810 | 10.8 | 89.2 | 14.1 | 19.2 | 55.9 | 73.9 | 43,353 | 32.1% | 20,007 | 46.1% |
| | 18 | 5.5% | 41,884 | 63.2 | 36.8 | 8.1 | 5.6 | 21.4 | 26.6 | 35,122 | 64.7 | 35.3 | 7.5 | 5.5 | 20.5 | 25.6 | 36,434 | 13.9% | 26,007 | 71.4% |

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SSVR-T = Total Spanish surname voter registration

Plan Overlap Population Analysis

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

PLANC2333 Compared with PLANC2193

2024 General Election

| Total Population and Percentages | | | | | | | | | | Voting Age Population and Percentages | | | | | | | Total Voter Registration | | | Turnout | |
|----------------------------------|-----------|---------|---------|-------|-----------|-------|-------|----------|---------|---------------------------------------|-------|-----------|-------|-------|----------|---------|--------------------------|---------|---------|---------|--|
| PLANC2333 | PLANC2193 | | Total | Anglo | Non-Anglo | Asian | Black | Hispanic | B+H | VAP | Anglo | Non-Anglo | Asian | Black | Hispanic | B+H | Total | SSVR-T | Total | TO/VR | |
| 8 | 29 | 2.3% | 17,489 | 25.9 | 74.1 | 2.6 | 9.1 | 62.0 | 70.5 | 13,748 | 28.7 | 71.3 | 2.5 | 7.0 | 60.9 | 67.5 | 11,849 | 44.4% | 6,879 | 58.1% | |
| | 38 | 1.7% | 13,081 | 60.4 | 39.6 | 13.6 | 7.9 | 16.4 | 23.8 | 11,465 | 62.7 | 37.3 | 12.1 | 7.6 | 15.5 | 22.8 | 10,343 | 9.5% | 7,044 | 68.1% | |
| | | | 766,987 | 38.8 | 61.2 | 7.5 | 18.6 | 34.1 | 51.7 | 572,866 | 42.0 | 58.0 | 7.8 | 17.6 | 31.3 | 48.2 | 497,894 | 18.0% | 308,762 | 62.0% | |
| | 2 | 2.3% | 18,024 | 56.6 | 43.4 | 3.1 | 3.9 | 34.2 | 37.6 | 13,246 | 60.9 | 39.1 | 3.0 | 3.4 | 30.1 | 33.2 | 12,996 | 17.5% | 8,251 | 63.5% | |
| | 7 | 18.7% | 143,298 | 19.3 | 80.7 | 17.3 | 33.6 | 30.2 | 62.4 | 109,714 | 21.6 | 78.4 | 18.2 | 31.3 | 29.0 | 59.1 | 74,020 | 16.9% | 39,169 | 52.9% | |
| | 8 | 65.8% | 504,409 | 43.2 | 56.8 | 5.5 | 14.2 | 35.9 | 49.1 | 370,902 | 47.0 | 53.0 | 5.6 | 12.9 | 32.8 | 45.2 | 343,277 | 18.6% | 219,743 | 64.0% | |
| | 10 | 7.4% | 56,794 | 41.4 | 58.6 | 1.9 | 22.6 | 32.5 | 54.6 | 43,199 | 43.3 | 56.7 | 1.6 | 24.9 | 28.0 | 52.6 | 44,677 | 16.2% | 27,704 | 62.0% | |
| | 17 | 2.7% | 20,595 | 40.3 | 59.7 | 1.9 | 27.4 | 28.5 | 55.3 | 17,218 | 43.1 | 56.9 | 1.9 | 26.0 | 26.8 | 52.5 | 8,096 | 17.0% | 4,304 | 53.2% | |
| 38 | 3.1% | 23,867 | 40.9 | 59.1 | 13.4 | 15.6 | 29.4 | 44.1 | 18,587 | 44.6 | 55.4 | 12.7 | 14.9 | 26.8 | 41.1 | 14,828 | 14.6% | 9,591 | 64.7% | | |
| 9 | | | 766,987 | 25.1 | 74.9 | 1.9 | 10.4 | 62.1 | 71.7 | 555,835 | 28.3 | 71.7 | 2.0 | 10.2 | 58.6 | 68.3 | 380,668 | 43.7% | 199,199 | 52.3% | |
| | 2 | 12.6% | 97,022 | 34.9 | 65.1 | 1.9 | 14.0 | 48.3 | 61.5 | 68,248 | 39.3 | 60.7 | 1.9 | 13.9 | 43.5 | 56.8 | 50,596 | 29.3% | 29,257 | 57.8% | |
| | 9 | 2.9% | 22,442 | 5.8 | 94.2 | 1.0 | 9.1 | 84.7 | 92.8 | 16,315 | 6.5 | 93.5 | 1.0 | 8.9 | 83.8 | 92.0 | 8,477 | 70.0% | 3,451 | 40.7% | |
| | 18 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% | |
| | 29 | 43.7% | 335,238 | 8.1 | 91.9 | 1.7 | 10.4 | 80.2 | 89.7 | 240,967 | 9.8 | 90.2 | 1.8 | 10.4 | 78.1 | 87.8 | 143,230 | 64.4% | 64,393 | 45.0% | |
| | 36 | 40.7% | 312,285 | 41.6 | 58.4 | 2.2 | 9.5 | 45.4 | 54.2 | 230,305 | 45.9 | 54.1 | 2.2 | 9.1 | 41.0 | 49.7 | 178,365 | 30.0% | 102,098 | 57.2% | |
| 10 | | | 766,987 | 59.8 | 40.2 | 6.9 | 10.4 | 21.1 | 30.9 | 607,084 | 62.5 | 37.5 | 6.6 | 9.9 | 18.9 | 28.4 | 533,403 | 10.0% | 355,103 | 66.6% | |
| | 8 | 11.2% | 85,960 | 70.3 | 29.7 | 1.0 | 10.2 | 14.9 | 24.8 | 69,094 | 72.8 | 27.2 | 0.9 | 9.9 | 12.7 | 22.4 | 71,785 | 6.8% | 42,466 | 59.2% | |
| | 10 | 55.8% | 427,746 | 59.0 | 41.0 | 6.7 | 9.8 | 22.8 | 31.9 | 334,386 | 62.0 | 38.0 | 6.6 | 9.0 | 20.4 | 28.9 | 288,322 | 11.3% | 200,071 | 69.4% | |
| | 17 | 11.9% | 91,554 | 60.2 | 39.8 | 1.3 | 19.1 | 17.5 | 36.3 | 76,077 | 61.7 | 38.3 | 1.2 | 19.0 | 16.1 | 34.8 | 57,359 | 7.2% | 37,367 | 65.1% | |
| | 21 | 3.0% | 23,202 | 68.1 | 31.9 | 8.3 | 3.0 | 18.6 | 21.4 | 18,959 | 70.0 | 30.0 | 7.9 | 2.9 | 16.9 | 19.7 | 17,822 | 9.3% | 12,274 | 68.9% | |
| | 35 | 1.5% | 11,504 | 16.4 | 83.6 | 11.1 | 13.0 | 59.8 | 71.7 | 7,928 | 19.7 | 80.3 | 13.0 | 13.1 | 54.3 | 66.5 | 6,153 | 22.5% | 3,277 | 53.3% | |
| | 37 | 16.6% | 127,021 | 57.3 | 42.7 | 15.0 | 7.4 | 18.9 | 25.7 | 100,640 | 59.7 | 40.3 | 13.9 | 7.1 | 17.6 | 24.2 | 91,962 | 9.5% | 59,648 | 64.9% | |
| | | | 766,987 | 47.3 | 52.7 | 5.0 | 7.6 | 38.7 | 45.5 | 573,499 | 51.1 | 48.9 | 4.7 | 7.0 | 35.3 | 41.9 | 480,193 | 25.5% | 293,774 | 61.2% | |
| 11 | 10 | 8.4% | 64,181 | 48.4 | 51.6 | 12.6 | 12.5 | 25.4 | 36.9 | 47,048 | 51.1 | 48.9 | 12.3 | 11.8 | 23.3 | 34.3 | 44,221 | 14.0% | 28,758 | 65.0% | |
| | 11 | 73.8% | 566,229 | 47.6 | 52.4 | 2.0 | 5.6 | 43.3 | 48.2 | 423,621 | 51.6 | 48.4 | 1.9 | 5.1 | 39.5 | 44.2 | 340,641 | 29.9% | 203,843 | 59.8% | |
| | 17 | 11.6% | 89,095 | 39.9 | 60.1 | 10.5 | 18.0 | 31.0 | 47.7 | 66,240 | 42.9 | 57.1 | 10.0 | 17.0 | 28.6 | 44.8 | 60,528 | 18.9% | 37,379 | 61.8% | |
| | 31 | 1.0% | 7,453 | 76.4 | 23.6 | 1.3 | 1.8 | 17.9 | 19.5 | 6,051 | 80.7 | 19.3 | 1.1 | 1.5 | 14.0 | 15.5 | 6,783 | 9.2% | 5,039 | 74.3% | |
| | 35 | 0.1% | 591 | 35.7 | 64.3 | 4.6 | 22.5 | 35.5 | 56.5 | 512 | 40.0 | 60.0 | 4.9 | 19.3 | 34.2 | 52.3 | 559 | 13.6% | 318 | 56.9% | |
| | 37 | 5.1% | 39,438 | 53.2 | 46.8 | 23.3 | 6.3 | 15.9 | 21.5 | 30,027 | 56.9 | 43.1 | 21.0 | 6.0 | 14.5 | 20.0 | 27,461 | 8.8% | 18,437 | 67.1% | |
| | | | 766,987 | 49.7 | 50.3 | 4.5 | 10.8 | 33.2 | 43.4 | 574,244 | 53.8 | 46.2 | 4.4 | 9.9 | 29.8 | 39.3 | 499,584 | 18.6% | 316,070 | 63.3% | |
| 12 | 12 | 81.8% | 627,655 | 58.2 | 41.8 | 4.9 | 10.7 | 24.0 | 34.1 | 476,495 | 62.0 | 38.0 | 4.7 | 9.7 | 21.1 | 30.4 | 441,939 | 13.9% | 289,793 | 65.6% | |
| | 24 | 0.5% | 3,860 | 34.9 | 65.1 | 7.5 | 5.8 | 50.3 | 55.5 | 2,758 | 40.4 | 59.6 | 7.9 | 4.8 | 44.9 | 49.3 | 1,840 | 24.2% | 1,120 | 60.9% | |
| | 26 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 4 | 0.0% | 3 | 75.0% | |
| | 33 | 17.7% | 135,472 | 10.8 | 89.2 | 2.6 | 11.3 | 75.3 | 86.0 | 94,991 | 12.9 | 87.1 | 2.5 | 11.1 | 73.1 | 83.7 | 55,801 | 55.8% | 25,154 | 45.1% | |
| | | | 766,987 | 57.9 | 42.1 | 3.3 | 8.4 | 28.1 | 35.8 | 585,859 | 61.8 | 38.2 | 3.1 | 7.7 | 24.6 | 31.9 | 491,319 | 16.3% | 304,892 | 62.1% | |
| 13 | 98.4% | 754,482 | 58.0 | 42.0 | 3.2 | 8.3 | 28.1 | 35.7 | 575,742 | 62.0 | 38.0 | 3.1 | 7.6 | 24.6 | 31.8 | 481,684 | 16.4% | 298,756 | 62.0% | | |

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SSVR-T = Total Spanish surname voter registration

Plan Overlap Population Analysis

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

PLANC2333 Compared with PLANC2193

2024 General Election

| Total Population and Percentages | | | | | | | | | | Voting Age Population and Percentages | | | | | | | | Total Voter Registration | | Turnout | |
|----------------------------------|-----------|--------|---------|-------|-----------|-------|-------|----------|------|---------------------------------------|-------|-----------|-------|-------|----------|------|---------|--------------------------|---------|---------|--|
| PLANC2333 | PLANC2193 | | Total | Anglo | Non-Anglo | Asian | Black | Hispanic | B+H | VAP | Anglo | Non-Anglo | Asian | Black | Hispanic | B+H | Total | SSVR-T | Total | TO/VR | |
| | 26 | 1.6% | 12,505 | 52.0 | 48.0 | 6.8 | 12.0 | 27.4 | 38.4 | 10,117 | 55.2 | 44.8 | 7.0 | 11.3 | 24.2 | 34.6 | 9,635 | 15.2% | 6,136 | 63.7% | |
| 14 | | | 766,987 | 50.3 | 49.7 | 7.0 | 17.2 | 24.1 | 40.7 | 576,965 | 53.6 | 46.4 | 6.6 | 16.5 | 21.6 | 37.6 | 520,333 | 14.2% | 336,681 | 64.7% | |
| | 9 | 5.6% | 43,030 | 22.9 | 77.1 | 13.9 | 36.1 | 27.3 | 62.2 | 30,143 | 24.5 | 75.5 | 14.1 | 35.5 | 25.6 | 60.3 | 34,036 | 16.2% | 23,090 | 67.8% | |
| | 14 | 75.4% | 578,490 | 54.5 | 45.5 | 4.1 | 16.4 | 23.4 | 39.2 | 441,598 | 57.6 | 42.4 | 3.9 | 15.7 | 20.8 | 36.1 | 379,746 | 13.3% | 241,325 | 63.5% | |
| | 22 | 18.9% | 145,295 | 41.8 | 58.2 | 16.4 | 14.9 | 26.0 | 40.1 | 105,073 | 44.7 | 55.3 | 15.7 | 14.2 | 23.8 | 37.5 | 106,410 | 16.7% | 72,180 | 67.8% | |
| | 36 | 0.0% | 172 | 79.7 | 20.3 | 1.2 | 8.1 | 10.5 | 17.4 | 151 | 82.8 | 17.2 | 0.0 | 7.3 | 7.9 | 15.2 | 141 | 2.1% | 86 | 61.0% | |
| 15 | | | 766,987 | 15.3 | 84.7 | 1.3 | 1.9 | 81.2 | 82.7 | 548,298 | 17.9 | 82.1 | 1.3 | 1.9 | 78.3 | 80.0 | 430,390 | 68.4% | 229,103 | 53.2% | |
| | 15 | 40.6% | 311,665 | 8.7 | 91.3 | 1.9 | 1.2 | 88.1 | 88.9 | 221,296 | 10.1 | 89.9 | 2.0 | 1.2 | 86.3 | 87.2 | 171,213 | 75.6% | 89,474 | 52.3% | |
| | 27 | 21.8% | 167,281 | 45.2 | 54.8 | 1.2 | 5.7 | 46.9 | 51.9 | 129,735 | 48.7 | 51.3 | 1.1 | 5.4 | 43.3 | 48.4 | 110,496 | 35.7% | 68,077 | 61.6% | |
| | 34 | 37.6% | 288,041 | 5.1 | 94.9 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 93.7 | 93.9 | 197,267 | 6.4 | 93.6 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 92.4 | 92.6 | 148,681 | 84.5% | 71,552 | 48.1% | |
| 16 | | | 766,987 | 11.8 | 88.2 | 2.2 | 4.5 | 82.0 | 85.4 | 575,747 | 13.0 | 87.0 | 2.2 | 4.1 | 80.7 | 84.1 | 472,064 | 66.8% | 232,168 | 49.2% | |
| | 16 | 96.1% | 737,133 | 11.9 | 88.1 | 2.2 | 4.5 | 82.0 | 85.4 | 553,748 | 13.1 | 86.9 | 2.1 | 4.1 | 80.7 | 84.1 | 454,375 | 66.7% | 224,258 | 49.4% | |
| | 23 | 3.9% | 29,854 | 10.5 | 89.5 | 2.7 | 5.3 | 81.6 | 85.5 | 21,999 | 11.7 | 88.3 | 2.8 | 4.8 | 80.1 | 84.0 | 17,689 | 69.9% | 7,910 | 44.7% | |
| 17 | | | 766,987 | 55.1 | 44.9 | 6.5 | 12.3 | 24.4 | 35.9 | 577,865 | 59.0 | 41.0 | 5.9 | 11.4 | 21.5 | 32.4 | 498,507 | 13.9% | 322,595 | 64.7% | |
| | 6 | 6.5% | 49,850 | 67.4 | 32.6 | 0.8 | 9.1 | 20.1 | 28.9 | 38,517 | 70.9 | 29.1 | 0.7 | 8.6 | 16.8 | 25.2 | 36,973 | 9.7% | 23,624 | 63.9% | |
| | 10 | 6.0% | 46,291 | 56.1 | 43.9 | 21.0 | 5.1 | 16.1 | 20.6 | 33,746 | 60.3 | 39.7 | 18.8 | 4.6 | 14.4 | 18.6 | 30,373 | 9.9% | 21,614 | 71.2% | |
| | 17 | 53.1% | 407,136 | 53.3 | 46.7 | 2.8 | 15.9 | 26.7 | 41.5 | 309,231 | 57.4 | 42.6 | 2.7 | 14.6 | 23.3 | 37.4 | 256,407 | 14.9% | 161,717 | 63.1% | |
| | 25 | 1.9% | 14,803 | 78.3 | 21.7 | 1.0 | 3.1 | 14.4 | 17.3 | 11,405 | 81.3 | 18.7 | 0.8 | 2.7 | 11.6 | 14.2 | 12,002 | 8.8% | 8,036 | 67.0% | |
| | 31 | 26.2% | 200,864 | 55.4 | 44.6 | 8.9 | 9.1 | 24.7 | 33.0 | 146,626 | 59.1 | 40.9 | 7.9 | 8.4 | 22.3 | 30.1 | 134,004 | 14.6% | 89,274 | 66.6% | |
| | 37 | 6.3% | 48,043 | 48.9 | 51.1 | 20.6 | 9.1 | 19.9 | 28.2 | 38,340 | 52.3 | 47.7 | 18.8 | 8.5 | 18.4 | 26.4 | 28,748 | 12.9% | 18,330 | 63.8% | |
| 18 | | | 766,987 | 12.8 | 87.2 | 7.5 | 44.8 | 35.5 | 79.1 | 584,155 | 14.7 | 85.3 | 8.2 | 45.0 | 32.2 | 76.3 | 455,544 | 18.8% | 244,929 | 53.8% | |
| | 7 | 0.8% | 6,472 | 53.9 | 46.1 | 11.9 | 11.3 | 19.7 | 30.2 | 6,160 | 55.4 | 44.6 | 11.9 | 11.0 | 19.1 | 29.6 | 4,508 | 12.2% | 2,651 | 58.8% | |
| | 9 | 64.5% | 494,833 | 11.4 | 88.6 | 8.8 | 46.1 | 34.4 | 79.2 | 370,469 | 12.9 | 87.1 | 9.6 | 46.5 | 31.3 | 76.8 | 291,883 | 17.7% | 161,492 | 55.3% | |
| | 18 | 25.8% | 197,949 | 14.0 | 86.0 | 5.3 | 49.3 | 31.8 | 80.1 | 158,904 | 16.6 | 83.4 | 6.0 | 49.4 | 28.1 | 76.8 | 121,837 | 15.8% | 60,110 | 49.3% | |
| | 22 | 0.6% | 4,601 | 43.1 | 56.9 | 10.4 | 30.9 | 15.1 | 44.8 | 3,853 | 46.7 | 53.3 | 9.8 | 29.1 | 12.9 | 41.5 | 3,778 | 11.5% | 2,713 | 71.8% | |
| | 29 | 8.2% | 63,132 | 13.8 | 86.2 | 3.3 | 24.6 | 58.5 | 81.9 | 44,769 | 15.5 | 84.5 | 3.4 | 23.7 | 57.0 | 79.9 | 33,538 | 41.2% | 17,963 | 53.6% | |
| *19 | | | 766,987 | 50.2 | 49.8 | 2.4 | 8.0 | 38.3 | 45.4 | 578,679 | 53.7 | 46.3 | 2.4 | 7.4 | 34.7 | 41.7 | 465,180 | 27.7% | 283,067 | 60.9% | |
| | 19 | 100.0% | 766,987 | 50.2 | 49.8 | 2.4 | 8.0 | 38.3 | 45.4 | 578,679 | 53.7 | 46.3 | 2.4 | 7.4 | 34.7 | 41.7 | 465,180 | 27.7% | 283,067 | 60.9% | |
| 20 | | | 766,987 | 16.1 | 83.9 | 4.0 | 11.5 | 69.3 | 79.2 | 577,537 | 18.4 | 81.6 | 3.9 | 10.8 | 66.9 | 76.7 | 441,774 | 56.0% | 228,241 | 51.7% | |
| | 20 | 60.5% | 464,371 | 16.0 | 84.0 | 4.6 | 7.9 | 72.1 | 78.6 | 349,381 | 18.2 | 81.8 | 4.5 | 7.3 | 69.9 | 76.4 | 267,174 | 60.2% | 142,264 | 53.2% | |
| | 21 | 0.1% | 413 | 57.9 | 42.1 | 3.1 | 2.2 | 33.9 | 34.6 | 335 | 62.4 | 37.6 | 2.4 | 2.7 | 29.6 | 30.4 | 271 | 18.8% | 196 | 72.3% | |
| | 23 | 2.8% | 21,612 | 17.8 | 82.2 | 5.1 | 13.3 | 65.0 | 76.3 | 16,135 | 20.2 | 79.8 | 5.0 | 12.9 | 61.8 | 73.5 | 10,843 | 53.9% | 5,241 | 48.3% | |
| | 28 | 6.6% | 50,343 | 8.4 | 91.6 | 1.1 | 20.7 | 71.1 | 89.9 | 37,691 | 9.7 | 90.3 | 1.0 | 21.2 | 68.6 | 88.5 | 29,595 | 54.7% | 13,823 | 46.7% | |
| | 35 | 30.0% | 230,248 | 17.7 | 82.3 | 3.2 | 16.5 | 63.6 | 78.2 | 173,995 | 20.5 | 79.5 | 3.2 | 15.3 | 61.1 | 75.2 | 133,891 | 48.1% | 66,717 | 49.8% | |
| 21 | | | 766,987 | 54.3 | 45.7 | 4.5 | 5.3 | 34.6 | 39.1 | 612,155 | 57.3 | 42.7 | 4.2 | 4.9 | 31.9 | 36.3 | 601,401 | 22.7% | 417,236 | 69.4% | |
| | 20 | 15.8% | 120,906 | 29.9 | 70.1 | 7.9 | 8.8 | 53.8 | 61.3 | 97,495 | 32.2 | 67.8 | 7.7 | 8.3 | 51.5 | 58.9 | 82,057 | 42.1% | 50,083 | 61.0% | |

* = The district in the first plan is identical to the district in the second plan.

For technical reasons, election results in Texas Legislative Council reports may vary slightly from the official election results. Complete official results for all elections are maintained by the Office of the Texas Secretary of State.

SSVR-T = Total Spanish surname voter registration

Plan Overlap Population Analysis

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

PLANC2333 Compared with PLANC2193

2024 General Election

| Total Population and Percentages | | | | | | | | | | Voting Age Population and Percentages | | | | | | | Total Voter Registration | | Turnout | |
|----------------------------------|-----------|-------|---------|-------|-----------|-------|-------|----------|------|---------------------------------------|-------|-----------|-------|-------|----------|------|--------------------------|--------|---------|-------|
| PLANC2333 | PLANC2193 | | Total | Anglo | Non-Anglo | Asian | Black | Hispanic | B+H | VAP | Anglo | Non-Anglo | Asian | Black | Hispanic | B+H | Total | SSVR-T | Total | TO/VR |
| | 21 | 69.9% | 536,010 | 62.2 | 37.8 | 3.3 | 4.1 | 28.5 | 32.0 | 425,279 | 65.5 | 34.5 | 3.0 | 3.7 | 25.7 | 28.9 | 439,588 | 17.3% | 318,303 | 72.4% |
| | 23 | 4.0% | 30,806 | 41.1 | 58.9 | 5.3 | 5.6 | 48.0 | 52.6 | 24,387 | 44.2 | 55.8 | 4.9 | 5.0 | 45.0 | 49.4 | 23,645 | 36.5% | 16,618 | 70.3% |
| | 35 | 10.3% | 79,265 | 43.3 | 56.7 | 6.4 | 8.0 | 41.5 | 48.5 | 64,994 | 45.7 | 54.3 | 7.0 | 7.8 | 38.4 | 45.5 | 56,111 | 31.1% | 32,232 | 57.4% |
| 22 | | | 766,987 | 43.0 | 57.0 | 14.9 | 12.2 | 28.9 | 40.4 | 561,423 | 45.9 | 54.1 | 14.3 | 11.4 | 27.0 | 37.9 | 514,944 | 17.7% | 337,173 | 65.5% |
| | 7 | 3.8% | 29,009 | 26.8 | 73.2 | 40.9 | 11.2 | 20.9 | 31.5 | 22,774 | 29.1 | 70.9 | 40.5 | 10.2 | 19.5 | 29.4 | 20,596 | 13.2% | 13,454 | 65.3% |
| | 8 | 8.7% | 67,006 | 28.5 | 71.5 | 8.5 | 19.0 | 43.8 | 61.4 | 47,523 | 31.1 | 68.9 | 8.6 | 17.5 | 42.0 | 58.5 | 45,363 | 26.4% | 27,244 | 60.1% |
| | 9 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 14 | 19.1% | 146,551 | 52.8 | 47.2 | 1.7 | 10.4 | 33.5 | 43.0 | 112,166 | 56.2 | 43.8 | 1.6 | 10.0 | 30.1 | 39.6 | 93,372 | 21.2% | 58,456 | 62.6% |
| | 22 | 65.9% | 505,468 | 42.6 | 57.4 | 17.8 | 12.1 | 26.6 | 38.0 | 364,910 | 45.2 | 54.8 | 17.1 | 11.3 | 25.1 | 35.9 | 343,035 | 16.3% | 229,386 | 66.9% |
| | 38 | 2.5% | 18,953 | 54.7 | 45.3 | 20.4 | 7.2 | 16.1 | 22.7 | 14,050 | 56.8 | 43.2 | 19.5 | 6.9 | 15.1 | 21.4 | 12,578 | 8.1% | 8,633 | 68.6% |
| 23 | | | 766,987 | 30.5 | 69.5 | 4.1 | 5.6 | 59.7 | 64.4 | 563,720 | 33.4 | 66.6 | 3.8 | 5.2 | 56.9 | 61.5 | 534,647 | 45.5% | 321,023 | 60.0% |
| | 16 | 3.9% | 29,853 | 8.8 | 91.2 | 1.5 | 4.5 | 86.0 | 89.2 | 20,132 | 10.6 | 89.4 | 1.5 | 4.5 | 83.6 | 87.3 | 17,936 | 67.8% | 9,054 | 50.5% |
| | 20 | 8.9% | 68,554 | 26.0 | 74.0 | 7.0 | 13.0 | 55.4 | 66.3 | 46,518 | 28.1 | 71.9 | 6.7 | 12.0 | 53.3 | 64.1 | 47,319 | 43.2% | 28,898 | 61.1% |
| | 21 | 5.9% | 45,569 | 49.7 | 50.3 | 7.2 | 6.3 | 36.3 | 41.7 | 35,672 | 53.0 | 47.0 | 6.4 | 5.6 | 34.0 | 39.0 | 34,116 | 23.8% | 23,952 | 70.2% |
| | 23 | 81.2% | 623,011 | 30.6 | 69.4 | 3.7 | 4.8 | 60.7 | 64.6 | 461,398 | 33.4 | 66.6 | 3.4 | 4.5 | 57.8 | 61.8 | 435,276 | 46.6% | 259,119 | 59.5% |
| 24 | | | 766,987 | 60.0 | 40.0 | 11.3 | 8.7 | 17.8 | 25.9 | 585,881 | 63.4 | 36.6 | 10.5 | 7.8 | 15.9 | 23.3 | 538,118 | 9.6% | 375,816 | 69.8% |
| | 6 | 0.0% | 12 | 58.3 | 41.7 | 8.3 | 41.7 | 0.0 | 41.7 | 11 | 54.5 | 45.5 | 9.1 | 45.5 | 0.0 | 45.5 | 8 | 25.0% | 3 | 37.5% |
| | 12 | 5.6% | 42,618 | 51.4 | 48.6 | 9.0 | 12.0 | 25.4 | 36.7 | 32,628 | 55.7 | 44.3 | 8.6 | 10.3 | 22.6 | 32.5 | 25,912 | 15.8% | 16,065 | 62.0% |
| | 24 | 86.5% | 663,595 | 62.0 | 38.0 | 10.5 | 8.4 | 16.7 | 24.6 | 503,088 | 65.4 | 34.6 | 9.7 | 7.5 | 14.8 | 21.9 | 471,889 | 9.0% | 333,826 | 70.7% |
| | 30 | 0.4% | 3,357 | 77.9 | 22.1 | 5.5 | 3.9 | 10.8 | 14.3 | 3,166 | 78.7 | 21.3 | 4.9 | 3.6 | 10.5 | 13.8 | 3,280 | 5.4% | 2,319 | 70.7% |
| | 32 | 3.3% | 25,420 | 63.5 | 36.5 | 8.4 | 9.3 | 17.3 | 26.0 | 22,541 | 65.4 | 34.6 | 8.2 | 8.8 | 16.0 | 24.3 | 18,804 | 8.9% | 12,318 | 65.5% |
| | 33 | 4.2% | 31,985 | 25.3 | 74.7 | 33.2 | 9.8 | 30.8 | 40.1 | 24,447 | 28.2 | 71.8 | 31.1 | 10.5 | 28.9 | 39.2 | 18,225 | 18.2% | 11,285 | 61.9% |
| | | | 766,987 | 46.7 | 53.3 | 3.6 | 20.8 | 27.3 | 47.4 | 576,023 | 50.9 | 49.1 | 3.5 | 19.9 | 23.8 | 43.2 | 496,086 | 13.8% | 310,686 | 62.6% |
| 25 | 12 | 12.6% | 96,714 | 35.0 | 65.0 | 6.2 | 30.1 | 28.0 | 57.0 | 71,332 | 39.3 | 60.7 | 6.2 | 28.1 | 25.1 | 52.5 | 66,088 | 16.8% | 41,795 | 63.2% |
| | 24 | 0.7% | 5,190 | 33.2 | 66.8 | 21.7 | 22.7 | 20.8 | 42.8 | 3,899 | 35.8 | 64.2 | 21.0 | 21.4 | 19.4 | 40.2 | 3,690 | 10.5% | 2,371 | 64.3% |
| | 25 | 61.1% | 468,712 | 62.1 | 37.9 | 2.4 | 10.9 | 22.3 | 32.7 | 358,091 | 65.9 | 34.1 | 2.3 | 10.1 | 19.1 | 28.9 | 324,969 | 11.3% | 214,021 | 65.9% |
| | 33 | 25.6% | 196,371 | 16.2 | 83.8 | 4.8 | 39.9 | 39.1 | 78.0 | 142,701 | 19.3 | 80.7 | 4.8 | 40.3 | 35.0 | 74.6 | 101,339 | 19.7% | 52,499 | 51.8% |
| | | | 766,987 | 55.6 | 44.4 | 10.2 | 11.6 | 20.3 | 31.3 | 573,937 | 58.9 | 41.1 | 9.8 | 10.7 | 18.0 | 28.3 | 572,023 | 10.1% | 388,007 | 67.8% |
| 26 | 4 | 0.3% | 1,936 | 26.1 | 73.9 | 34.1 | 21.3 | 17.3 | 38.1 | 1,274 | 28.0 | 72.0 | 32.3 | 20.3 | 17.6 | 37.6 | 1,481 | 11.3% | 1,046 | 70.6% |
| | 13 | 1.6% | 12,505 | 63.1 | 36.9 | 0.8 | 2.4 | 31.1 | 33.3 | 9,489 | 67.2 | 32.8 | 0.7 | 2.4 | 26.9 | 29.2 | 8,479 | 14.6% | 5,576 | 65.8% |
| | 26 | 93.1% | 713,924 | 57.0 | 43.0 | 10.3 | 10.7 | 19.6 | 29.7 | 532,370 | 60.4 | 39.6 | 9.9 | 9.8 | 17.3 | 26.7 | 542,913 | 9.9% | 371,393 | 68.4% |
| | 32 | 5.0% | 38,622 | 27.8 | 72.2 | 9.9 | 31.4 | 30.3 | 60.4 | 30,804 | 31.4 | 68.6 | 10.3 | 29.3 | 27.6 | 56.1 | 19,150 | 15.2% | 9,992 | 52.2% |
| | | | 766,987 | 44.0 | 56.0 | 2.4 | 8.0 | 44.6 | 51.7 | 575,420 | 48.2 | 51.8 | 2.2 | 7.5 | 40.5 | 47.6 | 514,361 | 28.1% | 325,157 | 63.2% |
| 27 | 10 | 22.4% | 171,975 | 56.3 | 43.7 | 1.2 | 11.0 | 30.0 | 40.2 | 132,628 | 61.2 | 38.8 | 1.1 | 10.2 | 25.5 | 35.4 | 119,404 | 14.9% | 81,118 | 67.9% |
| | 21 | 7.1% | 54,188 | 65.4 | 34.6 | 4.5 | 3.2 | 24.8 | 27.5 | 39,770 | 67.8 | 32.2 | 4.0 | 3.0 | 22.7 | 25.4 | 46,400 | 16.7% | 35,165 | 75.8% |
| | 22 | 10.1% | 77,825 | 43.0 | 57.0 | 1.4 | 13.3 | 41.7 | 54.1 | 58,461 | 47.5 | 52.5 | 1.5 | 12.6 | 37.3 | 49.5 | 48,828 | 27.3% | 29,883 | 61.2% |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

* = The district in the first plan is identical to the district in the second plan.

