

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE MIDDLE DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA**

DR. DOROTHY NAIRNE, JARRETT
LOFTON, REV. CLEE EARNEST LOWE, DR.
ALICE WASHINGTON, STEVEN HARRIS,
ALEXIS CALHOUN, BLACK VOTERS
MATTER CAPACITY BUILDING
INSTITUTE, and THE LOUISIANA STATE
CONFERENCE OF THE NAACP,

Plaintiffs,

v.

R. KYLE ARDOIN, in his official capacity as
Secretary of State of Louisiana,

Defendant.

Civil Action No. 3:22-cv-00178
SDD-SDJ

**PLAINTIFFS' OPPOSITION TO DEFENDANTS'
JOINT MOTION FOR CONTINUANCE OF THE NOVEMBER 27, 2023 TRIAL DATE**

Plaintiffs, Dr. Dorothy Nairne, Jarrett Lofton, Rev. Clee Earnest Lowe, Dr. Alice Washington, Steven Harris, Alexis Calhoun, Black Voters Matter Capacity Building Institute, and the Louisiana State Conference of the NAACP, by and through undersigned counsel, respectfully submit this Opposition to *Defendants' Joint Supplemental Motion for Continuance of the November 27, 2023 Trial Date*. (ECF 107).

Defendants seek a continuance of the trial that is currently set for November 27, 2023, because Plaintiffs oppose Defendants' request to construe the discovery deadlines to enable the parties to supplement their expert opinions with analysis of the elections scheduled this year on

October 14, 2023 and November 18, 2023. Defendants' request to continue the trial is plainly premature. At this point in the proceedings, this Court has not issued any ruling on the supplementation of expert reports to include data from this fall's elections. Further, as detailed below, the evidence in question would have little, if any effect, on the resolution of the matter before this Court and a continuance of the trial date would be highly prejudicial to Plaintiffs.

A. Defendants' request to continue the trial is premature.

Defendants raised the issue of supplementation in advance of and during Magistrate Judge Johnson's June 29, 2023, scheduling conference. Judge Johnson, however, was clear that the issue was not properly before him and would need to be decided by this Court when determining what evidence was appropriate for trial. Rather than filing a motion before this Court on the evidentiary issue, Defendants filed a motion for continuance. This Court has not had an opportunity to indicate whether or not the 2023 election data may be presented at the November 27, 2023 hearing. If this Court finds that the 2023 election data may be used at trial, then moving the trial date is unnecessary. Because Defendants have failed to even raise this issue directly with this Court, it is premature to ask this Court to continue the current trial date on this basis.

Plaintiffs opposed at the status conference and continue to oppose construing the discovery deadlines to permit supplementation of the record to include data from the elections to be held on October 14, 2023 and November 18, 2023. The November 18, 2023 election is just nine days (one of which is the Thanksgiving holiday) before trial is currently set to begin on November 27, 2023. The October 14, 2023 election will occur after the close of discovery and the start of the pre-trial briefing period. As Defendants have noted, under the standard created in *Thornburg v. Gingles*, *analysis* of election data to determine if there is racially polarized voting is required. 478 U.S. 30 (1986). This is not just evaluation of raw election results, but also requires access to precinct level voter turn-out data, which must be collected, made public, processed and then evaluated using

sophisticated statistical analysis like ecological inference. This will take time and, very likely, it will not be possible for either party to complete that work in time to allow for disclosure to opposing party before the November 27, 2023 trial.

B. Analysis of these additional elections is neither legally required nor factually necessary, and does not warrant moving the trial.

The trial date does not need to be moved to accommodate the supplementation of expert reports regarding this data because analysis of these additional elections is not legally required or factually necessary.

Defendants suggest that the results of elections that occur while a voting case is pending can be useful in reaching the correct legal decision. *See Purcell v. Gonzalez*, 549 U.S. 1, 6 (2006) (Stevens, J. concurring).¹ Even if results from current elections can be useful, there is no requirement that courts wait to evaluate the merits of redistricting cases because results of impending future elections *might* be useful. Defendants have not cited any case suggesting that courts must wait for the next election's data. It is difficult to see how voting rights cases would ever be resolved if such a requirement existed, because the next election on the horizon could always yield additional evidence for consideration. Adopting such a rigid test could result in a scenario when there would never be a prudent time to conduct a trial of a voting record, because plaintiffs would be sandwiched between waiting for the election data from the most recent election and trying a case well enough in advanced of the next election, making it nearly impossible to find a trial date.

Nor is there any magic number of elections that must be available before a voting rights case may go to trial. *Gingles* itself acknowledges that “[t]he number of elections that must be

¹ While Justice Stevens's concurrence noted that such election results might be useful, the *per curiam* majority does not address this subject of what elections might be useful.

studied in order to determine whether voting is polarized will vary according to pertinent circumstances.” *Gingles*, 478 U.S. at 57, n.25. Furthermore, Fifth Circuit precedent confirms no such legal requirement exists. In applying this passage from *Gingles*, the Fifth Circuit has credited expert testimony on vote dilution that considers far fewer endogenous elections than we have available and will present to the Court in this case. “How many elections must be studied to make this determination depends on the particular circumstances of the locale.” *Teague v. Attala Cnty, Miss*, 92 F.3d 283, 289 (5th Cir. 1996). In *Teague*, the Fifth Circuit favorably cited experts who analyzed eight and six elections, respectively. *Id.* at 289-90. It rejected a district court’s analysis of “two precincts in two elections,” however. *Id.* at 289. Additionally, the Southern District of Texas, applying *Teague*, credited expert testimony that was based on “13 relevant electoral contests.” *Lopez v. Abbott*, 339 F. Supp. 3d 589, 609 (S.D. Tex. 2018).

