IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA
EASTERN DIVISION

RODNEY D. PIERCE and MOSES MATTHEWS, Plaintiffs, *v.* THE NORTH CAROLINA STATE BOARD OF ELECTIONS, ALAN HIRSCH, in his official capacity as Chair of the North Carolina State Board of Elections, JEFF CARMON III in his official capacity as Secretary of the North Carolina State Board of Elections, STACY "FOUR" EGGERS IV in his official capacity as a member of the North Carolina State Board of Elections, KEVIN N. LEWIS in his official capacity as a member of the North Carolina State Board of Elections, SIOBHAN O'DUFFY MILLEN in her official capacity as a member of the North Carolina State Board of Elections, PHILIP E. BERGER in his official capacity as president pro tem of the North Carolina Senate, and TIMOTHY K. MOORE in his official capacity as Speaker of the North Carolina House of Representatives, Defendants.	Case No. 4:23-cv-193-D

MEMORANDUM IN SUPPORT OF PLAINTIFFS'
MOTION FOR PRELIMINARY INJUCTION

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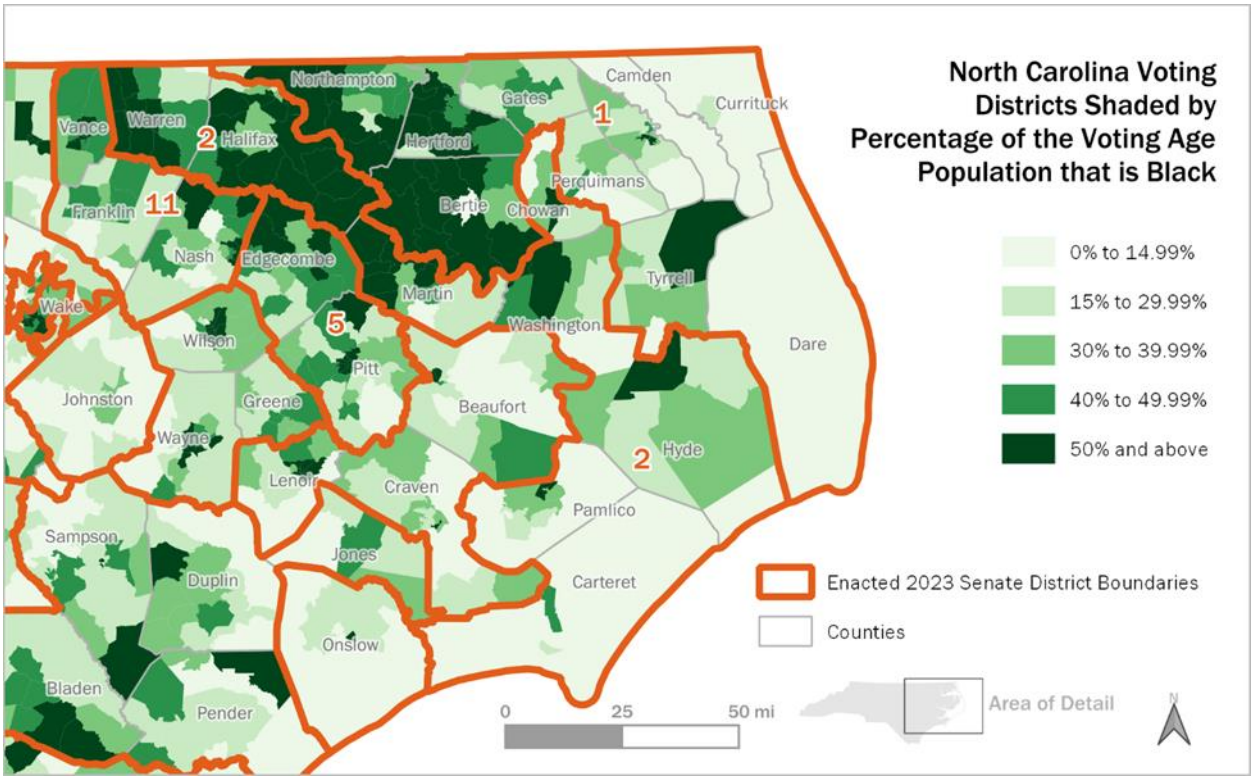
NATURE OF THE CASE

This case involves an egregious and clear-cut violation of Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act (VRA), and seeks a limited and straightforward remedy. The new state Senate map enacted by the General Assembly on October 25, 2023 cracks Black voters in northeastern North Carolina's Black Belt counties between Districts 1 and 2, diluting the voting power of Plaintiffs and other Black North Carolinians in this region. Under the 2023 enacted Senate map, Black voters in the Black Belt counties will not be able to elect candidates of their choice, because their votes will be drowned out by white majorities in both districts who vote against Black-preferred candidates. The prior Senate map, enacted in 2022, likewise split Black voters in the Black Belt counties at issue between Districts 1, 3, and 11—none of which elected a Black-preferred candidate. The 2023 enacted map makes matters worse by *reducing* the Black population in what is now District 2 and eliminating any conceivable chance that Black voters could ever elect their candidates of choice.

Anyone looking at the 2023 map can see the egregious cracking of Black voters:



Plaintiffs are overwhelmingly likely to prevail in establishing that the 2023 map's cracking of Black voters in the Black Belt counties violates Section 2. As demonstrated by the analyses of Plaintiffs' experts, Black voters in the Black Belt counties are sufficiently numerous and geographically compact to form a majority-minority district, voting in the region is highly racially polarized, and the totality of the circumstances establishes that the enacted map dilutes Black voting power.

The proper remedy in this case is equally straightforward. As explained below, Plaintiffs' proposed remedial plan modifies only the boundary between Senate Districts 1 and 2 in the enacted map—it does not alter the boundaries of *any* other district in the enacted map. And this remedial plan creates a district with majority Black voting-age citizens that will give Black voters the opportunity to elect candidates of their choice, while adhering to traditional redistricting criteria.

The other preliminary injunction factors are readily satisfied. Plaintiffs and other Black voters in the Black Belt counties will suffer irreparable harm if they are forced to vote in districts that unlawfully prevent them from electing a Senate candidate of their choice. And the balance of equities and public interest strongly favor immediate relief to establish lawful districts now.

It is not too late to order this relief. The primaries are three-and-a-half months away. Candidate filing is set to begin on December 4, but it is routine in North Carolina for a court to approve a remedial map within 24 hours of candidate filing or even on the day of—indeed, that is what has happened in the last two election cycles in this State. Accordingly, if the Court acts expeditiously, it can grant a preliminary injunction and adopt a remedial map without any alteration to the election schedule. If necessary, however, the Court could and should stay candidate filing, which also has happened in the last two election cycles in this State due to legal challenges to maps. Regardless, the Court should order preliminary relief to prevent irreparable harm and ensure that northeastern North Carolina's Senate districts comply with Section 2 of the VRA in 2024.

STATEMENT OF FACTS

A. Northeastern North Carolina's Black Belt Counties

Northeastern North Carolina includes a number of counties that are part of the historic Black Belt—a region stretching across the South characterized by its "thick, dark, and naturally rich soil." Booker T. Washington, *Up From Slavery: An Autobiography* 107-08 (1st elec. ed. 1997), https://docsouth.unc.edu/fpn/washington/washing.html. Because the soil in the Black Belt made it "the part of the South where the slaves were most profitable … they were taken there in the largest numbers," outnumbering white populations. *Id.* at 108.

Today, eight counties in North Carolina—specifically, the northeastern part of the State—have a total population that is majority-Black. *See* Report of Blakeman B. Esselstyn ("Esselstyn Rep."), attached as Exhibit 1, ¶ 17. These eight majority-Black counties are: Bertie, Hertford, Edgecombe, Northampton, Halifax, Vance, Warren, and Washington. *Id.* Other nearby counties have substantial Black populations, including Martin, Gates, and Chowan Counties. *Id.* attach. C.

On a statewide basis, North Carolina's population increased by more than 900,000 people between the 2010 and 2020 censuses, a total increase of roughly 9.5%. *See* Esselstyn Rep. ¶ 14; Report of Dr. Matt Barreto ("Barreto Rep."), attached as Exhibit 2, ¶¶ 9, 13. The Black population grew at a substantially higher rate than the white population over the last decade. Esselstyn Rep. ¶¶ 15, 16; Barreto Rep. ¶ 13. The white share of the State's total population actually declined over this period. Esselstyn Rep. ¶ 16; Barreto Rep. ¶ 13.

B. The General Assembly's 2023 Enacted Senate Map

In November 2021, following the 2020 census, the General Assembly enacted new congressional and state legislative maps. In 2022, the North Carolina Supreme Court enjoined those maps as unconstitutional. The state Supreme Court directed the General Assembly to submit new maps and remanded the case to the three-judge trial court to assess their constitutionality. *Harper*

v. Hall (*Harper I*), 868 S.E.2d 499, 551-52, 559-60 (N.C. 2022), *overruled on reh'g by Harper v. Hall* (*Harper III*), 886 S.E.2d 393 (N.C. 2023); *see Harper v. Hall*, 867 S.E.2d 554 (N.C. 2022).

On February 23, 2022, the trial court approved the General Assembly's new House and Senate maps. *See Harper v. Hall* (*Harper II*), 881 S.E.2d 156, 162 (N.C. 2022), *withdrawn and superseded on reh'g by Harper III*, 886 S.E.2d 393. The approved House and Senate maps were used in the 2022 elections, *Harper III*, 886 S.E.2d at 407. Under the 2022 map, Black-preferred candidates lost in Senate Districts 3 and 11, and a white-preferred candidate won an unopposed race in Senate District 1. *See 11/08/22 Official General Election Results - Statewide: NC State Senate District 11*, https://bit.ly/3Ra44hR; *11/08/22 Official General Election Results - Statewide: NC State Senate District 3*, https://bit.ly/47zPxBC; *11/08/22 Official General Election Results - Statewide: NC State Senate District 1*, https://bit.ly/3QIuo16.

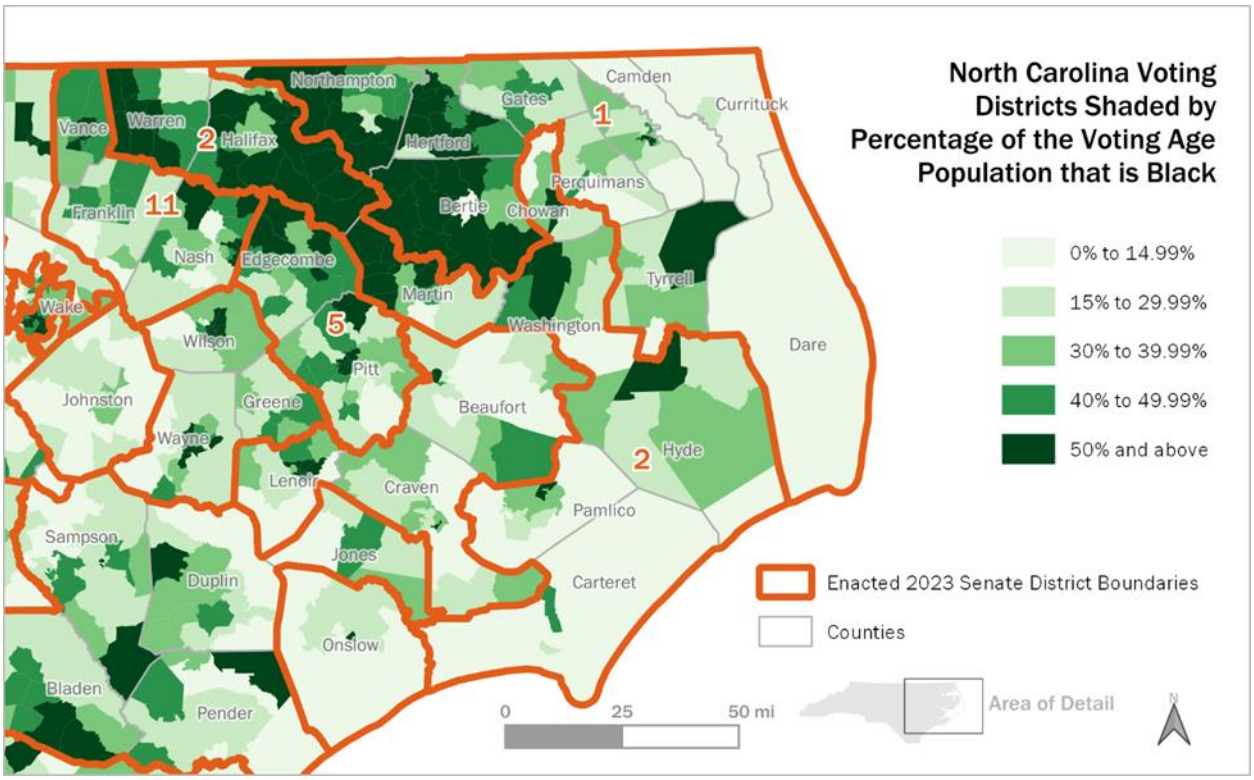
On December 16, 2022, in *Harper II*, the North Carolina Supreme Court reversed the trial court's decision approving the remedial Senate map. 881 S.E.2d at 181. The state Supreme Court later granted rehearing of its decision in *Harper II*. *Harper v. Hall*, 882 S.E.2d 548 (N.C. 2023).

On April 28, 2023, in *Harper III*, the North Carolina Supreme Court overruled *Harper I*, withdrew its decision in *Harper II*, and vacated the trial court's February 23, 2022 order concerning the remedial maps. *Harper III*, 886 S.E.2d at 449. The state Supreme Court authorized the General Assembly to enact new state House and Senate maps. *Id.*

In October 2023—six months after the North Carolina Supreme Court's decision in *Harper III*—the General Assembly enacted new maps. 2023 N.C. Sess. Laws 146 (state Senate) (SB 758); 2023 N.C. Sess. Laws 149 (state House) (HB 898). SB 758, the Senate redistricting bill, was passed and ratified on October 25, 2023. 2023 N.C. Sess. Laws 146. Because the Governor cannot veto redistricting legislation, the 2023 redistricting bills took effect upon passage.

At the time of the 2023 redistricting, the General Assembly had 2020 census data on the racial composition of each county in North Carolina. *See* N.C. Gen. Assembly, *SL 2023-146 - StatPack Report w Race*, https://bit.ly/3R7Xw3q. The General Assembly had also received an analysis finding racially polarized voting in the Black Belt counties in recent elections. *See* Barreto Rep. ¶ 22. The General Assembly also knew that in 2022, two Black-preferred candidates in Senate districts containing Black Belt counties had been defeated by white candidates: Mark Speed in Senate District 11 and Valerie Jordan in Senate District 3. *See supra* p.4.

Nonetheless, the General Assembly either failed to conduct or failed to consider any VRA analysis with respect to Senate districts. Instead, the General Assembly enacted a Senate map that cracks Black voters in the Black Belt counties across multiple districts, diluting those voters' electoral influence. Barreto Rep. ¶¶ 15, 33. Specifically, in the 2023 enacted map, Senate District 1 includes Northampton, Bertie, Hertford, and Gates Counties, while Senate District 2 includes Warren, Halifax, Martin, Washington, and Chowan Counties. *See* S.L. 2023-146 Senate, https://bit.ly/47zTlCU. Black voters cannot elect candidates of their choice in either of these districts. Barreto Rep. ¶ 33. This cracking is vividly illustrated by the figure below, which superimposes the district boundaries on a heat map showing North Carolina voting districts shaded by the percentage of the voting age population that is Black:



Esselstyn Rep. at 10 fig. 5; *see also* S.L. 2023-146 Senate, https://bit.ly/47zTlCU.

C. Plaintiffs' Lawsuit

Plaintiffs filed this lawsuit two days ago, on November 20, 2023, and filed a First Amended Complaint earlier today. Plaintiffs assert that the 2023 enacted Senate map violates Section 2 of the VRA by cracking Black voters in northeastern North Carolina between Senate Districts 1 and 2. Plaintiffs are Black voters who live in the region that the enacted Senate map cracks. *See* Decl. of Rodney D. Pierce, attached as Exhibit 4; Decl. of Moses Matthews, attached as Exhibit 5. They seek a remedial map that would replace Senate Districts 1 and 2 with two new districts, one of which will give Black voters the opportunity to elect candidates of their choice. Plaintiffs' proposed remedial map does not alter the boundaries of any other district in the 2023 enacted map.

LEGAL STANDARD

To obtain a preliminary injunction, Plaintiffs must show that "(1) they are likely to succeed on the merits; (2) they will likely suffer irreparable harm absent an injunction; (3) the balance of

hardships weighs in their favor; and (4) the injunction is in the public interest." *League of Women Voters of N.C. v. North Carolina*, 769 F.3d 224, 236 (4th Cir. 2014). When the government is the opposing party, the third and fourth factors "merge." *Miranda v. Garland*, 34 F.4th 338, 365 (4th Cir. 2022).

ARGUMENT

Plaintiffs satisfy all the requirements for a preliminary injunction. They are likely to succeed on the merits of their claim that the 2023 enacted Senate map violates Section 2 of the VRA. The enacted map unlawfully cracks Black voters in the Black Belt counties between Senate Districts 1 and 2, depriving those voters of the opportunity to elect candidates of their choice. The prior 2022 enacted map likewise denied Black voters in the Black Belt counties an opportunity to elect a candidate of their choice. Plaintiffs will suffer immediate, irreparable harm if they are forced once again to vote in districts that unlawfully dilute their votes and deny them equal political participation. And the equities and public interest favor granting immediate relief. The Court accordingly should grant a preliminary injunction barring use of enacted Senate Districts 1 and 2.

The remedy for this violation is limited and straightforward. Plaintiffs' proposed remedial map adjusts the boundaries of *only* Senate Districts 1 and 2—leaving *all* other districts in the 2023 enacted map wholly untouched—before the 2024 election cycle begins. The proposed remedial map includes a district (Demonstration District B-1) that will give Black voters in the Black Belt counties the opportunity to elect candidates of their choice. This remedial district is also more compact than Districts 1 and 2 in the 2023 enacted map, preserves rather than divides the community of interest formed by Black Belt counties, and adheres to other traditional redistricting criteria. And again, Plaintiffs' proposed remedy leaves *fully intact* Districts 3-50 in the 2023 enacted map.

The *Purcell* doctrine poses no bar to preliminary relief now. The 2024 primaries are still more than three months away. If the Court acts expeditiously, it can enjoin the enacted map and

adopt the remedial map without any adjustment to the election calendar. And if necessary, the Court can stay candidate filing, as courts have done in the last two election cycles in this State.

In all events, preliminary relief should be granted so that Black voters in northeastern North Carolina's Black Belt counties are not forced to vote next year in districts that dilute their votes in violation of Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act.

I. Plaintiffs Are Likely To Prevail on the Merits

Plaintiffs are overwhelmingly likely to prevail in establishing that the 2023 enacted Senate map violates Section 2 of the VRA. Plaintiffs easily satisfy all three of the preconditions the Supreme Court identified in *Thornburg v. Gingles*, 478 U.S. 30 (1986), and the "totality of the circumstances," 52 U.S.C. § 10301(b), establishes that the cracking of Black voters in the Black Belt counties dilutes their votes and prevents them from electing candidates of their choice.

A. Legal Framework

Section 2 of the VRA prohibits States from imposing any "standard, practice, or procedure" that "results in a denial or abridgement of the right of any citizen of the United States to vote on account of race or color." 52 U.S.C. § 10301(a). A districting map violates Section 2 if it "dilute[s] the voting strength of politically cohesive minority group members," including "by fragmenting the minority voters among several districts where a bloc-voting majority can routinely outvote them." *Johnson v. De Grandy*, 512 U.S. 997, 1007 (1994). Section 2 prohibits such a map "where its result, interact[ing] with social and historical conditions, impairs the ability of a protected class to elect its candidate of choice on an equal basis with other voters." *Id.* (citations omitted).

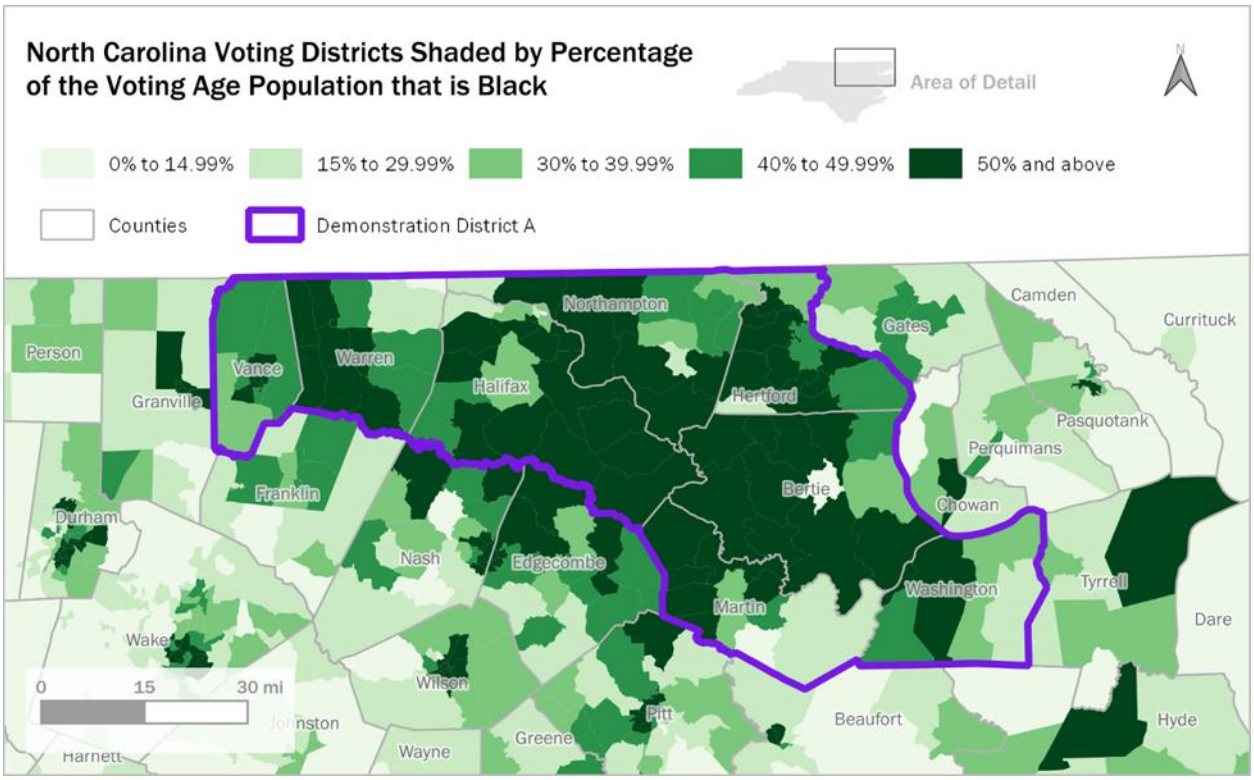
As the U.S. Supreme Court reaffirmed in *Allen v. Milligan*, 599 U.S. 1 (2023), courts evaluate Section 2 claims under the three-part framework developed in *Gingles*. To prevail, plaintiffs must show that (1) the relevant minority group is "sufficiently large and geographically compact

to constitute a majority in a single-member district"; (2) the minority group "is politically cohesive"; and (3) "the white majority votes sufficiently as a bloc to enable it . . . usually to defeat the minority's preferred candidate." *Gingles*, 478 U.S. at 50-51; *see Milligan*, 599 U.S. at 18. If those preconditions are satisfied, courts must consider "the totality of the circumstances"—which may include, but is not limited to, nine factors identified in the Senate Report accompanying the 1982 amendments to the VRA—to determine whether, as a result of the district boundaries, "the political processes leading to nomination or election in the State or political subdivision are not equally open to participation" by members of the minority group. *Gingles*, 478 U.S. at 36-37, 43-44 (quoting 52 U.S.C. § 10301(b)); *see Milligan*, 599 U.S. at 18.

North Carolina state law requires the General Assembly to begin redistricting by conducting a VRA analysis to determine whether Section 2 requires drawing any districts to give minority voters an opportunity to elect a representative of their choice. *See Stephenson v. Bartlett*, 562 S.E.2d 377, 396-97 (N.C. 2002). Only after drawing those "districts required by the VRA" may the General Assembly draw "non-VRA districts" using other state-law redistricting principles and rules, including county grouping or clustering requirements. *Id.* at 396-97.

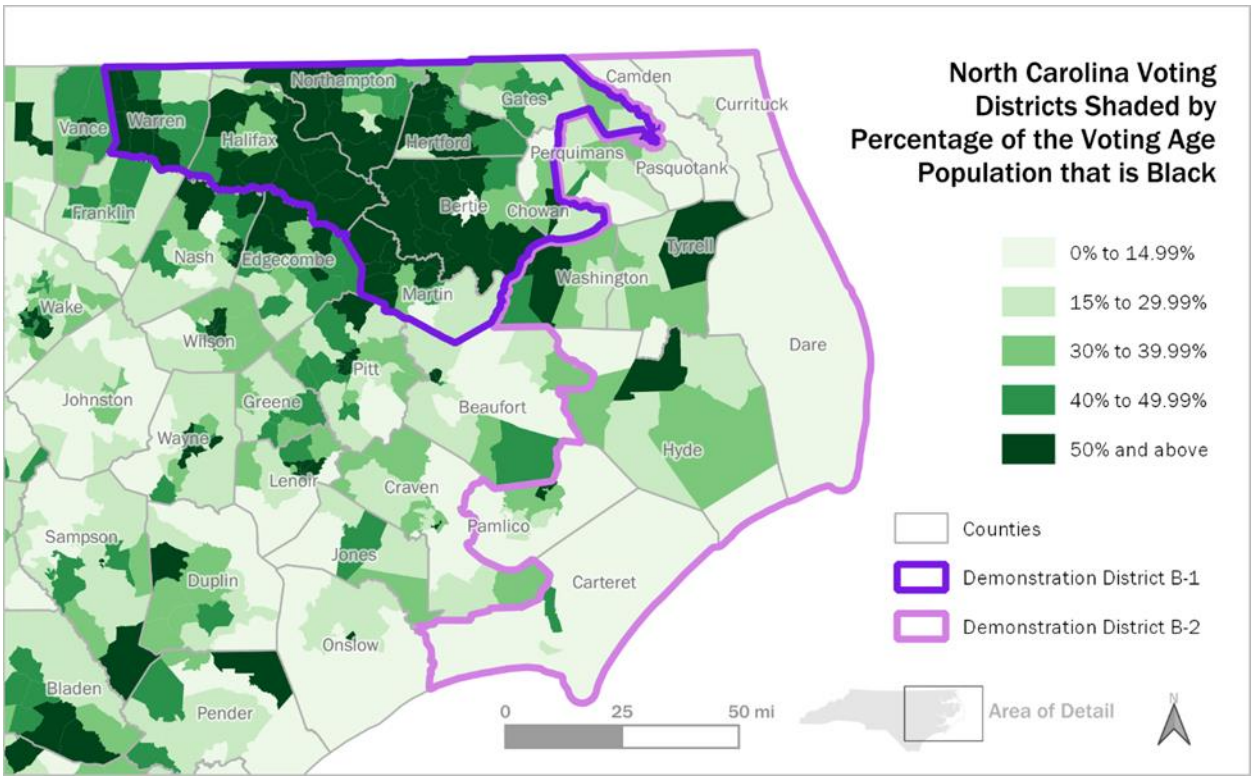
B. *Gingles* Precondition One: A compact and reasonably configured majority-minority district can be drawn in northeastern North Carolina

The first *Gingles* precondition is satisfied here because a compact and reasonably configured majority-minority district can be drawn in the Black Belt counties. *Milligan*, 599 U.S. at 18. The Black population thus "has the potential to elect a representative of its own choice in some single-member district" that "comports with traditional districting criteria." *Id.* (citations omitted). Plaintiffs' expert Blakeman Esselstyn presents a majority-minority demonstrative district, labeled Demonstration District A, that is compact, reasonably configured, and made up of whole counties:



Esselstyn Rep. at 12 fig. 6. The Black voting age population in Demonstration District A is 51.47%, and the Black citizen voting age population is 53.12%. *Id.* at 12 tbl. 3. Demonstration District A is more compact than both Senate District 1 and 2 in the 2023 enacted map, *id.* ¶ 43 & tbls. 2-3, and adheres to other traditional redistricting criteria, *id.* ¶¶ 38-47.

Mr. Esselstyn has also shown that it is feasible to create a majority-minority district without altering any county cluster or district in the enacted 2023 Senate map except two, *i.e.*, enacted Districts 1 and 2 which crack Black voters in the Black Belt counties. Demonstration District B-1, shown in the illustration below, is compact, reasonably configured, requires the alteration of only Senate Districts 1 and 2 from the 2023 enacted map, preserves the county clusters required by *Stephenson* to the greatest possible extent, preserves the current minority opportunity district in Pitt and Edgecombe Counties (Senate District 5), and splits only a single county:



Esselstyn Rep. at 15 fig. 8; *see id.* ¶¶ 35, 37, 39-51. Demonstration District B-1 has a 50.19% Black citizen voting age population, and its Black voting age population is just shy of 50%. *Id.* at 13 tbl. 4. It is also more compact than enacted Senate Districts 1 and 2, Esselstyn Rep. ¶¶ 42-43 & tbls. 2, 4, and adheres to other traditional redistricting criteria, *id.* ¶¶ 38-51.

Plaintiffs accordingly meet the first *Gingles* precondition.

C. *Gingles* Precondition Two: Black voters in northeastern North Carolina's Black Belt counties are politically cohesive

The second *Gingles* precondition is satisfied because Black voters in northeastern North Carolina's Black Belt counties are politically cohesive. *Gingles*, 478 U.S. at 51; *see Milligan*, 599 U.S. at 18. "Bloc voting by blacks tends to prove that the black community is politically cohesive, that is, it shows that blacks prefer certain candidates whom they could elect in a single-member, black majority district." *Gingles*, 478 U.S. at 68. Plaintiffs' expert Dr. Matt Barreto found, based on his analysis of 31 elections in 2020 and 2022, that voting in the Black Belt counties is highly

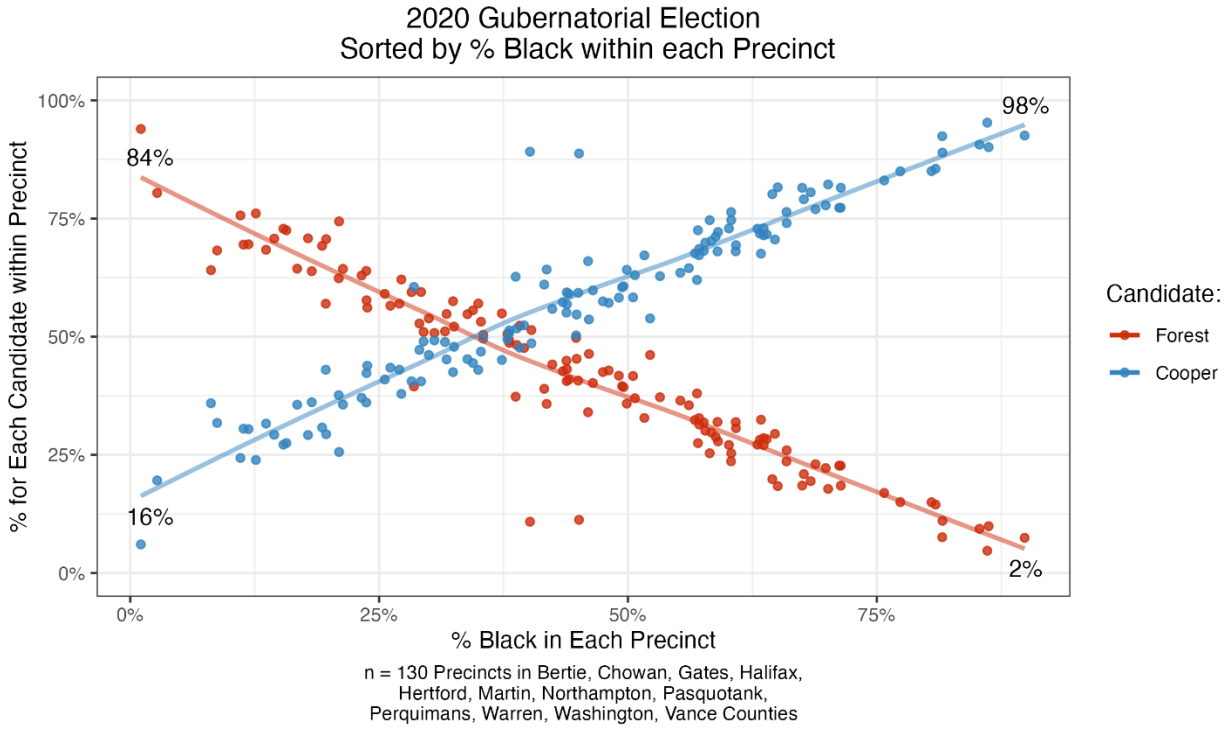
racially polarized. Barreto Rep. ¶¶ 11, 22, 27, 29. Black voters in the region voted in unified and cohesive fashion, consistently supporting the same candidates by a ratio of roughly 9-to-1 or greater. *Id.* ¶¶ 22, 24. The voting patterns for the state legislative elections are even starker: 98-99% of Black voters voted cohesively in 2020 and 2022. *Id.* ¶ 26. Federal elections such as U.S. Senate and President reveal the same patterns of statistically significant racially polarized voting. *Id.* ¶ 28. "A showing that a significant number of minority group members usually vote for the same candidates is one way of proving the political cohesiveness necessary to a vote dilution claim." *Gingles*, 478 U.S. at 56; *see Milligan*, 599 U.S. at 18-19.

Plaintiffs thus satisfy the second *Gingles* precondition.

D. *Gingles* Precondition Three: White voters as a bloc usually defeat the candidates supported by Black voters

Dr. Barreto's analysis also shows that in northeastern North Carolina, "the white majority votes sufficiently as a bloc to enable it . . . usually to defeat the minority's preferred candidate," satisfying the third precondition. *Gingles*, 478 U.S. at 51; *see Milligan*, 599 U.S. at 18. Across 31 elections in 2020 and 2022, white voters in the region opposed Black voters' candidates of choice at rates as high as 85 percent. Barreto Rep. ¶¶ 24-26; *see also id.* ¶ 11. White voters regularly voted in the exact opposite pattern of Black voters. *Id.* ¶ 24. "Bloc voting by a white majority tends to prove that blacks will generally be unable to elect representatives of their choice." *Gingles*, 478 U.S. at 68. Notably, white bloc voting against Black candidates of choice is consistently more extreme in northeastern North Carolina than in other parts of the State. Barreto Rep. ¶ 29. For example, in 2022, white voters in then-Senate District 3 elected their candidate of choice, Bobby Hanig, defeating Black voters' candidate of choice, Valerie Jordan. *See 11/08/22 Official General Election Results - Statewide: NC State Senate District 3*, https://bit.ly/47zPxBC.

In sum, voting is highly racially polarized in the Black Belt Counties—Black voters are politically cohesive, and white voters vote as a bloc to usually defeat Black-preferred candidates. Dr. Barreto presented a scatterplot depicting precinct-by-precinct voting in the Black Belt counties in the 2020 gubernatorial election, starkly illustrating the racial polarization:



Barreto Rep. at 12 fig. 4.

Consistent with Dr. Barreto's analysis, federal courts have found racially polarized voting in the Black Belt counties. The Supreme Court in *Gingles* affirmed findings of racially polarized voting in areas of North Carolina including a state Senate district consisting of "Northampton, Hertford, Gates, Bertie, and Chowan Counties, and parts of Washington, Martin, Halifax, and Edgecombe Counties." 478 U.S. at 34, 35 n.1, 80. The district court in *Gingles* found that all of the challenged districts "exhibit[ed] severe and persistent racially polarized voting." *Id.* at 35 nn.1-2, 41, 52-54; *see also, e.g.*, *Johnson v. Halifax County*, 594 F. Supp. 161, 165-66, 171 (E.D.N.C.

1984) (enjoining Halifax County's method for electing its Board of Commissioners based in part on expert analysis finding racially polarized voting in the County).

The Fourth Circuit similarly recognized "a history of racially polarized voting" in the town of Ahoskie and the surrounding Hertford County in *Hines v. Mayor & Town Council of Ahoskie*. 998 F.2d 1266, 1269 (4th Cir. 1993); *see id.* (noting that over twenty-two recent elections, 93 percent of Black voters voted for Black candidates and 93.4 percent of white voters supported white candidates). The Fourth Circuit later observed in *North Carolina State Conference of NAACP v. McCrory*, 831 F.3d 204 (4th Cir. 2016), that there is an "inextricable link between race and politics" in North Carolina and that voting in "many areas" of the State "is racially polarized." *Id.* at 214. In 2019, the district court in *North Carolina State Conference of NAACP v. Cooper*, 430 F. Supp. 3d 15 (M.D.N.C. 2019), *rev'd on other grounds sub nom. N.C. State Conf. of the NAACP v. Raymond*, 981 F.3d 295 (4th Cir. 2020), examined recent data and concluded that North Carolina's electorate remained "extremely polarized" along racial lines. *Id.* at 30. Dr. Barreto's analyses of the latest data from the 2020 census and elections in 2020 and 2022 confirm that these courts' findings remain accurate and that racially polarized voting persists in this area of the State.

Plaintiffs thus satisfy the third and final *Gingles* precondition.

E. Totality of the Circumstances: The 2023 enacted map denies Black North Carolinians equal access to the process of electing state Senators

Considering the "totality of the circumstances," the 2023 enacted map deprives Black residents of the Black Belt counties of an equal opportunity to elect candidates of their to choice to the state Senate. *See Gingles*, 478 U.S. at 47. As courts have explained, "[i]t will be only the very unusual case in which the plaintiffs can establish the existence of the three *Gingles* factors but still have failed to establish a violation of § 2 under the totality of circumstances." *Harris v. McCrory*,

159 F. Supp. 3d 600, 623 (M.D.N.C. 2016) (quoting *Jenkins v. Red Clay Consol. Sch. Dist. Bd. of Educ.*, 4 F.3d 1103, 1135 (3d Cir. 1993)), *aff'd sub nom. Cooper v. Harris*, 581 U.S. 285 (2017).

The factors outlined in the Senate Report accompanying the 1982 VRA amendments guide this analysis. These "Senate Factors" are "typically relevant to a § 2 claim." *LULAC v. Perry*, 548 U.S. 399, 426 (2006). As noted, they are not exclusive, and "there is no requirement that any particular number of factors be proved, or [even] that a majority of them point one way or the other." *League of Women Voters of N.C.*, 769 F.3d at 240 (quoting *Gingles*, 478 U.S. at 45). "Instead, courts must undertake 'a searching practical evaluation of the "past and present reality," [with] a "functional" view of the political process.'" *Id.* at 241 (quoting *Gingles*, 478 U.S. at 45). Here, the Senate factors overwhelmingly support Plaintiffs' claim that the map violates Section 2.

1. Senate Factor One: North Carolina has an ongoing history of official, voting-related discrimination

"[T]here is a long and shameful history of race-based voter suppression in North Carolina." *N.C. State Conf. of the NAACP v. Raymond*, 981 F.3d 295, 311 (4th Cir. 2020); *see also McCrory*, 831 F.3d at 223 ("Unquestionably, North Carolina has a long history of race discrimination generally and race-based vote suppression in particular."). North Carolina "officially discriminated against its black citizens with respect to their exercise of the voting franchise from approximately 1900 to 1970 by employing at different times a poll tax, a literacy test, a prohibition against bullet (single-shot) voting and designated seat plans for multimember districts." *Gingles*, 478 U.S. at 38-39 (footnotes omitted). Even after removal of these official barriers, Black voter registration "remained relatively depressed" due, "at least in part, to the historical pattern of statewide official discrimination." *Id.* at 39; *see also McCrory*, 831 F.3d at 223 ("North Carolina's pre-1965 history of pernicious discrimination informs [judicial] inquiry" into modern voting legislation.).

Official discrimination against North Carolina's Black voters continued after *Gingles*. Throughout the 1980s, "the North Carolina legislature … attempted to suppress and dilute the voting rights of African Americans." *McCrory*, 831 F.3d at 223. Before the U.S. Supreme Court invalidated Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act in *Shelby County v. Holder*, 570 U.S. 529 (2013), 40 of North Carolina's 100 counties were subject to Section 5's preclearance requirement, including nearly all of the Black Belt counties. *McCrory*, 831 F.3d at 215. Between 1980 and 2013, the U.S. Department of Justice issued "over fifty objection letters to proposed election law changes in North Carolina—including several since 2000—because the State had failed to prove the proposed changes would have no discriminatory purpose or effect." *Id.* at 224 (citing U.S. Dep't of Justice, Civil Rights Div., Voting Determination Letters for North Carolina (Aug. 7, 2015), https://www.justice.gov/crt/voting-determination-letters-north-carolina). The Department of Justice or federal courts determined in some of these cases that the General Assembly had acted with discriminatory intent, while other actions produced discriminatory results. *Id.* at 223.

"During the same period, private plaintiffs brought fifty-five successful cases under § 2" to challenge North Carolina voting practices and restrictions. *Id.* at 224. Ten of these cases "ended in judicial decisions finding that electoral schemes in counties and municipalities across the state had the effect of discriminating against minority voters." *Id.* (citing as examples *Ward v. Columbus Cnty.*, 782 F. Supp. 1097 (E.D.N.C. 1991); *Johnson v. Halifax Cnty.*, 594 F. Supp. 161 (E.D.N.C. 1984)). Forty-five other cases "were settled favorably for plaintiffs out of court or through consent [decrees] that altered the challenged voting laws." *Id.* (citing as examples *Daniels v. Martin Cnty. Bd. of Comm'rs.*, No. 4:89-cv-00137 (E.D.N.C. 1992); *Hall v. Kennedy*, No. 3:88-cv-00117 (E.D.N.C. 1989)). "On several occasions, the United States intervened in cases or filed suit independently." *Id.* (citing, *e.g.*, *United States v. Granville Cnty. Bd. of Educ.*, No. 5:87-cv-00353 (E.D.N.C. 1989); *United States v. Lenoir Cnty.*, No. 87-105-cv-84 (E.D.N.C. 1987)).

And in *McCrory*, the Fourth Circuit found that provisions of the General Assembly's omnibus election law, enacted immediately after the *Shelby County* decision, were motivated by discriminatory intent to target Black voters and diminish their electoral influence, violating Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act and the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments. 831 F.3d at 238. These provisions "target[ed] African Americans with almost surgical precision." *Id.* at 214.

2. Senate Factor Two: Voting is racially polarized in the Black Belt counties

As discussed above, voting in North Carolina, especially in the Black Belt counties, is highly racially polarized, with white citizens voting as a bloc to usually defeat Black voters' candidates of choice. *See supra* section I.C-D; Barreto Rep. ¶¶ 11, 22-29.

3. Senate Factor Three: North Carolina's voting practices enhance the opportunity for discrimination

As discussed above, since the 19th century, North Carolina has employed a variety of voting practices designed to discriminate against Black voters. *See supra* section I.E.1.

4. Senate Factor Four: History of candidate slating in local elections

Because North Carolina's state Senate elections do not use a slating process, this factor is not relevant here.

5. Senate Factor Five: North Carolina's discrimination has produced severe socioeconomic disparities

As courts have recognized, Black North Carolinians "lag behind whites in several key socioeconomic indicators, including education, employment, income, access to transportation, and residential stability." *League of Women Voters of N.C.*, 769 F.3d at 246. In the district court proceedings in *McCrory*, the plaintiffs presented unchallenged statistics showing:

> "[A]s of 2011–12, 34% of African American North Carolinians live below the federal poverty level, compared to 13% of whites; (2) as of the fourth quarter of 2012, unemployment rates in North Carolina were 17.3% for African Americans and 6.7% for whites; (3) 15.7% of African American North Carolinians over age 24 lack a high school degree, as compared to 10.1%

> of whites; (4) 27% of poor African American North Carolinians do not have access to a vehicle, compared to 8.8% of poor whites; and (5) 75.1% of whites in North Carolina live in owned homes as compared to 49.8% of African Americans."

Id. at 235; *see also id.* at 246.

Plaintiffs' expert Dr. Traci Burch found that these disparities—which hinder participation in the political process—continue today and are especially pronounced in the Black Belt counties. *See* Report of Traci Burch ("Burch Rep."), attached as Exhibit 3, at 10. The median annual income of households headed by Black North Carolinians is more than $20,000 less than corresponding white households, with the gap even greater in some Black Belt counties. *Id.* at 10-11. Similarly, the poverty rate for families headed by Black North Carolinians is 17.3 percent, compared to 6.3 percent for white-headed households. *Id.* at 10-11. In some of the Black Belt counties, the Black family poverty rate is *triple* the rate for white families. *Id.* at 11-12. The same effects are clear for unemployment, with the statewide Black unemployment rate nearly double the rate for white North Carolinians, with even greater disparities in the Black Belt counties. *Id.* at 11, 13. Black North Carolinians also have lower rates of homeownership; nearly three-quarters of white householders own their homes, compared with just under half of Black householders. *Id.* at 13.

Marked differences in education also continue. *Id.* at 3-5. North Carolina was slow to dismantle de jure segregation following *Brown v. Board of Education*, and recent research shows that school segregation has actually *increased* since the 1990s. *Id.* at 4-5. Today, in multiple Black Belt counties, elementary school segregation is considered moderate or high. *Id.* at 5. Statewide, North Carolina has a persistent gap in proficiency between Black and white students. *Id.* In the Black Belt counties, Black students' reading and math test scores are lower than white students' scores across the board. *Id.* at 5-8. These historical and contemporary educational disparities have led to substantial ongoing discrepancies in education attainment. *Id.* at 8-10. Black North Carolinians

also have poorer health outcomes than whites across numerous measures, and are disproportionately likely to interact with the criminal justice system. *Id.* at 13-16.

Each of these factors reduces Black North Carolinians' access to the ballot and ability to elect candidates of their choice, especially in the Black Belt counties. *Id.* at 17. Lower socioeconomic status, educational attainment, and employment rates make it more difficult to obtain and maintain the resources and make the time to vote consistently, as does poorer health. *See id.* at 3-4, 10, 13-14. These factors, traceable at least in part to historical and contemporary discrimination, reduce Black North Carolinians' opportunity to participate in the political process.

6. Senate Factor Six: North Carolina political campaigns feature racial appeals

Racial appeals have been a consistent element of North Carolina political campaigns for well over a century. In *Gingles*, the district court found that "[f]rom the Reconstruction era to the present time, appeals to racial prejudice against black citizens have been effectively used by persons, either candidates or their supporters, as a means of influencing voters in North Carolina political campaigns." *Gingles v. Edmisten*, 590 F. Supp. 345, 364 (E.D.N.C. 1984). Pamphlets and other election materials "reveal[ed] an unmistakable intention by their disseminators to exploit existing fears and prejudices and to create new fears and prejudices on the part of white citizens in regard to black citizens and to black citizens' participation in the political processes of the state." *Id.* The effect was "to lessen to some degree the opportunity of black citizens to participate effectively in the political processes and to elect candidates of their choice." *Id.*; *see Gingles*, 478 U.S. at 40. The campaign tactics of U.S. Senate candidate Jesse Helms in 1984 and 1990 are prominent examples of racial appeals in North Carolina elections. Burch Rep. at 19.

Racial appeals in North Carolina elections persist today. In a 2020 congressional race, then-Representative Madison Cawthorn attacked his Democratic opponent, Moe Davis, for allegedly associating himself with people who wanted to "ruin white males." *Id.* at 20. In 2022, during the

U.S. Senate race between then-Congressman Ted Budd and former North Carolina Supreme Court Chief Justice Cheri Beasley, advertisements blamed Beasley for crimes committed by individuals after early release from prison, echoing the infamous 1988 "Willie Horton" ad that targeted presidential candidate Michael Dukakis. *Id.* at 19-20. The ads used imagery of white victims and photographs of Black men in custody alongside images of Beasley. *Id.* at 19-20.

7. Senate Factor Seven: Black candidates are underrepresented in public office

Black North Carolinians are slightly underrepresented in some offices relative to their share of the State's population. Burch Rep. at 21. No Black North Carolinians have been elected governor of the State, though current Republican Lieutenant Governor Mark Robinson is a 2024 gubernatorial candidate. *Id.* North Carolina has had no Black U.S. senators and only 11 Black representatives have been elected to the U.S. House. *Id.* In the state legislature, 21.6 percent of House members are Black, but just 18 percent of state senators. *Id.* at 21-22.

8. Senate Factor Eight: North Carolina is not responsive to its Black voters

North Carolina's failure to remedy the persistent and dramatic socioeconomic disparities between Black and white North Carolinians shows the State's lack of responsiveness to the needs of its Black residents, especially in the Black Belt counties. *See supra* section I.E.5.

9. Senate Factor Nine: Any justification for splitting the Black Belt counties in the new Senate map is tenuous

Finally, no legitimate governmental interest justifies denying Black voters in the Black Belt counties the opportunity to ability to elect state Senate candidates of their choice. There is no plausible justification for the 2023 enacted Senate map's crack of Black voters in this region, when Section 2 of the VRA so squarely requires creation of a minority opportunity district there.

II. Plaintiffs and Other Black Voters Face Irreparable Harm Absent an Injunction

Plaintiffs and other Black voters in the Black Belt counties will suffer irreparable harm if they are forced to vote in districts that unlawfully dilute their votes and prevent them from electing candidates of choice in violation of Section 2 of the VRA. "Courts routinely deem restrictions on fundamental voting rights irreparable injury." *League of Women Voters of N.C.*, 769 F.3d at 247. Discriminatory voting policies "are 'the kind of serious violation of ... the Voting Rights Act for which courts have granted immediate relief.'" *Id.* (quoting *United States v. City of Cambridge*, 799 F.2d 137, 140 (4th Cir. 1986)). "[O]nce the election occurs, there can be no do-over and no redress," so the injury to impacted voters "is real and completely irreparable if nothing is done." *Id.*

Both Mr. Pierce and Mr. Matthews are Black registered voters who live in Senate District 2 under the 2023 enacted map. Pierce Decl. ¶¶ 2-4; Matthews Decl. ¶¶ 2-4.[1] Mr. Pierce and Mr. Matthews live in Halifax County and Martin County, respectively, and they will be irreparably harmed if they are forced to vote in a district that dilutes their votes in violation of the VRA.

III. The Balance of Equities and Public Interest Favor a Preliminary Injunction

The balance of equities and public interest—which merge when the government is the opposing party—support a preliminary injunction. *Miranda*, 34 F.4th at 365. "The public interest is served by protecting federally guaranteed voting rights in North Carolina." *Disability Rights N.C. v. N.C. State Bd. of Elections*, No. 5:21-CV-361-BO, 2022 WL 2678884, at *7 (E.D.N.C. July 11, 2022); *see also League of Women Voters of N.C.*, 769 F.3d at 247 ("By definition, '[t]he public interest ... favors permitting as many qualified voters to vote as possible'" in districts where those votes will not be diluted. (quoting *Obama for Am. v. Husted*, 697 F.3d 423, 437 (6th Cir. 2012))).

[1] For the same reasons, Plaintiffs have standing to bring this action. *See Hall v. Virginia*, 385 F.3d 421, 427 n.10 (4th Cir. 2004).

IV. *Purcell* Does Not Counsel Against a Preliminary Injunction Here

Ordinarily, a plaintiff who satisfies all the legal requirements for obtaining a preliminary injunction gets one. In some cases, on the eve of an election, injunctive relief may be denied where it would cause voter confusion or otherwise interfere with the running of an orderly election. *See Purcell v. Gonzalez*, 549 U.S. 1 (2006). The *Purcell* doctrine does not bar relief here.

Granting a preliminary injunction will not hinder in any way the running of orderly elections in North Carolina in 2024. The 2024 elections are many months away. The state legislative primaries are set for Tuesday, March 5, 2024, and the general election is Tuesday, November 5, 2024. The window for candidate filing for these elections is set to begin at noon on Monday, December 4, 2023, and end at noon on Friday, December 15, 2023. If the Court decides Plaintiffs' motion by December 1, 2023, candidate filing can open in remedial districts without delay.

Indeed, in the last two North Carolina election cycles, maps were finalized within 24 hours before—or on the day of—candidate filing. In 2022, the court issued an order altering dozens of districts in the House and Senate maps and all the districts in the congressional map on February 23, 2022, and candidate filing began at 8 a.m. the next day, February 24, 2022. *See* Order on Remedial Plans, *N.C. League, of Conservation Voters, Inc. v. Hall*, No. 21 CVS 015426, 2022 WL 2610499 (N.C. Super. Ct. Feb. 23, 2022); *Candidate Filing for 2022 Elections to Resume on February 24*, N.C. State Bd. of Elections, https://bit.ly/3sLTLY4. In 2020, the court issued an order on December 2, 2019 approving a remedial congressional map and ordered candidate filing (which it had previously delayed) to commence "immediately." Order, *Harper v. Lewis*, No. 19 CVS 012667 (N.C. Super. Ct. Dec. 2, 2019), https://bit.ly/3G7QMfL.

Nor will the proposed preliminary injunction here cause any voter confusion. At most, the injunction impacts candidate filing for two districts, not any elections under the map. The 2023 enacted Senate map has only been in place for four weeks and no one has ever voted under the

enacted districts. What's more, remedying the VRA violation only requires changing the boundary between two Senate districts, allowing all 48 other districts to remain untouched. And unlike Senate District 2 in the 2023 enacted map and then-Senate District 3 in the 2022 enacted map, Demonstration District B-1 will give Black voters the opportunity to elect a candidate of their choice.

If the Court issues its preliminary injunction decision on or after December 4, the Court could also pause or postpone the candidate filing deadline without disrupting the orderly running of the 2024 elections. That, too, has repeatedly happened in North Carolina, including in the 2022 elections and the 2020 elections. *See Harper v. Hall*, 865 S.E.2d 301, 302 (N.C. 2021) (staying candidate filing for all 2022 elections); Order, *Harper v. Lewis*, No. 19 CVS 012667 (N.C. Super Ct. Nov. 20, 2019), https://bit.ly/47mkvxx (staying candidate filing for 2020 congressional elections). Here, moreover, the Court need only pause or postpone the candidate filing deadline in SD1 and SD2, and not in any of the 48 other Senate districts across the state; candidate filing can begin in those districts without delay regardless of the outcome of the preliminary injunction motion or the timing of the Court's consideration of the motion.

North Carolina has thus successfully dealt with far more disruptive and extensive map changes at much later dates than the ones Plaintiffs request here. For example, on March 31, 1997 the General Assembly enacted a new congressional map in response to the U.S. Supreme Court's decision in *Shaw v. Hunt*, 517 U.S. 599 (1996). On April 18, 1998, a three-judge federal district court panel invalidated that map. *Cromartie v. Hunt*, 34 F. Supp. 2d. 1089 (1998). Five weeks later, on May 21, 1998, the General Assembly enacted a new map that was used in the November 1998 elections. 1998 N.C. Sess. Laws 2.

Again, all of these cases involved far more districts than the two at issue here. Delaying the primary is also an option, and it also happened in the last election cycle. *See Harper*, 865

S.E.2d at 302 (delaying primaries from March until May). But there is no need to do so given how clearcut the Section 2 violation is and how limited the remedy is.

The *Purcell* doctrine accordingly does not weigh against preliminary relief under these circumstances. In *Merrill v. Milligan*, 142 S. Ct. 879 (2022), the Supreme Court stayed a district court injunction where there were only 7 weeks to go until the primary election—here, however, the election is not close, but over three and half months away. And as Justices Kavanaugh and Alito explained in *Merrill*, even where *Purcell* applies, it "might be overcome even with respect to an injunction issued close to an election if a plaintiff establishes at least the following: (i) the underlying merits are entirely clearcut in favor of the plaintiff; (ii) the plaintiff would suffer irreparable harm absent the injunction; (iii) the plaintiff has not unduly delayed bringing the complaint to court; and (iv) the changes in question are at least feasible before the election without significant cost, confusion, or hardship." *Id.* at 881 (Kavanaugh, J., concurring). Here, the merits are entirely clearcut—indeed, the Supreme Court resoundingly reaffirmed in its later merits decision in *Merrill* that Section 2 of the VRA requires the creation of an additional minority opportunity district where the *Gingles* factors are satisfied, as here. Plaintiffs would suffer irreparable harm under binding Fourth Circuit precedent described above. Plaintiffs conducted the requisite expert analysis, brought this lawsuit, and sought a preliminary injunction within weeks of the passage of the map. And the changes in question—which involve altering two districts in a single map—can easily be achieved without significant cost, confusion, and hardship.

Finally, to the extent there is any time pressure here, it is entirely the fault of the General Assembly, which waited six months to pass new maps after the North Carolina Supreme Court authorized new maps in *Harper III*. The burden from the General Assembly's delay should not fall on Black voters in northeastern North Carolina—particularly where the remedy is limited in scope and not disruptive to the election schedule.

CONCLUSION

The Court should grant Plaintiffs' motion for a preliminary injunction, enjoin use of Senate Districts 1 and 2 in the 2023 enacted map, and order use of Plaintiffs' proposed remedial districts (Demonstration Districts B-1 and B-2) instead. The Court should also waive the North Carolina Constitution's one-year residency requirement for candidates in the two remedial districts.

Dated: November 22, 2023

Respectfully submitted,

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CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE

Pursuant to Local Rule 7.2(f), undersigned counsel hereby certifies that the foregoing memorandum contains 7,217 words.

Dated: November 22, 2023

By: /s/ Edwin M. Speas, Jr.
Edwin M. Speas, Jr.

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that I electronically filed the foregoing document with the Clerk of Court using the CM/ECF system, which will send notification of such filing to all counsel and parties registered in said system, and that I served the foregoing via email as follows:

Paul Cox
North Carolina State Board of Elections
paul.cox@ncsbe.gov
On behalf of Defendants The North Carolina State Board of Elections, Alan Hirsch, Jeff Carmon III, Stacy "Four" Eggers IV, Kevin N. Lewis, and Siobhan O'Duffy Millen

Dated: November 22, 2023

/s/ Edwin M. Speas, Jr.
Edwin M. Speas, Jr.

Exhibit 1

Expert Report of Blakeman B. Esselstyn

Expert Report of Blakeman B. Esselstyn

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Qualifications

1. My name is Blakeman B. Esselstyn. I am the founder and principal of a consultancy called Mapfigure Consulting, which provides expert services in the areas of redistricting, demographics, and geographic information systems (GIS). For more specific information about the qualifications and credentials in the paragraphs below, please see my Curriculum Vitae, provided as **Attachment A**.

2. I have previously served as a testifying expert in one redistricting case, where I presented demonstration plans and analysis in support of Gingles factor one, and three cases in North Carolina related to other topics. I have also served as a consulting expert in four other redistricting cases, two of which were in North Carolina.

3. I have developed 16 redistricting plans that have been enacted for use in elections by North Carolina jurisdictions at various levels of government, and I am currently working on developing a 17th.

4. I earned a bachelor's degree in Geology & Geophysics and International Studies from Yale University and a master's degree in Computer and Information Technology from the University of Pennsylvania. I hold professional certifications both as a Geographic Information Systems Professional (GISP) and as a member of the American Institute of Certified Planners (AICP).

5. I have taught graduate-level semester courses in Geographic Information Systems (GIS) and have presented on redistricting at conferences at Harvard University, Duke University, the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, the University of Texas, and several other universities. I have also presented at national events organized by the National Conference of State Legislatures (NCSL), the Urban and Regional Information Systems Association (URISA), and the American Planning Association (APA), as well as GIS conferences in Europe.

6. In addition to speaking engagements, my work and opinions related to redistricting have often been cited in media outlets, and some of my related writings have been published or cited in national publications. Again, for details, please see **Attachment A**.

7. I am being compensated at a rate of $325 per hour. No part of my compensation is dependent upon the conclusions that I reach or the opinions that I offer.

B. About this report

8. Plaintiffs' counsel has asked me to determine whether there is an area in northeastern North Carolina where the Black population is "sufficiently large and geographically compact"[1] to enable the creation of a majority-Black State Senate district that adheres to redistricting criteria such as population deviation, contiguity, compactness, and minimizing traversals of counties and election precincts.

[1] *Thornburg v. Gingles*, 478 U.S. 30, 50 (1986).

9. Additionally, Plaintiffs' counsel has asked me to determine whether it is possible to create a majority-Black State Senate district which adheres to the criteria mentioned in the previous paragraph and is entirely contained within the area occupied by Districts 1 and 2 in the enacted State Senate redistricting plan.

10. Following a demographic overview of northeastern North Carolina, the report will provide a brief discussion of the state's distinctive county grouping requirements for legislative redistricting. I will then review the configuration of the districts in the enacted State Senate plan in the relevant area, present two alternative demonstration district configurations, and supply some analysis of selected characteristics of the plans.

11. All map images in the report are ones that I created (though they may be maps showing redistricting plans I did not create).

12. More detailed information about the sources of data, the software, and my methodology can be found in **Attachment B**.

C. Summary of conclusions

13. It is possible to create an additional majority-Black State Senate district in northeastern North Carolina in accordance with traditional redistricting principles. Further, it is possible to create another district in the same region in accordance with traditional redistricting principles where Black voting-age citizens are the majority—in a configuration that lies entirely within the area occupied by enacted State Senate districts 1 and 2.

II. Statewide and regional demographic overview

A. North Carolina and the 2020 Census

14. North Carolina's population increased by more than 900,000 people between the 2010 and 2020 censuses, from 9,535,483 to 10,439,388—an increase of approximately 9.5%.[2]

15. According to the 2020 census, 22.5% of North Carolina's population identified as "Black or African American alone or in combination."[3] The 2010–2020 population increase in this group essentially kept pace with the growth in the state as a whole, increasing by approximately 9.0%.

16. By contrast, the state's population identifying as White and no other race *decreased* by 0.6% between 2010 and 2020. In 2010, this group constituted 68.5% of North Carolina's population, but in 2020 just 62.2%.

B. Regional distribution of the Black population

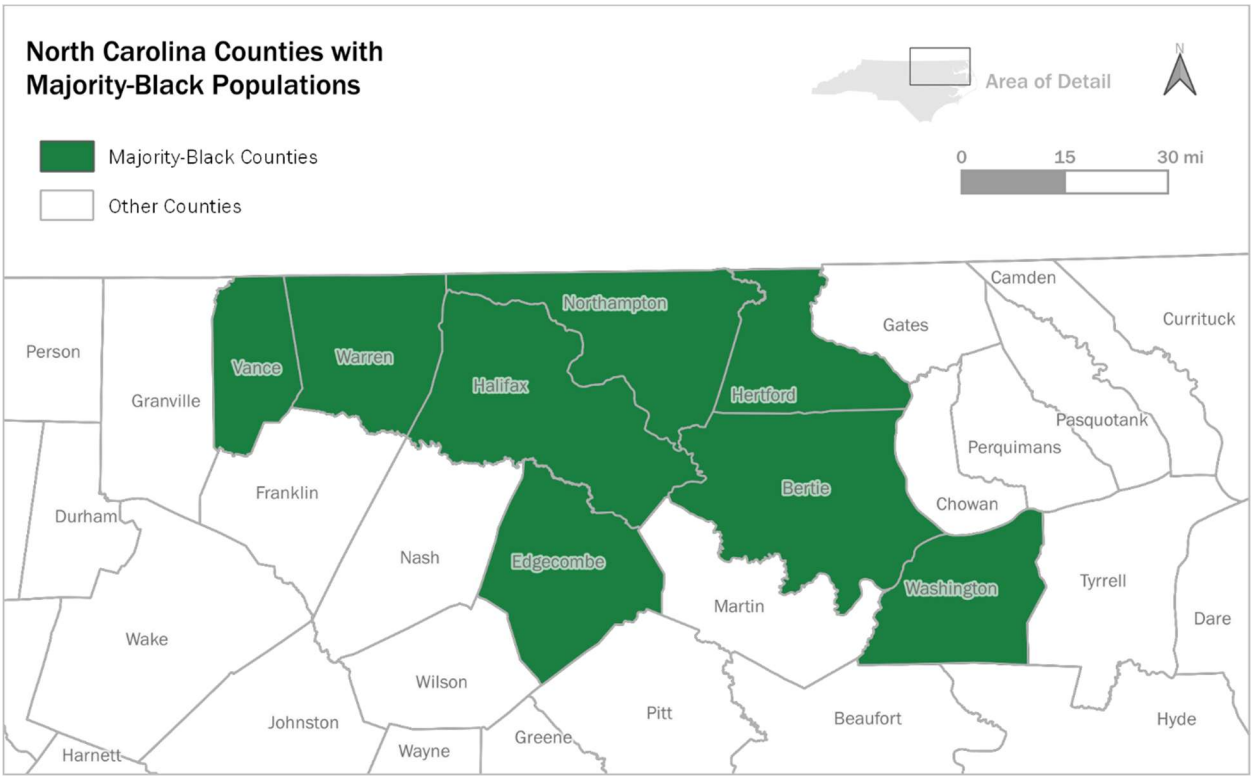
17. Eight of North Carolina's one hundred counties have a total population that is majority-Black. All of these counties are in the northeastern part of the state, and each of these counties is adjacent to at least one other such county. These eight counties are,

[2] The demographic analysis in this section is based on statistics obtained from the U.S. Census Bureau website, https://www.census.gov. For URLs of specific census resources used, please consult Attachment B.

[3] The Census Bureau classification "Black or African American alone or in combination," sometimes stated as "any part Black," will be the measure of the Black population that I use most frequently in this report. Unless otherwise stated, in the text that follows, "Black" can be taken to indicate "alone or in combination." It is my understanding that the "alone or in combination" designation is the appropriate measure for most Voting Rights Act Section 2 considerations. Additionally, unless otherwise stated, this measure includes Black residents who also identify as Hispanic.

in order of decreasing percentage of the Black population, Bertie, Hertford, Edgecombe, Northampton, Halifax, Vance, Warren, and Washington. See Figure 1. Other nearby counties have substantial Black populations, including Martin (42.1%) and Gates (31.2%).

Figure 1: Majority-Black North Carolina counties

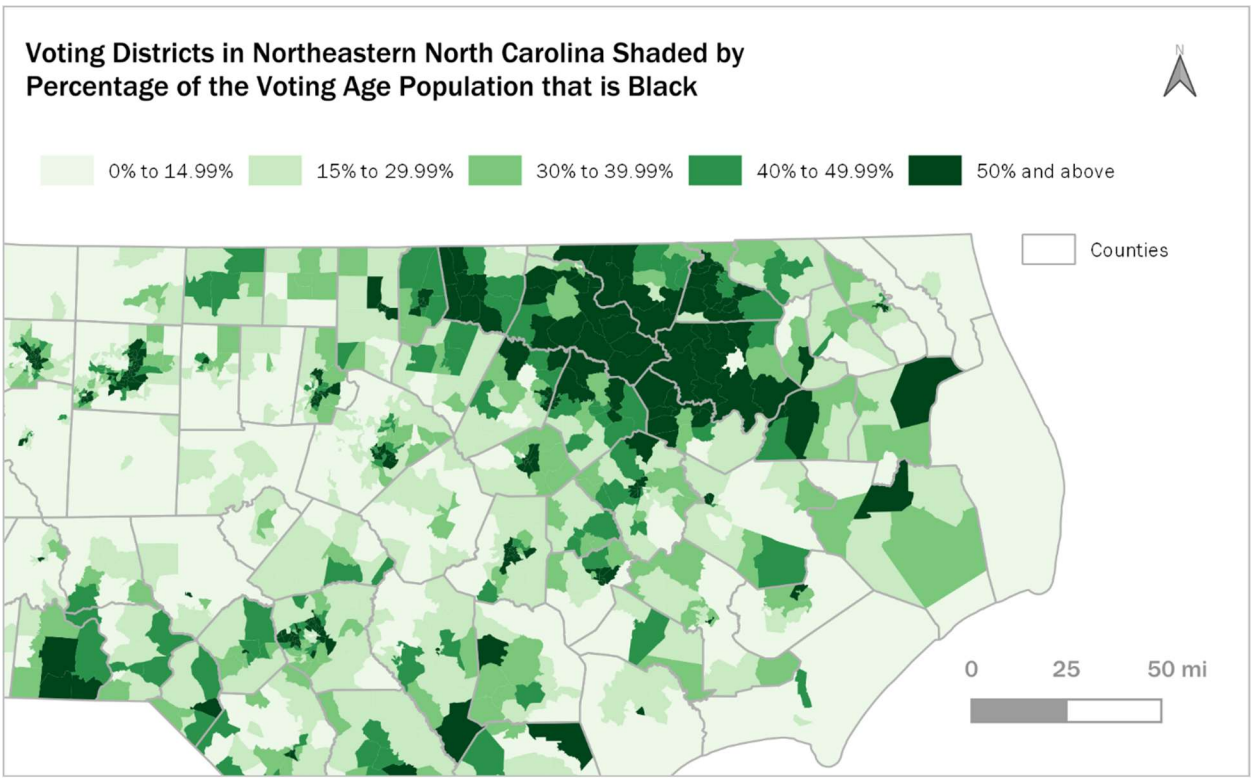


18. North Carolina's regions and municipalities where a significant percentage of the population is Black are of course not limited to the counties mentioned above. Voting precincts[4] whose populations are at least 30% Black can be found in many parts

[4] While local election precincts in North Carolina can and do change throughout the decade, the U.S. Census Bureau uses a similar entity called "voting districts" (also referred to as "VTDs") that are set at the time of each decennial census and do not change in between. The VTD geographies provided by the U.S. Census Bureau in 2020 as part of the P.L. 94-171 geographic support products were designed to match the precinct geographies in North Carolina at the time of that census. Most redistricting software uses the VTD geographies instead of precincts, as those are political subdivision units to which the population counts are designed to be reliably assigned. In practice, the terms "precincts" and "VTDs" often are used interchangeably. The map in Figure 2 shows VTDs, as do the maps in similar subsequent figures.

of the state, but again one finds a notable concentration of such precincts in the region in and around those eight counties—a region sometimes called the "Black Belt counties" of northeastern North Carolina. Figure 2, with voting districts shaded based on the Black percentage of the voting age population (also sometimes called BVAP), shows the distribution.

Figure 2: Voting districts classified by Black voting age population



19. For a table showing selected demographic statistics from the 2020 census for North Carolina's counties, please see **Attachment C**.

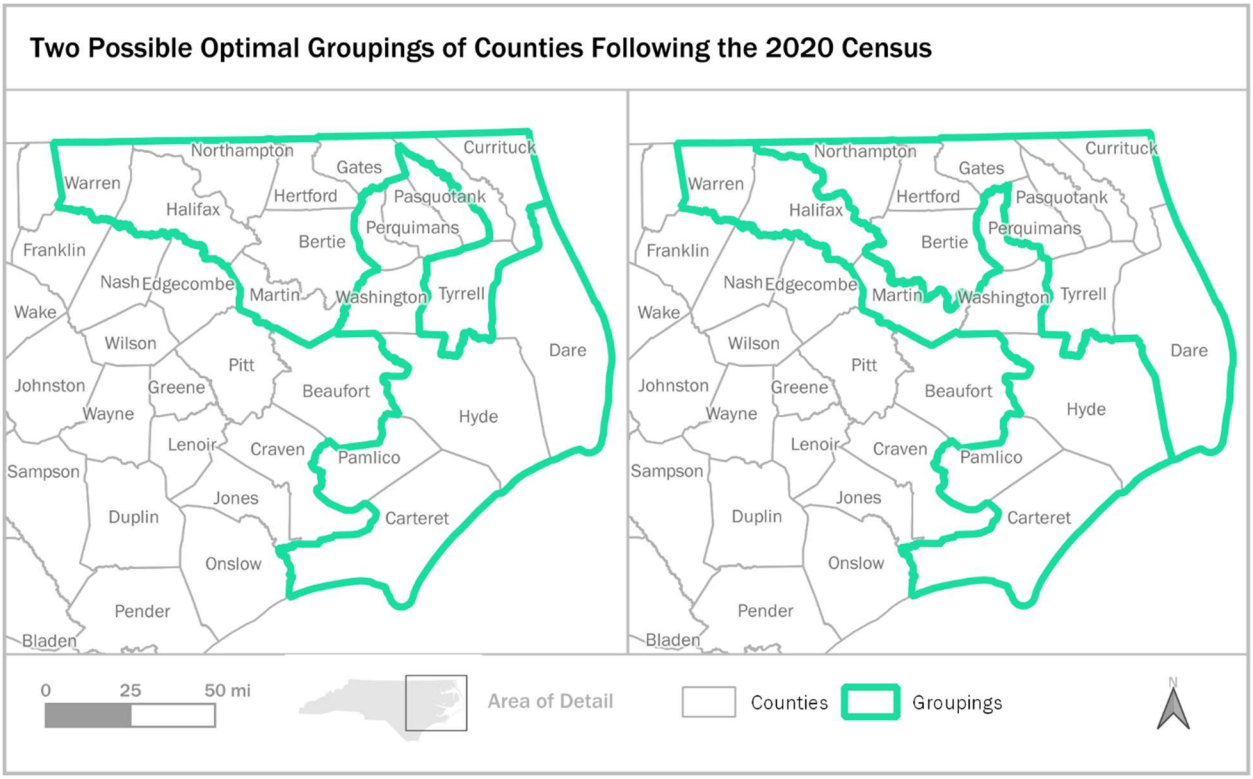
III. North Carolina's *Stephenson* county grouping requirements

20. North Carolina has a distinctive component to its legislative redistricting process which involves grouping counties, a component often referred to as the

Stephenson requirement. The name comes from a decision in the *Stephenson v. Bartlett* case from 2002 which, after prescribing that districts must satisfy the Voting Rights Act, provided a specific process for arranging collections of counties. Following the decennial census an algorithm is used to determine groupings of counties for each chamber in the General Assembly in such a way as to minimize the number of counties traversed by district lines. After the 2020 census, using a procedure which did not take race into account, mathematicians produced an optimal set of groupings.[5]

21. This set of groupings includes two possible ways to cluster the counties in northeastern North Carolina. See Figure 3.

Figure 3: Two county cluster alternatives for northeastern North Carolina



[5] The article presenting these groupings (which I co-authored) can be found at https://sites.duke.edu/quantifyinggerrymandering/files/2021/08/countyClusters2020.pdf

IV. State Senate districts in northeastern North Carolina

22. With 50 districts in the North Carolina Senate, plans created in this decade are designed so that each district will have a population near 208,788, or one-fiftieth of North Carolina's total population according to the 2020 census.

A. Review of State Senate plan enacted in 2022

23. On February 17, 2022, the North Carolina General Assembly enacted a plan for State Senate districts. This plan was used in the 2022 elections.

24. In this plan North Carolina's Black Belt counties are assigned to four different Senate districts, none of which is majority-Black. See Figure 4 and Table 1.

Figure 4: Enacted 2022 northeastern North Carolina State Senate districts

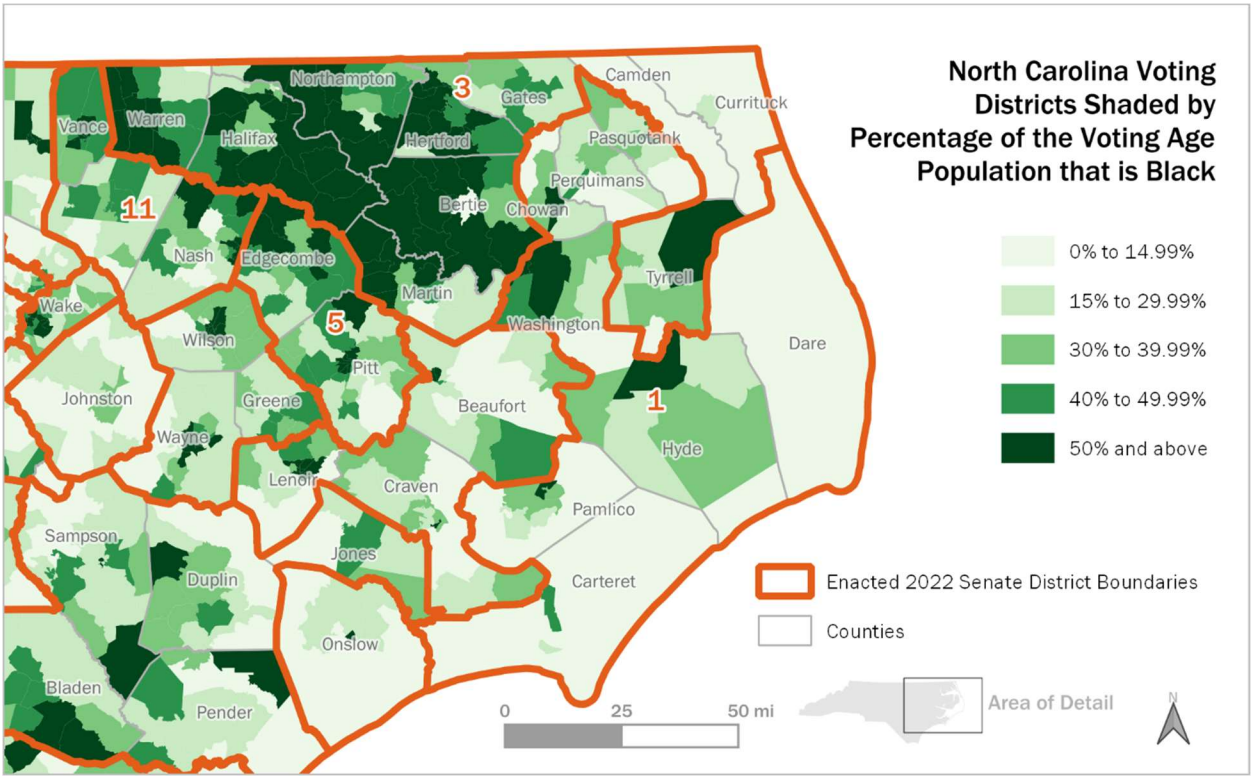


Table 1: Statistics for selected districts in enacted 2022 NC Senate Plan

District	Population Deviation	BVAP	Black-CVAP	Reock	Polsby-Popper
SD 1	-4.33%	17.47%	18.34%	0.40	0.18
SD 3	-4.96%	42.33%	44.47%	0.30	0.17
SD 5 (Edgecombe & Pitt Counties)	+4.96%	40.35%	40.31%	0.40	0.34
SD 11 (Vance, Franklin, & Nash Counties)	-1.28%	36.65%	38.98%	0.46	0.38

25. In addition to measures of the Black population, Table 1 includes statistics for other characteristics of the districts which will be discussed later in this report. "SD" in the table stands for Senate District, and this abbreviation will be used in other tables and text that follow.

26. The 2022 plan uses the first grouping alternative shown in Figure 3.

27. For more statistics related to the enacted 2022 State Senate districts, please see **Attachment D**.

B. Review of State Senate plan enacted in 2023

28. On October 25, 2023, the North Carolina General Assembly enacted a new plan for State Senate districts.

29. In this plan, like the 2022 plan, North Carolina's Black Belt counties are assigned to four different Senate districts, none of which is majority-Black. See Figure 5 and Table 2.

Figure 5: Enacted 2023 northeastern North Carolina State Senate districts

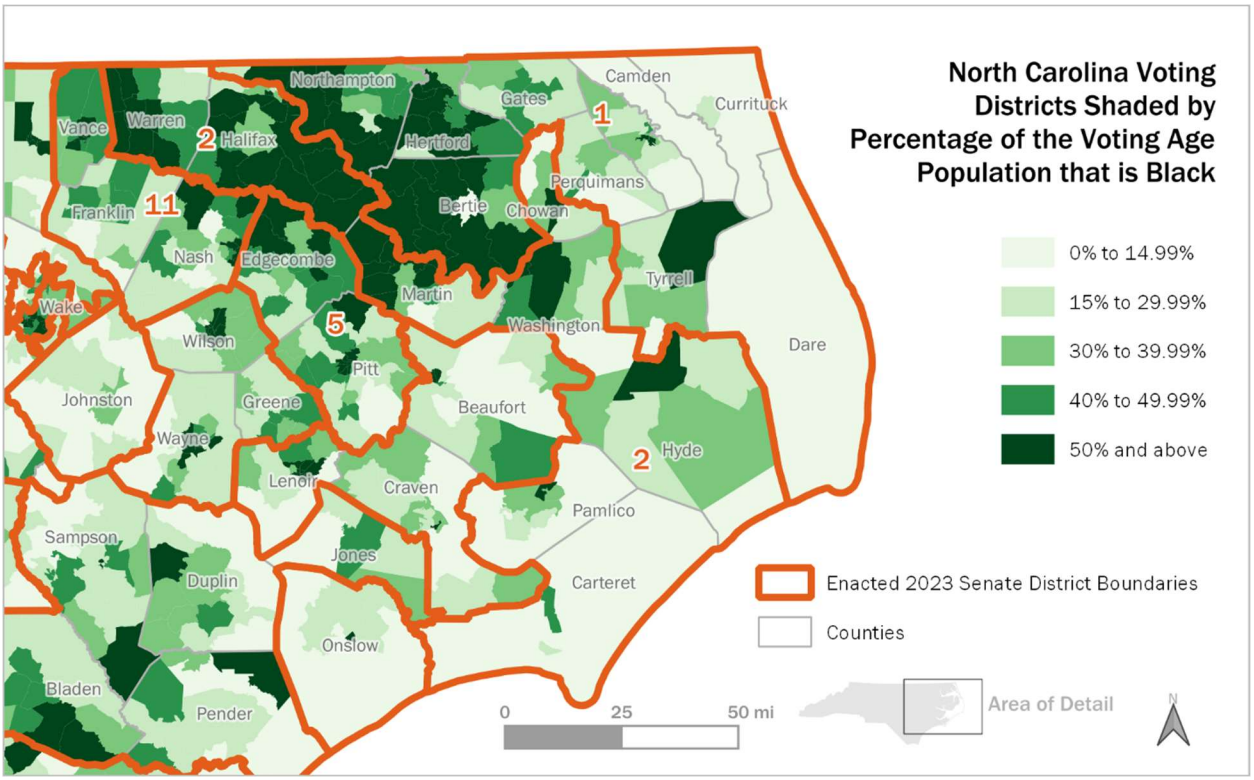


Table 2: Statistics for selected districts in enacted 2023 NC Senate Plan

District	Population Deviation	BVAP	Black-CVAP	Reock	Polsby-Popper
SD 1	-4.39%	29.49%	31.60%	0.26	0.21
SD 2	-4.90%	30.01%	31.51%	0.23	0.10
SD 5 (Edgecombe & Pitt Counties)	+4.96%	40.35%	40.31%	0.40	0.34
SD 11 (Vance, Franklin, & Nash Counties)	-1.28%	36.65%	38.98%	0.46	0.38

30. In addition to measures of the Black population, Table 2 includes statistics for other characteristics of the districts which will be discussed later in this report.

31. The choice of county groupings in this plan means that SD 2, which includes Warren and Halifax Counties, extends in a slender, sinuous fashion all the way down to the southern Outer Banks and Carteret County's Crystal Coast.

32. For more statistics related to the enacted 2023 State Senate districts, please see **Attachment E**.

C. Demonstration District A

33. Per the first request from Plaintiffs' counsel (described in Paragraph 8), I set out to ascertain whether a majority-Black State Senate district could be created in northeastern North Carolina. The result, which I will call Demonstration District A, is composed of eight counties, namely Bertie, Halifax, Hertford, Martin, Northampton, Vance, Warren, and Washington—in their entirety. The BVAP for the district is 51.47% and the Black percentage of the citizen voting age population (abbreviated as CVAP, and also a measure often used in Voting Rights Act Section 2 litigation) is 53.12%.[6] See Figure 6 and Table 3.

[6] This second percentage (along with similar such percentages for other districts) was derived from the citizen voting age population special tabulation from the U. S. Census Bureau's 2016-2020 5-Year American Community Survey (ACS) estimates. The "Black alone or in combination" classification for this dataset, per the practice used by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), is slightly different from that typically used for measurements derived from the decennial census P.L. 94-171 data in that it does not include people who identify as Hispanic, and the "in combination" refers to people who identify as both Black and White or Black and American Indian but not Black in combination with other racial categories.

Figure 6: Map of Demonstration District A

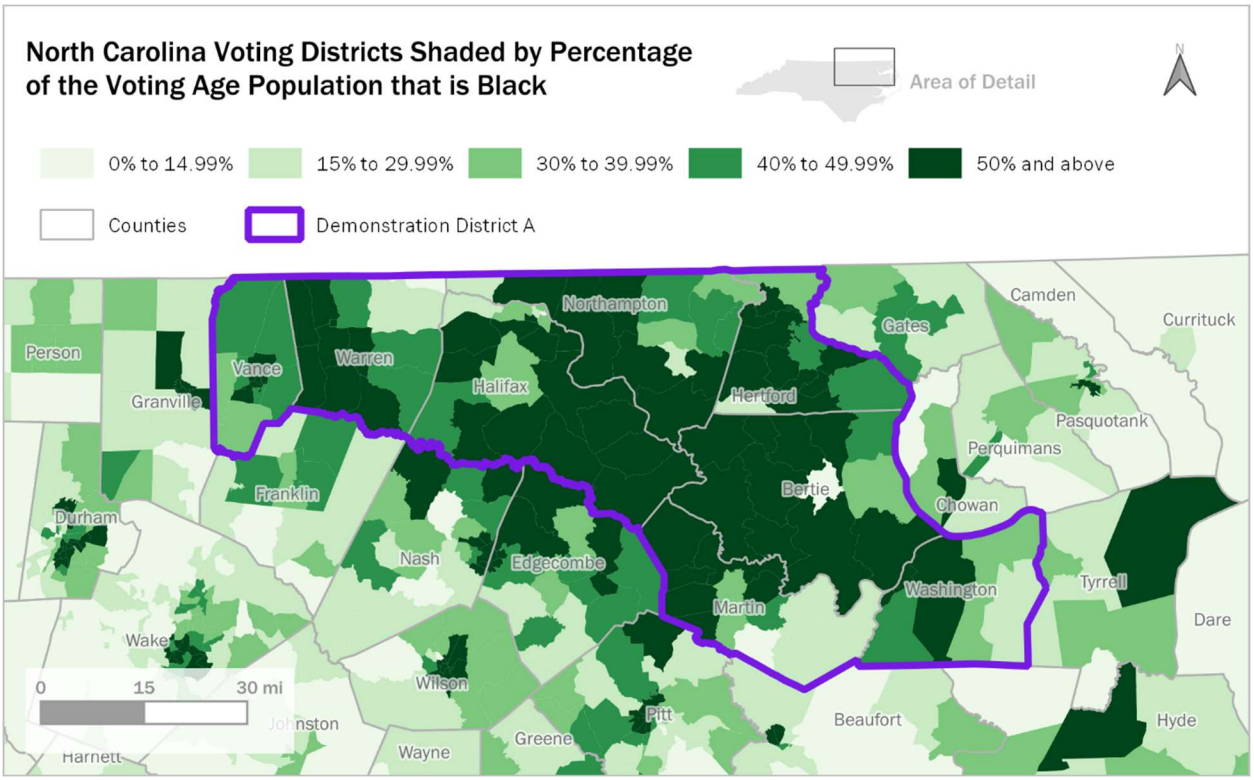


Table 3: Statistics for Demonstration District A

District	Population Deviation	BVAP	Black-CVAP	Reock	Polsby-Popper
Demonstration District A	-4.29%	51.47%	53.12%	0.30	0.32

34. In addition to measures of the Black population, Table 3 includes statistics related to other characteristics of the demonstration district which will be discussed later in this report. For more demographic statistics related to Demonstration District A, please see **Attachment F**.

D. Demonstration Districts B-1 and B-2

35. Per the second request from Plaintiffs' counsel (described in Paragraph 9), I set out to ascertain whether a majority-Black State Senate district could be created

wholly within the outer boundary of the county groupings shown in Figure 3. The result, which I will call Demonstration District B-1, is composed of Bertie, Chowan, Gates, Halifax, Hertford, Martin, Northampton, and Warren Counties in their entirety and a portion of Pasquotank County. The BVAP for the district is slightly less than 50%, but the Black CVAP is 50.19%. See Figure 7 and Table 4.

Figure 7: Map of Demonstration District B-1

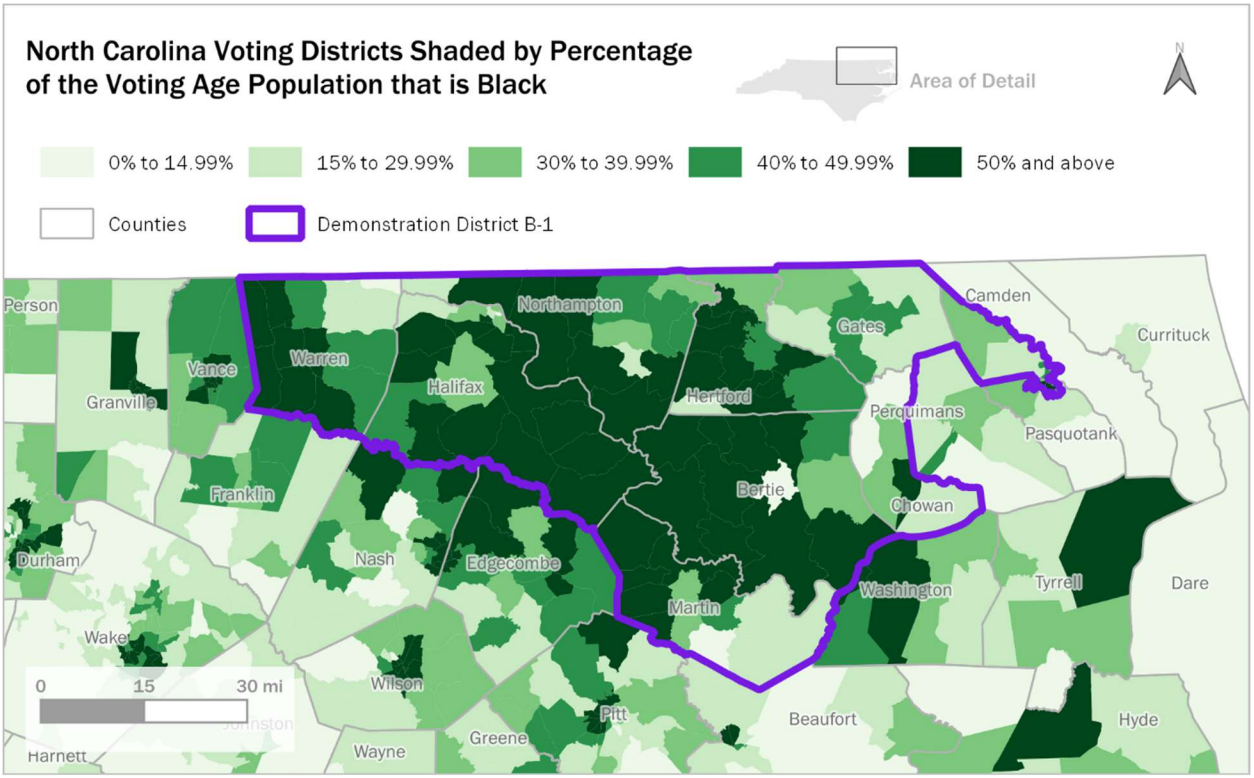


Table 4: Statistics for Demonstration Districts B-1 and B-2

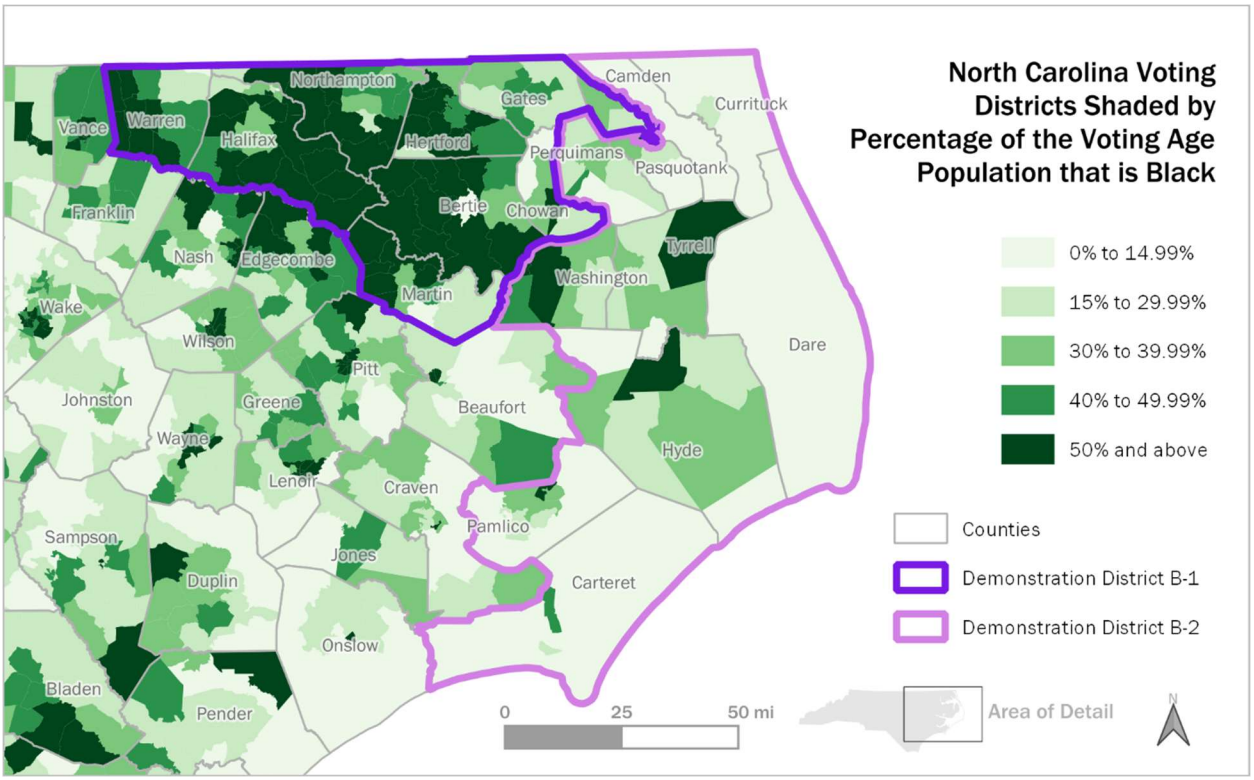
District	Population Deviation	BVAP	Black-CVAP	Reock	Polsby-Popper
Demonstration District B-1	-4.93%	48.41%	50.19%	0.35	0.29
Demonstration District B-2	-4.36%	11.37%	12.58%	0.39	0.25

36. In addition to measures of the Black population, Table 4 includes statistics related to other characteristics of the demonstration districts which will be discussed

later in this report. For more demographic statistics related to these demonstration districts, please see **Attachment G**.

37. Another important feature of Demonstration District B-1 is that, not only does it fit entirely within the area occupied by Districts 1 and 2 in the enacted State Senate redistricting plan, but it can be paired with another demonstration Senate district (which I will call Demonstration District B-2) which also fits within that same bounding area and is in accordance with permissible population deviation and other redistricting standards. Figure 8 below shows the geographic configuration, and Table 4 above includes relevant statistics for Demonstration District B-2 as well as Demonstration District B-1.

Figure 8: Map of Demonstration Districts B-1 and B-2



E. Analysis of comparative characteristics

38. As part of the process of creating the new 2023 redistricting plan for the North Carolina Senate, the General Assembly's Redistricting and Elections Senate Standing Committee adopted the "2023 SENATE PLAN CRITERIA" document, which is appended to this report as **Attachment H**. The document includes a number of criteria that it states either must be adhered to, "should be considered," "may be considered," or—in one case—"shall *not* be" considered. I will now go through these criteria in the same order as in the document to discuss how the demonstration districts meet these standards.

39. Equal Population: all of the demonstration districts, like the enacted districts from 2022 and 2023, have populations that are at or within plus or minus five percent of the ideal district population.

40. County Groupings and Traversals: this item instructs that districts will comply with *Stephenson* and other related court decisions that prescribe county groupings. As stated above, the *Stephenson* ruling also emphasizes compliance with the Voting Rights Act. These demonstration districts were drawn as part of an examination of the feasibility of satisfying the Voting Rights Act. The collections of counties contained within the districts depart from the groupings described in Paragraph 20, but, as will be discussed below, the traversal of counties was either entirely avoided (Demonstration District A) or minimized (Demonstration Districts B-1 and B-2).

41. Traditional Districting Principles: this element in the document seems to serve essentially as a preface for three items that follow it: "compactness, contiguity, and respect for political subdivisions." It does allude to "traditional districting principles" as a concept but does not elucidate what those might be other than the three mentioned above.

42. Compactness: numerous metrics exist for quantifying compactness of districts. Two of the most widely used are the Reock and Polsby-Popper measures, and these are also the ones recently reported by the North Carolina General Assembly. These two formulas, based on two different ways of comparing the geometry of a district to the geometry of a circle, yield resulting scores between zero and one, with a higher score indicating more compactness. (A fuller explanation of these compactness metrics is

provided as **Attachment I**.) The scores for the relevant districts are shown in the tables I provided with the presentation of the maps of the enacted and demonstration districts earlier in Section IV.

43. Compactness, cont.: Demonstration District A and Demonstration District B-1 both score significantly higher on both compactness measures than the analogous SD 2 enacted in 2023. In fact, 2023's enacted SD 2 has an unusually low Polsby-Popper score, indicating it as the least compact district (by that measure) in that enacted plan. Compared to the analogous district from the enacted 2022 plan, SD 3, both Demonstration District A and Demonstration District B-1 score as high or higher on the Reock measure, and both score significantly higher on the Polsby-Popper measure.

44. Compactness, cont.: Demonstration District B-2's Reock score is significantly higher than that of the analogous enacted SD 1 from 2023, and comparable to (just one one-hundredth of a point lower than) the score for SD 1 from 2022. This demonstration district outscores the analogous district from both recently enacted plans on the Polsby-Popper measure.

45. Compactness, cont.: the "Compactness" item in the aforementioned criteria document includes a phrase saying that "Communities of interest should be considered," but it does not define communities of interest or specify which categories of communities to consider. The integrity of communities of interest is harder to quantify than performance on other criteria because communities of interest often do not have definitively established borders. That said, in my opinion, northeastern North Carolina's Black Belt counties could be considered a significant community of interest,

and Demonstration Districts A and B-1 keep more of that community intact than do the districts in either of the recently enacted plans.

46. Contiguity: the demonstration districts all adhere to the contiguity requirement in the same manner as the districts from the enacted plans.

47. Respect for Existing Political Subdivisions: the document states that "County lines, VTDs and municipal boundaries may be considered when possible in forming districts that do not split these existing political subdivisions." Demonstration District A divides zero counties. The boundary between Demonstration Districts B-1 and B-2 divides Pasquotank County. None of the demonstration districts divides a single VTD. While most of Elizabeth City is within Demonstration District B-1, following VTD boundaries led to small portions of the city being placed in the adjacent Demonstration District B-2. The enacted 2022 plan also divided Elizabeth City, with most of the city in SD 1 but a small portion in SD 3.

48. Racial Data: while the North Carolina Senate's criteria document stated that race-related data "shall *not* be used," I did, by necessity, consult data on race as a part of my process.

49. Political Considerations: the document states that legislators "may consider partisan advantage." I did not include any partisan data in my analysis—neither election results, nor voter registration statistics, nor party affiliation of incumbents.

50. Incumbent Residence: the criteria document states that "Incumbent residence may be considered in the formation of Senate districts." My analysis indicates that Demonstration Districts A and B-1 do not contain incumbent residences.

Demonstration District B-2 would include the home counties of two incumbent Senators (Currituck and Pamlico). Such a pairing is reminiscent of the pairing that occurred in the 2022 enacted plan, when two incumbents were both located in SD 1.[7]

51. For more detailed statistics and reports on some of the characteristics referenced in the criteria above, please see **Attachment J**.

V. Conclusion

52. This report has demonstrated that it is possible to create a majority-Black State Senate district in northeastern North Carolina that splits no counties or VTDs and is in accordance with other traditional redistricting principles. Further, it is possible to create another district in accordance with traditional redistricting principles where Black voting-age citizens are the majority—in a configuration that lies entirely within the area occupied by current enacted State Senate districts 1 and 2.

53. I reserve the right to supplement this report in consideration of additional facts, testimony, or materials that may come to light.

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of America that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed on November 22, 2023.

Blakeman B. Esselstyn

[7] See https://islandfreepress.org/hatteras-community-news/nc-senate-incumbents-steinburg-and-sanderson-face-off-in-district-1-gop-primary/

Attachment A

Contents	
Item 1:	Author’s Curriculum Vitae (CV)
Source:	Blake Esselstyn

November 2023

Blakeman ("Blake") B. Esselstyn
United States: 49 North Street · Asheville, NC 28801-1141
The Netherlands: Schovenlaan 110 · 6225JS Maastricht
blake@mapfigure.com · +1 828·338·8528

EDUCATION

- University of Pennsylvania, School of Engineering and Applied Science, Master of Computer and Information Technology, 2003; GPA 4.0
- Yale University, Geology & Geophysics and International Studies, Bachelor of Arts, 1996

PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATIONS

- Geographic Information Systems Professional (GISP), #6946, 2009
- American Institute of Certified Planners (AICP), #026364, 2013

EMPLOYMENT (Teaching positions listed separately)

- Redistricting Consultant, dba Mapfigure Consulting (and as Blake Esselstyn), Asheville, NC, 2016-present (and in the Netherlands starting late 2022)
- Principal Consultant, FrontWater, LLC, Asheville, NC, 2015-present
- Urban Planner III – GIS Specialist, City of Asheville Department of Planning and Urban Design, Asheville, NC, 2008-2015
- Urban Planner II, City of Asheville Planning Department, Asheville, NC, 2004-2008
- Independent GIS Consultant, Freelance, Asheville, NC, 2003-2004
- GIS Programmer, Azavea, Inc., Philadelphia, PA, 2002
- Web Support Fellow, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA, 2002
- GIS Analyst, Applied Geographics, Inc., Boston, MA, 2001
- GIS Intern, Community and Environmental Spatial Analysis Center, Seattle, WA, 2000
- GIS Analyst, Applied Geographics, Inc., Boston, MA, 2000
- Mapping Technician, Schlosser Geographic Systems, Seattle, WA, 1997
- Digital Mapping Resources Consultant, Social Science Statistical Laboratory at Yale University, New Haven, CT, 1997
- Special Assistant to the CityRoom Coordinator, Neighborhood Partnerships Network, New Haven, CT, 1996-1997

- Lab Monitor, Center for Earth Observation at Yale University, New Haven, CT, 1995

TEACHING EMPLOYMENT

- Adjunct Faculty, Lenoir-Rhyne University, Asheville, NC, 2019
  Taught full-semester graduate-level Geographic Information Systems (GIS) course
- Adjunct Faculty, Western Carolina University, Asheville, NC, 2017
  Taught full-semester graduate-level GIS course
- GIS Course Assistant, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA, 2002-2003
  Served as teaching assistant for two undergraduate GIS semester courses
- Teacher, Equity American School, Guatemala City, Guatemala, 1998-1999
  Led mathematics department for grades 7-12; taught one technology course
- Teacher, International School of Panama, Panama City, Republic of Panama, 1997-1998
  Taught computer programming and mathematics to secondary school students

LITIGATION EXPERIENCE (As GIS and/or redistricting expert)

- Testifying expert for plaintiffs, in *Grant v. Raffensperger*, U.S District Court for the Northern District of Georgia, 2022
- Consulting expert for plaintiffs, in *League of United Latin American Citizens v. Abbott*, U.S District Court for the Western District of Texas, 2022
- Consulting expert for plaintiffs, in *Rivera v. Schwab*, Wyandotte County (KS) District Court, 2022
- Consulting expert for plaintiffs, in *Harper v. Lewis*, Wake County (NC) Superior Court, 2019
- Consulting expert for plaintiffs, in *Common Cause v. Lewis*, Wake County (NC) Superior Court, 2019
- Preparation of redistricting map exhibits used in *Vesilind v. Virginia State Board of Elections*, Richmond (VA) Circuit Court, 2017
- Expert witness analysis, deposition, and testimony for City of Asheville, in *Jensen v. City of Asheville*, Buncombe County (NC) Superior Court, 2009-2010
- Expert witness analysis and testimony for City of Asheville, in *Hall v. City of Asheville*, Buncombe County (NC) Superior Court, 2007
- Expert witness analysis and testimony for City of Asheville, in *Arnold v. City of Asheville*, Buncombe County (NC) Superior Court, 2005

PUBLIC REDISTRICTING PROJECT EXPERIENCE

- Design of electoral redistricting plans for Buncombe County (NC) Board of Education, 2023 (adoption expected in early 2024)
- Design and completion of adopted electoral redistricting plans for Wake County (NC) Board of Education, 2021-2022
- Design and completion of adopted electoral redistricting plans for Mecklenburg County (NC) Board of Commissioners, 2021
- Design and completion of adopted electoral redistricting plans for Craven County (NC) Board of Commissioners, 2021
- Design and completion of adopted electoral redistricting plans for City of Fayetteville (NC) City Council, 2021
- Design and completion of adopted electoral redistricting plans for City of Greenville (NC) City Council, 2021
- Design and completion of adopted electoral redistricting plans for Town of Cary (NC) Town Council, 2021
- Design and completion of adopted electoral redistricting plans for City of Hickory (NC) City Council, 2021
- Design and completion of adopted electoral redistricting plans for Town of Mooresville (NC) Board of Commissioners, 2021
- Design and completion of adopted electoral redistricting plans for City of Clinton (NC) City Council, 2021
- Design and completion of adopted electoral redistricting plans for Siler City (NC) Board of Commissioners, 2021
- Design and completion of adopted electoral redistricting plans for Town of Tarboro (NC) Town Council, 2021
- Design and completion of adopted electoral redistricting plans for Durham Public Schools (NC) Board of Education, 2021
- Design and completion of adopted electoral redistricting plans for Pitt County (NC) Board of Education, 2021
- Design and completion of adopted electoral redistricting plans for Union County (NC) Board of Education, 2021
- Design and completion of adopted electoral redistricting plans for Edgecombe County (NC) Board of Education, 2021
- Design and completion of adopted electoral redistricting plans (in advance of Census data delivery) for Town of Cary (NC) Town Council, 2021
- Lead presenter, Lenoir-Rhyne University Hands-on Redistricting Workshop, Virtual, 2021

- Software operator and presenter, National Conference of State Legislatures Redistricting Seminar: Redistricting Simulation, Columbus, OH, 2019
- Software operator and presenter, National Conference of State Legislatures Redistricting Seminar: Redistricting Simulation, Providence, RI, 2019
- Hands-on GIS software workshop session leader, Metric Geometry of Gerrymandering Group (MGGG) Conference at the University of Texas, Austin, TX, 2018
- Co-leader of redistricting hackathon, Metric Geometry of Gerrymandering Group (MGGG) Conference at Duke University, Durham, NC, 2017
- Preparation of simulated redistricting plans for Democracy North Carolina's Districting Voter Education Forum, Asheville, NC, 2017
- Hands-on GIS software workshop session assistant, Metric Geometry of Gerrymandering Group (MGGG) Conference at Tufts University, Medford, MA, 2017
- Redistricting software operator (converting retired jurists' instructions into maps), Duke University and Common Cause NC independent redistricting commission simulation, Raleigh, NC *and* Winston-Salem, NC, 2016

SPEAKER OR PANELIST

- "Politics and QGIS: Open Source Legislative Reapportionment," QGIS User Conference, Den Bosch, The Netherlands, 2023
- "Political Reapportionment: Drawing Boundaries with QGIS," FOSS4G (Free and Open Source Software for Geospatial) Conference, Florence, Italy, 2022
- "Just Maps: How Gerrymandering Imperils the Right to Vote," Osher Lifelong Learning Institute at the University of North Carolina Asheville, virtual, 2022
- "How to Be a Redistricting Watchdog," Duke University's Redistricting and American Democracy Conference, Durham, NC, 2021
- "North Carolina Redistricting with Geographers: Local Knowledge & Community Considerations," American Association of Geographers (AAG) Redistricting Panel Series, Virtual, 2021
- "The Basics of Redistricting for Local Governments," NC Council of School Attorneys Summer Law Conference, Virtual, 2021
- "Census Timing and Redistricting," UNC School of Government: Municipal Attorneys' Winter Conference, Virtual, 2021
- "Census Delays and Redistricting," North Carolina League of Municipalities Online Meeting, Virtual, 2021
- "Redistricting: Ten Big Changes that GIS People Should Know About for 2021," North Carolina GIS Conference, Virtual, 2021

- "Demographics, the Census, and a Bit about Redistricting," UNC School of Government: County Attorneys Conference, Virtual, 2021
- "NC Redistricting Updates for the GIS Community," Mountain Region GIS Alliance, Virtual, 2021
- "The Census and Demographics," UNC School of Government: Redistricting for Local Governments Conference, Virtual, 2021
- "The Mechanics of Redistricting," UNC School of Government: Redistricting for Local Governments Conference, Virtual, 2021
- "Ask the Experts Panel," National Conference of State Legislatures (NCSL) Redistricting Seminar, Virtual, 2021
- "GIS and the Data Handoff," National Conference of State Legislatures (NCSL) Redistricting Seminar, Virtual, 2021
- "Electoral Redistricting for School Boards after the 2020 Census," North Carolina School Boards Association 2020 Annual Conference, Virtual, 2020
- "Redistricting Software 2021: The Next Generation of Tools Could Open New Doors," Urban and Regional Information Systems Association (URISA) GIS-Pro Conference, Virtual, 2020
- "Changing Demographics, Drawing Districts, and County Impacts," North Carolina Association of County Commissioners 113th Annual Conference, Virtual, 2020
- "QGIS and democracy: Redistricting and reapportionment with QGIS," QGIS North America Conference, Virtual, 2020
- "Does Your Vote Count?: The Impact of Gerrymandering," virtual panel hosted by League of Women Voters Asheville Buncombe, NC, 2020
- [Scheduled, but cancelled due to COVID-19] "Redistricting with QGIS," Free and Open Source Software for Geospatial Conference, Calgary, Alberta, Canada, 2020
- [Scheduled, but cancelled due to COVID-19] Teaching Faculty (session title to be determined), National Conference of State Legislatures Redistricting Seminar, Las Vegas, NV, 2020
- [Scheduled, but cancelled due to COVID-19] "Census Geography, Precision, & Privacy," Census Symposium, University of North Carolina Asheville, NC, 2020
- "The State of Redistricting Software and Data Resources for 2020," Quantitative Investigations of Gerrymandering and Redistricting Conference, Duke University, Durham, NC, 2020
- "School Board Elections," 53rd School Attorneys' Conference, UNC School of Government, Chapel Hill, NC, 2020
- "Methods and Techniques in Redistricting," Harvard Geography of Redistricting Conference, Cambridge, MA, 2019

- "Redistricting Software: A new generation of geospatial tools," North Carolina GIS Conference, Winston-Salem, NC, 2019
- "The Latest Mapping Technology," Reason, Reform & Redistricting Conference, Duke University, Durham, NC, 2019
- "Redistricting—What Happens Now?" Voter Education Panel hosted by League of Women Voters (and others), Hendersonville, NC, 2019
- "What are all These Districts? How did We Get Here, and Redistricting Reform," Grassroots Democracy: A Nonpartisan Voter Education Series, Leicester, NC, 2019
- "Re-GIS-tricting? A new generation of redistricting geo-tools," Mountain Region GIS Alliance, Asheville, NC, 2019
- "Representing (mis)representation," Tapestry Data Storytelling Conference, University of Miami, Miami, FL, 2018
- "A Redistricting Tour," Democracy in our Hands Conference, Asheville, NC, 2018
- "Dis-tricks: GIS and Public Understanding of Redistricting," NC ArcGIS Users Group, Asheville, NC, 2018
- "Visual Explanations of Gerrymandering," Highlands Indivisible, Highlands, NC, 2018
- "Dave's Redistricting App," Metric Geometry of Gerrymandering Workshop, University of Texas, Austin, TX, 2018
- "Districting Voter Education Forum," Democracy North Carolina, Asheville, NC, 2017
- "When GIS leads planners astray," American Planning Association National Conference, New York, NY, 2017
- "Conveying Uncertainty with GIS," Azavea, Philadelphia, PA, 2017
- "GISkepticism," Appalachian State University, Boone, NC, 2017
- "When GIS leads planners astray," North Carolina Planning Conference, American Planning Association North Carolina Chapter, Asheville, NC, 2016
- "What if the 'S' in GIS stood for Skepticism?" Mountain Region GIS Alliance, Asheville, NC, 2015
- "Open Data? Show Me the Money!" North Carolina GIS Conference, Raleigh, NC, 2015

TEACHING AS SINGLE-CLASS GUEST SPEAKER (On redistricting and/or GIS)

- Lenoir-Rhyne University, Public Policy Course (speaking on redistricting and representation), 2021
- Lenoir-Rhyne University, Geographic Information Systems Course (speaking on GIS), 2021

- University of North Carolina Asheville, Mathematics: Voting Theory Course (speaking on redistricting), 2020
- Metric Geometry and Gerrymandering Group Redistricting Lab (Tufts University + MIT), Geodata Bootcamp Mapmaking Session (speaking on redistricting software), 2020
- [Scheduled, but cancelled due to COVID-19] Duke University, Law School: Election Law Course (leading hands-on redistricting simulation exercise), April 2020
- Duke University, Data Science Capstone Seminar (speaking on data science professional/career advice), 2020
- University of North Carolina Asheville, Political Science: Census Course (speaking on redistricting), 2020
- Lenoir-Rhyne University, Public Policy Course (speaking on redistricting), 2019
- Western Carolina University, Geographic Information Systems Course (speaking on GIS), 2019
- Duke University, Democracy Lab Seminar (speaking on redistricting software tools), 2018
- University of North Carolina Asheville, Political Science: US Elections Course (speaking on redistricting), 2018
- University of North Carolina Asheville, Mathematics: Voting Theory Course (speaking on redistricting), 2018
- Lenoir-Rhyne University, Sustainability Management & Decision-Making Course (speaking on GIS/location intelligence), 2018
- Yale University, School of Organization and Management: Business Information Course (speaking on Maptitude—one class + multiple labs), 1997

MEDIA APPEARANCES, OP-EDS, AND CITATIONS

- "Gerrymandered or no? How will courts judge new North Carolina political maps?" *Raleigh News & Observer*, February 8, 2022
- "Monster: Math, maps and power in North Carolina," special podcast series from *Raleigh News & Observer*, September 24, 2021
- "Census data has arrived. What comes next?" *Chatham News + Record*, September 1, 2021
- "An Explainer for Redistricting Criteria, Part 1: Political Boundaries," *John Locke Foundation*, August 23, 2021
- "Special report: Demystifying the redistricting process," *NC Policy Watch*, August 20, 2021
- "Raleigh, Cary and other NC cities may have to push back their 2021 elections," *Raleigh News & Observer*, February 24, 2021
- "Triad Cities Awaiting Census Data May Delay Elections," WFDD Radio, February 17, 2021

- Live interview, WPTF Radio Afternoon News, February 15, 2021
- "Census Delays Could Delay Charlotte City Council, CMS Fall Elections," WFAE Radio, January 28, 2021
- "What do Buncombe's new district lines mean for 2020 commissioner elections?" (map citation), *Asheville Citizen-Times*, November 21, 2019
- "Confused about new legislative districts? This 'map geek' can help," *NC Policy Watch*, November 21, 2019
- "Which district are you in? After gerrymandering fight, Asheville, Buncombe get final state districts," *Asheville Citizen-Times*, November 4, 2019
- "Suggestions for a fair redistricting process," *Princeton Election Consortium*, September 16, 2019
- "How will Asheville, Buncombe County be affected by gerrymandering decision?" *Asheville Citizen-Times*, September 6, 2019
- "2019 Districting," JMPRO TV's *The Weekly Update*, September 1, 2019
- "As redistricting battle continues in NC, League of Women Voters holds panel," *WLOS-TV*, August 11, 2019
- "With No Supreme Court End to Gerrymandering, Will States Make It More Extreme?" (citation/link of blog article), *New York Times*, June 28, 2019
- "The Supreme Court takes on gerrymandering. A cottage industry wants to prove it's gone too far," *USA Today*, March 26, 2019
- "Gerrymandering: 'Packing' and 'Cracking,' the meat and potatoes of partisan redistricting," *USA Today*, March 25, 2019
- "NC gerrymandering: Turner, McGrady lead reform effort on redistricting," *Asheville Citizen-Times*, February 14, 2019
- "Looking for a Way Forward on Redistricting Reform," *Duke Today*, January 28, 2019
- "Will Asheville try to stop the state from splitting it into districts?" (map citation), *Asheville Citizen-Times*, January 23, 2019
- "Some takeaways from NC's elections," WRAL.com, Nov 7, 2018
- "New Asheville districts are racial gerrymandering, black council members say" *Asheville Citizen-Times*, July 2, 2018
- "Legislature sets up districts for Asheville council, eliminates primaries" (map citation), *Asheville Citizen-Times*, June 27, 2018
- "Van Duyn to back Asheville council districts bill if Senate shifts election dates" (map citation), *Asheville Citizen-Times*, June 21, 2018

- "I Ran the Worst 5K of My Life So I Could Explain Gerrymandering to You," *POLITICO Magazine*, November 15, 2017
- "Event to cover Nov. vote on City Council districts," *Asheville Citizen-Times*, October 17, 2017
- "Republicans silent in wake of court order to draw new maps in one month," *NC Policy Watch*, August 2, 2017
- "Who makes the grade? This week's editorial report card," *Asheville Citizen-Times*, June 2, 2017
- "Asheville grows; Charlotte, Raleigh and their suburbs grow faster," *Asheville Citizen-Times*, May 29, 2017
- "Boundary issues: Where does Asheville end?" (op-ed), *Mountain Xpress*, April 29, 2016
- "For better or worse, Asheville growth inevitable," *Asheville Citizen-Times*, November 21, 2015
- "St. Lawrence Green no litmus test for voters" (op-ed), *Mountain Xpress*, October 29, 2015

PUBLISHED WORK

- "Redistricting Software Applications, Data, and Related Tools," supplement to *Redistricting: A Guide for the GIS Community*, Urban and Regional Information Systems Association, 2021
- (Co-authored with Mark Salling, PhD, GISP) "GIS Software Functionality for Redistricting," *The GIS Professional*, Issue 301, Urban and Regional Information Systems Association, May/June 2021
- (Co-authored with Joan Gardner, Suzanne Rotwein, and Tong Zhang) "Integrating GIS and Social Marketing at HCFA," *ESRI Map Book*, Volume 16, ESRI Press, 2001

SELF-PUBLISHED PUBLIC-FACING EXPLANATORY WRITING & MAPS

- (Co-authored with Christopher Cooper, Gregory Herschlag, Jonathan Mattingly, Rebecca Tippett) "NC General Assembly County Clusterings from the 2020 Census," *Quantifying Gerrymandering* Blog, August 17, 2021
- (Co-authored with Christopher Cooper, Gregory Herschlag, Jonathan Mattingly, Rebecca Tippett) "Legislative County Clustering in North Carolina—Looking towards the 2020 Census," *Quantifying Gerrymandering* Blog, July 16, 2021
- Created the blogs at districks.com (2017) and mapfigure.com (2020) — the story maps "A 'Stephenson' explainer" and "Could COVID repercussions delay NC elections in 2021 & 2022?" have each been viewed more than 2,000 times.

REDISTRICTING AND GIS SOFTWARE EXPERIENCE

- MapInfo (first used 1996)
- Maptitude (first used 1997)
- Esri ArcGIS/ArcInfo/ArcView (first used 2000)
- QGIS (first used 2015)
- Maptitude for Redistricting (first used 2016)
- Dave's Redistricting App (first used 2016)
- DistrictBuilder (first used 2017)
- Esri Redistricting (first used 2018)
- Districtr (first used 2019)
- Statto Software Redistricter (first used 2019)
- ArcBridge DISTRICTSolv (first used 2020)

SELECTED AWARDS (As team member)

- G. Herbert Stout Award for Visionary use of GIS by Local Government, 2009
- International Economic Development Council, Excellence in New Media Initiatives, 2008
- Marvin Collins Outstanding Planning Award for Innovations in Planning Services, Education, and Public Involvement, 2007

SERVICE AS ELECTION OFFICIAL

- Poll worker for multiple elections in Buncombe County, North Carolina (2012, 2020, 2022) and King County, Washington (2000), including as Chief Precinct Judge in 2020 general election and 2022 primary election

SERVICE ON BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS

- Asheville City Council Appointee to Comprehensive Plan Advisory Committee, 2016-2018

ADDITIONAL TRAINING

- Introduction to GIS for Equity and Social Justice, Urban and Regional Information Systems Association Certified Workshop, Virtual, 2020

- Public Data, Public Access, Privacy, and Security: U.S. Law and Policy, Urban and Regional Information Systems Association Certified Workshop, Raleigh, NC, 2015
- An Overview of Open Source GIS Software, Urban and Regional Information Systems Association Certified Workshop, Portland, OR, 2012
- An Introduction to Public Participation GIS: Using GIS to Support Community Decision Making, Urban and Regional Information Systems Association Certified Workshop, Orlando, FL, 2010
- 3-D Geospatial Best Practices and Project Implementation Methods, Urban and Regional Information Systems Association Certified Workshop, Vancouver, BC (Canada), 2006

MEMBERSHIPS

- Urban and Regional Information Systems Association (URISA)
- Mountain Region GIS Alliance (MRGAC)
- American Planning Association (APA)

Attachment B

Contents	
Item 1:	Data, software, and methodology information
Source:	Blake Esselstyn

Data sources, software, and methodology

1. One important source of data for the expert report was the United States Census Bureau, whose resources are made available to the public via its website (https://www.census.gov). This federal agency produces a) geographic files—e.g., county boundaries and block boundaries, b) tables of the block-level demographic information yielded specifically for redistricting (sometimes referred to as the PL 94-171 data) from the decennial census counts, c) "block assignment files," which are important for linking geography data to other data, d) special tabulations of data from the American Community Survey (ACS) which include information on topics like citizenship, and e) other interactive web-based resources. Representative links for these five categories of data are provided below:

a) https://www.census.gov/geographies/mapping-files/time-series/geo/tiger-line-file.2020.html

b) https://data.census.gov/cedsci/all?q=&y=2020&d=DEC%20Redistricting%20Data%20%28PL%2094-171%29

c) https://www.census.gov/geographies/reference-files/time-series/geo/block-assignment-files.html

d) https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/decennial-census/about/voting-rights/cvap.2020.html

e) https://www.census.gov/library/stories/state-by-state/north-carolina-population-change-between-census-decade.html

2. Another key source of information for the analysis was the North Carolina General Assembly's Legislative and Congressional Redistricting webpage, available at https://www.ncleg.gov/Redistricting. This webpage provided links to representations of the enacted State Senate plans, as well as statistical reports for the plans and the October 2023 Senate Plan Criteria document.

3. To determine the home counties of incumbent senators in districts that overlap with the demonstration districts, I used the North Carolina State Board of Elections Voter Search webpage, available at https://vt.ncsbe.gov/reglkup/

4. To tabulate citizen voting age population totals at the precinct level for the CVAP statistics in the report, I used a dataset from the Redistricting Data Hub (RDH). The RDH uses the CVAP special tabulation from the U. S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey referenced in 1.d) above and disaggregates the block group level data to the block level. The dataset can be found at https://redistrictingdatahub.org/dataset/north-carolina-cvap-data-disaggregated-to-the-2020-block-level-2020/ and the methodology used to produce it can be found at https://redistrictingdatahub.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/04/readme_nc_cvap_2020_2020_b.txt

5. One software application I used in the analysis of maps and the creation of the demonstration districts is *Maptitude for Redistricting*, produced by the Caliper Corporation. This specialized geographic information system (GIS) software facilitates the installation, interconnecting, and synthesis of Census Bureau data files. It allows for an existing redistricting plan to be imported (like the enacted plans from the North Carolina General Assembly), or plans can be created and edited starting from a blank template. The application generates not only the aggregated statistics for each of the created districts, but also can supply reports on overall characteristics of the plan like average district compactness and population deviation. *Maptitude for Redistricting* is widely used by state and local governments for redistricting and is in fact used by the North Carolina General Assembly.

6. Another software application that was useful as a supplemental tool is an open-source GIS software package called *QGIS*. My primary use of QGIS was for the production of the visual figures in the report. For creating custom map illustrations, *QGIS* enables me to take geographic files exported from *Maptitude for Redistricting* or downloaded from the North Carolina General Assembly or the U. S. Census Bureau and create high-resolution graphics for insertion into the document with myriad options for presentation of visual elements. Additionally, QGIS offers modules that provide redistricting features similar to the functionality of *Maptitude for Redistricting* described above, though not as extensive.

7. I also used software called *DRA 2020*, a web-based tool which includes multiple categories of pre-loaded census data and allows for the review and creation of redistricting plans. I used *DRA 2020* as a quick cross-check to corroborate results produced by programs mentioned above, like *Maptitude for Redistricting*. Please note that when I used *DRA 2020*, I always used it in the "Hide Election Data and Partisan Analytics" mode.

8. I used *Microsoft Excel* for preparation of spreadsheets and for some statistical calculations.

9. As alluded to in the "Analysis of comparative characteristics" section of the report, I did not use or consult any data relating to election results, partisan advantage, or voter registration as part of my process. (Two clarifications: as mentioned in item 3 above, I did look up basic voter registration information for three incumbent senators solely to determine their home counties, and I did download the "stat packs" published by the North Carolina General Assembly for the recently enacted Senate plans, and those stat packs include election information, but I avoided looking at those sections).

Attachment C

Contents	
Item 1:	Demographic summary for North Carolina counties
Source:	Blake Esselstyn

County Name	Population	%AmerInd	%Asian	%AP_Black	%Hispanic	%NHPI	%Other	%White
Alamance	171,415	0.83%	1.66%	22.03%	14.41%	0.06%	9.01%	61.75%
Alexander	36,444	0.40%	1.08%	6.39%	5.04%	0.01%	2.77%	85.84%
Alleghany	10,888	0.43%	0.14%	1.75%	11.83%	0.06%	5.53%	87.66%
Anson	22,055	0.48%	1.00%	46.42%	3.02%	0.03%	2.01%	48.48%
Ashe	26,577	0.29%	0.39%	1.03%	5.72%	0.05%	2.72%	91.94%
Avery	17,806	0.50%	0.35%	4.17%	5.54%	0.01%	3.07%	88.43%
Beaufort	44,652	0.38%	0.37%	24.50%	7.69%	0.04%	5.27%	66.78%
Bertie	17,934	0.35%	0.35%	61.54%	1.84%	0.03%	1.15%	35.35%
Bladen	29,606	2.70%	0.16%	33.91%	8.60%	0.04%	6.05%	54.39%
Brunswick	136,693	0.65%	0.67%	9.64%	5.43%	0.07%	2.60%	82.16%
Buncombe	269,452	0.46%	1.23%	7.09%	8.14%	0.18%	4.17%	81.23%
Burke	87,570	1.53%	3.62%	6.85%	8.20%	0.08%	4.37%	79.56%
Cabarrus	225,804	0.50%	5.31%	21.19%	12.07%	0.06%	6.58%	61.01%
Caldwell	80,652	0.42%	0.67%	6.43%	6.10%	0.02%	3.13%	85.38%
Camden	10,355	0.47%	1.15%	11.93%	3.28%	0.02%	1.18%	80.27%
Carteret	67,686	0.46%	0.88%	6.02%	4.61%	0.09%	2.09%	86.07%
Caswell	22,736	0.37%	0.28%	31.63%	4.41%	0.10%	2.43%	62.60%
Catawba	160,610	0.64%	4.37%	9.83%	10.82%	0.06%	5.91%	74.06%
Chatham	76,285	0.62%	2.13%	11.93%	13.60%	0.05%	8.31%	71.35%
Cherokee	28,774	1.52%	0.55%	2.22%	3.12%	0.00%	1.14%	89.11%
Chowan	13,708	0.34%	0.29%	33.62%	3.87%	0.01%	2.20%	60.92%
Clay	11,089	0.40%	0.36%	1.29%	3.95%	0.08%	1.60%	91.53%
Cleveland	99,519	0.28%	0.87%	22.08%	4.06%	0.03%	2.10%	71.42%
Columbus	50,623	3.42%	0.32%	30.60%	5.16%	0.03%	3.50%	60.01%
Craven	100,720	0.41%	3.07%	22.31%	7.14%	0.17%	2.98%	66.23%
Cumberland	334,728	1.66%	2.74%	42.54%	11.80%	0.43%	4.73%	42.40%
Currituck	28,100	0.42%	0.98%	6.49%	4.33%	0.10%	1.45%	84.98%
Dare	36,915	0.49%	0.72%	2.84%	6.92%	0.03%	3.16%	87.85%
Davidson	168,930	0.60%	1.46%	10.91%	8.23%	0.03%	4.61%	78.09%
Davie	42,712	0.48%	0.66%	7.12%	7.90%	0.02%	4.48%	82.74%
Duplin	48,715	1.00%	0.36%	25.24%	22.20%	0.03%	14.80%	53.54%
Durham	324,833	0.70%	5.18%	36.32%	15.42%	0.04%	9.87%	42.86%
Edgecombe	48,900	0.40%	0.23%	57.82%	5.53%	0.02%	3.82%	36.06%
Forsyth	382,590	0.66%	2.43%	27.06%	14.29%	0.07%	8.42%	56.16%
Franklin	68,573	0.72%	0.68%	25.25%	10.15%	0.04%	6.02%	63.40%
Gaston	227,943	0.47%	1.55%	19.53%	8.80%	0.03%	4.83%	68.79%
Gates	10,478	0.68%	0.24%	31.17%	1.92%	0.11%	0.83%	64.54%
Graham	8,030	7.35%	0.27%	1.54%	2.73%	0.06%	1.21%	86.09%
Granville	60,992	0.61%	0.61%	32.10%	10.18%	0.06%	6.44%	56.69%
Greene	20,451	0.90%	0.18%	36.80%	14.36%	0.06%	10.24%	48.86%
Guilford	541,299	0.59%	5.34%	36.04%	9.63%	0.05%	5.31%	48.67%
Halifax	48,622	3.43%	0.58%	52.98%	2.99%	0.02%	1.76%	39.70%
Harnett	133,568	1.07%	1.12%	23.34%	14.15%	0.21%	7.10%	61.29%
Haywood	62,089	0.58%	0.60%	1.80%	4.56%	0.00%	1.98%	90.90%
Henderson	116,281	0.49%	1.16%	3.98%	12.90%	0.54%	7.22%	80.97%
Hertford	21,552	0.96%	0.57%	59.31%	7.33%	0.01%	2.16%	35.37%

County Name	Population	%AmerInd	%Asian	%AP_Black	%Hispanic	%NHPI	%Other	%White
Hoke	52,082	7.80%	1.44%	36.36%	14.76%	0.41%	7.16%	40.38%
Hyde	4,589	0.22%	0.15%	27.59%	7.56%	0.04%	4.71%	64.41%
Iredell	186,693	0.38%	2.56%	13.20%	8.45%	0.04%	4.08%	74.65%
Jackson	43,109	9.51%	1.19%	2.98%	7.64%	0.02%	3.86%	77.54%
Johnston	215,999	0.82%	0.87%	17.57%	15.93%	0.05%	8.40%	65.94%
Jones	9,172	0.67%	0.37%	29.92%	4.30%	0.05%	2.27%	63.97%
Lee	63,285	0.84%	1.05%	19.17%	20.73%	0.08%	11.72%	60.70%
Lenoir	55,122	0.33%	0.61%	41.97%	7.92%	0.06%	4.85%	49.19%
Lincoln	86,810	0.38%	0.82%	6.31%	7.39%	0.04%	3.46%	83.76%
Macon	37,014	0.75%	0.72%	1.48%	9.45%	0.02%	4.78%	86.72%
Madison	21,193	0.34%	0.41%	1.75%	3.53%	0.01%	1.53%	91.41%
Martin	22,031	0.37%	0.45%	42.11%	4.06%	0.01%	2.59%	52.76%
McDowell	44,578	0.48%	0.87%	4.88%	6.61%	0.00%	3.99%	86.04%
Mecklenburg	1,115,482	0.60%	6.46%	31.89%	15.23%	0.06%	8.75%	46.67%
Mitchell	14,903	0.20%	0.36%	1.03%	4.70%	0.01%	2.40%	91.68%
Montgomery	25,751	0.54%	1.53%	17.69%	15.24%	0.04%	10.66%	65.69%
Moore	99,727	0.83%	1.27%	12.24%	7.39%	0.06%	3.35%	77.22%
Nash	94,970	0.78%	0.96%	40.75%	7.71%	0.04%	4.92%	49.89%
New Hanover	225,702	0.46%	1.56%	13.74%	7.67%	0.07%	3.60%	75.69%
Northampton	17,471	0.27%	0.15%	57.21%	2.02%	0.02%	1.22%	39.58%
Onslow	204,576	0.71%	2.31%	16.95%	13.51%	0.40%	4.98%	67.00%
Orange	148,696	0.57%	8.52%	12.33%	10.63%	0.03%	5.44%	66.64%
Pamlico	12,276	0.47%	0.51%	18.71%	4.04%	0.07%	1.98%	75.07%
Pasquotank	40,568	0.53%	1.16%	37.87%	5.51%	0.07%	2.54%	54.28%
Pender	60,203	0.59%	0.57%	13.95%	8.28%	0.05%	4.71%	75.25%
Perquimans	13,005	0.30%	0.30%	22.55%	2.38%	0.08%	1.05%	72.37%
Person	39,097	0.72%	0.32%	27.24%	5.61%	0.02%	3.21%	65.36%
Pitt	170,243	0.42%	1.81%	37.81%	7.62%	0.06%	4.57%	52.15%
Polk	19,328	0.42%	0.31%	4.55%	5.31%	0.07%	2.31%	87.61%
Randolph	144,171	0.80%	1.51%	7.39%	13.21%	0.01%	7.47%	77.31%
Richmond	42,946	2.42%	0.85%	32.03%	7.15%	0.05%	5.16%	55.81%
Robeson	116,530	38.51%	0.78%	24.65%	10.09%	0.07%	7.03%	25.78%
Rockingham	91,096	0.48%	0.55%	20.25%	6.68%	0.03%	3.57%	71.83%
Rowan	146,875	0.52%	1.04%	17.21%	10.85%	0.06%	6.13%	69.92%
Rutherford	64,444	0.35%	0.54%	11.05%	5.10%	0.04%	2.34%	81.94%
Sampson	59,036	2.19%	0.39%	25.58%	20.75%	0.04%	14.40%	52.94%
Scotland	34,174	10.96%	1.00%	40.45%	3.24%	0.04%	2.10%	42.14%
Stanly	62,504	0.44%	1.83%	12.76%	4.94%	0.01%	3.01%	78.63%
Stokes	44,520	0.41%	0.36%	4.59%	3.27%	0.03%	1.41%	89.77%
Surry	71,359	0.44%	0.53%	4.49%	11.91%	0.02%	6.66%	83.11%
Swain	14,117	29.55%	0.38%	1.79%	4.19%	0.10%	1.59%	61.19%
Transylvania	32,986	0.38%	0.52%	4.37%	5.15%	0.07%	2.57%	87.79%
Tyrrell	3,245	0.15%	1.33%	30.97%	8.38%	0.00%	4.75%	58.64%
Union	238,267	0.51%	4.02%	12.91%	12.64%	0.05%	6.86%	69.49%
Vance	42,578	0.38%	0.67%	51.71%	8.73%	0.03%	5.86%	39.18%
Wake	1,129,410	0.51%	8.59%	20.42%	11.35%	0.05%	6.05%	58.78%

County Name	Population	%AmerInd	%Asian	%AP_Black	%Hispanic	%NHPI	%Other	%White
Warren	18,642	5.25%	0.33%	51.10%	3.96%	0.02%	2.73%	38.91%
Washington	11,003	0.21%	0.34%	50.36%	3.37%	0.08%	2.03%	45.43%
Watauga	54,086	0.24%	1.75%	4.93%	6.51%	0.04%	4.00%	84.54%
Wayne	117,333	0.58%	1.35%	32.78%	12.72%	0.07%	7.80%	53.23%
Wilkes	65,969	0.33%	0.49%	5.13%	7.05%	0.02%	4.13%	86.56%
Wilson	78,784	0.62%	1.14%	40.22%	11.45%	0.03%	7.19%	47.40%
Yadkin	37,214	0.55%	0.38%	3.84%	11.78%	0.00%	7.67%	82.88%
Yancey	18,470	0.44%	0.22%	1.21%	5.50%	0.02%	2.72%	91.32%

Attachment D

Contents	
Item 1:	Excerpts from enacted 2022 Senate plan “Stat Pack”
Source:	https://www.ncleg.gov/Redistricting
Item 2:	Enacted 2022 Senate plan demographic summary
Source:	Blake Esselstyn (ncleg.gov did not publish race data for this plan)
Item 3:	Enacted 2022 plan CVAP statistics
Source:	Blake Esselstyn

Population Deviation Report

District Plan: SL 2022-2

District	Seats	Ideal Pop	Actual Pop	Deviation	Deviation %
1	1	208,788	199,750	-9,038	-4.33%
2	1	208,788	200,494	-8,294	-3.97%
3	1	208,788	198,430	-10,358	-4.96%
4	1	208,788	216,568	7,780	3.73%
5	1	208,788	219,143	10,355	4.96%
6	1	208,788	204,576	-4,212	-2.02%
7	1	208,788	208,637	-151	-0.07%
8	1	208,788	204,381	-4,407	-2.11%
9	1	208,788	202,791	-5,997	-2.87%
10	1	208,788	215,999	7,211	3.45%
11	1	208,788	206,121	-2,667	-1.28%
12	1	208,788	200,794	-7,994	-3.83%
13	1	208,788	198,383	-10,405	-4.98%
14	1	208,788	198,391	-10,397	-4.98%
15	1	208,788	198,416	-10,372	-4.97%
16	1	208,788	198,364	-10,424	-4.99%
17	1	208,788	198,370	-10,418	-4.99%
18	1	208,788	198,478	-10,310	-4.94%
19	1	208,788	216,664	7,876	3.77%
20	1	208,788	199,272	-9,516	-4.56%
21	1	208,788	217,791	9,003	4.31%
22	1	208,788	201,846	-6,942	-3.32%
23	1	208,788	210,529	1,741	0.83%
24	1	208,788	202,786	-6,002	-2.87%
25	1	208,788	217,130	8,342	4.00%
26	1	208,788	216,942	8,154	3.91%
27	1	208,788	203,438	-5,350	-2.56%
28	1	208,788	212,015	3,227	1.55%
29	1	208,788	218,867	10,079	4.83%
30	1	208,788	211,642	2,854	1.37%
31	1	208,788	216,024	7,236	3.47%
32	1	208,788	211,086	2,298	1.10%
33	1	208,788	209,379	591	0.28%
34	1	208,788	217,563	8,775	4.20%
35	1	208,788	216,849	8,061	3.86%
36	1	208,788	210,986	2,198	1.05%
37	1	208,788	215,363	6,575	3.15%
38	1	208,788	216,250	7,462	3.57%
39	1	208,788	217,710	8,922	4.27%
40	1	208,788	218,745	9,957	4.77%
41	1	208,788	216,976	8,188	3.92%
42	1	208,788	217,131	8,343	4.00%
43	1	208,788	211,229	2,441	1.17%

Population Deviation Report

District Plan: SL 2022-2

District	Seats	Ideal Pop	Actual Pop	Deviation	Deviation %
44	1	208,788	203,043	-5,745	-2.75%
45	1	208,788	218,526	9,738	4.66%
46	1	208,788	200,646	-8,142	-3.90%
47	1	208,788	209,958	1,170	0.56%
48	1	208,788	200,053	-8,735	-4.18%
49	1	208,788	200,954	-7,834	-3.75%
50	1	208,788	213,909	5,121	2.45%
Totals:	**50**		**10,439,388**		

Deviation range: -4.99% to 4.96%

County - District Report

District Plan: SL 2022-2

County	District	Total County Population	Total District Population	County Pop in District	Percent of County Pop in District	Percent of District Pop in County
Alamance	25	171,415	217,130	171,415	100.00 %	78.95 %
Alexander	36	36,444	210,986	36,444	100.00 %	17.27 %
Alleghany	47	10,888	209,958	10,888	100.00 %	5.19 %
Anson	29	22,055	218,867	22,055	100.00 %	10.08 %
Ashe	47	26,577	209,958	26,577	100.00 %	12.66 %
Avery	47	17,806	209,958	17,806	100.00 %	8.48 %
Beaufort	2	44,652	200,494	44,652	100.00 %	22.27 %
Bertie	3	17,934	198,430	17,934	100.00 %	9.04 %
Bladen	9	29,606	202,791	29,606	100.00 %	14.60 %
Brunswick	8	136,693	204,381	136,693	100.00 %	66.88 %
Buncombe	46	269,452	200,646	68,498	25.42 %	34.14 %
	49	269,452	200,954	200,954	74.58 %	100.00 %
Burke	46	87,570	200,646	87,570	100.00 %	43.64 %
Cabarrus	34	225,804	217,563	217,563	96.35 %	100.00 %
	35	225,804	216,849	8,241	3.65 %	3.80 %
Caldwell	45	80,652	218,526	57,916	71.81 %	26.50 %
	47	80,652	209,958	22,736	28.19 %	10.83 %
Camden	3	10,355	198,430	10,355	100.00 %	5.22 %
Carteret	1	67,686	199,750	67,686	100.00 %	33.89 %
Caswell	23	22,736	210,529	22,736	100.00 %	10.80 %
Catawba	45	160,610	218,526	160,610	100.00 %	73.50 %
Chatham	20	76,285	199,272	76,285	100.00 %	38.28 %
Cherokee	50	28,774	213,909	28,774	100.00 %	13.45 %
Chowan	1	13,708	199,750	13,708	100.00 %	6.86 %
Clay	50	11,089	213,909	11,089	100.00 %	5.18 %
Cleveland	44	99,519	203,043	99,519	100.00 %	49.01 %
Columbus	8	50,623	204,381	50,623	100.00 %	24.77 %
Craven	2	100,720	200,494	100,720	100.00 %	50.24 %
Cumberland	19	334,728	216,664	216,664	64.73 %	100.00 %
	21	334,728	217,791	118,064	35.27 %	54.21 %
Currituck	3	28,100	198,430	28,100	100.00 %	14.16 %
Dare	1	36,915	199,750	36,915	100.00 %	18.48 %
Davidson	30	168,930	211,642	168,930	100.00 %	79.82 %
Davie	30	42,712	211,642	42,712	100.00 %	20.18 %
Duplin	9	48,715	202,791	48,715	100.00 %	24.02 %
Durham	20	324,833	199,272	122,987	37.86 %	61.72 %
	22	324,833	201,846	201,846	62.14 %	100.00 %
Edgecombe	5	48,900	219,143	48,900	100.00 %	22.31 %
Forsyth	31	382,590	216,024	171,504	44.83 %	79.39 %
	32	382,590	211,086	211,086	55.17 %	100.00 %
Franklin	11	68,573	206,121	68,573	100.00 %	33.27 %

County - District Report

District Plan: SL 2022-2

County	District	Total County Population	Total District Population	County Pop in District	Percent of County Pop in District	Percent of District Pop in County
Gaston	43	227,943	211,229	211,229	92.67 %	100.00 %
	44	227,943	203,043	16,714	7.33 %	8.23 %
Gates	3	10,478	198,430	10,478	100.00 %	5.28 %
Graham	50	8,030	213,909	8,030	100.00 %	3.75 %
Granville	18	60,992	198,478	60,992	100.00 %	30.73 %
Greene	4	20,451	216,568	20,451	100.00 %	9.44 %
Guilford	26	541,299	216,942	125,846	23.25 %	58.01 %
	27	541,299	203,438	203,438	37.58 %	100.00 %
	28	541,299	212,015	212,015	39.17 %	100.00 %
Halifax	3	48,622	198,430	48,622	100.00 %	24.50 %
Harnett	12	133,568	200,794	133,568	100.00 %	66.52 %
Haywood	47	62,089	209,958	23,299	37.53 %	11.10 %
	50	62,089	213,909	38,790	62.47 %	18.13 %
Henderson	48	116,281	200,053	116,281	100.00 %	58.13 %
Hertford	3	21,552	198,430	21,552	100.00 %	10.86 %
Hoke	24	52,082	202,786	52,082	100.00 %	25.68 %
Hyde	1	4,589	199,750	4,589	100.00 %	2.30 %
Iredell	37	186,693	215,363	186,693	100.00 %	86.69 %
Jackson	50	43,109	213,909	43,109	100.00 %	20.15 %
Johnston	10	215,999	215,999	215,999	100.00 %	100.00 %
Jones	9	9,172	202,791	9,172	100.00 %	4.52 %
Lee	12	63,285	200,794	63,285	100.00 %	31.52 %
Lenoir	2	55,122	200,494	55,122	100.00 %	27.49 %
Lincoln	44	86,810	203,043	86,810	100.00 %	42.75 %
Macon	50	37,014	213,909	37,014	100.00 %	17.30 %
Madison	47	21,193	209,958	21,193	100.00 %	10.09 %
Martin	3	22,031	198,430	22,031	100.00 %	11.10 %
McDowell	46	44,578	200,646	44,578	100.00 %	22.22 %
Mecklenburg	37	1,115,482	215,363	28,670	2.57 %	13.31 %
	38	1,115,482	216,250	216,250	19.39 %	100.00 %
	39	1,115,482	217,710	217,710	19.52 %	100.00 %
	40	1,115,482	218,745	218,745	19.61 %	100.00 %
	41	1,115,482	216,976	216,976	19.45 %	100.00 %
	42	1,115,482	217,131	217,131	19.47 %	100.00 %
Mitchell	47	14,903	209,958	14,903	100.00 %	7.10 %
Montgomery	29	25,751	218,867	25,751	100.00 %	11.77 %
Moore	21	99,727	217,791	99,727	100.00 %	45.79 %
Nash	11	94,970	206,121	94,970	100.00 %	46.07 %
New Hanover	7	225,702	208,637	208,637	92.44 %	100.00 %
	8	225,702	204,381	17,065	7.56 %	8.35 %
Northampton	3	17,471	198,430	17,471	100.00 %	8.80 %
Onslow	6	204,576	204,576	204,576	100.00 %	100.00 %

County - District Report

District Plan: SL 2022-2

County	District	Total County Population	Total District Population	County Pop in District	Percent of County Pop in District	Percent of District Pop in County
Orange	23	148,696	210,529	148,696	100.00 %	70.63 %
Pamlico	1	12,276	199,750	12,276	100.00 %	6.15 %
Pasquotank	1	40,568	199,750	40,568	100.00 %	20.31 %
Pender	9	60,203	202,791	60,203	100.00 %	29.69 %
Perquimans	1	13,005	199,750	13,005	100.00 %	6.51 %
Person	23	39,097	210,529	39,097	100.00 %	18.57 %
Pitt	5	170,243	219,143	170,243	100.00 %	77.69 %
Polk	48	19,328	200,053	19,328	100.00 %	9.66 %
Randolph	25	144,171	217,130	45,715	31.71 %	21.05 %
	29	144,171	218,867	98,456	68.29 %	44.98 %
Richmond	29	42,946	218,867	42,946	100.00 %	19.62 %
Robeson	24	116,530	202,786	116,530	100.00 %	57.46 %
Rockingham	26	91,096	216,942	91,096	100.00 %	41.99 %
Rowan	33	146,875	209,379	146,875	100.00 %	70.15 %
Rutherford	48	64,444	200,053	64,444	100.00 %	32.21 %
Sampson	9	59,036	202,791	55,095	93.32 %	27.17 %
	12	59,036	200,794	3,941	6.68 %	1.96 %
Scotland	24	34,174	202,786	34,174	100.00 %	16.85 %
Stanly	33	62,504	209,379	62,504	100.00 %	29.85 %
Stokes	31	44,520	216,024	44,520	100.00 %	20.61 %
Surry	36	71,359	210,986	71,359	100.00 %	33.82 %
Swain	50	14,117	213,909	14,117	100.00 %	6.60 %
Transylvania	50	32,986	213,909	32,986	100.00 %	15.42 %
Tyrrell	3	3,245	198,430	3,245	100.00 %	1.64 %
Union	29	238,267	218,867	29,659	12.45 %	13.55 %
	35	238,267	216,849	208,608	87.55 %	96.20 %
Vance	11	42,578	206,121	42,578	100.00 %	20.66 %
Wake	13	1,129,410	198,383	198,383	17.57 %	100.00 %
	14	1,129,410	198,391	198,391	17.57 %	100.00 %
	15	1,129,410	198,416	198,416	17.57 %	100.00 %
	16	1,129,410	198,364	198,364	17.56 %	100.00 %
	17	1,129,410	198,370	198,370	17.56 %	100.00 %
	18	1,129,410	198,478	137,486	12.17 %	69.27 %
Warren	3	18,642	198,430	18,642	100.00 %	9.39 %
Washington	1	11,003	199,750	11,003	100.00 %	5.51 %
Watauga	47	54,086	209,958	54,086	100.00 %	25.76 %
Wayne	4	117,333	216,568	117,333	100.00 %	54.18 %
Wilkes	36	65,969	210,986	65,969	100.00 %	31.27 %
Wilson	4	78,784	216,568	78,784	100.00 %	36.38 %
Yadkin	36	37,214	210,986	37,214	100.00 %	17.64 %
Yancey	47	18,470	209,958	18,470	100.00 %	8.80 %
			Assigned Geography Total:	**10,439,388**		

District plan definition file: 'SL 2022-2.csv', modified 2/17/2022 8:15 PM
Data Source: 2020 Census Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171) Summary File - North Carolina
[G20-CntyDist] - Generated 2/17/2022

County - District Report

District Plan: SL 2022-2

Report display: all assigned counties

Total Counties Statewide: 100

Fully Assigned Counties: 100

Partially Assigned Counties: 0

Fully Unassigned Counties: 0

Total Districts Assigned: 50

Split Counties: 15

District - County Report

District Plan: SL 2022-2

District	County	Total District Population	Total County Population	District Pop in County	Percent of District Pop in County	Percent of County Pop in District
1	Carteret	199,750	67,686	67,686	33.89 %	100.00 %
	Chowan	199,750	13,708	13,708	6.86 %	100.00 %
	Dare	199,750	36,915	36,915	18.48 %	100.00 %
	Hyde	199,750	4,589	4,589	2.30 %	100.00 %
	Pamlico	199,750	12,276	12,276	6.15 %	100.00 %
	Pasquotank	199,750	40,568	40,568	20.31 %	100.00 %
	Perquimans	199,750	13,005	13,005	6.51 %	100.00 %
	Washington	199,750	11,003	11,003	5.51 %	100.00 %
2	Beaufort	200,494	44,652	44,652	22.27 %	100.00 %
	Craven	200,494	100,720	100,720	50.24 %	100.00 %
	Lenoir	200,494	55,122	55,122	27.49 %	100.00 %
3	Bertie	198,430	17,934	17,934	9.04 %	100.00 %
	Camden	198,430	10,355	10,355	5.22 %	100.00 %
	Currituck	198,430	28,100	28,100	14.16 %	100.00 %
	Gates	198,430	10,478	10,478	5.28 %	100.00 %
	Halifax	198,430	48,622	48,622	24.50 %	100.00 %
	Hertford	198,430	21,552	21,552	10.86 %	100.00 %
	Martin	198,430	22,031	22,031	11.10 %	100.00 %
	Northampton	198,430	17,471	17,471	8.80 %	100.00 %
	Tyrrell	198,430	3,245	3,245	1.64 %	100.00 %
	Warren	198,430	18,642	18,642	9.39 %	100.00 %
4	Greene	216,568	20,451	20,451	9.44 %	100.00 %
	Wayne	216,568	117,333	117,333	54.18 %	100.00 %
	Wilson	216,568	78,784	78,784	36.38 %	100.00 %
5	Edgecombe	219,143	48,900	48,900	22.31 %	100.00 %
	Pitt	219,143	170,243	170,243	77.69 %	100.00 %
6	Onslow	204,576	204,576	204,576	100.00 %	100.00 %
7	New Hanover	208,637	225,702	208,637	100.00 %	92.44 %
8	Brunswick	204,381	136,693	136,693	66.88 %	100.00 %
	Columbus	204,381	50,623	50,623	24.77 %	100.00 %
	New Hanover	204,381	225,702	17,065	8.35 %	7.56 %
9	Bladen	202,791	29,606	29,606	14.60 %	100.00 %
	Duplin	202,791	48,715	48,715	24.02 %	100.00 %
	Jones	202,791	9,172	9,172	4.52 %	100.00 %
	Pender	202,791	60,203	60,203	29.69 %	100.00 %
	Sampson	202,791	59,036	55,095	27.17 %	93.32 %
10	Johnston	215,999	215,999	215,999	100.00 %	100.00 %
11	Franklin	206,121	68,573	68,573	33.27 %	100.00 %
	Nash	206,121	94,970	94,970	46.07 %	100.00 %
	Vance	206,121	42,578	42,578	20.66 %	100.00 %

District - County Report

District Plan: SL 2022-2

District	County	Total District Population	Total County Population	District Pop in County	Percent of District Pop in County	Percent of County Pop in District
12	Harnett	200,794	133,568	133,568	66.52 %	100.00 %
	Lee	200,794	63,285	63,285	31.52 %	100.00 %
	Sampson	200,794	59,036	3,941	1.96 %	6.68 %
13	Wake	198,383	1,129,410	198,383	100.00 %	17.57 %
14	Wake	198,391	1,129,410	198,391	100.00 %	17.57 %
15	Wake	198,416	1,129,410	198,416	100.00 %	17.57 %
16	Wake	198,364	1,129,410	198,364	100.00 %	17.56 %
17	Wake	198,370	1,129,410	198,370	100.00 %	17.56 %
18	Granville	198,478	60,992	60,992	30.73 %	100.00 %
	Wake	198,478	1,129,410	137,486	69.27 %	12.17 %
19	Cumberland	216,664	334,728	216,664	100.00 %	64.73 %
20	Chatham	199,272	76,285	76,285	38.28 %	100.00 %
	Durham	199,272	324,833	122,987	61.72 %	37.86 %
21	Cumberland	217,791	334,728	118,064	54.21 %	35.27 %
	Moore	217,791	99,727	99,727	45.79 %	100.00 %
22	Durham	201,846	324,833	201,846	100.00 %	62.14 %
23	Caswell	210,529	22,736	22,736	10.80 %	100.00 %
	Orange	210,529	148,696	148,696	70.63 %	100.00 %
	Person	210,529	39,097	39,097	18.57 %	100.00 %
24	Hoke	202,786	52,082	52,082	25.68 %	100.00 %
	Robeson	202,786	116,530	116,530	57.46 %	100.00 %
	Scotland	202,786	34,174	34,174	16.85 %	100.00 %
25	Alamance	217,130	171,415	171,415	78.95 %	100.00 %
	Randolph	217,130	144,171	45,715	21.05 %	31.71 %
26	Guilford	216,942	541,299	125,846	58.01 %	23.25 %
	Rockingham	216,942	91,096	91,096	41.99 %	100.00 %
27	Guilford	203,438	541,299	203,438	100.00 %	37.58 %
28	Guilford	212,015	541,299	212,015	100.00 %	39.17 %
29	Anson	218,867	22,055	22,055	10.08 %	100.00 %
	Montgomery	218,867	25,751	25,751	11.77 %	100.00 %
	Randolph	218,867	144,171	98,456	44.98 %	68.29 %
	Richmond	218,867	42,946	42,946	19.62 %	100.00 %
	Union	218,867	238,267	29,659	13.55 %	12.45 %
30	Davidson	211,642	168,930	168,930	79.82 %	100.00 %
	Davie	211,642	42,712	42,712	20.18 %	100.00 %
31	Forsyth	216,024	382,590	171,504	79.39 %	44.83 %
	Stokes	216,024	44,520	44,520	20.61 %	100.00 %
32	Forsyth	211,086	382,590	211,086	100.00 %	55.17 %
33	Rowan	209,379	146,875	146,875	70.15 %	100.00 %
	Stanly	209,379	62,504	62,504	29.85 %	100.00 %
34	Cabarrus	217,563	225,804	217,563	100.00 %	96.35 %

District - County Report

District Plan: SL 2022-2

District	County	Total District Population	Total County Population	District Pop in County	Percent of District Pop in County	Percent of County Pop in District
35	Cabarrus	216,849	225,804	8,241	3.80 %	3.65 %
	Union	216,849	238,267	208,608	96.20 %	87.55 %
36	Alexander	210,986	36,444	36,444	17.27 %	100.00 %
	Surry	210,986	71,359	71,359	33.82 %	100.00 %
	Wilkes	210,986	65,969	65,969	31.27 %	100.00 %
	Yadkin	210,986	37,214	37,214	17.64 %	100.00 %
37	Iredell	215,363	186,693	186,693	86.69 %	100.00 %
	Mecklenburg	215,363	1,115,482	28,670	13.31 %	2.57 %
38	Mecklenburg	216,250	1,115,482	216,250	100.00 %	19.39 %
39	Mecklenburg	217,710	1,115,482	217,710	100.00 %	19.52 %
40	Mecklenburg	218,745	1,115,482	218,745	100.00 %	19.61 %
41	Mecklenburg	216,976	1,115,482	216,976	100.00 %	19.45 %
42	Mecklenburg	217,131	1,115,482	217,131	100.00 %	19.47 %
43	Gaston	211,229	227,943	211,229	100.00 %	92.67 %
44	Cleveland	203,043	99,519	99,519	49.01 %	100.00 %
	Gaston	203,043	227,943	16,714	8.23 %	7.33 %
	Lincoln	203,043	86,810	86,810	42.75 %	100.00 %
45	Caldwell	218,526	80,652	57,916	26.50 %	71.81 %
	Catawba	218,526	160,610	160,610	73.50 %	100.00 %
46	Buncombe	200,646	269,452	68,498	34.14 %	25.42 %
	Burke	200,646	87,570	87,570	43.64 %	100.00 %
	McDowell	200,646	44,578	44,578	22.22 %	100.00 %
47	Alleghany	209,958	10,888	10,888	5.19 %	100.00 %
	Ashe	209,958	26,577	26,577	12.66 %	100.00 %
	Avery	209,958	17,806	17,806	8.48 %	100.00 %
	Caldwell	209,958	80,652	22,736	10.83 %	28.19 %
	Haywood	209,958	62,089	23,299	11.10 %	37.53 %
	Madison	209,958	21,193	21,193	10.09 %	100.00 %
	Mitchell	209,958	14,903	14,903	7.10 %	100.00 %
	Watauga	209,958	54,086	54,086	25.76 %	100.00 %
	Yancey	209,958	18,470	18,470	8.80 %	100.00 %
48	Henderson	200,053	116,281	116,281	58.13 %	100.00 %
	Polk	200,053	19,328	19,328	9.66 %	100.00 %
	Rutherford	200,053	64,444	64,444	32.21 %	100.00 %
49	Buncombe	200,954	269,452	200,954	100.00 %	74.58 %

District - County Report

District Plan: SL 2022-2

District	County	Total District Population	Total County Population	District Pop in County	Percent of District Pop in County	Percent of County Pop in District
50	Cherokee	213,909	28,774	28,774	13.45 %	100.00 %
	Clay	213,909	11,089	11,089	5.18 %	100.00 %
	Graham	213,909	8,030	8,030	3.75 %	100.00 %
	Haywood	213,909	62,089	38,790	18.13 %	62.47 %
	Jackson	213,909	43,109	43,109	20.15 %	100.00 %
	Macon	213,909	37,014	37,014	17.30 %	100.00 %
	Swain	213,909	14,117	14,117	6.60 %	100.00 %
	Transylvania	213,909	32,986	32,986	15.42 %	100.00 %
			Total:	**10,439,388**		

Total Districts Assigned: 50

Total Counties Statewide: 100

Fully Assigned Counties: 100

Partially Assigned Counties: 0

Fully Unassigned Counties: 0

Split Counties: 15

Municipality - District Report

District Plan: SL 2022-2

Municipality	District	Total Muni Population	Total District Population	Muni Pop in District	Percent of Muni Pop in District	Percent of District Pop in Muni
Aberdeen	21	8,516	217,791	8,516	100.00 %	3.91 %
Ahoskie	3	4,891	198,430	4,891	100.00 %	2.46 %
Alamance	25	988	217,130	988	100.00 %	0.46 %
Albemarle	33	16,432	209,379	16,432	100.00 %	7.85 %
Alliance	1	733	199,750	733	100.00 %	0.37 %
Andrews	50	1,667	213,909	1,667	100.00 %	0.78 %
Angier	12	5,265	200,794	4,709	89.44 %	2.35 %
	17	5,265	198,370	556	10.56 %	0.28 %
Ansonville	29	440	218,867	440	100.00 %	0.20 %
Apex	16	58,780	198,364	16,256	27.66 %	8.20 %
	17	58,780	198,370	42,524	72.34 %	21.44 %
Arapahoe	1	416	199,750	416	100.00 %	0.21 %
Archdale	25	11,907	217,130	0	0.00 %	0.00 %
	27	11,907	203,438	380	3.19 %	0.19 %
	29	11,907	218,867	11,527	96.81 %	5.27 %
Archer Lodge	10	4,797	215,999	4,797	100.00 %	2.22 %
Asheboro	25	27,156	217,130	1,217	4.48 %	0.56 %
	29	27,156	218,867	25,939	95.52 %	11.85 %
Asheville	46	94,589	200,646	1,387	1.47 %	0.69 %
	49	94,589	200,954	93,202	98.53 %	46.38 %
Askewville	3	184	198,430	184	100.00 %	0.09 %
Atkinson	9	296	202,791	296	100.00 %	0.15 %
Atlantic Beach	1	1,364	199,750	1,364	100.00 %	0.68 %
Aulander	3	763	198,430	763	100.00 %	0.38 %
Aurora	2	455	200,494	455	100.00 %	0.23 %
Autryville	9	167	202,791	167	100.00 %	0.08 %
Ayden	5	4,977	219,143	4,977	100.00 %	2.27 %
Badin	33	2,024	209,379	2,024	100.00 %	0.97 %
Bailey	11	568	206,121	568	100.00 %	0.28 %
Bakersville	47	450	209,958	450	100.00 %	0.21 %
Bald Head Island	8	268	204,381	268	100.00 %	0.13 %
Banner Elk	47	1,049	209,958	1,049	100.00 %	0.50 %
Bath	2	245	200,494	245	100.00 %	0.12 %
Bayboro	1	1,161	199,750	1,161	100.00 %	0.58 %
Bear Grass	3	89	198,430	89	100.00 %	0.04 %
Beaufort	1	4,464	199,750	4,464	100.00 %	2.23 %
Beech Mountain	47	675	209,958	675	100.00 %	0.32 %
Belhaven	2	1,410	200,494	1,410	100.00 %	0.70 %
Belmont	43	15,010	211,229	15,010	100.00 %	7.11 %
Belville	8	2,406	204,381	2,406	100.00 %	1.18 %
Belwood	44	857	203,043	857	100.00 %	0.42 %