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SSVR-T = Total Spanish surname voter registration

Plan Overlap Population Analysis

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

PLANC2333 Compared with PLANC2193

2024 General Election

| Total Population and Percentages | | | | | | | | | | Voting Age Population and Percentages | | | | | | | Total Voter Registration | | Turnout | |
|----------------------------------|-----------|-------|---------|-------|-----------|-------|-------|----------|------|---------------------------------------|-------|-----------|-------|-------|----------|------|--------------------------|--------|---------|-------|
| PLANC2333 | PLANC2193 | | Total | Anglo | Non-Anglo | Asian | Black | Hispanic | B+H | VAP | Anglo | Non-Anglo | Asian | Black | Hispanic | B+H | Total | SSVR-T | Total | TO/VR |
| | 27 | 39.8% | 305,290 | 38.5 | 61.5 | 1.8 | 6.0 | 52.8 | 57.9 | 230,756 | 42.5 | 57.5 | 1.7 | 5.5 | 48.8 | 53.9 | 191,271 | 37.1% | 110,530 | 57.8% |
| | 35 | 16.3% | 125,098 | 28.7 | 71.3 | 3.0 | 8.5 | 59.5 | 66.9 | 89,656 | 32.4 | 67.6 | 3.0 | 8.2 | 55.5 | 62.9 | 83,402 | 36.1% | 50,352 | 60.4% |
| | 37 | 4.3% | 32,611 | 56.6 | 43.4 | 10.7 | 5.1 | 26.3 | 30.7 | 24,149 | 58.9 | 41.1 | 9.6 | 5.1 | 24.7 | 29.3 | 25,056 | 17.2% | 18,109 | 72.3% |
| 28 | | | 766,987 | 7.4 | 92.6 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 90.8 | 91.2 | 542,258 | 8.6 | 91.4 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 89.5 | 90.0 | 421,469 | 80.2% | 200,053 | 47.5% |
| | 15 | 42.0% | 322,002 | 7.8 | 92.2 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 90.5 | 90.8 | 228,204 | 9.3 | 90.7 | 1.1 | 0.7 | 88.8 | 89.2 | 163,019 | 76.9% | 76,548 | 47.0% |
| | 23 | 3.6% | 27,437 | 9.2 | 90.8 | 0.6 | 1.6 | 86.0 | 87.2 | 19,687 | 11.1 | 88.9 | 0.6 | 1.8 | 84.1 | 85.6 | 17,500 | 83.8% | 8,943 | 51.1% |
| | 28 | 53.6% | 411,173 | 7.1 | 92.9 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 91.3 | 91.7 | 289,654 | 8.0 | 92.0 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 90.3 | 90.8 | 237,235 | 82.1% | 112,781 | 47.5% |
| | 34 | 0.8% | 6,375 | 2.9 | 97.1 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 96.1 | 96.3 | 4,713 | 2.9 | 97.1 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 96.2 | 96.4 | 3,715 | 88.0% | 1,781 | 47.9% |
| 29 | | | 766,987 | 10.8 | 89.2 | 3.7 | 27.3 | 58.5 | 84.7 | 548,260 | 12.8 | 87.2 | 4.1 | 27.3 | 55.7 | 82.2 | 365,573 | 36.2% | 180,548 | 49.4% |
| | 2 | 4.4% | 33,962 | 18.3 | 81.7 | 3.3 | 36.3 | 42.0 | 76.5 | 24,063 | 21.7 | 78.3 | 3.6 | 34.5 | 39.4 | 72.7 | 21,863 | 26.8% | 11,840 | 54.2% |
| | 7 | 0.0% | 23 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 8.7 | 47.8 | 52.2 | 95.7 | 7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 14.3 | 42.9 | 57.1 | 85.7 | 2 | 0.0% | 1 | 50.0% |
| | 18 | 58.1% | 445,987 | 13.3 | 86.7 | 4.6 | 33.5 | 49.0 | 81.2 | 322,052 | 15.5 | 84.5 | 5.0 | 33.3 | 46.0 | 78.4 | 223,888 | 26.9% | 116,948 | 52.2% |
| | 29 | 37.2% | 284,965 | 6.1 | 93.9 | 2.4 | 16.7 | 75.3 | 91.0 | 200,679 | 7.4 | 92.6 | 2.7 | 16.9 | 73.2 | 89.4 | 118,966 | 55.4% | 51,338 | 43.2% |
| | 38 | 0.3% | 2,050 | 12.3 | 87.7 | 9.6 | 26.7 | 50.9 | 76.5 | 1,459 | 14.5 | 85.5 | 10.6 | 25.2 | 48.6 | 72.8 | 854 | 31.4% | 421 | 49.3% |
| 30 | | | 766,987 | 13.3 | 86.7 | 5.0 | 46.2 | 35.6 | 80.7 | 555,763 | 15.4 | 84.6 | 5.2 | 46.6 | 32.4 | 78.3 | 447,391 | 19.0% | 245,289 | 54.8% |
| | 6 | 12.6% | 96,454 | 22.0 | 78.0 | 9.7 | 28.7 | 39.3 | 66.9 | 68,294 | 24.8 | 75.2 | 10.3 | 27.4 | 36.6 | 63.3 | 50,418 | 22.2% | 28,849 | 57.2% |
| | 25 | 9.2% | 70,211 | 23.6 | 76.4 | 12.4 | 33.9 | 30.3 | 62.9 | 50,664 | 26.3 | 73.7 | 13.2 | 32.0 | 28.0 | 59.1 | 41,005 | 18.3% | 23,482 | 57.3% |
| | 30 | 68.7% | 526,682 | 11.2 | 88.8 | 3.4 | 54.0 | 31.7 | 84.6 | 384,543 | 13.2 | 86.8 | 3.4 | 54.8 | 28.3 | 82.4 | 325,205 | 16.4% | 179,099 | 55.1% |
| | 32 | 0.6% | 4,386 | 3.4 | 96.6 | 0.6 | 27.6 | 68.7 | 95.6 | 3,334 | 4.2 | 95.8 | 0.6 | 29.3 | 65.8 | 94.8 | 2,294 | 42.3% | 907 | 39.5% |
| | 33 | 9.0% | 69,254 | 7.6 | 92.4 | 4.0 | 24.9 | 63.6 | 87.6 | 48,928 | 9.2 | 90.8 | 4.6 | 25.4 | 60.6 | 85.4 | 28,469 | 42.8% | 12,952 | 45.5% |
| | | | 766,987 | 52.8 | 47.2 | 5.4 | 17.2 | 23.3 | 38.9 | 571,338 | 56.9 | 43.1 | 5.0 | 15.5 | 20.6 | 35.0 | 559,425 | 13.1% | 353,082 | 63.1% |
| 31 | 11 | 26.2% | 200,758 | 32.7 | 67.3 | 5.9 | 36.5 | 25.2 | 58.4 | 144,198 | 36.5 | 63.5 | 5.8 | 33.7 | 22.8 | 54.3 | 127,186 | 14.0% | 63,328 | 49.8% |
| | 17 | 1.0% | 7,559 | 43.4 | 56.6 | 9.1 | 15.1 | 31.2 | 44.8 | 5,697 | 46.7 | 53.3 | 8.7 | 14.0 | 28.7 | 41.8 | 4,492 | 22.1% | 2,795 | 62.2% |
| | 31 | 72.8% | 558,670 | 60.2 | 39.8 | 5.2 | 10.3 | 22.5 | 31.8 | 421,443 | 64.0 | 36.0 | 4.6 | 9.3 | 19.7 | 28.3 | 427,747 | 12.7% | 286,959 | 67.1% |
| 32 | | | 766,987 | 49.2 | 50.8 | 10.2 | 14.4 | 24.5 | 38.3 | 592,618 | 52.4 | 47.6 | 10.3 | 13.6 | 21.7 | 34.9 | 500,847 | 11.3% | 325,605 | 65.0% |
| | 1 | 5.1% | 39,240 | 69.4 | 30.6 | 0.9 | 11.9 | 14.4 | 26.0 | 29,725 | 72.9 | 27.1 | 0.8 | 11.2 | 11.5 | 22.5 | 28,412 | 6.3% | 18,168 | 63.9% |
| | 3 | 2.2% | 16,720 | 73.9 | 26.1 | 1.4 | 3.3 | 17.5 | 20.6 | 12,576 | 77.5 | 22.5 | 1.2 | 2.6 | 14.4 | 16.9 | 14,810 | 10.0% | 10,212 | 69.0% |
| | 4 | 17.4% | 133,613 | 68.0 | 32.0 | 3.6 | 7.7 | 17.8 | 25.1 | 98,989 | 71.4 | 28.6 | 3.3 | 6.8 | 15.4 | 21.9 | 106,810 | 9.9% | 74,730 | 70.0% |
| | 5 | 23.7% | 181,937 | 51.2 | 48.8 | 11.0 | 12.7 | 23.0 | 35.2 | 140,174 | 54.8 | 45.2 | 10.8 | 11.7 | 20.3 | 31.7 | 126,173 | 11.8% | 82,032 | 65.0% |
| | 24 | 8.5% | 65,574 | 58.9 | 41.1 | 7.0 | 8.1 | 24.2 | 31.8 | 50,580 | 62.2 | 37.8 | 7.0 | 7.5 | 21.5 | 28.6 | 46,508 | 10.8% | 33,315 | 71.6% |
| | 32 | 41.2% | 316,267 | 35.7 | 64.3 | 15.0 | 20.7 | 27.7 | 47.7 | 250,465 | 39.3 | 60.7 | 15.3 | 19.7 | 24.6 | 43.8 | 172,581 | 11.9% | 104,341 | 60.5% |
| | 33 | 1.8% | 13,636 | 14.3 | 85.7 | 4.7 | 5.0 | 75.8 | 80.0 | 10,109 | 17.2 | 82.8 | 5.6 | 5.2 | 71.5 | 76.2 | 5,553 | 46.5% | 2,807 | 50.5% |
| | | | 766,987 | 22.5 | 77.5 | 6.3 | 15.8 | 55.0 | 70.0 | 580,868 | 26.8 | 73.2 | 6.4 | 15.7 | 50.3 | 65.4 | 393,230 | 31.2% | 210,234 | 53.5% |
| 33 | 5 | 0.2% | 1,206 | 14.8 | 85.2 | 0.7 | 2.2 | 81.2 | 82.7 | 762 | 19.7 | 80.3 | 1.0 | 2.5 | 76.0 | 77.4 | 565 | 57.2% | 365 | 64.6% |
| | 6 | 3.7% | 28,174 | 19.2 | 80.8 | 10.3 | 15.9 | 54.0 | 69.1 | 20,663 | 23.3 | 76.7 | 11.0 | 15.2 | 49.6 | 64.3 | 11,296 | 33.2% | 5,459 | 48.3% |
| | 24 | 0.3% | 1,965 | 55.7 | 44.3 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 31.3 | 36.3 | 1,553 | 59.6 | 40.4 | 4.6 | 5.1 | 27.8 | 32.8 | 1,389 | 14.7% | 1,000 | 72.0% |

* = The district in the first plan is identical to the district in the second plan.

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SSVR-T = Total Spanish surname voter registration

Plan Overlap Population Analysis

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

PLANC2333 Compared with PLANC2193

2024 General Election

| Total Population and Percentages | | | | | | | | | | Voting Age Population and Percentages | | | | | | Total Voter Registration | | Turnout | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------|-------|---------|-------|-----------|-------|-------|----------|------|---------------------------------------|-------|-----------|-------|-------|----------|--------------------------|---------|---------|---------|-------|
| PLANC2333 | PLANC2193 | | Total | Anglo | Non-Anglo | Asian | Black | Hispanic | B+H | VAP | Anglo | Non-Anglo | Asian | Black | Hispanic | B+H | Total | SSVR-T | Total | TO/VR |
| 34 | 30 | 30.9% | 236,797 | 31.4 | 68.6 | 5.1 | 16.8 | 46.0 | 62.0 | 190,160 | 36.9 | 63.1 | 5.6 | 16.4 | 39.9 | 55.8 | 139,913 | 23.7% | 75,536 | 54.0% |
| | 32 | 32.4% | 248,139 | 24.5 | 75.5 | 2.7 | 20.9 | 51.4 | 71.6 | 184,605 | 28.6 | 71.4 | 2.8 | 20.6 | 47.0 | 67.2 | 127,914 | 26.7% | 70,790 | 55.3% |
| | 33 | 32.7% | 250,706 | 12.1 | 87.9 | 10.6 | 9.9 | 67.1 | 76.4 | 183,125 | 14.6 | 85.4 | 10.3 | 10.1 | 64.4 | 74.1 | 112,153 | 45.7% | 57,084 | 50.9% |
| | | | 766,987 | 18.7 | 81.3 | 1.9 | 2.5 | 76.6 | 78.5 | 565,686 | 21.3 | 78.7 | 2.0 | 2.4 | 73.7 | 75.8 | 455,092 | 64.5% | 242,155 | 53.2% |
| | 27 | 38.4% | 294,416 | 33.1 | 66.9 | 3.4 | 4.8 | 58.1 | 62.0 | 224,936 | 36.1 | 63.9 | 3.3 | 4.5 | 54.9 | 58.8 | 185,704 | 47.2% | 109,034 | 58.7% |
| 35 | 34 | 61.6% | 472,571 | 9.7 | 90.3 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 88.1 | 88.8 | 340,750 | 11.4 | 88.6 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 86.1 | 86.9 | 269,388 | 76.4% | 133,121 | 49.4% |
| | | | 766,987 | 31.3 | 68.7 | 2.7 | 8.8 | 57.1 | 64.6 | 571,449 | 34.6 | 65.4 | 2.6 | 8.2 | 53.7 | 61.2 | 511,254 | 42.4% | 303,030 | 59.3% |
| | 15 | 17.4% | 133,320 | 48.9 | 51.1 | 1.2 | 4.4 | 43.9 | 47.8 | 102,085 | 52.0 | 48.0 | 1.1 | 4.4 | 40.6 | 44.6 | 98,792 | 31.8% | 64,996 | 65.8% |
| | 20 | 14.8% | 113,156 | 6.0 | 94.0 | 1.0 | 2.9 | 90.6 | 92.6 | 81,154 | 6.8 | 93.2 | 1.0 | 2.6 | 89.7 | 91.7 | 59,810 | 80.7% | 26,315 | 44.0% |
| | 21 | 14.0% | 107,589 | 40.8 | 59.2 | 4.2 | 9.8 | 45.0 | 53.3 | 84,028 | 44.5 | 55.5 | 4.0 | 8.9 | 41.4 | 49.4 | 74,536 | 32.0% | 48,265 | 64.8% |
| | 23 | 4.5% | 34,267 | 15.6 | 84.4 | 1.2 | 2.6 | 80.6 | 82.5 | 24,468 | 18.2 | 81.8 | 1.2 | 2.3 | 77.8 | 79.6 | 20,481 | 68.1% | 10,419 | 50.9% |
| | 28 | 39.8% | 305,471 | 32.3 | 67.7 | 3.0 | 10.1 | 54.5 | 63.1 | 225,292 | 35.6 | 64.4 | 2.8 | 9.5 | 51.1 | 59.8 | 209,447 | 40.0% | 125,391 | 59.9% |
| | 35 | 9.5% | 73,184 | 27.4 | 72.6 | 4.8 | 21.8 | 47.0 | 66.4 | 54,422 | 30.8 | 69.2 | 4.8 | 20.5 | 43.7 | 62.7 | 48,188 | 32.4% | 27,644 | 57.4% |
| 36 | | | 766,987 | 45.2 | 54.8 | 7.6 | 19.7 | 26.5 | 45.4 | 577,079 | 48.5 | 51.5 | 7.5 | 18.7 | 23.9 | 42.1 | 501,968 | 15.7% | 313,436 | 62.4% |
| | 9 | 11.0% | 84,155 | 20.0 | 80.0 | 18.7 | 28.5 | 33.6 | 60.6 | 60,219 | 21.6 | 78.4 | 18.3 | 28.6 | 31.7 | 59.2 | 49,312 | 20.9% | 30,577 | 62.0% |
| | 14 | 5.5% | 41,946 | 28.6 | 71.4 | 4.0 | 47.4 | 19.6 | 66.2 | 31,528 | 32.8 | 67.2 | 4.0 | 45.1 | 17.3 | 61.9 | 25,273 | 8.8% | 14,609 | 57.8% |
| | 17 | 11.3% | 86,395 | 57.8 | 42.2 | 1.4 | 16.3 | 22.8 | 38.7 | 65,058 | 61.6 | 38.4 | 1.3 | 15.3 | 19.8 | 34.9 | 56,112 | 12.7% | 34,589 | 61.6% |
| | 22 | 4.4% | 33,798 | 38.9 | 61.1 | 11.2 | 14.7 | 34.4 | 48.4 | 24,932 | 42.2 | 57.8 | 10.9 | 14.3 | 31.2 | 45.1 | 23,097 | 23.1% | 15,391 | 66.6% |
| | 29 | 8.6% | 66,163 | 9.3 | 90.7 | 9.8 | 20.7 | 61.2 | 80.4 | 47,682 | 11.0 | 89.0 | 10.6 | 20.2 | 58.6 | 77.7 | 31,688 | 46.2% | 15,860 | 50.1% |
| | 36 | 59.3% | 454,530 | 54.6 | 45.4 | 6.5 | 16.4 | 20.9 | 36.7 | 347,660 | 57.7 | 42.3 | 6.4 | 15.4 | 18.6 | 33.5 | 316,486 | 12.4% | 202,410 | 64.0% |
| 37 | | | 766,987 | 43.6 | 56.4 | 8.0 | 9.9 | 37.7 | 46.6 | 621,812 | 47.2 | 52.8 | 8.1 | 9.5 | 34.0 | 42.8 | 543,203 | 18.4% | 330,472 | 60.8% |
| | 21 | 0.0% | 16 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 6.3 | 25.0 | 31.3 | 56.3 | 13 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 15.4 | 38.5 | 53.8 | 7 | 14.3% | 3 | 42.9% |
| | 35 | 32.2% | 247,097 | 27.4 | 72.6 | 5.2 | 15.8 | 51.6 | 66.0 | 192,301 | 31.6 | 68.4 | 5.4 | 15.4 | 46.9 | 61.4 | 162,050 | 25.9% | 88,415 | 54.6% |
| | 37 | 67.8% | 519,874 | 51.3 | 48.7 | 9.3 | 7.1 | 31.1 | 37.4 | 429,498 | 54.2 | 45.8 | 9.3 | 6.8 | 28.3 | 34.4 | 381,146 | 15.2% | 242,054 | 63.5% |
| 38 | | | 766,986 | 48.9 | 51.1 | 11.9 | 11.5 | 26.6 | 37.3 | 570,722 | 51.8 | 48.2 | 11.7 | 10.7 | 24.4 | 34.6 | 529,527 | 14.7% | 357,495 | 67.5% |
| | 2 | 0.8% | 5,952 | 42.2 | 57.8 | 10.3 | 17.3 | 29.9 | 46.0 | 4,449 | 47.0 | 53.0 | 10.1 | 15.8 | 26.4 | 41.4 | 3,844 | 14.8% | 2,550 | 66.3% |
| | 7 | 2.1% | 16,179 | 34.7 | 65.3 | 17.1 | 20.9 | 27.7 | 47.1 | 12,958 | 35.7 | 64.3 | 16.2 | 21.6 | 26.9 | 47.0 | 6,593 | 11.4% | 3,558 | 54.0% |
| | 8 | 12.2% | 93,201 | 39.3 | 60.7 | 17.4 | 17.0 | 25.5 | 41.7 | 66,132 | 42.1 | 57.9 | 16.9 | 16.1 | 23.7 | 39.2 | 73,623 | 15.9% | 50,325 | 68.4% |
| | 18 | 2.9% | 22,062 | 21.7 | 78.3 | 9.1 | 7.2 | 61.9 | 68.4 | 16,655 | 25.0 | 75.0 | 9.9 | 6.6 | 58.1 | 64.1 | 11,677 | 34.7% | 6,477 | 55.5% |
| | 38 | 82.1% | 629,592 | 51.7 | 48.3 | 11.1 | 10.5 | 25.4 | 35.2 | 470,528 | 54.7 | 45.3 | 10.9 | 9.8 | 23.2 | 32.4 | 433,790 | 14.0% | 294,585 | 67.9% |

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SSVR-T = Total Spanish surname voter registration

Election Analysis

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS - PLANC2333

2024 General Election

| District | Total Voter Registration | | Turnout | |
|----------|--------------------------|--------|------------|-------|
| | Total | SSVR-T | Total | TO/VR |
| STATE | 18,686,517 | 24.7% | 11,460,798 | 61.3% |
| 1 | 519,688 | 7.3% | 327,201 | 63.0% |
| 2 | 523,611 | 16.6% | 338,382 | 64.6% |
| 3 | 549,228 | 9.8% | 372,052 | 67.7% |
| 4 | 538,736 | 6.1% | 369,151 | 68.5% |
| 5 | 473,830 | 15.3% | 294,963 | 62.3% |
| 6 | 487,412 | 16.4% | 311,542 | 63.9% |
| 7 | 426,600 | 16.6% | 256,426 | 60.1% |
| 8 | 497,894 | 18.0% | 308,762 | 62.0% |
| 9 | 380,668 | 43.7% | 199,199 | 52.3% |
| 10 | 533,403 | 10.0% | 355,103 | 66.6% |
| 11 | 480,193 | 25.5% | 293,774 | 61.2% |
| 12 | 499,584 | 18.6% | 316,070 | 63.3% |
| 13 | 491,319 | 16.3% | 304,892 | 62.1% |
| 14 | 520,333 | 14.2% | 336,681 | 64.7% |
| 15 | 430,390 | 68.4% | 229,103 | 53.2% |
| 16 | 472,064 | 66.8% | 232,168 | 49.2% |
| 17 | 498,507 | 13.9% | 322,595 | 64.7% |
| 18 | 455,544 | 18.8% | 244,929 | 53.8% |
| 19 | 465,180 | 27.7% | 283,067 | 60.9% |
| 20 | 441,774 | 56.0% | 228,241 | 51.7% |
| 21 | 601,401 | 22.7% | 417,236 | 69.4% |
| 22 | 514,944 | 17.7% | 337,173 | 65.5% |
| 23 | 534,647 | 45.5% | 321,023 | 60.0% |
| 24 | 538,118 | 9.6% | 375,816 | 69.8% |
| 25 | 496,086 | 13.8% | 310,686 | 62.6% |
| 26 | 572,023 | 10.1% | 388,007 | 67.8% |
| 27 | 514,361 | 28.1% | 325,157 | 63.2% |
| 28 | 421,469 | 80.2% | 200,053 | 47.5% |
| 29 | 365,573 | 36.2% | 180,548 | 49.4% |
| 30 | 447,391 | 19.0% | 245,289 | 54.8% |
| 31 | 559,425 | 13.1% | 353,082 | 63.1% |

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SSVR-T = Total Spanish surname voter registration

Election Analysis

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS - PLANC2333

2024 General Election

| District | Total Voter Registration | | Turnout | |
|----------|--------------------------|--------|---------|-------|
| | Total | SSVR-T | Total | TO/VR |
| 32 | 500,847 | 11.3% | 325,605 | 65.0% |
| 33 | 393,230 | 31.2% | 210,234 | 53.5% |
| 34 | 455,092 | 64.5% | 242,155 | 53.2% |
| 35 | 511,254 | 42.4% | 303,030 | 59.3% |
| 36 | 501,968 | 15.7% | 313,436 | 62.4% |
| 37 | 543,203 | 18.4% | 330,472 | 60.8% |
| 38 | 529,527 | 14.7% | 357,495 | 67.5% |

For technical reasons, election results in Texas Legislative Council reports may vary slightly from the official election results. Complete official results for all elections are maintained by the Office of the Texas Secretary of State.
SSVR-T = Total Spanish surname voter registration

Election Analysis
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS - PLANC2333
2024 General Election

| District | PRESIDENT | | | | | | | | | | U.S. SEN | | | | | | | | | |
|----------|-----------|-------|----------|------|---------|------|-----------|-------|------------|------|-----------|-------|----------|------|---------|------|-----------|-------|---------|------|
| | Harris-D | | Oliver-L | | Stein-G | | Trump-R | | Write-In-W | | Allred-D | | Andrus-W | | Brown-L | | Cruz-R | | Roche-W | |
| STATE | 4,835,134 | 42.4% | 68,563 | 0.6% | 82,698 | 0.7% | 6,393,403 | 56.1% | 24,730 | 0.2% | 5,031,142 | 44.6% | 534 | 0.0% | 266,944 | 2.4% | 5,990,637 | 53.1% | 976 | 0.0% |
| 1 | 80,849 | 24.8% | 1,483 | 0.5% | 887 | 0.3% | 241,937 | 74.3% | 568 | 0.2% | 82,927 | 25.6% | 75 | 0.0% | 5,794 | 1.8% | 234,531 | 72.5% | 37 | 0.0% |
| 2 | 127,894 | 37.9% | 2,186 | 0.6% | 2,037 | 0.6% | 204,879 | 60.8% | 196 | 0.1% | 133,454 | 39.7% | 16 | 0.0% | 7,669 | 2.3% | 195,069 | 58.0% | 53 | 0.0% |
| 3 | 137,002 | 37.0% | 2,397 | 0.6% | 6,106 | 1.6% | 223,499 | 60.3% | 1,426 | 0.4% | 146,476 | 40.0% | 3 | 0.0% | 8,282 | 2.3% | 211,061 | 57.7% | 11 | 0.0% |
| 4 | 134,688 | 36.6% | 2,126 | 0.6% | 4,385 | 1.2% | 225,173 | 61.2% | 1,316 | 0.4% | 142,661 | 39.2% | 4 | 0.0% | 6,825 | 1.9% | 214,757 | 59.0% | 18 | 0.0% |
| 5 | 113,284 | 38.6% | 1,630 | 0.6% | 1,338 | 0.5% | 176,445 | 60.1% | 954 | 0.3% | 119,428 | 41.1% | 2 | 0.0% | 5,823 | 2.0% | 165,289 | 56.9% | 5 | 0.0% |
| 6 | 116,842 | 37.7% | 1,909 | 0.6% | 2,650 | 0.9% | 187,707 | 60.6% | 807 | 0.3% | 123,598 | 40.2% | 18 | 0.0% | 7,260 | 2.4% | 176,324 | 57.4% | 32 | 0.0% |
| 7 | 153,161 | 60.3% | 1,812 | 0.7% | 5,154 | 2.0% | 93,647 | 36.8% | 403 | 0.2% | 158,844 | 63.1% | 9 | 0.0% | 7,039 | 2.8% | 85,733 | 34.1% | 23 | 0.0% |
| 8 | 109,409 | 35.5% | 1,510 | 0.5% | 2,372 | 0.8% | 194,542 | 63.2% | 155 | 0.1% | 114,939 | 37.5% | 23 | 0.0% | 7,027 | 2.3% | 184,232 | 60.2% | 39 | 0.0% |
| 9 | 78,602 | 39.6% | 884 | 0.4% | 862 | 0.4% | 118,059 | 59.5% | 79 | 0.0% | 83,994 | 42.8% | 10 | 0.0% | 5,364 | 2.7% | 106,833 | 54.4% | 23 | 0.0% |
| 10 | 134,115 | 37.9% | 2,536 | 0.7% | 1,932 | 0.5% | 214,016 | 60.5% | 1,125 | 0.3% | 138,068 | 39.3% | 11 | 0.0% | 7,967 | 2.3% | 205,559 | 58.5% | 34 | 0.0% |
| 11 | 94,185 | 32.2% | 1,837 | 0.6% | 1,436 | 0.5% | 194,566 | 66.5% | 709 | 0.2% | 97,833 | 33.7% | 2 | 0.0% | 6,690 | 2.3% | 185,473 | 64.0% | 5 | 0.0% |
| 12 | 117,722 | 37.5% | 2,030 | 0.6% | 1,482 | 0.5% | 192,704 | 61.3% | 231 | 0.1% | 124,201 | 39.6% | 16 | 0.0% | 7,626 | 2.4% | 181,525 | 57.9% | 59 | 0.0% |
| 13 | 80,160 | 26.4% | 1,761 | 0.6% | 1,253 | 0.4% | 220,451 | 72.5% | 290 | 0.1% | 83,426 | 27.6% | 45 | 0.0% | 6,331 | 2.1% | 212,424 | 70.3% | 87 | 0.0% |
| 14 | 124,905 | 37.3% | 1,809 | 0.5% | 1,954 | 0.6% | 206,313 | 61.5% | 333 | 0.1% | 130,033 | 39.1% | 14 | 0.0% | 7,473 | 2.2% | 195,100 | 58.7% | 27 | 0.0% |
| 15 | 92,594 | 40.6% | 879 | 0.4% | 987 | 0.4% | 133,260 | 58.5% | 92 | 0.0% | 98,313 | 44.1% | 10 | 0.0% | 5,154 | 2.3% | 119,192 | 53.5% | 14 | 0.0% |
| 16 | 131,977 | 57.4% | 1,329 | 0.6% | 1,514 | 0.7% | 94,337 | 41.1% | 598 | 0.3% | 130,415 | 58.4% | 0 | 0.0% | 9,212 | 4.1% | 83,752 | 37.5% | 0 | 0.0% |
| 17 | 123,153 | 38.4% | 2,255 | 0.7% | 1,965 | 0.6% | 192,397 | 60.0% | 951 | 0.3% | 127,734 | 40.1% | 19 | 0.0% | 7,570 | 2.4% | 183,240 | 57.5% | 52 | 0.0% |
| 18 | 186,774 | 76.7% | 1,223 | 0.5% | 2,035 | 0.8% | 53,113 | 21.8% | 330 | 0.1% | 189,202 | 78.5% | 13 | 0.0% | 5,699 | 2.4% | 46,179 | 19.2% | 26 | 0.0% |
| 19 | 66,862 | 23.7% | 1,655 | 0.6% | 923 | 0.3% | 212,708 | 75.3% | 186 | 0.1% | 69,100 | 24.6% | 17 | 0.0% | 6,622 | 2.4% | 204,554 | 73.0% | 36 | 0.0% |
| 20 | 144,234 | 63.5% | 1,224 | 0.5% | 1,504 | 0.7% | 79,607 | 35.0% | 682 | 0.3% | 147,207 | 66.6% | 12 | 0.0% | 5,952 | 2.7% | 67,920 | 30.7% | 0 | 0.0% |
| 21 | 159,559 | 38.5% | 2,735 | 0.7% | 1,832 | 0.4% | 249,973 | 60.2% | 798 | 0.2% | 165,018 | 40.1% | 37 | 0.0% | 9,216 | 2.2% | 237,615 | 57.7% | 22 | 0.0% |
| 22 | 126,853 | 37.8% | 2,046 | 0.6% | 4,740 | 1.4% | 201,204 | 59.9% | 871 | 0.3% | 133,919 | 40.4% | 1 | 0.0% | 8,778 | 2.6% | 188,771 | 56.9% | 13 | 0.0% |
| 23 | 133,958 | 42.0% | 1,680 | 0.5% | 1,440 | 0.5% | 181,139 | 56.8% | 819 | 0.3% | 139,780 | 44.7% | 41 | 0.0% | 7,456 | 2.4% | 165,607 | 52.9% | 29 | 0.0% |
| 24 | 153,049 | 41.0% | 2,829 | 0.8% | 2,879 | 0.8% | 213,062 | 57.1% | 1,211 | 0.3% | 161,074 | 43.2% | 12 | 0.0% | 7,897 | 2.1% | 203,511 | 54.6% | 54 | 0.0% |
| 25 | 115,586 | 37.4% | 1,755 | 0.6% | 1,571 | 0.5% | 189,974 | 61.4% | 318 | 0.1% | 121,251 | 39.4% | 19 | 0.0% | 6,749 | 2.2% | 179,671 | 58.4% | 48 | 0.0% |
| 26 | 144,933 | 37.4% | 2,576 | 0.7% | 2,477 | 0.6% | 237,076 | 61.2% | 329 | 0.1% | 152,638 | 39.5% | 32 | 0.0% | 8,168 | 2.1% | 225,803 | 58.4% | 61 | 0.0% |
| 27 | 125,431 | 38.7% | 1,968 | 0.6% | 1,432 | 0.4% | 194,210 | 60.0% | 675 | 0.2% | 129,727 | 40.4% | 7 | 0.0% | 7,650 | 2.4% | 183,509 | 57.2% | 17 | 0.0% |
| 28 | 88,386 | 44.4% | 636 | 0.3% | 779 | 0.4% | 109,011 | 54.8% | 144 | 0.1% | 92,823 | 48.6% | 4 | 0.0% | 4,973 | 2.6% | 93,047 | 48.8% | 6 | 0.0% |
| 29 | 115,956 | 64.5% | 984 | 0.5% | 1,337 | 0.7% | 61,282 | 34.1% | 118 | 0.1% | 120,271 | 67.6% | 13 | 0.0% | 5,173 | 2.9% | 52,446 | 29.5% | 18 | 0.0% |
| 30 | 177,375 | 72.7% | 1,442 | 0.6% | 1,802 | 0.7% | 62,616 | 25.7% | 700 | 0.3% | 181,319 | 75.2% | 3 | 0.0% | 5,528 | 2.3% | 54,404 | 22.5% | 15 | 0.0% |
| 31 | 134,798 | 38.3% | 2,486 | 0.7% | 1,735 | 0.5% | 211,460 | 60.1% | 1,137 | 0.3% | 138,543 | 39.8% | 6 | 0.0% | 9,100 | 2.6% | 200,303 | 57.6% | 6 | 0.0% |
| 32 | 129,733 | 40.0% | 2,208 | 0.7% | 3,633 | 1.1% | 187,134 | 57.7% | 1,396 | 0.4% | 137,124 | 42.7% | 2 | 0.0% | 6,811 | 2.1% | 177,008 | 55.2% | 11 | 0.0% |

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SSVR-T = Total Spanish surname voter registration

Election Analysis
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS - PLANC2333
2024 General Election

| District | RR COMM 1 | | | | | | | | | | SUP CT 2 | | | | SUP CT 4 | | | | SUP CT 6 | |
|----------|------------|-------|-----------|-------|----------|------|------------|------|------------|------|-------------|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|
| | Craddick-R | | Culbert-D | | Dunlap-L | | Espinoza-G | | McKibbin-W | | Blacklock-R | | Jones-D | | Devine-R | | Weems-D | | Bland-R | |
| STATE | 6,100,181 | 55.6% | 4,275,865 | 39.0% | 285,242 | 2.6% | 301,847 | 2.8% | 4,061 | 0.0% | 6,372,964 | 58.2% | 4,571,175 | 41.8% | 6,256,558 | 57.3% | 4,656,479 | 42.7% | 6,145,147 | 56.2% |
| 1 | 230,810 | 73.5% | 71,455 | 22.8% | 8,333 | 2.7% | 3,337 | 1.1% | 51 | 0.0% | 239,263 | 76.0% | 75,525 | 24.0% | 236,381 | 75.4% | 76,952 | 24.6% | 233,025 | 74.1% |
| 2 | 202,211 | 61.7% | 111,123 | 33.9% | 7,609 | 2.3% | 6,743 | 2.1% | 31 | 0.0% | 210,344 | 64.0% | 118,290 | 36.0% | 206,572 | 63.0% | 121,250 | 37.0% | 204,190 | 62.3% |
| 3 | 217,386 | 61.4% | 119,118 | 33.6% | 9,610 | 2.7% | 7,925 | 2.2% | 230 | 0.1% | 224,595 | 63.7% | 128,021 | 36.3% | 219,888 | 62.9% | 129,638 | 37.1% | 217,447 | 61.8% |
| 4 | 221,512 | 62.8% | 117,197 | 33.2% | 8,322 | 2.4% | 5,565 | 1.6% | 188 | 0.1% | 227,282 | 64.6% | 124,706 | 35.4% | 222,657 | 63.6% | 127,497 | 36.4% | 220,948 | 62.9% |
| 5 | 169,543 | 59.7% | 102,267 | 36.0% | 6,880 | 2.4% | 5,271 | 1.9% | 128 | 0.0% | 175,981 | 62.1% | 107,237 | 37.9% | 172,536 | 61.2% | 109,527 | 38.8% | 170,476 | 60.3% |
| 6 | 181,009 | 60.5% | 103,614 | 34.6% | 7,649 | 2.6% | 6,712 | 2.2% | 123 | 0.0% | 187,362 | 62.8% | 111,113 | 37.2% | 184,559 | 62.1% | 112,638 | 37.9% | 181,151 | 60.8% |
| 7 | 93,641 | 38.5% | 135,586 | 55.7% | 5,639 | 2.3% | 8,576 | 3.5% | 63 | 0.0% | 102,832 | 42.3% | 140,433 | 57.7% | 94,539 | 39.0% | 147,991 | 61.0% | 98,779 | 40.7% |
| 8 | 188,706 | 63.0% | 97,431 | 32.5% | 6,556 | 2.2% | 6,645 | 2.2% | 24 | 0.0% | 196,029 | 65.4% | 103,683 | 34.6% | 193,299 | 64.7% | 105,534 | 35.3% | 190,625 | 63.8% |
| 9 | 109,289 | 57.2% | 70,741 | 37.0% | 4,041 | 2.1% | 7,049 | 3.7% | 24 | 0.0% | 115,636 | 60.5% | 75,433 | 39.5% | 114,230 | 60.0% | 76,232 | 40.0% | 111,256 | 58.5% |
| 10 | 209,933 | 61.6% | 115,148 | 33.8% | 9,982 | 2.9% | 5,638 | 1.7% | 108 | 0.0% | 216,110 | 63.4% | 124,830 | 36.6% | 212,911 | 62.6% | 127,114 | 37.4% | 209,012 | 61.6% |
| 11 | 184,464 | 65.5% | 80,751 | 28.7% | 9,908 | 3.5% | 6,338 | 2.3% | 56 | 0.0% | 192,228 | 68.5% | 88,472 | 31.5% | 189,639 | 67.7% | 90,281 | 32.3% | 185,962 | 66.4% |
| 12 | 187,843 | 61.3% | 103,093 | 33.6% | 8,625 | 2.8% | 7,043 | 2.3% | 46 | 0.0% | 195,351 | 63.7% | 111,543 | 36.3% | 192,899 | 63.0% | 113,241 | 37.0% | 187,510 | 61.3% |
| 13 | 209,229 | 71.5% | 68,443 | 23.4% | 8,940 | 3.1% | 5,735 | 2.0% | 101 | 0.0% | 217,705 | 74.3% | 75,407 | 25.7% | 215,202 | 73.7% | 76,888 | 26.3% | 211,281 | 72.2% |
| 14 | 198,604 | 61.2% | 111,743 | 34.4% | 7,980 | 2.5% | 6,064 | 1.9% | 74 | 0.0% | 206,930 | 63.7% | 117,983 | 36.3% | 203,758 | 62.9% | 120,309 | 37.1% | 200,199 | 61.8% |
| 15 | 111,887 | 52.3% | 82,757 | 38.7% | 4,194 | 2.0% | 15,144 | 7.1% | 33 | 0.0% | 122,351 | 57.2% | 91,647 | 42.8% | 120,575 | 56.6% | 92,485 | 43.4% | 115,733 | 54.3% |
| 16 | 76,920 | 36.6% | 107,790 | 51.3% | 7,271 | 3.5% | 18,015 | 8.6% | 148 | 0.1% | 87,172 | 41.5% | 122,722 | 58.5% | 84,878 | 40.5% | 124,609 | 59.5% | 79,307 | 37.8% |
| 17 | 186,708 | 60.1% | 108,235 | 34.9% | 9,232 | 3.0% | 6,204 | 2.0% | 144 | 0.0% | 191,750 | 62.5% | 114,895 | 37.5% | 189,834 | 61.7% | 117,968 | 38.3% | 186,306 | 60.6% |
| 18 | 48,686 | 20.9% | 172,181 | 73.8% | 4,582 | 2.0% | 7,779 | 3.3% | 39 | 0.0% | 53,968 | 23.1% | 180,036 | 76.9% | 51,483 | 22.1% | 181,230 | 77.9% | 51,091 | 21.9% |
| 19 | 201,840 | 74.2% | 54,638 | 20.1% | 8,922 | 3.3% | 6,570 | 2.4% | 60 | 0.0% | 210,781 | 77.5% | 61,207 | 22.5% | 208,187 | 76.8% | 63,051 | 23.2% | 203,826 | 75.1% |
| 20 | 70,032 | 32.6% | 131,418 | 61.2% | 5,076 | 2.4% | 8,122 | 3.8% | 137 | 0.1% | 73,871 | 34.7% | 138,867 | 65.3% | 72,146 | 34.0% | 140,129 | 66.0% | 69,636 | 32.7% |
| 21 | 244,691 | 60.9% | 139,163 | 34.6% | 10,507 | 2.6% | 7,498 | 1.9% | 173 | 0.0% | 252,218 | 62.9% | 148,684 | 37.1% | 248,463 | 62.1% | 151,543 | 37.9% | 244,437 | 61.0% |
| 22 | 197,081 | 61.0% | 110,430 | 34.2% | 7,479 | 2.3% | 7,919 | 2.5% | 116 | 0.0% | 205,314 | 63.6% | 117,542 | 36.4% | 200,711 | 62.4% | 120,991 | 37.6% | 199,355 | 61.8% |
| 23 | 165,837 | 55.0% | 117,612 | 39.0% | 8,121 | 2.7% | 9,732 | 3.2% | 179 | 0.1% | 173,969 | 58.0% | 125,855 | 42.0% | 170,913 | 57.2% | 127,727 | 42.8% | 166,755 | 55.7% |
| 24 | 215,805 | 59.3% | 132,427 | 36.4% | 9,219 | 2.5% | 6,621 | 1.8% | 105 | 0.0% | 223,971 | 61.5% | 140,059 | 38.5% | 218,314 | 60.1% | 144,745 | 39.9% | 215,726 | 59.4% |
| 25 | 181,784 | 60.7% | 104,046 | 34.7% | 7,771 | 2.6% | 5,948 | 2.0% | 95 | 0.0% | 188,987 | 62.9% | 111,294 | 37.1% | 186,637 | 62.4% | 112,535 | 37.6% | 182,807 | 61.0% |
| 26 | 233,001 | 62.0% | 125,814 | 33.5% | 10,195 | 2.7% | 7,010 | 1.9% | 71 | 0.0% | 238,892 | 63.8% | 135,463 | 36.2% | 235,781 | 62.8% | 139,561 | 37.2% | 232,301 | 61.9% |
| 27 | 185,485 | 59.3% | 110,526 | 35.3% | 8,456 | 2.7% | 8,129 | 2.6% | 116 | 0.0% | 192,792 | 61.8% | 119,150 | 38.2% | 189,790 | 61.1% | 120,969 | 38.9% | 186,013 | 59.8% |
| 28 | 82,870 | 46.0% | 79,710 | 44.2% | 3,636 | 2.0% | 13,953 | 7.7% | 16 | 0.0% | 92,386 | 51.6% | 86,607 | 48.4% | 90,574 | 50.8% | 87,759 | 49.2% | 85,849 | 48.0% |
| 29 | 55,354 | 32.1% | 105,548 | 61.1% | 3,959 | 2.3% | 7,839 | 4.5% | 7 | 0.0% | 60,815 | 35.1% | 112,429 | 64.9% | 59,381 | 34.5% | 112,968 | 65.5% | 57,755 | 33.5% |
| 30 | 57,339 | 24.2% | 167,475 | 70.7% | 5,006 | 2.1% | 6,884 | 2.9% | 152 | 0.1% | 60,291 | 25.5% | 175,854 | 74.5% | 59,783 | 25.4% | 175,240 | 74.6% | 56,905 | 24.1% |
| 31 | 203,136 | 60.0% | 118,518 | 35.0% | 10,302 | 3.0% | 6,319 | 1.9% | 184 | 0.1% | 208,711 | 62.5% | 125,110 | 37.5% | 208,104 | 61.9% | 128,035 | 38.1% | 202,222 | 60.3% |
| 32 | 183,228 | 58.3% | 116,109 | 36.9% | 8,407 | 2.7% | 6,386 | 2.0% | 290 | 0.1% | 190,562 | 60.9% | 122,320 | 39.1% | 186,837 | 59.8% | 125,362 | 40.2% | 184,499 | 59.0% |