Municipality - District Report

District Plan: SL 2022-2

Municipality	District	Total Muni Population	Total District Population	Muni Pop in District	Percent of Muni Pop in District	Percent of District Pop in Muni
Benson	10	3,967	215,999	3,967	100.00 %	1.84 %
	12	3,967	200,794	0	0.00 %	0.00 %
Bermuda Run	30	3,120	211,642	3,120	100.00 %	1.47 %
Bessemer City	43	5,428	211,229	5,428	100.00 %	2.57 %
	44	5,428	203,043	0	0.00 %	0.00 %
Bethania	31	344	216,024	344	100.00 %	0.16 %
	32	344	211,086	0	0.00 %	0.00 %
Bethel	5	1,373	219,143	1,373	100.00 %	0.63 %
Beulaville	9	1,116	202,791	1,116	100.00 %	0.55 %
Biltmore Forest	49	1,409	200,954	1,409	100.00 %	0.70 %
Biscoe	29	1,848	218,867	1,848	100.00 %	0.84 %
Black Creek	4	692	216,568	692	100.00 %	0.32 %
Black Mountain	46	8,426	200,646	8,426	100.00 %	4.20 %
Bladenboro	9	1,648	202,791	1,648	100.00 %	0.81 %
Blowing Rock	47	1,376	209,958	1,376	100.00 %	0.66 %
Boardman	8	166	204,381	166	100.00 %	0.08 %
Bogue	1	695	199,750	695	100.00 %	0.35 %
Boiling Spring Lakes	8	5,943	204,381	5,943	100.00 %	2.91 %
Boiling Springs	44	4,615	203,043	4,615	100.00 %	2.27 %
Bolivia	8	149	204,381	149	100.00 %	0.07 %
Bolton	8	519	204,381	519	100.00 %	0.25 %
Boone	47	19,092	209,958	19,092	100.00 %	9.09 %
Boonville	36	1,185	210,986	1,185	100.00 %	0.56 %
Bostic	48	355	200,053	355	100.00 %	0.18 %
Brevard	50	7,744	213,909	7,744	100.00 %	3.62 %
Bridgeton	2	349	200,494	349	100.00 %	0.17 %
Broadway	12	1,267	200,794	1,267	100.00 %	0.63 %
Brookford	45	442	218,526	442	100.00 %	0.20 %
Brunswick	8	973	204,381	973	100.00 %	0.48 %
Bryson City	50	1,558	213,909	1,558	100.00 %	0.73 %
Bunn	11	327	206,121	327	100.00 %	0.16 %
Burgaw	9	3,088	202,791	3,088	100.00 %	1.52 %
Burlington	25	57,303	217,130	55,481	96.82 %	25.55 %
	26	57,303	216,942	1,822	3.18 %	0.84 %
Burnsville	47	1,614	209,958	1,614	100.00 %	0.77 %
Butner	18	8,397	198,478	8,397	100.00 %	4.23 %
Cajah's Mountain	45	2,722	218,526	2,722	100.00 %	1.25 %
Calabash	8	2,011	204,381	2,011	100.00 %	0.98 %
Calypso	9	327	202,791	327	100.00 %	0.16 %
Cameron	21	244	217,791	244	100.00 %	0.11 %
Candor	21	813	217,791	0	0.00 %	0.00 %
	29	813	218,867	813	100.00 %	0.37 %

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Municipality	District	Total Muni Population	Total District Population	Muni Pop in District	Percent of Muni Pop in District	Percent of District Pop in Muni
Canton	47	4,422	209,958	4,422	100.00 %	2.11 %
Cape Carteret	1	2,224	199,750	2,224	100.00 %	1.11 %
Carolina Beach	7	6,564	208,637	6,564	100.00 %	3.15 %
Carolina Shores	8	4,588	204,381	4,588	100.00 %	2.24 %
Carrboro	23	21,295	210,529	21,295	100.00 %	10.11 %
Carthage	21	2,775	217,791	2,775	100.00 %	1.27 %
Cary	15	174,721	198,416	33,852	19.37 %	17.06 %
	16	174,721	198,364	128,099	73.32 %	64.58 %
	17	174,721	198,370	9,061	5.19 %	4.57 %
	20	174,721	199,272	3,709	2.12 %	1.86 %
Casar	44	305	203,043	305	100.00 %	0.15 %
Castalia	11	264	206,121	264	100.00 %	0.13 %
Caswell Beach	8	395	204,381	395	100.00 %	0.19 %
Catawba	45	702	218,526	702	100.00 %	0.32 %
Cedar Point	1	1,764	199,750	1,764	100.00 %	0.88 %
Cedar Rock	45	301	218,526	301	100.00 %	0.14 %
Cerro Gordo	8	131	204,381	131	100.00 %	0.06 %
Chadbourn	8	1,574	204,381	1,574	100.00 %	0.77 %
Chapel Hill	20	61,960	199,272	2,906	4.69 %	1.46 %
	23	61,960	210,529	59,054	95.31 %	28.05 %
Charlotte	38	874,579	216,250	211,216	24.15 %	97.67 %
	39	874,579	217,710	197,245	22.55 %	90.60 %
	40	874,579	218,745	165,897	18.97 %	75.84 %
	41	874,579	216,976	114,003	13.04 %	52.54 %
	42	874,579	217,131	186,218	21.29 %	85.76 %
Cherryville	44	6,078	203,043	6,078	100.00 %	2.99 %
Chimney Rock Village	48	140	200,053	140	100.00 %	0.07 %
China Grove	33	4,434	209,379	4,434	100.00 %	2.12 %
Chocowinity	2	722	200,494	722	100.00 %	0.36 %
Claremont	45	1,692	218,526	1,692	100.00 %	0.77 %
Clarkton	9	614	202,791	614	100.00 %	0.30 %
Clayton	10	26,307	215,999	26,307	100.00 %	12.18 %
	14	26,307	198,391	0	0.00 %	0.00 %
Clemmons	32	21,163	211,086	21,163	100.00 %	10.03 %
Cleveland	33	846	209,379	846	100.00 %	0.40 %
Clinton	9	8,383	202,791	8,383	100.00 %	4.13 %
Clyde	47	1,368	209,958	1,368	100.00 %	0.65 %
Coats	12	2,155	200,794	2,155	100.00 %	1.07 %
Cofield	3	267	198,430	267	100.00 %	0.13 %
Colerain	3	217	198,430	217	100.00 %	0.11 %
Columbia	3	610	198,430	610	100.00 %	0.31 %
Columbus	48	1,060	200,053	1,060	100.00 %	0.53 %

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Municipality	District	Total Muni Population	Total District Population	Muni Pop in District	Percent of Muni Pop in District	Percent of District Pop in Muni
Como	3	67	198,430	67	100.00 %	0.03 %
Concord	34	105,240	217,563	105,240	100.00 %	48.37 %
Conetoe	5	198	219,143	198	100.00 %	0.09 %
Connelly Springs	46	1,529	200,646	1,529	100.00 %	0.76 %
Conover	45	8,421	218,526	8,421	100.00 %	3.85 %
Conway	3	752	198,430	752	100.00 %	0.38 %
Cooleemee	30	940	211,642	940	100.00 %	0.44 %
Cornelius	37	31,412	215,363	18,991	60.46 %	8.82 %
	41	31,412	216,976	12,421	39.54 %	5.72 %
Cove City	2	378	200,494	378	100.00 %	0.19 %
Cramerton	43	5,296	211,229	5,296	100.00 %	2.51 %
Creedmoor	18	4,866	198,478	4,866	100.00 %	2.45 %
Creswell	1	207	199,750	207	100.00 %	0.10 %
Crossnore	47	143	209,958	143	100.00 %	0.07 %
Dallas	43	5,927	211,229	5,927	100.00 %	2.81 %
Danbury	31	189	216,024	189	100.00 %	0.09 %
Davidson	37	15,106	215,363	378	2.50 %	0.18 %
	41	15,106	216,976	14,728	97.50 %	6.79 %
Dellview	44	6	203,043	6	100.00 %	0.00 %
Denton	30	1,494	211,642	1,494	100.00 %	0.71 %
Dillsboro	50	213	213,909	213	100.00 %	0.10 %
Dobbins Heights	29	687	218,867	687	100.00 %	0.31 %
Dobson	36	1,462	210,986	1,462	100.00 %	0.69 %
Dortches	11	1,082	206,121	1,082	100.00 %	0.52 %
Dover	2	349	200,494	349	100.00 %	0.17 %
Drexel	46	1,760	200,646	1,760	100.00 %	0.88 %
Dublin	9	267	202,791	267	100.00 %	0.13 %
Duck	1	742	199,750	742	100.00 %	0.37 %
Dunn	12	8,446	200,794	8,446	100.00 %	4.21 %
Durham	13	283,506	198,383	269	0.09 %	0.14 %
	16	283,506	198,364	0	0.00 %	0.00 %
	20	283,506	199,272	115,188	40.63 %	57.80 %
	22	283,506	201,846	167,905	59.22 %	83.18 %
	23	283,506	210,529	144	0.05 %	0.07 %
Earl	44	198	203,043	198	100.00 %	0.10 %
East Arcadia	9	418	202,791	418	100.00 %	0.21 %
East Bend	36	634	210,986	634	100.00 %	0.30 %
East Laurinburg	24	234	202,786	234	100.00 %	0.12 %
Eastover	19	3,656	216,664	3,656	100.00 %	1.69 %
East Spencer	33	1,567	209,379	1,567	100.00 %	0.75 %
Eden	26	15,421	216,942	15,421	100.00 %	7.11 %
Edenton	1	4,460	199,750	4,460	100.00 %	2.23 %

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Municipality	District	Total Muni Population	Total District Population	Muni Pop in District	Percent of Muni Pop in District	Percent of District Pop in Muni
Elizabeth City	1	18,631	199,750	18,593	99.80 %	9.31 %
	3	18,631	198,430	38	0.20 %	0.02 %
Elizabethtown	9	3,296	202,791	3,296	100.00 %	1.63 %
Elkin	36	4,122	210,986	4,122	100.00 %	1.95 %
Elk Park	47	542	209,958	542	100.00 %	0.26 %
Ellenboro	48	723	200,053	723	100.00 %	0.36 %
Ellerbe	29	864	218,867	864	100.00 %	0.39 %
Elm City	4	1,218	216,568	1,218	100.00 %	0.56 %
	11	1,218	206,121	0	0.00 %	0.00 %
Elon	25	11,336	217,130	11,336	100.00 %	5.22 %
Emerald Isle	1	3,847	199,750	3,847	100.00 %	1.93 %
Enfield	3	1,865	198,430	1,865	100.00 %	0.94 %
Erwin	12	4,542	200,794	4,542	100.00 %	2.26 %
Eureka	4	214	216,568	214	100.00 %	0.10 %
Everetts	3	150	198,430	150	100.00 %	0.08 %
Fair Bluff	8	709	204,381	709	100.00 %	0.35 %
Fairmont	24	2,191	202,786	2,191	100.00 %	1.08 %
Fairview	35	3,456	216,849	3,456	100.00 %	1.59 %
Faison	9	784	202,791	784	100.00 %	0.39 %
Faith	33	819	209,379	819	100.00 %	0.39 %
Falcon	9	324	202,791	0	0.00 %	0.00 %
	19	324	216,664	324	100.00 %	0.15 %
Falkland	5	47	219,143	47	100.00 %	0.02 %
Fallston	44	627	203,043	627	100.00 %	0.31 %
Farmville	5	4,461	219,143	4,461	100.00 %	2.04 %
Fayetteville	19	208,501	216,664	110,573	53.03 %	51.03 %
	21	208,501	217,791	97,928	46.97 %	44.96 %
Flat Rock	48	3,486	200,053	3,486	100.00 %	1.74 %
Fletcher	48	7,987	200,053	7,987	100.00 %	3.99 %
Fontana Dam	50	13	213,909	13	100.00 %	0.01 %
Forest City	48	7,377	200,053	7,377	100.00 %	3.69 %
Forest Hills	50	303	213,909	303	100.00 %	0.14 %
Fountain	5	385	219,143	385	100.00 %	0.18 %
Four Oaks	10	2,158	215,999	2,158	100.00 %	1.00 %
Foxfire	21	1,288	217,791	1,288	100.00 %	0.59 %
Franklin	50	4,175	213,909	4,175	100.00 %	1.95 %
Franklinton	11	2,456	206,121	2,456	100.00 %	1.19 %
Franklinville	25	1,197	217,130	1,197	100.00 %	0.55 %
Fremont	4	1,196	216,568	1,196	100.00 %	0.55 %
Fuquay-Varina	12	34,152	200,794	0	0.00 %	0.00 %
	15	34,152	198,416	30	0.09 %	0.02 %
	17	34,152	198,370	34,122	99.91 %	17.20 %

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Municipality	District	Total Muni Population	Total District Population	Muni Pop in District	Percent of Muni Pop in District	Percent of District Pop in Muni
Gamewell	45	3,702	218,526	65	1.76 %	0.03 %
	47	3,702	209,958	3,637	98.24 %	1.73 %
Garland	9	595	202,791	595	100.00 %	0.29 %
Garner	14	31,159	198,391	24,703	79.28 %	12.45 %
	15	31,159	198,416	2,754	8.84 %	1.39 %
	17	31,159	198,370	3,702	11.88 %	1.87 %
Garysburg	3	904	198,430	904	100.00 %	0.46 %
Gaston	3	1,008	198,430	1,008	100.00 %	0.51 %
Gastonia	43	80,411	211,229	80,411	100.00 %	38.07 %
	44	80,411	203,043	0	0.00 %	0.00 %
Gatesville	3	267	198,430	267	100.00 %	0.13 %
Gibson	24	449	202,786	449	100.00 %	0.22 %
Gibsonville	25	8,920	217,130	4,278	47.96 %	1.97 %
	26	8,920	216,942	4,642	52.04 %	2.14 %
Glen Alpine	46	1,529	200,646	1,529	100.00 %	0.76 %
Godwin	19	128	216,664	128	100.00 %	0.06 %
Goldsboro	4	33,657	216,568	33,657	100.00 %	15.54 %
Goldston	20	234	199,272	234	100.00 %	0.12 %
Graham	25	17,157	217,130	17,157	100.00 %	7.90 %
Grandfather Village	47	95	209,958	95	100.00 %	0.05 %
Granite Falls	45	4,965	218,526	4,965	100.00 %	2.27 %
Granite Quarry	33	2,984	209,379	2,984	100.00 %	1.43 %
Grantsboro	1	692	199,750	692	100.00 %	0.35 %
Greenevers	9	567	202,791	567	100.00 %	0.28 %
Green Level	25	3,152	217,130	3,152	100.00 %	1.45 %
Greensboro	26	299,035	216,942	32,095	10.73 %	14.79 %
	27	299,035	203,438	55,112	18.43 %	27.09 %
	28	299,035	212,015	211,828	70.84 %	99.91 %
Greenville	5	87,521	219,143	87,521	100.00 %	39.94 %
Grifton	2	2,448	200,494	147	6.00 %	0.07 %
	5	2,448	219,143	2,301	94.00 %	1.05 %
Grimesland	5	386	219,143	386	100.00 %	0.18 %
Grover	44	802	203,043	802	100.00 %	0.39 %
Halifax	3	170	198,430	170	100.00 %	0.09 %
Hamilton	3	306	198,430	306	100.00 %	0.15 %
Hamlet	29	6,025	218,867	6,025	100.00 %	2.75 %
Harmony	37	543	215,363	543	100.00 %	0.25 %
Harrells	9	160	202,791	160	100.00 %	0.08 %
Harrellsville	3	85	198,430	85	100.00 %	0.04 %
Harrisburg	34	18,967	217,563	18,967	100.00 %	8.72 %
Hassell	3	49	198,430	49	100.00 %	0.02 %
Havelock	2	16,621	200,494	16,621	100.00 %	8.29 %

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Municipality	District	Total Muni Population	Total District Population	Muni Pop in District	Percent of Muni Pop in District	Percent of District Pop in Muni
Haw River	25	2,252	217,130	2,252	100.00 %	1.04 %
Hayesville	50	461	213,909	461	100.00 %	0.22 %
Hemby Bridge	35	1,614	216,849	1,614	100.00 %	0.74 %
Henderson	11	15,060	206,121	15,060	100.00 %	7.31 %
Hendersonville	48	15,137	200,053	15,137	100.00 %	7.57 %
Hertford	1	1,934	199,750	1,934	100.00 %	0.97 %
Hickory	45	43,490	218,526	43,411	99.82 %	19.87 %
	46	43,490	200,646	79	0.18 %	0.04 %
Highlands	50	1,072	213,909	1,072	100.00 %	0.50 %
High Point	27	114,059	203,438	107,321	94.09 %	52.75 %
	29	114,059	218,867	8	0.01 %	0.00 %
	30	114,059	211,642	6,646	5.83 %	3.14 %
	31	114,059	216,024	84	0.07 %	0.04 %
High Shoals	43	595	211,229	595	100.00 %	0.28 %
	44	595	203,043	0	0.00 %	0.00 %
Hildebran	46	1,679	200,646	1,679	100.00 %	0.84 %
Hillsborough	23	9,660	210,529	9,660	100.00 %	4.59 %
Hobgood	3	268	198,430	268	100.00 %	0.14 %
Hoffman	29	418	218,867	418	100.00 %	0.19 %
Holden Beach	8	921	204,381	921	100.00 %	0.45 %
Holly Ridge	6	4,171	204,576	4,171	100.00 %	2.04 %
Holly Springs	17	41,239	198,370	41,239	100.00 %	20.79 %
Hookerton	4	413	216,568	413	100.00 %	0.19 %
Hope Mills	19	17,808	216,664	17,808	100.00 %	8.22 %
Hot Springs	47	520	209,958	520	100.00 %	0.25 %
Hudson	45	3,780	218,526	3,780	100.00 %	1.73 %
Huntersville	37	61,376	215,363	9,667	15.75 %	4.49 %
	41	61,376	216,976	51,709	84.25 %	23.83 %
Indian Beach	1	223	199,750	223	100.00 %	0.11 %
Indian Trail	35	39,997	216,849	39,997	100.00 %	18.44 %
Jackson	3	430	198,430	430	100.00 %	0.22 %
Jacksonville	6	72,723	204,576	72,723	100.00 %	35.55 %
Jamestown	27	3,668	203,438	3,668	100.00 %	1.80 %
Jamesville	3	424	198,430	424	100.00 %	0.21 %
Jefferson	47	1,622	209,958	1,622	100.00 %	0.77 %
Jonesville	36	2,308	210,986	2,308	100.00 %	1.09 %
Kannapolis	33	53,114	209,379	10,268	19.33 %	4.90 %
	34	53,114	217,563	42,846	80.67 %	19.69 %
Kelford	3	203	198,430	203	100.00 %	0.10 %
Kenansville	9	770	202,791	770	100.00 %	0.38 %
Kenly	4	1,491	216,568	198	13.28 %	0.09 %
	10	1,491	215,999	1,293	86.72 %	0.60 %

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Kernersville	27	26,449	203,438	502	1.90 %	0.25 %
	31	26,449	216,024	25,947	98.10 %	12.01 %
Kill Devil Hills	1	7,656	199,750	7,656	100.00 %	3.83 %
King	31	7,197	216,024	7,197	100.00 %	3.33 %
Kings Mountain	43	11,142	211,229	1,110	9.96 %	0.53 %
	44	11,142	203,043	10,032	90.04 %	4.94 %
Kingstown	44	656	203,043	656	100.00 %	0.32 %
Kinston	2	19,900	200,494	19,900	100.00 %	9.93 %
Kittrell	11	132	206,121	132	100.00 %	0.06 %
Kitty Hawk	1	3,689	199,750	3,689	100.00 %	1.85 %
Knightdale	14	19,435	198,391	19,435	100.00 %	9.80 %
Kure Beach	7	2,191	208,637	2,191	100.00 %	1.05 %
La Grange	2	2,595	200,494	2,595	100.00 %	1.29 %
Lake Lure	48	1,365	200,053	1,365	100.00 %	0.68 %
Lake Park	35	3,269	216,849	3,269	100.00 %	1.51 %
Lake Santeetlah	50	38	213,909	38	100.00 %	0.02 %
Lake Waccamaw	8	1,296	204,381	1,296	100.00 %	0.63 %
Landis	33	3,690	209,379	3,690	100.00 %	1.76 %
Lansing	47	126	209,958	126	100.00 %	0.06 %
Lasker	3	64	198,430	64	100.00 %	0.03 %
Lattimore	44	406	203,043	406	100.00 %	0.20 %
Laurel Park	48	2,250	200,053	2,250	100.00 %	1.12 %
Laurinburg	24	14,978	202,786	14,978	100.00 %	7.39 %
Lawndale	44	570	203,043	570	100.00 %	0.28 %
Leggett	5	37	219,143	37	100.00 %	0.02 %
Leland	8	22,908	204,381	22,908	100.00 %	11.21 %
Lenoir	45	18,352	218,526	13,830	75.36 %	6.33 %
	47	18,352	209,958	4,522	24.64 %	2.15 %
Lewiston Woodville	3	426	198,430	426	100.00 %	0.21 %
Lewisville	32	13,381	211,086	13,381	100.00 %	6.34 %
Lexington	30	19,632	211,642	19,632	100.00 %	9.28 %
Liberty	25	2,655	217,130	2,655	100.00 %	1.22 %
Lilesville	29	395	218,867	395	100.00 %	0.18 %
Lillington	12	4,735	200,794	4,735	100.00 %	2.36 %
Lincolnton	44	11,091	203,043	11,091	100.00 %	5.46 %
Linden	19	136	216,664	136	100.00 %	0.06 %
Littleton	3	559	198,430	559	100.00 %	0.28 %
Locust	33	4,537	209,379	3,996	88.08 %	1.91 %
	34	4,537	217,563	423	9.32 %	0.19 %
	35	4,537	216,849	118	2.60 %	0.05 %
Long View	45	5,088	218,526	4,353	85.55 %	1.99 %
	46	5,088	200,646	735	14.45 %	0.37 %

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Louisburg	11	3,064	206,121	3,064	100.00 %	1.49 %
Love Valley	37	154	215,363	154	100.00 %	0.07 %
Lowell	43	3,654	211,229	3,654	100.00 %	1.73 %
Lucama	4	1,036	216,568	1,036	100.00 %	0.48 %
Lumber Bridge	24	82	202,786	82	100.00 %	0.04 %
Lumberton	24	19,025	202,786	19,025	100.00 %	9.38 %
McAdenville	43	890	211,229	890	100.00 %	0.42 %
Macclesfield	5	413	219,143	413	100.00 %	0.19 %
McDonald	24	94	202,786	94	100.00 %	0.05 %
McFarlan	29	94	218,867	94	100.00 %	0.04 %
Macon	3	110	198,430	110	100.00 %	0.06 %
Madison	26	2,129	216,942	2,129	100.00 %	0.98 %
Maggie Valley	50	1,687	213,909	1,687	100.00 %	0.79 %
Magnolia	9	831	202,791	831	100.00 %	0.41 %
Maiden	44	3,736	203,043	0	0.00 %	0.00 %
	45	3,736	218,526	3,736	100.00 %	1.71 %
Manteo	1	1,600	199,750	1,600	100.00 %	0.80 %
Marietta	24	111	202,786	111	100.00 %	0.05 %
Marion	46	7,717	200,646	7,717	100.00 %	3.85 %
Marshall	47	777	209,958	777	100.00 %	0.37 %
Mars Hill	47	2,007	209,958	2,007	100.00 %	0.96 %
Marshville	29	2,522	218,867	2,522	100.00 %	1.15 %
Marvin	35	6,358	216,849	6,358	100.00 %	2.93 %
Matthews	40	29,435	218,745	10,695	36.33 %	4.89 %
	42	29,435	217,131	18,740	63.67 %	8.63 %
Maxton	24	2,110	202,786	2,110	100.00 %	1.04 %
Mayodan	26	2,418	216,942	2,418	100.00 %	1.11 %
Maysville	9	818	202,791	818	100.00 %	0.40 %
Mebane	23	17,797	210,529	3,171	17.82 %	1.51 %
	25	17,797	217,130	14,626	82.18 %	6.74 %
Mesic	1	144	199,750	144	100.00 %	0.07 %
Micro	10	458	215,999	458	100.00 %	0.21 %
Middleburg	11	101	206,121	101	100.00 %	0.05 %
Middlesex	11	912	206,121	912	100.00 %	0.44 %
Midland	34	4,684	217,563	4	0.09 %	0.00 %
	35	4,684	216,849	4,680	99.91 %	2.16 %
	40	4,684	218,745	0	0.00 %	0.00 %
Midway	30	4,742	211,642	4,742	100.00 %	2.24 %
Mills River	48	7,078	200,053	7,078	100.00 %	3.54 %
Milton	23	155	210,529	155	100.00 %	0.07 %
Mineral Springs	35	3,159	216,849	3,159	100.00 %	1.46 %
Minnesott Beach	1	530	199,750	530	100.00 %	0.27 %

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Municipality	District	Total Muni Population	Total District Population	Muni Pop in District	Percent of Muni Pop in District	Percent of District Pop in Muni
Mint Hill	35	26,450	216,849	6	0.02 %	0.00 %
	40	26,450	218,745	26,444	99.98 %	12.09 %
Misenheimer	33	650	209,379	650	100.00 %	0.31 %
Mocksville	30	5,900	211,642	5,900	100.00 %	2.79 %
Momeyer	11	277	206,121	277	100.00 %	0.13 %
Monroe	29	34,562	218,867	225	0.65 %	0.10 %
	35	34,562	216,849	34,337	99.35 %	15.83 %
Montreat	46	901	200,646	901	100.00 %	0.45 %
Mooresboro	44	293	203,043	293	100.00 %	0.14 %
Mooresville	37	50,193	215,363	50,193	100.00 %	23.31 %
Morehead City	1	9,556	199,750	9,556	100.00 %	4.78 %
Morganton	46	17,474	200,646	17,474	100.00 %	8.71 %
Morrisville	16	29,630	198,364	29,423	99.30 %	14.83 %
	20	29,630	199,272	207	0.70 %	0.10 %
Morven	29	329	218,867	329	100.00 %	0.15 %
Mount Airy	36	10,676	210,986	10,676	100.00 %	5.06 %
Mount Gilead	29	1,171	218,867	1,171	100.00 %	0.54 %
Mount Holly	43	17,703	211,229	17,703	100.00 %	8.38 %
Mount Olive	4	4,198	216,568	4,193	99.88 %	1.94 %
	9	4,198	202,791	5	0.12 %	0.00 %
Mount Pleasant	34	1,671	217,563	1,671	100.00 %	0.77 %
Murfreesboro	3	2,619	198,430	2,619	100.00 %	1.32 %
Murphy	50	1,608	213,909	1,608	100.00 %	0.75 %
Nags Head	1	3,168	199,750	3,168	100.00 %	1.59 %
Nashville	11	5,632	206,121	5,632	100.00 %	2.73 %
Navassa	8	1,367	204,381	1,367	100.00 %	0.67 %
New Bern	2	31,291	200,494	31,291	100.00 %	15.61 %
Newland	47	715	209,958	715	100.00 %	0.34 %
New London	33	607	209,379	607	100.00 %	0.29 %
Newport	1	4,364	199,750	4,364	100.00 %	2.18 %
Newton	45	13,148	218,526	13,148	100.00 %	6.02 %
Newton Grove	9	585	202,791	585	100.00 %	0.29 %
Norlina	3	920	198,430	920	100.00 %	0.46 %
Norman	29	100	218,867	100	100.00 %	0.05 %
North Topsail Beach	6	1,005	204,576	1,005	100.00 %	0.49 %
Northwest	8	703	204,381	703	100.00 %	0.34 %
North Wilkesboro	36	4,382	210,986	4,382	100.00 %	2.08 %
Norwood	33	2,367	209,379	2,367	100.00 %	1.13 %
Oakboro	33	2,128	209,379	2,128	100.00 %	1.02 %
Oak City	3	266	198,430	266	100.00 %	0.13 %
Oak Island	8	8,396	204,381	8,396	100.00 %	4.11 %

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Municipality	District	Total Muni Population	Total District Population	Muni Pop in District	Percent of Muni Pop in District	Percent of District Pop in Muni
Oak Ridge	26	7,474	216,942	7,471	99.96 %	3.44 %
	27	7,474	203,438	3	0.04 %	0.00 %
Ocean Isle Beach	8	867	204,381	867	100.00 %	0.42 %
Old Fort	46	811	200,646	811	100.00 %	0.40 %
Oriental	1	880	199,750	880	100.00 %	0.44 %
Orrum	24	59	202,786	59	100.00 %	0.03 %
Ossipee	25	536	217,130	536	100.00 %	0.25 %
Oxford	18	8,628	198,478	8,628	100.00 %	4.35 %
Pantego	2	164	200,494	164	100.00 %	0.08 %
Parkton	24	504	202,786	504	100.00 %	0.25 %
Parmele	3	243	198,430	243	100.00 %	0.12 %
Patterson Springs	44	571	203,043	571	100.00 %	0.28 %
Peachland	29	390	218,867	390	100.00 %	0.18 %
Peletier	1	769	199,750	769	100.00 %	0.38 %
Pembroke	24	2,823	202,786	2,823	100.00 %	1.39 %
Pikeville	4	712	216,568	712	100.00 %	0.33 %
Pilot Mountain	36	1,440	210,986	1,440	100.00 %	0.68 %
Pinebluff	21	1,473	217,791	1,473	100.00 %	0.68 %
Pinehurst	21	17,581	217,791	17,581	100.00 %	8.07 %
Pine Knoll Shores	1	1,388	199,750	1,388	100.00 %	0.69 %
Pine Level	10	2,046	215,999	2,046	100.00 %	0.95 %
Pinetops	5	1,200	219,143	1,200	100.00 %	0.55 %
Pineville	39	10,602	217,710	3,621	34.15 %	1.66 %
	42	10,602	217,131	6,981	65.85 %	3.22 %
Pink Hill	2	451	200,494	451	100.00 %	0.22 %
Pittsboro	20	4,537	199,272	4,537	100.00 %	2.28 %
Pleasant Garden	27	5,000	203,438	5,000	100.00 %	2.46 %
Plymouth	1	3,320	199,750	3,320	100.00 %	1.66 %
Polkton	29	2,250	218,867	2,250	100.00 %	1.03 %
Polkville	44	516	203,043	516	100.00 %	0.25 %
Pollocksville	9	268	202,791	268	100.00 %	0.13 %
Powellsville	3	189	198,430	189	100.00 %	0.10 %
Princeton	10	1,315	215,999	1,315	100.00 %	0.61 %
Princeville	5	1,254	219,143	1,254	100.00 %	0.57 %
Proctorville	24	121	202,786	121	100.00 %	0.06 %
Raeford	24	4,559	202,786	4,559	100.00 %	2.25 %

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Raleigh	13	467,665	198,383	177,965	38.05 %	89.71 %
	14	467,665	198,391	87,185	18.64 %	43.95 %
	15	467,665	198,416	139,357	29.80 %	70.23 %
	16	467,665	198,364	20,224	4.32 %	10.20 %
	18	467,665	198,478	41,375	8.85 %	20.85 %
	20	467,665	199,272	233	0.05 %	0.12 %
	22	467,665	201,846	1,326	0.28 %	0.66 %
Ramseur	25	1,774	217,130	1,774	100.00 %	0.82 %
Randleman	25	4,595	217,130	4,595	100.00 %	2.12 %
Ranlo	43	4,511	211,229	4,511	100.00 %	2.14 %
Raynham	24	60	202,786	60	100.00 %	0.03 %
Red Cross	33	762	209,379	762	100.00 %	0.36 %
Red Oak	11	3,342	206,121	3,342	100.00 %	1.62 %
Red Springs	24	3,087	202,786	3,087	100.00 %	1.52 %
Reidsville	26	14,583	216,942	14,583	100.00 %	6.72 %
Rennert	24	275	202,786	275	100.00 %	0.14 %
Rhodhiss	45	997	218,526	358	35.91 %	0.16 %
	46	997	200,646	639	64.09 %	0.32 %
Richfield	33	582	209,379	582	100.00 %	0.28 %
Richlands	6	2,287	204,576	2,287	100.00 %	1.12 %
Rich Square	3	894	198,430	894	100.00 %	0.45 %
River Bend	2	2,902	200,494	2,902	100.00 %	1.45 %
Roanoke Rapids	3	15,229	198,430	15,229	100.00 %	7.67 %
Robbins	21	1,168	217,791	1,168	100.00 %	0.54 %
Robbinsville	50	597	213,909	597	100.00 %	0.28 %
Robersonville	3	1,269	198,430	1,269	100.00 %	0.64 %
Rockingham	29	9,243	218,867	9,243	100.00 %	4.22 %
Rockwell	33	2,302	209,379	2,302	100.00 %	1.10 %
Rocky Mount	5	54,341	219,143	15,414	28.37 %	7.03 %
	11	54,341	206,121	38,927	71.63 %	18.89 %
Rolesville	18	9,475	198,478	9,475	100.00 %	4.77 %
Ronda	36	438	210,986	438	100.00 %	0.21 %
Roper	1	485	199,750	485	100.00 %	0.24 %
Roseboro	9	1,163	202,791	1,163	100.00 %	0.57 %
Rose Hill	9	1,371	202,791	1,371	100.00 %	0.68 %
Rosman	50	701	213,909	701	100.00 %	0.33 %
Rowland	24	885	202,786	885	100.00 %	0.44 %
Roxboro	23	8,134	210,529	8,134	100.00 %	3.86 %
Roxobel	3	187	198,430	187	100.00 %	0.09 %
Rural Hall	31	3,351	216,024	3,351	100.00 %	1.55 %
Ruth	48	347	200,053	347	100.00 %	0.17 %

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Rutherford College	45	1,226	218,526	0	0.00 %	0.00 %
	46	1,226	200,646	1,226	100.00 %	0.61 %
Rutherfordton	48	3,640	200,053	3,640	100.00 %	1.82 %
St. Helena	9	417	202,791	417	100.00 %	0.21 %
St. James	8	6,529	204,381	6,529	100.00 %	3.19 %
St. Pauls	24	2,045	202,786	2,045	100.00 %	1.01 %
Salemburg	9	457	202,791	457	100.00 %	0.23 %
Salisbury	33	35,540	209,379	35,540	100.00 %	16.97 %
Saluda	48	631	200,053	631	100.00 %	0.32 %
Sandy Creek	8	248	204,381	248	100.00 %	0.12 %
Sandyfield	8	430	204,381	430	100.00 %	0.21 %
Sanford	12	30,261	200,794	30,261	100.00 %	15.07 %
Saratoga	4	353	216,568	353	100.00 %	0.16 %
Sawmills	45	5,020	218,526	5,020	100.00 %	2.30 %
Scotland Neck	3	1,640	198,430	1,640	100.00 %	0.83 %
Seaboard	3	542	198,430	542	100.00 %	0.27 %
Seagrove	29	235	218,867	235	100.00 %	0.11 %
Sedalia	26	676	216,942	676	100.00 %	0.31 %
Selma	10	6,317	215,999	6,317	100.00 %	2.92 %
Seven Devils	47	313	209,958	313	100.00 %	0.15 %
Seven Springs	4	55	216,568	55	100.00 %	0.03 %
Severn	3	191	198,430	191	100.00 %	0.10 %
Shallotte	8	4,185	204,381	4,185	100.00 %	2.05 %
Sharpsburg	4	1,697	216,568	421	24.81 %	0.19 %
	5	1,697	219,143	215	12.67 %	0.10 %
	11	1,697	206,121	1,061	62.52 %	0.51 %
Shelby	44	21,918	203,043	21,918	100.00 %	10.79 %
Siler City	20	7,702	199,272	7,702	100.00 %	3.87 %
Simpson	5	390	219,143	390	100.00 %	0.18 %
Sims	4	275	216,568	275	100.00 %	0.13 %
Smithfield	10	11,292	215,999	11,292	100.00 %	5.23 %
Snow Hill	4	1,481	216,568	1,481	100.00 %	0.68 %
Southern Pines	21	15,545	217,791	15,545	100.00 %	7.14 %
Southern Shores	1	3,090	199,750	3,090	100.00 %	1.55 %
Southport	8	3,971	204,381	3,971	100.00 %	1.94 %
Sparta	47	1,834	209,958	1,834	100.00 %	0.87 %
Speed	5	63	219,143	63	100.00 %	0.03 %
Spencer	33	3,308	209,379	3,308	100.00 %	1.58 %
Spencer Mountain	43	0	211,229	0	0.00 %	0.00 %
Spindale	48	4,225	200,053	4,225	100.00 %	2.11 %
Spring Hope	11	1,309	206,121	1,309	100.00 %	0.64 %
Spring Lake	21	11,660	217,791	11,660	100.00 %	5.35 %

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Spruce Pine	47	2,194	209,958	2,194	100.00 %	1.04 %
Staley	25	397	217,130	397	100.00 %	0.18 %
Stallings	35	16,112	216,849	15,728	97.62 %	7.25 %
	40	16,112	218,745	373	2.32 %	0.17 %
	42	16,112	217,131	11	0.07 %	0.01 %
Stanfield	33	1,585	209,379	1,585	100.00 %	0.76 %
Stanley	43	3,963	211,229	3,963	100.00 %	1.88 %
Stantonsburg	4	762	216,568	762	100.00 %	0.35 %
Star	29	806	218,867	806	100.00 %	0.37 %
Statesville	37	28,419	215,363	28,419	100.00 %	13.20 %
Stedman	19	1,277	216,664	1,277	100.00 %	0.59 %
Stem	18	960	198,478	960	100.00 %	0.48 %
Stokesdale	26	5,924	216,942	5,924	100.00 %	2.73 %
Stoneville	26	1,308	216,942	1,308	100.00 %	0.60 %
Stonewall	1	214	199,750	214	100.00 %	0.11 %
Stovall	18	324	198,478	324	100.00 %	0.16 %
Sugar Mountain	47	371	209,958	371	100.00 %	0.18 %
Summerfield	26	10,951	216,942	10,951	100.00 %	5.05 %
Sunset Beach	8	4,175	204,381	4,175	100.00 %	2.04 %
Surf City	6	3,867	204,576	334	8.64 %	0.16 %
	9	3,867	202,791	3,533	91.36 %	1.74 %
Swansboro	6	3,744	204,576	3,744	100.00 %	1.83 %
Swepsonville	25	2,445	217,130	2,445	100.00 %	1.13 %
Sylva	50	2,578	213,909	2,578	100.00 %	1.21 %
Tabor City	8	3,781	204,381	3,781	100.00 %	1.85 %
Tarboro	5	10,721	219,143	10,721	100.00 %	4.89 %
Tar Heel	9	90	202,791	90	100.00 %	0.04 %
Taylorsville	36	2,320	210,986	2,320	100.00 %	1.10 %
Taylortown	21	634	217,791	634	100.00 %	0.29 %
Teachey	9	448	202,791	448	100.00 %	0.22 %
Thomasville	29	27,183	218,867	521	1.92 %	0.24 %
	30	27,183	211,642	26,662	98.08 %	12.60 %
Tobaccoville	31	2,578	216,024	2,578	100.00 %	1.19 %
Topsail Beach	9	461	202,791	461	100.00 %	0.23 %
Trenton	9	238	202,791	238	100.00 %	0.12 %
Trent Woods	2	4,074	200,494	4,074	100.00 %	2.03 %
Trinity	29	7,006	218,867	7,006	100.00 %	3.20 %
Troutman	37	3,698	215,363	3,698	100.00 %	1.72 %
Troy	29	2,850	218,867	2,850	100.00 %	1.30 %
Tryon	48	1,562	200,053	1,562	100.00 %	0.78 %
Turkey	9	213	202,791	213	100.00 %	0.11 %
Unionville	35	6,643	216,849	6,643	100.00 %	3.06 %

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Valdese	46	4,689	200,646	4,689	100.00 %	2.34 %
Vanceboro	2	869	200,494	869	100.00 %	0.43 %
Vandemere	1	246	199,750	246	100.00 %	0.12 %
Varnamtown	8	525	204,381	525	100.00 %	0.26 %
Vass	21	952	217,791	952	100.00 %	0.44 %
Waco	44	310	203,043	310	100.00 %	0.15 %
Wade	19	638	216,664	638	100.00 %	0.29 %
Wadesboro	29	5,008	218,867	5,008	100.00 %	2.29 %
Wagram	24	615	202,786	615	100.00 %	0.30 %
Wake Forest	11	47,601	206,121	1,504	3.16 %	0.73 %
	18	47,601	198,478	46,097	96.84 %	23.23 %
Walkertown	31	5,692	216,024	5,692	100.00 %	2.63 %
Wallace	9	3,413	202,791	3,413	100.00 %	1.68 %
Wallburg	30	3,051	211,642	3,051	100.00 %	1.44 %
Walnut Cove	31	1,586	216,024	1,586	100.00 %	0.73 %
Walnut Creek	4	1,084	216,568	1,084	100.00 %	0.50 %
Walstonburg	4	193	216,568	193	100.00 %	0.09 %
Warrenton	3	851	198,430	851	100.00 %	0.43 %
Warsaw	9	2,733	202,791	2,733	100.00 %	1.35 %
Washington	2	9,875	200,494	9,875	100.00 %	4.93 %
Washington Park	2	392	200,494	392	100.00 %	0.20 %
Watha	9	181	202,791	181	100.00 %	0.09 %
Waxhaw	29	20,534	218,867	0	0.00 %	0.00 %
	35	20,534	216,849	20,534	100.00 %	9.47 %
Waynesville	50	10,140	213,909	10,140	100.00 %	4.74 %
Weaverville	46	4,567	200,646	3,751	82.13 %	1.87 %
	49	4,567	200,954	816	17.87 %	0.41 %
Webster	50	372	213,909	372	100.00 %	0.17 %
Weddington	35	13,181	216,849	13,176	99.96 %	6.08 %
	42	13,181	217,131	5	0.04 %	0.00 %
Weldon	3	1,444	198,430	1,444	100.00 %	0.73 %
Wendell	14	9,793	198,391	9,793	100.00 %	4.94 %
Wentworth	26	2,662	216,942	2,662	100.00 %	1.23 %
Wesley Chapel	35	8,681	216,849	8,681	100.00 %	4.00 %
West Jefferson	47	1,279	209,958	1,279	100.00 %	0.61 %
Whispering Pines	21	4,987	217,791	4,987	100.00 %	2.29 %
Whitakers	5	627	219,143	290	46.25 %	0.13 %
	11	627	206,121	337	53.75 %	0.16 %
White Lake	9	843	202,791	843	100.00 %	0.42 %
Whiteville	8	4,766	204,381	4,766	100.00 %	2.33 %
Whitsett	26	584	216,942	584	100.00 %	0.27 %
Wilkesboro	36	3,687	210,986	3,687	100.00 %	1.75 %

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Williamston	3	5,248	198,430	5,248	100.00 %	2.64 %
Wilmington	7	115,451	208,637	98,467	85.29 %	47.20 %
	8	115,451	204,381	16,984	14.71 %	8.31 %
Wilson	4	47,851	216,568	47,851	100.00 %	22.10 %
Wilson's Mills	10	2,534	215,999	2,534	100.00 %	1.17 %
Windsor	3	3,582	198,430	3,582	100.00 %	1.81 %
Winfall	1	555	199,750	555	100.00 %	0.28 %
Wingate	29	4,055	218,867	4,055	100.00 %	1.85 %
Winston-Salem	31	249,545	216,024	90,274	36.18 %	41.79 %
	32	249,545	211,086	159,271	63.82 %	75.45 %
Winterville	5	10,462	219,143	10,462	100.00 %	4.77 %
Winton	3	629	198,430	629	100.00 %	0.32 %
Woodfin	49	7,936	200,954	7,936	100.00 %	3.95 %
Woodland	3	557	198,430	557	100.00 %	0.28 %
Wrightsville Beach	7	2,473	208,637	2,473	100.00 %	1.19 %
Yadkinville	36	2,995	210,986	2,995	100.00 %	1.42 %
Yanceyville	23	1,937	210,529	1,937	100.00 %	0.92 %
Youngsville	11	2,016	206,121	2,016	100.00 %	0.98 %
Zebulon	10	6,903	215,999	0	0.00 %	0.00 %
	14	6,903	198,391	6,903	100.00 %	3.48 %
			Assigned Geography Total:	**6,017,605**		

Report display: all municipalities

Total Municipalities Statewide: 553

Fully Assigned Municipalities: 553

Partially Assigned Municipalities: 0

Fully Unassigned Municipalities: 0

Total Districts Assigned: 50

Split Municipalities: 65

Splits Involving Population: 52

Municipality by County - District Report

District Plan: SL 2022-2

Municipality	District	Total Muni Population	Total District Population	Muni Pop in District	Percent of Muni Pop in District	Percent of District Pop in Muni
Aberdeen	21	8,516	217,791	8,516	100.00 %	3.91 %
Ahoskie	3	4,891	198,430	4,891	100.00 %	2.46 %
Alamance	25	988	217,130	988	100.00 %	0.46 %
Albemarle	33	16,432	209,379	16,432	100.00 %	7.85 %
Alliance	1	733	199,750	733	100.00 %	0.37 %
Andrews	50	1,667	213,909	1,667	100.00 %	0.78 %
Angier (Harnett)	12	4,709	200,794	4,709	100.00 %	2.35 %
Angier (Wake)	17	556	198,370	556	100.00 %	0.28 %
Ansonville	29	440	218,867	440	100.00 %	0.20 %
Apex	16	58,780	198,364	16,256	27.66 %	8.20 %
	17	58,780	198,370	42,524	72.34 %	21.44 %
Arapahoe	1	416	199,750	416	100.00 %	0.21 %
Archdale (Guilford)	27	380	203,438	380	100.00 %	0.19 %
Archdale (Randolph)	25	11,527	217,130	0	0.00 %	0.00 %
	29	11,527	218,867	11,527	100.00 %	5.27 %
Archer Lodge	10	4,797	215,999	4,797	100.00 %	2.22 %
Asheboro	25	27,156	217,130	1,217	4.48 %	0.56 %
	29	27,156	218,867	25,939	95.52 %	11.85 %
Asheville	46	94,589	200,646	1,387	1.47 %	0.69 %
	49	94,589	200,954	93,202	98.53 %	46.38 %
Askewville	3	184	198,430	184	100.00 %	0.09 %
Atkinson	9	296	202,791	296	100.00 %	0.15 %
Atlantic Beach	1	1,364	199,750	1,364	100.00 %	0.68 %
Aulander	3	763	198,430	763	100.00 %	0.38 %
Aurora	2	455	200,494	455	100.00 %	0.23 %
Autryville	9	167	202,791	167	100.00 %	0.08 %
Ayden	5	4,977	219,143	4,977	100.00 %	2.27 %
Badin	33	2,024	209,379	2,024	100.00 %	0.97 %
Bailey	11	568	206,121	568	100.00 %	0.28 %
Bakersville	47	450	209,958	450	100.00 %	0.21 %
Bald Head Island	8	268	204,381	268	100.00 %	0.13 %
Banner Elk	47	1,049	209,958	1,049	100.00 %	0.50 %
Bath	2	245	200,494	245	100.00 %	0.12 %
Bayboro	1	1,161	199,750	1,161	100.00 %	0.58 %
Bear Grass	3	89	198,430	89	100.00 %	0.04 %
Beaufort	1	4,464	199,750	4,464	100.00 %	2.23 %
Beech Mountain (Avery)	47	62	209,958	62	100.00 %	0.03 %
Beech Mountain (Watauga)	47	613	209,958	613	100.00 %	0.29 %
Belhaven	2	1,410	200,494	1,410	100.00 %	0.70 %
Belmont	43	15,010	211,229	15,010	100.00 %	7.11 %
Belville	8	2,406	204,381	2,406	100.00 %	1.18 %

District plan definition file: 'SL 2022-2.csv', modified 2/17/2022 8:15 PM
Municipalities derive from the 2020 Census Redistricting Data (P.L. 94-171) Shapefiles. Population figures are based on the associated Summary File.
Note that for the purposes of this report, portions of municipalities in different counties are treated separately.
[G20-MbCD] - Generated 2/17/2022

Municipality by County - District Report

District Plan: SL 2022-2

Municipality	District	Total Muni Population	Total District Population	Muni Pop in District	Percent of Muni Pop in District	Percent of District Pop in Muni
Belwood	44	857	203,043	857	100.00 %	0.42 %
Benson (Harnett)	12	0	200,794	0	0.00 %	0.00 %
Benson (Johnston)	10	3,967	215,999	3,967	100.00 %	1.84 %
Bermuda Run	30	3,120	211,642	3,120	100.00 %	1.47 %
Bessemer City	43	5,428	211,229	5,428	100.00 %	2.57 %
	44	5,428	203,043	0	0.00 %	0.00 %
Bethania	31	344	216,024	344	100.00 %	0.16 %
	32	344	211,086	0	0.00 %	0.00 %
Bethel	5	1,373	219,143	1,373	100.00 %	0.63 %
Beulaville	9	1,116	202,791	1,116	100.00 %	0.55 %
Biltmore Forest	49	1,409	200,954	1,409	100.00 %	0.70 %
Biscoe	29	1,848	218,867	1,848	100.00 %	0.84 %
Black Creek	4	692	216,568	692	100.00 %	0.32 %
Black Mountain	46	8,426	200,646	8,426	100.00 %	4.20 %
Bladenboro	9	1,648	202,791	1,648	100.00 %	0.81 %
Blowing Rock (Caldwell)	47	91	209,958	91	100.00 %	0.04 %
Blowing Rock (Watauga)	47	1,285	209,958	1,285	100.00 %	0.61 %
Boardman	8	166	204,381	166	100.00 %	0.08 %
Bogue	1	695	199,750	695	100.00 %	0.35 %
Boiling Spring Lakes	8	5,943	204,381	5,943	100.00 %	2.91 %
Boiling Springs	44	4,615	203,043	4,615	100.00 %	2.27 %
Bolivia	8	149	204,381	149	100.00 %	0.07 %
Bolton	8	519	204,381	519	100.00 %	0.25 %
Boone	47	19,092	209,958	19,092	100.00 %	9.09 %
Boonville	36	1,185	210,986	1,185	100.00 %	0.56 %
Bostic	48	355	200,053	355	100.00 %	0.18 %
Brevard	50	7,744	213,909	7,744	100.00 %	3.62 %
Bridgeton	2	349	200,494	349	100.00 %	0.17 %
Broadway (Harnett)	12	0	200,794	0	0.00 %	0.00 %
Broadway (Lee)	12	1,267	200,794	1,267	100.00 %	0.63 %
Brookford	45	442	218,526	442	100.00 %	0.20 %
Brunswick	8	973	204,381	973	100.00 %	0.48 %
Bryson City	50	1,558	213,909	1,558	100.00 %	0.73 %
Bunn	11	327	206,121	327	100.00 %	0.16 %
Burgaw	9	3,088	202,791	3,088	100.00 %	1.52 %
Burlington (Alamance)	25	55,481	217,130	55,481	100.00 %	25.55 %
Burlington (Guilford)	26	1,822	216,942	1,822	100.00 %	0.84 %
Burnsville	47	1,614	209,958	1,614	100.00 %	0.77 %
Butner	18	8,397	198,478	8,397	100.00 %	4.23 %
Cajah's Mountain	45	2,722	218,526	2,722	100.00 %	1.25 %
Calabash	8	2,011	204,381	2,011	100.00 %	0.98 %

Municipality by County - District Report

District Plan: SL 2022-2

Municipality	District	Total Muni Population	Total District Population	Muni Pop in District	Percent of Muni Pop in District	Percent of District Pop in Muni
Calypso	9	327	202,791	327	100.00 %	0.16 %
Cameron	21	244	217,791	244	100.00 %	0.11 %
Candor (Montgomery)	29	813	218,867	813	100.00 %	0.37 %
Candor (Moore)	21	0	217,791	0	0.00 %	0.00 %
Canton	47	4,422	209,958	4,422	100.00 %	2.11 %
Cape Carteret	1	2,224	199,750	2,224	100.00 %	1.11 %
Carolina Beach	7	6,564	208,637	6,564	100.00 %	3.15 %
Carolina Shores	8	4,588	204,381	4,588	100.00 %	2.24 %
Carrboro	23	21,295	210,529	21,295	100.00 %	10.11 %
Carthage	21	2,775	217,791	2,775	100.00 %	1.27 %
Cary (Chatham)	20	3,709	199,272	3,709	100.00 %	1.86 %
Cary (Wake)	15	171,012	198,416	33,852	19.80 %	17.06 %
	16	171,012	198,364	128,099	74.91 %	64.58 %
	17	171,012	198,370	9,061	5.30 %	4.57 %
Casar	44	305	203,043	305	100.00 %	0.15 %
Castalia	11	264	206,121	264	100.00 %	0.13 %
Caswell Beach	8	395	204,381	395	100.00 %	0.19 %
Catawba	45	702	218,526	702	100.00 %	0.32 %
Cedar Point	1	1,764	199,750	1,764	100.00 %	0.88 %
Cedar Rock	45	301	218,526	301	100.00 %	0.14 %
Cerro Gordo	8	131	204,381	131	100.00 %	0.06 %
Chadbourn	8	1,574	204,381	1,574	100.00 %	0.77 %
Chapel Hill (Durham)	20	2,906	199,272	2,906	100.00 %	1.46 %
Chapel Hill (Orange)	23	59,054	210,529	59,054	100.00 %	28.05 %
Charlotte	38	874,579	216,250	211,216	24.15 %	97.67 %
	39	874,579	217,710	197,245	22.55 %	90.60 %
	40	874,579	218,745	165,897	18.97 %	75.84 %
	41	874,579	216,976	114,003	13.04 %	52.54 %
	42	874,579	217,131	186,218	21.29 %	85.76 %
Cherryville	44	6,078	203,043	6,078	100.00 %	2.99 %
Chimney Rock Village	48	140	200,053	140	100.00 %	0.07 %
China Grove	33	4,434	209,379	4,434	100.00 %	2.12 %
Chocowinity	2	722	200,494	722	100.00 %	0.36 %
Claremont	45	1,692	218,526	1,692	100.00 %	0.77 %
Clarkton	9	614	202,791	614	100.00 %	0.30 %
Clayton (Johnston)	10	26,307	215,999	26,307	100.00 %	12.18 %
Clayton (Wake)	14	0	198,391	0	0.00 %	0.00 %
Clemmons	32	21,163	211,086	21,163	100.00 %	10.03 %
Cleveland	33	846	209,379	846	100.00 %	0.40 %
Clinton	9	8,383	202,791	8,383	100.00 %	4.13 %
Clyde	47	1,368	209,958	1,368	100.00 %	0.65 %

Municipality by County - District Report

District Plan: SL 2022-2

Municipality	District	Total Muni Population	Total District Population	Muni Pop in District	Percent of Muni Pop in District	Percent of District Pop in Muni
Coats	12	2,155	200,794	2,155	100.00 %	1.07 %
Cofield	3	267	198,430	267	100.00 %	0.13 %
Colerain	3	217	198,430	217	100.00 %	0.11 %
Columbia	3	610	198,430	610	100.00 %	0.31 %
Columbus	48	1,060	200,053	1,060	100.00 %	0.53 %
Como	3	67	198,430	67	100.00 %	0.03 %
Concord	34	105,240	217,563	105,240	100.00 %	48.37 %
Conetoe	5	198	219,143	198	100.00 %	0.09 %
Connelly Springs	46	1,529	200,646	1,529	100.00 %	0.76 %
Conover	45	8,421	218,526	8,421	100.00 %	3.85 %
Conway	3	752	198,430	752	100.00 %	0.38 %
Cooleemee	30	940	211,642	940	100.00 %	0.44 %
Cornelius	37	31,412	215,363	18,991	60.46 %	8.82 %
	41	31,412	216,976	12,421	39.54 %	5.72 %
Cove City	2	378	200,494	378	100.00 %	0.19 %
Cramerton	43	5,296	211,229	5,296	100.00 %	2.51 %
Creedmoor	18	4,866	198,478	4,866	100.00 %	2.45 %
Creswell	1	207	199,750	207	100.00 %	0.10 %
Crossnore	47	143	209,958	143	100.00 %	0.07 %
Dallas	43	5,927	211,229	5,927	100.00 %	2.81 %
Danbury	31	189	216,024	189	100.00 %	0.09 %
Davidson (Iredell)	37	378	215,363	378	100.00 %	0.18 %
Davidson (Mecklenburg)	41	14,728	216,976	14,728	100.00 %	6.79 %
Dellview	44	6	203,043	6	100.00 %	0.00 %
Denton	30	1,494	211,642	1,494	100.00 %	0.71 %
Dillsboro	50	213	213,909	213	100.00 %	0.10 %
Dobbins Heights	29	687	218,867	687	100.00 %	0.31 %
Dobson	36	1,462	210,986	1,462	100.00 %	0.69 %
Dortches	11	1,082	206,121	1,082	100.00 %	0.52 %
Dover	2	349	200,494	349	100.00 %	0.17 %
Drexel	46	1,760	200,646	1,760	100.00 %	0.88 %
Dublin	9	267	202,791	267	100.00 %	0.13 %
Duck	1	742	199,750	742	100.00 %	0.37 %
Dunn	12	8,446	200,794	8,446	100.00 %	4.21 %
Durham (Durham)	20	283,093	199,272	115,188	40.69 %	57.80 %
	22	283,093	201,846	167,905	59.31 %	83.18 %
Durham (Orange)	23	144	210,529	144	100.00 %	0.07 %
Durham (Wake)	13	269	198,383	269	100.00 %	0.14 %
	16	269	198,364	0	0.00 %	0.00 %
Earl	44	198	203,043	198	100.00 %	0.10 %
East Arcadia	9	418	202,791	418	100.00 %	0.21 %

District plan definition file: 'SL 2022-2.csv', modified 2/17/2022 8:15 PM
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[G20-MbCD] - Generated 2/17/2022

Municipality by County - District Report

District Plan: SL 2022-2

Municipality	District	Total Muni Population	Total District Population	Muni Pop in District	Percent of Muni Pop in District	Percent of District Pop in Muni
East Bend	36	634	210,986	634	100.00 %	0.30 %
East Laurinburg	24	234	202,786	234	100.00 %	0.12 %
East Spencer	33	1,567	209,379	1,567	100.00 %	0.75 %
Eastover	19	3,656	216,664	3,656	100.00 %	1.69 %
Eden	26	15,421	216,942	15,421	100.00 %	7.11 %
Edenton	1	4,460	199,750	4,460	100.00 %	2.23 %
Elizabeth City (Camden)	3	38	198,430	38	100.00 %	0.02 %
Elizabeth City (Pasquotank)	1	18,593	199,750	18,593	100.00 %	9.31 %
Elizabethtown	9	3,296	202,791	3,296	100.00 %	1.63 %
Elk Park	47	542	209,958	542	100.00 %	0.26 %
Elkin (Surry)	36	4,049	210,986	4,049	100.00 %	1.92 %
Elkin (Wilkes)	36	73	210,986	73	100.00 %	0.03 %
Ellenboro	48	723	200,053	723	100.00 %	0.36 %
Ellerbe	29	864	218,867	864	100.00 %	0.39 %
Elm City (Nash)	11	0	206,121	0	0.00 %	0.00 %
Elm City (Wilson)	4	1,218	216,568	1,218	100.00 %	0.56 %
Elon	25	11,336	217,130	11,336	100.00 %	5.22 %
Emerald Isle	1	3,847	199,750	3,847	100.00 %	1.93 %
Enfield	3	1,865	198,430	1,865	100.00 %	0.94 %
Erwin	12	4,542	200,794	4,542	100.00 %	2.26 %
Eureka	4	214	216,568	214	100.00 %	0.10 %
Everetts	3	150	198,430	150	100.00 %	0.08 %
Fair Bluff	8	709	204,381	709	100.00 %	0.35 %
Fairmont	24	2,191	202,786	2,191	100.00 %	1.08 %
Fairview	35	3,456	216,849	3,456	100.00 %	1.59 %
Faison (Duplin)	9	784	202,791	784	100.00 %	0.39 %
Faison (Sampson)	9	0	202,791	0	0.00 %	0.00 %
Faith	33	819	209,379	819	100.00 %	0.39 %
Falcon (Cumberland)	19	324	216,664	324	100.00 %	0.15 %
Falcon (Sampson)	9	0	202,791	0	0.00 %	0.00 %
Falkland	5	47	219,143	47	100.00 %	0.02 %
Fallston	44	627	203,043	627	100.00 %	0.31 %
Farmville	5	4,461	219,143	4,461	100.00 %	2.04 %
Fayetteville	19	208,501	216,664	110,573	53.03 %	51.03 %
	21	208,501	217,791	97,928	46.97 %	44.96 %
Flat Rock	48	3,486	200,053	3,486	100.00 %	1.74 %
Fletcher	48	7,987	200,053	7,987	100.00 %	3.99 %
Fontana Dam	50	13	213,909	13	100.00 %	0.01 %
Forest City	48	7,377	200,053	7,377	100.00 %	3.69 %
Forest Hills	50	303	213,909	303	100.00 %	0.14 %
Fountain	5	385	219,143	385	100.00 %	0.18 %

Municipality by County - District Report

District Plan: SL 2022-2

Municipality	District	Total Muni Population	Total District Population	Muni Pop in District	Percent of Muni Pop in District	Percent of District Pop in Muni
Four Oaks	10	2,158	215,999	2,158	100.00 %	1.00 %
Foxfire	21	1,288	217,791	1,288	100.00 %	0.59 %
Franklin	50	4,175	213,909	4,175	100.00 %	1.95 %
Franklinton	11	2,456	206,121	2,456	100.00 %	1.19 %
Franklinville	25	1,197	217,130	1,197	100.00 %	0.55 %
Fremont	4	1,196	216,568	1,196	100.00 %	0.55 %
Fuquay-Varina (Harnett)	12	0	200,794	0	0.00 %	0.00 %
Fuquay-Varina (Wake)	15	34,152	198,416	30	0.09 %	0.02 %
	17	34,152	198,370	34,122	99.91 %	17.20 %
Gamewell	45	3,702	218,526	65	1.76 %	0.03 %
	47	3,702	209,958	3,637	98.24 %	1.73 %
Garland	9	595	202,791	595	100.00 %	0.29 %
Garner	14	31,159	198,391	24,703	79.28 %	12.45 %
	15	31,159	198,416	2,754	8.84 %	1.39 %
	17	31,159	198,370	3,702	11.88 %	1.87 %
Garysburg	3	904	198,430	904	100.00 %	0.46 %
Gaston	3	1,008	198,430	1,008	100.00 %	0.51 %
Gastonia	43	80,411	211,229	80,411	100.00 %	38.07 %
	44	80,411	203,043	0	0.00 %	0.00 %
Gatesville	3	267	198,430	267	100.00 %	0.13 %
Gibson	24	449	202,786	449	100.00 %	0.22 %
Gibsonville (Alamance)	25	4,278	217,130	4,278	100.00 %	1.97 %
Gibsonville (Guilford)	26	4,642	216,942	4,642	100.00 %	2.14 %
Glen Alpine	46	1,529	200,646	1,529	100.00 %	0.76 %
Godwin	19	128	216,664	128	100.00 %	0.06 %
Goldsboro	4	33,657	216,568	33,657	100.00 %	15.54 %
Goldston	20	234	199,272	234	100.00 %	0.12 %
Graham	25	17,157	217,130	17,157	100.00 %	7.90 %
Grandfather Village	47	95	209,958	95	100.00 %	0.05 %
Granite Falls	45	4,965	218,526	4,965	100.00 %	2.27 %
Granite Quarry	33	2,984	209,379	2,984	100.00 %	1.43 %
Grantsboro	1	692	199,750	692	100.00 %	0.35 %
Green Level	25	3,152	217,130	3,152	100.00 %	1.45 %
Greenevers	9	567	202,791	567	100.00 %	0.28 %
Greensboro	26	299,035	216,942	32,095	10.73 %	14.79 %
	27	299,035	203,438	55,112	18.43 %	27.09 %
	28	299,035	212,015	211,828	70.84 %	99.91 %
Greenville	5	87,521	219,143	87,521	100.00 %	39.94 %
Grifton (Lenoir)	2	147	200,494	147	100.00 %	0.07 %
Grifton (Pitt)	5	2,301	219,143	2,301	100.00 %	1.05 %
Grimesland	5	386	219,143	386	100.00 %	0.18 %

Municipality by County - District Report

District Plan: SL 2022-2

Municipality	District	Total Muni Population	Total District Population	Muni Pop in District	Percent of Muni Pop in District	Percent of District Pop in Muni
Grover	44	802	203,043	802	100.00 %	0.39 %
Halifax	3	170	198,430	170	100.00 %	0.09 %
Hamilton	3	306	198,430	306	100.00 %	0.15 %
Hamlet	29	6,025	218,867	6,025	100.00 %	2.75 %
Harmony	37	543	215,363	543	100.00 %	0.25 %
Harrells (Duplin)	9	0	202,791	0	0.00 %	0.00 %
Harrells (Sampson)	9	160	202,791	160	100.00 %	0.08 %
Harrellsville	3	85	198,430	85	100.00 %	0.04 %
Harrisburg	34	18,967	217,563	18,967	100.00 %	8.72 %
Hassell	3	49	198,430	49	100.00 %	0.02 %
Havelock	2	16,621	200,494	16,621	100.00 %	8.29 %
Haw River	25	2,252	217,130	2,252	100.00 %	1.04 %
Hayesville	50	461	213,909	461	100.00 %	0.22 %
Hemby Bridge	35	1,614	216,849	1,614	100.00 %	0.74 %
Henderson	11	15,060	206,121	15,060	100.00 %	7.31 %
Hendersonville	48	15,137	200,053	15,137	100.00 %	7.57 %
Hertford	1	1,934	199,750	1,934	100.00 %	0.97 %
Hickory (Burke)	46	79	200,646	79	100.00 %	0.04 %
Hickory (Caldwell)	45	32	218,526	32	100.00 %	0.01 %
Hickory (Catawba)	45	43,379	218,526	43,379	100.00 %	19.85 %
High Point (Davidson)	30	6,646	211,642	6,646	100.00 %	3.14 %
High Point (Forsyth)	31	84	216,024	84	100.00 %	0.04 %
High Point (Guilford)	27	107,321	203,438	107,321	100.00 %	52.75 %
High Point (Randolph)	29	8	218,867	8	100.00 %	0.00 %
High Shoals	43	595	211,229	595	100.00 %	0.28 %
	44	595	203,043	0	0.00 %	0.00 %
Highlands (Jackson)	50	12	213,909	12	100.00 %	0.01 %
Highlands (Macon)	50	1,060	213,909	1,060	100.00 %	0.50 %
Hildebran	46	1,679	200,646	1,679	100.00 %	0.84 %
Hillsborough	23	9,660	210,529	9,660	100.00 %	4.59 %
Hobgood	3	268	198,430	268	100.00 %	0.14 %
Hoffman	29	418	218,867	418	100.00 %	0.19 %
Holden Beach	8	921	204,381	921	100.00 %	0.45 %
Holly Ridge	6	4,171	204,576	4,171	100.00 %	2.04 %
Holly Springs	17	41,239	198,370	41,239	100.00 %	20.79 %
Hookerton	4	413	216,568	413	100.00 %	0.19 %
Hope Mills	19	17,808	216,664	17,808	100.00 %	8.22 %
Hot Springs	47	520	209,958	520	100.00 %	0.25 %
Hudson	45	3,780	218,526	3,780	100.00 %	1.73 %
Huntersville	37	61,376	215,363	9,667	15.75 %	4.49 %
	41	61,376	216,976	51,709	84.25 %	23.83 %

District plan definition file: 'SL 2022-2.csv', modified 2/17/2022 8:15 PM
Municipalities derive from the 2020 Census Redistricting Data (P.L. 94-171) Shapefiles. Population figures are based on the associated Summary File.
Note that for the purposes of this report, portions of municipalities in different counties are treated separately.
[G20-MbCD] - Generated 2/17/2022

Municipality by County - District Report

District Plan: SL 2022-2

Municipality	District	Total Muni Population	Total District Population	Muni Pop in District	Percent of Muni Pop in District	Percent of District Pop in Muni
Indian Beach	1	223	199,750	223	100.00 %	0.11 %
Indian Trail	35	39,997	216,849	39,997	100.00 %	18.44 %
Jackson	3	430	198,430	430	100.00 %	0.22 %
Jacksonville	6	72,723	204,576	72,723	100.00 %	35.55 %
Jamestown	27	3,668	203,438	3,668	100.00 %	1.80 %
Jamesville	3	424	198,430	424	100.00 %	0.21 %
Jefferson	47	1,622	209,958	1,622	100.00 %	0.77 %
Jonesville	36	2,308	210,986	2,308	100.00 %	1.09 %
Kannapolis (Cabarrus)	34	42,846	217,563	42,846	100.00 %	19.69 %
Kannapolis (Rowan)	33	10,268	209,379	10,268	100.00 %	4.90 %
Kelford	3	203	198,430	203	100.00 %	0.10 %
Kenansville	9	770	202,791	770	100.00 %	0.38 %
Kenly (Johnston)	10	1,293	215,999	1,293	100.00 %	0.60 %
Kenly (Wilson)	4	198	216,568	198	100.00 %	0.09 %
Kernersville (Forsyth)	31	25,947	216,024	25,947	100.00 %	12.01 %
Kernersville (Guilford)	27	502	203,438	502	100.00 %	0.25 %
Kill Devil Hills	1	7,656	199,750	7,656	100.00 %	3.83 %
King (Forsyth)	31	591	216,024	591	100.00 %	0.27 %
King (Stokes)	31	6,606	216,024	6,606	100.00 %	3.06 %
Kings Mountain (Cleveland)	44	10,032	203,043	10,032	100.00 %	4.94 %
Kings Mountain (Gaston)	43	1,110	211,229	1,110	100.00 %	0.53 %
Kingstown	44	656	203,043	656	100.00 %	0.32 %
Kinston	2	19,900	200,494	19,900	100.00 %	9.93 %
Kittrell	11	132	206,121	132	100.00 %	0.06 %
Kitty Hawk	1	3,689	199,750	3,689	100.00 %	1.85 %
Knightdale	14	19,435	198,391	19,435	100.00 %	9.80 %
Kure Beach	7	2,191	208,637	2,191	100.00 %	1.05 %
La Grange	2	2,595	200,494	2,595	100.00 %	1.29 %
Lake Lure	48	1,365	200,053	1,365	100.00 %	0.68 %
Lake Park	35	3,269	216,849	3,269	100.00 %	1.51 %
Lake Santeetlah	50	38	213,909	38	100.00 %	0.02 %
Lake Waccamaw	8	1,296	204,381	1,296	100.00 %	0.63 %
Landis	33	3,690	209,379	3,690	100.00 %	1.76 %
Lansing	47	126	209,958	126	100.00 %	0.06 %
Lasker	3	64	198,430	64	100.00 %	0.03 %
Lattimore	44	406	203,043	406	100.00 %	0.20 %
Laurel Park	48	2,250	200,053	2,250	100.00 %	1.12 %
Laurinburg	24	14,978	202,786	14,978	100.00 %	7.39 %
Lawndale	44	570	203,043	570	100.00 %	0.28 %
Leggett	5	37	219,143	37	100.00 %	0.02 %
Leland	8	22,908	204,381	22,908	100.00 %	11.21 %

Municipality by County - District Report

District Plan: SL 2022-2

Municipality	District	Total Muni Population	Total District Population	Muni Pop in District	Percent of Muni Pop in District	Percent of District Pop in Muni
Lenoir	45	18,352	218,526	13,830	75.36 %	6.33 %
	47	18,352	209,958	4,522	24.64 %	2.15 %
Lewiston Woodville	3	426	198,430	426	100.00 %	0.21 %
Lewisville	32	13,381	211,086	13,381	100.00 %	6.34 %
Lexington	30	19,632	211,642	19,632	100.00 %	9.28 %
Liberty	25	2,655	217,130	2,655	100.00 %	1.22 %
Lilesville	29	395	218,867	395	100.00 %	0.18 %
Lillington	12	4,735	200,794	4,735	100.00 %	2.36 %
Lincolnton	44	11,091	203,043	11,091	100.00 %	5.46 %
Linden	19	136	216,664	136	100.00 %	0.06 %
Littleton	3	559	198,430	559	100.00 %	0.28 %
Locust (Cabarrus)	34	541	217,563	423	78.19 %	0.19 %
	35	541	216,849	118	21.81 %	0.05 %
Locust (Stanly)	33	3,996	209,379	3,996	100.00 %	1.91 %
Long View (Burke)	46	735	200,646	735	100.00 %	0.37 %
Long View (Catawba)	45	4,353	218,526	4,353	100.00 %	1.99 %
Louisburg	11	3,064	206,121	3,064	100.00 %	1.49 %
Love Valley	37	154	215,363	154	100.00 %	0.07 %
Lowell	43	3,654	211,229	3,654	100.00 %	1.73 %
Lucama	4	1,036	216,568	1,036	100.00 %	0.48 %
Lumber Bridge	24	82	202,786	82	100.00 %	0.04 %
Lumberton	24	19,025	202,786	19,025	100.00 %	9.38 %
Macclesfield	5	413	219,143	413	100.00 %	0.19 %
Macon	3	110	198,430	110	100.00 %	0.06 %
Madison	26	2,129	216,942	2,129	100.00 %	0.98 %
Maggie Valley	50	1,687	213,909	1,687	100.00 %	0.79 %
Magnolia	9	831	202,791	831	100.00 %	0.41 %
Maiden (Catawba)	45	3,736	218,526	3,736	100.00 %	1.71 %
Maiden (Lincoln)	44	0	203,043	0	0.00 %	0.00 %
Manteo	1	1,600	199,750	1,600	100.00 %	0.80 %
Marietta	24	111	202,786	111	100.00 %	0.05 %
Marion	46	7,717	200,646	7,717	100.00 %	3.85 %
Mars Hill	47	2,007	209,958	2,007	100.00 %	0.96 %
Marshall	47	777	209,958	777	100.00 %	0.37 %
Marshville	29	2,522	218,867	2,522	100.00 %	1.15 %
Marvin	35	6,358	216,849	6,358	100.00 %	2.93 %
Matthews	40	29,435	218,745	10,695	36.33 %	4.89 %
	42	29,435	217,131	18,740	63.67 %	8.63 %
Maxton (Robeson)	24	1,902	202,786	1,902	100.00 %	0.94 %
Maxton (Scotland)	24	208	202,786	208	100.00 %	0.10 %
Mayodan	26	2,418	216,942	2,418	100.00 %	1.11 %

Municipality by County - District Report

District Plan: SL 2022-2

Municipality	District	Total Muni Population	Total District Population	Muni Pop in District	Percent of Muni Pop in District	Percent of District Pop in Muni
Maysville	9	818	202,791	818	100.00 %	0.40 %
McAdenville	43	890	211,229	890	100.00 %	0.42 %
McDonald	24	94	202,786	94	100.00 %	0.05 %
McFarlan	29	94	218,867	94	100.00 %	0.04 %
Mebane (Alamance)	25	14,626	217,130	14,626	100.00 %	6.74 %
Mebane (Orange)	23	3,171	210,529	3,171	100.00 %	1.51 %
Mesic	1	144	199,750	144	100.00 %	0.07 %
Micro	10	458	215,999	458	100.00 %	0.21 %
Middleburg	11	101	206,121	101	100.00 %	0.05 %
Middlesex	11	912	206,121	912	100.00 %	0.44 %
Midland (Cabarrus)	34	4,684	217,563	4	0.09 %	0.00 %
	35	4,684	216,849	4,680	99.91 %	2.16 %
Midland (Mecklenburg)	40	0	218,745	0	0.00 %	0.00 %
Midway	30	4,742	211,642	4,742	100.00 %	2.24 %
Mills River	48	7,078	200,053	7,078	100.00 %	3.54 %
Milton	23	155	210,529	155	100.00 %	0.07 %
Mineral Springs	35	3,159	216,849	3,159	100.00 %	1.46 %
Minnesott Beach	1	530	199,750	530	100.00 %	0.27 %
Mint Hill (Mecklenburg)	40	26,444	218,745	26,444	100.00 %	12.09 %
Mint Hill (Union)	35	6	216,849	6	100.00 %	0.00 %
Misenheimer	33	650	209,379	650	100.00 %	0.31 %
Mocksville	30	5,900	211,642	5,900	100.00 %	2.79 %
Momeyer	11	277	206,121	277	100.00 %	0.13 %
Monroe	29	34,562	218,867	225	0.65 %	0.10 %
	35	34,562	216,849	34,337	99.35 %	15.83 %
Montreat	46	901	200,646	901	100.00 %	0.45 %
Mooresboro	44	293	203,043	293	100.00 %	0.14 %
Mooresville	37	50,193	215,363	50,193	100.00 %	23.31 %
Morehead City	1	9,556	199,750	9,556	100.00 %	4.78 %
Morganton	46	17,474	200,646	17,474	100.00 %	8.71 %
Morrisville (Durham)	20	207	199,272	207	100.00 %	0.10 %
Morrisville (Wake)	16	29,423	198,364	29,423	100.00 %	14.83 %
Morven	29	329	218,867	329	100.00 %	0.15 %
Mount Airy	36	10,676	210,986	10,676	100.00 %	5.06 %
Mount Gilead	29	1,171	218,867	1,171	100.00 %	0.54 %
Mount Holly	43	17,703	211,229	17,703	100.00 %	8.38 %
Mount Olive (Duplin)	9	5	202,791	5	100.00 %	0.00 %
Mount Olive (Wayne)	4	4,193	216,568	4,193	100.00 %	1.94 %
Mount Pleasant	34	1,671	217,563	1,671	100.00 %	0.77 %
Murfreesboro	3	2,619	198,430	2,619	100.00 %	1.32 %
Murphy	50	1,608	213,909	1,608	100.00 %	0.75 %

Municipality by County - District Report

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Municipality	District	Total Muni Population	Total District Population	Muni Pop in District	Percent of Muni Pop in District	Percent of District Pop in Muni
Nags Head	1	3,168	199,750	3,168	100.00 %	1.59 %
Nashville	11	5,632	206,121	5,632	100.00 %	2.73 %
Navassa	8	1,367	204,381	1,367	100.00 %	0.67 %
New Bern	2	31,291	200,494	31,291	100.00 %	15.61 %
New London	33	607	209,379	607	100.00 %	0.29 %
Newland	47	715	209,958	715	100.00 %	0.34 %
Newport	1	4,364	199,750	4,364	100.00 %	2.18 %
Newton	45	13,148	218,526	13,148	100.00 %	6.02 %
Newton Grove	9	585	202,791	585	100.00 %	0.29 %
Norlina	3	920	198,430	920	100.00 %	0.46 %
Norman	29	100	218,867	100	100.00 %	0.05 %
North Topsail Beach	6	1,005	204,576	1,005	100.00 %	0.49 %
North Wilkesboro	36	4,382	210,986	4,382	100.00 %	2.08 %
Northwest	8	703	204,381	703	100.00 %	0.34 %
Norwood	33	2,367	209,379	2,367	100.00 %	1.13 %
Oak City	3	266	198,430	266	100.00 %	0.13 %
Oak Island	8	8,396	204,381	8,396	100.00 %	4.11 %
Oak Ridge	26	7,474	216,942	7,471	99.96 %	3.44 %
	27	7,474	203,438	3	0.04 %	0.00 %
Oakboro	33	2,128	209,379	2,128	100.00 %	1.02 %
Ocean Isle Beach	8	867	204,381	867	100.00 %	0.42 %
Old Fort	46	811	200,646	811	100.00 %	0.40 %
Oriental	1	880	199,750	880	100.00 %	0.44 %
Orrum	24	59	202,786	59	100.00 %	0.03 %
Ossipee	25	536	217,130	536	100.00 %	0.25 %
Oxford	18	8,628	198,478	8,628	100.00 %	4.35 %
Pantego	2	164	200,494	164	100.00 %	0.08 %
Parkton	24	504	202,786	504	100.00 %	0.25 %
Parmele	3	243	198,430	243	100.00 %	0.12 %
Patterson Springs	44	571	203,043	571	100.00 %	0.28 %
Peachland	29	390	218,867	390	100.00 %	0.18 %
Peletier	1	769	199,750	769	100.00 %	0.38 %
Pembroke	24	2,823	202,786	2,823	100.00 %	1.39 %
Pikeville	4	712	216,568	712	100.00 %	0.33 %
Pilot Mountain	36	1,440	210,986	1,440	100.00 %	0.68 %
Pine Knoll Shores	1	1,388	199,750	1,388	100.00 %	0.69 %
Pine Level	10	2,046	215,999	2,046	100.00 %	0.95 %
Pinebluff	21	1,473	217,791	1,473	100.00 %	0.68 %
Pinehurst	21	17,581	217,791	17,581	100.00 %	8.07 %
Pinetops	5	1,200	219,143	1,200	100.00 %	0.55 %

Municipality by County - District Report

District Plan: SL 2022-2

Municipality	District	Total Muni Population	Total District Population	Muni Pop in District	Percent of Muni Pop in District	Percent of District Pop in Muni
Pineville	39	10,602	217,710	3,621	34.15 %	1.66 %
	42	10,602	217,131	6,981	65.85 %	3.22 %
Pink Hill	2	451	200,494	451	100.00 %	0.22 %
Pittsboro	20	4,537	199,272	4,537	100.00 %	2.28 %
Pleasant Garden	27	5,000	203,438	5,000	100.00 %	2.46 %
Plymouth	1	3,320	199,750	3,320	100.00 %	1.66 %
Polkton	29	2,250	218,867	2,250	100.00 %	1.03 %
Polkville	44	516	203,043	516	100.00 %	0.25 %
Pollocksville	9	268	202,791	268	100.00 %	0.13 %
Powellsville	3	189	198,430	189	100.00 %	0.10 %
Princeton	10	1,315	215,999	1,315	100.00 %	0.61 %
Princeville	5	1,254	219,143	1,254	100.00 %	0.57 %
Proctorville	24	121	202,786	121	100.00 %	0.06 %
Raeford	24	4,559	202,786	4,559	100.00 %	2.25 %
Raleigh (Durham)	20	1,559	199,272	233	14.95 %	0.12 %
	22	1,559	201,846	1,326	85.05 %	0.66 %
Raleigh (Wake)	13	466,106	198,383	177,965	38.18 %	89.71 %
	14	466,106	198,391	87,185	18.70 %	43.95 %
	15	466,106	198,416	139,357	29.90 %	70.23 %
	16	466,106	198,364	20,224	4.34 %	10.20 %
	18	466,106	198,478	41,375	8.88 %	20.85 %
Ramseur	25	1,774	217,130	1,774	100.00 %	0.82 %
Randleman	25	4,595	217,130	4,595	100.00 %	2.12 %
Ranlo	43	4,511	211,229	4,511	100.00 %	2.14 %
Raynham	24	60	202,786	60	100.00 %	0.03 %
Red Cross	33	762	209,379	762	100.00 %	0.36 %
Red Oak	11	3,342	206,121	3,342	100.00 %	1.62 %
Red Springs (Hoke)	24	0	202,786	0	0.00 %	0.00 %
Red Springs (Robeson)	24	3,087	202,786	3,087	100.00 %	1.52 %
Reidsville	26	14,583	216,942	14,583	100.00 %	6.72 %
Rennert	24	275	202,786	275	100.00 %	0.14 %
Rhodhiss (Burke)	46	639	200,646	639	100.00 %	0.32 %
Rhodhiss (Caldwell)	45	358	218,526	358	100.00 %	0.16 %
Rich Square	3	894	198,430	894	100.00 %	0.45 %
Richfield	33	582	209,379	582	100.00 %	0.28 %
Richlands	6	2,287	204,576	2,287	100.00 %	1.12 %
River Bend	2	2,902	200,494	2,902	100.00 %	1.45 %
Roanoke Rapids	3	15,229	198,430	15,229	100.00 %	7.67 %
Robbins	21	1,168	217,791	1,168	100.00 %	0.54 %
Robbinsville	50	597	213,909	597	100.00 %	0.28 %
Robersonville	3	1,269	198,430	1,269	100.00 %	0.64 %

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District Plan: SL 2022-2

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Rockingham	29	9,243	218,867	9,243	100.00 %	4.22 %
Rockwell	33	2,302	209,379	2,302	100.00 %	1.10 %
Rocky Mount (Edgecombe)	5	15,414	219,143	15,414	100.00 %	7.03 %
Rocky Mount (Nash)	11	38,927	206,121	38,927	100.00 %	18.89 %
Rolesville	18	9,475	198,478	9,475	100.00 %	4.77 %
Ronda	36	438	210,986	438	100.00 %	0.21 %
Roper	1	485	199,750	485	100.00 %	0.24 %
Rose Hill	9	1,371	202,791	1,371	100.00 %	0.68 %
Roseboro	9	1,163	202,791	1,163	100.00 %	0.57 %
Rosman	50	701	213,909	701	100.00 %	0.33 %
Rowland	24	885	202,786	885	100.00 %	0.44 %
Roxboro	23	8,134	210,529	8,134	100.00 %	3.86 %
Roxobel	3	187	198,430	187	100.00 %	0.09 %
Rural Hall	31	3,351	216,024	3,351	100.00 %	1.55 %
Ruth	48	347	200,053	347	100.00 %	0.17 %
Rutherford College (Burke)	46	1,226	200,646	1,226	100.00 %	0.61 %
Rutherford College (Caldwell)	45	0	218,526	0	0.00 %	0.00 %
Rutherfordton	48	3,640	200,053	3,640	100.00 %	1.82 %
Salemburg	9	457	202,791	457	100.00 %	0.23 %
Salisbury	33	35,540	209,379	35,540	100.00 %	16.97 %
Saluda (Henderson)	48	11	200,053	11	100.00 %	0.01 %
Saluda (Polk)	48	620	200,053	620	100.00 %	0.31 %
Sandy Creek	8	248	204,381	248	100.00 %	0.12 %
Sandyfield	8	430	204,381	430	100.00 %	0.21 %
Sanford	12	30,261	200,794	30,261	100.00 %	15.07 %
Saratoga	4	353	216,568	353	100.00 %	0.16 %
Sawmills	45	5,020	218,526	5,020	100.00 %	2.30 %
Scotland Neck	3	1,640	198,430	1,640	100.00 %	0.83 %
Seaboard	3	542	198,430	542	100.00 %	0.27 %
Seagrove	29	235	218,867	235	100.00 %	0.11 %
Sedalia	26	676	216,942	676	100.00 %	0.31 %
Selma	10	6,317	215,999	6,317	100.00 %	2.92 %
Seven Devils (Avery)	47	38	209,958	38	100.00 %	0.02 %
Seven Devils (Watauga)	47	275	209,958	275	100.00 %	0.13 %
Seven Springs	4	55	216,568	55	100.00 %	0.03 %
Severn	3	191	198,430	191	100.00 %	0.10 %
Shallotte	8	4,185	204,381	4,185	100.00 %	2.05 %
Sharpsburg (Edgecombe)	5	215	219,143	215	100.00 %	0.10 %
Sharpsburg (Nash)	11	1,061	206,121	1,061	100.00 %	0.51 %
Sharpsburg (Wilson)	4	421	216,568	421	100.00 %	0.19 %
Shelby	44	21,918	203,043	21,918	100.00 %	10.79 %

Municipality by County - District Report

District Plan: SL 2022-2

Municipality	District	Total Muni Population	Total District Population	Muni Pop in District	Percent of Muni Pop in District	Percent of District Pop in Muni
Siler City	20	7,702	199,272	7,702	100.00 %	3.87 %
Simpson	5	390	219,143	390	100.00 %	0.18 %
Sims	4	275	216,568	275	100.00 %	0.13 %
Smithfield	10	11,292	215,999	11,292	100.00 %	5.23 %
Snow Hill	4	1,481	216,568	1,481	100.00 %	0.68 %
Southern Pines	21	15,545	217,791	15,545	100.00 %	7.14 %
Southern Shores	1	3,090	199,750	3,090	100.00 %	1.55 %
Southport	8	3,971	204,381	3,971	100.00 %	1.94 %
Sparta	47	1,834	209,958	1,834	100.00 %	0.87 %
Speed	5	63	219,143	63	100.00 %	0.03 %
Spencer	33	3,308	209,379	3,308	100.00 %	1.58 %
Spencer Mountain	43	0	211,229	0	0.00 %	0.00 %
Spindale	48	4,225	200,053	4,225	100.00 %	2.11 %
Spring Hope	11	1,309	206,121	1,309	100.00 %	0.64 %
Spring Lake	21	11,660	217,791	11,660	100.00 %	5.35 %
Spruce Pine	47	2,194	209,958	2,194	100.00 %	1.04 %
St. Helena	9	417	202,791	417	100.00 %	0.21 %
St. James	8	6,529	204,381	6,529	100.00 %	3.19 %
St. Pauls	24	2,045	202,786	2,045	100.00 %	1.01 %
Staley	25	397	217,130	397	100.00 %	0.18 %
Stallings (Mecklenburg)	40	384	218,745	373	97.14 %	0.17 %
	42	384	217,131	11	2.86 %	0.01 %
Stallings (Union)	35	15,728	216,849	15,728	100.00 %	7.25 %
Stanfield	33	1,585	209,379	1,585	100.00 %	0.76 %
Stanley	43	3,963	211,229	3,963	100.00 %	1.88 %
Stantonsburg	4	762	216,568	762	100.00 %	0.35 %
Star	29	806	218,867	806	100.00 %	0.37 %
Statesville	37	28,419	215,363	28,419	100.00 %	13.20 %
Stedman	19	1,277	216,664	1,277	100.00 %	0.59 %
Stem	18	960	198,478	960	100.00 %	0.48 %
Stokesdale	26	5,924	216,942	5,924	100.00 %	2.73 %
Stoneville	26	1,308	216,942	1,308	100.00 %	0.60 %
Stonewall	1	214	199,750	214	100.00 %	0.11 %
Stovall	18	324	198,478	324	100.00 %	0.16 %
Sugar Mountain	47	371	209,958	371	100.00 %	0.18 %
Summerfield	26	10,951	216,942	10,951	100.00 %	5.05 %
Sunset Beach	8	4,175	204,381	4,175	100.00 %	2.04 %
Surf City (Onslow)	6	334	204,576	334	100.00 %	0.16 %
Surf City (Pender)	9	3,533	202,791	3,533	100.00 %	1.74 %
Swansboro	6	3,744	204,576	3,744	100.00 %	1.83 %
Swepsonville	25	2,445	217,130	2,445	100.00 %	1.13 %

Municipality by County - District Report

District Plan: SL 2022-2

Municipality	District	Total Muni Population	Total District Population	Muni Pop in District	Percent of Muni Pop in District	Percent of District Pop in Muni
Sylva	50	2,578	213,909	2,578	100.00 %	1.21 %
Tabor City	8	3,781	204,381	3,781	100.00 %	1.85 %
Tar Heel	9	90	202,791	90	100.00 %	0.04 %
Tarboro	5	10,721	219,143	10,721	100.00 %	4.89 %
Taylorsville	36	2,320	210,986	2,320	100.00 %	1.10 %
Taylortown	21	634	217,791	634	100.00 %	0.29 %
Teachey	9	448	202,791	448	100.00 %	0.22 %
Thomasville (Davidson)	30	26,662	211,642	26,662	100.00 %	12.60 %
Thomasville (Randolph)	29	521	218,867	521	100.00 %	0.24 %
Tobaccoville (Forsyth)	31	2,578	216,024	2,578	100.00 %	1.19 %
Tobaccoville (Stokes)	31	0	216,024	0	0.00 %	0.00 %
Topsail Beach	9	461	202,791	461	100.00 %	0.23 %
Trent Woods	2	4,074	200,494	4,074	100.00 %	2.03 %
Trenton	9	238	202,791	238	100.00 %	0.12 %
Trinity	29	7,006	218,867	7,006	100.00 %	3.20 %
Troutman	37	3,698	215,363	3,698	100.00 %	1.72 %
Troy	29	2,850	218,867	2,850	100.00 %	1.30 %
Tryon	48	1,562	200,053	1,562	100.00 %	0.78 %
Turkey	9	213	202,791	213	100.00 %	0.11 %
Unionville	35	6,643	216,849	6,643	100.00 %	3.06 %
Valdese	46	4,689	200,646	4,689	100.00 %	2.34 %
Vanceboro	2	869	200,494	869	100.00 %	0.43 %
Vandemere	1	246	199,750	246	100.00 %	0.12 %
Varnamtown	8	525	204,381	525	100.00 %	0.26 %
Vass	21	952	217,791	952	100.00 %	0.44 %
Waco	44	310	203,043	310	100.00 %	0.15 %
Wade	19	638	216,664	638	100.00 %	0.29 %
Wadesboro	29	5,008	218,867	5,008	100.00 %	2.29 %
Wagram	24	615	202,786	615	100.00 %	0.30 %
Wake Forest (Franklin)	11	1,504	206,121	1,504	100.00 %	0.73 %
Wake Forest (Wake)	18	46,097	198,478	46,097	100.00 %	23.23 %
Walkertown	31	5,692	216,024	5,692	100.00 %	2.63 %
Wallace (Duplin)	9	3,413	202,791	3,413	100.00 %	1.68 %
Wallace (Pender)	9	0	202,791	0	0.00 %	0.00 %
Wallburg	30	3,051	211,642	3,051	100.00 %	1.44 %
Walnut Cove	31	1,586	216,024	1,586	100.00 %	0.73 %
Walnut Creek	4	1,084	216,568	1,084	100.00 %	0.50 %
Walstonburg	4	193	216,568	193	100.00 %	0.09 %
Warrenton	3	851	198,430	851	100.00 %	0.43 %
Warsaw	9	2,733	202,791	2,733	100.00 %	1.35 %
Washington	2	9,875	200,494	9,875	100.00 %	4.93 %

Municipality by County - District Report

District Plan: SL 2022-2

Municipality	District	Total Muni Population	Total District Population	Muni Pop in District	Percent of Muni Pop in District	Percent of District Pop in Muni
Washington Park	2	392	200,494	392	100.00 %	0.20 %
Watha	9	181	202,791	181	100.00 %	0.09 %
Waxhaw	29	20,534	218,867	0	0.00 %	0.00 %
	35	20,534	216,849	20,534	100.00 %	9.47 %
Waynesville	50	10,140	213,909	10,140	100.00 %	4.74 %
Weaverville	46	4,567	200,646	3,751	82.13 %	1.87 %
	49	4,567	200,954	816	17.87 %	0.41 %
Webster	50	372	213,909	372	100.00 %	0.17 %
Weddington (Mecklenburg)	42	5	217,131	5	100.00 %	0.00 %
Weddington (Union)	35	13,176	216,849	13,176	100.00 %	6.08 %
Weldon	3	1,444	198,430	1,444	100.00 %	0.73 %
Wendell	14	9,793	198,391	9,793	100.00 %	4.94 %
Wentworth	26	2,662	216,942	2,662	100.00 %	1.23 %
Wesley Chapel	35	8,681	216,849	8,681	100.00 %	4.00 %
West Jefferson	47	1,279	209,958	1,279	100.00 %	0.61 %
Whispering Pines	21	4,987	217,791	4,987	100.00 %	2.29 %
Whitakers (Edgecombe)	5	290	219,143	290	100.00 %	0.13 %
Whitakers (Nash)	11	337	206,121	337	100.00 %	0.16 %
White Lake	9	843	202,791	843	100.00 %	0.42 %
Whiteville	8	4,766	204,381	4,766	100.00 %	2.33 %
Whitsett	26	584	216,942	584	100.00 %	0.27 %
Wilkesboro	36	3,687	210,986	3,687	100.00 %	1.75 %
Williamston	3	5,248	198,430	5,248	100.00 %	2.64 %
Wilmington	7	115,451	208,637	98,467	85.29 %	47.20 %
	8	115,451	204,381	16,984	14.71 %	8.31 %
Wilson	4	47,851	216,568	47,851	100.00 %	22.10 %
Wilson's Mills	10	2,534	215,999	2,534	100.00 %	1.17 %
Windsor	3	3,582	198,430	3,582	100.00 %	1.81 %
Winfall	1	555	199,750	555	100.00 %	0.28 %
Wingate	29	4,055	218,867	4,055	100.00 %	1.85 %
Winston-Salem	31	249,545	216,024	90,274	36.18 %	41.79 %
	32	249,545	211,086	159,271	63.82 %	75.45 %
Winterville	5	10,462	219,143	10,462	100.00 %	4.77 %
Winton	3	629	198,430	629	100.00 %	0.32 %
Woodfin	49	7,936	200,954	7,936	100.00 %	3.95 %
Woodland	3	557	198,430	557	100.00 %	0.28 %
Wrightsville Beach	7	2,473	208,637	2,473	100.00 %	1.19 %
Yadkinville	36	2,995	210,986	2,995	100.00 %	1.42 %
Yanceyville	23	1,937	210,529	1,937	100.00 %	0.92 %
Youngsville	11	2,016	206,121	2,016	100.00 %	0.98 %
Zebulon (Johnston)	10	0	215,999	0	0.00 %	0.00 %

Municipality by County - District Report

District Plan: SL 2022-2

Municipality	District	Total Muni Population	Total District Population	Muni Pop in District	Percent of Muni Pop in District	Percent of District Pop in Muni
Zebulon (Wake)	14	6,903	198,391	6,903	100.00 %	3.48 %
			Assigned Geography Total:	**6,017,605**		

Report display: all municipalities

Total Municipalities (by County) Statewide: 614

Fully Assigned Municipalities: 614

Partially Assigned Municipalities: 0

Fully Unassigned Municipalities: 0

Total Districts Assigned: 50

Split Municipalities: 33

Splits Involving Population: 26

District plan definition file: 'SL 2022-2.csv', modified 2/17/2022 8:15 PM

Municipalities derive from the 2020 Census Redistricting Data (P.L. 94-171) Shapefiles. Population figures are based on the associated Summary File.

Note that for the purposes of this report, portions of municipalities in different counties are treated separately.

District - Municipality by County Report

District Plan: SL 2022-2

District	Municipality	Total District Population	Total Muni Population	District Pop in Muni	Percent of District Pop in Muni	Percent of Muni Pop in District
1	Alliance	199,750	733	733	0.37 %	100.00 %
	Arapahoe	199,750	416	416	0.21 %	100.00 %
	Atlantic Beach	199,750	1,364	1,364	0.68 %	100.00 %
	Bayboro	199,750	1,161	1,161	0.58 %	100.00 %
	Beaufort	199,750	4,464	4,464	2.23 %	100.00 %
	Bogue	199,750	695	695	0.35 %	100.00 %
	Cape Carteret	199,750	2,224	2,224	1.11 %	100.00 %
	Cedar Point	199,750	1,764	1,764	0.88 %	100.00 %
	Creswell	199,750	207	207	0.10 %	100.00 %
	Duck	199,750	742	742	0.37 %	100.00 %
	Edenton	199,750	4,460	4,460	2.23 %	100.00 %
	Elizabeth City (Pasquotank)	199,750	18,593	18,593	9.31 %	100.00 %
	Emerald Isle	199,750	3,847	3,847	1.93 %	100.00 %
	Grantsboro	199,750	692	692	0.35 %	100.00 %
	Hertford	199,750	1,934	1,934	0.97 %	100.00 %
	Indian Beach	199,750	223	223	0.11 %	100.00 %
	Kill Devil Hills	199,750	7,656	7,656	3.83 %	100.00 %
	Kitty Hawk	199,750	3,689	3,689	1.85 %	100.00 %
	Manteo	199,750	1,600	1,600	0.80 %	100.00 %
	Mesic	199,750	144	144	0.07 %	100.00 %
	Minnesott Beach	199,750	530	530	0.27 %	100.00 %
	Morehead City	199,750	9,556	9,556	4.78 %	100.00 %
	Nags Head	199,750	3,168	3,168	1.59 %	100.00 %
	Newport	199,750	4,364	4,364	2.18 %	100.00 %
	Oriental	199,750	880	880	0.44 %	100.00 %
	Peletier	199,750	769	769	0.38 %	100.00 %
	Pine Knoll Shores	199,750	1,388	1,388	0.69 %	100.00 %
	Plymouth	199,750	3,320	3,320	1.66 %	100.00 %
	Roper	199,750	485	485	0.24 %	100.00 %
	Southern Shores	199,750	3,090	3,090	1.55 %	100.00 %
	Stonewall	199,750	214	214	0.11 %	100.00 %
	Vandemere	199,750	246	246	0.12 %	100.00 %
	Winfall	199,750	555	555	0.28 %	100.00 %
2	Aurora	200,494	455	455	0.23 %	100.00 %
	Bath	200,494	245	245	0.12 %	100.00 %
	Belhaven	200,494	1,410	1,410	0.70 %	100.00 %
	Bridgeton	200,494	349	349	0.17 %	100.00 %
	Chocowinity	200,494	722	722	0.36 %	100.00 %
	Cove City	200,494	378	378	0.19 %	100.00 %
	Dover	200,494	349	349	0.17 %	100.00 %

District - Municipality by County Report

District Plan: SL 2022-2

District	Municipality	Total District Population	Total Muni Population	District Pop in Muni	Percent of District Pop in Muni	Percent of Muni Pop in District
2	Grifton (Lenoir)	200,494	147	147	0.07 %	100.00 %
	Havelock	200,494	16,621	16,621	8.29 %	100.00 %
	Kinston	200,494	19,900	19,900	9.93 %	100.00 %
	La Grange	200,494	2,595	2,595	1.29 %	100.00 %
	New Bern	200,494	31,291	31,291	15.61 %	100.00 %
	Pantego	200,494	164	164	0.08 %	100.00 %
	Pink Hill	200,494	451	451	0.22 %	100.00 %
	River Bend	200,494	2,902	2,902	1.45 %	100.00 %
	Trent Woods	200,494	4,074	4,074	2.03 %	100.00 %
	Vanceboro	200,494	869	869	0.43 %	100.00 %
	Washington	200,494	9,875	9,875	4.93 %	100.00 %
	Washington Park	200,494	392	392	0.20 %	100.00 %
3	Ahoskie	198,430	4,891	4,891	2.46 %	100.00 %
	Askewville	198,430	184	184	0.09 %	100.00 %
	Aulander	198,430	763	763	0.38 %	100.00 %
	Bear Grass	198,430	89	89	0.04 %	100.00 %
	Cofield	198,430	267	267	0.13 %	100.00 %
	Colerain	198,430	217	217	0.11 %	100.00 %
	Columbia	198,430	610	610	0.31 %	100.00 %
	Como	198,430	67	67	0.03 %	100.00 %
	Conway	198,430	752	752	0.38 %	100.00 %
	Elizabeth City (Camden)	198,430	38	38	0.02 %	100.00 %
	Enfield	198,430	1,865	1,865	0.94 %	100.00 %
	Everetts	198,430	150	150	0.08 %	100.00 %
	Garysburg	198,430	904	904	0.46 %	100.00 %
	Gaston	198,430	1,008	1,008	0.51 %	100.00 %
	Gatesville	198,430	267	267	0.13 %	100.00 %
	Halifax	198,430	170	170	0.09 %	100.00 %
	Hamilton	198,430	306	306	0.15 %	100.00 %
	Harrellsville	198,430	85	85	0.04 %	100.00 %
	Hassell	198,430	49	49	0.02 %	100.00 %
	Hobgood	198,430	268	268	0.14 %	100.00 %
	Jackson	198,430	430	430	0.22 %	100.00 %
	Jamesville	198,430	424	424	0.21 %	100.00 %
	Kelford	198,430	203	203	0.10 %	100.00 %
	Lasker	198,430	64	64	0.03 %	100.00 %
	Lewiston Woodville	198,430	426	426	0.21 %	100.00 %
	Littleton	198,430	559	559	0.28 %	100.00 %
	Macon	198,430	110	110	0.06 %	100.00 %
	Murfreesboro	198,430	2,619	2,619	1.32 %	100.00 %

District - Municipality by County Report

District Plan: SL 2022-2

District	Municipality	Total District Population	Total Muni Population	District Pop in Muni	Percent of District Pop in Muni	Percent of Muni Pop in District
3	Norlina	198,430	920	920	0.46 %	100.00 %
	Oak City	198,430	266	266	0.13 %	100.00 %
	Parmele	198,430	243	243	0.12 %	100.00 %
	Powellsville	198,430	189	189	0.10 %	100.00 %
	Rich Square	198,430	894	894	0.45 %	100.00 %
	Roanoke Rapids	198,430	15,229	15,229	7.67 %	100.00 %
	Robersonville	198,430	1,269	1,269	0.64 %	100.00 %
	Roxobel	198,430	187	187	0.09 %	100.00 %
	Scotland Neck	198,430	1,640	1,640	0.83 %	100.00 %
	Seaboard	198,430	542	542	0.27 %	100.00 %
	Severn	198,430	191	191	0.10 %	100.00 %
	Warrenton	198,430	851	851	0.43 %	100.00 %
	Weldon	198,430	1,444	1,444	0.73 %	100.00 %
	Williamston	198,430	5,248	5,248	2.64 %	100.00 %
	Windsor	198,430	3,582	3,582	1.81 %	100.00 %
	Winton	198,430	629	629	0.32 %	100.00 %
	Woodland	198,430	557	557	0.28 %	100.00 %
4	Black Creek	216,568	692	692	0.32 %	100.00 %
	Elm City (Wilson)	216,568	1,218	1,218	0.56 %	100.00 %
	Eureka	216,568	214	214	0.10 %	100.00 %
	Fremont	216,568	1,196	1,196	0.55 %	100.00 %
	Goldsboro	216,568	33,657	33,657	15.54 %	100.00 %
	Hookerton	216,568	413	413	0.19 %	100.00 %
	Kenly (Wilson)	216,568	198	198	0.09 %	100.00 %
	Lucama	216,568	1,036	1,036	0.48 %	100.00 %
	Mount Olive (Wayne)	216,568	4,193	4,193	1.94 %	100.00 %
	Pikeville	216,568	712	712	0.33 %	100.00 %
	Saratoga	216,568	353	353	0.16 %	100.00 %
	Seven Springs	216,568	55	55	0.03 %	100.00 %
	Sharpsburg (Wilson)	216,568	421	421	0.19 %	100.00 %
	Sims	216,568	275	275	0.13 %	100.00 %
	Snow Hill	216,568	1,481	1,481	0.68 %	100.00 %
	Stantonsburg	216,568	762	762	0.35 %	100.00 %
	Walnut Creek	216,568	1,084	1,084	0.50 %	100.00 %
	Walstonburg	216,568	193	193	0.09 %	100.00 %
	Wilson	216,568	47,851	47,851	22.10 %	100.00 %
5	Ayden	219,143	4,977	4,977	2.27 %	100.00 %
	Bethel	219,143	1,373	1,373	0.63 %	100.00 %
	Conetoe	219,143	198	198	0.09 %	100.00 %
	Falkland	219,143	47	47	0.02 %	100.00 %

District - Municipality by County Report

District Plan: SL 2022-2

District	Municipality	Total District Population	Total Muni Population	District Pop in Muni	Percent of District Pop in Muni	Percent of Muni Pop in District
5	Farmville	219,143	4,461	4,461	2.04 %	100.00 %
	Fountain	219,143	385	385	0.18 %	100.00 %
	Greenville	219,143	87,521	87,521	39.94 %	100.00 %
	Grifton (Pitt)	219,143	2,301	2,301	1.05 %	100.00 %
	Grimesland	219,143	386	386	0.18 %	100.00 %
	Leggett	219,143	37	37	0.02 %	100.00 %
	Macclesfield	219,143	413	413	0.19 %	100.00 %
	Pinetops	219,143	1,200	1,200	0.55 %	100.00 %
	Princeville	219,143	1,254	1,254	0.57 %	100.00 %
	Rocky Mount (Edgecombe)	219,143	15,414	15,414	7.03 %	100.00 %
	Sharpsburg (Edgecombe)	219,143	215	215	0.10 %	100.00 %
	Simpson	219,143	390	390	0.18 %	100.00 %
	Speed	219,143	63	63	0.03 %	100.00 %
	Tarboro	219,143	10,721	10,721	4.89 %	100.00 %
	Whitakers (Edgecombe)	219,143	290	290	0.13 %	100.00 %
	Winterville	219,143	10,462	10,462	4.77 %	100.00 %
6	Holly Ridge	204,576	4,171	4,171	2.04 %	100.00 %
	Jacksonville	204,576	72,723	72,723	35.55 %	100.00 %
	North Topsail Beach	204,576	1,005	1,005	0.49 %	100.00 %
	Richlands	204,576	2,287	2,287	1.12 %	100.00 %
	Surf City (Onslow)	204,576	334	334	0.16 %	100.00 %
	Swansboro	204,576	3,744	3,744	1.83 %	100.00 %
7	Carolina Beach	208,637	6,564	6,564	3.15 %	100.00 %
	Kure Beach	208,637	2,191	2,191	1.05 %	100.00 %
	Wilmington	208,637	115,451	98,467	47.20 %	85.29 %
	Wrightsville Beach	208,637	2,473	2,473	1.19 %	100.00 %
8	Bald Head Island	204,381	268	268	0.13 %	100.00 %
	Belville	204,381	2,406	2,406	1.18 %	100.00 %
	Boardman	204,381	166	166	0.08 %	100.00 %
	Boiling Spring Lakes	204,381	5,943	5,943	2.91 %	100.00 %
	Bolivia	204,381	149	149	0.07 %	100.00 %
	Bolton	204,381	519	519	0.25 %	100.00 %
	Brunswick	204,381	973	973	0.48 %	100.00 %
	Calabash	204,381	2,011	2,011	0.98 %	100.00 %
	Carolina Shores	204,381	4,588	4,588	2.24 %	100.00 %
	Caswell Beach	204,381	395	395	0.19 %	100.00 %
	Cerro Gordo	204,381	131	131	0.06 %	100.00 %
	Chadbourn	204,381	1,574	1,574	0.77 %	100.00 %
	Fair Bluff	204,381	709	709	0.35 %	100.00 %
	Holden Beach	204,381	921	921	0.45 %	100.00 %

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8	Lake Waccamaw	204,381	1,296	1,296	0.63 %	100.00 %
	Leland	204,381	22,908	22,908	11.21 %	100.00 %
	Navassa	204,381	1,367	1,367	0.67 %	100.00 %
	Northwest	204,381	703	703	0.34 %	100.00 %
	Oak Island	204,381	8,396	8,396	4.11 %	100.00 %
	Ocean Isle Beach	204,381	867	867	0.42 %	100.00 %
	Sandy Creek	204,381	248	248	0.12 %	100.00 %
	Sandyfield	204,381	430	430	0.21 %	100.00 %
	Shallotte	204,381	4,185	4,185	2.05 %	100.00 %
	Southport	204,381	3,971	3,971	1.94 %	100.00 %
	St. James	204,381	6,529	6,529	3.19 %	100.00 %
	Sunset Beach	204,381	4,175	4,175	2.04 %	100.00 %
	Tabor City	204,381	3,781	3,781	1.85 %	100.00 %
	Varnamtown	204,381	525	525	0.26 %	100.00 %
	Whiteville	204,381	4,766	4,766	2.33 %	100.00 %
	Wilmington	204,381	115,451	16,984	8.31 %	14.71 %
9	Atkinson	202,791	296	296	0.15 %	100.00 %
	Autryville	202,791	167	167	0.08 %	100.00 %
	Beulaville	202,791	1,116	1,116	0.55 %	100.00 %
	Bladenboro	202,791	1,648	1,648	0.81 %	100.00 %
	Burgaw	202,791	3,088	3,088	1.52 %	100.00 %
	Calypso	202,791	327	327	0.16 %	100.00 %
	Clarkton	202,791	614	614	0.30 %	100.00 %
	Clinton	202,791	8,383	8,383	4.13 %	100.00 %
	Dublin	202,791	267	267	0.13 %	100.00 %
	East Arcadia	202,791	418	418	0.21 %	100.00 %
	Elizabethtown	202,791	3,296	3,296	1.63 %	100.00 %
	Faison (Duplin)	202,791	784	784	0.39 %	100.00 %
	Faison (Sampson)	202,791	0	0	0.00 %	0.00 %
	Falcon (Sampson)	202,791	0	0	0.00 %	0.00 %
	Garland	202,791	595	595	0.29 %	100.00 %
	Greenevers	202,791	567	567	0.28 %	100.00 %
	Harrells (Duplin)	202,791	0	0	0.00 %	0.00 %
	Harrells (Sampson)	202,791	160	160	0.08 %	100.00 %
	Kenansville	202,791	770	770	0.38 %	100.00 %
	Magnolia	202,791	831	831	0.41 %	100.00 %
	Maysville	202,791	818	818	0.40 %	100.00 %
	Mount Olive (Duplin)	202,791	5	5	0.00 %	100.00 %
	Newton Grove	202,791	585	585	0.29 %	100.00 %
	Pollocksville	202,791	268	268	0.13 %	100.00 %

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9	Rose Hill	202,791	1,371	1,371	0.68 %	100.00 %
	Roseboro	202,791	1,163	1,163	0.57 %	100.00 %
	Salemburg	202,791	457	457	0.23 %	100.00 %
	St. Helena	202,791	417	417	0.21 %	100.00 %
	Surf City (Pender)	202,791	3,533	3,533	1.74 %	100.00 %
	Tar Heel	202,791	90	90	0.04 %	100.00 %
	Teachey	202,791	448	448	0.22 %	100.00 %
	Topsail Beach	202,791	461	461	0.23 %	100.00 %
	Trenton	202,791	238	238	0.12 %	100.00 %
	Turkey	202,791	213	213	0.11 %	100.00 %
	Wallace (Duplin)	202,791	3,413	3,413	1.68 %	100.00 %
	Wallace (Pender)	202,791	0	0	0.00 %	0.00 %
	Warsaw	202,791	2,733	2,733	1.35 %	100.00 %
	Watha	202,791	181	181	0.09 %	100.00 %
	White Lake	202,791	843	843	0.42 %	100.00 %
10	Archer Lodge	215,999	4,797	4,797	2.22 %	100.00 %
	Benson (Johnston)	215,999	3,967	3,967	1.84 %	100.00 %
	Clayton (Johnston)	215,999	26,307	26,307	12.18 %	100.00 %
	Four Oaks	215,999	2,158	2,158	1.00 %	100.00 %
	Kenly (Johnston)	215,999	1,293	1,293	0.60 %	100.00 %
	Micro	215,999	458	458	0.21 %	100.00 %
	Pine Level	215,999	2,046	2,046	0.95 %	100.00 %
	Princeton	215,999	1,315	1,315	0.61 %	100.00 %
	Selma	215,999	6,317	6,317	2.92 %	100.00 %
	Smithfield	215,999	11,292	11,292	5.23 %	100.00 %
	Wilson's Mills	215,999	2,534	2,534	1.17 %	100.00 %
	Zebulon (Johnston)	215,999	0	0	0.00 %	0.00 %
11	Bailey	206,121	568	568	0.28 %	100.00 %
	Bunn	206,121	327	327	0.16 %	100.00 %
	Castalia	206,121	264	264	0.13 %	100.00 %
	Dortches	206,121	1,082	1,082	0.52 %	100.00 %
	Elm City (Nash)	206,121	0	0	0.00 %	0.00 %
	Franklinton	206,121	2,456	2,456	1.19 %	100.00 %
	Henderson	206,121	15,060	15,060	7.31 %	100.00 %
	Kittrell	206,121	132	132	0.06 %	100.00 %
	Louisburg	206,121	3,064	3,064	1.49 %	100.00 %
	Middleburg	206,121	101	101	0.05 %	100.00 %
	Middlesex	206,121	912	912	0.44 %	100.00 %
	Momeyer	206,121	277	277	0.13 %	100.00 %
	Nashville	206,121	5,632	5,632	2.73 %	100.00 %

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11	Red Oak	206,121	3,342	3,342	1.62 %	100.00 %
	Rocky Mount (Nash)	206,121	38,927	38,927	18.89 %	100.00 %
	Sharpsburg (Nash)	206,121	1,061	1,061	0.51 %	100.00 %
	Spring Hope	206,121	1,309	1,309	0.64 %	100.00 %
	Wake Forest (Franklin)	206,121	1,504	1,504	0.73 %	100.00 %
	Whitakers (Nash)	206,121	337	337	0.16 %	100.00 %
	Youngsville	206,121	2,016	2,016	0.98 %	100.00 %
12	Angier (Harnett)	200,794	4,709	4,709	2.35 %	100.00 %
	Benson (Harnett)	200,794	0	0	0.00 %	0.00 %
	Broadway (Harnett)	200,794	0	0	0.00 %	0.00 %
	Broadway (Lee)	200,794	1,267	1,267	0.63 %	100.00 %
	Coats	200,794	2,155	2,155	1.07 %	100.00 %
	Dunn	200,794	8,446	8,446	4.21 %	100.00 %
	Erwin	200,794	4,542	4,542	2.26 %	100.00 %
	Fuquay-Varina (Harnett)	200,794	0	0	0.00 %	0.00 %
	Lillington	200,794	4,735	4,735	2.36 %	100.00 %
	Sanford	200,794	30,261	30,261	15.07 %	100.00 %
13	Durham (Wake)	198,383	269	269	0.14 %	100.00 %
	Raleigh (Wake)	198,383	466,106	177,965	89.71 %	38.18 %
14	Clayton (Wake)	198,391	0	0	0.00 %	0.00 %
	Garner	198,391	31,159	24,703	12.45 %	79.28 %
	Knightdale	198,391	19,435	19,435	9.80 %	100.00 %
	Raleigh (Wake)	198,391	466,106	87,185	43.95 %	18.70 %
	Wendell	198,391	9,793	9,793	4.94 %	100.00 %
	Zebulon (Wake)	198,391	6,903	6,903	3.48 %	100.00 %
15	Cary (Wake)	198,416	171,012	33,852	17.06 %	19.80 %
	Fuquay-Varina (Wake)	198,416	34,152	30	0.02 %	0.09 %
	Garner	198,416	31,159	2,754	1.39 %	8.84 %
	Raleigh (Wake)	198,416	466,106	139,357	70.23 %	29.90 %
16	Apex	198,364	58,780	16,256	8.20 %	27.66 %
	Cary (Wake)	198,364	171,012	128,099	64.58 %	74.91 %
	Durham (Wake)	198,364	269	0	0.00 %	0.00 %
	Morrisville (Wake)	198,364	29,423	29,423	14.83 %	100.00 %
	Raleigh (Wake)	198,364	466,106	20,224	10.20 %	4.34 %
17	Angier (Wake)	198,370	556	556	0.28 %	100.00 %
	Apex	198,370	58,780	42,524	21.44 %	72.34 %
	Cary (Wake)	198,370	171,012	9,061	4.57 %	5.30 %
	Fuquay-Varina (Wake)	198,370	34,152	34,122	17.20 %	99.91 %
	Garner	198,370	31,159	3,702	1.87 %	11.88 %
	Holly Springs	198,370	41,239	41,239	20.79 %	100.00 %

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18	Butner	198,478	8,397	8,397	4.23 %	100.00 %
	Creedmoor	198,478	4,866	4,866	2.45 %	100.00 %
	Oxford	198,478	8,628	8,628	4.35 %	100.00 %
	Raleigh (Wake)	198,478	466,106	41,375	20.85 %	8.88 %
	Rolesville	198,478	9,475	9,475	4.77 %	100.00 %
	Stem	198,478	960	960	0.48 %	100.00 %
	Stovall	198,478	324	324	0.16 %	100.00 %
	Wake Forest (Wake)	198,478	46,097	46,097	23.23 %	100.00 %
19	Eastover	216,664	3,656	3,656	1.69 %	100.00 %
	Falcon (Cumberland)	216,664	324	324	0.15 %	100.00 %
	Fayetteville	216,664	208,501	110,573	51.03 %	53.03 %
	Godwin	216,664	128	128	0.06 %	100.00 %
	Hope Mills	216,664	17,808	17,808	8.22 %	100.00 %
	Linden	216,664	136	136	0.06 %	100.00 %
	Stedman	216,664	1,277	1,277	0.59 %	100.00 %
	Wade	216,664	638	638	0.29 %	100.00 %
20	Cary (Chatham)	199,272	3,709	3,709	1.86 %	100.00 %
	Chapel Hill (Durham)	199,272	2,906	2,906	1.46 %	100.00 %
	Durham (Durham)	199,272	283,093	115,188	57.80 %	40.69 %
	Goldston	199,272	234	234	0.12 %	100.00 %
	Morrisville (Durham)	199,272	207	207	0.10 %	100.00 %
	Pittsboro	199,272	4,537	4,537	2.28 %	100.00 %
	Raleigh (Durham)	199,272	1,559	233	0.12 %	14.95 %
	Siler City	199,272	7,702	7,702	3.87 %	100.00 %
21	Aberdeen	217,791	8,516	8,516	3.91 %	100.00 %
	Cameron	217,791	244	244	0.11 %	100.00 %
	Candor (Moore)	217,791	0	0	0.00 %	0.00 %
	Carthage	217,791	2,775	2,775	1.27 %	100.00 %
	Fayetteville	217,791	208,501	97,928	44.96 %	46.97 %
	Foxfire	217,791	1,288	1,288	0.59 %	100.00 %
	Pinebluff	217,791	1,473	1,473	0.68 %	100.00 %
	Pinehurst	217,791	17,581	17,581	8.07 %	100.00 %
	Robbins	217,791	1,168	1,168	0.54 %	100.00 %
	Southern Pines	217,791	15,545	15,545	7.14 %	100.00 %
	Spring Lake	217,791	11,660	11,660	5.35 %	100.00 %
	Taylortown	217,791	634	634	0.29 %	100.00 %
	Vass	217,791	952	952	0.44 %	100.00 %
	Whispering Pines	217,791	4,987	4,987	2.29 %	100.00 %
22	Durham (Durham)	201,846	283,093	167,905	83.18 %	59.31 %
	Raleigh (Durham)	201,846	1,559	1,326	0.66 %	85.05 %

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23	Carrboro	210,529	21,295	21,295	10.11 %	100.00 %
	Chapel Hill (Orange)	210,529	59,054	59,054	28.05 %	100.00 %
	Durham (Orange)	210,529	144	144	0.07 %	100.00 %
	Hillsborough	210,529	9,660	9,660	4.59 %	100.00 %
	Mebane (Orange)	210,529	3,171	3,171	1.51 %	100.00 %
	Milton	210,529	155	155	0.07 %	100.00 %
	Roxboro	210,529	8,134	8,134	3.86 %	100.00 %
	Yanceyville	210,529	1,937	1,937	0.92 %	100.00 %
24	East Laurinburg	202,786	234	234	0.12 %	100.00 %
	Fairmont	202,786	2,191	2,191	1.08 %	100.00 %
	Gibson	202,786	449	449	0.22 %	100.00 %
	Laurinburg	202,786	14,978	14,978	7.39 %	100.00 %
	Lumber Bridge	202,786	82	82	0.04 %	100.00 %
	Lumberton	202,786	19,025	19,025	9.38 %	100.00 %
	Marietta	202,786	111	111	0.05 %	100.00 %
	Maxton (Robeson)	202,786	1,902	1,902	0.94 %	100.00 %
	Maxton (Scotland)	202,786	208	208	0.10 %	100.00 %
	McDonald	202,786	94	94	0.05 %	100.00 %
	Orrum	202,786	59	59	0.03 %	100.00 %
	Parkton	202,786	504	504	0.25 %	100.00 %
	Pembroke	202,786	2,823	2,823	1.39 %	100.00 %
	Proctorville	202,786	121	121	0.06 %	100.00 %
	Raeford	202,786	4,559	4,559	2.25 %	100.00 %
	Raynham	202,786	60	60	0.03 %	100.00 %
	Red Springs (Hoke)	202,786	0	0	0.00 %	0.00 %
	Red Springs (Robeson)	202,786	3,087	3,087	1.52 %	100.00 %
	Rennert	202,786	275	275	0.14 %	100.00 %
	Rowland	202,786	885	885	0.44 %	100.00 %
	St. Pauls	202,786	2,045	2,045	1.01 %	100.00 %
	Wagram	202,786	615	615	0.30 %	100.00 %
25	Alamance	217,130	988	988	0.46 %	100.00 %
	Archdale (Randolph)	217,130	11,527	0	0.00 %	0.00 %
	Asheboro	217,130	27,156	1,217	0.56 %	4.48 %
	Burlington (Alamance)	217,130	55,481	55,481	25.55 %	100.00 %
	Elon	217,130	11,336	11,336	5.22 %	100.00 %
	Franklinville	217,130	1,197	1,197	0.55 %	100.00 %
	Gibsonville (Alamance)	217,130	4,278	4,278	1.97 %	100.00 %
	Graham	217,130	17,157	17,157	7.90 %	100.00 %
	Green Level	217,130	3,152	3,152	1.45 %	100.00 %
	Haw River	217,130	2,252	2,252	1.04 %	100.00 %

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25	Liberty	217,130	2,655	2,655	1.22 %	100.00 %
	Mebane (Alamance)	217,130	14,626	14,626	6.74 %	100.00 %
	Ossipee	217,130	536	536	0.25 %	100.00 %
	Ramseur	217,130	1,774	1,774	0.82 %	100.00 %
	Randleman	217,130	4,595	4,595	2.12 %	100.00 %
	Staley	217,130	397	397	0.18 %	100.00 %
	Swepsonville	217,130	2,445	2,445	1.13 %	100.00 %
26	Burlington (Guilford)	216,942	1,822	1,822	0.84 %	100.00 %
	Eden	216,942	15,421	15,421	7.11 %	100.00 %
	Gibsonville (Guilford)	216,942	4,642	4,642	2.14 %	100.00 %
	Greensboro	216,942	299,035	32,095	14.79 %	10.73 %
	Madison	216,942	2,129	2,129	0.98 %	100.00 %
	Mayodan	216,942	2,418	2,418	1.11 %	100.00 %
	Oak Ridge	216,942	7,474	7,471	3.44 %	99.96 %
	Reidsville	216,942	14,583	14,583	6.72 %	100.00 %
	Sedalia	216,942	676	676	0.31 %	100.00 %
	Stokesdale	216,942	5,924	5,924	2.73 %	100.00 %
	Stoneville	216,942	1,308	1,308	0.60 %	100.00 %
	Summerfield	216,942	10,951	10,951	5.05 %	100.00 %
	Wentworth	216,942	2,662	2,662	1.23 %	100.00 %
	Whitsett	216,942	584	584	0.27 %	100.00 %
27	Archdale (Guilford)	203,438	380	380	0.19 %	100.00 %
	Greensboro	203,438	299,035	55,112	27.09 %	18.43 %
	High Point (Guilford)	203,438	107,321	107,321	52.75 %	100.00 %
	Jamestown	203,438	3,668	3,668	1.80 %	100.00 %
	Kernersville (Guilford)	203,438	502	502	0.25 %	100.00 %
	Oak Ridge	203,438	7,474	3	0.00 %	0.04 %
	Pleasant Garden	203,438	5,000	5,000	2.46 %	100.00 %
28	Greensboro	212,015	299,035	211,828	99.91 %	70.84 %
29	Ansonville	218,867	440	440	0.20 %	100.00 %
	Archdale (Randolph)	218,867	11,527	11,527	5.27 %	100.00 %
	Asheboro	218,867	27,156	25,939	11.85 %	95.52 %
	Biscoe	218,867	1,848	1,848	0.84 %	100.00 %
	Candor (Montgomery)	218,867	813	813	0.37 %	100.00 %
	Dobbins Heights	218,867	687	687	0.31 %	100.00 %
	Ellerbe	218,867	864	864	0.39 %	100.00 %
	Hamlet	218,867	6,025	6,025	2.75 %	100.00 %
	High Point (Randolph)	218,867	8	8	0.00 %	100.00 %
	Hoffman	218,867	418	418	0.19 %	100.00 %
	Lilesville	218,867	395	395	0.18 %	100.00 %

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29	Marshville	218,867	2,522	2,522	1.15 %	100.00 %
	McFarlan	218,867	94	94	0.04 %	100.00 %
	Monroe	218,867	34,562	225	0.10 %	0.65 %
	Morven	218,867	329	329	0.15 %	100.00 %
	Mount Gilead	218,867	1,171	1,171	0.54 %	100.00 %
	Norman	218,867	100	100	0.05 %	100.00 %
	Peachland	218,867	390	390	0.18 %	100.00 %
	Polkton	218,867	2,250	2,250	1.03 %	100.00 %
	Rockingham	218,867	9,243	9,243	4.22 %	100.00 %
	Seagrove	218,867	235	235	0.11 %	100.00 %
	Star	218,867	806	806	0.37 %	100.00 %
	Thomasville (Randolph)	218,867	521	521	0.24 %	100.00 %
	Trinity	218,867	7,006	7,006	3.20 %	100.00 %
	Troy	218,867	2,850	2,850	1.30 %	100.00 %
	Wadesboro	218,867	5,008	5,008	2.29 %	100.00 %
	Waxhaw	218,867	20,534	0	0.00 %	0.00 %
	Wingate	218,867	4,055	4,055	1.85 %	100.00 %
30	Bermuda Run	211,642	3,120	3,120	1.47 %	100.00 %
	Cooleemee	211,642	940	940	0.44 %	100.00 %
	Denton	211,642	1,494	1,494	0.71 %	100.00 %
	High Point (Davidson)	211,642	6,646	6,646	3.14 %	100.00 %
	Lexington	211,642	19,632	19,632	9.28 %	100.00 %
	Midway	211,642	4,742	4,742	2.24 %	100.00 %
	Mocksville	211,642	5,900	5,900	2.79 %	100.00 %
	Thomasville (Davidson)	211,642	26,662	26,662	12.60 %	100.00 %
	Wallburg	211,642	3,051	3,051	1.44 %	100.00 %
31	Bethania	216,024	344	344	0.16 %	100.00 %
	Danbury	216,024	189	189	0.09 %	100.00 %
	High Point (Forsyth)	216,024	84	84	0.04 %	100.00 %
	Kernersville (Forsyth)	216,024	25,947	25,947	12.01 %	100.00 %
	King (Forsyth)	216,024	591	591	0.27 %	100.00 %
	King (Stokes)	216,024	6,606	6,606	3.06 %	100.00 %
	Rural Hall	216,024	3,351	3,351	1.55 %	100.00 %
	Tobaccoville (Forsyth)	216,024	2,578	2,578	1.19 %	100.00 %
	Tobaccoville (Stokes)	216,024	0	0	0.00 %	0.00 %
	Walkertown	216,024	5,692	5,692	2.63 %	100.00 %
	Walnut Cove	216,024	1,586	1,586	0.73 %	100.00 %
	Winston-Salem	216,024	249,545	90,274	41.79 %	36.18 %
32	Bethania	211,086	344	0	0.00 %	0.00 %
	Clemmons	211,086	21,163	21,163	10.03 %	100.00 %

District - Municipality by County Report

District Plan: SL 2022-2

District	Municipality	Total District Population	Total Muni Population	District Pop in Muni	Percent of District Pop in Muni	Percent of Muni Pop in District
32	Lewisville	211,086	13,381	13,381	6.34 %	100.00 %
	Winston-Salem	211,086	249,545	159,271	75.45 %	63.82 %
33	Albemarle	209,379	16,432	16,432	7.85 %	100.00 %
	Badin	209,379	2,024	2,024	0.97 %	100.00 %
	China Grove	209,379	4,434	4,434	2.12 %	100.00 %
	Cleveland	209,379	846	846	0.40 %	100.00 %
	East Spencer	209,379	1,567	1,567	0.75 %	100.00 %
	Faith	209,379	819	819	0.39 %	100.00 %
	Granite Quarry	209,379	2,984	2,984	1.43 %	100.00 %
	Kannapolis (Rowan)	209,379	10,268	10,268	4.90 %	100.00 %
	Landis	209,379	3,690	3,690	1.76 %	100.00 %
	Locust (Stanly)	209,379	3,996	3,996	1.91 %	100.00 %
	Misenheimer	209,379	650	650	0.31 %	100.00 %
	New London	209,379	607	607	0.29 %	100.00 %
	Norwood	209,379	2,367	2,367	1.13 %	100.00 %
	Oakboro	209,379	2,128	2,128	1.02 %	100.00 %
	Red Cross	209,379	762	762	0.36 %	100.00 %
	Richfield	209,379	582	582	0.28 %	100.00 %
	Rockwell	209,379	2,302	2,302	1.10 %	100.00 %
	Salisbury	209,379	35,540	35,540	16.97 %	100.00 %
	Spencer	209,379	3,308	3,308	1.58 %	100.00 %
	Stanfield	209,379	1,585	1,585	0.76 %	100.00 %
34	Concord	217,563	105,240	105,240	48.37 %	100.00 %
	Harrisburg	217,563	18,967	18,967	8.72 %	100.00 %
	Kannapolis (Cabarrus)	217,563	42,846	42,846	19.69 %	100.00 %
	Locust (Cabarrus)	217,563	541	423	0.19 %	78.19 %
	Midland (Cabarrus)	217,563	4,684	4	0.00 %	0.09 %
	Mount Pleasant	217,563	1,671	1,671	0.77 %	100.00 %
35	Fairview	216,849	3,456	3,456	1.59 %	100.00 %
	Hemby Bridge	216,849	1,614	1,614	0.74 %	100.00 %
	Indian Trail	216,849	39,997	39,997	18.44 %	100.00 %
	Lake Park	216,849	3,269	3,269	1.51 %	100.00 %
	Locust (Cabarrus)	216,849	541	118	0.05 %	21.81 %
	Marvin	216,849	6,358	6,358	2.93 %	100.00 %
	Midland (Cabarrus)	216,849	4,684	4,680	2.16 %	99.91 %
	Mineral Springs	216,849	3,159	3,159	1.46 %	100.00 %
	Mint Hill (Union)	216,849	6	6	0.00 %	100.00 %
	Monroe	216,849	34,562	34,337	15.83 %	99.35 %
	Stallings (Union)	216,849	15,728	15,728	7.25 %	100.00 %
	Unionville	216,849	6,643	6,643	3.06 %	100.00 %

District - Municipality by County Report

District Plan: SL 2022-2

District	Municipality	Total District Population	Total Muni Population	District Pop in Muni	Percent of District Pop in Muni	Percent of Muni Pop in District
35	Waxhaw	216,849	20,534	20,534	9.47 %	100.00 %
	Weddington (Union)	216,849	13,176	13,176	6.08 %	100.00 %
	Wesley Chapel	216,849	8,681	8,681	4.00 %	100.00 %
36	Boonville	210,986	1,185	1,185	0.56 %	100.00 %
	Dobson	210,986	1,462	1,462	0.69 %	100.00 %
	East Bend	210,986	634	634	0.30 %	100.00 %
	Elkin (Surry)	210,986	4,049	4,049	1.92 %	100.00 %
	Elkin (Wilkes)	210,986	73	73	0.03 %	100.00 %
	Jonesville	210,986	2,308	2,308	1.09 %	100.00 %
	Mount Airy	210,986	10,676	10,676	5.06 %	100.00 %
	North Wilkesboro	210,986	4,382	4,382	2.08 %	100.00 %
	Pilot Mountain	210,986	1,440	1,440	0.68 %	100.00 %
	Ronda	210,986	438	438	0.21 %	100.00 %
	Taylorsville	210,986	2,320	2,320	1.10 %	100.00 %
	Wilkesboro	210,986	3,687	3,687	1.75 %	100.00 %
	Yadkinville	210,986	2,995	2,995	1.42 %	100.00 %
37	Cornelius	215,363	31,412	18,991	8.82 %	60.46 %
	Davidson (Iredell)	215,363	378	378	0.18 %	100.00 %
	Harmony	215,363	543	543	0.25 %	100.00 %
	Huntersville	215,363	61,376	9,667	4.49 %	15.75 %
	Love Valley	215,363	154	154	0.07 %	100.00 %
	Mooresville	215,363	50,193	50,193	23.31 %	100.00 %
	Statesville	215,363	28,419	28,419	13.20 %	100.00 %
	Troutman	215,363	3,698	3,698	1.72 %	100.00 %
38	Charlotte	216,250	874,579	211,216	97.67 %	24.15 %
39	Charlotte	217,710	874,579	197,245	90.60 %	22.55 %
	Pineville	217,710	10,602	3,621	1.66 %	34.15 %
40	Charlotte	218,745	874,579	165,897	75.84 %	18.97 %
	Matthews	218,745	29,435	10,695	4.89 %	36.33 %
	Midland (Mecklenburg)	218,745	0	0	0.00 %	0.00 %
	Mint Hill (Mecklenburg)	218,745	26,444	26,444	12.09 %	100.00 %
	Stallings (Mecklenburg)	218,745	384	373	0.17 %	97.14 %
41	Charlotte	216,976	874,579	114,003	52.54 %	13.04 %
	Cornelius	216,976	31,412	12,421	5.72 %	39.54 %
	Davidson (Mecklenburg)	216,976	14,728	14,728	6.79 %	100.00 %
	Huntersville	216,976	61,376	51,709	23.83 %	84.25 %
42	Charlotte	217,131	874,579	186,218	85.76 %	21.29 %
	Matthews	217,131	29,435	18,740	8.63 %	63.67 %
	Pineville	217,131	10,602	6,981	3.22 %	65.85 %
	Stallings (Mecklenburg)	217,131	384	11	0.01 %	2.86 %

District - Municipality by County Report

District Plan: SL 2022-2

District	Municipality	Total District Population	Total Muni Population	District Pop in Muni	Percent of District Pop in Muni	Percent of Muni Pop in District
42	Weddington (Mecklenburg)	217,131	5	5	0.00 %	100.00 %
43	Belmont	211,229	15,010	15,010	7.11 %	100.00 %
	Bessemer City	211,229	5,428	5,428	2.57 %	100.00 %
	Cramerton	211,229	5,296	5,296	2.51 %	100.00 %
	Dallas	211,229	5,927	5,927	2.81 %	100.00 %
	Gastonia	211,229	80,411	80,411	38.07 %	100.00 %
	High Shoals	211,229	595	595	0.28 %	100.00 %
	Kings Mountain (Gaston)	211,229	1,110	1,110	0.53 %	100.00 %
	Lowell	211,229	3,654	3,654	1.73 %	100.00 %
	McAdenville	211,229	890	890	0.42 %	100.00 %
	Mount Holly	211,229	17,703	17,703	8.38 %	100.00 %
	Ranlo	211,229	4,511	4,511	2.14 %	100.00 %
	Spencer Mountain	211,229	0	0	0.00 %	0.00 %
	Stanley	211,229	3,963	3,963	1.88 %	100.00 %
44	Belwood	203,043	857	857	0.42 %	100.00 %
	Bessemer City	203,043	5,428	0	0.00 %	0.00 %
	Boiling Springs	203,043	4,615	4,615	2.27 %	100.00 %
	Casar	203,043	305	305	0.15 %	100.00 %
	Cherryville	203,043	6,078	6,078	2.99 %	100.00 %
	Dellview	203,043	6	6	0.00 %	100.00 %
	Earl	203,043	198	198	0.10 %	100.00 %
	Fallston	203,043	627	627	0.31 %	100.00 %
	Gastonia	203,043	80,411	0	0.00 %	0.00 %
	Grover	203,043	802	802	0.39 %	100.00 %
	High Shoals	203,043	595	0	0.00 %	0.00 %
	Kings Mountain (Cleveland)	203,043	10,032	10,032	4.94 %	100.00 %
	Kingstown	203,043	656	656	0.32 %	100.00 %
	Lattimore	203,043	406	406	0.20 %	100.00 %
	Lawndale	203,043	570	570	0.28 %	100.00 %
	Lincolnton	203,043	11,091	11,091	5.46 %	100.00 %
	Maiden (Lincoln)	203,043	0	0	0.00 %	0.00 %
	Mooresboro	203,043	293	293	0.14 %	100.00 %
	Patterson Springs	203,043	571	571	0.28 %	100.00 %
	Polkville	203,043	516	516	0.25 %	100.00 %
	Shelby	203,043	21,918	21,918	10.79 %	100.00 %
	Waco	203,043	310	310	0.15 %	100.00 %
45	Brookford	218,526	442	442	0.20 %	100.00 %
	Cajah's Mountain	218,526	2,722	2,722	1.25 %	100.00 %
	Catawba	218,526	702	702	0.32 %	100.00 %
	Cedar Rock	218,526	301	301	0.14 %	100.00 %

District - Municipality by County Report

District Plan: SL 2022-2

District	Municipality	Total District Population	Total Muni Population	District Pop in Muni	Percent of District Pop in Muni	Percent of Muni Pop in District
45	Claremont	218,526	1,692	1,692	0.77 %	100.00 %
	Conover	218,526	8,421	8,421	3.85 %	100.00 %
	Gamewell	218,526	3,702	65	0.03 %	1.76 %
	Granite Falls	218,526	4,965	4,965	2.27 %	100.00 %
	Hickory (Caldwell)	218,526	32	32	0.01 %	100.00 %
	Hickory (Catawba)	218,526	43,379	43,379	19.85 %	100.00 %
	Hudson	218,526	3,780	3,780	1.73 %	100.00 %
	Lenoir	218,526	18,352	13,830	6.33 %	75.36 %
	Long View (Catawba)	218,526	4,353	4,353	1.99 %	100.00 %
	Maiden (Catawba)	218,526	3,736	3,736	1.71 %	100.00 %
	Newton	218,526	13,148	13,148	6.02 %	100.00 %
	Rhodhiss (Caldwell)	218,526	358	358	0.16 %	100.00 %
	Rutherford College (Caldwell)	218,526	0	0	0.00 %	0.00 %
	Sawmills	218,526	5,020	5,020	2.30 %	100.00 %
46	Asheville	200,646	94,589	1,387	0.69 %	1.47 %
	Black Mountain	200,646	8,426	8,426	4.20 %	100.00 %
	Connelly Springs	200,646	1,529	1,529	0.76 %	100.00 %
	Drexel	200,646	1,760	1,760	0.88 %	100.00 %
	Glen Alpine	200,646	1,529	1,529	0.76 %	100.00 %
	Hickory (Burke)	200,646	79	79	0.04 %	100.00 %
	Hildebran	200,646	1,679	1,679	0.84 %	100.00 %
	Long View (Burke)	200,646	735	735	0.37 %	100.00 %
	Marion	200,646	7,717	7,717	3.85 %	100.00 %
	Montreat	200,646	901	901	0.45 %	100.00 %
	Morganton	200,646	17,474	17,474	8.71 %	100.00 %
	Old Fort	200,646	811	811	0.40 %	100.00 %
	Rhodhiss (Burke)	200,646	639	639	0.32 %	100.00 %
	Rutherford College (Burke)	200,646	1,226	1,226	0.61 %	100.00 %
	Valdese	200,646	4,689	4,689	2.34 %	100.00 %
	Weaverville	200,646	4,567	3,751	1.87 %	82.13 %
47	Bakersville	209,958	450	450	0.21 %	100.00 %
	Banner Elk	209,958	1,049	1,049	0.50 %	100.00 %
	Beech Mountain (Avery)	209,958	62	62	0.03 %	100.00 %
	Beech Mountain (Watauga)	209,958	613	613	0.29 %	100.00 %
	Blowing Rock (Caldwell)	209,958	91	91	0.04 %	100.00 %
	Blowing Rock (Watauga)	209,958	1,285	1,285	0.61 %	100.00 %
	Boone	209,958	19,092	19,092	9.09 %	100.00 %
	Burnsville	209,958	1,614	1,614	0.77 %	100.00 %
	Canton	209,958	4,422	4,422	2.11 %	100.00 %
	Clyde	209,958	1,368	1,368	0.65 %	100.00 %

District - Municipality by County Report

District Plan: SL 2022-2

District	Municipality	Total District Population	Total Muni Population	District Pop in Muni	Percent of District Pop in Muni	Percent of Muni Pop in District
47	Crossnore	209,958	143	143	0.07 %	100.00 %
	Elk Park	209,958	542	542	0.26 %	100.00 %
	Gamewell	209,958	3,702	3,637	1.73 %	98.24 %
	Grandfather Village	209,958	95	95	0.05 %	100.00 %
	Hot Springs	209,958	520	520	0.25 %	100.00 %
	Jefferson	209,958	1,622	1,622	0.77 %	100.00 %
	Lansing	209,958	126	126	0.06 %	100.00 %
	Lenoir	209,958	18,352	4,522	2.15 %	24.64 %
	Mars Hill	209,958	2,007	2,007	0.96 %	100.00 %
	Marshall	209,958	777	777	0.37 %	100.00 %
	Newland	209,958	715	715	0.34 %	100.00 %
	Seven Devils (Avery)	209,958	38	38	0.02 %	100.00 %
	Seven Devils (Watauga)	209,958	275	275	0.13 %	100.00 %
	Sparta	209,958	1,834	1,834	0.87 %	100.00 %
	Spruce Pine	209,958	2,194	2,194	1.04 %	100.00 %
	Sugar Mountain	209,958	371	371	0.18 %	100.00 %
	West Jefferson	209,958	1,279	1,279	0.61 %	100.00 %
48	Bostic	200,053	355	355	0.18 %	100.00 %
	Chimney Rock Village	200,053	140	140	0.07 %	100.00 %
	Columbus	200,053	1,060	1,060	0.53 %	100.00 %
	Ellenboro	200,053	723	723	0.36 %	100.00 %
	Flat Rock	200,053	3,486	3,486	1.74 %	100.00 %
	Fletcher	200,053	7,987	7,987	3.99 %	100.00 %
	Forest City	200,053	7,377	7,377	3.69 %	100.00 %
	Hendersonville	200,053	15,137	15,137	7.57 %	100.00 %
	Lake Lure	200,053	1,365	1,365	0.68 %	100.00 %
	Laurel Park	200,053	2,250	2,250	1.12 %	100.00 %
	Mills River	200,053	7,078	7,078	3.54 %	100.00 %
	Ruth	200,053	347	347	0.17 %	100.00 %
	Rutherfordton	200,053	3,640	3,640	1.82 %	100.00 %
	Saluda (Henderson)	200,053	11	11	0.01 %	100.00 %
	Saluda (Polk)	200,053	620	620	0.31 %	100.00 %
	Spindale	200,053	4,225	4,225	2.11 %	100.00 %
	Tryon	200,053	1,562	1,562	0.78 %	100.00 %
49	Asheville	200,954	94,589	93,202	46.38 %	98.53 %
	Biltmore Forest	200,954	1,409	1,409	0.70 %	100.00 %
	Weaverville	200,954	4,567	816	0.41 %	17.87 %
	Woodfin	200,954	7,936	7,936	3.95 %	100.00 %
50	Andrews	213,909	1,667	1,667	0.78 %	100.00 %
	Brevard	213,909	7,744	7,744	3.62 %	100.00 %

District - Municipality by County Report

District Plan: SL 2022-2

District	Municipality	Total District Population	Total Muni Population	District Pop in Muni	Percent of District Pop in Muni	Percent of Muni Pop in District
50	Bryson City	213,909	1,558	1,558	0.73 %	100.00 %
	Dillsboro	213,909	213	213	0.10 %	100.00 %
	Fontana Dam	213,909	13	13	0.01 %	100.00 %
	Forest Hills	213,909	303	303	0.14 %	100.00 %
	Franklin	213,909	4,175	4,175	1.95 %	100.00 %
	Hayesville	213,909	461	461	0.22 %	100.00 %
	Highlands (Jackson)	213,909	12	12	0.01 %	100.00 %
	Highlands (Macon)	213,909	1,060	1,060	0.50 %	100.00 %
	Lake Santeetlah	213,909	38	38	0.02 %	100.00 %
	Maggie Valley	213,909	1,687	1,687	0.79 %	100.00 %
	Murphy	213,909	1,608	1,608	0.75 %	100.00 %
	Robbinsville	213,909	597	597	0.28 %	100.00 %
	Rosman	213,909	701	701	0.33 %	100.00 %
	Sylva	213,909	2,578	2,578	1.21 %	100.00 %
	Waynesville	213,909	10,140	10,140	4.74 %	100.00 %
	Webster	213,909	372	372	0.17 %	100.00 %
			Total:	**6,017,605**		

Total Districts Assigned: 50

Total Municipalities (by County) Statewide: 614

Fully Assigned Municipalities: 614

Partially Assigned Municipalities: 0

Fully Unassigned Municipalities: 0

Split Municipalities: 33

Splits Involving Population: 26

Whole-Split VTD Counts by District Report

District Plan: SL 2022-2

District	County	Whole VTDs	Split VTDs
1	Carteret	28	0
	Chowan	6	0
	Dare	16	0
	Hyde	7	0
	Pamlico	10	0
	Pasquotank	9	0
	Perquimans	7	0
	Washington	6	0
2	Beaufort	21	0
	Craven	21	0
	Lenoir	22	0
3	Bertie	12	0
	Camden	3	0
	Currituck	11	0
	Gates	6	0
	Halifax	23	0
	Hertford	13	0
	Martin	13	0
	Northampton	13	0
	Tyrrell	6	0
	Warren	14	0
4	Greene	10	0
	Wayne	28	0
	Wilson	24	0
5	Edgecombe	21	0
	Pitt	40	0
6	Onslow	24	0
7	New Hanover	39	0
8	Brunswick	25	0
	Columbus	26	0
	New Hanover	4	0
9	Bladen	17	0
	Duplin	19	0
	Jones	7	0
	Pender	20	0
	Sampson	22	0
10	Johnston	36	0
11	Franklin	18	0
	Nash	24	0
	Vance	12	0
12	Harnett	13	0
	Lee	10	0
	Sampson	1	0

District plan definition file: 'SL 2022-2.csv', modified 2/17/2022 8:15 PM
Based on TIGER 2020 VTDs
[G20-VTD-SbD] - Generated 2/17/2022

Whole-Split VTD Counts by District Report

District Plan: SL 2022-2

District	County	Whole VTDs	Split VTDs
13	Wake	47	1
14	Wake	33	1
15	Wake	42	1
16	Wake	31	2
17	Wake	26	1
18	Granville	15	0
	Wake	22	0
19	Cumberland	52	0
20	Chatham	18	0
	Durham	22	0
21	Cumberland	24	0
	Moore	26	0
22	Durham	35	0
23	Caswell	9	0
	Orange	41	0
	Person	11	0
24	Hoke	15	0
	Robeson	39	0
	Scotland	7	0
25	Alamance	37	0
	Randolph	8	0
26	Guilford	31	0
	Rockingham	15	0
27	Guilford	65	0
28	Guilford	69	0
29	Anson	9	0
	Montgomery	14	0
	Randolph	14	0
	Richmond	16	0
	Union	9	0
30	Davidson	43	0
	Davie	14	0
31	Forsyth	40	0
	Stokes	18	0
32	Forsyth	61	0
33	Rowan	41	0
	Stanly	22	0
34	Cabarrus	39	0
35	Cabarrus	1	0
	Union	43	0

Whole-Split VTD Counts by District Report

District Plan: SL 2022-2

District	County	Whole VTDs	Split VTDs
36	Alexander	10	0
	Surry	24	0
	Wilkes	27	0
	Yadkin	12	0
37	Iredell	29	0
	Mecklenburg	4	0
38	Mecklenburg	35	0
39	Mecklenburg	41	0
40	Mecklenburg	38	0
41	Mecklenburg	30	0
42	Mecklenburg	47	0
43	Gaston	41	0
44	Cleveland	21	0
	Gaston	5	0
	Lincoln	23	0
45	Caldwell	13	0
	Catawba	40	0
46	Buncombe	24	0
	Burke	33	0
	McDowell	17	0
47	Alleghany	4	0
	Ashe	17	0
	Avery	19	0
	Caldwell	7	0
	Haywood	12	0
	Madison	12	0
	Mitchell	9	0
	Watauga	20	0
	Yancey	11	0
48	Henderson	34	0
	Polk	7	0
	Rutherford	17	0
49	Buncombe	55	0
50	Cherokee	16	0
	Clay	9	0
	Graham	4	0
	Haywood	17	0
	Jackson	13	0
	Macon	15	0
	Swain	5	0
	Transylvania	15	0
	Total:	**2,663**	

District plan definition file: 'SL 2022-2.csv', modified 2/17/2022 8:15 PM
Based on TIGER 2020 VTDs
[G20-VTD-SbD] - Generated 2/17/2022

Whole-Split VTD Counts by District Report

District Plan: SL 2022-2

Total Districts Assigned: 50
Total VTDs Statewide: 2666
Fully Assigned VTDs: 2666
Partially Assigned VTDs: 0
Fully Unassigned VTDs: 0
Split VTDs: 3
Splits Involving Population: 3

Whole-Split VTD Counts by County Report

District Plan: SL 2022-2

County	Whole VTDs	Split VTDs
Alamance	37	0
Alexander	10	0
Alleghany	4	0
Anson	9	0
Ashe	17	0
Avery	19	0
Beaufort	21	0
Bertie	12	0
Bladen	17	0
Brunswick	25	0
Buncombe	79	0
Burke	33	0
Cabarrus	40	0
Caldwell	20	0
Camden	3	0
Carteret	28	0
Caswell	9	0
Catawba	40	0
Chatham	18	0
Cherokee	16	0
Chowan	6	0
Clay	9	0
Cleveland	21	0
Columbus	26	0
Craven	21	0
Cumberland	76	0
Currituck	11	0
Dare	16	0
Davidson	43	0
Davie	14	0
Duplin	19	0
Durham	57	0
Edgecombe	21	0
Forsyth	101	0
Franklin	18	0
Gaston	46	0
Gates	6	0
Graham	4	0
Granville	15	0
Greene	10	0
Guilford	165	0
Halifax	23	0
Harnett	13	0

District plan definition file: 'SL 2022-2.csv', modified 2/17/2022 8:15 PM
Based on TIGER 2020 VTDs
[G20-VTD-SbC] - Generated 2/17/2022

Whole-Split VTD Counts by County Report

District Plan: SL 2022-2

County	Whole VTDs	Split VTDs
Haywood	29	0
Henderson	34	0
Hertford	13	0
Hoke	15	0
Hyde	7	0
Iredell	29	0
Jackson	13	0
Johnston	36	0
Jones	7	0
Lee	10	0
Lenoir	22	0
Lincoln	23	0
Macon	15	0
Madison	12	0
Martin	13	0
McDowell	17	0
Mecklenburg	195	0
Mitchell	9	0
Montgomery	14	0
Moore	26	0
Nash	24	0
New Hanover	43	0
Northampton	13	0
Onslow	24	0
Orange	41	0
Pamlico	10	0
Pasquotank	9	0
Pender	20	0
Perquimans	7	0
Person	11	0
Pitt	40	0
Polk	7	0
Randolph	22	0
Richmond	16	0
Robeson	39	0
Rockingham	15	0
Rowan	41	0
Rutherford	17	0
Sampson	23	0
Scotland	7	0
Stanly	22	0
Stokes	18	0
Surry	24	0

District plan definition file: 'SL 2022-2.csv', modified 2/17/2022 8:15 PM
Based on TIGER 2020 VTDs
[G20-VTD-SbC] - Generated 2/17/2022

Whole-Split VTD Counts by County Report

District Plan: SL 2022-2

County	Whole VTDs	Split VTDs
Swain	5	0
Transylvania	15	0
Tyrrell	6	0
Union	52	0
Vance	12	0
Wake	201	3
Warren	14	0
Washington	6	0
Watauga	20	0
Wayne	28	0
Wilkes	27	0
Wilson	24	0
Yadkin	12	0
Yancey	11	0
Totals:	**2,663**	**3**

Total VTDs Statewide: 2666

Fully Assigned VTDs: 2666

Partially Assigned VTDs: 0

Fully Unassigned VTDs: 0

Total Districts Assigned: 50

Split VTDs: 3

Splits Involving Population: 3

Split VTD Detail Report

District Plan: SL 2022-2

County	VTD	District	Total VTD Population	VTD Pop in District	Percent of VTD Pop in District
Wake	04-11	15	2,820	1,312	46.52 %
		16	2,820	1,508	53.48 %
	17-01	13	5,510	3,931	71.34 %
		14	5,510	1,579	28.66 %
	20-08	16	7,596	6,641	87.43 %
		17	7,596	955	12.57 %
			Assigned Geography Total:	**15,926**	

Total VTDs Statewide: 2666

Fully Assigned VTDs: 2666

Partially Assigned VTDs: 0

Fully Unassigned VTDs: 0

Total Districts Assigned: 50

Split VTDs: 3

Splits Involving Population: 3

Incumbent-District Report

District Plan: SL 2022-2

Residence Set: NC Senate - 2/12/2022

Last Name	First Name	Party	Current District	District in this Plan
Alexander	W. Ted	R	44	44
Ballard	Deanna	R	45	47
Barnes	Lisa	R	11	11
Batch	Sydney	D	17	17
Bazemore	Ernestine	D	3	3
Berger	Philip	R	30	26
Blue	Daniel	D	14	14
Britt	Danny	R	13	24
Burgin	James	R	12	12
Chaudhuri	Jay	D	15	15
Clark	Robert	D	21	24
Corbin	Harold	R	50	50
Craven	David	R	26	29
Crawford	Sarah	D	18	18
Daniel	Warren	R	46	46
Davis	Donald	D	5	5
deViere	Kirk	D	19	19
Edwards	Charles	R	48	48
Fitch	Milton	D	4	4
Ford	Carl	R	33	33
Foushee	Valerie	D	23	23
Galey	Amy	R	24	25
Garrett	Michael	D	27	27
Harrington	Kathryn	R	43	43
Hise	Ralph	R	47	47
Jackson	Brent	R	10	9
Jackson	Jeffrey	D	37	42
Jarvis	Steven	R	29	30
Johnson	Matthew	R	35	35
Krawiec	Joyce	R	31	31
Lazzara	Michael	R	6	6
Lee	Michael	R	9	7
Lowe	Paul	D	32	32
Marcus	Natasha	D	41	41
Mayfield	Julie	D	49	49
McInnis	Thomas	R	25	21
Mohammed	Mujtaba	D	38	38
Murdock	Natalie	D	20	20
Newton	Paul	R	36	34
Nickel	George	D	16	16
Perry	Jim	R	7	2
Proctor	Dean	R	42	45

District plan definition file: 'SL 2022-2.csv', modified 2/17/2022 8:15 PM
Row shading indicates that the district in this plan is shared by more than one incumbent.
[G20-IncDist] - Generated 2/17/2022

Incumbent-District Report

District Plan: SL 2022-2

Residence Set: NC Senate - 2/12/2022

Last Name	First Name	Party	Current District	District in this Plan
Rabon	William	R	8	8
Robinson	Gladys	D	28	28
Salvador	DeAndrea	D	39	39
Sanderson	Norman	R	2	1
Sawyer	Vickie	R	34	37
Steinburg	Bob	R	1	1
Waddell	Joyce	D	40	40
Woodard	Mike	D	22	22

District plan definition file: 'SL 2022-2.csv', modified 2/17/2022 8:15 PM
Row shading indicates that the district in this plan is shared by more than one incumbent.
[G20-IncDist] - Generated 2/17/2022

District-Incumbent Report

District Plan: SL 2022-2

Residence Set: NC Senate - 2/12/2022

District in this Plan	Last Name	First Name	Party	Current District
1	Sanderson	Norman	R	2
	Steinburg	Bob	R	1
2	Perry	Jim	R	7
3	Bazemore	Ernestine	D	3
4	Fitch	Milton	D	4
5	Davis	Donald	D	5
6	Lazzara	Michael	R	6
7	Lee	Michael	R	9
8	Rabon	William	R	8
9	Jackson	Brent	R	10
10				
11	Barnes	Lisa	R	11
12	Burgin	James	R	12
13				
14	Blue	Daniel	D	14
15	Chaudhuri	Jay	D	15
16	Nickel	George	D	16
17	Batch	Sydney	D	17
18	Crawford	Sarah	D	18
19	deViere	Kirk	D	19
20	Murdock	Natalie	D	20
21	McInnis	Thomas	R	25
22	Woodard	Mike	D	22
23	Foushee	Valerie	D	23
24	Britt	Danny	R	13
	Clark	Robert	D	21
25	Galey	Amy	R	24
26	Berger	Philip	R	30
27	Garrett	Michael	D	27
28	Robinson	Gladys	D	28
29	Craven	David	R	26
30	Jarvis	Steven	R	29
31	Krawiec	Joyce	R	31
32	Lowe	Paul	D	32
33	Ford	Carl	R	33
34	Newton	Paul	R	36
35	Johnson	Matthew	R	35
36				
37	Sawyer	Vickie	R	34
38	Mohammed	Mujtaba	D	38
39	Salvador	DeAndrea	D	39
40	Waddell	Joyce	D	40

District-Incumbent Report

District Plan: SL 2022-2

Residence Set: NC Senate - 2/12/2022

District in this Plan	Last Name	First Name	Party	Current District
41	Marcus	Natasha	D	41
42	Jackson	Jeffrey	D	37
43	Harrington	Kathryn	R	43
44	Alexander	W. Ted	R	44
45	Proctor	Dean	R	42
46	Daniel	Warren	R	46
47	Ballard	Deanna	R	45
	Hise	Ralph	R	47
48	Edwards	Charles	R	48
49	Mayfield	Julie	D	49
50	Corbin	Harold	R	50

User: **Blake Esselstyn**
Plan Name: **NC Sen Enacted 2022**
Plan Type: **Enacted**

Population Summary

Monday, November 20, 2023 8:24 PM

District	Population	Deviation	% Devn.	[% AmIndian]	[% Asian]	[% AP_Blk]	[% Hispanic Origin]	[% White]	[% 18+ _AP_Blk]
1	199,750	-9,038	-4.33%	0.44%	0.76%	18.59%	4.99%	73.91%	17.47%
2	200,494	-8,294	-3.97%	0.38%	1.79%	28.2%	7.48%	61.66%	26.66%
3	198,430	-10,358	-4.96%	1.66%	0.56%	43.19%	3.72%	50.35%	42.33%
4	216,568	7,780	3.73%	0.63%	1.16%	35.86%	12.42%	50.69%	35.02%
5	219,143	10,355	4.96%	0.41%	1.46%	42.27%	7.15%	48.56%	40.35%
6	204,576	-4,212	-2.02%	0.71%	2.31%	16.95%	13.51%	67%	15.33%
7	208,637	-151	-0.07%	0.44%	1.62%	12.66%	7.31%	76.9%	11.68%
8	204,381	-4,407	-2.11%	1.34%	0.59%	16.28%	5.91%	74.91%	14.84%
9	202,791	-5,997	-2.87%	1.45%	0.4%	23.76%	15.06%	59.94%	23.92%
10	215,999	7,211	3.45%	0.82%	0.87%	17.57%	15.93%	65.94%	16.73%
11	206,121	-2,667	-1.28%	0.67%	0.81%	37.86%	8.73%	52.17%	36.65%
12	200,794	-7,994	-3.83%	1%	1.08%	21.77%	16.17%	61.43%	20.61%
13	198,383	-10,405	-4.98%	0.61%	4.63%	20.85%	13.31%	60.8%	19.87%
14	198,391	-10,397	-4.98%	0.86%	2.25%	43.78%	18.4%	36.3%	42.99%
15	198,416	-10,372	-4.97%	0.43%	5.95%	15.35%	10.1%	67.2%	14.28%
16	198,364	-10,424	-4.99%	0.3%	26.8%	11.12%	7.24%	53.23%	10.74%
17	198,370	-10,418	-4.99%	0.46%	6.5%	11.62%	9.89%	70.63%	11.47%
18	198,478	-10,310	-4.94%	0.42%	2.96%	23.38%	8.82%	63.86%	22.97%
19	216,664	7,876	3.77%	2.05%	2.57%	41.42%	11.04%	43.45%	39.24%
20	199,272	-9,516	-4.56%	0.55%	5.03%	28.16%	12.56%	53.57%	27.34%
21	217,791	9,003	4.31%	0.89%	2.24%	29.78%	10.53%	57.29%	28.45%
22	201,846	-6,942	-3.32%	0.82%	4.17%	35.15%	17.56%	43.06%	34.45%
23	210,529	1,741	0.83%	0.58%	6.11%	17.18%	9.03%	65.97%	16.73%
24	202,786	-6,002	-2.87%	25.98%	0.99%	30.32%	10.13%	32.29%	29.63%
25	217,130	8,342	4.00%	0.83%	1.43%	18.94%	13.72%	65.52%	17.88%

District	Population	Deviation	% Devn.	[% AmIndian]	[% Asian]	[% AP_Blk]	[% Hispanic Origin]	[% White]	[% 18+ _AP_Blk]
26	216,942	8,154	3.91%	0.48%	2.4%	23.38%	6.71%	66.56%	22.07%
27	203,438	-5,350	-2.56%	0.6%	7.2%	30.97%	9.87%	51.52%	28.98%
28	212,015	3,227	1.55%	0.64%	4.52%	47.09%	11.13%	37.57%	45.64%
29	218,867	10,079	4.83%	1.04%	1.42%	18.65%	11.36%	67.39%	17.81%
30	211,642	2,854	1.37%	0.58%	1.3%	10.15%	8.16%	79.03%	9.21%
31	216,024	7,236	3.47%	0.74%	1.08%	23.18%	14.79%	60.83%	22.21%
32	211,086	2,298	1.10%	0.52%	3.37%	26.3%	11.46%	58.48%	25.19%
33	209,379	591	0.28%	0.49%	1.27%	15.88%	9.09%	72.52%	14.88%
34	217,563	8,775	4.20%	0.5%	5.46%	21.59%	12.22%	60.35%	20.14%
35	216,849	8,061	3.86%	0.48%	4.37%	12.29%	12.71%	69.7%	11.74%
36	210,986	2,198	1.05%	0.42%	0.59%	4.9%	9.18%	84.62%	4.48%
37	215,363	6,575	3.15%	0.37%	2.63%	12.45%	8.14%	75.57%	11.41%
38	216,250	7,462	3.57%	0.6%	6.66%	45.57%	14.86%	33.5%	43.67%
39	217,710	8,922	4.27%	0.74%	5.83%	23.93%	17.52%	53.21%	23.13%
40	218,745	9,957	4.77%	0.88%	6.1%	39.53%	22.45%	33.48%	38.67%
41	216,976	8,188	3.92%	0.5%	4.01%	40.51%	12.96%	42.54%	39.59%
42	217,131	8,343	4.00%	0.33%	10.15%	13.13%	9.52%	66.02%	12.48%
43	211,229	2,441	1.17%	0.49%	1.64%	20.42%	9.1%	67.6%	18.57%
44	203,043	-5,745	-2.75%	0.32%	0.82%	14.2%	5.56%	77.72%	13.14%
45	218,526	9,738	4.66%	0.58%	3.42%	8.55%	9.56%	77.41%	7.57%
46	200,646	-8,142	-3.90%	0.93%	2.02%	5.32%	6.88%	83.72%	4.9%
47	209,958	1,170	0.56%	0.37%	0.71%	3.53%	5.82%	88.17%	3.37%
48	200,053	-8,735	-4.18%	0.43%	0.88%	6.31%	9.65%	81.92%	5.51%
49	200,954	-7,834	-3.75%	0.46%	1.41%	8.27%	9.08%	79.08%	7.25%
50	213,909	5,121	2.45%	4.66%	0.7%	2.36%	5.81%	84.68%	1.98%

Total Population: 10,439,388

Ideal District Population: 208,788

Summary Statistics:

Population Summary

Population Range:	198,364 to 219,143
Ratio Range:	0.10
Absolute Range:	-10,424 to 10,355
Absolute Overall Range:	20,779
Relative Range:	-4.99% to 4.96%
Relative Overall Range:	9.95%
Absolute Mean Deviation:	6,948.16
Relative Mean Deviation:	3.33%
Standard Deviation:	7,562.14

Enacted 2022 Senate Northeastern Districts
Citizen Voting Age Population (CVAP) Statistics

District ID	Total CVA Pop	Black CVA Pop	Black CVAP %
1	161,125	29,552	18.34%
3	164,825	73,305	44.47%
5	175,860	70,881	40.31%
11	154,485	60,216	38.98%

Attachment E

Contents	
Item 1:	Excerpts from enacted 2023 Senate plan “Stat Pack”
Source:	https://www.ncleg.gov/Redistricting
Item 2:	Enacted 2023 plan CVAP statistics
Source:	Blake Esselstyn

Population Deviation Report

District Plan: SL 2023-146

District	Seats	Ideal Pop	Actual Pop	Deviation	Deviation %
1	1	208,788	199,623	-9,165	-4.39%
2	1	208,788	198,557	-10,231	-4.90%
3	1	208,788	200,494	-8,294	-3.97%
4	1	208,788	216,568	7,780	3.73%
5	1	208,788	219,143	10,355	4.96%
6	1	208,788	204,576	-4,212	-2.02%
7	1	208,788	198,476	-10,312	-4.94%
8	1	208,788	214,542	5,754	2.76%
9	1	208,788	202,791	-5,997	-2.87%
10	1	208,788	215,999	7,211	3.45%
11	1	208,788	206,121	-2,667	-1.28%
12	1	208,788	200,794	-7,994	-3.83%
13	1	208,788	198,371	-10,417	-4.99%
14	1	208,788	198,512	-10,276	-4.92%
15	1	208,788	198,368	-10,420	-4.99%
16	1	208,788	198,384	-10,404	-4.98%
17	1	208,788	198,415	-10,373	-4.97%
18	1	208,788	198,352	-10,436	-5.00%
19	1	208,788	216,471	7,683	3.68%
20	1	208,788	201,314	-7,474	-3.58%
21	1	208,788	217,984	9,196	4.40%
22	1	208,788	199,804	-8,984	-4.30%
23	1	208,788	210,529	1,741	0.83%
24	1	208,788	202,786	-6,002	-2.87%
25	1	208,788	217,448	8,660	4.15%
26	1	208,788	211,801	3,013	1.44%
27	1	208,788	210,558	1,770	0.85%
28	1	208,788	210,036	1,248	0.60%
29	1	208,788	218,829	10,041	4.81%
30	1	208,788	211,642	2,854	1.37%
31	1	208,788	215,359	6,571	3.15%
32	1	208,788	211,751	2,963	1.42%
33	1	208,788	209,379	591	0.28%
34	1	208,788	214,990	6,202	2.97%
35	1	208,788	219,142	10,354	4.96%
36	1	208,788	210,986	2,198	1.05%
37	1	208,788	219,210	10,422	4.99%
38	1	208,788	217,905	9,117	4.37%
39	1	208,788	219,123	10,335	4.95%
40	1	208,788	218,881	10,093	4.83%
41	1	208,788	217,678	8,890	4.26%
42	1	208,788	209,378	590	0.28%
43	1	208,788	211,229	2,441	1.17%

Population Deviation Report

District Plan: SL 2023-146

District	Seats	Ideal Pop	Actual Pop	Deviation	Deviation %
44	1	208,788	203,043	-5,745	-2.75%
45	1	208,788	218,989	10,201	4.89%
46	1	208,788	199,859	-8,929	-4.28%
47	1	208,788	204,671	-4,117	-1.97%
48	1	208,788	200,053	-8,735	-4.18%
49	1	208,788	201,741	-7,047	-3.38%
50	1	208,788	218,733	9,945	4.76%
Totals:	**50**		**10,439,388**		

Deviation range: -5.00% to 4.99%

Census All Ages by Race Report

District Plan: SL 2023-146

District	White	% White	Black	% Black	NA	% NA	API	% API	Other	% Other	MR	% MR	Total
1	125,591	62.91%	57,106	28.61%	993	0.50%	1,553	0.78%	3,988	2.00%	10,392	5.21%	199,623
2	121,958	61.42%	59,169	29.80%	3,177	1.60%	1,286	0.65%	4,336	2.18%	8,631	4.35%	198,557
3	123,633	61.66%	52,702	26.29%	763	0.38%	3,809	1.90%	8,030	4.01%	11,557	5.76%	200,494
4	109,785	50.69%	73,142	33.77%	1,356	0.63%	2,631	1.21%	16,909	7.81%	12,745	5.88%	216,568
5	106,421	48.56%	87,843	40.08%	905	0.41%	3,309	1.51%	9,646	4.40%	11,019	5.03%	219,143
6	137,072	67.00%	28,026	13.70%	1,460	0.71%	5,554	2.71%	10,196	4.98%	22,268	10.88%	204,576
7	157,787	79.50%	16,543	8.34%	891	0.45%	3,398	1.71%	7,101	3.58%	12,756	6.43%	198,476
8	155,737	72.59%	36,975	17.23%	2,774	1.29%	1,448	0.67%	6,352	2.96%	11,256	5.25%	214,542
9	121,550	59.94%	45,144	22.26%	2,937	1.45%	900	0.44%	20,252	9.99%	12,008	5.92%	202,791
10	142,425	65.94%	33,730	15.62%	1,767	0.82%	1,989	0.92%	18,150	8.40%	17,938	8.30%	215,999
11	107,533	52.17%	74,185	35.99%	1,391	0.67%	1,743	0.85%	11,299	5.48%	9,970	4.84%	206,121
12	123,342	61.43%	38,666	19.26%	2,015	1.00%	2,491	1.24%	17,191	8.56%	17,089	8.51%	200,794
13	141,140	71.15%	22,160	11.17%	1,110	0.56%	7,474	3.77%	10,777	5.43%	15,710	7.92%	198,371
14	68,213	34.36%	83,900	42.26%	1,674	0.84%	6,498	3.27%	23,382	11.78%	14,845	7.48%	198,512
15	119,784	60.38%	40,134	20.23%	1,035	0.52%	8,772	4.42%	14,101	7.11%	14,542	7.33%	198,368
16	130,932	66.00%	25,563	12.89%	789	0.40%	15,334	7.73%	9,696	4.89%	16,070	8.10%	198,384
17	105,063	52.95%	18,055	9.10%	601	0.30%	55,186	27.81%	5,037	2.54%	14,473	7.29%	198,415
18	133,279	67.19%	37,116	18.71%	917	0.46%	4,756	2.40%	9,230	4.65%	13,054	6.58%	198,352
19	75,828	35.03%	98,857	45.67%	3,101	1.43%	7,355	3.40%	10,032	4.63%	21,298	9.84%	216,471
20	108,904	54.10%	51,907	25.78%	1,036	0.51%	10,440	5.19%	14,326	7.12%	14,701	7.30%	201,314
21	143,094	65.64%	39,424	18.09%	3,280	1.50%	4,596	2.11%	9,142	4.19%	18,448	8.46%	217,984
22	84,758	42.42%	66,617	33.34%	1,720	0.86%	8,172	4.09%	24,063	12.04%	14,474	7.24%	199,804
23	138,877	65.97%	32,609	15.49%	1,217	0.58%	12,944	6.15%	9,901	4.70%	14,981	7.12%	210,529
24	65,474	32.29%	56,352	27.79%	52,679	25.98%	2,308	1.14%	12,640	6.23%	13,333	6.57%	202,786
25	142,645	65.60%	36,611	16.84%	1,819	0.84%	4,121	1.90%	17,754	8.16%	14,498	6.67%	217,448
26	145,757	68.82%	40,237	19.00%	1,105	0.52%	5,133	2.42%	7,520	3.55%	12,049	5.69%	211,801
27	117,501	55.80%	54,113	25.70%	1,049	0.50%	14,194	6.74%	9,998	4.75%	13,703	6.51%	210,558
28	65,604	31.23%	104,287	49.65%	1,470	0.70%	10,390	4.95%	14,452	6.88%	13,833	6.59%	210,036
29	141,450	64.64%	40,298	18.42%	2,325	1.06%	2,263	1.03%	18,680	8.54%	13,813	6.31%	218,829
30	167,262	79.03%	18,493	8.74%	1,225	0.58%	2,805	1.33%	9,704	4.59%	12,153	5.74%	211,642
31	160,520	74.54%	25,283	11.74%	1,170	0.54%	4,354	2.02%	10,222	4.75%	13,810	6.41%	215,359
32	94,323	44.54%	71,685	33.85%	1,539	0.73%	5,383	2.54%	22,602	10.67%	16,219	7.66%	211,751
33	151,842	72.52%	30,091	14.37%	1,036	0.49%	2,764	1.32%	10,884	5.20%	12,762	6.10%	209,379
34	130,960	60.91%	40,669	18.92%	1,097	0.51%	11,039	5.13%	14,656	6.82%	16,569	7.71%	214,990

Data Source: 2020 Census Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171) Summary File.
Black = Black or African American, NA = American Indian and Alaskan Native, API = Asian and Pacific Islander, MR = two or more races
District plan definition file: 'SL 2023-146.csv', modified 10/26/2023 9:30 AM
[PL20-AA-RCE] - Generated 10/26/2023

Census All Ages by Race Report

District Plan: SL 2023-146

District	White	% White	Black	% Black	NA	% NA	API	% API	Other	% Other	MR	% MR	Total
35	157,147	71.71%	21,765	9.93%	970	0.44%	10,548	4.81%	11,728	5.35%	16,984	7.75%	219,142
36	178,538	84.62%	8,188	3.88%	879	0.42%	1,270	0.60%	11,343	5.38%	10,768	5.10%	210,986
37	166,786	76.09%	23,165	10.57%	800	0.36%	5,773	2.63%	8,229	3.75%	14,457	6.60%	219,210
38	96,083	44.09%	77,403	35.52%	973	0.45%	14,336	6.58%	12,953	5.94%	16,157	7.41%	217,905
39	100,168	45.71%	53,698	24.51%	1,859	0.85%	17,926	8.18%	24,832	11.33%	20,640	9.42%	219,123
40	65,794	30.06%	85,954	39.27%	1,994	0.91%	13,595	6.21%	32,511	14.85%	19,033	8.70%	218,881
41	80,770	37.11%	93,411	42.91%	1,140	0.52%	8,875	4.08%	19,311	8.87%	14,171	6.51%	217,678
42	150,335	71.80%	18,505	8.84%	645	0.31%	17,048	8.14%	7,357	3.51%	15,488	7.40%	209,378
43	142,790	67.60%	39,168	18.54%	1,029	0.49%	3,527	1.67%	10,628	5.03%	14,087	6.67%	211,229
44	157,796	77.72%	25,796	12.70%	658	0.32%	1,720	0.85%	5,485	2.70%	11,588	5.71%	203,043
45	168,519	76.95%	15,636	7.14%	1,289	0.59%	7,521	3.43%	11,534	5.27%	14,490	6.62%	218,989
46	166,870	83.49%	8,005	4.01%	1,851	0.93%	4,109	2.06%	7,988	4.00%	11,036	5.52%	199,859
47	181,442	88.65%	4,710	2.30%	715	0.35%	1,591	0.78%	6,043	2.95%	10,170	4.97%	204,671
48	163,893	81.92%	9,989	4.99%	870	0.43%	2,423	1.21%	10,346	5.17%	12,532	6.26%	200,053
49	160,024	79.32%	13,892	6.89%	945	0.47%	3,335	1.65%	8,867	4.40%	14,678	7.28%	201,741
50	185,460	84.79%	3,240	1.48%	9,992	4.57%	1,580	0.72%	5,986	2.74%	12,475	5.70%	218,733
Total:	**6,488,459**	**62.15%**	**2,140,217**	**20.50%**	**130,032**	**1.25%**	**351,569**	**3.37%**	**617,390**	**5.91%**	**711,721**	**6.82%**	**10,439,388**

Data Source: 2020 Census Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171) Summary File.
Black = Black or African American, NA = American Indian and Alaskan Native, API = Asian and Pacific Islander, MR = two or more races
District plan definition file: 'SL 2023-146.csv', modified 10/26/2023 9:30 AM
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Census All Ages by Ethnicity Report

District Plan: SL 2023-146

District	Hispanic	% Hispanic	Non-Hisp	% Non-Hisp	White Non-Hisp	% White Non-Hisp
1	9,393	4.71%	190,230	95.29%	122,974	61.60%
2	7,951	4.00%	190,606	96.00%	120,603	60.74%
3	14,993	7.48%	185,501	92.52%	120,946	60.32%
4	26,887	12.42%	189,681	87.58%	105,949	48.92%
5	15,674	7.15%	203,469	92.85%	104,177	47.54%
6	27,641	13.51%	176,935	86.49%	129,499	63.30%
7	15,249	7.68%	183,227	92.32%	154,491	77.84%
8	12,084	5.63%	202,458	94.37%	153,394	71.50%
9	30,536	15.06%	172,255	84.94%	117,737	58.06%
10	34,400	15.93%	181,599	84.07%	136,464	63.18%
11	18,001	8.73%	188,120	91.27%	104,845	50.87%
12	32,469	16.17%	168,325	83.83%	116,903	58.22%
13	21,886	11.03%	176,485	88.97%	137,321	69.22%
14	36,267	18.27%	162,245	81.73%	64,311	32.40%
15	24,943	12.57%	173,425	87.43%	116,412	58.68%
16	20,080	10.12%	178,304	89.88%	127,881	64.46%
17	13,750	6.93%	184,665	93.07%	102,266	51.54%
18	17,526	8.84%	180,826	91.16%	130,439	65.76%
19	24,990	11.54%	191,481	88.46%	70,917	32.76%
20	24,279	12.06%	177,035	87.94%	105,842	52.58%
21	21,873	10.03%	196,111	89.97%	137,675	63.16%
22	36,197	18.12%	163,607	81.88%	81,013	40.55%
23	19,009	9.03%	191,520	90.97%	135,705	64.46%
24	20,550	10.13%	182,236	89.87%	63,073	31.10%
25	28,820	13.25%	188,628	86.75%	138,591	63.74%
26	14,508	6.85%	197,293	93.15%	143,126	67.58%
27	18,921	8.99%	191,637	91.01%	114,460	54.36%
28	24,809	11.81%	185,227	88.19%	62,272	29.65%
29	29,610	13.53%	189,219	86.47%	137,436	62.81%
30	17,277	8.16%	194,365	91.84%	164,296	77.63%
31	19,879	9.23%	195,480	90.77%	157,175	72.98%
32	36,265	17.13%	175,486	82.87%	90,560	42.77%
33	19,026	9.09%	190,353	90.91%	148,780	71.06%
34	26,632	12.39%	188,358	87.61%	127,117	59.13%
35	23,726	10.83%	195,416	89.17%	153,298	69.95%
36	19,368	9.18%	191,618	90.82%	175,337	83.10%
37	17,512	7.99%	201,698	92.01%	163,439	74.56%
38	24,625	11.30%	193,280	88.70%	92,614	42.50%
39	44,099	20.13%	175,024	79.87%	94,879	43.30%
40	52,065	23.79%	166,816	76.21%	59,296	27.09%
41	30,058	13.81%	187,620	86.19%	77,498	35.60%
42	17,340	8.28%	192,038	91.72%	147,350	70.38%
43	19,228	9.10%	192,001	90.90%	139,800	66.18%
44	11,291	5.56%	191,752	94.44%	155,677	76.67%
45	21,296	9.72%	197,693	90.28%	164,942	75.32%
46	14,904	7.46%	184,955	92.54%	164,245	82.18%
47	11,673	5.70%	192,998	94.30%	178,735	87.33%
48	19,311	9.65%	180,742	90.35%	160,489	80.22%

Data Source: 2020 Census Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171) Summary File. Hispanic indicates Hispanic or Latino origin without regard to race.