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Election Analysis

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS - PLANC2333
2024 General Election

| SUP CT 6 | | | | | CCA PRES JUDGE | | | | CCA 7 | | | | CCA 8 | | | |
|----------|-------------|-------|------------|------|----------------|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|
| District | Goldstein-D | | Roberson-L | | Schenck-R | | Taylor-D | | Mulder-D | | Parker-R | | Anyiam-D | | Finley-R | |
| STATE | 4,425,195 | 40.5% | 355,487 | 3.3% | 6,330,393 | 58.1% | 4,558,851 | 41.9% | 4,526,792 | 41.7% | 6,340,938 | 58.3% | 4,461,229 | 41.1% | 6,385,231 | 58.9% |
| 1 | 73,714 | 23.5% | 7,571 | 2.4% | 236,709 | 75.5% | 77,007 | 24.5% | 75,415 | 24.1% | 237,343 | 75.9% | 73,721 | 23.6% | 238,560 | 76.4% |
| 2 | 113,450 | 34.6% | 9,987 | 3.0% | 210,991 | 64.5% | 116,266 | 35.5% | 115,872 | 35.5% | 210,507 | 64.5% | 114,295 | 35.1% | 211,153 | 64.9% |
| 3 | 122,919 | 34.9% | 11,711 | 3.3% | 222,929 | 63.4% | 128,675 | 36.6% | 126,680 | 36.3% | 222,299 | 63.7% | 124,462 | 35.6% | 225,105 | 64.4% |
| 4 | 120,818 | 34.4% | 9,737 | 2.8% | 225,637 | 64.4% | 124,708 | 35.6% | 123,680 | 35.5% | 224,826 | 64.5% | 121,472 | 34.8% | 227,243 | 65.2% |
| 5 | 104,392 | 36.9% | 7,971 | 2.8% | 173,198 | 61.8% | 106,923 | 38.2% | 107,458 | 38.1% | 174,363 | 61.9% | 105,678 | 37.6% | 175,728 | 62.4% |
| 6 | 106,825 | 35.8% | 10,028 | 3.4% | 184,876 | 62.4% | 111,264 | 37.6% | 109,870 | 37.2% | 185,748 | 62.8% | 108,256 | 36.6% | 187,714 | 63.4% |
| 7 | 136,057 | 56.0% | 8,139 | 3.3% | 103,398 | 42.7% | 138,601 | 57.3% | 141,370 | 58.6% | 99,967 | 41.4% | 140,095 | 58.2% | 100,499 | 41.8% |
| 8 | 99,496 | 33.3% | 8,706 | 2.9% | 196,024 | 65.6% | 102,604 | 34.4% | 101,810 | 34.2% | 196,011 | 65.8% | 100,487 | 33.8% | 196,517 | 66.2% |
| 9 | 72,889 | 38.3% | 6,185 | 3.2% | 115,449 | 60.6% | 74,926 | 39.4% | 73,906 | 39.0% | 115,768 | 61.0% | 72,296 | 38.3% | 116,642 | 61.7% |
| 10 | 120,248 | 35.5% | 9,885 | 2.9% | 214,517 | 63.5% | 123,371 | 36.5% | 122,198 | 36.3% | 214,745 | 63.7% | 120,497 | 35.8% | 215,762 | 64.2% |
| 11 | 85,259 | 30.5% | 8,721 | 3.1% | 190,308 | 68.2% | 88,857 | 31.8% | 87,376 | 31.4% | 191,110 | 68.6% | 85,874 | 30.9% | 191,897 | 69.1% |
| 12 | 107,592 | 35.1% | 11,012 | 3.6% | 193,796 | 63.4% | 111,963 | 36.6% | 110,154 | 36.1% | 194,806 | 63.9% | 107,898 | 35.5% | 196,101 | 64.5% |
| 13 | 72,187 | 24.7% | 9,326 | 3.2% | 216,287 | 74.0% | 76,067 | 26.0% | 74,346 | 25.5% | 216,791 | 74.5% | 72,547 | 25.0% | 217,939 | 75.0% |
| 14 | 114,068 | 35.2% | 9,786 | 3.0% | 205,683 | 63.6% | 117,928 | 36.4% | 116,360 | 36.0% | 206,478 | 64.0% | 115,022 | 35.7% | 206,971 | 64.3% |
| 15 | 89,438 | 42.0% | 7,839 | 3.7% | 120,963 | 56.7% | 92,219 | 43.3% | 91,688 | 43.1% | 120,865 | 56.9% | 89,017 | 42.1% | 122,468 | 57.9% |
| 16 | 118,868 | 56.6% | 11,872 | 5.7% | 85,589 | 40.9% | 123,499 | 59.1% | 122,430 | 58.7% | 86,099 | 41.3% | 120,615 | 58.1% | 87,009 | 41.9% |
| 17 | 111,355 | 36.2% | 10,028 | 3.3% | 190,687 | 62.1% | 116,334 | 37.9% | 114,431 | 37.3% | 192,113 | 62.7% | 112,168 | 36.7% | 193,195 | 63.3% |
| 18 | 174,480 | 74.8% | 7,763 | 3.3% | 54,596 | 23.4% | 178,412 | 76.6% | 177,301 | 76.4% | 54,916 | 23.6% | 176,788 | 76.4% | 54,674 | 23.6% |
| 19 | 59,135 | 21.8% | 8,278 | 3.1% | 208,145 | 76.8% | 62,891 | 23.2% | 61,021 | 22.6% | 208,450 | 77.4% | 58,861 | 21.9% | 210,211 | 78.1% |
| 20 | 134,975 | 63.4% | 8,229 | 3.9% | 73,535 | 34.8% | 137,930 | 65.2% | 137,232 | 64.8% | 74,558 | 35.2% | 136,721 | 64.7% | 74,704 | 35.3% |
| 21 | 144,345 | 36.0% | 11,871 | 3.0% | 252,008 | 63.1% | 147,521 | 36.9% | 146,931 | 36.8% | 251,841 | 63.2% | 145,080 | 36.4% | 253,210 | 63.6% |
| 22 | 113,450 | 35.2% | 9,668 | 3.0% | 205,088 | 63.8% | 116,514 | 36.2% | 116,024 | 36.1% | 205,050 | 63.9% | 114,534 | 35.7% | 206,095 | 64.3% |
| 23 | 122,547 | 40.9% | 10,249 | 3.4% | 173,034 | 58.0% | 125,314 | 42.0% | 124,248 | 41.7% | 173,621 | 58.3% | 122,669 | 41.3% | 174,666 | 58.7% |
| 24 | 135,846 | 37.4% | 11,878 | 3.3% | 222,363 | 61.5% | 139,378 | 38.5% | 140,370 | 38.8% | 221,612 | 61.2% | 137,870 | 38.2% | 223,268 | 61.8% |
| 25 | 107,572 | 35.9% | 9,400 | 3.1% | 187,578 | 62.6% | 111,846 | 37.4% | 110,134 | 37.0% | 187,639 | 63.0% | 108,266 | 36.3% | 189,638 | 63.7% |
| 26 | 131,660 | 35.1% | 11,333 | 3.0% | 237,797 | 63.6% | 135,908 | 36.4% | 133,374 | 35.8% | 239,274 | 64.2% | 131,604 | 35.4% | 240,574 | 64.6% |
| 27 | 115,420 | 37.1% | 9,491 | 3.1% | 190,302 | 61.4% | 119,793 | 38.6% | 117,834 | 38.2% | 190,736 | 61.8% | 115,386 | 37.4% | 193,238 | 62.6% |
| 28 | 85,701 | 48.0% | 7,144 | 4.0% | 90,115 | 50.6% | 88,000 | 49.4% | 87,522 | 49.4% | 89,803 | 50.6% | 84,378 | 47.8% | 92,160 | 52.2% |
| 29 | 108,041 | 62.7% | 6,562 | 3.8% | 61,807 | 35.8% | 110,688 | 64.2% | 109,732 | 63.9% | 62,060 | 36.1% | 108,479 | 63.5% | 62,480 | 36.5% |
| 30 | 170,695 | 72.4% | 8,243 | 3.5% | 59,207 | 25.4% | 173,644 | 74.6% | 174,019 | 73.9% | 61,429 | 26.1% | 174,015 | 74.0% | 61,159 | 26.0% |
| 31 | 121,246 | 36.2% | 11,804 | 3.5% | 208,089 | 62.2% | 126,270 | 37.8% | 124,610 | 37.2% | 210,034 | 62.8% | 122,613 | 36.8% | 210,209 | 63.2% |
| 32 | 118,310 | 37.8% | 10,165 | 3.2% | 188,856 | 60.7% | 122,221 | 39.3% | 122,747 | 39.3% | 189,199 | 60.7% | 120,794 | 38.8% | 190,613 | 61.2% |

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Election Analysis
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS - PLANC2333
2024 General Election

| District | PRESIDENT | | | | | | | | | | U.S. SEN | | | | | | | | | |
|----------|-----------|-------|----------|------|---------|------|---------|-------|------------|------|----------|-------|----------|------|---------|------|---------|-------|---------|------|
| | Harris-D | | Oliver-L | | Stein-G | | Trump-R | | Write-In-W | | Allred-D | | Andrus-W | | Brown-L | | Cruz-R | | Roche-W | |
| 33 | 136,253 | 65.2% | 1,480 | 0.7% | 2,197 | 1.1% | 68,122 | 32.6% | 997 | 0.5% | 141,492 | 68.7% | 0 | 0.0% | 5,339 | 2.6% | 59,009 | 28.7% | 0 | 0.0% |
| 34 | 106,950 | 44.5% | 1,080 | 0.4% | 905 | 0.4% | 131,303 | 54.6% | 267 | 0.1% | 113,561 | 47.8% | 0 | 0.0% | 5,750 | 2.4% | 118,086 | 49.7% | 0 | 0.0% |
| 35 | 133,361 | 44.2% | 1,627 | 0.5% | 1,283 | 0.4% | 164,846 | 54.6% | 759 | 0.3% | 138,491 | 46.8% | 10 | 0.0% | 7,470 | 2.5% | 149,717 | 50.6% | 0 | 0.0% |
| 36 | 114,998 | 36.9% | 1,611 | 0.5% | 2,338 | 0.7% | 192,756 | 61.8% | 314 | 0.1% | 119,798 | 38.7% | 17 | 0.0% | 6,827 | 2.2% | 183,077 | 59.1% | 37 | 0.0% |
| 37 | 252,559 | 76.8% | 2,498 | 0.8% | 3,698 | 1.1% | 67,801 | 20.6% | 2,197 | 0.7% | 257,704 | 79.2% | 0 | 0.0% | 7,881 | 2.4% | 59,859 | 18.4% | 0 | 0.0% |
| 38 | 136,984 | 38.6% | 2,447 | 0.7% | 3,844 | 1.1% | 211,074 | 59.5% | 249 | 0.1% | 144,756 | 40.9% | 11 | 0.0% | 8,799 | 2.5% | 200,447 | 56.6% | 58 | 0.0% |

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Election Analysis
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS - PLANC2333
2024 General Election

| District | RR COMM 1 | | | | | | | | | | SUP CT 2 | | | | SUP CT 4 | | | | SUP CT 6 | |
|----------|------------|-------|-----------|-------|----------|------|------------|------|------------|------|-------------|-------|---------|-------|----------|-------|---------|-------|----------|-------|
| | Craddick-R | | Culbert-D | | Dunlap-L | | Espinoza-G | | McKibbin-W | | Blacklock-R | | Jones-D | | Devine-R | | Weems-D | | Bland-R | |
| 33 | 64,122 | 31.8% | 124,598 | 61.8% | 5,265 | 2.6% | 7,455 | 3.7% | 143 | 0.1% | 68,008 | 34.0% | 132,034 | 66.0% | 65,962 | 33.0% | 133,669 | 67.0% | 64,341 | 32.1% |
| 34 | 115,037 | 50.1% | 96,239 | 41.9% | 5,083 | 2.2% | 13,145 | 5.7% | 54 | 0.0% | 124,609 | 54.4% | 104,528 | 45.6% | 121,559 | 53.5% | 105,773 | 46.5% | 117,368 | 51.5% |
| 35 | 152,623 | 53.1% | 119,035 | 41.4% | 7,925 | 2.8% | 7,613 | 2.6% | 198 | 0.1% | 159,024 | 55.7% | 126,478 | 44.3% | 156,253 | 54.9% | 128,345 | 45.1% | 152,447 | 53.4% |
| 36 | 185,119 | 61.3% | 103,597 | 34.3% | 7,073 | 2.3% | 6,234 | 2.1% | 71 | 0.0% | 193,493 | 64.0% | 108,672 | 36.0% | 189,893 | 63.1% | 111,262 | 36.9% | 187,431 | 62.2% |
| 37 | 64,930 | 20.8% | 222,453 | 71.1% | 9,944 | 3.2% | 15,229 | 4.9% | 234 | 0.1% | 68,272 | 21.8% | 244,396 | 78.2% | 65,864 | 21.1% | 246,025 | 78.9% | 64,217 | 20.7% |
| 38 | 212,486 | 61.5% | 117,836 | 34.1% | 7,543 | 2.2% | 7,458 | 2.2% | 49 | 0.0% | 223,109 | 64.5% | 122,650 | 35.5% | 215,566 | 62.5% | 129,406 | 37.5% | 216,959 | 62.9% |

For technical reasons, election results in Texas Legislative Council reports may vary slightly from the official election results. Complete official results for all elections are maintained by the Office of the Texas Secretary of State.
SSVR-T = Total Spanish surname voter registration

Election Analysis

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS - PLANC2333

2024 General Election

| SUP CT 6 | | | | | CCA PRES JUDGE | | | | CCA 7 | | | | CCA 8 | | | |
|----------|-------------|-------|------------|------|----------------|-------|----------|-------|----------|-------|----------|-------|----------|-------|----------|-------|
| District | Goldstein-D | | Roberson-L | | Schenck-R | | Taylor-D | | Mulder-D | | Parker-R | | Anyiam-D | | Finley-R | |
| 33 | 128,044 | 64.0% | 7,801 | 3.9% | 67,115 | 34.0% | 130,306 | 66.0% | 131,908 | 66.0% | 67,942 | 34.0% | 130,523 | 65.5% | 68,658 | 34.5% |
| 34 | 101,981 | 44.8% | 8,469 | 3.7% | 121,802 | 53.6% | 105,547 | 46.4% | 103,765 | 45.9% | 122,095 | 54.1% | 100,330 | 44.5% | 125,066 | 55.5% |
| 35 | 122,707 | 43.0% | 10,180 | 3.6% | 158,038 | 55.6% | 126,214 | 44.4% | 124,758 | 44.0% | 159,069 | 56.0% | 123,496 | 43.5% | 160,412 | 56.5% |
| 36 | 105,407 | 35.0% | 8,642 | 2.9% | 192,254 | 63.9% | 108,714 | 36.1% | 107,408 | 35.9% | 192,095 | 64.1% | 105,913 | 35.4% | 193,456 | 64.6% |
| 37 | 235,940 | 76.1% | 10,010 | 3.2% | 67,462 | 21.9% | 240,388 | 78.1% | 239,089 | 77.8% | 68,219 | 22.2% | 238,942 | 77.9% | 67,658 | 22.1% |
| 38 | 118,118 | 34.2% | 9,803 | 2.8% | 224,161 | 65.1% | 120,140 | 34.9% | 121,721 | 35.5% | 221,457 | 64.5% | 119,567 | 34.9% | 222,579 | 65.1% |

For technical reasons, election results in Texas Legislative Council reports may vary slightly from the official election results. Complete official results for all elections are maintained by the Office of the Texas Secretary of State.
SSVR-T = Total Spanish surname voter registration

August 2025 Declaration of Dr. Matt A. Barreto and Michael B. Rios, MPP

1. Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. section 1746, I, Matt Barreto, and my co-author, Michael Rios, declare as follows:
2. My name is Matt Barreto, and I am currently Professor of Political Science and Chicana/o Studies at the University of California, Los Angeles. I was appointed Full Professor with tenure at UCLA in 2015. Prior to that I was a tenured professor of Political Science at the University of Washington from 2005 to 2014. At UCLA I am the faculty director of the Voting Rights Project in the Luskin School of Public Affairs and I teach a year-long course on the Voting Rights Act (VRA), focusing specifically on social science statistical analysis, demographics and voting patterns, and mapping analysis that are relevant in VRA expert reports. I have written expert reports and been qualified as an expert witness more than four dozen times in Federal and State voting rights and civil rights cases, including many times in the state of Texas. I have published peer-reviewed, social science articles specifically about minority voting patterns, racially polarized voting, and have co-authored a software package (eiCompare) specifically for use in understanding racial voting patterns in VRA cases. I have been retained as an expert consultant by counties across the state of Texas to advise them on racial voting patterns as they relate to VRA compliance during redistricting. I have written expert reports and provided testimony specifically about the intent of map drawers and redistricting, as it relates specifically to racial and ethnic communities. As an expert witness in VRA lawsuits, I have testified dozens of times and my testimony has been relied on by courts to find in favor of both plaintiffs and defendants.
3. I have also published books and articles specifically about the intersection of partisanship, ideology and racially polarized voting. My 2013 book, *Change They Can't Believe In* was published by Princeton University Press and was about the inherent connectedness between partisanship and racial attitudes in America today, and won the American Political Science Association award for best book on the topic of racial and ethnic politics. My CV can be found in Appendix C.
4. I most recently submitted an expert report in Texas redistricting in March and April 2025, and testified during the trial in May 2025 in El Paso. Previously I submitted an expert report in this matter in November 2021 and a rebuttal report in January 2022, and gave expert testimony in this court in January 2022, which the court found reliable and credible. And I submitted a declaration in May 2022. I am continuing to rely on my earlier reports and testimony as they are directly related to voting patterns and redistricting boundaries in Texas.

5. I am the primary author of this report and collaborated in its development with my co-author Mr. Michael Rios, MPP, senior data scientist at the UCLA Voting Rights Project. I have worked closely with Mr. Rios for over five years and he has extensive expertise with racially polarized voting analysis in the state of Texas, including authoring reports on racially polarized voting in Galveston County in 2021 and 2023 and performing a racially polarized voting analysis in *Portugal et al. v. Franklin County et al.*, a lawsuit involving the Washington Voting Rights Act. Mr. Rios's report was cited and found credible in support of Petteway plaintiffs in Federal Court in Galveston, Texas. Emma Kim, data science fellow, assisted in downloading and compiling election results from TLC website.

6. In this declaration I was asked to analyze the new congressional map and determine the extent to which it dismantled districts that were majority-minority but lacked a single race majority of eligible voters under the 2021 map. I also analyzed whether the 2025 map dismantled various Hispanic opportunity districts that existed in the 2021 map. I was asked to analyze voting patterns by race and ethnicity through the lens of the new Texas Congressional maps (C2333) to determine who the candidates of choice are for the Anglo, Hispanic, and Black communities in those districts. In particular, I looked at the 2021 benchmark map and the new 2025 maps for districts 2, 5, 6, 8, 9, 12, 18, 25, 29, 30, 32, 33, 35, 38. In some instances I refer to my analysis already completed in my March/April 2025 report that also covered many of the same 2021 enacted districts. In particular, I reviewed Plan C2193 and C2333 for U.S. Congress to determine what impact C2333 has on Hispanic and Black opportunities to elect candidates of choice.

7. I was also asked to assess the degree to which the state of Texas relied on racial population patterns in drawing the new 2025 map boundaries. Finally, I was asked to determine the probability that the various racial features of the map boundaries (C2333) as passed by the Texas legislature would have been drawn at random using a redistricting simulation programmed to achieve the purported partisan goals, or if they are considered "outliers" as very unlikely boundary scenarios to have arisen absent racially motivated intent.

8. I obtained data from the Texas Legislative Council (TLC) and the Capitol Data Project for statewide election results by county and voter demographics by county. I obtained district map data from the Texas Red Apple system and from Texas District Viewer. All data are available at the voting precinct (VTD) level and I have merged together the election returns with voter racial/ethnic demographics to create a standard dataset for analyzing voting patterns. Race and population data were obtained from the U.S. Census 2010 and 2020 PL-94 Redistricting files, as well as Spanish Surname Registered Voters and Spanish Surname Turnout, which was obtained from TLC repository. Updated racial and ethnic population data comes from the annual Census American Community Survey (ACS) for which 2024 is currently the most

recently available data. I also received the statewide voter registration and vote history database from the Texas Secretary of State's office on March 26, 2025 to use for BISG analysis of validated voters.

I. Background Conclusions

9. The 2025 map (C2333) dismantles several majority-minority districts, including many that lack a single race majority and also several Hispanic opportunity districts.
 - a. In Harris County two majority-minority districts that lacked a single-race majority, CD 9 and CD 18, are dismantled and instead collapsed into a newly configured, Black CVAP majority CD 18.
 - b. CD 29 is eliminated as a Hispanic CVAP majority district, which its Hispanic CVAP dropped by 20 points. And CD 9 is entirely newly configured to be a bare Hispanic CVAP majority district but drawn in a way that will not perform to elect Hispanic preferred candidates.
 - c. In the Dallas Fort Worth area, Plan C2333 eliminates one of the two majority minority districts. CD 33 and CD 32 are collapsed into a single district, leaving Tarrant County minority voters fragmented across several Anglo-majority districts.
 - d. While all three of CD 30, CD 32, and CD 33 were majority-minority under the 2021 map (C2193), each lacked a single race majority. The 2025 map changes that, adding Black voters to bring CD 30 above 50% Black CVAP, and shedding non-Black voters from CD 30 to the new CD 33.
 - e. CD 32 is converted to an Anglo majority district that stretches many counties to the east.
 - f. Near San Antonio, CD 35 is dismantled and converted into a bare majority Hispanic CVAP district that will not likely perform to elect the preferred candidates of Hispanic voters in the district.
 - g. In the coastal area and central Texas, CD 27 is converted from a Hispanic CVAP plurality district that lacks a single-race majority to a majority Anglo CVAP district. While CD 27 was Republican performing in the 2021 map, the 2025 map actually reduces its Republican performance while converting it to a single-race, Anglo majority district.
10. These features of C2333 eliminate three majority-minority districts that were performing to elect minority preferred candidates and as constituted they will not allow minority voters to elect their candidates of choice.

11. In key regions of Texas, election results for recent elections in 2022 and 2024 reveal a strong and consistent pattern of racially polarized voting. This analysis holds across 16 congressional districts analyzed for multiple elections, using two complementary court-approved ecological inference techniques (EI and RxC), and relying on Census CVAP data, and racial analysis of validated voters. Here, we conduct Bayesian Improved Surname Geocoding (BISG) among actual turned-out voters in 2022 and 2024 to use in our EI models. BISG has been found to be an accurate methodology for assessing the race and ethnicity of turned-out voters in EI models of voting patterns in Texas (*Petteway v. Galveston*, “The court finds that BISG is a reliable methodology for assessing racially polarized voting patterns.”).
12. The result was more than 600 ecological inference models that overwhelmingly demonstrate a pattern in which Hispanic voters were cohesive in their support for Hispanic preferred candidates. Similarly, Black voters are strongly cohesive for their preferred candidates, which are consistent with Hispanic voters who support the same candidate of choice in Texas. Last, the analysis makes clear that Anglo voters consistently bloc vote against Hispanic and Black candidates of choice in 2022 - 2024 elections in Texas across the regions we analyzed. I have included numerous data tables, maps and analysis in the appendices which I expect to provide testimony on in this case. Further, I have also been provided with and reviewed numerous TLC reports related to this new August 2025 redistricting, and I will provide testimony on the information reported by the TLC in those reports, including the characteristics of the districts, their electoral performance and the population makeup of individual districts, precincts, geographic areas, and comparing racial and partisan characteristics of geographies that were moved from one district to another. All TLC data is publicly accessible on their website¹ through the Capitol Data Portal.
13. The new 2025 U.S. Congressional map (C2333) adopted by the Texas Legislature dilutes the Hispanic vote by eliminating performing districts that had elected Hispanic candidates of choice. Indeed, the map eliminates Hispanic opportunity districts by dismantling CD 35 and CD 29, and replacing them with bare majority Hispanic districts that are unlikely to perform to elect Hispanic-preferred candidates. The map further eliminates Black opportunities by eliminating districts in both Dallas Fort Worth (CD 32/33) and Houston (CD9) in which Black voters had voted cohesively with others to elect Black members of Congress.
14. The new 2025 adopted map (C2333) is an extreme outlier that relies heavily on race in drawing certain Hispanic and Black CVAP majority districts. Using a popular redistricting software package ‘redist’ we demonstrate that both the Black CVAP majority districts (CDs 18 and 30) and two Hispanic CVAP majority districts (CDs 9 and 35) are extreme outliers across more

¹ <https://data.capitol.texas.gov/dataset/planc2333>

than 100,000 simulations. The analysis reveals that the State of Texas statistically could not have achieved a Black CVAP majority configuration of CDs 18 and 30 while adhering to its purported partisan goals without making that an intentional target the adherence to which could not be compromised. Likewise, the analysis reveals that the configuration of CDs 9 and 35 as bare Hispanic CVAP majority districts with the Republican performance of Plan C2333 statistically could not have occurred without an overriding purpose to achieve the majority Hispanic CVAP target. In this way, analysis shows that race, not partisan goals, was the overriding purpose in drawing these districts.

15. The map boundaries closely hue to racial populations in neighborhoods making it plainly obvious that map drawers relied heavily on race when drawing districts in order to try and achieve greater than 50% Hispanic or Black CVAP. Looking at the maps presented in Appendix A, we can clearly see the addition of Black neighborhoods to CD 30 (Maps 5, 6, 8, 9) along with the removal of Hispanic and Anglo neighborhoods to increase the overall Black population. Likewise, CD 9 (Maps 1, 2, 14, 15) shows the same slicing and dicing of the new district to keep the Hispanic population at just above 50% while adding Anglo communities in Liberty County to dilute the vote of the majority Hispanic population. These same trends are observable in CD 18 and CD35. CD18 shifts south to trace Black populations and create a new majority-Black district that packs Black voters in Harris County (Maps 3, 14, 15). CD35 completely abandons a performing Hispanic district and carefully follows a racial map of high-density Hispanic neighborhoods in South Bexar (Maps 7, 12, 13) and then adds high-density Anglo areas to the east to create a bare majority Hispanic district that does not perform for Hispanic preferred candidates. These race-based decisions are confirmed by TLC Plan Overlap Population Analysis reports, which show the racial compositions of the populations shifted in and out of districts.

16. The state of Texas's racial and ethnic population demographics changed significantly over the last decade with Anglos declining from 46% of the state population in 2010 to 39% in 2020. At the same time, the Hispanic population grew by nearly 2 million and by 2020 surpassed Anglos as the largest racial or ethnic group in the state. Hispanic population growth alone accounted for 49.5% of the entire population growth in the state of Texas. Further, when looking only at the citizen voting age population (CVAP) the state of Texas was reported to be 47% Anglo, and 53% racial/ethnic minority (31.7% Hispanic and 21.3% Black, Asian and other racial groups) in 2023.² This is a sharp change in just four years looking at the 2019 ACS, which reported Texas was 50.1% Anglo and 49.9% racial/ethnic minority among citizen adults. Using Census ACS data from 2017 to 2023, Texas has experienced consistent linear decline in the Anglo

² United States Census American Community Survey:
<https://data.census.gov/table/ACSST1Y2023.S2901?q=S2901:+Citizen,+Voting-Age+Population+by+Selected+Characteristics&g=040XX00US48>

CVAP share each year and projecting to 2025, today Texas is estimated to be 45.7% Anglo and 54.3% racial/ethnic minority among citizen adults.

17. Since the May 2025 trial in El Paso the United States Census Bureau has released the Vintage 2024 1-year ACS population counts by race and ethnicity³. Looking to the data for the state of Texas⁴ the Census reports the Hispanic population to be 12,602,294 in July 2024, up from 12,266,156 in July 2023. This represents an increase of 1,114,868 from 2020 to 2024. Using the annual yearly data from 2020 to 2024 estimates that July 2025 Census estimate would be 12,841,274 which would represent growth of 1,353,848 in just 5 years since Census 2020.
18. Data for African Americans reveals a similar pattern of growth. The new census data for July 2024 reports a total Black population of 4,238,358 and given linear patterns a population of 4,341,873 for July 2025. This represents an increase of 507,224 in the Black population from 2020 to 2025.

II. Dismantling of Majority Minority Districts

19. The map passed in August 2025 eliminates a performing majority-minority district in each of Harris County, Dallas-Fort Worth, and Austin/San Antonio regions. The state of Texas accomplished this goal by targeting multiracial majority districts, as instructed by the DOJ, and increased the number of single-race majority districts. To do this, map drawers clearly used race as their guiding factor. In a state as diverse as Texas where no single racial group is a majority statewide, but among the eligible voting population there are sizable populations of Hispanics, Anglos and Blacks, the creation of multiracial majority districts is not evidence of racial gerrymandering necessarily but rather is the normal or natural distribution of racial communities in Texas.
20. In Dallas-Fort Worth, the state eliminated CD 33 as it existed as a Tarrant County-based district and consolidated one-third of it with one-third of existing CD32 and one-third of existing CD 30. The CD 30 portion they took was the least Black segment, meaning that one-third of the voters placed into new CD 33 were put there to achieve their race-based goal of increasing CD 30's Black CVAP to majority status, making race the predominant feature in both CD 30 and 33's creation. That particular change had no partisan benefit - they just shifted voters between two Democratic districts to service a racial target goal.

³State Population by Characteristics: 2020-2024. Published June 2025. <https://www.census.gov/data/tables/time-series/demo/popest/2020s-state-detail.html>

⁴ Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: Annual Estimates of the Resident Population by Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: April 1, 2020 to July 1, 2024 (SC-EST2024-SR11H). Texas Excel sheet link: <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/popest/tables/2020-2024/state/asrh/sc-est2024-sr11h-48.xlsx>

21. In the Austin-San Antonio region the state dismantled a performing Hispanic district, CD35. The state removed the entire Austin portion of the district and instead drew their map around large Hispanic neighborhoods in south Bexar county and then extended the district east to include large Anglo communities that are distinct from Bexar county and dilute Hispanic voting. Yet the state was careful to create a district that was just bare majority HVCAP, clearly focusing on race to achieve this goal, despite the fact that the district would never perform for Hispanic candidates of choice.
22. In Houston the state substantially changed CD9, an existing minority-performing district and carefully excluded Black population, which had formerly been the largest share of eligible voters in the district. The newly created CD9 pushed to the eastern side of Harris County and traced the Hispanic population to create a majority-HCVAP district. However if the true goal had been creating a more Republican performing district the state did not need to make the district majority Hispanic CVAP. However, the state completely dismantled the existing majority-minority CD9 and placed a bare majority HCVAP community in a district with all of majority-Anglo Liberty County which votes in direct contrast to Harris County Hispanic voters.
23. There are numerous TLC reports⁵ that document these changes and detail the composition of the old pieces of the districts and the new additions to the district which I relied on in drawing conclusions. The same TLC reports can be examined in reverse, meaning to show the old C2193 district boundaries and what components were changed to form the new districts. These types of reports provide clear evidence that the state of Texas was aware of the racial demographics of communities being shifted in and out of the districts.

III. Racially Polarized Voting Analysis

24. We next examine whether voters of different racial/ethnic backgrounds tend to prefer different or similar candidates in a wide range of electoral settings. The phenomenon called *racially polarized voting* (RPV) is defined as voters of different racial or ethnic groups exhibiting different candidate preferences in an election. It means simply that voters of different groups are voting in polar opposite directions, rather than in a coalition. Voters may vote for their candidates of choice for a variety of reasons, and RPV analysis is agnostic as to why voters make decisions, instead RPV simply reports *how* different voters are voting. It measures the outcomes of voting patterns and determines whether patterns track with the race/ethnicity demographics of neighborhoods, cities, and voting precincts. In prior reports in May 2022 and

⁵ https://data.capitol.texas.gov/dataset/748c952b-e926-4f44-8d01-a738884b3ec8/resource/7a659353-b0f2-48d6-be5c-c0ad756a1dcf/download/planc2333_vs_planc2193_r340_election24g.pdf and https://data.capitol.texas.gov/dataset/748c952b-e926-4f44-8d01-a738884b3ec8/resource/965b081f-cf1a-4ed1-9676-bd7df21f5072/download/planc2193_vs_planc2333_r340_election24g.pdf

March 2025 I discussed RPV methodologies in-depth, and I continue to rely on the descriptions in that report, including the detailed explanations of how to run ecological inference, including providing extensive sample code in R.

25. In regions across Texas that have sizable populations of both Anglo and minority voters, ecological inference models point to a clear pattern of racially polarized voting. The finding reported in this August 2025 report is consistent with hundreds of pages of statistical analysis that we previously submitted in understanding Texas voting patterns in May 2022 and March/April 2025. Beyond my own report, Dr. Stephen Ansolobehere of Harvard University also documented racially polarized voting across enacted Congressional districts in Texas in his own extensive analysis of March 2025 (see Table 4 in particular). Thus, these findings come as no surprise; Hispanic voters, but also Black voters demonstrate unified and cohesive voting, siding for the same candidates of choice in the recent 2022 and 2024 elections in Texas. In contrast, Anglo voters tend to bloc-vote against minority candidates of choice. Anglo bloc voting varies by degree and by region. In some specific neighborhoods of Austin, Houston or Dallas, for example, Anglos evidenced some cross-over voting in support of minority voters. However, in most instances outside of these three cities, Anglo voters demonstrate considerable bloc voting against Hispanic and Black candidates of choice, often voting in the exact opposite pattern of non-white minorities.
26. Therefore, when a bare majority of Hispanic citizens is grouped with a very large Anglo population, the result is a district in which Hispanic and Anglo voters are at odds with each other on candidate preference and the higher rates of Anglo registration and voter turnout, coupled with very strong Anglo cohesion for Republicans will leave Hispanic voters, even if they are a CVAP majority, always seeing their candidate of choice lose the election.
27. In analysis of RPV patterns the emphasis is on the patterns, not necessarily one particular election. Social science research regularly attempts to take a broad view of data and to distill complex data into general patterns. We borrow these approaches to scientific inquiry from the general sciences, acknowledging outliers and describing established patterns. For example, if a biologist encounters a tree in the forest with beautiful orange foliage, they do not conclude their report that trees in general have orange foliage. Instead, they examine a wide swath of trees in the forest and discover that most of the trees have green leaves and conclude that trees generally have green foliage. We take the same approach to election data, attempting to look at many models, a wide variety of data, and a wide variety of elections, and careful not to put too much weight on any one particular example. To that end, between my original reports from 2022 to April 2025, and now this new August 2025 report, I have examined more than 25 different elections, using 10 different ecological inference models, ranging from 2014 to 2024 and considering multiple district arrangement boundaries. The new analysis reported here, for

2022 and 2024 under Map 2333 confirms the general pattern already reported of racially polarized voting across the state of Texas, and is consistent with Federal Court findings in prior decades redistricting that Texas elections are indeed characterized by racially polarized voting.

28. In particular, this report finds strong and consistent evidence of Hispanic cohesion, Black cohesion, and Anglo bloc voting in the new map (C2333) for analyzed districts 2, 5, 6, 8, 9, 12, 18, 25, 29, 30, 32, 33, 35, 38 across 2022 and 2024 elections as well as in districts 9 and 18 under the prior map (C2193). Previous expert reports submitted during litigation in *LULAC v. Abbott* and detailed at length in El Paso in May 2025 by Plaintiffs expert Dr. Stephen Ansolobehere as well as Defense expert Dr. John Alford, and my own prior expert reports all conclude that candidate choice in Texas is characterized by polarized voting in elections from 2014 to 2024.
29. Several methods are available to assess the *Gingles* preconditions of minority cohesion and Anglo bloc voting.⁶ One popular software program that has been relied on by Federal Courts is *eiCompare*, which imports data and runs both King's EI and RxC models and offers comparison diagnostics.⁷ Collingwood, et al. (2016) have concluded that both EI and RxC produce similarly reliable regression estimates of vote choice, and RPV analysis using *eiCompare* was found to be methodologically reliable for the state of Texas (see *Petteway v. Galveston*: "Ecological inference is a reliable and standard method of measuring racially polarized voting. PXs-384 ¶¶ 18–21; 476 ¶ 25; Dkt. 223 at Case 3:22-cv-00057 Document 250 Filed on 10/13/23 in TXSD Page 43 of 157 216–17, 219. Two forms of ecological inference, King's Ecological Inference ("King's EI") and RxC EI, use aggregate data to identify voting patterns through statistical analysis of candidate choice and racial demographics within a precinct. *Id.* at PXs-384 ¶¶ 18–21; 476 ¶ 25; Dkt. 223 at 216–17, 219.")
30. To conduct analysis on a state as diverse as Texas, I rely on four different types of racial/ethnic demographic data. First, I used VAP data from the U.S. Census, downloaded for each voting precinct/VTD from the TLC website. VAP data is useful for Anglo and Black⁸ racial estimates which are more difficult to derive from a surname analysis alone. The second data source is Spanish surname registration, downloaded for each voting precinct/VTD from the TLC website. Spanish surname lists can be used to flag Hispanic voters on the actual voter file, a

⁶ For an approachable overview of this material, see Bruce M. Clarke & Robert Timothy Reagan, Federal Judicial Center, *Redistricting Litigation: An Overview Of Legal, Statistical, and Case-Management Issues* (2002).

⁷ Loren Collingwood, Kassra Oskooii, Sergio Garcia Rios, and Matt Barreto, *eiCompare Comparing Ecological Inference Estimates across EI and EI:R x C*, 8 R J., 93 (2016).

⁸ In some areas with large Black populations adjacent to Latinos, EI models may control for percent Black to isolate the effect for Latinos so that Latinos are not compared directly to Black voters but rather independent effects are obtained for Latino vote estimates. Gary King describes this process in the basic EI algorithm as the Zb covariates (<https://gking.harvard.edu/files/gking/files/ei.pdf>)

service that is provided by TLC. Two other sources of data for citizen voting age population⁹ (CVAP) and Spanish-speaking adults, come from the U.S. Census ACS at the census block group level, and using relevant shapefiles merged with VTDs. Finally we can rely on BISG analysis of voters' race off the vote history file and use those estimates in our EI models as well.

31. BISG was developed by demographic experts¹⁰ and has been widely published and applied in the domain of political science to understand voting trends by race and ethnicity. It has been used by experts in Section 2 voting rights trials and found credible and reliable by two different federal district courts¹¹ and the Second Circuit Court of Appeals.¹² It has been published in peer-reviewed political science, social science methodology, and law review journals as an appropriate technique for understanding voter race or ethnicity.¹³ The method relies on a combination of Census surname analysis and Census block-level racial demographics to provide an overall probability assessment of the voter's race or ethnicity.¹⁴ Demographers and social scientists already utilize both of these methods separately; matching Census data to geographic units is widely used for understanding racial demographics and density of an area,¹⁵ and surname analysis is regularly used against the voter file to understand race and ethnicity.¹⁶ Using both data sources makes it possible to gain a more precise understanding of voter demographics—two pieces of evidence, instead of just one, provides more precise estimates.¹⁷

32. BISG analysis begins by undertaking surname analysis, a method that federal courts in Texas have found reliable. Indeed, for many years defense experts in Texas have regularly used

⁹ United States Citizen Voting Age Population by Race and Ethnicity: <https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/decennial-census/about/voting-rights/cvap.html>

¹⁰ Fiscella, Kevin, and Allen M. Fremont. "Use of geocoding and surname analysis to estimate race and ethnicity." *Health services research* 41, no. 4p1 (2006): 1482-1500

¹¹ *Petteway v. Galveston Cty.*, 698 F. Supp. 3d 952 (S.D. Tex 2023); *NAACP vs. East Ramapo Central School District*, No. 17-CV-8943-CS-JCM, May 25, 2020

¹² *Clerveaux v. E. Ramapo Cent. Sch. Dist.* UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE SECOND CIRCUIT. No. 20-1668. January 6, 2021

¹³ Jesse T. Clark, John A. Curiel and Tyler S. Steelman. 2021. Minmaxing of Bayesian Improved Surname Geocoding and Geography Level Ups in Predicting Race. *Political Analysis*. (Nov); Kevin DeLuca and John A. Curiel. 2022. Validating the Applicability of Bayesian Inference with Surname and Geocoding to Congressional Redistricting. *Political Analysis*. (May); M Barreto, M Cohen, L Collingwood, C Dunn, S Waknin. 2022. "A Novel Method for Showing Racially Polarized Voting: Bayesian Improved Surname Geocoding" *New York University Review of Law & Social Change*

¹⁴ Imai, Kosuke, and Kabir Khanna. "Improving ecological inference by predicting individual ethnicity from voter registration records." *Political Analysis* 24, no. 2 (2016): 263-272.

¹⁵ Jorge Chapa, Ana Henderson, Aggie Jooyoon Noah, Werner Schinkiv, & Robert Kengle, The Chief Justice Earl Warren Institute on Law and Social Policy, *Redistricting: Estimating Citizen Voting Age Population* (2011)

¹⁶ Grofman, Bernard, and Jennifer R. Garcia. "Using Spanish Surname to Estimate Hispanic Voting Population in Voting Rights Litigation: A Model of Context Effects Using Bayes' Theorem." *Election Law Journal* 13, no. 3 (2014)

¹⁷ Barreto, Matt, Michael Cohen, Loren Collingwood, Chad Dunn, and Sonni Waknin. "A novel method for showing racially polarized voting: Bayesian improved surname geocoding." *New York University Review of Law & Social Change* (2021).

Spanish surname matching¹⁸ to reliably identify Hispanic voters on the voter file for EI analysis. Surname analysis in BISG starts by taking each last name in the voter file and checking it against the published directories created by the Census Bureau.¹⁹ This list, assembled based on research by demographers at the Census Bureau, has created a racial/ethnic probability for each last name in the United States based on the official Census records.²⁰ When a person fills out the Census form, they record their last name and their self-reported race and ethnicity. The resulting probability estimate for each name can then be cross-referenced with the voter file. So, a surname database can assign a probability for nearly every last name found on a voter file. In previous reports in March and April 2025 I detailed BISG methodology, including footnotes with direct links to the software package and sample code. In addition, Mr. Rios and I created a “how to” video tutorial to demonstrate how BISG works with Texas voter file analysis and EI that can be found on my voting rights research website.²¹

33. Across the elections analyzed for 2022 and 2024 there is a clear, consistent, and statistically significant pattern of racially polarized voting in Texas (full results reported in Appendix B). Time and again, Hispanic voters in Texas are cohesive and vote for candidates of choice typically by a 2-to-1 margin, and always in contrast to Anglo voters who bloc-vote against Hispanic candidates of choice. These voting patterns have been widely reported for at least three decades of voting rights litigation and Federal courts in Texas have routinely concluded that elections in Texas are racially polarized. In the more than 1,000 ecological inference statistical models I performed for this report, based on well-established social science published methodology, I conclude that across more than a dozen regions analyzed, elections in Texas are defined by racially polarized voting. Appendix A, attached as part of this report, provides full tables of our RPV analysis with eiCompare, reporting both Kings EI and RxC results.²²
34. As we should expect, each region of Texas contains somewhat different voting patterns, however, all regions are characterized by some degree of racially polarized voting. Even in instances where the patterns are not so stark as to be in complete opposite directions, they still provide clear evidence of racially polarized voting. For instance, if Hispanics are voting 60% – 40% for their preferred candidate and Anglos are voting 40% – 60% against the Hispanic preferred candidate, this is still a finding of polarized voting. Further, even if one or two

¹⁸ For example in *Cisneros v. Pasadena ISD*, 2013.

¹⁹ Elliott, Marc N., Allen Fremont, Peter A. Morrison, Philip Pantoja, and Nicole Lurie. "A new method for estimating race/ethnicity and associated disparities where administrative records lack self reported race/ethnicity." *Health services research* 43, no. 5p1 (2008): 1722-1736.

²⁰ “Decennial Census Surname Files (2010, 2000).” Perma.cc. <https://perma.cc/9JLV-7NQJ>.

²¹ http://mattbarreto.com/vra/bisg/galv_bisg_demo.mp4

²² Using the R software package eiCompare, data scientists can extract additional plots, charts, figures, confidence interval bounds, standard errors and much more, depending on any additional metrics they are interested in. These pieces of information are readily contained within the analysis presented in this report and easily extracted when necessary

election analyses are less conclusive, as political scientists our training informs us to look at the overall patterns and trends in the data to make conclusions with a reasonable degree of scientific certainty. In the case of elections in Texas, the statistical analyses point to an unmistakable pattern of racially polarized voting.

35. For elections in 2022 and 2024 patterns of racially polarized voting were conclusive across the state of Texas including in those analyzed in this report, the enacted Congressional districts 2, 5, 6, 8, 9, 12, 18, 25, 29, 30, 32, 33, 35, 38.
36. The 2024 presidential election between Donald Trump and Kamala Harris sometimes shows a different pattern than other elections for Hispanic voters, depending on the region. But the overall vote results still reflect largely racially polarized voting, despite some gains amongst Hispanic voters for President Trump in certain regions of Texas. Those gains, however, did not translate clearly down ballot for candidates not named Trump, generally across the entire State, or specifically in the regions where the Plaintiffs are presently asserting claims. This election should be seen as quite unique, with a very well-publicized candidate in Trump. What's more the 2024 election was different than almost any other in that Trump's opponent changed almost near the end of the election cycle and the eventual opponent, Ms. Harris had far less time to develop a campaign and connect with voters than any other presidential candidate in modern history. When examining the overall Hispanic vote in Texas across all VTDs contained in this report from Dallas to San Antonio to Houston, Ms. Harris won an estimated 63.6% of the Latino vote. In contrast, Anglos overwhelmingly rejected Ms. Harris with 26.4% of their vote in Texas within the districts analyzed in this report.
37. Variation did exist in the Hispanic vote for Harris or Trump. For example, in districts such as the new 5th, 25th, and 32nd, Hispanics gave Harris 74-77% of the vote, while in the new 35th and 38th districts Hispanics gave Harris 65-66% of the vote, all clear majority support in line with historic voting patterns in Texas. In other districts the Hispanic vote for Harris was still majority, but somewhat lower in November 2024, however even in areas where the Hispanic vote for Harris was a bit lower, the same districts suggest Hispanic vote for Allred was 7-10 points higher, and support for Garza or O'Rourke in 2022 was about 10-12 points higher. Thus the official election results and data here suggest the Trump candidacy in 2024 can be seen as an outlier within the larger Hispanic voting trends in Texas. Indeed, looking at the full pattern of elections for the past 10 years from 2014 to 2024, the Trump-Harris election stands as a clear outlier whereby Hispanic cohesion is quite consistent, even as it varies by degree, across different regions in Texas.
38. In regions of Texas that have large Black and Hispanic populations we find clear and consistent evidence that the two minority groups vote cohesively, together, for like candidates of choice in

2022 and 2024. In particular, the analysis reveals that Black and Hispanic voters are cohesive in districts in the greater DFW region (Dallas, Tarrant, Denton, Collin) and in the greater Houston metro. At the same time, Anglo voters in these geographies' bloc-vote against minority candidates of choice. Anglo voters in U.S. House and State House Districts bloc-vote such that Black and Hispanic voters have less opportunity to elect their candidates of choice the DFW region.

39. Throughout this report, the ecological inference RPV analysis provides extensive data examples of very unified Latino voting patterns that are regularly surpassing 70% and even 80% in many instances, In particular, the 2022 election confirms widespread evidence of Latino cohesiveness always 2-to-1 and more often 3-to-1 for their candidates of choice.

IV. District Boundaries and Racial Population Patterns in 2021 and 2025 Maps

40. Using ARCGIS software we imported the shapefiles from the TLC District Viewer website for the 2021 benchmark²³, the 2025 passed (C2333)²⁴ and the 2025 proposed (C2331)²⁵ plans and overlaid them on the same map of the state of Texas to allow readers to compare exactly where lines were moved. In addition to the district boundaries, we imported Census data for the population by race/ethnicity or the voting-age population (VAP) and the citizen voting-age population (CVAP) as layers on the same map. Using the software DRA we also included a layer for partisan election results for the 2024 presidential election as well as composite scores from 2020 to 2024 for partisan lean.

41. Appendix A presents screenshots of maps comparing the prior 2021 boundaries to the new 2025 boundaries on top of racial shading at the block or block-group level from U.S. Census data. These visualizations help illustrate what the intent behind the map drawers might have been as they moved lines from the 2021 to 2025 maps. Important to this assessment, we can start by learning *why* Texas embarked on mid-decade redistricting in the first place, to understand what their objectives were when drawing new districts. On July 7, 2025 the U.S. DOJ sent a letter²⁶ to Texas Governor Greg Abbott instructing him that the racial population of at four districts needed to be examined and that new districts needed to be redrawn to specifically alter the Black and Hispanic populations in key districts from their 2021 map. The DOJ letter referenced the racial composition of the Texas map 15 times, specifically telling

²³ <https://dvr.capitol.texas.gov/Congress/2/PLANC2193>

²⁴ <https://dvr.capitol.texas.gov/Congress/85/PLANC2333>

²⁵ <https://dvr.capitol.texas.gov/Congress/83/PLANC2331>

²⁶ On July 7, 2025 U.S. Department of Justice, assistant attorney general for voting rights Harmeet Dhillon sent a letter to Texas instructing them to rectify race-based districts in their 2021 enacted map. <https://electionlawblog.org/wp-content/uploads/7-7-2025-DOJ-Letter-re-Unconstitutional-Race-Based-Congressional-District.pdf>

Texas that if they did not alter the racial population of their districts that the United States might seek legal action against the state.²⁷ The map reveals that the map drawing proceeded as DOJ instructed, with districts lacking a single-race majority eliminated and the targeted districts dismantled.

42. Indeed, Texas Governor Greg Abbott publicly stated that their new map took care to create four new majority-Hispanic districts. During the floor debate in the Texas State House, bill author Representative Todd Hunter stated their goal was to create new majority-Hispanic districts. Even beyond taking these political leaders at their word, we can closely inspect the map lines and the neighborhood demographics to assess what was done, and why.
43. Looking to the comparison of the 2021 and 2025 boundary lines laid out in Appendix A, Maps 1 - 15 there is evidence that map drawers relied on the racial composition of neighborhoods, and not primarily partisan performance data in crafting the new maps in August 2025. In particular, map drawers decided to split VTDs more than 440 times and instead draw boundaries on census blocks, for which only racial data exists. Census blocks do not contain election results for such small pieces of neighborhoods and no map drawer can be certain of partisan performance within a census block.
44. The specific district boundaries for Plan C2333 clearly focus on race, whether it is excluding specific Anglo/White neighborhoods, or drawing lines firmly along boundaries to include high-density Black and Hispanic communities in Districts 9, 18, 27, 33, and 35, among others. Beyond the specific regional analysis in Maps 1 - 15, we also provide six maps for the entire state of Texas that identify neighborhood populations by Black, Hispanic and Anglo with either the 2021 (C2193) or the new 2025 (C2333) boundaries overlaid (Maps 16 - 21). These maps provide the ability to zoom in to any county or region of the state to see closer detail down to individual city blocks and neighborhoods.
45. In particular, Congressional District 9 in Harris County shows clear evidence that race predominated the boundary changes. As per a letter from the U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ) the State of Texas sought to reduce the Black population and increase the Hispanic population in District 9 which was 47.2% Black CVAP, 24.8% Hispanic CVAP and 18.9% Anglo CVAP in 2021 and voted 27.2% for Trump in 2024. In their first attempts, Plan C2308 and Plan C2331, the State created a District 9 that was 50.4% Hispanic CVAP, 12.5% Black CVAP and 34.2% White CVAP in 2023 and now voted 57.1% for Trump in 2024. However, in testimony in the Texas State Legislature, Representative Hunter stated the desire to further increase the

²⁷ Dhillon writing "If the State of Texas fails to rectify the racial gerrymandering of TX-09, TX-18, TX-29 and TX 33, the Attorney General reserves the right to seek legal action against the State, including without limitation under the 14th Amendment."

Republican performance in District 9 and they decided to add the entirety of Liberty County to the north and east. The addition of Liberty County added more than 91,000 total population, but did achieve the partisan goal, as the County had voted 80.6% in favor of Trump in 2024. However District 9 was now overpopulated by 91,000 persons and needed to shed population.

46. The rest of the changes between C2331 and C2333 were made within Harris County and focused specifically on race, not partisanship as the next changes made the map more Hispanic and less Republican. The map drawers next cut portions of District 9 west of Liberty County that were also majority Republican and majority Anglo, however they were not *as heavily Republican* as Liberty County. It was entirely possible for the map drawers to shed exactly 91,000 persons and result in a map that was even more Republican, at 60.3% vote for Trump in 2024 but was only 49.4% Hispanic CVAP, below the 50% target that map drawers were clearly focused on. Thus, the map drawers of Plan C2333 did not stop there. Instead they cut out a total of about 120,000 residents within Harris County, 30,000 more than necessary, and then added back in 30,000 additional new residents, notably from adjacent District 36 to specifically increase the Hispanic population and be able to state they had created a majority-Hispanic CVAP district. These voters were Democratic leaning. The final map in Plan C2333 reports a 59.5% vote for Trump in 2024 and is 50.1% Hispanic CVAP. If their goal was *actually* partisan performance they would have opted for the middle map that only cut 91,000 residents from Harris and had a higher Trump support of 60.3%. However this map was only 49.4% Hispanic CVAP and thus they continued to make unnecessary population changes, swapping out portions on the eastern boundary adjacent to District 36 to remove majority-Republican Anglo areas and replace them with majority-Hispanic Democratic areas *from* District 36, exactly contrary to partisan objectives. This particular swap, made of neighboring areas of Baytown, could only have been made by viewing racial, rather than partisan, shading because it was necessary to achieve the racial goal but counterproductive to the purported partisan goal.

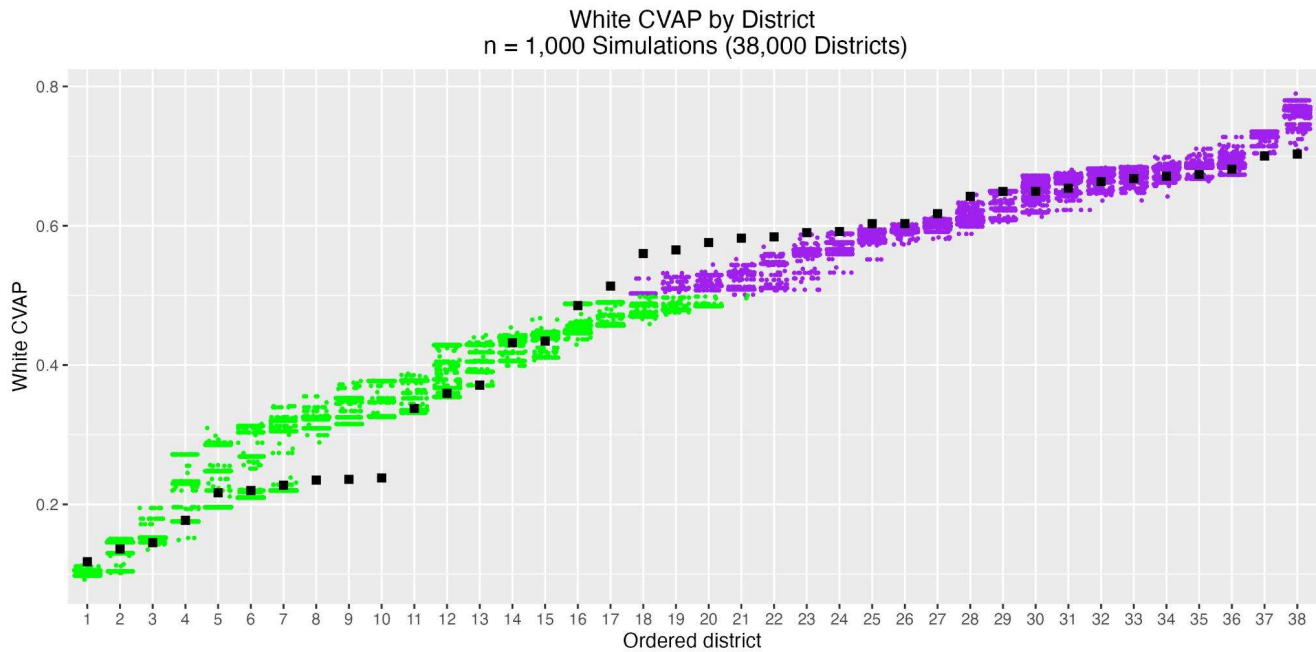
V. Redistricting Simulations Reveal Texas Map C2333 is an Extreme Outlier

47. The map passed by the Texas Legislature was drawn with purposeful intent to carefully dilute the Hispanic and Black voting communities. Using a scientific statistical software package that courts have regularly relied on, the R software package *redist*,²⁸ we can establish the baseline estimated district structure in Texas for both partisan performance and race.
48. Figure 1 demonstrates what a normal random distribution of 38 Congressional districts in Texas would look like, across 1,000 simulations, drawing 38,000 districts (1,000 x 38) and then distributed across the White CVAP in each district. In Texas, the mean average districts that

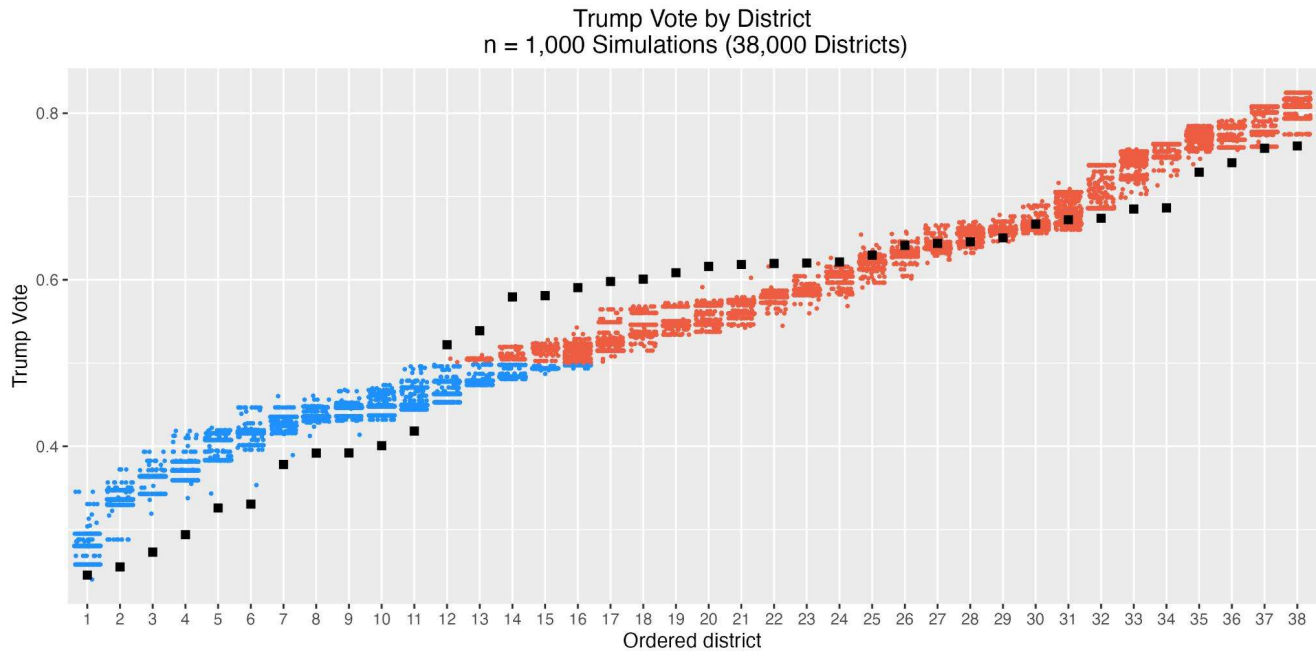
²⁸ <https://cran.r-project.org/web/packages/redist/index.html> and <https://alarm-redist.org/redist/>

would be majority-White CVAP is in the middle at 19 of 38. According to the redist simulations, when drawing districts blind to race or partisanship, 99% of the time a map should produce 18 districts that are majority White-CVAP and 95% of the time a map should produce 18 districts that are majority-minority CVAP. Further, when considering the Hispanic population eight districts are estimated to be majority Hispanic CVAP. No other racial group would normally be expected to exceed to 50% CVAP within a district on a race-blind draw.

Figure 1: Redist simulations on Texas Statewide map: Race



49. Figure 2 demonstrates what a normal random distribution of 38 Congressional districts in Texas would look like, across 1,000 simulations, drawing 38,000 districts (1,000 x 38) based on the 2024 Trump vote in each district. In Texas, the mean average districts that would be majority-Trump vote is 24 of 38. According to the redist simulations, when drawing districts blind to race or partisanship, 95% of the time a map should produce 23 districts that are majority Trump vote and 95% of the time a map should produce 13 districts that are majority Harris vote.

Figure 2: Redist simulations on Texas Statewide map: Partisanship

50. In Map C2333 passed in August 2025, the state legislature drew a map to produce 30 Trump-performing districts and 24 majority-White CVAP districts and only 4 multiracial CVAP districts; all three indicators do not fall in the expected normal distribution of partisanship or race for the state of Texas and are extreme outliers from a statistical perspective²⁹.

51. Drawing on the same data from a normal random distribution of 38 Congressional districts in Texas across 1,000 simulations, drawing 38,000 districts (1,000 x 38) based on the CVAP by race in each district, the mean average districts in which one racial group would constitute a CVAP majority is 24 of 38. In a state as diverse as Texas where no single racial group is the majority, having upwards of 14 multiracial districts is not evidence of racial gerrymandering, it is just the natural state of play. According to the redist simulations, when drawing districts blind to race or partisanship, 95% of the time a map should produce 24 districts that are single race CVAP majority and 95% of the time a map should produce 14 districts that are mixed race with no single racial majority. The newly passed map is an extreme outlier by creating 34 single-race majority CVAP districts and only 4 mixed-race no majority districts.

52. We refine the redist simulations to either the San Antonio or Houston metro regions to further test the extent to which the creation of majority HCVAP districts in which Trump prevails at the margins found in Plan C2333 districts is probable, or even possible.

²⁹ I intend to continue computing analysis using redist and will supplement as appropriate.

53. In Simulation Plots 1-2 (Appendix A) we test the probability of a district arising in the counties in which CD35 is now located that matches CD 35's Trump vote share and is majority Hispanic CVAP. Out of 332,000 simulations that created one Trump 55% or higher district exactly zero were majority Hispanic CVAP. While about 100 out of 332,000 simulations came in around 49% HCVAP, none were generated by the model simulation that exceeded 50% HCVAP.
54. Finally, Simulation Plot 3 (Appendix A) examines the probability of creating a majority Hispanic CVAP district in the Houston metro region. First Simulation Plot 3 combines Harris, Ft. Bend, and Liberty counties which can contain 7 districts and we instruct the model to create 4 districts that are at least 59% in favor of Trump. Plot 3 displays the results for HCVAP across the 4 Trump districts and suggests that zero majority HCVAP districts are possible across 332,000 simulations.
55. The new map and accompanying TLC reports have only recently been made public. I expect to provide additional analysis, and as more data becomes available, or new data is posted, I will provide additional data and analysis of population statistics and election results to supplement this report. All materials I have relied on are publicly available and all databases have already been produced as part of my previous March and April 2025 reports. Produced herewith is a Dropbox folder including the materials listed in Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 26.
56. I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true to the best of my personal knowledge.

August 24, 2025



Dr. Matt A. Barreto

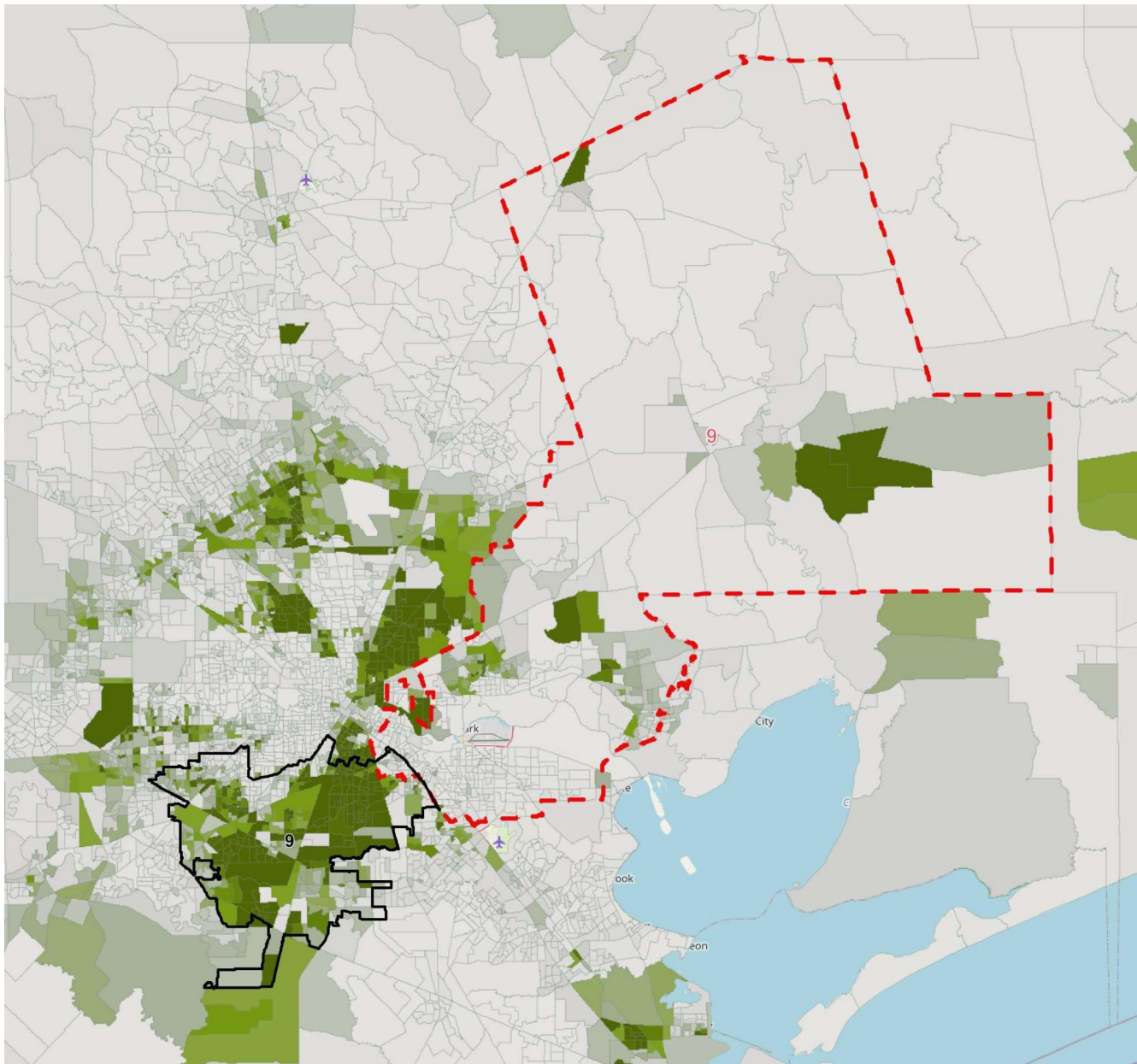
Los Angeles, California

Appendix A: Map Plots and Simulations

Appendix A: Map Plots and Simulations

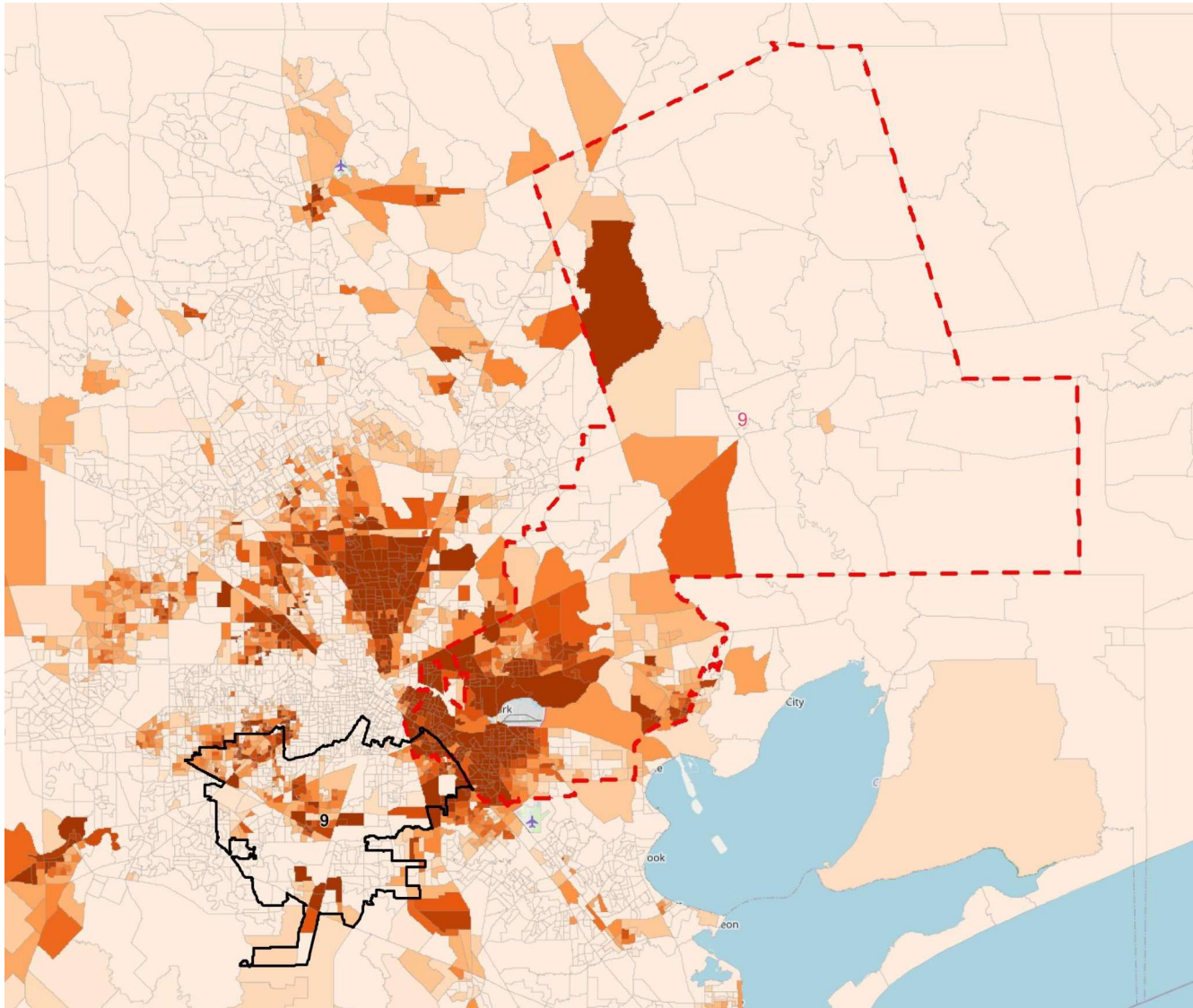
Map Figure 1: Congressional District 9 boundaries by Percent Black shading (green)

2021 enacted boundaries (black) vs. 2025 proposed boundaries (red dash)



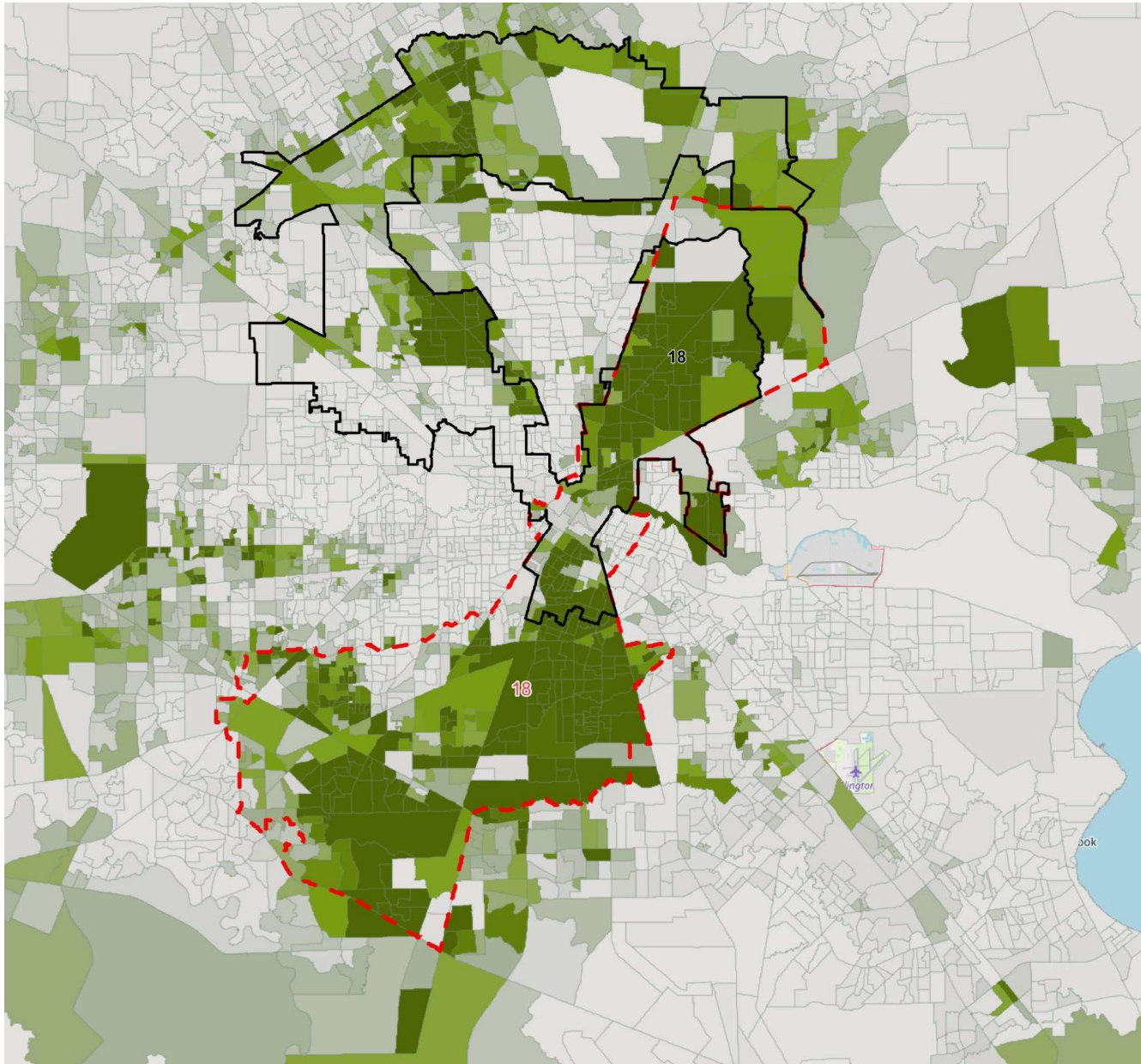
Map Figure 2: Congressional District 9 boundaries by Percent Hispanic shading (orange)

2021 enacted boundaries (black) vs. 2025 proposed boundaries (red dash)