Census All Ages by Ethnicity Report

District Plan: SL 2023-146

District	Hispanic	% Hispanic	Non-Hisp	% Non-Hisp	White Non-Hisp	% White Non-Hisp
49	17,149	8.50%	184,592	91.50%	157,069	77.86%
50	12,576	5.75%	206,157	94.25%	182,830	83.59%
Total:	**1,118,596**	**10.72%**	**9,320,792**	**89.28%**	**6,312,148**	**60.46%**

Data Source: 2020 Census Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171) Summary File. Hispanic indicates Hispanic or Latino origin without regard to race.
District plan definition file: SL 2023-146.csv, modified 10/26/2023 9:29 AM
[PL20-AA-ETH] - Generated 10/26/2023

Census All Age Black Populations Report

District Plan: SL 2023-146

District	Single Race Black	% Single Race Black	Multi-Race Black	% Multi-Race Black	Any Part Black	% Any Part Black
1	57,106	28.61%	3,384	1.70%	60,490	30.30%
2	59,169	29.80%	3,179	1.60%	62,348	31.40%
3	52,702	26.29%	3,846	1.92%	56,548	28.20%
4	73,142	33.77%	4,529	2.09%	77,671	35.86%
5	87,843	40.08%	4,794	2.19%	92,637	42.27%
6	28,026	13.70%	6,649	3.25%	34,675	16.95%
7	16,543	8.34%	2,805	1.41%	19,348	9.75%
8	36,975	17.23%	3,359	1.57%	40,334	18.80%
9	45,144	22.26%	3,040	1.50%	48,184	23.76%
10	33,730	15.62%	4,214	1.95%	37,944	17.57%
11	74,185	35.99%	3,843	1.86%	78,028	37.86%
12	38,666	19.26%	5,041	2.51%	43,707	21.77%
13	22,160	11.17%	3,293	1.66%	25,453	12.83%
14	83,900	42.26%	5,333	2.69%	89,233	44.95%
15	40,134	20.23%	4,067	2.05%	44,201	22.28%
16	25,563	12.89%	3,855	1.94%	29,418	14.83%
17	18,055	9.10%	3,129	1.58%	21,184	10.68%
18	37,116	18.71%	3,579	1.80%	40,695	20.52%
19	98,857	45.67%	10,371	4.79%	109,228	50.46%
20	51,907	25.78%	4,346	2.16%	56,253	27.94%
21	39,424	18.09%	5,941	2.73%	45,365	20.81%
22	66,617	33.34%	4,193	2.10%	70,810	35.44%
23	32,609	15.49%	3,567	1.69%	36,176	17.18%
24	56,352	27.79%	5,139	2.53%	61,491	30.32%
25	36,611	16.84%	4,344	2.00%	40,955	18.83%
26	40,237	19.00%	4,054	1.91%	44,291	20.91%
27	54,113	25.70%	4,431	2.10%	58,544	27.80%
28	104,287	49.65%	6,429	3.06%	110,716	52.71%
29	40,298	18.42%	3,444	1.57%	43,742	19.99%
30	18,493	8.74%	2,982	1.41%	21,475	10.15%
31	25,283	11.74%	3,284	1.52%	28,567	13.26%
32	71,685	33.85%	5,323	2.51%	77,008	36.37%
33	30,091	14.37%	3,166	1.51%	33,257	15.88%
34	40,669	18.92%	5,005	2.33%	45,674	21.24%
35	21,765	9.93%	3,431	1.57%	25,196	11.50%
36	8,188	3.88%	2,158	1.02%	10,346	4.90%
37	23,165	10.57%	3,337	1.52%	26,502	12.09%
38	77,403	35.52%	5,605	2.57%	83,008	38.09%
39	53,698	24.51%	4,870	2.22%	58,568	26.73%
40	85,954	39.27%	5,917	2.70%	91,871	41.97%
41	93,411	42.91%	5,244	2.41%	98,655	45.32%
42	18,505	8.84%	3,236	1.55%	21,741	10.38%
43	39,168	18.54%	3,958	1.87%	43,126	20.42%
44	25,796	12.70%	3,044	1.50%	28,840	14.20%
45	15,636	7.14%	3,881	1.77%	19,517	8.91%
46	8,005	4.01%	2,297	1.15%	10,302	5.15%
47	4,710	2.30%	1,654	0.81%	6,364	3.11%
48	9,989	4.99%	2,640	1.32%	12,629	6.31%

Census All Age Black Populations Report

District Plan: SL 2023-146

District	Single Race Black	% Single Race Black	Multi-Race Black	% Multi-Race Black	Any Part Black	% Any Part Black
49	13,892	6.89%	3,087	1.53%	16,979	8.42%
50	3,240	1.48%	2,019	0.92%	5,259	2.40%
Total:	**2,140,217**	**20.50%**	**204,336**	**1.96%**	**2,344,553**	**22.46%**

Census Voting Age by Race Report

District Plan: SL 2023-146

District	White	% White	Black	% Black	NA	% NA	API	% API	Other	% Other	MR	% MR	Total
1	103,642	64.49%	45,755	28.47%	818	0.51%	1,288	0.80%	2,728	1.70%	6,485	4.04%	160,716
2	103,272	63.62%	46,983	28.94%	2,509	1.55%	1,047	0.65%	2,911	1.79%	5,600	3.45%	162,322
3	102,555	64.62%	40,501	25.52%	616	0.39%	2,767	1.74%	5,222	3.29%	7,050	4.44%	158,711
4	89,726	53.37%	56,499	33.61%	996	0.59%	2,118	1.26%	10,787	6.42%	7,997	4.76%	168,123
5	87,678	51.44%	66,044	38.74%	696	0.41%	2,658	1.56%	6,387	3.75%	6,999	4.11%	170,462
6	108,554	68.94%	20,997	13.33%	1,155	0.73%	4,704	2.99%	8,141	5.17%	13,916	8.84%	157,467
7	132,176	81.58%	13,161	8.12%	679	0.42%	2,772	1.71%	4,757	2.94%	8,480	5.23%	162,025
8	135,123	75.48%	28,867	16.13%	2,163	1.21%	1,196	0.67%	4,188	2.34%	7,473	4.17%	179,010
9	97,650	62.39%	36,004	23.01%	2,164	1.38%	710	0.45%	12,695	8.11%	7,280	4.65%	156,503
10	110,168	68.81%	24,948	15.58%	1,226	0.77%	1,546	0.97%	11,594	7.24%	10,617	6.63%	160,099
11	87,920	54.75%	56,850	35.40%	1,049	0.65%	1,356	0.84%	7,303	4.55%	6,111	3.81%	160,589
12	96,625	64.65%	28,612	19.14%	1,517	1.02%	1,930	1.29%	10,977	7.34%	9,791	6.55%	149,452
13	106,709	73.16%	16,766	11.50%	807	0.55%	5,507	3.78%	7,018	4.81%	9,044	6.20%	145,851
14	55,751	37.34%	63,007	42.19%	1,216	0.81%	5,075	3.40%	14,815	9.92%	9,461	6.34%	149,325
15	101,455	63.39%	30,850	19.28%	779	0.49%	7,443	4.65%	9,496	5.93%	10,021	6.26%	160,044
16	109,478	68.34%	19,916	12.43%	572	0.36%	12,620	7.88%	6,753	4.22%	10,847	6.77%	160,186
17	79,550	55.69%	13,396	9.38%	397	0.28%	37,731	26.41%	3,541	2.48%	8,240	5.77%	142,855
18	103,473	68.98%	28,564	19.04%	671	0.45%	3,614	2.41%	5,956	3.97%	7,735	5.16%	150,013
19	62,393	37.76%	73,952	44.75%	2,420	1.46%	6,043	3.66%	7,213	4.37%	13,224	8.00%	165,245
20	91,563	56.66%	41,395	25.62%	814	0.50%	8,934	5.53%	9,440	5.84%	9,458	5.85%	161,604
21	114,181	68.19%	30,012	17.92%	2,488	1.49%	3,594	2.15%	6,506	3.89%	10,667	6.37%	167,448
22	72,651	45.76%	52,665	33.18%	1,184	0.75%	7,184	4.53%	15,418	9.71%	9,647	6.08%	158,749
23	115,116	68.08%	26,336	15.58%	933	0.55%	10,473	6.19%	6,661	3.94%	9,567	5.66%	169,086
24	53,176	34.81%	42,826	28.03%	39,263	25.70%	1,806	1.18%	8,042	5.26%	7,659	5.01%	152,772
25	116,994	68.80%	28,191	16.58%	1,354	0.80%	3,107	1.83%	11,446	6.73%	8,955	5.27%	170,047
26	118,842	71.43%	30,774	18.50%	856	0.51%	3,722	2.24%	4,932	2.96%	7,252	4.36%	166,378
27	98,311	59.29%	40,781	24.59%	804	0.48%	10,375	6.26%	6,968	4.20%	8,572	5.17%	165,811
28	56,181	34.18%	80,573	49.02%	1,068	0.65%	7,891	4.80%	9,571	5.82%	9,073	5.52%	164,357
29	115,602	67.85%	31,043	18.22%	1,746	1.02%	1,742	1.02%	11,922	7.00%	8,329	4.89%	170,384
30	135,137	81.43%	14,086	8.49%	969	0.58%	2,148	1.29%	6,206	3.74%	7,417	4.47%	165,963
31	130,145	77.15%	19,316	11.45%	880	0.52%	3,181	1.89%	6,592	3.91%	8,576	5.08%	168,690
32	79,908	48.50%	55,061	33.42%	1,084	0.66%	4,319	2.62%	13,850	8.41%	10,525	6.39%	164,747
33	123,504	75.20%	23,105	14.07%	800	0.49%	2,084	1.27%	6,878	4.19%	7,861	4.79%	164,232
34	103,325	64.65%	29,187	18.26%	802	0.50%	7,339	4.59%	9,280	5.81%	9,883	6.18%	159,816

Data Source: 2020 Census Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171) Summary File.
Black = Black or African American, NA = American Indian and Alaskan Native, API = Asian and Pacific Islander, MR = two or more races
District plan definition file: 'SL 2023-146.csv', modified 10/26/2023 9:30 AM
[PL20-VA-RCE] - Generated 10/26/2023

Census Voting Age by Race Report

District Plan: SL 2023-146

District	White	% White	Black	% Black	NA	% NA	API	% API	Other	% Other	MR	% MR	Total
35	117,609	74.11%	15,843	9.98%	692	0.44%	7,062	4.45%	7,516	4.74%	9,978	6.29%	158,700
36	145,551	86.72%	6,635	3.95%	672	0.40%	979	0.58%	7,257	4.32%	6,752	4.02%	167,846
37	133,334	78.50%	17,287	10.18%	622	0.37%	4,237	2.49%	5,488	3.23%	8,893	5.24%	169,861
38	76,120	46.02%	58,387	35.30%	689	0.42%	11,056	6.68%	8,758	5.30%	10,384	6.28%	165,394
39	83,113	49.07%	41,001	24.21%	1,263	0.75%	13,480	7.96%	16,667	9.84%	13,862	8.18%	169,386
40	56,123	33.49%	65,316	38.98%	1,483	0.88%	10,370	6.19%	21,536	12.85%	12,744	7.61%	167,572
41	70,937	41.23%	70,763	41.13%	845	0.49%	7,056	4.10%	12,602	7.32%	9,855	5.73%	172,058
42	118,288	74.14%	13,977	8.76%	498	0.31%	12,004	7.52%	5,081	3.18%	9,701	6.08%	159,549
43	116,337	70.74%	28,762	17.49%	838	0.51%	2,735	1.66%	7,038	4.28%	8,754	5.32%	164,464
44	127,240	79.61%	19,769	12.37%	518	0.32%	1,402	0.88%	3,732	2.33%	7,169	4.49%	159,830
45	138,217	79.95%	12,180	7.05%	908	0.53%	5,203	3.01%	7,648	4.42%	8,726	5.05%	172,882
46	136,895	85.51%	6,625	4.14%	1,292	0.81%	2,999	1.87%	5,163	3.22%	7,123	4.45%	160,097
47	152,430	89.54%	4,174	2.45%	567	0.33%	1,356	0.80%	4,485	2.63%	7,229	4.25%	170,241
48	136,617	84.30%	7,869	4.86%	678	0.42%	1,900	1.17%	7,078	4.37%	7,909	4.88%	162,051
49	135,749	81.97%	10,771	6.50%	739	0.45%	2,657	1.60%	6,024	3.64%	9,660	5.83%	165,600
50	157,043	87.01%	2,661	1.47%	6,927	3.84%	1,221	0.68%	4,109	2.28%	8,525	4.72%	180,486
Total:	**5,300,137**	**64.99%**	**1,639,043**	**20.10%**	**96,726**	**1.19%**	**265,741**	**3.26%**	**406,376**	**4.98%**	**447,076**	**5.48%**	**8,155,099**

Data Source: 2020 Census Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171) Summary File.
Black = Black or African American, NA = American Indian and Alaskan Native, API = Asian and Pacific Islander, MR = two or more races
District plan definition file: 'SL 2023-146.csv', modified 10/26/2023 9:30 AM
[PL20-VA-RCE] - Generated 10/26/2023

Census Voting Age Population by Ethnicity Report

District Plan: SL 2023-146

District	Hispanic	% Hispanic	Non-Hisp	% Non-Hisp	White Non-Hisp	% White Non-Hisp
1	6,381	3.97%	154,335	96.03%	101,719	63.29%
2	5,104	3.14%	157,218	96.86%	102,468	63.13%
3	9,520	6.00%	149,191	94.00%	100,918	63.59%
4	16,845	10.02%	151,278	89.98%	87,490	52.04%
5	10,266	6.02%	160,196	93.98%	86,233	50.59%
6	19,679	12.50%	137,788	87.50%	103,466	65.71%
7	10,100	6.23%	151,925	93.77%	129,954	80.21%
8	7,927	4.43%	171,083	95.57%	133,642	74.66%
9	18,791	12.01%	137,712	87.99%	95,517	61.03%
10	21,098	13.18%	139,001	86.82%	106,884	66.76%
11	11,321	7.05%	149,268	92.95%	86,353	53.77%
12	19,720	13.19%	129,732	86.81%	93,063	62.27%
13	13,686	9.38%	132,165	90.62%	104,495	71.65%
14	23,152	15.50%	126,173	84.50%	53,349	35.73%
15	17,093	10.68%	142,951	89.32%	99,051	61.89%
16	14,044	8.77%	146,142	91.23%	107,281	66.97%
17	9,046	6.33%	133,809	93.67%	77,755	54.43%
18	11,116	7.41%	138,897	92.59%	101,718	67.81%
19	16,909	10.23%	148,336	89.77%	58,984	35.69%
20	16,069	9.94%	145,535	90.06%	89,569	55.42%
21	14,405	8.60%	153,043	91.40%	110,633	66.07%
22	23,488	14.80%	135,261	85.20%	70,103	44.16%
23	12,697	7.51%	156,389	92.49%	113,016	66.84%
24	12,751	8.35%	140,021	91.65%	51,706	33.85%
25	18,183	10.69%	151,864	89.31%	114,589	67.39%
26	9,056	5.44%	157,322	94.56%	117,377	70.55%
27	12,539	7.56%	153,272	92.44%	96,343	58.10%
28	16,195	9.85%	148,162	90.15%	54,107	32.92%
29	18,412	10.81%	151,972	89.19%	113,305	66.50%
30	10,695	6.44%	155,268	93.56%	133,468	80.42%
31	12,510	7.42%	156,180	92.58%	128,183	75.99%
32	22,506	13.66%	142,241	86.34%	77,591	47.10%
33	11,794	7.18%	152,438	92.82%	121,681	74.09%
34	16,532	10.34%	143,284	89.66%	101,052	63.23%
35	14,888	9.38%	143,812	90.62%	115,343	72.68%
36	12,040	7.17%	155,806	92.83%	143,701	85.61%
37	11,386	6.70%	158,475	93.30%	131,276	77.28%
38	16,559	10.01%	148,835	89.99%	73,806	44.62%
39	29,885	17.64%	139,501	82.36%	79,602	46.99%
40	34,608	20.65%	132,964	79.35%	51,831	30.93%
41	19,949	11.59%	152,109	88.41%	68,599	39.87%
42	11,752	7.37%	147,797	92.63%	116,283	72.88%
43	12,484	7.59%	151,980	92.41%	114,497	69.62%
44	7,413	4.64%	152,417	95.36%	125,981	78.82%
45	13,555	7.84%	159,327	92.16%	136,150	78.75%
46	9,408	5.88%	150,689	94.12%	135,276	84.50%
47	8,169	4.80%	162,072	95.20%	150,645	88.49%
48	12,767	7.88%	149,284	92.12%	134,530	83.02%

Data Source: 2020 Census Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171) Summary File. Hispanic indicates Hispanic or Latino origin without regard to race.

Census Voting Age Population by Ethnicity Report

District Plan: SL 2023-146

District	Hispanic	% Hispanic	Non-Hisp	% Non-Hisp	White Non-Hisp	% White Non-Hisp
49	11,479	6.93%	154,121	93.07%	133,760	80.77%
50	8,339	4.62%	172,147	95.38%	155,290	86.04%
Total:	**724,311**	**8.88%**	**7,430,788**	**91.12%**	**5,189,633**	**63.64%**

Data Source: 2020 Census Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171) Summary File. Hispanic indicates Hispanic or Latino origin without regard to race.
District plan definition file: 'SL 2023-146.csv' modified 10/26/2023 9:39 AM

Census Voting Age Black Populations Report

District Plan: SL 2023-146

District	Single Race Black	% Single Race Black	Multi-Race Black	% Multi-Race Black	Any Part Black	% Any Part Black
1	45,755	28.47%	1,648	1.03%	47,403	29.49%
2	46,983	28.94%	1,722	1.06%	48,705	30.01%
3	40,501	25.52%	1,812	1.14%	42,313	26.66%
4	56,499	33.61%	2,379	1.42%	58,878	35.02%
5	66,044	38.74%	2,737	1.61%	68,781	40.35%
6	20,997	13.33%	3,137	1.99%	24,134	15.33%
7	13,161	8.12%	1,505	0.93%	14,666	9.05%
8	28,867	16.13%	1,703	0.95%	30,570	17.08%
9	36,004	23.01%	1,428	0.91%	37,432	23.92%
10	24,948	15.58%	1,839	1.15%	26,787	16.73%
11	56,850	35.40%	2,000	1.25%	58,850	36.65%
12	28,612	19.14%	2,193	1.47%	30,805	20.61%
13	16,766	11.50%	1,549	1.06%	18,315	12.56%
14	63,007	42.19%	2,960	1.98%	65,967	44.18%
15	30,850	19.28%	2,485	1.55%	33,335	20.83%
16	19,916	12.43%	2,323	1.45%	22,239	13.88%
17	13,396	9.38%	1,619	1.13%	15,015	10.51%
18	28,564	19.04%	1,706	1.14%	30,270	20.18%
19	73,952	44.75%	5,481	3.32%	79,433	48.07%
20	41,395	25.62%	2,396	1.48%	43,791	27.10%
21	30,012	17.92%	2,734	1.63%	32,746	19.56%
22	52,665	33.18%	2,536	1.60%	55,201	34.77%
23	26,336	15.58%	1,945	1.15%	28,281	16.73%
24	42,826	28.03%	2,442	1.60%	45,268	29.63%
25	28,191	16.58%	2,027	1.19%	30,218	17.77%
26	30,774	18.50%	1,833	1.10%	32,607	19.60%
27	40,781	24.59%	2,341	1.41%	43,122	26.01%
28	80,573	49.02%	3,934	2.39%	84,507	51.42%
29	31,043	18.22%	1,518	0.89%	32,561	19.11%
30	14,086	8.49%	1,192	0.72%	15,278	9.21%
31	19,316	11.45%	1,501	0.89%	20,817	12.34%
32	55,061	33.42%	3,101	1.88%	58,162	35.30%
33	23,105	14.07%	1,333	0.81%	24,438	14.88%
34	29,187	18.26%	2,398	1.50%	31,585	19.76%
35	15,843	9.98%	1,513	0.95%	17,356	10.94%
36	6,635	3.95%	881	0.52%	7,516	4.48%
37	17,287	10.18%	1,537	0.90%	18,824	11.08%
38	58,387	35.30%	3,279	1.98%	61,666	37.28%
39	41,001	24.21%	2,847	1.68%	43,848	25.89%
40	65,316	38.98%	3,527	2.10%	68,843	41.08%
41	70,763	41.13%	3,290	1.91%	74,053	43.04%
42	13,977	8.76%	1,754	1.10%	15,731	9.86%
43	28,762	17.49%	1,780	1.08%	30,542	18.57%
44	19,769	12.37%	1,230	0.77%	20,999	13.14%
45	12,180	7.05%	1,510	0.87%	13,690	7.92%
46	6,625	4.14%	984	0.61%	7,609	4.75%
47	4,174	2.45%	944	0.55%	5,118	3.01%
48	7,869	4.86%	1,052	0.65%	8,921	5.51%

Census Voting Age Black Populations Report

District Plan: SL 2023-146

District	Single Race Black	% Single Race Black	Multi-Race Black	% Multi-Race Black	Any Part Black	% Any Part Black
49	10,771	6.50%	1,425	0.86%	12,196	7.36%
50	2,661	1.47%	999	0.55%	3,660	2.03%
Total:	**1,639,043**	**20.10%**	**104,009**	**1.28%**	**1,743,052**	**21.37%**

County - District Report

District Plan: SL 2023-146

County	District	Total County Population	Total District Population	County Pop in District	Percent of County Pop in District	Percent of District Pop in County
Alamance	25	171,415	217,448	171,415	100.00 %	78.83 %
Alexander	36	36,444	210,986	36,444	100.00 %	17.27 %
Alleghany	47	10,888	204,671	10,888	100.00 %	5.32 %
Anson	29	22,055	218,829	22,055	100.00 %	10.08 %
Ashe	47	26,577	204,671	26,577	100.00 %	12.99 %
Avery	47	17,806	204,671	17,806	100.00 %	8.70 %
Beaufort	3	44,652	200,494	44,652	100.00 %	22.27 %
Bertie	1	17,934	199,623	17,934	100.00 %	8.98 %
Bladen	9	29,606	202,791	29,606	100.00 %	14.60 %
Brunswick	8	136,693	214,542	136,693	100.00 %	63.71 %
Buncombe	46	269,452	199,859	67,711	25.13 %	33.88 %
	49	269,452	201,741	201,741	74.87 %	100.00 %
Burke	46	87,570	199,859	87,570	100.00 %	43.82 %
Cabarrus	34	225,804	214,990	214,990	95.21 %	100.00 %
	35	225,804	219,142	10,814	4.79 %	4.93 %
Caldwell	45	80,652	218,989	58,379	72.38 %	26.66 %
	47	80,652	204,671	22,273	27.62 %	10.88 %
Camden	1	10,355	199,623	10,355	100.00 %	5.19 %
Carteret	2	67,686	198,557	67,686	100.00 %	34.09 %
Caswell	23	22,736	210,529	22,736	100.00 %	10.80 %
Catawba	45	160,610	218,989	160,610	100.00 %	73.34 %
Chatham	20	76,285	201,314	76,285	100.00 %	37.89 %
Cherokee	50	28,774	218,733	28,774	100.00 %	13.15 %
Chowan	2	13,708	198,557	13,708	100.00 %	6.90 %
Clay	50	11,089	218,733	11,089	100.00 %	5.07 %
Cleveland	44	99,519	203,043	99,519	100.00 %	49.01 %
Columbus	8	50,623	214,542	50,623	100.00 %	23.60 %
Craven	3	100,720	200,494	100,720	100.00 %	50.24 %
Cumberland	19	334,728	216,471	216,471	64.67 %	100.00 %
	21	334,728	217,984	118,257	35.33 %	54.25 %
Currituck	1	28,100	199,623	28,100	100.00 %	14.08 %
Dare	1	36,915	199,623	36,915	100.00 %	18.49 %
Davidson	30	168,930	211,642	168,930	100.00 %	79.82 %
Davie	30	42,712	211,642	42,712	100.00 %	20.18 %
Duplin	9	48,715	202,791	48,715	100.00 %	24.02 %
Durham	20	324,833	201,314	125,029	38.49 %	62.11 %
	22	324,833	199,804	199,804	61.51 %	100.00 %
Edgecombe	5	48,900	219,143	48,900	100.00 %	22.31 %
Forsyth	31	382,590	215,359	170,839	44.65 %	79.33 %
	32	382,590	211,751	211,751	55.35 %	100.00 %
Franklin	11	68,573	206,121	68,573	100.00 %	33.27 %

County - District Report

District Plan: SL 2023-146

County	District	Total County Population	Total District Population	County Pop in District	Percent of County Pop in District	Percent of District Pop in County
Gaston	43	227,943	211,229	211,229	92.67 %	100.00 %
	44	227,943	203,043	16,714	7.33 %	8.23 %
Gates	1	10,478	199,623	10,478	100.00 %	5.25 %
Graham	50	8,030	218,733	8,030	100.00 %	3.67 %
Granville	18	60,992	198,352	60,992	100.00 %	30.75 %
Greene	4	20,451	216,568	20,451	100.00 %	9.44 %
Guilford	26	541,299	211,801	120,705	22.30 %	56.99 %
	27	541,299	210,558	210,558	38.90 %	100.00 %
	28	541,299	210,036	210,036	38.80 %	100.00 %
Halifax	2	48,622	198,557	48,622	100.00 %	24.49 %
Harnett	12	133,568	200,794	133,568	100.00 %	66.52 %
Haywood	47	62,089	204,671	18,475	29.76 %	9.03 %
	50	62,089	218,733	43,614	70.24 %	19.94 %
Henderson	48	116,281	200,053	116,281	100.00 %	58.13 %
Hertford	1	21,552	199,623	21,552	100.00 %	10.80 %
Hoke	24	52,082	202,786	52,082	100.00 %	25.68 %
Hyde	2	4,589	198,557	4,589	100.00 %	2.31 %
Iredell	37	186,693	219,210	186,693	100.00 %	85.17 %
Jackson	50	43,109	218,733	43,109	100.00 %	19.71 %
Johnston	10	215,999	215,999	215,999	100.00 %	100.00 %
Jones	9	9,172	202,791	9,172	100.00 %	4.52 %
Lee	12	63,285	200,794	63,285	100.00 %	31.52 %
Lenoir	3	55,122	200,494	55,122	100.00 %	27.49 %
Lincoln	44	86,810	203,043	86,810	100.00 %	42.75 %
Macon	50	37,014	218,733	37,014	100.00 %	16.92 %
Madison	47	21,193	204,671	21,193	100.00 %	10.35 %
Martin	2	22,031	198,557	22,031	100.00 %	11.10 %
McDowell	46	44,578	199,859	44,578	100.00 %	22.30 %
Mecklenburg	37	1,115,482	219,210	32,517	2.92 %	14.83 %
	38	1,115,482	217,905	217,905	19.53 %	100.00 %
	39	1,115,482	219,123	219,123	19.64 %	100.00 %
	40	1,115,482	218,881	218,881	19.62 %	100.00 %
	41	1,115,482	217,678	217,678	19.51 %	100.00 %
	42	1,115,482	209,378	209,378	18.77 %	100.00 %
Mitchell	47	14,903	204,671	14,903	100.00 %	7.28 %
Montgomery	29	25,751	218,829	25,751	100.00 %	11.77 %
Moore	21	99,727	217,984	99,727	100.00 %	45.75 %
Nash	11	94,970	206,121	94,970	100.00 %	46.07 %
New Hanover	7	225,702	198,476	198,476	87.94 %	100.00 %
	8	225,702	214,542	27,226	12.06 %	12.69 %
Northampton	1	17,471	199,623	17,471	100.00 %	8.75 %
Onslow	6	204,576	204,576	204,576	100.00 %	100.00 %

County - District Report

District Plan: SL 2023-146

County	District	Total County Population	Total District Population	County Pop in District	Percent of County Pop in District	Percent of District Pop in County
Orange	23	148,696	210,529	148,696	100.00 %	70.63 %
Pamlico	2	12,276	198,557	12,276	100.00 %	6.18 %
Pasquotank	1	40,568	199,623	40,568	100.00 %	20.32 %
Pender	9	60,203	202,791	60,203	100.00 %	29.69 %
Perquimans	1	13,005	199,623	13,005	100.00 %	6.51 %
Person	23	39,097	210,529	39,097	100.00 %	18.57 %
Pitt	5	170,243	219,143	170,243	100.00 %	77.69 %
Polk	48	19,328	200,053	19,328	100.00 %	9.66 %
Randolph	25	144,171	217,448	46,033	31.93 %	21.17 %
	29	144,171	218,829	98,138	68.07 %	44.85 %
Richmond	29	42,946	218,829	42,946	100.00 %	19.63 %
Robeson	24	116,530	202,786	116,530	100.00 %	57.46 %
Rockingham	26	91,096	211,801	91,096	100.00 %	43.01 %
Rowan	33	146,875	209,379	146,875	100.00 %	70.15 %
Rutherford	48	64,444	200,053	64,444	100.00 %	32.21 %
Sampson	9	59,036	202,791	55,095	93.32 %	27.17 %
	12	59,036	200,794	3,941	6.68 %	1.96 %
Scotland	24	34,174	202,786	34,174	100.00 %	16.85 %
Stanly	33	62,504	209,379	62,504	100.00 %	29.85 %
Stokes	31	44,520	215,359	44,520	100.00 %	20.67 %
Surry	36	71,359	210,986	71,359	100.00 %	33.82 %
Swain	50	14,117	218,733	14,117	100.00 %	6.45 %
Transylvania	50	32,986	218,733	32,986	100.00 %	15.08 %
Tyrrell	1	3,245	199,623	3,245	100.00 %	1.63 %
Union	29	238,267	218,829	29,939	12.57 %	13.68 %
	35	238,267	219,142	208,328	87.43 %	95.07 %
Vance	11	42,578	206,121	42,578	100.00 %	20.66 %
Wake	13	1,129,410	198,371	198,371	17.56 %	100.00 %
	14	1,129,410	198,512	198,512	17.58 %	100.00 %
	15	1,129,410	198,368	198,368	17.56 %	100.00 %
	16	1,129,410	198,384	198,384	17.57 %	100.00 %
	17	1,129,410	198,415	198,415	17.57 %	100.00 %
	18	1,129,410	198,352	137,360	12.16 %	69.25 %
Warren	2	18,642	198,557	18,642	100.00 %	9.39 %
Washington	2	11,003	198,557	11,003	100.00 %	5.54 %
Watauga	47	54,086	204,671	54,086	100.00 %	26.43 %
Wayne	4	117,333	216,568	117,333	100.00 %	54.18 %
Wilkes	36	65,969	210,986	65,969	100.00 %	31.27 %
Wilson	4	78,784	216,568	78,784	100.00 %	36.38 %
Yadkin	36	37,214	210,986	37,214	100.00 %	17.64 %
Yancey	47	18,470	204,671	18,470	100.00 %	9.02 %
			Assigned Geography Total:	**10,439,388**		

District plan definition file: 'SL 2023-146.csv', modified 10/26/2023 9:39 AM
Data Source: 2020 Census Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171) Summary File - North Carolina
[G20-CntyDist] - Generated 10/26/2023

County - District Report

District Plan: SL 2023-146

Report display: all assigned counties

Total Counties Statewide: 100

Fully Assigned Counties: 100

Partially Assigned Counties: 0

Fully Unassigned Counties: 0

Total Districts Assigned: 50

Split Counties: 15

District - County Report

District Plan: SL 2023-146

District	County	Total District Population	Total County Population	District Pop in County	Percent of District Pop in County	Percent of County Pop in District
1	Bertie	199,623	17,934	17,934	8.98 %	100.00 %
	Camden	199,623	10,355	10,355	5.19 %	100.00 %
	Currituck	199,623	28,100	28,100	14.08 %	100.00 %
	Dare	199,623	36,915	36,915	18.49 %	100.00 %
	Gates	199,623	10,478	10,478	5.25 %	100.00 %
	Hertford	199,623	21,552	21,552	10.80 %	100.00 %
	Northampton	199,623	17,471	17,471	8.75 %	100.00 %
	Pasquotank	199,623	40,568	40,568	20.32 %	100.00 %
	Perquimans	199,623	13,005	13,005	6.51 %	100.00 %
	Tyrrell	199,623	3,245	3,245	1.63 %	100.00 %
2	Carteret	198,557	67,686	67,686	34.09 %	100.00 %
	Chowan	198,557	13,708	13,708	6.90 %	100.00 %
	Halifax	198,557	48,622	48,622	24.49 %	100.00 %
	Hyde	198,557	4,589	4,589	2.31 %	100.00 %
	Martin	198,557	22,031	22,031	11.10 %	100.00 %
	Pamlico	198,557	12,276	12,276	6.18 %	100.00 %
	Warren	198,557	18,642	18,642	9.39 %	100.00 %
	Washington	198,557	11,003	11,003	5.54 %	100.00 %
3	Beaufort	200,494	44,652	44,652	22.27 %	100.00 %
	Craven	200,494	100,720	100,720	50.24 %	100.00 %
	Lenoir	200,494	55,122	55,122	27.49 %	100.00 %
4	Greene	216,568	20,451	20,451	9.44 %	100.00 %
	Wayne	216,568	117,333	117,333	54.18 %	100.00 %
	Wilson	216,568	78,784	78,784	36.38 %	100.00 %
5	Edgecombe	219,143	48,900	48,900	22.31 %	100.00 %
	Pitt	219,143	170,243	170,243	77.69 %	100.00 %
6	Onslow	204,576	204,576	204,576	100.00 %	100.00 %
7	New Hanover	198,476	225,702	198,476	100.00 %	87.94 %
8	Brunswick	214,542	136,693	136,693	63.71 %	100.00 %
	Columbus	214,542	50,623	50,623	23.60 %	100.00 %
	New Hanover	214,542	225,702	27,226	12.69 %	12.06 %
9	Bladen	202,791	29,606	29,606	14.60 %	100.00 %
	Duplin	202,791	48,715	48,715	24.02 %	100.00 %
	Jones	202,791	9,172	9,172	4.52 %	100.00 %
	Pender	202,791	60,203	60,203	29.69 %	100.00 %
	Sampson	202,791	59,036	55,095	27.17 %	93.32 %
10	Johnston	215,999	215,999	215,999	100.00 %	100.00 %
11	Franklin	206,121	68,573	68,573	33.27 %	100.00 %
	Nash	206,121	94,970	94,970	46.07 %	100.00 %
	Vance	206,121	42,578	42,578	20.66 %	100.00 %

District - County Report

District Plan: SL 2023-146

District	County	Total District Population	Total County Population	District Pop in County	Percent of District Pop in County	Percent of County Pop in District
12	Harnett	200,794	133,568	133,568	66.52 %	100.00 %
	Lee	200,794	63,285	63,285	31.52 %	100.00 %
	Sampson	200,794	59,036	3,941	1.96 %	6.68 %
13	Wake	198,371	1,129,410	198,371	100.00 %	17.56 %
14	Wake	198,512	1,129,410	198,512	100.00 %	17.58 %
15	Wake	198,368	1,129,410	198,368	100.00 %	17.56 %
16	Wake	198,384	1,129,410	198,384	100.00 %	17.57 %
17	Wake	198,415	1,129,410	198,415	100.00 %	17.57 %
18	Granville	198,352	60,992	60,992	30.75 %	100.00 %
	Wake	198,352	1,129,410	137,360	69.25 %	12.16 %
19	Cumberland	216,471	334,728	216,471	100.00 %	64.67 %
20	Chatham	201,314	76,285	76,285	37.89 %	100.00 %
	Durham	201,314	324,833	125,029	62.11 %	38.49 %
21	Cumberland	217,984	334,728	118,257	54.25 %	35.33 %
	Moore	217,984	99,727	99,727	45.75 %	100.00 %
22	Durham	199,804	324,833	199,804	100.00 %	61.51 %
23	Caswell	210,529	22,736	22,736	10.80 %	100.00 %
	Orange	210,529	148,696	148,696	70.63 %	100.00 %
	Person	210,529	39,097	39,097	18.57 %	100.00 %
24	Hoke	202,786	52,082	52,082	25.68 %	100.00 %
	Robeson	202,786	116,530	116,530	57.46 %	100.00 %
	Scotland	202,786	34,174	34,174	16.85 %	100.00 %
25	Alamance	217,448	171,415	171,415	78.83 %	100.00 %
	Randolph	217,448	144,171	46,033	21.17 %	31.93 %
26	Guilford	211,801	541,299	120,705	56.99 %	22.30 %
	Rockingham	211,801	91,096	91,096	43.01 %	100.00 %
27	Guilford	210,558	541,299	210,558	100.00 %	38.90 %
28	Guilford	210,036	541,299	210,036	100.00 %	38.80 %
29	Anson	218,829	22,055	22,055	10.08 %	100.00 %
	Montgomery	218,829	25,751	25,751	11.77 %	100.00 %
	Randolph	218,829	144,171	98,138	44.85 %	68.07 %
	Richmond	218,829	42,946	42,946	19.63 %	100.00 %
	Union	218,829	238,267	29,939	13.68 %	12.57 %
30	Davidson	211,642	168,930	168,930	79.82 %	100.00 %
	Davie	211,642	42,712	42,712	20.18 %	100.00 %
31	Forsyth	215,359	382,590	170,839	79.33 %	44.65 %
	Stokes	215,359	44,520	44,520	20.67 %	100.00 %
32	Forsyth	211,751	382,590	211,751	100.00 %	55.35 %
33	Rowan	209,379	146,875	146,875	70.15 %	100.00 %
	Stanly	209,379	62,504	62,504	29.85 %	100.00 %
34	Cabarrus	214,990	225,804	214,990	100.00 %	95.21 %

District - County Report

District Plan: SL 2023-146

District	County	Total District Population	Total County Population	District Pop in County	Percent of District Pop in County	Percent of County Pop in District
35	Cabarrus	219,142	225,804	10,814	4.93 %	4.79 %
	Union	219,142	238,267	208,328	95.07 %	87.43 %
36	Alexander	210,986	36,444	36,444	17.27 %	100.00 %
	Surry	210,986	71,359	71,359	33.82 %	100.00 %
	Wilkes	210,986	65,969	65,969	31.27 %	100.00 %
	Yadkin	210,986	37,214	37,214	17.64 %	100.00 %
37	Iredell	219,210	186,693	186,693	85.17 %	100.00 %
	Mecklenburg	219,210	1,115,482	32,517	14.83 %	2.92 %
38	Mecklenburg	217,905	1,115,482	217,905	100.00 %	19.53 %
39	Mecklenburg	219,123	1,115,482	219,123	100.00 %	19.64 %
40	Mecklenburg	218,881	1,115,482	218,881	100.00 %	19.62 %
41	Mecklenburg	217,678	1,115,482	217,678	100.00 %	19.51 %
42	Mecklenburg	209,378	1,115,482	209,378	100.00 %	18.77 %
43	Gaston	211,229	227,943	211,229	100.00 %	92.67 %
44	Cleveland	203,043	99,519	99,519	49.01 %	100.00 %
	Gaston	203,043	227,943	16,714	8.23 %	7.33 %
	Lincoln	203,043	86,810	86,810	42.75 %	100.00 %
45	Caldwell	218,989	80,652	58,379	26.66 %	72.38 %
	Catawba	218,989	160,610	160,610	73.34 %	100.00 %
46	Buncombe	199,859	269,452	67,711	33.88 %	25.13 %
	Burke	199,859	87,570	87,570	43.82 %	100.00 %
	McDowell	199,859	44,578	44,578	22.30 %	100.00 %
47	Alleghany	204,671	10,888	10,888	5.32 %	100.00 %
	Ashe	204,671	26,577	26,577	12.99 %	100.00 %
	Avery	204,671	17,806	17,806	8.70 %	100.00 %
	Caldwell	204,671	80,652	22,273	10.88 %	27.62 %
	Haywood	204,671	62,089	18,475	9.03 %	29.76 %
	Madison	204,671	21,193	21,193	10.35 %	100.00 %
	Mitchell	204,671	14,903	14,903	7.28 %	100.00 %
	Watauga	204,671	54,086	54,086	26.43 %	100.00 %
	Yancey	204,671	18,470	18,470	9.02 %	100.00 %
48	Henderson	200,053	116,281	116,281	58.13 %	100.00 %
	Polk	200,053	19,328	19,328	9.66 %	100.00 %
	Rutherford	200,053	64,444	64,444	32.21 %	100.00 %
49	Buncombe	201,741	269,452	201,741	100.00 %	74.87 %

District - County Report

District Plan: SL 2023-146

District	County	Total District Population	Total County Population	District Pop in County	Percent of District Pop in County	Percent of County Pop in District
50	Cherokee	218,733	28,774	28,774	13.15 %	100.00 %
	Clay	218,733	11,089	11,089	5.07 %	100.00 %
	Graham	218,733	8,030	8,030	3.67 %	100.00 %
	Haywood	218,733	62,089	43,614	19.94 %	70.24 %
	Jackson	218,733	43,109	43,109	19.71 %	100.00 %
	Macon	218,733	37,014	37,014	16.92 %	100.00 %
	Swain	218,733	14,117	14,117	6.45 %	100.00 %
	Transylvania	218,733	32,986	32,986	15.08 %	100.00 %
			Total:	**10,439,388**		

Total Districts Assigned: 50

Total Counties Statewide: 100

Fully Assigned Counties: 100

Partially Assigned Counties: 0

Fully Unassigned Counties: 0

Split Counties: 15

Municipality - District Report

District Plan: SL 2023-146

Municipality	District	Total Muni Population	Total District Population	Muni Pop in District	Percent of Muni Pop in District	Percent of District Pop in Muni
Aberdeen	21	8,516	217,984	8,516	100.00 %	3.91 %
Ahoskie	1	4,891	199,623	4,891	100.00 %	2.45 %
Alamance	25	988	217,448	988	100.00 %	0.45 %
Albemarle	33	16,432	209,379	16,432	100.00 %	7.85 %
Alliance	2	733	198,557	733	100.00 %	0.37 %
Andrews	50	1,667	218,733	1,667	100.00 %	0.76 %
Angier	12	5,265	200,794	4,709	89.44 %	2.35 %
	13	5,265	198,371	556	10.56 %	0.28 %
Ansonville	29	440	218,829	440	100.00 %	0.20 %
Apex	13	58,780	198,371	8,749	14.88 %	4.41 %
	16	58,780	198,384	297	0.51 %	0.15 %
	17	58,780	198,415	49,734	84.61 %	25.07 %
Arapahoe	2	416	198,557	416	100.00 %	0.21 %
Archdale	25	11,907	217,448	11,326	95.12 %	5.21 %
	26	11,907	211,801	250	2.10 %	0.12 %
	27	11,907	210,558	130	1.09 %	0.06 %
	29	11,907	218,829	201	1.69 %	0.09 %
Archer Lodge	10	4,797	215,999	4,797	100.00 %	2.22 %
Asheboro	25	27,156	217,448	1,217	4.48 %	0.56 %
	29	27,156	218,829	25,939	95.52 %	11.85 %
Asheville	46	94,589	199,859	0	0.00 %	0.00 %
	49	94,589	201,741	94,589	100.00 %	46.89 %
Askewville	1	184	199,623	184	100.00 %	0.09 %
Atkinson	9	296	202,791	296	100.00 %	0.15 %
Atlantic Beach	2	1,364	198,557	1,364	100.00 %	0.69 %
Aulander	1	763	199,623	763	100.00 %	0.38 %
Aurora	3	455	200,494	455	100.00 %	0.23 %
Autryville	9	167	202,791	167	100.00 %	0.08 %
Ayden	5	4,977	219,143	4,977	100.00 %	2.27 %
Badin	33	2,024	209,379	2,024	100.00 %	0.97 %
Bailey	11	568	206,121	568	100.00 %	0.28 %
Bakersville	47	450	204,671	450	100.00 %	0.22 %
Bald Head Island	8	268	214,542	268	100.00 %	0.12 %
Banner Elk	47	1,049	204,671	1,049	100.00 %	0.51 %
Bath	3	245	200,494	245	100.00 %	0.12 %
Bayboro	2	1,161	198,557	1,161	100.00 %	0.58 %
Bear Grass	2	89	198,557	89	100.00 %	0.04 %
Beaufort	2	4,464	198,557	4,464	100.00 %	2.25 %
Beech Mountain	47	675	204,671	675	100.00 %	0.33 %
Belhaven	3	1,410	200,494	1,410	100.00 %	0.70 %
Belmont	43	15,010	211,229	15,010	100.00 %	7.11 %
Belville	8	2,406	214,542	2,406	100.00 %	1.12 %

Municipality - District Report

District Plan: SL 2023-146

Municipality	District	Total Muni Population	Total District Population	Muni Pop in District	Percent of Muni Pop in District	Percent of District Pop in Muni
Belwood	44	857	203,043	857	100.00 %	0.42 %
Benson	10	3,967	215,999	3,967	100.00 %	1.84 %
	12	3,967	200,794	0	0.00 %	0.00 %
Bermuda Run	30	3,120	211,642	3,120	100.00 %	1.47 %
Bessemer City	43	5,428	211,229	5,428	100.00 %	2.57 %
	44	5,428	203,043	0	0.00 %	0.00 %
Bethania	31	344	215,359	344	100.00 %	0.16 %
Bethel	5	1,373	219,143	1,373	100.00 %	0.63 %
Beulaville	9	1,116	202,791	1,116	100.00 %	0.55 %
Biltmore Forest	49	1,409	201,741	1,409	100.00 %	0.70 %
Biscoe	29	1,848	218,829	1,848	100.00 %	0.84 %
Black Creek	4	692	216,568	692	100.00 %	0.32 %
Black Mountain	46	8,426	199,859	8,426	100.00 %	4.22 %
Bladenboro	9	1,648	202,791	1,648	100.00 %	0.81 %
Blowing Rock	47	1,376	204,671	1,376	100.00 %	0.67 %
Boardman	8	166	214,542	166	100.00 %	0.08 %
Bogue	2	695	198,557	695	100.00 %	0.35 %
Boiling Spring Lakes	8	5,943	214,542	5,943	100.00 %	2.77 %
Boiling Springs	44	4,615	203,043	4,615	100.00 %	2.27 %
Bolivia	8	149	214,542	149	100.00 %	0.07 %
Bolton	8	519	214,542	519	100.00 %	0.24 %
Boone	47	19,092	204,671	19,092	100.00 %	9.33 %
Boonville	36	1,185	210,986	1,185	100.00 %	0.56 %
Bostic	48	355	200,053	355	100.00 %	0.18 %
Brevard	50	7,744	218,733	7,744	100.00 %	3.54 %
Bridgeton	3	349	200,494	349	100.00 %	0.17 %
Broadway	12	1,267	200,794	1,267	100.00 %	0.63 %
Brookford	45	442	218,989	442	100.00 %	0.20 %
Brunswick	8	973	214,542	973	100.00 %	0.45 %
Bryson City	50	1,558	218,733	1,558	100.00 %	0.71 %
Bunn	11	327	206,121	327	100.00 %	0.16 %
Burgaw	9	3,088	202,791	3,088	100.00 %	1.52 %
Burlington	25	57,303	217,448	55,481	96.82 %	25.51 %
	26	57,303	211,801	1,822	3.18 %	0.86 %
Burnsville	47	1,614	204,671	1,614	100.00 %	0.79 %
Butner	18	8,397	198,352	8,397	100.00 %	4.23 %
Cajah's Mountain	45	2,722	218,989	2,722	100.00 %	1.24 %
Calabash	8	2,011	214,542	2,011	100.00 %	0.94 %
Calypso	9	327	202,791	327	100.00 %	0.16 %
Cameron	21	244	217,984	244	100.00 %	0.11 %
Candor	21	813	217,984	0	0.00 %	0.00 %
	29	813	218,829	813	100.00 %	0.37 %

Municipality - District Report

District Plan: SL 2023-146

Municipality	District	Total Muni Population	Total District Population	Muni Pop in District	Percent of Muni Pop in District	Percent of District Pop in Muni
Canton	47	4,422	204,671	2,438	55.13 %	1.19 %
	50	4,422	218,733	1,984	44.87 %	0.91 %
Cape Carteret	2	2,224	198,557	2,224	100.00 %	1.12 %
Carolina Beach	7	6,564	198,476	6,564	100.00 %	3.31 %
Carolina Shores	8	4,588	214,542	4,588	100.00 %	2.14 %
Carrboro	23	21,295	210,529	21,295	100.00 %	10.11 %
Carthage	21	2,775	217,984	2,775	100.00 %	1.27 %
Cary	13	174,721	198,371	19,385	11.09 %	9.77 %
	16	174,721	198,384	67,911	38.87 %	34.23 %
	17	174,721	198,415	83,716	47.91 %	42.19 %
	20	174,721	201,314	3,709	2.12 %	1.84 %
Casar	44	305	203,043	305	100.00 %	0.15 %
Castalia	11	264	206,121	264	100.00 %	0.13 %
Caswell Beach	8	395	214,542	395	100.00 %	0.18 %
Catawba	45	702	218,989	702	100.00 %	0.32 %
Cedar Point	2	1,764	198,557	1,764	100.00 %	0.89 %
Cedar Rock	47	301	204,671	301	100.00 %	0.15 %
Cerro Gordo	8	131	214,542	131	100.00 %	0.06 %
Chadbourn	8	1,574	214,542	1,574	100.00 %	0.73 %
Chapel Hill	20	61,960	201,314	2,906	4.69 %	1.44 %
	23	61,960	210,529	59,054	95.31 %	28.05 %
Charlotte	38	874,579	217,905	126,901	14.51 %	58.24 %
	39	874,579	219,123	183,069	20.93 %	83.55 %
	40	874,579	218,881	209,707	23.98 %	95.81 %
	41	874,579	217,678	209,066	23.90 %	96.04 %
	42	874,579	209,378	145,836	16.67 %	69.65 %
Cherryville	44	6,078	203,043	6,078	100.00 %	2.99 %
Chimney Rock Village	48	140	200,053	140	100.00 %	0.07 %
China Grove	33	4,434	209,379	4,434	100.00 %	2.12 %
Chocowinity	3	722	200,494	722	100.00 %	0.36 %
Claremont	45	1,692	218,989	1,692	100.00 %	0.77 %
Clarkton	9	614	202,791	614	100.00 %	0.30 %
Clayton	10	26,307	215,999	26,307	100.00 %	12.18 %
	13	26,307	198,371	0	0.00 %	0.00 %
	14	26,307	198,512	0	0.00 %	0.00 %
Clemmons	31	21,163	215,359	21,163	100.00 %	9.83 %
Cleveland	33	846	209,379	846	100.00 %	0.40 %
Clinton	9	8,383	202,791	8,383	100.00 %	4.13 %
Clyde	47	1,368	204,671	1,368	100.00 %	0.67 %
Coats	12	2,155	200,794	2,155	100.00 %	1.07 %
Cofield	1	267	199,623	267	100.00 %	0.13 %
Colerain	1	217	199,623	217	100.00 %	0.11 %

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Municipality	District	Total Muni Population	Total District Population	Muni Pop in District	Percent of Muni Pop in District	Percent of District Pop in Muni
Columbia	1	610	199,623	610	100.00 %	0.31 %
Columbus	48	1,060	200,053	1,060	100.00 %	0.53 %
Como	1	67	199,623	67	100.00 %	0.03 %
Concord	34	105,240	214,990	105,240	100.00 %	48.95 %
Conetoe	5	198	219,143	198	100.00 %	0.09 %
Connelly Springs	46	1,529	199,859	1,529	100.00 %	0.77 %
Conover	45	8,421	218,989	8,421	100.00 %	3.85 %
Conway	1	752	199,623	752	100.00 %	0.38 %
Cooleemee	30	940	211,642	940	100.00 %	0.44 %
Cornelius	37	31,412	219,210	18,991	60.46 %	8.66 %
	38	31,412	217,905	12,421	39.54 %	5.70 %
Cove City	3	378	200,494	378	100.00 %	0.19 %
Cramerton	43	5,296	211,229	5,296	100.00 %	2.51 %
Creedmoor	18	4,866	198,352	4,866	100.00 %	2.45 %
Creswell	2	207	198,557	207	100.00 %	0.10 %
Crossnore	47	143	204,671	143	100.00 %	0.07 %
Dallas	43	5,927	211,229	5,927	100.00 %	2.81 %
Danbury	31	189	215,359	189	100.00 %	0.09 %
Davidson	37	15,106	219,210	13,068	86.51 %	5.96 %
	38	15,106	217,905	2,038	13.49 %	0.94 %
Dellview	44	6	203,043	6	100.00 %	0.00 %
Denton	30	1,494	211,642	1,494	100.00 %	0.71 %
Dillsboro	50	213	218,733	213	100.00 %	0.10 %
Dobbins Heights	29	687	218,829	687	100.00 %	0.31 %
Dobson	36	1,462	210,986	1,462	100.00 %	0.69 %
Dortches	11	1,082	206,121	1,082	100.00 %	0.52 %
Dover	3	349	200,494	349	100.00 %	0.17 %
Drexel	46	1,760	199,859	1,760	100.00 %	0.88 %
Dublin	9	267	202,791	267	100.00 %	0.13 %
Duck	1	742	199,623	742	100.00 %	0.37 %
Dunn	12	8,446	200,794	8,446	100.00 %	4.21 %
Durham	16	283,506	198,384	269	0.09 %	0.14 %
	17	283,506	198,415	0	0.00 %	0.00 %
	20	283,506	201,314	116,918	41.24 %	58.08 %
	22	283,506	199,804	166,175	58.61 %	83.17 %
	23	283,506	210,529	144	0.05 %	0.07 %
Earl	44	198	203,043	198	100.00 %	0.10 %
East Arcadia	9	418	202,791	418	100.00 %	0.21 %
East Bend	36	634	210,986	634	100.00 %	0.30 %
East Laurinburg	24	234	202,786	234	100.00 %	0.12 %
Eastover	21	3,656	217,984	3,656	100.00 %	1.68 %
East Spencer	33	1,567	209,379	1,567	100.00 %	0.75 %

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Municipality	District	Total Muni Population	Total District Population	Muni Pop in District	Percent of Muni Pop in District	Percent of District Pop in Muni
Eden	26	15,421	211,801	15,421	100.00 %	7.28 %
Edenton	2	4,460	198,557	4,460	100.00 %	2.25 %
Elizabeth City	1	18,631	199,623	18,631	100.00 %	9.33 %
Elizabethtown	9	3,296	202,791	3,296	100.00 %	1.63 %
Elkin	36	4,122	210,986	4,122	100.00 %	1.95 %
Elk Park	47	542	204,671	542	100.00 %	0.26 %
Ellenboro	48	723	200,053	723	100.00 %	0.36 %
Ellerbe	29	864	218,829	864	100.00 %	0.39 %
Elm City	4	1,218	216,568	1,218	100.00 %	0.56 %
	11	1,218	206,121	0	0.00 %	0.00 %
Elon	25	11,336	217,448	11,336	100.00 %	5.21 %
Emerald Isle	2	3,847	198,557	3,847	100.00 %	1.94 %
Enfield	2	1,865	198,557	1,865	100.00 %	0.94 %
Erwin	12	4,542	200,794	4,542	100.00 %	2.26 %
Eureka	4	214	216,568	214	100.00 %	0.10 %
Everetts	2	150	198,557	150	100.00 %	0.08 %
Fair Bluff	8	709	214,542	709	100.00 %	0.33 %
Fairmont	24	2,191	202,786	2,191	100.00 %	1.08 %
Fairview	35	3,456	219,142	3,456	100.00 %	1.58 %
Faison	9	784	202,791	784	100.00 %	0.39 %
Faith	33	819	209,379	819	100.00 %	0.39 %
Falcon	9	324	202,791	0	0.00 %	0.00 %
	21	324	217,984	324	100.00 %	0.15 %
Falkland	5	47	219,143	47	100.00 %	0.02 %
Fallston	44	627	203,043	627	100.00 %	0.31 %
Farmville	5	4,461	219,143	4,461	100.00 %	2.04 %
Fayetteville	19	208,501	216,471	183,928	88.21 %	84.97 %
	21	208,501	217,984	24,573	11.79 %	11.27 %
Flat Rock	48	3,486	200,053	3,486	100.00 %	1.74 %
Fletcher	48	7,987	200,053	7,987	100.00 %	3.99 %
Fontana Dam	50	13	218,733	13	100.00 %	0.01 %
Forest City	48	7,377	200,053	7,377	100.00 %	3.69 %
Forest Hills	50	303	218,733	303	100.00 %	0.14 %
Fountain	5	385	219,143	385	100.00 %	0.18 %
Four Oaks	10	2,158	215,999	2,158	100.00 %	1.00 %
Foxfire	21	1,288	217,984	1,288	100.00 %	0.59 %
Franklin	50	4,175	218,733	4,175	100.00 %	1.91 %
Franklinton	11	2,456	206,121	2,456	100.00 %	1.19 %
Franklinville	29	1,197	218,829	1,197	100.00 %	0.55 %
Fremont	4	1,196	216,568	1,196	100.00 %	0.55 %
Fuquay-Varina	12	34,152	200,794	0	0.00 %	0.00 %
	13	34,152	198,371	34,152	100.00 %	17.22 %

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Municipality	District	Total Muni Population	Total District Population	Muni Pop in District	Percent of Muni Pop in District	Percent of District Pop in Muni
Gamewell	45	3,702	218,989	3,702	100.00 %	1.69 %
Garland	9	595	202,791	595	100.00 %	0.29 %
Garner	13	31,159	198,371	17,010	54.59 %	8.57 %
	14	31,159	198,512	14,149	45.41 %	7.13 %
Garysburg	1	904	199,623	904	100.00 %	0.45 %
Gaston	1	1,008	199,623	1,008	100.00 %	0.50 %
Gastonia	43	80,411	211,229	80,411	100.00 %	38.07 %
	44	80,411	203,043	0	0.00 %	0.00 %
Gatesville	1	267	199,623	267	100.00 %	0.13 %
Gibson	24	449	202,786	449	100.00 %	0.22 %
Gibsonville	25	8,920	217,448	4,278	47.96 %	1.97 %
	26	8,920	211,801	4,642	52.04 %	2.19 %
Glen Alpine	46	1,529	199,859	1,529	100.00 %	0.77 %
Godwin	21	128	217,984	128	100.00 %	0.06 %
Goldsboro	4	33,657	216,568	33,657	100.00 %	15.54 %
Goldston	20	234	201,314	234	100.00 %	0.12 %
Graham	25	17,157	217,448	17,157	100.00 %	7.89 %
Grandfather Village	47	95	204,671	95	100.00 %	0.05 %
Granite Falls	45	4,965	218,989	4,965	100.00 %	2.27 %
Granite Quarry	33	2,984	209,379	2,984	100.00 %	1.43 %
Grantsboro	2	692	198,557	692	100.00 %	0.35 %
Greenevers	9	567	202,791	567	100.00 %	0.28 %
Green Level	25	3,152	217,448	3,152	100.00 %	1.45 %
Greensboro	26	299,035	211,801	12,884	4.31 %	6.08 %
	27	299,035	210,558	88,480	29.59 %	42.02 %
	28	299,035	210,036	197,671	66.10 %	94.11 %
Greenville	5	87,521	219,143	87,521	100.00 %	39.94 %
Grifton	3	2,448	200,494	147	6.00 %	0.07 %
	5	2,448	219,143	2,301	94.00 %	1.05 %
Grimesland	5	386	219,143	386	100.00 %	0.18 %
Grover	44	802	203,043	802	100.00 %	0.39 %
Halifax	2	170	198,557	170	100.00 %	0.09 %
Hamilton	2	306	198,557	306	100.00 %	0.15 %
Hamlet	29	6,025	218,829	6,025	100.00 %	2.75 %
Harmony	37	543	219,210	543	100.00 %	0.25 %
Harrells	9	160	202,791	160	100.00 %	0.08 %
Harrellsville	1	85	199,623	85	100.00 %	0.04 %
Harrisburg	34	18,967	214,990	14,257	75.17 %	6.63 %
	35	18,967	219,142	4,710	24.83 %	2.15 %
Hassell	2	49	198,557	49	100.00 %	0.02 %
Havelock	3	16,621	200,494	16,621	100.00 %	8.29 %
Haw River	25	2,252	217,448	2,252	100.00 %	1.04 %

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Municipality	District	Total Muni Population	Total District Population	Muni Pop in District	Percent of Muni Pop in District	Percent of District Pop in Muni
Hayesville	50	461	218,733	461	100.00 %	0.21 %
Hemby Bridge	35	1,614	219,142	1,614	100.00 %	0.74 %
Henderson	11	15,060	206,121	15,060	100.00 %	7.31 %
Hendersonville	48	15,137	200,053	15,137	100.00 %	7.57 %
Hertford	1	1,934	199,623	1,934	100.00 %	0.97 %
Hickory	45	43,490	218,989	43,411	99.82 %	19.82 %
	46	43,490	199,859	79	0.18 %	0.04 %
Highlands	50	1,072	218,733	1,072	100.00 %	0.49 %
High Point	25	114,059	217,448	3	0.00 %	0.00 %
	26	114,059	211,801	5,625	4.93 %	2.66 %
	27	114,059	210,558	101,696	89.16 %	48.30 %
	29	114,059	218,829	5	0.00 %	0.00 %
	30	114,059	211,642	6,646	5.83 %	3.14 %
	31	114,059	215,359	84	0.07 %	0.04 %
High Shoals	43	595	211,229	595	100.00 %	0.28 %
	44	595	203,043	0	0.00 %	0.00 %
Hildebran	46	1,679	199,859	1,679	100.00 %	0.84 %
Hillsborough	23	9,660	210,529	9,660	100.00 %	4.59 %
Hobgood	2	268	198,557	268	100.00 %	0.13 %
Hoffman	29	418	218,829	418	100.00 %	0.19 %
Holden Beach	8	921	214,542	921	100.00 %	0.43 %
Holly Ridge	6	4,171	204,576	4,171	100.00 %	2.04 %
Holly Springs	13	41,239	198,371	26,396	64.01 %	13.31 %
	17	41,239	198,415	14,843	35.99 %	7.48 %
Hookerton	4	413	216,568	413	100.00 %	0.19 %
Hope Mills	19	17,808	216,471	2,593	14.56 %	1.20 %
	21	17,808	217,984	15,215	85.44 %	6.98 %
Hot Springs	47	520	204,671	520	100.00 %	0.25 %
Hudson	45	3,780	218,989	3,780	100.00 %	1.73 %
Huntersville	37	61,376	219,210	0	0.00 %	0.00 %
	38	61,376	217,905	61,376	100.00 %	28.17 %
Indian Beach	2	223	198,557	223	100.00 %	0.11 %
Indian Trail	35	39,997	219,142	39,997	100.00 %	18.25 %
Jackson	1	430	199,623	430	100.00 %	0.22 %
Jacksonville	6	72,723	204,576	72,723	100.00 %	35.55 %
Jamestown	26	3,668	211,801	3,661	99.81 %	1.73 %
	27	3,668	210,558	7	0.19 %	0.00 %
Jamesville	2	424	198,557	424	100.00 %	0.21 %
Jefferson	47	1,622	204,671	1,622	100.00 %	0.79 %
Jonesville	36	2,308	210,986	2,308	100.00 %	1.09 %
Kannapolis	33	53,114	209,379	10,268	19.33 %	4.90 %
	34	53,114	214,990	42,846	80.67 %	19.93 %

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Municipality	District	Total Muni Population	Total District Population	Muni Pop in District	Percent of Muni Pop in District	Percent of District Pop in Muni
Kelford	1	203	199,623	203	100.00 %	0.10 %
Kenansville	9	770	202,791	770	100.00 %	0.38 %
Kenly	4	1,491	216,568	198	13.28 %	0.09 %
	10	1,491	215,999	1,293	86.72 %	0.60 %
Kernersville	26	26,449	211,801	502	1.90 %	0.24 %
	31	26,449	215,359	25,947	98.10 %	12.05 %
Kill Devil Hills	1	7,656	199,623	7,656	100.00 %	3.84 %
King	31	7,197	215,359	7,197	100.00 %	3.34 %
Kings Mountain	43	11,142	211,229	1,110	9.96 %	0.53 %
	44	11,142	203,043	10,032	90.04 %	4.94 %
Kingstown	44	656	203,043	656	100.00 %	0.32 %
Kinston	3	19,900	200,494	19,900	100.00 %	9.93 %
Kittrell	11	132	206,121	132	100.00 %	0.06 %
Kitty Hawk	1	3,689	199,623	3,689	100.00 %	1.85 %
Knightdale	13	19,435	198,371	2,933	15.09 %	1.48 %
	14	19,435	198,512	16,502	84.91 %	8.31 %
	18	19,435	198,352	0	0.00 %	0.00 %
Kure Beach	7	2,191	198,476	2,191	100.00 %	1.10 %
La Grange	3	2,595	200,494	2,595	100.00 %	1.29 %
Lake Lure	48	1,365	200,053	1,365	100.00 %	0.68 %
Lake Park	35	3,269	219,142	3,269	100.00 %	1.49 %
Lake Santeetlah	50	38	218,733	38	100.00 %	0.02 %
Lake Waccamaw	8	1,296	214,542	1,296	100.00 %	0.60 %
Landis	33	3,690	209,379	3,690	100.00 %	1.76 %
Lansing	47	126	204,671	126	100.00 %	0.06 %
Lasker	1	64	199,623	64	100.00 %	0.03 %
Lattimore	44	406	203,043	406	100.00 %	0.20 %
Laurel Park	48	2,250	200,053	2,250	100.00 %	1.12 %
Laurinburg	24	14,978	202,786	14,978	100.00 %	7.39 %
Lawndale	44	570	203,043	570	100.00 %	0.28 %
Leggett	5	37	219,143	37	100.00 %	0.02 %
Leland	8	22,908	214,542	22,908	100.00 %	10.68 %
Lenoir	45	18,352	218,989	11,121	60.60 %	5.08 %
	47	18,352	204,671	7,231	39.40 %	3.53 %
Lewiston Woodville	1	426	199,623	426	100.00 %	0.21 %
Lewisville	31	13,381	215,359	13,381	100.00 %	6.21 %
Lexington	30	19,632	211,642	19,632	100.00 %	9.28 %
Liberty	25	2,655	217,448	2,655	100.00 %	1.22 %
Lilesville	29	395	218,829	395	100.00 %	0.18 %
Lillington	12	4,735	200,794	4,735	100.00 %	2.36 %
Lincolnton	44	11,091	203,043	11,091	100.00 %	5.46 %
Linden	21	136	217,984	136	100.00 %	0.06 %

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Littleton	2	559	198,557	559	100.00 %	0.28 %
Locust	33	4,537	209,379	3,996	88.08 %	1.91 %
	34	4,537	214,990	541	11.92 %	0.25 %
Long View	45	5,088	218,989	4,353	85.55 %	1.99 %
	46	5,088	199,859	735	14.45 %	0.37 %
Louisburg	11	3,064	206,121	3,064	100.00 %	1.49 %
Love Valley	37	154	219,210	154	100.00 %	0.07 %
Lowell	43	3,654	211,229	3,654	100.00 %	1.73 %
Lucama	4	1,036	216,568	1,036	100.00 %	0.48 %
Lumber Bridge	24	82	202,786	82	100.00 %	0.04 %
Lumberton	24	19,025	202,786	19,025	100.00 %	9.38 %
McAdenville	43	890	211,229	890	100.00 %	0.42 %
Macclesfield	5	413	219,143	413	100.00 %	0.19 %
McDonald	24	94	202,786	94	100.00 %	0.05 %
McFarlan	29	94	218,829	94	100.00 %	0.04 %
Macon	2	110	198,557	110	100.00 %	0.06 %
Madison	26	2,129	211,801	2,129	100.00 %	1.01 %
Maggie Valley	50	1,687	218,733	1,687	100.00 %	0.77 %
Magnolia	9	831	202,791	831	100.00 %	0.41 %
Maiden	44	3,736	203,043	0	0.00 %	0.00 %
	45	3,736	218,989	3,736	100.00 %	1.71 %
Manteo	1	1,600	199,623	1,600	100.00 %	0.80 %
Marietta	24	111	202,786	111	100.00 %	0.05 %
Marion	46	7,717	199,859	7,717	100.00 %	3.86 %
Marshall	47	777	204,671	777	100.00 %	0.38 %
Mars Hill	47	2,007	204,671	2,007	100.00 %	0.98 %
Marshville	29	2,522	218,829	2,522	100.00 %	1.15 %
Marvin	35	6,358	219,142	6,358	100.00 %	2.90 %
Matthews	42	29,435	209,378	29,435	100.00 %	14.06 %
Maxton	24	2,110	202,786	2,110	100.00 %	1.04 %
Mayodan	26	2,418	211,801	2,418	100.00 %	1.14 %
Maysville	9	818	202,791	818	100.00 %	0.40 %
Mebane	23	17,797	210,529	3,171	17.82 %	1.51 %
	25	17,797	217,448	14,626	82.18 %	6.73 %
Mesic	2	144	198,557	144	100.00 %	0.07 %
Micro	10	458	215,999	458	100.00 %	0.21 %
Middleburg	11	101	206,121	101	100.00 %	0.05 %
Middlesex	11	912	206,121	912	100.00 %	0.44 %
Midland	34	4,684	214,990	3,501	74.74 %	1.63 %
	35	4,684	219,142	1,183	25.26 %	0.54 %
	42	4,684	209,378	0	0.00 %	0.00 %
Midway	30	4,742	211,642	4,742	100.00 %	2.24 %

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Municipality	District	Total Muni Population	Total District Population	Muni Pop in District	Percent of Muni Pop in District	Percent of District Pop in Muni
Mills River	48	7,078	200,053	7,078	100.00 %	3.54 %
Milton	23	155	210,529	155	100.00 %	0.07 %
Mineral Springs	35	3,159	219,142	3,159	100.00 %	1.44 %
Minnesott Beach	2	530	198,557	530	100.00 %	0.27 %
Mint Hill	35	26,450	219,142	6	0.02 %	0.00 %
	40	26,450	218,881	0	0.00 %	0.00 %
	42	26,450	209,378	26,444	99.98 %	12.63 %
Misenheimer	33	650	209,379	650	100.00 %	0.31 %
Mocksville	30	5,900	211,642	5,900	100.00 %	2.79 %
Momeyer	11	277	206,121	277	100.00 %	0.13 %
Monroe	29	34,562	218,829	10,719	31.01 %	4.90 %
	35	34,562	219,142	23,843	68.99 %	10.88 %
Montreat	46	901	199,859	901	100.00 %	0.45 %
Mooresboro	44	293	203,043	293	100.00 %	0.14 %
Mooresville	37	50,193	219,210	50,193	100.00 %	22.90 %
Morehead City	2	9,556	198,557	9,556	100.00 %	4.81 %
Morganton	46	17,474	199,859	17,474	100.00 %	8.74 %
Morrisville	17	29,630	198,415	29,423	99.30 %	14.83 %
	20	29,630	201,314	207	0.70 %	0.10 %
Morven	29	329	218,829	329	100.00 %	0.15 %
Mount Airy	36	10,676	210,986	10,676	100.00 %	5.06 %
Mount Gilead	29	1,171	218,829	1,171	100.00 %	0.54 %
Mount Holly	43	17,703	211,229	17,703	100.00 %	8.38 %
Mount Olive	4	4,198	216,568	4,193	99.88 %	1.94 %
	9	4,198	202,791	5	0.12 %	0.00 %
Mount Pleasant	34	1,671	214,990	1,671	100.00 %	0.78 %
Murfreesboro	1	2,619	199,623	2,619	100.00 %	1.31 %
Murphy	50	1,608	218,733	1,608	100.00 %	0.74 %
Nags Head	1	3,168	199,623	3,168	100.00 %	1.59 %
Nashville	11	5,632	206,121	5,632	100.00 %	2.73 %
Navassa	8	1,367	214,542	1,367	100.00 %	0.64 %
New Bern	3	31,291	200,494	31,291	100.00 %	15.61 %
Newland	47	715	204,671	715	100.00 %	0.35 %
New London	33	607	209,379	607	100.00 %	0.29 %
Newport	2	4,364	198,557	4,364	100.00 %	2.20 %
Newton	45	13,148	218,989	13,148	100.00 %	6.00 %
Newton Grove	9	585	202,791	585	100.00 %	0.29 %
Norlina	2	920	198,557	920	100.00 %	0.46 %
Norman	29	100	218,829	100	100.00 %	0.05 %
North Topsail Beach	6	1,005	204,576	1,005	100.00 %	0.49 %
Northwest	8	703	214,542	703	100.00 %	0.33 %
North Wilkesboro	36	4,382	210,986	4,382	100.00 %	2.08 %

Municipality - District Report

District Plan: SL 2023-146

Municipality	District	Total Muni Population	Total District Population	Muni Pop in District	Percent of Muni Pop in District	Percent of District Pop in Muni
Norwood	33	2,367	209,379	2,367	100.00 %	1.13 %
Oakboro	33	2,128	209,379	2,128	100.00 %	1.02 %
Oak City	2	266	198,557	266	100.00 %	0.13 %
Oak Island	8	8,396	214,542	8,396	100.00 %	3.91 %
Oak Ridge	26	7,474	211,801	7,445	99.61 %	3.52 %
	27	7,474	210,558	29	0.39 %	0.01 %
Ocean Isle Beach	8	867	214,542	867	100.00 %	0.40 %
Old Fort	46	811	199,859	811	100.00 %	0.41 %
Oriental	2	880	198,557	880	100.00 %	0.44 %
Orrum	24	59	202,786	59	100.00 %	0.03 %
Ossipee	25	536	217,448	536	100.00 %	0.25 %
Oxford	18	8,628	198,352	8,628	100.00 %	4.35 %
Pantego	3	164	200,494	164	100.00 %	0.08 %
Parkton	24	504	202,786	504	100.00 %	0.25 %
Parmele	2	243	198,557	243	100.00 %	0.12 %
Patterson Springs	44	571	203,043	571	100.00 %	0.28 %
Peachland	29	390	218,829	390	100.00 %	0.18 %
Peletier	2	769	198,557	769	100.00 %	0.39 %
Pembroke	24	2,823	202,786	2,823	100.00 %	1.39 %
Pikeville	4	712	216,568	712	100.00 %	0.33 %
Pilot Mountain	36	1,440	210,986	1,440	100.00 %	0.68 %
Pinebluff	21	1,473	217,984	1,473	100.00 %	0.68 %
Pinehurst	21	17,581	217,984	17,581	100.00 %	8.07 %
Pine Knoll Shores	2	1,388	198,557	1,388	100.00 %	0.70 %
Pine Level	10	2,046	215,999	2,046	100.00 %	0.95 %
Pinetops	5	1,200	219,143	1,200	100.00 %	0.55 %
Pineville	39	10,602	219,123	10,602	100.00 %	4.84 %
	42	10,602	209,378	0	0.00 %	0.00 %
Pink Hill	3	451	200,494	451	100.00 %	0.22 %
Pittsboro	20	4,537	201,314	4,537	100.00 %	2.25 %
Pleasant Garden	26	5,000	211,801	5,000	100.00 %	2.36 %
Plymouth	2	3,320	198,557	3,320	100.00 %	1.67 %
Polkton	29	2,250	218,829	2,250	100.00 %	1.03 %
Polkville	44	516	203,043	516	100.00 %	0.25 %
Pollocksville	9	268	202,791	268	100.00 %	0.13 %
Powellsville	1	189	199,623	189	100.00 %	0.09 %
Princeton	10	1,315	215,999	1,315	100.00 %	0.61 %
Princeville	5	1,254	219,143	1,254	100.00 %	0.57 %
Proctorville	24	121	202,786	121	100.00 %	0.06 %
Raeford	24	4,559	202,786	4,559	100.00 %	2.25 %

Municipality - District Report

District Plan: SL 2023-146

Municipality	District	Total Muni Population	Total District Population	Muni Pop in District	Percent of Muni Pop in District	Percent of District Pop in Muni
Raleigh	13	467,665	198,371	3	0.00 %	0.00 %
	14	467,665	198,512	123,813	26.47 %	62.37 %
	15	467,665	198,368	195,707	41.85 %	98.66 %
	16	467,665	198,384	119,612	25.58 %	60.29 %
	17	467,665	198,415	11,122	2.38 %	5.61 %
	18	467,665	198,352	15,849	3.39 %	7.99 %
	20	467,665	201,314	233	0.05 %	0.12 %
	22	467,665	199,804	1,326	0.28 %	0.66 %
Ramseur	29	1,774	218,829	1,774	100.00 %	0.81 %
Randleman	25	4,595	217,448	4,595	100.00 %	2.11 %
Ranlo	43	4,511	211,229	4,511	100.00 %	2.14 %
Raynham	24	60	202,786	60	100.00 %	0.03 %
Red Cross	33	762	209,379	762	100.00 %	0.36 %
Red Oak	11	3,342	206,121	3,342	100.00 %	1.62 %
Red Springs	24	3,087	202,786	3,087	100.00 %	1.52 %
Reidsville	26	14,583	211,801	14,583	100.00 %	6.89 %
Rennert	24	275	202,786	275	100.00 %	0.14 %
Rhodhiss	45	997	218,989	358	35.91 %	0.16 %
	46	997	199,859	639	64.09 %	0.32 %
Richfield	33	582	209,379	582	100.00 %	0.28 %
Richlands	6	2,287	204,576	2,287	100.00 %	1.12 %
Rich Square	1	894	199,623	894	100.00 %	0.45 %
River Bend	3	2,902	200,494	2,902	100.00 %	1.45 %
Roanoke Rapids	2	15,229	198,557	15,229	100.00 %	7.67 %
Robbins	21	1,168	217,984	1,168	100.00 %	0.54 %
Robbinsville	50	597	218,733	597	100.00 %	0.27 %
Robersonville	2	1,269	198,557	1,269	100.00 %	0.64 %
Rockingham	29	9,243	218,829	9,243	100.00 %	4.22 %
Rockwell	33	2,302	209,379	2,302	100.00 %	1.10 %
Rocky Mount	5	54,341	219,143	15,414	28.37 %	7.03 %
	11	54,341	206,121	38,927	71.63 %	18.89 %
Rolesville	14	9,475	198,512	1,305	13.77 %	0.66 %
	18	9,475	198,352	8,170	86.23 %	4.12 %
Ronda	36	438	210,986	438	100.00 %	0.21 %
Roper	2	485	198,557	485	100.00 %	0.24 %
Roseboro	9	1,163	202,791	1,163	100.00 %	0.57 %
Rose Hill	9	1,371	202,791	1,371	100.00 %	0.68 %
Rosman	50	701	218,733	701	100.00 %	0.32 %
Rowland	24	885	202,786	885	100.00 %	0.44 %
Roxboro	23	8,134	210,529	8,134	100.00 %	3.86 %
Roxobel	1	187	199,623	187	100.00 %	0.09 %
Rural Hall	31	3,351	215,359	3,351	100.00 %	1.56 %

Municipality - District Report

District Plan: SL 2023-146

Municipality	District	Total Muni Population	Total District Population	Muni Pop in District	Percent of Muni Pop in District	Percent of District Pop in Muni
Ruth	48	347	200,053	347	100.00 %	0.17 %
Rutherford College	45	1,226	218,989	0	0.00 %	0.00 %
	46	1,226	199,859	1,226	100.00 %	0.61 %
Rutherfordton	48	3,640	200,053	3,640	100.00 %	1.82 %
St. Helena	9	417	202,791	417	100.00 %	0.21 %
St. James	8	6,529	214,542	6,529	100.00 %	3.04 %
St. Pauls	24	2,045	202,786	2,045	100.00 %	1.01 %
Salemburg	9	457	202,791	457	100.00 %	0.23 %
Salisbury	33	35,540	209,379	35,540	100.00 %	16.97 %
Saluda	48	631	200,053	631	100.00 %	0.32 %
Sandy Creek	8	248	214,542	248	100.00 %	0.12 %
Sandyfield	8	430	214,542	430	100.00 %	0.20 %
Sanford	12	30,261	200,794	30,261	100.00 %	15.07 %
Saratoga	4	353	216,568	353	100.00 %	0.16 %
Sawmills	45	5,020	218,989	5,020	100.00 %	2.29 %
Scotland Neck	2	1,640	198,557	1,640	100.00 %	0.83 %
Seaboard	1	542	199,623	542	100.00 %	0.27 %
Seagrove	29	235	218,829	235	100.00 %	0.11 %
Sedalia	26	676	211,801	676	100.00 %	0.32 %
Selma	10	6,317	215,999	6,317	100.00 %	2.92 %
Seven Devils	47	313	204,671	313	100.00 %	0.15 %
Seven Springs	4	55	216,568	55	100.00 %	0.03 %
Severn	1	191	199,623	191	100.00 %	0.10 %
Shallotte	8	4,185	214,542	4,185	100.00 %	1.95 %
Sharpsburg	4	1,697	216,568	421	24.81 %	0.19 %
	5	1,697	219,143	215	12.67 %	0.10 %
	11	1,697	206,121	1,061	62.52 %	0.51 %
Shelby	44	21,918	203,043	21,918	100.00 %	10.79 %
Siler City	20	7,702	201,314	7,702	100.00 %	3.83 %
Simpson	5	390	219,143	390	100.00 %	0.18 %
Sims	4	275	216,568	275	100.00 %	0.13 %
Smithfield	10	11,292	215,999	11,292	100.00 %	5.23 %
Snow Hill	4	1,481	216,568	1,481	100.00 %	0.68 %
Southern Pines	21	15,545	217,984	15,545	100.00 %	7.13 %
Southern Shores	1	3,090	199,623	3,090	100.00 %	1.55 %
Southport	8	3,971	214,542	3,971	100.00 %	1.85 %
Sparta	47	1,834	204,671	1,834	100.00 %	0.90 %
Speed	5	63	219,143	63	100.00 %	0.03 %
Spencer	33	3,308	209,379	3,308	100.00 %	1.58 %
Spencer Mountain	43	0	211,229	0	0.00 %	0.00 %
Spindale	48	4,225	200,053	4,225	100.00 %	2.11 %
Spring Hope	11	1,309	206,121	1,309	100.00 %	0.64 %

Municipality - District Report

District Plan: SL 2023-146

Municipality	District	Total Muni Population	Total District Population	Muni Pop in District	Percent of Muni Pop in District	Percent of District Pop in Muni
Spring Lake	21	11,660	217,984	11,660	100.00 %	5.35 %
Spruce Pine	47	2,194	204,671	2,194	100.00 %	1.07 %
Staley	25	397	217,448	397	100.00 %	0.18 %
Stallings	35	16,112	219,142	15,728	97.62 %	7.18 %
	42	16,112	209,378	384	2.38 %	0.18 %
Stanfield	33	1,585	209,379	1,585	100.00 %	0.76 %
Stanley	43	3,963	211,229	3,963	100.00 %	1.88 %
Stantonsburg	4	762	216,568	762	100.00 %	0.35 %
Star	29	806	218,829	806	100.00 %	0.37 %
Statesville	37	28,419	219,210	28,419	100.00 %	12.96 %
Stedman	21	1,277	217,984	1,277	100.00 %	0.59 %
Stem	18	960	198,352	960	100.00 %	0.48 %
Stokesdale	26	5,924	211,801	5,924	100.00 %	2.80 %
Stoneville	26	1,308	211,801	1,308	100.00 %	0.62 %
Stonewall	2	214	198,557	214	100.00 %	0.11 %
Stovall	18	324	198,352	324	100.00 %	0.16 %
Sugar Mountain	47	371	204,671	371	100.00 %	0.18 %
Summerfield	26	10,951	211,801	0	0.00 %	0.00 %
	27	10,951	210,558	10,951	100.00 %	5.20 %
Sunset Beach	8	4,175	214,542	4,175	100.00 %	1.95 %
Surf City	6	3,867	204,576	334	8.64 %	0.16 %
	9	3,867	202,791	3,533	91.36 %	1.74 %
Swansboro	6	3,744	204,576	3,744	100.00 %	1.83 %
Swepsonville	25	2,445	217,448	2,445	100.00 %	1.12 %
Sylva	50	2,578	218,733	2,578	100.00 %	1.18 %
Tabor City	8	3,781	214,542	3,781	100.00 %	1.76 %
Tarboro	5	10,721	219,143	10,721	100.00 %	4.89 %
Tar Heel	9	90	202,791	90	100.00 %	0.04 %
Taylorsville	36	2,320	210,986	2,320	100.00 %	1.10 %
Taylortown	21	634	217,984	634	100.00 %	0.29 %
Teachey	9	448	202,791	448	100.00 %	0.22 %
Thomasville	29	27,183	218,829	521	1.92 %	0.24 %
	30	27,183	211,642	26,662	98.08 %	12.60 %
Tobaccoville	31	2,578	215,359	2,578	100.00 %	1.20 %
Topsail Beach	9	461	202,791	461	100.00 %	0.23 %
Trenton	9	238	202,791	238	100.00 %	0.12 %
Trent Woods	3	4,074	200,494	4,074	100.00 %	2.03 %
Trinity	29	7,006	218,829	7,006	100.00 %	3.20 %
Troutman	37	3,698	219,210	3,698	100.00 %	1.69 %
Troy	29	2,850	218,829	2,850	100.00 %	1.30 %
Tryon	48	1,562	200,053	1,562	100.00 %	0.78 %
Turkey	9	213	202,791	213	100.00 %	0.11 %

Municipality - District Report

District Plan: SL 2023-146

Municipality	District	Total Muni Population	Total District Population	Muni Pop in District	Percent of Muni Pop in District	Percent of District Pop in Muni
Unionville	35	6,643	219,142	6,643	100.00 %	3.03 %
Valdese	46	4,689	199,859	4,689	100.00 %	2.35 %
Vanceboro	3	869	200,494	869	100.00 %	0.43 %
Vandemere	2	246	198,557	246	100.00 %	0.12 %
Varnamtown	8	525	214,542	525	100.00 %	0.24 %
Vass	21	952	217,984	952	100.00 %	0.44 %
Waco	44	310	203,043	310	100.00 %	0.15 %
Wade	21	638	217,984	638	100.00 %	0.29 %
Wadesboro	29	5,008	218,829	5,008	100.00 %	2.29 %
Wagram	24	615	202,786	615	100.00 %	0.30 %
Wake Forest	11	47,601	206,121	1,504	3.16 %	0.73 %
	14	47,601	198,512	2,318	4.87 %	1.17 %
	15	47,601	198,368	0	0.00 %	0.00 %
	18	47,601	198,352	43,779	91.97 %	22.07 %
Walkertown	31	5,692	215,359	4,716	82.85 %	2.19 %
	32	5,692	211,751	976	17.15 %	0.46 %
Wallace	9	3,413	202,791	3,413	100.00 %	1.68 %
Wallburg	30	3,051	211,642	3,051	100.00 %	1.44 %
Walnut Cove	31	1,586	215,359	1,586	100.00 %	0.74 %
Walnut Creek	4	1,084	216,568	1,084	100.00 %	0.50 %
Walstonburg	4	193	216,568	193	100.00 %	0.09 %
Warrenton	2	851	198,557	851	100.00 %	0.43 %
Warsaw	9	2,733	202,791	2,733	100.00 %	1.35 %
Washington	3	9,875	200,494	9,875	100.00 %	4.93 %
Washington Park	3	392	200,494	392	100.00 %	0.20 %
Watha	9	181	202,791	181	100.00 %	0.09 %
Waxhaw	35	20,534	219,142	20,534	100.00 %	9.37 %
Waynesville	50	10,140	218,733	10,140	100.00 %	4.64 %
Weaverville	49	4,567	201,741	4,567	100.00 %	2.26 %
Webster	50	372	218,733	372	100.00 %	0.17 %
Weddington	35	13,181	219,142	13,176	99.96 %	6.01 %
	42	13,181	209,378	5	0.04 %	0.00 %
Weldon	2	1,444	198,557	1,444	100.00 %	0.73 %
Wendell	14	9,793	198,512	6,613	67.53 %	3.33 %
	18	9,793	198,352	3,180	32.47 %	1.60 %
Wentworth	26	2,662	211,801	2,662	100.00 %	1.26 %
Wesley Chapel	35	8,681	219,142	8,681	100.00 %	3.96 %
West Jefferson	47	1,279	204,671	1,279	100.00 %	0.62 %
Whispering Pines	21	4,987	217,984	4,987	100.00 %	2.29 %
Whitakers	5	627	219,143	290	46.25 %	0.13 %
	11	627	206,121	337	53.75 %	0.16 %
White Lake	9	843	202,791	843	100.00 %	0.42 %

Municipality - District Report

District Plan: SL 2023-146

Municipality	District	Total Muni Population	Total District Population	Muni Pop in District	Percent of Muni Pop in District	Percent of District Pop in Muni
Whiteville	8	4,766	214,542	4,766	100.00 %	2.22 %
Whitsett	26	584	211,801	584	100.00 %	0.28 %
Wilkesboro	36	3,687	210,986	3,687	100.00 %	1.75 %
Williamston	2	5,248	198,557	5,248	100.00 %	2.64 %
Wilmington	7	115,451	198,476	88,318	76.50 %	44.50 %
	8	115,451	214,542	27,133	23.50 %	12.65 %
Wilson	4	47,851	216,568	47,851	100.00 %	22.10 %
Wilson's Mills	10	2,534	215,999	2,534	100.00 %	1.17 %
Windsor	1	3,582	199,623	3,582	100.00 %	1.79 %
Winfall	1	555	199,623	555	100.00 %	0.28 %
Wingate	29	4,055	218,829	4,055	100.00 %	1.85 %
Winston-Salem	31	249,545	215,359	45,330	18.17 %	21.05 %
	32	249,545	211,751	204,215	81.83 %	96.44 %
Winterville	5	10,462	219,143	10,462	100.00 %	4.77 %
Winton	1	629	199,623	629	100.00 %	0.32 %
Woodfin	46	7,936	199,859	288	3.63 %	0.14 %
	49	7,936	201,741	7,648	96.37 %	3.79 %
Woodland	1	557	199,623	557	100.00 %	0.28 %
Wrightsville Beach	7	2,473	198,476	2,473	100.00 %	1.25 %
Yadkinville	36	2,995	210,986	2,995	100.00 %	1.42 %
Yanceyville	23	1,937	210,529	1,937	100.00 %	0.92 %
Youngsville	11	2,016	206,121	2,016	100.00 %	0.98 %
Zebulon	10	6,903	215,999	0	0.00 %	0.00 %
	14	6,903	198,512	4,668	67.62 %	2.35 %
	18	6,903	198,352	2,235	32.38 %	1.13 %
			Assigned Geography Total:	**6,017,605**		

Report display: all municipalities

Total Municipalities Statewide: 553

Fully Assigned Municipalities: 553

Partially Assigned Municipalities: 0

Fully Unassigned Municipalities: 0

Total Districts Assigned: 50

Split Municipalities: 70

Splits Involving Population: 55

Municipality by County - District Report

District Plan: SL 2023-146

Municipality	District	Total Muni Population	Total District Population	Muni Pop in District	Percent of Muni Pop in District	Percent of District Pop in Muni
Aberdeen	21	8,516	217,984	8,516	100.00 %	3.91 %
Ahoskie	1	4,891	199,623	4,891	100.00 %	2.45 %
Alamance	25	988	217,448	988	100.00 %	0.45 %
Albemarle	33	16,432	209,379	16,432	100.00 %	7.85 %
Alliance	2	733	198,557	733	100.00 %	0.37 %
Andrews	50	1,667	218,733	1,667	100.00 %	0.76 %
Angier (Harnett)	12	4,709	200,794	4,709	100.00 %	2.35 %
Angier (Wake)	13	556	198,371	556	100.00 %	0.28 %
Ansonville	29	440	218,829	440	100.00 %	0.20 %
Apex	13	58,780	198,371	8,749	14.88 %	4.41 %
	16	58,780	198,384	297	0.51 %	0.15 %
	17	58,780	198,415	49,734	84.61 %	25.07 %
Arapahoe	2	416	198,557	416	100.00 %	0.21 %
Archdale (Guilford)	26	380	211,801	250	65.79 %	0.12 %
	27	380	210,558	130	34.21 %	0.06 %
Archdale (Randolph)	25	11,527	217,448	11,326	98.26 %	5.21 %
	29	11,527	218,829	201	1.74 %	0.09 %
Archer Lodge	10	4,797	215,999	4,797	100.00 %	2.22 %
Asheboro	25	27,156	217,448	1,217	4.48 %	0.56 %
	29	27,156	218,829	25,939	95.52 %	11.85 %
Asheville	46	94,589	199,859	0	0.00 %	0.00 %
	49	94,589	201,741	94,589	100.00 %	46.89 %
Askewville	1	184	199,623	184	100.00 %	0.09 %
Atkinson	9	296	202,791	296	100.00 %	0.15 %
Atlantic Beach	2	1,364	198,557	1,364	100.00 %	0.69 %
Aulander	1	763	199,623	763	100.00 %	0.38 %
Aurora	3	455	200,494	455	100.00 %	0.23 %
Autryville	9	167	202,791	167	100.00 %	0.08 %
Ayden	5	4,977	219,143	4,977	100.00 %	2.27 %
Badin	33	2,024	209,379	2,024	100.00 %	0.97 %
Bailey	11	568	206,121	568	100.00 %	0.28 %
Bakersville	47	450	204,671	450	100.00 %	0.22 %
Bald Head Island	8	268	214,542	268	100.00 %	0.12 %
Banner Elk	47	1,049	204,671	1,049	100.00 %	0.51 %
Bath	3	245	200,494	245	100.00 %	0.12 %
Bayboro	2	1,161	198,557	1,161	100.00 %	0.58 %
Bear Grass	2	89	198,557	89	100.00 %	0.04 %
Beaufort	2	4,464	198,557	4,464	100.00 %	2.25 %
Beech Mountain (Avery)	47	62	204,671	62	100.00 %	0.03 %
Beech Mountain (Watauga)	47	613	204,671	613	100.00 %	0.30 %
Belhaven	3	1,410	200,494	1,410	100.00 %	0.70 %

District plan definition file: 'SL 2023-146.csv', modified 10/26/2023 9:39 AM
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Municipality by County - District Report

District Plan: SL 2023-146

Municipality	District	Total Muni Population	Total District Population	Muni Pop in District	Percent of Muni Pop in District	Percent of District Pop in Muni
Belmont	43	15,010	211,229	15,010	100.00 %	7.11 %
Belville	8	2,406	214,542	2,406	100.00 %	1.12 %
Belwood	44	857	203,043	857	100.00 %	0.42 %
Benson (Harnett)	12	0	200,794	0	0.00 %	0.00 %
Benson (Johnston)	10	3,967	215,999	3,967	100.00 %	1.84 %
Bermuda Run	30	3,120	211,642	3,120	100.00 %	1.47 %
Bessemer City	43	5,428	211,229	5,428	100.00 %	2.57 %
	44	5,428	203,043	0	0.00 %	0.00 %
Bethania	31	344	215,359	344	100.00 %	0.16 %
Bethel	5	1,373	219,143	1,373	100.00 %	0.63 %
Beulaville	9	1,116	202,791	1,116	100.00 %	0.55 %
Biltmore Forest	49	1,409	201,741	1,409	100.00 %	0.70 %
Biscoe	29	1,848	218,829	1,848	100.00 %	0.84 %
Black Creek	4	692	216,568	692	100.00 %	0.32 %
Black Mountain	46	8,426	199,859	8,426	100.00 %	4.22 %
Bladenboro	9	1,648	202,791	1,648	100.00 %	0.81 %
Blowing Rock (Caldwell)	47	91	204,671	91	100.00 %	0.04 %
Blowing Rock (Watauga)	47	1,285	204,671	1,285	100.00 %	0.63 %
Boardman	8	166	214,542	166	100.00 %	0.08 %
Bogue	2	695	198,557	695	100.00 %	0.35 %
Boiling Spring Lakes	8	5,943	214,542	5,943	100.00 %	2.77 %
Boiling Springs	44	4,615	203,043	4,615	100.00 %	2.27 %
Bolivia	8	149	214,542	149	100.00 %	0.07 %
Bolton	8	519	214,542	519	100.00 %	0.24 %
Boone	47	19,092	204,671	19,092	100.00 %	9.33 %
Boonville	36	1,185	210,986	1,185	100.00 %	0.56 %
Bostic	48	355	200,053	355	100.00 %	0.18 %
Brevard	50	7,744	218,733	7,744	100.00 %	3.54 %
Bridgeton	3	349	200,494	349	100.00 %	0.17 %
Broadway (Harnett)	12	0	200,794	0	0.00 %	0.00 %
Broadway (Lee)	12	1,267	200,794	1,267	100.00 %	0.63 %
Brookford	45	442	218,989	442	100.00 %	0.20 %
Brunswick	8	973	214,542	973	100.00 %	0.45 %
Bryson City	50	1,558	218,733	1,558	100.00 %	0.71 %
Bunn	11	327	206,121	327	100.00 %	0.16 %
Burgaw	9	3,088	202,791	3,088	100.00 %	1.52 %
Burlington (Alamance)	25	55,481	217,448	55,481	100.00 %	25.51 %
Burlington (Guilford)	26	1,822	211,801	1,822	100.00 %	0.86 %
Burnsville	47	1,614	204,671	1,614	100.00 %	0.79 %
Butner	18	8,397	198,352	8,397	100.00 %	4.23 %
Cajah's Mountain	45	2,722	218,989	2,722	100.00 %	1.24 %

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Municipality by County - District Report

District Plan: SL 2023-146

Municipality	District	Total Muni Population	Total District Population	Muni Pop in District	Percent of Muni Pop in District	Percent of District Pop in Muni
Calabash	8	2,011	214,542	2,011	100.00 %	0.94 %
Calypso	9	327	202,791	327	100.00 %	0.16 %
Cameron	21	244	217,984	244	100.00 %	0.11 %
Candor (Montgomery)	29	813	218,829	813	100.00 %	0.37 %
Candor (Moore)	21	0	217,984	0	0.00 %	0.00 %
Canton	47	4,422	204,671	2,438	55.13 %	1.19 %
	50	4,422	218,733	1,984	44.87 %	0.91 %
Cape Carteret	2	2,224	198,557	2,224	100.00 %	1.12 %
Carolina Beach	7	6,564	198,476	6,564	100.00 %	3.31 %
Carolina Shores	8	4,588	214,542	4,588	100.00 %	2.14 %
Carrboro	23	21,295	210,529	21,295	100.00 %	10.11 %
Carthage	21	2,775	217,984	2,775	100.00 %	1.27 %
Cary (Chatham)	20	3,709	201,314	3,709	100.00 %	1.84 %
Cary (Wake)	13	171,012	198,371	19,385	11.34 %	9.77 %
	16	171,012	198,384	67,911	39.71 %	34.23 %
	17	171,012	198,415	83,716	48.95 %	42.19 %
Casar	44	305	203,043	305	100.00 %	0.15 %
Castalia	11	264	206,121	264	100.00 %	0.13 %
Caswell Beach	8	395	214,542	395	100.00 %	0.18 %
Catawba	45	702	218,989	702	100.00 %	0.32 %
Cedar Point	2	1,764	198,557	1,764	100.00 %	0.89 %
Cedar Rock	47	301	204,671	301	100.00 %	0.15 %
Cerro Gordo	8	131	214,542	131	100.00 %	0.06 %
Chadbourn	8	1,574	214,542	1,574	100.00 %	0.73 %
Chapel Hill (Durham)	20	2,906	201,314	2,906	100.00 %	1.44 %
Chapel Hill (Orange)	23	59,054	210,529	59,054	100.00 %	28.05 %
Charlotte	38	874,579	217,905	126,901	14.51 %	58.24 %
	39	874,579	219,123	183,069	20.93 %	83.55 %
	40	874,579	218,881	209,707	23.98 %	95.81 %
	41	874,579	217,678	209,066	23.90 %	96.04 %
	42	874,579	209,378	145,836	16.67 %	69.65 %
Cherryville	44	6,078	203,043	6,078	100.00 %	2.99 %
Chimney Rock Village	48	140	200,053	140	100.00 %	0.07 %
China Grove	33	4,434	209,379	4,434	100.00 %	2.12 %
Chocowinity	3	722	200,494	722	100.00 %	0.36 %
Claremont	45	1,692	218,989	1,692	100.00 %	0.77 %
Clarkton	9	614	202,791	614	100.00 %	0.30 %
Clayton (Johnston)	10	26,307	215,999	26,307	100.00 %	12.18 %
Clayton (Wake)	13	0	198,371	0	0.00 %	0.00 %
	14	0	198,512	0	0.00 %	0.00 %
Clemmons	31	21,163	215,359	21,163	100.00 %	9.83 %

Municipality by County - District Report

District Plan: SL 2023-146

Municipality	District	Total Muni Population	Total District Population	Muni Pop in District	Percent of Muni Pop in District	Percent of District Pop in Muni
Cleveland	33	846	209,379	846	100.00 %	0.40 %
Clinton	9	8,383	202,791	8,383	100.00 %	4.13 %
Clyde	47	1,368	204,671	1,368	100.00 %	0.67 %
Coats	12	2,155	200,794	2,155	100.00 %	1.07 %
Cofield	1	267	199,623	267	100.00 %	0.13 %
Colerain	1	217	199,623	217	100.00 %	0.11 %
Columbia	1	610	199,623	610	100.00 %	0.31 %
Columbus	48	1,060	200,053	1,060	100.00 %	0.53 %
Como	1	67	199,623	67	100.00 %	0.03 %
Concord	34	105,240	214,990	105,240	100.00 %	48.95 %
Conetoe	5	198	219,143	198	100.00 %	0.09 %
Connelly Springs	46	1,529	199,859	1,529	100.00 %	0.77 %
Conover	45	8,421	218,989	8,421	100.00 %	3.85 %
Conway	1	752	199,623	752	100.00 %	0.38 %
Cooleemee	30	940	211,642	940	100.00 %	0.44 %
Cornelius	37	31,412	219,210	18,991	60.46 %	8.66 %
	38	31,412	217,905	12,421	39.54 %	5.70 %
Cove City	3	378	200,494	378	100.00 %	0.19 %
Cramerton	43	5,296	211,229	5,296	100.00 %	2.51 %
Creedmoor	18	4,866	198,352	4,866	100.00 %	2.45 %
Creswell	2	207	198,557	207	100.00 %	0.10 %
Crossnore	47	143	204,671	143	100.00 %	0.07 %
Dallas	43	5,927	211,229	5,927	100.00 %	2.81 %
Danbury	31	189	215,359	189	100.00 %	0.09 %
Davidson (Iredell)	37	378	219,210	378	100.00 %	0.17 %
Davidson (Mecklenburg)	37	14,728	219,210	12,690	86.16 %	5.79 %
	38	14,728	217,905	2,038	13.84 %	0.94 %
Dellview	44	6	203,043	6	100.00 %	0.00 %
Denton	30	1,494	211,642	1,494	100.00 %	0.71 %
Dillsboro	50	213	218,733	213	100.00 %	0.10 %
Dobbins Heights	29	687	218,829	687	100.00 %	0.31 %
Dobson	36	1,462	210,986	1,462	100.00 %	0.69 %
Dortches	11	1,082	206,121	1,082	100.00 %	0.52 %
Dover	3	349	200,494	349	100.00 %	0.17 %
Drexel	46	1,760	199,859	1,760	100.00 %	0.88 %
Dublin	9	267	202,791	267	100.00 %	0.13 %
Duck	1	742	199,623	742	100.00 %	0.37 %
Dunn	12	8,446	200,794	8,446	100.00 %	4.21 %
Durham (Durham)	20	283,093	201,314	116,918	41.30 %	58.08 %
	22	283,093	199,804	166,175	58.70 %	83.17 %
Durham (Orange)	23	144	210,529	144	100.00 %	0.07 %

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Municipality by County - District Report

District Plan: SL 2023-146

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Durham (Wake)	16	269	198,384	269	100.00 %	0.14 %
	17	269	198,415	0	0.00 %	0.00 %
Earl	44	198	203,043	198	100.00 %	0.10 %
East Arcadia	9	418	202,791	418	100.00 %	0.21 %
East Bend	36	634	210,986	634	100.00 %	0.30 %
East Laurinburg	24	234	202,786	234	100.00 %	0.12 %
East Spencer	33	1,567	209,379	1,567	100.00 %	0.75 %
Eastover	21	3,656	217,984	3,656	100.00 %	1.68 %
Eden	26	15,421	211,801	15,421	100.00 %	7.28 %
Edenton	2	4,460	198,557	4,460	100.00 %	2.25 %
Elizabeth City (Camden)	1	38	199,623	38	100.00 %	0.02 %
Elizabeth City (Pasquotank)	1	18,593	199,623	18,593	100.00 %	9.31 %
Elizabethtown	9	3,296	202,791	3,296	100.00 %	1.63 %
Elk Park	47	542	204,671	542	100.00 %	0.26 %
Elkin (Surry)	36	4,049	210,986	4,049	100.00 %	1.92 %
Elkin (Wilkes)	36	73	210,986	73	100.00 %	0.03 %
Ellenboro	48	723	200,053	723	100.00 %	0.36 %
Ellerbe	29	864	218,829	864	100.00 %	0.39 %
Elm City (Nash)	11	0	206,121	0	0.00 %	0.00 %
Elm City (Wilson)	4	1,218	216,568	1,218	100.00 %	0.56 %
Elon	25	11,336	217,448	11,336	100.00 %	5.21 %
Emerald Isle	2	3,847	198,557	3,847	100.00 %	1.94 %
Enfield	2	1,865	198,557	1,865	100.00 %	0.94 %
Erwin	12	4,542	200,794	4,542	100.00 %	2.26 %
Eureka	4	214	216,568	214	100.00 %	0.10 %
Everetts	2	150	198,557	150	100.00 %	0.08 %
Fair Bluff	8	709	214,542	709	100.00 %	0.33 %
Fairmont	24	2,191	202,786	2,191	100.00 %	1.08 %
Fairview	35	3,456	219,142	3,456	100.00 %	1.58 %
Faison (Duplin)	9	784	202,791	784	100.00 %	0.39 %
Faison (Sampson)	9	0	202,791	0	0.00 %	0.00 %
Faith	33	819	209,379	819	100.00 %	0.39 %
Falcon (Cumberland)	21	324	217,984	324	100.00 %	0.15 %
Falcon (Sampson)	9	0	202,791	0	0.00 %	0.00 %
Falkland	5	47	219,143	47	100.00 %	0.02 %
Fallston	44	627	203,043	627	100.00 %	0.31 %
Farmville	5	4,461	219,143	4,461	100.00 %	2.04 %
Fayetteville	19	208,501	216,471	183,928	88.21 %	84.97 %
	21	208,501	217,984	24,573	11.79 %	11.27 %
Flat Rock	48	3,486	200,053	3,486	100.00 %	1.74 %
Fletcher	48	7,987	200,053	7,987	100.00 %	3.99 %

Municipality by County - District Report

District Plan: SL 2023-146

Municipality	District	Total Muni Population	Total District Population	Muni Pop in District	Percent of Muni Pop in District	Percent of District Pop in Muni
Fontana Dam	50	13	218,733	13	100.00 %	0.01 %
Forest City	48	7,377	200,053	7,377	100.00 %	3.69 %
Forest Hills	50	303	218,733	303	100.00 %	0.14 %
Fountain	5	385	219,143	385	100.00 %	0.18 %
Four Oaks	10	2,158	215,999	2,158	100.00 %	1.00 %
Foxfire	21	1,288	217,984	1,288	100.00 %	0.59 %
Franklin	50	4,175	218,733	4,175	100.00 %	1.91 %
Franklinton	11	2,456	206,121	2,456	100.00 %	1.19 %
Franklinville	29	1,197	218,829	1,197	100.00 %	0.55 %
Fremont	4	1,196	216,568	1,196	100.00 %	0.55 %
Fuquay-Varina (Harnett)	12	0	200,794	0	0.00 %	0.00 %
Fuquay-Varina (Wake)	13	34,152	198,371	34,152	100.00 %	17.22 %
Gamewell	45	3,702	218,989	3,702	100.00 %	1.69 %
Garland	9	595	202,791	595	100.00 %	0.29 %
Garner	13	31,159	198,371	17,010	54.59 %	8.57 %
	14	31,159	198,512	14,149	45.41 %	7.13 %
Garysburg	1	904	199,623	904	100.00 %	0.45 %
Gaston	1	1,008	199,623	1,008	100.00 %	0.50 %
Gastonia	43	80,411	211,229	80,411	100.00 %	38.07 %
	44	80,411	203,043	0	0.00 %	0.00 %
Gatesville	1	267	199,623	267	100.00 %	0.13 %
Gibson	24	449	202,786	449	100.00 %	0.22 %
Gibsonville (Alamance)	25	4,278	217,448	4,278	100.00 %	1.97 %
Gibsonville (Guilford)	26	4,642	211,801	4,642	100.00 %	2.19 %
Glen Alpine	46	1,529	199,859	1,529	100.00 %	0.77 %
Godwin	21	128	217,984	128	100.00 %	0.06 %
Goldsboro	4	33,657	216,568	33,657	100.00 %	15.54 %
Goldston	20	234	201,314	234	100.00 %	0.12 %
Graham	25	17,157	217,448	17,157	100.00 %	7.89 %
Grandfather Village	47	95	204,671	95	100.00 %	0.05 %
Granite Falls	45	4,965	218,989	4,965	100.00 %	2.27 %
Granite Quarry	33	2,984	209,379	2,984	100.00 %	1.43 %
Grantsboro	2	692	198,557	692	100.00 %	0.35 %
Green Level	25	3,152	217,448	3,152	100.00 %	1.45 %
Greenevers	9	567	202,791	567	100.00 %	0.28 %
Greensboro	26	299,035	211,801	12,884	4.31 %	6.08 %
	27	299,035	210,558	88,480	29.59 %	42.02 %
	28	299,035	210,036	197,671	66.10 %	94.11 %
Greenville	5	87,521	219,143	87,521	100.00 %	39.94 %
Grifton (Lenoir)	3	147	200,494	147	100.00 %	0.07 %
Grifton (Pitt)	5	2,301	219,143	2,301	100.00 %	1.05 %

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Municipality by County - District Report

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Grimesland	5	386	219,143	386	100.00 %	0.18 %
Grover	44	802	203,043	802	100.00 %	0.39 %
Halifax	2	170	198,557	170	100.00 %	0.09 %
Hamilton	2	306	198,557	306	100.00 %	0.15 %
Hamlet	29	6,025	218,829	6,025	100.00 %	2.75 %
Harmony	37	543	219,210	543	100.00 %	0.25 %
Harrells (Duplin)	9	0	202,791	0	0.00 %	0.00 %
Harrells (Sampson)	9	160	202,791	160	100.00 %	0.08 %
Harrellsville	1	85	199,623	85	100.00 %	0.04 %
Harrisburg	34	18,967	214,990	14,257	75.17 %	6.63 %
	35	18,967	219,142	4,710	24.83 %	2.15 %
Hassell	2	49	198,557	49	100.00 %	0.02 %
Havelock	3	16,621	200,494	16,621	100.00 %	8.29 %
Haw River	25	2,252	217,448	2,252	100.00 %	1.04 %
Hayesville	50	461	218,733	461	100.00 %	0.21 %
Hemby Bridge	35	1,614	219,142	1,614	100.00 %	0.74 %
Henderson	11	15,060	206,121	15,060	100.00 %	7.31 %
Hendersonville	48	15,137	200,053	15,137	100.00 %	7.57 %
Hertford	1	1,934	199,623	1,934	100.00 %	0.97 %
Hickory (Burke)	46	79	199,859	79	100.00 %	0.04 %
Hickory (Caldwell)	45	32	218,989	32	100.00 %	0.01 %
Hickory (Catawba)	45	43,379	218,989	43,379	100.00 %	19.81 %
High Point (Davidson)	30	6,646	211,642	6,646	100.00 %	3.14 %
High Point (Forsyth)	31	84	215,359	84	100.00 %	0.04 %
High Point (Guilford)	26	107,321	211,801	5,625	5.24 %	2.66 %
	27	107,321	210,558	101,696	94.76 %	48.30 %
High Point (Randolph)	25	8	217,448	3	37.50 %	0.00 %
	29	8	218,829	5	62.50 %	0.00 %
High Shoals	43	595	211,229	595	100.00 %	0.28 %
	44	595	203,043	0	0.00 %	0.00 %
Highlands (Jackson)	50	12	218,733	12	100.00 %	0.01 %
Highlands (Macon)	50	1,060	218,733	1,060	100.00 %	0.48 %
Hildebran	46	1,679	199,859	1,679	100.00 %	0.84 %
Hillsborough	23	9,660	210,529	9,660	100.00 %	4.59 %
Hobgood	2	268	198,557	268	100.00 %	0.13 %
Hoffman	29	418	218,829	418	100.00 %	0.19 %
Holden Beach	8	921	214,542	921	100.00 %	0.43 %
Holly Ridge	6	4,171	204,576	4,171	100.00 %	2.04 %
Holly Springs	13	41,239	198,371	26,396	64.01 %	13.31 %
	17	41,239	198,415	14,843	35.99 %	7.48 %
Hookerton	4	413	216,568	413	100.00 %	0.19 %

Municipality by County - District Report

District Plan: SL 2023-146

Municipality	District	Total Muni Population	Total District Population	Muni Pop in District	Percent of Muni Pop in District	Percent of District Pop in Muni
Hope Mills	19	17,808	216,471	2,593	14.56 %	1.20 %
	21	17,808	217,984	15,215	85.44 %	6.98 %
Hot Springs	47	520	204,671	520	100.00 %	0.25 %
Hudson	45	3,780	218,989	3,780	100.00 %	1.73 %
Huntersville	37	61,376	219,210	0	0.00 %	0.00 %
	38	61,376	217,905	61,376	100.00 %	28.17 %
Indian Beach	2	223	198,557	223	100.00 %	0.11 %
Indian Trail	35	39,997	219,142	39,997	100.00 %	18.25 %
Jackson	1	430	199,623	430	100.00 %	0.22 %
Jacksonville	6	72,723	204,576	72,723	100.00 %	35.55 %
Jamestown	26	3,668	211,801	3,661	99.81 %	1.73 %
	27	3,668	210,558	7	0.19 %	0.00 %
Jamesville	2	424	198,557	424	100.00 %	0.21 %
Jefferson	47	1,622	204,671	1,622	100.00 %	0.79 %
Jonesville	36	2,308	210,986	2,308	100.00 %	1.09 %
Kannapolis (Cabarrus)	34	42,846	214,990	42,846	100.00 %	19.93 %
Kannapolis (Rowan)	33	10,268	209,379	10,268	100.00 %	4.90 %
Kelford	1	203	199,623	203	100.00 %	0.10 %
Kenansville	9	770	202,791	770	100.00 %	0.38 %
Kenly (Johnston)	10	1,293	215,999	1,293	100.00 %	0.60 %
Kenly (Wilson)	4	198	216,568	198	100.00 %	0.09 %
Kernersville (Forsyth)	31	25,947	215,359	25,947	100.00 %	12.05 %
Kernersville (Guilford)	26	502	211,801	502	100.00 %	0.24 %
Kill Devil Hills	1	7,656	199,623	7,656	100.00 %	3.84 %
King (Forsyth)	31	591	215,359	591	100.00 %	0.27 %
King (Stokes)	31	6,606	215,359	6,606	100.00 %	3.07 %
Kings Mountain (Cleveland)	44	10,032	203,043	10,032	100.00 %	4.94 %
Kings Mountain (Gaston)	43	1,110	211,229	1,110	100.00 %	0.53 %
Kingstown	44	656	203,043	656	100.00 %	0.32 %
Kinston	3	19,900	200,494	19,900	100.00 %	9.93 %
Kittrell	11	132	206,121	132	100.00 %	0.06 %
Kitty Hawk	1	3,689	199,623	3,689	100.00 %	1.85 %
Knightdale	13	19,435	198,371	2,933	15.09 %	1.48 %
	14	19,435	198,512	16,502	84.91 %	8.31 %
	18	19,435	198,352	0	0.00 %	0.00 %
Kure Beach	7	2,191	198,476	2,191	100.00 %	1.10 %
La Grange	3	2,595	200,494	2,595	100.00 %	1.29 %
Lake Lure	48	1,365	200,053	1,365	100.00 %	0.68 %
Lake Park	35	3,269	219,142	3,269	100.00 %	1.49 %
Lake Santeetlah	50	38	218,733	38	100.00 %	0.02 %
Lake Waccamaw	8	1,296	214,542	1,296	100.00 %	0.60 %

Municipality by County - District Report

District Plan: SL 2023-146

Municipality	District	Total Muni Population	Total District Population	Muni Pop in District	Percent of Muni Pop in District	Percent of District Pop in Muni
Landis	33	3,690	209,379	3,690	100.00 %	1.76 %
Lansing	47	126	204,671	126	100.00 %	0.06 %
Lasker	1	64	199,623	64	100.00 %	0.03 %
Lattimore	44	406	203,043	406	100.00 %	0.20 %
Laurel Park	48	2,250	200,053	2,250	100.00 %	1.12 %
Laurinburg	24	14,978	202,786	14,978	100.00 %	7.39 %
Lawndale	44	570	203,043	570	100.00 %	0.28 %
Leggett	5	37	219,143	37	100.00 %	0.02 %
Leland	8	22,908	214,542	22,908	100.00 %	10.68 %
Lenoir	45	18,352	218,989	11,121	60.60 %	5.08 %
	47	18,352	204,671	7,231	39.40 %	3.53 %
Lewiston Woodville	1	426	199,623	426	100.00 %	0.21 %
Lewisville	31	13,381	215,359	13,381	100.00 %	6.21 %
Lexington	30	19,632	211,642	19,632	100.00 %	9.28 %
Liberty	25	2,655	217,448	2,655	100.00 %	1.22 %
Lilesville	29	395	218,829	395	100.00 %	0.18 %
Lillington	12	4,735	200,794	4,735	100.00 %	2.36 %
Lincolnton	44	11,091	203,043	11,091	100.00 %	5.46 %
Linden	21	136	217,984	136	100.00 %	0.06 %
Littleton	2	559	198,557	559	100.00 %	0.28 %
Locust (Cabarrus)	34	541	214,990	541	100.00 %	0.25 %
Locust (Stanly)	33	3,996	209,379	3,996	100.00 %	1.91 %
Long View (Burke)	46	735	199,859	735	100.00 %	0.37 %
Long View (Catawba)	45	4,353	218,989	4,353	100.00 %	1.99 %
Louisburg	11	3,064	206,121	3,064	100.00 %	1.49 %
Love Valley	37	154	219,210	154	100.00 %	0.07 %
Lowell	43	3,654	211,229	3,654	100.00 %	1.73 %
Lucama	4	1,036	216,568	1,036	100.00 %	0.48 %
Lumber Bridge	24	82	202,786	82	100.00 %	0.04 %
Lumberton	24	19,025	202,786	19,025	100.00 %	9.38 %
Macclesfield	5	413	219,143	413	100.00 %	0.19 %
Macon	2	110	198,557	110	100.00 %	0.06 %
Madison	26	2,129	211,801	2,129	100.00 %	1.01 %
Maggie Valley	50	1,687	218,733	1,687	100.00 %	0.77 %
Magnolia	9	831	202,791	831	100.00 %	0.41 %
Maiden (Catawba)	45	3,736	218,989	3,736	100.00 %	1.71 %
Maiden (Lincoln)	44	0	203,043	0	0.00 %	0.00 %
Manteo	1	1,600	199,623	1,600	100.00 %	0.80 %
Marietta	24	111	202,786	111	100.00 %	0.05 %
Marion	46	7,717	199,859	7,717	100.00 %	3.86 %
Mars Hill	47	2,007	204,671	2,007	100.00 %	0.98 %

Municipality by County - District Report

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Municipality	District	Total Muni Population	Total District Population	Muni Pop in District	Percent of Muni Pop in District	Percent of District Pop in Muni
Marshall	47	777	204,671	777	100.00 %	0.38 %
Marshville	29	2,522	218,829	2,522	100.00 %	1.15 %
Marvin	35	6,358	219,142	6,358	100.00 %	2.90 %
Matthews	42	29,435	209,378	29,435	100.00 %	14.06 %
Maxton (Robeson)	24	1,902	202,786	1,902	100.00 %	0.94 %
Maxton (Scotland)	24	208	202,786	208	100.00 %	0.10 %
Mayodan	26	2,418	211,801	2,418	100.00 %	1.14 %
Maysville	9	818	202,791	818	100.00 %	0.40 %
McAdenville	43	890	211,229	890	100.00 %	0.42 %
McDonald	24	94	202,786	94	100.00 %	0.05 %
McFarlan	29	94	218,829	94	100.00 %	0.04 %
Mebane (Alamance)	25	14,626	217,448	14,626	100.00 %	6.73 %
Mebane (Orange)	23	3,171	210,529	3,171	100.00 %	1.51 %
Mesic	2	144	198,557	144	100.00 %	0.07 %
Micro	10	458	215,999	458	100.00 %	0.21 %
Middleburg	11	101	206,121	101	100.00 %	0.05 %
Middlesex	11	912	206,121	912	100.00 %	0.44 %
Midland (Cabarrus)	34	4,684	214,990	3,501	74.74 %	1.63 %
	35	4,684	219,142	1,183	25.26 %	0.54 %
Midland (Mecklenburg)	42	0	209,378	0	0.00 %	0.00 %
Midway	30	4,742	211,642	4,742	100.00 %	2.24 %
Mills River	48	7,078	200,053	7,078	100.00 %	3.54 %
Milton	23	155	210,529	155	100.00 %	0.07 %
Mineral Springs	35	3,159	219,142	3,159	100.00 %	1.44 %
Minnesott Beach	2	530	198,557	530	100.00 %	0.27 %
Mint Hill (Mecklenburg)	40	26,444	218,881	0	0.00 %	0.00 %
	42	26,444	209,378	26,444	100.00 %	12.63 %
Mint Hill (Union)	35	6	219,142	6	100.00 %	0.00 %
Misenheimer	33	650	209,379	650	100.00 %	0.31 %
Mocksville	30	5,900	211,642	5,900	100.00 %	2.79 %
Momeyer	11	277	206,121	277	100.00 %	0.13 %
Monroe	29	34,562	218,829	10,719	31.01 %	4.90 %
	35	34,562	219,142	23,843	68.99 %	10.88 %
Montreat	46	901	199,859	901	100.00 %	0.45 %
Mooresboro	44	293	203,043	293	100.00 %	0.14 %
Mooresville	37	50,193	219,210	50,193	100.00 %	22.90 %
Morehead City	2	9,556	198,557	9,556	100.00 %	4.81 %
Morganton	46	17,474	199,859	17,474	100.00 %	8.74 %
Morrisville (Durham)	20	207	201,314	207	100.00 %	0.10 %
Morrisville (Wake)	17	29,423	198,415	29,423	100.00 %	14.83 %
Morven	29	329	218,829	329	100.00 %	0.15 %

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Municipality	District	Total Muni Population	Total District Population	Muni Pop in District	Percent of Muni Pop in District	Percent of District Pop in Muni
Mount Airy	36	10,676	210,986	10,676	100.00 %	5.06 %
Mount Gilead	29	1,171	218,829	1,171	100.00 %	0.54 %
Mount Holly	43	17,703	211,229	17,703	100.00 %	8.38 %
Mount Olive (Duplin)	9	5	202,791	5	100.00 %	0.00 %
Mount Olive (Wayne)	4	4,193	216,568	4,193	100.00 %	1.94 %
Mount Pleasant	34	1,671	214,990	1,671	100.00 %	0.78 %
Murfreesboro	1	2,619	199,623	2,619	100.00 %	1.31 %
Murphy	50	1,608	218,733	1,608	100.00 %	0.74 %
Nags Head	1	3,168	199,623	3,168	100.00 %	1.59 %
Nashville	11	5,632	206,121	5,632	100.00 %	2.73 %
Navassa	8	1,367	214,542	1,367	100.00 %	0.64 %
New Bern	3	31,291	200,494	31,291	100.00 %	15.61 %
New London	33	607	209,379	607	100.00 %	0.29 %
Newland	47	715	204,671	715	100.00 %	0.35 %
Newport	2	4,364	198,557	4,364	100.00 %	2.20 %
Newton	45	13,148	218,989	13,148	100.00 %	6.00 %
Newton Grove	9	585	202,791	585	100.00 %	0.29 %
Norlina	2	920	198,557	920	100.00 %	0.46 %
Norman	29	100	218,829	100	100.00 %	0.05 %
North Topsail Beach	6	1,005	204,576	1,005	100.00 %	0.49 %
North Wilkesboro	36	4,382	210,986	4,382	100.00 %	2.08 %
Northwest	8	703	214,542	703	100.00 %	0.33 %
Norwood	33	2,367	209,379	2,367	100.00 %	1.13 %
Oak City	2	266	198,557	266	100.00 %	0.13 %
Oak Island	8	8,396	214,542	8,396	100.00 %	3.91 %
Oak Ridge	26	7,474	211,801	7,445	99.61 %	3.52 %
	27	7,474	210,558	29	0.39 %	0.01 %
Oakboro	33	2,128	209,379	2,128	100.00 %	1.02 %
Ocean Isle Beach	8	867	214,542	867	100.00 %	0.40 %
Old Fort	46	811	199,859	811	100.00 %	0.41 %
Oriental	2	880	198,557	880	100.00 %	0.44 %
Orrum	24	59	202,786	59	100.00 %	0.03 %
Ossipee	25	536	217,448	536	100.00 %	0.25 %
Oxford	18	8,628	198,352	8,628	100.00 %	4.35 %
Pantego	3	164	200,494	164	100.00 %	0.08 %
Parkton	24	504	202,786	504	100.00 %	0.25 %
Parmele	2	243	198,557	243	100.00 %	0.12 %
Patterson Springs	44	571	203,043	571	100.00 %	0.28 %
Peachland	29	390	218,829	390	100.00 %	0.18 %
Peletier	2	769	198,557	769	100.00 %	0.39 %
Pembroke	24	2,823	202,786	2,823	100.00 %	1.39 %

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Municipality	District	Total Muni Population	Total District Population	Muni Pop in District	Percent of Muni Pop in District	Percent of District Pop in Muni
Pikeville	4	712	216,568	712	100.00 %	0.33 %
Pilot Mountain	36	1,440	210,986	1,440	100.00 %	0.68 %
Pine Knoll Shores	2	1,388	198,557	1,388	100.00 %	0.70 %
Pine Level	10	2,046	215,999	2,046	100.00 %	0.95 %
Pinebluff	21	1,473	217,984	1,473	100.00 %	0.68 %
Pinehurst	21	17,581	217,984	17,581	100.00 %	8.07 %
Pinetops	5	1,200	219,143	1,200	100.00 %	0.55 %
Pineville	39	10,602	219,123	10,602	100.00 %	4.84 %
	42	10,602	209,378	0	0.00 %	0.00 %
Pink Hill	3	451	200,494	451	100.00 %	0.22 %
Pittsboro	20	4,537	201,314	4,537	100.00 %	2.25 %
Pleasant Garden	26	5,000	211,801	5,000	100.00 %	2.36 %
Plymouth	2	3,320	198,557	3,320	100.00 %	1.67 %
Polkton	29	2,250	218,829	2,250	100.00 %	1.03 %
Polkville	44	516	203,043	516	100.00 %	0.25 %
Pollocksville	9	268	202,791	268	100.00 %	0.13 %
Powellsville	1	189	199,623	189	100.00 %	0.09 %
Princeton	10	1,315	215,999	1,315	100.00 %	0.61 %
Princeville	5	1,254	219,143	1,254	100.00 %	0.57 %
Proctorville	24	121	202,786	121	100.00 %	0.06 %
Raeford	24	4,559	202,786	4,559	100.00 %	2.25 %
Raleigh (Durham)	20	1,559	201,314	233	14.95 %	0.12 %
	22	1,559	199,804	1,326	85.05 %	0.66 %
Raleigh (Wake)	13	466,106	198,371	3	0.00 %	0.00 %
	14	466,106	198,512	123,813	26.56 %	62.37 %
	15	466,106	198,368	195,707	41.99 %	98.66 %
	16	466,106	198,384	119,612	25.66 %	60.29 %
	17	466,106	198,415	11,122	2.39 %	5.61 %
	18	466,106	198,352	15,849	3.40 %	7.99 %
Ramseur	29	1,774	218,829	1,774	100.00 %	0.81 %
Randleman	25	4,595	217,448	4,595	100.00 %	2.11 %
Ranlo	43	4,511	211,229	4,511	100.00 %	2.14 %
Raynham	24	60	202,786	60	100.00 %	0.03 %
Red Cross	33	762	209,379	762	100.00 %	0.36 %
Red Oak	11	3,342	206,121	3,342	100.00 %	1.62 %
Red Springs (Hoke)	24	0	202,786	0	0.00 %	0.00 %
Red Springs (Robeson)	24	3,087	202,786	3,087	100.00 %	1.52 %
Reidsville	26	14,583	211,801	14,583	100.00 %	6.89 %
Rennert	24	275	202,786	275	100.00 %	0.14 %
Rhodhiss (Burke)	46	639	199,859	639	100.00 %	0.32 %
Rhodhiss (Caldwell)	45	358	218,989	358	100.00 %	0.16 %

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Municipality	District	Total Muni Population	Total District Population	Muni Pop in District	Percent of Muni Pop in District	Percent of District Pop in Muni
Rich Square	1	894	199,623	894	100.00 %	0.45 %
Richfield	33	582	209,379	582	100.00 %	0.28 %
Richlands	6	2,287	204,576	2,287	100.00 %	1.12 %
River Bend	3	2,902	200,494	2,902	100.00 %	1.45 %
Roanoke Rapids	2	15,229	198,557	15,229	100.00 %	7.67 %
Robbins	21	1,168	217,984	1,168	100.00 %	0.54 %
Robbinsville	50	597	218,733	597	100.00 %	0.27 %
Robersonville	2	1,269	198,557	1,269	100.00 %	0.64 %
Rockingham	29	9,243	218,829	9,243	100.00 %	4.22 %
Rockwell	33	2,302	209,379	2,302	100.00 %	1.10 %
Rocky Mount (Edgecombe)	5	15,414	219,143	15,414	100.00 %	7.03 %
Rocky Mount (Nash)	11	38,927	206,121	38,927	100.00 %	18.89 %
Rolesville	14	9,475	198,512	1,305	13.77 %	0.66 %
	18	9,475	198,352	8,170	86.23 %	4.12 %
Ronda	36	438	210,986	438	100.00 %	0.21 %
Roper	2	485	198,557	485	100.00 %	0.24 %
Rose Hill	9	1,371	202,791	1,371	100.00 %	0.68 %
Roseboro	9	1,163	202,791	1,163	100.00 %	0.57 %
Rosman	50	701	218,733	701	100.00 %	0.32 %
Rowland	24	885	202,786	885	100.00 %	0.44 %
Roxboro	23	8,134	210,529	8,134	100.00 %	3.86 %
Roxobel	1	187	199,623	187	100.00 %	0.09 %
Rural Hall	31	3,351	215,359	3,351	100.00 %	1.56 %
Ruth	48	347	200,053	347	100.00 %	0.17 %
Rutherford College (Burke)	46	1,226	199,859	1,226	100.00 %	0.61 %
Rutherford College (Caldwell)	45	0	218,989	0	0.00 %	0.00 %
Rutherfordton	48	3,640	200,053	3,640	100.00 %	1.82 %
Salemburg	9	457	202,791	457	100.00 %	0.23 %
Salisbury	33	35,540	209,379	35,540	100.00 %	16.97 %
Saluda (Henderson)	48	11	200,053	11	100.00 %	0.01 %
Saluda (Polk)	48	620	200,053	620	100.00 %	0.31 %
Sandy Creek	8	248	214,542	248	100.00 %	0.12 %
Sandyfield	8	430	214,542	430	100.00 %	0.20 %
Sanford	12	30,261	200,794	30,261	100.00 %	15.07 %
Saratoga	4	353	216,568	353	100.00 %	0.16 %
Sawmills	45	5,020	218,989	5,020	100.00 %	2.29 %
Scotland Neck	2	1,640	198,557	1,640	100.00 %	0.83 %
Seaboard	1	542	199,623	542	100.00 %	0.27 %
Seagrove	29	235	218,829	235	100.00 %	0.11 %
Sedalia	26	676	211,801	676	100.00 %	0.32 %
Selma	10	6,317	215,999	6,317	100.00 %	2.92 %

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Municipality	District	Total Muni Population	Total District Population	Muni Pop in District	Percent of Muni Pop in District	Percent of District Pop in Muni
Seven Devils (Avery)	47	38	204,671	38	100.00 %	0.02 %
Seven Devils (Watauga)	47	275	204,671	275	100.00 %	0.13 %
Seven Springs	4	55	216,568	55	100.00 %	0.03 %
Severn	1	191	199,623	191	100.00 %	0.10 %
Shallotte	8	4,185	214,542	4,185	100.00 %	1.95 %
Sharpsburg (Edgecombe)	5	215	219,143	215	100.00 %	0.10 %
Sharpsburg (Nash)	11	1,061	206,121	1,061	100.00 %	0.51 %
Sharpsburg (Wilson)	4	421	216,568	421	100.00 %	0.19 %
Shelby	44	21,918	203,043	21,918	100.00 %	10.79 %
Siler City	20	7,702	201,314	7,702	100.00 %	3.83 %
Simpson	5	390	219,143	390	100.00 %	0.18 %
Sims	4	275	216,568	275	100.00 %	0.13 %
Smithfield	10	11,292	215,999	11,292	100.00 %	5.23 %
Snow Hill	4	1,481	216,568	1,481	100.00 %	0.68 %
Southern Pines	21	15,545	217,984	15,545	100.00 %	7.13 %
Southern Shores	1	3,090	199,623	3,090	100.00 %	1.55 %
Southport	8	3,971	214,542	3,971	100.00 %	1.85 %
Sparta	47	1,834	204,671	1,834	100.00 %	0.90 %
Speed	5	63	219,143	63	100.00 %	0.03 %
Spencer	33	3,308	209,379	3,308	100.00 %	1.58 %
Spencer Mountain	43	0	211,229	0	0.00 %	0.00 %
Spindale	48	4,225	200,053	4,225	100.00 %	2.11 %
Spring Hope	11	1,309	206,121	1,309	100.00 %	0.64 %
Spring Lake	21	11,660	217,984	11,660	100.00 %	5.35 %
Spruce Pine	47	2,194	204,671	2,194	100.00 %	1.07 %
St. Helena	9	417	202,791	417	100.00 %	0.21 %
St. James	8	6,529	214,542	6,529	100.00 %	3.04 %
St. Pauls	24	2,045	202,786	2,045	100.00 %	1.01 %
Staley	25	397	217,448	397	100.00 %	0.18 %
Stallings (Mecklenburg)	42	384	209,378	384	100.00 %	0.18 %
Stallings (Union)	35	15,728	219,142	15,728	100.00 %	7.18 %
Stanfield	33	1,585	209,379	1,585	100.00 %	0.76 %
Stanley	43	3,963	211,229	3,963	100.00 %	1.88 %
Stantonsburg	4	762	216,568	762	100.00 %	0.35 %
Star	29	806	218,829	806	100.00 %	0.37 %
Statesville	37	28,419	219,210	28,419	100.00 %	12.96 %
Stedman	21	1,277	217,984	1,277	100.00 %	0.59 %
Stem	18	960	198,352	960	100.00 %	0.48 %
Stokesdale	26	5,924	211,801	5,924	100.00 %	2.80 %
Stoneville	26	1,308	211,801	1,308	100.00 %	0.62 %
Stonewall	2	214	198,557	214	100.00 %	0.11 %

District plan definition file: 'SL 2023-146.csv', modified 10/26/2023 9:39 AM
Municipalities derive from the 2020 Census Redistricting Data (P.L. 94-171) Shapefiles. Population figures are based on the associated Summary File.
Note that for the purposes of this report, portions of municipalities in different counties are treated separately.
[G20-MbCD] - Generated 10/26/2023

Municipality by County - District Report

District Plan: SL 2023-146

Municipality	District	Total Muni Population	Total District Population	Muni Pop in District	Percent of Muni Pop in District	Percent of District Pop in Muni
Stovall	18	324	198,352	324	100.00 %	0.16 %
Sugar Mountain	47	371	204,671	371	100.00 %	0.18 %
Summerfield	26	10,951	211,801	0	0.00 %	0.00 %
	27	10,951	210,558	10,951	100.00 %	5.20 %
Sunset Beach	8	4,175	214,542	4,175	100.00 %	1.95 %
Surf City (Onslow)	6	334	204,576	334	100.00 %	0.16 %
Surf City (Pender)	9	3,533	202,791	3,533	100.00 %	1.74 %
Swansboro	6	3,744	204,576	3,744	100.00 %	1.83 %
Swepsonville	25	2,445	217,448	2,445	100.00 %	1.12 %
Sylva	50	2,578	218,733	2,578	100.00 %	1.18 %
Tabor City	8	3,781	214,542	3,781	100.00 %	1.76 %
Tar Heel	9	90	202,791	90	100.00 %	0.04 %
Tarboro	5	10,721	219,143	10,721	100.00 %	4.89 %
Taylorsville	36	2,320	210,986	2,320	100.00 %	1.10 %
Taylortown	21	634	217,984	634	100.00 %	0.29 %
Teachey	9	448	202,791	448	100.00 %	0.22 %
Thomasville (Davidson)	30	26,662	211,642	26,662	100.00 %	12.60 %
Thomasville (Randolph)	29	521	218,829	521	100.00 %	0.24 %
Tobaccoville (Forsyth)	31	2,578	215,359	2,578	100.00 %	1.20 %
Tobaccoville (Stokes)	31	0	215,359	0	0.00 %	0.00 %
Topsail Beach	9	461	202,791	461	100.00 %	0.23 %
Trent Woods	3	4,074	200,494	4,074	100.00 %	2.03 %
Trenton	9	238	202,791	238	100.00 %	0.12 %
Trinity	29	7,006	218,829	7,006	100.00 %	3.20 %
Troutman	37	3,698	219,210	3,698	100.00 %	1.69 %
Troy	29	2,850	218,829	2,850	100.00 %	1.30 %
Tryon	48	1,562	200,053	1,562	100.00 %	0.78 %
Turkey	9	213	202,791	213	100.00 %	0.11 %
Unionville	35	6,643	219,142	6,643	100.00 %	3.03 %
Valdese	46	4,689	199,859	4,689	100.00 %	2.35 %
Vanceboro	3	869	200,494	869	100.00 %	0.43 %
Vandemere	2	246	198,557	246	100.00 %	0.12 %
Varnamtown	8	525	214,542	525	100.00 %	0.24 %
Vass	21	952	217,984	952	100.00 %	0.44 %
Waco	44	310	203,043	310	100.00 %	0.15 %
Wade	21	638	217,984	638	100.00 %	0.29 %
Wadesboro	29	5,008	218,829	5,008	100.00 %	2.29 %
Wagram	24	615	202,786	615	100.00 %	0.30 %
Wake Forest (Franklin)	11	1,504	206,121	1,504	100.00 %	0.73 %

Municipality by County - District Report

District Plan: SL 2023-146

Municipality	District	Total Muni Population	Total District Population	Muni Pop in District	Percent of Muni Pop in District	Percent of District Pop in Muni
Wake Forest (Wake)	14	46,097	198,512	2,318	5.03 %	1.17 %
	15	46,097	198,368	0	0.00 %	0.00 %
	18	46,097	198,352	43,779	94.97 %	22.07 %
Walkertown	31	5,692	215,359	4,716	82.85 %	2.19 %
	32	5,692	211,751	976	17.15 %	0.46 %
Wallace (Duplin)	9	3,413	202,791	3,413	100.00 %	1.68 %
Wallace (Pender)	9	0	202,791	0	0.00 %	0.00 %
Wallburg	30	3,051	211,642	3,051	100.00 %	1.44 %
Walnut Cove	31	1,586	215,359	1,586	100.00 %	0.74 %
Walnut Creek	4	1,084	216,568	1,084	100.00 %	0.50 %
Walstonburg	4	193	216,568	193	100.00 %	0.09 %
Warrenton	2	851	198,557	851	100.00 %	0.43 %
Warsaw	9	2,733	202,791	2,733	100.00 %	1.35 %
Washington	3	9,875	200,494	9,875	100.00 %	4.93 %
Washington Park	3	392	200,494	392	100.00 %	0.20 %
Watha	9	181	202,791	181	100.00 %	0.09 %
Waxhaw	35	20,534	219,142	20,534	100.00 %	9.37 %
Waynesville	50	10,140	218,733	10,140	100.00 %	4.64 %
Weaverville	49	4,567	201,741	4,567	100.00 %	2.26 %
Webster	50	372	218,733	372	100.00 %	0.17 %
Weddington (Mecklenburg)	42	5	209,378	5	100.00 %	0.00 %
Weddington (Union)	35	13,176	219,142	13,176	100.00 %	6.01 %
Weldon	2	1,444	198,557	1,444	100.00 %	0.73 %
Wendell	14	9,793	198,512	6,613	67.53 %	3.33 %
	18	9,793	198,352	3,180	32.47 %	1.60 %
Wentworth	26	2,662	211,801	2,662	100.00 %	1.26 %
Wesley Chapel	35	8,681	219,142	8,681	100.00 %	3.96 %
West Jefferson	47	1,279	204,671	1,279	100.00 %	0.62 %
Whispering Pines	21	4,987	217,984	4,987	100.00 %	2.29 %
Whitakers (Edgecombe)	5	290	219,143	290	100.00 %	0.13 %
Whitakers (Nash)	11	337	206,121	337	100.00 %	0.16 %
White Lake	9	843	202,791	843	100.00 %	0.42 %
Whiteville	8	4,766	214,542	4,766	100.00 %	2.22 %
Whitsett	26	584	211,801	584	100.00 %	0.28 %
Wilkesboro	36	3,687	210,986	3,687	100.00 %	1.75 %
Williamston	2	5,248	198,557	5,248	100.00 %	2.64 %
Wilmington	7	115,451	198,476	88,318	76.50 %	44.50 %
	8	115,451	214,542	27,133	23.50 %	12.65 %
Wilson	4	47,851	216,568	47,851	100.00 %	22.10 %
Wilson's Mills	10	2,534	215,999	2,534	100.00 %	1.17 %
Windsor	1	3,582	199,623	3,582	100.00 %	1.79 %

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Municipality by County - District Report

District Plan: SL 2023-146

Municipality	District	Total Muni Population	Total District Population	Muni Pop in District	Percent of Muni Pop in District	Percent of District Pop in Muni
Winfall	1	555	199,623	555	100.00 %	0.28 %
Wingate	29	4,055	218,829	4,055	100.00 %	1.85 %
Winston-Salem	31	249,545	215,359	45,330	18.17 %	21.05 %
	32	249,545	211,751	204,215	81.83 %	96.44 %
Winterville	5	10,462	219,143	10,462	100.00 %	4.77 %
Winton	1	629	199,623	629	100.00 %	0.32 %
Woodfin	46	7,936	199,859	288	3.63 %	0.14 %
	49	7,936	201,741	7,648	96.37 %	3.79 %
Woodland	1	557	199,623	557	100.00 %	0.28 %
Wrightsville Beach	7	2,473	198,476	2,473	100.00 %	1.25 %
Yadkinville	36	2,995	210,986	2,995	100.00 %	1.42 %
Yanceyville	23	1,937	210,529	1,937	100.00 %	0.92 %
Youngsville	11	2,016	206,121	2,016	100.00 %	0.98 %
Zebulon (Johnston)	10	0	215,999	0	0.00 %	0.00 %
Zebulon (Wake)	14	6,903	198,512	4,668	67.62 %	2.35 %
	18	6,903	198,352	2,235	32.38 %	1.13 %
			Assigned Geography Total:	**6,017,605**		

Report display: all municipalities

Total Municipalities (by County) Statewide: 614

Fully Assigned Municipalities: 614

Partially Assigned Municipalities: 0

Fully Unassigned Municipalities: 0

Total Districts Assigned: 50

Split Municipalities: 44

Splits Involving Population: 34

District - Municipality by County Report

District Plan: SL 2023-146

District	Municipality	Total District Population	Total Muni Population	District Pop in Muni	Percent of District Pop in Muni	Percent of Muni Pop in District
1	Ahoskie	199,623	4,891	4,891	2.45 %	100.00 %
	Askewville	199,623	184	184	0.09 %	100.00 %
	Aulander	199,623	763	763	0.38 %	100.00 %
	Cofield	199,623	267	267	0.13 %	100.00 %
	Colerain	199,623	217	217	0.11 %	100.00 %
	Columbia	199,623	610	610	0.31 %	100.00 %
	Como	199,623	67	67	0.03 %	100.00 %
	Conway	199,623	752	752	0.38 %	100.00 %
	Duck	199,623	742	742	0.37 %	100.00 %
	Elizabeth City (Camden)	199,623	38	38	0.02 %	100.00 %
	Elizabeth City (Pasquotank)	199,623	18,593	18,593	9.31 %	100.00 %
	Garysburg	199,623	904	904	0.45 %	100.00 %
	Gaston	199,623	1,008	1,008	0.50 %	100.00 %
	Gatesville	199,623	267	267	0.13 %	100.00 %
	Harrellsville	199,623	85	85	0.04 %	100.00 %
	Hertford	199,623	1,934	1,934	0.97 %	100.00 %
	Jackson	199,623	430	430	0.22 %	100.00 %
	Kelford	199,623	203	203	0.10 %	100.00 %
	Kill Devil Hills	199,623	7,656	7,656	3.84 %	100.00 %
	Kitty Hawk	199,623	3,689	3,689	1.85 %	100.00 %
	Lasker	199,623	64	64	0.03 %	100.00 %
	Lewiston Woodville	199,623	426	426	0.21 %	100.00 %
	Manteo	199,623	1,600	1,600	0.80 %	100.00 %
	Murfreesboro	199,623	2,619	2,619	1.31 %	100.00 %
	Nags Head	199,623	3,168	3,168	1.59 %	100.00 %
	Powellsville	199,623	189	189	0.09 %	100.00 %
	Rich Square	199,623	894	894	0.45 %	100.00 %
	Roxobel	199,623	187	187	0.09 %	100.00 %
	Seaboard	199,623	542	542	0.27 %	100.00 %
	Severn	199,623	191	191	0.10 %	100.00 %
	Southern Shores	199,623	3,090	3,090	1.55 %	100.00 %
	Windsor	199,623	3,582	3,582	1.79 %	100.00 %
	Winfall	199,623	555	555	0.28 %	100.00 %
	Winton	199,623	629	629	0.32 %	100.00 %
	Woodland	199,623	557	557	0.28 %	100.00 %
2	Alliance	198,557	733	733	0.37 %	100.00 %
	Arapahoe	198,557	416	416	0.21 %	100.00 %
	Atlantic Beach	198,557	1,364	1,364	0.69 %	100.00 %
	Bayboro	198,557	1,161	1,161	0.58 %	100.00 %
	Bear Grass	198,557	89	89	0.04 %	100.00 %

District - Municipality by County Report

District Plan: SL 2023-146

District	Municipality	Total District Population	Total Muni Population	District Pop in Muni	Percent of District Pop in Muni	Percent of Muni Pop in District
2	Beaufort	198,557	4,464	4,464	2.25 %	100.00 %
	Bogue	198,557	695	695	0.35 %	100.00 %
	Cape Carteret	198,557	2,224	2,224	1.12 %	100.00 %
	Cedar Point	198,557	1,764	1,764	0.89 %	100.00 %
	Creswell	198,557	207	207	0.10 %	100.00 %
	Edenton	198,557	4,460	4,460	2.25 %	100.00 %
	Emerald Isle	198,557	3,847	3,847	1.94 %	100.00 %
	Enfield	198,557	1,865	1,865	0.94 %	100.00 %
	Everetts	198,557	150	150	0.08 %	100.00 %
	Grantsboro	198,557	692	692	0.35 %	100.00 %
	Halifax	198,557	170	170	0.09 %	100.00 %
	Hamilton	198,557	306	306	0.15 %	100.00 %
	Hassell	198,557	49	49	0.02 %	100.00 %
	Hobgood	198,557	268	268	0.13 %	100.00 %
	Indian Beach	198,557	223	223	0.11 %	100.00 %
	Jamesville	198,557	424	424	0.21 %	100.00 %
	Littleton	198,557	559	559	0.28 %	100.00 %
	Macon	198,557	110	110	0.06 %	100.00 %
	Mesic	198,557	144	144	0.07 %	100.00 %
	Minnesott Beach	198,557	530	530	0.27 %	100.00 %
	Morehead City	198,557	9,556	9,556	4.81 %	100.00 %
	Newport	198,557	4,364	4,364	2.20 %	100.00 %
	Norlina	198,557	920	920	0.46 %	100.00 %
	Oak City	198,557	266	266	0.13 %	100.00 %
	Oriental	198,557	880	880	0.44 %	100.00 %
	Parmele	198,557	243	243	0.12 %	100.00 %
	Peletier	198,557	769	769	0.39 %	100.00 %
	Pine Knoll Shores	198,557	1,388	1,388	0.70 %	100.00 %
	Plymouth	198,557	3,320	3,320	1.67 %	100.00 %
	Roanoke Rapids	198,557	15,229	15,229	7.67 %	100.00 %
	Robersonville	198,557	1,269	1,269	0.64 %	100.00 %
	Roper	198,557	485	485	0.24 %	100.00 %
	Scotland Neck	198,557	1,640	1,640	0.83 %	100.00 %
	Stonewall	198,557	214	214	0.11 %	100.00 %
	Vandemere	198,557	246	246	0.12 %	100.00 %
	Warrenton	198,557	851	851	0.43 %	100.00 %
	Weldon	198,557	1,444	1,444	0.73 %	100.00 %
	Williamston	198,557	5,248	5,248	2.64 %	100.00 %
3	Aurora	200,494	455	455	0.23 %	100.00 %
	Bath	200,494	245	245	0.12 %	100.00 %

District - Municipality by County Report

District Plan: SL 2023-146

District	Municipality	Total District Population	Total Muni Population	District Pop in Muni	Percent of District Pop in Muni	Percent of Muni Pop in District
3	Belhaven	200,494	1,410	1,410	0.70 %	100.00 %
	Bridgeton	200,494	349	349	0.17 %	100.00 %
	Chocowinity	200,494	722	722	0.36 %	100.00 %
	Cove City	200,494	378	378	0.19 %	100.00 %
	Dover	200,494	349	349	0.17 %	100.00 %
	Grifton (Lenoir)	200,494	147	147	0.07 %	100.00 %
	Havelock	200,494	16,621	16,621	8.29 %	100.00 %
	Kinston	200,494	19,900	19,900	9.93 %	100.00 %
	La Grange	200,494	2,595	2,595	1.29 %	100.00 %
	New Bern	200,494	31,291	31,291	15.61 %	100.00 %
	Pantego	200,494	164	164	0.08 %	100.00 %
	Pink Hill	200,494	451	451	0.22 %	100.00 %
	River Bend	200,494	2,902	2,902	1.45 %	100.00 %
	Trent Woods	200,494	4,074	4,074	2.03 %	100.00 %
	Vanceboro	200,494	869	869	0.43 %	100.00 %
	Washington	200,494	9,875	9,875	4.93 %	100.00 %
	Washington Park	200,494	392	392	0.20 %	100.00 %
4	Black Creek	216,568	692	692	0.32 %	100.00 %
	Elm City (Wilson)	216,568	1,218	1,218	0.56 %	100.00 %
	Eureka	216,568	214	214	0.10 %	100.00 %
	Fremont	216,568	1,196	1,196	0.55 %	100.00 %
	Goldsboro	216,568	33,657	33,657	15.54 %	100.00 %
	Hookerton	216,568	413	413	0.19 %	100.00 %
	Kenly (Wilson)	216,568	198	198	0.09 %	100.00 %
	Lucama	216,568	1,036	1,036	0.48 %	100.00 %
	Mount Olive (Wayne)	216,568	4,193	4,193	1.94 %	100.00 %
	Pikeville	216,568	712	712	0.33 %	100.00 %
	Saratoga	216,568	353	353	0.16 %	100.00 %
	Seven Springs	216,568	55	55	0.03 %	100.00 %
	Sharpsburg (Wilson)	216,568	421	421	0.19 %	100.00 %
	Sims	216,568	275	275	0.13 %	100.00 %
	Snow Hill	216,568	1,481	1,481	0.68 %	100.00 %
	Stantonsburg	216,568	762	762	0.35 %	100.00 %
	Walnut Creek	216,568	1,084	1,084	0.50 %	100.00 %
	Walstonburg	216,568	193	193	0.09 %	100.00 %
	Wilson	216,568	47,851	47,851	22.10 %	100.00 %
5	Ayden	219,143	4,977	4,977	2.27 %	100.00 %
	Bethel	219,143	1,373	1,373	0.63 %	100.00 %
	Conetoe	219,143	198	198	0.09 %	100.00 %
	Falkland	219,143	47	47	0.02 %	100.00 %

District - Municipality by County Report

District Plan: SL 2023-146

District	Municipality	Total District Population	Total Muni Population	District Pop in Muni	Percent of District Pop in Muni	Percent of Muni Pop in District
5	Farmville	219,143	4,461	4,461	2.04 %	100.00 %
	Fountain	219,143	385	385	0.18 %	100.00 %
	Greenville	219,143	87,521	87,521	39.94 %	100.00 %
	Grifton (Pitt)	219,143	2,301	2,301	1.05 %	100.00 %
	Grimesland	219,143	386	386	0.18 %	100.00 %
	Leggett	219,143	37	37	0.02 %	100.00 %
	Macclesfield	219,143	413	413	0.19 %	100.00 %
	Pinetops	219,143	1,200	1,200	0.55 %	100.00 %
	Princeville	219,143	1,254	1,254	0.57 %	100.00 %
	Rocky Mount (Edgecombe)	219,143	15,414	15,414	7.03 %	100.00 %
	Sharpsburg (Edgecombe)	219,143	215	215	0.10 %	100.00 %
	Simpson	219,143	390	390	0.18 %	100.00 %
	Speed	219,143	63	63	0.03 %	100.00 %
	Tarboro	219,143	10,721	10,721	4.89 %	100.00 %
	Whitakers (Edgecombe)	219,143	290	290	0.13 %	100.00 %
	Winterville	219,143	10,462	10,462	4.77 %	100.00 %
6	Holly Ridge	204,576	4,171	4,171	2.04 %	100.00 %
	Jacksonville	204,576	72,723	72,723	35.55 %	100.00 %
	North Topsail Beach	204,576	1,005	1,005	0.49 %	100.00 %
	Richlands	204,576	2,287	2,287	1.12 %	100.00 %
	Surf City (Onslow)	204,576	334	334	0.16 %	100.00 %
	Swansboro	204,576	3,744	3,744	1.83 %	100.00 %
7	Carolina Beach	198,476	6,564	6,564	3.31 %	100.00 %
	Kure Beach	198,476	2,191	2,191	1.10 %	100.00 %
	Wilmington	198,476	115,451	88,318	44.50 %	76.50 %
	Wrightsville Beach	198,476	2,473	2,473	1.25 %	100.00 %
8	Bald Head Island	214,542	268	268	0.12 %	100.00 %
	Belville	214,542	2,406	2,406	1.12 %	100.00 %
	Boardman	214,542	166	166	0.08 %	100.00 %
	Boiling Spring Lakes	214,542	5,943	5,943	2.77 %	100.00 %
	Bolivia	214,542	149	149	0.07 %	100.00 %
	Bolton	214,542	519	519	0.24 %	100.00 %
	Brunswick	214,542	973	973	0.45 %	100.00 %
	Calabash	214,542	2,011	2,011	0.94 %	100.00 %
	Carolina Shores	214,542	4,588	4,588	2.14 %	100.00 %
	Caswell Beach	214,542	395	395	0.18 %	100.00 %
	Cerro Gordo	214,542	131	131	0.06 %	100.00 %
	Chadbourn	214,542	1,574	1,574	0.73 %	100.00 %
	Fair Bluff	214,542	709	709	0.33 %	100.00 %
	Holden Beach	214,542	921	921	0.43 %	100.00 %

District - Municipality by County Report

District Plan: SL 2023-146

District	Municipality	Total District Population	Total Muni Population	District Pop in Muni	Percent of District Pop in Muni	Percent of Muni Pop in District
8	Lake Waccamaw	214,542	1,296	1,296	0.60 %	100.00 %
	Leland	214,542	22,908	22,908	10.68 %	100.00 %
	Navassa	214,542	1,367	1,367	0.64 %	100.00 %
	Northwest	214,542	703	703	0.33 %	100.00 %
	Oak Island	214,542	8,396	8,396	3.91 %	100.00 %
	Ocean Isle Beach	214,542	867	867	0.40 %	100.00 %
	Sandy Creek	214,542	248	248	0.12 %	100.00 %
	Sandyfield	214,542	430	430	0.20 %	100.00 %
	Shallotte	214,542	4,185	4,185	1.95 %	100.00 %
	Southport	214,542	3,971	3,971	1.85 %	100.00 %
	St. James	214,542	6,529	6,529	3.04 %	100.00 %
	Sunset Beach	214,542	4,175	4,175	1.95 %	100.00 %
	Tabor City	214,542	3,781	3,781	1.76 %	100.00 %
	Varnamtown	214,542	525	525	0.24 %	100.00 %
	Whiteville	214,542	4,766	4,766	2.22 %	100.00 %
	Wilmington	214,542	115,451	27,133	12.65 %	23.50 %
9	Atkinson	202,791	296	296	0.15 %	100.00 %
	Autryville	202,791	167	167	0.08 %	100.00 %
	Beulaville	202,791	1,116	1,116	0.55 %	100.00 %
	Bladenboro	202,791	1,648	1,648	0.81 %	100.00 %
	Burgaw	202,791	3,088	3,088	1.52 %	100.00 %
	Calypso	202,791	327	327	0.16 %	100.00 %
	Clarkton	202,791	614	614	0.30 %	100.00 %
	Clinton	202,791	8,383	8,383	4.13 %	100.00 %
	Dublin	202,791	267	267	0.13 %	100.00 %
	East Arcadia	202,791	418	418	0.21 %	100.00 %
	Elizabethtown	202,791	3,296	3,296	1.63 %	100.00 %
	Faison (Duplin)	202,791	784	784	0.39 %	100.00 %
	Faison (Sampson)	202,791	0	0	0.00 %	0.00 %
	Falcon (Sampson)	202,791	0	0	0.00 %	0.00 %
	Garland	202,791	595	595	0.29 %	100.00 %
	Greenevers	202,791	567	567	0.28 %	100.00 %
	Harrells (Duplin)	202,791	0	0	0.00 %	0.00 %
	Harrells (Sampson)	202,791	160	160	0.08 %	100.00 %
	Kenansville	202,791	770	770	0.38 %	100.00 %
	Magnolia	202,791	831	831	0.41 %	100.00 %
	Maysville	202,791	818	818	0.40 %	100.00 %
	Mount Olive (Duplin)	202,791	5	5	0.00 %	100.00 %
	Newton Grove	202,791	585	585	0.29 %	100.00 %
	Pollocksville	202,791	268	268	0.13 %	100.00 %

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9	Rose Hill	202,791	1,371	1,371	0.68 %	100.00 %
	Roseboro	202,791	1,163	1,163	0.57 %	100.00 %
	Salemburg	202,791	457	457	0.23 %	100.00 %
	St. Helena	202,791	417	417	0.21 %	100.00 %
	Surf City (Pender)	202,791	3,533	3,533	1.74 %	100.00 %
	Tar Heel	202,791	90	90	0.04 %	100.00 %
	Teachey	202,791	448	448	0.22 %	100.00 %
	Topsail Beach	202,791	461	461	0.23 %	100.00 %
	Trenton	202,791	238	238	0.12 %	100.00 %
	Turkey	202,791	213	213	0.11 %	100.00 %
	Wallace (Duplin)	202,791	3,413	3,413	1.68 %	100.00 %
	Wallace (Pender)	202,791	0	0	0.00 %	0.00 %
	Warsaw	202,791	2,733	2,733	1.35 %	100.00 %
	Watha	202,791	181	181	0.09 %	100.00 %
	White Lake	202,791	843	843	0.42 %	100.00 %
10	Archer Lodge	215,999	4,797	4,797	2.22 %	100.00 %
	Benson (Johnston)	215,999	3,967	3,967	1.84 %	100.00 %
	Clayton (Johnston)	215,999	26,307	26,307	12.18 %	100.00 %
	Four Oaks	215,999	2,158	2,158	1.00 %	100.00 %
	Kenly (Johnston)	215,999	1,293	1,293	0.60 %	100.00 %
	Micro	215,999	458	458	0.21 %	100.00 %
	Pine Level	215,999	2,046	2,046	0.95 %	100.00 %
	Princeton	215,999	1,315	1,315	0.61 %	100.00 %
	Selma	215,999	6,317	6,317	2.92 %	100.00 %
	Smithfield	215,999	11,292	11,292	5.23 %	100.00 %
	Wilson's Mills	215,999	2,534	2,534	1.17 %	100.00 %
	Zebulon (Johnston)	215,999	0	0	0.00 %	0.00 %
11	Bailey	206,121	568	568	0.28 %	100.00 %
	Bunn	206,121	327	327	0.16 %	100.00 %
	Castalia	206,121	264	264	0.13 %	100.00 %
	Dortches	206,121	1,082	1,082	0.52 %	100.00 %
	Elm City (Nash)	206,121	0	0	0.00 %	0.00 %
	Franklinton	206,121	2,456	2,456	1.19 %	100.00 %
	Henderson	206,121	15,060	15,060	7.31 %	100.00 %
	Kittrell	206,121	132	132	0.06 %	100.00 %
	Louisburg	206,121	3,064	3,064	1.49 %	100.00 %
	Middleburg	206,121	101	101	0.05 %	100.00 %
	Middlesex	206,121	912	912	0.44 %	100.00 %
	Momeyer	206,121	277	277	0.13 %	100.00 %
	Nashville	206,121	5,632	5,632	2.73 %	100.00 %

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11	Red Oak	206,121	3,342	3,342	1.62 %	100.00 %
	Rocky Mount (Nash)	206,121	38,927	38,927	18.89 %	100.00 %
	Sharpsburg (Nash)	206,121	1,061	1,061	0.51 %	100.00 %
	Spring Hope	206,121	1,309	1,309	0.64 %	100.00 %
	Wake Forest (Franklin)	206,121	1,504	1,504	0.73 %	100.00 %
	Whitakers (Nash)	206,121	337	337	0.16 %	100.00 %
	Youngsville	206,121	2,016	2,016	0.98 %	100.00 %
12	Angier (Harnett)	200,794	4,709	4,709	2.35 %	100.00 %
	Benson (Harnett)	200,794	0	0	0.00 %	0.00 %
	Broadway (Harnett)	200,794	0	0	0.00 %	0.00 %
	Broadway (Lee)	200,794	1,267	1,267	0.63 %	100.00 %
	Coats	200,794	2,155	2,155	1.07 %	100.00 %
	Dunn	200,794	8,446	8,446	4.21 %	100.00 %
	Erwin	200,794	4,542	4,542	2.26 %	100.00 %
	Fuquay-Varina (Harnett)	200,794	0	0	0.00 %	0.00 %
	Lillington	200,794	4,735	4,735	2.36 %	100.00 %
	Sanford	200,794	30,261	30,261	15.07 %	100.00 %
13	Angier (Wake)	198,371	556	556	0.28 %	100.00 %
	Apex	198,371	58,780	8,749	4.41 %	14.88 %
	Cary (Wake)	198,371	171,012	19,385	9.77 %	11.34 %
	Clayton (Wake)	198,371	0	0	0.00 %	0.00 %
	Fuquay-Varina (Wake)	198,371	34,152	34,152	17.22 %	100.00 %
	Garner	198,371	31,159	17,010	8.57 %	54.59 %
	Holly Springs	198,371	41,239	26,396	13.31 %	64.01 %
	Knightdale	198,371	19,435	2,933	1.48 %	15.09 %
	Raleigh (Wake)	198,371	466,106	3	0.00 %	0.00 %
14	Clayton (Wake)	198,512	0	0	0.00 %	0.00 %
	Garner	198,512	31,159	14,149	7.13 %	45.41 %
	Knightdale	198,512	19,435	16,502	8.31 %	84.91 %
	Raleigh (Wake)	198,512	466,106	123,813	62.37 %	26.56 %
	Rolesville	198,512	9,475	1,305	0.66 %	13.77 %
	Wake Forest (Wake)	198,512	46,097	2,318	1.17 %	5.03 %
	Wendell	198,512	9,793	6,613	3.33 %	67.53 %
	Zebulon (Wake)	198,512	6,903	4,668	2.35 %	67.62 %
15	Raleigh (Wake)	198,368	466,106	195,707	98.66 %	41.99 %
	Wake Forest (Wake)	198,368	46,097	0	0.00 %	0.00 %
16	Apex	198,384	58,780	297	0.15 %	0.51 %
	Cary (Wake)	198,384	171,012	67,911	34.23 %	39.71 %
	Durham (Wake)	198,384	269	269	0.14 %	100.00 %
	Raleigh (Wake)	198,384	466,106	119,612	60.29 %	25.66 %

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17	Apex	198,415	58,780	49,734	25.07 %	84.61 %
	Cary (Wake)	198,415	171,012	83,716	42.19 %	48.95 %
	Durham (Wake)	198,415	269	0	0.00 %	0.00 %
	Holly Springs	198,415	41,239	14,843	7.48 %	35.99 %
	Morrisville (Wake)	198,415	29,423	29,423	14.83 %	100.00 %
	Raleigh (Wake)	198,415	466,106	11,122	5.61 %	2.39 %
18	Butner	198,352	8,397	8,397	4.23 %	100.00 %
	Creedmoor	198,352	4,866	4,866	2.45 %	100.00 %
	Knightdale	198,352	19,435	0	0.00 %	0.00 %
	Oxford	198,352	8,628	8,628	4.35 %	100.00 %
	Raleigh (Wake)	198,352	466,106	15,849	7.99 %	3.40 %
	Rolesville	198,352	9,475	8,170	4.12 %	86.23 %
	Stem	198,352	960	960	0.48 %	100.00 %
	Stovall	198,352	324	324	0.16 %	100.00 %
	Wake Forest (Wake)	198,352	46,097	43,779	22.07 %	94.97 %
	Wendell	198,352	9,793	3,180	1.60 %	32.47 %
	Zebulon (Wake)	198,352	6,903	2,235	1.13 %	32.38 %
19	Fayetteville	216,471	208,501	183,928	84.97 %	88.21 %
	Hope Mills	216,471	17,808	2,593	1.20 %	14.56 %
20	Cary (Chatham)	201,314	3,709	3,709	1.84 %	100.00 %
	Chapel Hill (Durham)	201,314	2,906	2,906	1.44 %	100.00 %
	Durham (Durham)	201,314	283,093	116,918	58.08 %	41.30 %
	Goldston	201,314	234	234	0.12 %	100.00 %
	Morrisville (Durham)	201,314	207	207	0.10 %	100.00 %
	Pittsboro	201,314	4,537	4,537	2.25 %	100.00 %
	Raleigh (Durham)	201,314	1,559	233	0.12 %	14.95 %
	Siler City	201,314	7,702	7,702	3.83 %	100.00 %
21	Aberdeen	217,984	8,516	8,516	3.91 %	100.00 %
	Cameron	217,984	244	244	0.11 %	100.00 %
	Candor (Moore)	217,984	0	0	0.00 %	0.00 %
	Carthage	217,984	2,775	2,775	1.27 %	100.00 %
	Eastover	217,984	3,656	3,656	1.68 %	100.00 %
	Falcon (Cumberland)	217,984	324	324	0.15 %	100.00 %
	Fayetteville	217,984	208,501	24,573	11.27 %	11.79 %
	Foxfire	217,984	1,288	1,288	0.59 %	100.00 %
	Godwin	217,984	128	128	0.06 %	100.00 %
	Hope Mills	217,984	17,808	15,215	6.98 %	85.44 %
	Linden	217,984	136	136	0.06 %	100.00 %
	Pinebluff	217,984	1,473	1,473	0.68 %	100.00 %
	Pinehurst	217,984	17,581	17,581	8.07 %	100.00 %

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21	Robbins	217,984	1,168	1,168	0.54 %	100.00 %
	Southern Pines	217,984	15,545	15,545	7.13 %	100.00 %
	Spring Lake	217,984	11,660	11,660	5.35 %	100.00 %
	Stedman	217,984	1,277	1,277	0.59 %	100.00 %
	Taylortown	217,984	634	634	0.29 %	100.00 %
	Vass	217,984	952	952	0.44 %	100.00 %
	Wade	217,984	638	638	0.29 %	100.00 %
	Whispering Pines	217,984	4,987	4,987	2.29 %	100.00 %
22	Durham (Durham)	199,804	283,093	166,175	83.17 %	58.70 %
	Raleigh (Durham)	199,804	1,559	1,326	0.66 %	85.05 %
23	Carrboro	210,529	21,295	21,295	10.11 %	100.00 %
	Chapel Hill (Orange)	210,529	59,054	59,054	28.05 %	100.00 %
	Durham (Orange)	210,529	144	144	0.07 %	100.00 %
	Hillsborough	210,529	9,660	9,660	4.59 %	100.00 %
	Mebane (Orange)	210,529	3,171	3,171	1.51 %	100.00 %
	Milton	210,529	155	155	0.07 %	100.00 %
	Roxboro	210,529	8,134	8,134	3.86 %	100.00 %
	Yanceyville	210,529	1,937	1,937	0.92 %	100.00 %
24	East Laurinburg	202,786	234	234	0.12 %	100.00 %
	Fairmont	202,786	2,191	2,191	1.08 %	100.00 %
	Gibson	202,786	449	449	0.22 %	100.00 %
	Laurinburg	202,786	14,978	14,978	7.39 %	100.00 %
	Lumber Bridge	202,786	82	82	0.04 %	100.00 %
	Lumberton	202,786	19,025	19,025	9.38 %	100.00 %
	Marietta	202,786	111	111	0.05 %	100.00 %
	Maxton (Robeson)	202,786	1,902	1,902	0.94 %	100.00 %
	Maxton (Scotland)	202,786	208	208	0.10 %	100.00 %
	McDonald	202,786	94	94	0.05 %	100.00 %
	Orrum	202,786	59	59	0.03 %	100.00 %
	Parkton	202,786	504	504	0.25 %	100.00 %
	Pembroke	202,786	2,823	2,823	1.39 %	100.00 %
	Proctorville	202,786	121	121	0.06 %	100.00 %
	Raeford	202,786	4,559	4,559	2.25 %	100.00 %
	Raynham	202,786	60	60	0.03 %	100.00 %
	Red Springs (Hoke)	202,786	0	0	0.00 %	0.00 %
	Red Springs (Robeson)	202,786	3,087	3,087	1.52 %	100.00 %
	Rennert	202,786	275	275	0.14 %	100.00 %
	Rowland	202,786	885	885	0.44 %	100.00 %
	St. Pauls	202,786	2,045	2,045	1.01 %	100.00 %
	Wagram	202,786	615	615	0.30 %	100.00 %

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25	Alamance	217,448	988	988	0.45 %	100.00 %
	Archdale (Randolph)	217,448	11,527	11,326	5.21 %	98.26 %
	Asheboro	217,448	27,156	1,217	0.56 %	4.48 %
	Burlington (Alamance)	217,448	55,481	55,481	25.51 %	100.00 %
	Elon	217,448	11,336	11,336	5.21 %	100.00 %
	Gibsonville (Alamance)	217,448	4,278	4,278	1.97 %	100.00 %
	Graham	217,448	17,157	17,157	7.89 %	100.00 %
	Green Level	217,448	3,152	3,152	1.45 %	100.00 %
	Haw River	217,448	2,252	2,252	1.04 %	100.00 %
	High Point (Randolph)	217,448	8	3	0.00 %	37.50 %
	Liberty	217,448	2,655	2,655	1.22 %	100.00 %
	Mebane (Alamance)	217,448	14,626	14,626	6.73 %	100.00 %
	Ossipee	217,448	536	536	0.25 %	100.00 %
	Randleman	217,448	4,595	4,595	2.11 %	100.00 %
	Staley	217,448	397	397	0.18 %	100.00 %
	Swepsonville	217,448	2,445	2,445	1.12 %	100.00 %
26	Archdale (Guilford)	211,801	380	250	0.12 %	65.79 %
	Burlington (Guilford)	211,801	1,822	1,822	0.86 %	100.00 %
	Eden	211,801	15,421	15,421	7.28 %	100.00 %
	Gibsonville (Guilford)	211,801	4,642	4,642	2.19 %	100.00 %
	Greensboro	211,801	299,035	12,884	6.08 %	4.31 %
	High Point (Guilford)	211,801	107,321	5,625	2.66 %	5.24 %
	Jamestown	211,801	3,668	3,661	1.73 %	99.81 %
	Kernersville (Guilford)	211,801	502	502	0.24 %	100.00 %
	Madison	211,801	2,129	2,129	1.01 %	100.00 %
	Mayodan	211,801	2,418	2,418	1.14 %	100.00 %
	Oak Ridge	211,801	7,474	7,445	3.52 %	99.61 %
	Pleasant Garden	211,801	5,000	5,000	2.36 %	100.00 %
	Reidsville	211,801	14,583	14,583	6.89 %	100.00 %
	Sedalia	211,801	676	676	0.32 %	100.00 %
	Stokesdale	211,801	5,924	5,924	2.80 %	100.00 %
	Stoneville	211,801	1,308	1,308	0.62 %	100.00 %
	Summerfield	211,801	10,951	0	0.00 %	0.00 %
	Wentworth	211,801	2,662	2,662	1.26 %	100.00 %
	Whitsett	211,801	584	584	0.28 %	100.00 %
27	Archdale (Guilford)	210,558	380	130	0.06 %	34.21 %
	Greensboro	210,558	299,035	88,480	42.02 %	29.59 %
	High Point (Guilford)	210,558	107,321	101,696	48.30 %	94.76 %
	Jamestown	210,558	3,668	7	0.00 %	0.19 %
	Oak Ridge	210,558	7,474	29	0.01 %	0.39 %

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27	Summerfield	210,558	10,951	10,951	5.20 %	100.00 %
28	Greensboro	210,036	299,035	197,671	94.11 %	66.10 %
29	Ansonville	218,829	440	440	0.20 %	100.00 %
	Archdale (Randolph)	218,829	11,527	201	0.09 %	1.74 %
	Asheboro	218,829	27,156	25,939	11.85 %	95.52 %
	Biscoe	218,829	1,848	1,848	0.84 %	100.00 %
	Candor (Montgomery)	218,829	813	813	0.37 %	100.00 %
	Dobbins Heights	218,829	687	687	0.31 %	100.00 %
	Ellerbe	218,829	864	864	0.39 %	100.00 %
	Franklinville	218,829	1,197	1,197	0.55 %	100.00 %
	Hamlet	218,829	6,025	6,025	2.75 %	100.00 %
	High Point (Randolph)	218,829	8	5	0.00 %	62.50 %
	Hoffman	218,829	418	418	0.19 %	100.00 %
	Lilesville	218,829	395	395	0.18 %	100.00 %
	Marshville	218,829	2,522	2,522	1.15 %	100.00 %
	McFarlan	218,829	94	94	0.04 %	100.00 %
	Monroe	218,829	34,562	10,719	4.90 %	31.01 %
	Morven	218,829	329	329	0.15 %	100.00 %
	Mount Gilead	218,829	1,171	1,171	0.54 %	100.00 %
	Norman	218,829	100	100	0.05 %	100.00 %
	Peachland	218,829	390	390	0.18 %	100.00 %
	Polkton	218,829	2,250	2,250	1.03 %	100.00 %
	Ramseur	218,829	1,774	1,774	0.81 %	100.00 %
	Rockingham	218,829	9,243	9,243	4.22 %	100.00 %
	Seagrove	218,829	235	235	0.11 %	100.00 %
	Star	218,829	806	806	0.37 %	100.00 %
	Thomasville (Randolph)	218,829	521	521	0.24 %	100.00 %
	Trinity	218,829	7,006	7,006	3.20 %	100.00 %
	Troy	218,829	2,850	2,850	1.30 %	100.00 %
	Wadesboro	218,829	5,008	5,008	2.29 %	100.00 %
	Wingate	218,829	4,055	4,055	1.85 %	100.00 %
30	Bermuda Run	211,642	3,120	3,120	1.47 %	100.00 %
	Cooleemee	211,642	940	940	0.44 %	100.00 %
	Denton	211,642	1,494	1,494	0.71 %	100.00 %
	High Point (Davidson)	211,642	6,646	6,646	3.14 %	100.00 %
	Lexington	211,642	19,632	19,632	9.28 %	100.00 %
	Midway	211,642	4,742	4,742	2.24 %	100.00 %
	Mocksville	211,642	5,900	5,900	2.79 %	100.00 %
	Thomasville (Davidson)	211,642	26,662	26,662	12.60 %	100.00 %
	Wallburg	211,642	3,051	3,051	1.44 %	100.00 %

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31	Bethania	215,359	344	344	0.16 %	100.00 %
	Clemmons	215,359	21,163	21,163	9.83 %	100.00 %
	Danbury	215,359	189	189	0.09 %	100.00 %
	High Point (Forsyth)	215,359	84	84	0.04 %	100.00 %
	Kernersville (Forsyth)	215,359	25,947	25,947	12.05 %	100.00 %
	King (Forsyth)	215,359	591	591	0.27 %	100.00 %
	King (Stokes)	215,359	6,606	6,606	3.07 %	100.00 %
	Lewisville	215,359	13,381	13,381	6.21 %	100.00 %
	Rural Hall	215,359	3,351	3,351	1.56 %	100.00 %
	Tobaccoville (Forsyth)	215,359	2,578	2,578	1.20 %	100.00 %
	Tobaccoville (Stokes)	215,359	0	0	0.00 %	0.00 %
	Walkertown	215,359	5,692	4,716	2.19 %	82.85 %
	Walnut Cove	215,359	1,586	1,586	0.74 %	100.00 %
	Winston-Salem	215,359	249,545	45,330	21.05 %	18.17 %
32	Walkertown	211,751	5,692	976	0.46 %	17.15 %
	Winston-Salem	211,751	249,545	204,215	96.44 %	81.83 %
33	Albemarle	209,379	16,432	16,432	7.85 %	100.00 %
	Badin	209,379	2,024	2,024	0.97 %	100.00 %
	China Grove	209,379	4,434	4,434	2.12 %	100.00 %
	Cleveland	209,379	846	846	0.40 %	100.00 %
	East Spencer	209,379	1,567	1,567	0.75 %	100.00 %
	Faith	209,379	819	819	0.39 %	100.00 %
	Granite Quarry	209,379	2,984	2,984	1.43 %	100.00 %
	Kannapolis (Rowan)	209,379	10,268	10,268	4.90 %	100.00 %
	Landis	209,379	3,690	3,690	1.76 %	100.00 %
	Locust (Stanly)	209,379	3,996	3,996	1.91 %	100.00 %
	Misenheimer	209,379	650	650	0.31 %	100.00 %
	New London	209,379	607	607	0.29 %	100.00 %
	Norwood	209,379	2,367	2,367	1.13 %	100.00 %
	Oakboro	209,379	2,128	2,128	1.02 %	100.00 %
	Red Cross	209,379	762	762	0.36 %	100.00 %
	Richfield	209,379	582	582	0.28 %	100.00 %
	Rockwell	209,379	2,302	2,302	1.10 %	100.00 %
	Salisbury	209,379	35,540	35,540	16.97 %	100.00 %
	Spencer	209,379	3,308	3,308	1.58 %	100.00 %
	Stanfield	209,379	1,585	1,585	0.76 %	100.00 %
34	Concord	214,990	105,240	105,240	48.95 %	100.00 %
	Harrisburg	214,990	18,967	14,257	6.63 %	75.17 %
	Kannapolis (Cabarrus)	214,990	42,846	42,846	19.93 %	100.00 %
	Locust (Cabarrus)	214,990	541	541	0.25 %	100.00 %

District - Municipality by County Report

District Plan: SL 2023-146

District	Municipality	Total District Population	Total Muni Population	District Pop in Muni	Percent of District Pop in Muni	Percent of Muni Pop in District
34	Midland (Cabarrus)	214,990	4,684	3,501	1.63 %	74.74 %
	Mount Pleasant	214,990	1,671	1,671	0.78 %	100.00 %
35	Fairview	219,142	3,456	3,456	1.58 %	100.00 %
	Harrisburg	219,142	18,967	4,710	2.15 %	24.83 %
	Hemby Bridge	219,142	1,614	1,614	0.74 %	100.00 %
	Indian Trail	219,142	39,997	39,997	18.25 %	100.00 %
	Lake Park	219,142	3,269	3,269	1.49 %	100.00 %
	Marvin	219,142	6,358	6,358	2.90 %	100.00 %
	Midland (Cabarrus)	219,142	4,684	1,183	0.54 %	25.26 %
	Mineral Springs	219,142	3,159	3,159	1.44 %	100.00 %
	Mint Hill (Union)	219,142	6	6	0.00 %	100.00 %
	Monroe	219,142	34,562	23,843	10.88 %	68.99 %
	Stallings (Union)	219,142	15,728	15,728	7.18 %	100.00 %
	Unionville	219,142	6,643	6,643	3.03 %	100.00 %
	Waxhaw	219,142	20,534	20,534	9.37 %	100.00 %
	Weddington (Union)	219,142	13,176	13,176	6.01 %	100.00 %
	Wesley Chapel	219,142	8,681	8,681	3.96 %	100.00 %
36	Boonville	210,986	1,185	1,185	0.56 %	100.00 %
	Dobson	210,986	1,462	1,462	0.69 %	100.00 %
	East Bend	210,986	634	634	0.30 %	100.00 %
	Elkin (Surry)	210,986	4,049	4,049	1.92 %	100.00 %
	Elkin (Wilkes)	210,986	73	73	0.03 %	100.00 %
	Jonesville	210,986	2,308	2,308	1.09 %	100.00 %
	Mount Airy	210,986	10,676	10,676	5.06 %	100.00 %
	North Wilkesboro	210,986	4,382	4,382	2.08 %	100.00 %
	Pilot Mountain	210,986	1,440	1,440	0.68 %	100.00 %
	Ronda	210,986	438	438	0.21 %	100.00 %
	Taylorsville	210,986	2,320	2,320	1.10 %	100.00 %
	Wilkesboro	210,986	3,687	3,687	1.75 %	100.00 %
	Yadkinville	210,986	2,995	2,995	1.42 %	100.00 %
37	Cornelius	219,210	31,412	18,991	8.66 %	60.46 %
	Davidson (Iredell)	219,210	378	378	0.17 %	100.00 %
	Davidson (Mecklenburg)	219,210	14,728	12,690	5.79 %	86.16 %
	Harmony	219,210	543	543	0.25 %	100.00 %
	Huntersville	219,210	61,376	0	0.00 %	0.00 %
	Love Valley	219,210	154	154	0.07 %	100.00 %
	Mooresville	219,210	50,193	50,193	22.90 %	100.00 %
	Statesville	219,210	28,419	28,419	12.96 %	100.00 %
	Troutman	219,210	3,698	3,698	1.69 %	100.00 %
38	Charlotte	217,905	874,579	126,901	58.24 %	14.51 %

District - Municipality by County Report

District Plan: SL 2023-146

District	Municipality	Total District Population	Total Muni Population	District Pop in Muni	Percent of District Pop in Muni	Percent of Muni Pop in District
38	Cornelius	217,905	31,412	12,421	5.70 %	39.54 %
	Davidson (Mecklenburg)	217,905	14,728	2,038	0.94 %	13.84 %
	Huntersville	217,905	61,376	61,376	28.17 %	100.00 %
39	Charlotte	219,123	874,579	183,069	83.55 %	20.93 %
	Pineville	219,123	10,602	10,602	4.84 %	100.00 %
40	Charlotte	218,881	874,579	209,707	95.81 %	23.98 %
	Mint Hill (Mecklenburg)	218,881	26,444	0	0.00 %	0.00 %
41	Charlotte	217,678	874,579	209,066	96.04 %	23.90 %
42	Charlotte	209,378	874,579	145,836	69.65 %	16.67 %
	Matthews	209,378	29,435	29,435	14.06 %	100.00 %
	Midland (Mecklenburg)	209,378	0	0	0.00 %	0.00 %
	Mint Hill (Mecklenburg)	209,378	26,444	26,444	12.63 %	100.00 %
	Pineville	209,378	10,602	0	0.00 %	0.00 %
	Stallings (Mecklenburg)	209,378	384	384	0.18 %	100.00 %
	Weddington (Mecklenburg)	209,378	5	5	0.00 %	100.00 %
43	Belmont	211,229	15,010	15,010	7.11 %	100.00 %
	Bessemer City	211,229	5,428	5,428	2.57 %	100.00 %
	Cramerton	211,229	5,296	5,296	2.51 %	100.00 %
	Dallas	211,229	5,927	5,927	2.81 %	100.00 %
	Gastonia	211,229	80,411	80,411	38.07 %	100.00 %
	High Shoals	211,229	595	595	0.28 %	100.00 %
	Kings Mountain (Gaston)	211,229	1,110	1,110	0.53 %	100.00 %
	Lowell	211,229	3,654	3,654	1.73 %	100.00 %
	McAdenville	211,229	890	890	0.42 %	100.00 %
	Mount Holly	211,229	17,703	17,703	8.38 %	100.00 %
	Ranlo	211,229	4,511	4,511	2.14 %	100.00 %
	Spencer Mountain	211,229	0	0	0.00 %	0.00 %
	Stanley	211,229	3,963	3,963	1.88 %	100.00 %
44	Belwood	203,043	857	857	0.42 %	100.00 %
	Bessemer City	203,043	5,428	0	0.00 %	0.00 %
	Boiling Springs	203,043	4,615	4,615	2.27 %	100.00 %
	Casar	203,043	305	305	0.15 %	100.00 %
	Cherryville	203,043	6,078	6,078	2.99 %	100.00 %
	Dellview	203,043	6	6	0.00 %	100.00 %
	Earl	203,043	198	198	0.10 %	100.00 %
	Fallston	203,043	627	627	0.31 %	100.00 %
	Gastonia	203,043	80,411	0	0.00 %	0.00 %
	Grover	203,043	802	802	0.39 %	100.00 %
	High Shoals	203,043	595	0	0.00 %	0.00 %
	Kings Mountain (Cleveland)	203,043	10,032	10,032	4.94 %	100.00 %

District - Municipality by County Report

District Plan: SL 2023-146

District	Municipality	Total District Population	Total Muni Population	District Pop in Muni	Percent of District Pop in Muni	Percent of Muni Pop in District
44	Kingstown	203,043	656	656	0.32 %	100.00 %
	Lattimore	203,043	406	406	0.20 %	100.00 %
	Lawndale	203,043	570	570	0.28 %	100.00 %
	Lincolnton	203,043	11,091	11,091	5.46 %	100.00 %
	Maiden (Lincoln)	203,043	0	0	0.00 %	0.00 %
	Mooresboro	203,043	293	293	0.14 %	100.00 %
	Patterson Springs	203,043	571	571	0.28 %	100.00 %
	Polkville	203,043	516	516	0.25 %	100.00 %
	Shelby	203,043	21,918	21,918	10.79 %	100.00 %
	Waco	203,043	310	310	0.15 %	100.00 %
45	Brookford	218,989	442	442	0.20 %	100.00 %
	Cajah's Mountain	218,989	2,722	2,722	1.24 %	100.00 %
	Catawba	218,989	702	702	0.32 %	100.00 %
	Claremont	218,989	1,692	1,692	0.77 %	100.00 %
	Conover	218,989	8,421	8,421	3.85 %	100.00 %
	Gamewell	218,989	3,702	3,702	1.69 %	100.00 %
	Granite Falls	218,989	4,965	4,965	2.27 %	100.00 %
	Hickory (Caldwell)	218,989	32	32	0.01 %	100.00 %
	Hickory (Catawba)	218,989	43,379	43,379	19.81 %	100.00 %
	Hudson	218,989	3,780	3,780	1.73 %	100.00 %
	Lenoir	218,989	18,352	11,121	5.08 %	60.60 %
	Long View (Catawba)	218,989	4,353	4,353	1.99 %	100.00 %
	Maiden (Catawba)	218,989	3,736	3,736	1.71 %	100.00 %
	Newton	218,989	13,148	13,148	6.00 %	100.00 %
	Rhodhiss (Caldwell)	218,989	358	358	0.16 %	100.00 %
	Rutherford College (Caldwell)	218,989	0	0	0.00 %	0.00 %
	Sawmills	218,989	5,020	5,020	2.29 %	100.00 %
46	Asheville	199,859	94,589	0	0.00 %	0.00 %
	Black Mountain	199,859	8,426	8,426	4.22 %	100.00 %
	Connelly Springs	199,859	1,529	1,529	0.77 %	100.00 %
	Drexel	199,859	1,760	1,760	0.88 %	100.00 %
	Glen Alpine	199,859	1,529	1,529	0.77 %	100.00 %
	Hickory (Burke)	199,859	79	79	0.04 %	100.00 %
	Hildebran	199,859	1,679	1,679	0.84 %	100.00 %
	Long View (Burke)	199,859	735	735	0.37 %	100.00 %
	Marion	199,859	7,717	7,717	3.86 %	100.00 %
	Montreat	199,859	901	901	0.45 %	100.00 %
	Morganton	199,859	17,474	17,474	8.74 %	100.00 %
	Old Fort	199,859	811	811	0.41 %	100.00 %
	Rhodhiss (Burke)	199,859	639	639	0.32 %	100.00 %

District - Municipality by County Report

District Plan: SL 2023-146

District	Municipality	Total District Population	Total Muni Population	District Pop in Muni	Percent of District Pop in Muni	Percent of Muni Pop in District
46	Rutherford College (Burke)	199,859	1,226	1,226	0.61 %	100.00 %
	Valdese	199,859	4,689	4,689	2.35 %	100.00 %
	Woodfin	199,859	7,936	288	0.14 %	3.63 %
47	Bakersville	204,671	450	450	0.22 %	100.00 %
	Banner Elk	204,671	1,049	1,049	0.51 %	100.00 %
	Beech Mountain (Avery)	204,671	62	62	0.03 %	100.00 %
	Beech Mountain (Watauga)	204,671	613	613	0.30 %	100.00 %
	Blowing Rock (Caldwell)	204,671	91	91	0.04 %	100.00 %
	Blowing Rock (Watauga)	204,671	1,285	1,285	0.63 %	100.00 %
	Boone	204,671	19,092	19,092	9.33 %	100.00 %
	Burnsville	204,671	1,614	1,614	0.79 %	100.00 %
	Canton	204,671	4,422	2,438	1.19 %	55.13 %
	Cedar Rock	204,671	301	301	0.15 %	100.00 %
	Clyde	204,671	1,368	1,368	0.67 %	100.00 %
	Crossnore	204,671	143	143	0.07 %	100.00 %
	Elk Park	204,671	542	542	0.26 %	100.00 %
	Grandfather Village	204,671	95	95	0.05 %	100.00 %
	Hot Springs	204,671	520	520	0.25 %	100.00 %
	Jefferson	204,671	1,622	1,622	0.79 %	100.00 %
	Lansing	204,671	126	126	0.06 %	100.00 %
	Lenoir	204,671	18,352	7,231	3.53 %	39.40 %
	Mars Hill	204,671	2,007	2,007	0.98 %	100.00 %
	Marshall	204,671	777	777	0.38 %	100.00 %
	Newland	204,671	715	715	0.35 %	100.00 %
	Seven Devils (Avery)	204,671	38	38	0.02 %	100.00 %
	Seven Devils (Watauga)	204,671	275	275	0.13 %	100.00 %
	Sparta	204,671	1,834	1,834	0.90 %	100.00 %
	Spruce Pine	204,671	2,194	2,194	1.07 %	100.00 %
	Sugar Mountain	204,671	371	371	0.18 %	100.00 %
	West Jefferson	204,671	1,279	1,279	0.62 %	100.00 %
48	Bostic	200,053	355	355	0.18 %	100.00 %
	Chimney Rock Village	200,053	140	140	0.07 %	100.00 %
	Columbus	200,053	1,060	1,060	0.53 %	100.00 %
	Ellenboro	200,053	723	723	0.36 %	100.00 %
	Flat Rock	200,053	3,486	3,486	1.74 %	100.00 %
	Fletcher	200,053	7,987	7,987	3.99 %	100.00 %
	Forest City	200,053	7,377	7,377	3.69 %	100.00 %
	Hendersonville	200,053	15,137	15,137	7.57 %	100.00 %
	Lake Lure	200,053	1,365	1,365	0.68 %	100.00 %
	Laurel Park	200,053	2,250	2,250	1.12 %	100.00 %

District - Municipality by County Report

District Plan: SL 2023-146

District	Municipality	Total District Population	Total Muni Population	District Pop in Muni	Percent of District Pop in Muni	Percent of Muni Pop in District
48	Mills River	200,053	7,078	7,078	3.54 %	100.00 %
	Ruth	200,053	347	347	0.17 %	100.00 %
	Rutherfordton	200,053	3,640	3,640	1.82 %	100.00 %
	Saluda (Henderson)	200,053	11	11	0.01 %	100.00 %
	Saluda (Polk)	200,053	620	620	0.31 %	100.00 %
	Spindale	200,053	4,225	4,225	2.11 %	100.00 %
	Tryon	200,053	1,562	1,562	0.78 %	100.00 %
49	Asheville	201,741	94,589	94,589	46.89 %	100.00 %
	Biltmore Forest	201,741	1,409	1,409	0.70 %	100.00 %
	Weaverville	201,741	4,567	4,567	2.26 %	100.00 %
	Woodfin	201,741	7,936	7,648	3.79 %	96.37 %
50	Andrews	218,733	1,667	1,667	0.76 %	100.00 %
	Brevard	218,733	7,744	7,744	3.54 %	100.00 %
	Bryson City	218,733	1,558	1,558	0.71 %	100.00 %
	Canton	218,733	4,422	1,984	0.91 %	44.87 %
	Dillsboro	218,733	213	213	0.10 %	100.00 %
	Fontana Dam	218,733	13	13	0.01 %	100.00 %
	Forest Hills	218,733	303	303	0.14 %	100.00 %
	Franklin	218,733	4,175	4,175	1.91 %	100.00 %
	Hayesville	218,733	461	461	0.21 %	100.00 %
	Highlands (Jackson)	218,733	12	12	0.01 %	100.00 %
	Highlands (Macon)	218,733	1,060	1,060	0.48 %	100.00 %
	Lake Santeetlah	218,733	38	38	0.02 %	100.00 %
	Maggie Valley	218,733	1,687	1,687	0.77 %	100.00 %
	Murphy	218,733	1,608	1,608	0.74 %	100.00 %
	Robbinsville	218,733	597	597	0.27 %	100.00 %
	Rosman	218,733	701	701	0.32 %	100.00 %
	Sylva	218,733	2,578	2,578	1.18 %	100.00 %
	Waynesville	218,733	10,140	10,140	4.64 %	100.00 %
	Webster	218,733	372	372	0.17 %	100.00 %
			Total:	**6,017,605**		

District - Municipality by County Report

District Plan: SL 2023-146

Total Districts Assigned: 50

Total Municipalities (by County) Statewide: 614

Fully Assigned Municipalities: 614

Partially Assigned Municipalities: 0

Fully Unassigned Municipalities: 0

Split Municipalities: 44

Splits Involving Population: 34

Whole-Split VTD Counts by District Report

District Plan: SL 2023-146

District	County	Whole VTDs	Split VTDs
1	Bertie	12	0
	Camden	3	0
	Currituck	11	0
	Dare	16	0
	Gates	6	0
	Hertford	13	0
	Northampton	13	0
	Pasquotank	9	0
	Perquimans	7	0
	Tyrrell	6	0
2	Carteret	28	0
	Chowan	6	0
	Halifax	23	0
	Hyde	7	0
	Martin	13	0
	Pamlico	10	0
	Warren	14	0
	Washington	6	0
3	Beaufort	21	0
	Craven	21	0
	Lenoir	22	0
4	Greene	10	0
	Wayne	28	0
	Wilson	24	0
5	Edgecombe	21	0
	Pitt	40	0
6	Onslow	24	0
7	New Hanover	37	0
8	Brunswick	25	0
	Columbus	26	0
	New Hanover	6	0
9	Bladen	17	0
	Duplin	19	0
	Jones	7	0
	Pender	20	0
	Sampson	22	0
10	Johnston	36	0
11	Franklin	18	0
	Nash	24	0
	Vance	12	0
12	Harnett	13	0
	Lee	10	0
	Sampson	1	0

District plan definition file: 'SL 2023-146.csv', modified 10/26/2023 9:39 AM
Based on TIGER 2020 VTDs
[G20-VTD-SbD] - Generated 10/26/2023

Whole-Split VTD Counts by District Report

District Plan: SL 2023-146

District	County	Whole VTDs	Split VTDs
13	Wake	28	3
14	Wake	29	3
15	Wake	45	2
16	Wake	44	1
17	Wake	25	2
18	Granville	15	0
	Wake	27	1
19	Cumberland	56	0
20	Chatham	18	0
	Durham	21	1
21	Cumberland	20	0
	Moore	26	0
22	Durham	35	1
23	Caswell	9	0
	Orange	41	0
	Person	11	0
24	Hoke	15	0
	Robeson	39	0
	Scotland	7	0
25	Alamance	37	0
	Randolph	7	0
26	Guilford	32	2
	Rockingham	15	0
27	Guilford	71	2
28	Guilford	60	0
29	Anson	9	0
	Montgomery	14	0
	Randolph	15	0
	Richmond	16	0
	Union	10	0
30	Davidson	43	0
	Davie	14	0
31	Forsyth	39	0
	Stokes	18	0
32	Forsyth	62	0
33	Rowan	41	0
	Stanly	22	0
34	Cabarrus	37	2
35	Cabarrus	1	2
	Union	42	0

Whole-Split VTD Counts by District Report

District Plan: SL 2023-146

District	County	Whole VTDs	Split VTDs
36	Alexander	10	0
	Surry	24	0
	Wilkes	27	0
	Yadkin	12	0
37	Iredell	29	0
	Mecklenburg	4	1
38	Mecklenburg	23	1
39	Mecklenburg	37	0
40	Mecklenburg	43	0
41	Mecklenburg	43	0
42	Mecklenburg	44	0
43	Gaston	41	0
44	Cleveland	21	0
	Gaston	5	0
	Lincoln	23	0
45	Caldwell	13	0
	Catawba	40	0
46	Buncombe	19	0
	Burke	33	0
	McDowell	17	0
47	Alleghany	4	0
	Ashe	17	0
	Avery	19	0
	Caldwell	7	0
	Haywood	8	0
	Madison	12	0
	Mitchell	9	0
	Watauga	20	0
	Yancey	11	0
48	Henderson	34	0
	Polk	7	0
	Rutherford	17	0
49	Buncombe	60	0
50	Cherokee	16	0
	Clay	9	0
	Graham	4	0
	Haywood	21	0
	Jackson	13	0
	Macon	15	0
	Swain	5	0
	Transylvania	15	0
	Total:	**2,654**	

District plan definition file: 'SL 2023-146.csv', modified 10/26/2023 9:39 AM
Based on TIGER 2020 VTDs
[G20-VTD-SbD] - Generated 10/26/2023

Whole-Split VTD Counts by District Report

District Plan: SL 2023-146

Total Districts Assigned: 50
Total VTDs Statewide: 2666
Fully Assigned VTDs: 2666
Partially Assigned VTDs: 0
Fully Unassigned VTDs: 0
Split VTDs: 12
Splits Involving Population: 12

Whole-Split VTD Counts by County Report

District Plan: SL 2023-146

County	Whole VTDs	Split VTDs
Alamance	37	0
Alexander	10	0
Alleghany	4	0
Anson	9	0
Ashe	17	0
Avery	19	0
Beaufort	21	0
Bertie	12	0
Bladen	17	0
Brunswick	25	0
Buncombe	79	0
Burke	33	0
Cabarrus	38	2
Caldwell	20	0
Camden	3	0
Carteret	28	0
Caswell	9	0
Catawba	40	0
Chatham	18	0
Cherokee	16	0
Chowan	6	0
Clay	9	0
Cleveland	21	0
Columbus	26	0
Craven	21	0
Cumberland	76	0
Currituck	11	0
Dare	16	0
Davidson	43	0
Davie	14	0
Duplin	19	0
Durham	56	1
Edgecombe	21	0
Forsyth	101	0
Franklin	18	0
Gaston	46	0
Gates	6	0
Graham	4	0
Granville	15	0
Greene	10	0
Guilford	163	2
Halifax	23	0
Harnett	13	0

District plan definition file: 'SL 2023-146.csv', modified 10/26/2023 9:39 AM
Based on TIGER 2020 VTDs
[G20-VTD-SbC] - Generated 10/26/2023

Whole-Split VTD Counts by County Report

District Plan: SL 2023-146

County	Whole VTDs	Split VTDs
Haywood	29	0
Henderson	34	0
Hertford	13	0
Hoke	15	0
Hyde	7	0
Iredell	29	0
Jackson	13	0
Johnston	36	0
Jones	7	0
Lee	10	0
Lenoir	22	0
Lincoln	23	0
Macon	15	0
Madison	12	0
Martin	13	0
McDowell	17	0
Mecklenburg	194	1
Mitchell	9	0
Montgomery	14	0
Moore	26	0
Nash	24	0
New Hanover	43	0
Northampton	13	0
Onslow	24	0
Orange	41	0
Pamlico	10	0
Pasquotank	9	0
Pender	20	0
Perquimans	7	0
Person	11	0
Pitt	40	0
Polk	7	0
Randolph	22	0
Richmond	16	0
Robeson	39	0
Rockingham	15	0
Rowan	41	0
Rutherford	17	0
Sampson	23	0
Scotland	7	0
Stanly	22	0
Stokes	18	0
Surry	24	0

District plan definition file: 'SL 2023-146.csv', modified 10/26/2023 9:39 AM
Based on TIGER 2020 VTDs
[G20-VTD-SbC] - Generated 10/26/2023

Whole-Split VTD Counts by County Report

District Plan: SL 2023-146

County	Whole VTDs	Split VTDs
Swain	5	0
Transylvania	15	0
Tyrrell	6	0
Union	52	0
Vance	12	0
Wake	198	6
Warren	14	0
Washington	6	0
Watauga	20	0
Wayne	28	0
Wilkes	27	0
Wilson	24	0
Yadkin	12	0
Yancey	11	0
Totals:	**2,654**	**12**

Total VTDs Statewide: 2666

Fully Assigned VTDs: 2666

Partially Assigned VTDs: 0

Fully Unassigned VTDs: 0

Total Districts Assigned: 50

Split VTDs: 12

Splits Involving Population: 12

Split VTD Detail Report

District Plan: SL 2023-146

County	VTD	District	Total VTD Population	VTD Pop in District	Percent of VTD Pop in District
Cabarrus	01-02	34	4,425	3,705	83.73 %
		35	4,425	720	16.27 %
	10-00	34	8,241	6,538	79.34 %
		35	8,241	1,703	20.66 %
Durham	30-1	20	14,985	6,577	43.89 %
		22	14,985	8,408	56.11 %
Guilford	NCGR2	26	3,393	986	29.06 %
		27	3,393	2,407	70.94 %
	SF2	26	2,230	192	8.61 %
		27	2,230	2,038	91.39 %
Mecklenburg	127	37	6,891	4,481	65.03 %
		38	6,891	2,410	34.97 %
Wake	05-05	16	12,050	900	7.47 %
		17	12,050	11,150	92.53 %
	06-04	13	6,929	5,865	84.64 %
		17	6,929	1,064	15.36 %
	13-01	14	10,658	4,043	37.93 %
		15	10,658	6,615	62.07 %
	16-09	13	6,707	1,822	27.17 %
		14	6,707	4,885	72.83 %
	17-02	13	3,094	2,894	93.54 %
		14	3,094	200	6.46 %
	19-14	15	4,802	3,025	62.99 %
		18	4,802	1,777	37.01 %
			Assigned Geography Total:	**84,405**	

Total VTDs Statewide: 2666

Fully Assigned VTDs: 2666

Partially Assigned VTDs: 0

Fully Unassigned VTDs: 0

Total Districts Assigned: 50

Split VTDs: 12

Splits Involving Population: 12

Incumbent-District Report

District Plan: SL 2023-146

Residence Set: NC Senate - 9/22/2023

Last Name	First Name	Party	Current District	District in this Plan
Adcock	Gale	Democrat	16	16
Alexander	William	Republican	44	44
Applewhite	Valencia	Democrat	19	19
Barnes	Lisa	Republican	11	11
Batch	Sydney	Democrat	17	17
Berger	Philip	Republican	26	26
Blue	Daniel	Democrat	14	14
Bode	Mary Wills	Democrat	18	18
Britt	Danny	Republican	24	24
Burgin	James	Republican	12	12
Chaudhuri	Jay	Democrat	15	15
Corbin	Harold	Republican	50	50
Craven	David	Republican	29	29
Daniel	Warren	Republican	46	46
Ford	Carl	Republican	33	33
Galey	Amy	Republican	25	25
Garrett	Michael	Democrat	27	27
Grafstein	Lisa	Democrat	13	15
Hanig	Robert	Republican	3	1
Hise	Ralph	Republican	47	47
Hunt	Rachel	Democrat	42	42
Jackson	Brent	Republican	9	9
Jarvis	Steven	Republican	30	30
Johnson	Matthew	Republican	35	35
Krawiec	Joyce	Republican	31	31
Lazzara	Michael	Republican	6	6
Lee	Michael	Republican	7	7
Lowe	Paul	Democrat	32	32
Marcus	Natasha	Democrat	41	37
Mayfield	Julie	Democrat	49	49
McInnis	Thomas	Republican	21	21
Meyer	Graig	Democrat	23	23
Moffitt	Timothy	Republican	48	48
Mohammed	Mujtaba	Democrat	38	38
Murdock	Natalie	Democrat	20	20
Newton	Eldon	Republican	4	4
Newton	Paul	Republican	34	34
Overcash	Bradley	Republican	43	43
Perry	James	Republican	2	3
Proctor	Dean	Republican	45	45
Rabon	William	Republican	8	8
Robinson	Gladys	Democrat	28	28

District plan definition file: 'SL 2023-146.csv', modified 10/26/2023 9:39 AM
Row shading indicates that the district in this plan is shared by more than one incumbent.
[G20-IncDist] - Generated 10/26/2023

Incumbent-District Report

District Plan: SL 2023-146

Residence Set: NC Senate - 9/22/2023

Last Name	First Name	Party	Current District	District in this Plan
Salvador	DeAndrea	Democrat	39	39
Sanderson	Norman	Republican	1	2
Sawrey	Benton	Republican	10	10
Sawyer	Victoria	Republican	37	37
Settle	Eddie	Republican	36	36
Smith	Kandie	Democrat	5	5
Waddell	Joyce	Democrat	40	40
Woodard	Mike	Democrat	22	22

District plan definition file: 'SL 2023-146.csv', modified 10/26/2023 9:39 AM
Row shading indicates that the district in this plan is shared by more than one incumbent.
[G20-IncDist] - Generated 10/26/2023

District-Incumbent Report

District Plan: SL 2023-146

Residence Set: NC Senate - 9/22/2023

District in this Plan	Last Name	First Name	Party	Current District
1	Hanig	Robert	Republican	3
2	Sanderson	Norman	Republican	1
3	Perry	James	Republican	2
4	Newton	Eldon	Republican	4
5	Smith	Kandie	Democrat	5
6	Lazzara	Michael	Republican	6
7	Lee	Michael	Republican	7
8	Rabon	William	Republican	8
9	Jackson	Brent	Republican	9
10	Sawrey	Benton	Republican	10
11	Barnes	Lisa	Republican	11
12	Burgin	James	Republican	12
13				
14	Blue	Daniel	Democrat	14
15	Chaudhuri	Jay	Democrat	15
	Grafstein	Lisa	Democrat	13
16	Adcock	Gale	Democrat	16
17	Batch	Sydney	Democrat	17
18	Bode	Mary Wills	Democrat	18
19	Applewhite	Valencia	Democrat	19
20	Murdock	Natalie	Democrat	20
21	McInnis	Thomas	Republican	21
22	Woodard	Mike	Democrat	22
23	Meyer	Graig	Democrat	23
24	Britt	Danny	Republican	24
25	Galey	Amy	Republican	25
26	Berger	Philip	Republican	26
27	Garrett	Michael	Democrat	27
28	Robinson	Gladys	Democrat	28
29	Craven	David	Republican	29
30	Jarvis	Steven	Republican	30
31	Krawiec	Joyce	Republican	31
32	Lowe	Paul	Democrat	32
33	Ford	Carl	Republican	33
34	Newton	Paul	Republican	34
35	Johnson	Matthew	Republican	35
36	Settle	Eddie	Republican	36
37	Marcus	Natasha	Democrat	41
	Sawyer	Victoria	Republican	37
38	Mohammed	Mujtaba	Democrat	38
39	Salvador	DeAndrea	Democrat	39
40	Waddell	Joyce	Democrat	40

District-Incumbent Report

District Plan: SL 2023-146

Residence Set: NC Senate - 9/22/2023

District in this Plan	Last Name	First Name	Party	Current District
41				
42	Hunt	Rachel	Democrat	42
43	Overcash	Bradley	Republican	43
44	Alexander	William	Republican	44
45	Proctor	Dean	Republican	45
46	Daniel	Warren	Republican	46
47	Hise	Ralph	Republican	47
48	Moffitt	Timothy	Republican	48
49	Mayfield	Julie	Democrat	49
50	Corbin	Harold	Republican	50

Enacted 2023 Senate Northeastern Districts
Citizen Voting Age Population (CVAP) Statistics

District ID	Total CVA Pop	Black CVA Pop	Black CVAP %
1	162,180	51,253	31.60%
2	163,770	51,604	31.51%
5	175,860	70,881	40.31%
11	154,485	60,216	38.98%

Attachment F

Contents	
Item 1:	Demonstration District A demographic summary
Source:	Blake Esselstyn
Item 2:	Demonstration District A CVAP statistics
Source:	Blake Esselstyn

User: **Blake Esselstyn**
Plan Name: **NC Sen Demonstration A**
Plan Type: **Demonstration**

Population Summary

Monday, November 20, 2023 7:26 PM

District	Population	Deviation	% Devn.	[% AmIndian]	[% Asian]	[% AP_Blk]	[% Hispanic Origin]	[% White]	[% 18+ _AP_Blk]
1	199,833	-8,955	-4.29%	1.62%	0.49%	53.01%	4.72%	40.4%	51.47%

Total Population:	199,833
Ideal District Population:	208,788

Summary Statistics:

Population Range:	199,833 to 199,833
Ratio Range:	0.00
Absolute Range:	-8,955 to -8,955
Absolute Overall Range:	
Relative Range:	-4.29% to -4.29%
Relative Overall Range:	0.00%
Absolute Mean Deviation:	8,955.00
Relative Mean Deviation:	4.29%
Standard Deviation:	0.00

Demonstration District A

Citizen Voting Age Population (CVAP) Statistics

District ID	Total CVA Pop	Black CVA Pop	Black CVAP %
A	165,240	87,783	53.12%

Attachment G

Contents	
Item 1:	Demonstration Districts B-1 & B-2 demographic summary
Source:	Blake Esselstyn
Item 2:	Demonstration Districts B-1 & B-2 CVAP statistics
Source:	Blake Esselstyn

User: **Blake Esselstyn**
Plan Name: **NC Sen Demonstration B**
Plan Type: **Demonstration**

Population Summary

Monday, November 20, 2023 7:55 PM

District	Population	Deviation	% Devn.	[% AmIndian]	[% Asian]	[% AP_Blk]	[% Hispanic Origin]	[% White]	[% 18+ _AP_Blk]
B-1	198,499	-10,289	-4.93%	1.68%	0.53%	49.69%	3.91%	44.11%	48.41%
B-2	199,681	-9,107	-4.36%	0.42%	0.79%	12.13%	4.8%	80.13%	11.37%

Total Population:	398,180
Ideal District Population:	208,788

Summary Statistics:

Population Range:	198,499 to 199,681
Ratio Range:	0.01
Absolute Range:	-10,289 to -9,107
Absolute Overall Range:	1,182
Relative Range:	-4.93% to -4.36%
Relative Overall Range:	0.57%
Absolute Mean Deviation:	9,698.00
Relative Mean Deviation:	4.64%
Standard Deviation:	591.00

Demostration Districts B-1 and B-2
Citizen Voting Age Population (CVAP) Statistics

District ID	Total CVA Pop	Black CVA Pop	Black CVAP %
B-1	164,484	82,553	50.19%
B-2	161,467	20,305	12.58%

Attachment H

Contents	
Item 1:	2023 SENATE PLAN CRITERIA
Source:	https://www.ncleg.gov/Committees/CommitteeInfo/SenateStanding/154/Documents/16032

2023 SENATE PLAN CRITERIA

October 2023

- Equal Population. The Committee chairs will use the 2020 federal decennial census data as the sole basis of population for the establishment of districts in the 2023 Senate Plan. In forming new legislative districts, any deviation from the ideal population for a legislative district shall be at or within plus or minus five percent for purposes of compliance with federal "one-person, one-vote" requirements. *Stephenson v. Bartlett*, 357 N.C. 301 (2003) (*Stephenson II*).

- County Groupings and Traversals. The Committee chairs shall draw legislative districts within county groupings as required by *Stephenson v. Bartlett*, 355 N.C. 354 (2002) (*Stephenson I*), *Stephenson II*, *Dickson v. Rucho*, 367 N.C. 542 (2014) (*Dickson I*) and *Dickson v. Rucho*, 368 N.C. 481 (2015) (*Dickson II*). Within county groupings, county lines shall not be traversed except as authorized by *Stephenson I*, *Stephenson II*, *Dickson I*, and *Dickson II*.

- Traditional Districting Principles. We observe that the State Constitution's limitations upon redistricting and apportionment uphold what the United States Supreme Court has termed "traditional districting principles." These principles include factors such as "compactness, contiguity, and respect for political subdivisions." *Stephenson II* (quoting *Shaw v. Reno*, 509 U.S. 630 (1993).

- Compactness. Communities of interest should be considered in the formation of compact and contiguous electoral districts. *Stephenson II.*

- Contiguity. Each Senate district shall at all times consist of contiguous territory. N.C. CONST. art. II, § 3. Contiguity by water is sufficient.

- Respect for Existing Political Subdivisions. County lines, VTDs and municipal boundaries may be considered when possible in forming districts that do not split these existing political subdivisions.

- Racial Data. Data identifying the race of individuals or voters shall *not* be used in the drafting of districts in the 2023 Senate Plan.

- Political Considerations. Politics and political considerations are inseparable from districting and apportionment. *Gaffney v. Cummings*, 412 U.S. 735 (1973). The General Assembly may consider partisan advantage and incumbency protection in the application of its discretionary redistricting decisions…but it must do so in conformity with the State Constitution. *Stephenson II*. To hold that legislators cannot take partisan interests into account when drawing district lines would essentially countermand the Framers' decision to entrust districting to political entities. *Rucho v. Common Cause*, 588 U.S.____(2019).

- Incumbent Residence. Incumbent residence may be considered in the formation of Senate districts.

Attachment I

Contents	
Item 1:	Descriptions of compactness measures
Source:	Blake Esselstyn

Explanation of compactness measures

The following explanations of the two measures of compactness considered in the report are taken from the documentation that accompanies *Maptitude for Redistricting*, the software that was used to generate the compactness scores.

The **Reock** test is an area-based measure that compares each district to a circle, which is considered to be the most compact shape possible. For each district, the Reock test computes the ratio of the area of the district to the area of the minimum enclosing circle for the district. The measure is always between 0 (zero) and 1 (one), with 1 (one) being the most compact.

The **Polsby-Popper** test computes the ratio of the district area to the area of a circle with the same perimeter: $4\pi\text{Area}/(\text{Perimeter}^2)$. The measure is always between 0 (zero) and 1 (one), with 1 (one) being the most compact.

Attachment J

Contents	
Item 1:	Enacted 2022 Senate plan compactness report
Source:	https://www.ncleg.gov/Redistricting
Item 2:	Enacted 2023 Senate plan compactness report
Source:	https://www.ncleg.gov/Redistricting
Item 3:	Demonstration District A compactness report
Source:	Blake Esselstyn
Item 4:	Demonstration Districts B-1 & B-2 compactness report
Source:	Blake Esselstyn
Item 5:	Demonstration District A condensed COI report
Source:	Blake Esselstyn
Item 6:	Demonstration Districts B-1 & B-2 condensed COI report
Source:	Blake Esselstyn
Item 7:	Demonstration District A political subdivisions report
Source:	Blake Esselstyn
Item 8:	Demonstration Districts B-1 & B-2 political subdivisions report
Source:	Blake Esselstyn
Item 9:	Incumbent counties of residence
Source:	https://vt.ncsbe.gov/reglkup/

User:
Plan Name: **SL 2022-2**
Plan Type: **Senate**

Measures of Compactness Report

Thursday, February 17, 2022 8:01 PM

	Reock	Polsby-Popper
Sum	N/A	N/A
Min	0.19	0.13
Max	0.70	0.62
Mean	0.44	0.38
Std. Dev.	0.10	0.12

District	Reock	Polsby-Popper
1	0.40	0.18
2	0.41	0.18
3	0.30	0.17
4	0.57	0.41
5	0.40	0.34
6	0.62	0.59
7	0.23	0.25
8	0.44	0.46
9	0.44	0.23
10	0.62	0.61
11	0.46	0.38

	Reock	Polsby-Popper
Sum	N/A	N/A
Min	0.19	0.13
Max	0.70	0.62
Mean	0.44	0.38
Std. Dev.	0.10	0.12

District	Reock	Polsby-Popper
12	0.39	0.40
13	0.35	0.33
14	0.46	0.35
15	0.54	0.36
16	0.60	0.52
17	0.46	0.44
18	0.35	0.39
19	0.48	0.29
20	0.39	0.36
21	0.31	0.26
22	0.47	0.47
23	0.50	0.53
24	0.52	0.45
25	0.38	0.34

	Reock	Polsby-Popper
Sum	N/A	N/A
Min	0.19	0.13
Max	0.70	0.62
Mean	0.44	0.38
Std. Dev.	0.10	0.12

District	Reock	Polsby-Popper
26	0.45	0.45
27	0.44	0.37
28	0.70	0.28
29	0.34	0.21
30	0.40	0.46
31	0.48	0.47
32	0.59	0.44
33	0.32	0.29
34	0.47	0.48
35	0.36	0.24
36	0.46	0.41
37	0.36	0.42
38	0.37	0.39
39	0.40	0.34

	Reock	Polsby-Popper
Sum	N/A	N/A
Min	0.19	0.13
Max	0.70	0.62
Mean	0.44	0.38
Std. Dev.	0.10	0.12

District	Reock	Polsby-Popper
40	0.47	0.62
41	0.32	0.34
42	0.56	0.54
43	0.54	0.52
44	0.39	0.46
45	0.42	0.32
46	0.34	0.28
47	0.19	0.13
48	0.41	0.38
49	0.52	0.30
50	0.43	0.44

Measures of Compactness Summary

Reock	The measure is always between 0 and 1, with 1 being the most compact.
Polsby-Popper	The measure is always between 0 and 1, with 1 being the most compact.

User:
Plan Name: **SL 2023-146**
Plan Type: **Senate**

Measures of Compactness Report

Thursday, October 26, 2023 9:35 AM

	Reock	Polsby-Popper
Sum	N/A	N/A
Min	0.19	0.10
Max	0.68	0.61
Mean	0.40	0.31
Std. Dev.	0.12	0.13

District	Reock	Polsby-Popper
1	0.26	0.21
2	0.23	0.10
3	0.41	0.18
4	0.57	0.41
5	0.40	0.34
6	0.62	0.59
7	0.23	0.21
8	0.44	0.42
9	0.44	0.23
10	0.62	0.61
11	0.46	0.38

	Reock	Polsby-Popper
Sum	N/A	N/A
Min	0.19	0.10
Max	0.68	0.61
Mean	0.40	0.31
Std. Dev.	0.12	0.13

District	Reock	Polsby-Popper
12	0.39	0.40
13	0.30	0.19
14	0.29	0.11
15	0.24	0.16
16	0.41	0.23
17	0.30	0.23
18	0.29	0.23
19	0.53	0.34
20	0.35	0.34
21	0.22	0.14
22	0.47	0.40
23	0.50	0.53
24	0.52	0.45
25	0.33	0.25

	Reock	Polsby-Popper
Sum	N/A	N/A
Min	0.19	0.10
Max	0.68	0.61
Mean	0.40	0.31
Std. Dev.	0.12	0.13

District	Reock	Polsby-Popper
26	0.47	0.21
27	0.30	0.22
28	0.45	0.24
29	0.42	0.23
30	0.40	0.46
31	0.48	0.32
32	0.61	0.36
33	0.32	0.29
34	0.50	0.57
35	0.39	0.23
36	0.46	0.41
37	0.40	0.42
38	0.50	0.30
39	0.39	0.20

	Reock	Polsby-Popper
Sum	N/A	N/A
Min	0.19	0.10
Max	0.68	0.61
Mean	0.40	0.31
Std. Dev.	0.12	0.13

District	Reock	Polsby-Popper
40	0.35	0.36
41	0.41	0.33
42	0.30	0.19
43	0.54	0.52
44	0.39	0.46
45	0.32	0.30
46	0.23	0.15
47	0.19	0.13
48	0.41	0.38
49	0.68	0.34
50	0.43	0.42

Measures of Compactness Summary

Reock	The measure is always between 0 and 1, with 1 being the most compact.
Polsby-Popper	The measure is always between 0 and 1, with 1 being the most compact.

User: **Blake Esselstyn**
Plan Name: **NC Sen Demonstration A**
Plan Type: **Demonstration**

Measures of Compactness Report

Wednesday, November 22, 2023 11:27 AM

	Reock	Polsby-Popper
Sum	N/A	N/A
Min	0.30	0.32
Max	0.30	0.32
Mean	0.30	0.32
Std. Dev.		

District	Reock	Polsby-Popper
1	**0.30**	**0.32**

Measures of Compactness Summary

Reock	The measure is always between 0 and 1, with 1 being the most compact.
Polsby-Popper	The measure is always between 0 and 1, with 1 being the most compact.

User: **Blake Esselstyn**
Plan Name: **NC Sen Demonstration B**
Plan Type: **Demonstration**

Measures of Compactness Report

Wednesday, November 22, 2023 11:34 AM

	Reock	Polsby-Popper
Sum	N/A	N/A
Min	0.35	0.25
Max	0.39	0.29
Mean	0.37	0.27
Std. Dev.	0.03	0.03

District	Reock	Polsby-Popper
B-1	**0.35**	**0.29**
B-2	**0.39**	**0.25**

Measures of Compactness Summary

Reock	The measure is always between 0 and 1, with 1 being the most compact.
Polsby-Popper	The measure is always between 0 and 1, with 1 being the most compact.

User: **Blake Esselstyn**
Plan Name: **NC Sen Demonstration A**
Plan Type: **Demonstration**

Communities of Interest (Condensed)

Wednesday, November 22, 2023 12:52 PM

Whole City/Town : 775
City/Town Splits: 0
Zero Population City/Town Splits: 1

District	City/Town	Population	% Pop	District	City/Town	Population	% Pop

User: **Blake Esselstyn**
Plan Name: **NC Sen Demonstration B**
Plan Type: **Demonstration**

Communities of Interest (Condensed)

Wednesday, November 22, 2023 11:49 AM

Whole City/Town : 774
City/Town Splits: 2
Zero Population City/Town Splits: 1

District	City/Town	Population	% Pop	District	City/Town	Population	% Pop
B-1	Elizabeth City NC	17,084	91.70%				
B-2	Elizabeth City NC	1,547	8.30%				

User: **Blake Esselstyn**
Plan Name: **NC Sen Demonstration A**
Plan Type: **Demonstration**

Political Subdivision Splits Between Districts

Wednesday, November 22, 2023 12:31 PM

Number of subdivisions not split:

County	100
Voting District	2,666

Number of subdivisions split into more than one district:

County	0
Voting District	0

Number of splits involving no population:

County	
Voting District	

Split Counts

County	Voting District	District	Population
Split			

User: **Blake Esselstyn**
Plan Name: **NC Sen Demonstration B**
Plan Type: **Demonstration**

Political Subdivision Splits Between Districts

Wednesday, November 22, 2023 1:17 PM

Number of subdivisions not split:

County	99
Voting District	2,666

Number of subdivisions split into more than one district:

County	1
Voting District	0

Number of splits involving no population:

County	0
Voting District	0

Split Counts

County

Cases where an area is split among 2 Districts: 1

County	Voting District	District	Population
Split Counties:			
Pasquotank NC		B-1	28,061
Pasquotank NC		B-2	12,507

Search Criteria

Click a voter's name to view that voter's information.

Search Results (1)

County	Status	Full Name	City/State/Zip
PAMLICO	ACTIVE	SANDERSON, NORMAN WESLEY JR	MINNESOTT BEACH, NC 28510

1 - 1 Of 1 Records

First Prev 1 Next Last

Search Criteria

Click a voter's name to view that voter's information.

Search Results (1)

County	Status	Full Name	City/State/Zip
CURRITUCK	ACTIVE	HANIG, ROBERT OTHO	POWELLS POINT, NC 27966

1 - 1 Of 1 Records

First Prev 1 Next Last

Search Criteria

Click a voter's name to view that voter's information.

Search Results (1)

County	Status	Full Name	City/State/Zip
NASH	ACTIVE	BARNES, LISA STONE	SPRING HOPE, NC 27882

1 - 1 Of 1 Records

First Prev 1 Next Last

Exhibit 2

Expert Report of Dr. Matt Barreto

Expert Report by Dr. Matt Barreto and Mr. Michael Rios on North Carolina Voting Patterns

1. Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. section 1746, I, Matt Barreto, declare as follows:

2. My name is Dr. 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. I earned my Ph.D. in Political Science at the University of California, Irvine.

3. 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 of 1965 (VRA), focusing specifically on social science statistical analysis, demographics and voting patterns, and mapping analysis that are relevant in political science expert reports in VRA cases. 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 in the state of North Carolina. I have published peer-reviewed social science articles specifically about minority voting patterns and 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 cities, counties and states across the country to advise them on racial voting patterns as they relate to VRA compliance during redistricting. 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.

4. I have published books and articles specifically about the intersection of politics, 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 politics and racial attitudes in America today. The book won the American Political Science Association award for best book on the topic of racial and ethnic politics. I have submitted dozens of expert reports in federal and state courts, and numerous courts have relied on my testimony as credible.

5. My full professional qualifications and activities are set forth in my curriculum vitae. A true and correct copy has been attached hereto as Appendix C. I am being compensated by Plaintiffs at a fixed fee of $30,000 for this report, $500 per hour for subsequent work, and $700 per hour for testimony. My compensation is strictly for work performed and is not dependent on my opinions or conclusions.

6. I was retained in this case to assess voting patterns in North Carolina to determine if Black and white voters exhibit racially polarized voting, in particular focusing on a region with a large Black population in the northeast part of the state. I also reviewed the 2023 state Senate map enacted by the North Carolina General Assembly, as well as illustrative maps offered by Plaintiffs to assess their effectiveness as Black opportunity districts. Mr. Michael Rios, data scientist at the UCLA Voting Rights Project, assisted me with data collection and analysis, and has served as an expert witness and co-authored expert reports in numerous states.

7. I also reviewed population demographics for North Carolina from the 2010 and 2020 decennial Census and the 2021 and 2022 American Community Survey (ACS), for purposes of understanding population characteristics by racial/ethnic group statewide and within the northeast region.

8. Data for this report comes from the North Carolina State Board of Elections. Because of previous VRA requirements for states under the Section 5 preclearance, North Carolina continues to provide the race or ethnicity of voters and to archive that data with the State Board of Elections. Election results data,[1] voter racial/ethnic demographics,[2] and precinct shape files[3] can all be found online at the Board of Elections website. Map boundaries are available from the General Assembly's website for the 2023 newly enacted map. Plaintiffs' illustrative district map boundaries were provided to us by counsel. We obtained election and demographic data from counsel, from a public report submitted to the North Carolina state legislature during the redistricting process in 2023[4]. Race and population data were obtained from the U.S. Census 2010 and 2020 PL-94 Redistricting files, U.S. Census and ACS datasets[5].

I. Summary Conclusions

9. North Carolina racial and ethnic population demographics have changed significantly over the last decade. The share of the population that is white, non-Hispanic has declined from constituting 66% in 2012 to 62.2% in 2022, according to the U.S. Census ACS. In contrast, the Black population has increased from 22.6% in 2012 to 23.3% in 2022. Even though the white population is larger, the Black population grew by a larger number, adding 281,710 people over the last ten years, growing by 13.1% compared to growth of just 3.3% among whites.

10. Despite the Black population growing, the 2023 enacted state Senate map reduces Black voters' opportunity to elect candidates of choice, by diluting a Black influence district in Northeast North Carolina, reducing the Black voting age population by over 12 points in comparison to the prior map used in the 2022 elections. Even as the white share of the population declined statewide, the 2023 map enhances white voter influence and ignores the opportunity to create a performing Black-majority district.

11. In 31 contests analyzed across recent elections in 2020 to 2022, a strong and consistent pattern of racially polarized voting is found in North Carolina statewide, as well as in the 10-county Northeast region. The original analysis we conducted for this report is reinforced by the Harvard Law School Election Law Clinic, which reports statistically significant racially polarized voting in North Carolina statewide, as well as in the Northeast region for elections 2016–2020.[6] Our independent analysis was conducted across more than two dozen elections for

[1] Election data for 2022: https://dl.ncsbe.gov/?prefix=ENRS/2022_11_08/results_precinct_sort/ and election data for 2020: https://dl.ncsbe.gov/?prefix=ENRS/2020_11_03/results_precinct_sort/
[2] Voter demographic data for 2022: https://dl.ncsbe.gov/?prefix=ENRS/2022_11_08/ and demographic data for 2020: https://dl.ncsbe.gov/?prefix=ENRS/2020_11_03/
[3] https://dl.ncsbe.gov/?prefix=PrecinctMaps/
[4] https://southerncoalition.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/10/NCGA-VRA-Senate-Ltr-10.22.23-FINAL.pdf
[5] https://data.census.gov/
[6] Harvard Law School Election Law Clinic. "Ecological inference estimates – North Carolina 2020." RPV Near Me. https://www.rpvnearme.org/analyses/NC_2020.html

the North Carolina state legislature, North Carolina statewide offices, and federal offices, using two different court-approved ecological inference techniques and relying on the race of voters on the voter file for each election. The result was more than 350 ecological inference models and more than 350 racially polarized voting charts for statewide and regional analyses. In these elections, Black voters are cohesive in their support for Black-preferred candidates in every single contest. In contrast, the analysis finds that white, non-Hispanics consistently bloc vote against Black candidates of choice in North Carolina statewide, as well as specifically within the Northeast region. Thus, the second *Gingles*[7] precondition requiring that the minority group vote cohesively, and the third *Gingles* precondition requiring that whites vote as a bloc to typically defeat the minority group's candidate of choice, are both easily met in North Carolina statewide, as well as within the Northeast region specifically.

12. The two illustrative maps submitted by Plaintiffs both create a State Senate district in Northeast North Carolina that will give Black voters an opportunity to elect a candidate of their choice. Reviewing more than 30 recent election results, confined to just the geographic boundaries of the two illustrative maps, demonstrates that Plaintiffs' districts would allow the Black candidate of choice to be elected in all 30/30 elections. In contrast, the 2023 enacted map dilutes the Black vote and does not elect a Black candidate of choice in the geographic area covered by Plaintiffs' districts.

II. North Carolina Population Growth Characteristics

13. To situate the discussion about voting patterns and minority representation, we begin with a broader view of North Carolina and how its population has changed and shifted over the past ten years. The most recent data available is the U.S. Census American Community Survey 1-year population data, which is available by race and ethnicity. Overall, North Carolina's total population has increased by 946,900 since 2010. However, these gains were uneven by geography and race/ethnicity. Specifically, the white population experienced a decline in their population share from 66.0% in 2012 to 62.2% in 2022. While whites account for over 60% of the state population as a whole, only 21.6% of the population growth over the last ten years is attributable to whites, whereas 78.4% of population growth is attributable to non-Whites. The single largest growth in North Carolina over the last ten years has been from the Black population which added 281,710 population from 2012 to 2022. The Hispanic and Asian population also experienced considerable population growth. Overall, the white population grew by just 3.3% while the Black population grew at a rate four times higher than whites, growing by 13.1% in the last ten years.

[7] *See Thornburg v. Gingles*, 478 U.S. 30 (1986).

Table 1: North Carolina Population Change 2012 to 2022 by race/ethnicity

	2012	%	2022	%	Growth	%	Share Δ
Total	9,752,073		10,698,973		946,900	9.7%	
White, Non-Hispanic	6,292,533	66.0%	6,497,519	62.2%	204,986	3.3%	-3.8%
Black alone or combination	2,154,693	22.6%	2,436,403	23.3%	281,710	13.1%	0.7%
Hispanic or Latino	844,896	8.9%	1,114,799	10.7%	269,903	31.9%	1.8%
Asian alone or combination	271,751	2.8%	439,392	4.2%	167,641	61.7%	1.4%
All Other/Multiracial	188,200	2.0%	210,860	2.0%	22,660	12.0%	0.0%

* U.S. Census American Community Survey, 1-year population data for 2012 and 2022

Table 2: North Carolina Northeast Region (12-county) Population 2021 by race/ethnicity

	2021	%
Total	279,880	
White, Non-Hispanic	124,399	44.4%
Black alone or combination	134,966	48.2%
Hispanic or Latino	12,612	4.5%
Asian	2,106	0.8%
All Other / Multiracial	5,797	2.1%

* U.S. Census American Community Survey, 5-year population data for 2021

12-county region is: Bertie, Chowan, Gates, Halifax, Hertford, Martin, Northampton, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Vance, Warren, and Washington counties

14. Looking to the 12-county region in Northeast North Carolina (Table 2) it is clear that the Black community is large enough to create a majority-Black State Senate district. Using data from the 2021 5-year Census ACS, across the entire region Blacks are the largest racial or ethnic group at 48.2% of the population, while whites make up 44.4% of the population. Given that the Black population is *larger than* the white population, map makers would have to go out of their way to crack the Black population to create Senate districts in which it is smaller than the white population in Northeast North Carolina.

15. The Black population in the northeast region of the state is large and geographically compact, as shown in Figures 1-2. The newly enacted 2023 state Senate map cracks the Black population in this region between districts 1 and 2 and dilutes Black voting strength such that neither district 1 nor district 2 has a large enough Black voting age population to elect Black candidates of choice. As is clearly seen in Figures 1-2, looking at both county boundaries, or census block groups, there is a large enough Black population, concentrated in adjacent bordering counties, to meet the *Gingles 1* standard for creating a majority-Black district. Indeed, as we note below in an analysis of the Plaintiffs' illustrative maps, the *Gingles 1* threshold is met here.

Figure 1: Racial Heat Map of North Carolina
Counties Shaded by Percent Black (Green)

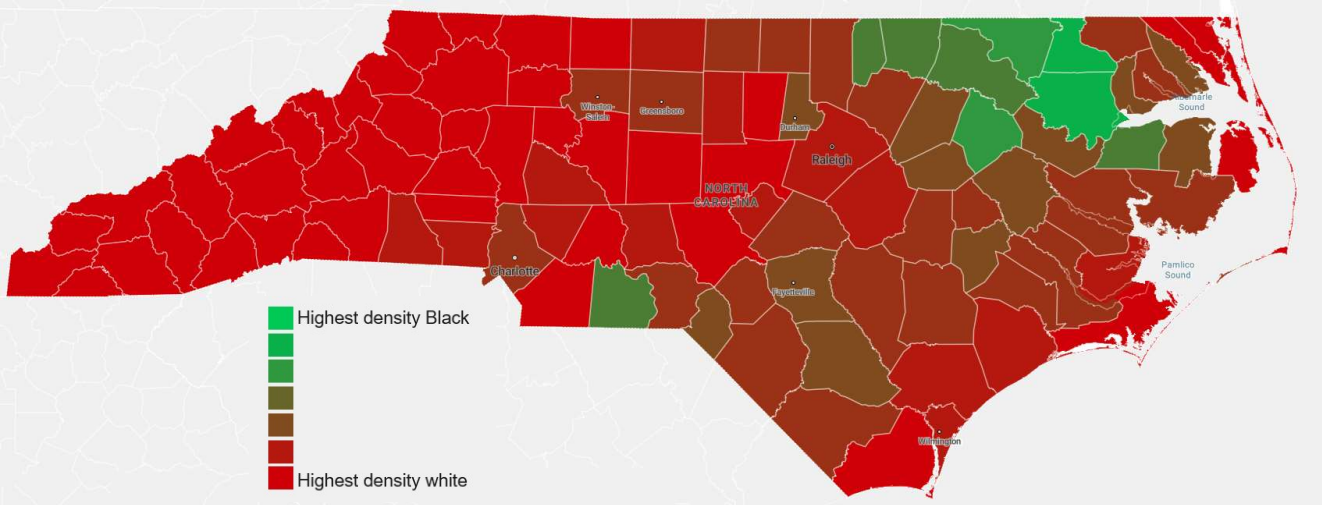
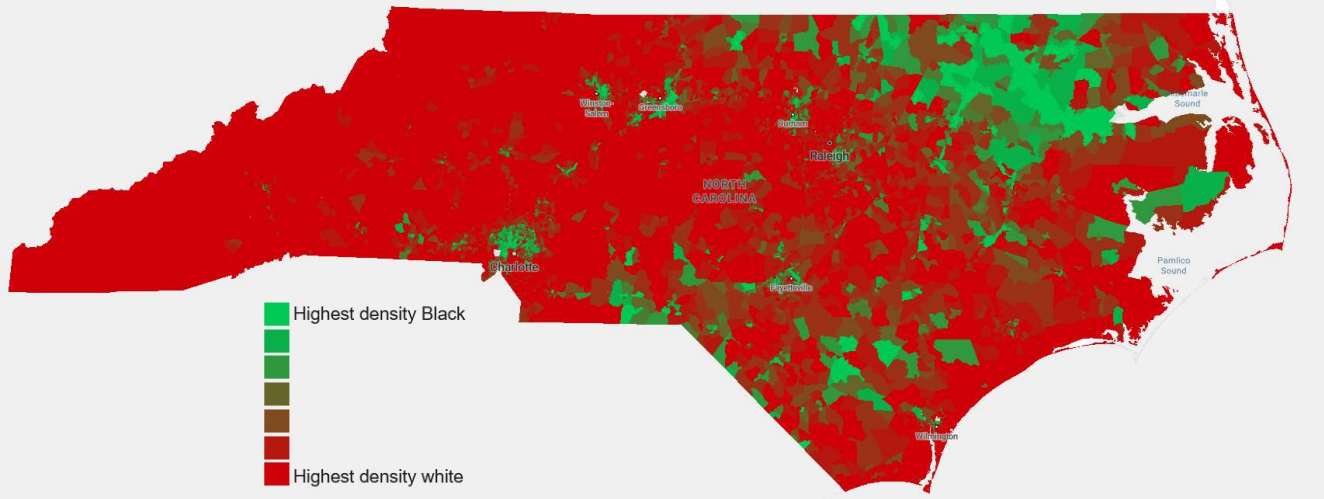


Figure 2: Racial Heat Map of North Carolina
Census Block Groups Shaded by Percent Black (Green)



III. Racially Polarized Voting Analysis

16. 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 racial or ethnic groups are voting in polar opposite directions, rather than in a multi-racial or multi-ethnic coalition. If some groups of voters are voting in coalition, RPV analysis will identify such a trend. Voters may vote for their candidates of choice for a variety of reasons, and RPV analysis is agnostic as to why voters make decisions. RPV analysis simply reports *how* 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.

17. Issues related to minority vote dilution are especially consequential in the face of racially polarized voting. In 1986, the Supreme Court issued a ruling in *Thornburg v. Gingles* that redistricting plans cannot dilute minority voting strength by cracking their population into multiple districts, nor can they pack the population into too few districts. In this decision, the Court established specific tests to determine if a redistricting plan or electoral system violated the VRA, in particular drawing on a statistical analysis of voting patterns by race and ethnicity. The *Gingles* test concerns how minorities and whites vote, and whether they prefer the same, or different, candidates. Specifically, the Court asks if minority voters are politically cohesive (*Gingles* II); that is, if they generally tend to vote for a "candidate of choice." And next, the Court examines who the larger majority (or white) voters prefer as their candidate, and, if that candidate is different than the minority candidate of choice, whether they regularly vote as a bloc to defeat the minority candidate of choice (*Gingles* III). Courts refer to evidence of this phenomenon—voters of one racial group are voting in one direction, while voters of the other racial group are voting in the opposite direction—as "racially polarized voting."

18. Several methods are available to assess the *Gingles* preconditions of minority cohesion and white bloc voting.[8] Ecological Inference (EI) "has been the benchmark method courts use in evaluating racial polarization in voting rights lawsuits and has been used widely in comparative politics research on group and ethnic voting patterns."[9] Two variations of EI that have emerged

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

[9] Loren Collingwood, Kassra Oskooii, Sergio Garcia-Rios, and Matt Barreto, "eiCompare Comparing Ecological Inference Estimates across El and EI:R x C," *The R Journal* 8, no. 2 (2016): 92–101 at 93; *see also* Marisa A. Abrajano, Christopher S. Elmendorf, and Kevin M. Quinn, "Using Experiments to Estimate Racially Polarized Voting," *UC Davis Legal Studies Research Paper Series* no. 419 (February 2015) at 1 ("ecological inference (EI) [is] the standard statistical tool of vote-dilution litigation). Despite the method's prominence, researchers have identified certain limitations on EI's ability to reveal race-correlated voting patterns in jurisdictions with more than two racial groups and non-trivial residential integration. *See* D. James Greiner, "Re-Solidifying Racial Bloc Voting: Empirics and Legal Doctrine in the Melting Pot," *Indiana Law Journal* 86, no. 2 (Spring 2011): 447–498; D. James Greiner and Kevin M Quinn, "Exit Polling and Racial Bloc Voting: Combining Individual Level and R x C Ecological Data," The Annals of Applied Statistics 4, no. 4 (2010): 1774–1796. Strategic calculations by potential candidates as well as interest groups and donors also skew EI data. Christopher S. Elmendorf, Kevin M. Quinn, and Marisa A. Abrajano, "Racially Polarized Voting," *The University of Chicago Law Review* 83, no. 2 (Spring 2016): 587–692; D. James Greiner, "Causal Inference in Civil Rights Litigation," Harvard Law Review 122, no. 2 (December 2008): 533–598 at 533.

are referred to as King's EI and EI: RxC. The two methods are closely related, and Professor Gary King, the creator of King's EI,[10] was a co-author and collaborator on the RxC method.[11] Generally speaking, both methods take ecological data in the aggregate—such as precinct vote totals and racial demographics—and use Bayesian statistical methods to find voting patterns by regressing candidate choice against racial demographics within the aggregate precinct. King's EI is sometimes referred to as the iterative approach, in that it runs an analysis of each candidate and each racial group in iterations, whereas the RxC method allows multiple rows (candidates) and multiple columns (racial groups) to be estimated simultaneously in one model. In essence, both versions of EI operate as described above: by compiling data on the percentage of each racial group in a precinct and merging that with precinct-level vote choice from relevant election results.

19. One popular software program that has been relied on by federal courts[12] is *eiCompare*, which imports data, runs both King's EI and RxC models, and offers comparison diagnostics.[13] Collingwood, et al. have concluded that both EI and RxC produce similarly reliable regression estimates of vote choice. The EI models are agnostic on what type of input data political scientists use for racial demographics. It can be Voting Age Population (VAP) or Citizen Voting Age Population (CVAP) data from the U.S. Census, or it can be a BISG estimate of race of the voter file.[14] When voters self-report race on the voter file, as is the case in North Carolina, this data is typically preferred because it allows the analyst to use the most precise race data about voting precincts. If the analyst is well-trained and uses the software properly, the models will perform the same statistical analysis and produce reliable estimates about voter preference by race.

20. To conduct an analysis for North Carolina, we relied on official election results and voter file data obtained from the North Carolina State Board of Elections. For each election, we used the voter file with vote history which contains voters' self-reported race or ethnicity to create percentages of voter race/ethnicity consolidated to each voting precinct in North Carolina. This information was merged with precinct level election results, to be used in an ecological inference (EI) analysis.

21. We used the software package eiCompare to run racially polarized voting analysis.[15] Full replication instructions are publicly available at the eiCompare portal, which explain the

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[10] *See* Gary King, *A Solution to the Ecological Inference Problem: Reconstructing Individual Behavior from Aggregate Data*. (Princeton University Press, 1997).

[11] *See* Ori Rosen, Wenxin Jiang, Gary King, and Martin A. Tanner, "Bayesian and Frequentist Inference for Ecological Inference: The R x C Case," *Statistica Neerlandica* 55, no. 2 (2001): 134–156 at 134-146.

[12] Decision and Order, ECF No. 568 at ¶ 22, *NAACP v. E. Ramapo Cent. Sch. Dist.*, No. 17-CV-8943-CS-JCM (S.D.N.Y. May 25, 2020); *see also* Memorandum and Opinion, ECF No. 80 at 8–9, Baltimore County NAACP v. Baltimore County, MD et al., No. 1:21-cv-03232-LKG (D. Md. March 25, 2022).

[13] Collingwood et al., "eiCompare," 94.

[14] The full R script (code) with examples is available at the public repository: https://github.com/RPVote/eiCompare and includes instructions on how to run EI compare.

[15] RPVote. "RPVOTE/eiCompare: Comparing Ecological Inference Techniques." GitHub. https://github.com/RPVote/eiCompare.

procedure in-depth with tutorials and sample R script. The software package eiCompare has been used by numerous experts in preparing racially polarized voting analysis for state and federal courts, and federal district and circuit courts have relied on eiCompare as accurate and reliable for producing vote choice estimates by race.

A. RPV Results

22. Across all 31 recent North Carolina elections we analyzed for this report, there is a clear, consistent, and statistically significant finding of racially polarized voting in North Carolina statewide as well as within the Northeast region in particular. Time and again, Black voters are cohesive and vote for candidates of choice by roughly a 9-to-1 margin or greater, in contrast to white voters who usually vote as a bloc against Black candidates of choice. Indeed, these voting patterns have been widely reported by other national organizations, including the Harvard Law School Election Law Clinic,[16] which provided a voting analysis in North Carolina and concluded statistically significant racially polarized voting exists statewide as well as in the Northeast region. Beyond this, the Southern Coalition for Social Justice (SCSJ) submitted an analysis to the North Carolina state legislature[17] in October 2023 in which Dr. Kassra Oskooii, a recognized expert on RPV analysis, "identified definitive evidence of RPV patterns." The data presented in this report are consistent with those prior analyses.

23. In the more than 350 ecological inference statistical models performed for this report, based on well-established social science published methodology, I conclude that, across the 31 recent elections in 2020 and 2022, elections in North Carolina statewide and the Northeast region are clearly defined by racially polarized voting (*see* Appendix A for tables of racially polarized voting results).

24. In elections across North Carolina, and specifically within the Northeast region[18], ecological inference models point to a clear pattern of racially polarized voting that satisfies both *Gingles* II, minority cohesion, and *Gingles* III, white bloc voting. In elections analyzed, Black voters demonstrate unified and cohesive voting, siding for the same candidates of choice with clear support in the 95% range. In contrast, white voters strongly bloc vote against Black candidates of choice. White bloc voting is consistent across all 31 elections with rates as high as 85% opposition to minority-preferred candidates in some instances. White voters demonstrate considerable bloc voting against Black candidates of choice, regularly voting in the exact

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[16] Harvard Law School Election Law Clinic. "Ecological inference estimates – North Carolina 2020." RPV Near Me. https://www.rpvnearme.org/analyses/NC_2020.html

[17] Southern Coalition for Social Justice. October 22, 2023. Letter to Senator Phil Berger, President Pro Tempore, North Carolina Senate. "Racially Polarized Voting in North Carolina and its Effect on the 2023 Redistricting Plans" https://southerncoalition.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/10/NCGA-VRA-Senate-Ltr-10.22.23-FINAL.pdf

[18] **Northeast-1** = Bertie, Chowan, Gates, Halifax, Hertford, Martin, Northampton, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Warren, Washington, Vance counties; **Northeast-2** = Bertie, Chowan, Gates, Halifax, Hertford, Martin, Northampton, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Warren, Washington, Vance AND Pitt and Edgecombe counties; The fourth column of results represents only Pitt and Edgecombe counties.

opposite pattern of Black voters in North Carolina. Taken as a whole, the full set of elections analyzed easily clear the political science threshold for the existence of racially polarized voting that is consistent with what I have observed in the more than 50 jurisdictions I have analyzed in my career.

25. The summary results of the ecological inference analysis found in Appendix A report both types of EI analysis, King's EI and EI RxC. For each type of analysis, we report candidate support estimates for white voters and Black voters. Looking at nearly every one of the 31 elections reported in Appendix A, Tables 1-2 reveals clear evidence of racially polarized voting.

26. Starting with elections most closely resembling endogenous elections, those for State House and State Senate, the EI models report that 98-99% of Black voters are cohesive in voting for their candidates of choice in 2020 (Table A1) and 98-99% of Black voters are similarly cohesive in voting for their candidates of choice in 2022 (Table A1). In contrast, white voters bloc vote *against* Black candidates of choice, siding with the opposing candidate in every single election for State House and State Senate. Indeed, the EI model reports that in Northeast North Carolina between 80-88% of white voters are unified in bloc-voting against Black voter-preferred candidates.

27. Beyond these endogenous elections, extensive evidence exists in recent exogenous elections in North Carolina for statewide offices from Insurance Commissioner to State Supreme Court to Governor and many others. Across 10 statewide offices a strong and consistent pattern of racially polarized voting emerges in which 97-99% of Black voters are cohesive and unified in their support for their candidates of choice, while white voters vote in the exact opposite direction in every one of these elections.

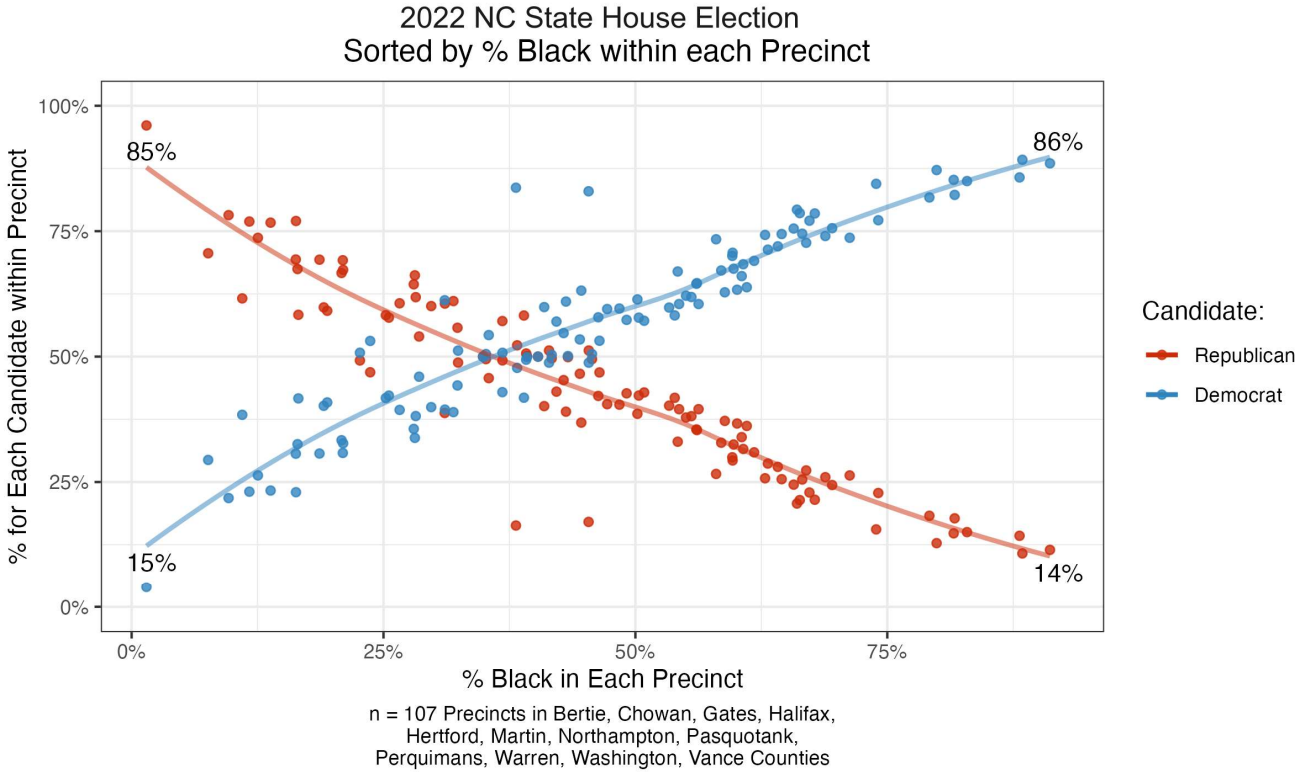
28. Looking to federal offices for elections such as U.S. Senate or President reveals the same pattern of statistically significant racially polarized voting.

29. These trends are consistent for the statewide analysis of all 2,665 voting precincts across the entirety of North Carolina, as well as for specific analysis confined to the 191 voting precincts in Northeastern North Carolina. Tables A1 and A2 report three additional variations of the geography. First is a 12-county region that excludes Pitt and Edgecombe counties, which combine to make up Senate District 5 in the 2023 enacted Senate map (see footnote 18 on page 9). Next, we include Pitt and Edgecombe with the other 12 counties for a combined 14-county region, and finally we separate out Pitt and Edgecombe alone in a 2-county region. In every single permutation of the northeast region, Black and white voters demonstrated stark racially polarized voting. Black voters are consistently cohesive while white voters bloc-vote against Black candidates of choice. Indeed, white bloc-voting against Black candidates of choice is consistently more extreme in the northeast region than in other parts of North Carolina.

30. The full EI regression results are reported in Tables A1-A2, and more than 350 additional charts detailing racially polarized voting can be found in appendices D and E. However, it is also helpful to visualize the precinct data along a simple X-Y scatterplot. We offer two examples to clearly depict the pattern of racially polarized voting in the 12-county Northeast

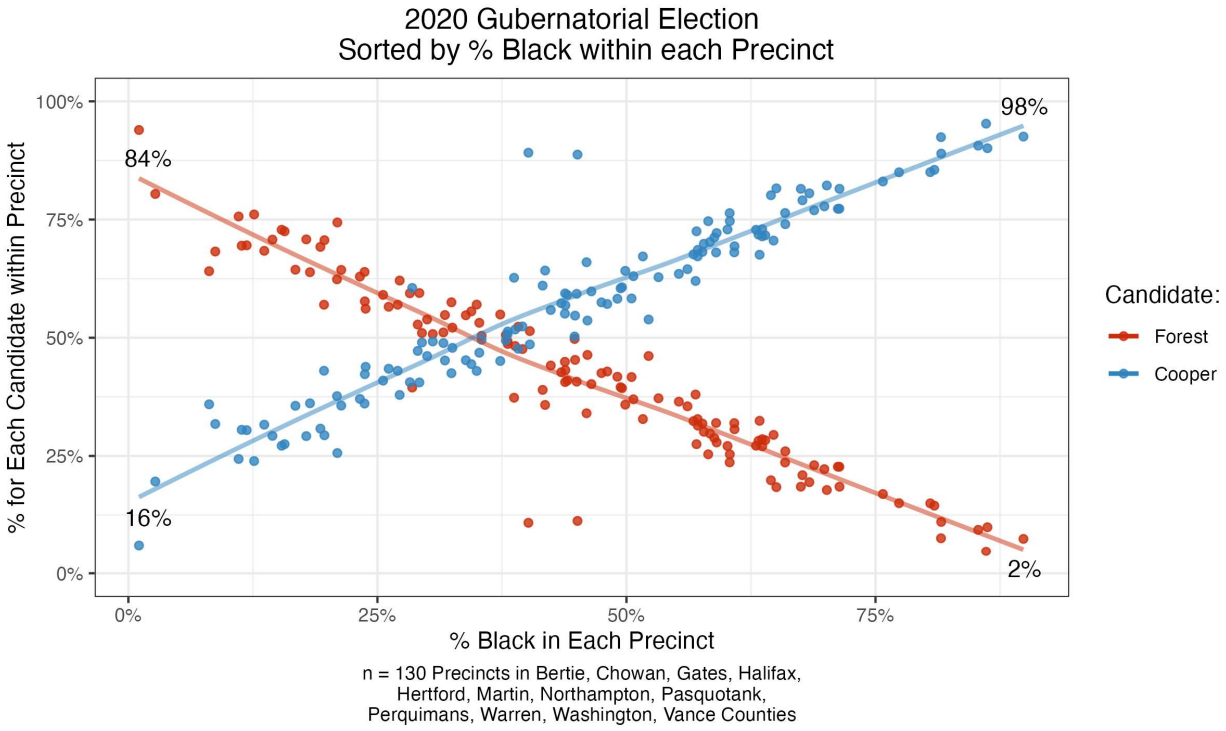
region. Figure 3 plots every single precinct in the 12-county Northeast region for the 2022 North Carolina State House of Representatives elections. Blue dots represent the percent voting Democrat and red dots represent the percent voting Republican. The horizontal X-axis reports the percentage of all voters who are Black within each precinct. Taken together, the scatterplot shows an extremely clear pattern of racially polarized voting where Black and white precincts are mirror opposites of each other in the Northeast region.

Figure 3



31. The same pattern of racially polarized voting is clear to see in the 2020 election for Governor of North Carolina in the Northeast region of the state (Figure 4). Precincts with a large share of Black voters on the right side of the graph show a very high vote for Cooper, who was the Black-preferred candidate. In contrast, as precincts become less Black, and more heavily White, the vote for Cooper falls off and the vote for Forest increases linearly. The highest density white precincts gave 80% or more of their vote to Forest in opposition to Black vote choice.

Figure 4



IV. Evaluations of Plaintiffs' Illustrative Districts

32. The Black population in the northeast region of North Carolina is large and geographically compact and can form a majority-Black State Senate district that will elect Black candidates of choice.

33. Under the newly enacted 2023 map, Black candidates of choice cannot win office in either Senate District 1 or 2, where the large Black population has been cracked between the two districts, rendering it too small to be influential.

34. Comparing the boundaries of two different illustrative districts submitted by Plaintiffs reveals that a map can be drawn which follows all traditional redistricting principles and affords Black voters the opportunity to elect a candidate of their choice. In Appendix B, Tables B1 and B2 we recompile election results from 2022 and 2020 for the two different Plaintiffs' illustrative maps as compared to the 2023 enacted map. The first column reports election results within Demonstration District A, and the next two columns report election results for Demonstration B, Districts B1 and B2. The final two columns examine the 2023 Enacted Plan, Districts 1 and 2.

35. In our analysis of the performance of the demonstration districts, we found that Plaintiffs' demonstration maps both create State Senate districts in which Black voters can elect their candidates of choice, while not disturbing the existing Black influence district in Pitt and

Edgecombe counties (District 5 in the 2023 enacted map). According to Table B1, in the 2022 election, Demonstration District A consistently performs for Black candidates of choice by a 55-45 margin. Demonstration District B1 also consistently performs for Black candidates of choice by a 53-47 margin. In stark contrast, both District 1 and District 2 in the 2023 enacted plan result in Black candidates of choice losing every single election.

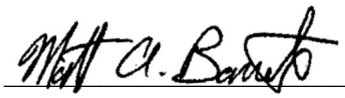
36. Looking to the 2020 election results (Table B2) reveals that Plaintiffs' Demonstration A and Demonstration B1 perform even stronger for Black candidates of choice. This is not surprising given that Black voter turnout was much higher in 2020 than in 2022. However, even in the lower turnout 2022 election, Table B1 shows that Plaintiffs' two illustrative districts both perform for Black candidates of choice. Despite higher Black turnout in the 2020 election, the 2023 enacted plan does not perform for Black candidates of choice, instead providing strong and consistent support for white candidates of choice in both Senate districts in 2020.

37. In reviewing both Demonstration Map A and Demonstration Map B it is clear that Plaintiffs have offered two versions of State Senate districts that are majority Black, and perform for Black candidates of choice. Further, both options preserve an existing Black influence district in Pitt and Edgecombe counties.

38. In preparing this report, there may have been some data that was not yet produced, or made readily available by the State of North Carolina, and as more data does become available, or new elections results are posted, I reserve the right to provide additional data and analysis of population statistics and election results to supplement this report.

39. I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct to the best of my personal knowledge.

November 21, 2023



Dr. Matt A. Barreto

Agoura Hills, California

Mr. Michael Rios

Rancho Cucamonga, California

Appendix A: Racially Polarized Voting Tables

Table A1: North Carolina Ecological Inference (EI) Candidate Choice Estimates

			Statewide		Northeast-1		Northeast-2		Pitt/Edgecombe	
Year	**Office**	**Candidate**	**White**	**Black**	**White**	**Black**	**White**	**Black**	**White**	**Black**
2022	Appeals Court # 10	Tyson	69.6	1.0	87.6	1.2	83.4	0.9	78.6	0.9
		Adams	30.4	99.1	12.4	98.7	16.7	99.0	21.5	98.7
	Appeals Court # 11	Stading	69.8	1.0	87.3	1.2	83.0	1.0	78.1	1.0
		Jackson	30.2	98.9	12.8	98.7	17.0	99.0	21.9	99.2
	Appeals Court #8	Flood	69.2	1.0	86.4	1.1	82.6	0.9	78.1	1.1
		Thompson	30.8	98.8	13.7	98.8	17.3	99.0	21.9	98.6
	Appeals Court #9	Stroud	71.7	0.8	88.7	1.1	84.6	0.9	79.8	1.0
		Salmon	28.3	99.1	11.4	98.7	15.5	98.8	19.9	98.8
	Supreme Court #3	Dietz	69.1	0.9	86.7	1.1	82.8	0.9	78.6	1.0
		Inman	30.9	99.0	13.3	98.7	17.2	98.7	21.3	99.1
	Supreme Court #5	Allen	68.7	0.9	86.1	1.5	81.9	1.2	77.2	0.4
		Ervin	31.3	99.0	13.9	98.3	18.1	98.7	22.4	98.6
	U.S. Senate	Budd	68.2	0.9	87.0	0.9	82.5	1.0	76.9	1.0
		Beasley	31.9	99.1	13.0	98.7	17.5	98.8	22.9	99.1
	NC State House	Republicans	65.9	0.8	84.1	3.2	80.4	1.3	76.9	1.0
		Democrats	34.1	99.1	16.0	98.3	19.7	98.6	23.1	99.0
	NC State Senate	Republicans	62.1	18.4	88.4	1.1	82.9	1.1	78.6	1.2
		Democrats	37.9	81.5	11.6	98.5	17.2	99.0	21.5	98.5
2020	Attorney General	O'Neill	72.6	1.0	86.2	0.9	82.8	0.9	79.2	0.9
		Stein	27.5	98.8	13.7	99.0	17.0	98.9	20.6	99.0
	Agriculture Commission	Troxler	78.2	0.9	91.6	0.9	88.1	0.9	85.7	1.1
		Wadsworth	21.9	99.1	8.3	98.8	11.2	99.0	14.3	99.0
	Appeals Court #13	Griffin	74.7	0.9	87.1	0.9	84.6	0.9	81.4	1.1
		Brook	25.4	98.9	12.7	98.9	15.3	98.9	18.6	98.6
	Appeals Court #4	Wood	75.2	0.9	88.3	0.9	85.2	1.0	82.9	1.0

		Shields	24.7	98.2	11.3	98.9	14.2	98.9	17.2	99.3
	Appeals Court #5	Gore	74.6	0.9	87.9	0.9	85.0	1.0	81.7	1.1
		Cubbage	25.4	99.1	11.9	98.9	15.2	99.0	18.4	98.9
	Appeals Court #6	Dillon	75.6	0.9	88.4	0.9	85.3	1.0	82.5	0.8
		Styers	24.4	99.1	11.3	98.9	14.3	99.1	17.6	99.1
	Appeals Court #7	Carpenter	75.2	1.0	88.0	0.9	85.2	0.6	81.7	0.8
		Young	24.7	98.9	11.8	98.8	15.0	98.7	18.3	99.0
	Auditor	Street	71.5	0.6	82.5	0.9	78.8	0.9	73.5	0.9
		Wood	28.5	99.3	17.1	99.1	21.5	98.8	26.3	99.2
	Governor	Forest	69.6	0.5	85.0	0.9	80.7	0.8	77.9	0.8
		Cooper	30.5	99.5	15.3	98.9	18.9	98.9	22.1	99.0
	Insurance Commission	Causey	75.5	0.9	86.0	1.0	84.1	0.9	82.5	0.8
		Goodwin	24.5	98.6	13.7	98.9	15.8	99.1	17.6	99.2
	Labor Commission	Dobson	74.2	1.0	87.0	0.9	84.0	1.0	80.7	1.1
		Holmes	25.8	99.0	12.7	99.0	15.9	98.9	19.3	99.0
	Lt. Governor	Robinson	75.1	1.0	89.1	0.8	86.2	1.0	83.4	0.9
		Holley	24.9	98.9	10.7	98.9	13.7	98.9	16.6	99.2
	President	Trump	73.3	0.9	89.0	1.0	84.8	0.9	80.9	1.0
		Biden	26.7	99.0	11.0	99.0	14.8	99.1	18.7	99.1
	Sec. of State	Sykes	71.3	0.6	83.4	0.9	80.3	0.9	76.7	1.1
		Marshall	28.8	99.1	16.6	99.0	19.7	98.9	23.2	99.1
	State Superintendent	Truitt	74.8	0.9	87.7	0.9	84.3	1.0	81.4	0.0
		Mangrum	25.2	98.0	12.2	99.0	15.3	98.8	18.6	98.8
	Supreme Court #1	Newby	73.0	0.8	86.8	1.0	83.4	0.9	80.1	0.9
		Beasley	27.0	98.9	13.1	98.9	16.5	99.1	19.8	99.0
	Supreme Court #2	Berger	73.8	1.1	87.4	1.0	84.3	1.0	81.1	1.0
		Inman	26.2	98.6	12.4	98.8	15.6	98.8	18.9	99.1
	Supreme Court #4	Barringer	74.6	1.2	86.6	0.9	83.5	0.9	80.1	0.4
		Davis	25.4	98.7	13.7	98.9	16.5	98.9	19.8	98.9
	Treasurer	Folwell	76.1	0.8	88.8	0.7	85.9	0.9	81.3	1.0

		Chatterji	23.9	99.1	10.6	98.6	14.2	98.8	18.7	98.6
	U.S. Senate	Tillis	73.9	1.1	87.6	0.9	84.6	1.0	81.4	1.0
		Cunningham	26.0	98.8	12.1	99.1	15.3	98.8	18.4	98.8
	NC State House	Republicans	75.2	0.9	83.9	0.9	82.8	1.0	81.5	1.1
		Democrats	24.8	99.2	16.1	98.9	17.3	98.9	18.3	98.8
	NC State Senate	Republicans	74.5	1.2	87.8	1.1	83.9	1.0	79.7	1.0
		Democrats	25.6	98.6	11.9	98.6	15.9	98.7	20.3	99.0

Northeast-1 = Bertie, Chowan, Gates, Halifax, Hertford, Martin, Northampton, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Warren, Washington, Vance counties

Northeast-2 = Bertie, Chowan, Gates, Halifax, Hertford, Martin, Northampton, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Warren, Washington, Vance AND Pitt and Edgecombe counties

Table A2: North Carolina Ecological Inference (RxC) Candidate Choice Estimates

			Statewide		Northeast-1		Northeast-2		Pitt/Edgecombe	
Year	**Office**	**Candidate**	**White**	**Black**	**White**	**Black**	**White**	**Black**	**White**	**Black**
2022	Appeals Court # 10	Tyson	69.6	2.4	87.2	2.4	82.9	2.3	75.3	3.7
		Adams	30.4	97.7	12.8	97.6	17.1	97.7	24.7	96.3
	Appeals Court # 11	Stading	69.8	2.2	86.9	2.4	82.4	2.5	74.9	4.0
		Jackson	30.2	97.8	13.1	97.6	17.5	97.5	25.1	96.0
	Appeals Court #8	Flood	69.3	2.2	85.9	2.2	81.9	2.4	74.7	4.0
		Thompson	30.7	97.8	14.1	97.8	18.1	97.6	25.3	96.0
	Appeals Court #9	Stroud	71.7	2.7	88.3	2.5	84.2	2.4	76.2	4.8
		Salmon	28.3	97.3	11.7	97.5	15.8	97.6	23.8	95.2
	Supreme Court #3	Dietz	69.1	2.4	86.1	2.4	82.4	2.6	75.4	4.2
		Inman	30.9	97.6	13.9	97.6	17.6	97.4	24.6	95.8
	Supreme Court #5	Allen	68.7	2.7	85.8	2.4	81.6	2.8	74.6	4.8
		Ervin	31.3	97.3	14.2	97.7	18.4	97.2	25.4	95.2
	U.S. Senate	Budd	68.3	1.9	86.4	2.3	81.7	2.2	73.8	3.8
		Beasley	31.7	98.1	13.7	97.7	18.3	97.8	26.2	96.2
	NC State House	Republicans	65.9	2.7	83.5	2.9	79.7	3.2	73.9	3.8
		Democrats	34.1	97.3	16.5	97.1	20.3	96.8	26.1	96.2
	NC State Senate	Republicans	59.4	16.1	88.2	2.2	82.2	2.3	75.5	3.9
		Democrats	40.6	83.9	11.8	97.8	17.8	97.7	24.5	96.1
2020	Attorney General	O'Neill	72.5	2.3	85.8	2.0	82.3	2.1	76.8	2.8
		Stein	27.5	97.7	14.2	98.0	17.7	97.9	23.2	97.2
	Agriculture Commiss.	Troxler	78.4	2.5	91.7	1.8	88.5	2.0	83.0	2.7
		Wadsworth	21.6	97.5	8.3	98.2	11.5	98.0	17.0	97.3
	Appeals Court #13	Griffin	74.8	2.1	87.1	1.9	84.1	1.8	78.9	3.3
		Brook	25.2	97.9	13.0	98.1	15.9	98.2	21.1	96.7
	Appeals Court #4	Wood	75.3	2.6	88.1	2.0	85.3	1.9	79.0	3.5
		Shields	24.7	97.4	11.9	98.0	14.7	98.1	21.0	96.5

Appeals Court #5	Gore	74.8	2.3	87.8	1.9	84.4	2.0	79.1	2.6
	Cubbage	25.2	97.7	12.2	98.1	15.6	98.0	20.9	97.4
Appeals Court #6	Dillon	75.7	2.4	88.3	2.1	85.7	1.9	79.8	2.5
	Styers	24.3	97.6	11.7	97.9	14.3	98.1	20.2	97.5
Appeals Court #7	Carpenter	75.3	2.2	87.8	1.9	84.7	2.0	78.8	3.4
	Young	24.7	97.8	12.2	98.1	15.3	98.0	21.2	96.6
Auditor	Street	71.6	2.1	82.0	2.0	77.5	2.1	70.0	3.5
	Wood	28.4	97.9	18.0	98.0	22.5	97.9	30.0	96.5
Governor	Forest	69.8	1.8	84.4	1.8	80.8	2.0	74.5	3.3
	Cooper	30.2	98.2	15.6	98.2	19.2	98.0	25.5	96.7
Insurance Commiss.	Causey	75.6	2.1	85.8	1.9	83.8	2.0	79.3	3.2
	Goodwin	24.3	97.9	14.2	98.1	16.2	98.0	20.7	96.8
Labor Commiss.	Dobson	74.4	2.0	87.0	1.9	83.4	1.8	77.3	3.3
	Holmes	25.6	98.0	13.1	98.1	16.6	98.2	22.7	96.7
Lt. Governor	Robinson	75.2	2.2	89.2	1.9	86.0	2.2	80.5	3.4
	Holley	24.8	97.8	10.8	98.1	14.0	97.8	19.5	96.7
President	Trump	73.6	2.2	88.9	2.1	85.0	2.1	78.4	3.3
	Biden	26.4	97.8	11.1	97.9	15.0	97.9	21.6	96.7
Sec. of State	Sykes	71.4	1.9	82.2	2.0	79.4	2.0	73.4	3.3
	Marshall	28.6	98.1	17.8	98.0	20.6	98.0	26.6	96.7
State Superintendent	Truitt	74.8	2.5	87.4	2.0	84.4	2.1	78.2	2.9
	Mangrum	25.2	97.4	12.6	98.0	15.7	97.9	21.8	97.1
Supreme Court #1	Newby	73.1	2.3	86.2	1.9	83.0	2.0	76.6	3.3
	Beasley	26.9	97.7	13.8	98.1	17.0	98.0	23.4	96.7
Supreme Court #2	Berger	73.9	2.2	87.2	1.8	84.0	2.0	78.4	2.6
	Inman	26.2	97.8	12.8	98.2	16.0	98.0	21.6	97.4
Supreme Court #4	Barringer	74.5	2.7	85.6	2.1	82.6	2.0	76.7	3.3
	Davis	25.5	97.3	14.4	97.9	17.4	98.0	23.3	96.7
Treasurer	Folwell	75.6	5.4	88.1	2.2	85.0	3.0	79.1	4.7
	Chatterji	24.3	94.6	11.9	97.8	15.0	97.0	20.8	95.3

	U.S. Senate	Tillis	74.0	1.9	87.2	2.1	84.2	1.9	78.1	3.1
		Cunningham	26.0	98.1	12.8	97.9	15.8	98.1	21.9	96.9
	NC State House	Republicans	75.2	2.7	82.2	2.4	81.8	2.1	78.9	3.0
		Democrats	24.8	97.3	17.8	97.6	18.2	97.9	21.1	97.0
	NC State Senate	Republicans	74.6	2.7	87.8	2.5	83.9	2.5	76.6	3.7
		Democrats	25.4	97.3	12.2	97.5	16.1	97.6	23.4	96.3

Northeast-1 = Bertie, Chowan, Gates, Halifax, Hertford, Martin, Northampton, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Warren, Washington, Vance counties

Northeast-2 = Bertie, Chowan, Gates, Halifax, Hertford, Martin, Northampton, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Warren, Washington, Vance AND Pitt and Edgecombe counties

Appendix B: Evaluation of Plaintiffs' Illustrative Maps

Table B1: Performance Analysis 2022 Elections

			Demonstration District A	Demonstration B District B1	Demonstration B District B2	2023 Adopted District 1	2023 Adopted District 2
	Black CVAP		53.1%	50.2%	12.6%	31.6%	31.5%
2022	Black voters		45.5%	42.1%	8.2%	23.3%	22.7%
	White voters		49.1%	52.2%	85.6%	71.2%	70.8%
	Other voters		5.3%	5.7%	6.2%	5.4%	6.5%
	U.S. Senate	Budd	44.4%	46.7%	67.6%	57.8%	59.1%
	U.S. Senate	Beasley*	55.6%	53.3%	32.4%	42.2%	40.9%
	Supreme Court #3	Dietz	44.7%	46.9%	67.9%	57.8%	59.7%
	Supreme Court #3	Inman*	55.3%	53.1%	32.1%	42.2%	40.3%
	Supreme Court #5	Allen	44.6%	46.6%	67.6%	57.6%	59.3%
	Supreme Court #5	Ervin*	55.4%	53.4%	32.4%	42.4%	40.7%
	Appeals Court #8	Flood	44.7%	46.7%	67.5%	57.5%	59.4%
	Appeals Court #8	Thompson*	55.3%	53.3%	32.5%	42.5%	40.6%
	Appeals Court #9	Stroud	45.9%	47.9%	69.2%	59.1%	60.7%
	Appeals Court #9	Salmon*	54.1%	52.1%	30.8%	40.9%	39.3%
	Appeals Court #10	Tyson	45.4%	47.4%	67.8%	57.9%	59.9%
	Appeals Court #10	Adams*	54.6%	52.6%	32.2%	42.1%	40.1%
	Appeals Court #11	Stading	45.1%	47.1%	68.1%	58.1%	59.8%
	Appeals Court #11	Jackson*	54.9%	52.9%	31.9%	41.9%	40.2%
	NC State House	Republicans	43.2%	43.8%	71.8%	50.3%	58.0%
	NC State House	Democrats*	56.8%	56.2%	28.2%	49.7%	42.0%
	NC State Senate	Republicans	44.8%	45.6%	75.3%	57.8%	45.9%
	NC State Senate	Democrats*	55.2%	54.4%	24.7%	42.2%	54.1%

* indicates Black voter-preferred candidate

Table B2: Performance Analysis 2020 Elections

			Demonstration	Demonstration B		2023 Adopted	
			District A	District B1	District B2	District 1	District 2
2020	Black voters		49.2%	45.6%	9.5%	26.1%	26.4%
	White voters		42.8%	46.2%	81.2%	65.6%	64.4%
	Other voters		8.1%	8.1%	9.3%	8.3%	9.3%
	President	Trump	41.1%	43.5%	65.9%	54.5%	56.7%
	President	Biden*	58.9%	56.5%	34.1%	45.5%	43.3%
	U.S. Senate	Tillis	39.7%	42.5%	65.9%	54.7%	55.5%
	U.S. Senate	Cunningham*	60.3%	57.5%	34.1%	45.3%	44.5%
	Governor	Forest	38.4%	41.3%	63.5%	52.5%	54.0%
	Governor	Cooper*	61.6%	58.7%	36.5%	47.5%	46.0%
	Lt. Governor	Robinson	41.0%	43.6%	66.6%	54.9%	57.0%
	Lt. Governor	Holley*	59.0%	56.4%	33.4%	45.1%	43.0%
	Attorney General	O'Neill	38.9%	41.8%	65.2%	53.9%	54.9%
	Attorney General	Stein*	61.1%	58.2%	34.8%	46.1%	45.1%
	Auditor	Street	37.7%	40.2%	63.4%	52.3%	53.0%
	Auditor	Wood*	62.3%	59.8%	36.6%	47.7%	47.0%
	Agriculture Commiss.	Troxler	42.4%	44.7%	67.7%	55.6%	58.6%
	Agriculture Commiss.	Wadsworth*	57.6%	55.3%	32.3%	44.4%	41.4%
	Insurance Commiss.	Causey	39.9%	42.0%	65.8%	53.9%	55.7%
	Insurance Commiss.	Goodwin*	60.1%	58.0%	34.2%	46.1%	44.3%
	Labor Commiss.	Dobson	39.9%	42.2%	65.2%	53.6%	55.6%
	Labor Commiss.	Holmes*	60.1%	57.8%	34.8%	46.4%	44.4%
	Sec. of State	Sykes	37.5%	40.3%	63.3%	52.2%	53.2%
	Sec. of State	Marshall*	62.5%	59.7%	36.7%	47.8%	46.8%

	State Superintendent	Truitt	40.3%	42.7%	65.9%	54.3%	56.1%
	State Superintendent	Mangrum*	59.7%	57.3%	34.1%	45.7%	43.9%
	Treasurer	Folwell	41.5%	43.9%	66.5%	55.5%	56.7%
	Treasurer	Chatterji*	58.5%	56.1%	33.5%	44.5%	43.3%
	Supreme Court #1	Newby	39.6%	42.2%	64.8%	53.5%	55.3%
	Supreme Court #1	Beasley*	60.4%	57.8%	35.2%	46.5%	44.7%
	Supreme Court #2	Berger	40.2%	42.6%	65.3%	53.8%	55.8%
	Supreme Court #2	Inman*	59.8%	57.4%	34.7%	46.2%	44.2%
	Supreme Court #4	Barringer	39.2%	41.9%	65.4%	53.7%	55.3%
	Supreme Court #4	Davis*	60.8%	58.1%	34.6%	46.3%	44.7%
	Appeals Court #4	Wood	40.6%	43.1%	66.3%	54.6%	56.5%
	Appeals Court #4	Shields*	59.4%	56.9%	33.7%	45.4%	43.5%
	Appeals Court #5	Gore	40.3%	42.7%	65.8%	54.1%	56.2%
	Appeals Court #5	Cubbage*	59.7%	57.3%	34.2%	45.9%	43.8%
	Appeals Court #6	Dillon	40.4%	43.0%	66.7%	54.8%	56.7%
	Appeals Court #6	Styers*	59.6%	57.0%	33.3%	45.2%	43.3%
	Appeals Court #7	Carpenter	40.3%	42.8%	66.3%	54.4%	56.4%
	Appeals Court #7	Young*	59.7%	57.2%	33.7%	45.6%	43.6%
	Appeals Court #13	Griffin	39.9%	42.4%	65.9%	54.0%	56.1%
	Appeals Court #13	Brook*	60.1%	57.6%	34.1%	46.0%	43.9%
	NC State House	Republicans	37.8%	40.0%	66.4%	53.1%	55.4%
	NC State House	Democrats*	62.2%	60.0%	33.6%	46.9%	44.6%
	NC State Senate	Republicans	41.5%	43.4%	64.9%	52.8%	57.1%
	NC State Senate	Democrats*	58.5%	56.6%	35.1%	47.2%	42.9%

* indicates Black voter-preferred candidate

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 Studies, University of California Los Angeles (2015 – present)
Co-Founder & Faculty Director, Latino Policy & Politics Institute (LPPI)
Co-Founder & Faculty Director, UCLA Voting Rights Project (VRP)

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

Latino Policy & Politics Institute (LPPI), University of California, Los Angeles

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

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

PERSONAL:

Born: June 6, 1976
San Juan, Puerto Rico

High School: 1994, Washburn Rural HS, Topeka, KS

EDUCATION:

Ph.D., Political Science, June 2005
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, March 2003
University of California – Irvine

Bachelor of Science, Political Science, May 1998
Eastern New Mexico University, Portales, NM
Minor: English. Cumulative GPA: 3.9, *Summa Cum Laude*

PUBLICATION RECORD

Google Scholar citation indices: Cites: 5,826 h-index: 37 i10-index: 68 i100-index: 14 Cites/year: 324

BOOK MANUSCRIPTS:

Barreto, Matt and Christopher Parker. nd. The Great White Hope: Donald Trump, Race, and the Crisis of American Politics. Under Contract, University of Chicago Press. *expected Fall 2024*

Barreto, Matt and Gary Segura. 2014. Latino America: How America's Most Dynamic Population is Poised to Transform the Politics of the Nation. Public Affairs Books. (Sept)

Barreto, Matt and David Leal, editors. 2018. Race, Class, and Precinct Quality in American Cities. Springer Press.

Christopher Parker and Matt Barreto. 2013. Change They Can't Believe In: The Tea Party and Reactionary Politics in America. Princeton University Press. *Winner: APSA Best Book Award for Race, Ethnicity, Politics, 2014*

Barreto, Matt. 2010. Ethnic Cues: The Role of Shared Ethnicity in Latino Political Participation. University of Michigan Press

PEER-REVIEWED ARTICLES

81. Decter-Frain, A, P Sachdeva, L Collingwood, H Murayama, J Burke, MA Barreto, S Henderson, S Wood, J Zingher. 2023. "Comparing Methods for Estimating Demographics in Racially Polarized Voting Analyses" *Sociological Methods & Research*.

80. Leslie, GJ, T Rush, J Collins, MA Barreto. 2023. "Perceived racial efficacy and voter engagement among African Americans." *Politics, Groups, and Identities.*

79. MA Barreto, M Cohen, L Collingwood, CW Dunn, S Waknin. 2022. "A Novel Method for Showing Racially Polarized Voting: Bayesian Improved Surname Geocoding" *New York University Review of Law & Social Change.*

78. MA Barreto, GR Sanchez, HL Walker. 2022. "Battling the Hydra: the disparate impact of voter ID requirements in North Dakota." *Journal of Race, Ethnicity, and Politics*, 1-22

77. M Roman, H Walker, M Barreto. 2021. "How Social Ties with Undocumented Immigrants Motivate Latinx Political Participation." *Political Research Quarterly*, 10659129211019473

76. B Gomez-Aguinaga, GR Sanchez, MA Barreto. 2021. "Importance of State and Local Variation in Black–Brown Attitudes: How Latinos View Blacks and How Blacks Affect Their Views" *Journal of Race, Ethnicity, and Politics* 6 (1), 214-252

75. H Walker, M Roman, MA Barreto. 2020. "The Ripple Effect: The Political Consequences of Proximal Contact with Immigration Enforcement" *Journal of Race, Ethnicity and Politics* 5 (3), 537-572.

74. CW Dunn, MA Barreto, M Acevedo, M Cohen, S Waknin. Legal Theories to Compel Vote-by-Mail in Federal Court" *Calif. L. Rev.* 11, 166

73. Reny, Tyler and Matt A. Barreto. 2020. "Xenophobia in the time of pandemic: othering, anti-Asian attitudes, and COVID-19 " *Politics, Groups, and Identities*. 8(2).

72. Flores, Lucy and Matt A. Barreto. 2020. "Latina Voters: The key electoral force" *Journal of Cultural Marketing Strategy*. 4(2).

71. Frasure-Yokley, Lorrie, Janelle Wong, Edward Vargas and Matt A. Barreto 2020. "THE COLLABORATIVE MULTIRACIAL POST-ELECTION SURVEY (CMPS): BUILDING THE ACADEMIC PIPELINE THROUGH DATA ACCESS, PUBLICATION, AND NETWORKING OPPORTUNITIES" *PS: Political Science & Politics.* 53(1)

70. Barreto, Matt, Loren Collingwood, Sergio Garcia-Rios and Kassra Oskooii. 2019. "Estimating Candidate Support: Comparing Iterative EI and EI-RxC Methods" *Sociological Methods and Research*. 48(4).

69. Gonzalez-OBrien, Benjamin, Matt Barreto and Gabriel Sanchez. 2019. "They're All Out to Get Me! Assessing Inter-Group Competition Among Multiple Populations." *Politics, Groups and Identities*. 7(4).

68. Oskooii, Kassra, Karam Dana and Matt Barreto. 2019. "Beyond generalized ethnocentrism: Islam-specific beliefs and prejudice toward Muslim Americans." *Politics, Groups and Identities* 7(3)

67. Vargas, Edward, Gabriel Sanchez, Barbara Gomez-Aguinaga, and Matt Barreto. 2019. "How Latinos' Perceptions of Environmental Health Threats Impact Policy Preferences." *Social Science Quarterly.* 101(1).

66. Walker, Hannah, Marcel Roman and Matt Barreto. 2019. "The Direct and Indirect Effects of Immigration Enforcement on Latino Political Engagement." *UCLA Law Review.* 67.

65. Gutierrez, Angela, Angela Ocampo, Matt Barreto, and Gary Segura. 2019. "Somos Más : How Racial Threat and Anger Mobilized Latino Voters in the Trump Era" *Political Research Quarterly.* 72(4)

64. Chouhoud, Youssef, Karam Dana, and Matt Barreto. 2019. "American Muslim Political Participation: Between Diversity and Cohesion." *Politics and Religion*. 12(S3).

63. Barreto, Matt, Stephen Nuño, Gabriel Sanchez, and Hannah Walker. 2019. "Race, Class and Barriers to Voting in the 21st Century: The Unequal Impact of Voter ID Laws." *American Politics Research*

62. Barreto, Matt. 2018. "The cycle of under-mobilization of minority voters: A comment on 'Selective recruitment of voter neglect?'" *Journal of Race, Ethnicity, and Politics.* 3(1).

61. Ocampo, Angela, Karam Dana and Matt Barreto. 2018. "The American Muslim Voter: Community Belonging and Political Participation." *Social Science Research.* 69(4).

60. Barreto, Matt, Lorrie Frasure-Yokley, Edward Vargas, Janelle Wong. 2018. "Best practices in collecting online data with Asian, Black, Latino, and White respondents: evidence from the 2016 Collaborative Multiracial Post-election Survey." *Politics, Groups & Identities.* 6(1).

59. Barreto, Matt, Tyler Reny and Bryan Wilcox-Archuleta. 2017. "A debate about survey research methodology and the Latina/o vote: why a bilingual, bicultural, Latino-centered approach matters to accurate data." *Aztlán: A Journal of Chicano Studies.* 42(2).

58. Barreto, Matt and Gary Segura. 2017. "Understanding Latino Voting Strength in 2016 and Beyond: Why Culturally Competent Research Matters." *Journal of Cultural Marketing Strategy.* 2:2

57. Dana, Karam, Bryan Wilcox-Archuleta and Matt Barreto. 2017. "The Political Incorporation of Muslims in America: The Mobilizing Role of Religiosity in Islam." *Journal of Race, Ethnicity & Politics*.

56. Collingwood, Loren, Kassra Oskooii, Sergio Garcia-Rios, and Matt Barreto. 2016. "eiCompare: Comparing Ecological Inference Estimates across EI and EI: RxC." *The R Journal*. 8:2 (Dec).

55. Garcia-Rios, Sergio I. and Matt A. Barreto. 2016. "Politicized Immigrant Identity, Spanish-Language Media, and Political Mobilization in 2012" *RSF: The Russell Sage Foundation Journal of the Social Sciences*, 2(3): 78-96.

54. Barreto, Matt, Collingwood, Loren, Christopher Parker, and Francisco Pedraza. 2015. "Racial Attitudes and Race of Interviewer Item Non-Response." *Survey Practice*. 8:3.

53. Barreto, Matt and Gary Segura 2015. "Obama y la seducción del voto Latino." *Foreign Affairs Latinoamérica*. 15:2 (Jul).

52. Barreto, Matt and Loren Collingwood 2015. "Group-based appeals and the Latino vote in 2012: How immigration became a mobilizing issue." *Electoral Studies*. 37 (Mar).

51. Collingwood, Loren, Matt Barreto and Sergio García-Rios. 2014. "Revisiting Latino Voting: Cross-Racial Mobilization in the 2012 Election" *Political Research Quarterly*. 67:4 (Sep).

50. Bergman, Elizabeth, Gary Segura and Matt Barreto. 2014. "Immigration Politics and Electoral Consequences: Anticipating the Dynamics of Latino Vote in the 2014 Election" *California Journal of Politics and Policy*. (Feb)

49. Barreto, Matt and Sergio García-Rios. 2012. "El poder del voto latino en Estados Unidos en 2012" *Foreign Affairs Latinoamérica*. 12:4 (Nov).

48. Collingwood, Loren, Matt Barreto and Todd Donovan. 2012. "Early Primaries, Viability and Changing Preferences for Presidential Candidates." *Presidential Studies Quarterly*. 42:1(Mar).

47. Barreto, Matt, Betsy Cooper, Ben Gonzalez, Chris Towler, and Christopher Parker. 2012. "The Tea Party in the Age of Obama: Mainstream Conservatism or Out-Group Anxiety?." *Political Power and Social Theory*. 22:1(Jan).

46. Dana, Karam, Matt Barreto and Kassra Oskoii. 2011. "Mosques as American Institutions: Mosque Attendance, Religiosity and Integration into the American Political System." *Religions*. 2:2 (Sept).

45. Barreto, Matt, Christian Grose and Ana Henderson. 2011. "Redistricting: Coalition Districts and the Voting Rights Act." *Warren Institute on Law and Social Policy*. (May)

44. Barreto, Matt and Stephen Nuño. 2011. "The Effectiveness of Co-Ethnic Contact on Latino Political Recruitment." *Political Research Quarterly*. 64 (June). 448-459.

43. Garcia-Castañon, Marcela, Allison Rank and Matt Barreto. 2011 "Plugged in or tuned out? Youth, Race, and Internet Usage in the 2008 Election." *Journal of Political Marketing.* 10:2 115-138.

42. Barreto, Matt, Victoria DeFrancesco, and Jennifer Merolla. 2011 "Multiple Dimensions of Mobilization: The Impact of Direct Contact and Political Ads on Latino Turnout in the 2000 Presidential Election." *Journal of Political Marketing.* 10:1

41. Barreto, Matt, Loren Collingwood, and Sylvia Manzano. 2010. "Measuring Latino Political Influence in National Elections" *Political Research Quarterly*. 63:4 (Dec)

40. Barreto, Matt, and Francisco Pedraza. 2009. "The Renewal and Persistence of Group Identification in American Politics." *Electoral Studies*. 28 (Dec) 595-605

39. Barreto, Matt and Dino Bozonelos. 2009. "Democrat, Republican, or None of the Above? Religiosity and the Partisan Identification of Muslim Americans" *Politics & Religion* 2 (Aug). 1-31

38. Barreto, Matt, Sylvia Manzano, Ricardo Ramírez and Kathy Rim. 2009. "Immigrant Social Movement Participation: Understanding Involvement in the 2006 Immigration Protest Rallies." *Urban Affairs Review*. 44: (5) 736-764

37. Grofman, Bernard and Matt Barreto. 2009. "A Reply to Zax's (2002) Critique of Grofman and Migalski (1988): Double Equation Approaches to Ecological Inferences." *Sociological Methods and Research.* 37 (May)

36. Barreto, Matt, Stephen Nuño and Gabriel Sanchez. 2009. "The Disproportionate Impact of Voter-ID Requirements on the Electorate – New Evidence from Indiana." *PS: Political Science & Politics*. 42 (Jan)

35. Barreto, Matt, Luis Fraga, Sylvia Manzano, Valerie Martinez-Ebers, and Gary Segura. 2008. "Should they dance with the one who brung 'em? Latinos and the 2008 Presidential election" *PS: Political Science & Politics.* 41 (Oct).

34. Barreto, Matt, Mara Marks and Nathan Woods. 2008. "Are All Precincts Created Equal? The Prevalence of Low- Quality Precincts in Low-Income and Minority Communities." *Political Research Quarterly.* 62

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.

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 Ramírez. 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

RESEARCH AWARDS AND FELLOWSHIPS

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*
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*

RESEARCH GRANTS AND FELLOWSHIPS CONTINUED…

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*
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	*$150,000 – 12 months*
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	*$150,000 – 18 months*
2001 – 2002	William F Podlich Graduate Fellowship, Center for the Study of Democracy, University of California, Irvine	*$24,000 – 9 months*

RESEARCH UNDER REVIEW/WORKING PAPERS:

Barreto, Matt, and Christopher Parker. The Great White Hope: Donald Trump, Race, and the Crisis of American Politics. Under Contract, University of Chicago Press, *expected 2020*

Barreto, Matt and Christopher Parker. "The Great White Hope: Existential Threat and Demographic Anxiety in the Age of Trump." Revise and Resubmit.