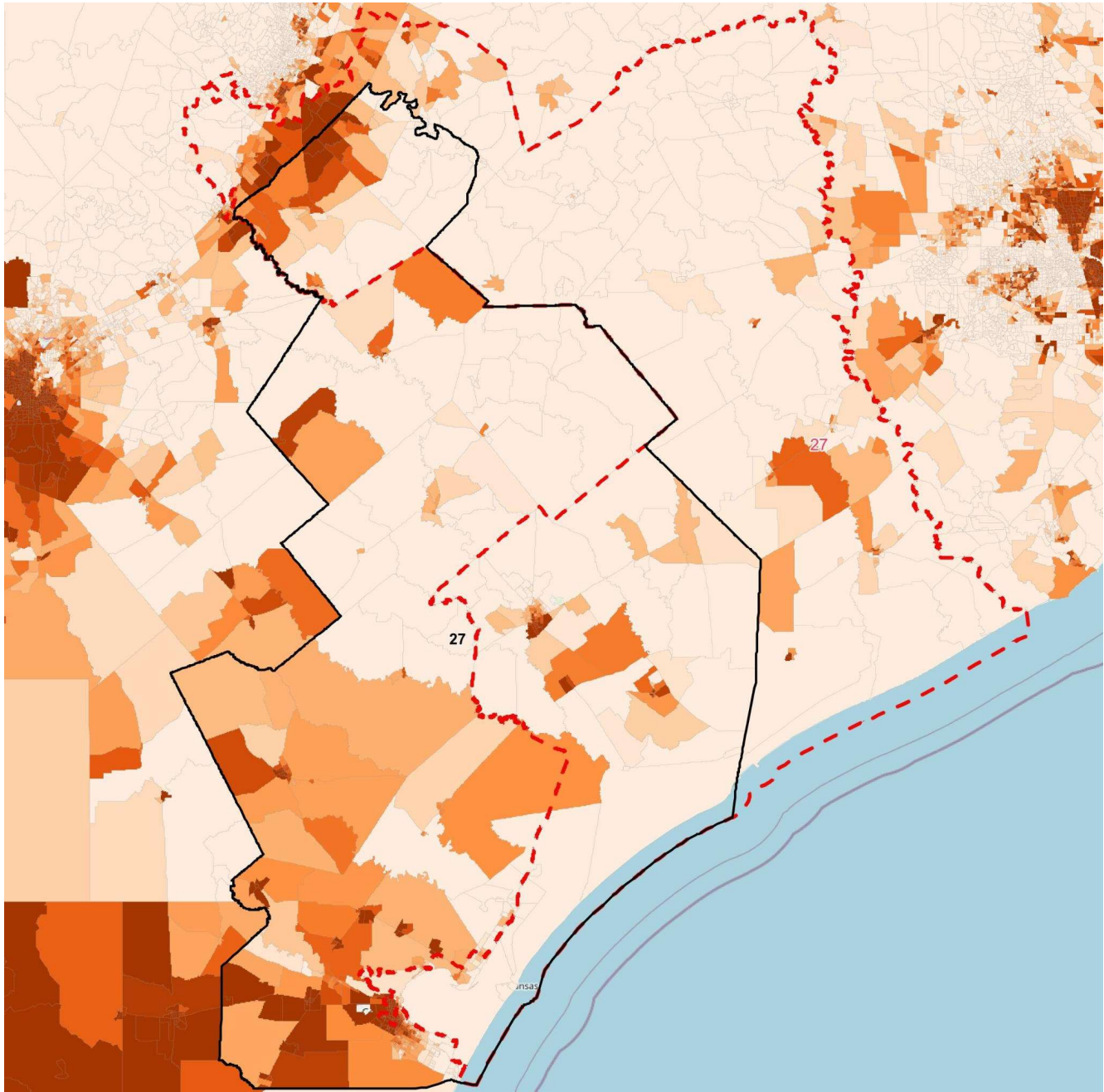
Map Figure 3: Congressional District 18 boundaries by Percent Black shading (green)

2021 enacted boundaries (black) vs. 2025 proposed boundaries (red dash)



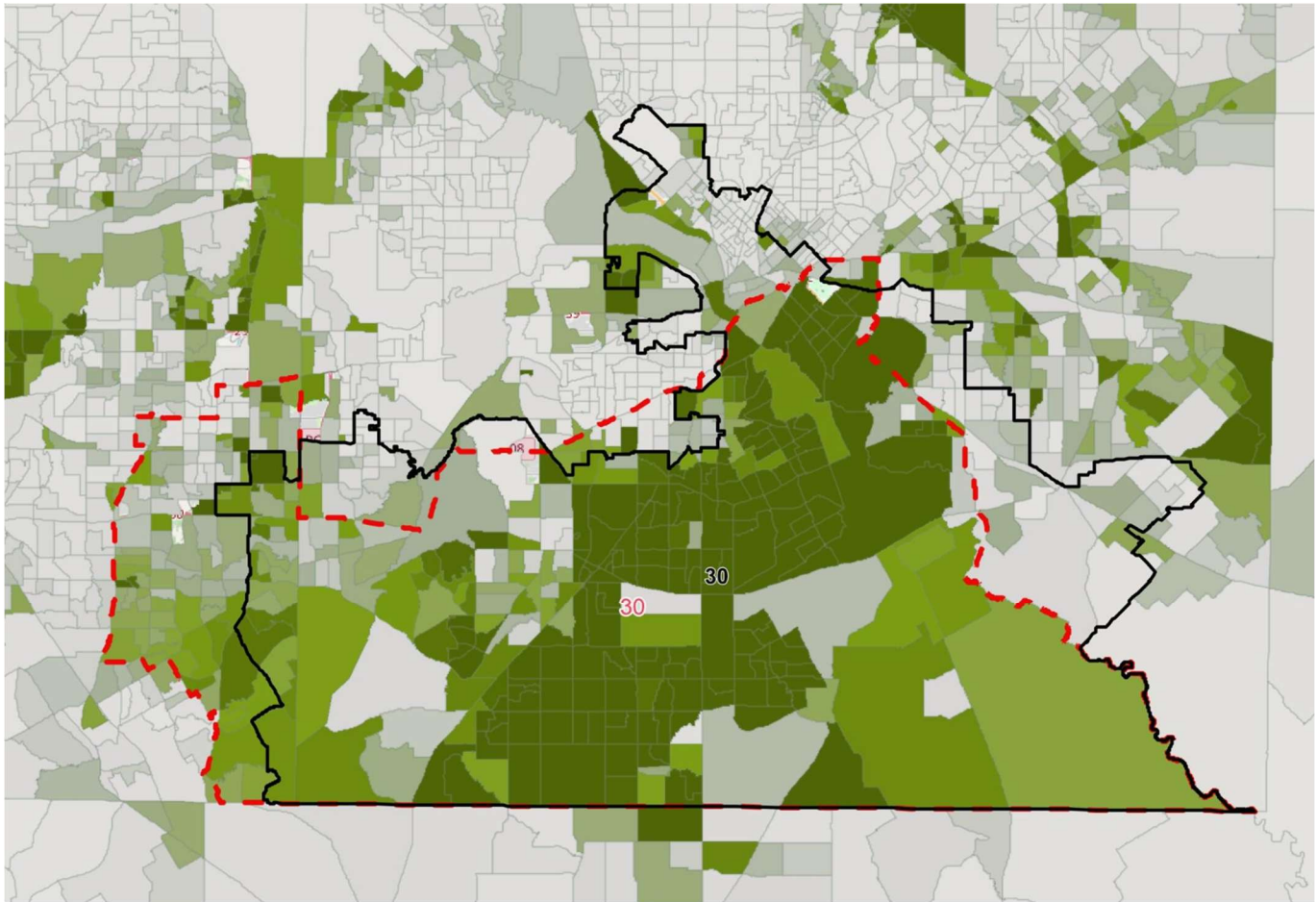
Map Figure 4: Congressional District 27 boundaries by Percent Hispanic shading (orange)

2021 enacted boundaries (black) vs. 2025 proposed boundaries (red dash)



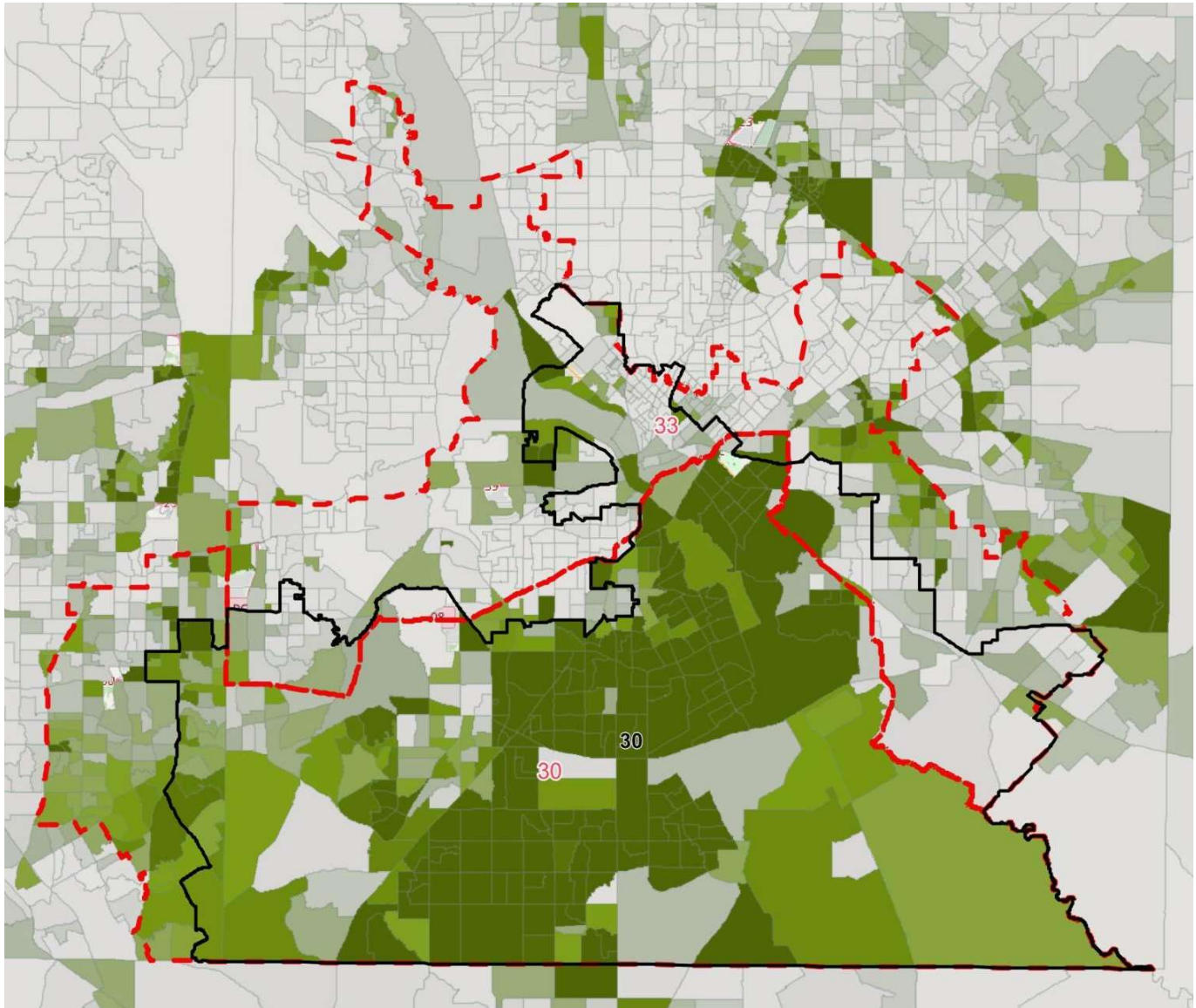
Map Figure 5: Congressional District 30 boundaries by Percent Black shading (green)

2021 enacted boundaries (black) vs. 2025 proposed boundaries (red dash)



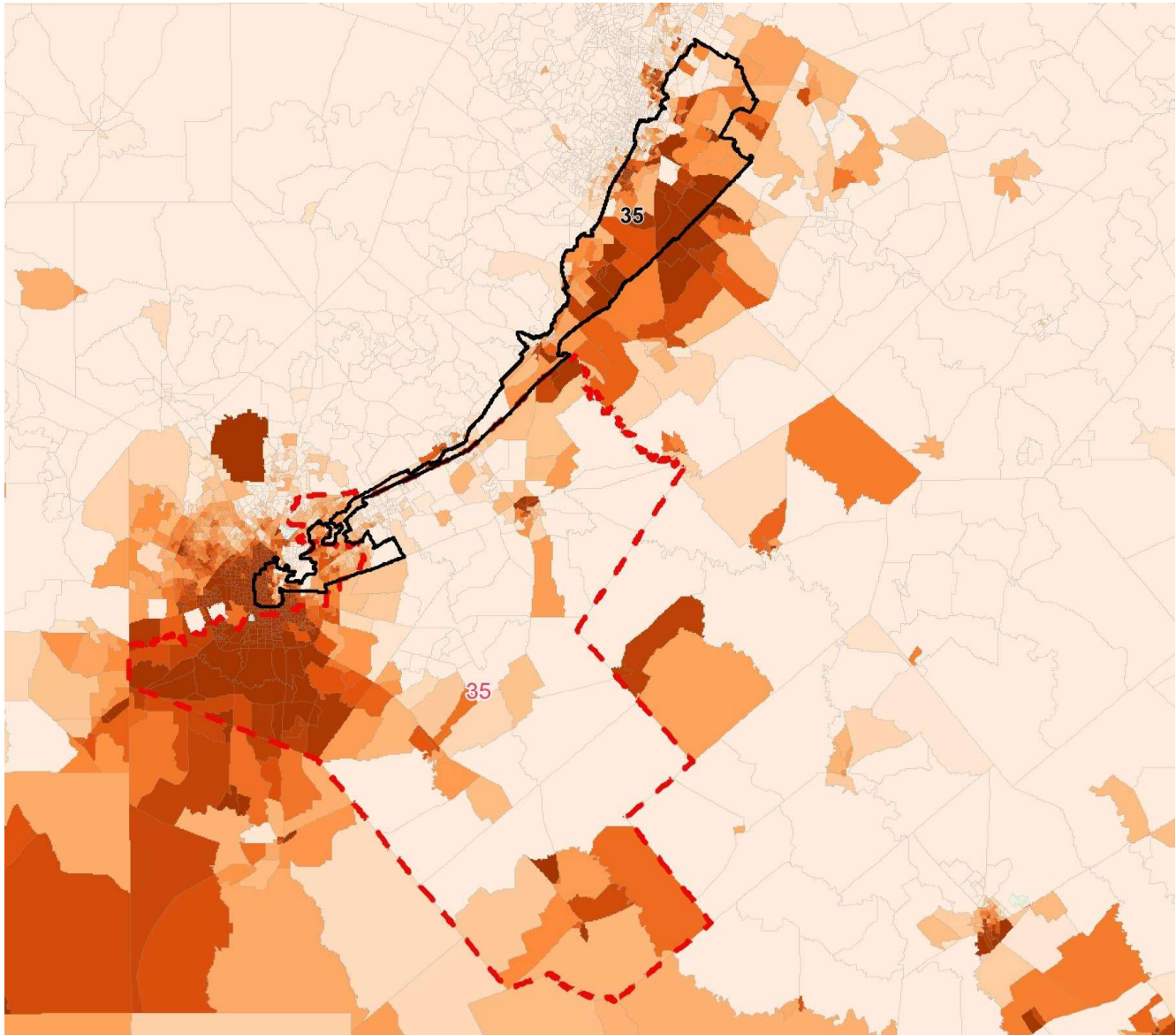
Map Figure 6: Congressional Districts 30 & 33 boundaries by Percent Black shading (green)

2021 enacted boundaries (black) vs. 2025 proposed boundaries (red dash)

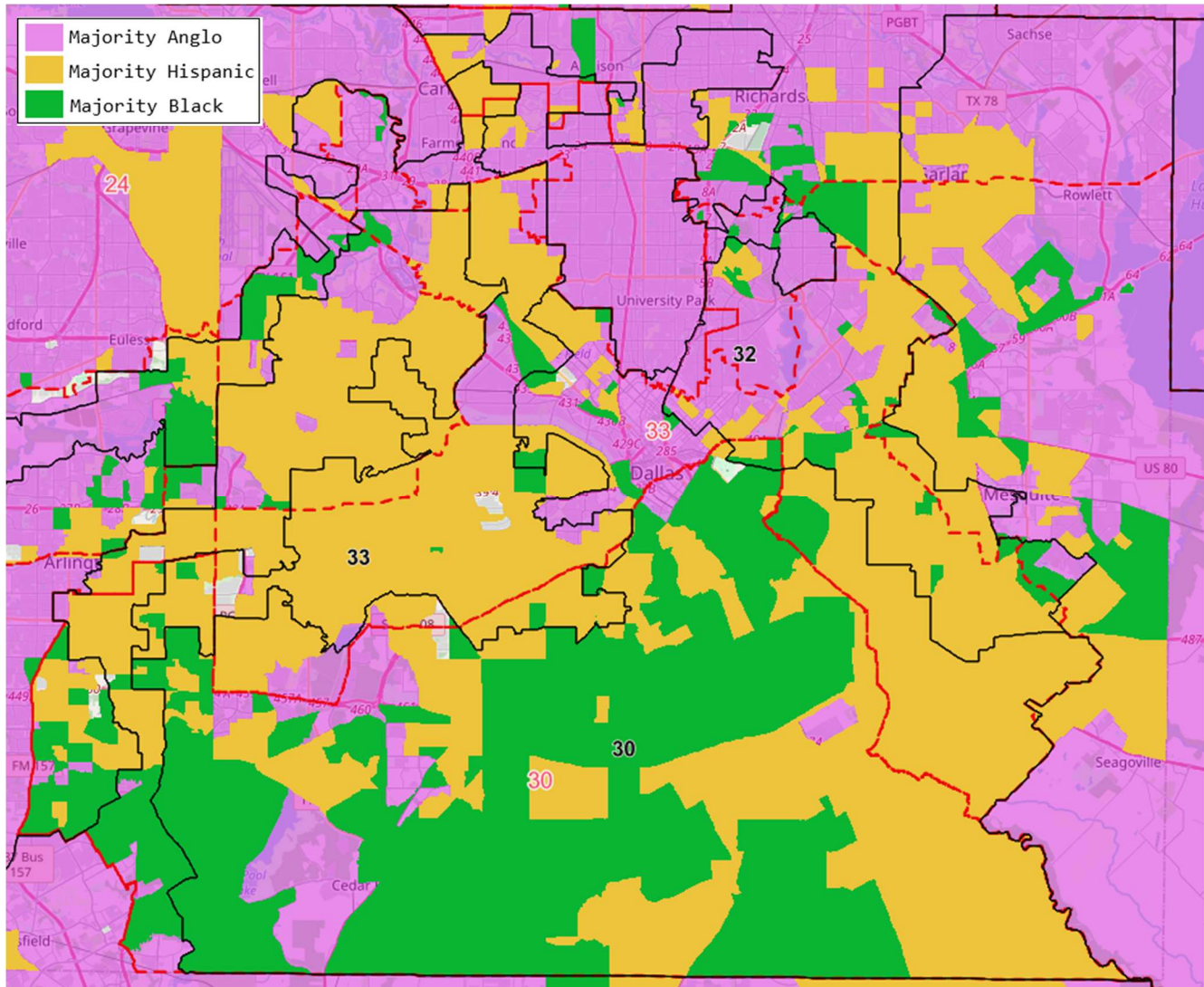


Map Figure 7: Congressional District 35 boundaries by Percent Hispanic shading (orange)

2021 enacted boundaries (black) vs. 2025 proposed boundaries (red dash)

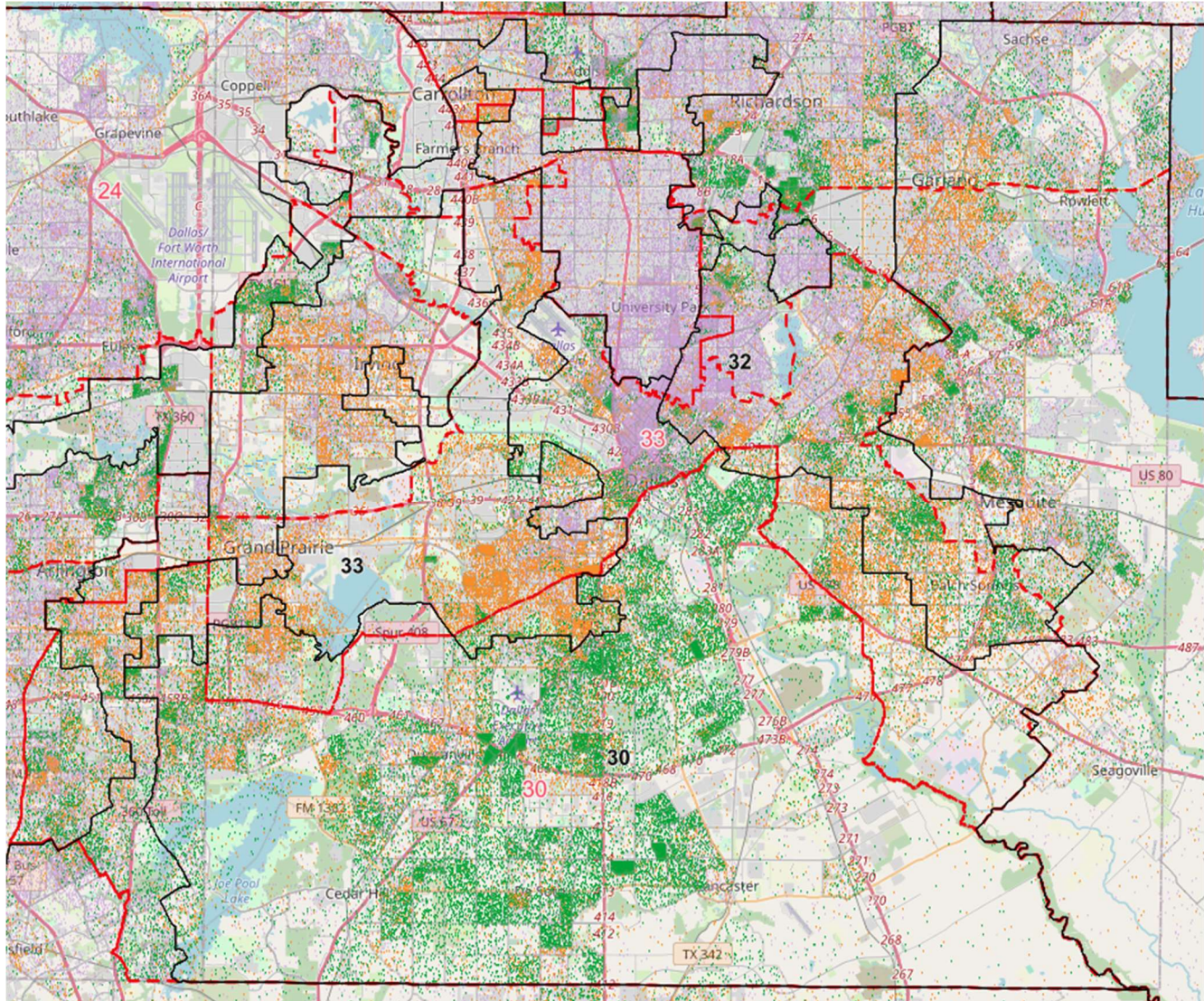


Map Figure 8: Dallas County Congressional Districts 2021 enacted (black) and 2025 passed (red)

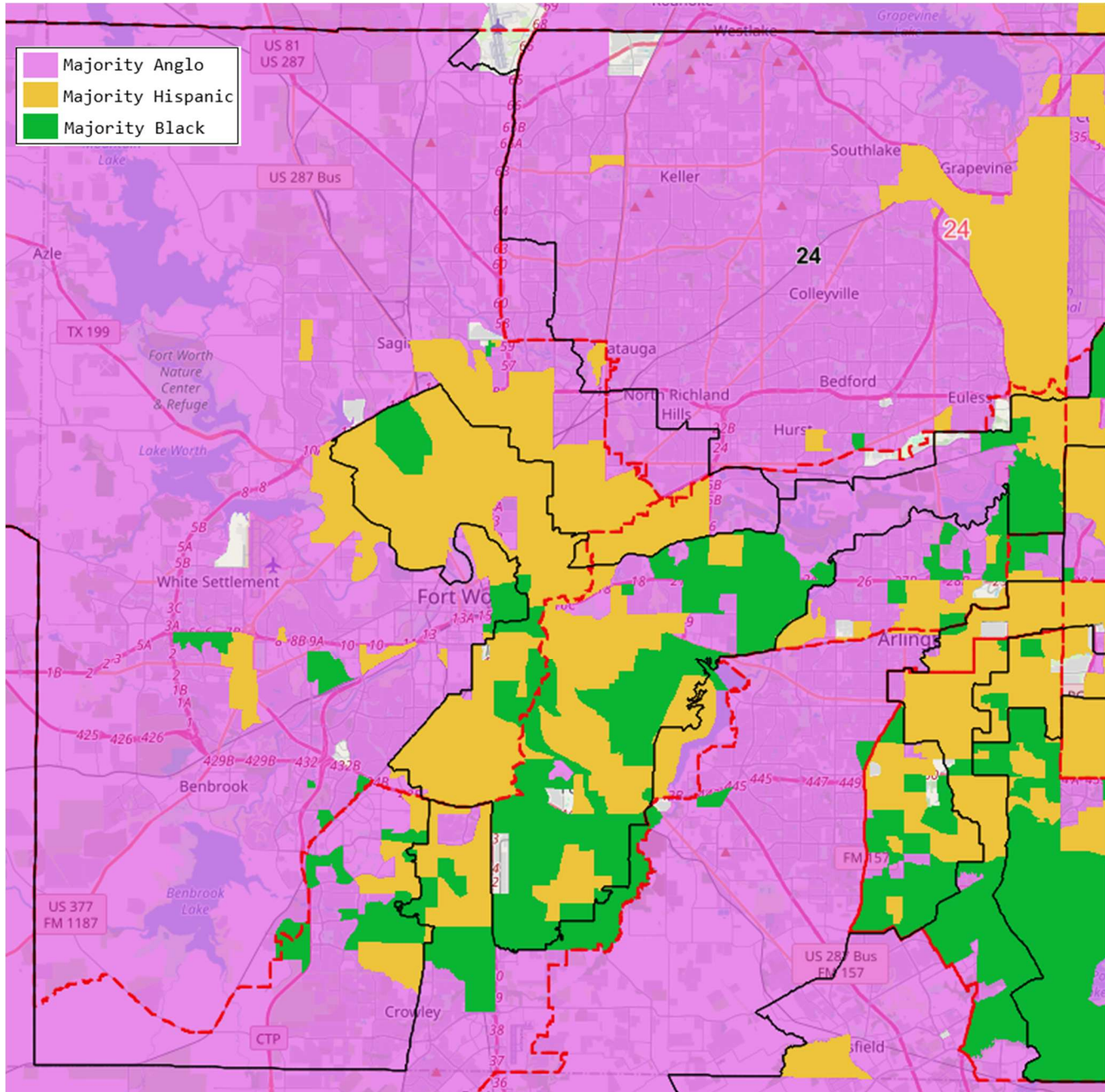


Map Figure 9: Dallas County Congressional Districts 2021 enacted (black) and 2025 passed (red)

Racial groups displayed as dot-density plots 2019-2023 CVAP

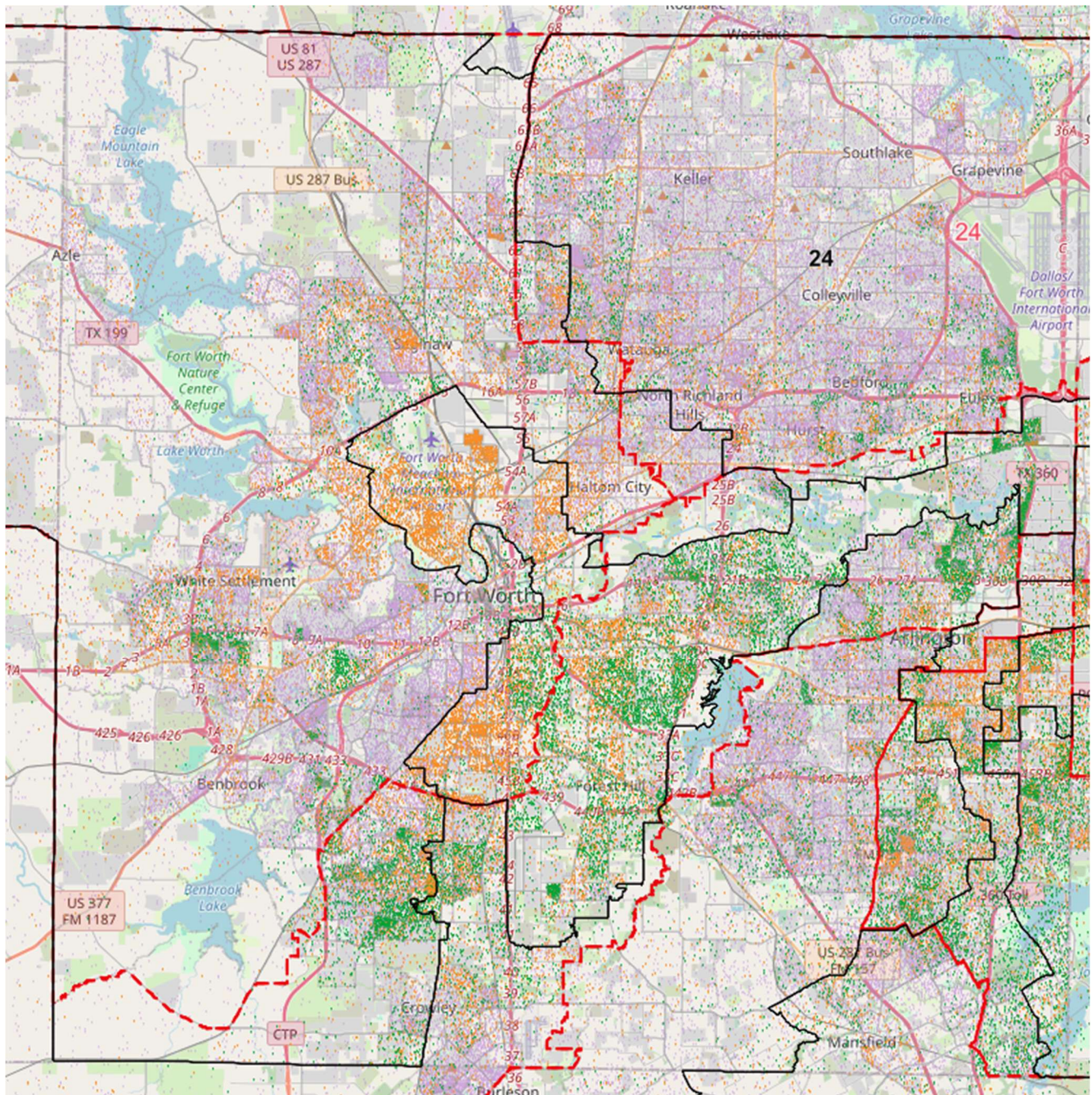


Map Figure 10: Tarrant County Congressional Districts 2021 enacted (black) and 2025 passed (red)

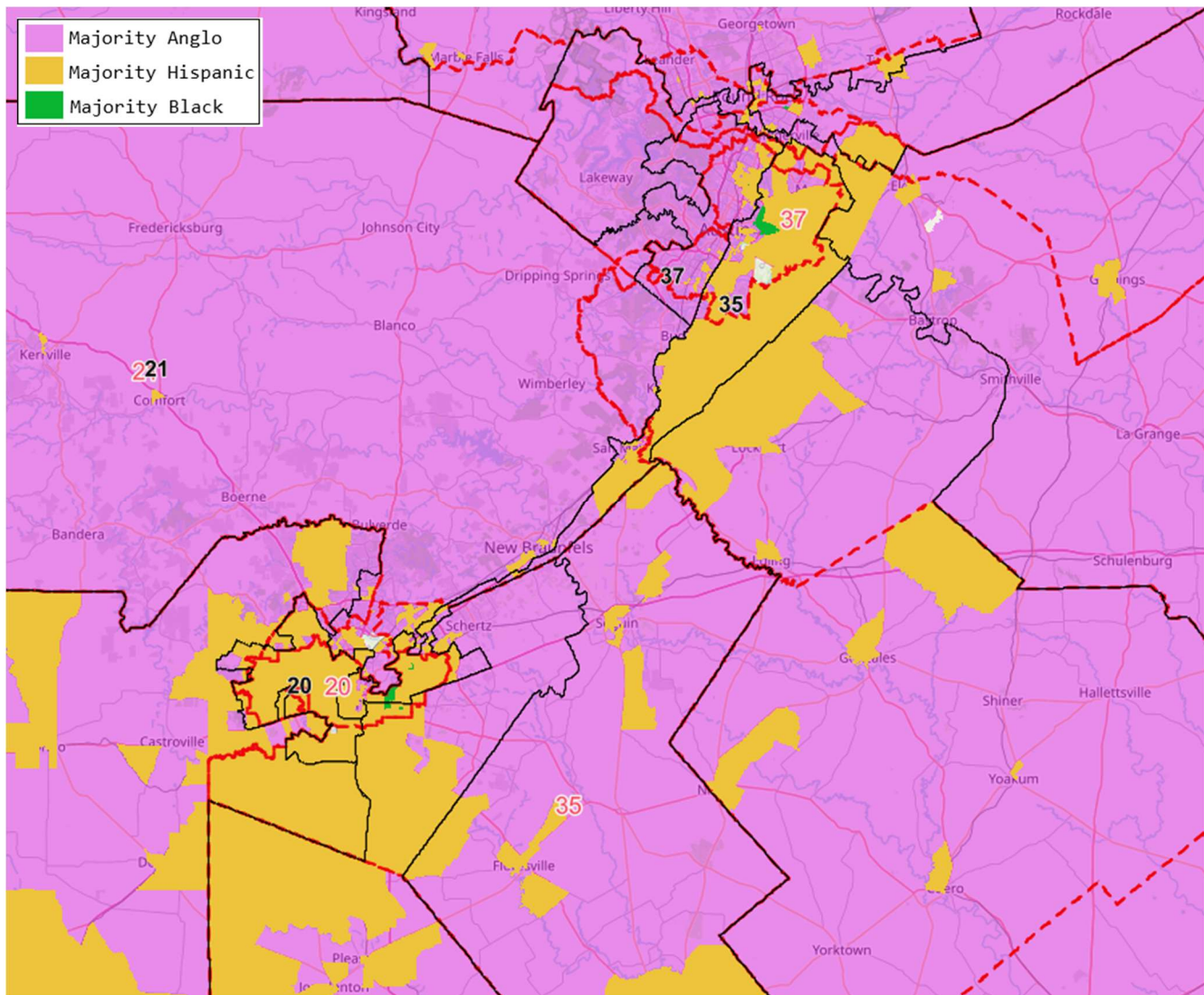


Map Figure 11: Tarrant County Congressional Districts 2021 enacted (black) and 2025 passed (red)

Racial groups displayed as dot-density plots 2019-2023 CVAP

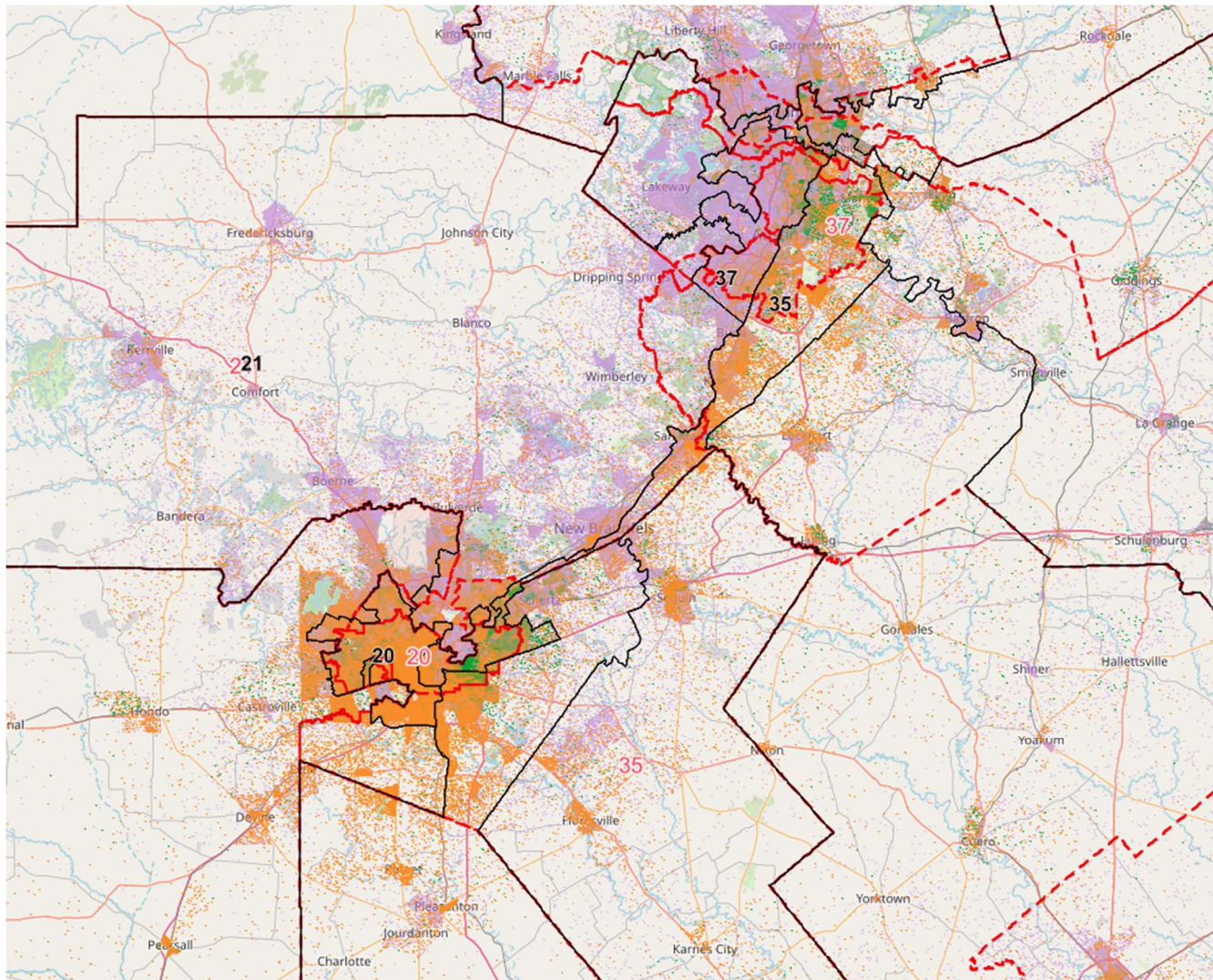


Map Figure 12: Austin-San Antonio Congressional Districts 2021 enacted (black) and 2025 passed (red)