Barreto, Matt, Natalie Masuoka, Gabe Sanchez and Stephen El-Khatib. "Religiosity, Discrimination and Group Identity Among Muslim Americans" Revise and Resubmit

Barreto, Matt, Gabe Sanchez and Barbara Gomez. "Latinos, Blacks, and Black Latinos: Competition, Cooperation, or Indifference?" Revise and Resubmit

Walker, Hannah, Matt Barreto, Stephen Nuño, and Gabriel Sanchez. "A comprehensive review of access to valid photo ID and the right to vote in America" [Under review]

Gutierrez, Angela, Angela Ocampo, Matt Barreto and Gary Segura. "From Proposition 187 to Donald Trump: New Evidence that Anti-Immigrant Threat Mobilizes Latino Voters." [Under Review]

Oskooii, Kassra, Matt Barreto, and Karam Dana. "No Sharia, No Mosque: Orientalist Notions of Islam and Intolerance Toward Muslims in the United States" [Under Review]

EXPERT REPORTS:

- North Carolina 2023, State Senate redistricting, *Democracy Project II.*
- 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 Intervenors, (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. Raffesnsperger, 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
- 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
- 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

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

Founding Partner
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 — 2014 – Present
CAP, AEI, Brookings Collaborative Project

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 UCLA & UW

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 Laniyonu – 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 – University of Texas (UCLA Ph.D. 2021)
- Shakari Byerly-Nelson – *in progress* (UCLA)

Committee Member

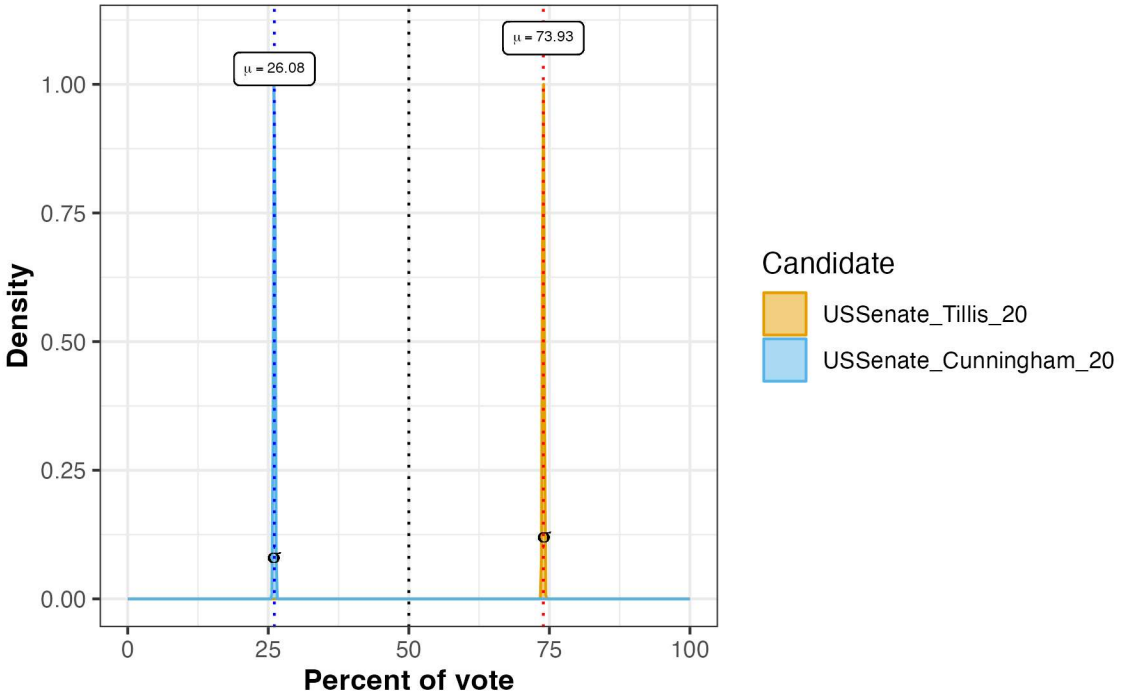
- Jessica Stewart – Emory University (UCLA Ph.D. 2018)
- Jonathan Collins – Brown University (UCLA Ph.D., 2017)
- Lisa Sanchez – University of Arizona (UNM Ph.D., 2016)
- Nazita Lajevardi – Michigan State University (UC San Diego Ph.D., 2016)
- Kiku Huckle – Pace University (UW Ph.D. 2016)
- Patrick 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)
- Joy Wilke – *in progress* (UCLA ABD)
- Erik Hanson – *in progress* (UCLA)
- Christine Slaughter – Princeton (UCLA Ph.D. 2021)
- Lauren Goldstein (Social Psychology) – *in progress* (UCLA)
- Barbara Gomez-Aguinaga – University of Nebraska (UNM Ph.D. 2020)
- Bang Quan Zheng – Florida International University (UCLA Ph.D. 2020)

Appendix D:

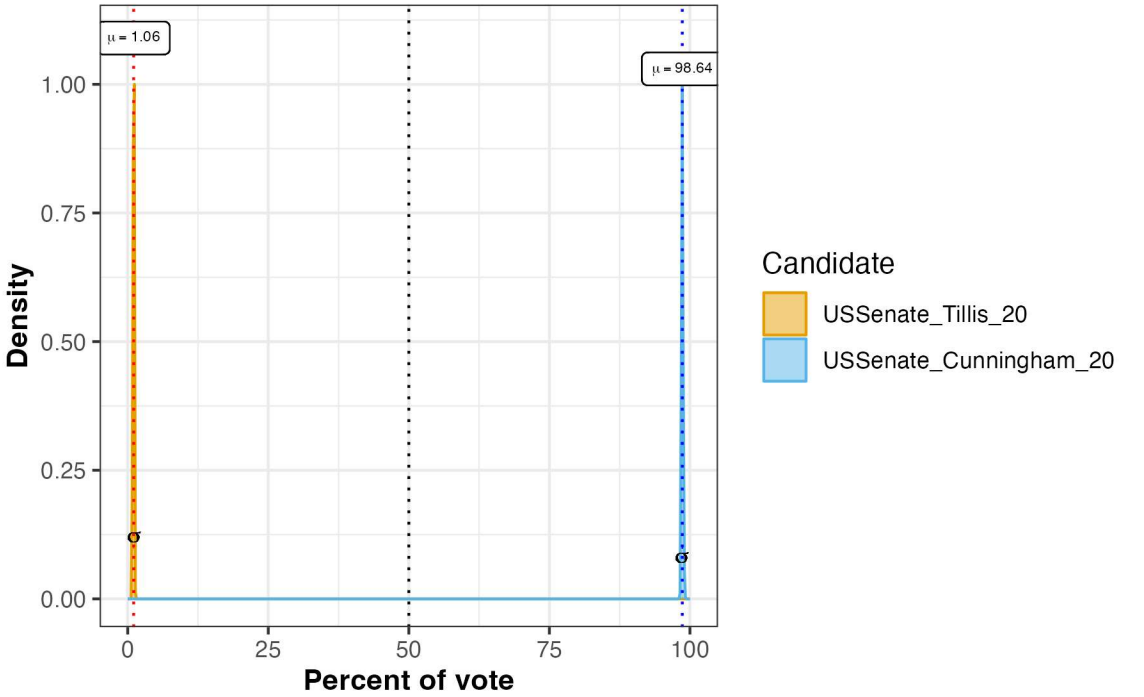
Statewide RPV analysis: Black and white point estimates and confidence intervals

EI Density Plots

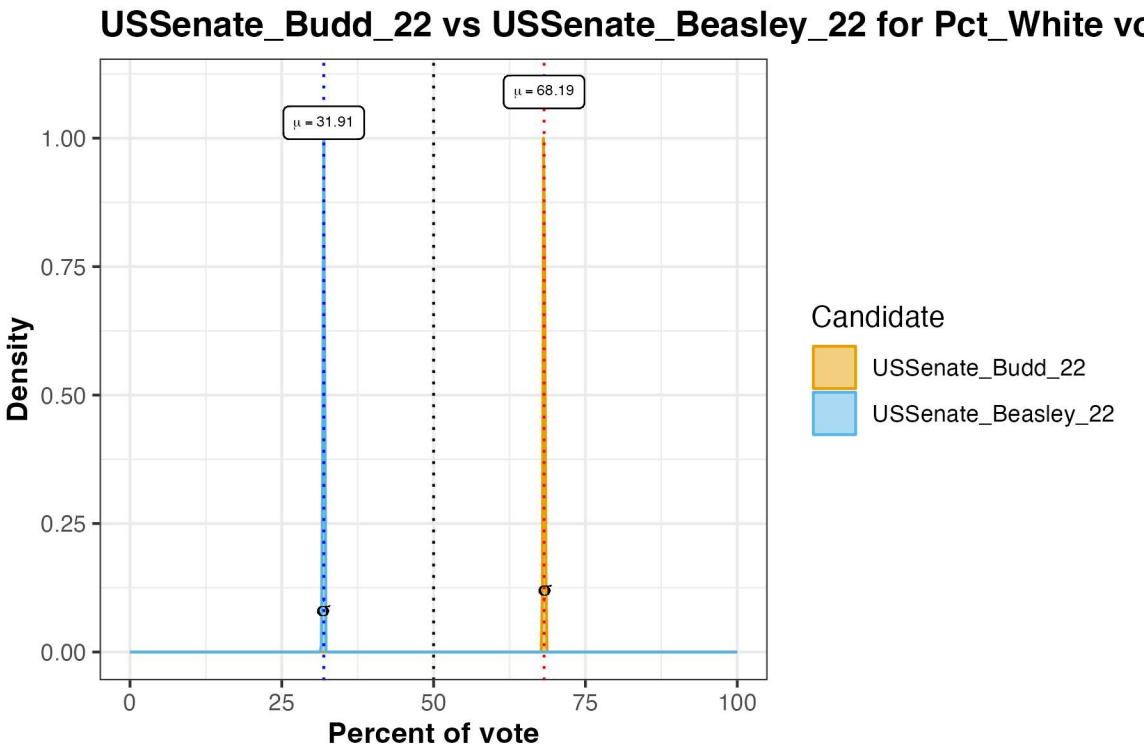
USSenate_Tillis_20 vs USSenate_Cunningham_20 for Pct_Whi

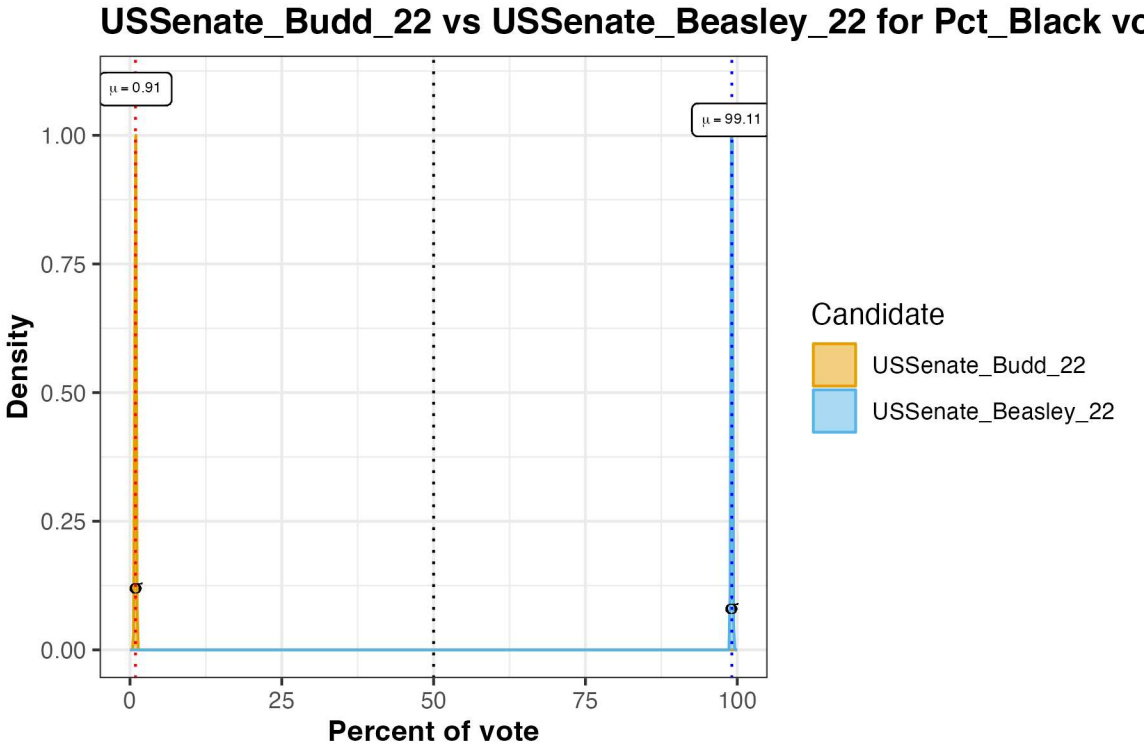


USSenate_Tillis_20 vs USSenate_Cunningham_20 for Pct_Blac

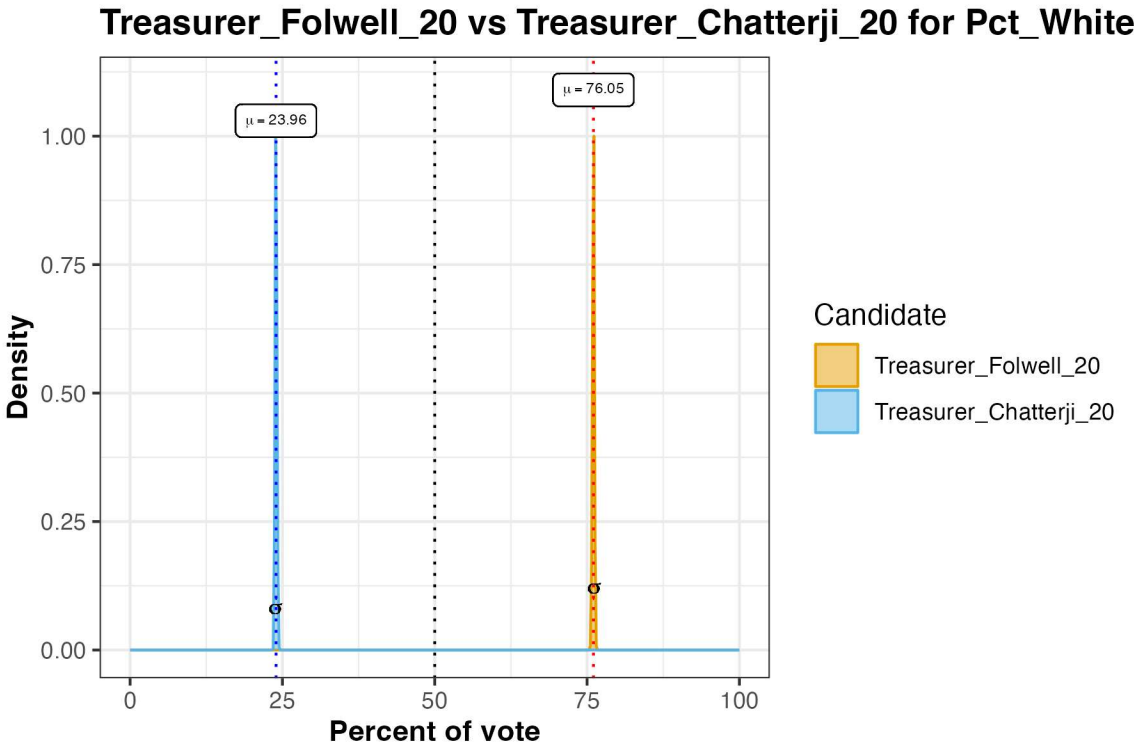


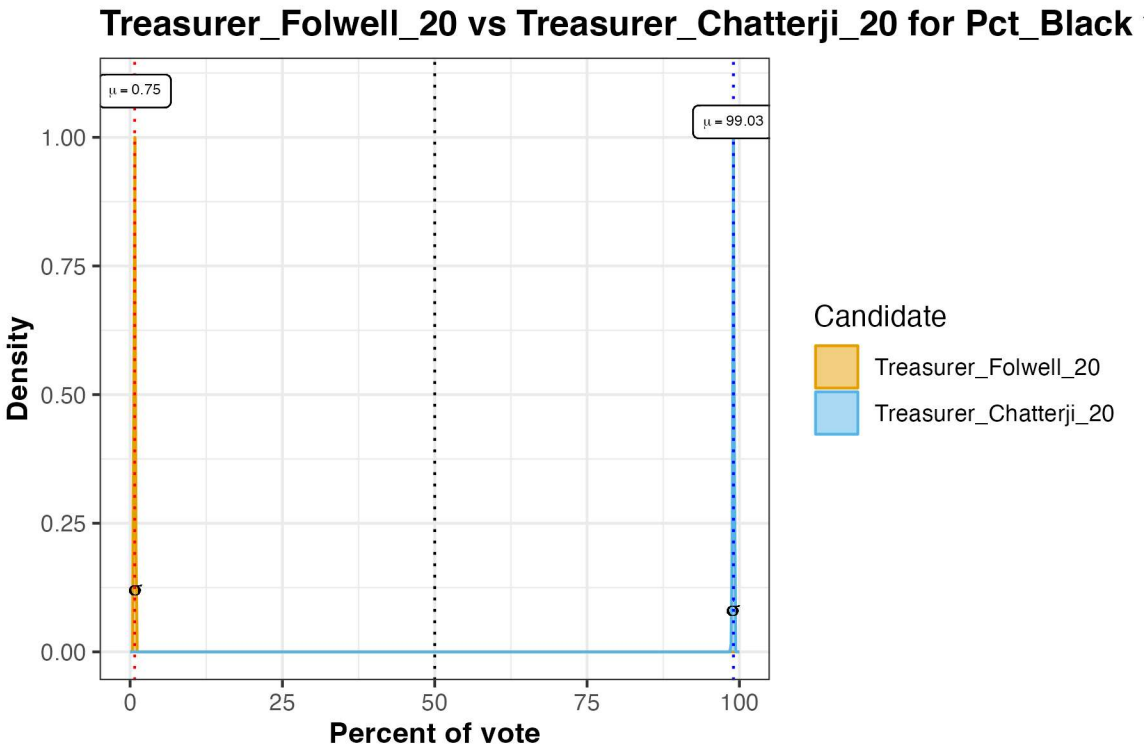
Statewide RPV analysis: Black and white point estimates and confidence intervals



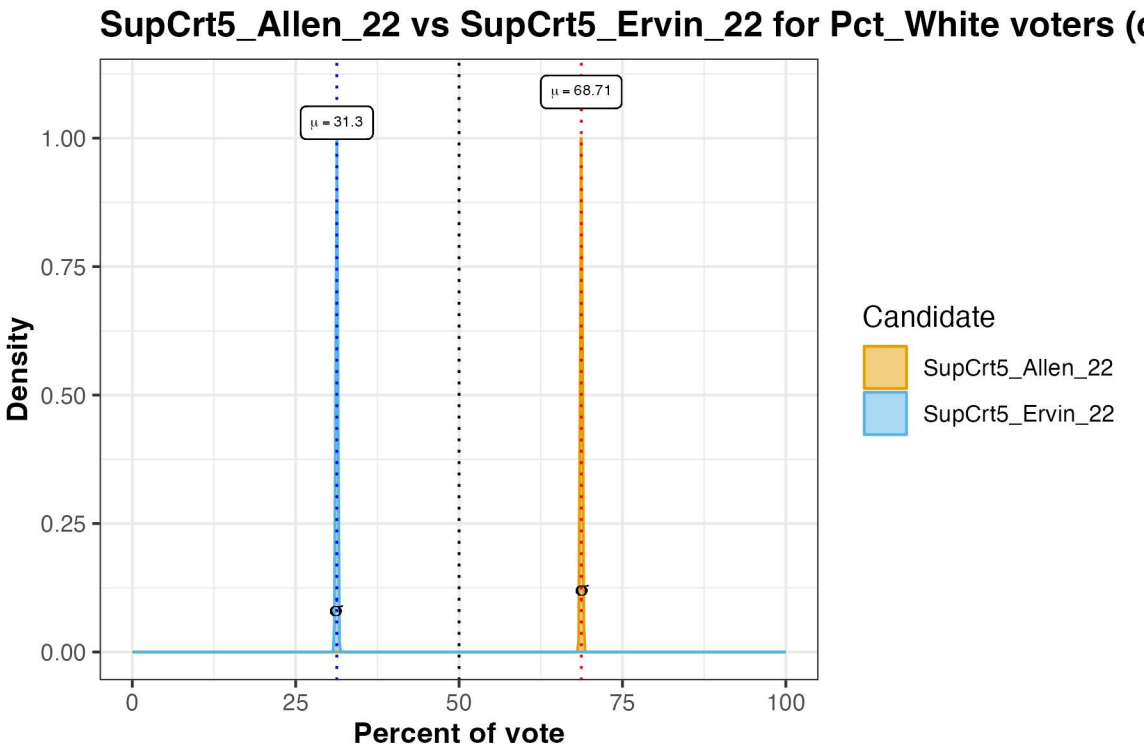


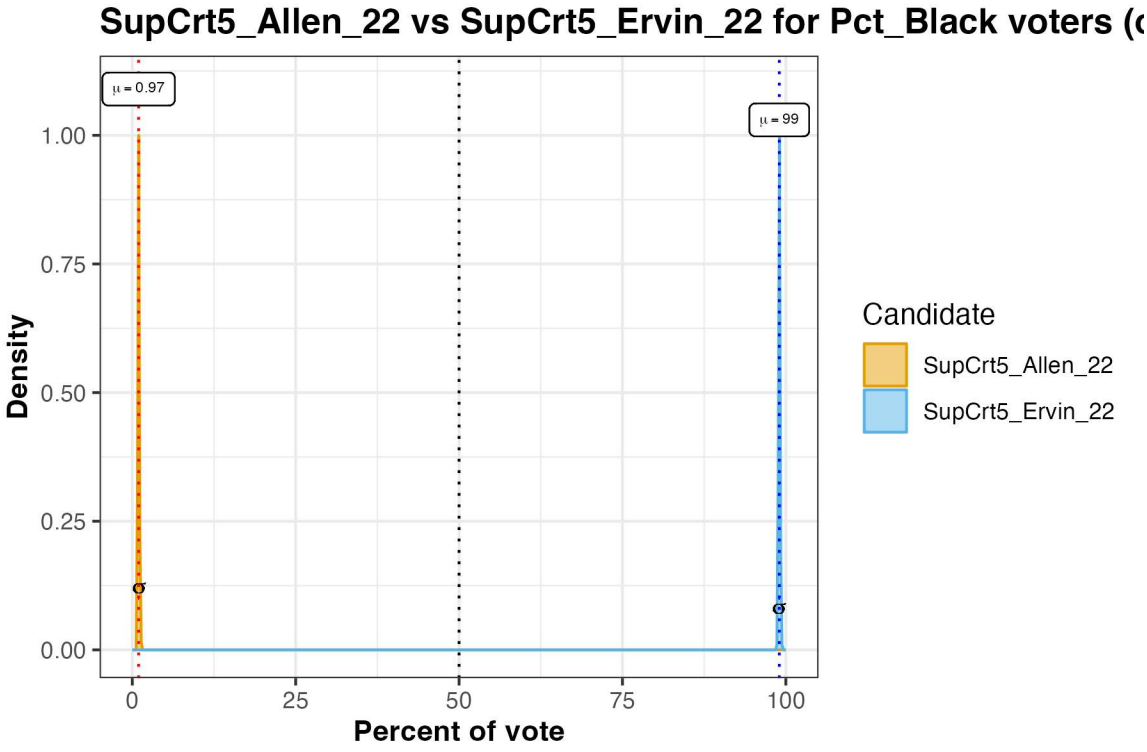
Statewide RPV analysis: Black and white point estimates and confidence intervals



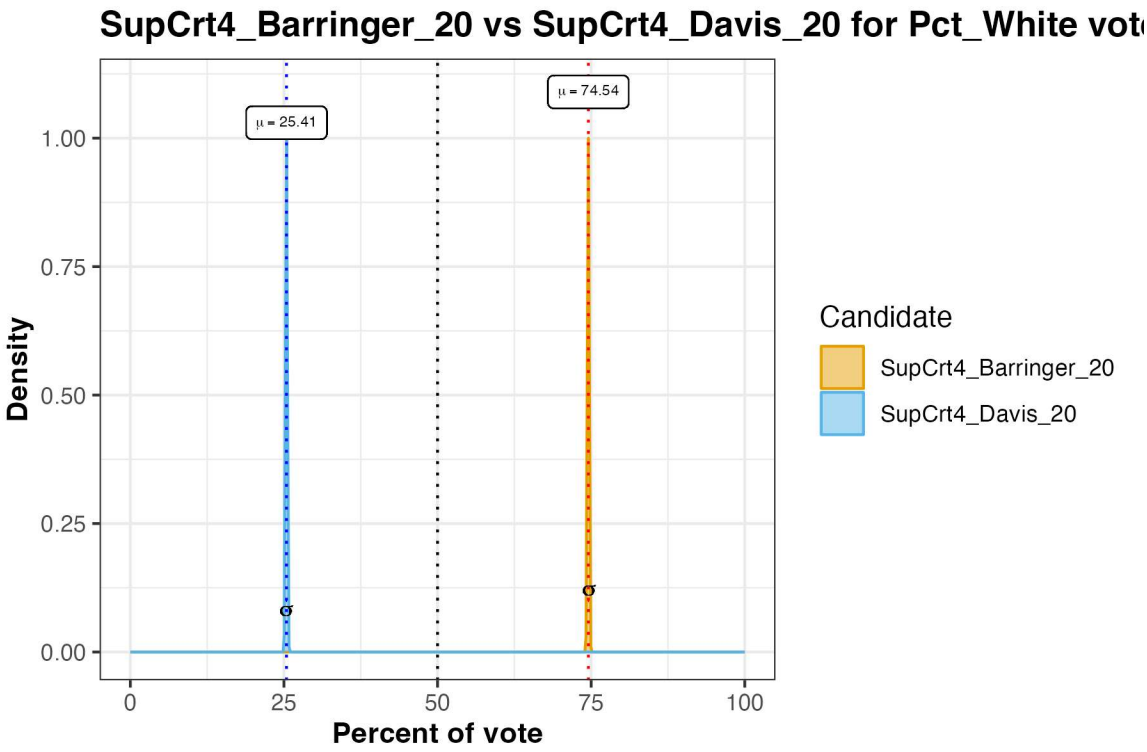


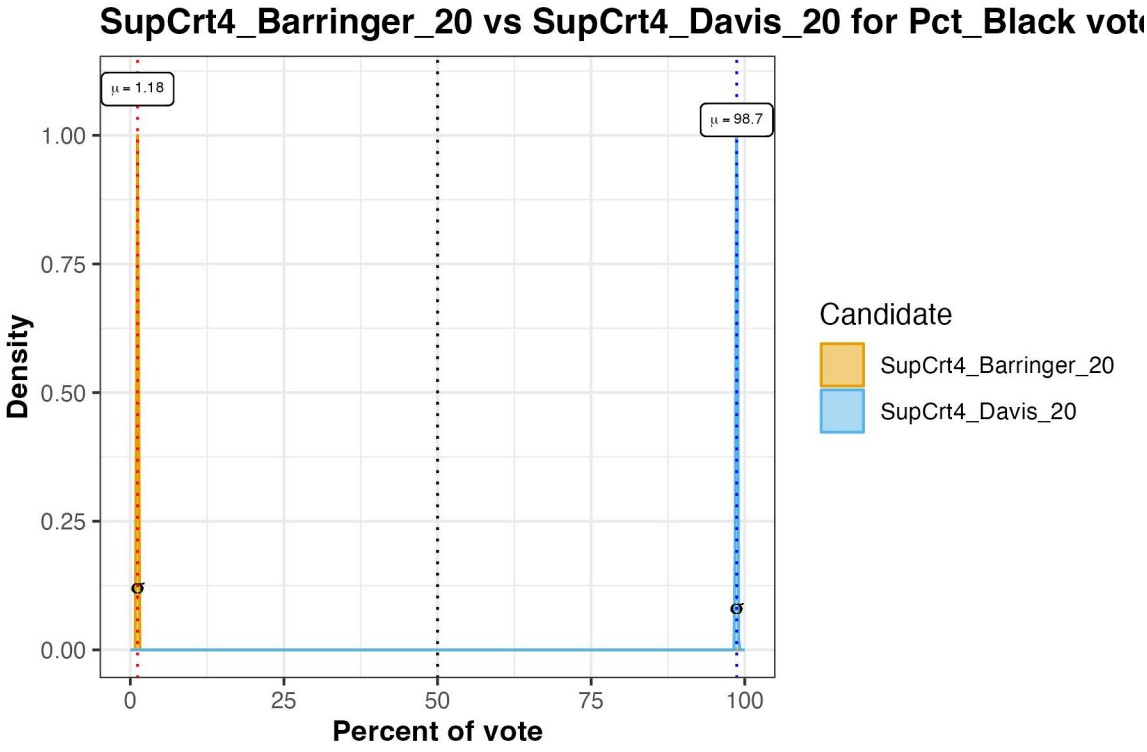
Statewide RPV analysis: Black and white point estimates and confidence intervals





Statewide RPV analysis: Black and white point estimates and confidence intervals





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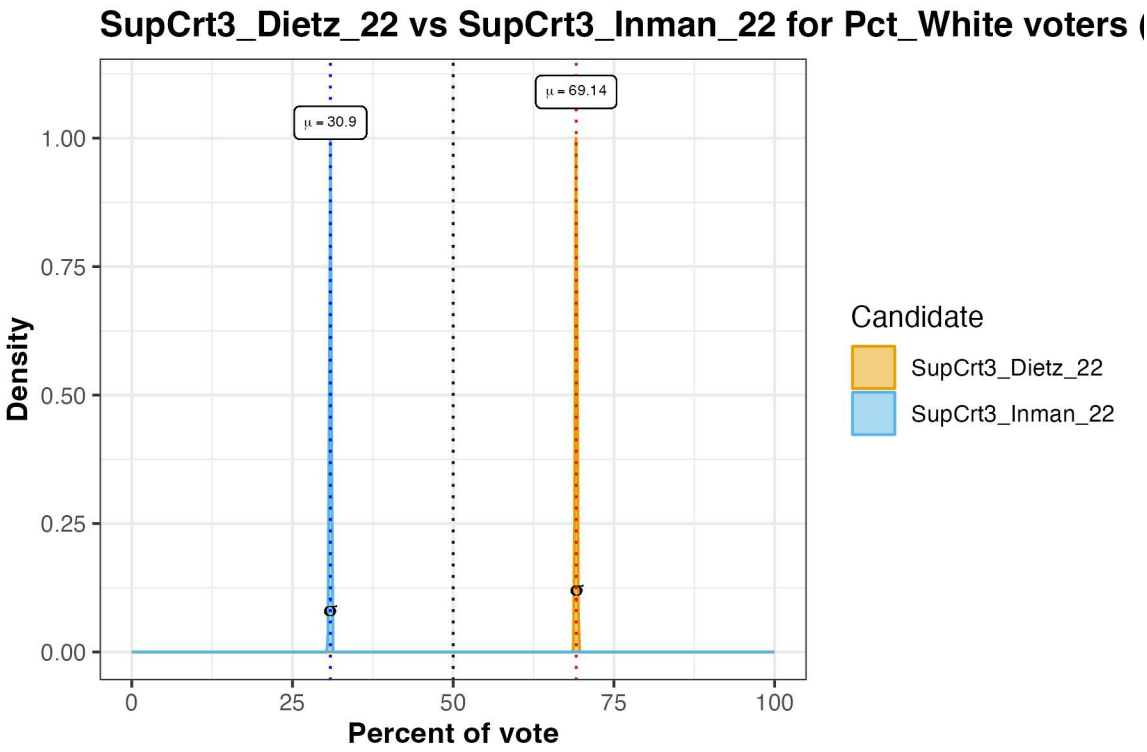
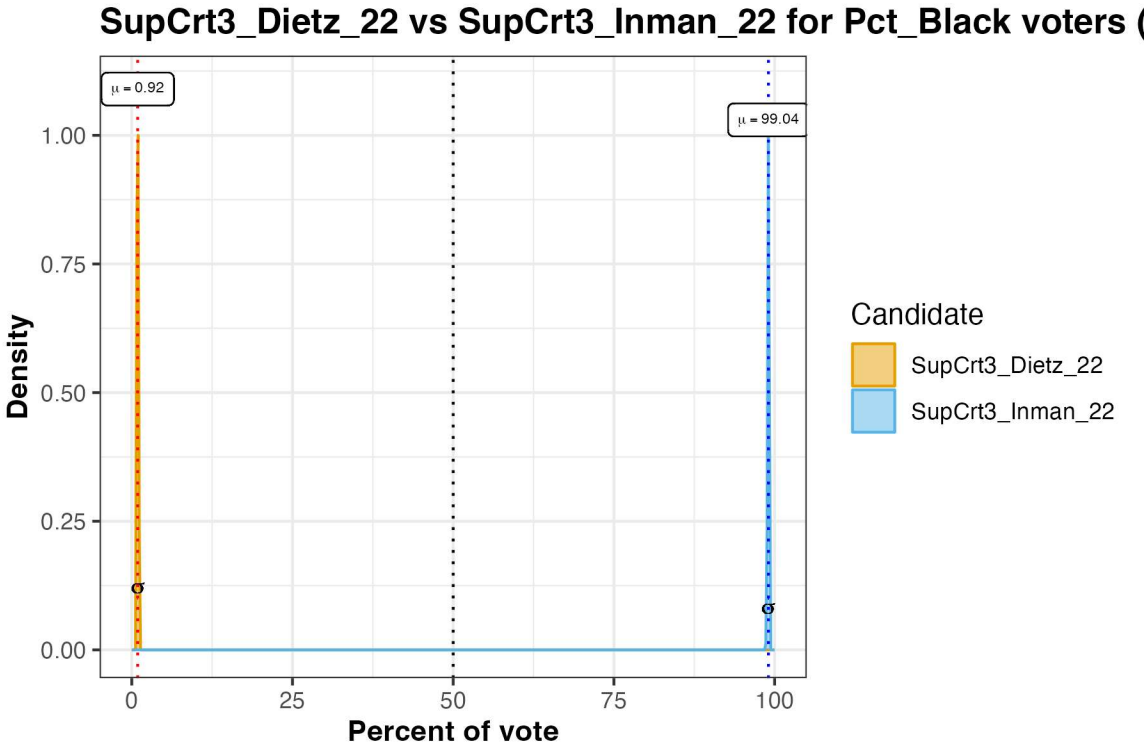
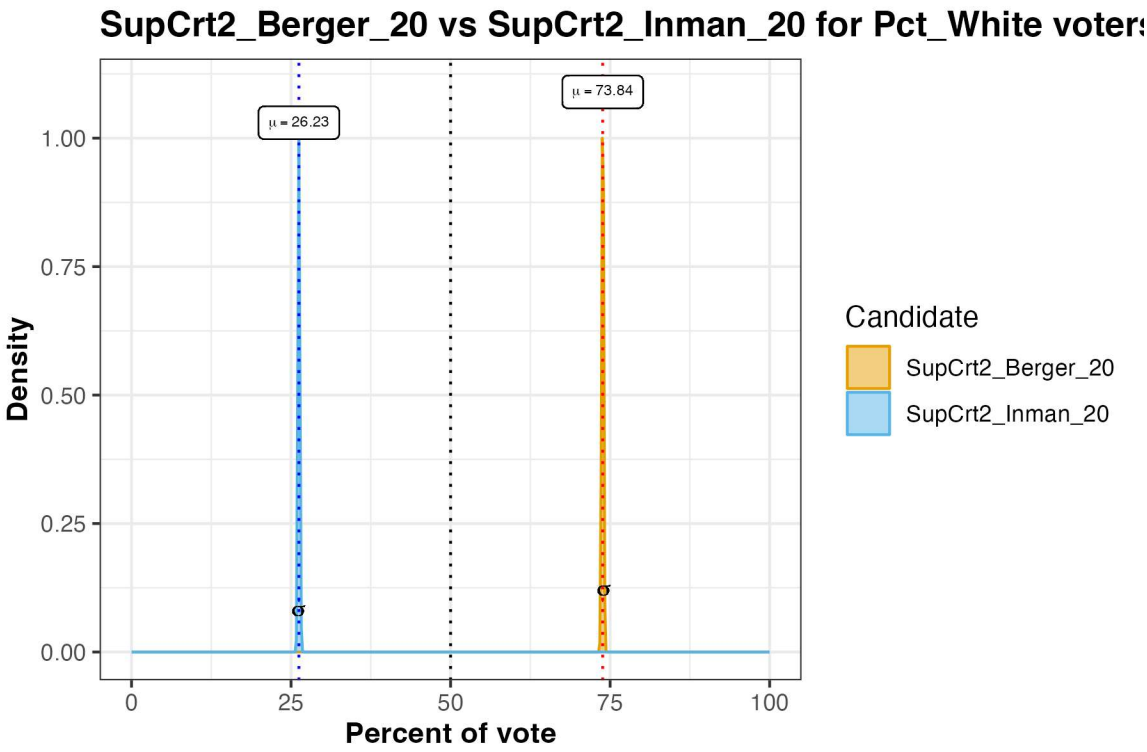
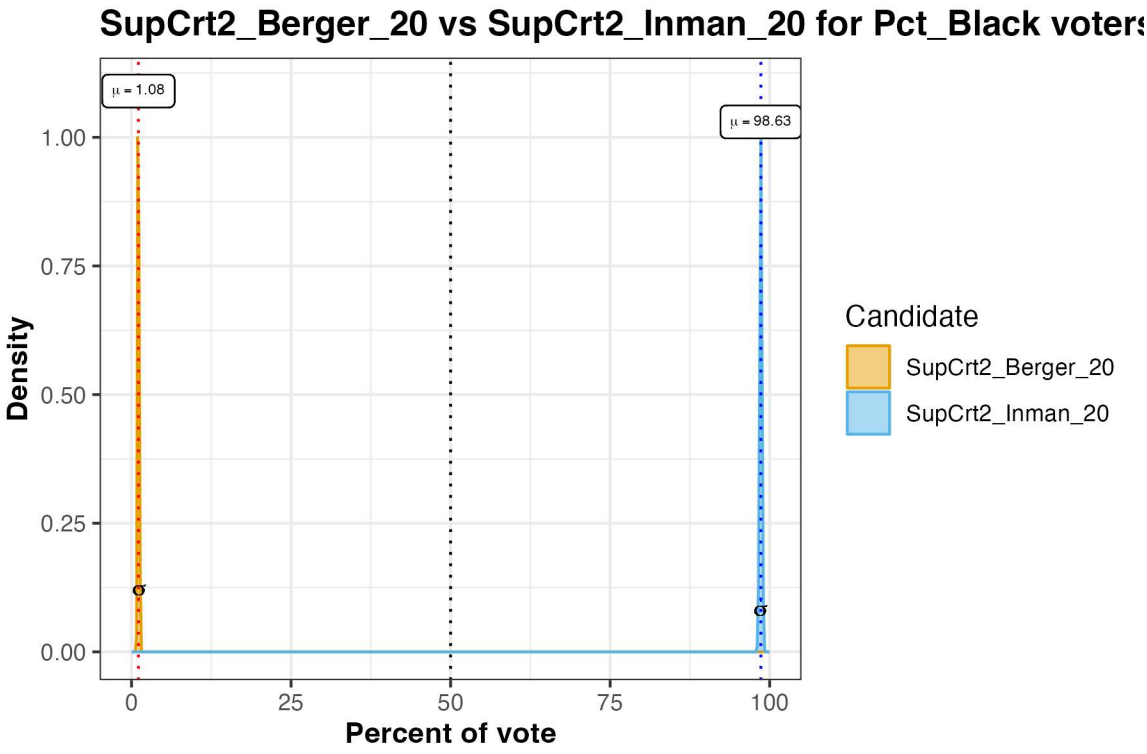


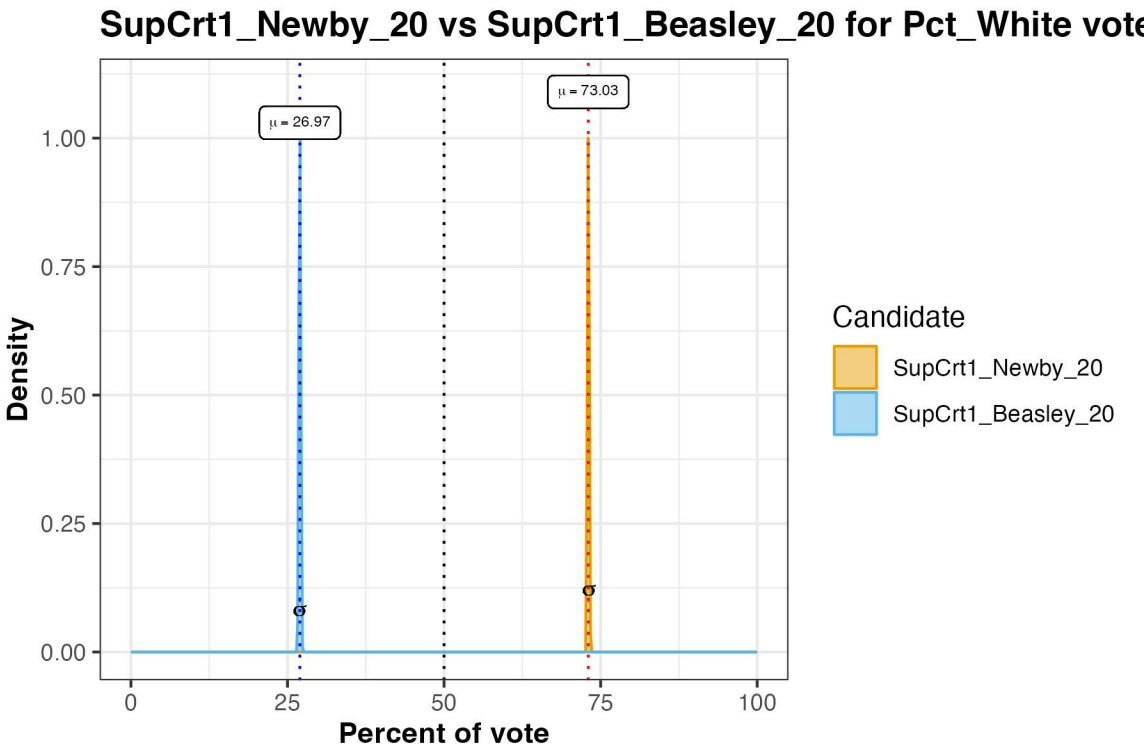


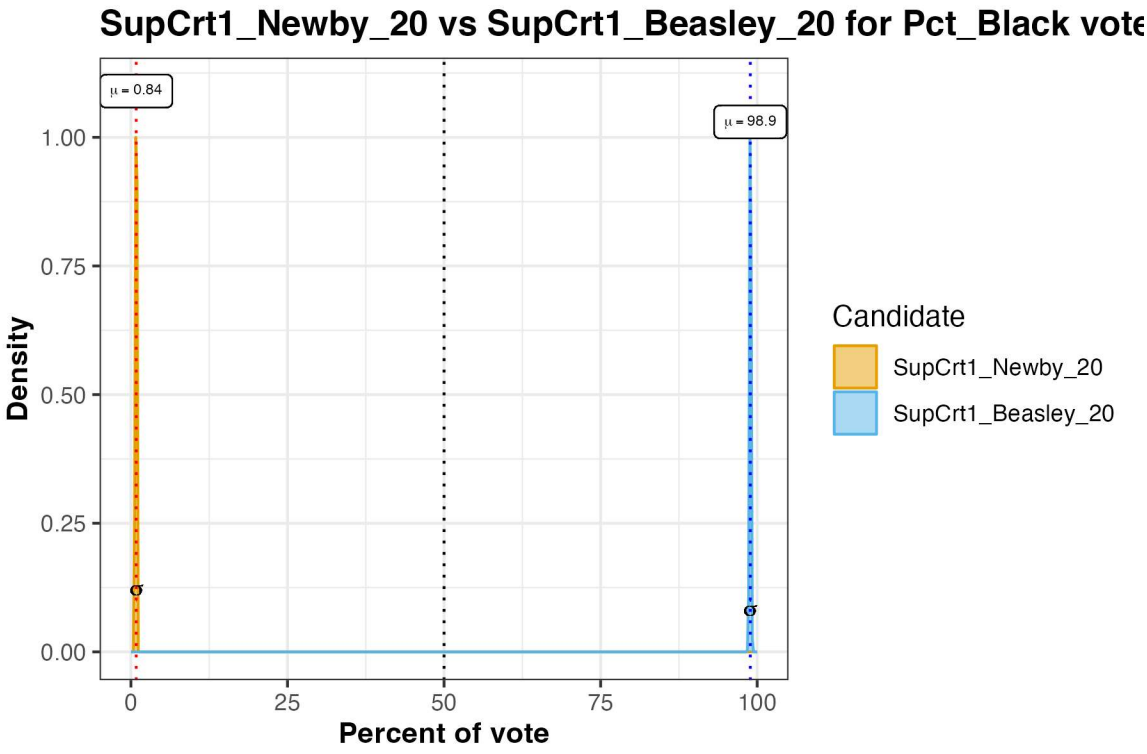
Statewide RPV analysis: Black and white point estimates and confidence intervals



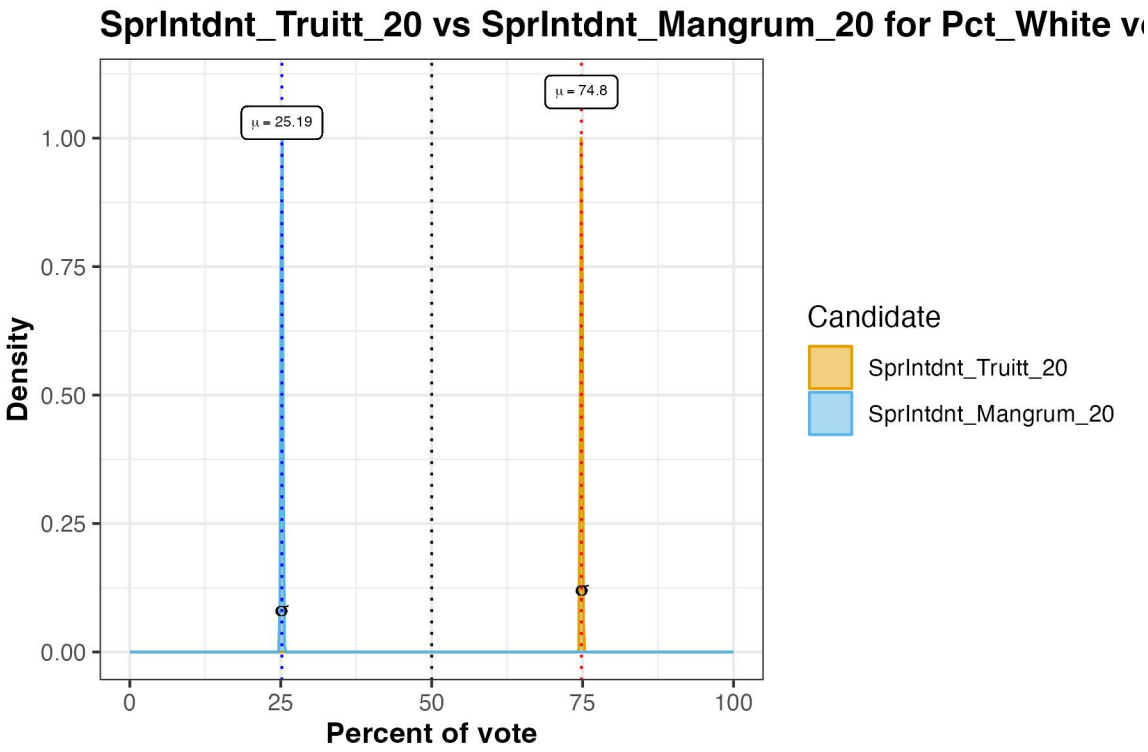


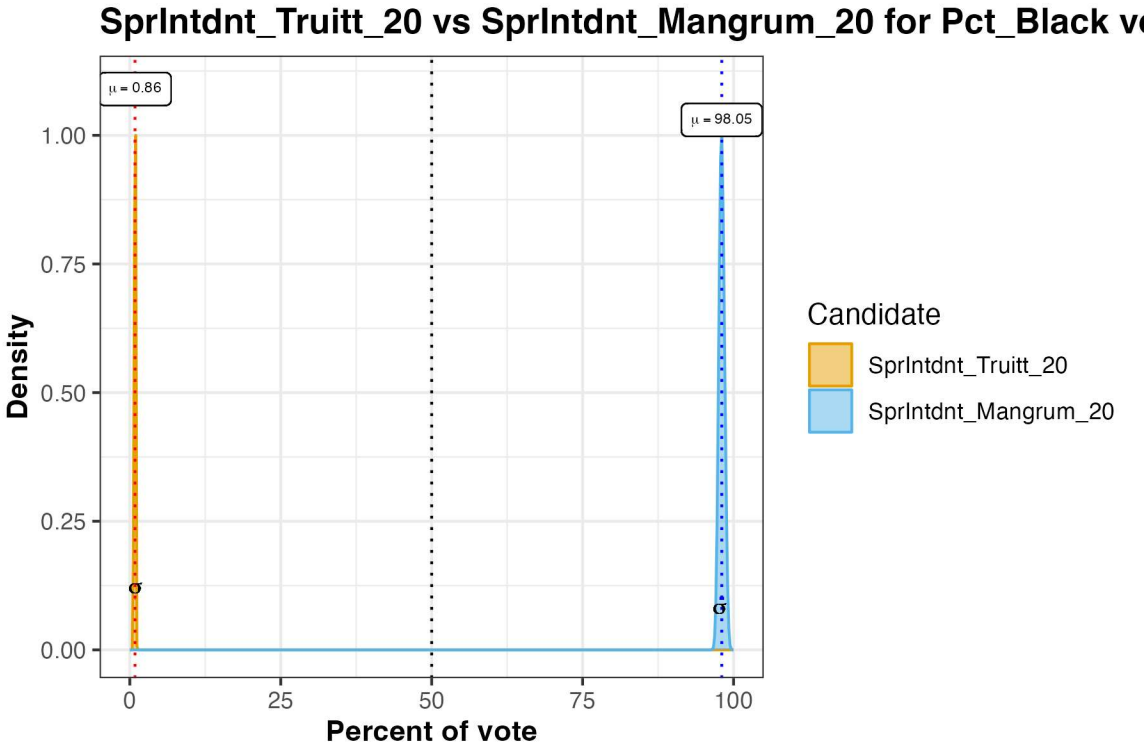
Statewide RPV analysis: Black and white point estimates and confidence intervals

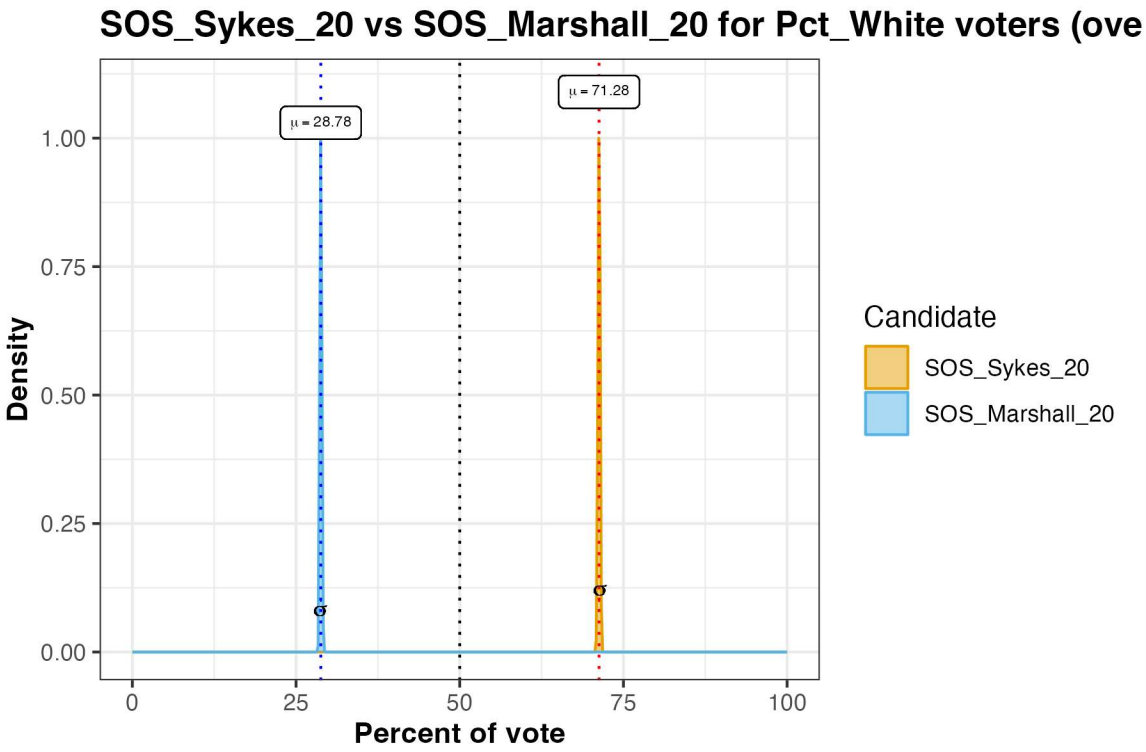


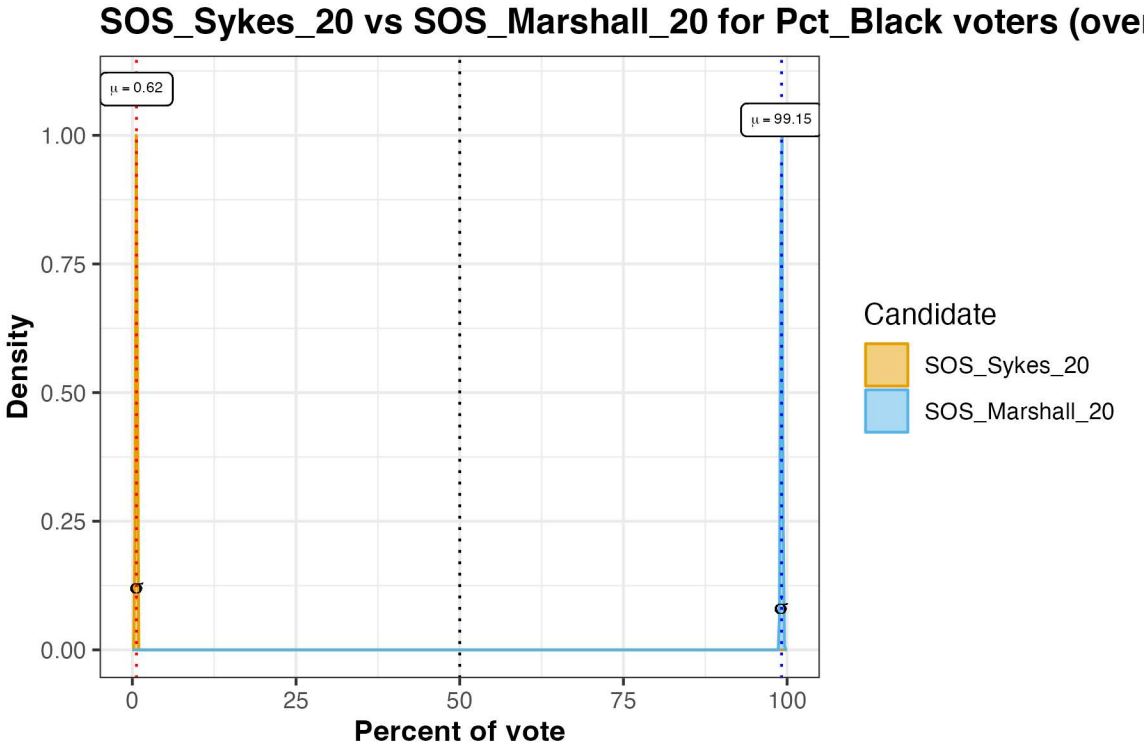


Statewide RPV analysis: Black and white point estimates and confidence intervals

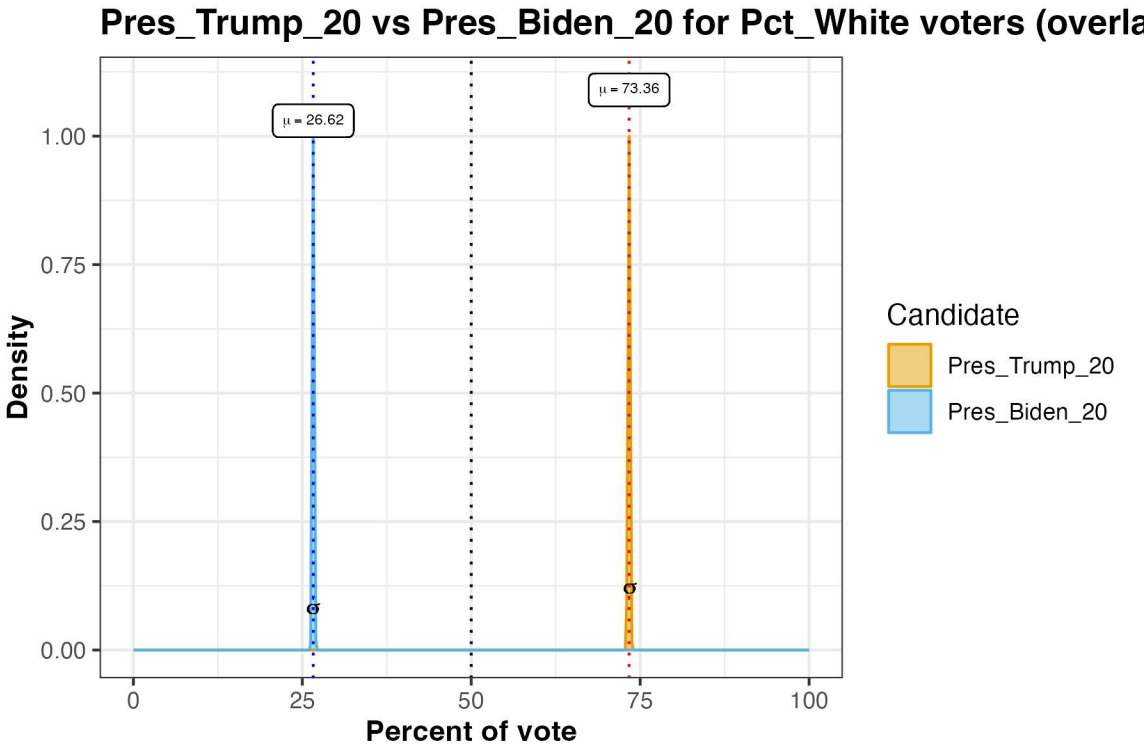


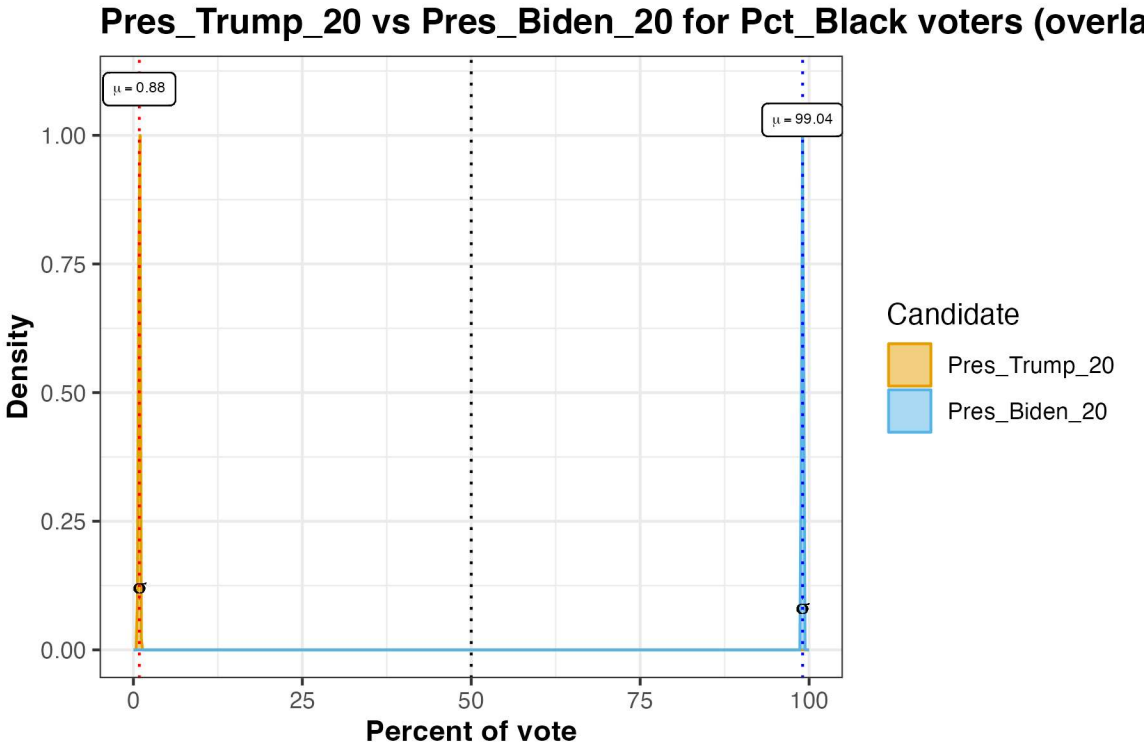



SOS_Sykes_20 vs SOS_Marshall_20 for Pct_White voters (ove
μ = 28.78
μ = 71.28
σ
σ
1.00
0.75
0.50
0.25
0.00
Density
0
25
50
75
100
Percent of vote
Candidate
SOS_Sykes_20
SOS_Marshall_20

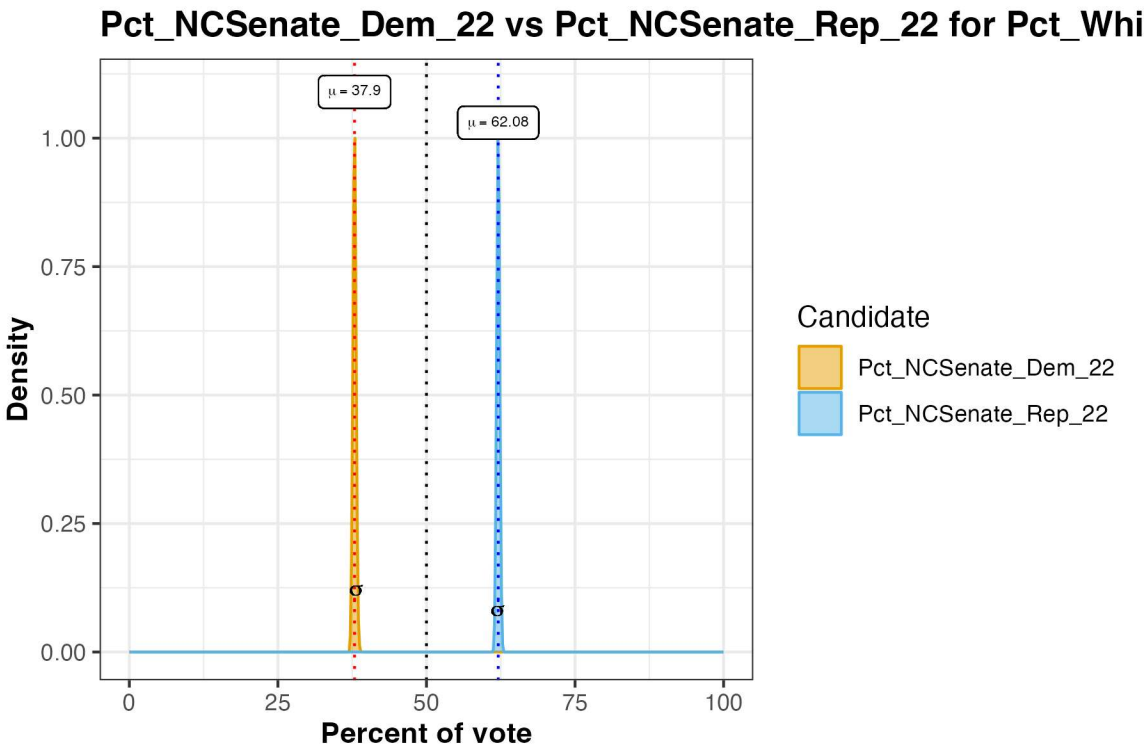

SOS_Sykes_20 vs SOS_Marshall_20 for Pct_Black voters (ove
μ = 0.62
μ = 99.15
σ
σ
1.00
0.75
0.50
0.25
0.00
Density
0
25
50
75
100
Percent of vote
Candidate
SOS_Sykes_20
SOS_Marshall_20

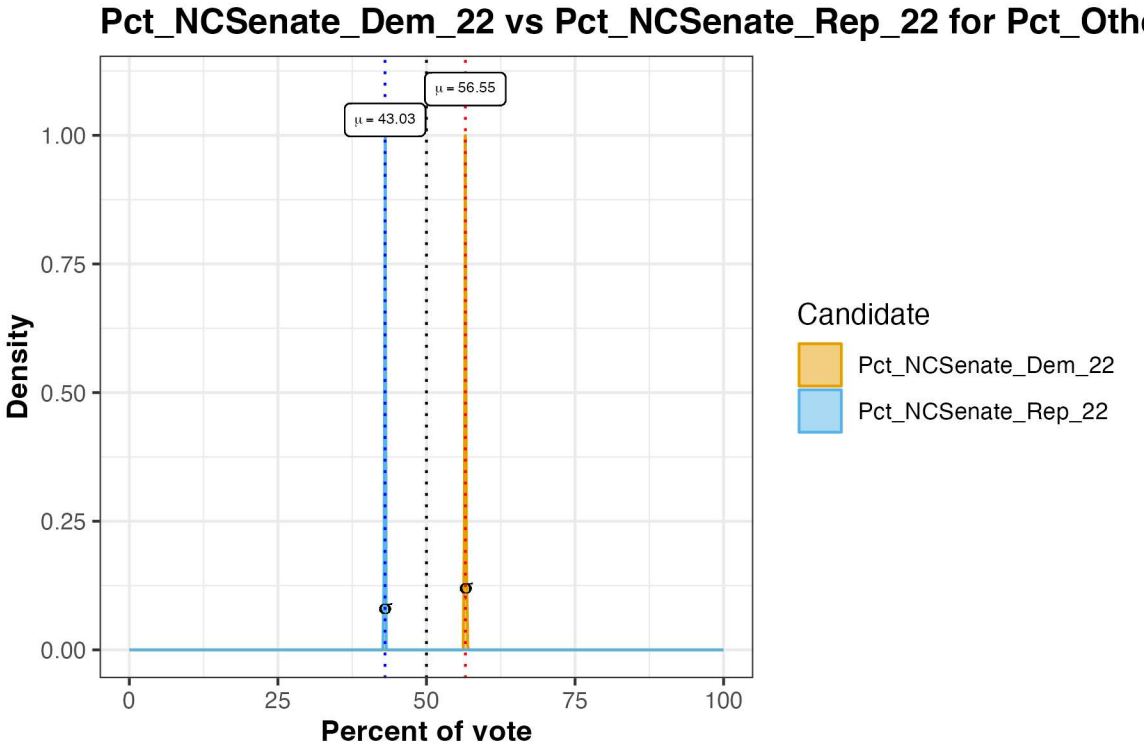
Statewide RPV analysis: Black and white point estimates and confidence intervals



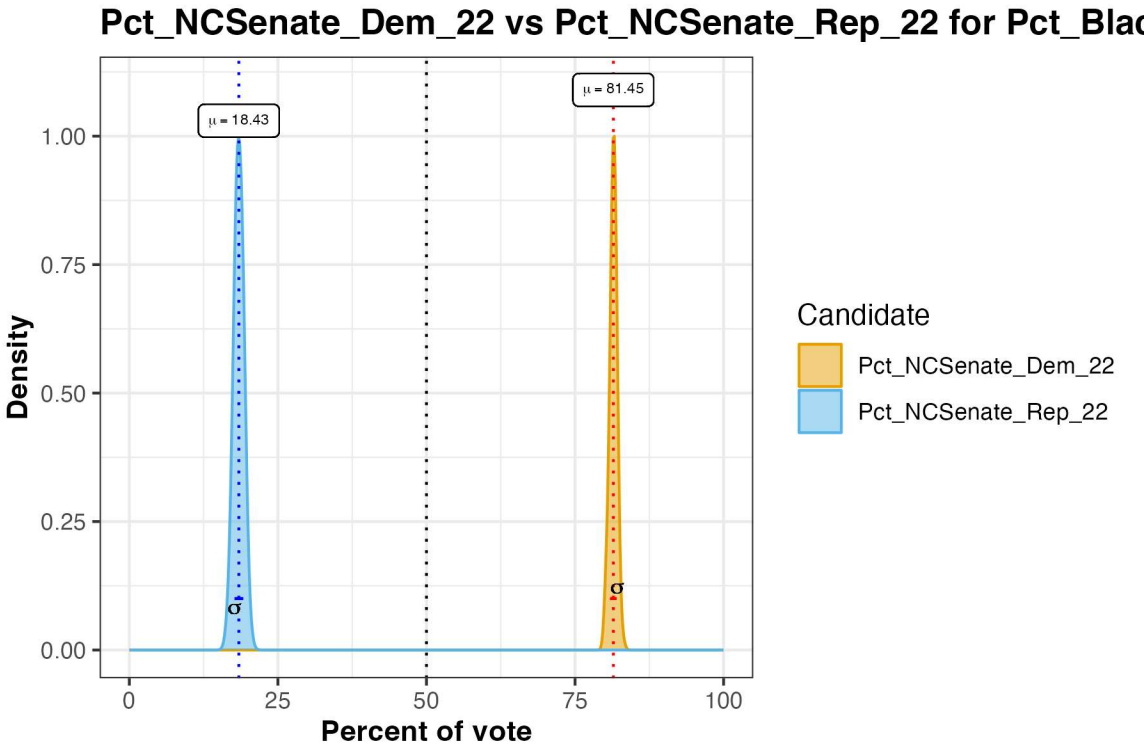


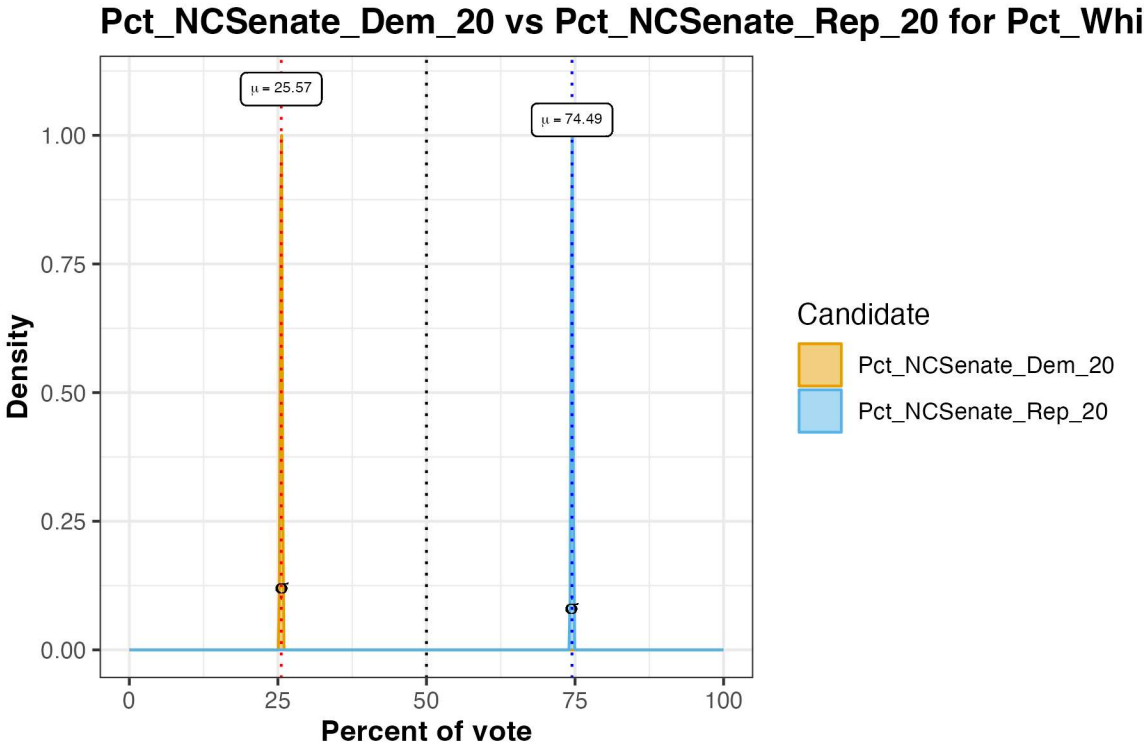
Statewide RPV analysis: Black and white point estimates and confidence intervals



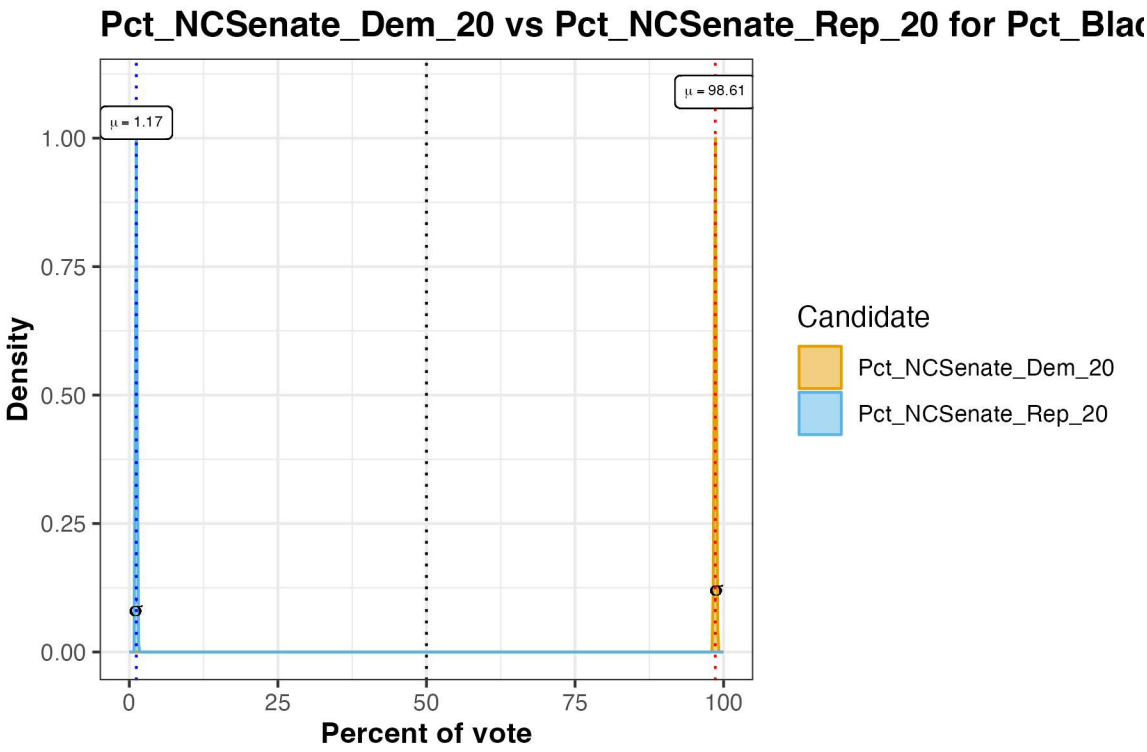


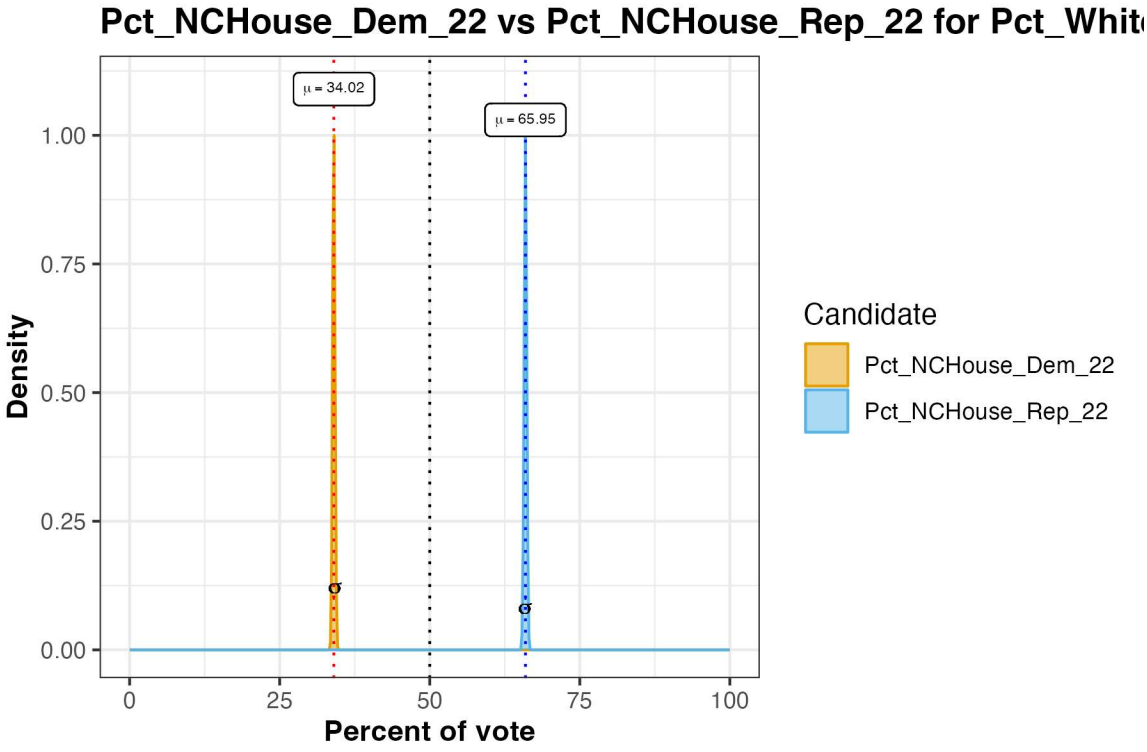
Statewide RPV analysis: Black and white point estimates and confidence intervals



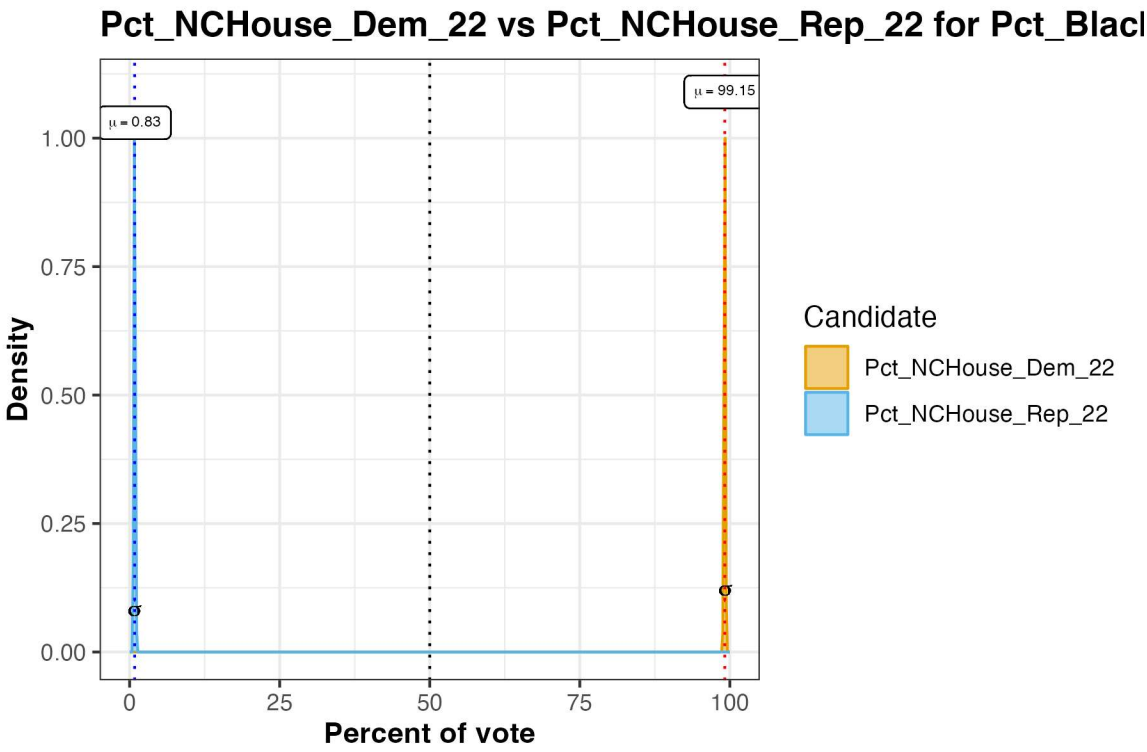


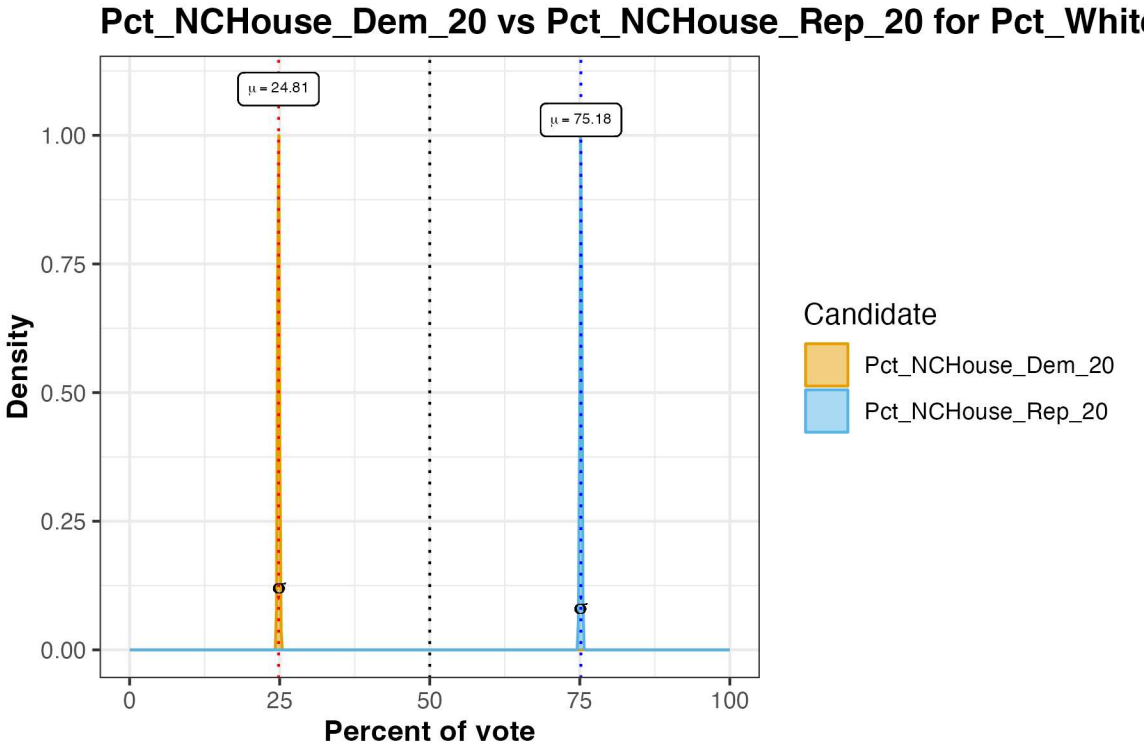
Statewide RPV analysis: Black and white point estimates and confidence intervals



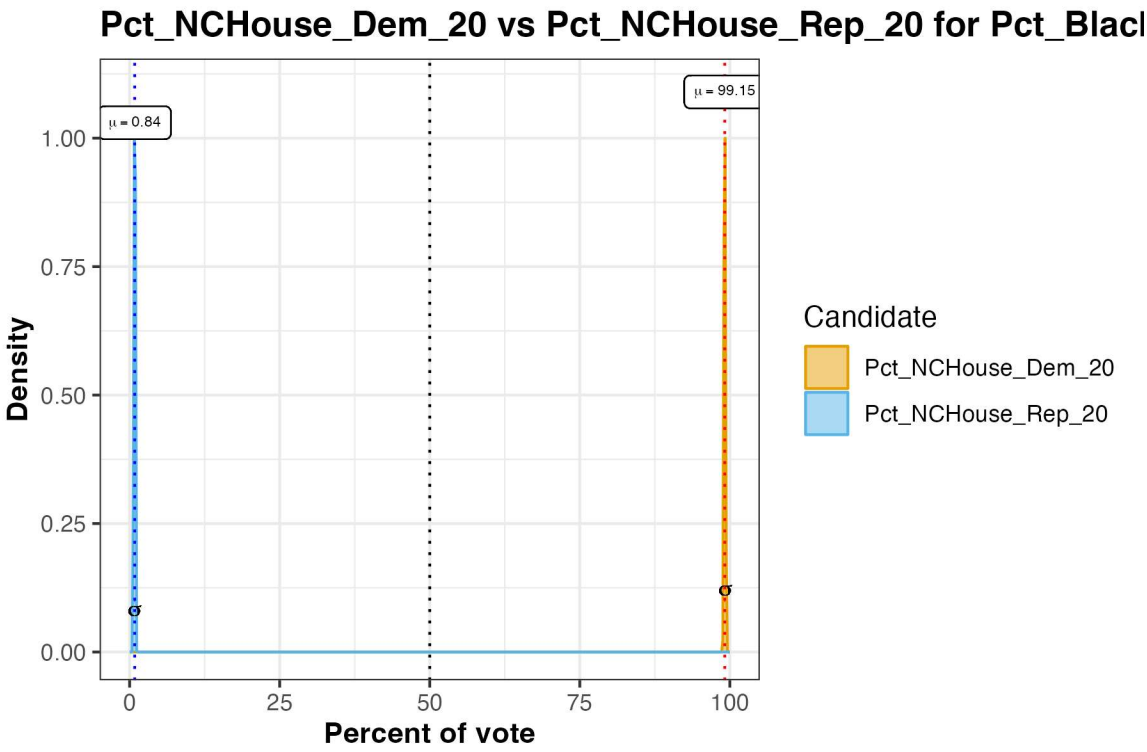


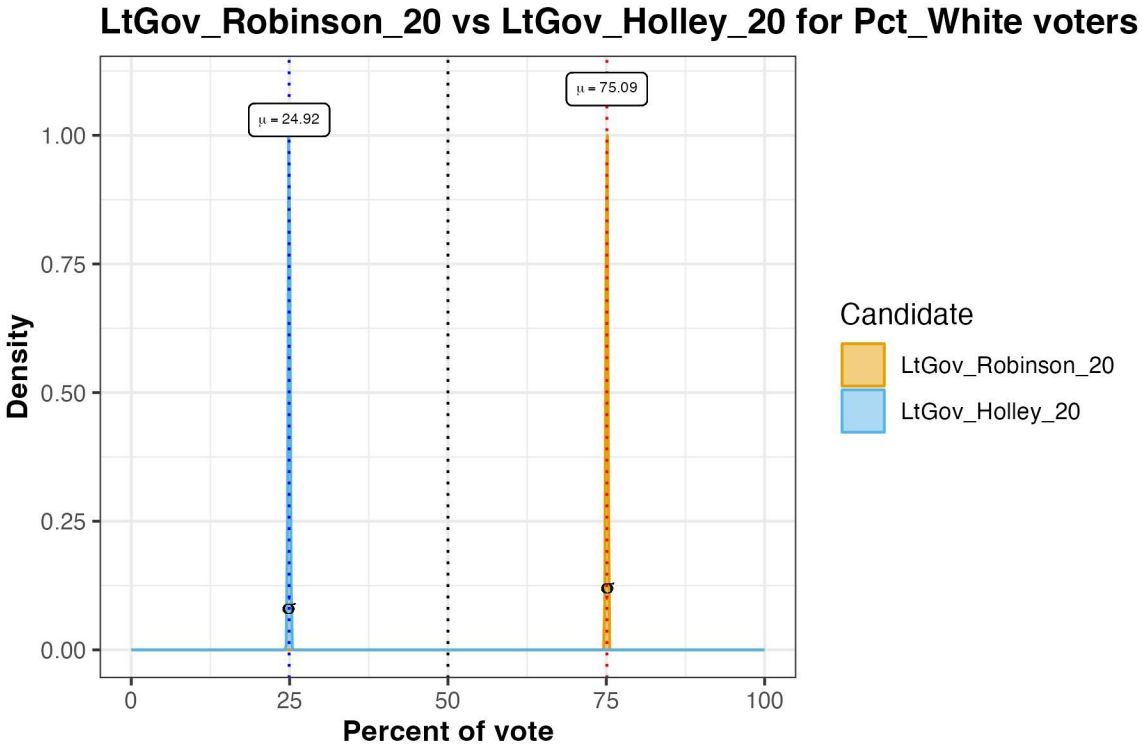
Statewide RPV analysis: Black and white point estimates and confidence intervals



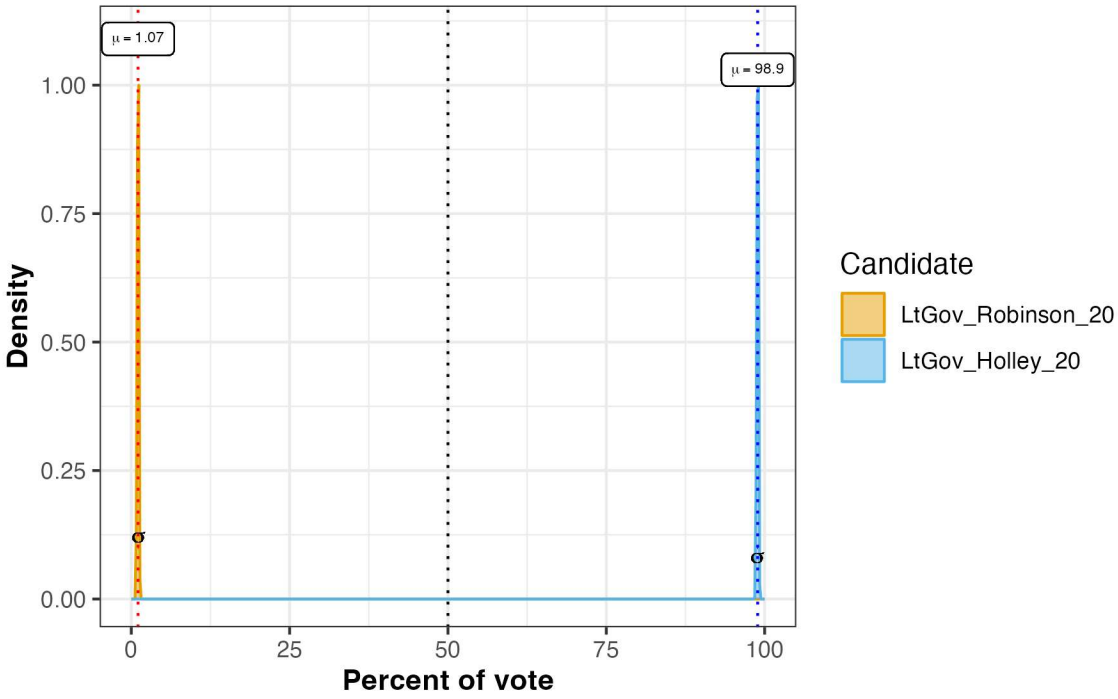


Statewide RPV analysis: Black and white point estimates and confidence intervals

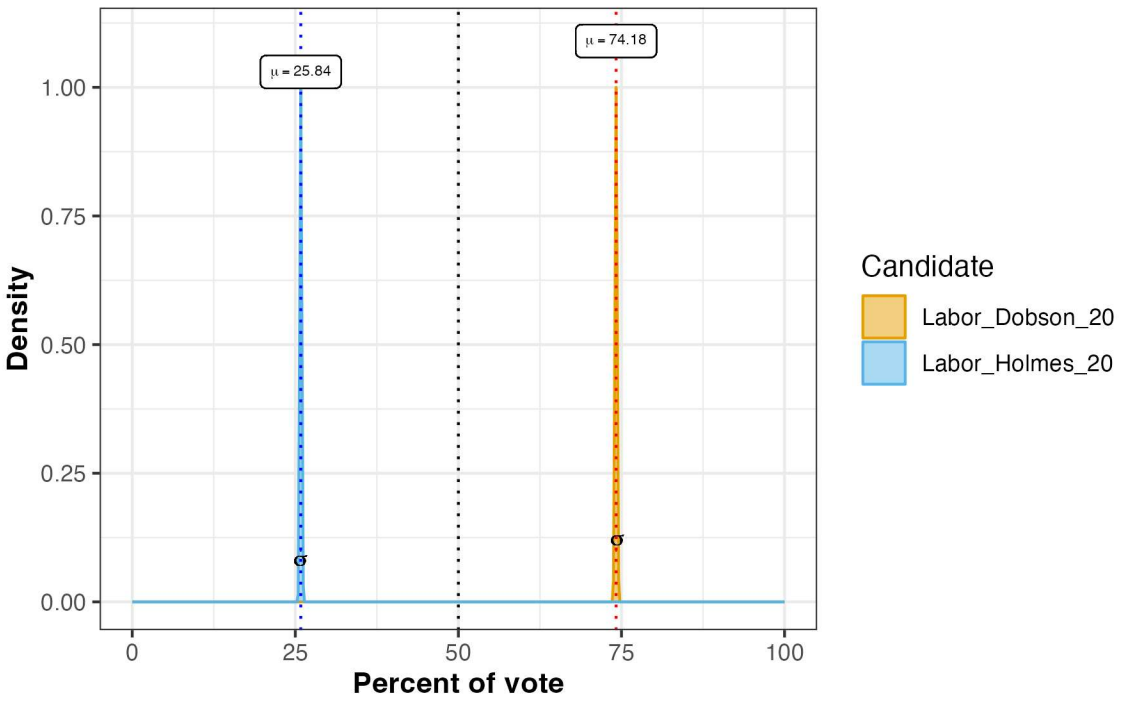




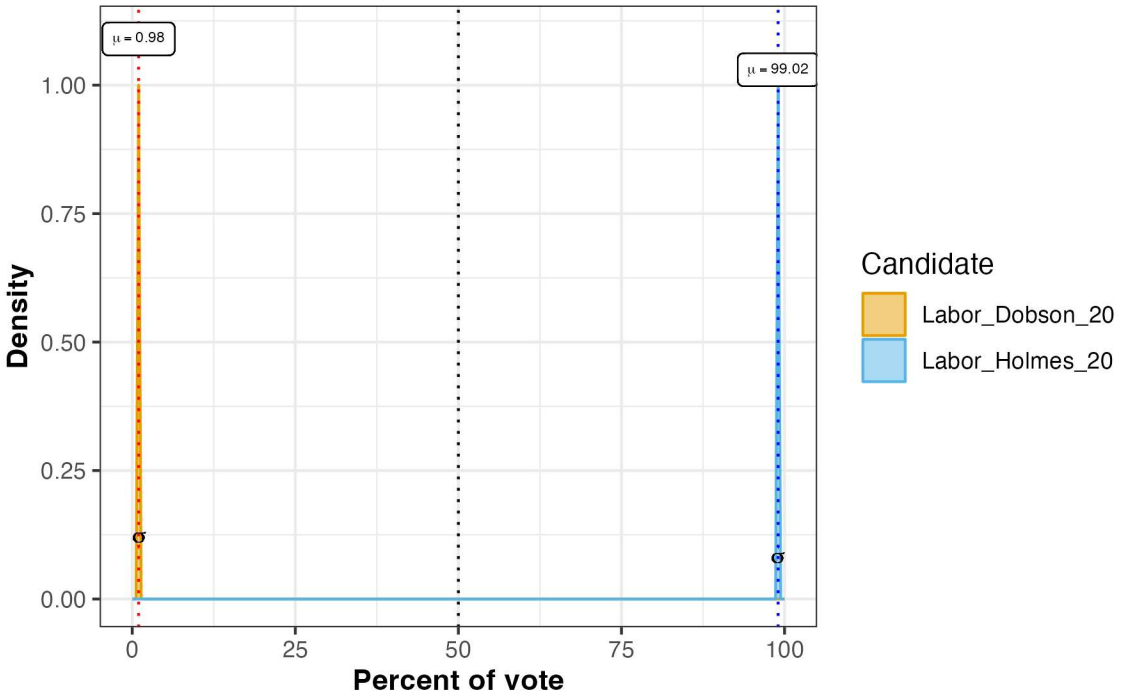
LtGov_Robinson_20 vs LtGov_Holley_20 for Pct_Black voters



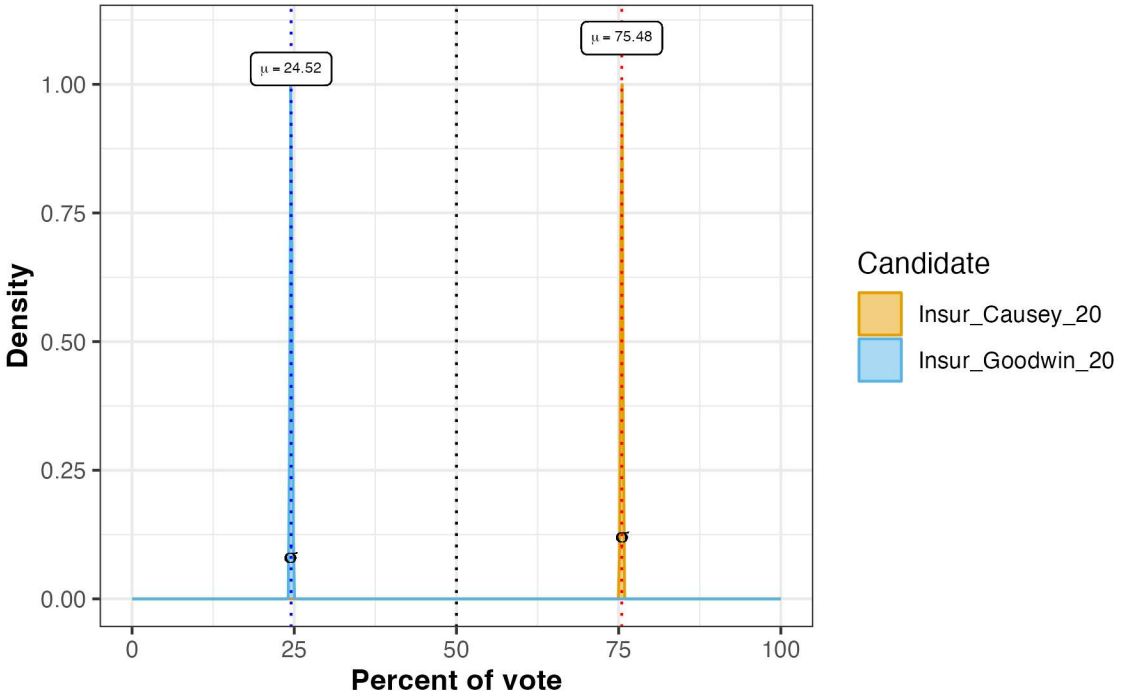
Labor_Dobson_20 vs Labor_Holmes_20 for Pct_White voters (



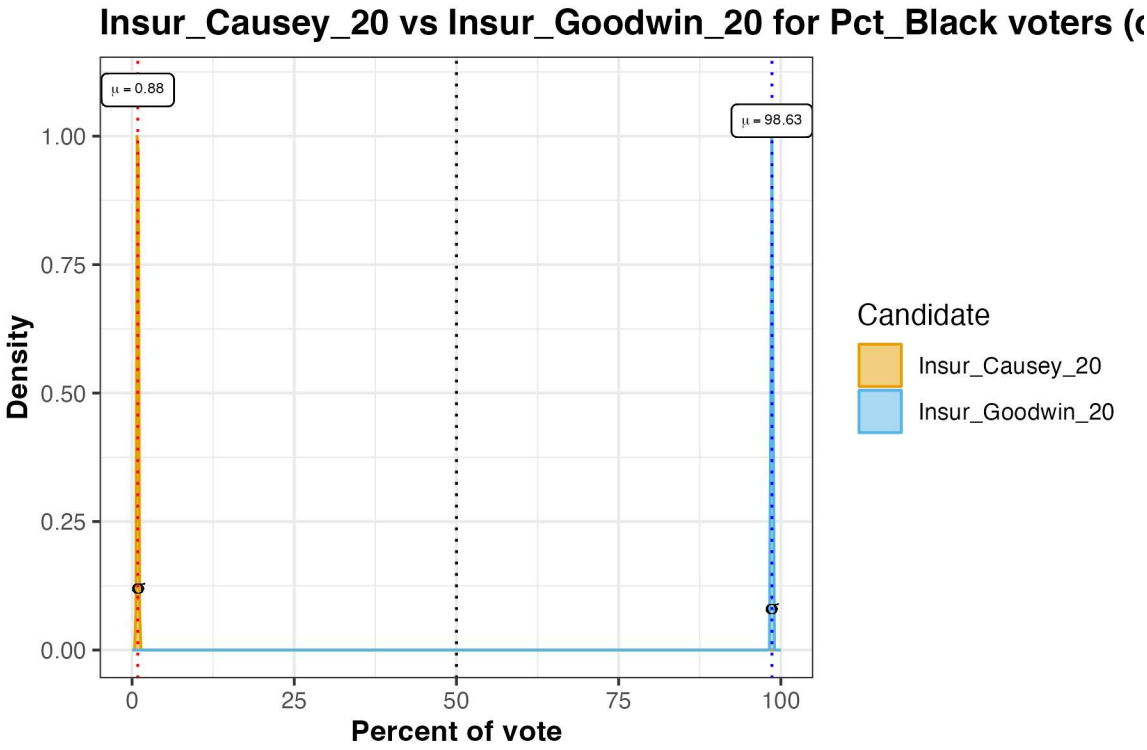
Labor_Dobson_20 vs Labor_Holmes_20 for Pct_Black voters (

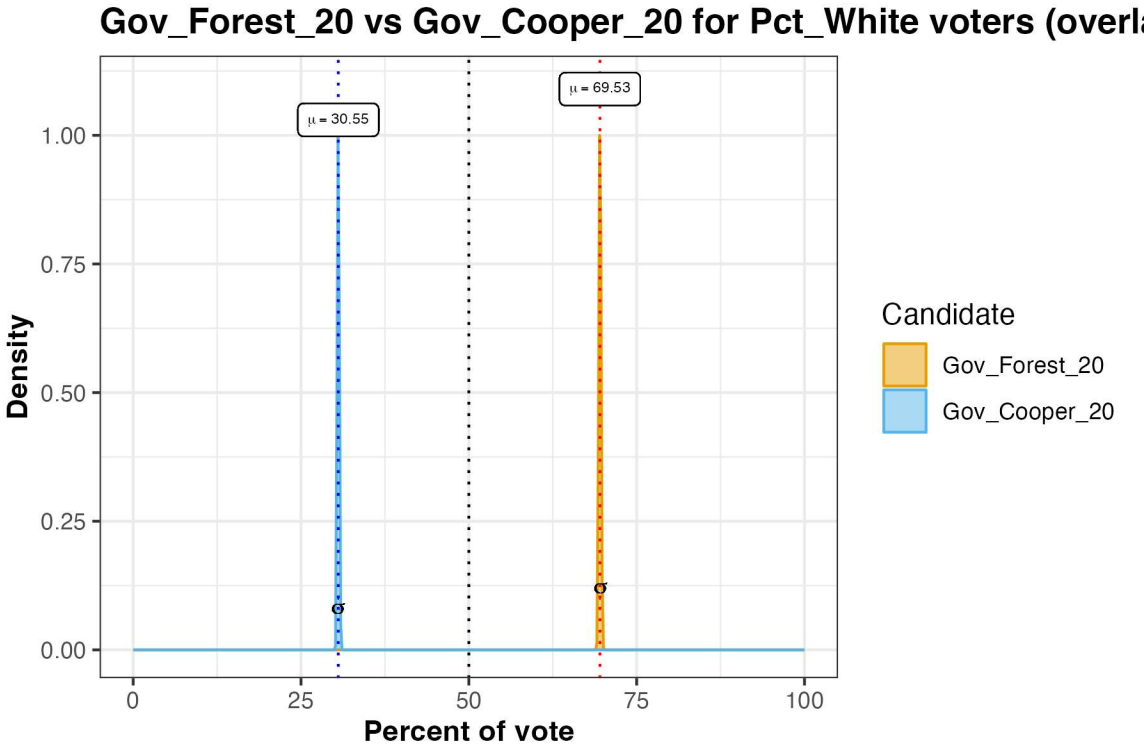


Insur_Causey_20 vs Insur_Goodwin_20 for Pct_White voters (

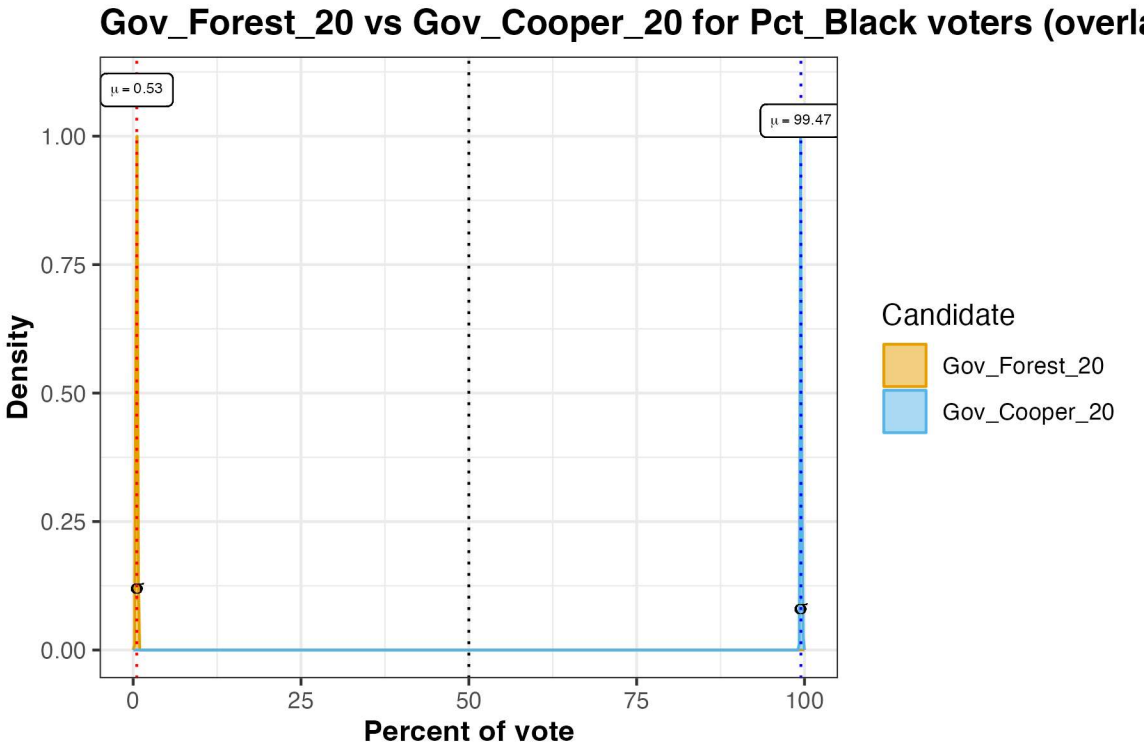


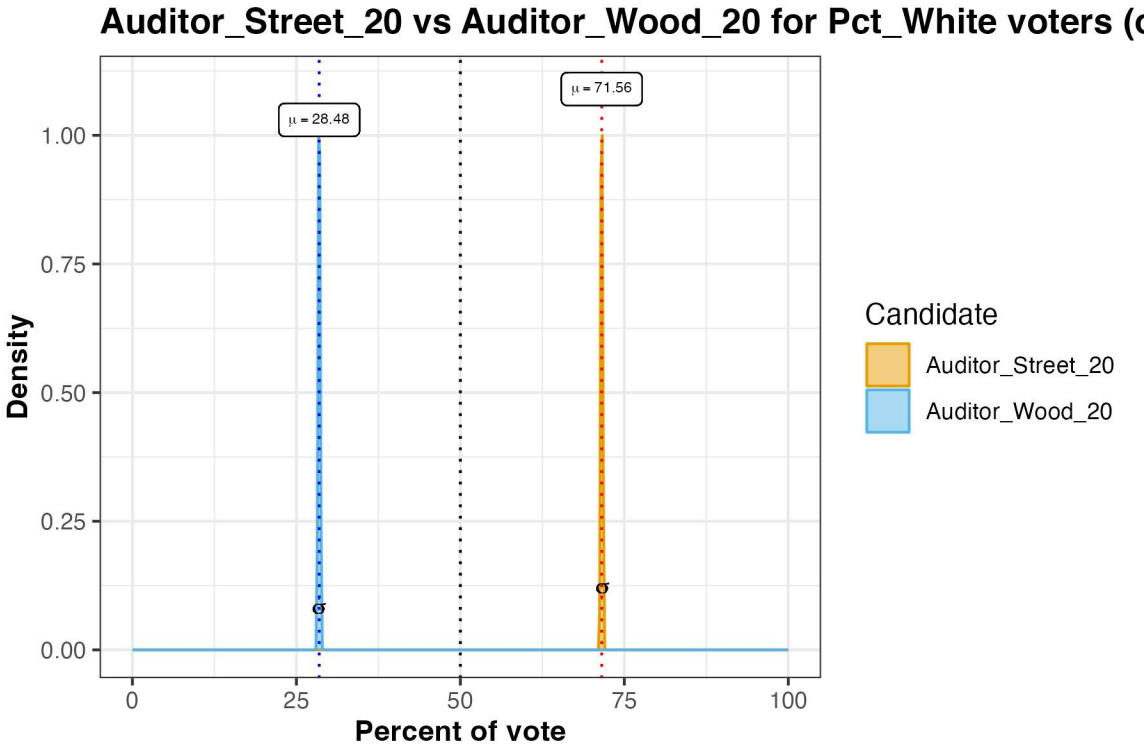
Statewide RPV analysis: Black and white point estimates and confidence intervals

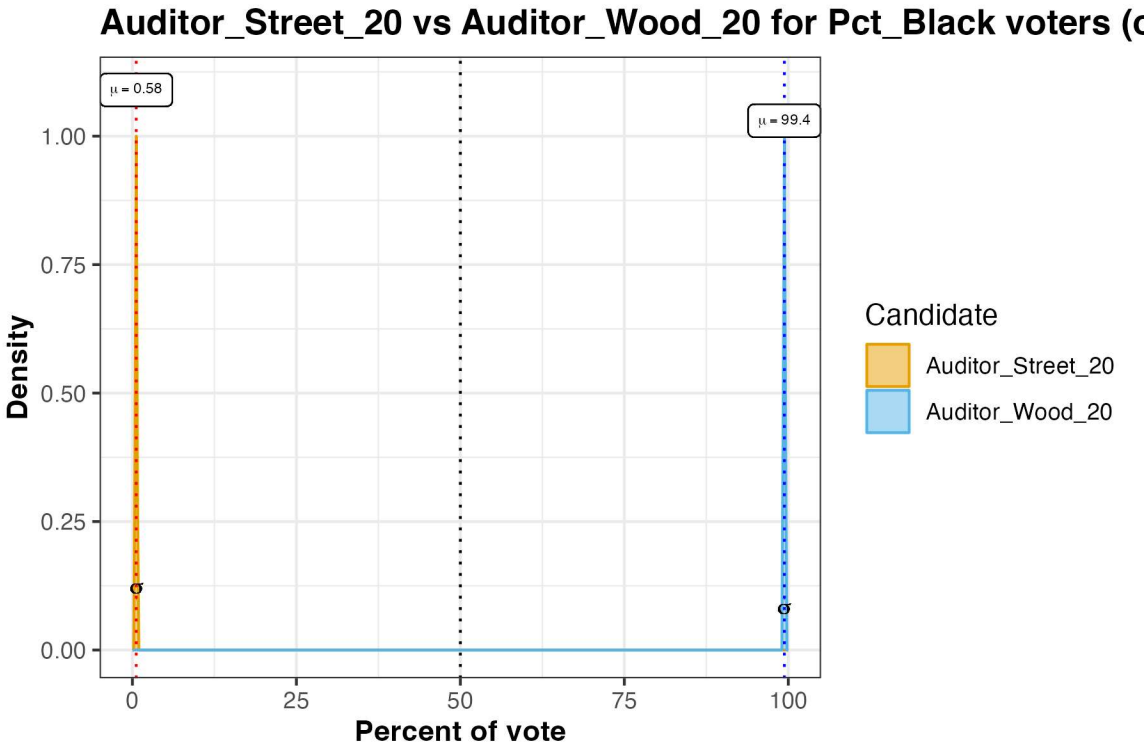


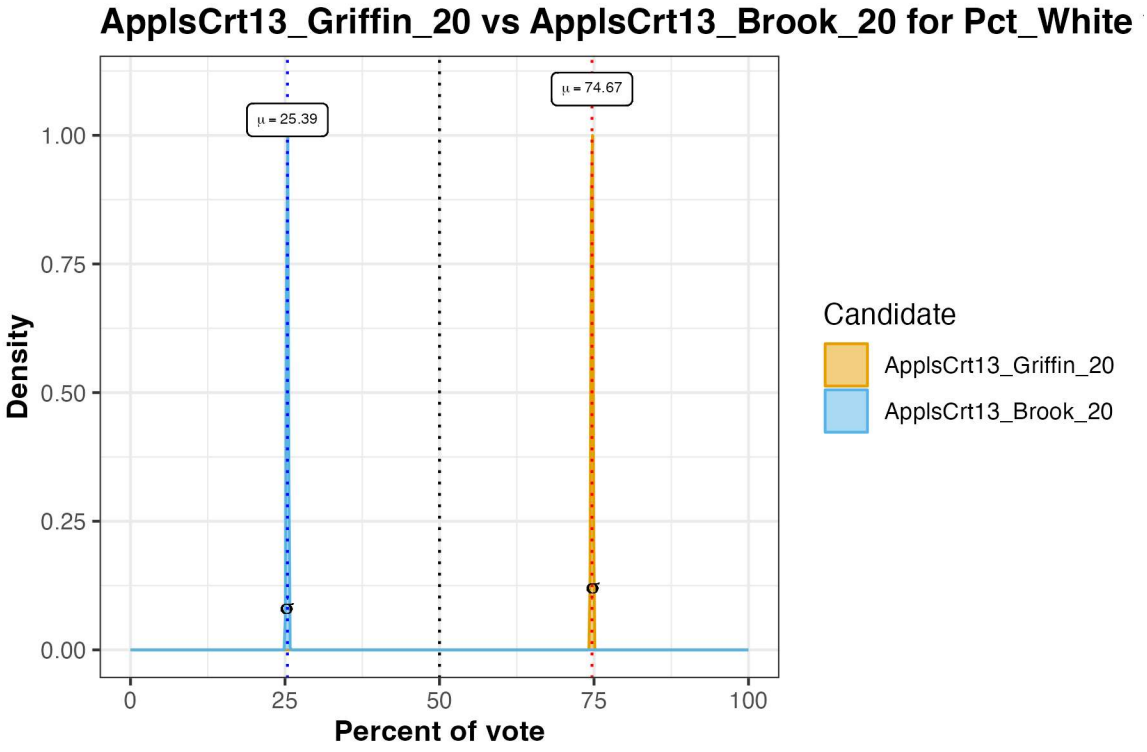


Statewide RPV analysis: Black and white point estimates and confidence intervals

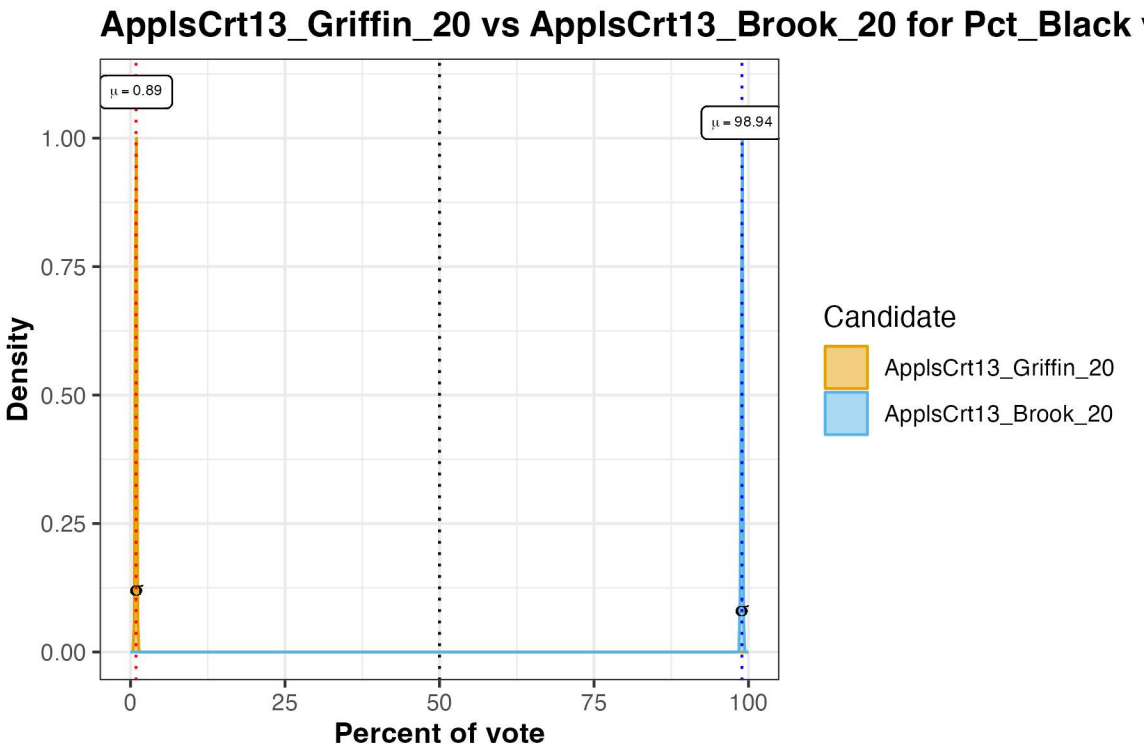


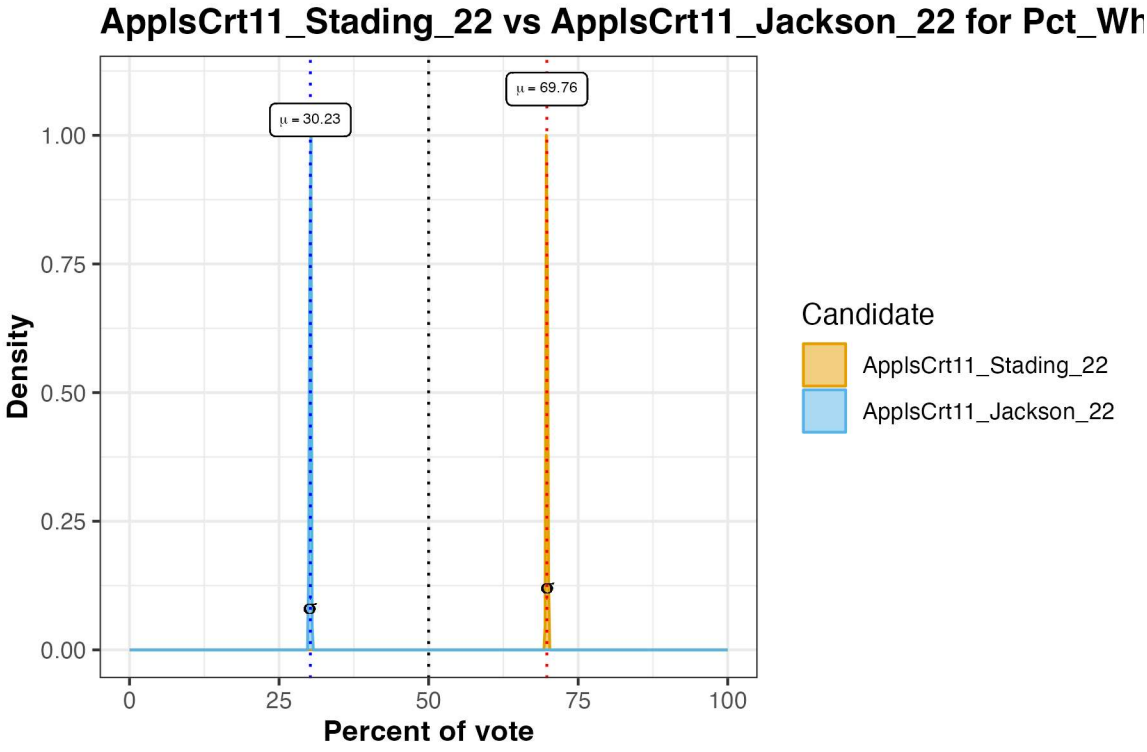



Auditor_Street_20 vs Auditor_Wood_20 for Pct_Black voters (c
μ = 0.58
μ = 99.4
1.00
0.75
0.50
0.25
0.00
Density
0
25
50
75
100
Percent of vote
Candidate
Auditor_Street_20
Auditor_Wood_20

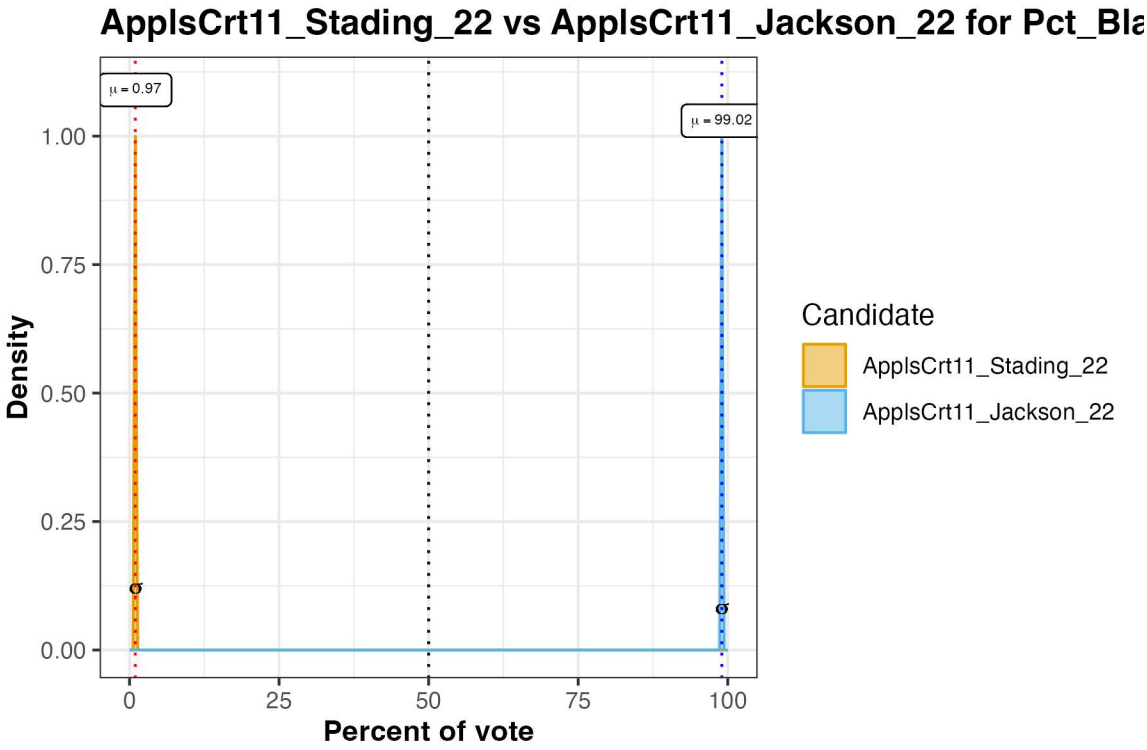

ApplsCrt13_Griffin_20 vs ApplsCrt13_Brook_20 for Pct_White
μ = 25.39
μ = 74.67
1.00
0.75
0.50
0.25
0.00
Density
0
25
50
75
100
Percent of vote
Candidate
ApplsCrt13_Griffin_20
ApplsCrt13_Brook_20

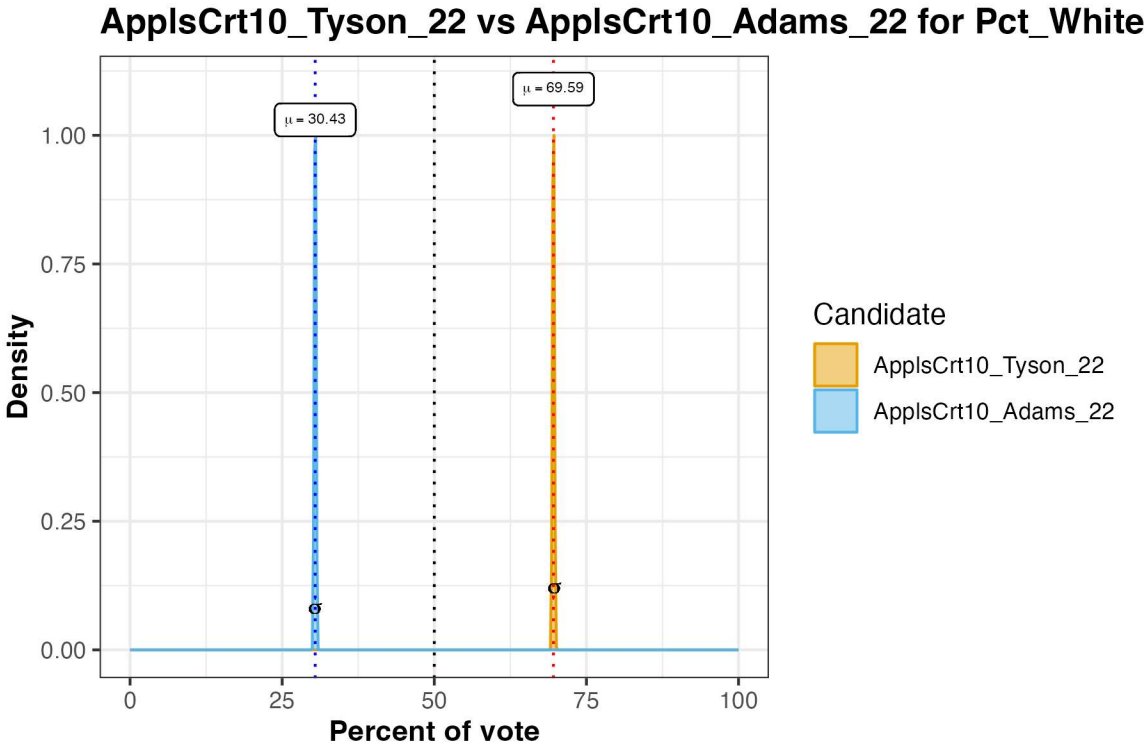
Statewide RPV analysis: Black and white point estimates and confidence intervals



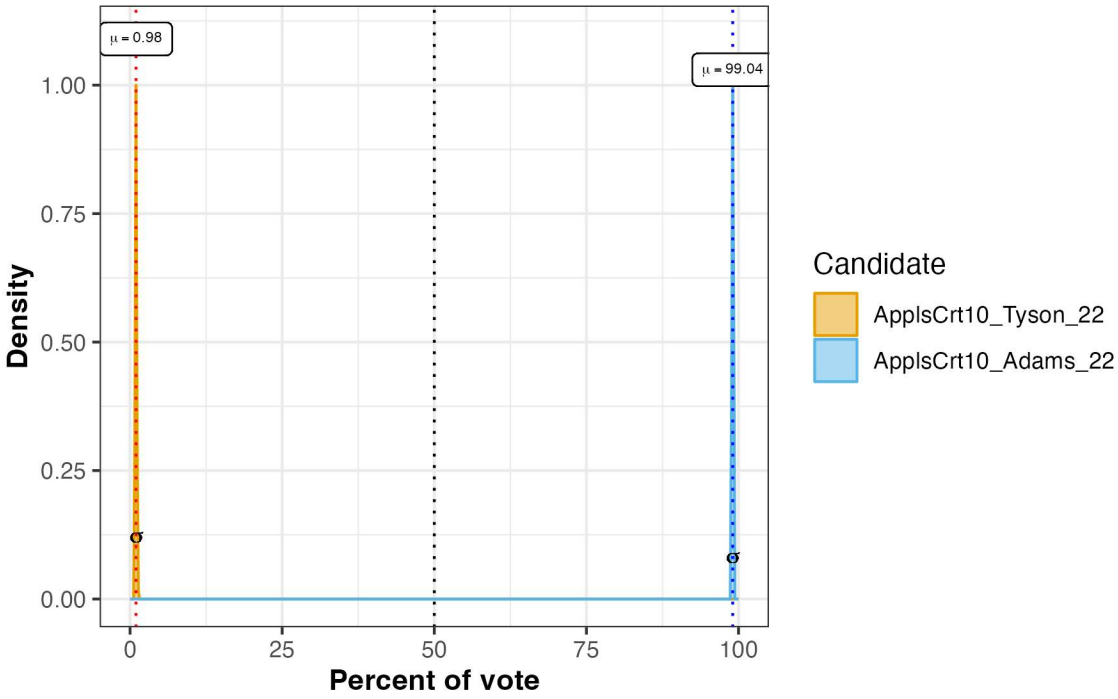


Statewide RPV analysis: Black and white point estimates and confidence intervals

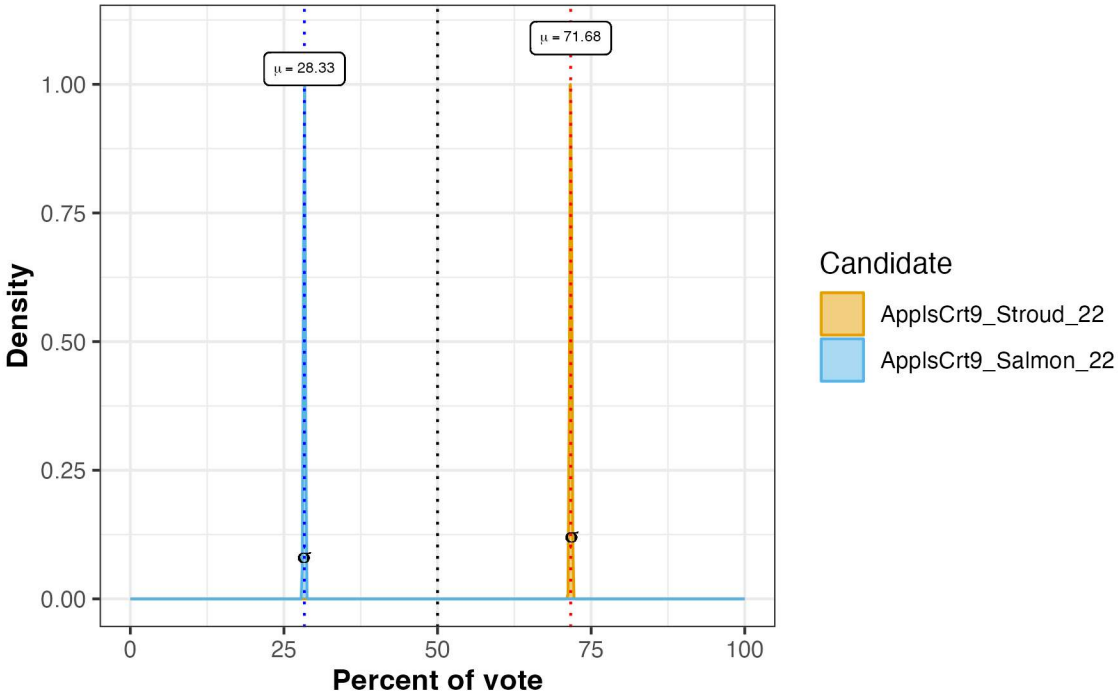




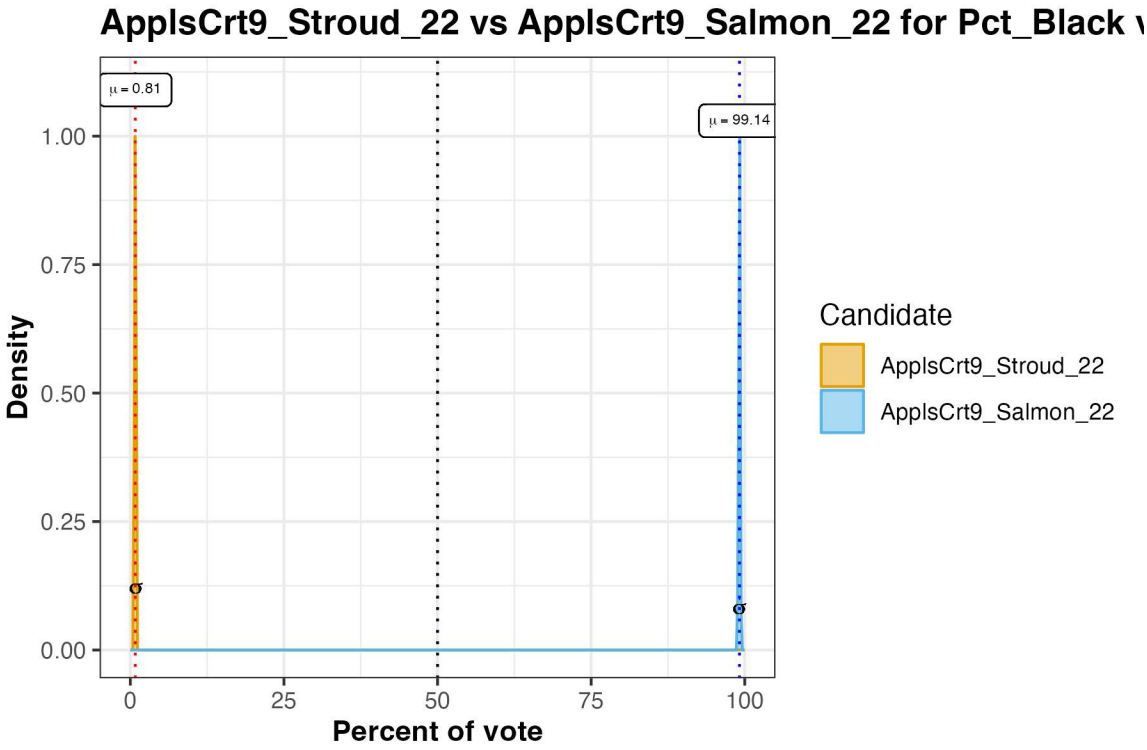
ApplsCrt10_Tyson_22 vs ApplsCrt10_Adams_22 for Pct_Black

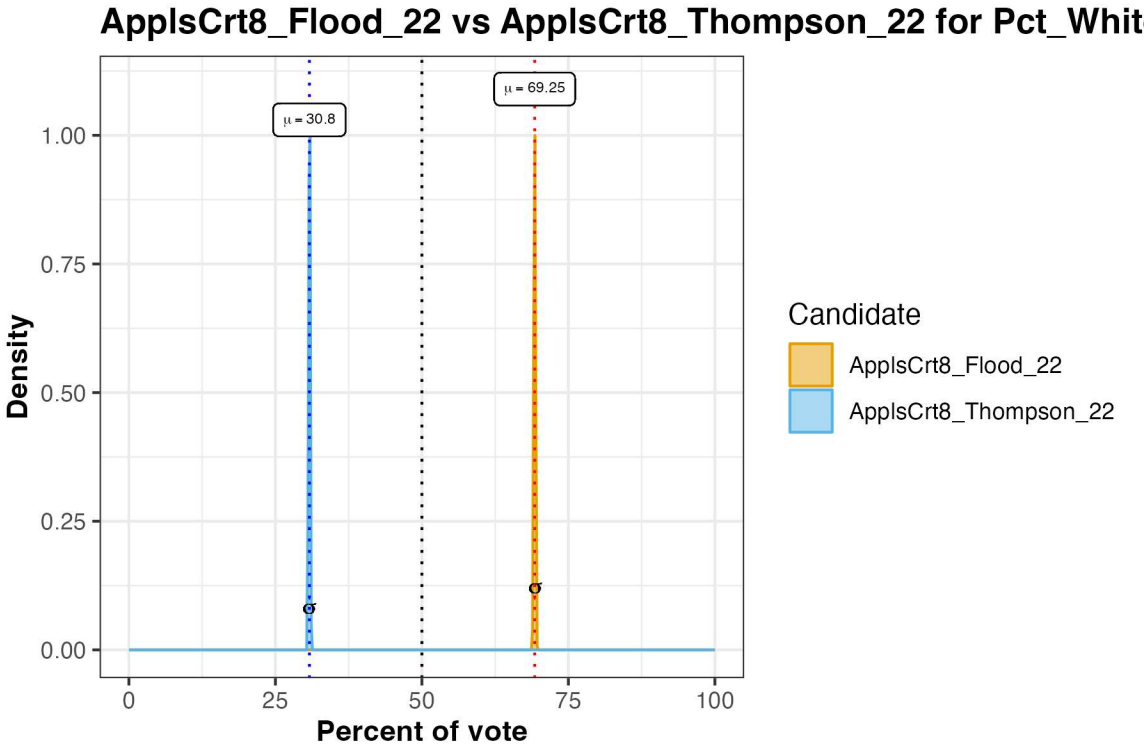


ApplsCrt9_Stroud_22 vs ApplsCrt9_Salmon_22 for Pct_White v

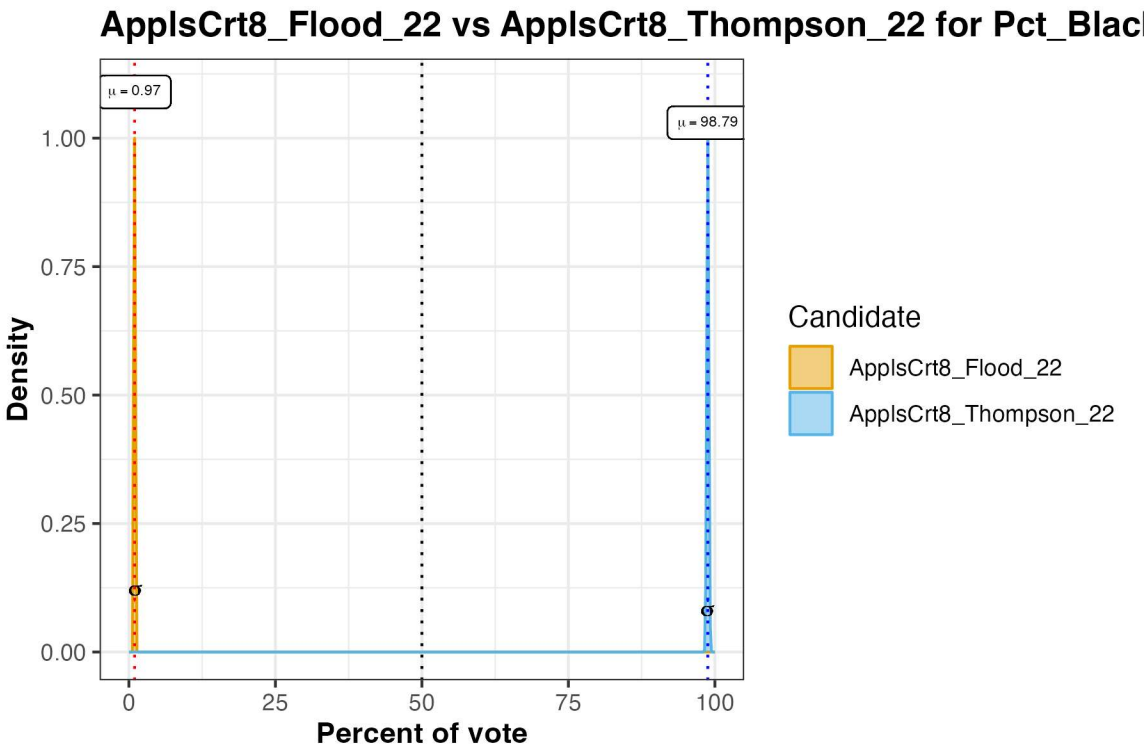


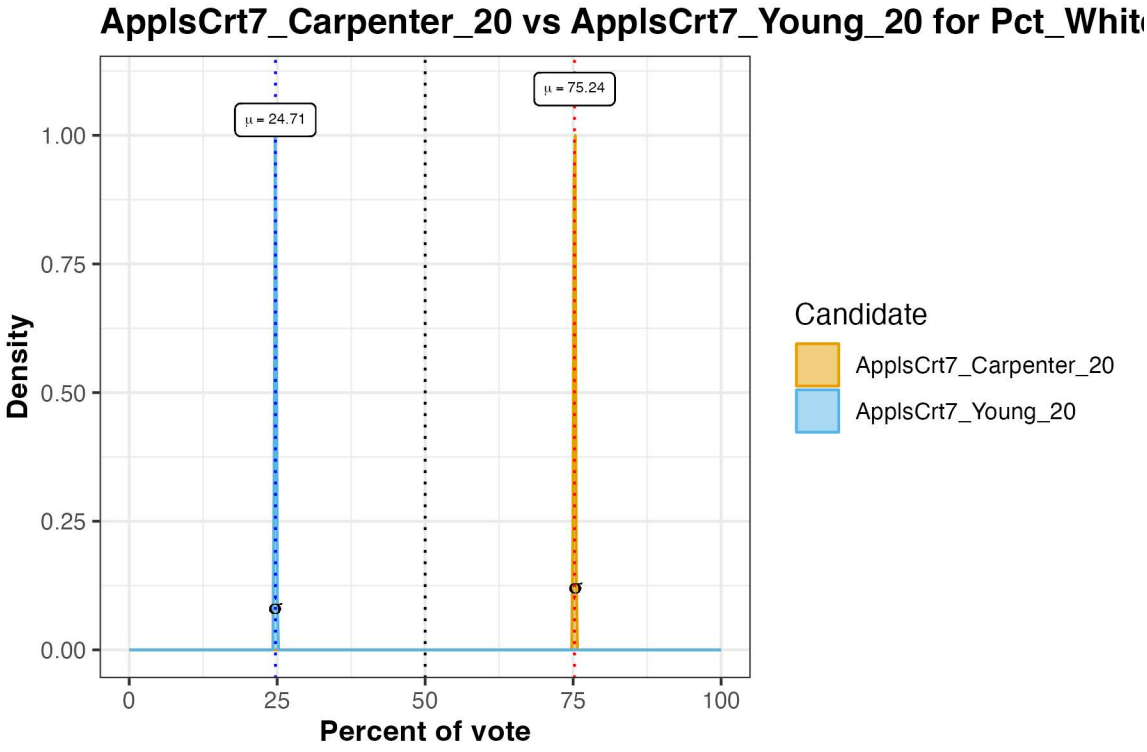
Statewide RPV analysis: Black and white point estimates and confidence intervals



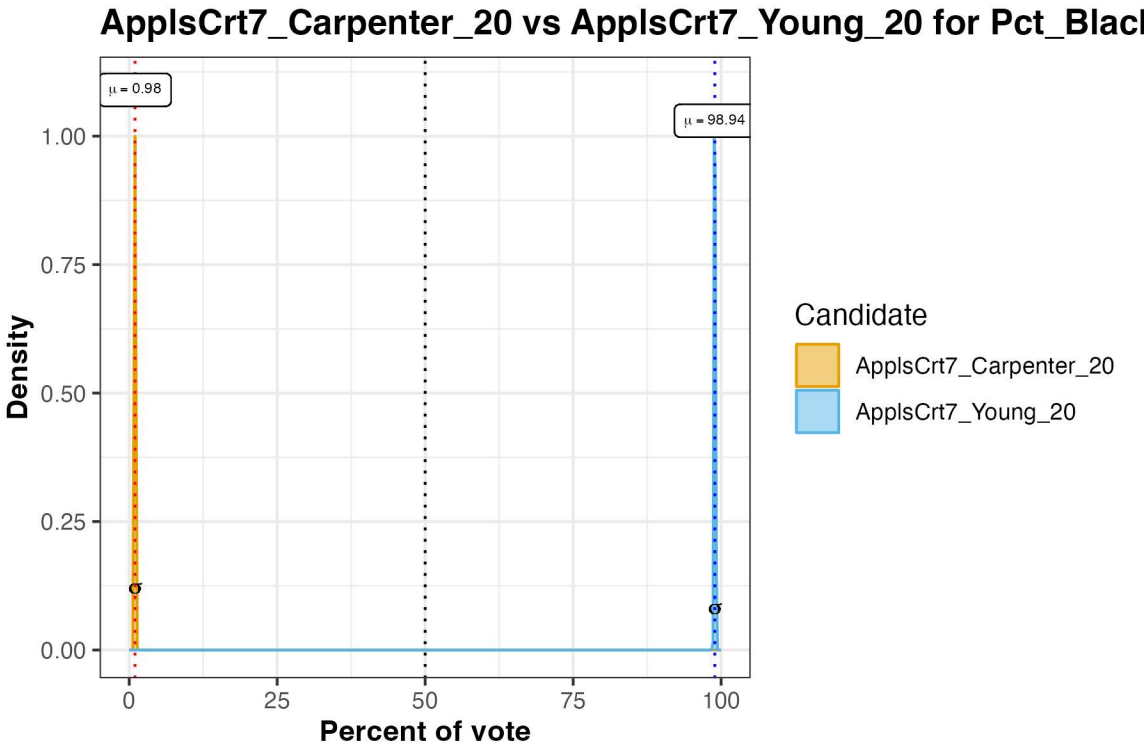


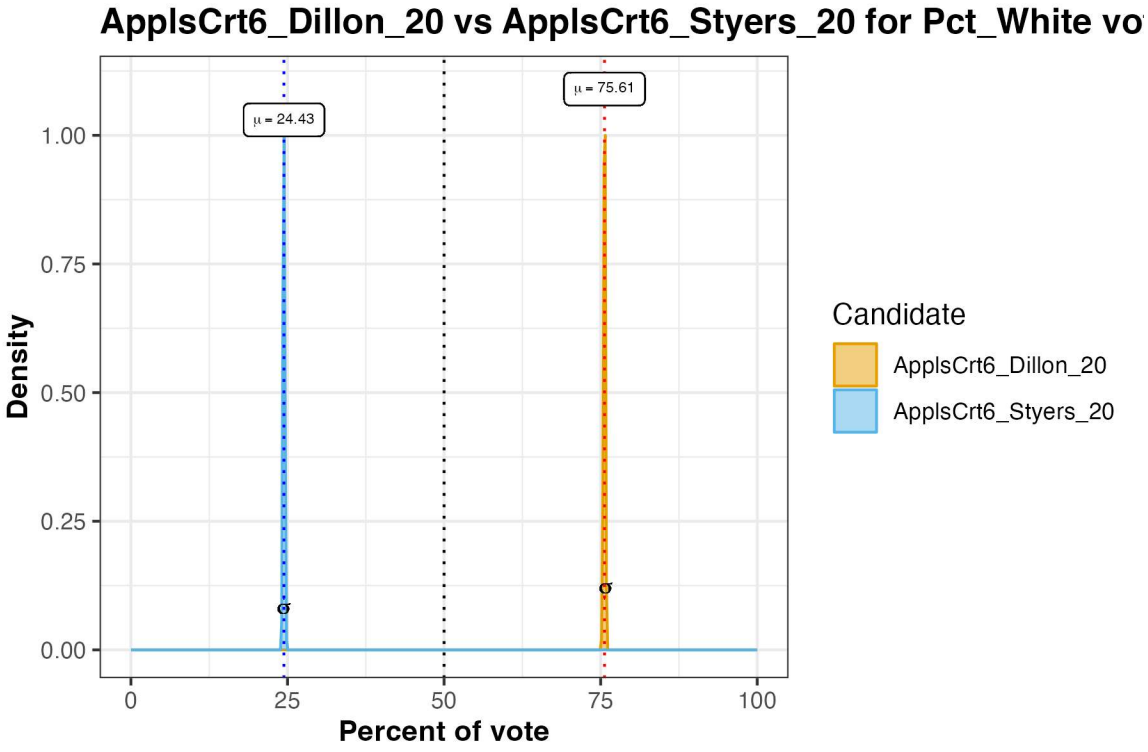
Statewide RPV analysis: Black and white point estimates and confidence intervals

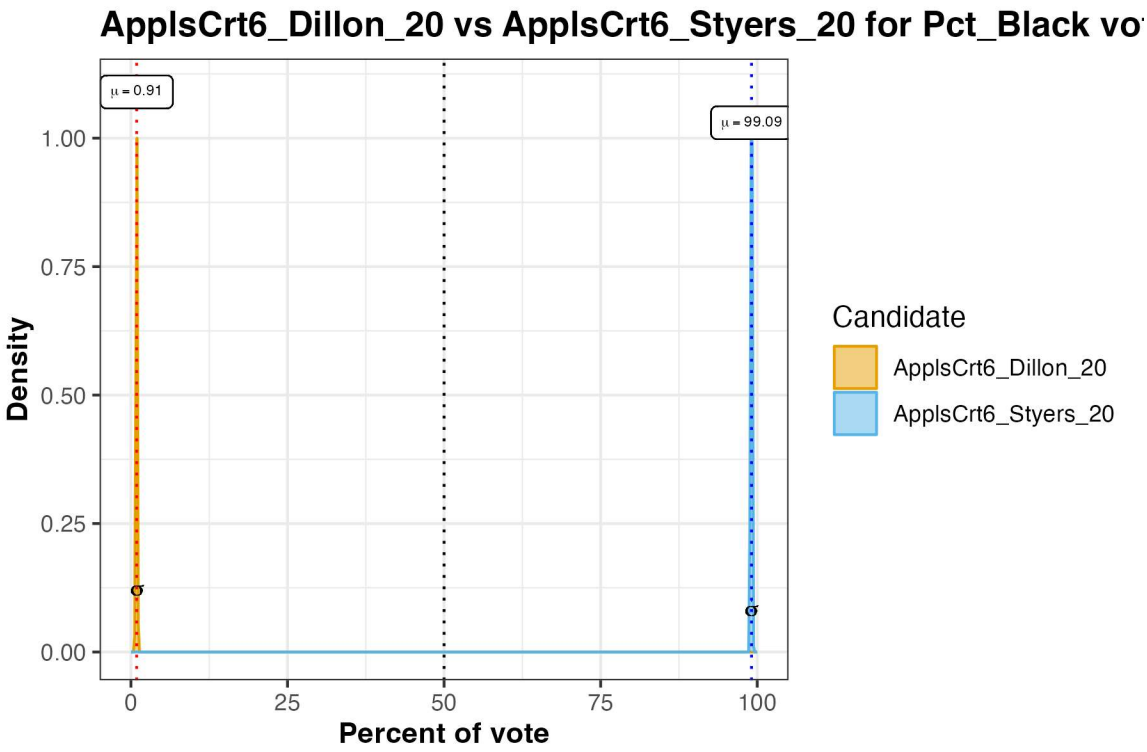


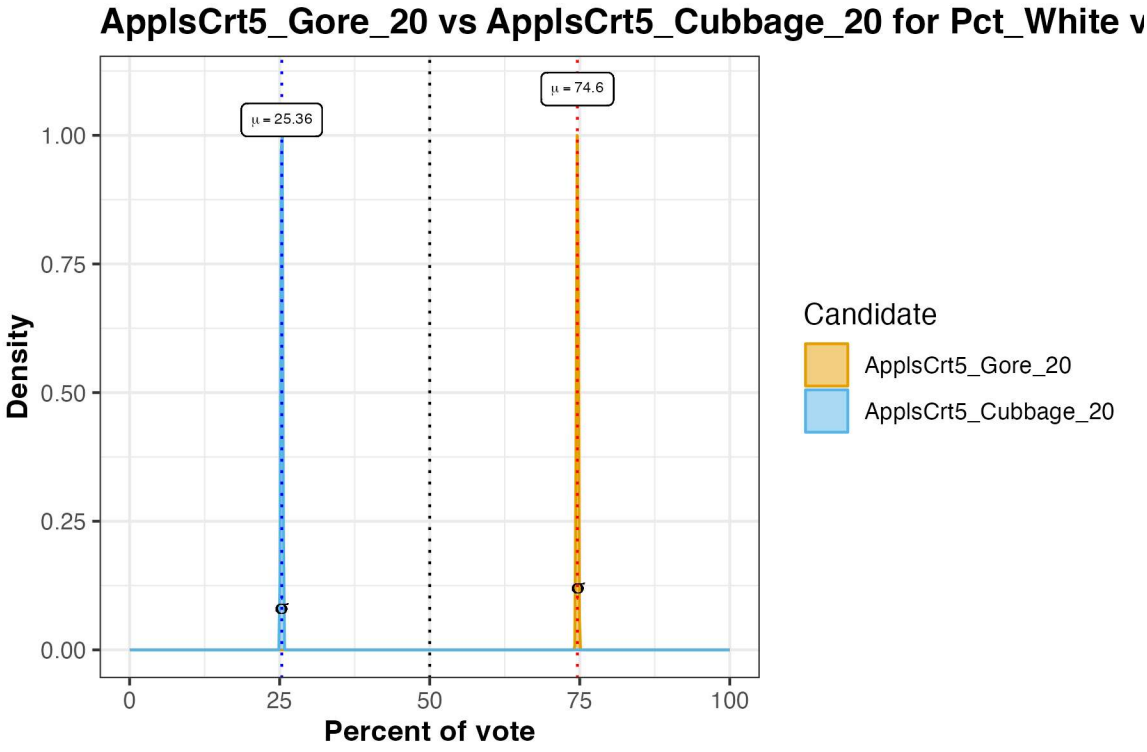


Statewide RPV analysis: Black and white point estimates and confidence intervals

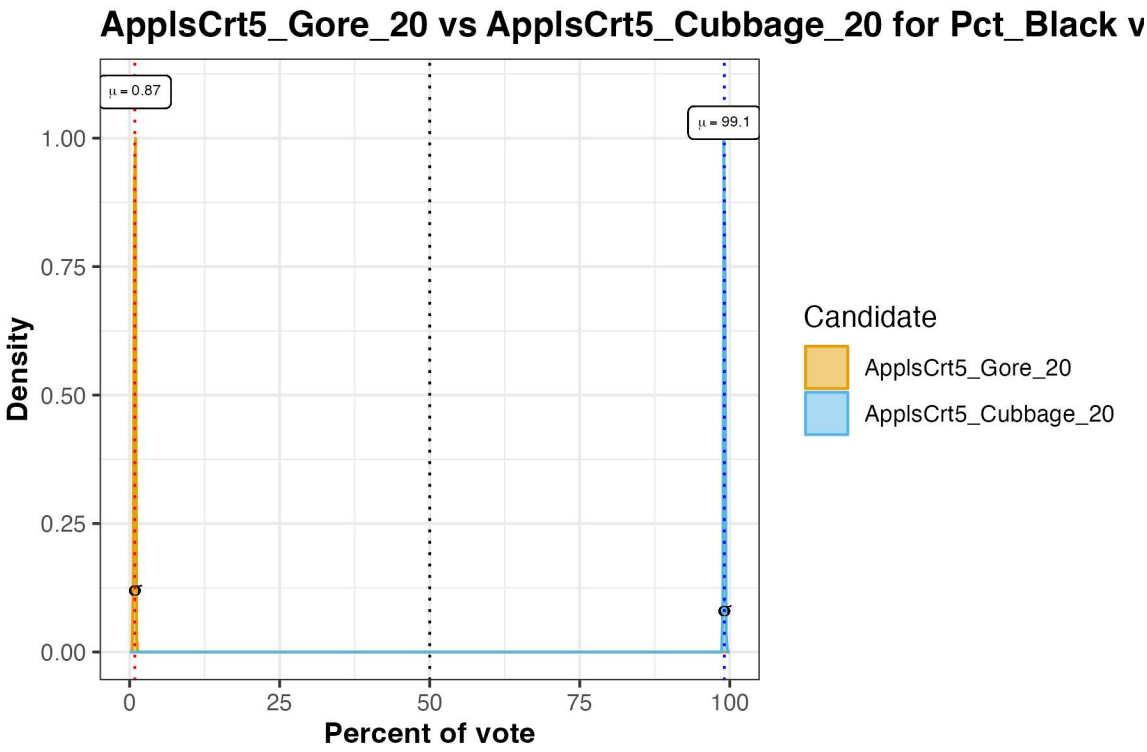


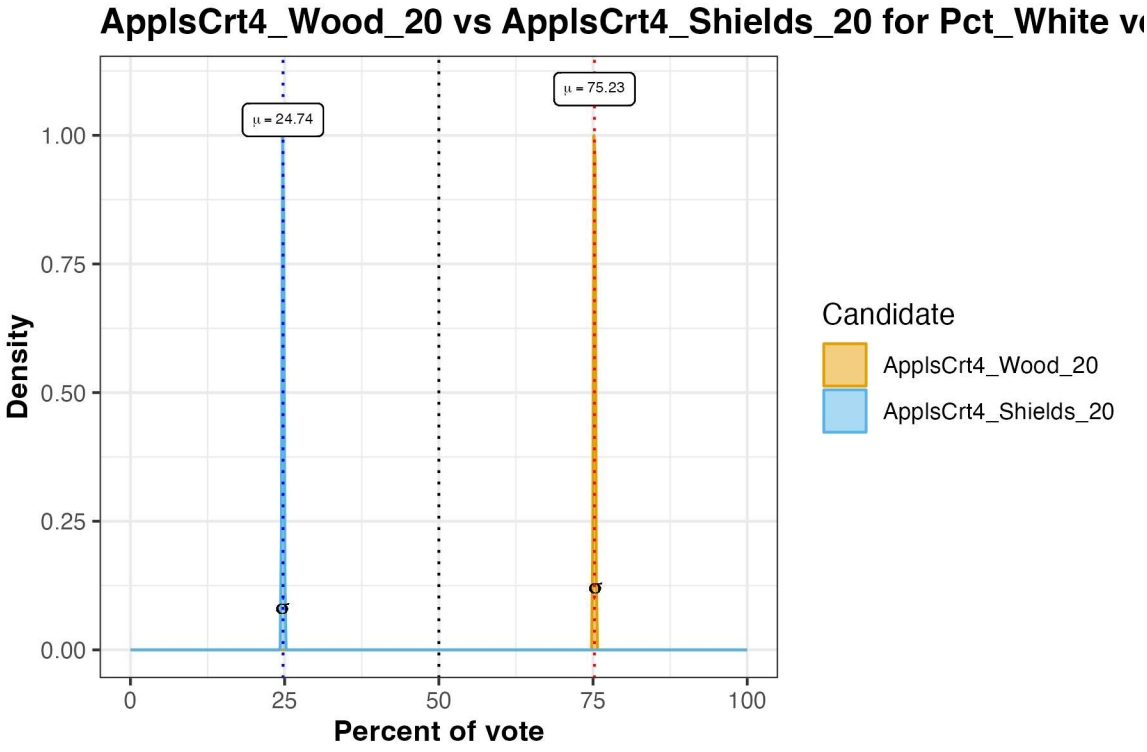


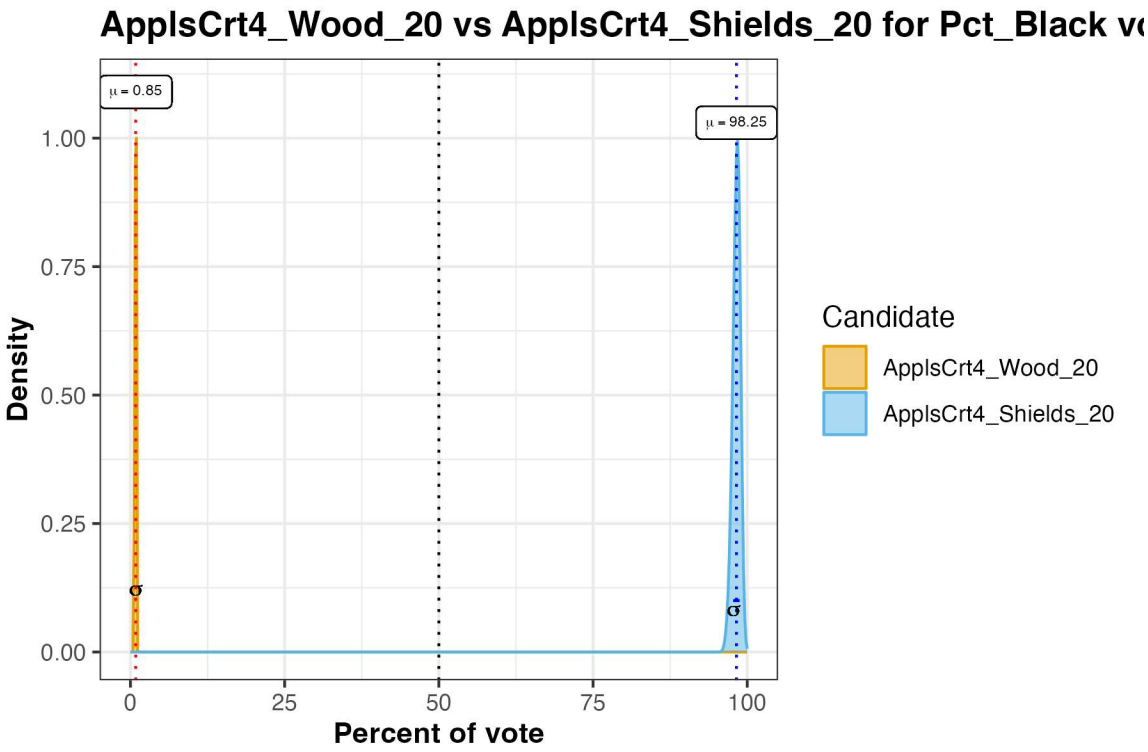

ApplsCrt6_Dillon_20 vs ApplsCrt6_Styers_20 for Pct_Black vo
μ = 0.91
μ = 99.09
σ
σ
1.00
0.75
0.50
0.25
0.00
Density
0
25
50
75
100
Percent of vote
Candidate
ApplsCrt6_Dillon_20
ApplsCrt6_Styers_20

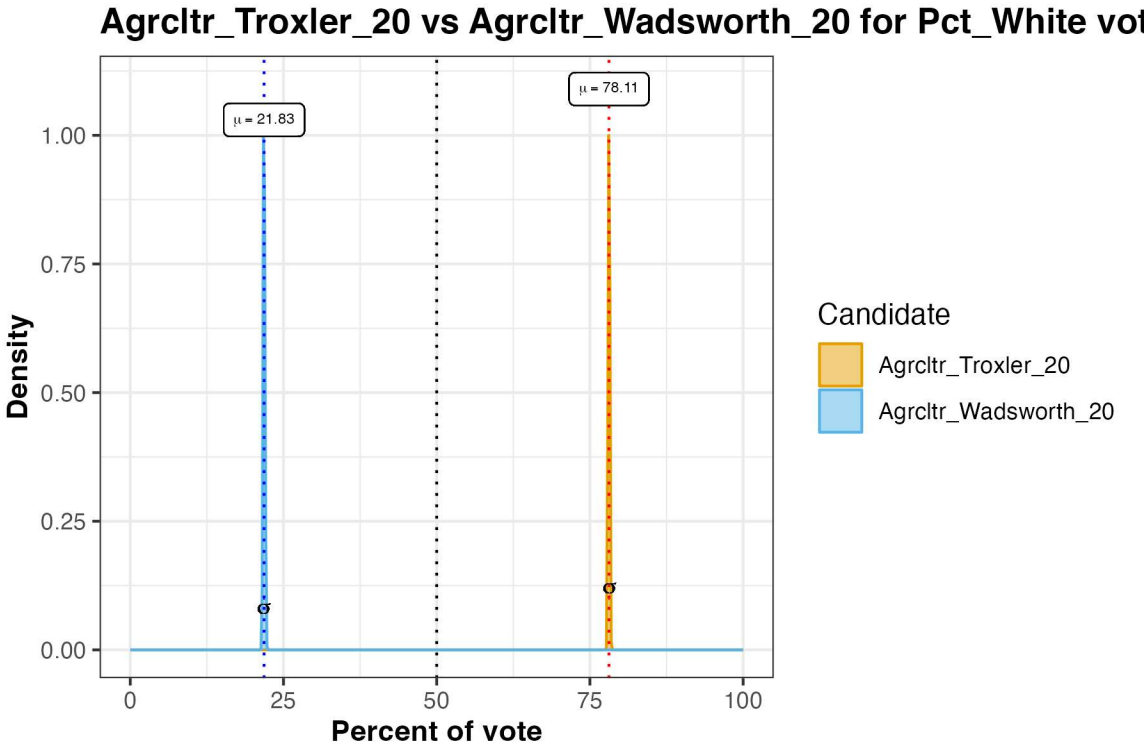

ApplsCrt5_Gore_20 vs ApplsCrt5_Cubbage_20 for Pct_White v
μ = 25.36
μ = 74.6
σ
σ
1.00
0.75
0.50
0.25
0.00
Density
0
25
50
75
100
Percent of vote
Candidate
ApplsCrt5_Gore_20
ApplsCrt5_Cubbage_20

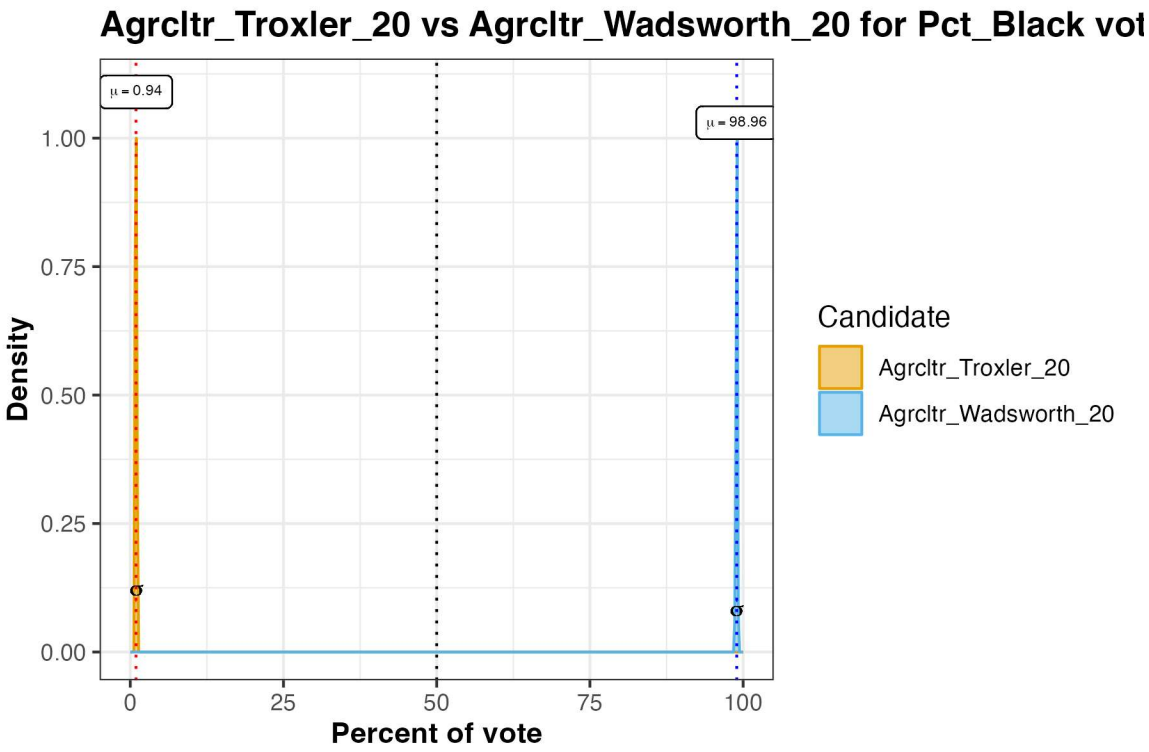
Statewide RPV analysis: Black and white point estimates and confidence intervals

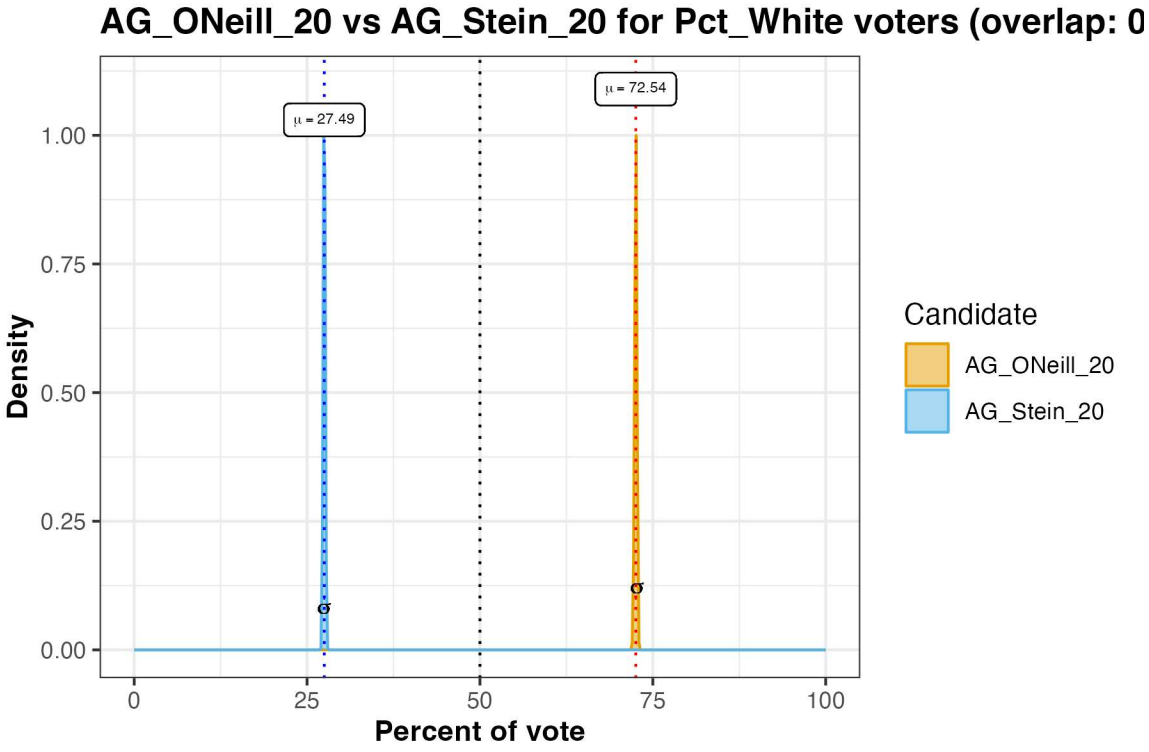




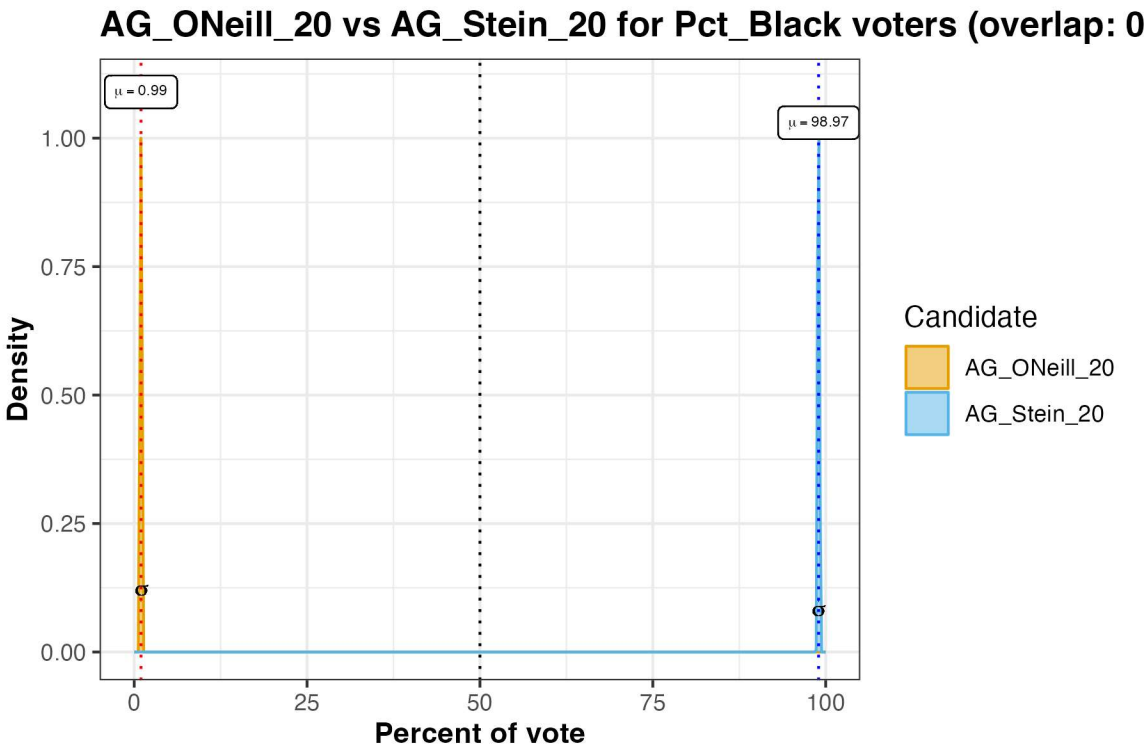

ApplsCrt4_Wood_20 vs ApplsCrt4_Shields_20 for Pct_Black v
μ = 0.85
μ = 98.25
σ
σ
Density
1.00
0.75
0.50
0.25
0.00
0
25
50
75
100
Percent of vote
Candidate
ApplsCrt4_Wood_20
ApplsCrt4_Shields_20


Agrcltr_Troxler_20 vs Agrcltr_Wadsworth_20 for Pct_White vot
μ = 21.83
μ = 78.11
σ
σ
Density
1.00
0.75
0.50
0.25
0.00
0
25
50
75
100
Percent of vote
Candidate
Agrcltr_Troxler_20
Agrcltr_Wadsworth_20


Agrcltr_Troxler_20 vs Agrcltr_Wadsworth_20 for Pct_Black vot
μ = 0.94
μ = 98.96
1.00
0.75
0.50
0.25
0.00
Density
σ
σ
0
25
50
75
100
Percent of vote
Candidate
Agrcltr_Troxler_20
Agrcltr_Wadsworth_20


AG_ONeill_20 vs AG_Stein_20 for Pct_White voters (overlap: 0
μ = 27.49
μ = 72.54
1.00
0.75
0.50
0.25
0.00
Density
σ
σ
0
25
50
75
100
Percent of vote
Candidate
AG_ONeill_20
AG_Stein_20

Statewide RPV analysis: Black and white point estimates and confidence intervals



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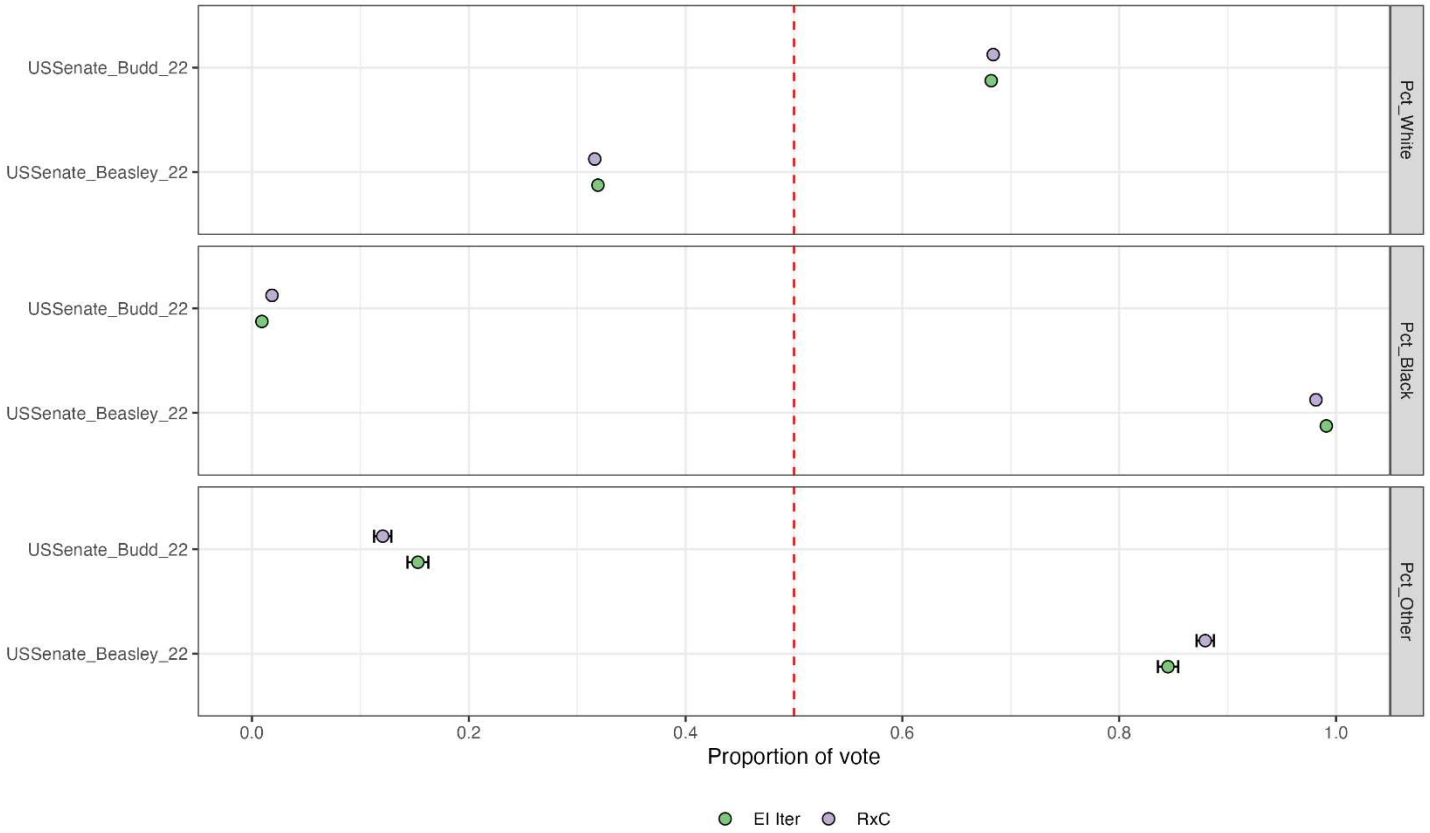
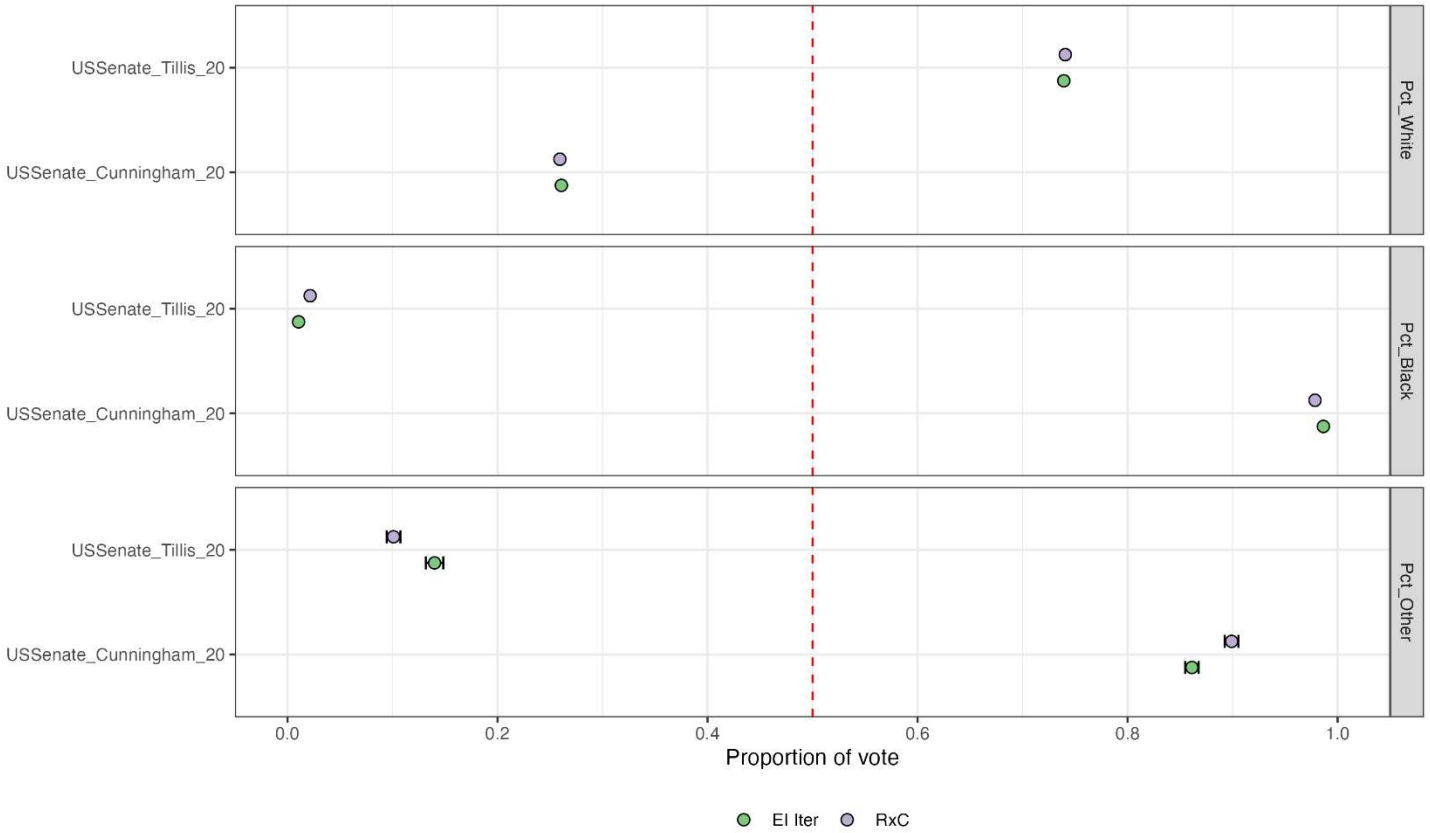
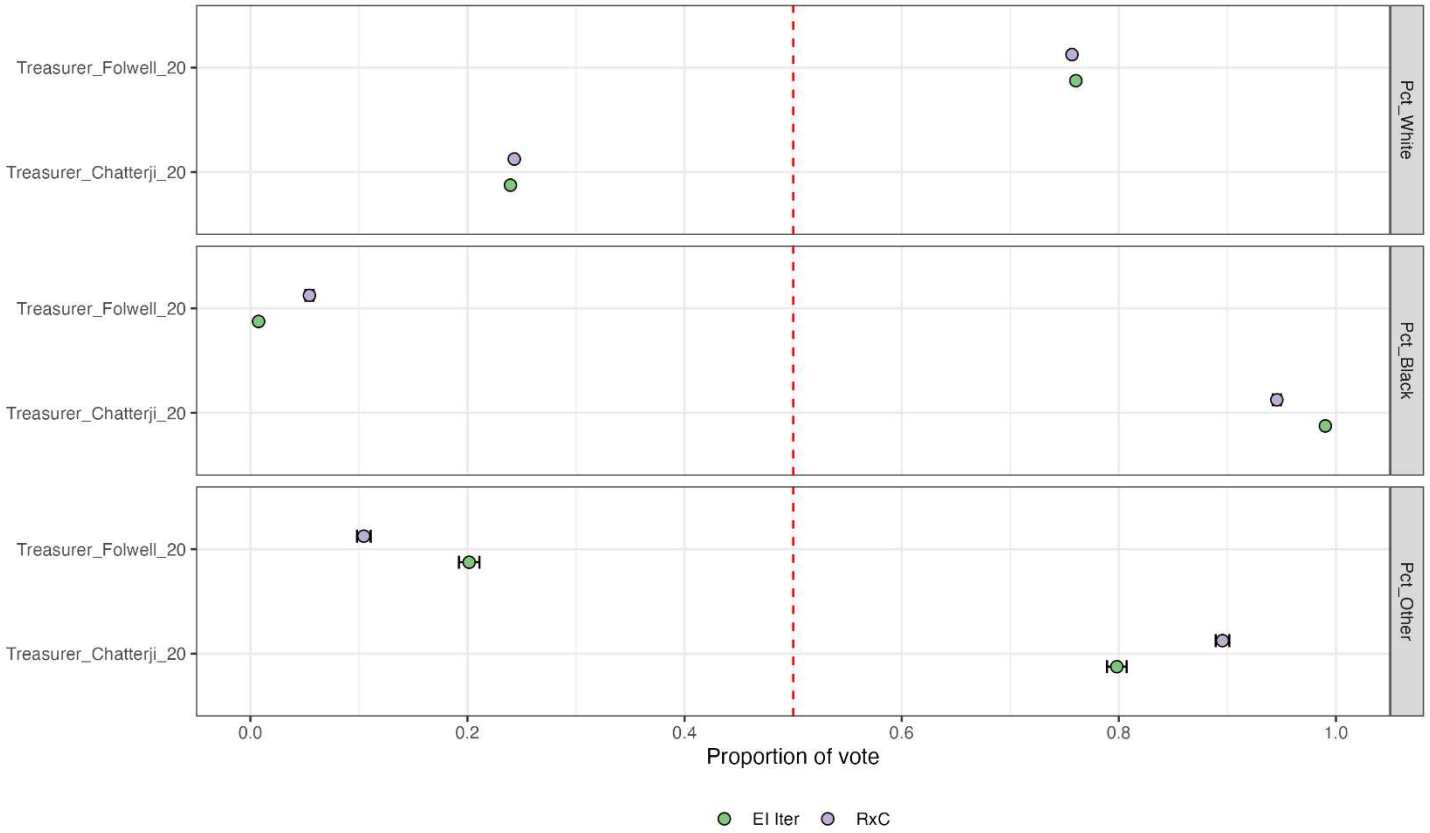
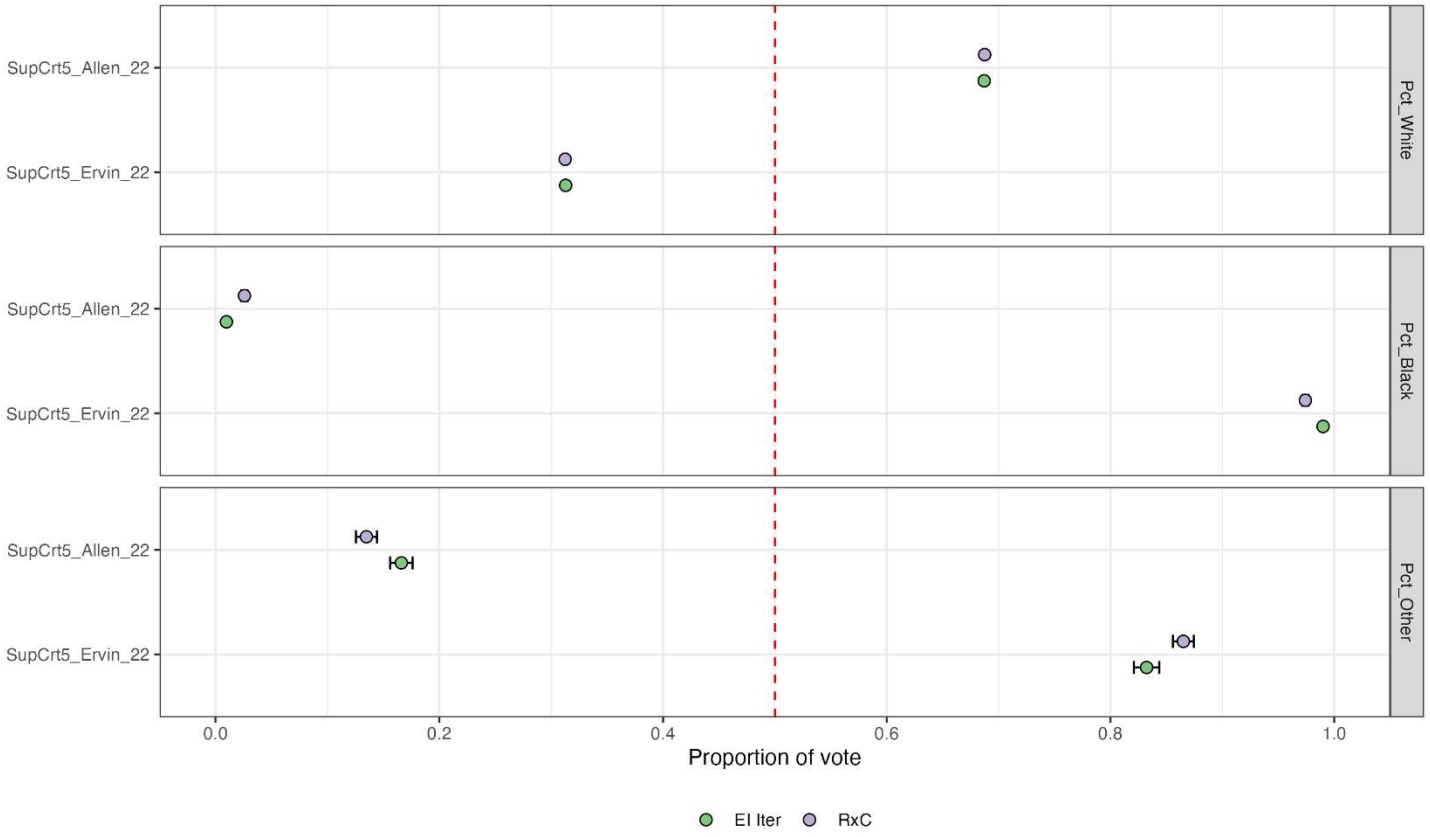
Statewide RPV analysis: Black and white point estimates and confidence intervals



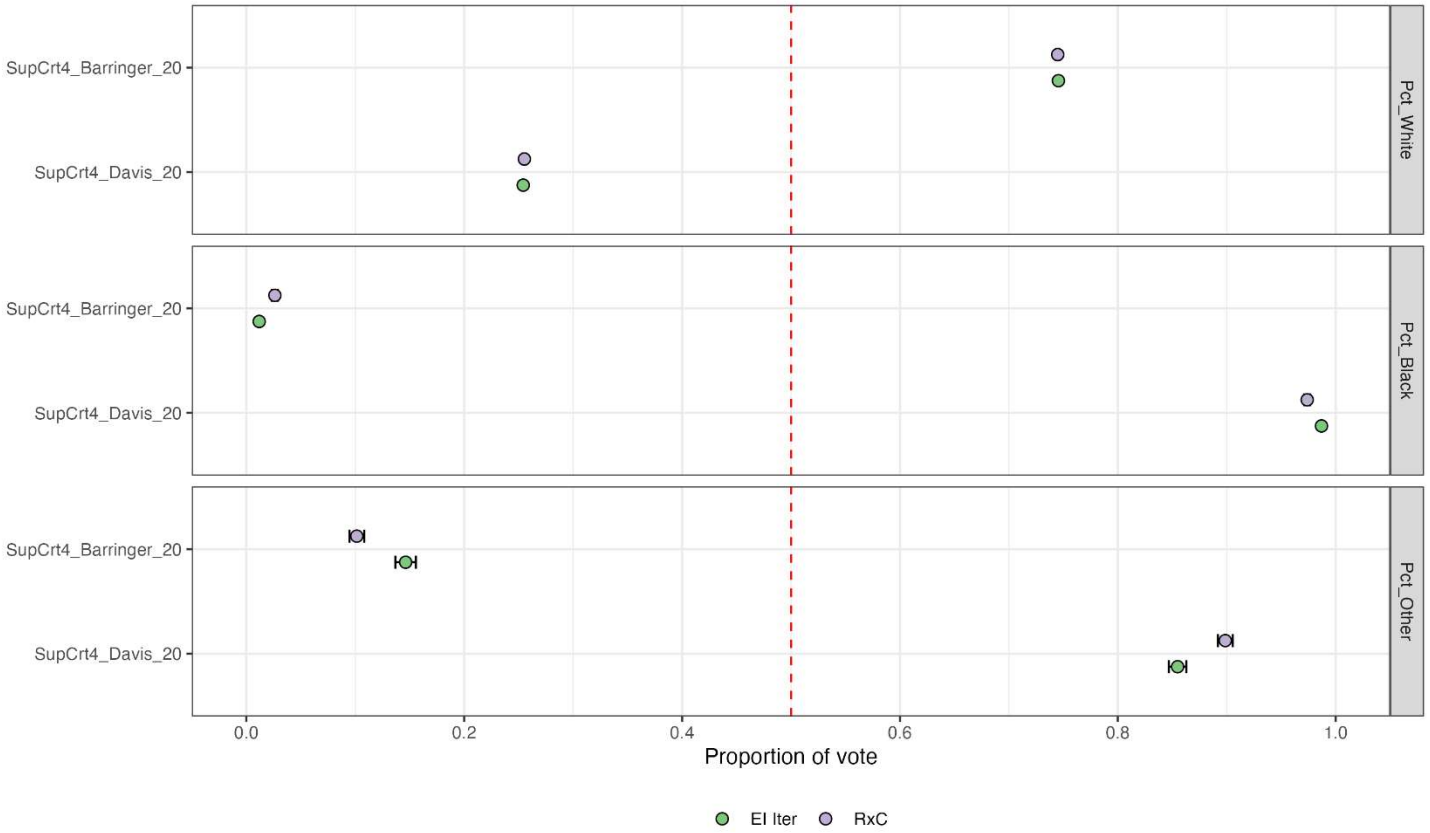


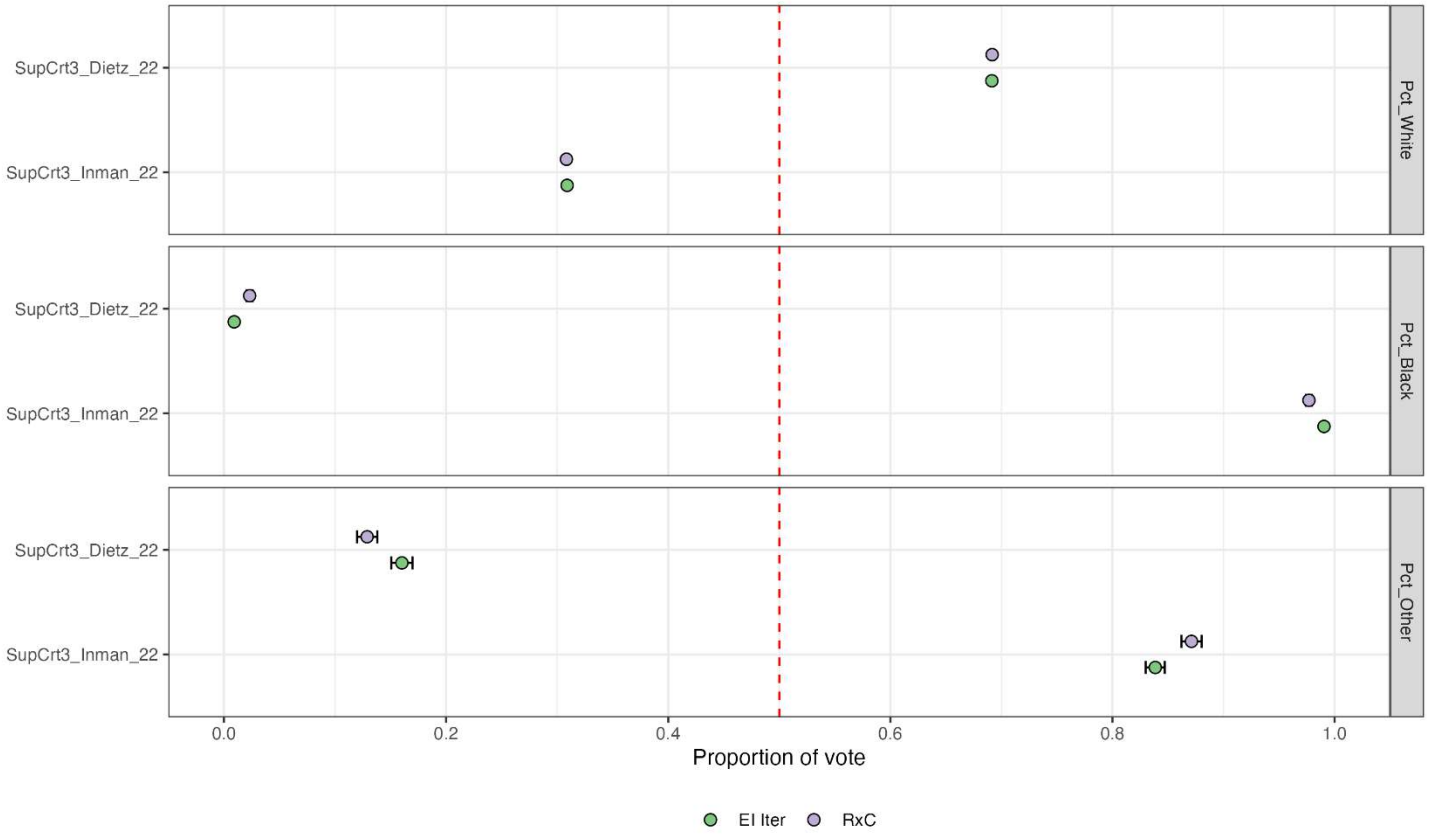
Statewide RPV analysis: Black and white point estimates and confidence intervals



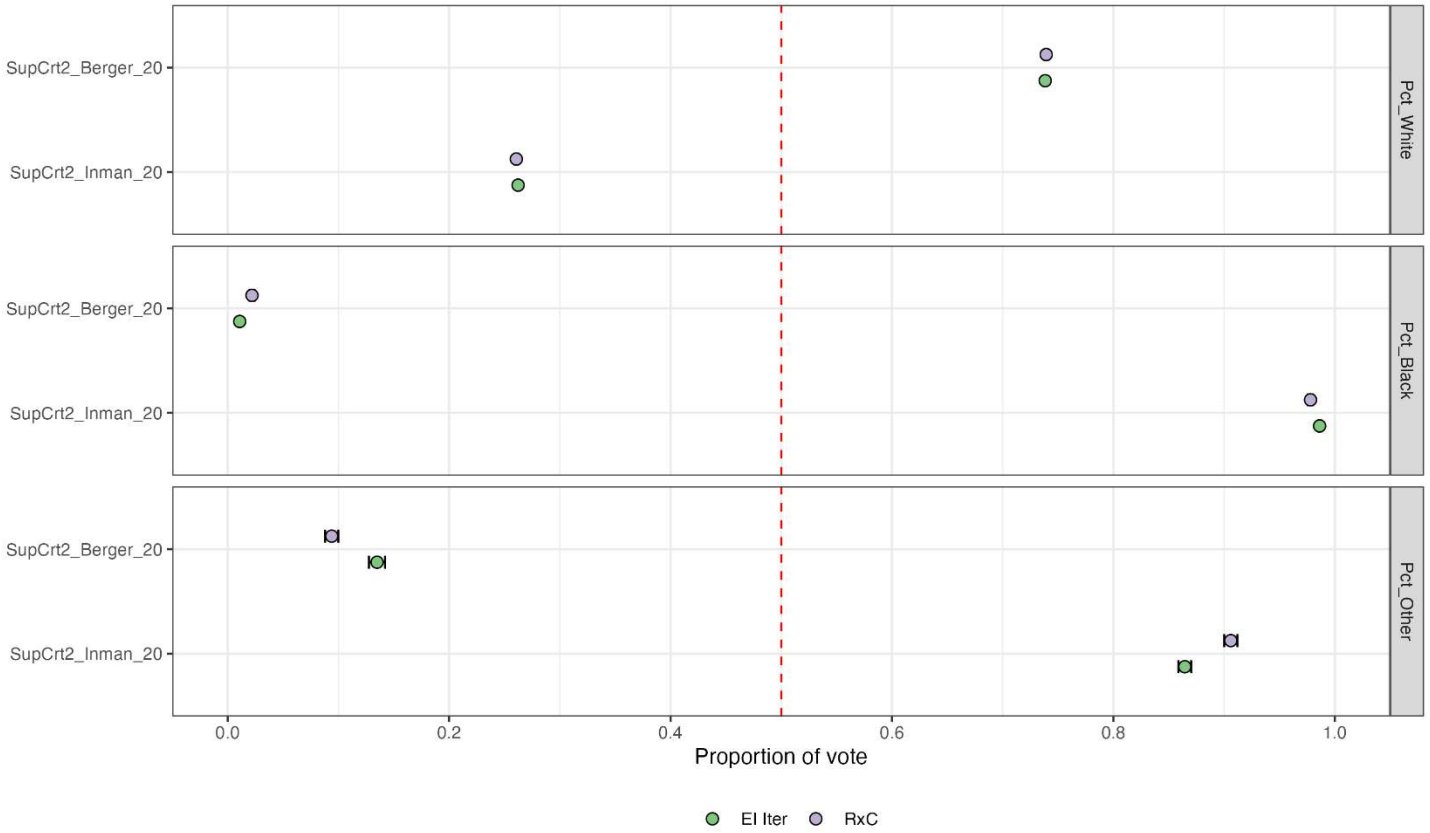


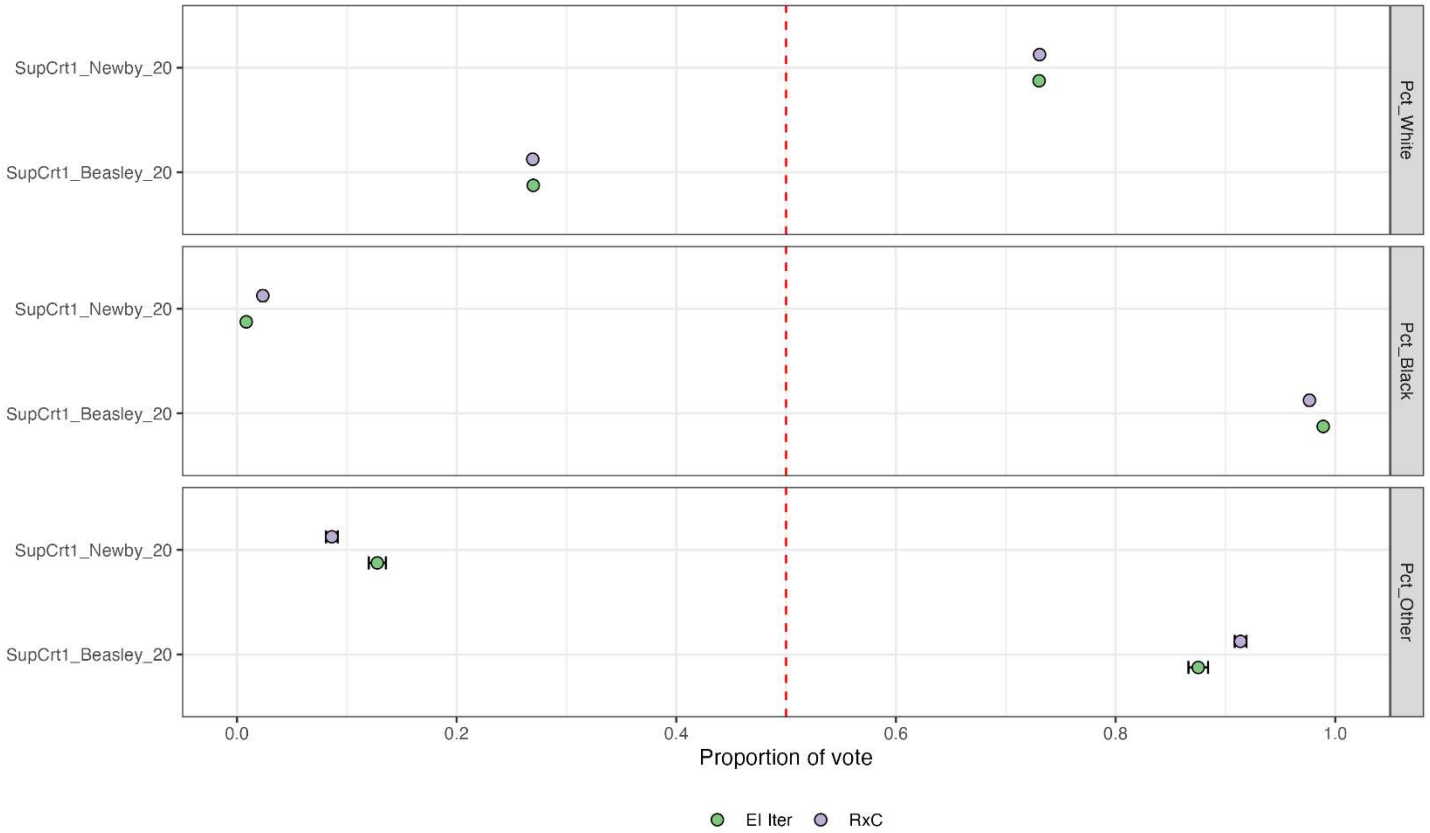
Statewide RPV analysis: Black and white point estimates and confidence intervals



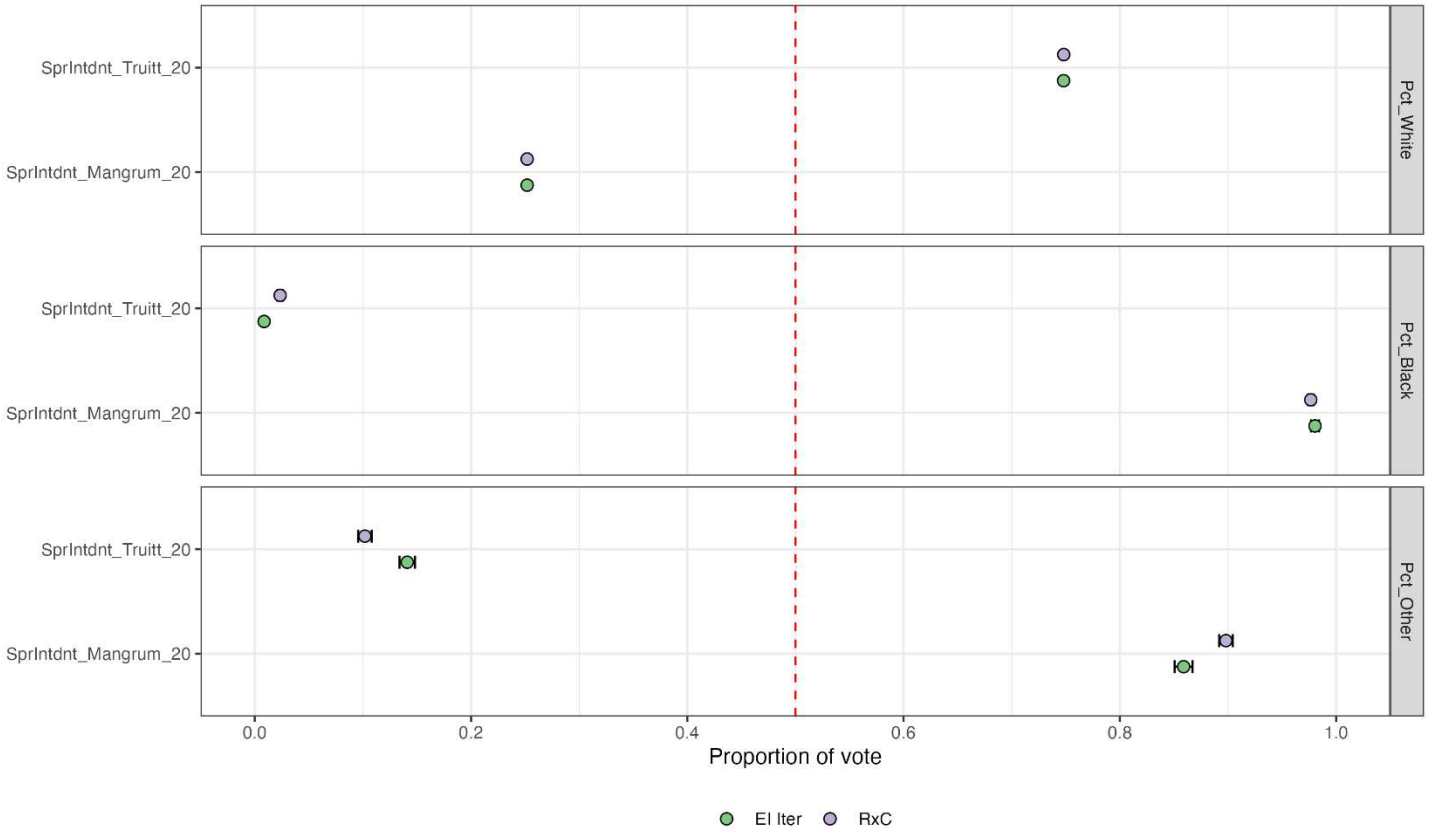


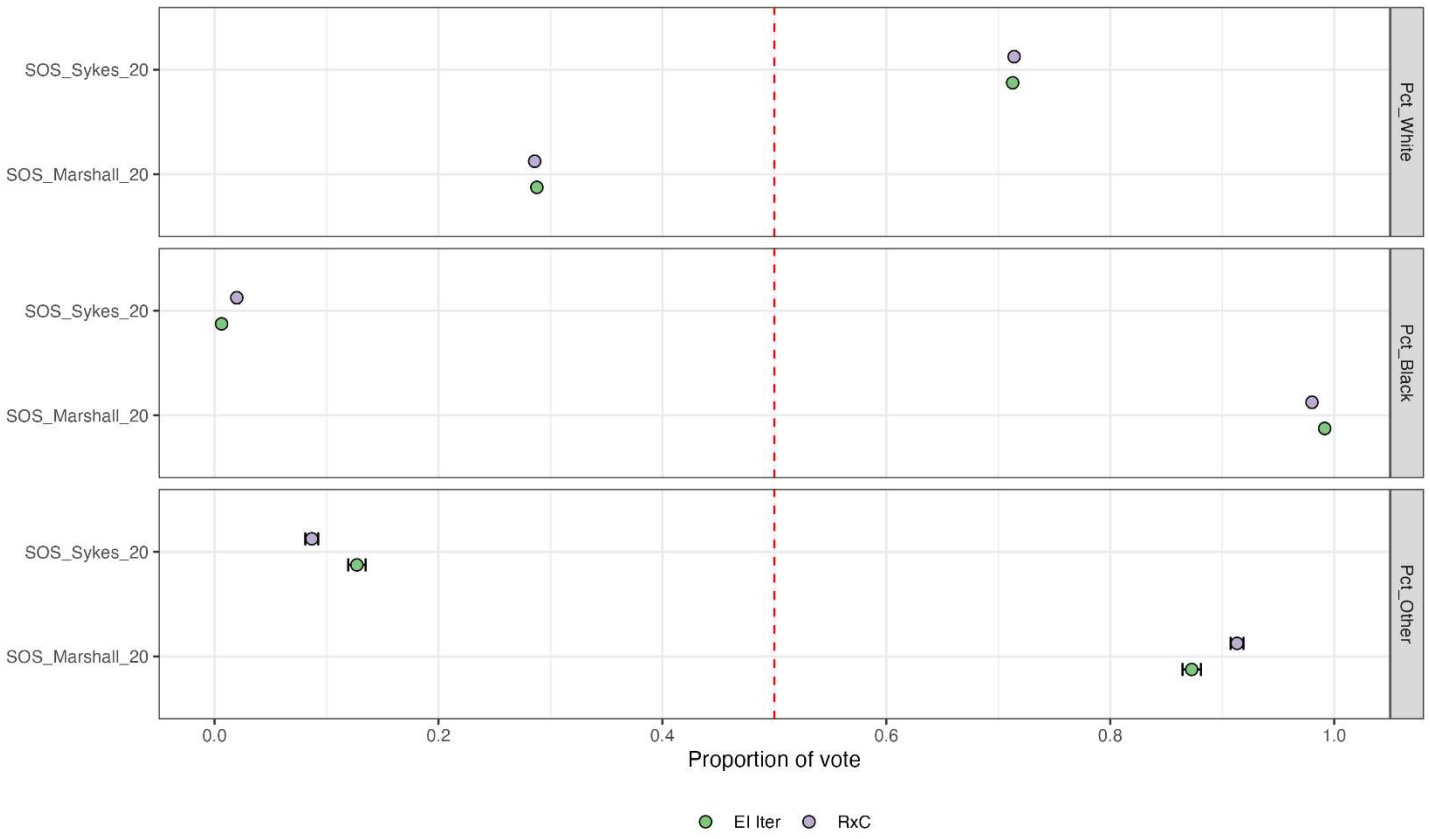
Statewide RPV analysis: Black and white point estimates and confidence intervals



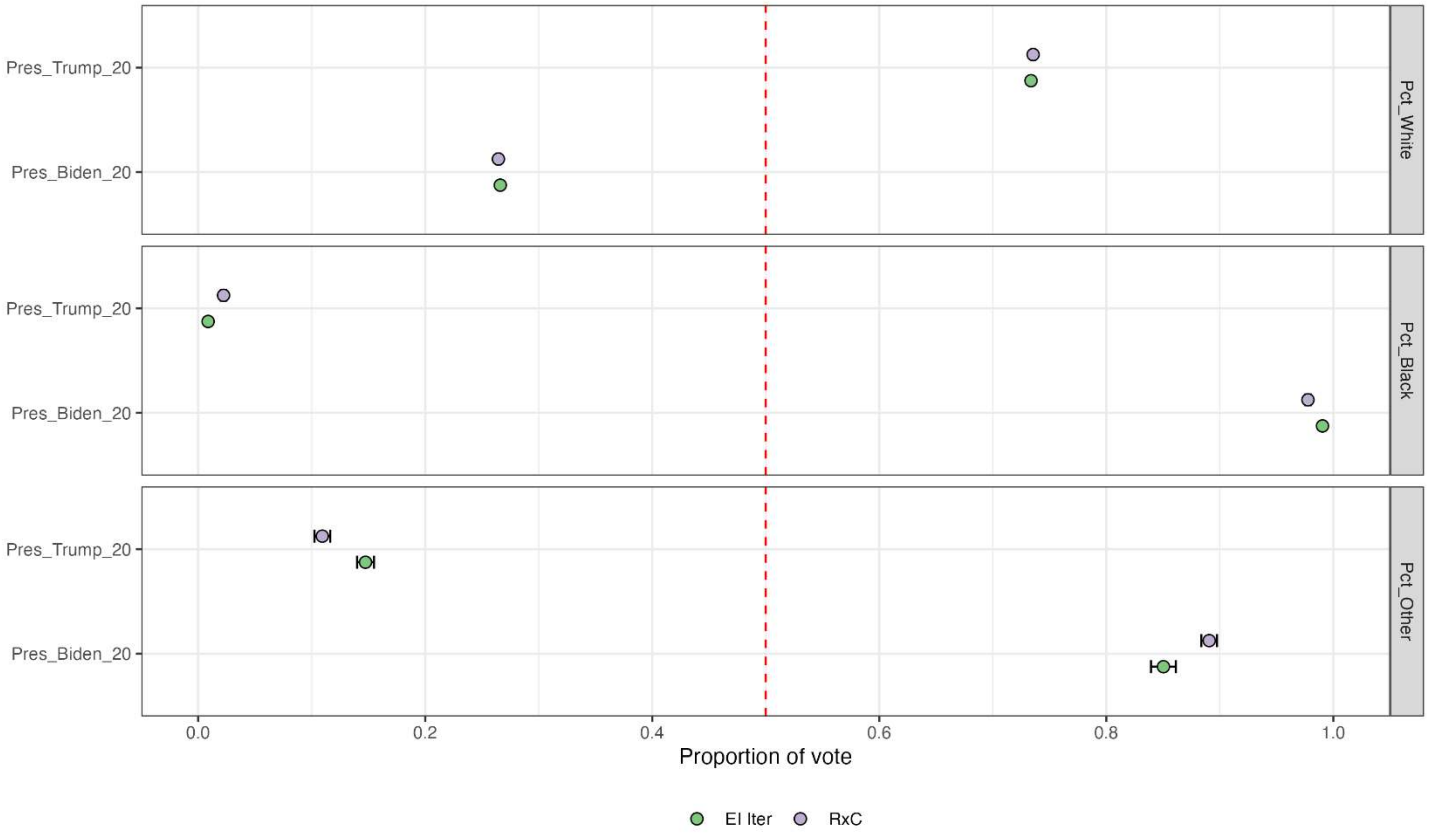


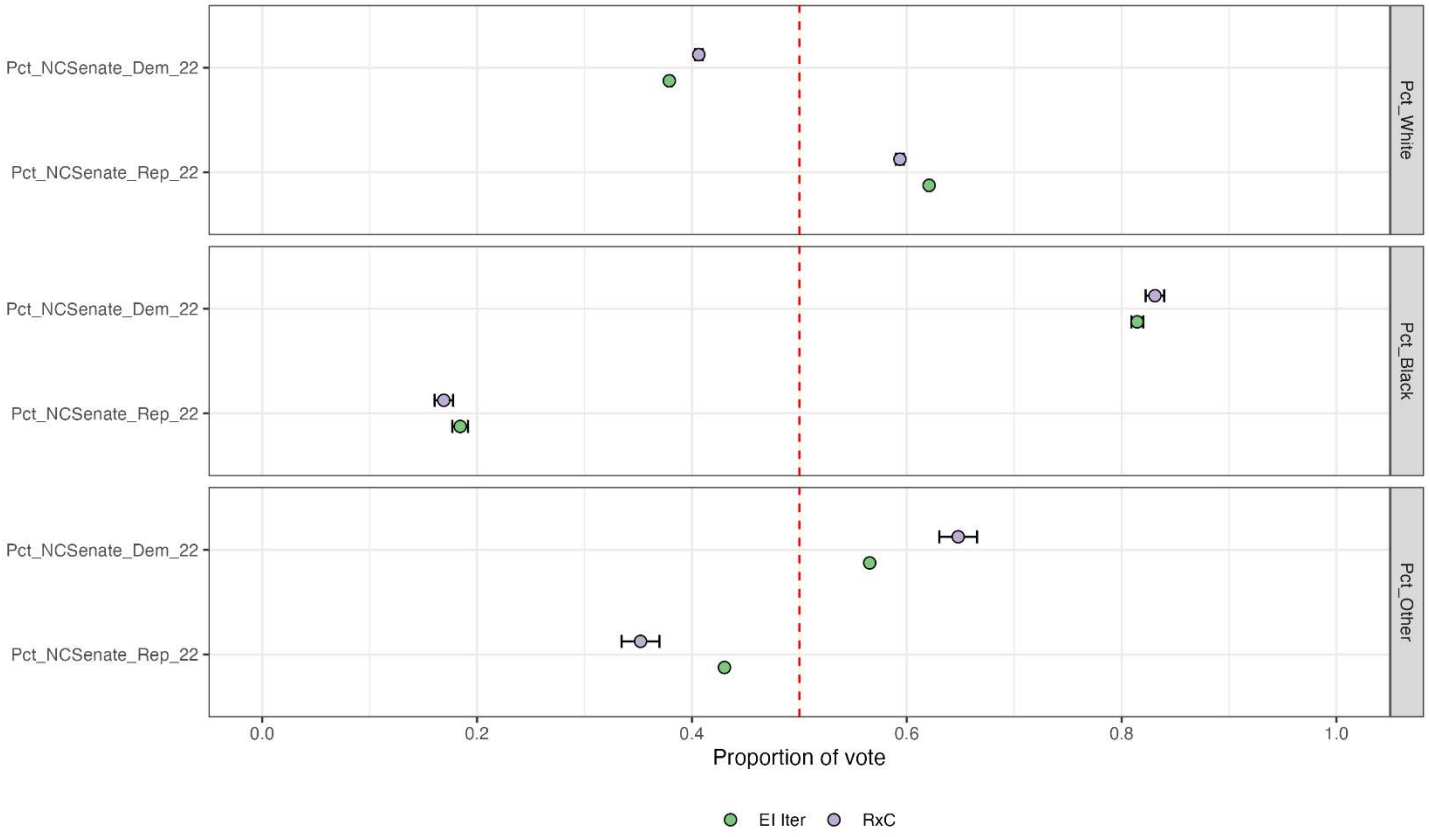
Statewide RPV analysis: Black and white point estimates and confidence intervals



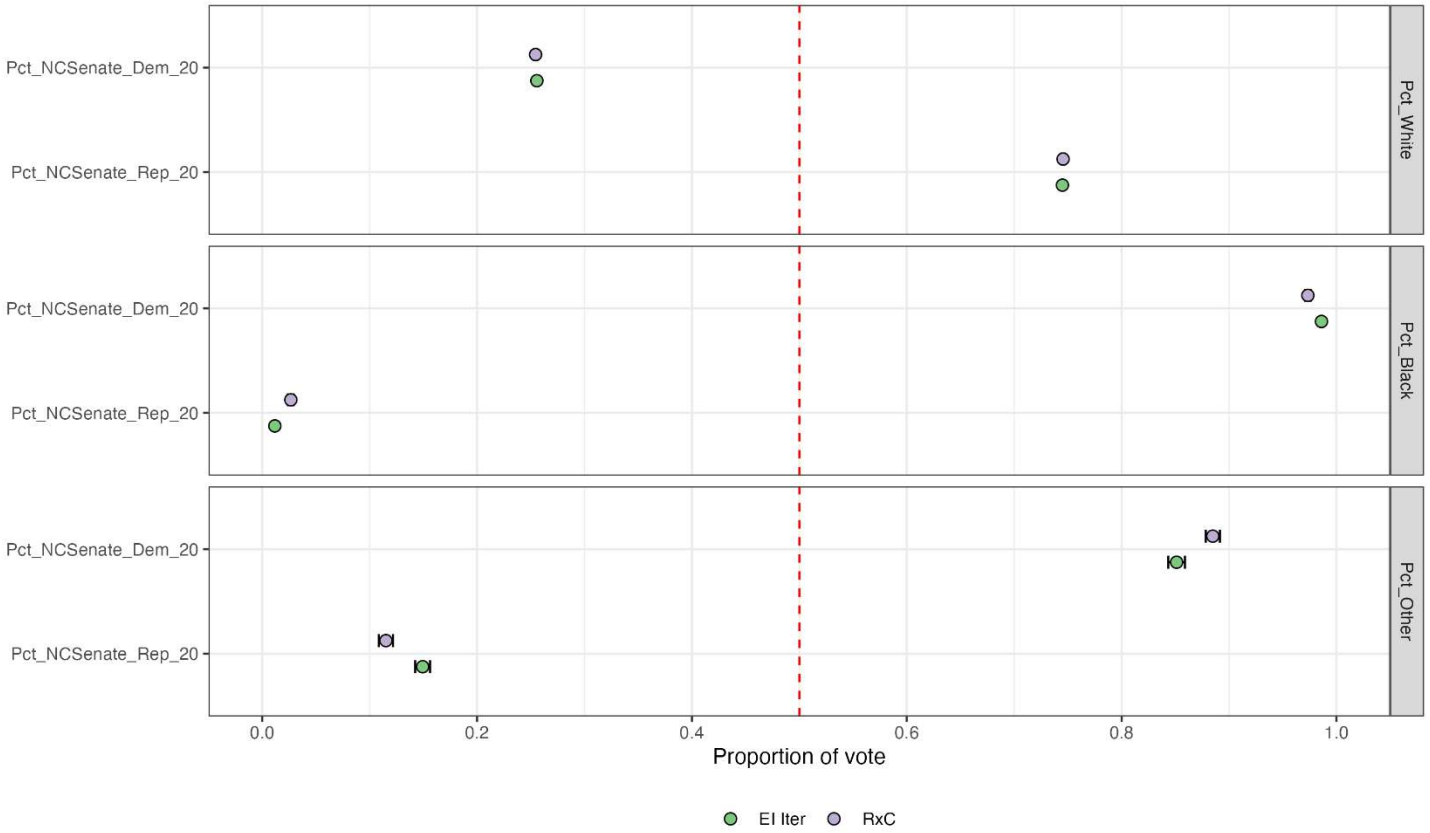


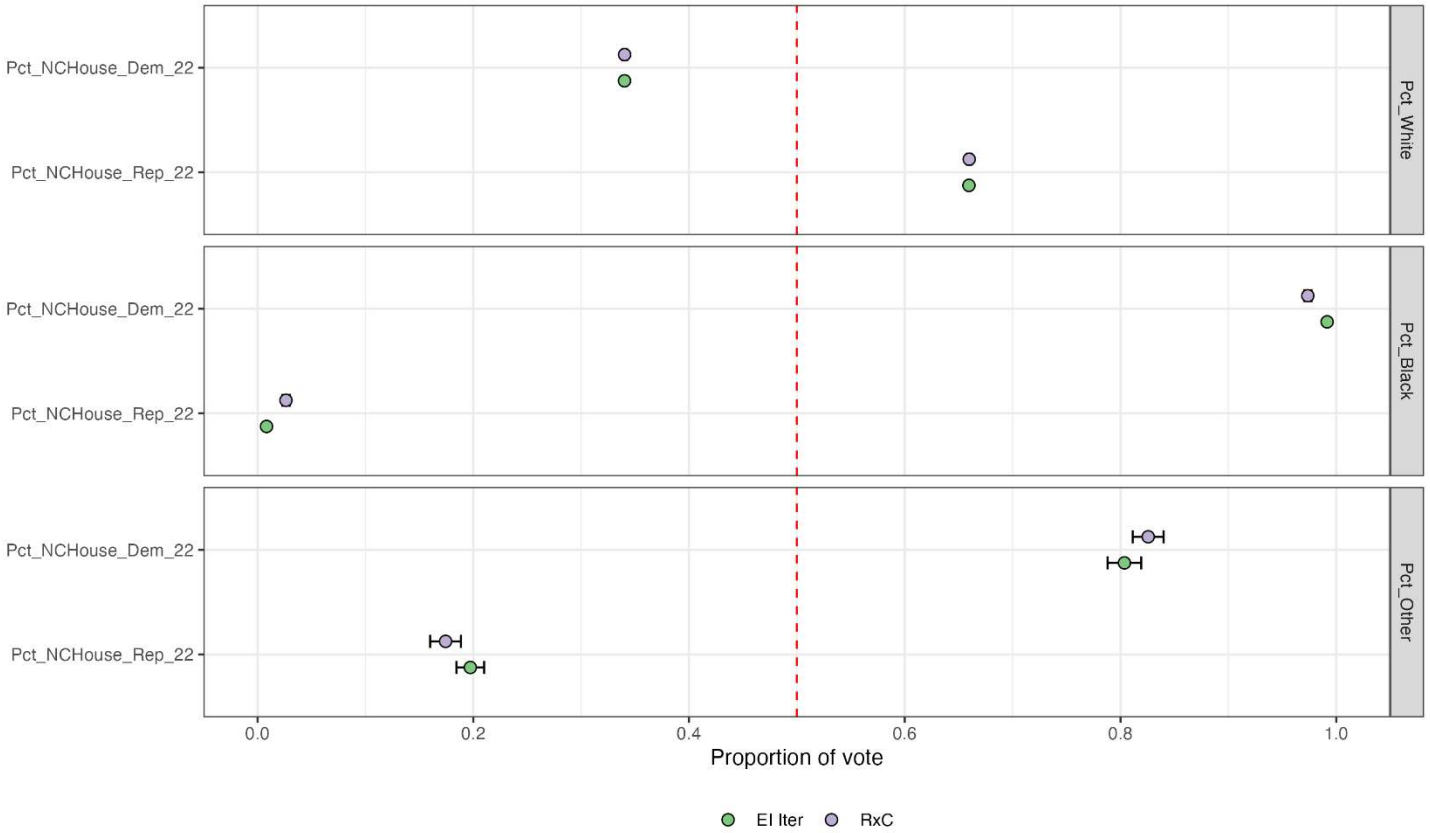
Statewide RPV analysis: Black and white point estimates and confidence intervals



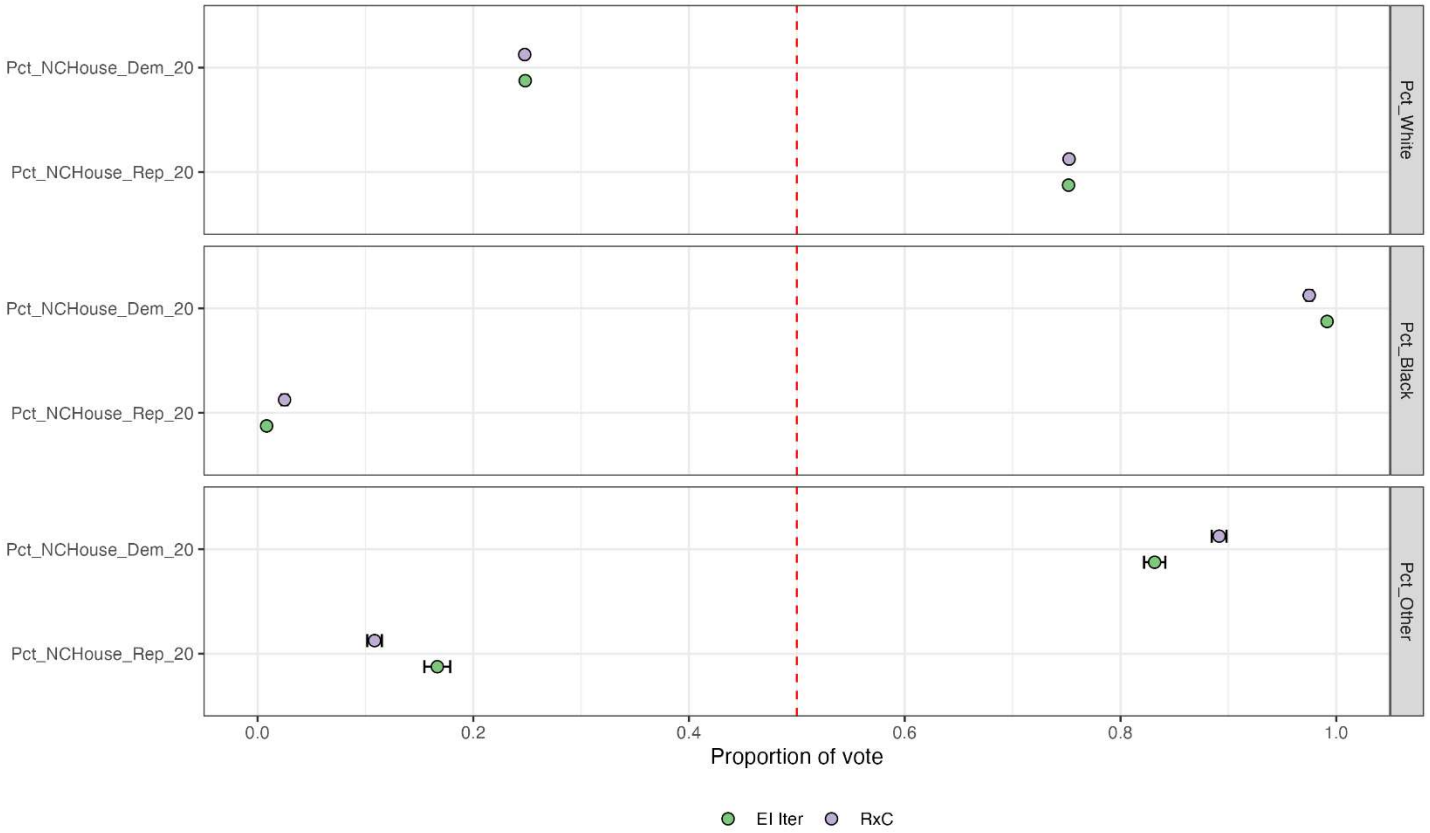


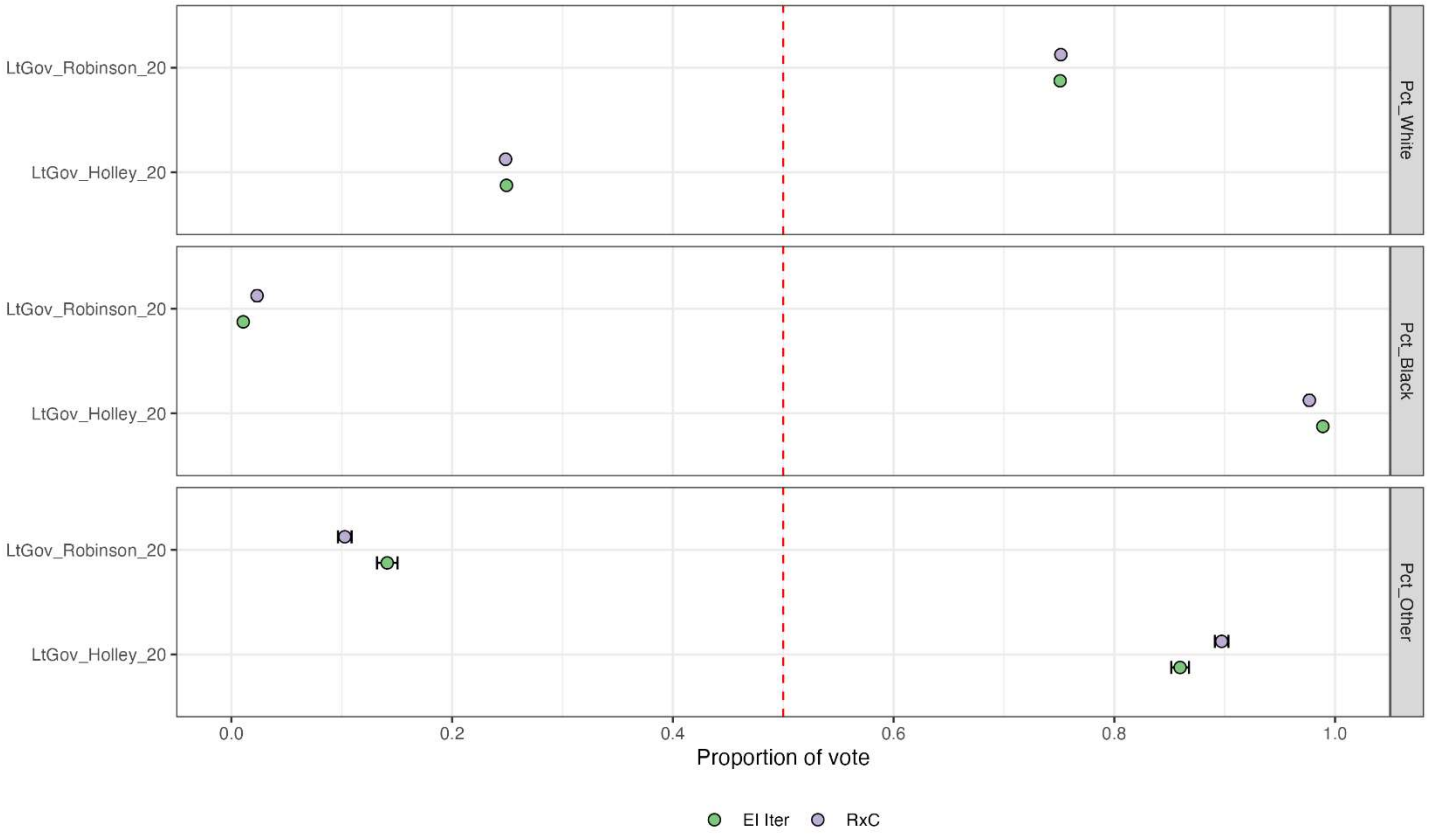
Statewide RPV analysis: Black and white point estimates and confidence intervals



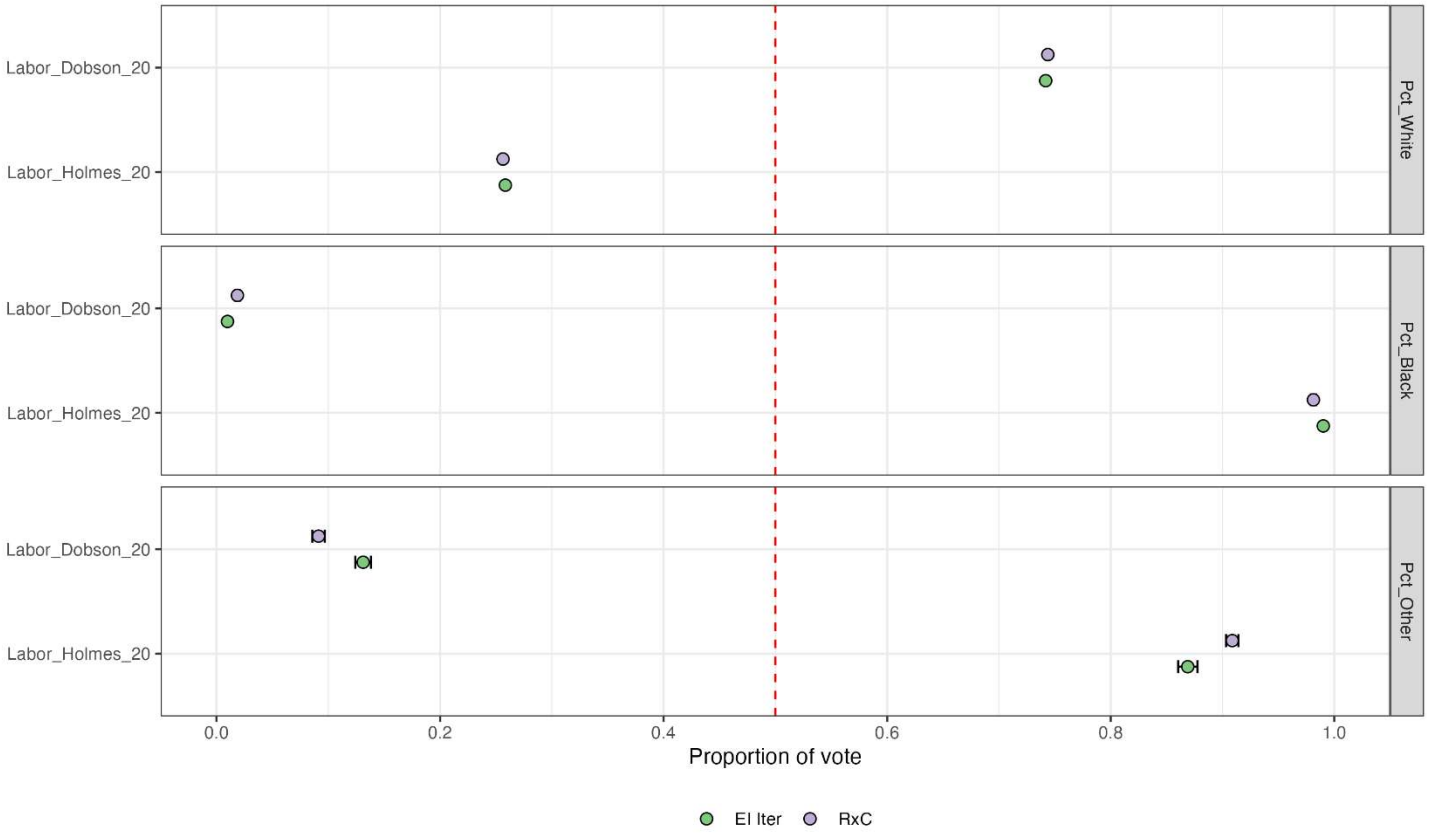


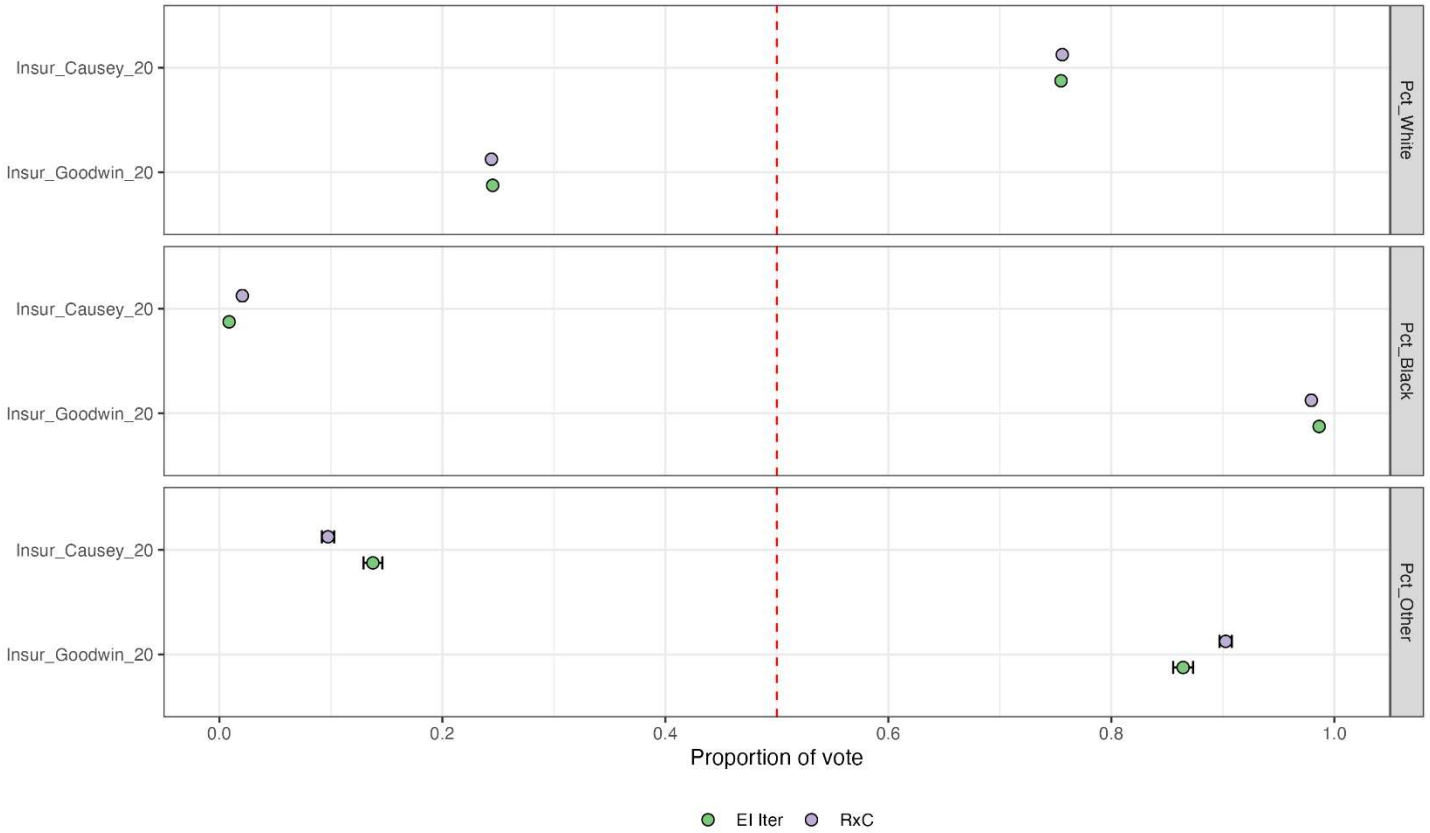
Statewide RPV analysis: Black and white point estimates and confidence intervals



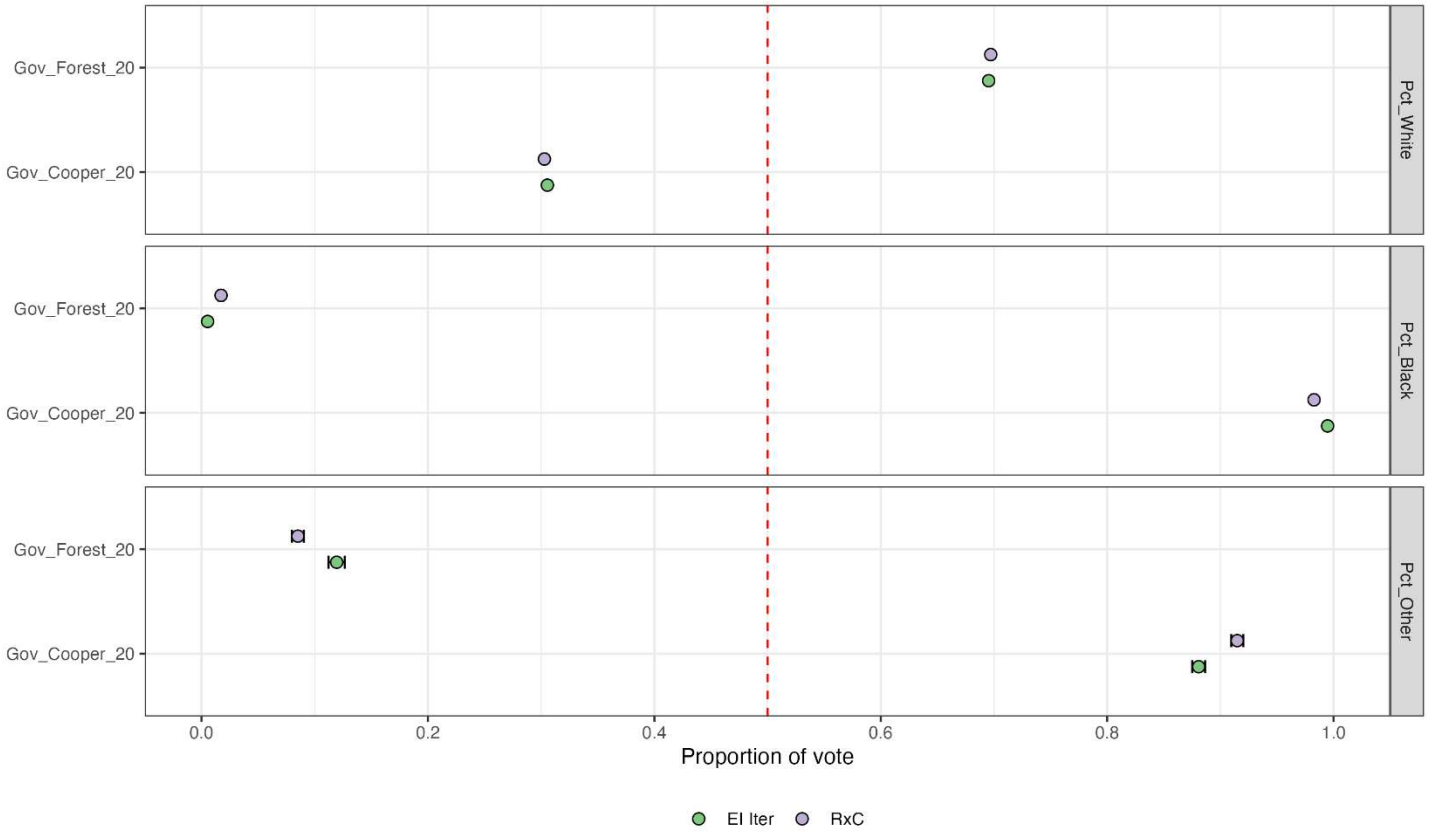


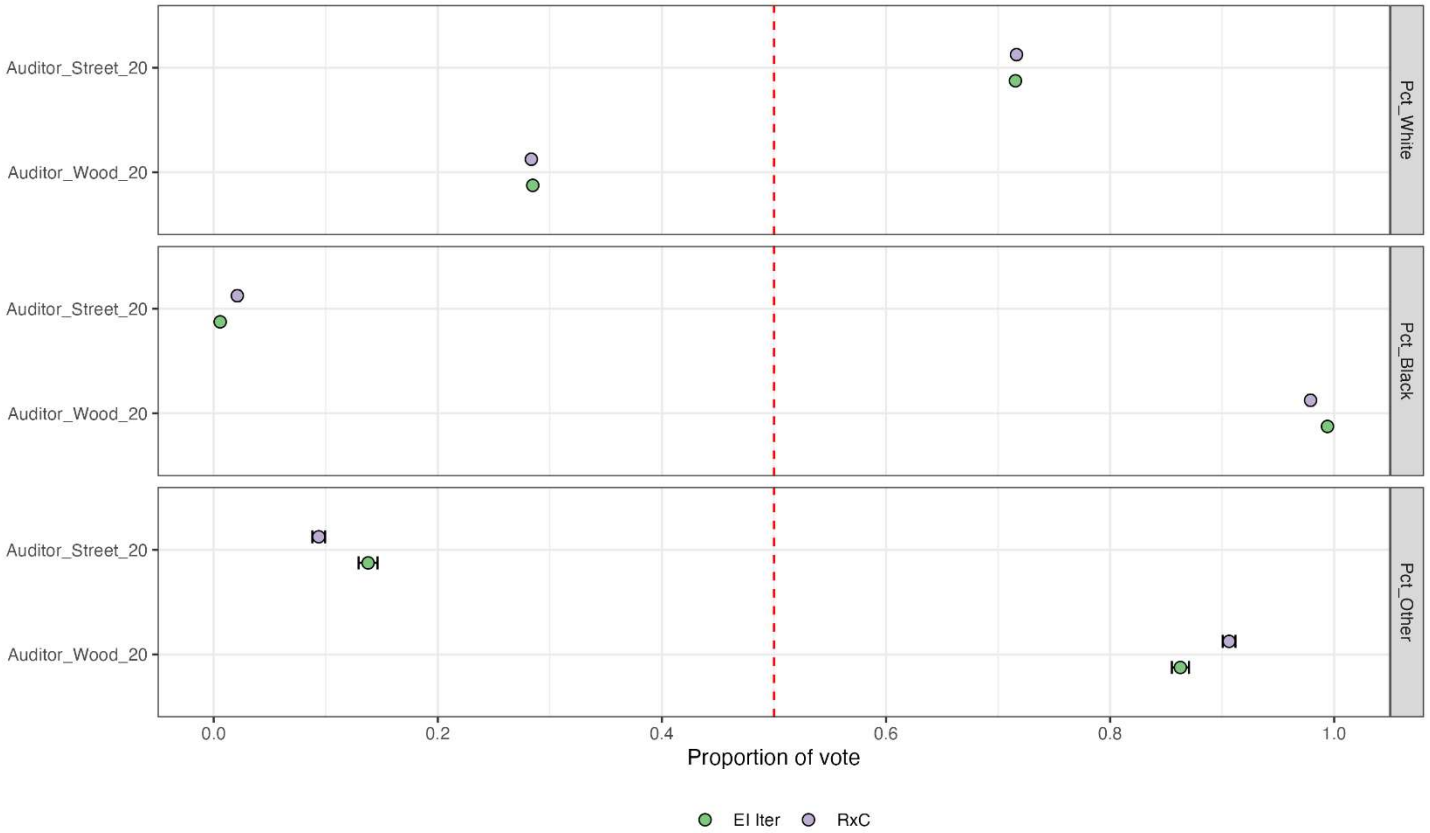
Statewide RPV analysis: Black and white point estimates and confidence intervals



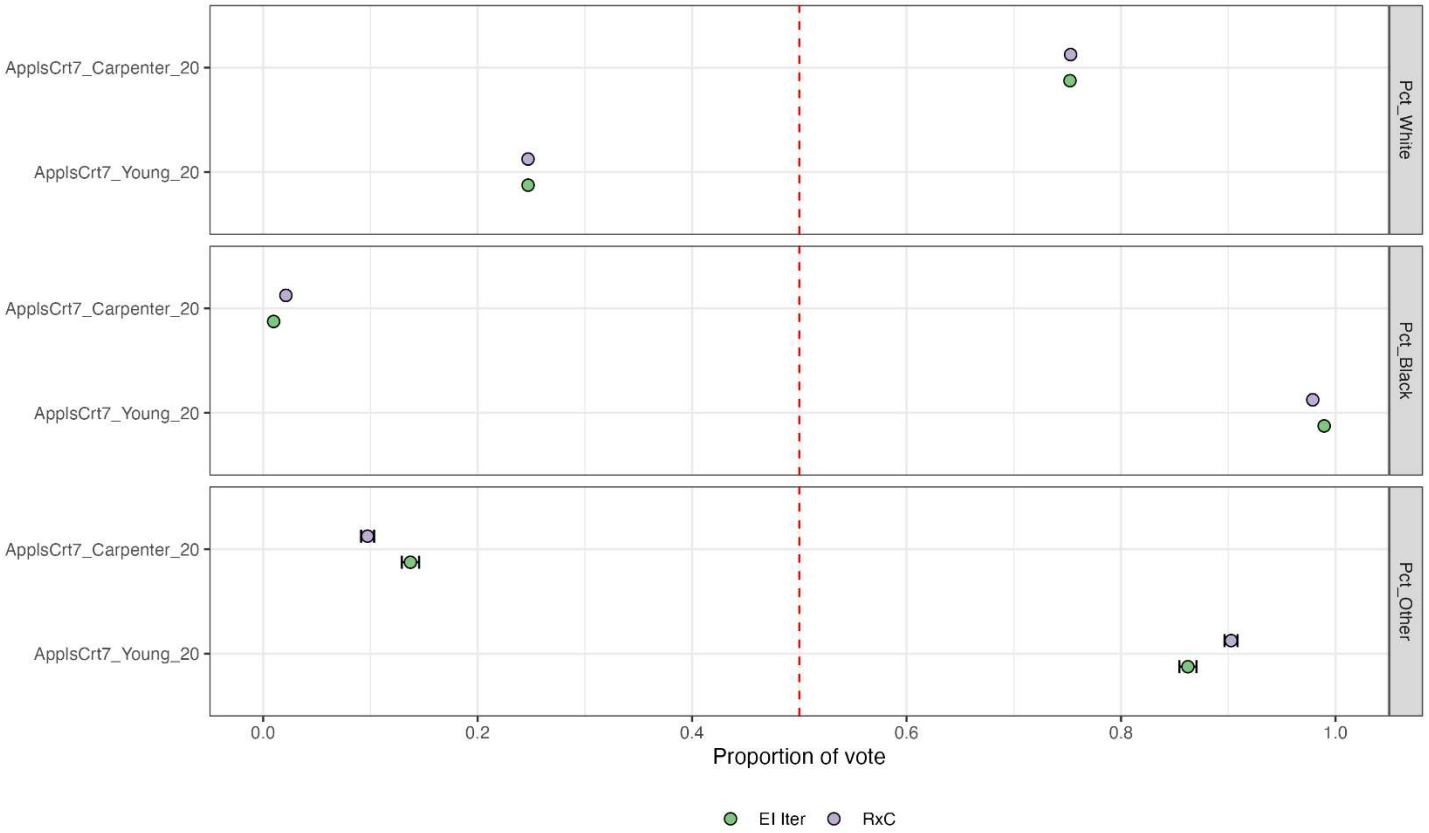


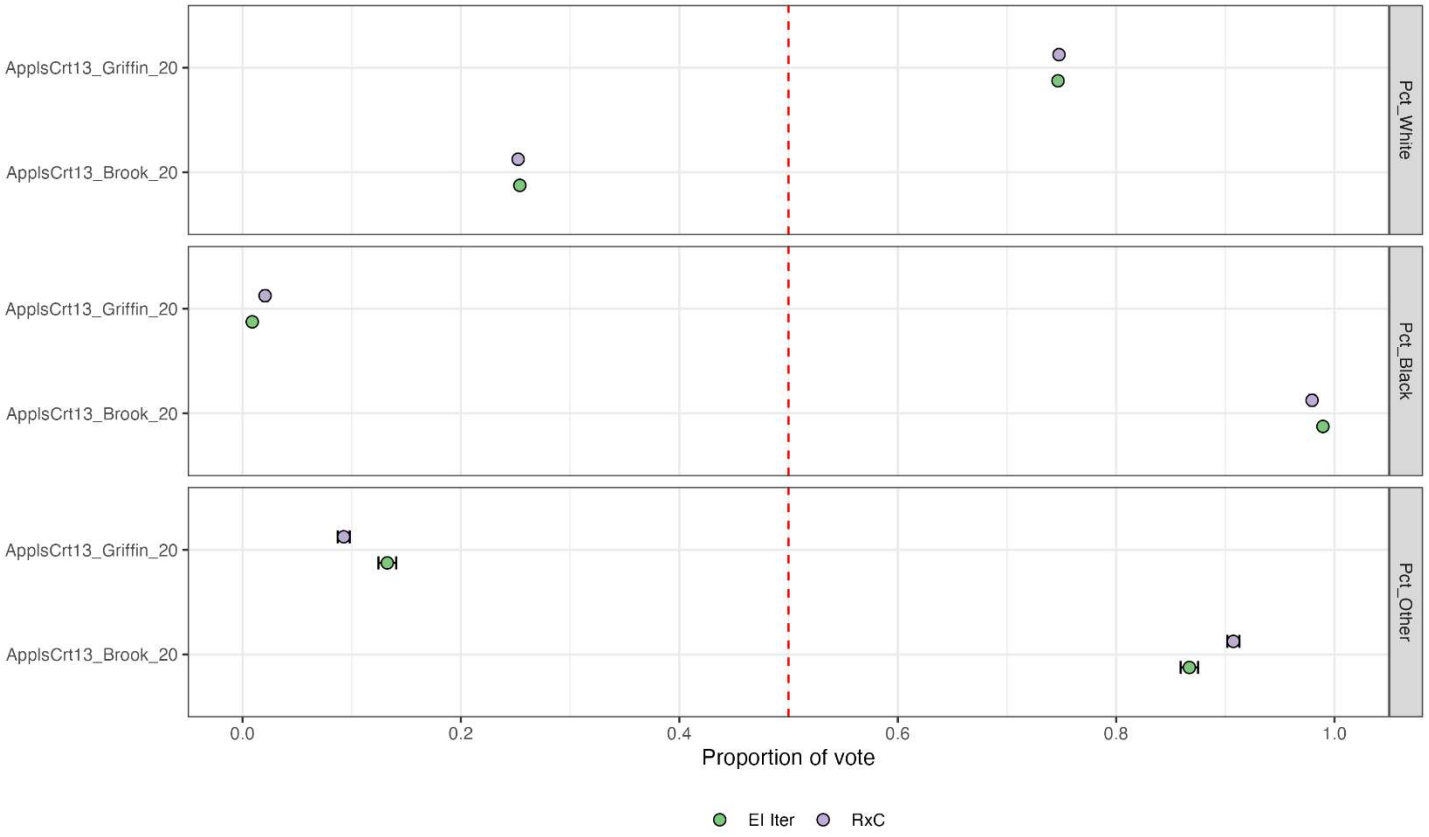
Statewide RPV analysis: Black and white point estimates and confidence intervals



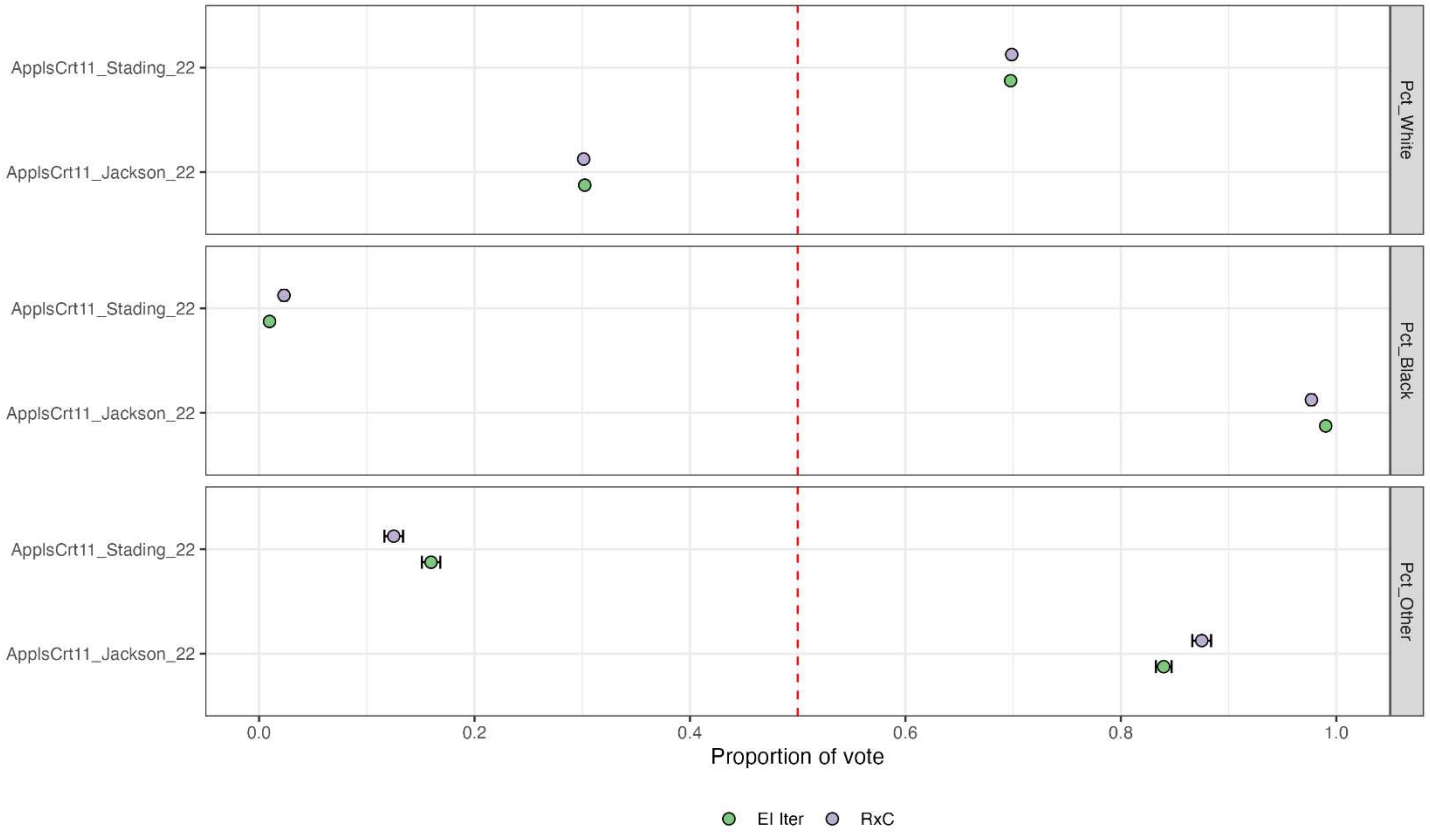


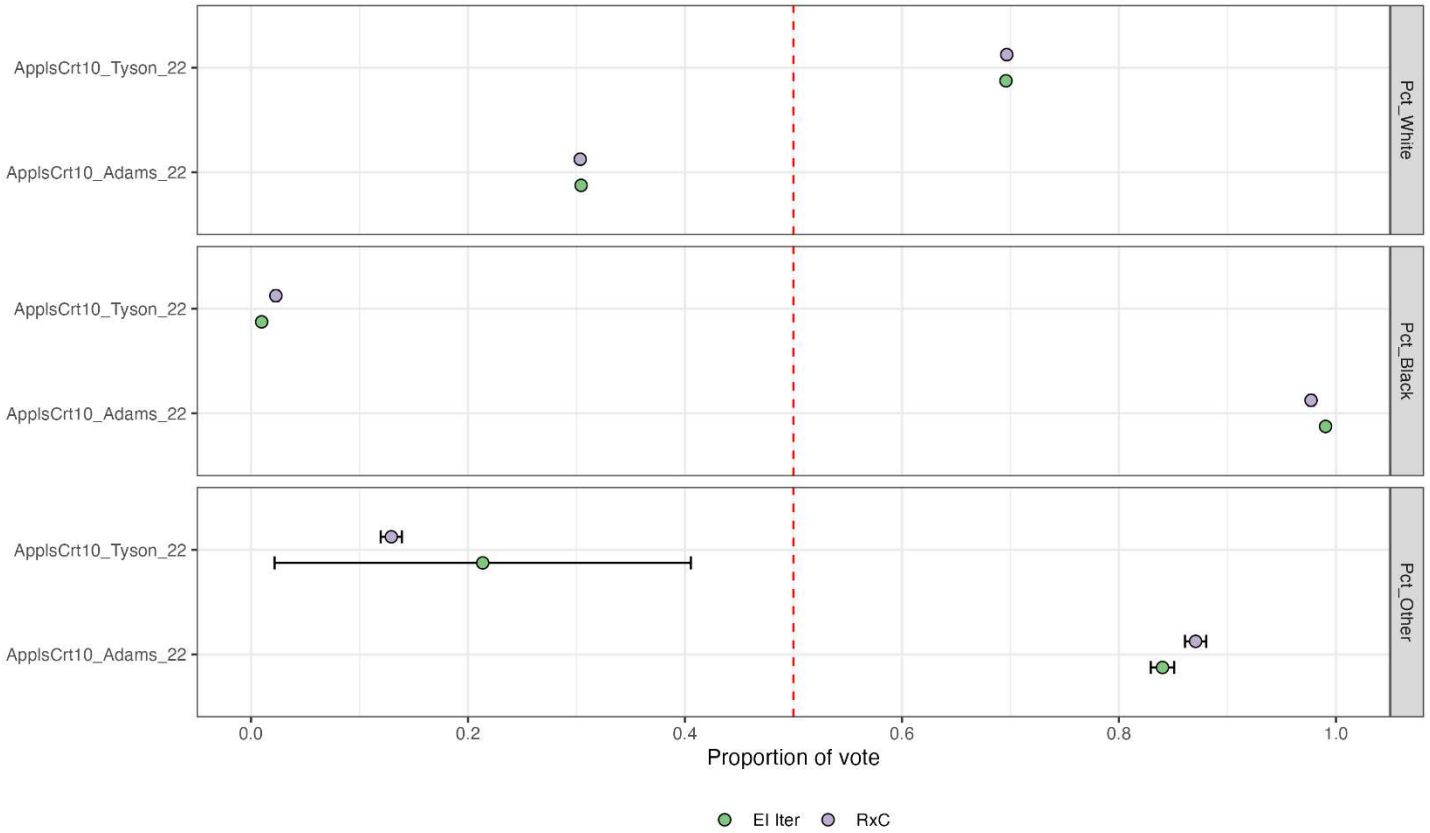
Statewide RPV analysis: Black and white point estimates and confidence intervals



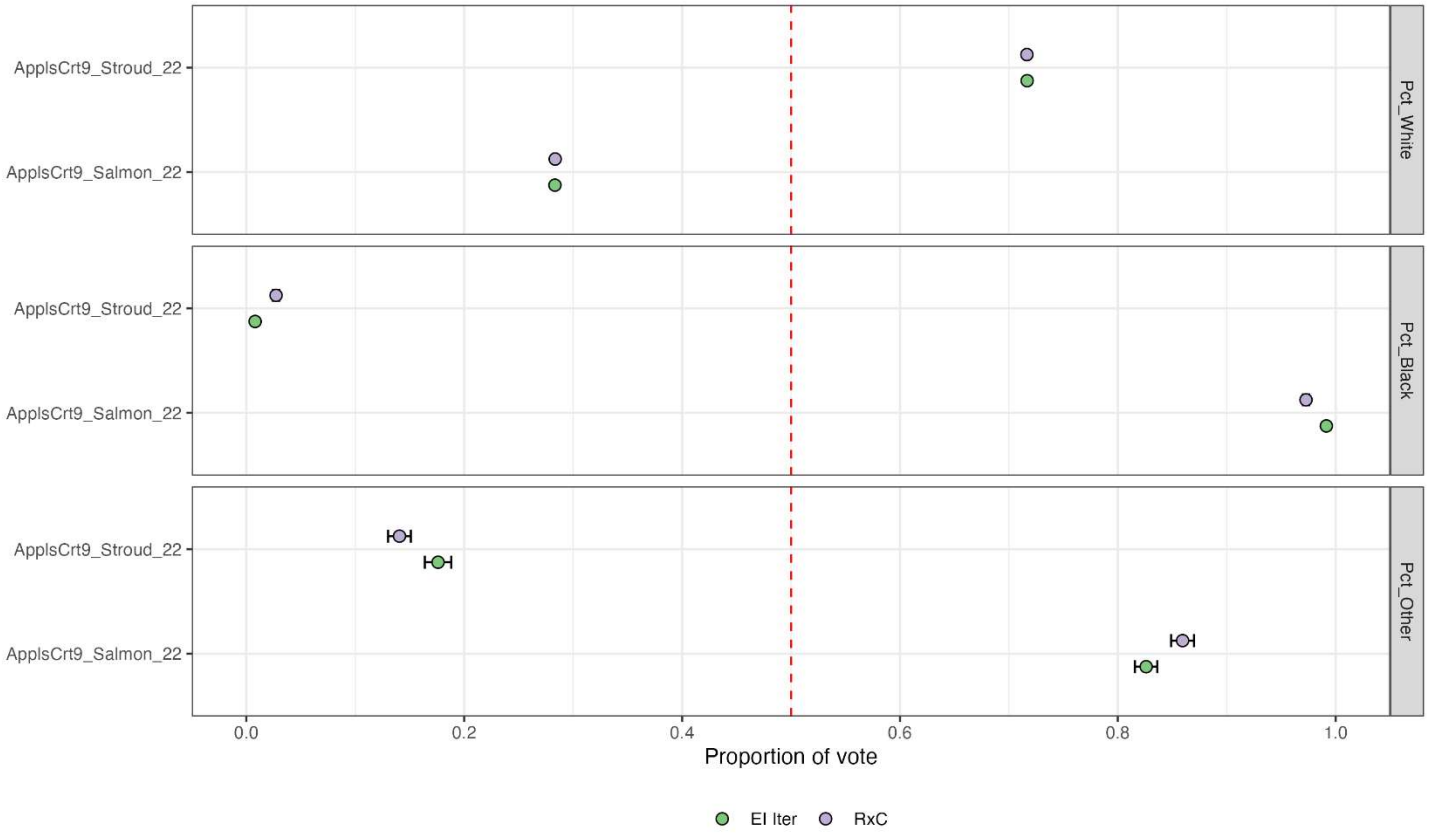


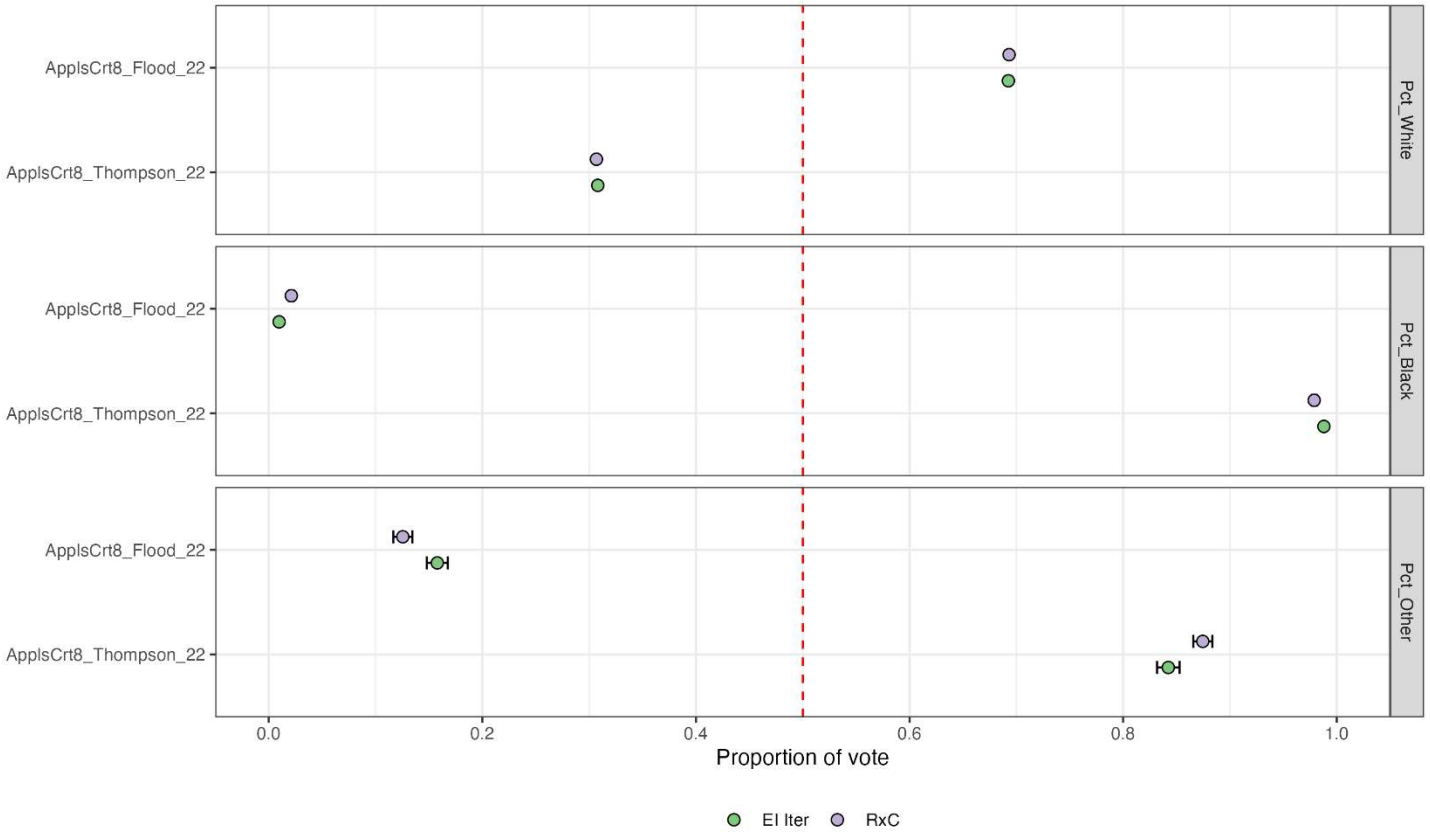
Statewide RPV analysis: Black and white point estimates and confidence intervals



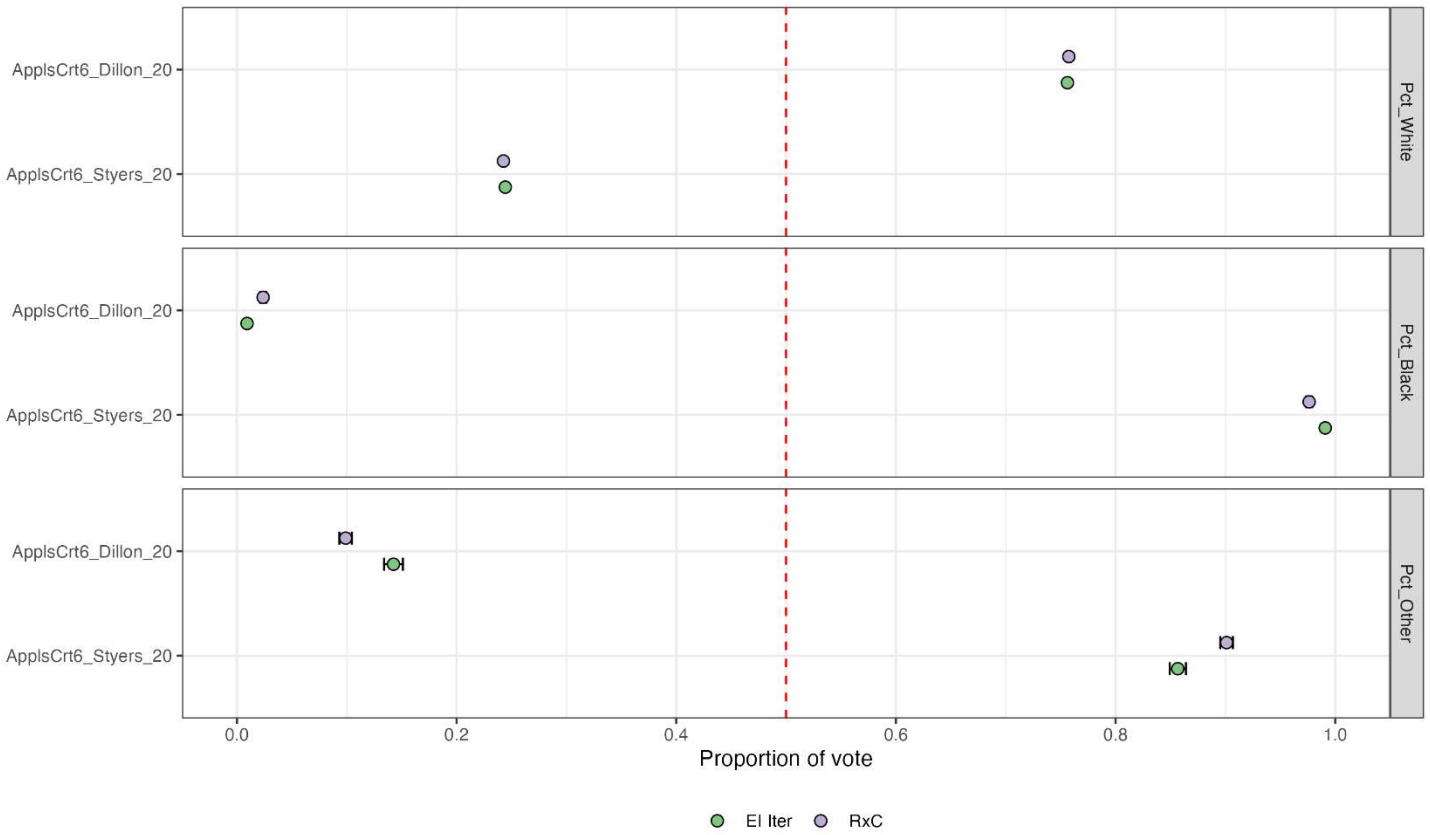


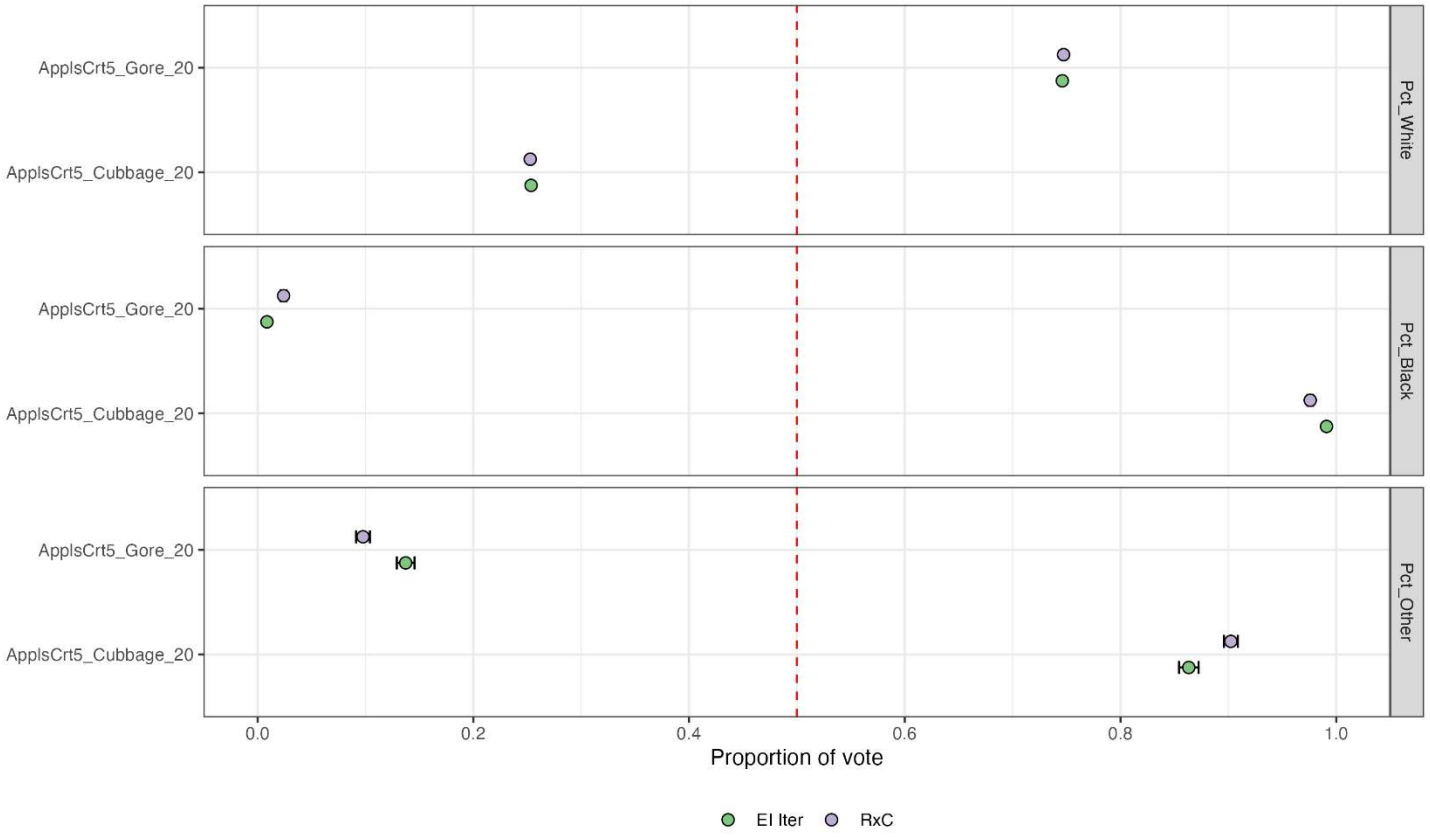
Statewide RPV analysis: Black and white point estimates and confidence intervals



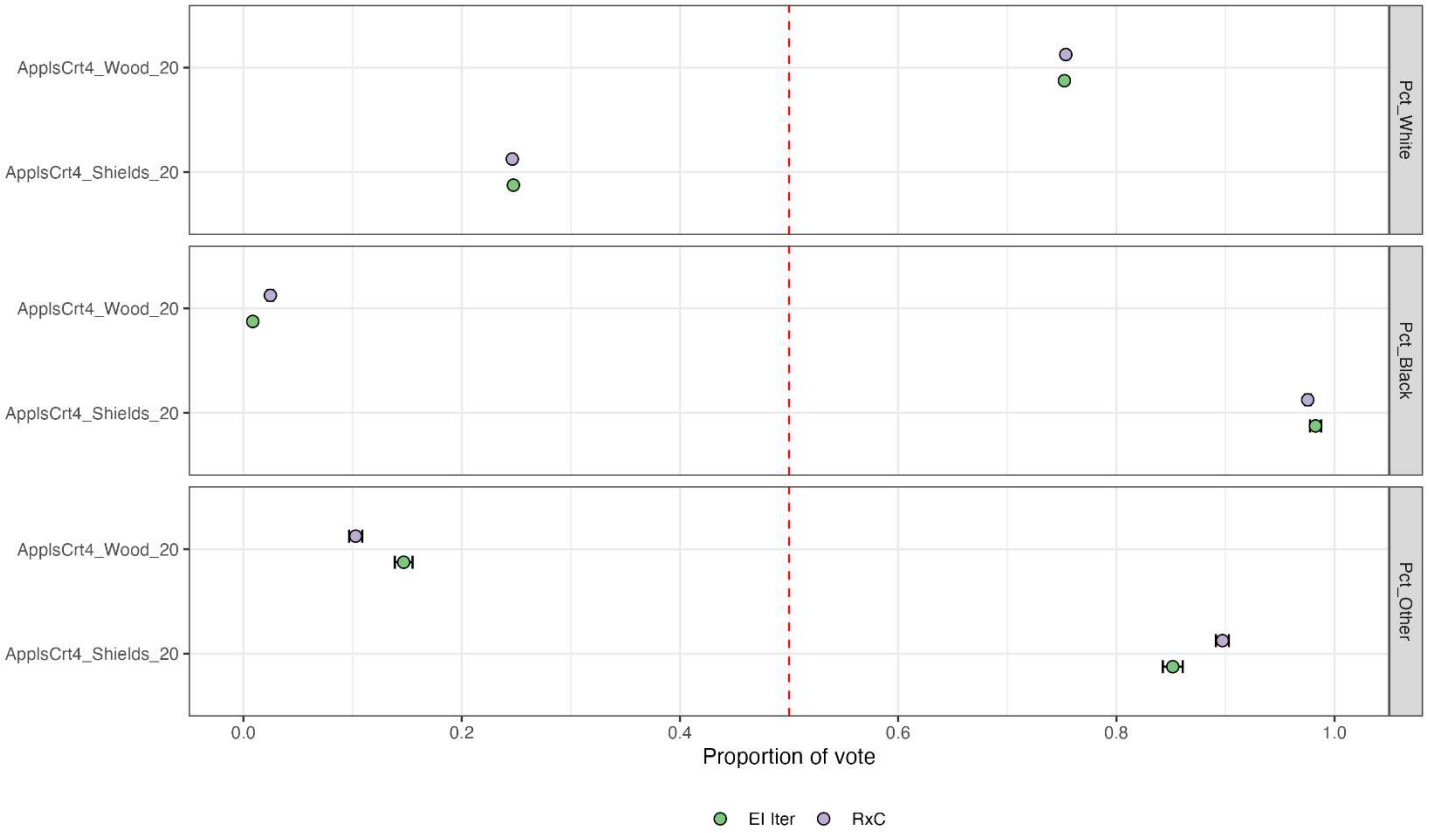


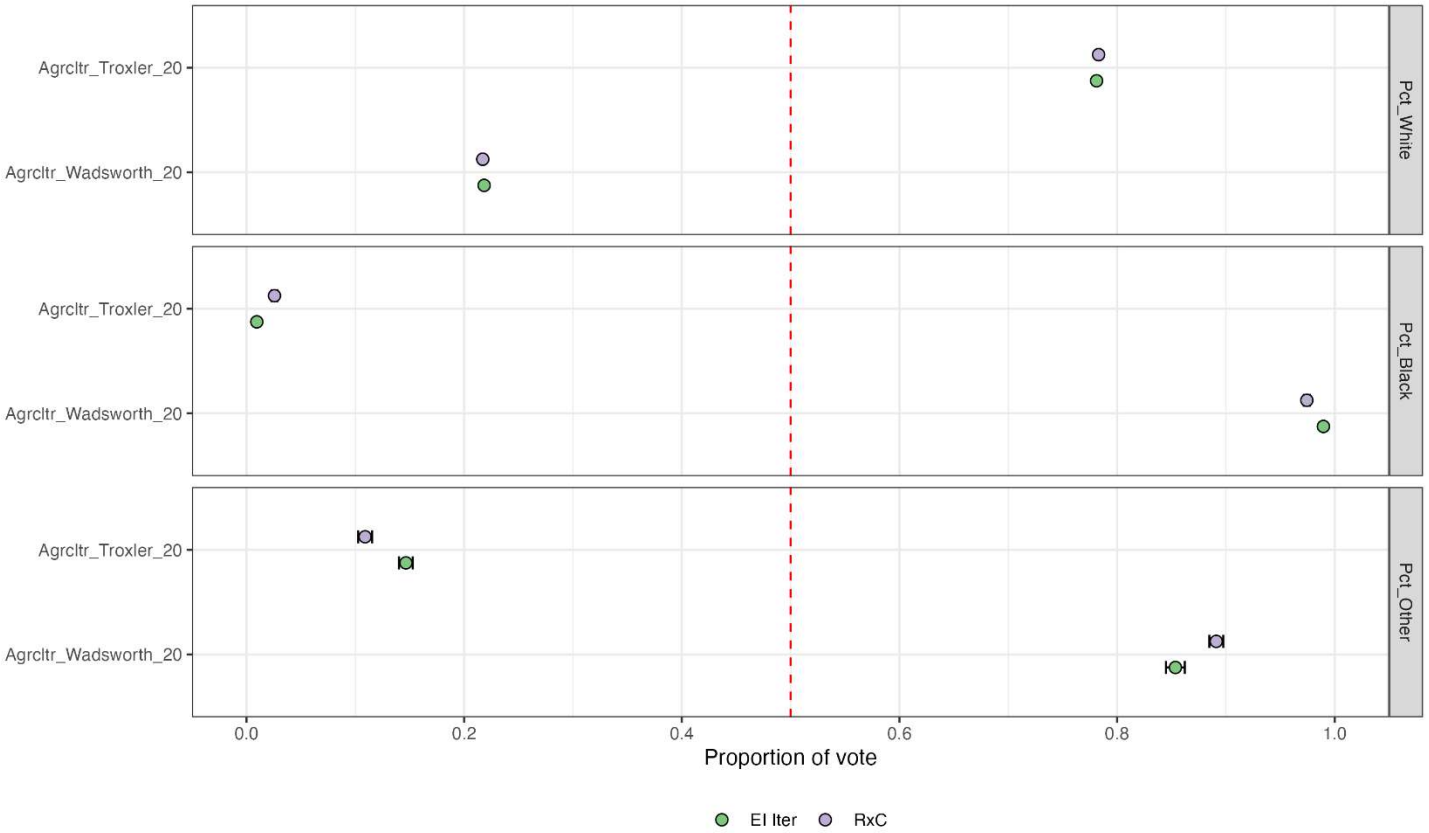
Statewide RPV analysis: Black and white point estimates and confidence intervals



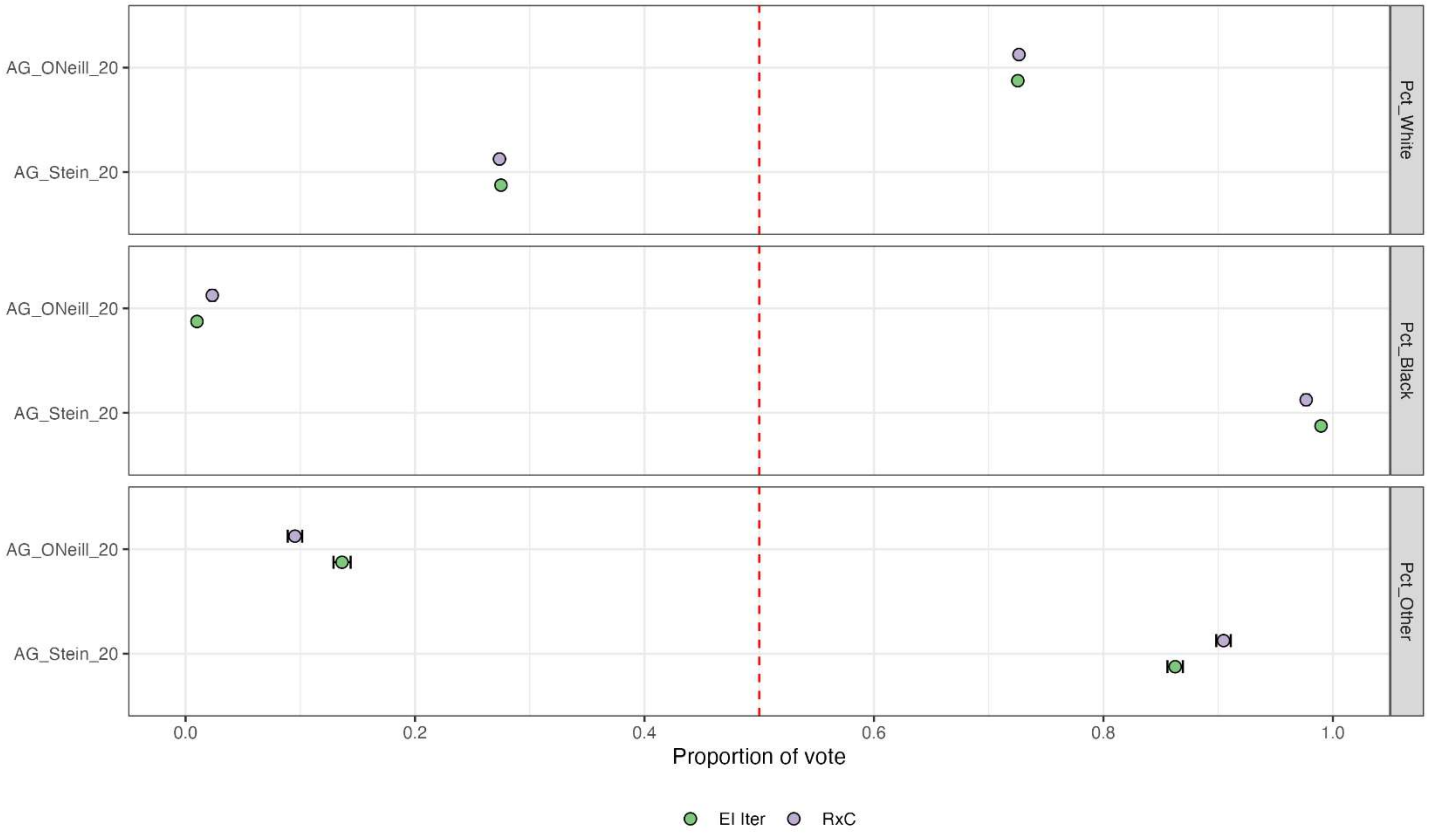


Statewide RPV analysis: Black and white point estimates and confidence intervals





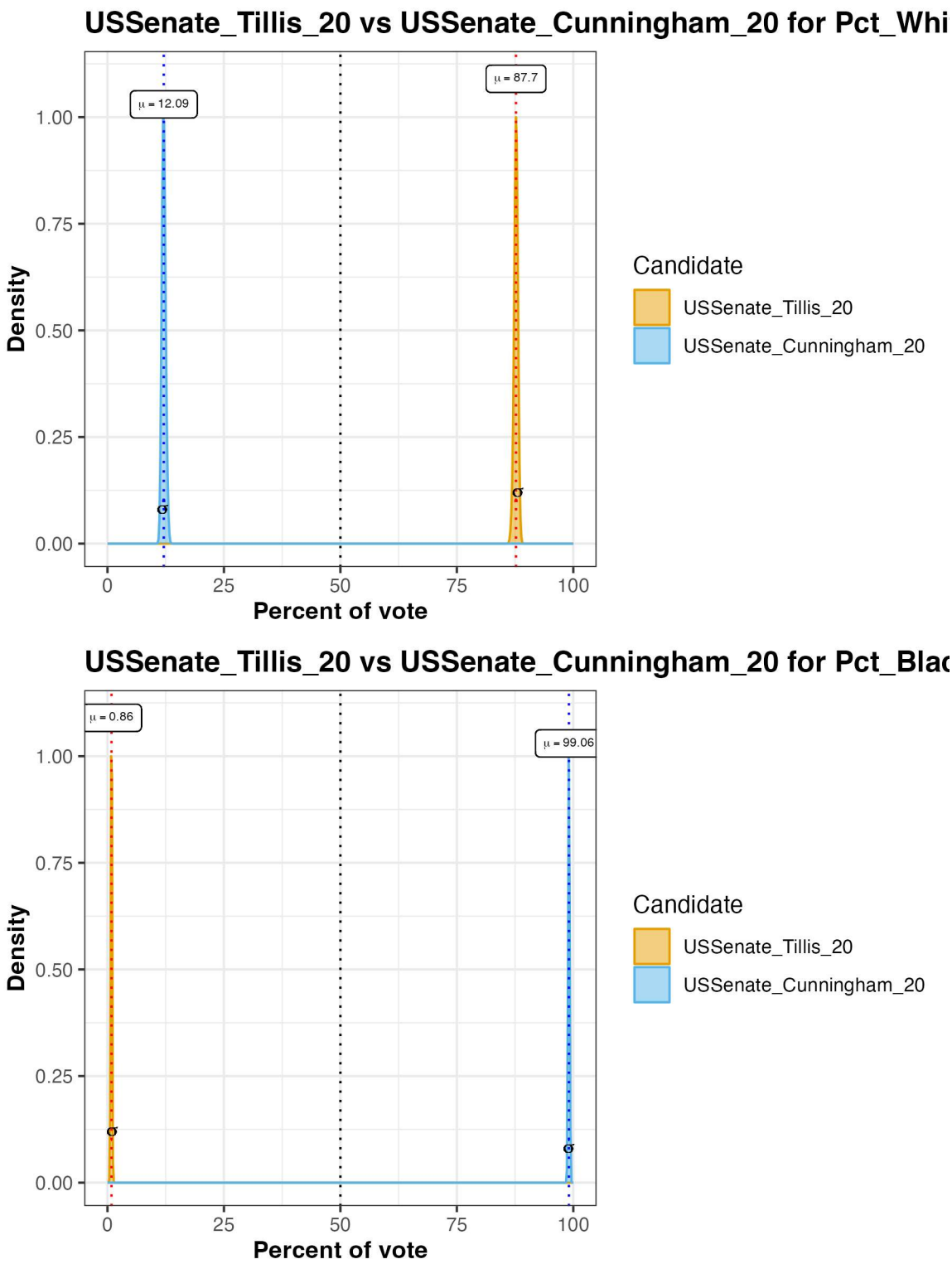
Statewide RPV analysis: Black and white point estimates and confidence intervals



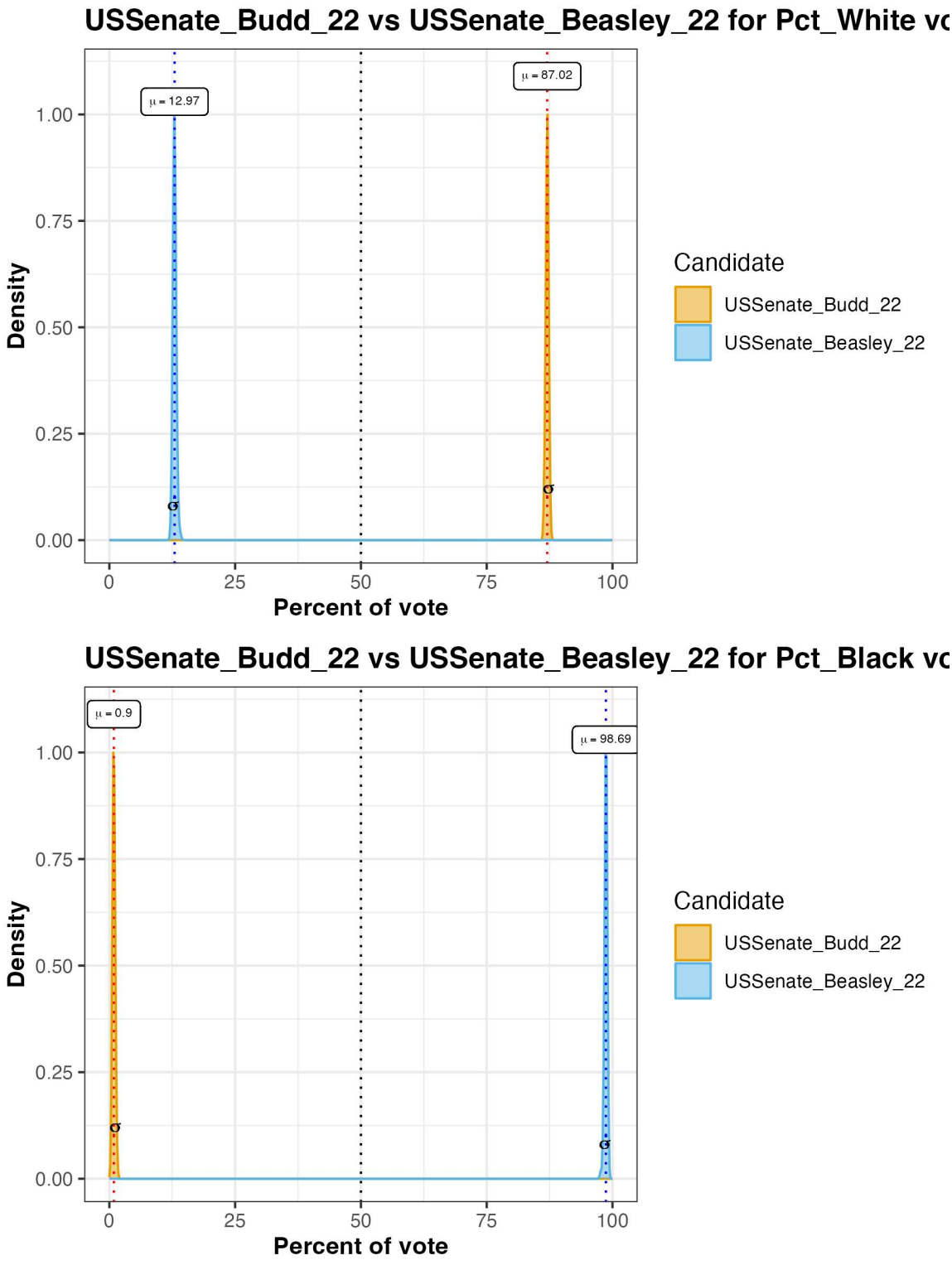
Appendix E:

Northeast region RPV analysis: Black and white point estimates and confidence intervals

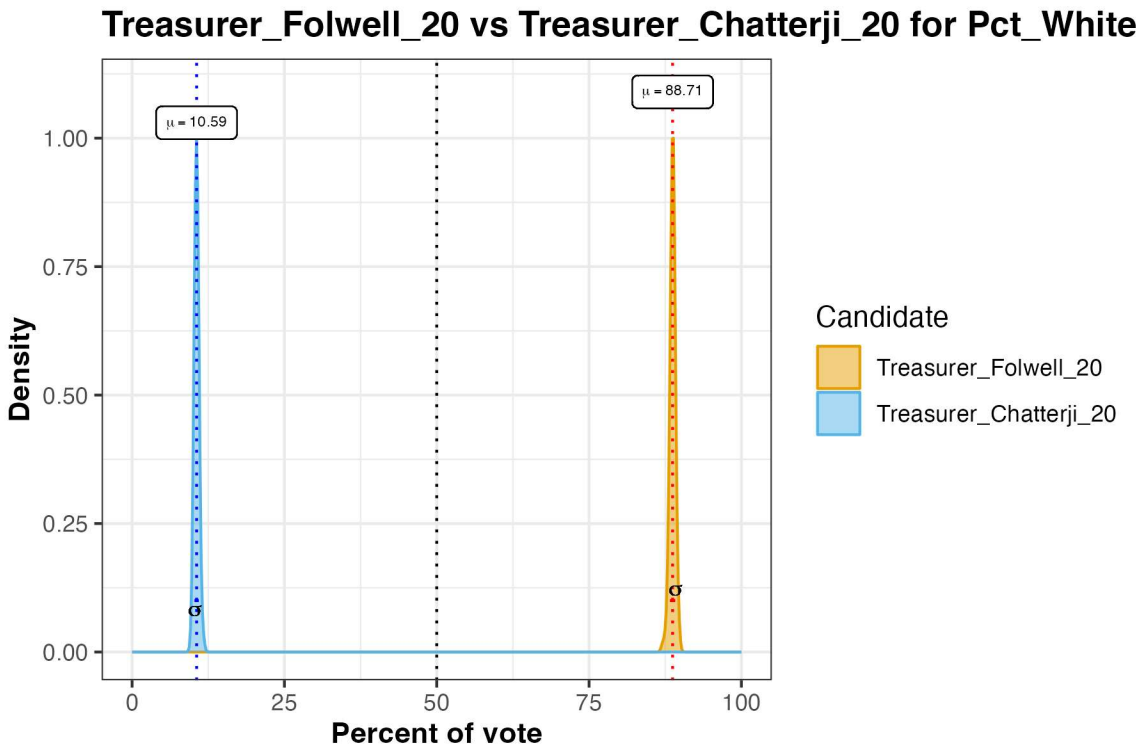
EI Density Plots

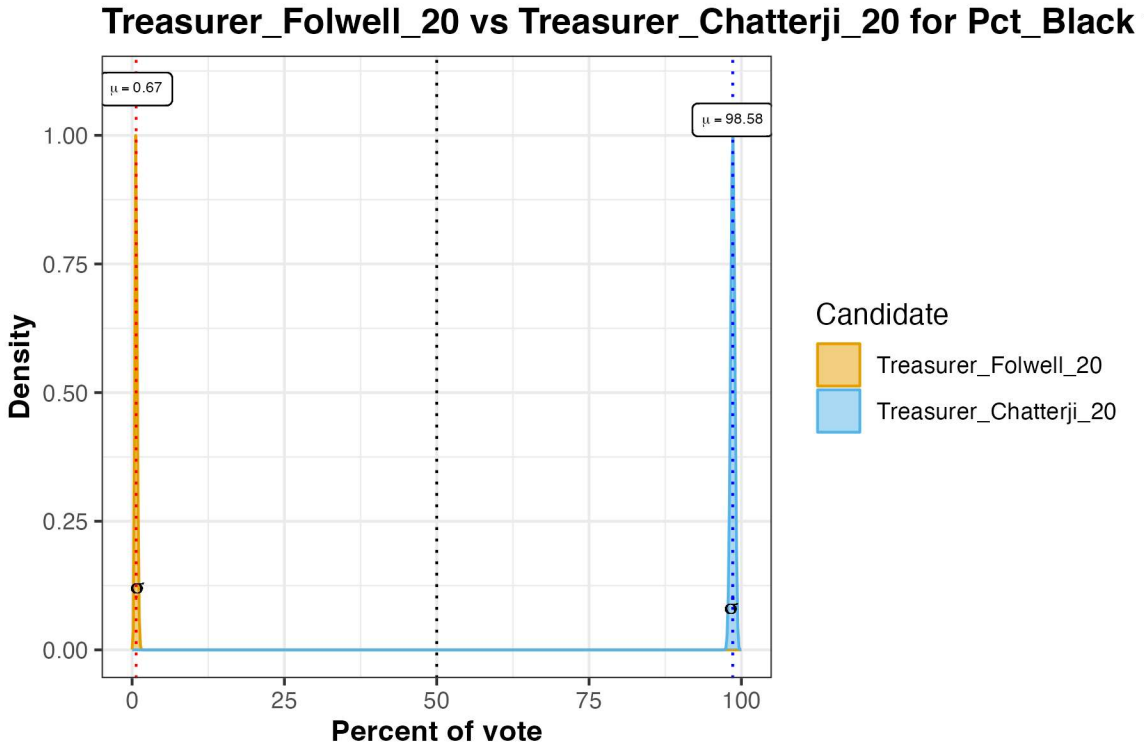


Northeast region RPV analysis: Black and white point estimates and confidence intervals

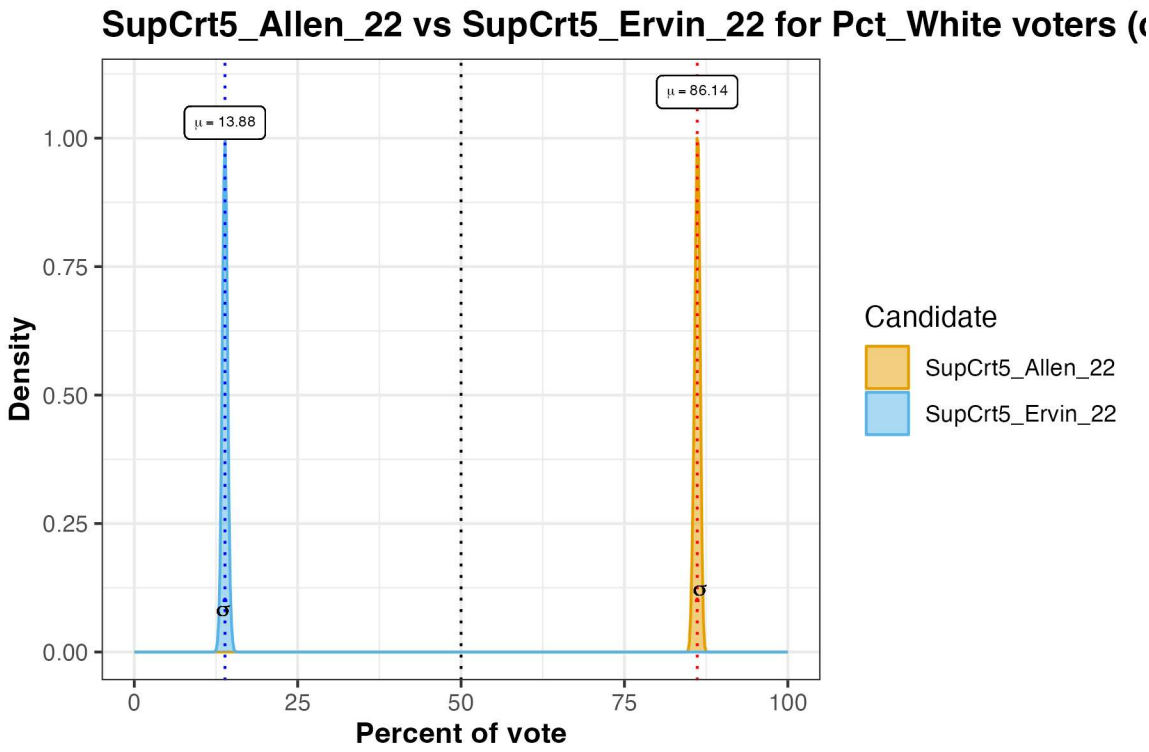


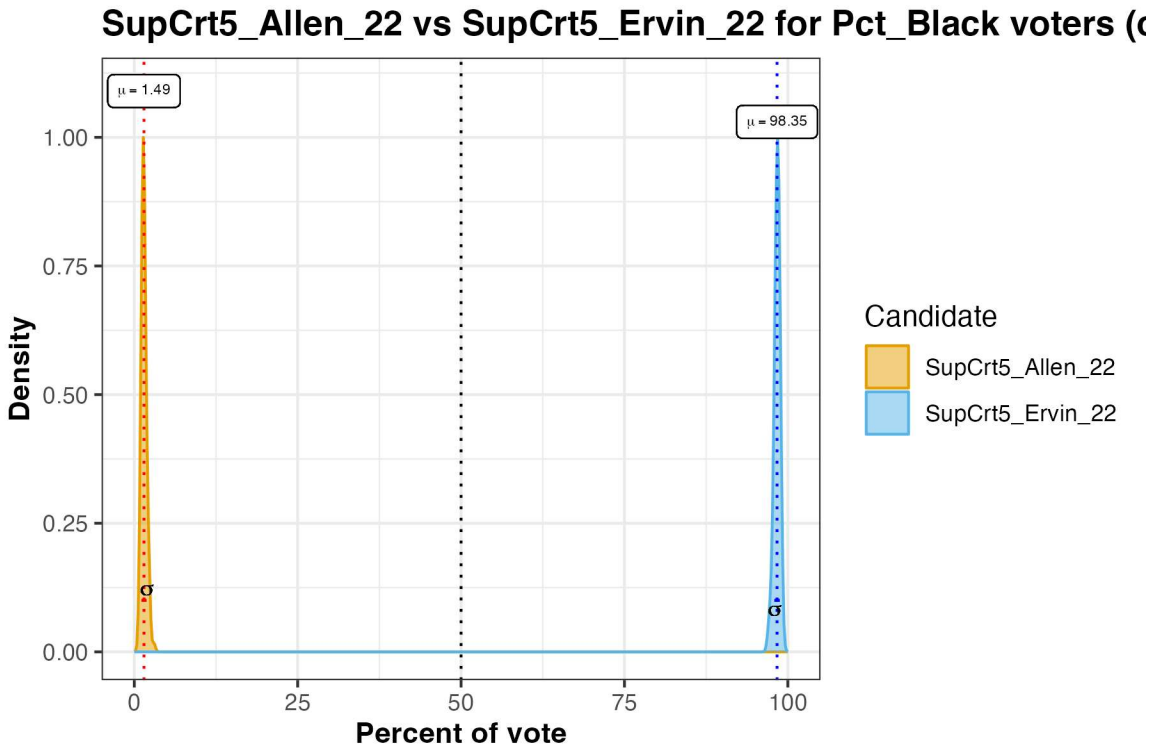
Northeast region RPV analysis: Black and white point estimates and confidence intervals



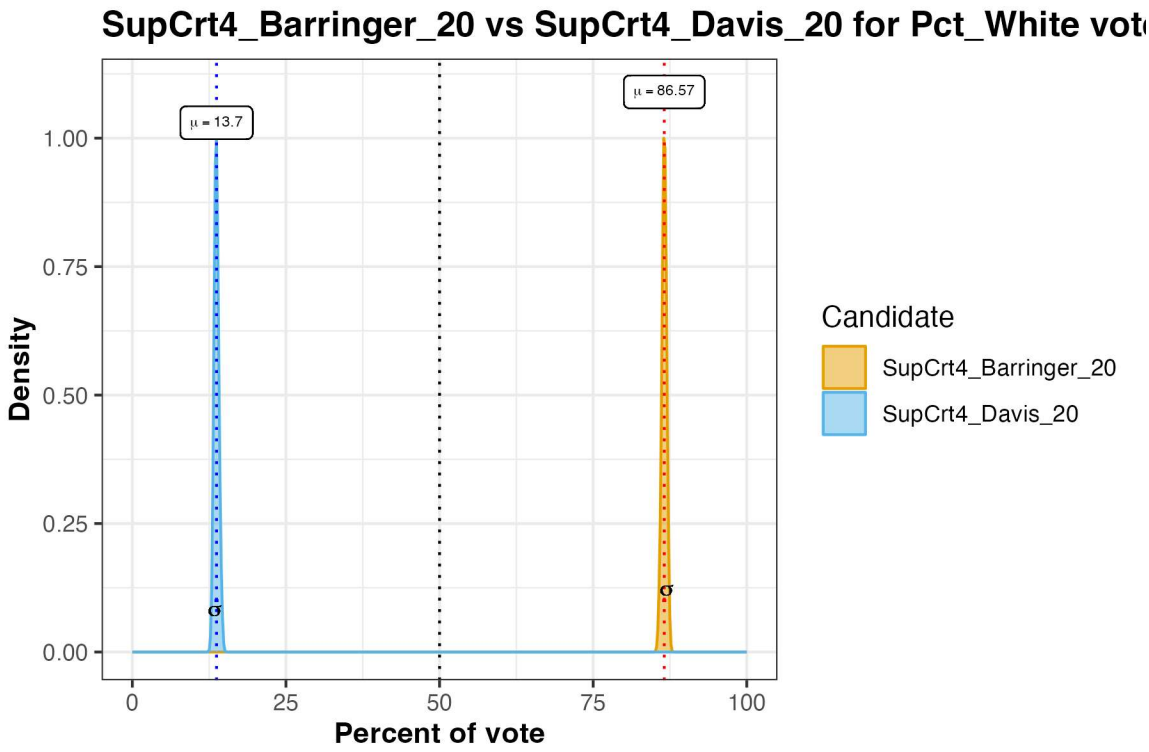


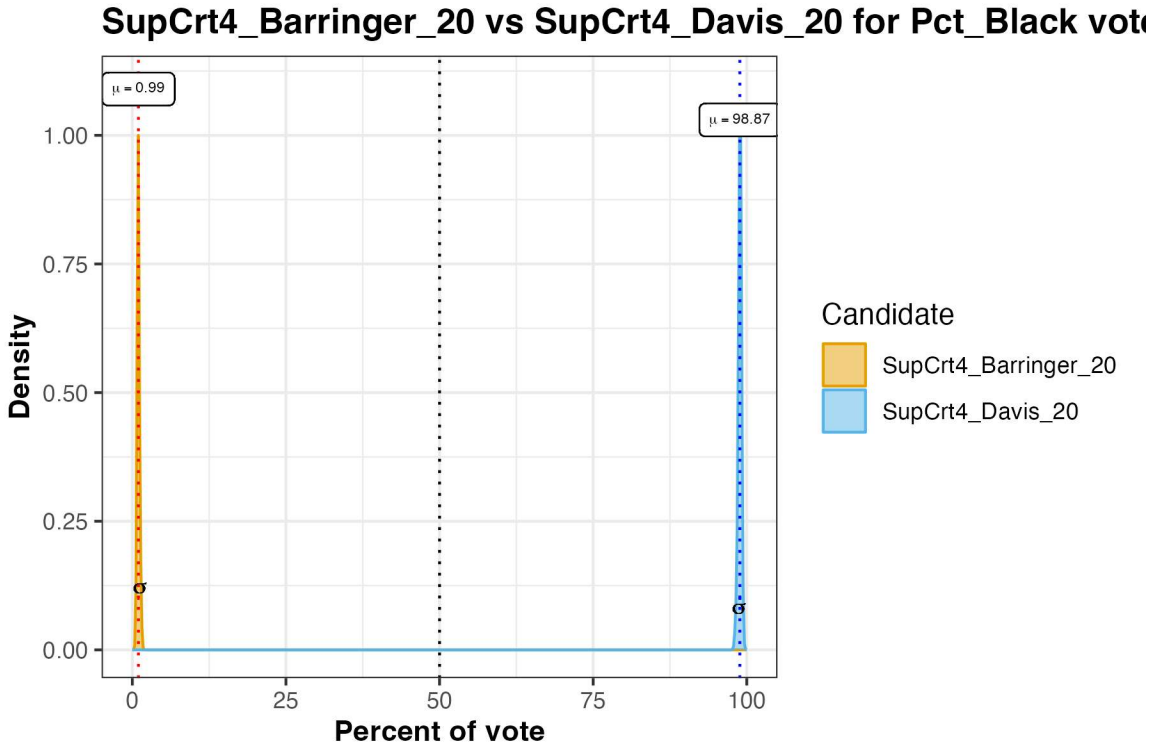
Northeast region RPV analysis: Black and white point estimates and confidence intervals



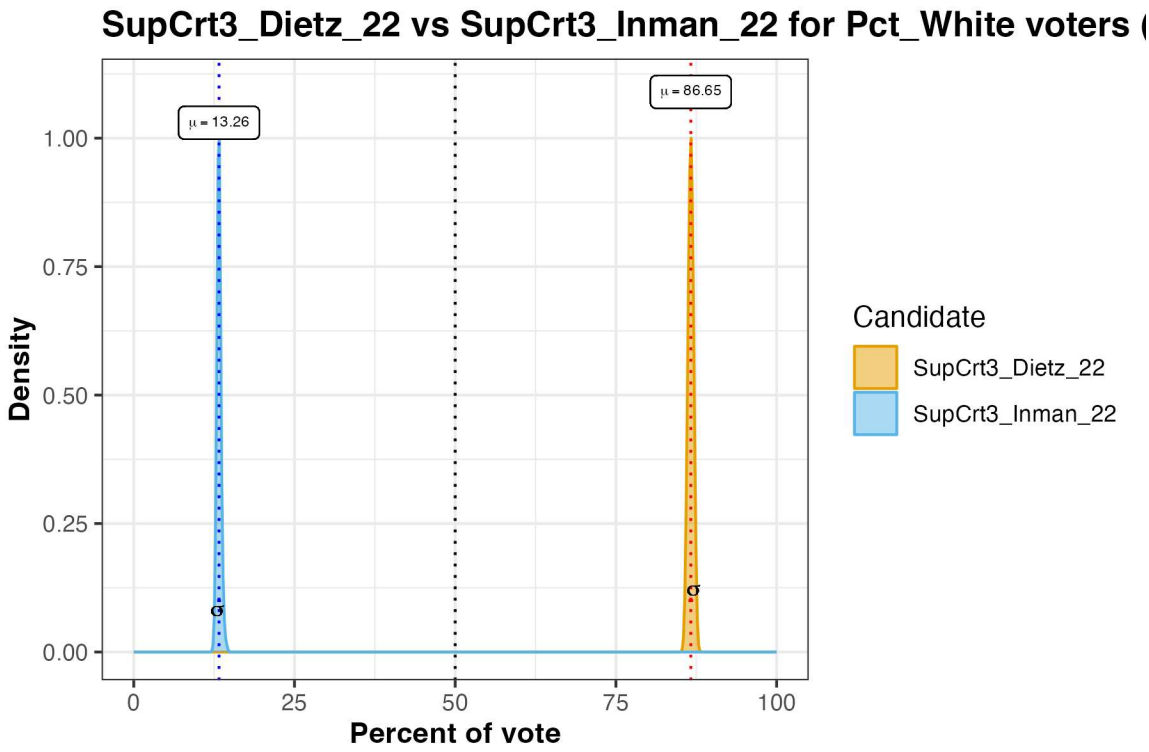


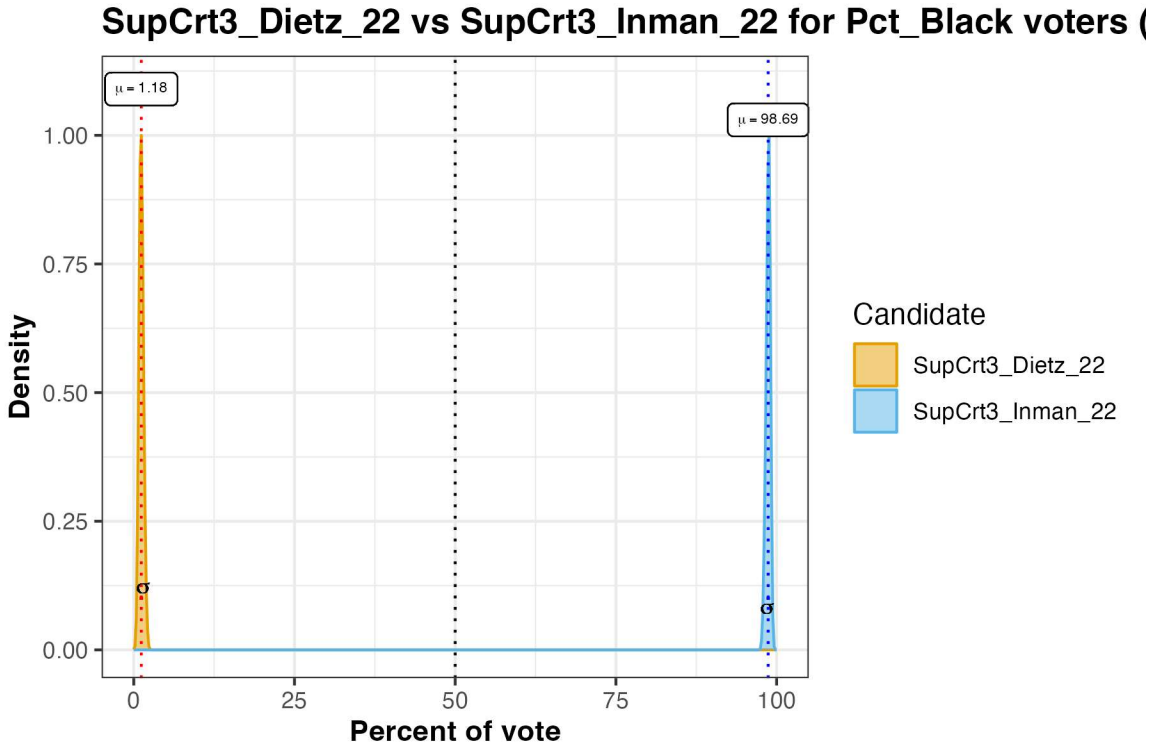
Northeast region RPV analysis: Black and white point estimates and confidence intervals



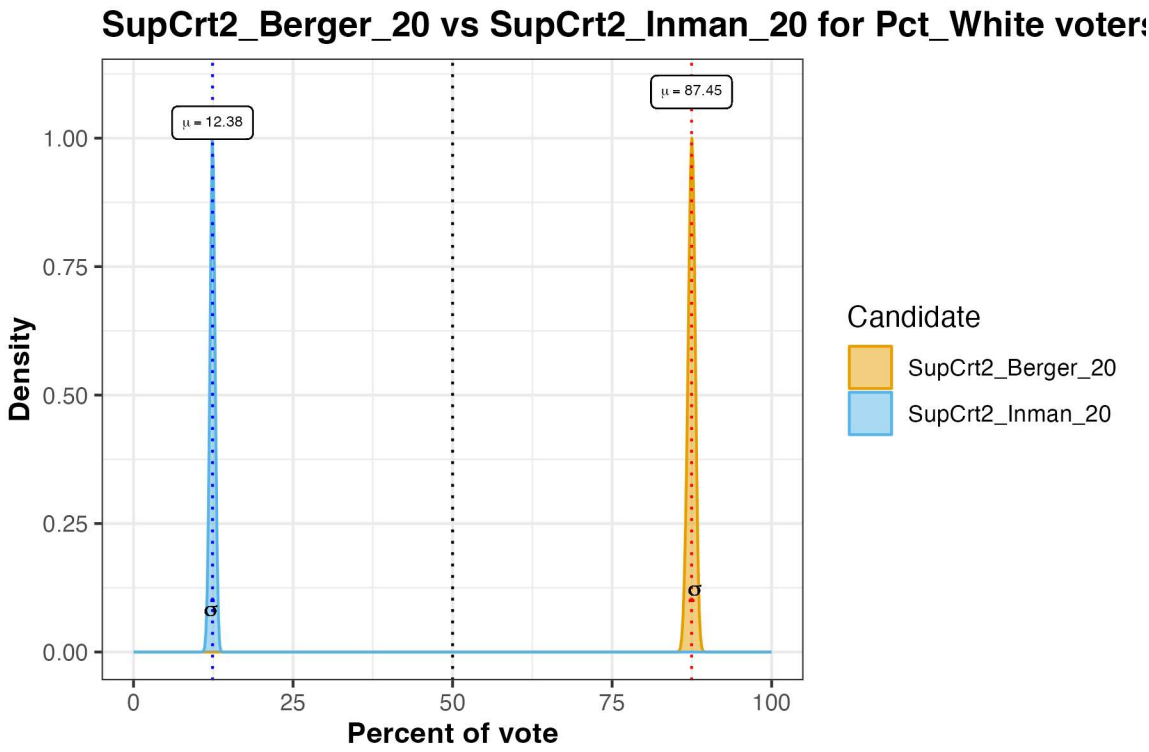


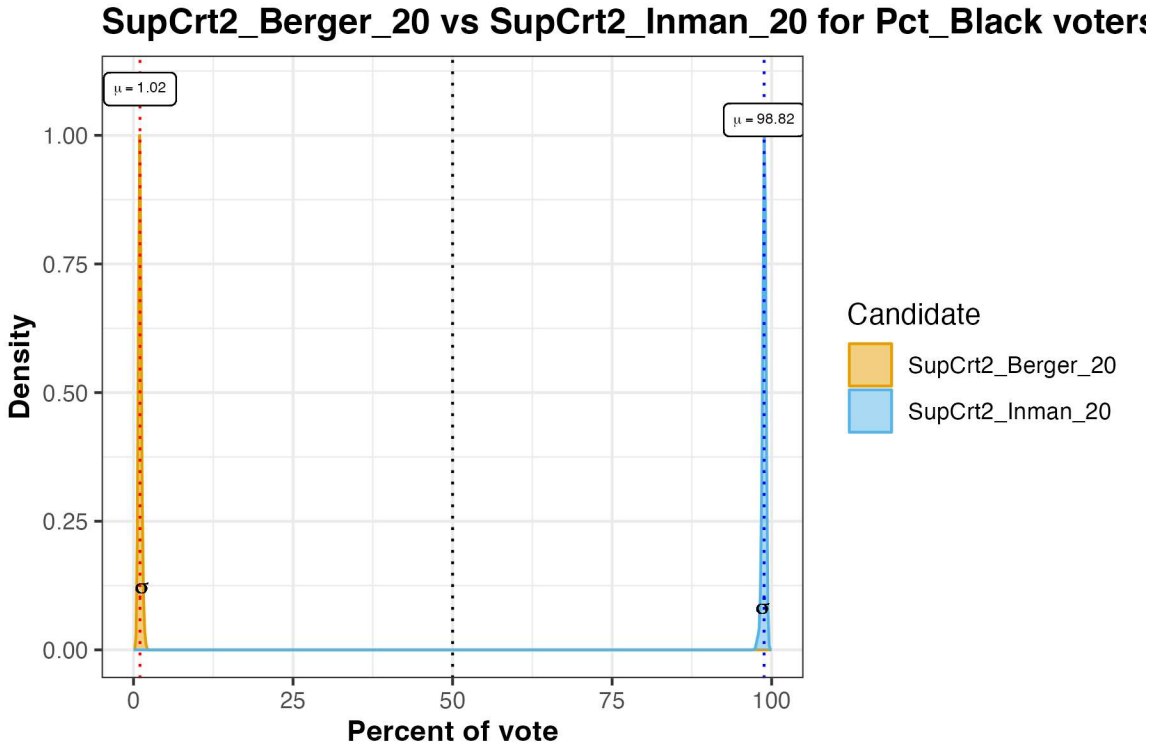
Northeast region RPV analysis: Black and white point estimates and confidence intervals



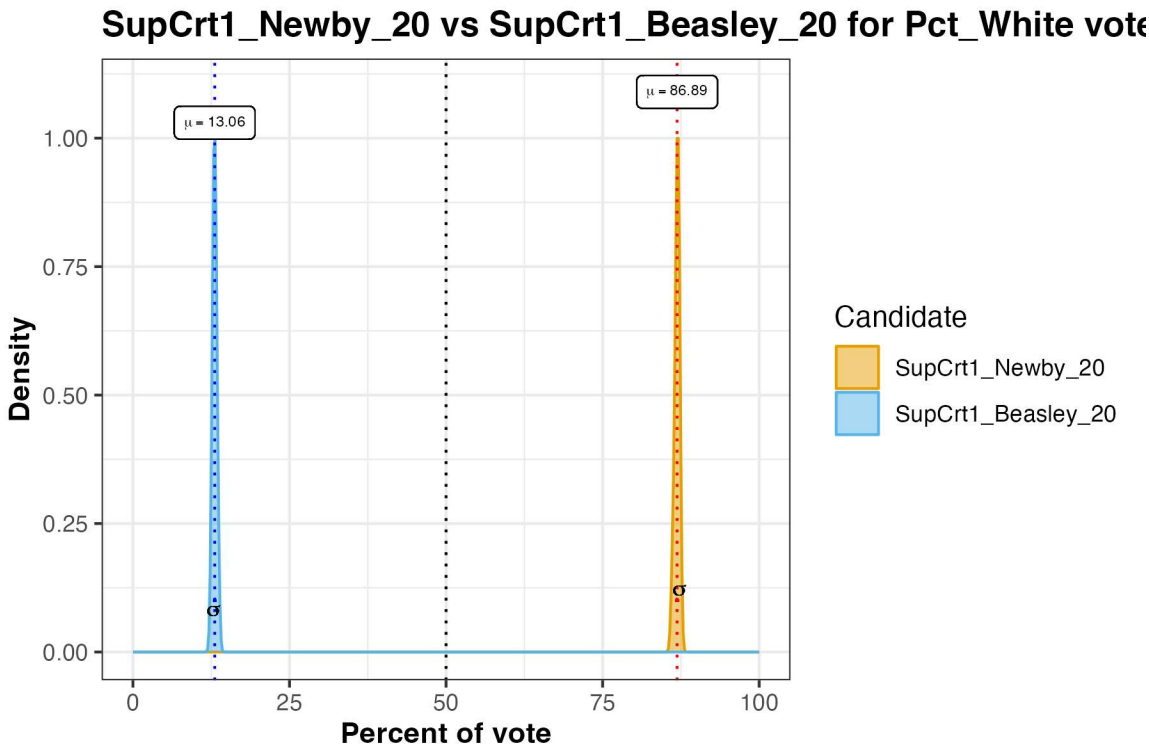


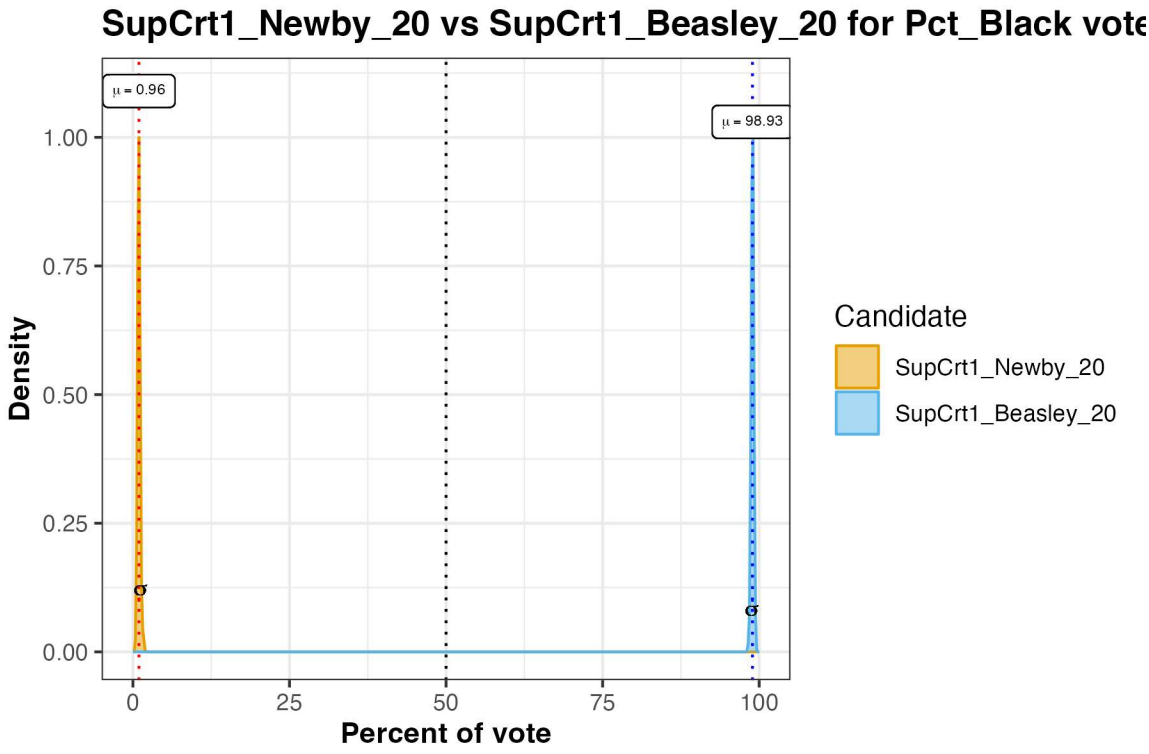
Northeast region RPV analysis: Black and white point estimates and confidence intervals



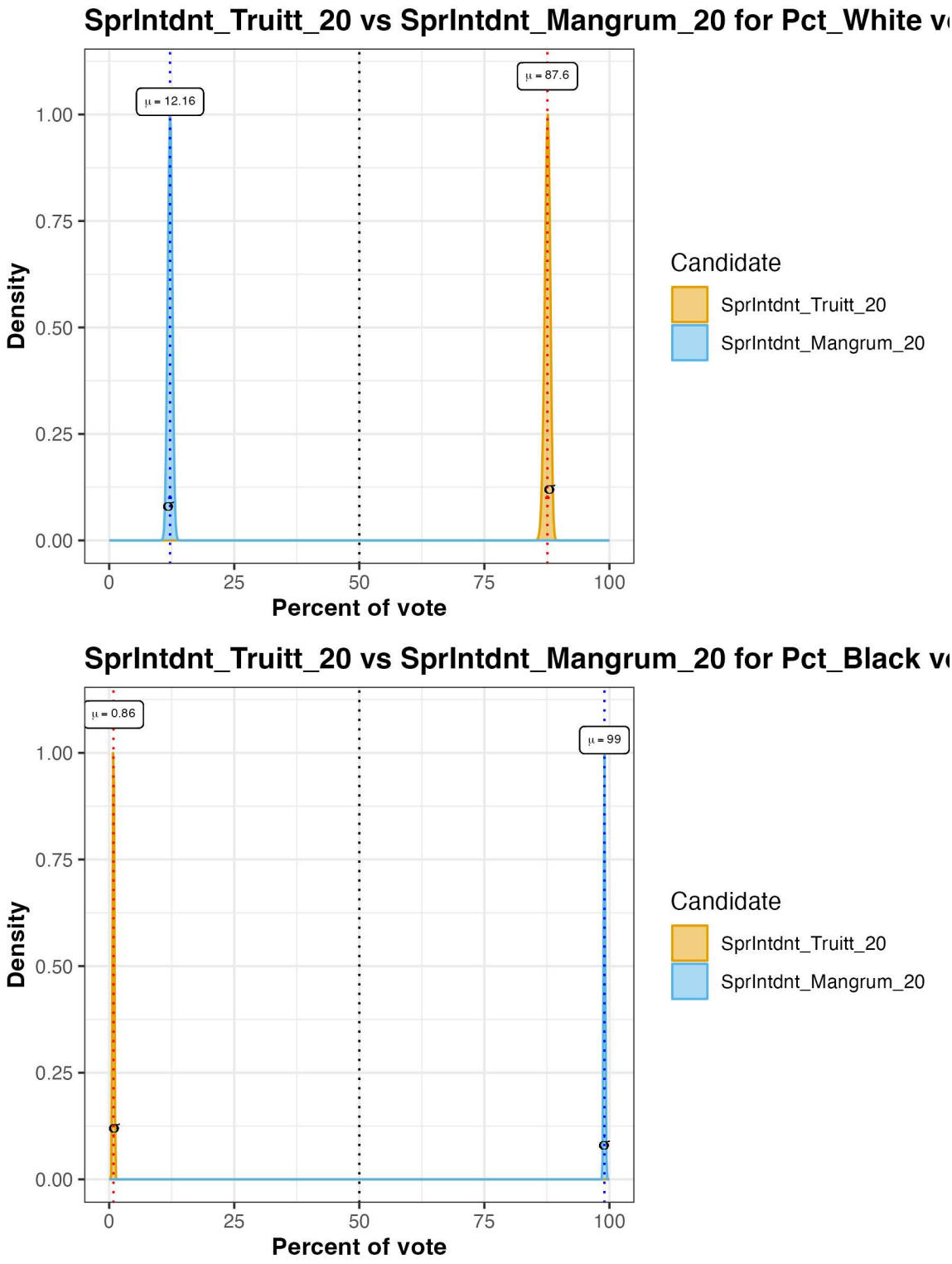


Northeast region RPV analysis: Black and white point estimates and confidence intervals