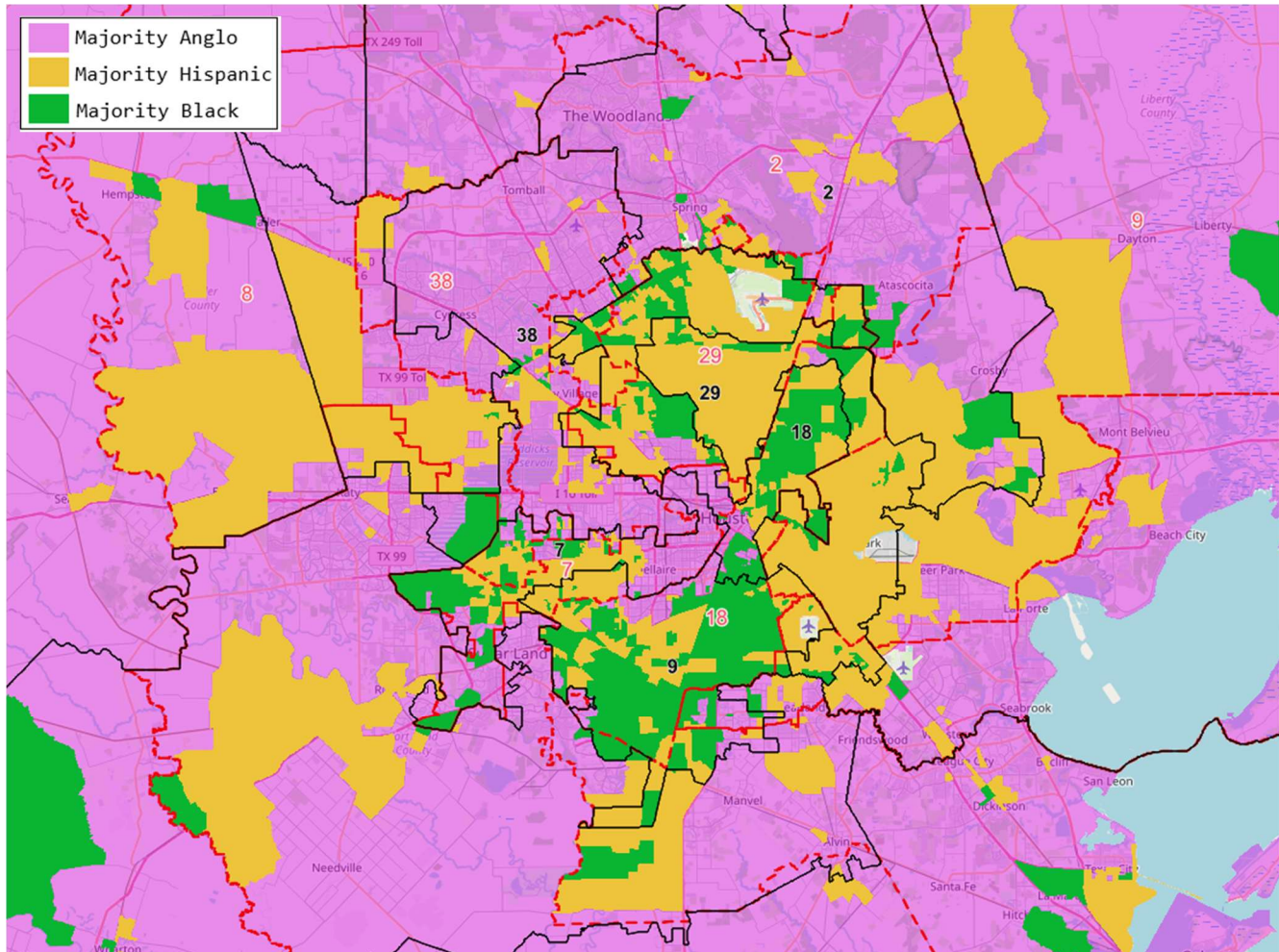


Map Figure 13: Austin-San Antonio Congressional Districts 2021 enacted (black) and 2025 passed (red)

Racial groups displayed as dot-density plots 2019-2023 CVAP

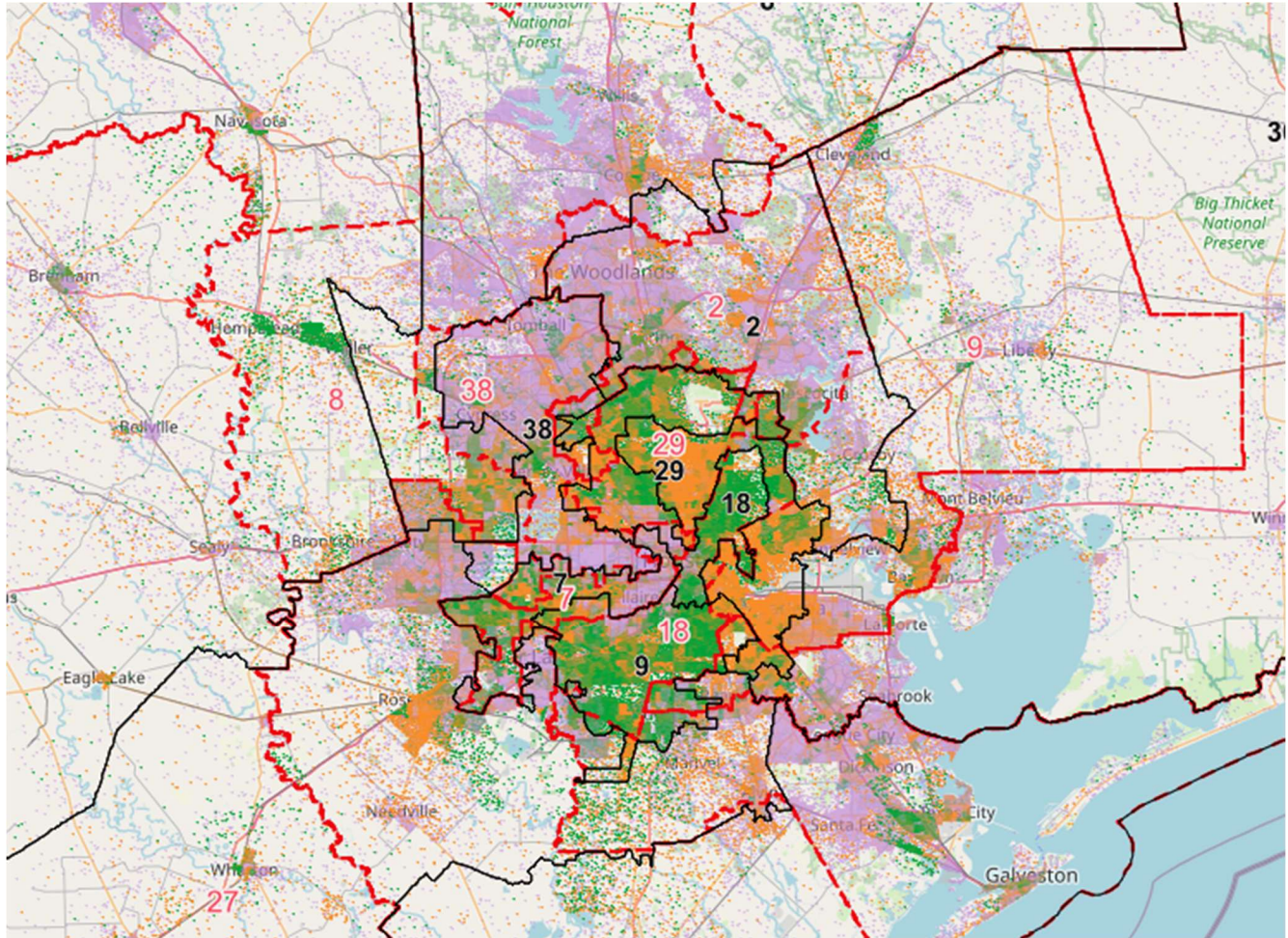


Map Figure 14: Harris County Congressional Districts 2021 enacted (black) and 2025 passed (red)

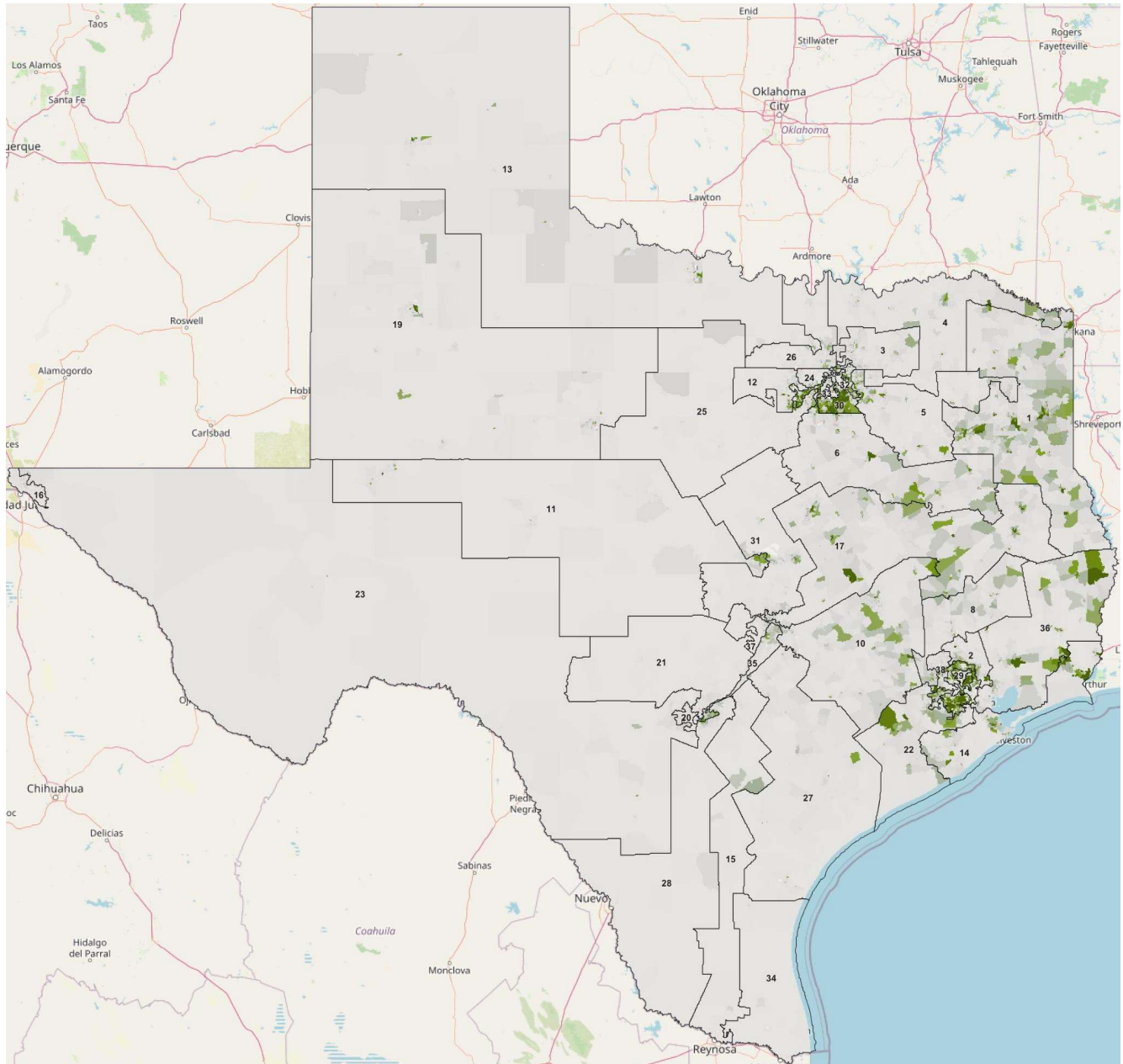


Map Figure 15: Harris County Congressional Districts 2021 enacted (black) and 2025 passed (red)

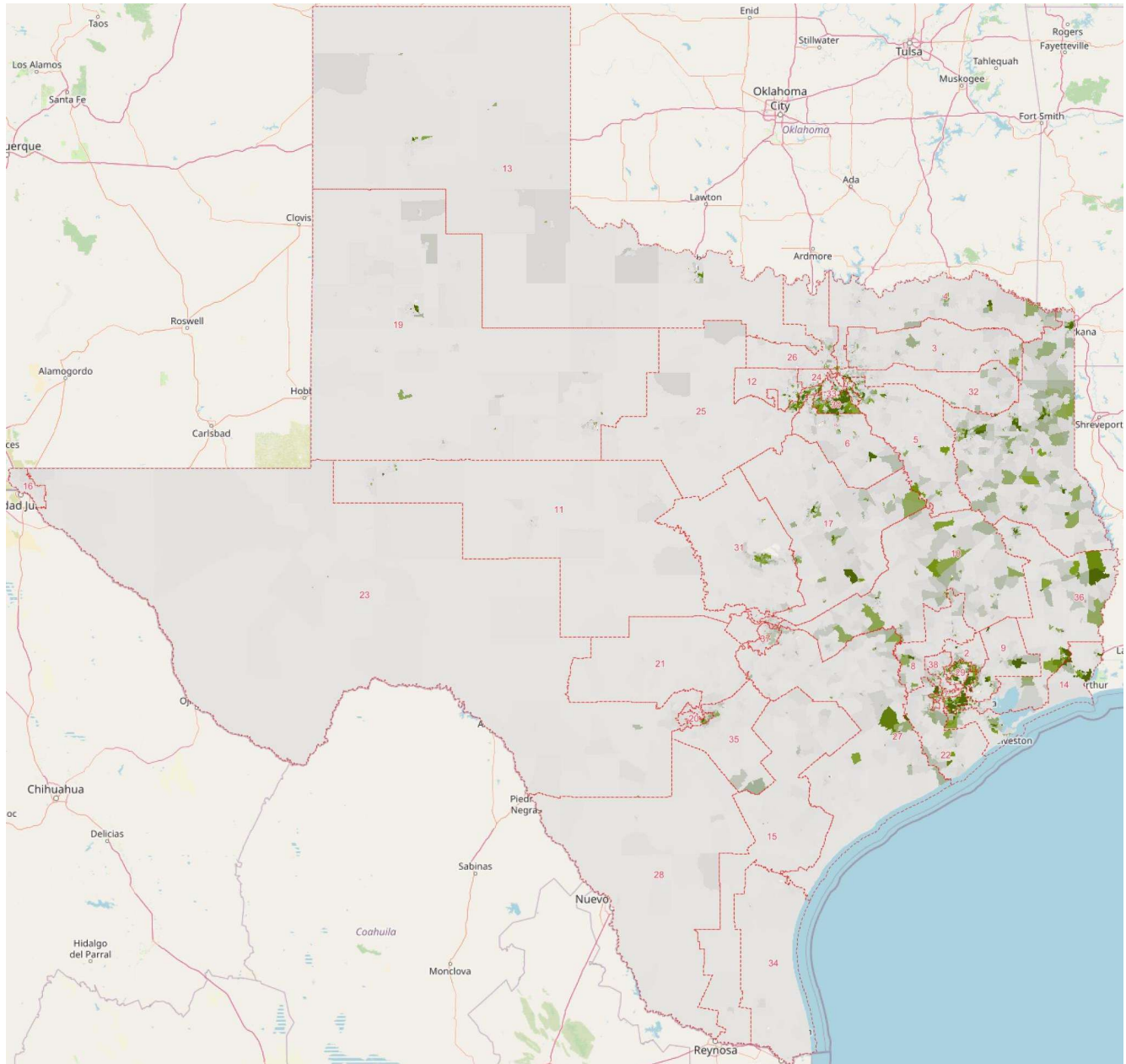
Racial groups displayed as dot-density plots 2019-2023 CVAP



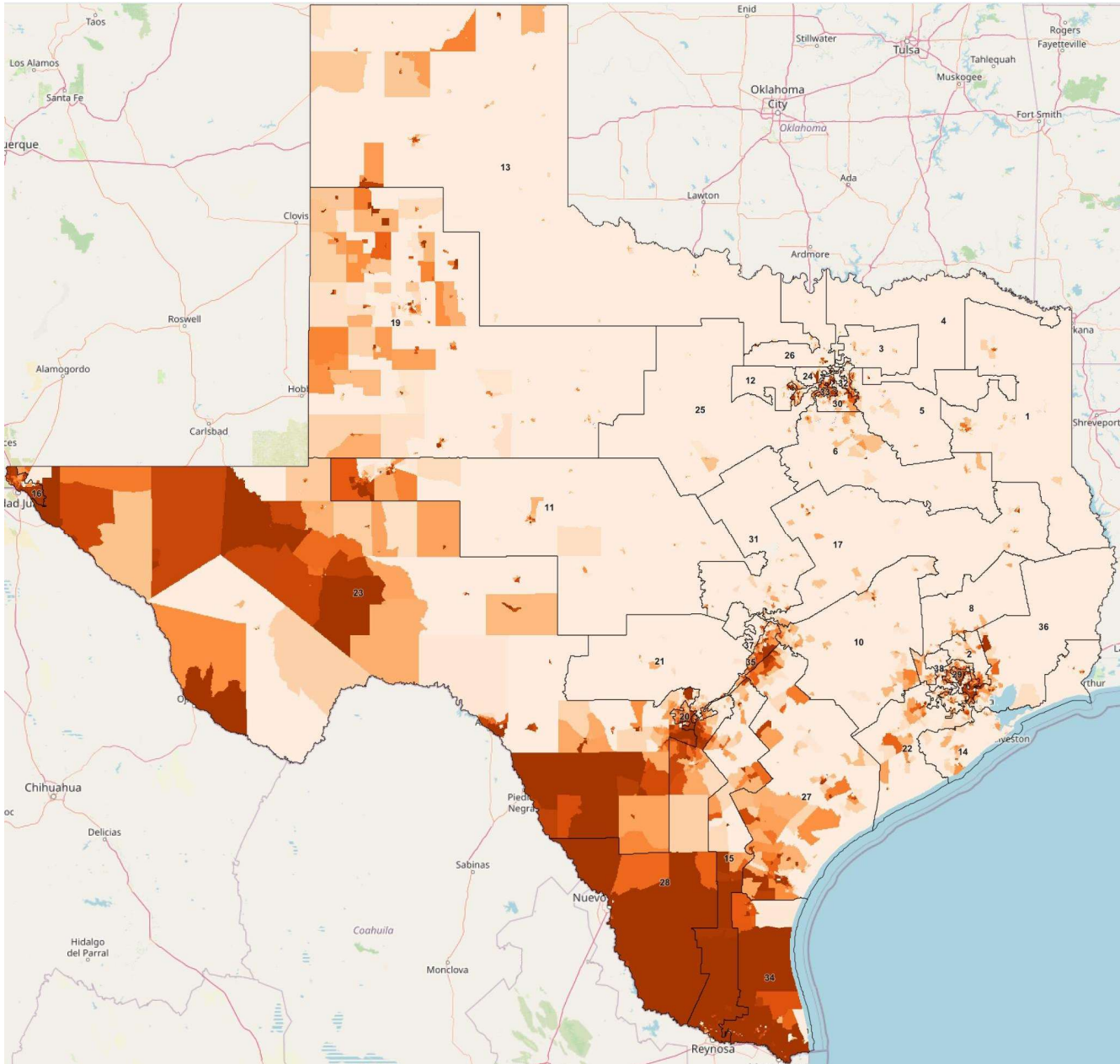
Map 16: State of Texas with C2193 (2021) boundaries (black) shaded by percent Black



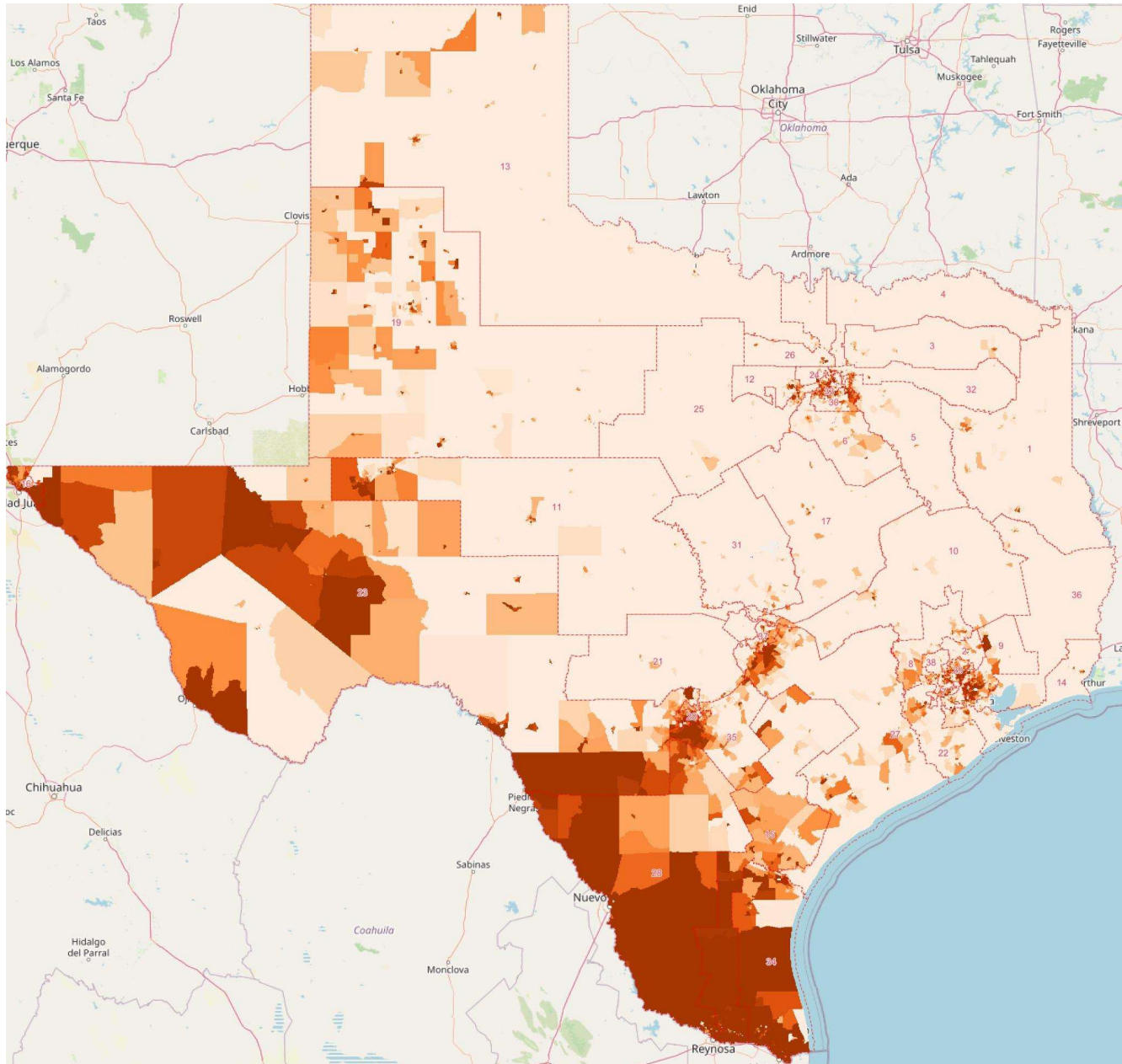
Map 17: State of Texas with C2333 (2025) boundaries (red) shaded by percent Black



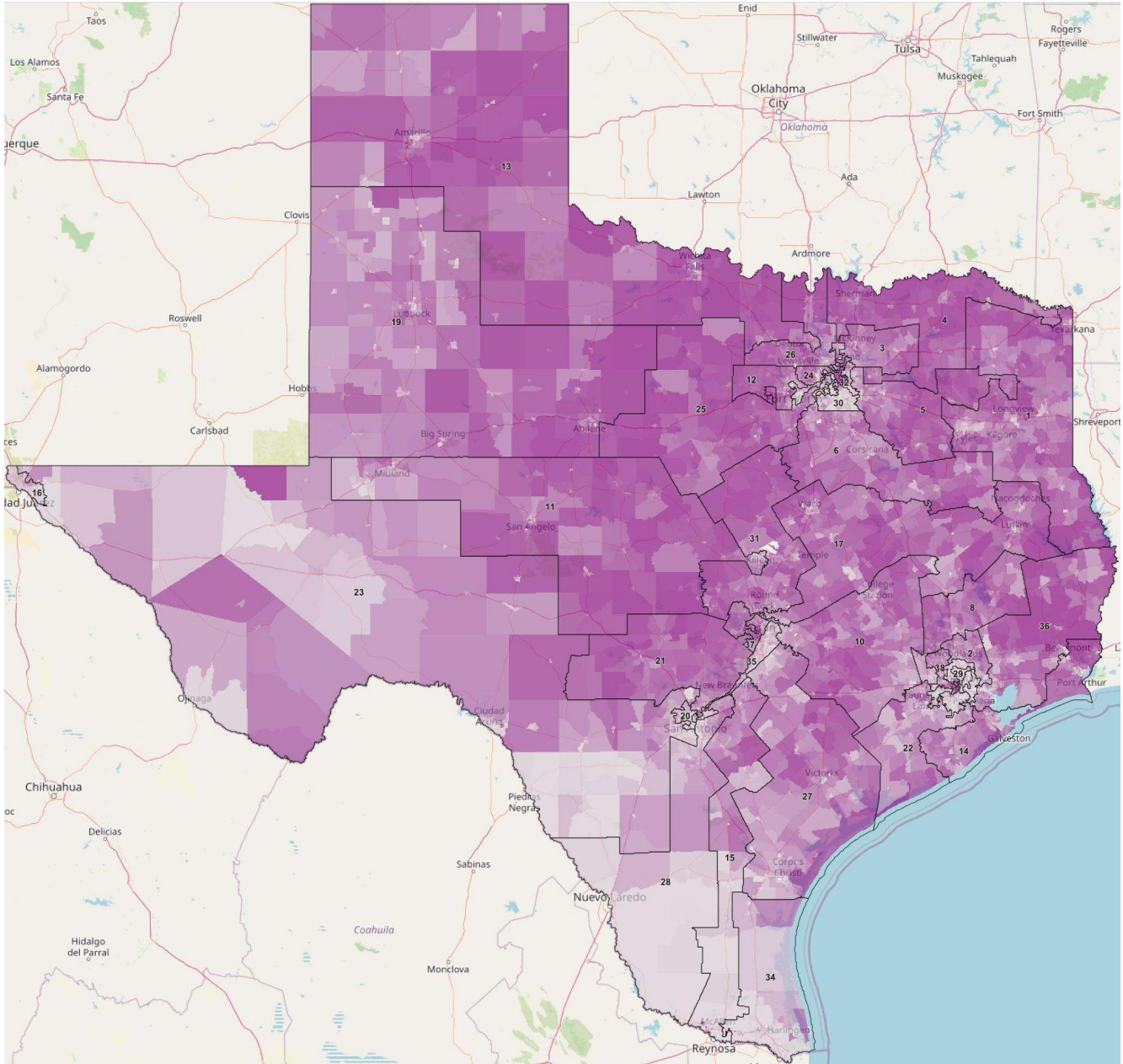
Map 18: State of Texas with C2193 (2021) boundaries (black) shaded by percent Hispanic



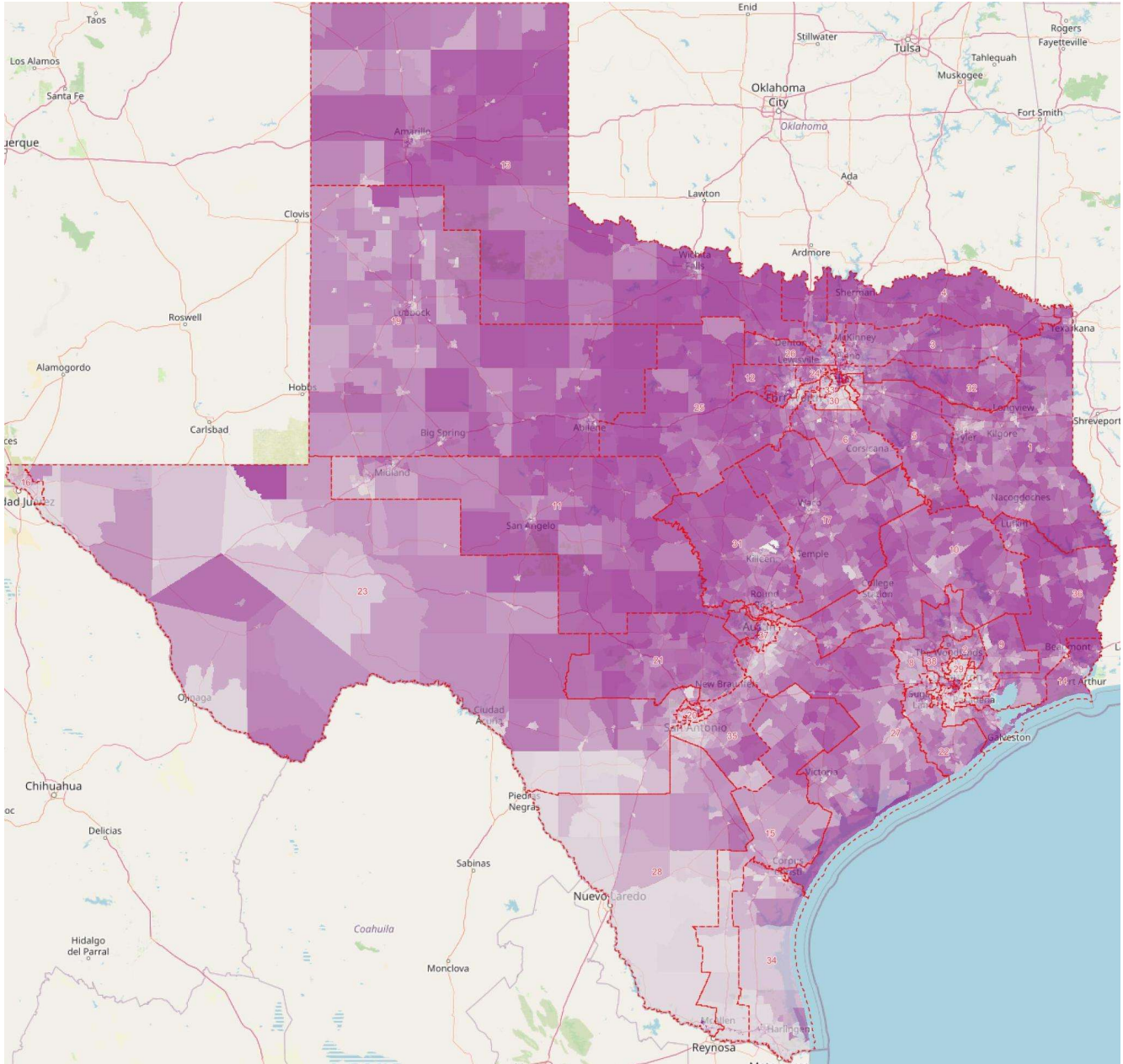
Map 19: State of Texas with C2333 (2025) boundaries (red) shaded by percent Hispanic



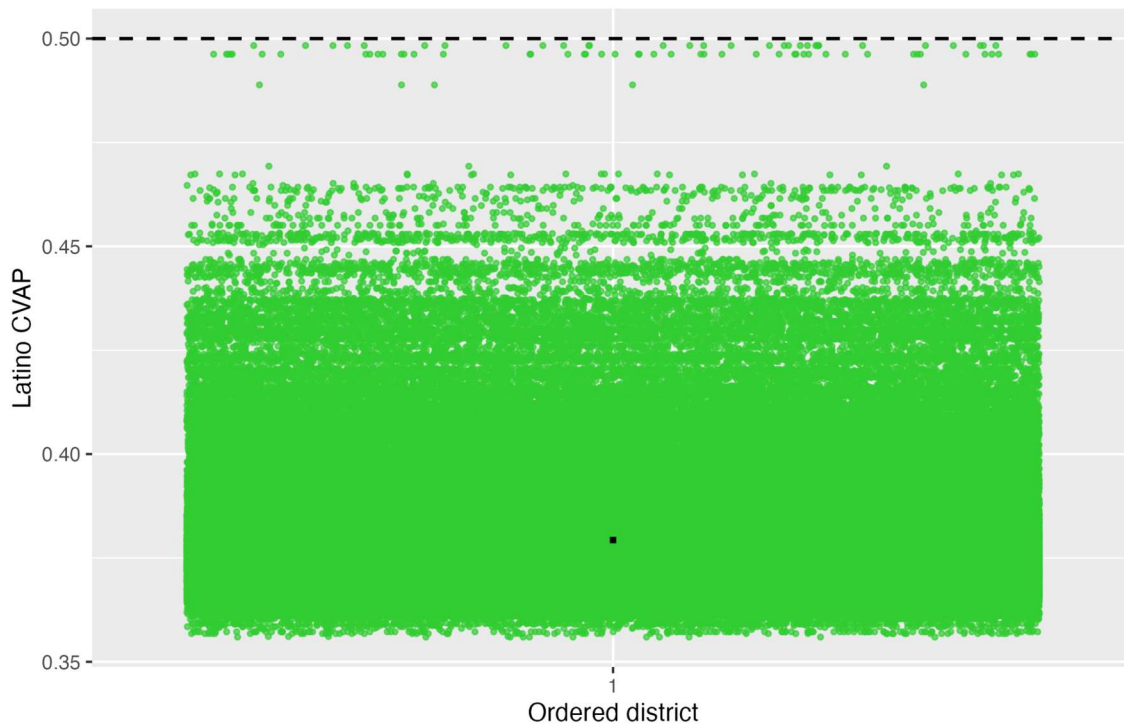
Map 20: State of Texas with C2193 (2021) boundaries (black) shaded by percent Anglo/White



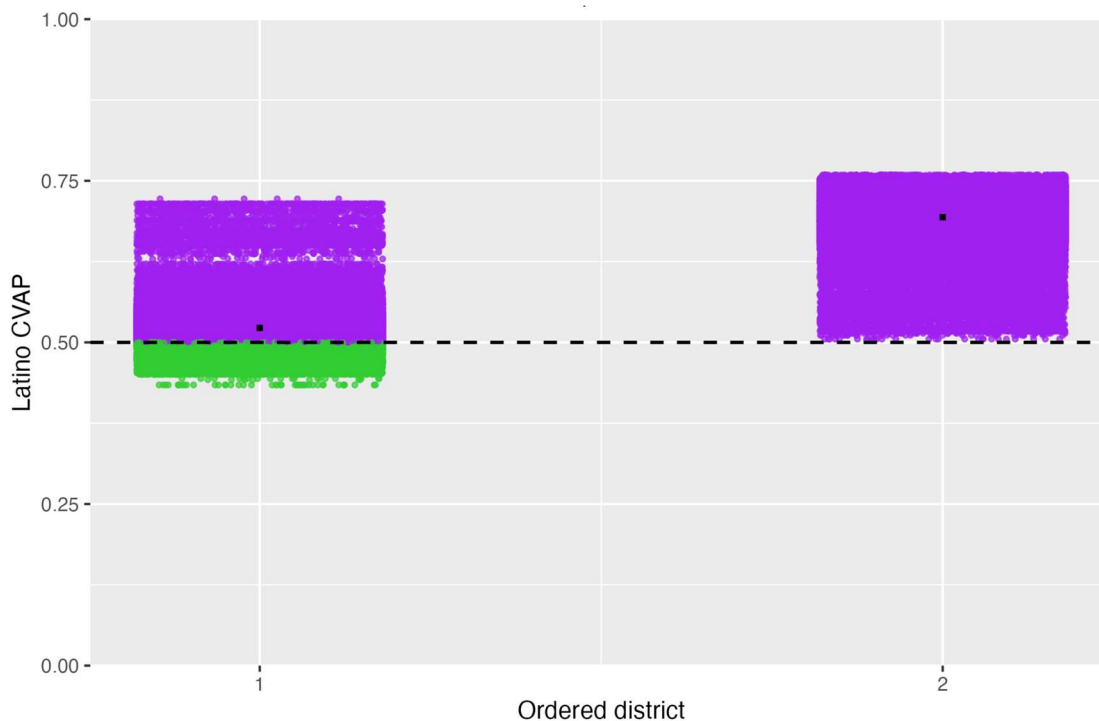
Map 21: State of Texas with C2333 (2025) boundaries (red) shaded by percent Anglo/White



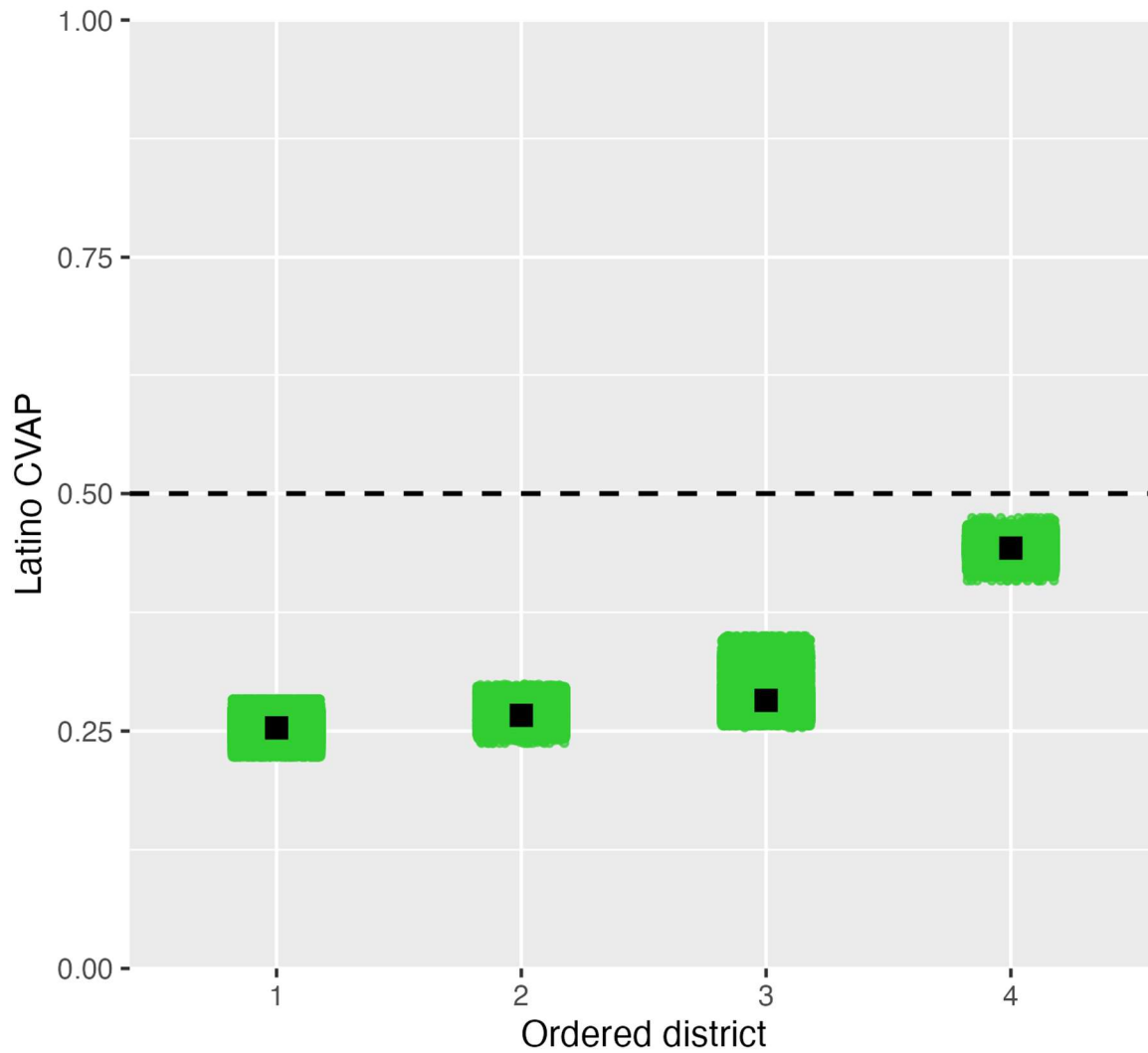
Simulation Plot 1: Probability of majority-Hispanic CVAP in District Trump carries in Bexar region (Bexar, Guadalupe, Wilson, Karnes) out of 332,000 simulation draws



Simulation Plot 2: Probability of majority-Hispanic CVAP in District Harris carries in Bexar region (Bexar, Guadalupe, Wilson, Karnes) out of 332,000 simulation draws



Simulation Plot 3: Probability of majority-Hispanic CVAP in 4 districts Trump carries in Harris region (Harris, Liberty, Fort Bend) out of 332,000 simulation draws



Appendix B:
Racially Polarized Voting Tables

Congressional District 2 (C2333): EI and RxC using CVAP by Race

| Year | Office | Candidate | White CVAP - EI | Latino CVAP - EI | Black CVAP - EI | White CVAP - RxC | Latino CVAP - RxC | Black CVAP - RxC |
|------|------------------------|-----------|-----------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 2024 | President | Trump | 76.09 | 38.96 | 8.91 | 74.95 | 48.14 | 14.28 |
| | | Harris | 23.63 | 61.66 | 90.83 | 25.05 | 51.86 | 85.72 |
| | US Senate | Cruz | 75.07 | 31.05 | 8.08 | 74.25 | 43.34 | 13.87 |
| | | Allred | 24.67 | 67.69 | 91.58 | 25.75 | 56.66 | 86.13 |
| 2022 | Attorney General | Paxton | 77.96 | 32.07 | 8.77 | 77.06 | 45.07 | 17.65 |
| | | Garza | 22.08 | 68.16 | 91.62 | 22.94 | 54.93 | 82.35 |
| | Governor | Abbott | 78.21 | 31.57 | 8.59 | 77.35 | 44.66 | 16.62 |
| | | O'Rourke | 21.85 | 68.58 | 91.2 | 22.65 | 55.34 | 83.38 |
| | Lieutenant Governor | Patrick | 77.47 | 34.4 | 9.05 | 76.35 | 47.06 | 16.95 |
| | | Collier | 22.44 | 65.09 | 90.54 | 23.65 | 52.94 | 83.05 |

Congressional District 5 (C2333): EI and RxC using CVAP by Race

| Year | Office | Candidate | White CVAP - EI | Latino CVAP - EI | Black CVAP - EI | White CVAP - RxC | Latino CVAP - RxC | Black CVAP - RxC |
|------|------------------------|-----------|-----------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 2024 | President | Trump | 81.49 | 21.27 | 18.77 | 80.35 | 32.97 | 17.79 |
| | | Harris | 18.56 | 78.68 | 80.93 | 19.65 | 67.03 | 82.21 |
| | US Senate | Cruz | 79.41 | 18.53 | 17.35 | 78.52 | 25.3 | 15.91 |
| | | Allred | 20.49 | 81.53 | 82.64 | 21.48 | 74.7 | 84.09 |
| 2022 | Attorney General | Paxton | 79.51 | 20.77 | 16.92 | 80.11 | 24.88 | 19.65 |
| | | Garza | 20.58 | 79.08 | 82.88 | 19.89 | 75.12 | 80.35 |
| | Governor | Abbott | 80.1 | 20.95 | 17.44 | 80.7 | 26.1 | 19.56 |
| | | O'Rourke | 19.91 | 78.84 | 82.85 | 19.3 | 73.9 | 80.44 |
| | Lieutenant Governor | Patrick | 79.25 | 19.43 | 16.22 | 79.61 | 24.68 | 20.09 |
| | | Collier | 20.79 | 80.31 | 83.45 | 20.39 | 75.32 | 79.91 |

Congressional District 6 (C2333): EI and RxC using CVAP by Race

| Year | Office | Candidate | White CVAP - EI | Latino CVAP - EI | Black CVAP - EI | White CVAP - RxC | Latino CVAP - RxC | Black CVAP - RxC |
|------|------------------------|-----------|-----------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 2024 | President | Trump | 81.52 | 31.83 | 14.94 | 79.84 | 37.53 | 14.73 |
| | | Harris | 18.52 | 68.33 | 85.28 | 20.16 | 62.47 | 85.27 |
| | US Senate | Cruz | 79.96 | 24.72 | 13.77 | 78.25 | 30.44 | 12.47 |
| | | Allred | 19.98 | 75.68 | 86.13 | 21.75 | 69.56 | 87.53 |
| 2022 | Attorney General | Paxton | 83.2 | 23.28 | 15.15 | 82.51 | 29 | 13.96 |
| | | Garza | 16.8 | 76.72 | 84.77 | 17.49 | 71 | 86.04 |
| | Governor | Abbott | 83.83 | 24.16 | 15.62 | 83.14 | 29.95 | 13.3 |
| | | O'Rourke | 16.25 | 75.81 | 84.72 | 16.86 | 70.05 | 86.7 |
| | Lieutenant Governor | Patrick | 82.95 | 23.74 | 14.74 | 81.86 | 29.7 | 13.15 |
| | | Collier | 17.11 | 76.47 | 84.82 | 18.14 | 70.3 | 86.85 |

Congressional District 8 (C2333): EI and RxC using CVAP by Race

| Year | Office | Candidate | White CVAP - EI | Latino CVAP - EI | Black CVAP - EI | White CVAP - RxC | Latino CVAP - RxC | Black CVAP - RxC |
|------|------------------------|-----------|-----------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 2024 | President | Trump | 88.65 | 30.47 | 10.3 | 86.56 | 41.46 | 15.99 |
| | | Harris | 11.29 | 67.9 | 89.63 | 13.44 | 58.54 | 84.01 |
| | US Senate | Cruz | 87.55 | 24.55 | 7.61 | 85.81 | 35.26 | 12.77 |
| | | Allred | 12.55 | 76.19 | 92.15 | 14.19 | 64.74 | 87.23 |
| 2022 | Attorney General | Paxton | 89.73 | 23.59 | 10.37 | 89.44 | 34.06 | 13.75 |
| | | Garza | 10.33 | 75.6 | 89.56 | 10.56 | 65.94 | 86.25 |
| | Governor | Abbott | 89.85 | 23.96 | 11.71 | 89.68 | 32.54 | 15.27 |
| | | O'Rourke | 10.18 | 75.96 | 88.46 | 10.32 | 67.46 | 84.73 |
| | Lieutenant Governor | Patrick | 89.43 | 24.39 | 9.63 | 89.01 | 34.42 | 13.28 |
| | | Collier | 10.59 | 76.26 | 90.51 | 10.99 | 65.58 | 86.72 |

Congressional District 9 (C2333): EI and RxC using CVAP by Race

| Year | Office | Candidate | White CVAP - EI | Latino CVAP - EI | Black CVAP - EI | White CVAP - RxC | Latino CVAP - RxC | Black CVAP - RxC |
|------|------------------------|-----------|-----------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 2024 | President | Trump | 94.25 | 38.04 | 24.16 | 93.34 | 39.48 | 23.56 |
| | | Harris | 5.64 | 61.96 | 75.98 | 6.66 | 60.52 | 76.44 |
| | US Senate | Cruz | 92.98 | 30.14 | 21.01 | 92.39 | 31.92 | 21.43 |
| | | Allred | 6.97 | 69.9 | 78.8 | 7.61 | 68.08 | 78.57 |
| 2022 | Attorney General | Paxton | 95.18 | 25.56 | 24.12 | 94.71 | 28.99 | 26.9 |
| | | Garza | 4.73 | 74.31 | 75.53 | 5.29 | 71.01 | 73.1 |
| | Governor | Abbott | 94.92 | 25.4 | 24.88 | 94.74 | 28.67 | 27.02 |
| | | O'Rourke | 4.98 | 74.69 | 75.4 | 5.26 | 71.33 | 72.98 |
| | Lieutenant Governor | Patrick | 94.91 | 26.53 | 24.28 | 94.63 | 30.08 | 25.31 |
| | | Collier | 5.1 | 73.33 | 75.5 | 5.37 | 69.92 | 74.69 |

Congressional District 12 (C2333): EI and RxC using CVAP by Race

| Year | Office | Candidate | White CVAP - EI | Latino CVAP - EI | Black CVAP - EI | White CVAP - RxC | Latino CVAP - RxC | Black CVAP - RxC |
|------|------------------------|-----------|-----------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 2024 | President | Trump | 78.15 | 29.83 | 1.2 | 78.05 | 31.81 | 7.22 |
| | | Harris | 21.68 | 69.55 | 98.72 | 21.95 | 68.19 | 92.78 |
| | US Senate | Cruz | 76.3 | 24.8 | 1.24 | 76 | 25.53 | 7.51 |
| | | Allred | 23.96 | 75.52 | 98.71 | 24 | 74.47 | 92.49 |
| 2022 | Attorney General | Paxton | 78.83 | 17.75 | 0.64 | 78.38 | 20.82 | 6.35 |
| | | Garza | 21.19 | 82.22 | 98.94 | 21.62 | 79.18 | 93.65 |
| | Governor | Abbott | 79.48 | 17.3 | 0.98 | 79.12 | 20.4 | 7.13 |
| | | O'Rourke | 20.45 | 82.25 | 99.21 | 20.88 | 79.6 | 92.87 |
| | Lieutenant Governor | Patrick | 78.05 | 18.03 | 2.53 | 77.69 | 20.82 | 7.06 |
| | | Collier | 21.88 | 81.56 | 97.48 | 22.31 | 79.18 | 92.94 |

Congressional District 18 (C2333): EI and RxC using CVAP by Race

| Year | Office | Candidate | White CVAP - EI | Latino CVAP - EI | Black CVAP - EI | White CVAP - RxC | Latino CVAP - RxC | Black CVAP - RxC |
|------|------------------------|-----------|-----------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 2024 | President | Trump | 43.46 | 35.37 | 7.8 | 40.92 | 37.14 | 7.42 |
| | | Harris | 56.68 | 64.71 | 92.23 | 59.08 | 62.86 | 92.58 |
| | US Senate | Cruz | 43.53 | 28.13 | 6.67 | 40.52 | 30.63 | 5.87 |
| | | Allred | 56.51 | 71.93 | 93.32 | 59.48 | 69.37 | 94.13 |
| 2022 | Attorney General | Paxton | 48.22 | 21.92 | 5.69 | 43.88 | 23.15 | 4.32 |
| | | Garza | 51.65 | 78.03 | 94.24 | 56.12 | 76.85 | 95.68 |
| | Governor | Abbott | 48.66 | 21.83 | 6.04 | 44.34 | 22.51 | 4.46 |
| | | O'Rourke | 51.48 | 78.18 | 93.99 | 55.66 | 77.49 | 95.54 |
| | Lieutenant Governor | Patrick | 47.78 | 22.79 | 5.8 | 43.58 | 23.54 | 4.33 |
| | | Collier | 52.29 | 77.01 | 94.04 | 56.42 | 76.46 | 95.67 |

Congressional District 25 (C2333): EI and RxC using CVAP by Race

| Year | Office | Candidate | White CVAP - EI | Latino CVAP - EI | Black CVAP - EI | White CVAP - RxC | Latino CVAP - RxC | Black CVAP - RxC |
|------|------------------------|-----------|-----------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 2024 | President | Trump | 87.9 | 28.03 | 3.7 | 87.8 | 28.04 | 4.66 |
| | | Harris | 12.04 | 72.03 | 96.32 | 12.2 | 71.96 | 95.34 |
| | US Senate | Cruz | 86.11 | 25.34 | 3.35 | 86.32 | 20.69 | 4.05 |
| | | Allred | 13.85 | 74.78 | 96.6 | 13.68 | 79.31 | 95.95 |
| 2022 | Attorney General | Paxton | 86.8 | 32.77 | 3.55 | 88.04 | 22.22 | 3.83 |
| | | Garza | 13.16 | 66.92 | 96.33 | 11.96 | 77.78 | 96.17 |
| | Governor | Abbott | 87.1 | 34.99 | 4.23 | 88.67 | 22.22 | 4.15 |
| | | O'Rourke | 12.94 | 65.3 | 95.81 | 11.33 | 77.78 | 95.85 |
| | Lieutenant Governor | Patrick | 86.38 | 31.97 | 3.72 | 87.43 | 21.34 | 4.05 |
| | | Collier | 13.73 | 67.59 | 96.19 | 12.57 | 78.66 | 95.95 |

Congressional District 29 (C2333): EI and RxC using CVAP by Race

| Year | Office | Candidate | White CVAP - EI | Latino CVAP - EI | Black CVAP - EI | White CVAP - RxC | Latino CVAP - RxC | Black CVAP - RxC |
|------|------------------------|-----------|-----------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 2024 | President | Trump | 54.13 | 47.17 | 11.05 | 50.43 | 45.25 | 9.89 |
| | | Harris | 45.87 | 52.81 | 88.8 | 49.57 | 54.75 | 90.11 |
| | US Senate | Cruz | 52.57 | 39.73 | 9.35 | 50.14 | 37.9 | 7.34 |
| | | Allred | 47.25 | 60.44 | 90.5 | 49.86 | 62.1 | 92.66 |
| 2022 | Attorney General | Paxton | 59.61 | 35.68 | 7.46 | 55.76 | 31.34 | 6.35 |
| | | Garza | 40.24 | 64.38 | 92.48 | 44.24 | 68.66 | 93.65 |
| | Governor | Abbott | 60.62 | 34.61 | 6.88 | 56.76 | 30.86 | 5.79 |
| | | O'Rourke | 39.92 | 65.41 | 93.18 | 43.24 | 69.14 | 94.21 |
| | Lieutenant Governor | Patrick | 59.44 | 36.45 | 7.26 | 55.24 | 32.94 | 6.07 |
| | | Collier | 40.03 | 63.39 | 92.84 | 44.76 | 67.06 | 93.93 |

Congressional District 30 (C2333): EI and RxC using CVAP by Race

| Year | Office | Candidate | White CVAP - EI | Latino CVAP - EI | Black CVAP - EI | White CVAP - RxC | Latino CVAP - RxC | Black CVAP - RxC |
|------|------------------------|-----------|-----------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 2024 | President | Trump | 75.12 | 40.02 | 6 | 68.46 | 30.82 | 6.3 |
| | | Harris | 24.93 | 60.29 | 93.97 | 31.54 | 69.18 | 93.7 |
| | US Senate | Cruz | 72.97 | 31.44 | 4.16 | 66.76 | 23.83 | 4.66 |
| | | Allred | 27.34 | 68.96 | 95.84 | 33.24 | 76.17 | 95.34 |
| 2022 | Attorney General | Paxton | 74.01 | 33.82 | 3.05 | 70.7 | 18.26 | 4.09 |
| | | Garza | 25.94 | 66.34 | 97.07 | 29.3 | 81.74 | 95.91 |
| | Governor | Abbott | 74.3 | 35.42 | 2.85 | 71.71 | 18.17 | 4.37 |
| | | O'Rourke | 25.35 | 64.66 | 97.28 | 28.29 | 81.83 | 95.63 |
| | Lieutenant Governor | Patrick | 73.45 | 33.84 | 2.56 | 70.7 | 18.72 | 3.7 |
| | | Collier | 26.36 | 65.31 | 97.41 | 29.3 | 81.28 | 96.3 |

Congressional District 32 (C2333): EI and RxC using CVAP by Race

| Year | Office | Candidate | White CVAP - EI | Latino CVAP - EI | Black CVAP - EI | White CVAP - RxC | Latino CVAP - RxC | Black CVAP - RxC |
|------|------------------------|-----------|-----------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 2024 | President | Trump | 77.18 | 28.12 | 11.36 | 75.56 | 26.22 | 15.12 |
| | | Harris | 22.74 | 72.43 | 88.62 | 24.44 | 73.78 | 84.88 |
| | US Senate | Cruz | 74.78 | 19.85 | 10.38 | 73.41 | 19.87 | 13.53 |
| | | Allred | 25.44 | 80.55 | 89.7 | 26.59 | 80.13 | 86.47 |
| 2022 | Attorney General | Paxton | 74.27 | 13.04 | 19.58 | 73.61 | 19.85 | 14.56 |
| | | Garza | 25.73 | 86.86 | 80.35 | 26.39 | 80.15 | 85.44 |
| | Governor | Abbott | 75.62 | 13.08 | 19.08 | 75.05 | 20.71 | 13.87 |
| | | O'Rourke | 24.46 | 86.85 | 80.65 | 24.95 | 79.29 | 86.13 |
| | Lieutenant Governor | Patrick | 74.26 | 12.8 | 19.37 | 73.42 | 20.16 | 14.99 |
| | | Collier | 25.66 | 87.54 | 80.61 | 26.58 | 79.84 | 85.01 |

Congressional District 33 (C2333): EI and RxC using CVAP by Race

| Year | Office | Candidate | White CVAP - EI | Latino CVAP - EI | Black CVAP - EI | White CVAP - RxC | Latino CVAP - RxC | Black CVAP - RxC |
|------|------------------------|-----------|-----------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 2024 | President | Trump | 39.79 | 33.13 | 11.64 | 39.13 | 35.46 | 15.3 |
| | | Harris | 60.37 | 67 | 88.3 | 60.87 | 64.54 | 84.7 |
| | US Senate | Cruz | 37.27 | 25.58 | 10.24 | 37.18 | 27.92 | 13.52 |
| | | Allred | 62.59 | 74.15 | 90.21 | 62.82 | 72.08 | 86.48 |
| 2022 | Attorney General | Paxton | 36.35 | 19.31 | 7.29 | 34.94 | 23.84 | 11.96 |
| | | Garza | 63.81 | 80.57 | 92.61 | 65.06 | 76.16 | 88.04 |
| | Governor | Abbott | 37.8 | 20.15 | 6.37 | 36.57 | 24.13 | 11.48 |
| | | O'Rourke | 62.21 | 80.06 | 93.76 | 63.43 | 75.87 | 88.52 |
| | Lieutenant Governor | Patrick | 36.72 | 20.91 | 6.6 | 35.42 | 24.8 | 11.07 |
| | | Collier | 63.6 | 79.26 | 93.18 | 64.58 | 75.2 | 88.93 |

Congressional District 35 (C2333): EI and RxC using CVAP by Race

| Year | Office | Candidate | White CVAP - EI | Latino CVAP - EI | Black CVAP - EI | White CVAP - RxC | Latino CVAP - RxC | Black CVAP - RxC |
|------|------------------------|-----------|-----------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 2024 | President | Trump | 84.63 | 35.25 | 34.1 | 83.87 | 35.75 | 18.7 |
| | | Harris | 15.73 | 64.93 | 64.93 | 16.13 | 64.25 | 81.3 |
| | US Senate | Cruz | 83.8 | 28.64 | 33.13 | 82.36 | 30.3 | 16.74 |
| | | Allred | 16.05 | 71.28 | 65.23 | 17.64 | 69.7 | 83.26 |
| 2022 | Attorney General | Paxton | 88 | 25.82 | 34.58 | 86.39 | 28.46 | 18.04 |
| | | Garza | 12.11 | 74.23 | 64.92 | 13.61 | 71.54 | 81.96 |
| | Governor | Abbott | 88.01 | 25.5 | 33.12 | 86.92 | 28.06 | 17.69 |
| | | O'Rourke | 11.84 | 74.27 | 66.77 | 13.08 | 71.94 | 82.31 |
| | Lieutenant Governor | Patrick | 88.2 | 27.2 | 36.32 | 86.78 | 29.75 | 17.75 |
| | | Collier | 11.62 | 72.89 | 63.61 | 13.22 | 70.25 | 82.25 |

Congressional District 38 (C2333): EI and RxC using CVAP by Race

| Year | Office | Candidate | White CVAP - EI | Latino CVAP - EI | Black CVAP - EI | White CVAP - RxC | Latino CVAP - RxC | Black CVAP - RxC |
|------|------------------------|-----------|-----------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 2024 | President | Trump | 71.21 | 35.23 | 23.94 | 71.99 | 39.59 | 35.45 |
| | | Harris | 28.42 | 64.26 | 77.08 | 28.01 | 60.41 | 64.55 |
| | US Senate | Cruz | 70.4 | 29.03 | 17.3 | 70.96 | 32.48 | 32.51 |
| | | Allred | 29.59 | 70.45 | 82.98 | 29.04 | 67.52 | 67.49 |
| 2022 | Attorney General | Paxton | 72.6 | 33.43 | 19.75 | 74.29 | 34.76 | 33.64 |
| | | Garza | 27.49 | 66.78 | 79.65 | 25.71 | 65.24 | 66.36 |
| | Governor | Abbott | 73.4 | 30.87 | 18.43 | 75.33 | 32.26 | 33.5 |
| | | O'Rourke | 26.66 | 69.83 | 82.09 | 24.67 | 67.74 | 66.5 |
| | Lieutenant Governor | Patrick | 71.76 | 33.4 | 20.12 | 73.44 | 34.68 | 34.49 |
| | | Collier | 28.25 | 66.54 | 80.27 | 26.56 | 65.32 | 65.51 |

Congressional District 9 (C2193): EI and RxC using CVAP by Race

| Year | Office | Candidate | White CVAP - EI | Latino CVAP - EI | Black CVAP - EI | White CVAP - RxC | Latino CVAP - RxC | Black CVAP - RxC |
|------|------------------------|-----------|-----------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 2024 | President | Trump | 52.16 | 41.65 | 9.87 | 52.71 | 40.98 | 8.09 |
| | | Harris | 48.3 | 58.94 | 90.22 | 47.29 | 59.02 | 91.91 |
| | US Senate | Cruz | 51.9 | 34.89 | 7.53 | 52.52 | 33.92 | 6.55 |
| | | Allred | 48.06 | 64.91 | 92.33 | 47.48 | 66.08 | 93.45 |
| 2022 | Attorney General | Paxton | 55.96 | 31.54 | 6.69 | 55.39 | 26.32 | 5.27 |
| | | Garza | 44.45 | 68.41 | 93.19 | 44.61 | 73.68 | 94.73 |
| | Governor | Abbott | 56.09 | 30.74 | 6.71 | 55.69 | 26.54 | 5.02 |
| | | O'Rourke | 44.11 | 69.62 | 93.29 | 44.31 | 73.46 | 94.98 |
| | Lieutenant Governor | Patrick | 54.99 | 32.14 | 7.05 | 54.35 | 27.32 | 5.2 |
| | | Collier | 45.42 | 67.95 | 92.96 | 45.65 | 72.68 | 94.8 |

Congressional District 18 (C2193): EI and RxC using CVAP by Race

| Year | Office | Candidate | White CVAP - EI | Latino CVAP - EI | Black CVAP - EI | White CVAP - RxC | Latino CVAP - RxC | Black CVAP - RxC |
|------|------------------------|-----------|-----------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 2024 | President | Trump | 45.59 | 48.2 | 7.47 | 35.94 | 47.93 | 6.22 |
| | | Harris | 54.58 | 52.01 | 92.38 | 64.06 | 52.07 | 93.78 |
| | US Senate | Cruz | 43.43 | 47.11 | 5.69 | 35.56 | 44.57 | 4.75 |
| | | Allred | 56.43 | 53.43 | 94.32 | 64.44 | 55.43 | 95.25 |
| 2022 | Attorney General | Paxton | 48.2 | 46.48 | 2.53 | 38.63 | 38.09 | 4.04 |
| | | Garza | 52.03 | 54.92 | 97.41 | 61.37 | 61.91 | 95.96 |
| | Governor | Abbott | 48.56 | 47.19 | 2.31 | 39.52 | 37.13 | 4.03 |
| | | O'Rourke | 51.38 | 53.61 | 97.63 | 60.48 | 62.87 | 95.97 |
| | Lieutenant Governor | Patrick | 48.26 | 48.07 | 2.67 | 38.75 | 38.6 | 4.08 |
| | | Collier | 52.11 | 52.27 | 97.21 | 61.25 | 61.4 | 95.92 |

Congressional District 2 (C2333): EI and RxC using BISG by Race

| Year | Office | Candidate | White BISG - EI | Latino BISG - EI | Black BISG - EI | White BISG - RxC | Latino BISG - RxC | Black BISG - RxC |
|------|------------------------|-----------|-----------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 2024 | President | Trump | 77.25 | 25.76 | 0.54 | 75.45 | 47.02 | 8.27 |
| | | Harris | 22.67 | 74.07 | 99.14 | 24.55 | 52.98 | 91.73 |
| | US Senate | Cruz | 76.35 | 18.51 | 0.42 | 74.73 | 40.28 | 8.66 |
| | | Allred | 23.77 | 81.26 | 99.27 | 25.27 | 59.72 | 91.34 |
| 2022 | Attorney General | Paxton | 77.97 | 11.67 | 0.48 | 77.32 | 37.42 | 8.27 |
| | | Garza | 22.08 | 87.96 | 99.27 | 22.68 | 62.58 | 91.73 |
| | Governor | Abbott | 78.15 | 10.31 | 0.74 | 77.62 | 35.42 | 9.03 |
| | | O'Rourke | 21.67 | 89.82 | 99.37 | 22.38 | 64.58 | 90.97 |
| | Lieutenant Governor | Patrick | 77.52 | 12.95 | 0.48 | 76.79 | 38.74 | 8.59 |
| | | Collier | 22.56 | 88.12 | 99.2 | 23.21 | 61.26 | 91.41 |

Congressional District 5 (C2333): EI and RxC using BISG by Race

| Year | Office | Candidate | White BISG - EI | Latino BISG - EI | Black BISG - EI | White BISG - RxC | Latino BISG - RxC | Black BISG - RxC |
|------|------------------------|-----------|-----------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 2024 | President | Trump | 80.64 | 25.22 | 1.82 | 81.41 | 26.41 | 11.7 |
| | | Harris | 19.26 | 74.59 | 99.07 | 18.59 | 73.59 | 88.3 |
| | US Senate | Cruz | 78.75 | 6.24 | 0.8 | 79.43 | 18.22 | 9.97 |
| | | Allred | 21.13 | 93.86 | 98.71 | 20.57 | 81.78 | 90.03 |
| 2022 | Attorney General | Paxton | 80.77 | 4.93 | 0.86 | 80.64 | 12.05 | 7.79 |
| | | Garza | 19.18 | 95.06 | 99.44 | 19.36 | 87.95 | 92.21 |
| | Governor | Abbott | 81.43 | 2.9 | 1.28 | 81.4 | 12.6 | 7.61 |
| | | O'Rourke | 18.54 | 97.13 | 98.73 | 18.6 | 87.4 | 92.39 |
| | Lieutenant Governor | Patrick | 80.27 | 3.68 | 0.88 | 79.95 | 13.58 | 7.51 |
| | | Collier | 19.78 | 96.65 | 99.01 | 20.05 | 86.42 | 92.49 |

Congressional District 6 (C2333): EI and RxC using BISG by Race

| Year | Office | Candidate | White BISG - EI | Latino BISG - EI | Black BISG - EI | White BISG - RxC | Latino BISG - RxC | Black BISG - RxC |
|------|------------------------|-----------|-----------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 2024 | President | Trump | 79.9 | 28.92 | 5.15 | 79.92 | 35.21 | 6.68 |
| | | Harris | 20.21 | 71.62 | 94.63 | 20.08 | 64.79 | 93.32 |
| | US Senate | Cruz | 78.62 | 21.03 | 4.66 | 77.88 | 27.17 | 6.29 |
| | | Allred | 21.48 | 79.71 | 95.21 | 22.12 | 72.83 | 93.71 |
| 2022 | Attorney General | Paxton | 81.24 | 12.34 | 1.49 | 80.77 | 16.55 | 7.22 |
| | | Garza | 18.71 | 87.81 | 98.49 | 19.23 | 83.45 | 92.78 |
| | Governor | Abbott | 81.93 | 13.37 | 4.66 | 81.46 | 17.2 | 6.69 |
| | | O'Rourke | 18.11 | 86.59 | 95.44 | 18.54 | 82.8 | 93.31 |
| | Lieutenant Governor | Patrick | 80.59 | 14.77 | 3.49 | 80 | 17.84 | 7 |
| | | Collier | 19.31 | 85.96 | 96.9 | 20 | 82.16 | 93 |

Congressional District 8 (C2333): EI and RxC using BISG by Race

| Year | Office | Candidate | White BISG - EI | Latino BISG - EI | Black BISG - EI | White BISG - RxC | Latino BISG - RxC | Black BISG - RxC |
|------|------------------------|-----------|-----------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 2024 | President | Trump | 87.3 | 20.07 | 3.47 | 85 | 44.5 | 9.73 |
| | | Harris | 12.63 | 80.54 | 96.4 | 15 | 55.5 | 90.27 |
| | US Senate | Cruz | 85.42 | 9.57 | 2.86 | 84.15 | 35.38 | 9.86 |
| | | Allred | 14.51 | 90.48 | 97.05 | 15.85 | 64.62 | 90.14 |
| 2022 | Attorney General | Paxton | 87.89 | 7.61 | 1.74 | 86.88 | 26.56 | 9.04 |
| | | Garza | 11.98 | 92.32 | 98.25 | 13.12 | 73.44 | 90.96 |
| | Governor | Abbott | 88.21 | 7.25 | 1.42 | 87.2 | 25.03 | 9.62 |
| | | O'Rourke | 11.93 | 92.72 | 98.53 | 12.8 | 74.97 | 90.38 |
| | Lieutenant Governor | Patrick | 87.25 | 7.53 | 1.69 | 86.23 | 27.51 | 8.96 |
| | | Collier | 12.7 | 92.36 | 98.42 | 13.77 | 72.49 | 91.04 |

Congressional District 9 (C2333): EI and RxC using BISG by Race

| Year | Office | Candidate | White BISG - EI | Latino BISG - EI | Black BISG - EI | White BISG - RxC | Latino BISG - RxC | Black BISG - RxC |
|------|------------------------|-----------|-----------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 2024 | President | Trump | 93.32 | 40.11 | 6.11 | 93.21 | 41.81 | 9.37 |
| | | Harris | 6.68 | 59.73 | 93.48 | 6.79 | 58.19 | 90.63 |
| | US Senate | Cruz | 91.5 | 32.39 | 6.22 | 91.66 | 34.21 | 8.99 |
| | | Allred | 8.41 | 67.51 | 93.39 | 8.34 | 65.79 | 91.01 |
| 2022 | Attorney General | Paxton | 93.16 | 25.63 | 1.09 | 93.74 | 26.96 | 8.34 |
| | | Garza | 6.77 | 74.08 | 98.52 | 6.26 | 73.04 | 91.66 |
| | Governor | Abbott | 93.11 | 25.73 | 0.15 | 93.68 | 26.78 | 8.28 |
| | | O'Rourke | 6.88 | 74.2 | 99.21 | 6.32 | 73.22 | 91.72 |
| | Lieutenant Governor | Patrick | 92.43 | 27.28 | 0.83 | 93.08 | 28.5 | 8.08 |
| | | Collier | 7.51 | 72.89 | 99.07 | 6.92 | 71.5 | 91.92 |

Congressional District 12 (C2333): EI and RxC using BISG by Race

| Year | Office | Candidate | White BISG - EI | Latino BISG - EI | Black BISG - EI | White BISG - RxC | Latino BISG - RxC | Black BISG - RxC |
|------|------------------------|-----------|-----------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 2024 | President | Trump | 76.11 | 32.3 | 0.47 | 76.01 | 33.56 | 7.45 |
| | | Harris | 23.96 | 67.74 | 98.77 | 23.99 | 66.44 | 92.55 |
| | US Senate | Cruz | 74.01 | 26.86 | 0.81 | 73.93 | 27.07 | 7.04 |
| | | Allred | 26.01 | 73.21 | 99.05 | 26.07 | 72.93 | 92.96 |
| 2022 | Attorney General | Paxton | 75.04 | 18.24 | 1.07 | 74.73 | 19.19 | 6.36 |
| | | Garza | 24.92 | 81.57 | 99.09 | 25.27 | 80.81 | 93.64 |
| | Governor | Abbott | 75.75 | 17.68 | 0.68 | 75.45 | 18.82 | 6.47 |
| | | O'Rourke | 24.3 | 82.44 | 99.08 | 24.55 | 81.18 | 93.53 |
| | Lieutenant Governor | Patrick | 74.32 | 19.51 | 0.77 | 74 | 19.88 | 6.36 |
| | | Collier | 25.67 | 80.38 | 98.81 | 26 | 80.12 | 93.64 |

Congressional District 18 (C2333): EI and RxC using BISG by Race

| Year | Office | Candidate | White BISG - EI | Latino BISG - EI | Black BISG - EI | White BISG - RxC | Latino BISG - RxC | Black BISG - RxC |
|------|------------------------|-----------|-----------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 2024 | President | Trump | 46.32 | 42.63 | 4.4 | 38.97 | 45.72 | 4.54 |
| | | Harris | 54.01 | 57.27 | 95.62 | 61.03 | 54.28 | 95.46 |
| | US Senate | Cruz | 45.05 | 34.55 | 2.23 | 38.83 | 38.66 | 3.73 |
| | | Allred | 55.14 | 65.37 | 97.79 | 61.17 | 61.34 | 96.27 |
| 2022 | Attorney General | Paxton | 45.93 | 30.13 | 1.46 | 40.51 | 33.17 | 2.58 |
| | | Garza | 53.87 | 69.7 | 98.53 | 59.49 | 66.83 | 97.42 |
| | Governor | Abbott | 46.09 | 29.48 | 2.03 | 41.09 | 33.26 | 2.33 |
| | | O'Rourke | 53.98 | 70.47 | 97.99 | 58.91 | 66.74 | 97.67 |
| | Lieutenant Governor | Patrick | 45.74 | 31.59 | 1.1 | 40.4 | 33.8 | 2.46 |
| | | Collier | 53.94 | 68.39 | 98.86 | 59.6 | 66.2 | 97.54 |

Congressional District 25 (C2333): EI and RxC using BISG by Race

| Year | Office | Candidate | White BISG - EI | Latino BISG - EI | Black BISG - EI | White BISG - RxC | Latino BISG - RxC | Black BISG - RxC |
|------|------------------------|-----------|-----------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 2024 | President | Trump | 86.24 | 13.7 | 0.6 | 84.87 | 25.19 | 3.7 |
| | | Harris | 13.76 | 86.3 | 99.51 | 15.13 | 74.81 | 96.3 |
| | US Senate | Cruz | 83.99 | 10.36 | 0.01 | 83.04 | 16.76 | 3.49 |
| | | Allred | 16.03 | 89.65 | 99.97 | 16.96 | 83.24 | 96.51 |
| 2022 | Attorney General | Paxton | 83.98 | 12.58 | 0.35 | 83.83 | 11.41 | 2.74 |
| | | Garza | 15.98 | 87.25 | 99.65 | 16.17 | 88.59 | 97.26 |
| | Governor | Abbott | 84.42 | 14.72 | 4.34 | 84.49 | 10.9 | 3.07 |
| | | O'Rourke | 15.57 | 85.37 | 95.76 | 15.51 | 89.1 | 96.93 |
| | Lieutenant Governor | Patrick | 83.28 | 12.39 | 0.09 | 83.11 | 10.98 | 2.92 |
| | | Collier | 16.73 | 87.82 | 99.42 | 16.89 | 89.02 | 97.08 |

Congressional District 29 (C2333): EI and RxC using BISG by Race

| Year | Office | Candidate | White BISG - EI | Latino BISG - EI | Black BISG - EI | White BISG - RxC | Latino BISG - RxC | Black BISG - RxC |
|------|------------------------|-----------|-----------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 2024 | President | Trump | 49.86 | 48.7 | 7.57 | 51.36 | 46.88 | 6.95 |
| | | Harris | 50.22 | 52.1 | 92.41 | 48.64 | 53.12 | 93.05 |
| | US Senate | Cruz | 50.76 | 42.14 | 5.8 | 51.43 | 40.63 | 5.22 |
| | | Allred | 49.58 | 58.04 | 94.06 | 48.57 | 59.37 | 94.78 |
| 2022 | Attorney General | Paxton | 57.46 | 39.42 | 4.1 | 55.78 | 34.42 | 4.44 |
| | | Garza | 42.03 | 60.56 | 95.8 | 44.22 | 65.58 | 95.56 |
| | Governor | Abbott | 57.85 | 38.25 | 4.6 | 56.38 | 33.89 | 4.12 |
| | | O'Rourke | 41.61 | 61.65 | 95.36 | 43.62 | 66.11 | 95.88 |
| | Lieutenant Governor | Patrick | 57.35 | 41.09 | 3.98 | 55.13 | 36.56 | 3.97 |
| | | Collier | 42.83 | 58.85 | 96.02 | 44.87 | 63.44 | 96.03 |