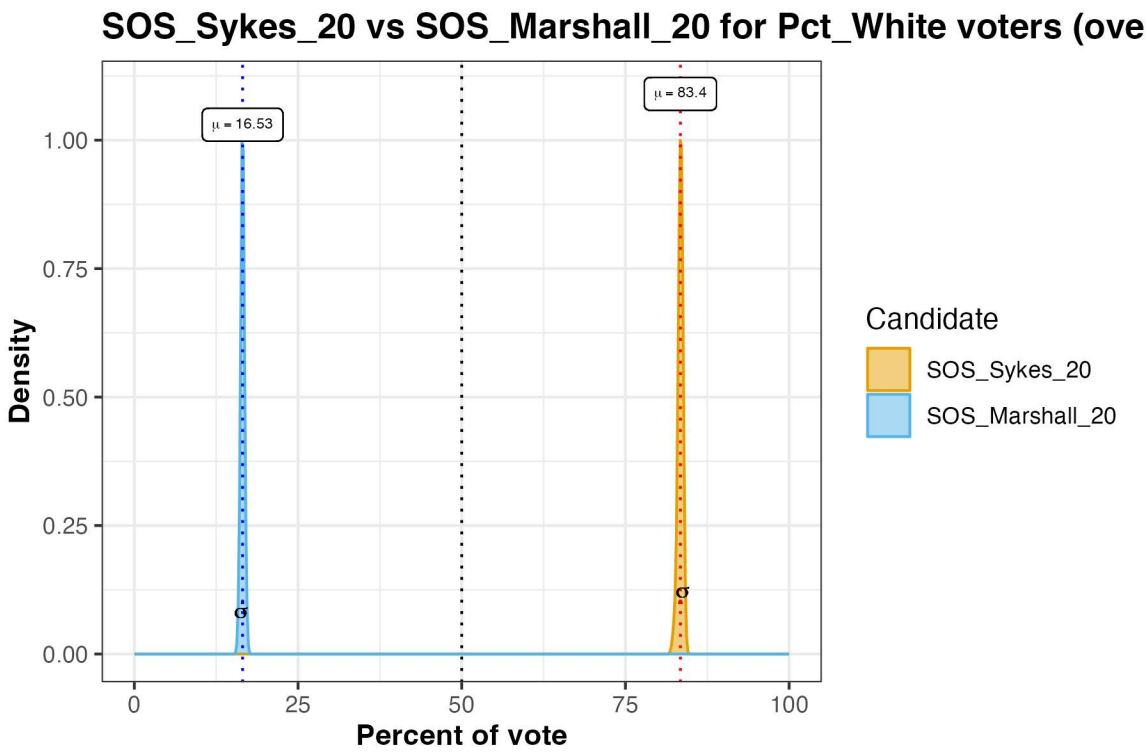


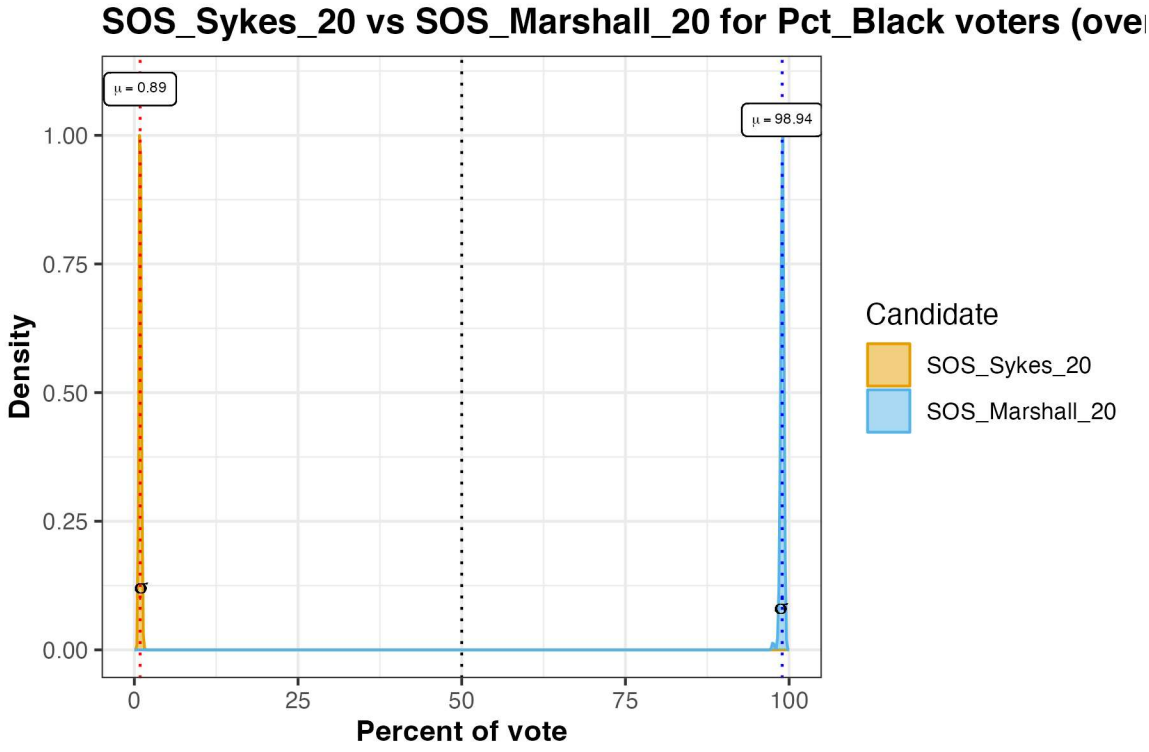


Northeast region RPV analysis: Black and white point estimates and confidence intervals

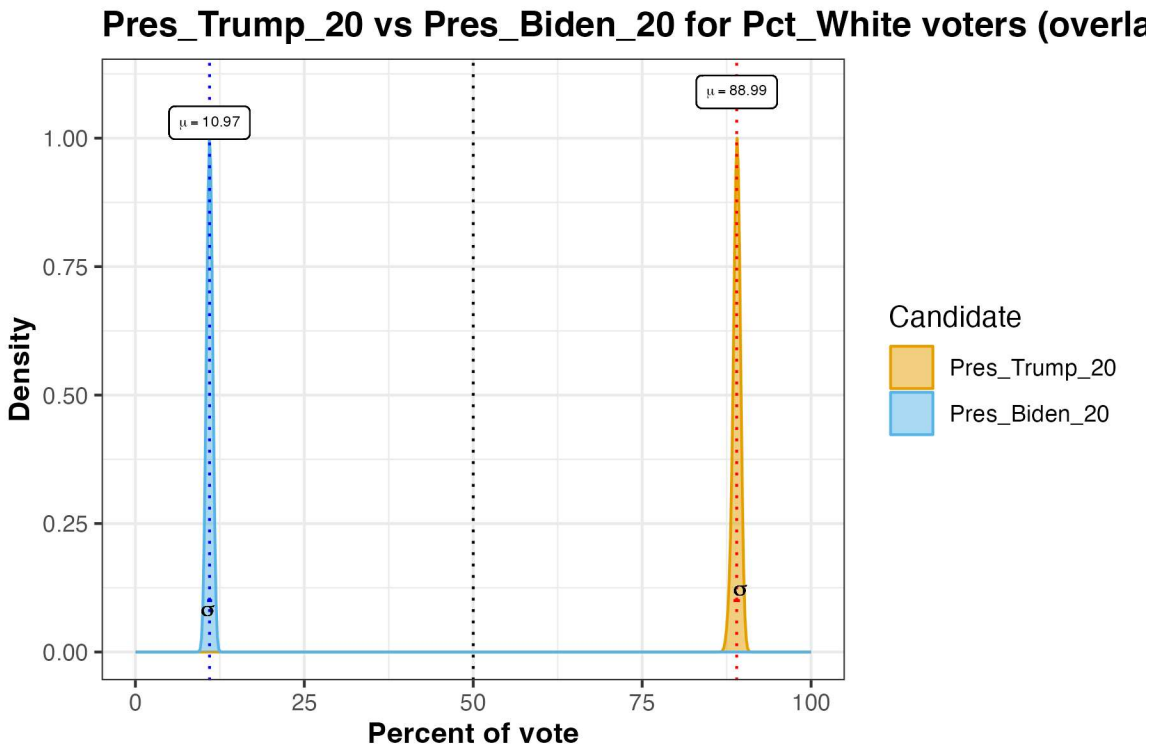


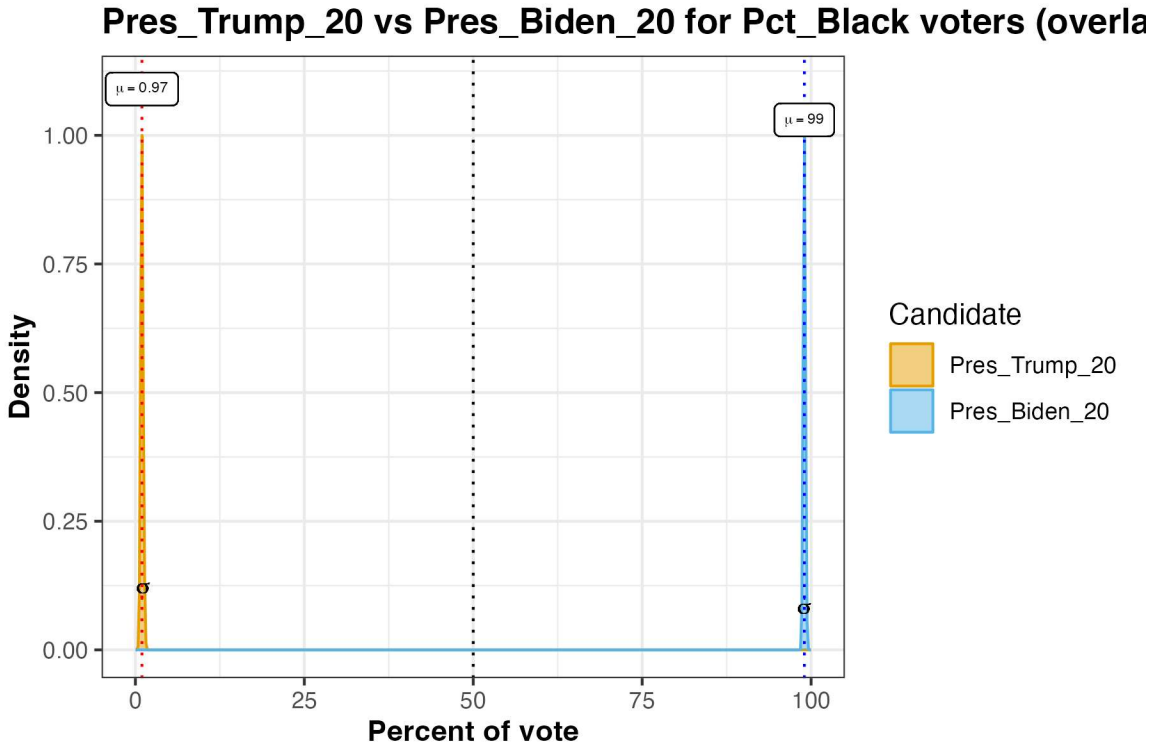
Northeast region RPV analysis: Black and white point estimates and confidence intervals



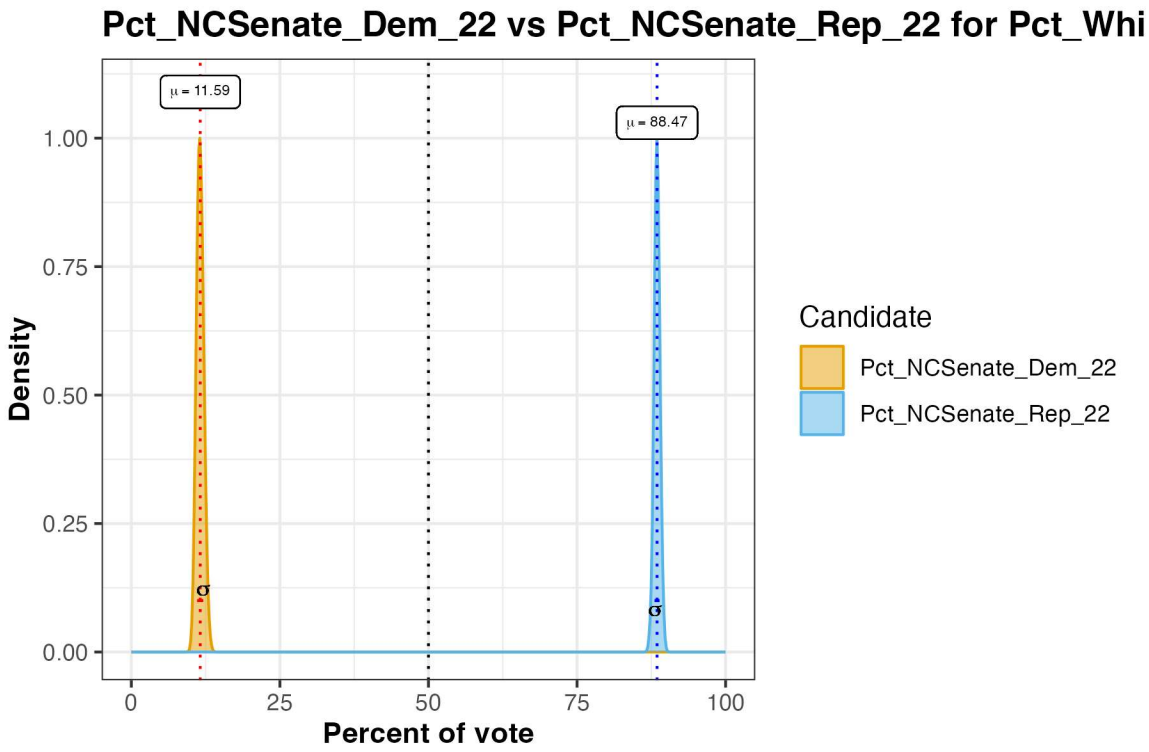


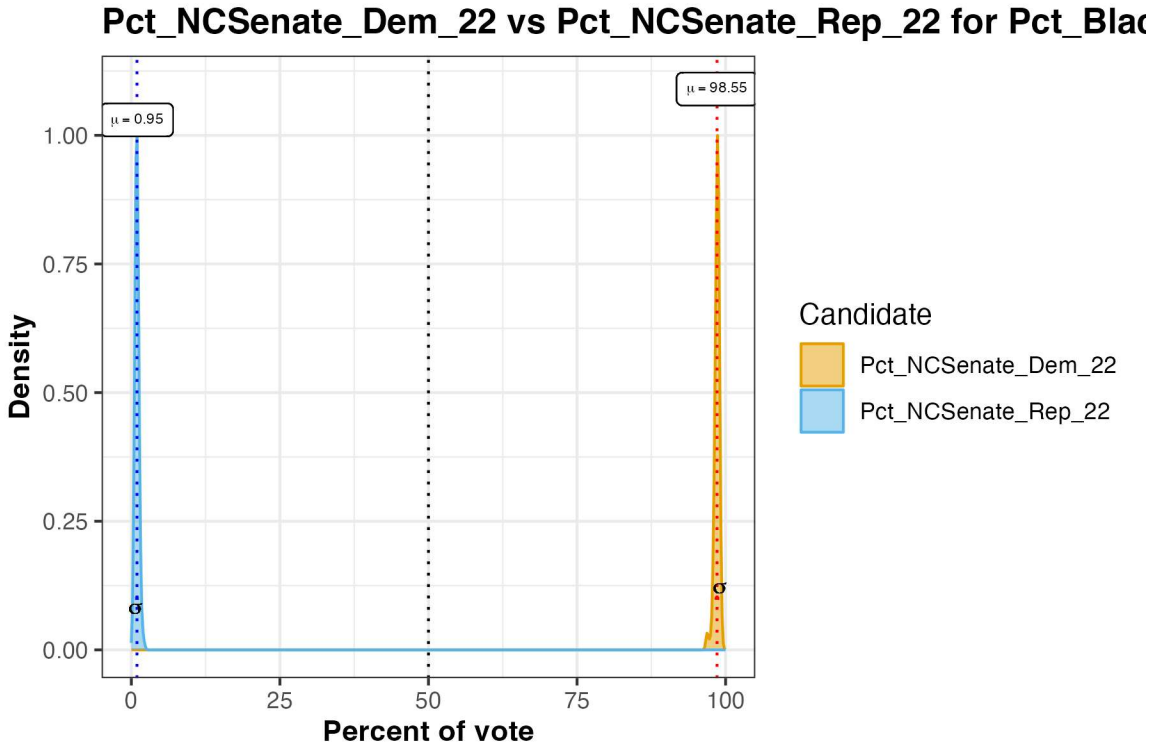
Northeast region RPV analysis: Black and white point estimates and confidence intervals



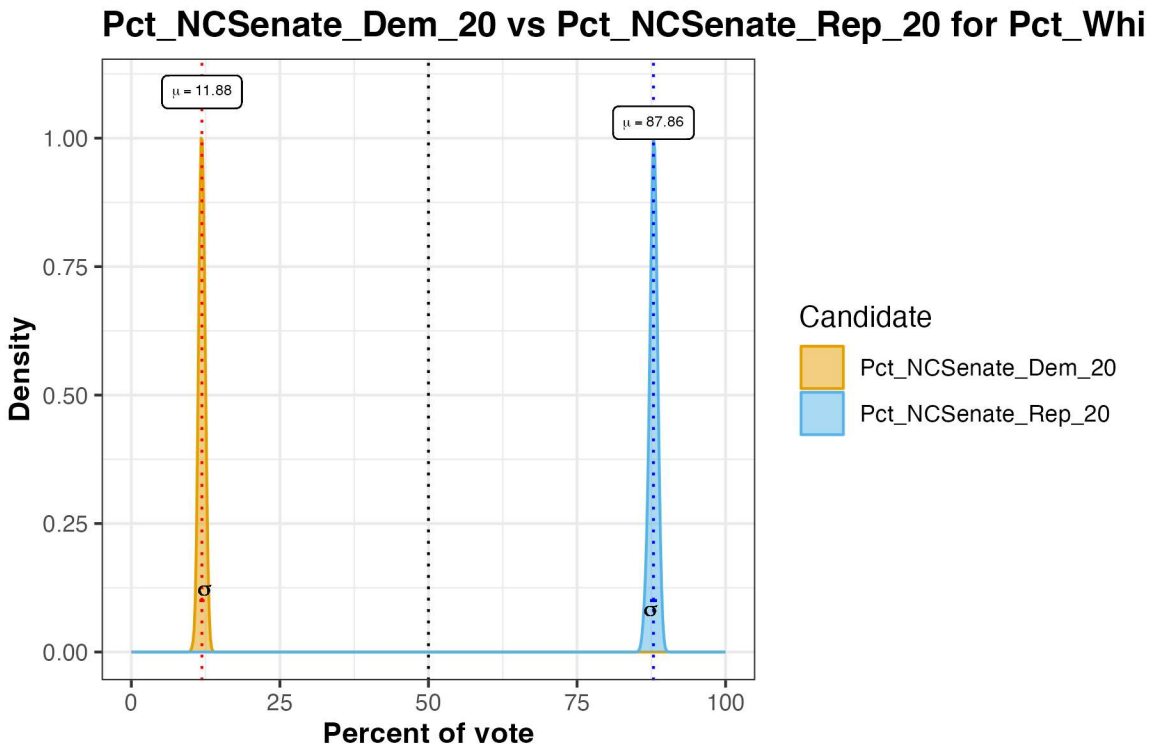


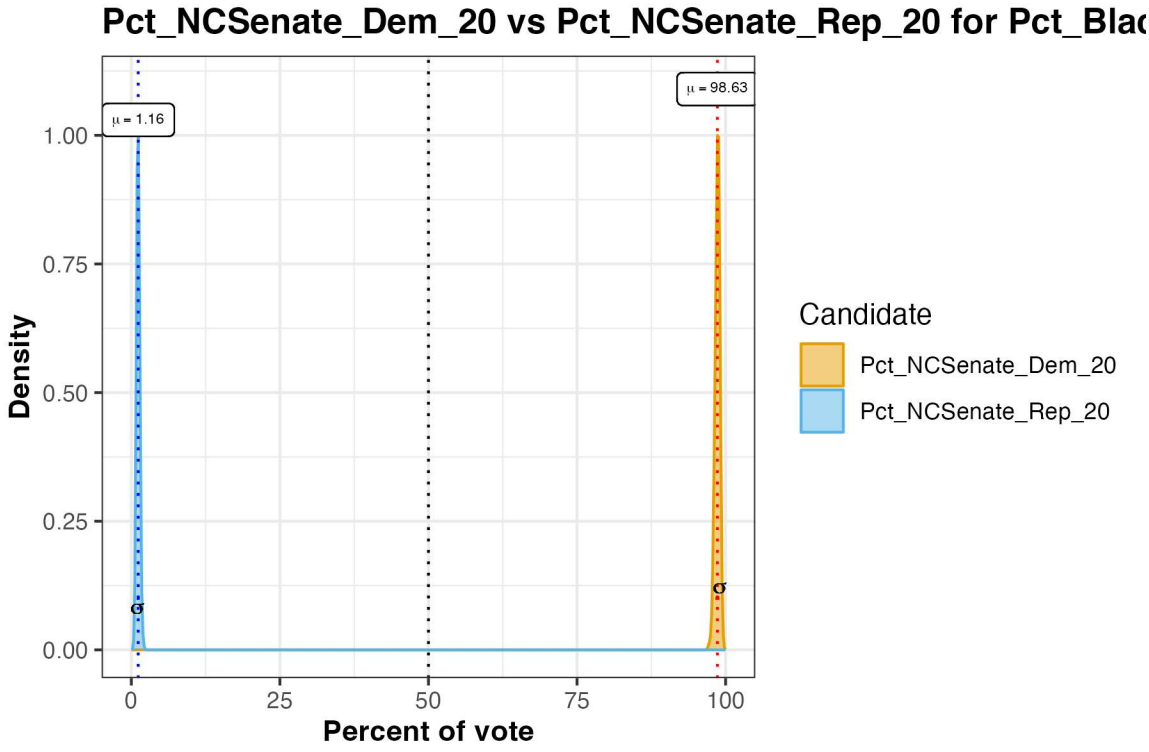
Northeast region RPV analysis: Black and white point estimates and confidence intervals



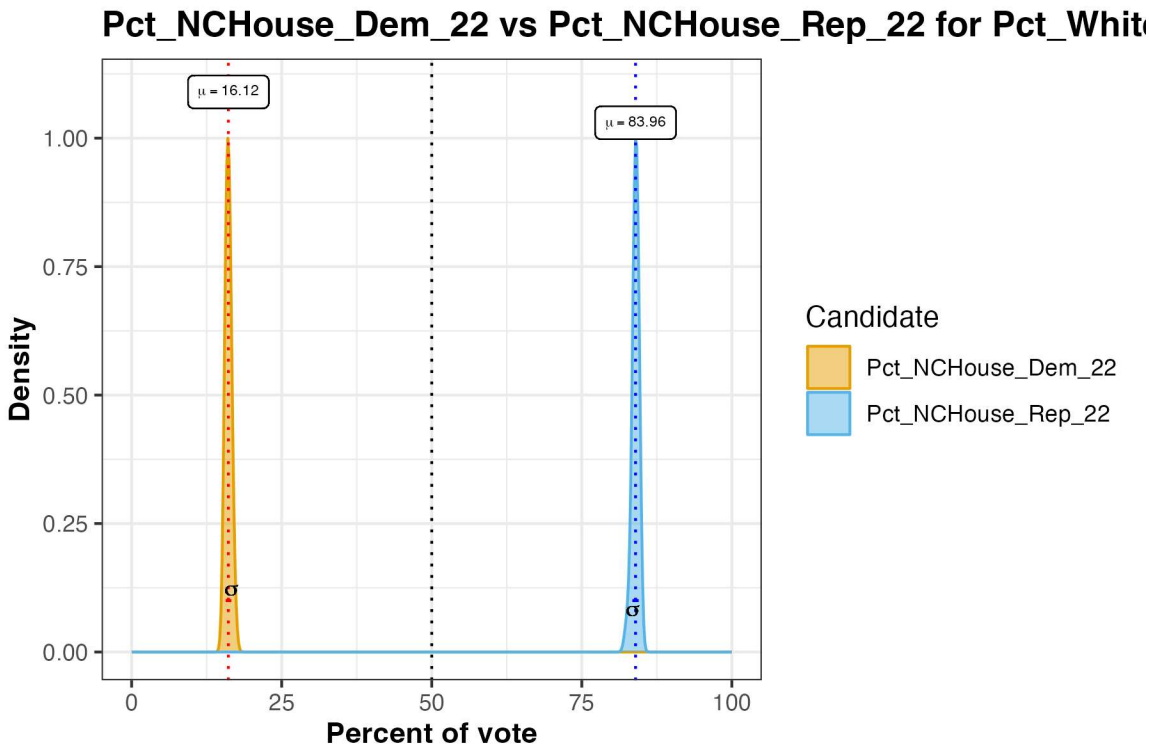


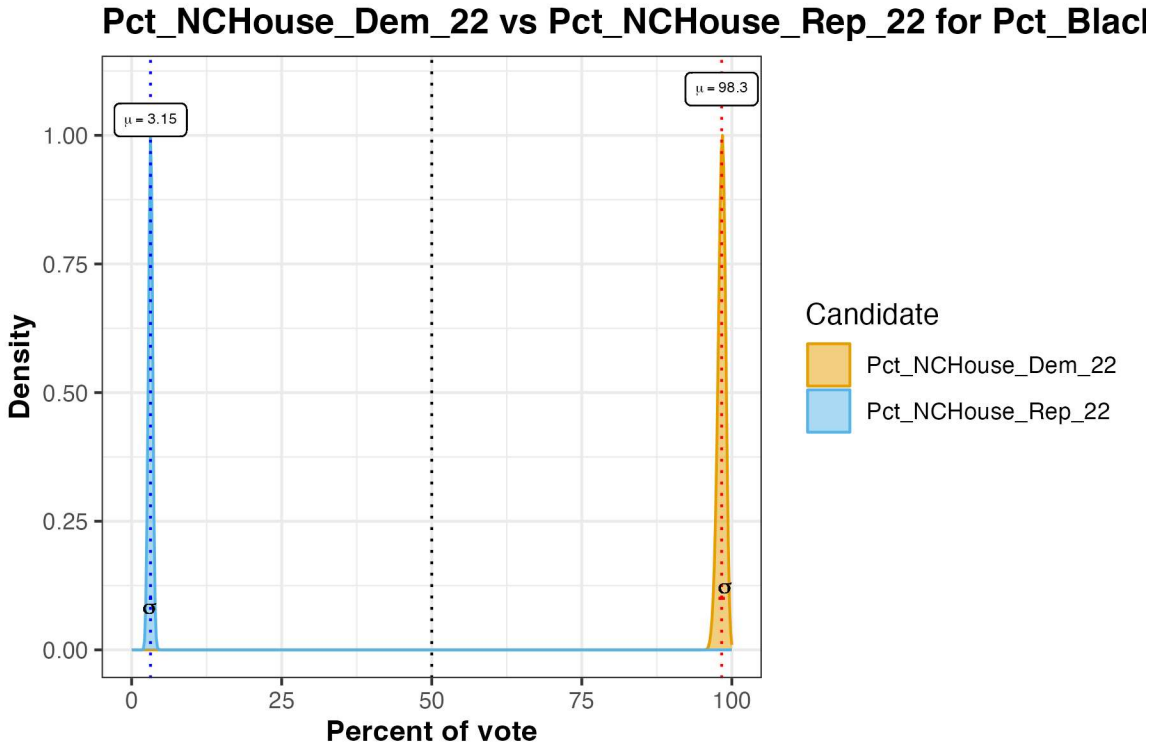
Northeast region RPV analysis: Black and white point estimates and confidence intervals



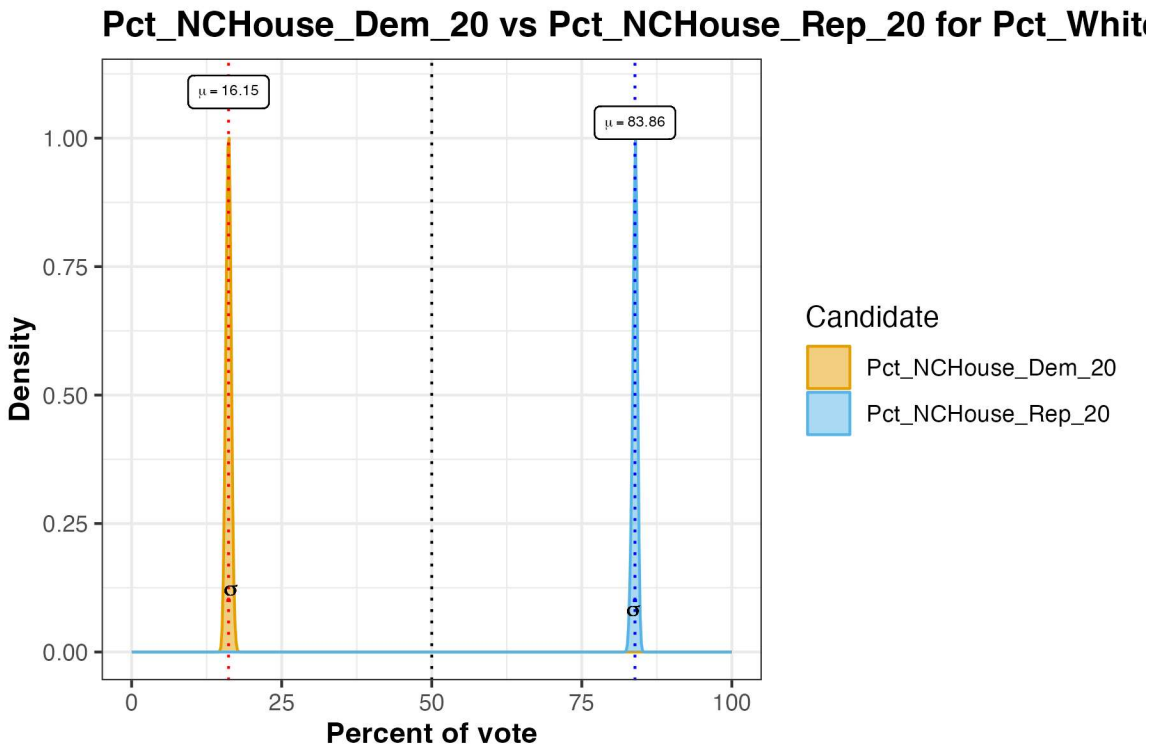


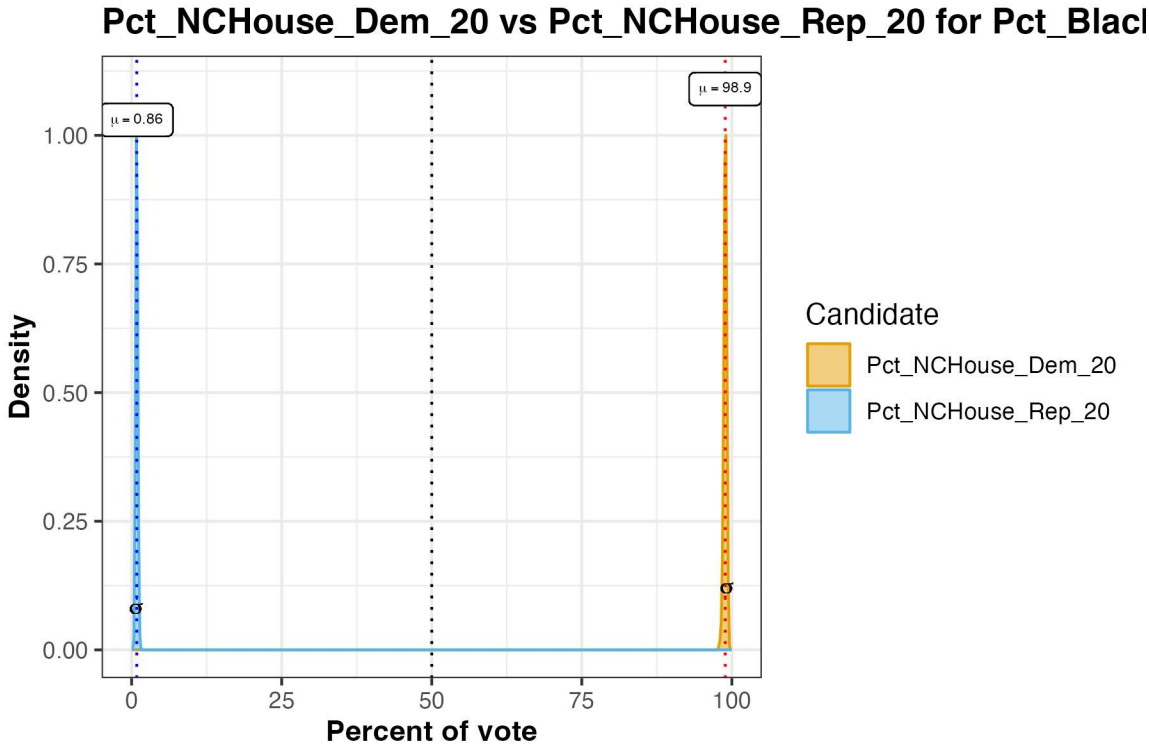
Northeast region RPV analysis: Black and white point estimates and confidence intervals



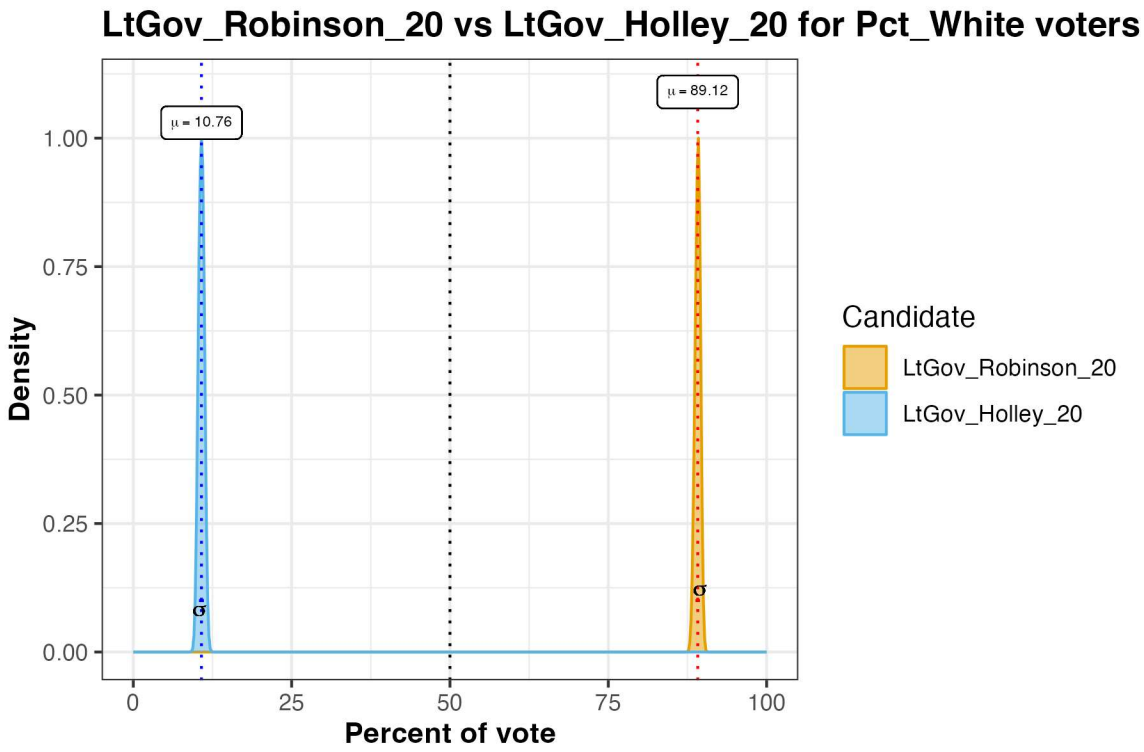


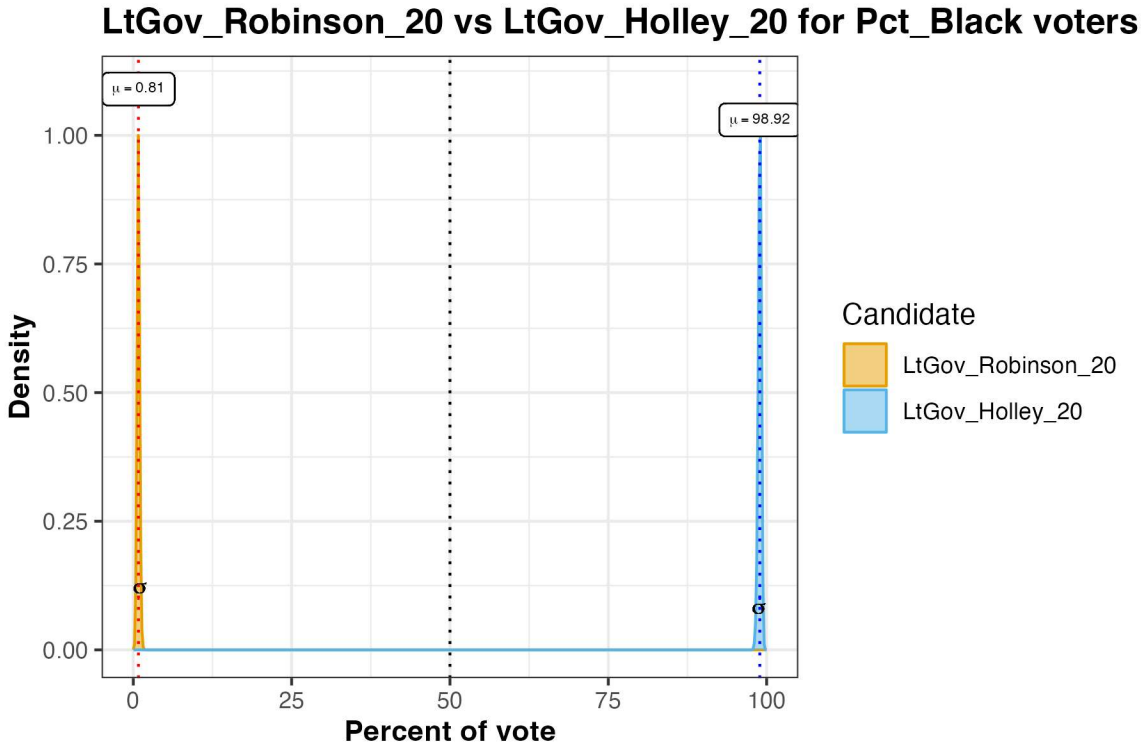
Northeast region RPV analysis: Black and white point estimates and confidence intervals



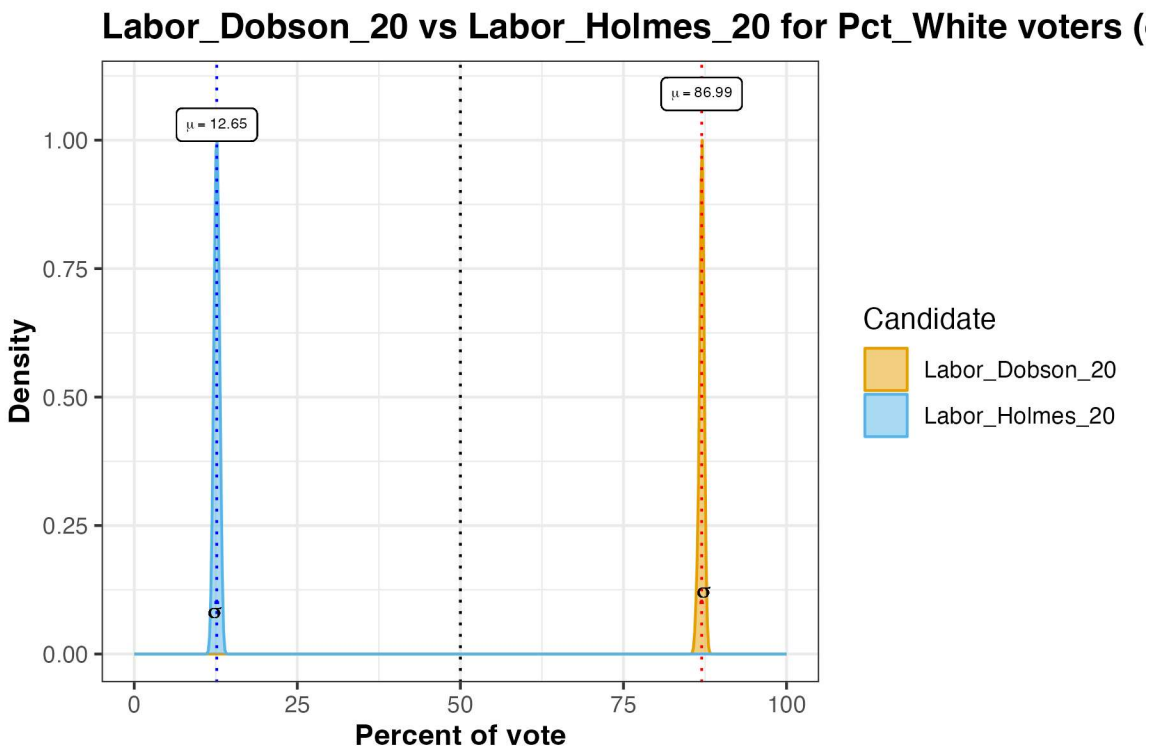


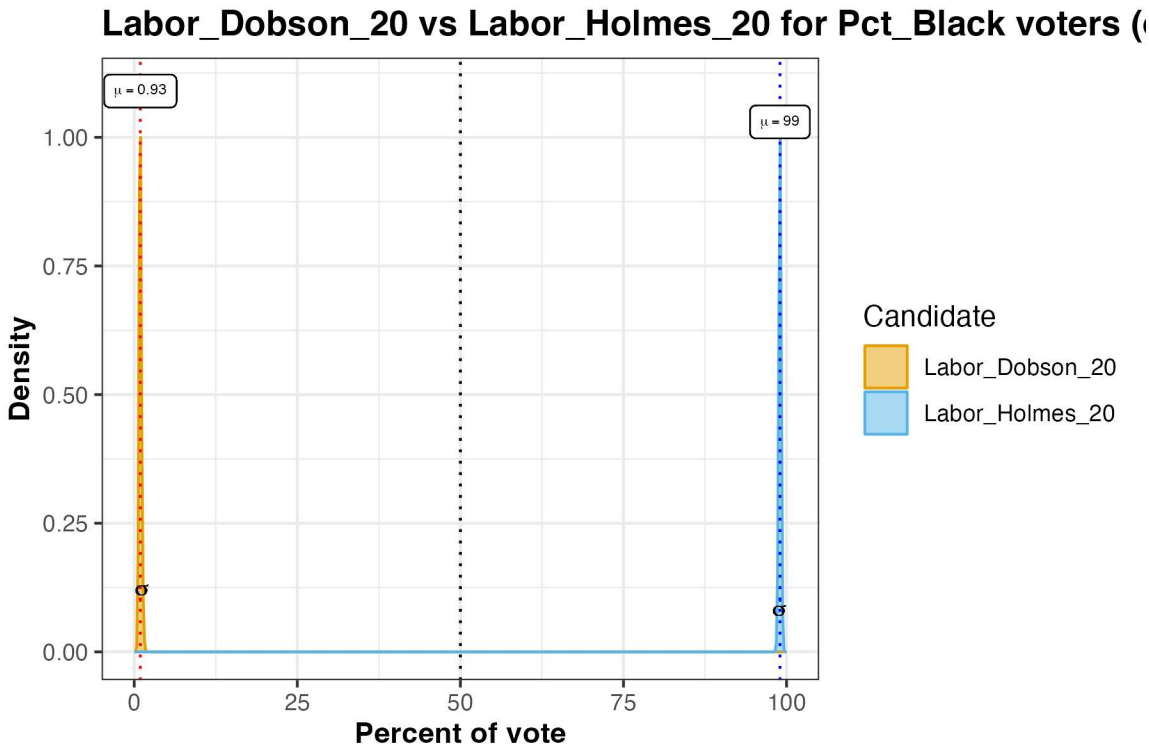
Northeast region RPV analysis: Black and white point estimates and confidence intervals



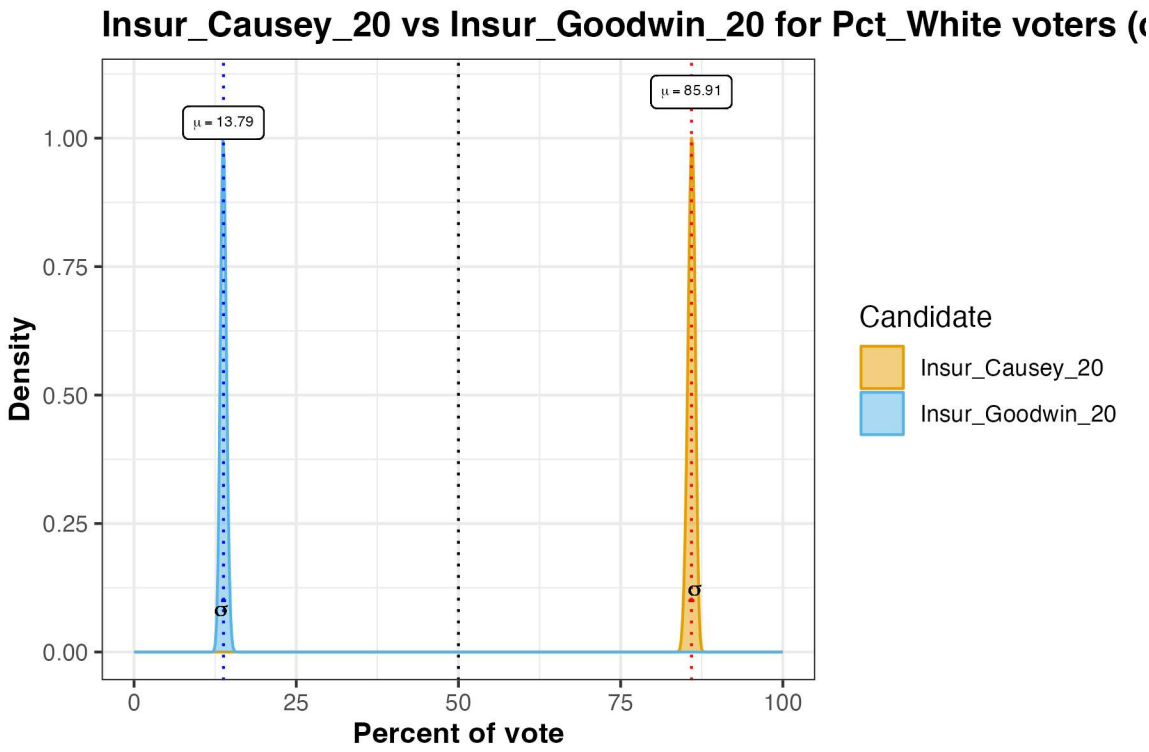


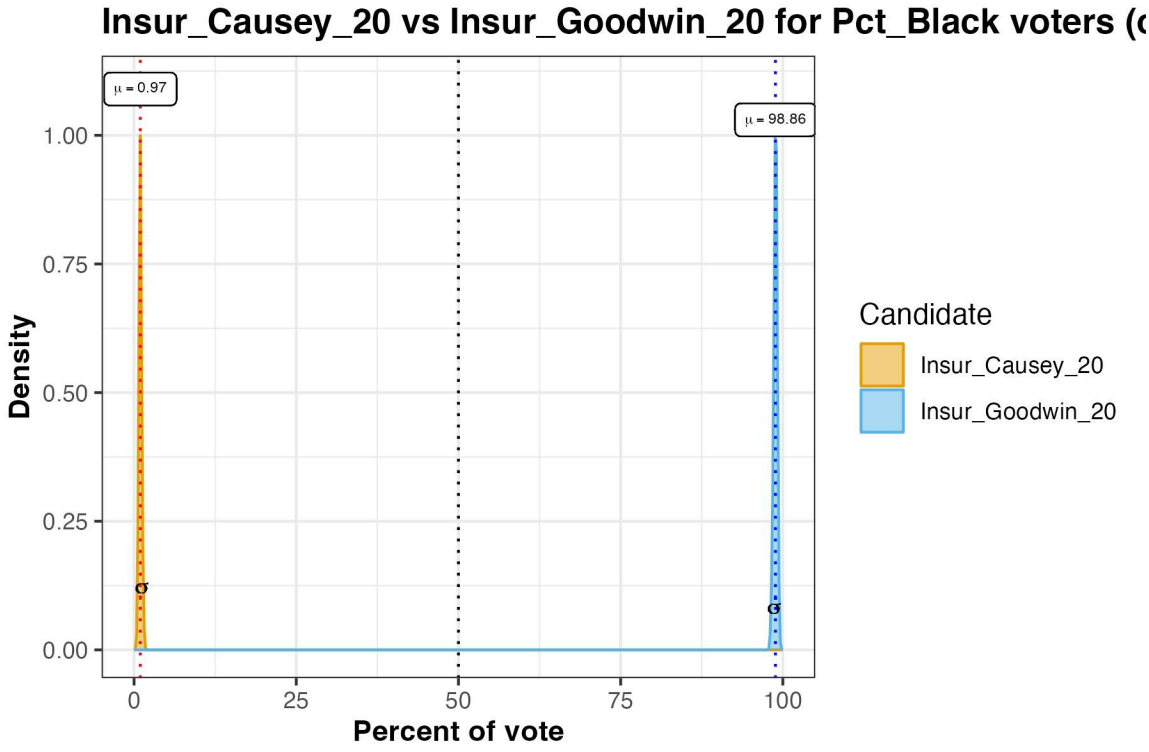
Northeast region RPV analysis: Black and white point estimates and confidence intervals



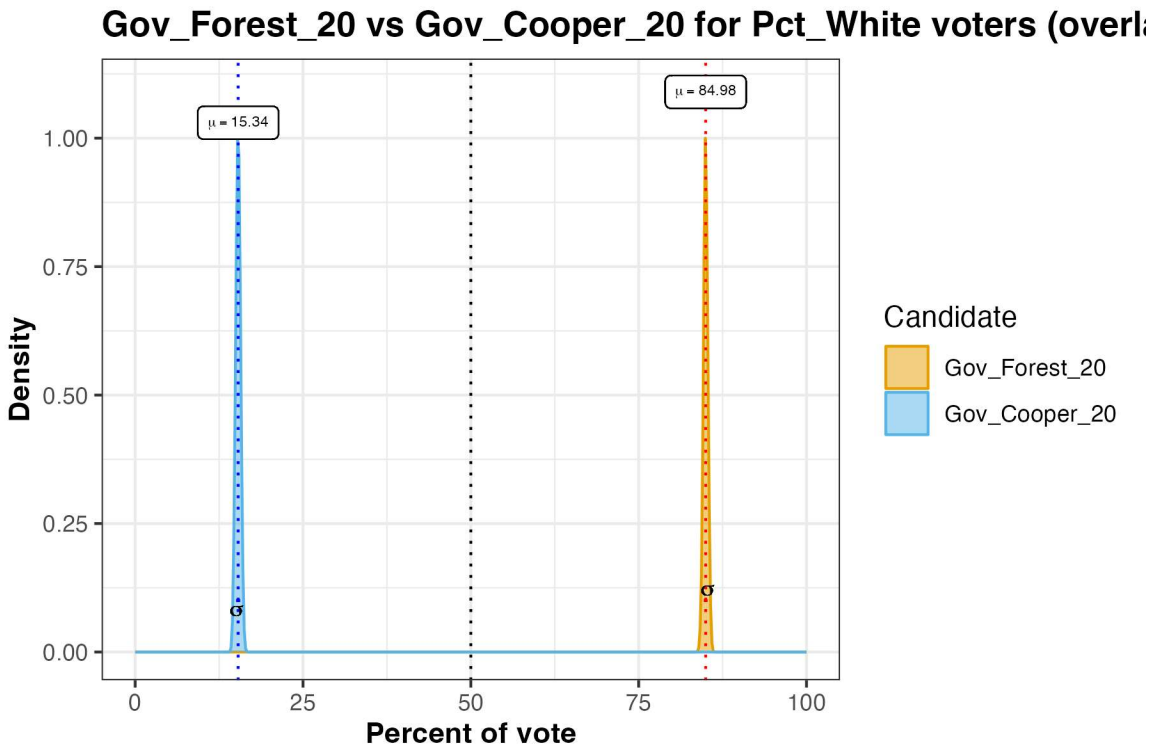


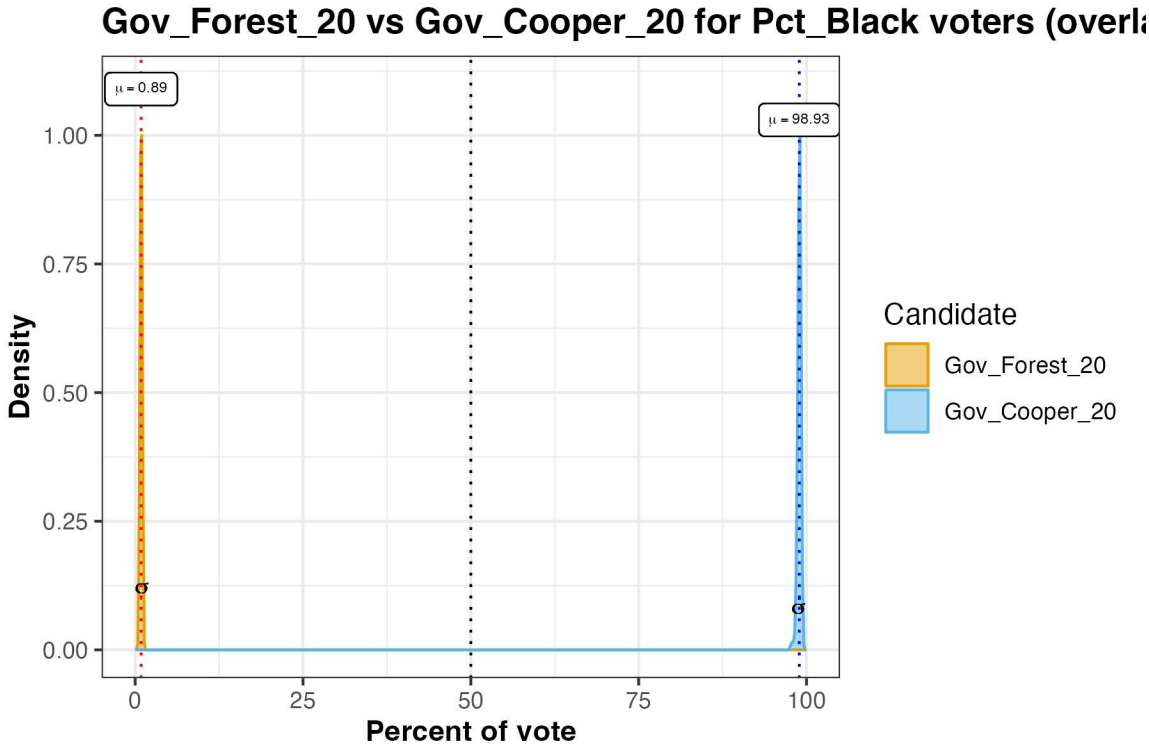
Northeast region RPV analysis: Black and white point estimates and confidence intervals



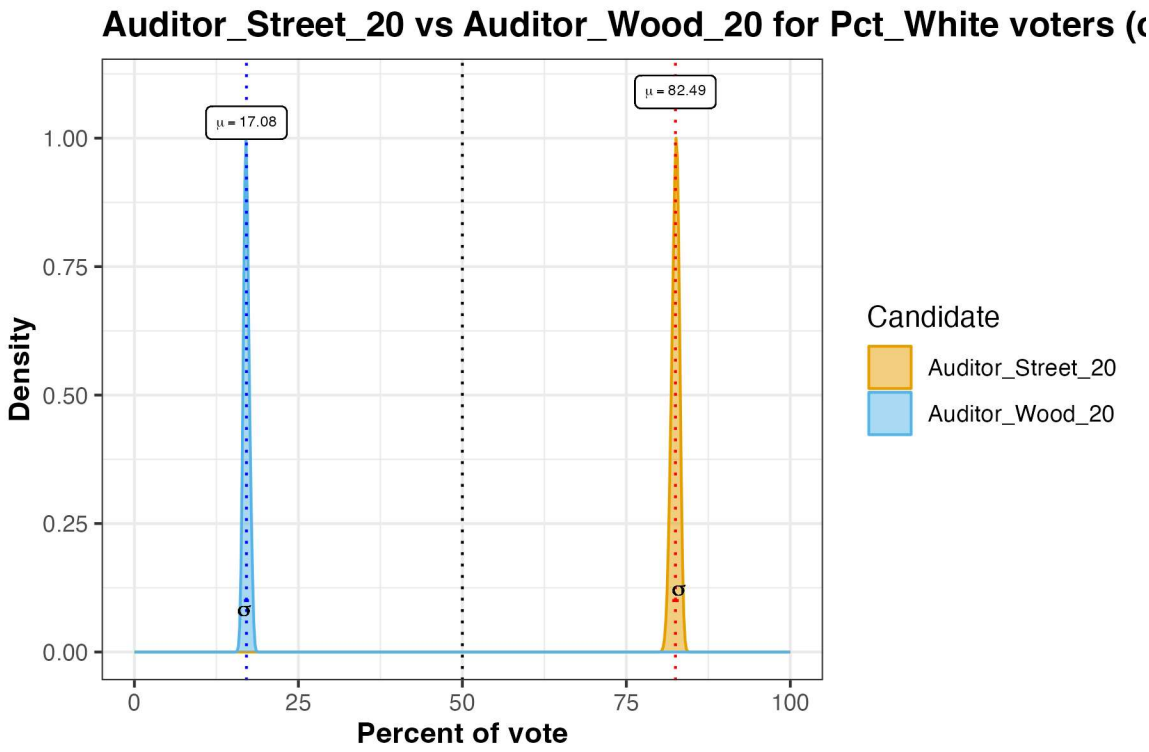


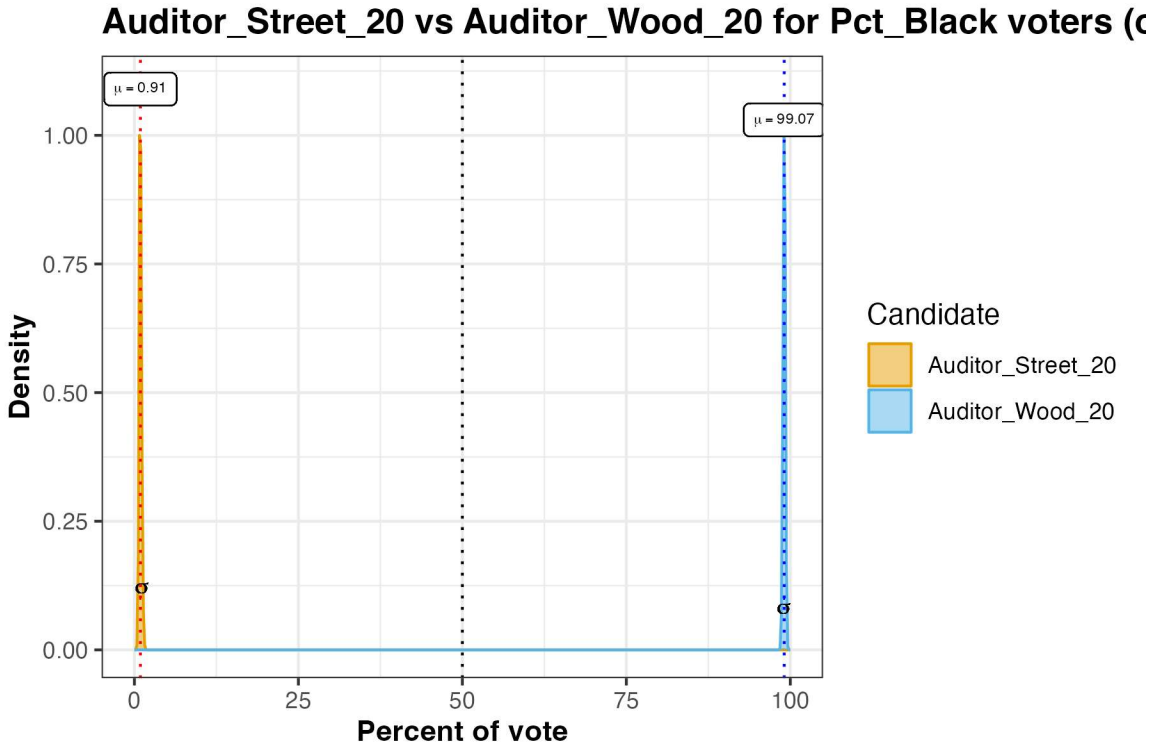
Northeast region RPV analysis: Black and white point estimates and confidence intervals



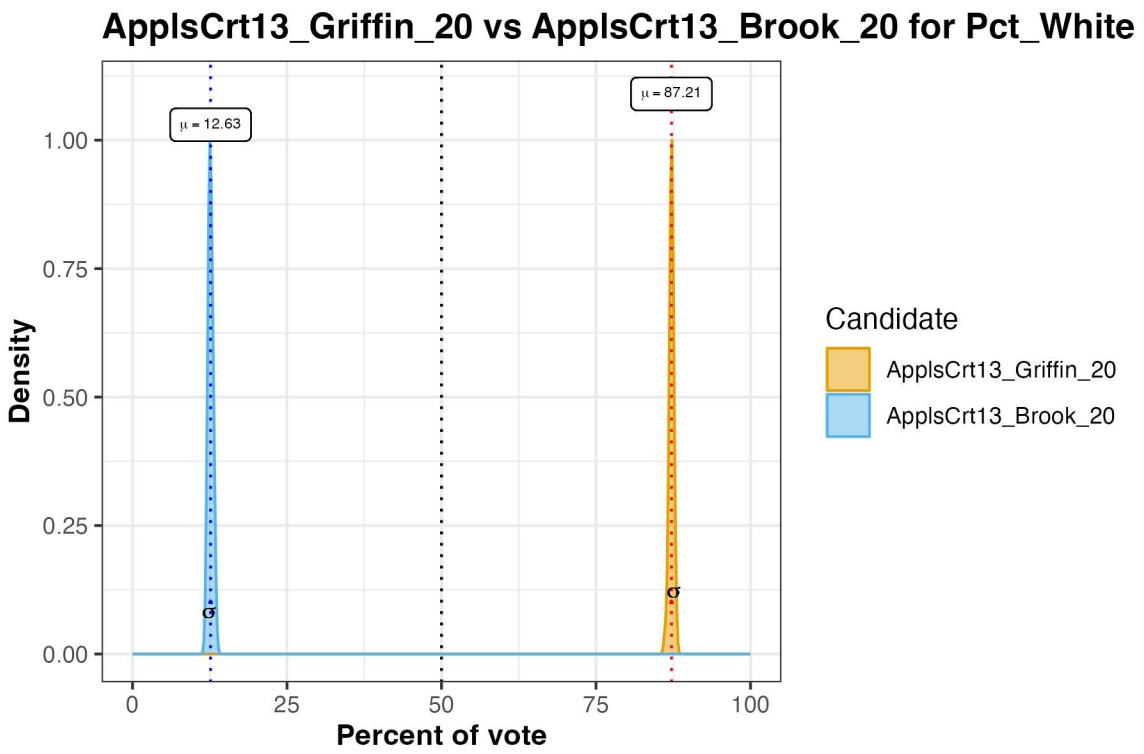


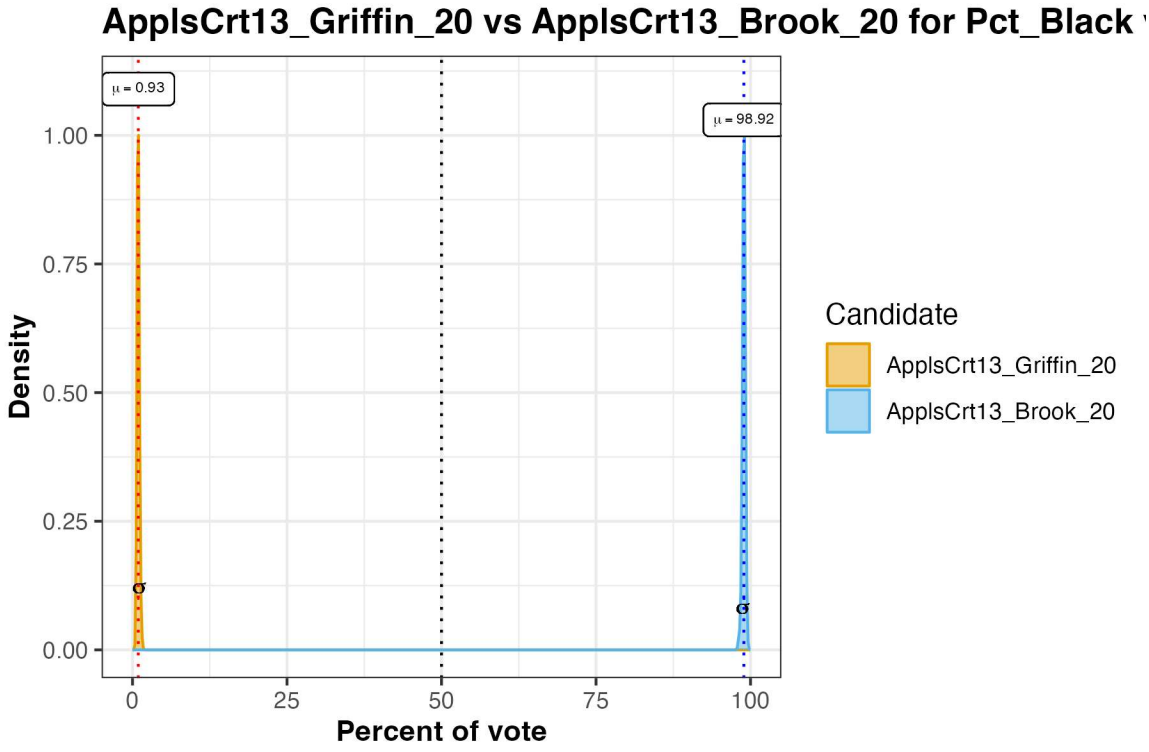
Northeast region RPV analysis: Black and white point estimates and confidence intervals



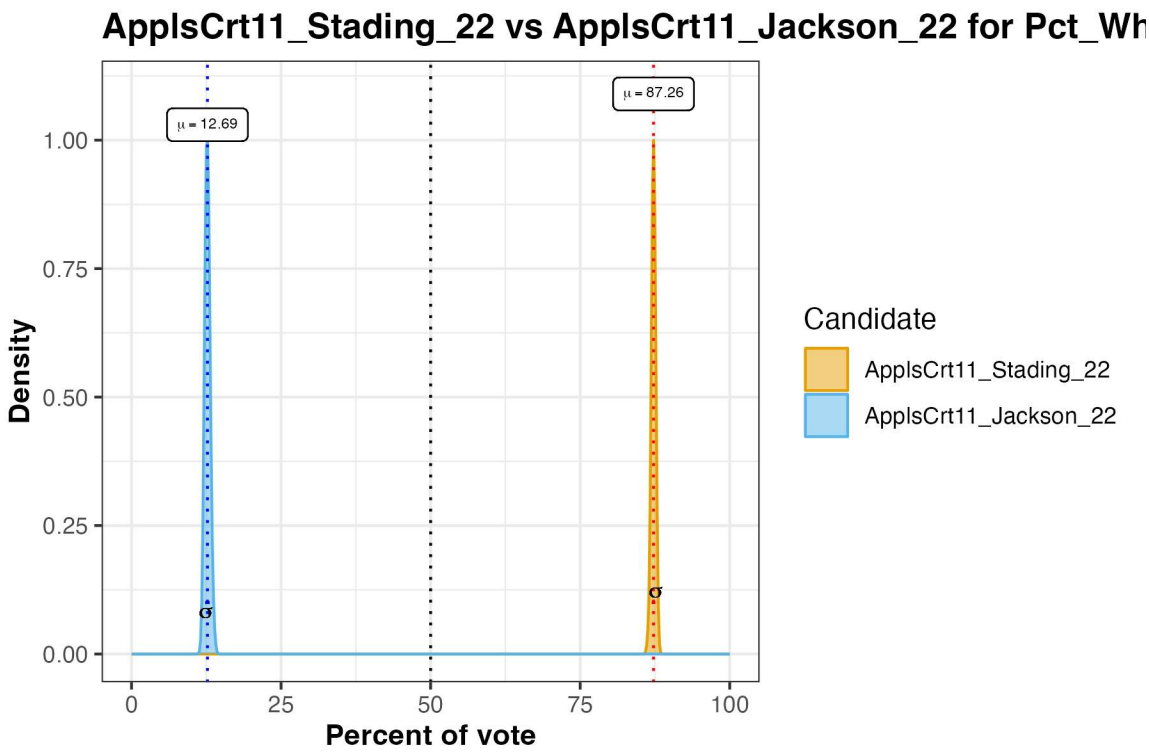


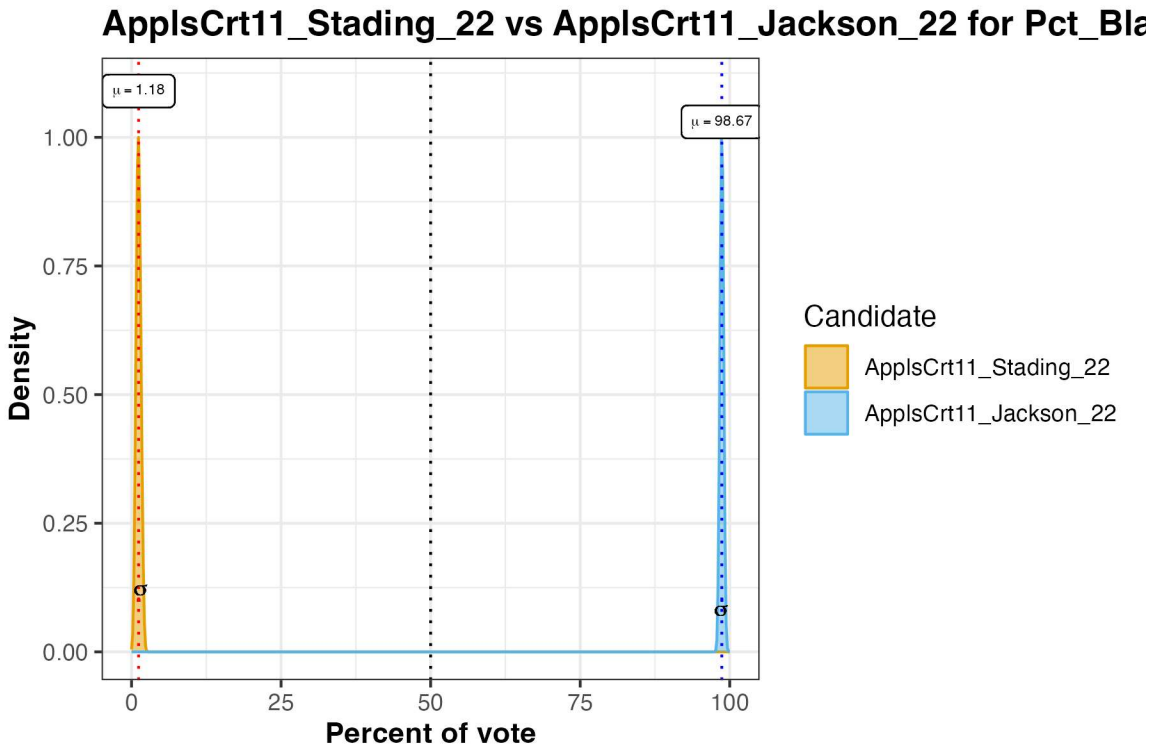
Northeast region RPV analysis: Black and white point estimates and confidence intervals



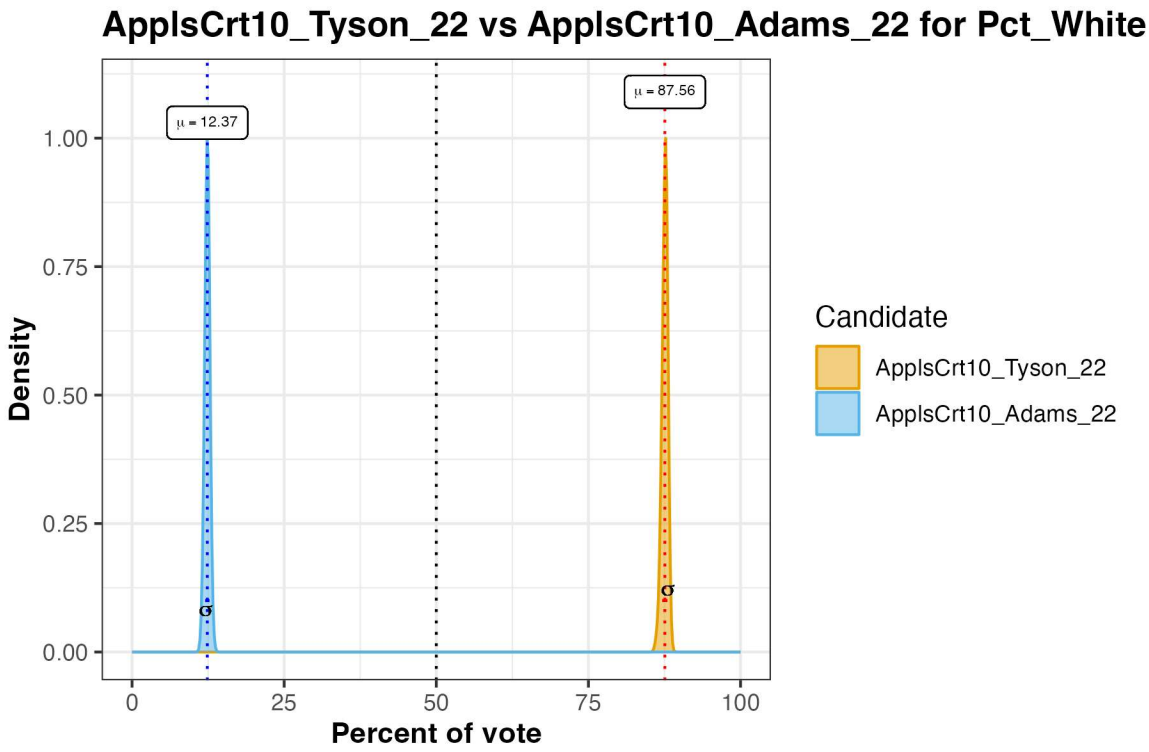


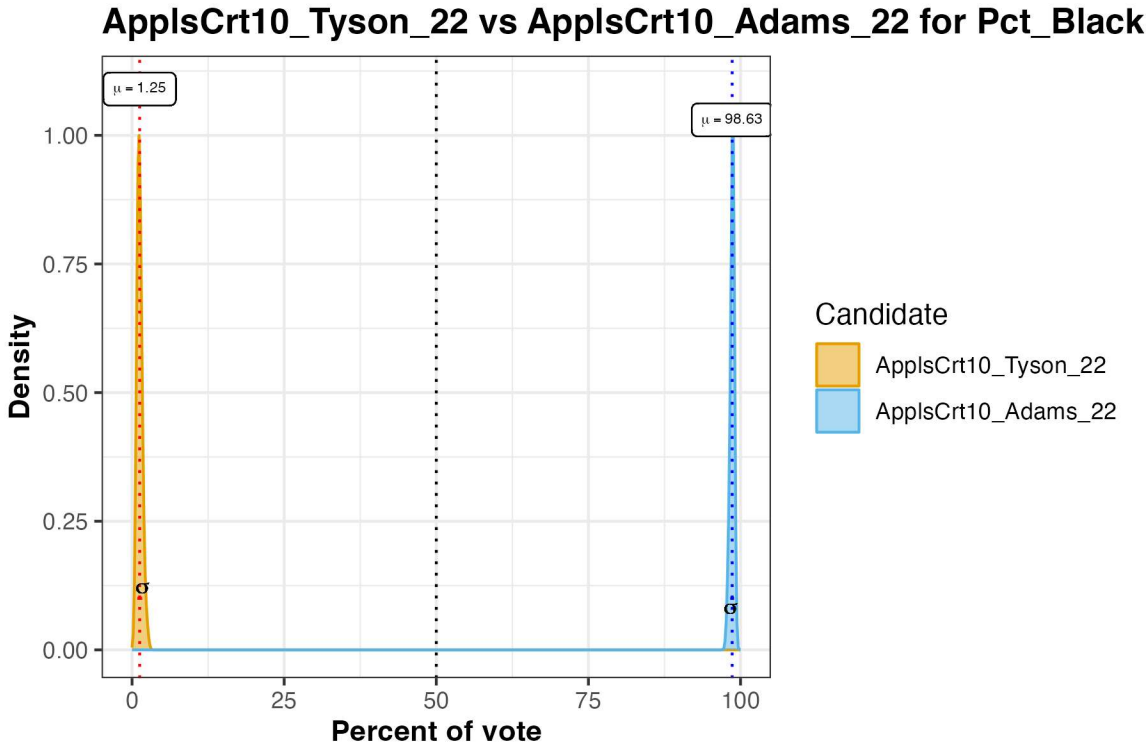
Northeast region RPV analysis: Black and white point estimates and confidence intervals



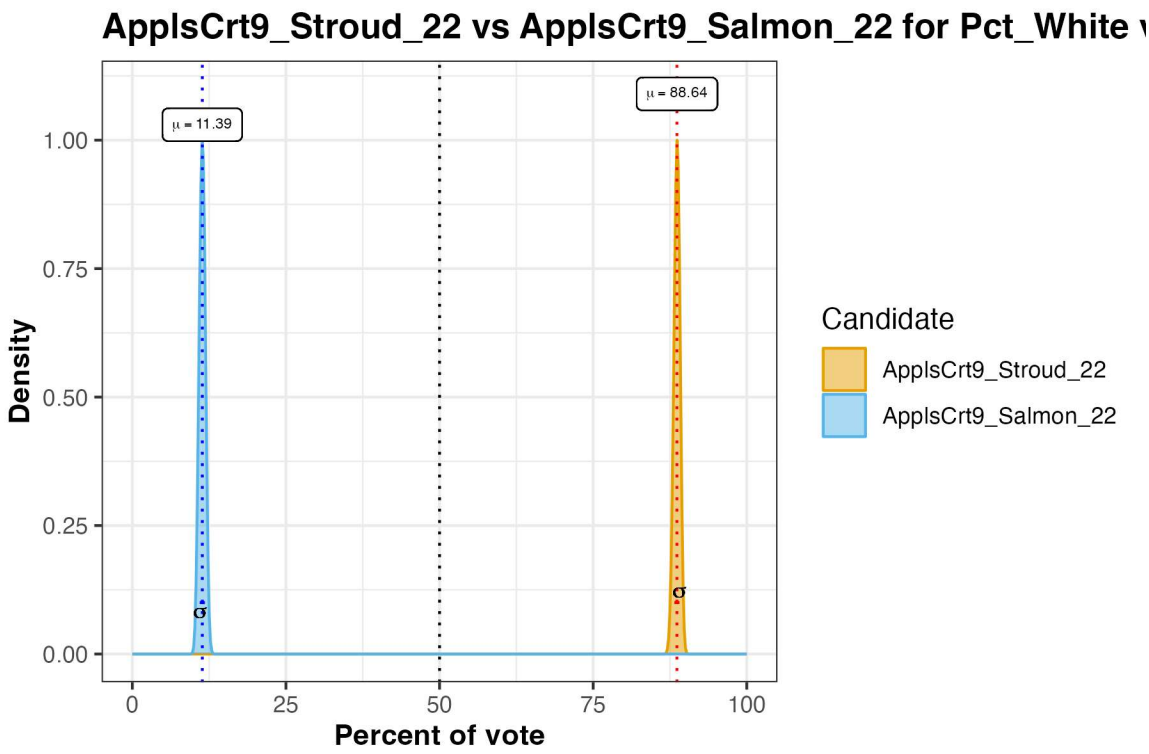


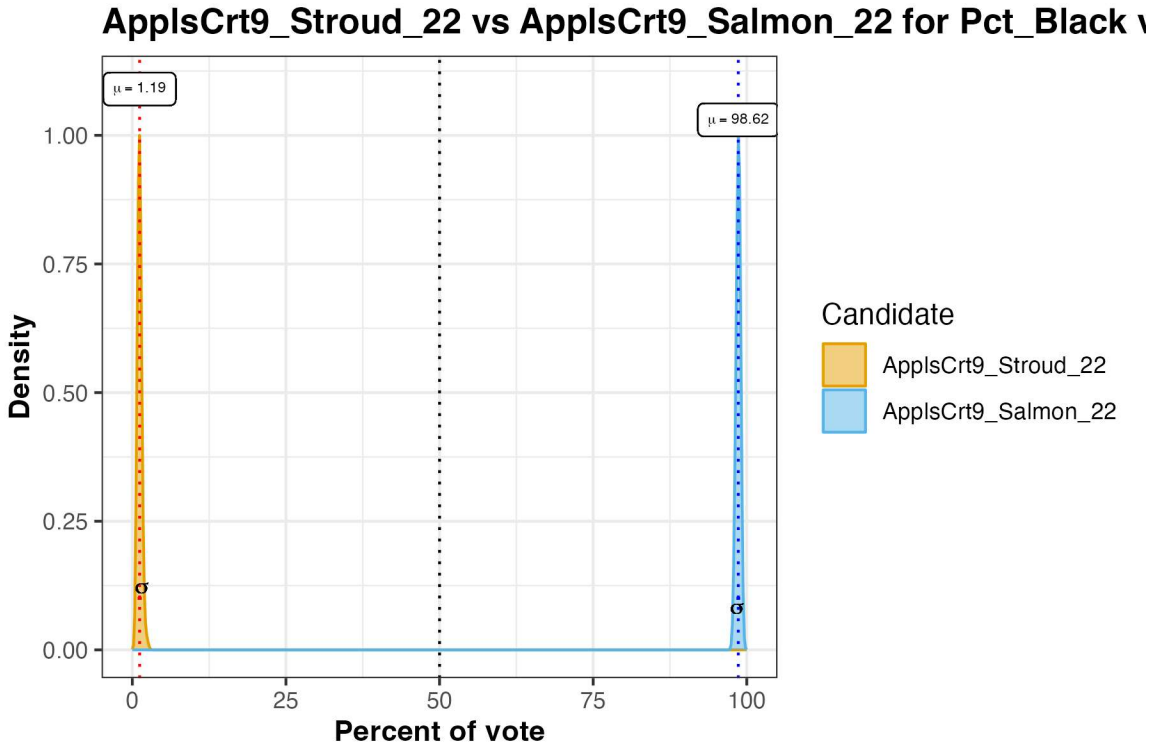
Northeast region RPV analysis: Black and white point estimates and confidence intervals



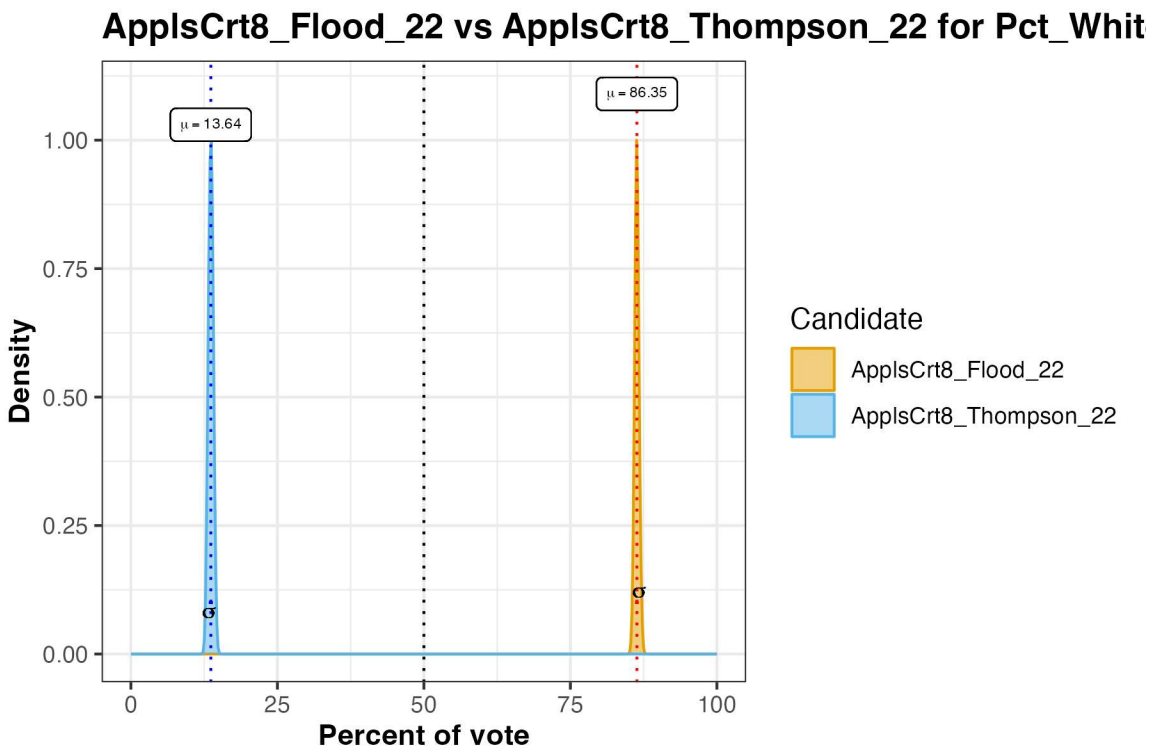


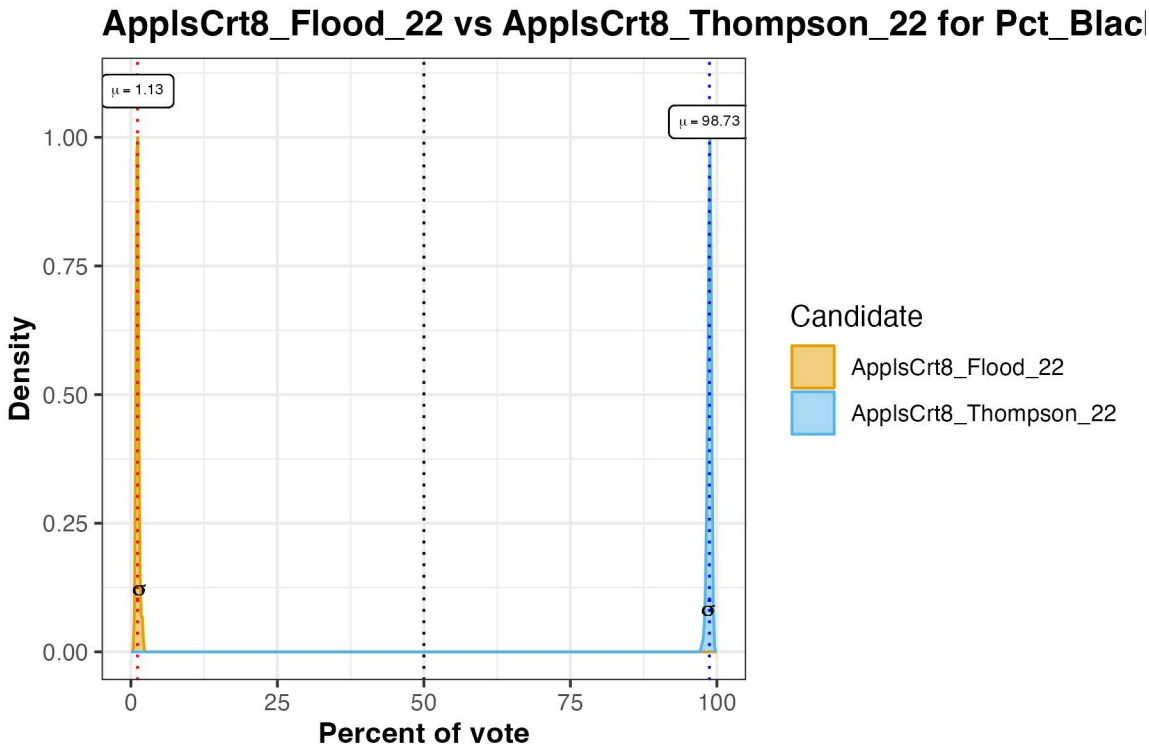
Northeast region RPV analysis: Black and white point estimates and confidence intervals



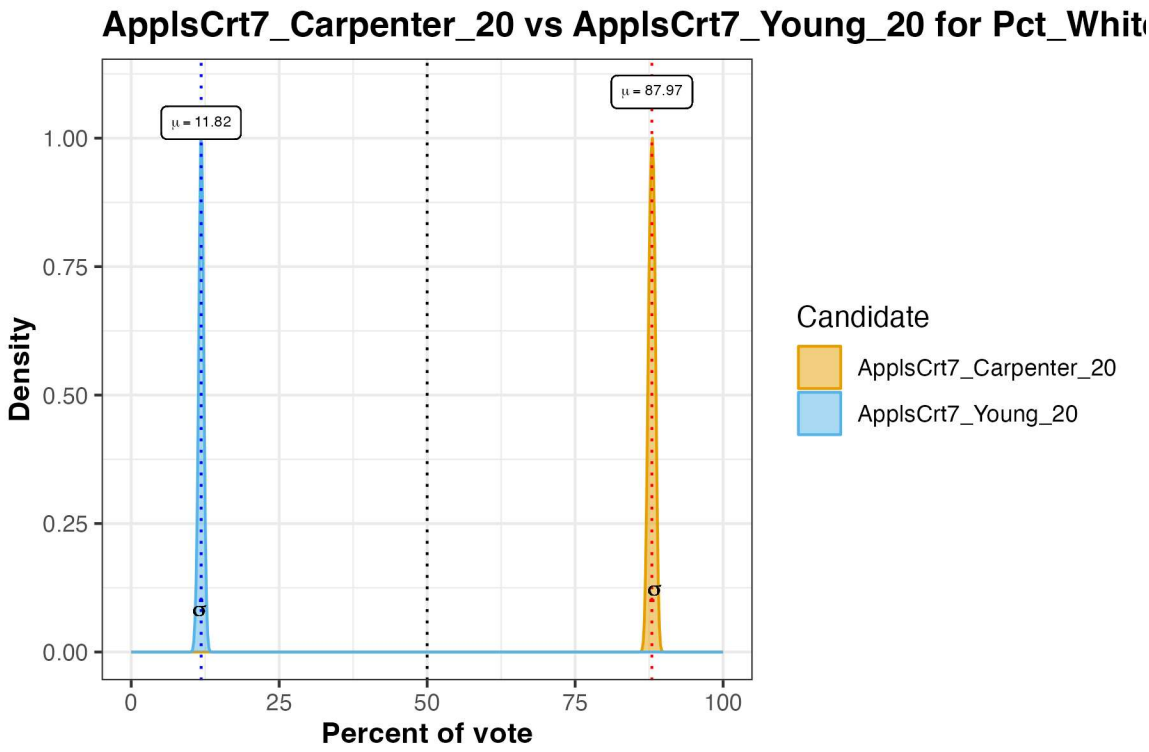


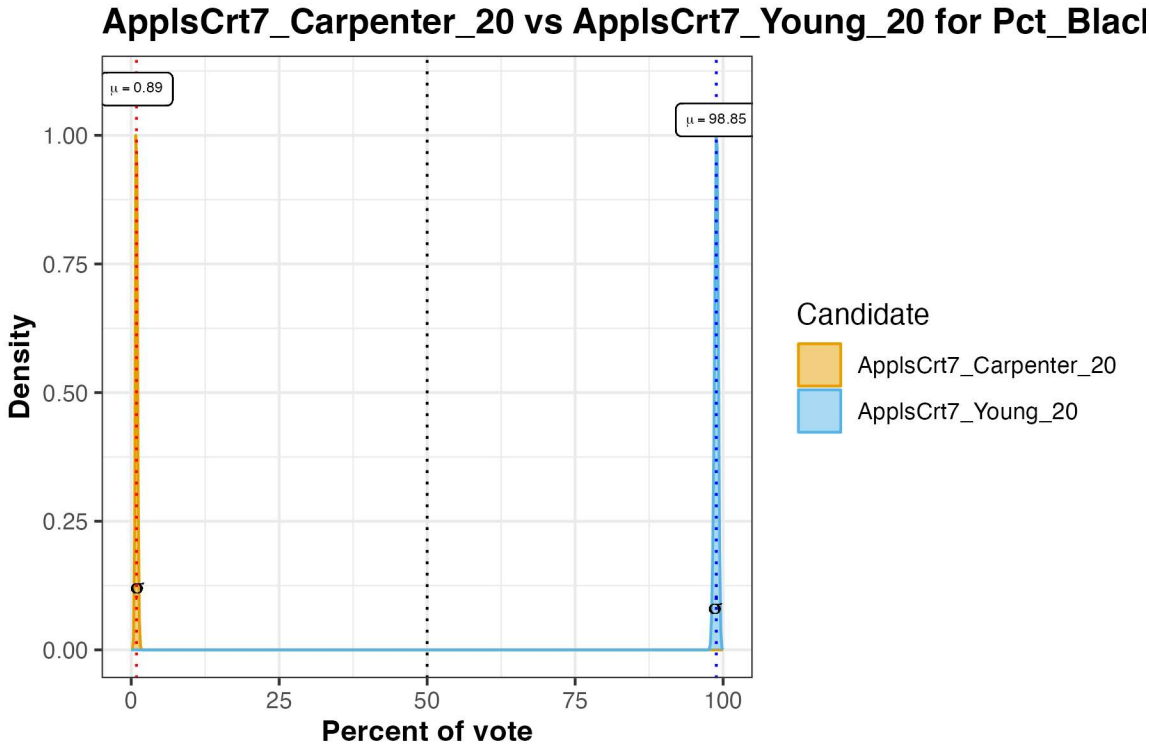
Northeast region RPV analysis: Black and white point estimates and confidence intervals



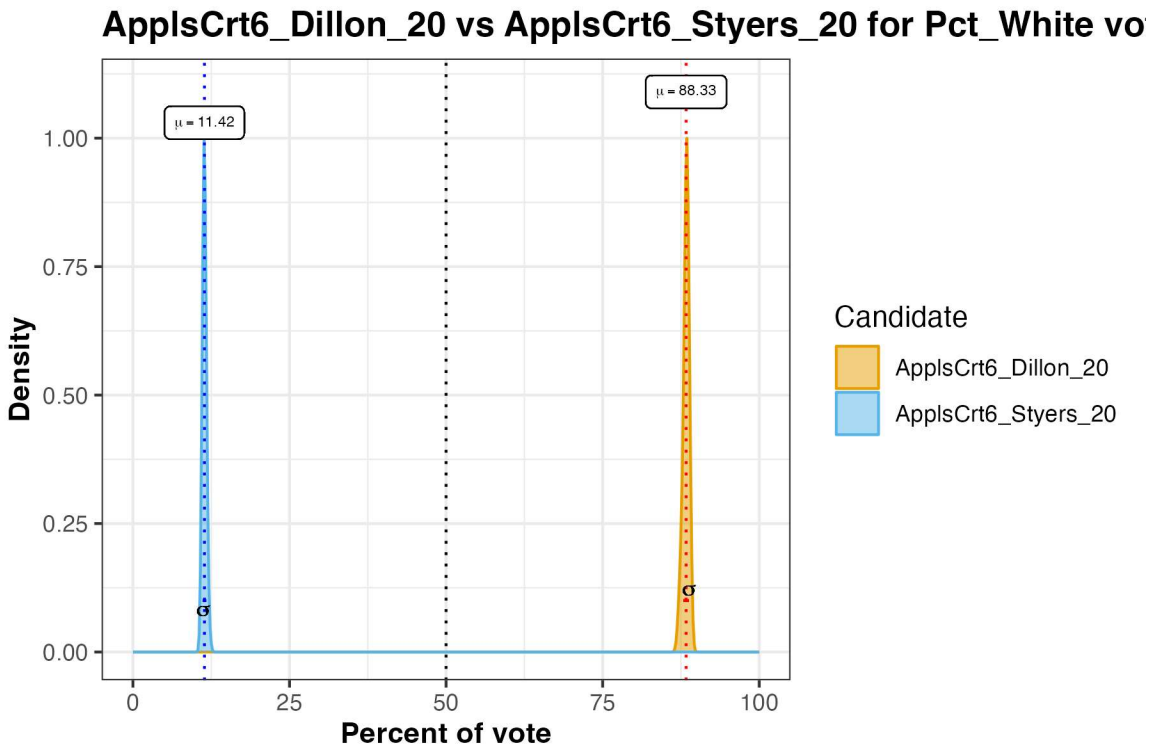


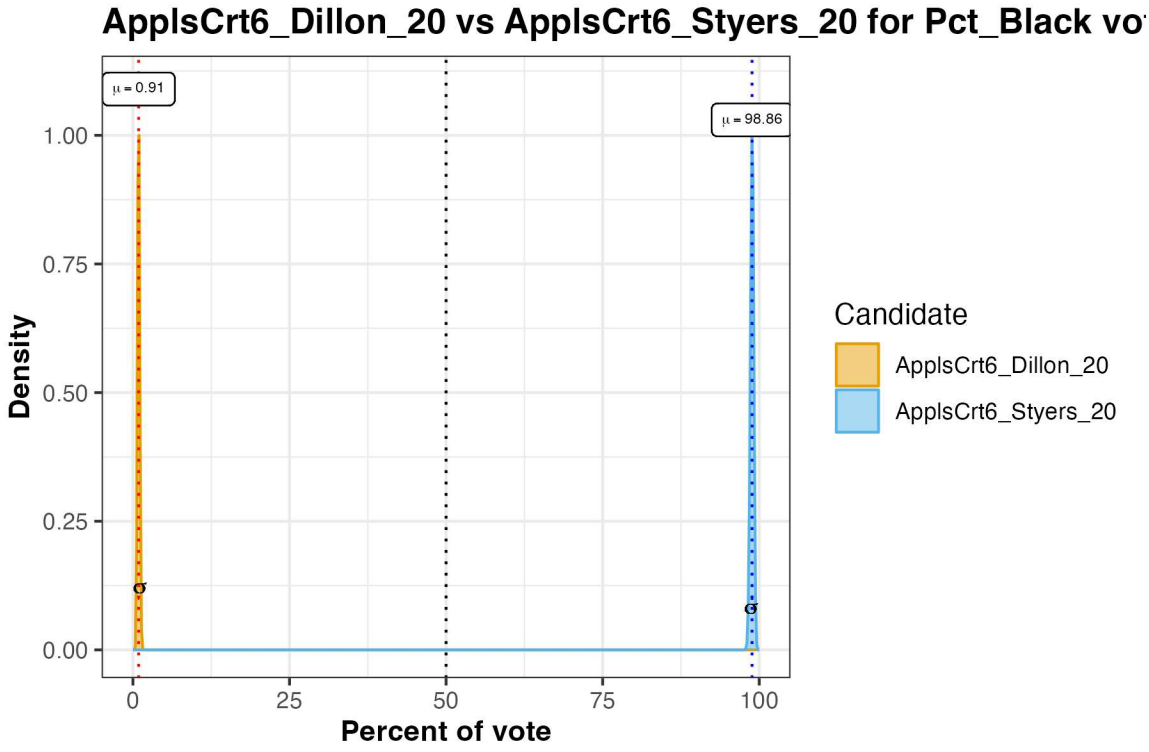
Northeast region RPV analysis: Black and white point estimates and confidence intervals





Northeast region RPV analysis: Black and white point estimates and confidence intervals





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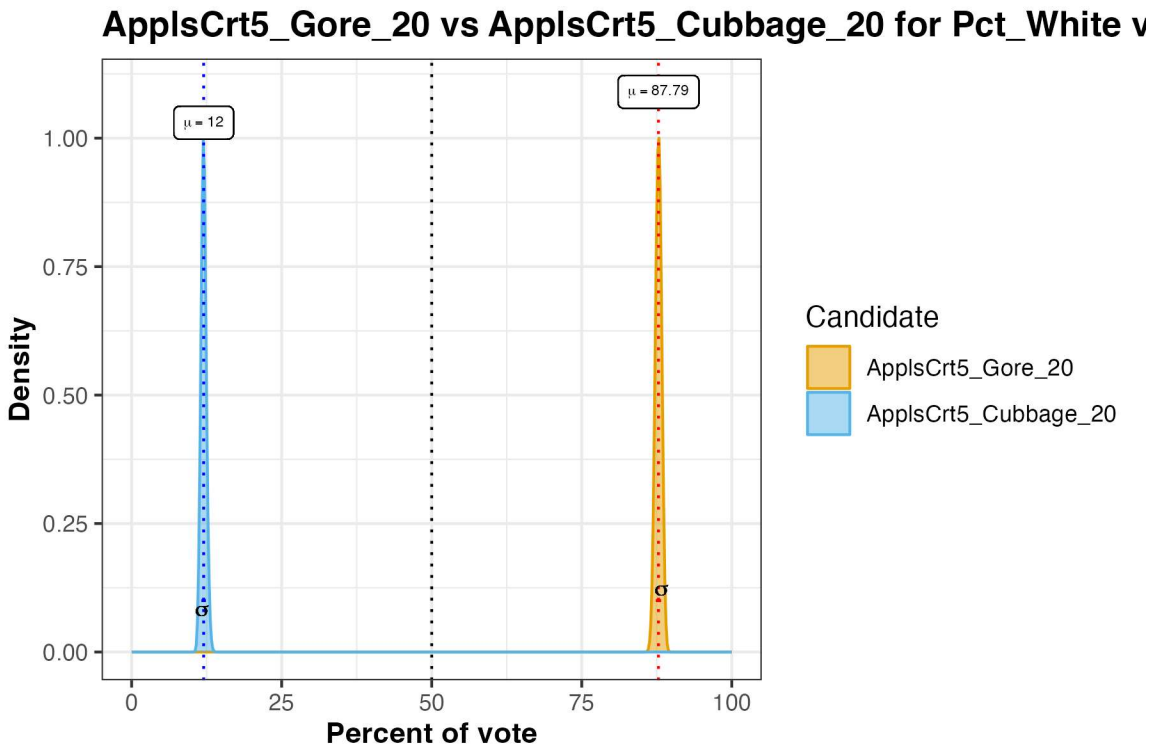

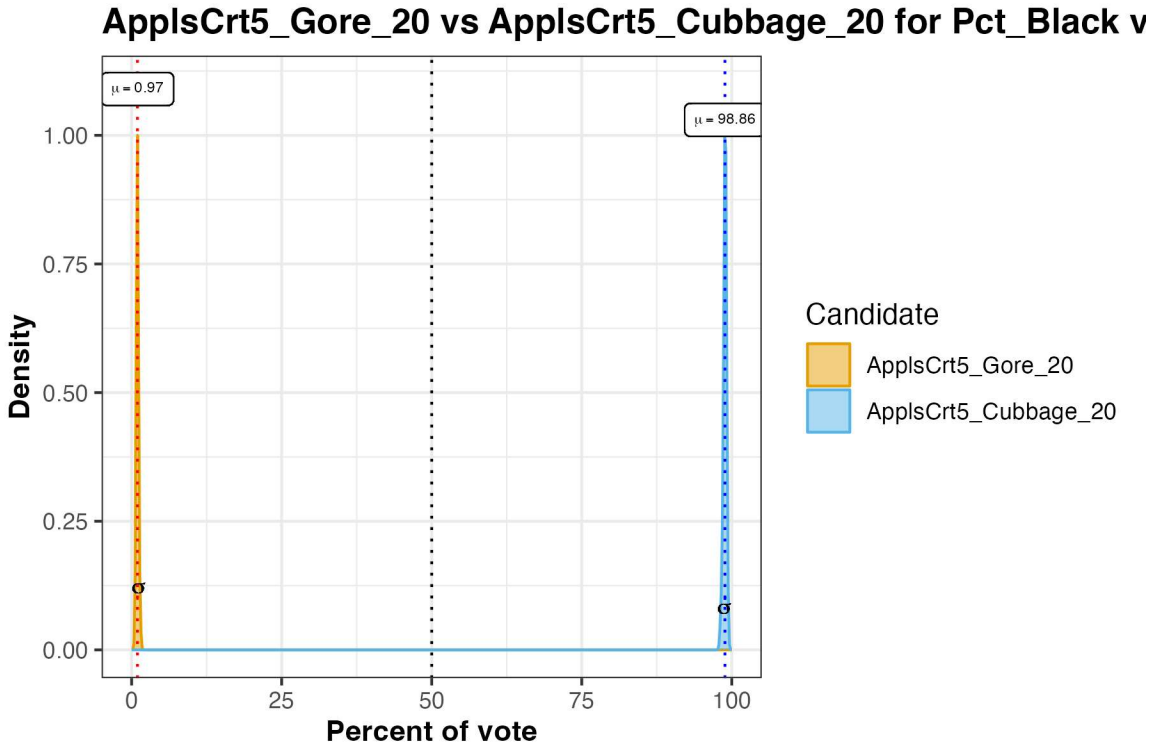

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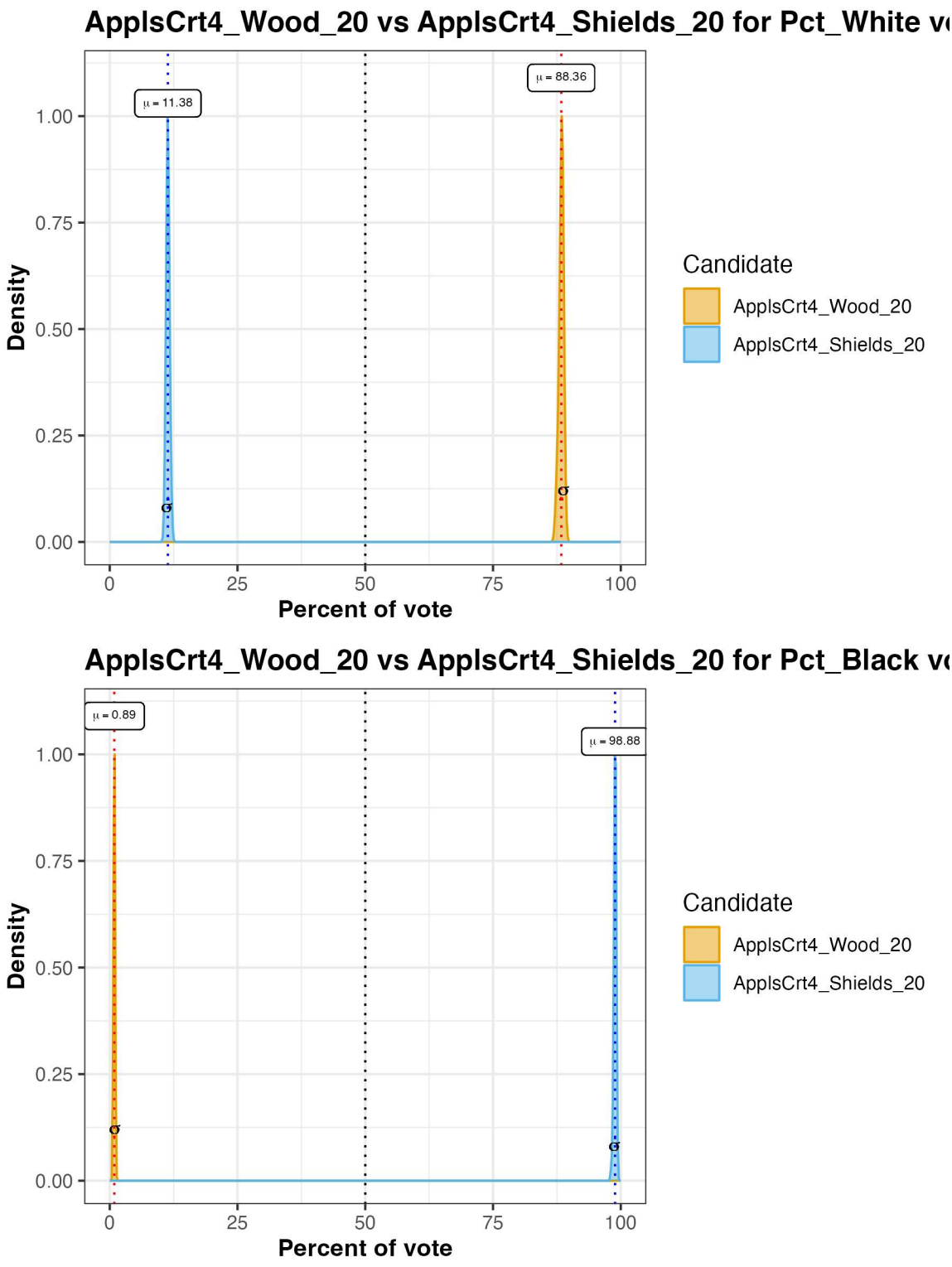

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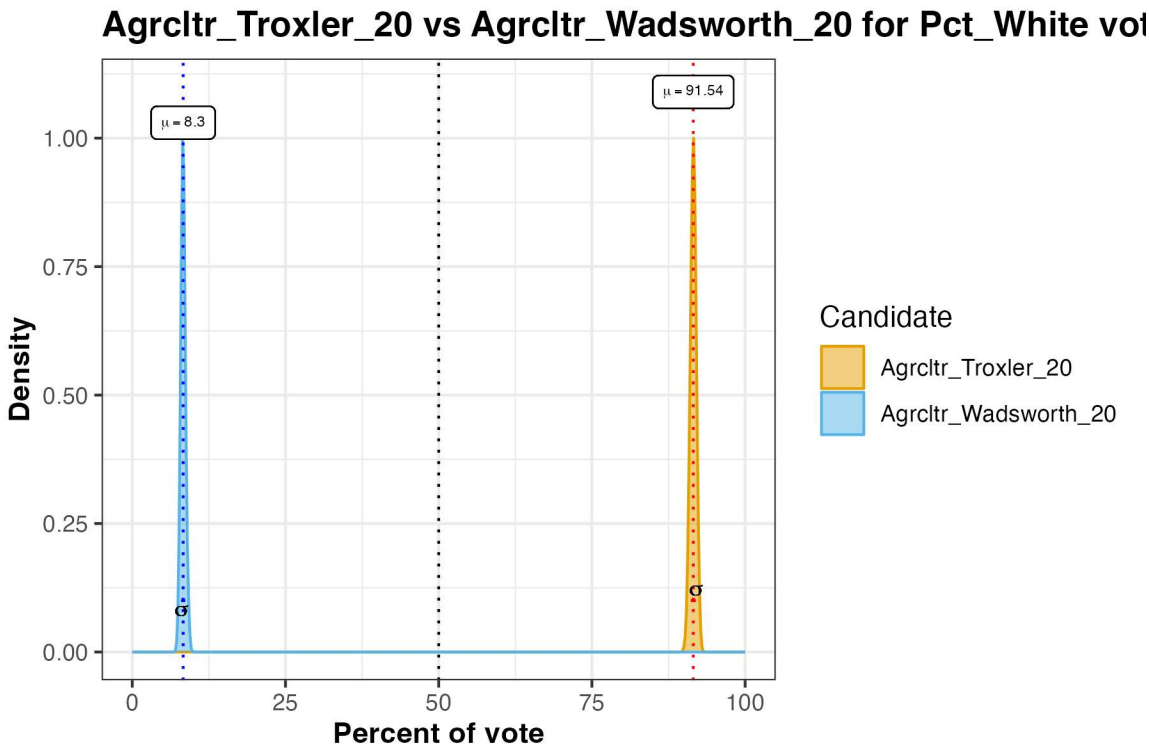
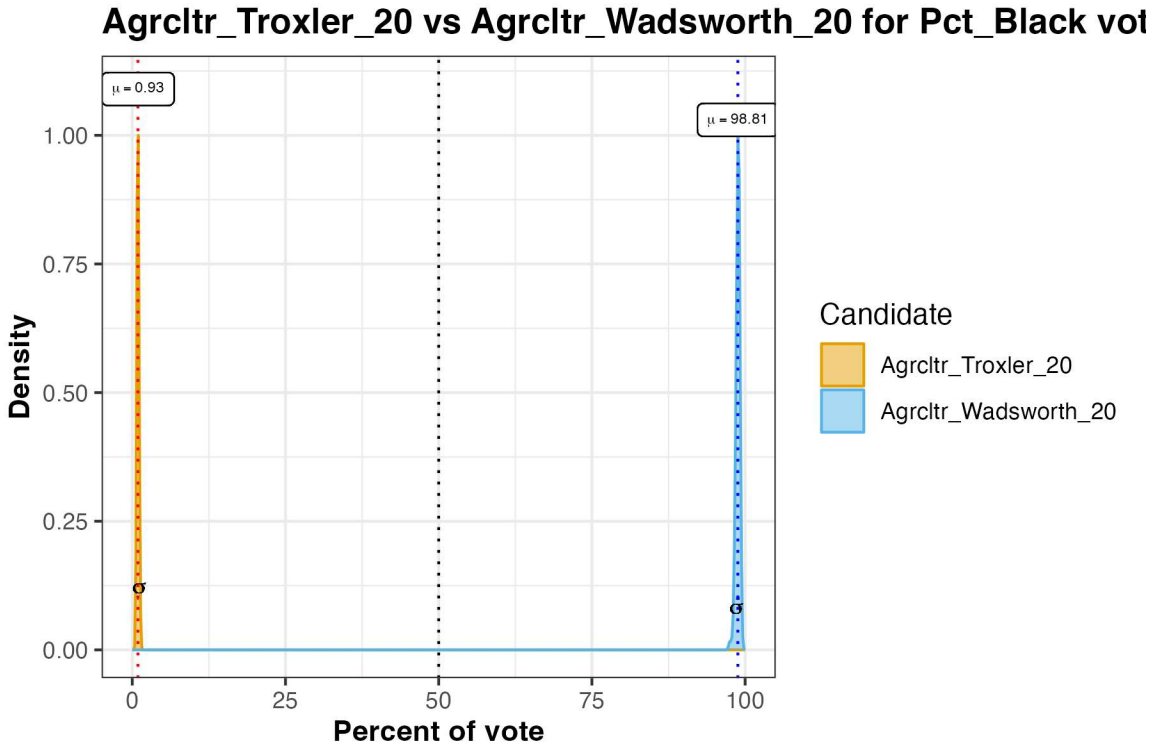
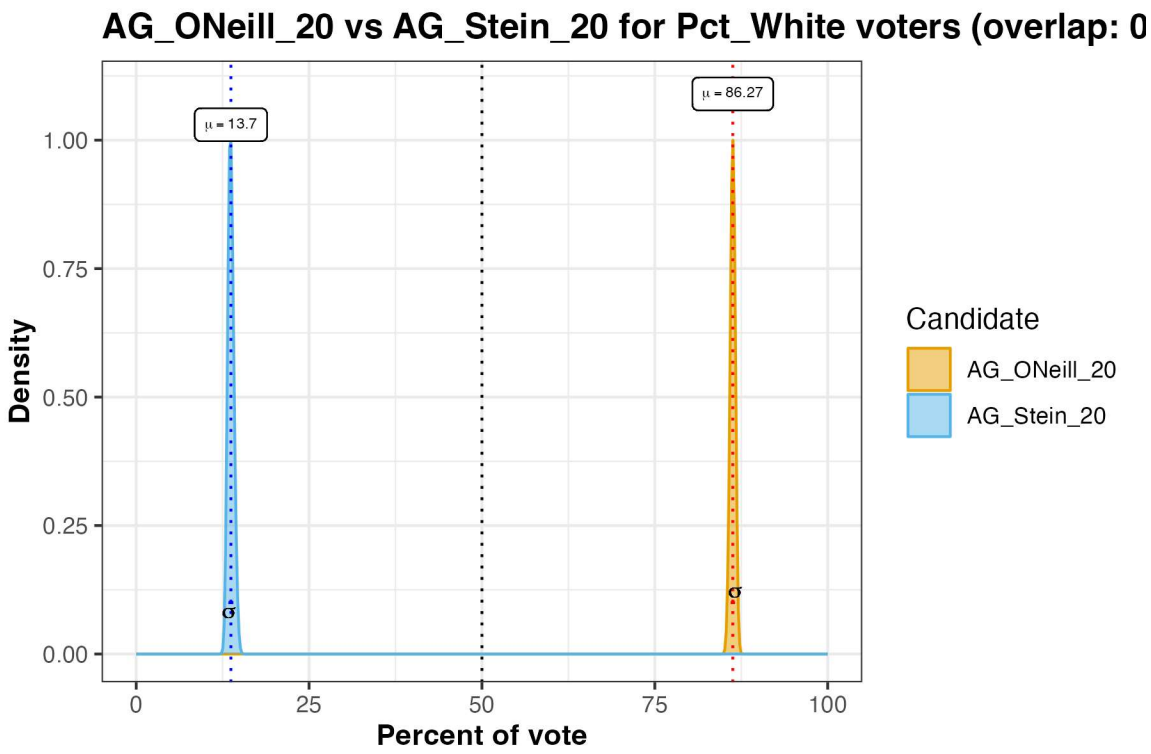
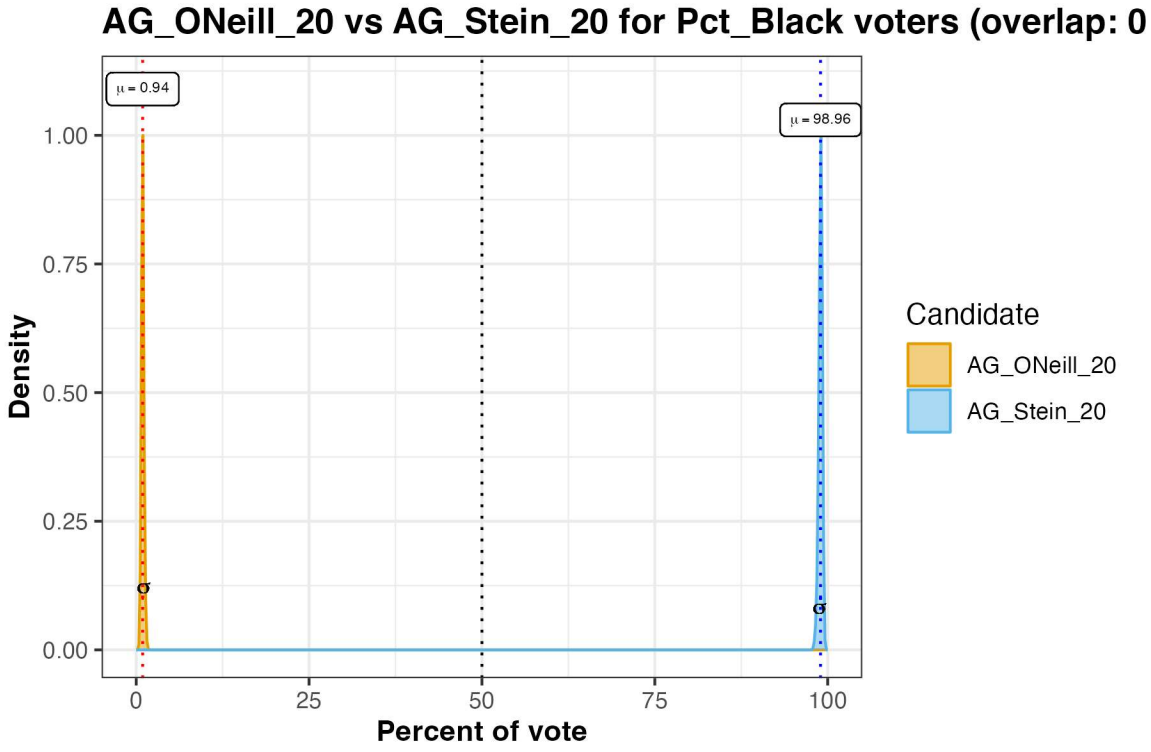


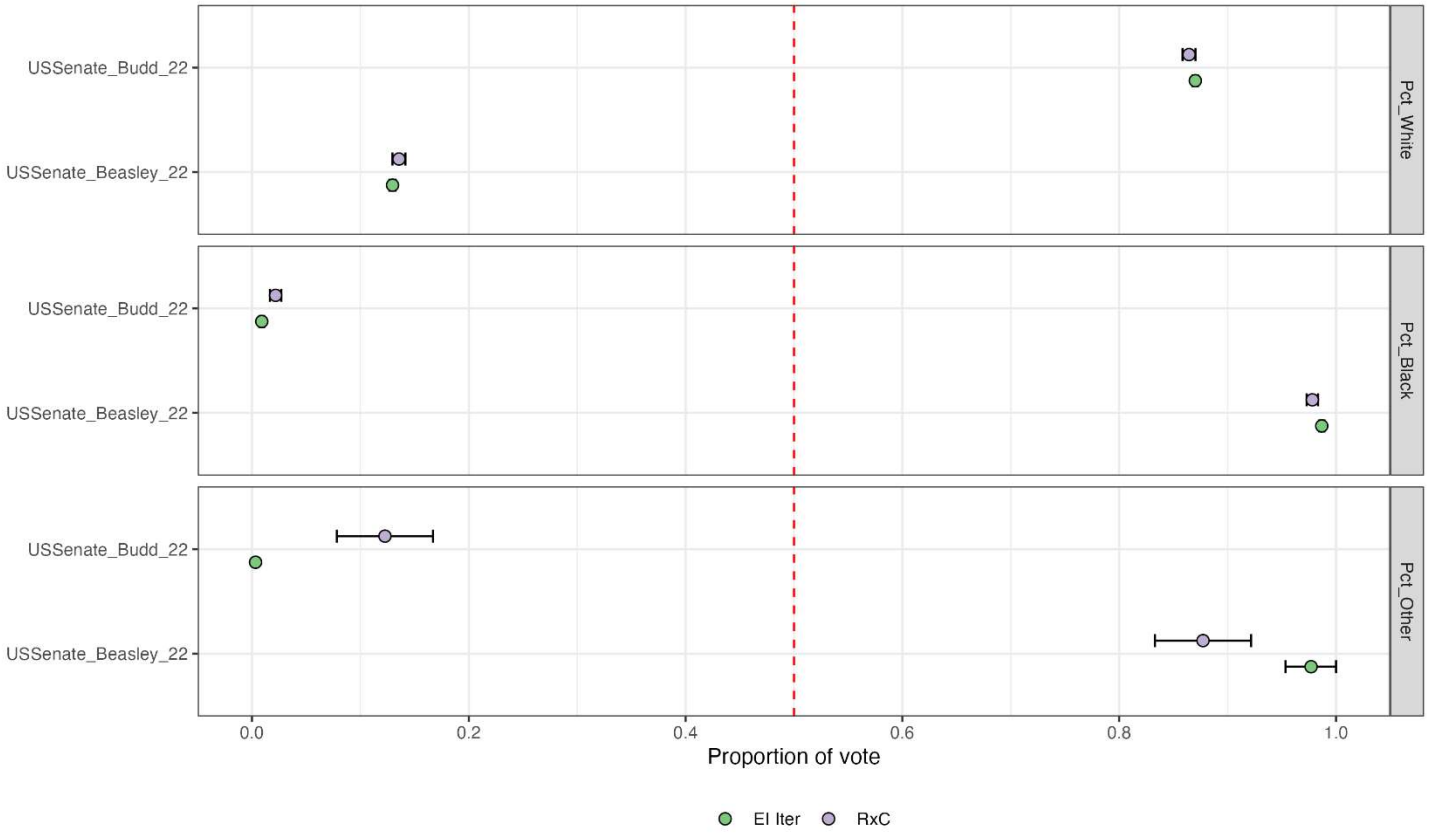


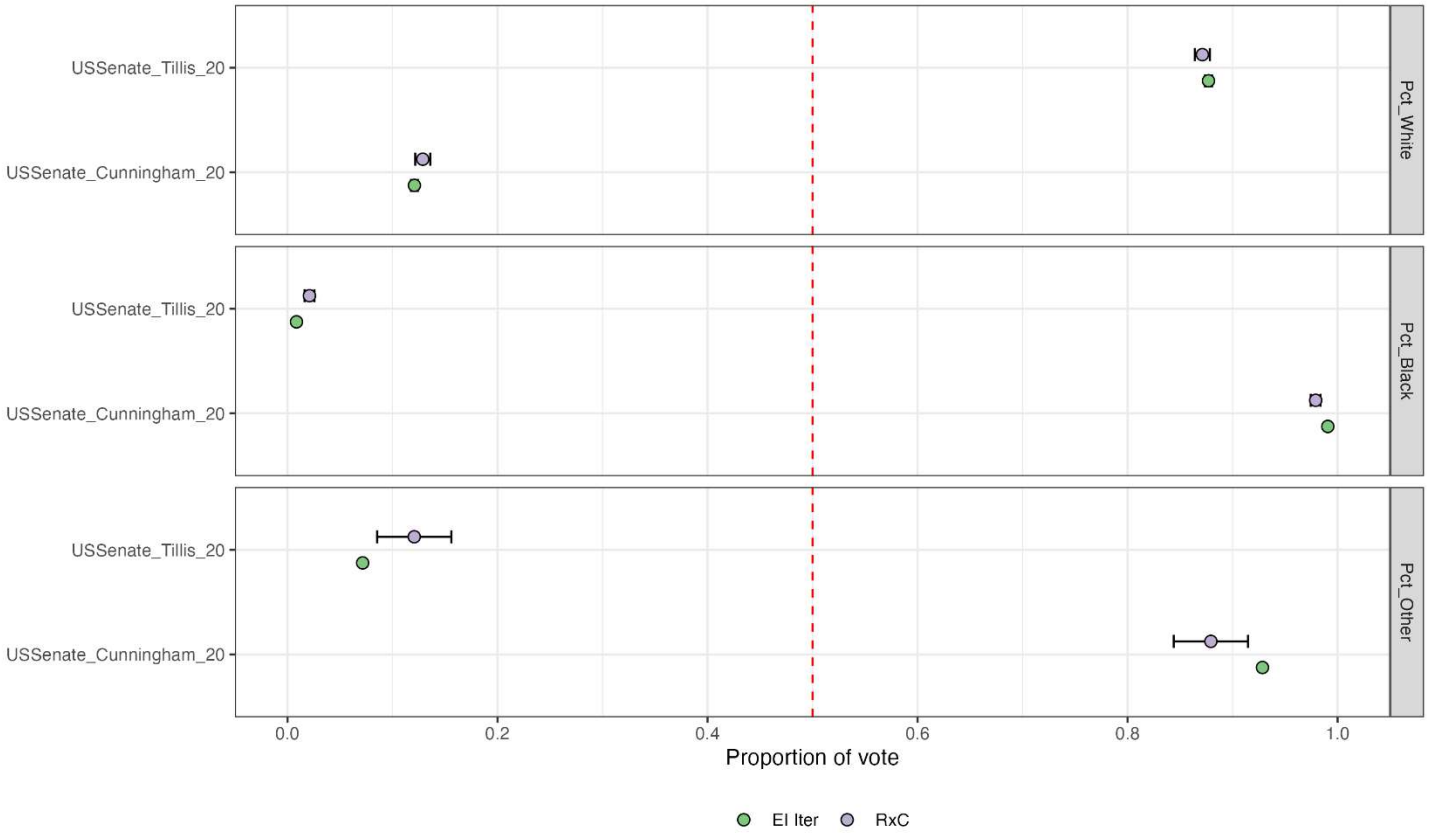

AG_ONeill_20 vs AG_Stein_20 for Pct_White voters (overlap: 0
μ = 13.7
μ = 86.27
σ
σ
1.00
0.75
0.50
0.25
0.00
Density
0
25
50
75
100
Percent of vote
Candidate
AG_ONeill_20
AG_Stein_20


AG_ONeill_20 vs AG_Stein_20 for Pct_Black voters (overlap: 0
μ = 0.94
μ = 98.96
σ
σ
1.00
0.75
0.50
0.25
0.00
Density
0
25
50
75
100
Percent of vote
Candidate
AG_ONeill_20
AG_Stein_20

eiCompare TIE Fighter Plots

Northeast region RPV analysis: Black and white point estimates and confidence intervals





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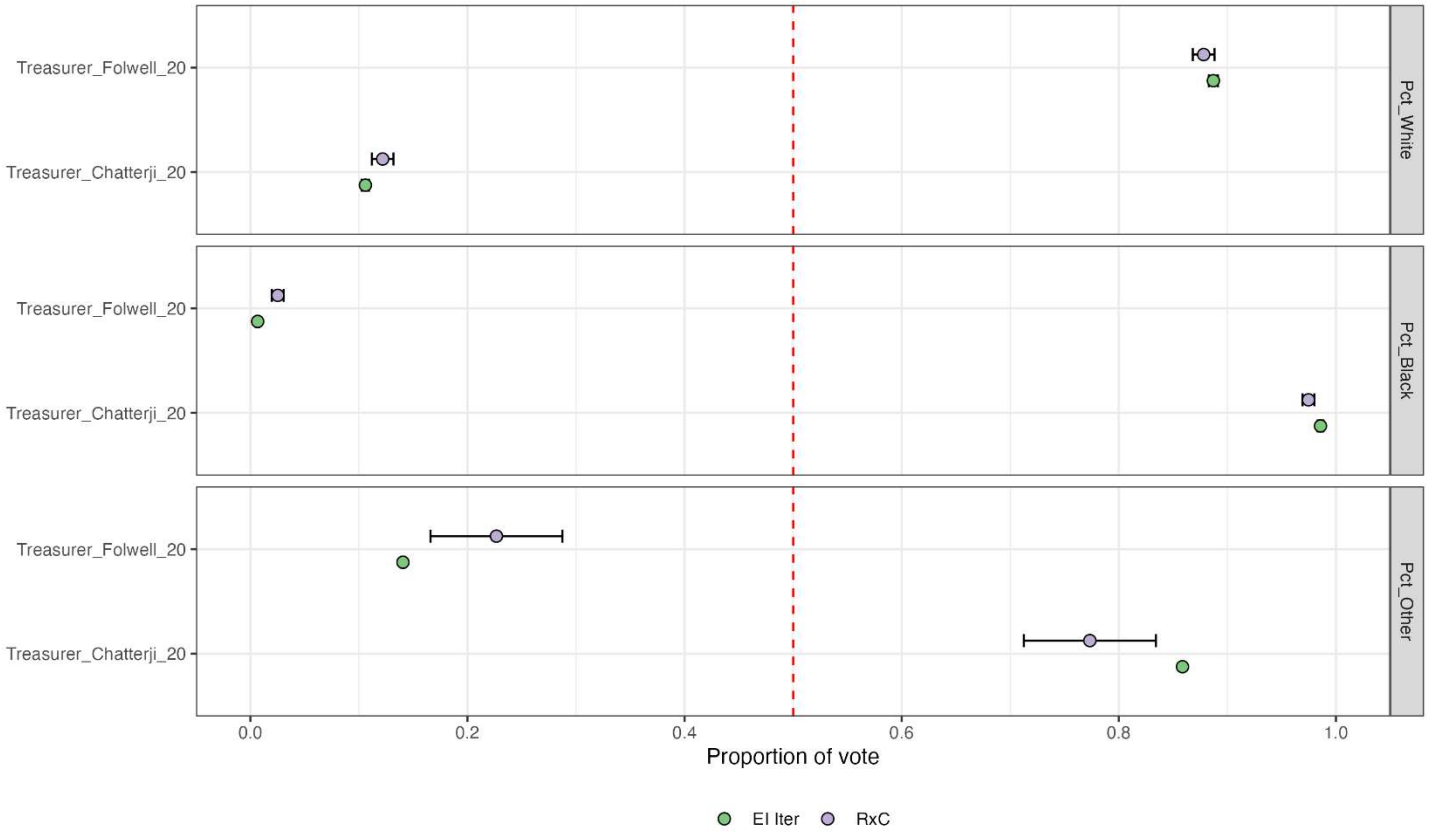

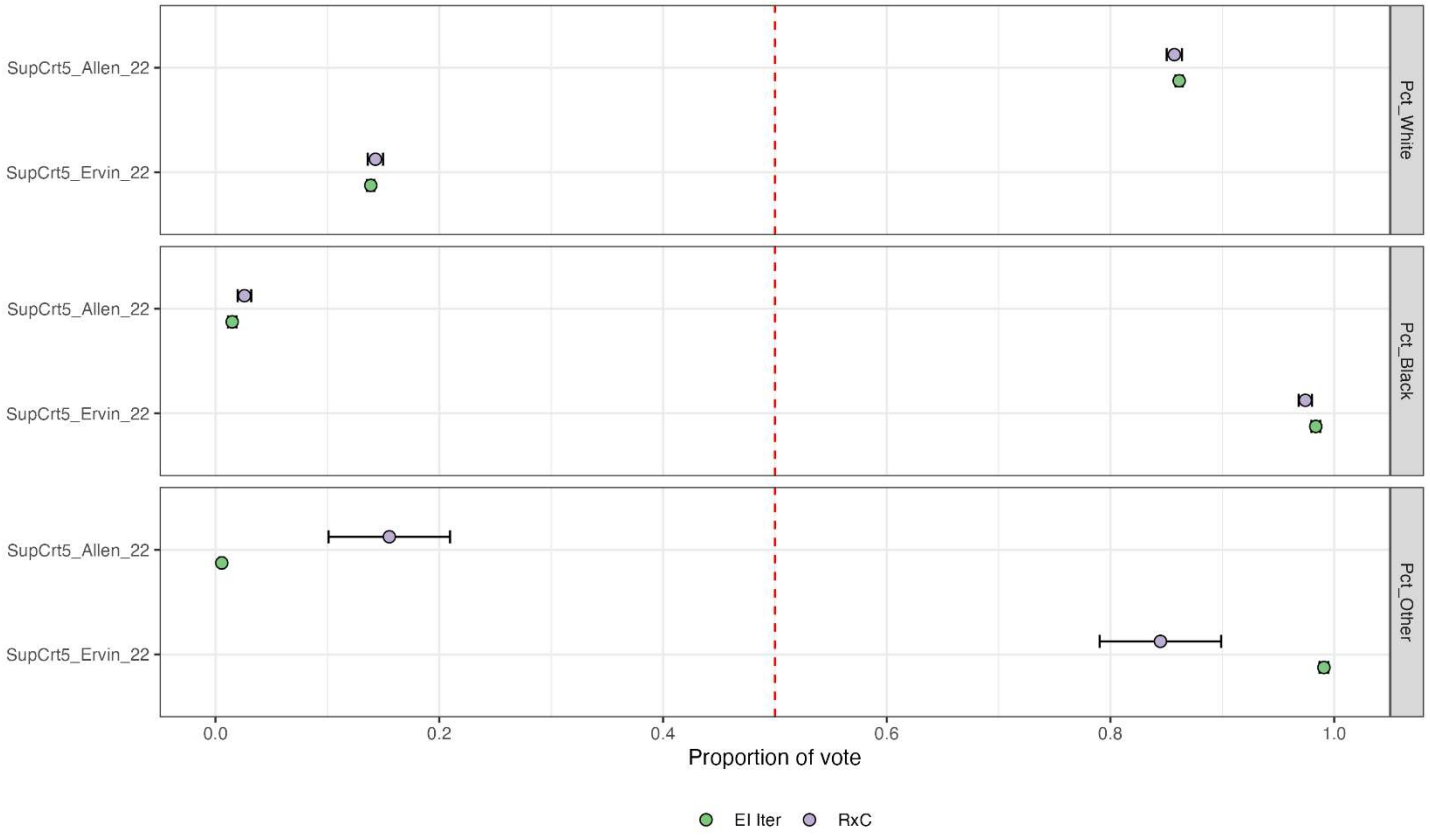

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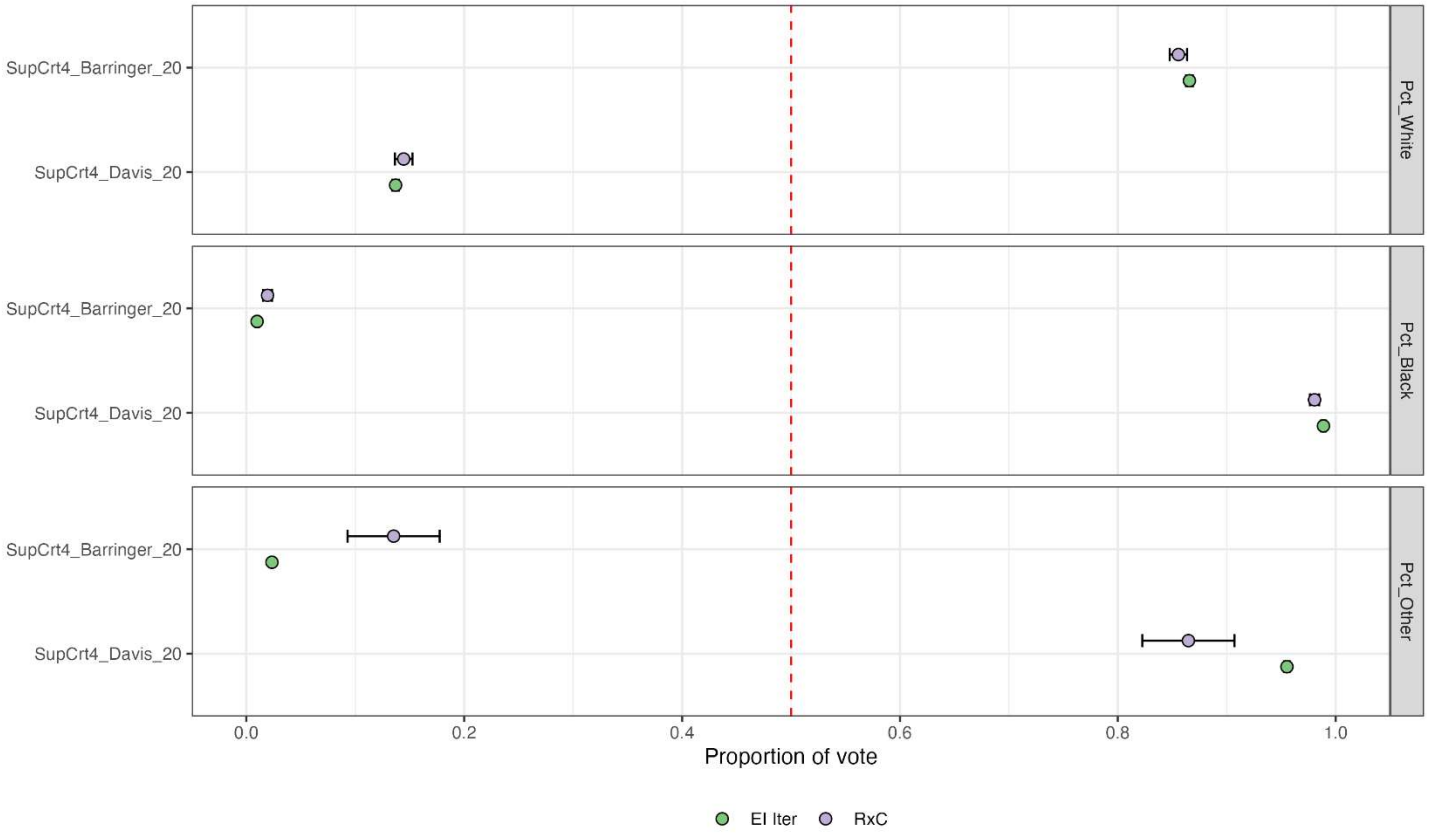

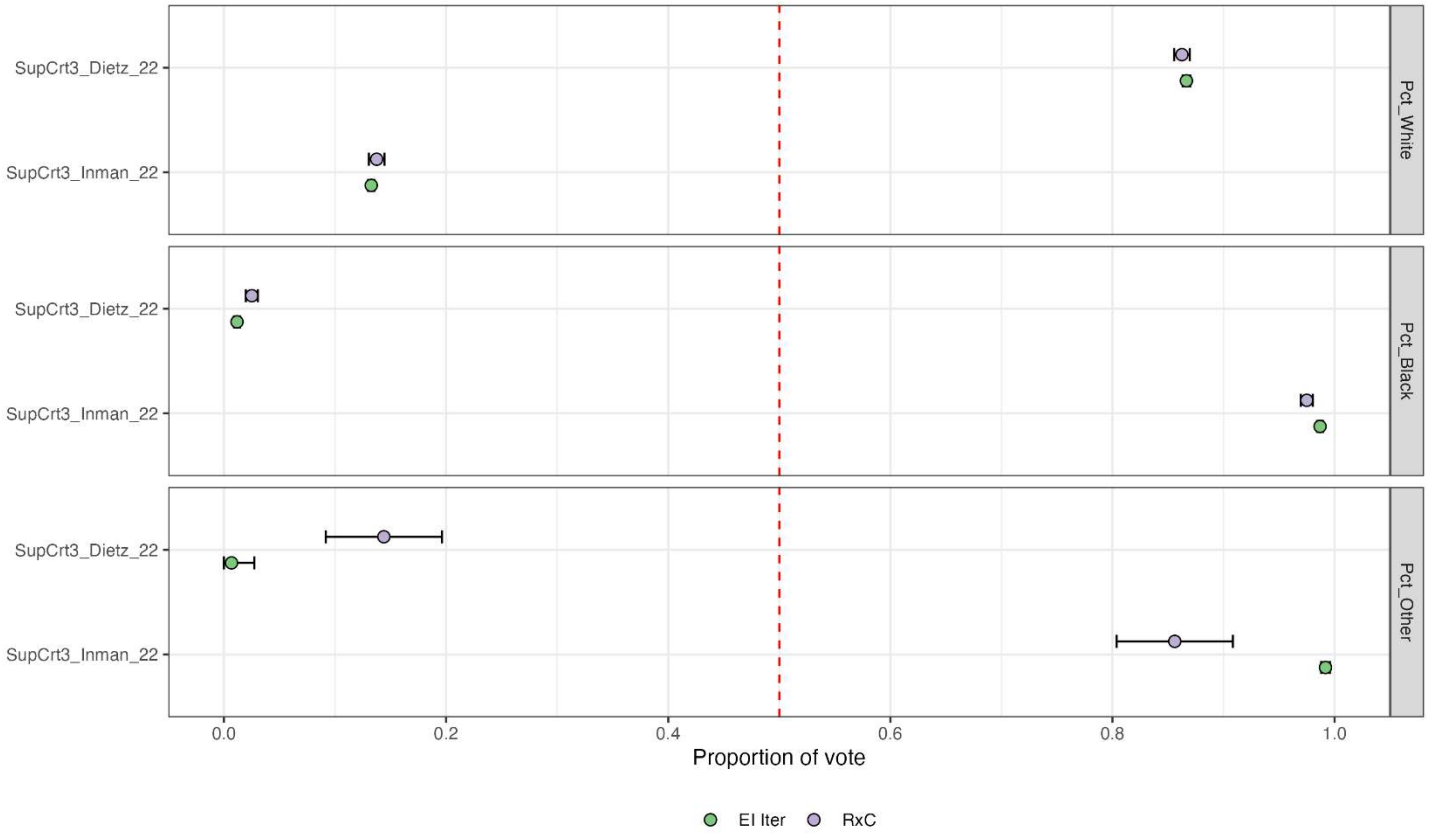

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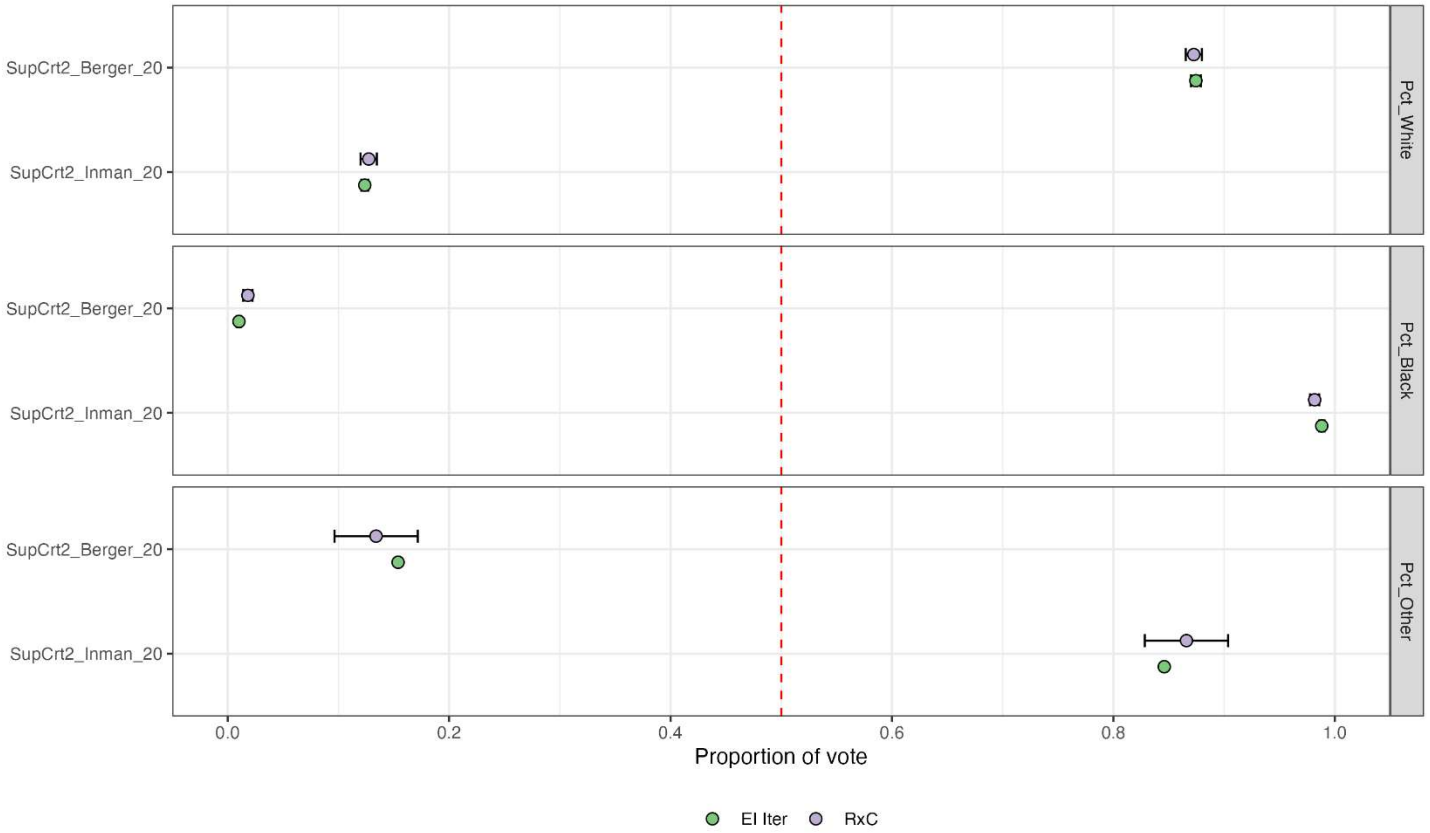

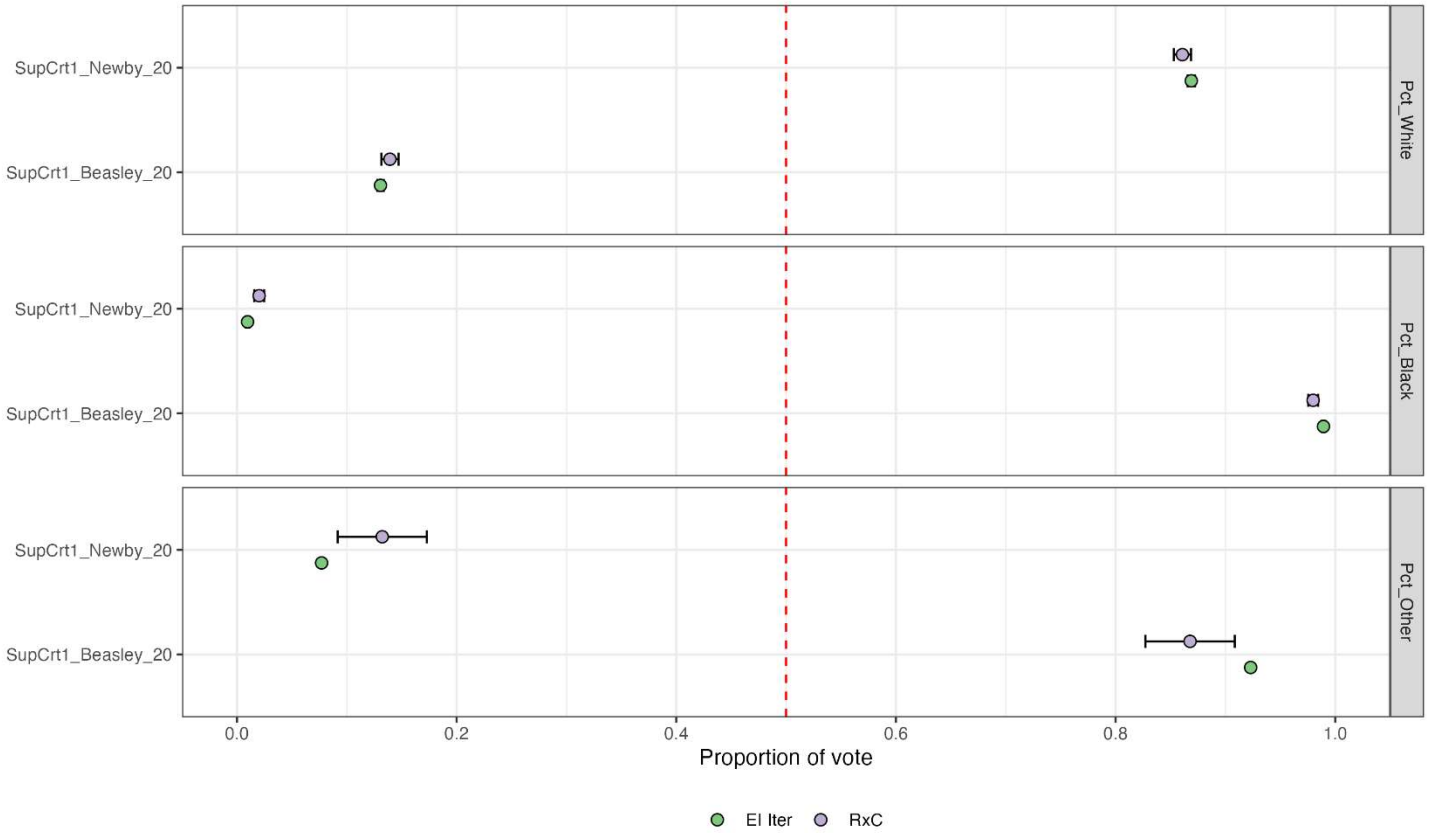

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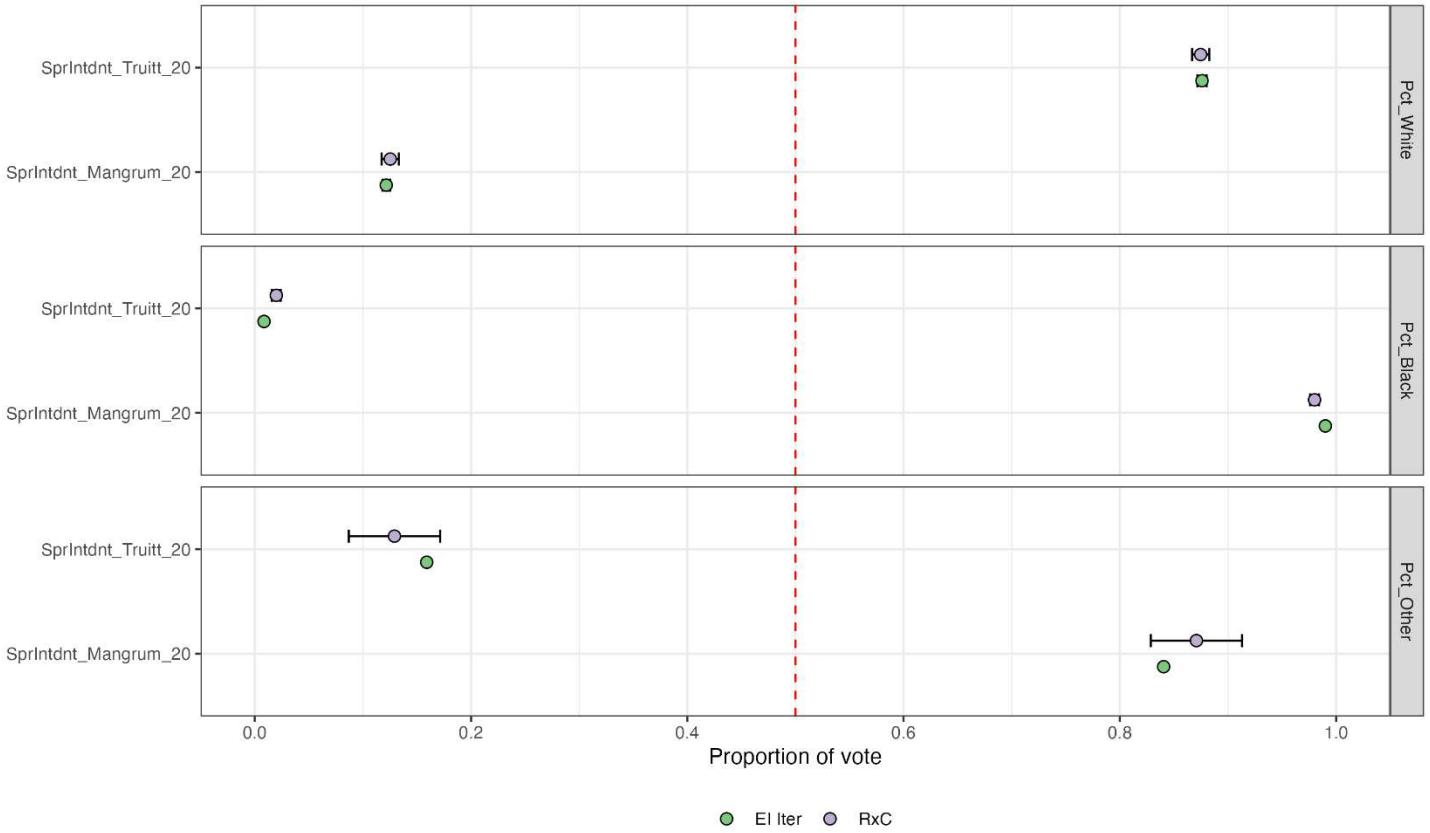

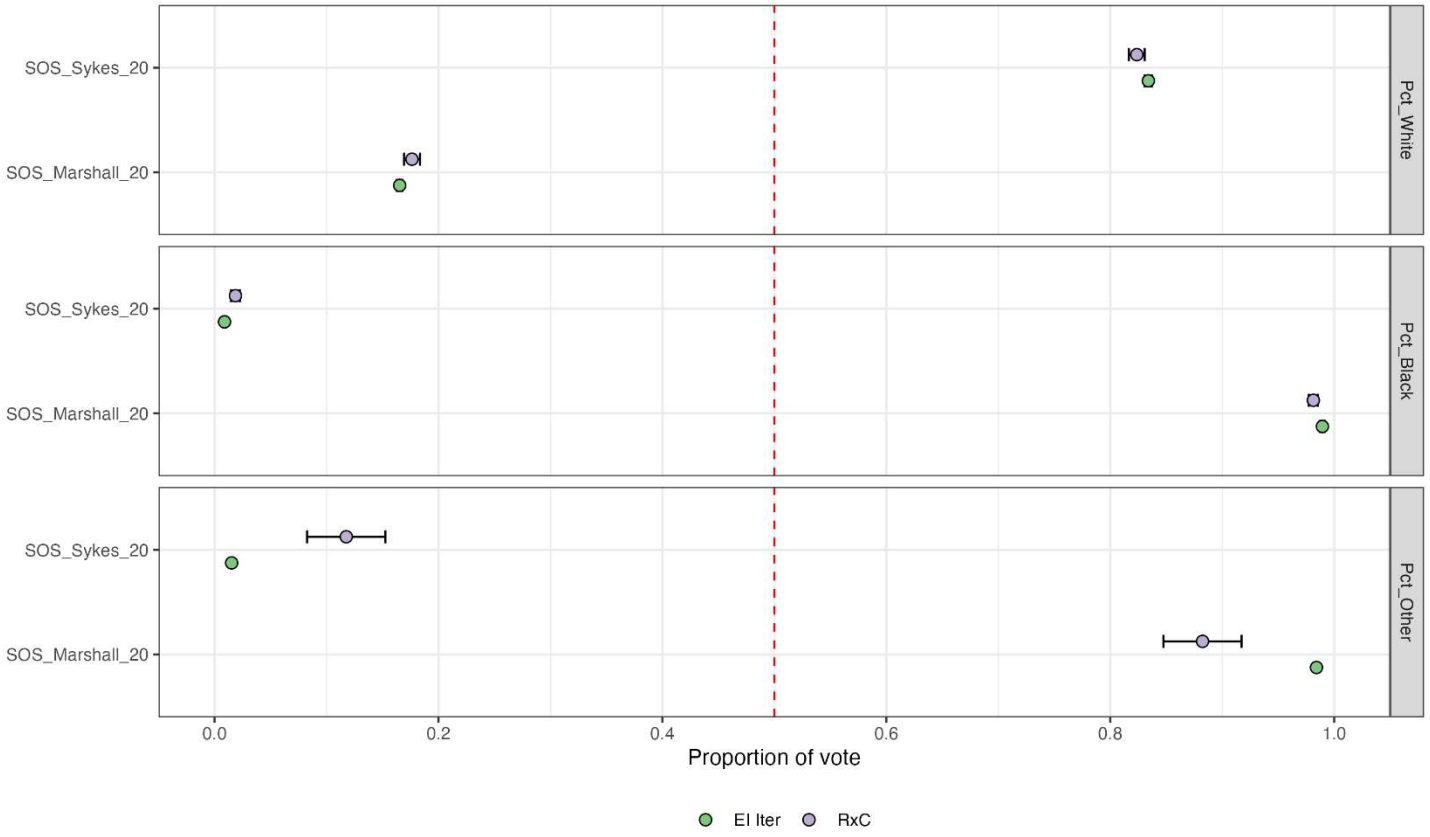

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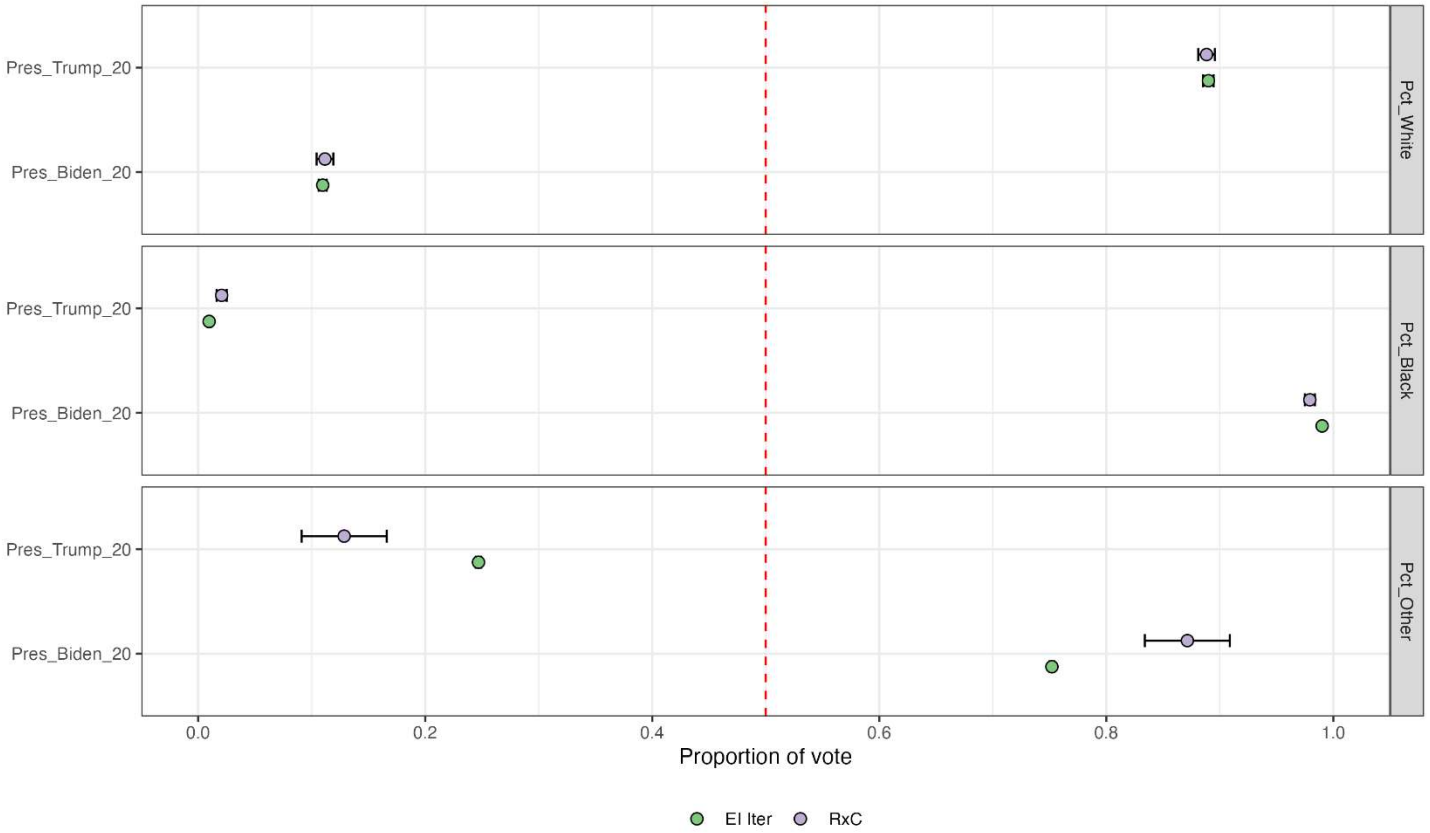