Congressional District 30 (C2333): EI and RxC using BISG by Race

| Year | Office | Candidate | White BISG - EI | Latino BISG - EI | Black BISG - EI | White BISG - RxC | Latino BISG - RxC | Black BISG - RxC |
|------|------------------------|-----------|-----------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 2024 | President | Trump | 81.88 | 41.99 | 4.06 | 75.99 | 35.34 | 5.06 |
| | | Harris | 18.29 | 57.49 | 96.01 | 24.01 | 64.66 | 94.94 |
| | US Senate | Cruz | 80.56 | 33.12 | 2.13 | 75.41 | 28.09 | 2.93 |
| | | Allred | 19.44 | 67.08 | 97.88 | 24.59 | 71.91 | 97.07 |
| 2022 | Attorney General | Paxton | 81.36 | 36 | 1.87 | 79.16 | 16.77 | 3 |
| | | Garza | 18.57 | 65.24 | 98.05 | 20.84 | 83.23 | 97 |
| | Governor | Abbott | 82.12 | 34.21 | 1.78 | 80.66 | 17.07 | 2.94 |
| | | O'Rourke | 17.92 | 64.96 | 98.22 | 19.34 | 82.93 | 97.06 |
| | Lieutenant Governor | Patrick | 81.67 | 29.11 | 1.67 | 79.46 | 17.41 | 2.51 |
| | | Collier | 18.3 | 70.31 | 98.34 | 20.54 | 82.59 | 97.49 |

Congressional District 32 (C2333): EI and RxC using BISG by Race

| Year | Office | Candidate | White BISG - EI | Latino BISG - EI | Black BISG - EI | White BISG - RxC | Latino BISG - RxC | Black BISG - RxC |
|------|------------------------|-----------|-----------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 2024 | President | Trump | 73.22 | 28.64 | 10.71 | 73.26 | 22.72 | 10.7 |
| | | Harris | 26.83 | 71.28 | 89.44 | 26.74 | 77.28 | 89.3 |
| | US Senate | Cruz | 71.12 | 21.66 | 7.18 | 71.05 | 15.56 | 9.21 |
| | | Allred | 28.9 | 78.38 | 92.73 | 28.95 | 84.44 | 90.79 |
| 2022 | Attorney General | Paxton | 70.92 | 5.48 | 12.84 | 70.35 | 9.74 | 8.73 |
| | | Garza | 29.12 | 94.32 | 87.19 | 29.65 | 90.26 | 91.27 |
| | Governor | Abbott | 72.29 | 5.13 | 14.52 | 72.11 | 7.52 | 8.09 |
| | | O'Rourke | 27.73 | 94.8 | 85.11 | 27.89 | 92.48 | 91.91 |
| | Lieutenant Governor | Patrick | 70.86 | 6.2 | 10.84 | 70.39 | 10.25 | 7.66 |
| | | Collier | 29.18 | 93.25 | 89.24 | 29.61 | 89.75 | 92.34 |

Congressional District 33 (C2333): EI and RxC using BISG by Race

| Year | Office | Candidate | White BISG - EI | Latino BISG - EI | Black BISG - EI | White BISG - RxC | Latino BISG - RxC | Black BISG - RxC |
|------|------------------------|-----------|-----------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 2024 | President | Trump | 37.52 | 34.47 | 6.05 | 38.89 | 37.3 | 10.82 |
| | | Harris | 62.26 | 65.21 | 94.06 | 61.11 | 62.7 | 89.18 |
| | US Senate | Cruz | 35.84 | 27.13 | 2.72 | 36.75 | 29.93 | 9.09 |
| | | Allred | 63.97 | 72.56 | 98.04 | 63.25 | 70.07 | 90.91 |
| 2022 | Attorney General | Paxton | 34.96 | 19.7 | 0.03 | 34.12 | 24.87 | 8.86 |
| | | Garza | 65.26 | 80.58 | 97.38 | 65.88 | 75.13 | 91.14 |
| | Governor | Abbott | 36.2 | 19.97 | 0.9 | 35.45 | 25.09 | 8.99 |
| | | O'Rourke | 63.83 | 79.91 | 98.67 | 64.55 | 74.91 | 91.01 |
| | Lieutenant Governor | Patrick | 34.95 | 21.14 | 0.02 | 34.22 | 25.91 | 8.94 |
| | | Collier | 65.16 | 79.18 | 99.98 | 65.78 | 74.09 | 91.06 |

Congressional District 35 (C2333): EI and RxC using BISG by Race

| Year | Office | Candidate | White BISG - EI | Latino BISG - EI | Black BISG - EI | White BISG - RxC | Latino BISG - RxC | Black BISG - RxC |
|------|------------------------|-----------|-----------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 2024 | President | Trump | 79.97 | 34.77 | 11.3 | 82.12 | 35.01 | 7.33 |
| | | Harris | 19.95 | 65.22 | 88.85 | 17.88 | 64.99 | 92.67 |
| | US Senate | Cruz | 79.33 | 28.21 | 10.17 | 80.49 | 29.13 | 6.55 |
| | | Allred | 20.47 | 71.51 | 89.74 | 19.51 | 70.87 | 93.45 |
| 2022 | Attorney General | Paxton | 83.72 | 24.08 | 1.61 | 83.53 | 24.57 | 6.23 |
| | | Garza | 16.14 | 76.15 | 96.05 | 16.47 | 75.43 | 93.77 |
| | Governor | Abbott | 84.92 | 22.99 | 21.47 | 84.06 | 24.09 | 5.7 |
| | | O'Rourke | 15.16 | 77.11 | 78.38 | 15.94 | 75.91 | 94.3 |
| | Lieutenant Governor | Patrick | 83.91 | 25.7 | 0 | 83.68 | 26.01 | 6.97 |
| | | Collier | 16.27 | 74.41 | 95.28 | 16.32 | 73.99 | 93.03 |

Congressional District 38 (C2333): EI and RxC using BISG by Race

| Year | Office | Candidate | White BISG - EI | Latino BISG - EI | Black BISG - EI | White BISG - RxC | Latino BISG - RxC | Black BISG - RxC |
|------|------------------------|-----------|-----------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 2024 | President | Trump | 72.39 | 20.2 | 1.15 | 72.55 | 33.81 | 30.54 |
| | | Harris | 27.94 | 79.42 | 97.69 | 27.45 | 66.19 | 69.46 |
| | US Senate | Cruz | 71.1 | 14.83 | 0.26 | 71.58 | 27.9 | 23.23 |
| | | Allred | 28.69 | 85.05 | 98.58 | 28.42 | 72.1 | 76.77 |
| 2022 | Attorney General | Paxton | 73.56 | 12.23 | 5.23 | 74.84 | 20.69 | 23.27 |
| | | Garza | 26.46 | 87.96 | 94.03 | 25.16 | 79.31 | 76.73 |
| | Governor | Abbott | 74.21 | 10.57 | 4.97 | 75.55 | 18.26 | 23.36 |
| | | O'Rourke | 25.78 | 89.46 | 94.44 | 24.45 | 81.74 | 76.64 |
| | Lieutenant Governor | Patrick | 72.51 | 13.02 | 5.68 | 73.63 | 22.29 | 24.75 |
| | | Collier | 27.4 | 86.39 | 93.94 | 26.37 | 77.71 | 75.25 |

Appendix C:
Barreto CV



MATT A. BARRETO – BARRETOM@UCLA.EDU

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES, 3345 BUNCHE HALL, LOS ANGELES CA 90095 / 909.489.2955

EMPLOYMENT:

Professor, Political Science, University of California Los Angeles (2015 – present)
Professor, Chicana/o & Central American Studies, University of California Los Angeles (2015 – present)
Lecturer, School of Law, University of California Los Angeles (2018 – present)
Co-Founder & Faculty Director, UCLA Voting Rights Project (VRP) (2018 – present)
Co-Founder & Faculty Director, Latino Policy & Politics Institute (LPPI) (2017-2024)

Dept. Political Science, University of Washington

Professor (2014 – 2015)

Associate Professor (2009 – 2014)

Assistant Professor (2005 – 2009)

Co-Founder & Director, Washington Institute for the Study of Ethnicity and Race

Founding Director, Center for Democracy and Voting Rights, UW School of Law

Affiliated Research Centers

Chicano Studies Research Center (CSRC), University of California, Los Angeles

Center for the Study of Los Angeles (CSLA), Loyola Marymount University

PERSONAL:

Born: San Juan, Puerto Rico

High School: Washburn Rural HS, Topeka, KS

EDUCATION:

Ph.D., Political Science

University of California – Irvine

Sub Fields: American Politics / Race, Ethnicity and Politics / Methodology

Thesis: Ethnic Cues: The Role of Shared Ethnicity in Latino Political Participation

Thesis Committee: Bernard Grofman (chair), Louis DeSipio, Katherine Tate, Carole Uhlaner

Thesis Awards: *Ford Foundation Dissertation Fellowship for Minorities*, 04-05

University of California President's Dissertation Fellowship, 04-05

University of California Institute for Mexico & the U.S. Dissertation Grant, 04-05

Master of Science, Social Science

University of California – Irvine

Bachelor of Science, Political Science

Eastern New Mexico University, Portales, NM

Minor: English. Cumulative GPA: 3.9, *Summa Cum Laude*

PUBLICATION RECORD

Google Scholar citation indices: Cites: 6,660 h-index: 39 i10-index: 72 i100-index: 19 Cites/year: 333

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33. Barreto, Matt. 2007. "¿Sí Se Puede! Latino Candidates and the Mobilization of Latino Voters." *American Political Science Review*. 101 (August): 425-441.
32. Barreto, Matt and David Leal. 2007. "Latinos, Military Service, and Support for Bush and Kerry in 2004." *American Politics Research*. 35 (March): 224-251.
31. Barreto, Matt, Mara Marks and Nathan Woods. 2007. "Homeownership: Southern California's New Political Fault Line?" *Urban Affairs Review*. 42 (January). 315-341.
30. Barreto, Matt, Matt Streb, Fernando Guerra, and Mara Marks. 2006. "Do Absentee Voters Differ From Polling Place Voters? New Evidence From California." *Public Opinion Quarterly*. 70 (Summer): 224-34.
29. Barreto, Matt, Fernando Guerra, Mara Marks, Stephen Nuño, and Nathan Woods. 2006. "Controversies in Exit Polling: Implementing a racially stratified homogenous precinct approach." *PS: Political Science & Politics*. 39 (July) 477-83.
28. Barreto, Matt, Ricardo Ramírez, and Nathan Woods. 2005. "Are Naturalized Voters Driving the California Latino Electorate? Measuring the Impact of IRCA Citizens on Latino Voting." *Social Science Quarterly*. 86 (December): 792-811.
27. Barreto, Matt. 2005. "Latino Immigrants at the Polls: Foreign-born Voter Turnout in the 2002 Election." *Political Research Quarterly*. 58 (March): 79-86.
26. Barreto, Matt, Mario Villarreal and Nathan Woods. 2005. "Metropolitan Latino Political Behavior: Turnout and Candidate Preference in Los Angeles." *Journal of Urban Affairs*. 27(February): 71-91.
25. Leal, David, Matt Barreto, Jongho Lee and Rodolfo de la Garza. 2005. "The Latino Vote in the 2004 Election." *PS: Political Science & Politics*. 38 (January): 41-49.
24. Marks, Mara, Matt Barreto and Nathan Woods. 2004. "Harmony and Bliss in LA? Race and Racial Attitudes a Decade After the 1992 Riots." *Urban Affairs Review*. 40 (September): 3-18.
23. Barreto, Matt, Gary Segura and Nathan Woods. 2004. "The Effects of Overlapping Majority-Minority Districts on Latino Turnout." *American Political Science Review*. 98 (February): 65-75.
22. Barreto, Matt and Ricardo Ramírez. 2004. "Minority Participation and the California Recall: Latino, Black, and Asian Voting Trends 1990 – 2003." *PS: Political Science & Politics*. 37 (January): 11-14.
21. Barreto, Matt and José Muñoz. 2003. "Reexamining the 'politics of in-between': political participation among Mexican immigrants in the United States." *Hispanic Journal of Behavioral Sciences*. 25 (November): 427-447.
20. Barreto, Matt. 2003. "National Origin (Mis)Identification Among Latinos in the 2000 Census: The Growth of the "Other Hispanic or Latino" Category." *Harvard Journal of Hispanic Policy*. 15 (June): 39-63.

Edited Volume Book Chapters

19. Barreto, Matt and Gary Segura. 2020. "Latino Reaction and Resistance to Trump: Lessons learned from Pete Wilson and 1994." In Raul Hinojosa and Edward Telles (eds.) Equitable Globalization: Expanding Bridges, Overcoming Walls. Oakland: University of California Press.
18. Barreto, Matt, Albert Morales and Gary Segura. 2019. "The Brown Tide and the Blue Wave in 2018" In Larry Sabato, Kyle Kondik, Geoffrey Skelley (eds.) The Blue Wave. New York: Rowman & Littlefield.
17. Gutierrez, Angela, Angela Ocampo and Matt Barreto. 2018. "Obama's Latino Legacy: From Unknown to Never Forgotten" In Andrew Rudalevige and Bert Rockman (eds.) The Obama Legacy. Lawrence, KS: University of Kansas Press.
16. Barreto, Matt, Thomas Schaller and Gary Segura. 2017. "Latinos and the 2016 Election: How Trump Lost Latinos on Day 1" In Larry Sabato, Kyle Kondik, Geoffrey Skelley (eds.) Trumped: The 2016 Election that Broke All the Rules. New York: Rowman & Littlefield.
15. Walker, Hannah, Gabriel Sanchez, Stephen Nuño, Matt Barreto 2017. "Race and the Right to Vote: The Modern Barrier of Voter ID Laws" In Todd Donovan (ed.) Election Rules and Reforms. New York: Rowman & Littlefield.
14. Barreto, Matt and Christopher Parker. 2015. "Public Opinion and Reactionary Movements: From the Klan to the Tea Party" In Adam Berinsky (ed.) New Directions in Public Opinion. 2nd edition. New York: Routledge Press.
13. Barreto, Matt and Gabriel Sanchez. 2014. "A 'Southern Exception' in Black-Latino Attitudes?." In Anthony Affigne, Evelyn Hu-Dehart, Marion Orr (eds.) Latino Politics en Ciencia Política. New York: New York University Press.
12. Barreto, Matt, Ben Gonzalez, and Gabriel Sanchez. 2014. "Rainbow Coalition in the Golden State? Exposing Myths, Uncovering New Realities in Latino Attitudes Towards Blacks." In Josh Kun and Laura Pulido (eds.) Black and Brown in Los Angeles: Beyond Conflict and Coalition. Berkeley, CA: University of California Press.
11. Barreto, Matt, Loren Collingwood, Ben Gonzalez, and Christopher Parker. 2011. "Tea Party Politics in a Blue State: Dino Rossi and the 2010 Washington Senate Election" In William Miller and Jeremy Walling (eds.) Stuck in the Middle to Lose: Tea Party Effects on 2010 U.S. Senate Elections. Rowman & Littlefield Publishing Group.
10. Jason Morin, Gabriel Sanchez and Matt Barreto. 2011. "Perceptions of Competition Between Latinos and Blacks: The Development of a Relative Measure of Inter-Group Competition." In Edward Telles, Gaspar Rivera-Salgado and Mark Sawyer (eds.) Just Neighbors? Research on African American and Latino Relations in the US. New York: Russell Sage Foundation.
9. Grofman, Bernard, Frank Wayman and Matt Barreto. 2009. "Rethinking partisanship: Some thoughts on a unified theory." In John Bartle and Paolo Bellucci (eds.) Political Parties and Partisanship: Social identity and individual attitudes. New York: Routledge Press.
8. Barreto, Matt, Ricardo Ramírez, Luis Fraga and Fernando Guerra. 2009. "Why California Matters: How California Latinos Influence the Presidential Election." In Rodolfo de la Garza, Louis DeSipio and David Leal (eds.) Beyond the Barrio: Latinos in the 2004 Elections. South Bend, ID: University of Notre Dame Press.
7. Francisco Pedraza and Matt Barreto. 2008. "Exit Polls and Ethnic Diversity: How to Improve Estimates and Reduce Bias Among Minority Voters." In Wendy Alvey and Fritz Scheuren (eds.) Elections and Exit Polling. Hoboken, NJ: Wiley and Sons.
6. Adrian Pantoja, Matt Barreto and Richard Anderson. 2008. "Politics y la Iglesia: Attitudes Toward the Role of Religion in Politics Among Latino Catholics" In Michael Genovese, Kristin Hayer and Mark J. Rozell (eds.) Catholics and Politics. Washington, D.C: Georgetown University Press..
5. Barreto, Matt. 2007. "The Role of Latino Candidates in Mobilizing Latino Voters: Revisiting Latino Vote Choice." In Rodolfo Espino, David Leal and Kenneth Meier (eds.) Latino Politics: Identity, Mobilization, and Representation. Charlottesville: University of Virginia Press.

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4. Abosch, Yishaiya, Matt Barreto and Nathan Woods. 2007. "An Assessment of Racially Polarized Voting For and Against Latinos Candidates in California." In Ana Henderson (ed.) Voting Rights Act Reauthorization of 2006: Perspectives on Democracy, Participation, and Power. Berkeley, CA: UC Berkeley Public Policy Press.
3. Barreto, Matt and Ricardo Ramirez. 2005. "The Race Card and California Politics: Minority Voters and Racial Cues in the 2003 Recall Election." In Shaun Bowler and Bruce Cain (eds.) Clicker Politics: Essays on the California Recall. Englewood-Cliffs: Prentice-Hall.
2. Barreto, Matt and Nathan Woods. 2005. "The Anti-Latino Political Context and its Impact on GOP Detachment and Increasing Latino Voter Turnout in Los Angeles County." In Gary Segura and Shawn Bowler (eds.) Diversity in Democracy: Minority Representation in the United States. Charlottesville: University of Virginia Press.
1. Pachon, Harry, Matt Barreto and Frances Marquez. 2004. "Latino Politics Comes of Age in the Golden State." In Rodolfo de la Garza and Louis DeSipio (eds.) Muted Voices: Latino Politics in the 2000 Election. New York: Rowman & Littlefield

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RESEARCH AWARDS AND FELLOWSHIPS

| | | |
|------------|--|-------------------------|
| Apr 2025 | Haas Jr. Foundation UCLA Voting Rights Project | \$325,000 – 24 months |
| Apr 2025 | Levi Strauss Foundation UCLA Voting Rights Project [With Sonni Waknin] | \$150,000 – 24 months |
| Jan 2024 | Four Freedoms Foundation UCLA Voting Rights Project [With Sonni Waknin] | \$105,000 – 12 months |
| Jan 2023 | Open Societies Foundation UCLA Voting Rights Project [With Arturo Vargas Bustamante] | \$2,500,000 – 36 months |
| Jan 2022 | California Secretary of State UCLA Voting Rights Project [With Michael Rios] | \$550,000 – 12 months |
| June 2020 | WK Kellogg Foundation UCLA Latino Policy & Politics Initiative [With Sonja Diaz] | \$2,500,000 – 24 months |
| June 2020 | Casey Family Foundation UCLA Latino Policy & Politics Initiative [With Sonja Diaz] | \$900,000 – 18 months |
| Aug 2018 | Provost Initiative for Voting Rights Research UCLA Latino Policy & Politics Initiative [With Chad Dunn] | \$90,000 – 24 months |
| April 2018 | Democracy Fund & Wellspring Philanthropic UCLA Latino Policy & Politics Initiative [With Sonja Diaz] | \$200,000 – 18 months |
| March 2018 | AltaMed California UCLA Latino Policy & Politics Initiative [With Sonja Diaz] | \$250,000 – 12 months |
| Dec 2017 | California Community Foundation UCLA Latino Policy & Politics Initiative [With Sonja Diaz] | \$100,000 – 12 months |
| July 2013 | Ford Foundation UW Center for Democracy and Voting Rights | \$200,000 – 12 months |
| April 2012 | American Values Institute [With Ben Gonzalez] Racial Narratives and Public Response to Racialized Moments | \$40,000 – 3 months |
| Jan 2012 | American Civil Liberties Union Foundation [With Gabriel Sanchez] Voter Identification Laws in Wisconsin | \$60,000 – 6 months |
| June 2011 | State of California Citizens Redistricting Commission An Analysis of Racial Bloc Voting in California Elections | \$60,000 – 3 months |
| Apr 2011 | Social Science Research Council (SSRC) [With Karam Dana] Muslim and American? A national conference on the political and social incorporation of American Muslims | \$50,000 – 18 months |
| Jan 2011 | impreMedia [With Gary Segura] Latino public opinion tracking poll of voter attitudes in 2011 | \$30,000 – 6 months |
| Oct 2010 | National Council of La Raza (NCLR) [With Gary Segura] Measuring Latino Influence in the 2010 Elections | \$128,000 – 6 months |

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RESEARCH GRANTS AND FELLOWSHIPS CONTINUED...

| | | |
|-------------|---|-----------------------|
| Oct 2010 | We Are America Alliance (WAAA) [With Gary Segura] Latino and Asian American Immigrant Community Voter Study | \$79,000 – 3 months |
| May 2010 | National Council of La Raza (NCLR) [With Gary Segura] A Study of Latino Views Towards Arizona SB1070 | \$25,000 – 3 months |
| Apr 2010 | Social Science Research Council (SSRC) [With Karam Dana] Muslim and American? The influence of religiosity in Muslim political incorporation | \$50,000 – 18 months |
| Oct 2009 | American Association of Retired Persons (AARP) [With Gary Segura] Health care reform and Latino public opinion | \$25,000 – 3 months |
| Nov 2008 | impreMedia & National Association of Latino Elected Officials (NALEO) [With Gary Segura] 2008 National Latino Post-Election Survey, Presidential Election | \$46,000 – 3 months |
| July 2008 | National Association of Latino Elected Officials (NALEO) [With Gary Segura] Latino voter outreach survey – an evaluation of Obama and McCain | \$72,000 – 3 months |
| June 2008 | The Pew Charitable Trusts, Make Voting Work Project [with Karin MacDonald and Bonnie Glaser] Evaluating Online Voter Registration (OVR) Systems in Arizona and Washington | \$220,000 – 10 months |
| April 2008 | National Association of Latino Elected Officials (NALEO) & National Council of La Raza (NCLR), 2008 Latino voter messaging survey | \$95,000 – 6 months |
| Dec. 2007 | Research Royalty Fund, University of Washington 2008 Latino national post-election survey | \$39,000 – 12 months |
| Oct. 2007 | Brenan Center for Justice, New York University [with Stephen Nuño and Gabriel Sanchez] Indiana Voter Identification Study | \$40,000 – 6 months |
| June 2007 | National Science Foundation, Political Science Division [with Gary Segura] American National Election Study – Spanish translation and Latino oversample | \$750,000 – 24 months |
| Oct. 2006 | University of Washington, Vice Provost for Undergraduate Education Absentee voter study during the November 2006 election in King County, WA | \$12,000 – 6 months |
| Mar. 2006 | Latino Policy Coalition Public Opinion Research Grant [with Gary Segura] Awarded to the Washington Institute for the Study of Ethnicity and Race | \$40,000 – 18 months |
| 2005 – 2006 | University of Washington, Institute for Ethnic Studies, Research Grant | \$8,000 – 12 months |
| Mar. 2005 | Thomas and Dorothy Leavey Foundation Grant [with Fernando Guerra] Conduct Exit Poll during Los Angeles Mayoral Election, Mar. 8 & May 17, 2005 Awarded to the Center for the Study of Los Angeles | \$30,000 – 6 months |
| 2004 – 2005 | Ford Foundation Dissertation Fellowship for Minorities | \$21,000 – 12 months |
| 2004 – 2005 | University of California President's Dissertation Fellowship | \$14,700 – 9 months |
| 2004 – 2005 | University of California Mexico-US (UC MEXUS) Dissertation Grant | \$12,000 – 9 months |
| Apr – 2004 | UC Regents pre-dissertation fellowship, University of California, Irvine, | \$4,700 – 3 months |
| 2003 – 2004 | Thomas and Dorothy Leavey Foundation Grant [with Fernando Guerra] Awarded to the Center for the Study of Los Angeles | \$20,000 – 12 months |

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|-------------|--|------------------------------|
| 2002 – 2003 | Ford Foundation Grant on Institutional Inequality [with Harry Pachon] Conducted longitudinal study of Prop 209 on Latino and Black college admittance Awarded to Tomás Rivera Policy Institute | <i>\$150,000 – 12 months</i> |
| 2002 – 2003 | Haynes Foundation Grant on Economic Development [with Louis Tornatzky] Knowledge Economy in the Inland Empire region of Southern California Awarded to Tomás Rivera Policy Institute | <i>\$150,000 – 18 months</i> |
| 2001 – 2002 | William F Podlich Graduate Fellowship, Center for the Study of Democracy, University of California, Irvine | <i>\$24,000 – 9 months</i> |

EXPERT REPORTS:

- Orange County, NY, 2024, Newburgh town council, under NYVRA
- Florida 2024, State Senate districts, *Nord Hodges v. Passidomo and Byrd*
- North Carolina 2024, *North Carolina NAACP v. Hirsch*, SB 824 Voter ID law
- North Carolina 2023, State Senate redistricting, *Democracy Project II. Pierce v. NC State Board of Elections*
- Dodge City, Kansas 2022-23, city redistricting, *Coca et al. vs. Dodge City, KS.*
- Florida 2022-23, Statewide redistricting, *Common Cause et al. vs. Byrd*
- Galveston County, Texas 2022-23, county redistricting, *Petteway et al. v. Galveston County, TX.*
- Benton, Chelan, Yakima counties signature rejection, 2022-23, *Reyes et al. v. Chilton et al.*
- San Juan County, New Mexico 2022-23, county redistricting, *Navajo Nation v. San Juan County, NM*
- Texas Statewide redistricting, 2022, *LULAC v. Abbott* (on behalf of Mexican American Legislative Caucus)
- Franklin County, WA, 2021-22, county redistricting, rebuttal expert for Plaintiffs, *Portugal et al. vs. Franklin County*
- Texas Statewide redistricting, 2021-22, *Brooks v. Abbott* Senate District 10 (Tarrant County)
- Baltimore County Council, 2021-22, *NAACP v. Baltimore County*, (on behalf of NAACP and ACLU-MD)
- Maryland Office of Attorney General, 2021-22, racially polarized voting analysis as part of statewide redistricting
- Pennsylvania House Democrats, 2021-22, racially polarized voting analysis as part of statewide redistricting
- Washington State Senate Democrats, 2021-22, racially polarized voting analysis as part of statewide redistricting
- City of San Jose, 2021, racially polarized voting analysis as part of city redistricting
- Santa Clara County, 2021, racially polarized voting analysis as part of county redistricting
- Pennsylvania, 2020, *Boockvar v. Trump*, Expert for Intervenor, (Perkins Coie) related to voter intimidation
- Missouri, 2020, *Missouri NAACP vs. State of Missouri*, Expert for plaintiffs related to vote by mail
- Georgia, 2020, *Black Voters Matter vs. Raffensperger*, Expert for plaintiffs related to vote by mail
- New York, 2019, Expert for NYAG New York v. U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement 1:19-cv-08876
- North Carolina, 2019, Expert for Plaintiffs in North Carolina voter ID lawsuit, *NAACP v. Cooper*
- East Ramapo CSD, 2019, Expert for Plaintiffs in Section 2 VRA lawsuit, assessed polarized voting
- New York, 2018, Expert for Plaintiffs in Census Citizenship Lawsuit, *New York v. U.S. Dept of Commerce* (also an expert related cases: *California v. Ross* and *Kravitz v. Dept of Commerce*)
- Dallas County, TX, 2017, Expert for Defense in Section 2 VRA lawsuit, *Harding v. Dallas County*
- Kansas, 2016, Expert for Plaintiffs in Kansas voter registration lawsuit, *Fish v. Kobach* 2:16-cv-02105-JAR
- North Dakota, 2015, Expert for Plaintiffs in North Dakota voter ID lawsuit, *Brakebill v. Jaeger* 1:16-cv-00008-CSM
- Alabama, 2015, Expert for Plaintiffs in Alabama voter ID lawsuit, *Birmingham Ministries v. State of Alabama* 2:15-cv-02193-LSC
- Texas, 2014, Testifying Expert for Plaintiffs in Texas voter ID lawsuit, *Veasey v. Perry* 2:13-cv-00193
- Galveston County, TX Redistricting, 2013, Expert report for Dunn & Brazil, LLC, Demographic analysis, vote dilution analysis, and racially polarized voting analysis for Section 2 lawsuit Galveston County JP/Constable districting

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- Pasadena, TX Redistricting, 2013, Expert report for Dunn & Brazil, LLC, Demographic analysis, voter registration analysis, and racially polarized voting analysis for Section 2 lawsuit within Pasadena School District
- Harris County, TX Redistricting, 2011, Testifying Expert for Dunn & Brazil, LLC, Demographic analysis, voter registration analysis, and racially polarized voting analysis for Section 2 lawsuit within Harris County
- Pennsylvania, 2012, Testifying Expert for ACLU Foundation of Pennsylvania in voter ID lawsuit, *Applewhite v. Commonwealth of Pennsylvania* No. 330 MD 2012
- Milwaukee County, WI, 2012, Testifying Expert for ACLU Foundation of Wisconsin in voter ID lawsuit, *Frank v. Walker* 2:11-cv-01128(LA)
- Orange County, FL, 2012, Consulting Expert for Latino Justice/PRLDEF, Racially polarized voting analysis in Orange County, Florida
- Anaheim, CA, 2012, Consulting Expert for Goldstein, Demchak & Baller Legal, Racially polarized voting analysis for CVRA redistricting case Anaheim, CA
- Los Angeles County, CA, 2011, Consulting Expert for Goldstein, Demchak & Baller Legal, Racially polarized voting analysis for three redistricting cases in L.A.: Cerritos Community College Board; ABC Unified Schools; City of West Covina
- Harris County, TX Redistricting, 2011, Consulting Expert for Dunn & Brazil, LLC, Demographic analysis, voter registration analysis, for Section 5 objection within Harris County
- Monterey County, CA Redistricting, 2011, Consulting Expert for City of Salinas, Demographic analysis, creation of alternative maps, and racially polarized Voting analysis within Monterey County
- Los Angeles County Redistricting Commission, 2011, Consulting Expert for Supervisor Gloria Molina, Racially Polarized voting analysis within L.A. County
- State of California, Citizens Redistricting Commission, 2011, Consulting Expert, Racially Polarized Voting analysis throughout state of California
- Asian Pacific American Legal Center, 2011, Racially Polarized Voting analysis of Asian American candidates in Los Angeles for APALC redistricting brief
- Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights and Arnold & Porter, LLP, 2010-12, Racially Polarized Voting analysis of Latino and Asian candidates in San Mateo County, concerning San Mateo County Board of Supervisors
- ACLU of Washington, 2010-11, preliminary analysis of Latino population patterns in Yakima, Washington, to assess ability to draw majority Latino council districts
- State of Washington, 2010-11, provided expert analysis and research for *State of Washington v. MacLean* in case regarding election misconduct and voting patterns
- Los Angeles County Chicano Employees Association, 2008-10, Racially Polarized Voting analysis of Latino candidates in L.A. County for VRA case, concerning L.A. County Board of Supervisors redistricting (6 reports issued 08-10)
- Brennan Center for Justice and Fried, Frank, Harris, Shriver & Jacobson LLP, 2009-10 Amicus Brief submitted to Indiana Supreme Court, *League of Women Voters v. Rokita*, regarding access to voter identification among minority and lower resource citizens
- State of New Mexico, consulting expert for state in *AAPD v. New Mexico*, 2008,
- District of Columbia Public Schools (DCPS), statistical consultant for survey methodology of opinion survey of parents in DCPS district (for pending suit), 2008,
- Brennan Center for Justice, 2007-08, Amicus Brief submitted to U.S. Supreme Court, and cited in Supreme Court decision, *Crawford v. Marion County*, regarding access to voter identification among minority and lower-resource citizens
- Los Angeles County Chicano Employees Association, 2002-07, Racially Polarized Voting analysis of Latino candidates in L.A. County for VRA case, concerning L.A. County Board of Supervisors redistricting (12 + reports issued during 5 years)
- Monterrey County School Board, 2007, demographic and population analysis for VRA case

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- Sweetwater Union School District, 2007-08, Racially Polarized Voting analysis, and demographic and population analysis for VRA case
- Mexican American Legal Defense Fund, 2007-08, Racially Polarized Voting analysis for Latino candidates, for City of Whittier city council races, for VRA case
- ACLU of Washington, 2008, preliminary analysis of voting patterns in Eastern Washington, related to electability of Latino candidates
- Nielsen Media Research, 2005-08, with Willie C. Velasquez Institute, assessed the methodology of Latino household recruitment in Nielsen sample

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**TEACHING
EXPERIENCE:**

UCLA & UW

2005 – Present

- Minority Political Behavior (Grad Seminar)
- Politics of Immigration in the U.S. (Grad Seminar)
- Introduction to Empirical/Regression Analysis (Grad Seminar)
- Advanced Empirical/Regression Analysis (Grad Seminar)
- Qualitative Research Methods (Grad Seminar)
- Political Participation & Elections (Grad Seminar)
- The Voting Rights Act (Law School seminar)
- Research methodology II (Law School Ph.D. program seminar)
- U.S. Latino Politics
- Racial and Ethnic Politics in the U.S.
- Politics of Immigration in the U.S.
- Introduction to American Government
- Public Opinion Research
- Campaigns and Elections in the U.S.
- Presidential Primary Elections

Teaching Assistant

University of California, Irvine

2002 – 2005

- Intro to American Politics (K. Tate)
- Intro to Minority Politics (L. DeSipio)
- **Recognized as Outstanding Teaching Assistant, Winter 2002**
- Statistics and Research Methods (B. Grofman)
- **Recognized as Outstanding Teaching Assistant, Winter 2003**

**BOARD &
RESEARCH
APPOINTMENTS****Founder and President**

Barreto Segura Partners (BSP) Research, LLC

2021 - Present**Founding Partner**

Latino Decisions

2007 – 2020**Board of Advisors**

American National Election Study, University of Michigan

2010 – 2017**Advisory Board**States of Change: Demographics & Democracy Project
*CAP, AEI, Brookings Collaborative Project*2014 – 2021**Research Advisor**

American Values Institute / Perception Institute

2009 – 2014**Expert Consultant**

State of California, Citizens Redistricting Committee

2011 – 2012**Senior Scholar & Advisory Council**

Latino Policy Coalition, San Francisco, CA

2006 – 2008**Board of Directors**

CASA Latina, Seattle, WA

2006 – 2009**Faculty Research Scholar**

Tomás Rivera Policy Institute, University of Southern California

1999 – 2009

PHD STUDENTS**Committee Chair or Co-Chair**

- Francisco I. Pedraza – University of California, Riverside (UW Ph.D. 2009)
- Loren Collingwood – University of California, Riverside (UW Ph.D. 2012)
- Betsy Cooper – Public Religion Research Institute, Washington DC (UW Ph.D. 2014)
- Sergio I. Garcia-Rios – Cornell University (UW Ph.D. 2015)
- Hannah Walker – Rutgers University (UW Ph.D. 2016)
- Kassra Oskooii – University of Delaware (UW Ph.D. 2016)
- Angela Ocampo – Arizona State University (UCLA Ph.D. 2018)
- Ayobami Lanionu – University of Toronto (UCLA Ph.D. 2018)
- Bryan Wilcox-Archuleta – Facebook Analytics (UCLA 2019)
- Tyler Reny – Claremont Graduate University (UCLA 2020)
- Adria Tinin – Environmental Policy Analyst (UCLA Ph.D. 2020)
- Angie Gutierrez – University of Texas (UCLA Ph.D. 2021)
- Vivien Leung – Bucknell University (UCLA Ph.D. 2021)
- Marcel Roman – Harvard University (UCLA Ph.D. 2021)
- Ana Oaxaca – University of Texas (UCLA Ph.D. 2022)
- Estefania Castañeda-Perez – University of Pennsylvania (UCLA Ph.D. 2022)
- Tye Rush - University of California, Davis (UCLA Ph.D. 2023)
- Shakari Byerly-Nelson – *in progress* (UCLA)
- Jessica Cobian – *in progress* (UCLA)
- Michael Herndon – *in progress* (UCLA)

Committee Member

- Alexandra Davis – *in progress* (UCLA, 2025)
- Erik Hanson – University of Southern California (UCLA Ph.D. 2022)
- Joy Wilke – Director of Polling, Blue Labs (UCLA Ph.D. 2021)
- Christine Slaughter – Boston University (UCLA Ph.D. 2021)
- Barbara Gomez-Aguinaga – University of Nebraska (UNM Ph.D. 2020)
- Bang Quan Zheng – Florida International University (UCLA Ph.D. 2020)
- Jessica Stewart – Emory University (UCLA Ph.D. 2018)
- Jonathan Collins – Brown University (UCLA Ph.D., 2017)
- Lisa Sanchez – University of Arizona (UNM Ph.D., 2016)
- Nazita Lajevardi – Michigan State University (UC San Diego Ph.D., 2016)
- Kiku Huckle – Pace University (UW Ph.D. 2016)
- Patrick Rock (Social Psychology) – (UCLA Ph.D. 2016)
- Raynee Gutting – Loyola Marymount University (Stony Brook Ph.D. 2015)
- Christopher Towler – Sacramento State University (UW Ph.D. 2014)
- Benjamin F. Gonzalez – San Diego State University (UW Ph.D. 2014)
- Marcela Garcia-Castañon – San Francisco State University (UW Ph.D. 2013)
- Justin Reedy (Communications) – University of Oklahoma (UW Ph.D. 2012)
- Dino Bozonelos – Cal State San Marcos (UC Riverside Ph.D. 2012)
- Brandon Bosch – University of Nebraska (UW Ph.D. 2012)
- Karam Dana (Middle East Studies) – UW Bothell (UW Ph.D. 2010)
- Lauren Goldstein (Social Psychology) – *in progress* (UCLA)