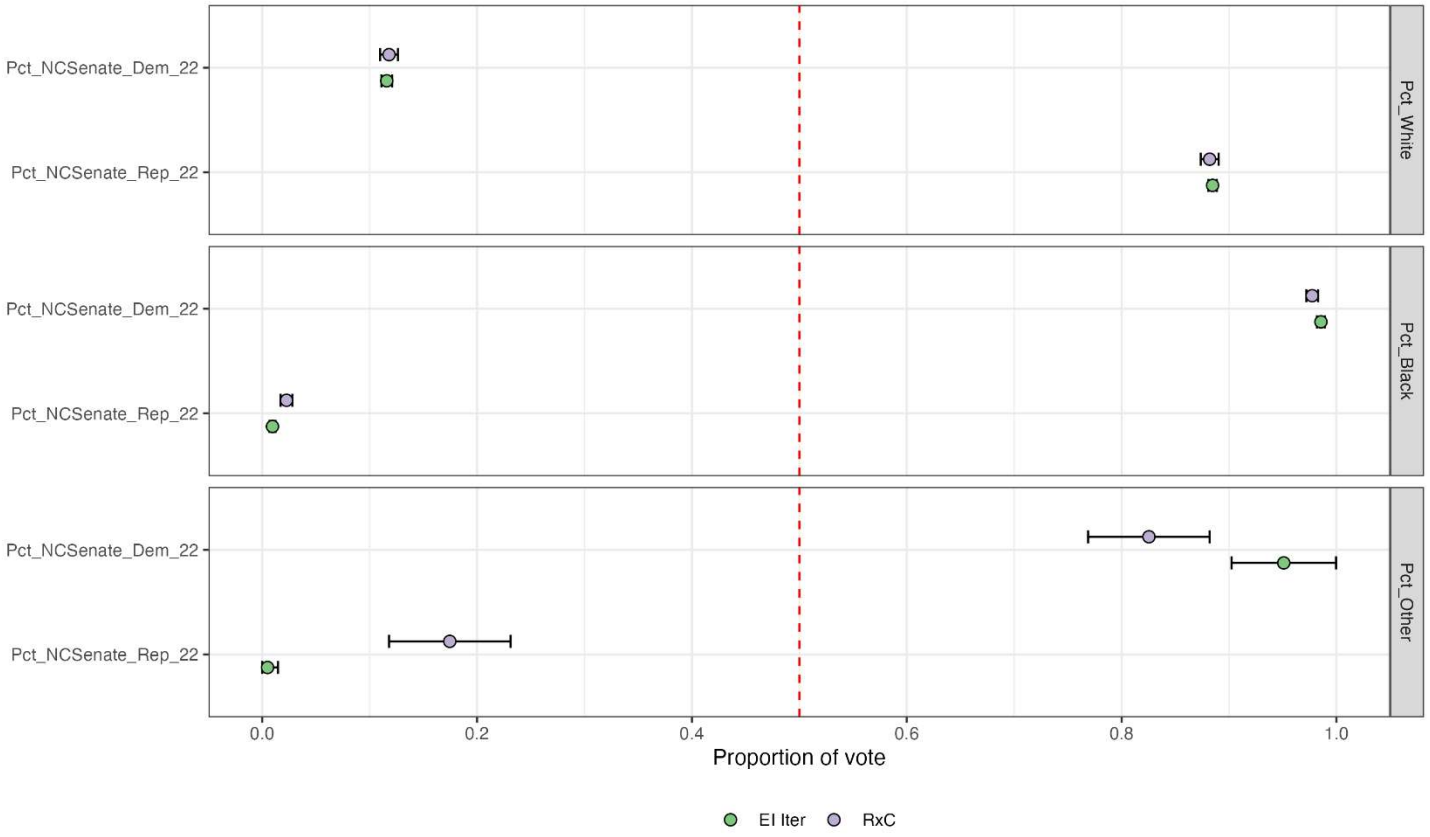

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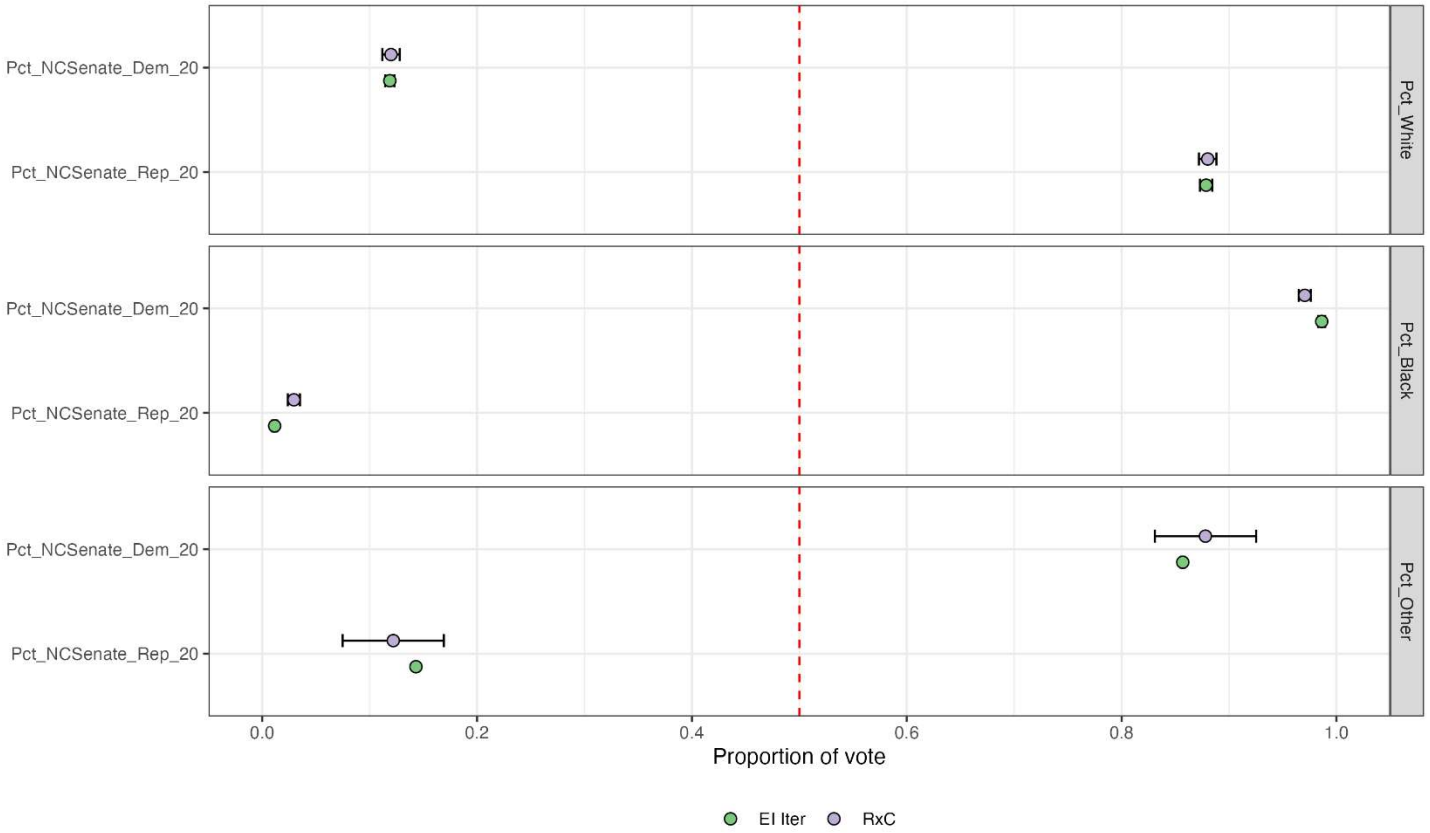

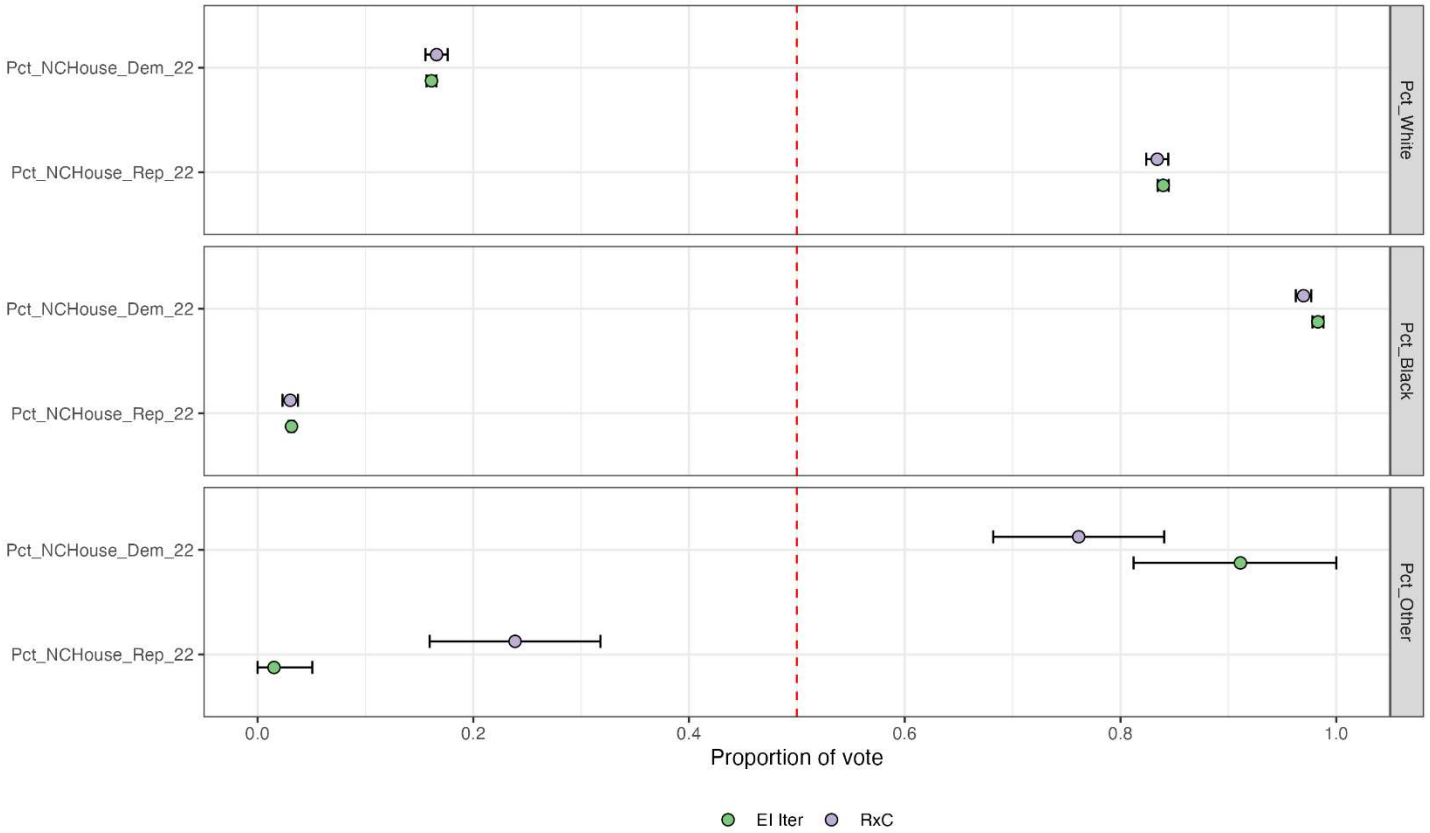

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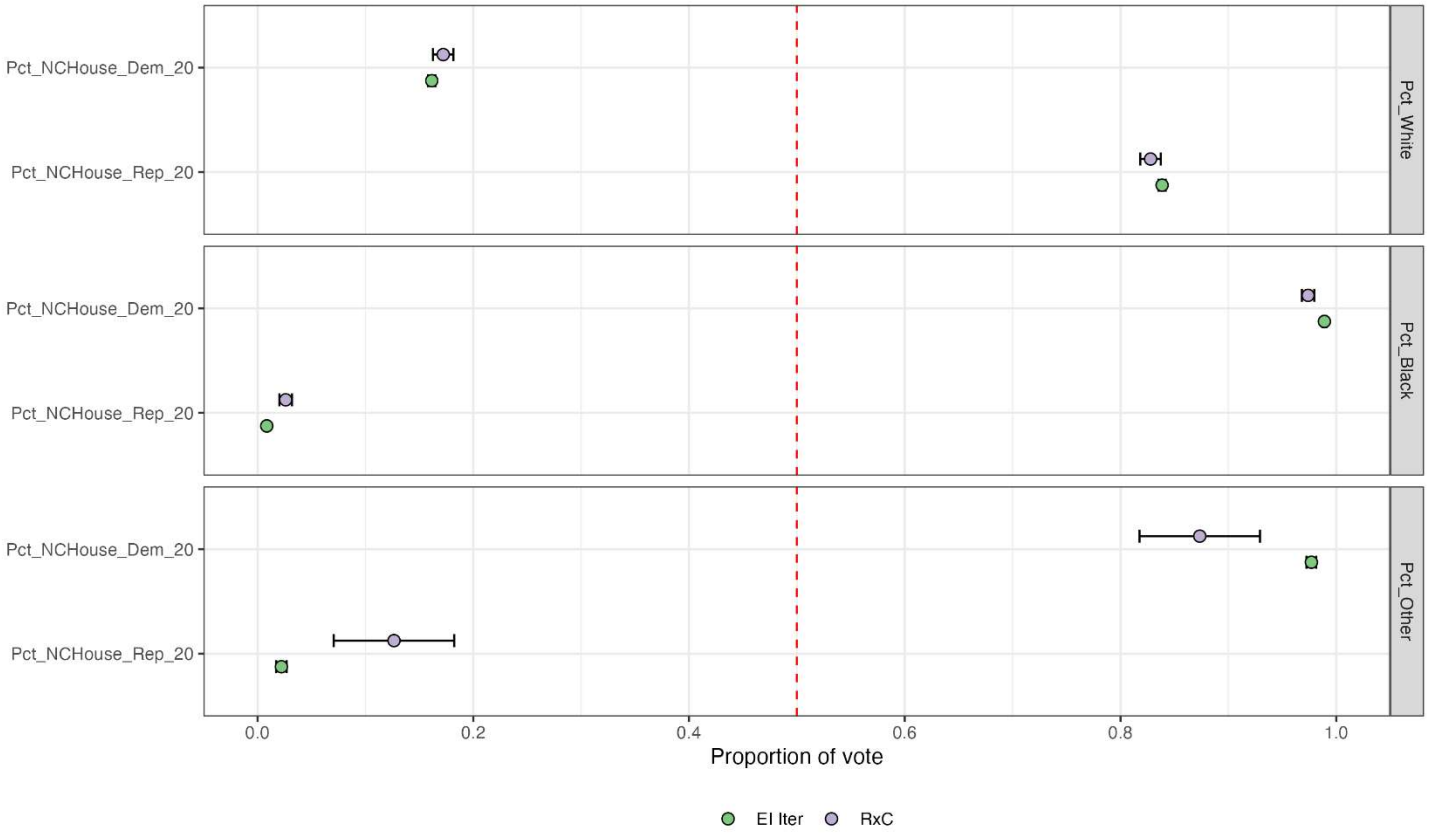

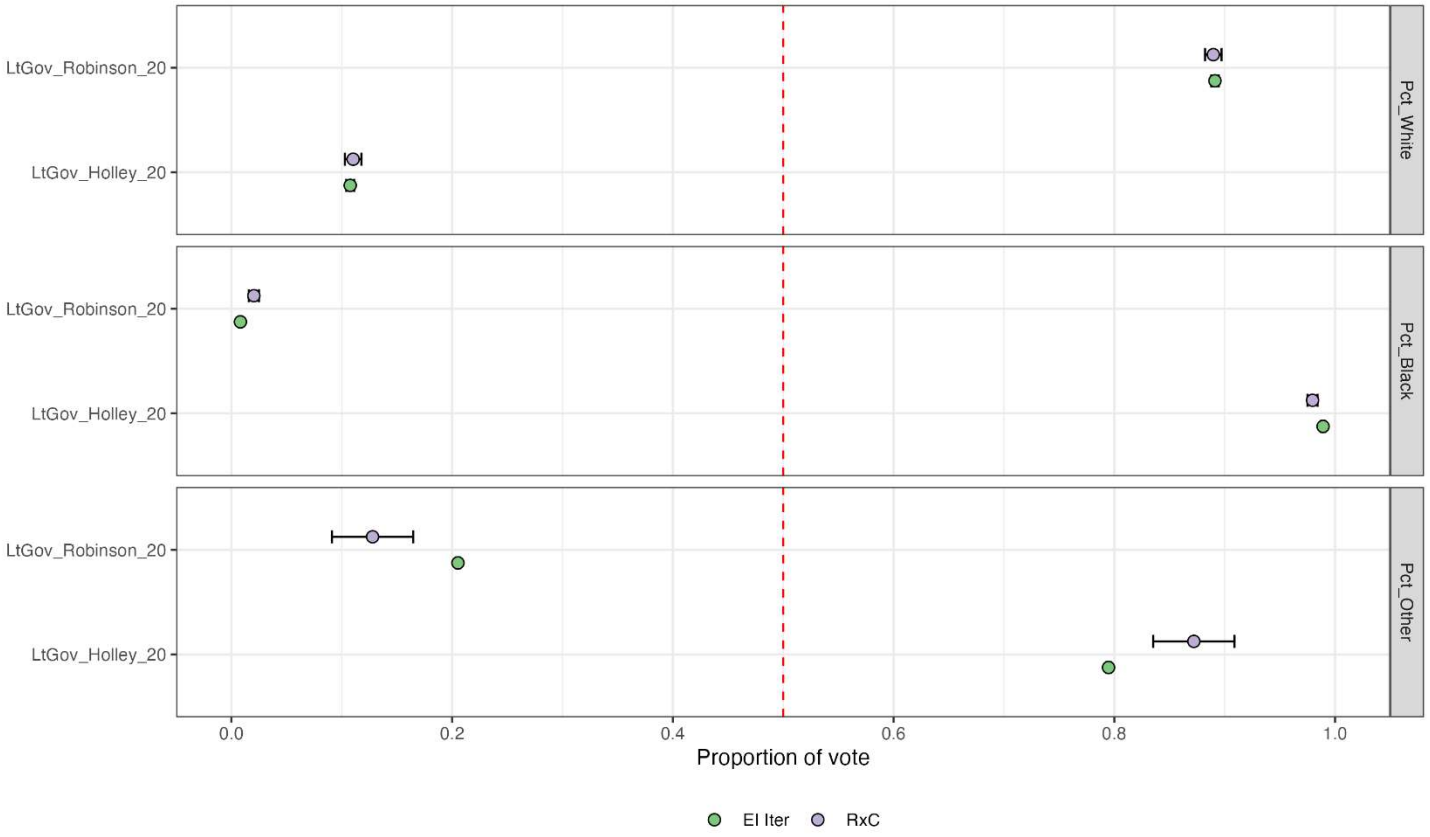

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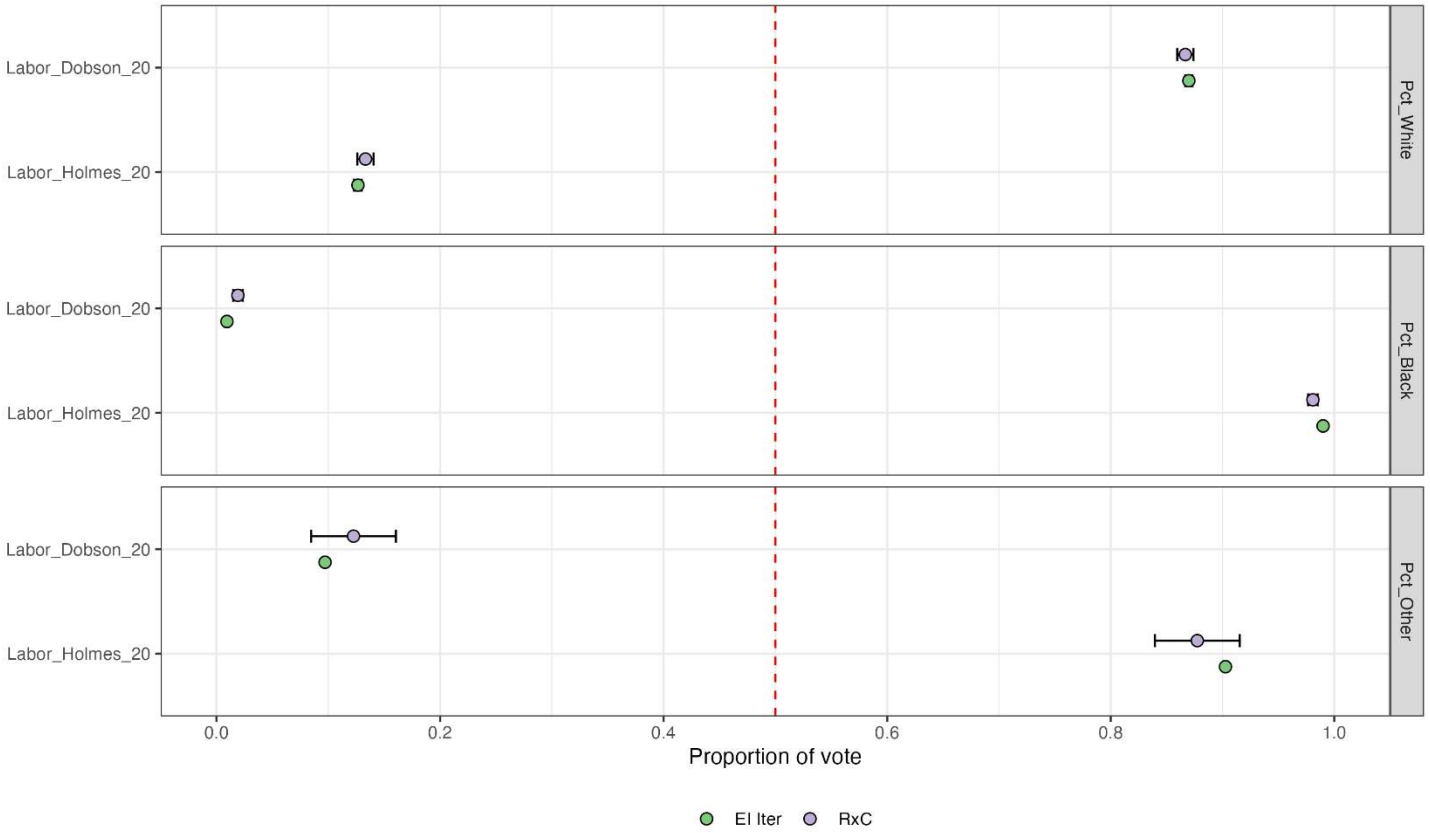

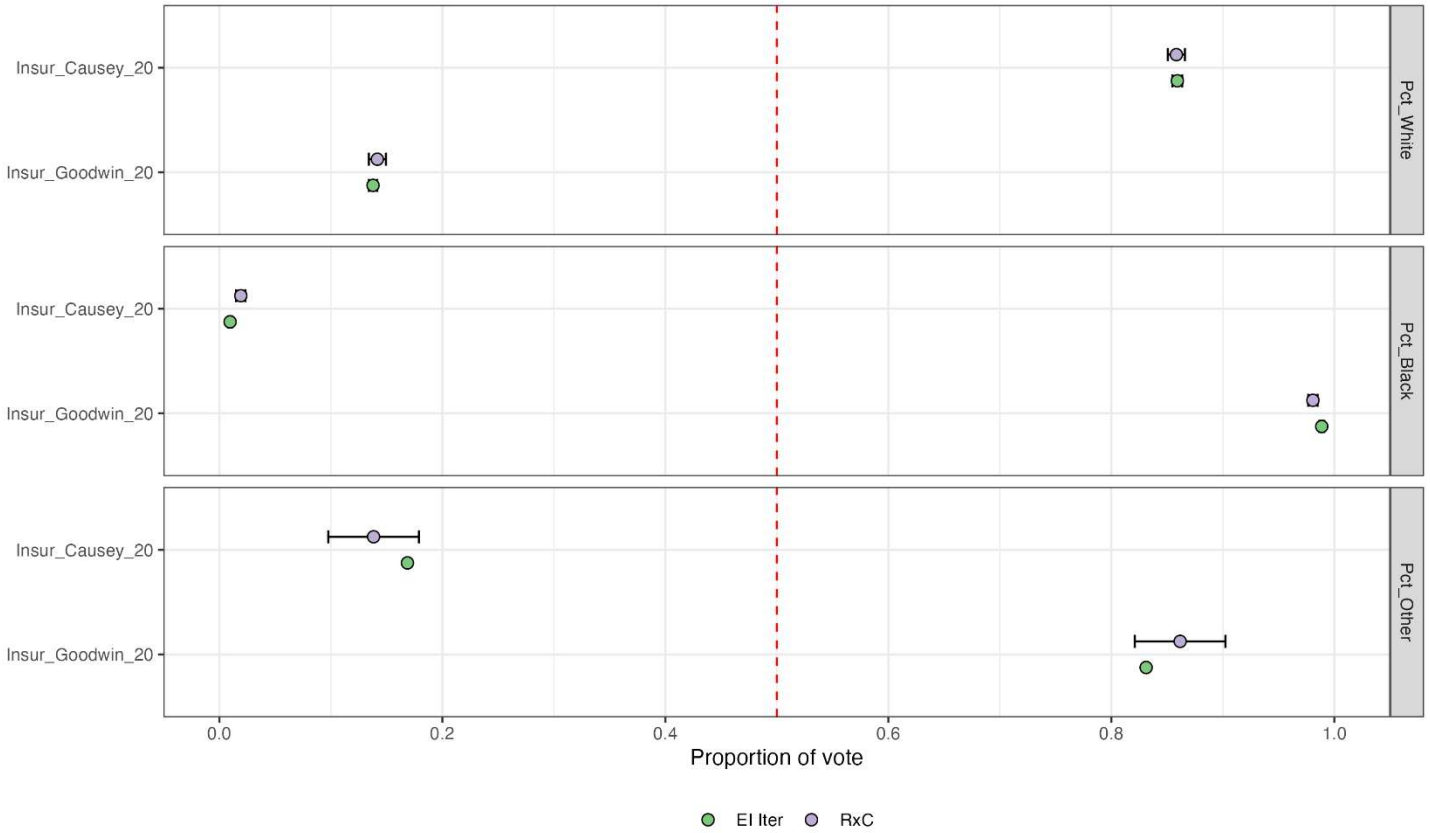

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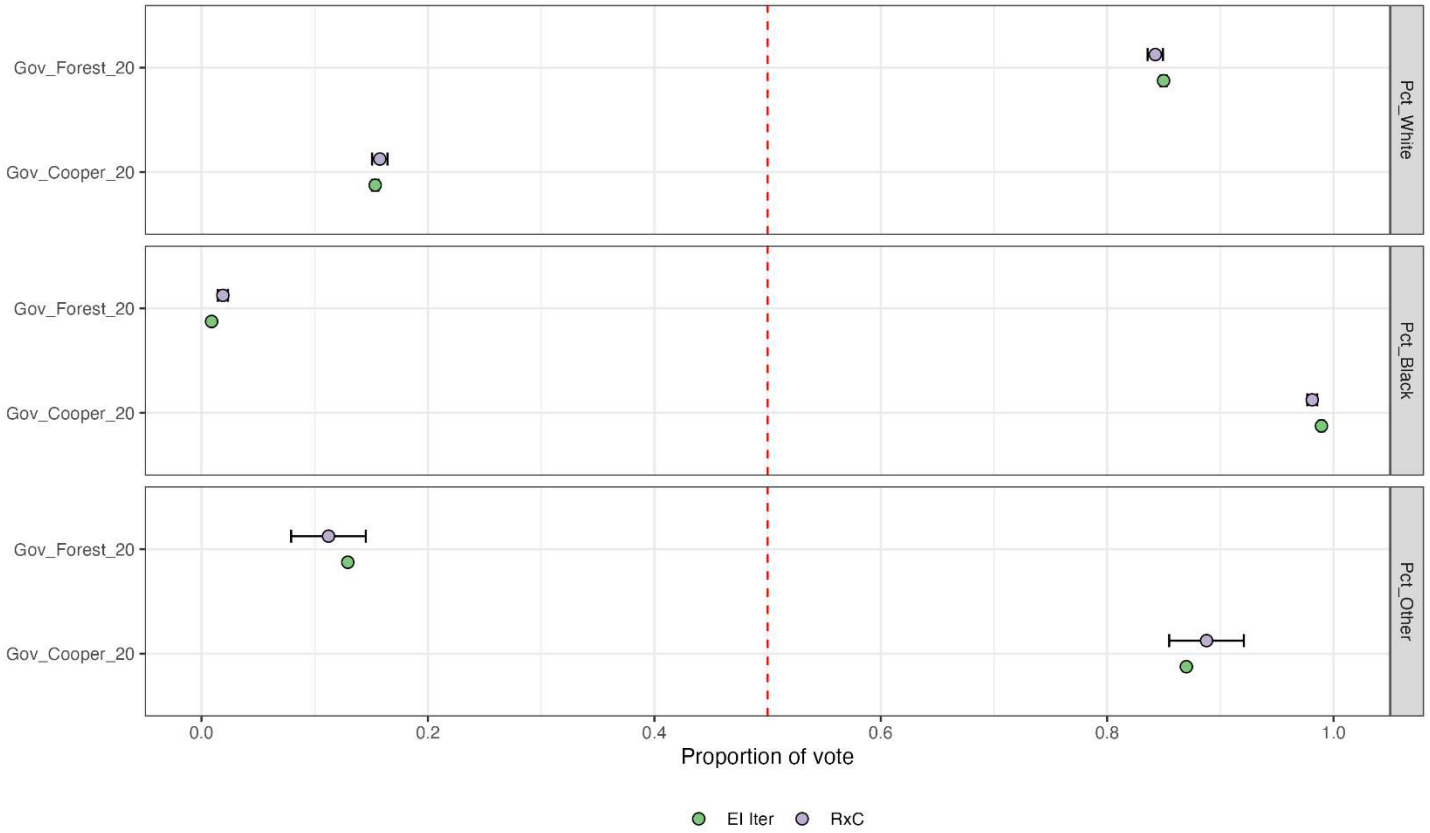

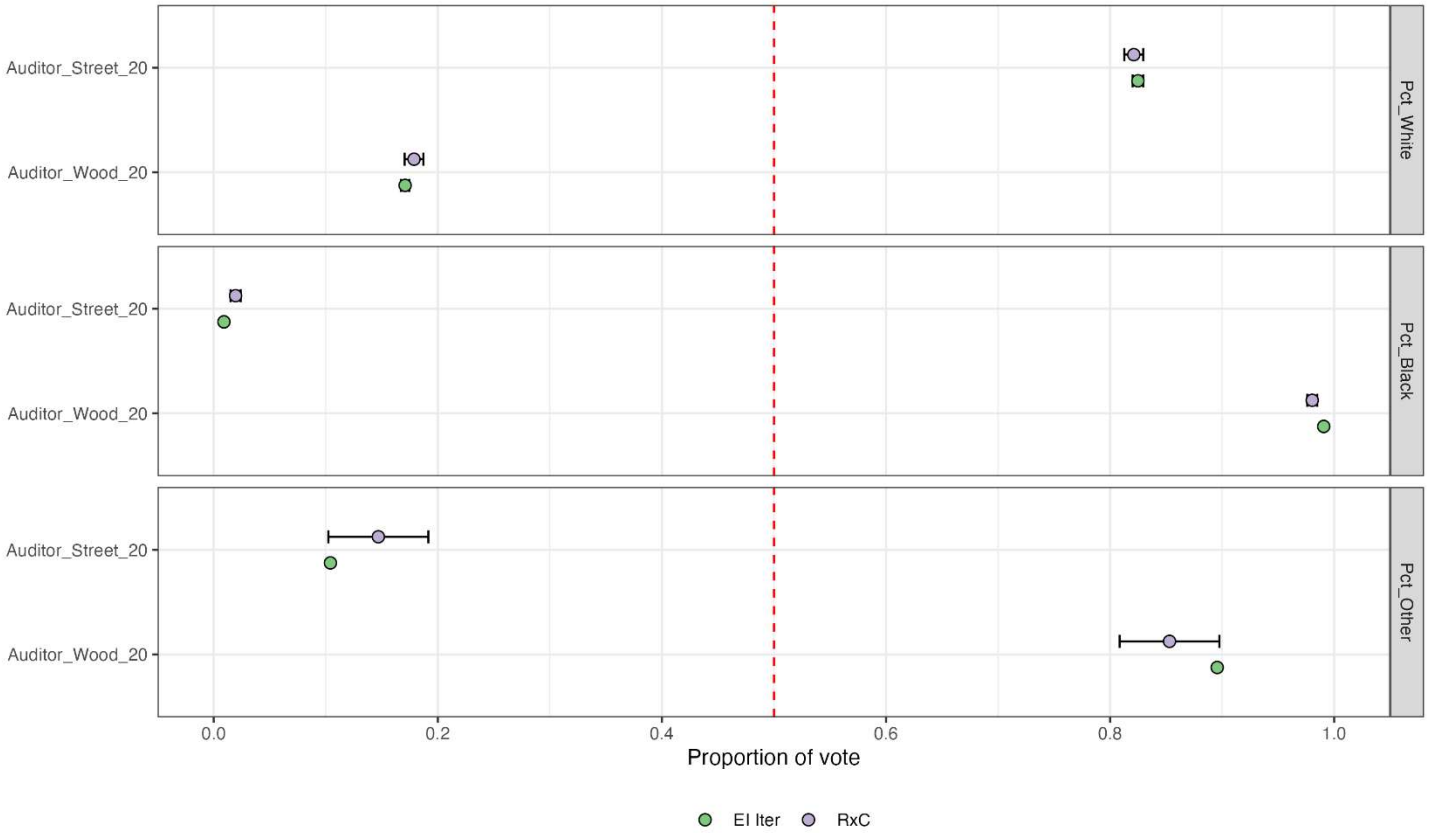

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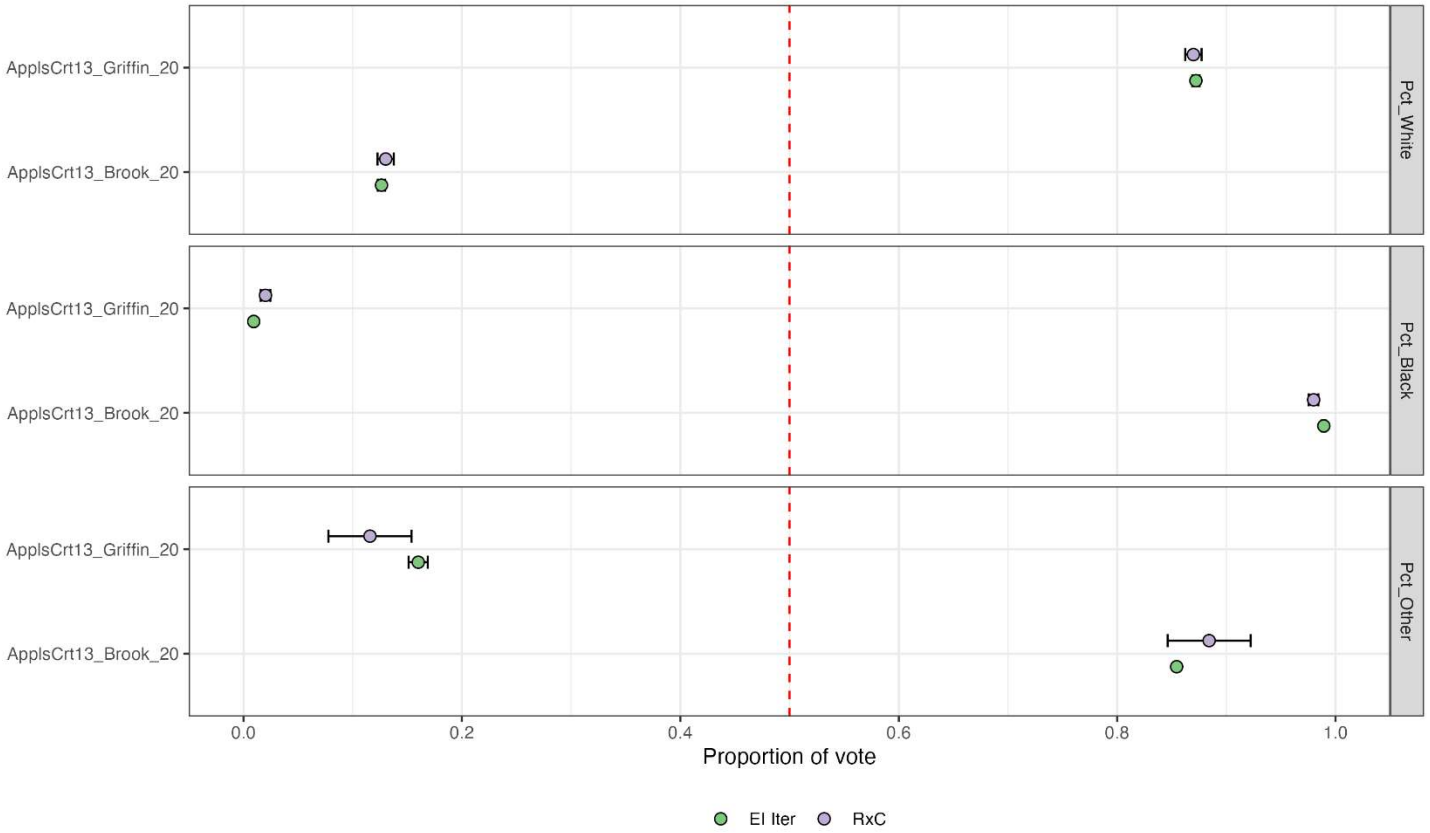

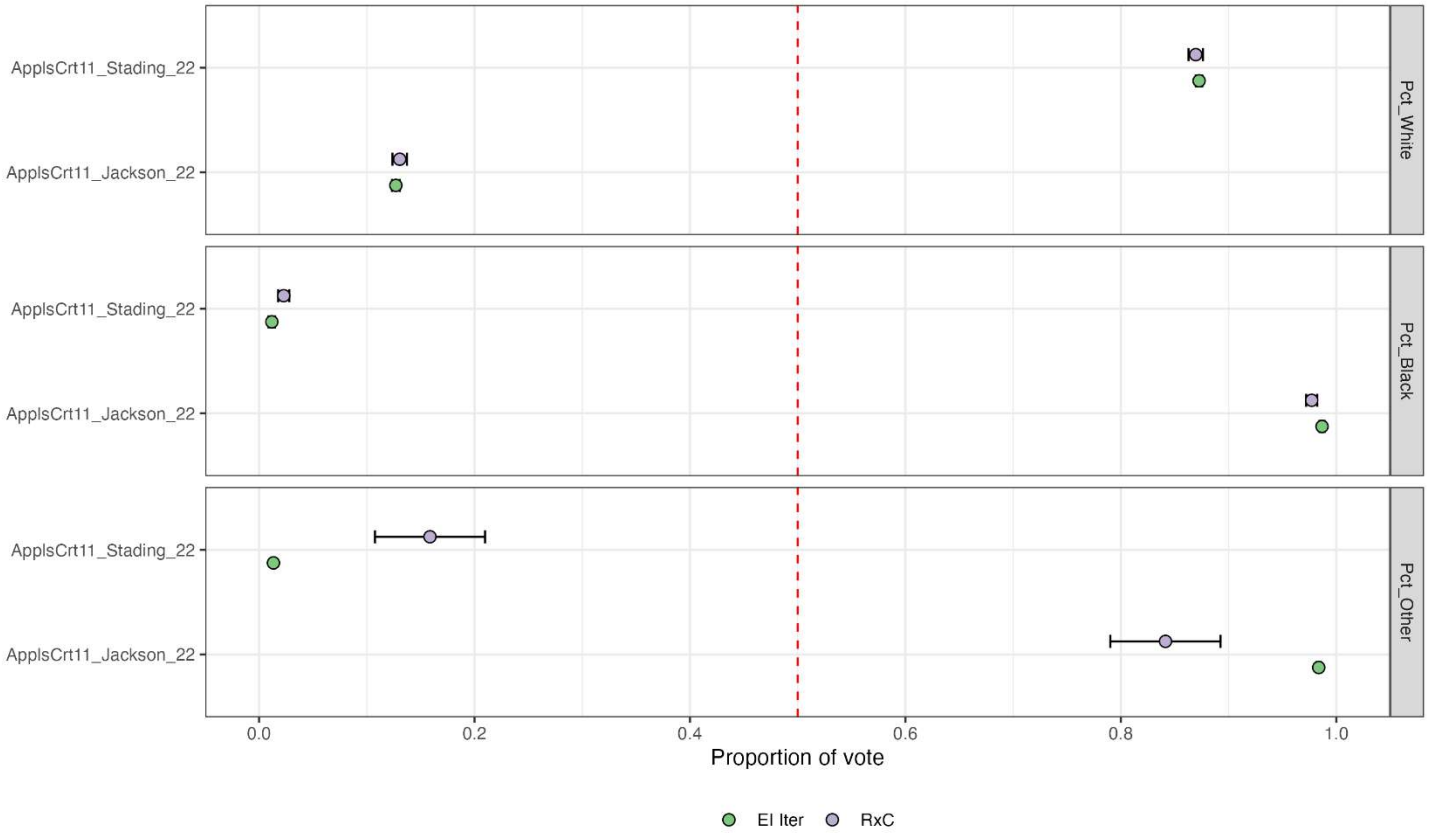

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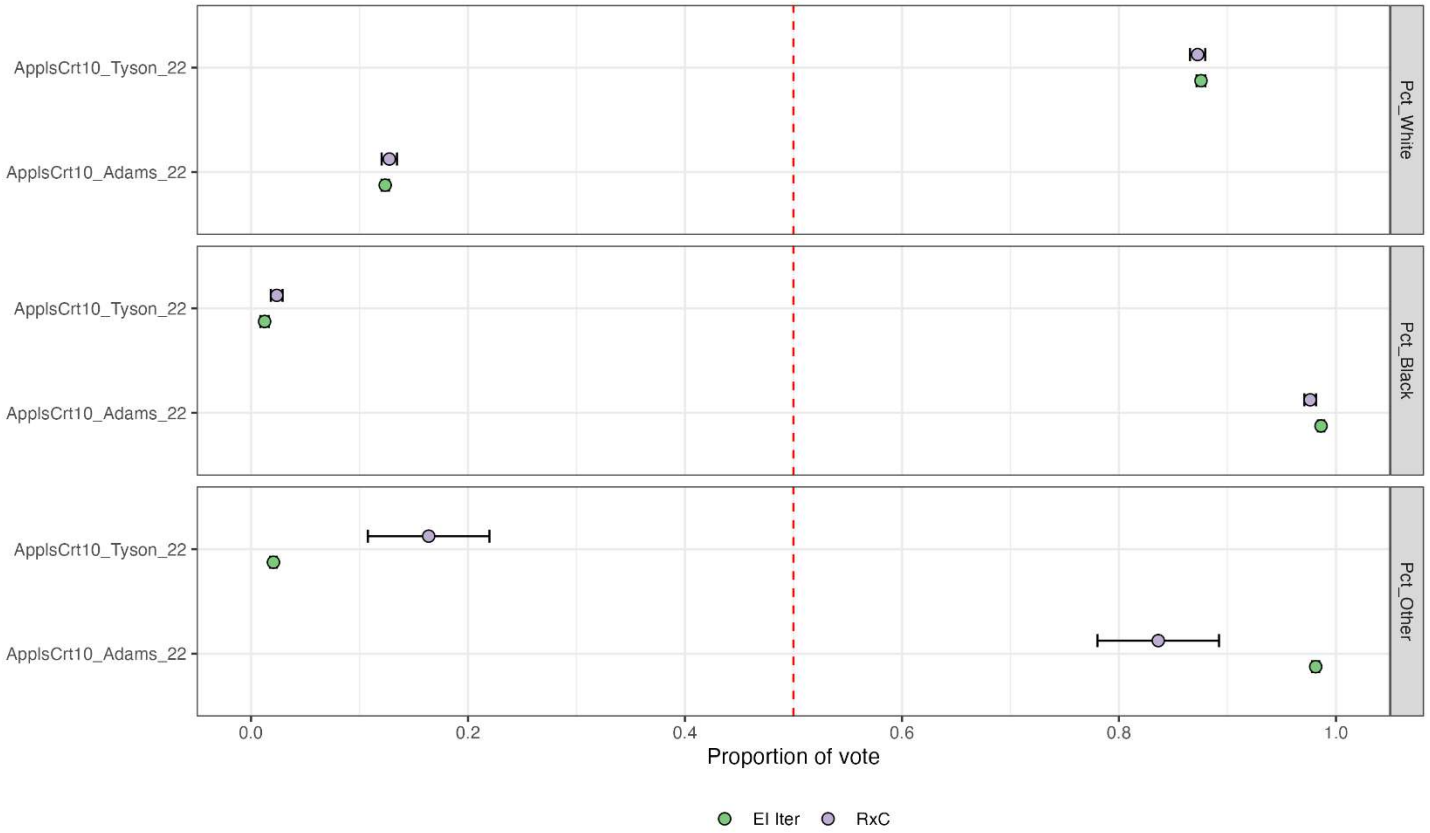

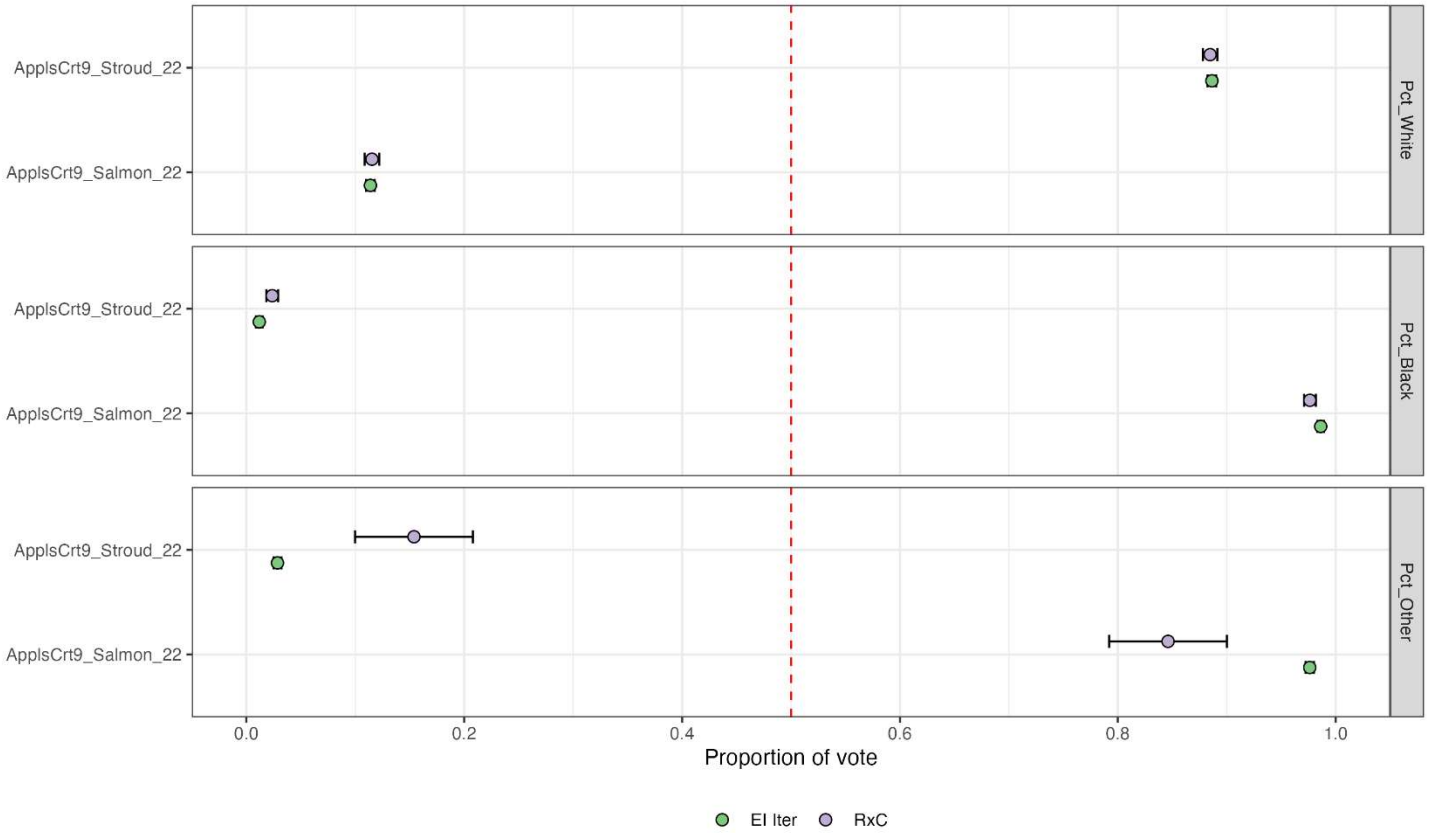

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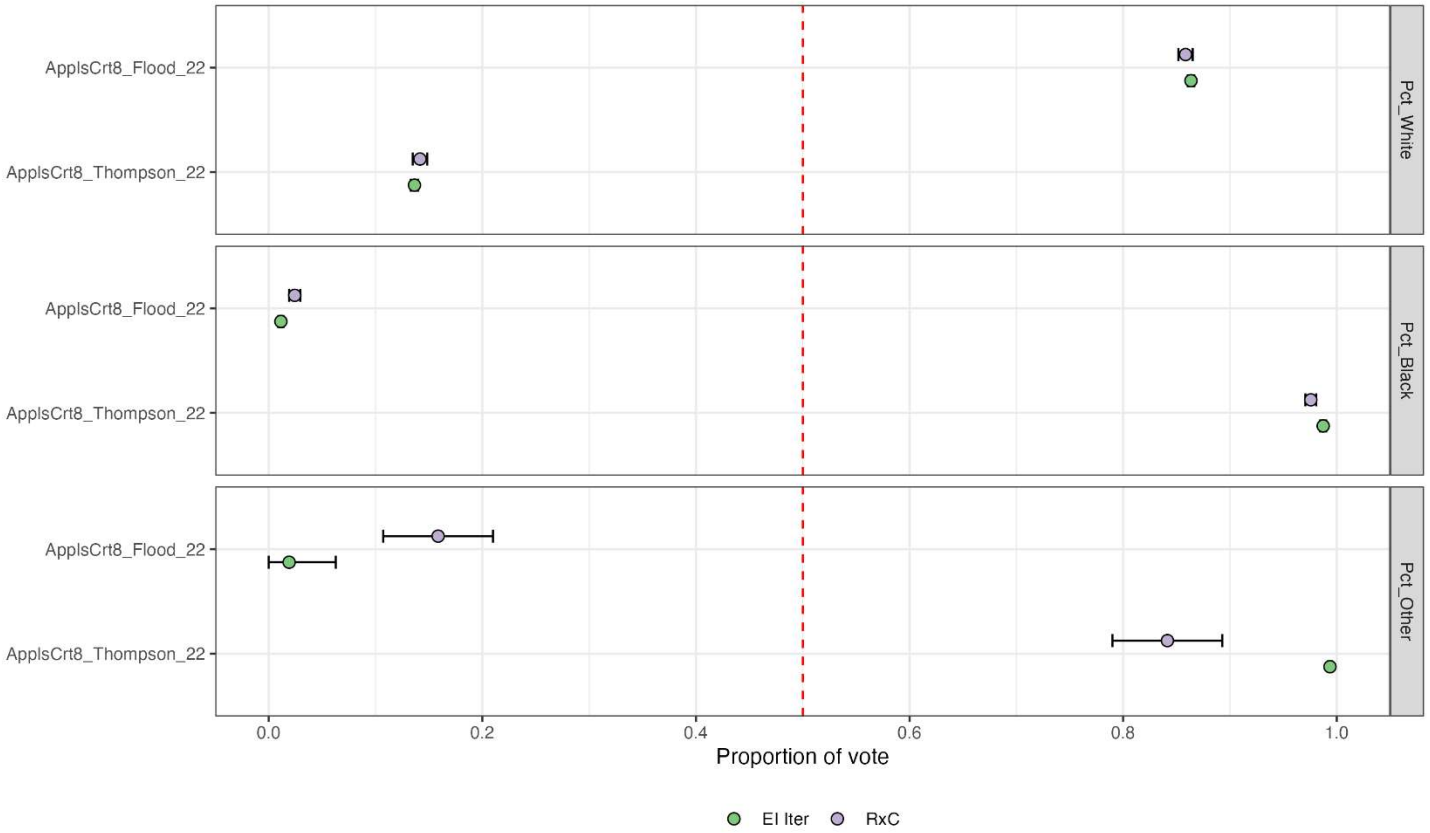

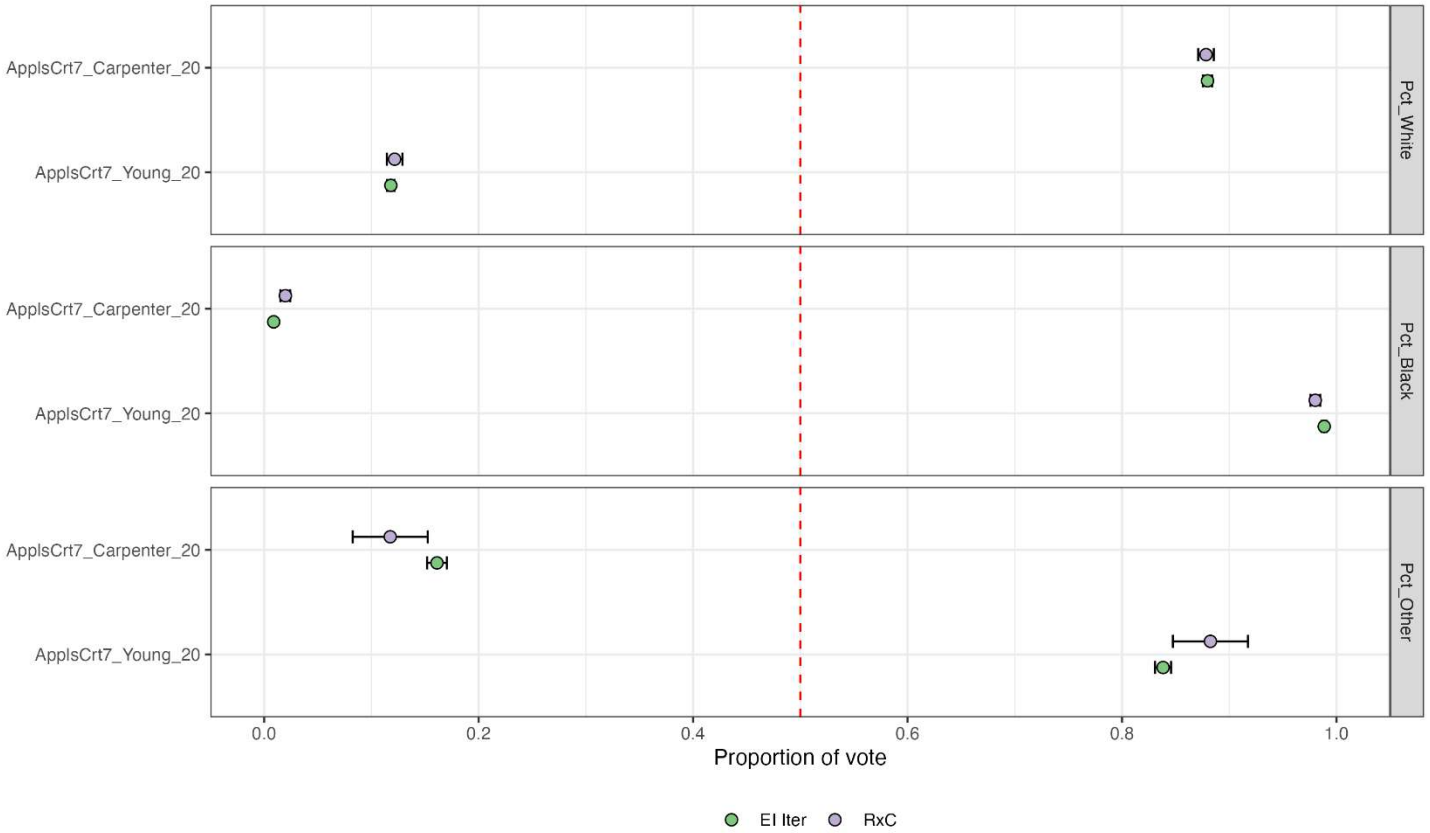

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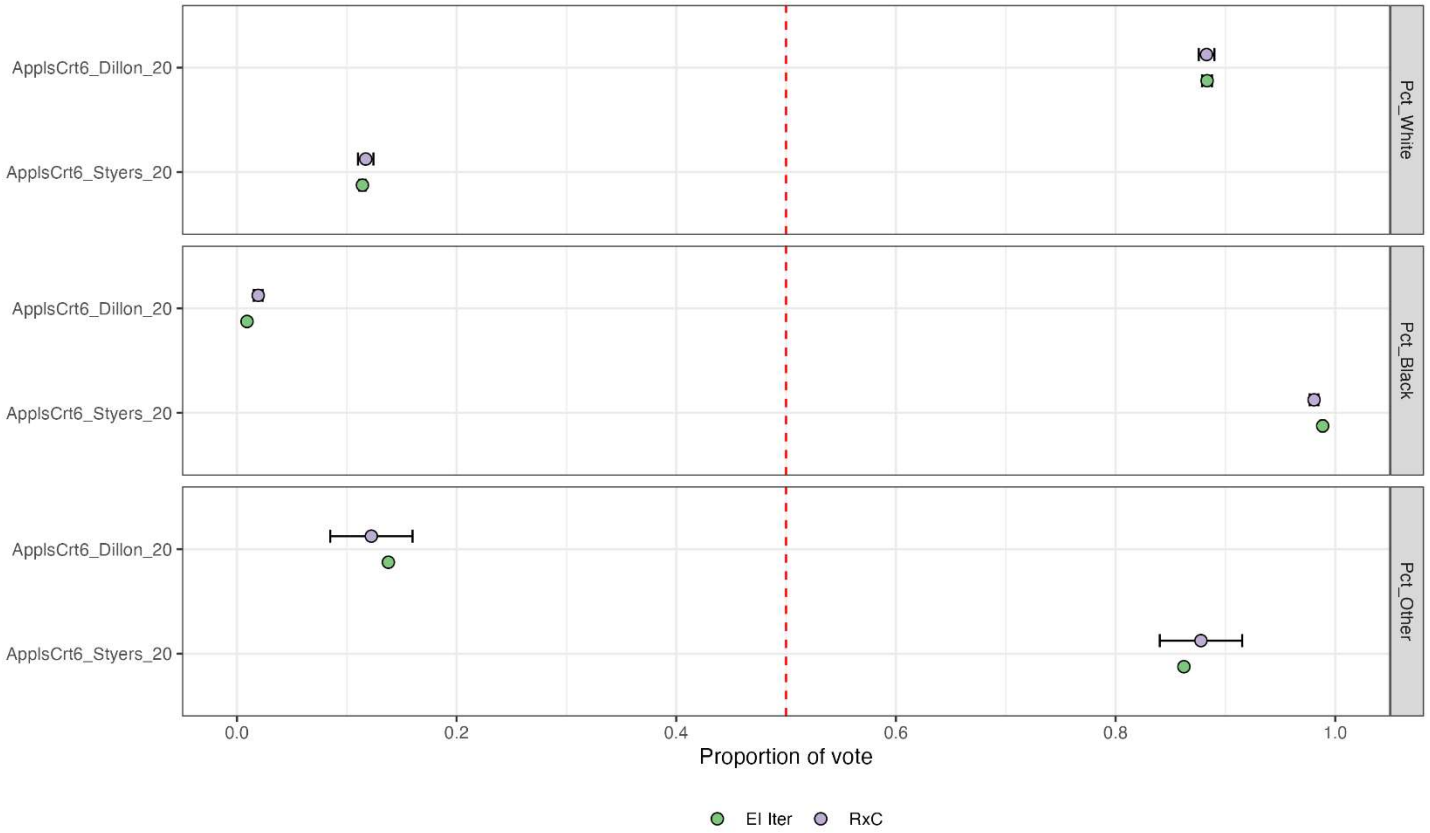

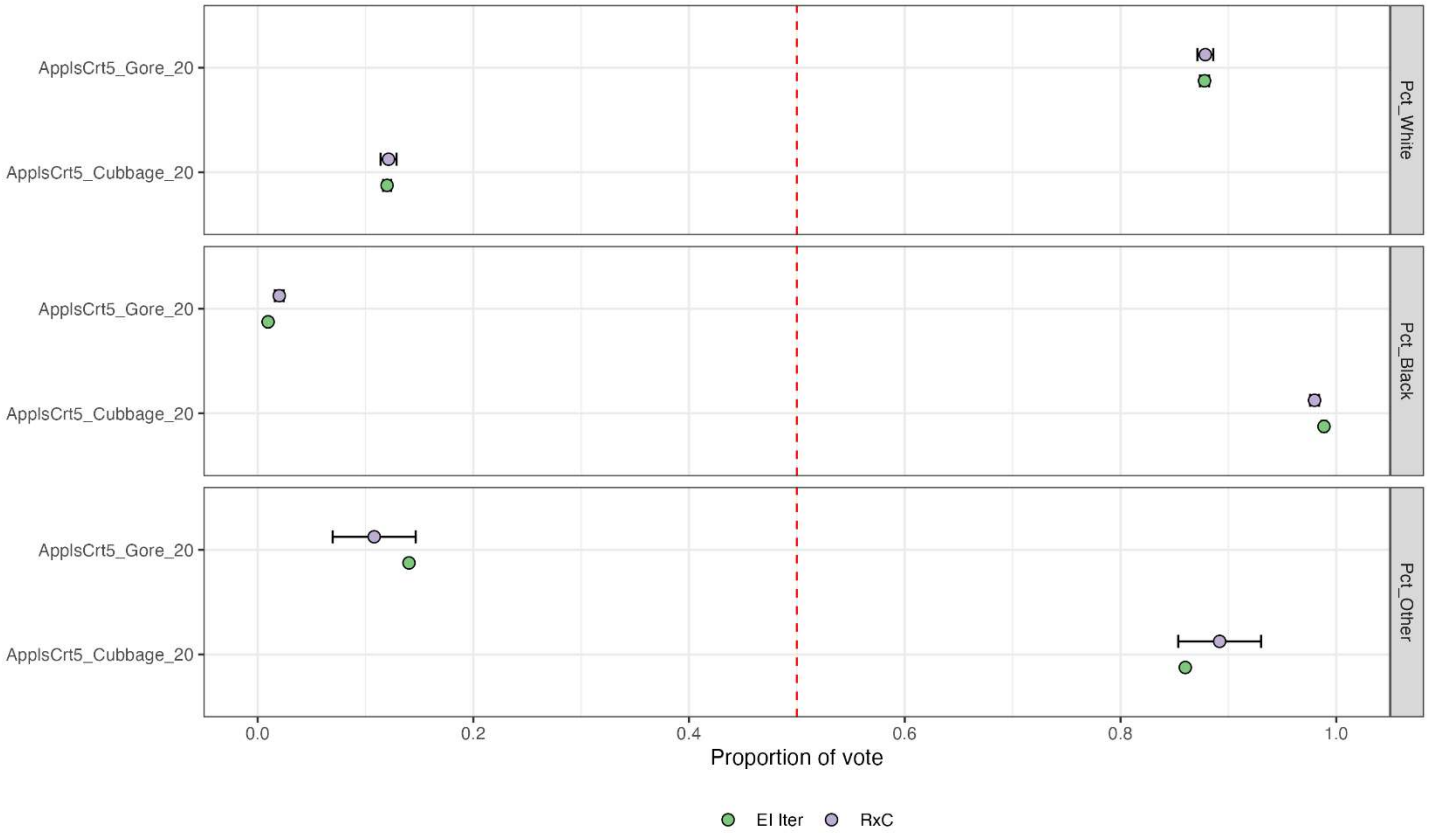

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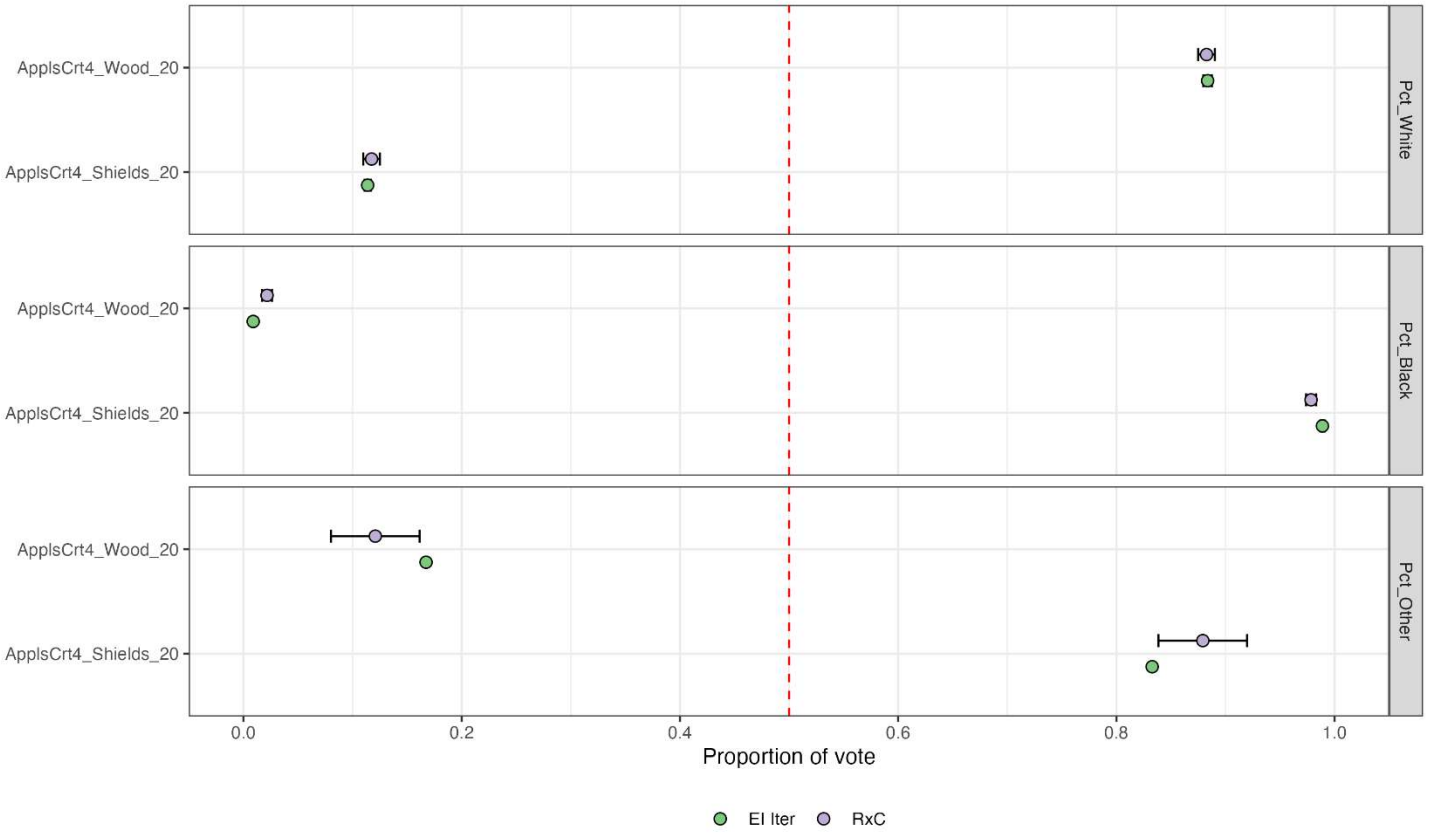

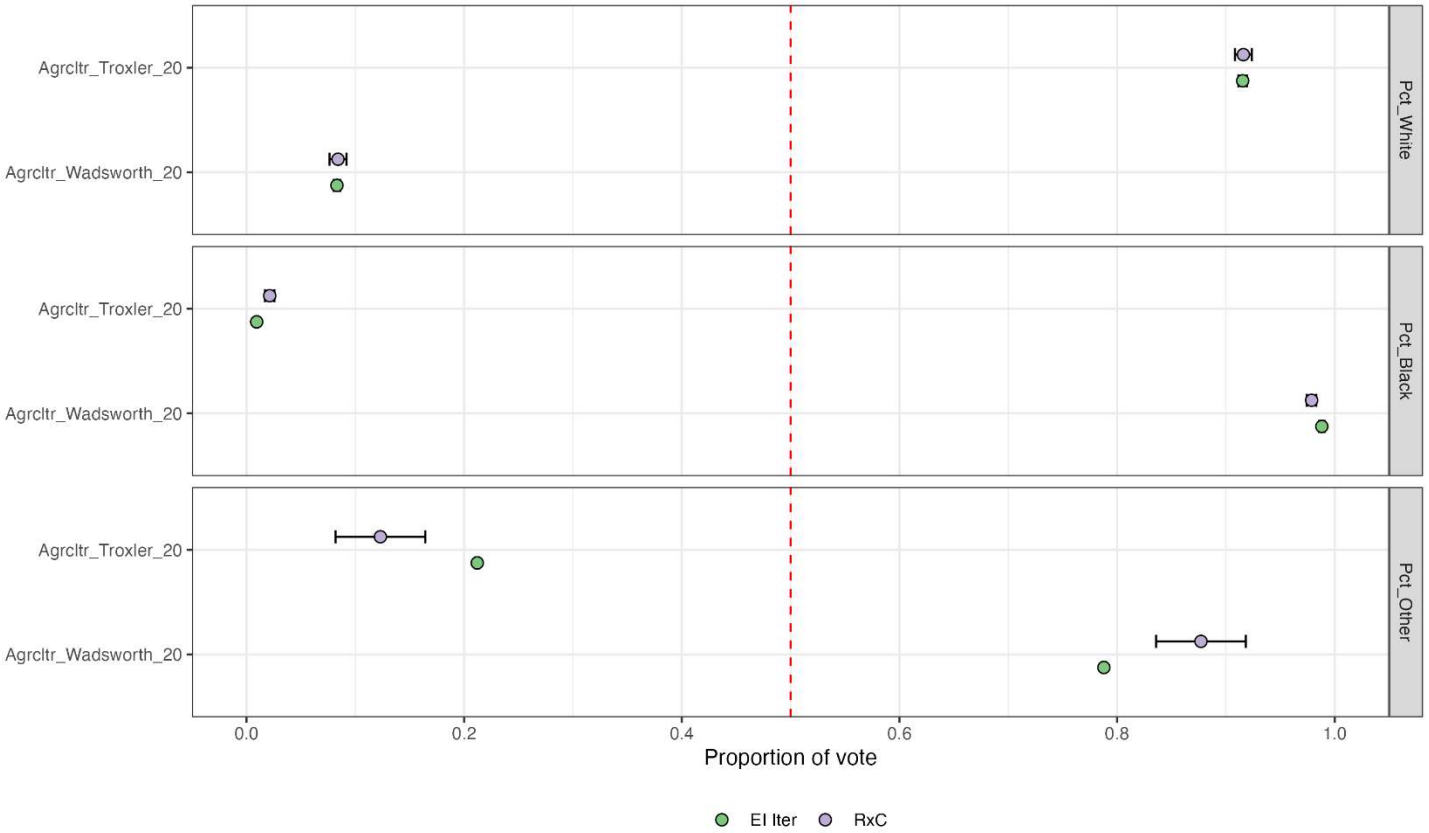

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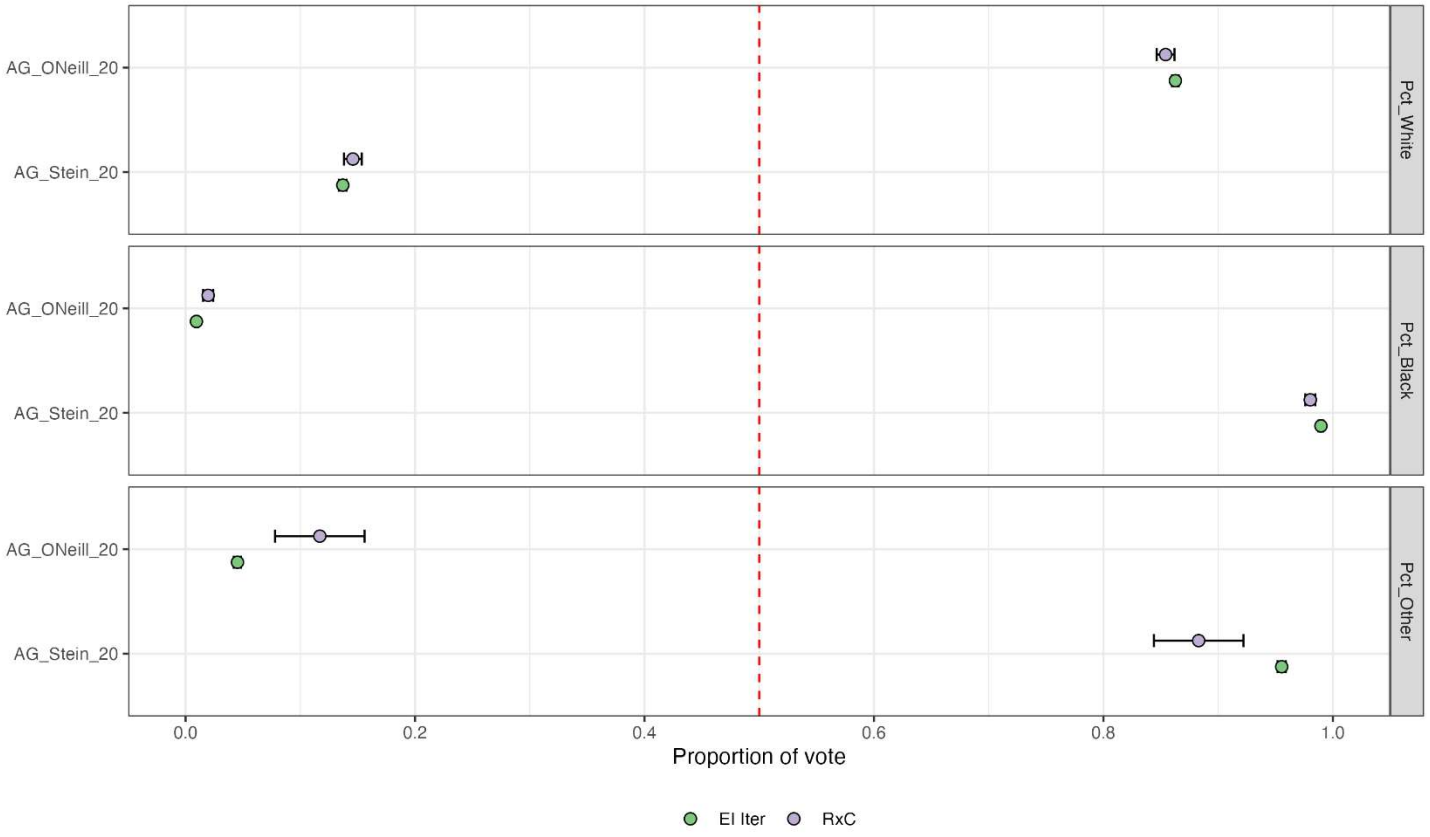

Exhibit 3

Expert Report of Dr. Traci Burch

DECLARATION OF DR. TRACI BURCH

Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1746, I, Traci Burch, make the following declaration:

Qualifications

I am an Associate Professor of Political Science at Northwestern University and a Research Professor at the American Bar Foundation. I received my Ph.D. in Government and Social Policy from Harvard University in 2007.

Over the past 15 years, I have led several large, long-term quantitative and qualitative research projects on political participation in the United States. I have participated in and coauthored several book chapters and articles that examine race, political participation, and inequality, and I am widely regarded as an expert on political behavior, barriers to voting, and political participation. My work has been widely cited and replicated and has won several awards. I have received several grants for my work. I routinely review the work of my peers for tenure, scholarly journals, university presses, and grants and have served as a reviewer for the American Political Science Review, The American Journal of Political Science, The Journal of Politics, Political Behavior, the National Science Foundation, Cambridge University Press, Princeton University Press, the University of Chicago Press, Oxford University Press, and many other entities.

I am the author of several books and articles examining voter turnout and political participation, race and ethnic politics, and criminal justice using multiple methods. In particular, my articles "Did Disfranchisement Laws Help Elect President Bush? New Evidence on the Turnout and Party Registration of Florida's Ex-Felons" and "Turnout and Party Registration among Criminal Offenders in the 2008 General Election," which appeared in the peer-reviewed journals Law and Society Review and Political Behavior, respectively, included my calculations of felony disenfranchisement and voter turnout among people with felony convictions. My academic book on the community-level effects of criminal convictions on political participation, *Trading Democracy for Justice*, was published by the University of Chicago Press and also won multiple national awards from the American Political Science Association and its sections, including the Ralph J. Bunche Award for the best scholarly work that explores the phenomenon of ethnic and cultural pluralism and best book awards from the law and politics and urban politics sections. *Trading Democracy for Justice*, along with many of my articles, relies on the analysis of large criminal justice and voter registration data files.

In addition to my published work, I have conducted analyses of legal financial obligations, re-registration after felony convictions and barriers to voting as an expert witness. I have testified in cases involving *Arlington Heights* and the Senate Factors under Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act. I have also testified before the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights about the collateral consequences of felony convictions with respect to voting and other issues.

Several of these projects have involved conducting research on voting in North Carolina. I examined voting among people with felony convictions and people who live near people with felony convictions in North Carolina for my book *Trading Democracy for Justice*, as well as for

several articles published in peer-reviewed journals. I also analyzed voter turnout among people with felony convictions for a case in North Carolina state court.

My curriculum vitae is provided in the appendix. I am being compensated at the rate of $400 per hour for work in this case, plus expenses. My compensation does not depend on the opinions I render. My prior expert engagements are set forth in my CV. In all cases where an opinion was issued, the courts accepted my expert testimony.

Scope of the Report

For this case, I was asked by the attorneys for the plaintiffs to examine the passage of SB758 with respect to information relevant for evaluating the totality of the circumstances as it relates to Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act. I was asked to discuss information pertaining to Senate Factor 5, or "the extent to which minority group members bear the effects of discrimination in areas such as education, employment, and health, which hinder their ability to participate effectively in the political process," particularly with respect to Black North Carolinians. I also was asked to discuss information that would be relevant for evaluating Senate Factor 6, or "the use of overt or subtle racial appeals in political campaigns" and Senate Factor 7, or "the extent to which members of the minority group have been elected to public office in the jurisdiction."

In formulating my opinions, I relied on my analysis of standard sources for political scientists such as the reviews of scholarly literature and the analysis of demographic data, census data, historical records, and government reports and data where noted.

Opinions Offered

1. Educational attainment is a fundamental explanatory factor for voter turnout, such that highly educated voters are more likely to turn out than voters with low educational attainment. Educational attainment gaps in North Carolina are the result of contemporary and historical discrimination.

2. Socioeconomic indicators such as income, poverty, employment, and homeownership have been shown to affect voting. There are large gaps in unemployment, income, poverty, and homeownership between Black and White North Carolina residents.

3. Health outcomes vary by race in North Carolina and health is another important predictor of voter turnout. For instance, Black North Carolinians are worse off than White North Carolinians with respect to life expectancy, infant mortality, cancer, and diabetes. Black North Carolina residents lack insurance at higher rates relative to White North Carolina residents.

4. Criminal justice involvement also has been shown to affect voting. Criminal justice outcomes vary by race in North Carolina. Black people are overrepresented among North Carolina's arrestees and correctional populations. Research has shown that

racial discrimination plays a role in racial disparities in criminal justice in North Carolina.

5. Political campaigns in North Carolina have historically been and remain marked by implicit and explicit racial appeals. Racial appeals featured prominently in the 2022 U.S. Senate election and other candidates and political organizations have made racial appeals recently as well.

6. Black people are just over one-fifth of North Carolina's overall population, yet are underrepresented in several elected positions that I examined, including the governorship and the U.S. senate.

Senate Factor 5: the Extent of Racial Discrimination

I have been asked to provide information relevant for evaluating Senate Factor 5, or "the extent to which minority group members bear the effects of discrimination in areas such as education, employment, and health, which hinder their ability to participate effectively in the political process." I will examine disparities between Black and White residents of North Carolina both statewide and, where available, in the Black belt counties at issue in this case. As shown below, there are significant racial gaps between Black and White North Carolinians in socioeconomic status, health, and criminal justice.

Education

Verba, Schlozman, and Brady explain in one of the most widely cited books in American politics, *Voice and Equality*, that resources such as time, money, and civic skills are important to voting and other forms of political participation precisely because such resources allow people to surmount the costs of participation more easily.[1] Socioeconomic status is an important factor in an individual's ability to vote[2] because socioeconomic status is related to the available time, money, and civic skills an individual can devote to overcoming the costs of voting.[3] These costs can include the time it takes to acquire information about the candidates and issues or the process of registering, as well as the time or lost wages required to vote in person.[4]

Of the components of socioeconomic status, educational attainment is the most important predictor of voting. In fact, "The powerful relationship between education and voter turnout is

[1] Verba, Sidney, Kay Lehman Schlozman, and Henry E. Brady. *Voice and equality: Civic voluntarism in American politics*. Harvard University Press, 1995.

[2] See Verba, Schlozman, and Brady 1995; See also Burden, Barry C. "The dynamic effects of education on voter turnout." *Electoral studies* 28, no. 4 (2009): 540-549.

[3] Smets, Kaat, and Carolien Van Ham. "The embarrassment of riches? A meta-analysis of individual-level research on voter turnout." *Electoral studies* 32.2 (2013): 344-359.

[4] Verba, Schlozman and Brady 1995.

arguably the most well-documented and robust finding in American survey research."[5] An analysis of research appearing in top-10 political science journals finds that most studies confirm the importance of individual socioeconomic status, particularly educational attainment, to voting.[6] Research also shows that the relationship between education and voting is a causal one.[7] Socioeconomic status also is an important mechanism that explains gaps in voting by race and ethnicity. [8]

Education is so important to voting that it is important to examine educational disparities when considering how racial disparities may shape the ability to vote. Black people historically have faced educational discrimination in North Carolina, which has hindered their ability to vote. Although the U. S. Supreme Court ruled segregation in public schools unconstitutional in *Brown v. Board of Education* in 1954, and Congress outlawed segregation in public accommodations in the Civil Rights Act of 1964, districts across the state failed to desegregate for several years after those rulings. For instance, by 1961, the Southern Educational Reporting Service found that in North Carolina only 11 out of the 173 K-12 school districts and 5 of 17 state universities had desegregated.[9] However, "desegregation" meant that only 203 out of more than 60,000 Black K-12 students attended schools with White children.[10] The process of desegregation accelerated later in the 1960s, partly as a result of court orders.[11] However, it is worth remembering that 19.7% of North Carolina's citizen voting age population is age 55 or older and born in North Carolina, which means that about one-fifth of North Carolina's current electorate is likely to have been educated during the time when the state's districts were racially segregated by law.[12]

Current North Carolina students face school segregation and disparities in educational outcomes in the contemporary period. For instance, Duke University researchers found that school segregation has *increased* in North Carolina since 1998.[13] The index of dissimilarity (a

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[5] Sondheimer, Rachel Milstein, and Donald P. Green. "Using experiments to estimate the effects of education on voter turnout." *American Journal of Political Science* 54, no. 1 (2010): 174-189: 174.

[6] Smets and Van Ham 2013.

[7] Sondheimer and Green 2010.

[8] Verba, Sidney, Kay Lehman Schlozman, Henry Brady, and Norman H Nie. 1993. "Race, ethnicity and political resources: Participation in the United States." *British Journal of Political Science* 23 (4):453-497. See also Smets and Van Ham, 2013.

[9] Southern Educational Reporting Service. 1961. A statistical summary, State by State, of segregation-desegregation activity affecting Southern schools from 1954 to present, together with pertinent data on enrollment, teachers, colleges, litigation and legislation. Southern Education Reporting Service: 28.

[10] Southern Education Reporting Service 1961: 28.

[11] Southern Education Reporting Service 1961: 28-29; see also Swann v. Charlotte-Mecklenburg Bd. of Educ., 402 U.S. 1 (1971).

[12] 2022 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates, Tables C06001 and B29002.

[13] Clotfelter, Charles, Helen Ladd, Calen R. Clifton, Mavzuna Turaeva. "School Segregation at the Classroom Level in a Southern 'New Destination' State." 2020. CALDER Working Paper

measure of segregation) for North Carolina elementary school segregation was .44, which is considered to be "moderately" segregated.[14] Elementary school segregation is considered high in Halifax, Washington, and Vance Counties, and moderate in Warren and Martin Counties.[15] Statewide, North Carolina has a persistent gap in proficiency between Black and White students, as shown in Figure 1. Within the Black belt counties at issue in this case, Black reading and math test scores are lower than White scores across the board (Figures 2 and 3). Racial disparities in school discipline also exist: Black students are 24.5% of North Carolina public school students,[16] but are 52.1% of students given short-term suspensions, 55.6% of students given long-term suspensions, and 64.6% of students expelled from North Carolina public schools.[17] School suspensions have been shown to increase subsequent arrests and other anti-social behavior in youth.[18]

No. 230-0220-3. Available online https://caldercenter.org/sites/default/files/WP%20230-0220-3.pdf. Accessed 17 Nov 2023: 35.

[14] Diversity and Disparities Project. "Residential Segregation." Brown University. Available online https://s4.ad.brown.edu/projects/diversity/segregation2020/Default.aspx. Accessed 17 Nov 2023.

[15] Clotfelter, et al. 2020: 47-48.

[16] North Carolina Department of Public Instruction. "Pupils in Membership by Race and Sex." Available online http://apps.schools.nc.gov/ords/f?p=145:15:::NO:::. Accessed 16 Nov 2023.

[17] North Carolina Department of Public Instruction. "Table S11 Short Term Long Term Expulsion by Sex Ethnicity (2021-2022)." Available online https://www.dpi.nc.gov/tables11-short-term-long-term-expulsion-sex-ethnicity-2021-22. Accessed 16 Nov 2023.

[18] Mowen, Thomas, and John Brent. 2016. "School discipline as a turning point: The cumulative effect of suspension on arrest." *Journal of research in crime and delinquency* 53 (5):628-653; Hemphill, Sheryl A, John W Toumbourou, Todd I Herrenkohl, Barbara J McMorris, and Richard F Catalano. 2006. "The effect of school suspensions and arrests on subsequent adolescent antisocial behavior in Australia and the United States." *Journal of adolescent health* 39 (5):736-744.

Figure 1: Student Test Scores by Race in North Carolina, 2008-2022. *Source:* North Carolina Department of Public Instruction. "Historical Trends and Results." Available online https://www.dpi.nc.gov/historical-trends-and-results/open. Accessed 16 Nov 2023: 8.

Figure 2b. 1992–93 to 2021–22 End-of-Grade General Test Results
Statewide Percent of Students At or Above Proficiency in Both Reading and Mathematics
Grades 3–8, for All Ethnicities (continued)

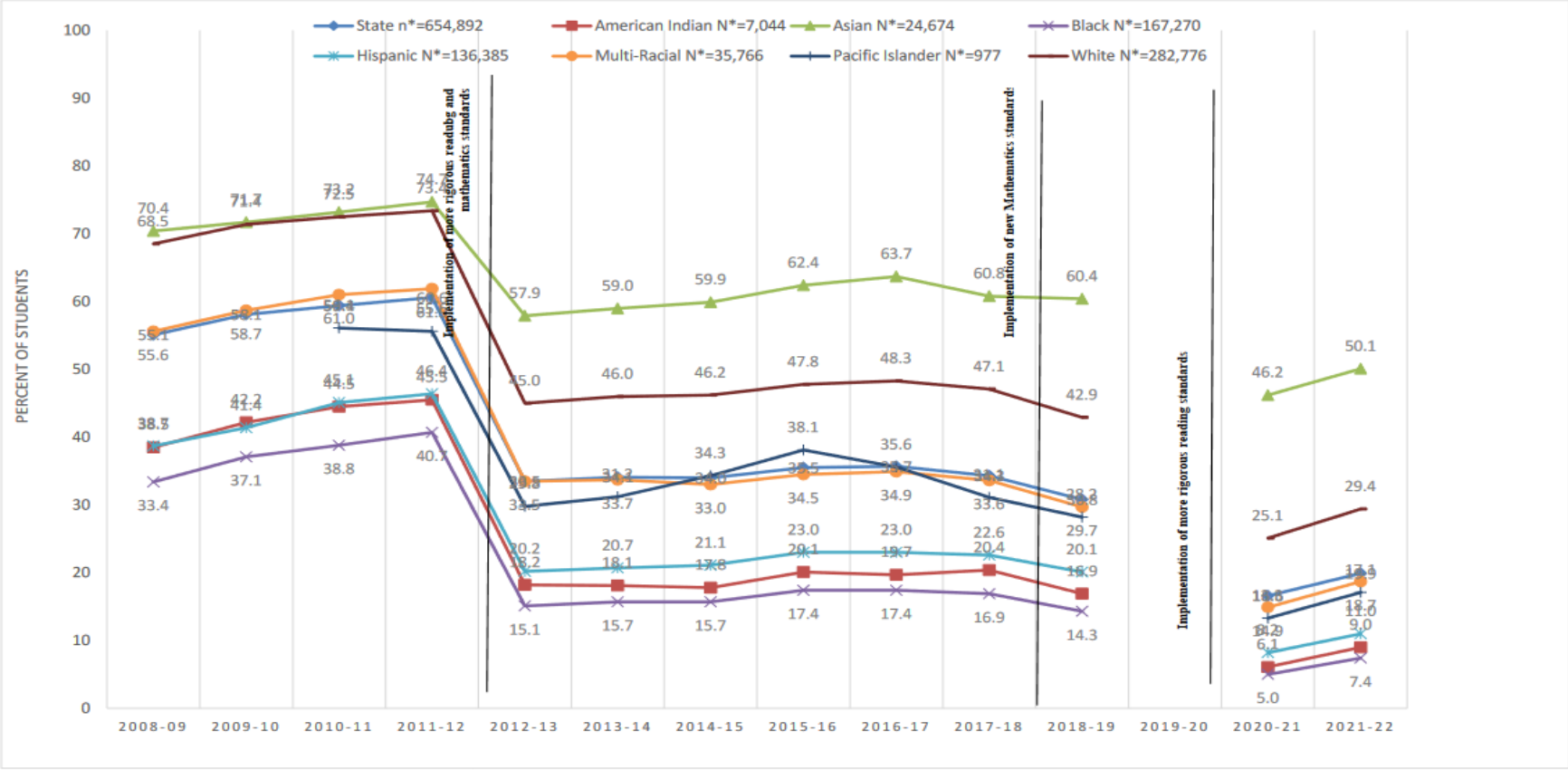


Figure 2: Average Reading Scores, by Race, 2018. Source: County Health Rankings & Roadmaps, 2023 County Health Rankings. Available online https://www.countyhealthrankings.org/explore-health-rankings/rankings-data-documentation. Accessed 15 Nov 2023.

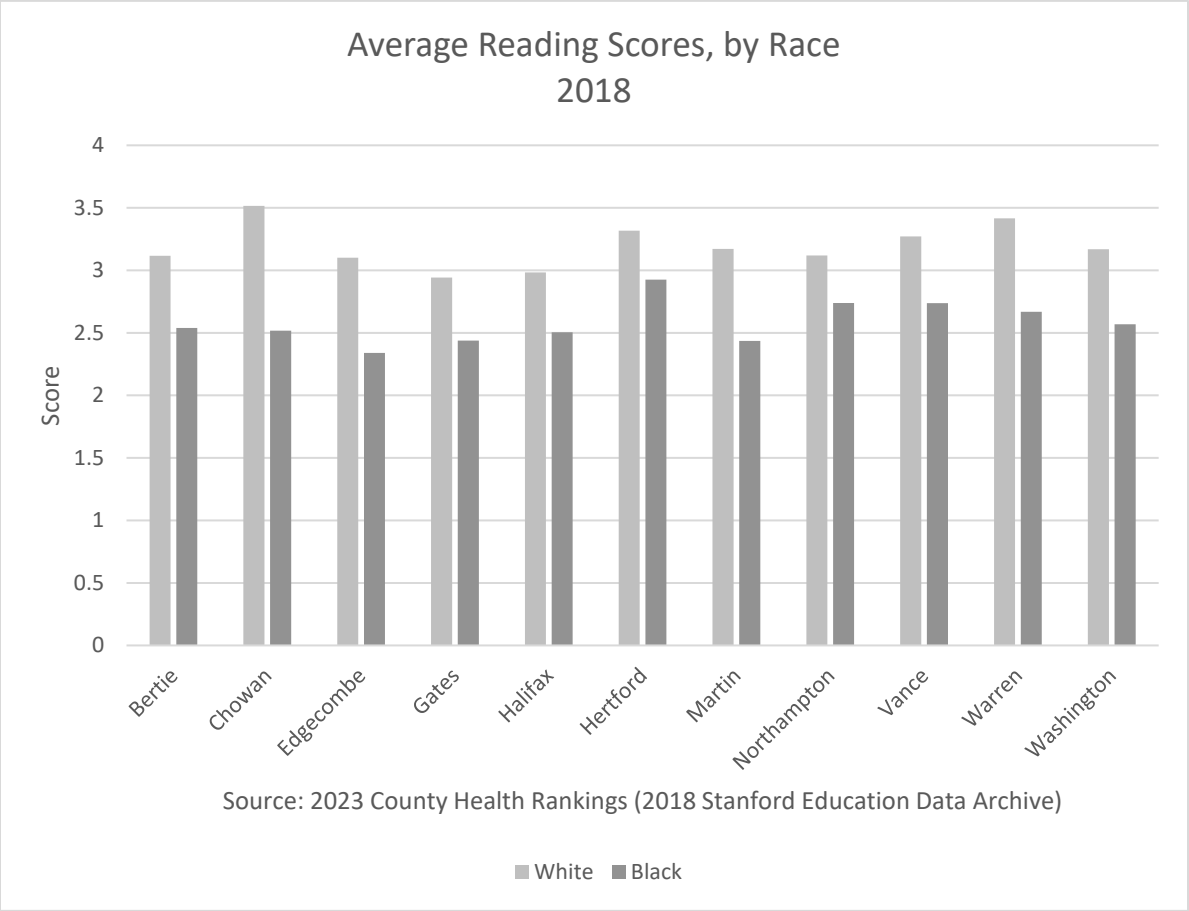
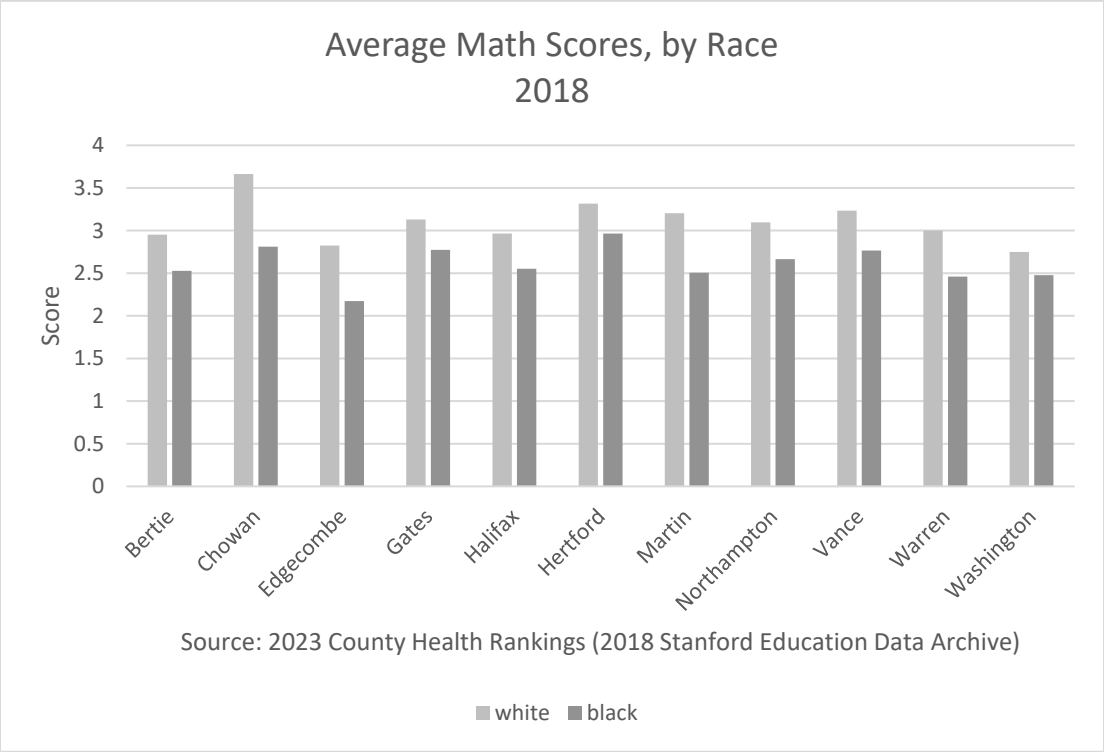


Figure 3 Average Math Scores, by Race, 2018. Source: County Health Rankings & Roadmaps, 2023 County Health Rankings. Available online https://www.countyhealthrankings.org/explore-health-rankings/rankings-data-documentation. Accessed 15 Nov 2023.



Historical and contemporary educational disparities such as these have led to disparities in educational attainment among the people of North Carolina. Although there have been gains in educational attainment over time, racial gaps persist. Data from the 2021 5-Year American Community Survey, which is conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau, show that White[19] adults aged 25 and older are far more likely than Black adults in North Carolina to have earned a bachelor's or postgraduate degree. Statewide, 25.6% of Black North Carolinians over the age of 25 have earned a bachelor's or postgraduate degree, compared with 40.0% of White North Carolinians.[20] On the opposite end of the scale, 10.9% of Black North Carolina residents over the age of 25 have not earned a high school diploma or equivalent, compared with 6.7% of White North Carolina residents.[21] As shown in Figures 4 and 5, these patterns are repeated at the

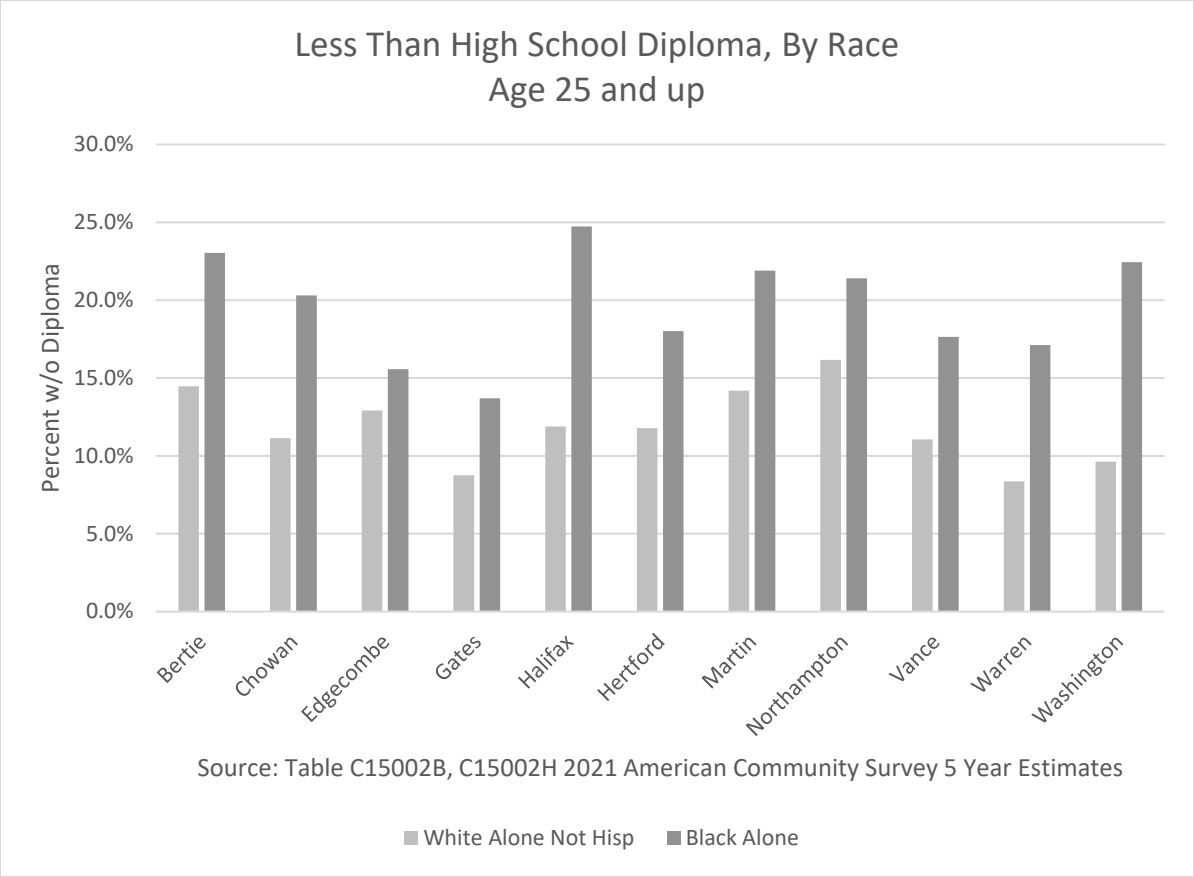
[19] In all data from the American Community Survey, White refers to White alone, non-Hispanic, and Black refers to Black Alone.

[20] 2022 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates, Tables B15002B and B15002H.

[21] 2022 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates, Tables B15002B and B15002H.

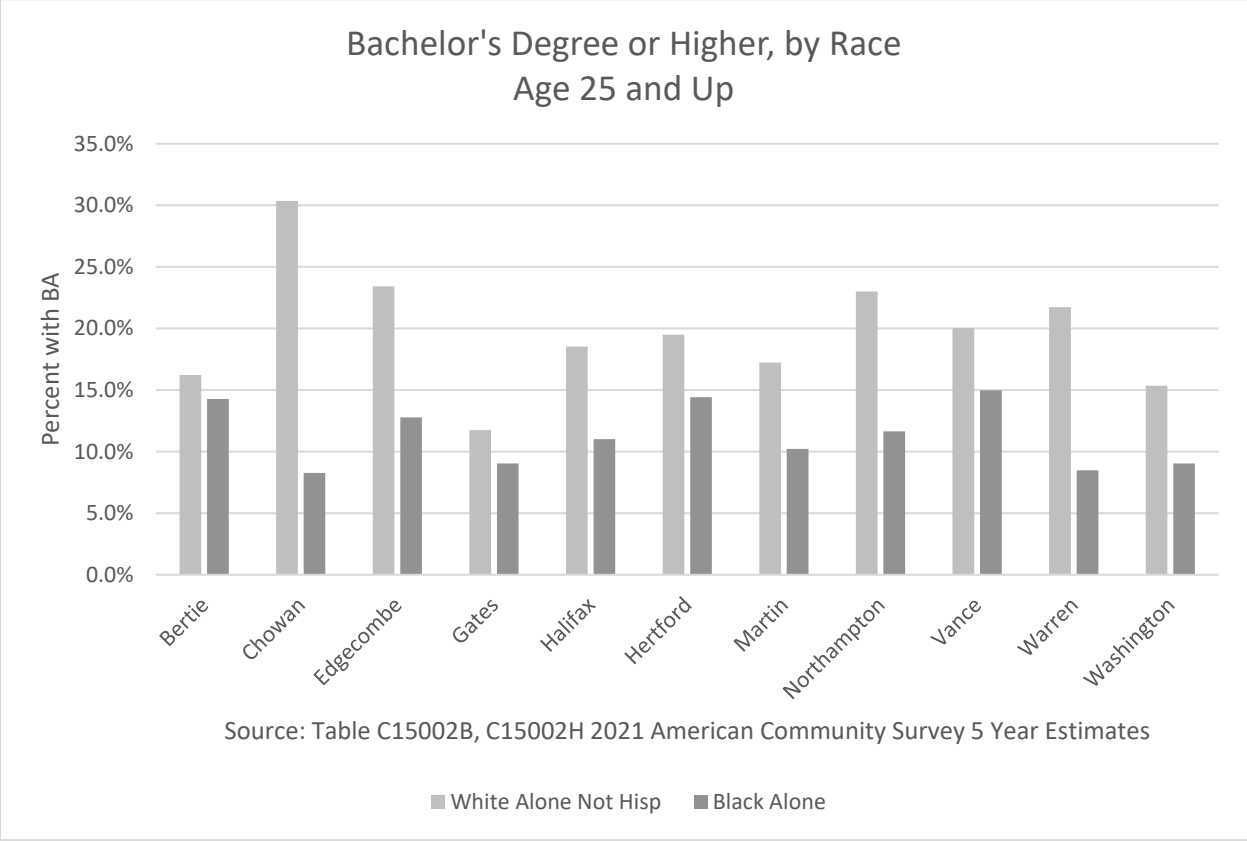
county level: Black residents are less likely to have finished high school and less likely to have bachelor's degrees than White residents.[22]

Figure 4: Less than High School Diploma, by Race. Source: 2021 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates



[22] U.S. Census Bureau. "Sex By Educational Attainment for The Population 25 Years And Over (White Alone, Not Hispanic Or Latino)." American Community Survey, Acs 5-Year Estimates Detailed Tables, Table C15002h, 2021, Https://Data.Census.Gov/Table/Acsdt5y2021.C15002h?Q=Race Vehicle&T=Education&G=050xx00us37015,37041,37065,37073,37083,37091,37117,37131,37181,37185,37187. Accessed On November 16, 2023. U.S. Census Bureau. "Sex By Educational Attainment for The Population 25 Years and Over (Black Or African American Alone)." American Community Survey, ACS 5-Year Estimates Detailed Tables, Table C15002B, 2021, https://data.census.gov/table/ACSDT5Y2021.C15002B?q=race vehicle&t=Education&g=050XX00US37015,37041,37065,37073,37083,37091,37117,37131,37181,37185,37187. Accessed on November 16, 2023.

Figure 5: Bachelor's Degree or higher, by Race. Source: 2021 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates



Income, Poverty, and Employment

Income, poverty, and other socioeconomic factors affect voting to the extent that greater resources can make it easier to overcome the costs of voting, such as having the ability to afford time off work to go to the polls.[23] Much of the impact of socioeconomic status happens through education, because education affects income, poverty, and employment.[24] However, decades of persistent discrimination in employment and access to capital also contribute to economic disparities.

In North Carolina, Black residents are worse off economically than their White counterparts. For instance, the median income of North Carolina households headed by Black people, at $42,996, is more than $20,000 less than the median income of White households ($68,259).[25] Within the Black belt counties at issue in this case, White households also have

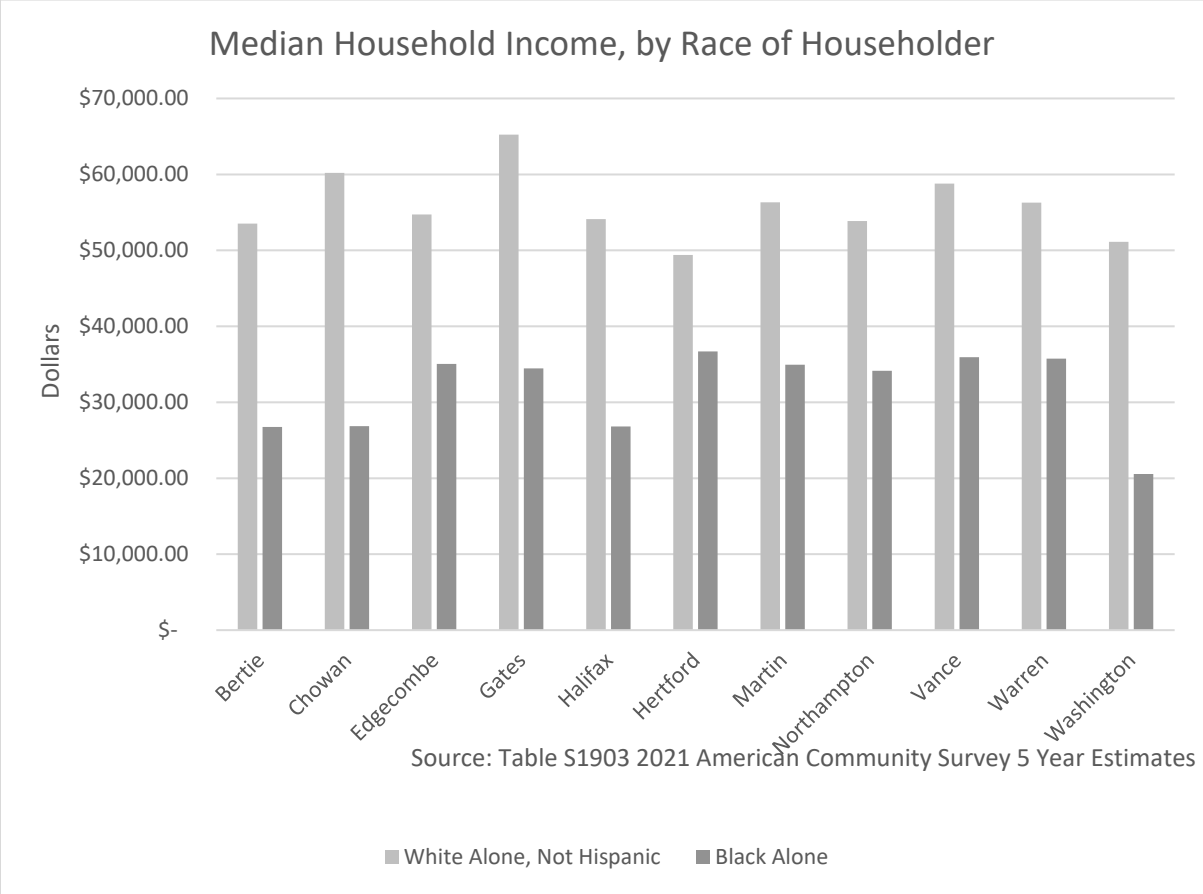
[23] Verba, Schlozman, and Brady 1995.

[24] Long, Mark C. 2010. "Changes in the returns to education and college quality." *Economics of Education Review* 29 (3):338-347. doi: https://doi.org/10.1016/j.econedurev.2009.10.005.

[25] 2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table S1903.

much higher incomes than Black households as shown in Figure 6. There are racial disparities in family poverty in North Carolina as well: the poverty rate for families headed by White people is 6.3%, while the poverty rate for Black-headed families is 17.3%.[26] As shown in Figure 7, Black family poverty rates at the county level can be double, even triple the rate found for White families. Statewide, the Black unemployment rate, at 8.3%, is higher than the White unemployment rate, which is 4.3%.[27] County-level unemployment rates are higher for Black residents than White residents as well (Figure 8).

Figure 6: Median Household Income by Race. Source: U.S. Census Bureau. "MEDIAN INCOME IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS (IN 2021 INFLATION-ADJUSTED DOLLARS)." American Community Survey, ACS 5-Year Estimates Subject Tables, Table S1903, 2021, . Accessed on November 15, 2023.



[26] 2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table S1702.

[27] 2021 American Community Survey 5 Year Estimates, Table S2301.

Figure 7: Family Poverty, by Race. Source: 2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table S1702.

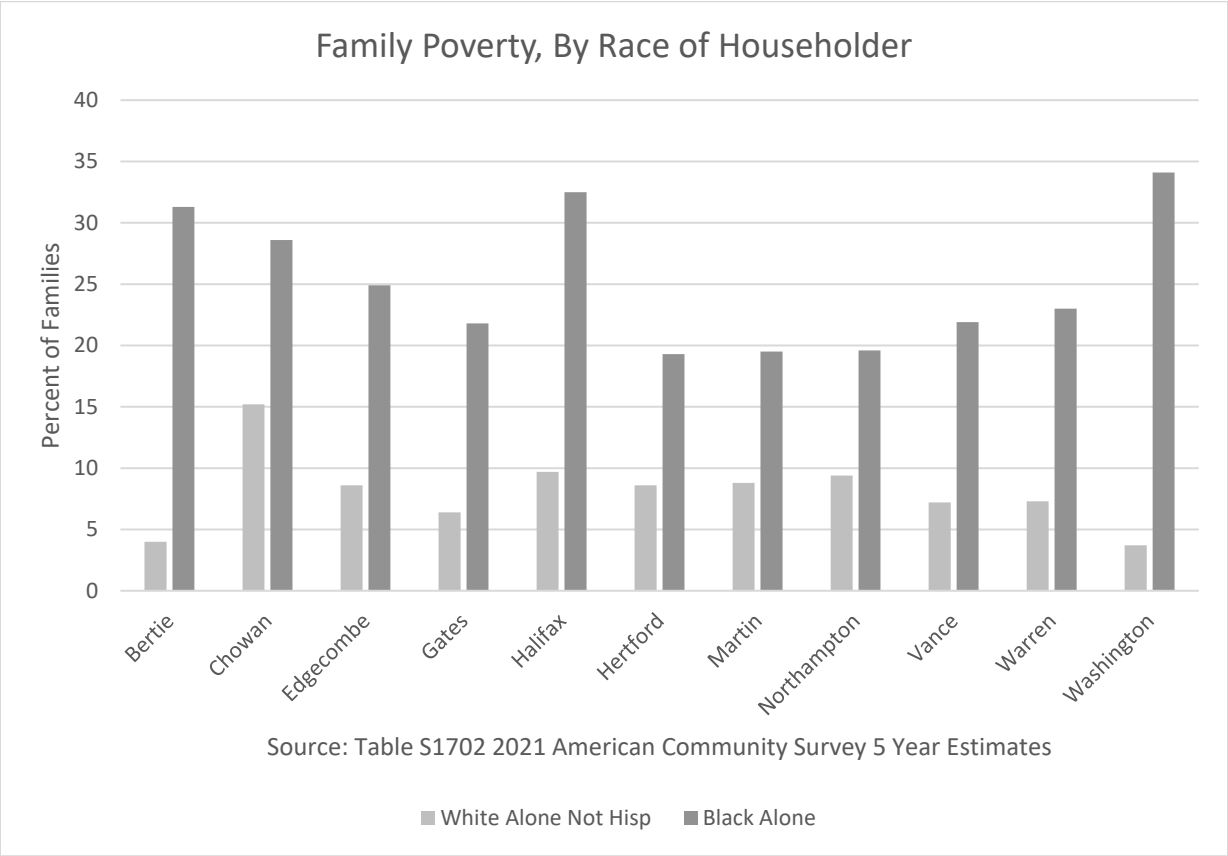
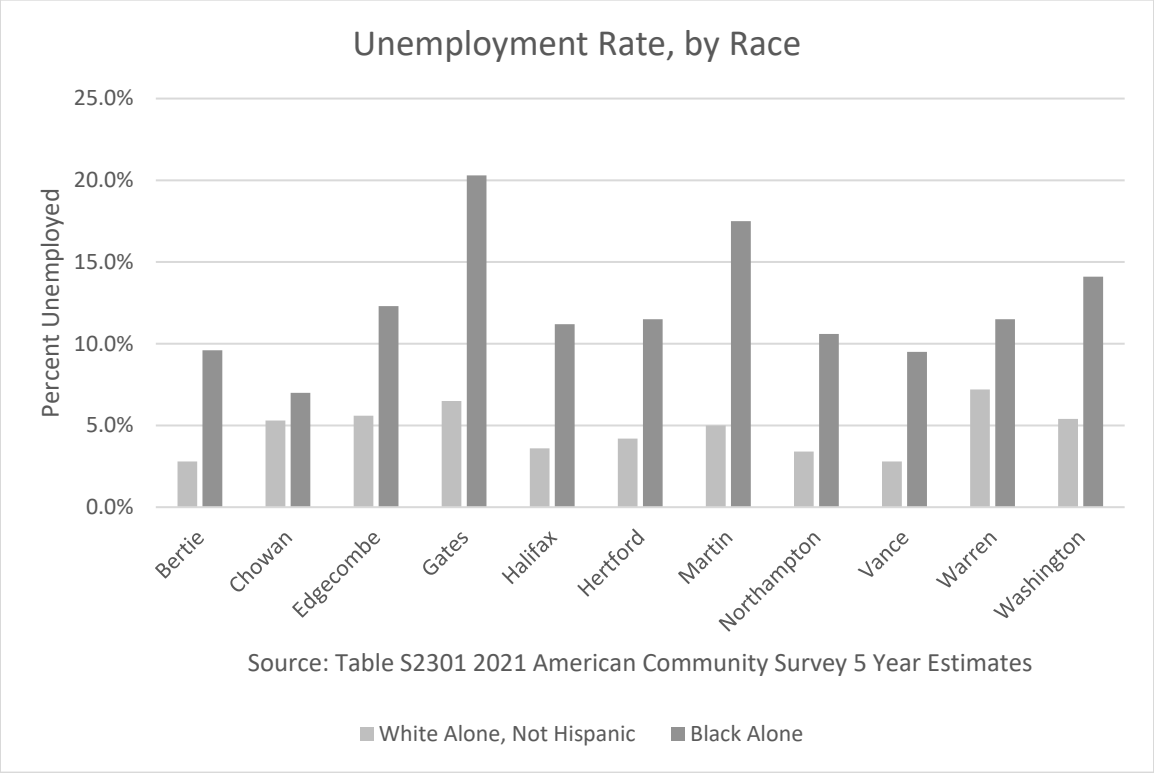


Figure 8: Unemployment, by Race. Source: U.S. Census Bureau. "EMPLOYMENT STATUS." American Community Survey, ACS 5-Year Estimates Subject Tables, Table S2301, 2021. Accessed on November 15, 2023.



Other aspects of socioeconomic status matter as well. For instance, homeownership is important because residency requirements have been shown to reduce voter registration and turnout, largely because residential mobility increases the administrative burden of maintaining registration.[28] Renters are more mobile than owners and are less likely to vote. There is a gap in homeownership rates by race in North Carolina: 74.9% of White householders own their homes, compared with just 47.1% of Black householders.[29]

Health

Health status also may affect voting. Several studies have associated poor health with lower voter turnout.[30] The effects of health on voting may take many pathways, such as

[28] Highton, Benjamin. 2000. "Residential mobility, community mobility, and electoral participation." *Political Behavior* 22 (2):109-120.

[29] 2021 American Community Survey 5 Year Estimates, Table S2502.

[30] Blakely, Tony A, Bruce P Kennedy, and Ichiro Kawachi. 2001. "Socioeconomic inequality in voting participation and self-rated health." *American journal of public health* 91 (1):99. Lyon, Gregory. 2021. "The Conditional Effects of Health on Voter Turnout." *Journal of Health*

reducing the availability of free time and money that could otherwise be devoted to politics.[31] Impaired cognitive functioning or physical disability also may make voting more difficult.[32] Poor health is likely the reason that voter turnout declines in old age.[33] People with disabilities also are less likely to vote; problems with polling place accessibility only partially explain this gap.[34]

Black residents of North Carolina, by many measures, suffer worse health outcomes than White residents of the state. There are significant racial gaps in life expectancy at birth, which is a more general measure of overall health. White North Carolinians are expected to live 78.1 years, which is more than 3 years longer than the life expectancy for Black North Carolinians (74.7 years).[35] These racial disparities in life expectancy are apparent at the county level as well (Figure 9). With respect to specific measures of health, infant mortality among Black babies, at 12.1 per 1,000 live births, is more than twice as high as the mortality rate for White babies (5.1 per 1,000 live births).[36] Moreover, despite lower incidence rates of cancer between Black and White North Carolinians (427.8 per 100,000 vs. 433.9 per 100,000, respectively), Black invasive cancer mortality is higher than that of White North Carolinians (165.1 per 100,000 vs. 148.5 per 100,000).[37] Statewide diabetes rates are higher for Black North Carolinians than White North Carolinians as well (17.4% vs. 9.2% respectively).[38] Health insurance coverage is slightly lower for Black North Carolinians: 9.1% of Black residents of the state are uninsured, compared with 6.4% of White residents.[39]

Politics, Policy and Law 46 (3):409-433. Pacheco, Julianna, and Jason Fletcher. 2015. "Incorporating health into studies of political behavior: Evidence for turnout and partisanship." *Political research quarterly* 68 (1):104-116.

[31] Pacheco and Fletcher 2015.

[32] Pacheco and Fletcher 2015.

[33] Pacheco and Fletcher 2015.

[34] Schur, Lisa, Mason Ameri, and Meera Adya. 2017. "Disability, voter turnout, and polling place accessibility." *Social Science Quarterly* 98 (5):1374-1390. Schur, Lisa, Todd Shields, Douglas Kruse, and Kay Schriner. 2002. "Enabling democracy: Disability and voter turnout." *Political Research Quarterly* 55 (1):167-190.

[35] North Carolina State Center for Health Statistics. "Life Expectancy." Available online https://schs.dph.ncdhhs.gov/data/lifexpectancy/. Accessed 15 Nov 2023.

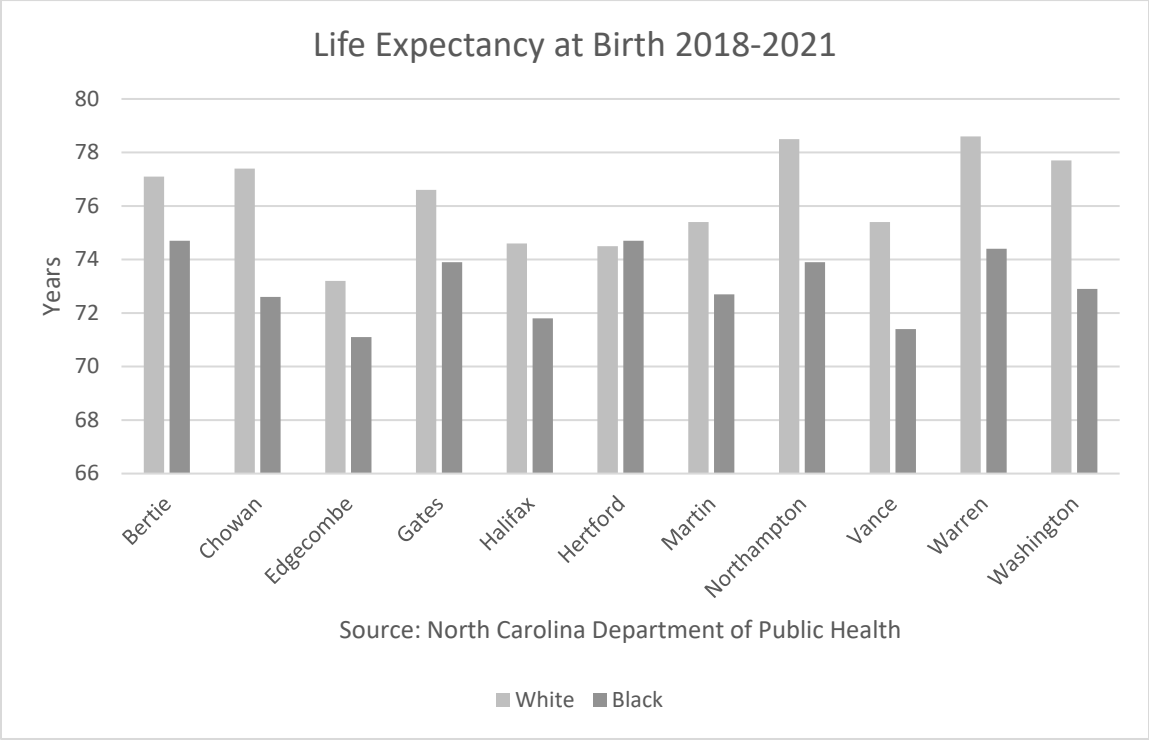
[36] North Carolina State Center for Health Statistics. "2021 North Carolina Infant Mortality Report, Table 1A." Available online https://schs.dph.ncdhhs.gov/data/vital/ims/2021/2021-IMR-TABLE-1A-FINAL.html. Accessed 16 Nov 2023.

[37] Centers for Disease Control. "United States Cancer Statistics: Data Visualizations." Available online https://gis.cdc.gov/Cancer/USCS/#/AtAGlance/. Accessed 16 Nov 2023.

[38] Centers For Disease Control. "Diagnosed Diabetes." Available online https://gis.cdc.gov/grasp/diabetes/diabetesatlas-surveillance.html#. Accessed 16 Nov 2023.

[39] 2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table S2701.

Figure 9: Life Expectancy at Birth 2018-2021. Source: North Carolina State Center for Health Statistics. "Life Expectancy." Available online https://schs.dph.ncdhhs.gov/data/lifexpectancy/. Accessed 15 Nov 2023.



Criminal Justice

A growing body of research shows that criminal justice interactions affect political behavior. Several studies have shown that, for individuals, contact with the criminal justice system, from police stops, to arrest, to incarceration, directly decreases voter turnout.[40] Primarily, criminal justice contact decreases turnout through "the combined forces of stigma, punishment and exclusion" which impose "barriers to most avenues of influence" and diminish "factors such as civic capacity, governmental trust, individual efficacy, and social connectedness that encourage activity."[41]

[40] Burch, Traci. 2007. "Punishment and Participation: How Criminal Convictions Threaten American Democracy." Ph.D., Program in Government and Social Policy, Harvard University. Lerman, Amy E, and Vesla M Weaver. 2014. *Arresting citizenship: The democratic consequences of American crime control*: University of Chicago Press. Weaver, Vesla M, and Amy E Lerman. 2010. "Political consequences of the carceral state." *American Political Science Review* 104 (04):817-833.

[41] Burch 2007: 12.

There are racial disparities in contact with the criminal justice system in North Carolina. Black people make up 20.0% of North Carolina's adult population,[42] but are 44.1% of arrestees,[43] 52.9% of North Carolina's prisoners and 44.2% of people serving time in the community.[44] These disparities in arrest and punishment may not be explained solely by disparities in crime rates.[45]

Racial discrimination still is an important contributor to the disproportionate representation of Black people in the criminal justice system in North Carolina today. Racial disparities in arrests are caused partially by factors that make it more likely that police will stop or search Black people, such as spatially differentiated policing, racial residential segregation, and discrimination.[46] For instance, in an extensive study of millions of traffic stops in North Carolina, Baumgartner and his coauthors (2017) find that Black North Carolina drivers are more likely to be searched and arrested than White drivers.[47] Baumgartner and coauthors (2017) also find that Black males have the highest likelihood of being searched during a traffic stop in the state.[48]

Conclusion

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[42] 2022 American Community Survey 1-Year Projections. Table S0201.

[43] Federal Bureau of Investigation. "Crime Data Explorer: Arrests in North Carolina, Arrestee Race." Available online https://cde.ucr.cjis.gov/LATEST/webapp/#/pages/explorer/crime/arrest. Accessed 16 Nov 2023.

[44] North Carolina Department of Adult Correction. "Automated System Query." Available online https://webapps.doc.state.nc.us/apps/asqExt/ASQ. Accessed 16 Nov 2023.

[45] Mitchell, Ojmarrh, and Michael S Caudy. 2017. "Race differences in drug offending and drug distribution arrests." *Crime & Delinquency* 63 (2):91-112.

[46] Beckett, Katherine, Kris Nyrop, and Lori Pfingst. 2006. "Race, drugs, and policing: Understanding disparities in drug delivery arrests." *Criminology* 44 (1):105-137. Gelman, Andrew, Jeffrey Fagan, and Alex Kiss. 2007. "An analysis of the New York City police department's "stop-and-frisk" policy in the context of claims of racial bias." *Journal of the American statistical association* 102 (479):813-823. Ousey, Graham C, and Matthew R Lee. 2008. "Racial disparity in formal social control: An investigation of alternative explanations of arrest rate inequality." *Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency* 45 (3):322-355. Pierson, Emma, Camelia Simoiu, Jan Overgoor, Sam Corbett-Davies, Daniel Jenson, Amy Shoemaker, Vignesh Ramachandran, Phoebe Barghouty, Cheryl Phillips, and Ravi Shroff. 2020. "A large-scale analysis of racial disparities in police stops across the United States." *Nature human behaviour* 4 (7):736-745.

[47] Baumgartner, Frank R., Derek A. Epp, Kelsey Shoub, and Bayard Love. "Targeting young men of color for search and arrest during traffic stops: evidence from North Carolina, 2002–2013." *Politics, Groups, and Identities* 5, no. 1 (2017): 107-131.

[48] Baumgartner, Frank R., Leah Christiani, Derek A. Epp, Kevin Roach, and Kelsey Shoub. "Racial Disparities in Traffic Stop Outcomes." In *Duke Forum for Law & Social Change*, vol. 9, no. 1, pp. 21-53. Duke University School of Law, 2017.

As I have shown in this section, there are racial disparities between Black and White North Carolinians with respect to the factors that research has shown to affect voter turnout. Black people are worse off than White people in North Carolina in terms of educational attainment, income, poverty, employment, health, and criminal justice outcomes. These disparities partly can be traced to contemporary and historical discrimination.

Senate Factor 6: Racial Appeals in Campaigns

Whether politics is marked by "the use of overt or subtle racial appeals in political campaigns" is another consideration of Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act. A deep and robust literature on racial appeals in campaigns exists in political science.[49] Writing in 2001, Mendelberg argued that a "norm of racial equality," which held that "southern segregation and the ideology of white supremacy were illegitimate" gained ascendance in the U.S.[50] The norm of racial equality meant that using explicitly racist rhetoric or espousing explicitly racist policy positions would not help, and may even hurt, politicians.[51] However, because "racial attitudes are still a potent force in American politics," candidates still have an incentive to appeal to white racial fears.[52] These two phenomena, the need to appear racially egalitarian while activating racial attitudes, means that campaigns would work to activate white voters' negative racial attitudes through covert or implicit means such as images or coded language.[53]

Implicit racial appeals make racial attitudes and concerns more salient in the minds of voters, even without explicitly mentioning or referring to a particular race or group.[54] Implicit racial appeals may rely on certain code words or issues, use images of Black exemplars, or a combination of both, to make race more salient to voters.[55] In particular, Caliendo and McIlwain highlight racist appeals, which "prime antiminority racial fear, resentment, and bias . . . through a variety of audiovisual and textual cues that associate persons of color with long-standing, negative,

[49] Hutchings, Vincent L, and Nicholas A Valentino. 2004. "The centrality of race in American politics." *Annu. Rev. Polit. Sci.* 7:383-408. Stephens-Dougan, LaFleur. 2021. "The Persistence of Racial Cues and Appeals in American Elections." *Annual Review of Political Science* 24:301-320.

[50] Mendelberg, Tali. 2001. *The Race Card: Campaign Strategy, Implicit Messages, and the Norm of Equality*. Princeton: Princeton University Press: 70.

[51] Mendelberg 2001.

[52] Valentino, Nicholas A, Vincent L Hutchings, and Ismail K White. 2002. "Cues that matter: How political ads prime racial attitudes during campaigns." *American Political Science Review* 96 (1):75-90: 76.

[53] Valentino, Hutchings, and White 2002; Mendelberg 2001.

[54] Valentino, Hutchings, and White 2002; Mendelberg 2001.

[55] Valentino, Hutchings, and White 2002.

racial stereotypes."[56] These implicit racial appeals can rely on code words such as "inner-city" or "sanctuary city" or reference crime, welfare, and illegal immigration.[57] More broadly, McIlwain and Caliendo argue that racial appeals in television ads typically include elements such as, "a salient stereotype, most often those of criminality, laziness, taking undeserved advantage, and the charge of liberalism (read, 'extreme' liberal, 'dangerously' liberal, 'radical,' etc.); a minority opponent's image; all-White, noncandidate images; and an exposed audience that includes a high percentage of White potential voters."[58] The conventional wisdom based on studies conducted primarily before the elections of Presidents Obama and Trump argued that these kinds of implicit racial appeals were more effective than explicit racial appeals, which could backfire.[59] However, recent studies suggest that candidates can increase their vote share by making explicit racial appeals.[60]

The 1988 Willie Horton ad targeting Michael Dukakis is probably the most famous example of an implicit racial appeal.[61] In this ad:

> ". . . the narrator of the spot states that Willie Horton, a convicted murderer, received multiple weekend furlough passes from prison, during the last of which, the narrator informs us, he 'fled, kidnapping a young couple, stabbing the man and repeatedly raping

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[56] McIlwain, Charlton D, and Stephen M Caliendo. 2014. "Mitt Romney's racist appeals: How race was played in the 2012 presidential election." *American Behavioral Scientist* 58 (9):1157-1168: 1159.

[57] Brader, Ted, Nicholas A Valentino, and Elizabeth Suhay. 2008. "What triggers public opposition to immigration? Anxiety, group cues, and immigration threat." *American Journal of Political Science* 52 (4):959-978; Collingwood, Loren, and Benjamin Gonzalez O'Brien. 2019. *Sanctuary cities: The politics of refuge*: Oxford University Press, USA; Hurwitz, Jon, and Mark Peffley. 2005. "Playing the race card in the post–Willie Horton era: The impact of racialized code words on support for punitive crime policy." *Public Opinion Quarterly* 69 (1):99-112; Valentino, Hutchings and White 2002.

[58] McIlwain and Caliendo 2014: 1159.

[59] Stephens-Dougan 2021; White, Ismail K. 2007. "When race matters and when it doesn't: Racial group differences in response to racial cues." *American Political Science Review* 101 (2):339-354; Valentino, Hutchings and White 2002; Mendelberg 2001.

[60] Reny, Tyler T, Ali A Valenzuela, and Loren Collingwood. 2020. ""No, you're playing the race card": Testing the effects of anti-black, anti-Latino, and anti-immigrant appeals in the post-Obama era." *Political Psychology* 41 (2):283-302; Valentino, Nicholas A, Fabian G Neuner, and L Matthew Vandenbroek. 2018. "The changing norms of racial political rhetoric and the end of racial priming." *The Journal of Politics* 80 (3):757-771; Stephens-Dougan 2021; Christiani, Leah. 2021. "When are explicit racial appeals accepted? Examining the role of racial status threat." *Political Behavior*:1-21; Major, Brenda, Alison Blodorn, and Gregory Major Blascovich. 2018. "The threat of increasing diversity: Why many White Americans support Trump in the 2016 presidential election." *Group Processes & Intergroup Relations* 21 (6):931-940.

[61] Hurwitz and Peffley 2005; Valentino, Hutchings and White 2002; Mendelberg 2001.

> his girlfriend.' While the ad could have conveyed exactly the same information without graphics, NSPAC elected to superimpose the most menacing possible picture of Horton, a Black man, over the narrative."[62]

The ad never explicitly mention's Horton's race, but the ad does incorporate many of the elements common to implicit racial appeals as expressed in the literature: evoking the salient stereotype of criminality and the charge of liberalism by using images of a Black exemplar, in this case, Horton's mugshot.

There are prominent examples of racial appeals in North Carolina politics. Jesse Helms is described by Mendelberg as "the anomalous example of a politician who continued to use explicitly racial appeals after the early 1970s."[63] Most notably, in the 1990 North Carolina senate election, Jesse Helms used racial appeals against his Black opponent, Harvey Gantt:

> "A preceding ad by Helms had this message: 'How did Harvey Gantt become a millionaire? He used his position as mayor and his minority status to get himself and his friends a free TV station license from the government. Only weeks later, they sold out—to a white-owned corporation for $3.5 million. The black community felt betrayed, but the deal made the mayor a millionaire. Harvey Gantt made government work for Harvey Gantt.'"[64]

During that same senate race, the Helms campaign also ran "a now-infamous, explicitly racial ad in which a pair of white hands crumples a job rejection letter with the blame placed on a 'minority.'"[65] In the 1984 senate race, Helms "charged in 1984 that his Democratic opponent in the North Carolina senatorial contest was colluding with Jesse Jackson to register 'hundreds of thousands of blacks' who would vote as a bloc against him."[66]

Jesse Helms died in 2008, but one can still find racial appeals in North Carolina politics in more recent elections. There were several racially-charged ads during the 2022 North Carolina senate race between now-Senator Ted Budd, who is White, and Cheri Beasley, who is Black. For instance, like the Horton ad, attack ads attempted to blame Beasley for crimes committed by people after their early release from prison.[67] The ads never explicitly mention race, but similar to the Horton ad, a Club for Growth ad about crime features a White victim and prominently displays

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[62] Hurwitz and Peffley 2005: 100.

[63] Mendelberg 2001: 100.

[64] McIlwain, Charlton and Stephen M. Caliendo. 2011. *Race Appeal: How Candidates Invoke Race in U.S. Political Campaigns*. Philadelphia: Temple University Press: 40-41.

[65] Mendelberg 2001: 101.

[66] Mendelberg 2001: 8.

[67] Gabriel, Trip. 2022. "North Carolina TV Stations Pull an Attack Ad Against Cheri Beasley, A Democrat Running for Senate." *New York Times*. Available online https://www.nytimes.com/2022/06/03/us/politics/cheri-beasley-attack-ad.html. Accessed 16 Nov 2023.

images of Black men in custody on the same screen with an image of Cheri Beasley.[68] The imagery of an National Republican Senatorial Committee ad about crime also features White victims and images of Beasley.[69] Ted Budd won that senate race.

Explicit racial appeals also take place in North Carolina politics. For example, at a campaign event with Senator Budd, President Trump asked if the crowd knew what the "N-word is" when telling a story about Vladimir Putin.[70] When some people in the crowd reportedly responded by yelling a racial slur,[71] President Trump responded, "No, no, no, it's the nuclear word."[72] Representative Madison Cawthorn's campaign, in 2020, put up "A new attack website" that included "an explicitly racist broadside against his opponent, Moe Davis (D-N.C.), for associating himself with people who want to 'ruin white males.'"[73] Racial appeals already have been made in the 2024 race for attorney general between Representative Jeff Jackson and Representative Dan Bishop. According to the News and Observer:

> "Calling the Democrat a "Chinese Social Media Star," Bishop released a mock statement made to look like it was from Jackson's campaign. It was written in Chinese, and included a translation that said Jackson was a "Tiktok star who wants to make North Carolina soft on crime" and was "helping China spy on North Carolina." At the top, it included the logo for Jackson's campaign. Posting the mock statement on X, formerly Twitter, Bishop wrote that it was "for our unamerican friends."[74]

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[68] Club for Growth. "Good Person." Available online https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gipaxcSHoaA. Accessed 16 Nov 2023.

[69] NRSC. "NC: Victims." Available online https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TidAbar7E2U. Accessed 16 Nov 2023.

[70] https://twitter.com/brenonade/status/1573473754453254145?s=20&t=vL6_5ydkUo-w5iviklDi1A

[71] Capehart, Jonathan. 2022. "Trump's Flirtation with the N-Word Cannot Be Ignored." *The Washington Post*. Available online https://www.washingtonpost.com/opinions/2022/10/08/trump-n-word-rally-dangerous/. Accessed 16 Nov 2023.

[72] https://twitter.com/brenonade/status/1573473754453254145?s=20&t=vL6_5ydkUo-w5iviklDi1A

[73] Miller, Tim. 2020. "Madison Cawthorn's Racist Website." *The Bulwark*. Available online https://www.thebulwark.com/madison-cawthorns-racist-website/. Accessed 16 Nov 2023. See also "Washington Through and Through." Available online https://web.archive.org/web/20201022031459/https://www.moetaxes.com/washington. Accessed 16 Nov 2023.

[74] Bajpai, Avi. 2023. "NC Democrats Slam Bishop for 'Racist' Post About Jeff Jackson's TikTok Use." *The News and Observer* Available online https://www.newsobserver.com/news/politics-government/article281096863.html. Accessed 16 Nov 2023.

This ad has been criticized as anti-Chinese and anti-Asian.[75]

Senate Factor 7: Black Elected Officials

Black North Carolinians are slightly underrepresented in some offices relative to their share of the population with respect to Senate Factor 7, or "the extent to which members of the minority group have been elected to public office in the jurisdiction." There have been no Black people elected as Governor of North Carolina. Mark Robinson, elected in 2020, currently serves as the first Black Lieutenant Governor of North Carolina and is running for Governor in 2024. No Black people have been elected to the U.S. Senate from North Carolina and 11 Black people have been elected to the U.S. House.[76]

Currently in the North Carolina state legislature, Black members are close to parity with the share of Black people in the state population, but slightly underrepresented in the state Senate. There are 26 Black House members, or 21.6% of the chamber. There are 9 Black senators, making

[75] Bajpai 2023.

[76] United States House of Representatives. "History Art and Archives." Available online https://history.house.gov/People/Search?Term=Search&SearchIn=LastName&ShowNonMember=true&ShowNonMember=false&Office=&Leadership=&State=NC&Party=&ContinentalCongress=false&BlackAmericansInCongress=true&BlackAmericansInCongress=false&WomenInCongress=false&HispanicAmericansInCongress=false&AsianPacificAmericansInCongress=false&CongressNumberList=41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-100-101-102-103-104-105-106-107-108-109-110-111-112-113-114-115-116-117-118&CurrentPage=1&SortOrder=LastName&ResultType=Grid&PreviousSearch=Search%2CLastName%2C%2C%2C%2CFalse%2CTrue%2CFalse%2C41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-100-101-102-103-104-105-106-107-108-109-110-111-112-113-114-115-116-117-118%2CLastName. Accessed 16 Nov 2023.

up 18.0% of the chamber.[77] Several cities in North Carolina have Black mayors, including Fayetteville,[78] Durham,[79] and Charlotte.[80]

Summary

To conclude, this report has surveyed evidence related to Senate Factors 5, 6, and 7 as they relate to the passage of SB 758. As I have shown, with respect to Senate Factor 5, there are persistent gaps between Black and White North Carolinians on several indicators of socioeconomic, health, and criminal justice outcomes. Black North Carolina residents are worse-off than White North Carolina residents along each of the dimensions that I analyzed in this report. With respect to Senate Factor 6, I discuss several recent examples of advertisements and campaign rhetoric that the political science literature would categorize as implicit or explicit racial appeals. With respect to Senate Factor 7, Black North Carolinians are underrepresented relative to their share of the population for several elected offices, including the governorship, the U.S. Senate, and the state senate.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct. Executed on November 21, 2023.

[77] Vaughan, Dawn Baumgartner. 2023. "How Do NC Lawmakers Compare to the Rest of the State's Population? What the Data Shows." *The News and Observer.* Available online https://www.newsobserver.com/news/politics-government/article271897427.html. Accessed 16 Nov 2023.

[78] "Mayor Mitch Colvin." Available online https://www.fayettevillenc.gov/city-council/city-council-members/mayor-mitch-colvin. Accessed 17 Nov 2023.

[79] "Elaine M. O'Neal." Available online https://www.durhamnc.gov/1329/About-the-Mayor. Accessed 17 Nov 2023.

[80] "Meet the Mayor: Mayor Vi Lyles." Available online https://www.charlottenc.gov/City-Government/Leadership/Mayor/Meet-the-Mayor. Accessed 17 Nov 2023.

Traci Burch

Employment

- Associate Professor, Northwestern University Department of Political Science (2014-Present)

- Research Professor, American Bar Foundation (2007- Present)

- Assistant Professor, Northwestern University Department of Political Science (2007-2014)

Education

- *Harvard University*

Ph.D. in Government and Social Policy

Dissertation: *Punishment and Participation: How Criminal Convictions Threaten American Democracy*

Committee: Jennifer Hochschild (Chair), Sidney Verba, and Gary King

- *Princeton University*

A.B. in Politics, *magna cum laude*

Publications

- Burch, Traci. 2023. "Which Lives Matter: Factors Shaping Public Attention to and Protest of Officer-Involved Killings." *Cambridge Elements in Race, Ethnicity, and Politics*.

- Burch, Traci. 2022. "Adding Insult to Injury: the Justification Frame in Official Narratives of Officer-Involved Killings." *Journal of Race, Ethnicity, and Politics.*

- Burch, Traci. 2022. "Officer-Involved Killings and the Repression of Protest." *Urban Affairs Review.*

- Burch, Traci. 2021. "Not All Black Lives Matter: Officer-Involved Deaths and the Role of Victim Characteristics in Shaping Political Interest and Voter Turnout." *Perspectives on Politics*.

- Kay Lehman Schlozman, Philip Edward Jones, Hye Young You, Traci Burch, Sidney Verba, Henry E. Brady. 2018. "Organizations and the Democratic Representation of Interests: What Happens When Those Organizations Have No Members?" *Perspectives on Politics*.

- Burch, Traci. 2016. "Political Equality and the Criminal Justice System." In Resources, Engagement, and Recruitment. Casey Klofstad, ed. Philadelphia: Temple University Press.

- Burch, Traci. 2016. "Review of The First Civil Right by Naomi Murakawa." *The Forum.*

- Kay Lehman Schlozman, Philip Edward Jones, Hye Young You, Traci Burch, Sidney Verba, Henry E. Brady. 2015. "Louder Chorus – Same Accent: The Representation of Interests in Pressure Politics, 1981-2011." In Darren Halpin, David Lowery, Virginia Gray, eds. The Organization Ecology of Interest Communities. New York: Palgrave Macmillan.

- Burch, Traci. 2015. "Skin Color and the Criminal Justice System: Beyond Black-White Disparities in Criminal Sentencing." *Journal of Empirical Legal Studies* 12(3): 395-420.

- Burch, Traci. 2014. "The Old Jim Crow: Racial Residential Segregation and Neighborhood Imprisonment." *Law & Policy* 36(3) 223-255.

- Burch, Traci. 2014. "The Effects of Imprisonment and Community Supervision on Political Participation." Detaining Democracy Special Issue. *The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science* 651 (1) 184-201.

- Burch, Traci. 2013. Trading Democracy for Justice: Criminal Convictions and the Decline of Neighborhood Political Participation. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

- Hochschild, Jennifer, Vesla Weaver, and Traci Burch. 2012. Transforming the American Racial Order. Princeton: Princeton University Press.

- Schlozman, Kay Lehman, Sidney Verba, Henry Brady, Traci Burch, and Phillip Jones. 2012. "Who Sings in the Heavenly Chorus? The Shape of the Organized Interest System." In Schlozman, Kay Lehman, Sidney Verba, and Henry Brady, The Unheavenly Chorus, Princeton: Princeton University Press.

- Schlozman, Kay Lehman, Sidney Verba, Henry Brady, Phillip Jones, and Traci Burch. 2012. "Political Voice through Organized Interest Activity." In Schlozman, Kay Lehman, Sidney Verba, and Henry Brady, The Unheavenly Chorus, Princeton: Princeton University Press.

- Burch, Traci. 2012. "Did Disfranchisement Laws Help Elect President Bush? New Evidence on the Turnout and Party Registration of Florida's Ex-Felons." *Political Behavior* 34 (1); 1-26.

- Burch, Traci. 2011. "Turnout and Party Registration among Criminal Offenders in the 2008 General Election." *Law and Society Review* 45(3): 699-730.

- Burch, Traci. 2011. "Fixing the Broken System of Financial Sanctions." *Criminology and Public Policy* 10(3).

- Hochschild, Jennifer; Vesla Weaver, and Traci Burch. 2011. "Destabilizing the American Racial Order." *Daedalus* 140; 151-165.

- Burch, Traci. 2009. "Can the New Commander-In-Chief Sustain His All Volunteer Standing Army?" *The Dubois Review on Race* 6(1).

- Burch, Traci. 2009. "Review of *Imprisoning Communities,* by Todd Clear." *Law and Society Review* 43(3) 716-18.

- Burch, Traci. 2009. "American Politics and the Not-So-Benign Neglect of Criminal Justice," in The Future of American Politics, ed. Gary King, Kay Schlozman, and Norman Nie. (New York: Routledge).

- Schlozman, Kay Lehman and Traci Burch. 2009. "Political Voice in an Age of Inequality," in America at Risk: Threats to Liberal Self-Government in an Age of Uncertainty, ed. Robert Faulkner and Susan Shell (Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press).

- Hochschild, Jennifer and Traci Burch. 2007. "Contingent Public Policies and the Stability of Racial Hierarchy: Lessons from Immigration and Census Policy," in Political Contingency: Studying the Unexpected, the Accidental, and the Unforseen, ed. Ian Shapiro and Sonu Bedi (New York: NYU Press).

Grants

- Co-Principal Investigator. "Fellowship and Mentoring Program on Law and Inequality." September 1, 2020 to August 31, 2023. $349, 313. National Science Foundation.

Honors and Fellowships

- American Political Science Association 2014 Ralph J. Bunche Award **(**for Trading Democracy for Justice).

- American Political Science Association Urban Section 2014 Best Book Award (for Trading Democracy for Justice).

- American Political Science Association Law and Courts Section 2014 C. Herman Pritchett Award (for Trading Democracy for Justice).

- Research grant, Stanford University Center for Poverty and Inequality (2012).

- American Political Science Association E. E. Schattschneider Award for the best doctoral dissertation in the field of American Government (2009)

- American Political Science Association William Anderson Award for the best doctoral

dissertation in the field of state and local politics, federalism, or intergovernmental relations (2008)

- American Political Science Association Urban Section Best Dissertation in Urban Politics Award (2008)
- Harvard University Robert Noxon Toppan Prize for the best dissertation in political science (2007)
- Institute for Quantitative Social Sciences Research Fellowship (2006-07)
- *European Network on Inequality* Fellowship (2005)
- Research Fellowship, The Sentencing Project (2005)
- Doctoral Fellow, Malcolm Weiner Center for Inequality and Social Policy (2004-07)

Professional Service

- APSA Law and Courts Section Best Paper Award Committee (2020-2021)
- APSA Elections, Public Opinion, and Voting Behavior Executive Committee (2020-2023)
- General Social Survey Board of Overseers (2020-2024)
- APSA Kammerer Prize Committee (2017)
- Associate Editor, *Political Behavior* (2015-2019)
- APSA Law and Courts Section, Lifetime Achievement Award Prize Committee (2014-2015)
- Law and Society Association, Kalven Prize Committee (2013-2014)
- American Political Science Association, Urban Politics Section Dissertation Prize Committee (2012-13)
- American Political Science Association, Urban Politics Section Executive Committee (2012-13)
- Law and Society Association Diversity Committee, (2012-2013)
- American Political Science Association, Urban Politics Section Program Co-Chair (2011)
- Associate Editor, *Law and Social Inquiry*

- American Political Science Association, Urban Politics Section Book Prize Committee (2009)

- Reviewer for *The American Political Science Review, Public Opinion Quarterly, American Politics Research, Time-Sharing Experiments in the Social Sciences, etc.*

Presentations and Invited Talks

- Northwestern University, Evanston, IL. "Chicago Area Behavior Conference: The Politics of Officer Involved Killings." May 2023.

- Loyola University, Chicago, IL. "Hartigan Lecture: Limits on the Use of Force by Police: Perspectives from Law, Courts, and the Public." February 2023.

- American Political Science Association Annual Conference, Montreal, Canada. "Not All Black Lives Matter: Officer-Involved Deaths and the Role of Victim Characteristics in Shaping Political Interest and Voter Turnout." September 2022.

- University of Pennsylvania. Virtual. "Voice and Representation in American Politics." April 2021.

- University of Michigan. Virtual. "Which Lives Matter? Factors Affecting Mobilization in Response to Officer-Involved Killings." February 2021.

- University of Pittsburgh. Virtual. "Policing and Participation." November 2020.

- Hamilton College Constitution Day Seminar. Virtual. "Racial Protests and the Constitution." September 2020.

- New York Fellows of the American Bar Foundation. New York, NY. "Police Shootings and Political Participation." March 2020.

- Pennsylvania State University, State College, PA. "Effect of Officer Involved Killings on Protest. November 2019.

- Princeton University. Princeton NJ. "Effects of Police Shootings on Protest among Young Blacks." November 2019.

- Missouri Fellows of the American Bar Foundation. Branson, MO. Police Shootings and Political Participation in Chicago. September 2019.

- Northwestern University. "Police Shootings and Political Participation." November, 2018.

- Princeton University. Princeton, NJ. "Police Shootings and Political Participation."

September, 2018.

- University of California at Los Angeles. Los Angeles, CA. "Police Shootings and Political Participation." August, 2018.

- American Bar Association Annual Meeting. Chicago, IL. "Police Shootings and Political Participation." August 2018.

- American Bar Endowment Annual Meeting. Lexington, KY. "Effects of Police Shooting in Chicago on Political Participation." June 2018.

- Vanderbilt University. "Effects of Police Shootings in Chicago on Political Participation." April 2018.

- Washington University in St. Louis. "Effects of Pedestrian and Auto Stops on Voter Turnout in St. Louis." February 2018.

- Fellows of the American Bar Foundation, Los Angeles. "Assaulting Democracy." January 2018.

- Northwestern University Reviving American Democracy Conference. Panel presentation. "Barriers to Voting." January 2018.

- University of Illinois at Chicago. "Effects of Police Shootings in Chicago on Political Participation." October, 2017.

- Chico State University. "Constitution Day Address: Policing and Political Participation." September, 2017.

- Fellows of the American Bar Foundation, Atlanta, Georgia. "Policing in Georgia." May 2017.

- United States Commission on Civil Rights. Testimony. "Collateral Consequences of Mass Incarceration." May 2017.

- Northwestern University Pritzker School of Law. "Effects of Police Stops of Cars and Pedestrians on Voter Turnout in St. Louis." April 2017.

- University of California at Los Angeles. Race and Ethnic Politics Workshop. "Effects of Police Stops of Cars and Pedestrians on Voter Turnout in St. Louis." March 2017.

- University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. American Politics Workshop. "Effects of Police Stops of Cars and Pedestrians on Voter Turnout in St. Louis." February 2017.

- National Bar Association, St. Louis MO. "Political Effects of Mass Incarceration." July 2016.

- Harvard University, Edmond J. Safra Center for Ethics. Inequalities/Equalities in Cities Workshop. April 2016.

- American Political Science Association Annual Meeting. September 2015. "Responsibility for Racial Justice." Discussant.

- St. Olaf College. April 2015. "The Collateral Consequences of Mass Incarceration."

- Northwestern University. Institute for Policy Research. February 2015. "The Civic ~~Culture~~ Structure."

- Texas A&M University. Race, Ethnicity, and Politics Workshop. September 2014. "Trading Democracy for Justice."

- Columbia University Teachers College. The Suburban Promise of Brown Conference. May 2014. "Can We All Get Along, Revisited: Racial Attitudes, the Tolerance for Diversity, and the Prospects for Integration in the 21st Century."

- University of Kentucky. Reversing Trajectories: Incarceration, Violence, and Political Consequences Conference. April 2014. "Trading Democracy for Justice."

- University of Chicago. American Politics Workshop. March 2014. "How Geographic Differences in Neighborhood Civic Capacity Affect Voter Turnout."

- Kennedy School of Government, Harvard University. February 2014. "Trading Democracy for Justice.

- University of Michigan. American Politics Workshop. December 2013. "Trading Democracy for Justice."

- Yale University. American Politics and Public Policy Workshop. September 2013. "Trading Democracy for Justice."

- American Political Science Association Annual Meeting. August 2013. "The Heavenly Chorus Is Even Louder: The Growth and Changing Composition of the Washington Pressure System." With Kay Lehman Schlozman, Sidney Verba, Henry Brady, and Phillip Jones.

- National Bar Association, Miami Florida, July 2013. "The Collateral Consequences of Mass Imprisonment."

- Loyola University. American Politics Workshop. December 2012. "Mass Imprisonment and Neighborhood Voter Turnout."

- Marquette University School of Law. November 2012. "The Collateral Consequences of Mass Imprisonment."

- Yale University. Detaining Democracy Conference. November 2012. "The Effects of Imprisonment and Community Supervision on Political Participation."

- Brown University. American Politics Workshop. October 2012. "Mass Imprisonment and Neighborhood Voter Turnout."

- American Bar Association National Meeting, August 2012. "Mass Imprisonment: Consequences for Society and Politics."

- University of Madison-Wisconsin. American Politics Workshop. March 2012. "The Spatial Concentration of Imprisonment and Racial Political Inequality."

- American Political Science Association Annual Meeting. 2011. "Theme Panel: How Can Political Science Help Us Understand the Politics of Decarceration?"

- University of Pennsylvania. Democracy, Citizenship, and Constitutionalism Conference. April, 2011. "Vicarious Imprisonment and Neighborhood Political Inequality."

- University of Chicago School of Law. Public Laws Colloquium. Chicago, IL. November, 2010. ""The Effects of Neighborhood Incarceration Rates on Individual Political Efficacy and Perceptions of Discrimination."

- Pomona College. November, 2010. "Incarceration Nation."

- University of Washington. Surveying Social Marginality Workshop. October 2010. "Using Government Data to Study Current and Former Felons."

- American Bar Foundation, Chicago, IL, September 2010. "The Effects of Neighborhood Incarceration Rates on Individual Political Attitudes."

- Northwestern University. Chicago Area Behavior Conference. May 2010. "Trading Democracy for Justice: The Spillover Effects of Incarceration on Voter Turnout in Charlotte and Atlanta."

- Annual Meeting of the Law and Society Association, Chicago, IL, May 2010. "Neighborhood Criminal Justice Involvement and Voter Turnout in the 2008 General Election."

- Annual Meeting of the Southern Political Science Association, Atlanta, GA, January 2010. "The Art and Science of Voter Mobilization: Grassroots Perspectives on Registration and GOTV from Charlotte, Atlanta, and Chicago."

- University of Illinois at Chicago. Institute for Government and Public Affairs. November 2009. "Turnout and Party Registration among Convicted Offenders during the 2008 Presidential Election."

- Annual Meeting of the American Political Science Association, Toronto, Ontario, Canada, September 2009. "'I Wanted to Vote for History:' Turnout and Party Registration among Convicted Offenders during the 2008 Presidential Election."

- Harris School of Public Policy, University of Chicago. American Politics Workshop. December 2008. "Trading Democracy for Justice? The Spillover Effects of Imprisonment on Neighborhood Voter Participation."

- Northwestern University School of Law. Law and Political Economy Colloquium. November 2008. "Did Disfranchisement Laws Help Elect President Bush? New Evidence on the Turnout Rates and Candidate Preferences of Florida's Ex-Felons."

- University of California, Berkeley. Center for the Study of Law and Society. October 2008. "Trading Democracy for Justice? The Spillover Effects of Imprisonment on Neighborhood Voter Participation."

- Law and Society Association Annual Meeting, Montreal, Canada, May 2008. "Did Disfranchisement Laws Help Elect President Bush? New Evidence on the Turnout Rates and Candidate Preferences of Florida's Ex-Felons."

- Law and Society Association Annual Meeting, Montreal, Canada, May 2008. "Trading Democracy for Justice? The Spillover Effects of Imprisonment on Neighborhood Voter Participation."

- Midwest Political Science Association Conference, Chicago, IL, April 2007. Paper: "Concentrated Incarceration: How Neighborhood Incarceration Decreases Voter Registration."

Additional Activities

- Expert witness in *Kelvin Jones vs. Ron DeSantis, etc. et al.* (U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Florida Consolidated Case No. 4:19-cv-00).

- Expert witness in *Community Success Initiative, et al., Plaintiffs v. Timothy K. Moore* (Superior Court, Wake County, NC Case No. 19-cv-15941).

- Expert witness in *People First of Alabama v. Merrill* (U.S. District Court in Birmingham, Alabama, Case No. 2: 20-cv-00619-AKK)

- Expert witness in *Florida State Conference of the NAACP v. Lee* (U.S. District Court in the Northern District of Florida, Case No. 4:21-cv-00187-MW-MAF)

- Expert witness in *One Wisconsin Institute Inc. v. Jacobs* (U.S. District Court in the Western District of Wisconsin, Case No. 15-CV-324-JDP).

- Expert witness in *Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity Inc., et al. v. Raffensperger* (U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Georgia, Case No. 1:21-cv-05337-SCJ)

- Expert witness in *Robinson, et al. v. Ardoin* (U.S. District Court for the Middle District of Louisiana, Civil Action No. 22-cv-00211).

- Expert witness in *Nairne, et al. v. Ardoin* (U.S. District Court for the Middle District of Louisiana, Civil Action No. 3:22-cv-00178 SDD-SDJ).

- Expert witness in *White, et al. v. State Board of Election Commissioners, et al.* (U. S. District Court for the Northern District of Mississippi, Civil Action No. 4:22-cv-00062-SA-JMV).

- Expert witness *in Honorable Terry Petteway et al. v. Galveston County et al.* (U.S. District Court for the Southern District of Texas, Galveston, Civil Action No. 3:22-cv-57-JVB).

- Expert Witness in *Tennessee Conference of the NAACP et al. v. Lee, et al.* (U.S. District Court for the Middle District of Tennessee, Nashville, Civil Action No. 3:20-cv-01039).

- Expert Witness in *Voice of the Experienced et al. v. Ardoin* (U.S. District Court for the Middle District of Louisiana, Civil No. 3:23-cv-00331-JWD-SDJ).

- Expert Witness in *Mi Familia Vota, et al. v. Fontes*, (U.S. District Court for the District of Arizona, Civil No.2:22-cv-00509-SRB).

Exhibit 4

Declaration of Rodney D. Pierce

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA
EASTERN DIVISION

RODNEY D. PIERCE, et al.,

Plaintiffs,

v.

THE NORTH CAROLINA STATE BOARD OF ELECTIONS, et al.,

Defendants.

Case No. 4:23-cv-00193-D

DECLARATION OF RODNEY D. PIERCE

I, Rodney D. Pierce, make the following declaration:

1. I am a Plaintiff in the above-captioned case.

2. I identify as Black.

3. I live in Halifax County, North Carolina.

4. I am a registered voter in Senate District 2 under the 2023 enacted map for North Carolina Senate.

5. I resided in Senate District 3 under the 2022 enacted map for North Carolina Senate.

6. In 2022, I voted for the Black senate candidate, Valerie Jordan, who was defeated by the white candidate, Bobby Hanig.

7. I intend to vote in future state senate elections, including the 2024 election.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Rodney D. Pierce

11/20/2023
Date

Exhibit 5

Declaration of Moses Matthews

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA
EASTERN DIVISION

RODNEY D. PIERCE, et al.,

Plaintiffs,

v.

THE NORTH CAROLINA STATE BOARD OF ELECTIONS, et al.,

Defendants.

Case No. 4:23-cv-00193-D

DECLARATION OF MOSES MATTHEWS

I, Moses Matthews, make the following declaration:

1. I am a Plaintiff in the above-captioned case.

2. I identify as Black.

3. I live in Martin County, North Carolina.

4. I am a registered voter in Senate District 2 under the 2023 enacted map for North Carolina Senate.

5. I resided in Senate District 3 under the 2022 enacted map for North Carolina Senate.

6. In 2022, I voted for the Black senate candidate, Valerie Jordan, who was defeated by the white candidate, Bobby Hanig.

7. I intend to vote in future state senate elections, including the 2024 election.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Moses Matthews
Moses Matthews

11-21-23
Date