The question of whether additional election data is necessary should be assessed based on the overall strength of the evidence. For instance, the Eastern District of Missouri discarded exogenous election data where the endogenous election data from only five elections was “sufficient . . . to discern typical voting behavior and usual results.” *Mo. State Conf. of the NAACP v. Ferguson-Florissant Sch. Dist.*, 201 F. Supp. 3d 1006, 1041 (E.D. Mo. 2016).

Here, there is no reason to think the inclusion of additional election data will have any impact on the analysis of voting patterns in this case. The existing record and the racially polarized voting analysis already conducted using available election data demonstrate that additional election data from the upcoming elections would be superfluous. Plaintiffs’ expert, Dr. Lisa Handley, originally conducted analysis to evaluate whether Louisiana has racially polarized voting by looking at 15 interracial statewide elections, and 19 endogenous interracial state legislative elections. And then in her most recent report of June 29, 2023, she updated this analysis to include

three additional elections that have occurred in the last year. Therefore, Dr. Handley has now analyzed a total of 16 statewide racially contested elections and 21 racially contested endogenous state legislative elections—far more than courts have considered sufficient in the cases discussed above.

As expressed in her reports, in Dr. Handley’s expert opinion, this is a sufficient number of elections for her to reach a reliable conclusion that voting in Louisiana is consistently racially polarized and that this racially polarized voting substantially impedes the ability of Black voters to elect candidates of their choice. A copy of Dr. Handley’s most recent report is attached here as Exhibit A. The Court, therefore, will have the benefit of a substantial volume of relevant evidence from recent elections when reaching its decision on Plaintiffs’ Section 2 claims.²

Defendants cite *Westwego Citizens for Better Gov’t v. City of Westwego*, for the proposition that failure to consider certain election data might constitute reversible error. 906 F.2d 1042, 1045 (5th Cir. 1990). (ECF 107, at 5). *Westwego* is inapposite here. In *Westwego*, the Fifth Circuit remanded the matter back to the District Court and instructed the Court consider a new endogenous election. 906 F.2d 1042. But there, the new election that the district court was instructed to consider was an endogenous election involving a Black candidate, while the initial evidence before the district court did not include even one endogenous election involving a Black candidate. *Id.* at 1043. The appellate court concluded that the evidence from the new endogenous election was necessary and highly probative given that the only other election data presented involving Black

² Moreover, factually speaking, it is especially unclear how probative the data from the October 14, 2023 election would be, even if it could be collected and analyzed before the trial. It is Dr. Handley’s opinion that final election results are the most probative. The October election is a primary election and unless a candidate wins more than 50% of the vote, the results of those primary elections are not final. There will likely only be a few, if any, elections conducted on October 14, 2023 that will actually be final elections, and therefore, relevant for analysis and inclusion in any expert’s opinion about racially polarized voting in Louisiana.

candidates was from exogenous elections. *Id.* Unlike *Westwego*, here, there is analysis of a fulsome record of election data from 21 endogenous elections involving Black candidates. *See* Exhibit A. *Westwego* does not require consideration of the 2023 election results.

Further, Defendants also cite *Uno v. City of Holyoke*, which likewise is inapposite to the current matter. 72 F.3d 973, 990 (1st Cir. 1995). That case does not even address the question of whether a Section 2 record must be reopened to consider new election evidence. In *Uno*, the district court's error was a failure to consider all the evidence presented to the court, and relying solely on election data from exogenous elections in reaching its conclusion, even when evidence from endogenous elections was available. *Id.* at 984-85. The issue in *Uno* was that when considering a Section 2 claim a court should not cherry pick the election data that it considers. No one is proposing cherry picking data in the current case—the issue here is just a matter of the timing and feasibility to consider additional data. Defendants have cited no case for the proposition that a district court must delay a Section 2 trial to wait for an additional election.³ This is clearly not law, particularly in a circumstance like the current matter when a fulsome record is already available.

³ The other cases cited by Defendants are also inapposite to their position. *Levy v. Lexington Cnty. S.C.*, involved an unusual procedural posture, which makes the appellate court's ruling not relevant to the current case. 589 F.3d 708, 714–15 (4th Cir. 2009). In that matter, the district court heard a Section 2 case in 2006 but did not issue a ruling for three years. While the district court was holding the case, several additional elections occurred. The case was remanded for consideration of the additional election data, but the district court's prejudicial three-year delay was the relevant factor, *Levy*, 589 F.3d at 712, as opposed to any determination that the most recent election results were required for the Court to reach a meaningful Section 2 ruling.

Further, Defendants also cite to *Bone Shirt v. Hazeltine*, which actually supports moving forward with this trial as currently scheduled. 461 F.3d 1011, 1020–21 (8th Cir. 2006). The trial was held in April of 2004 and the most recent election results considered by the Court were from 2002, nearly two years before the commencement of trial—there is no indication in the *Bone Shirt* opinion that this election data was not sufficiently current.

C. Any benefit of delaying the trial is outweighed by the attendant risks of foreclosing relief.

Any benefit of awaiting additional election results is strongly outweighed by the risk that deferring resolution of Plaintiffs' claims may preclude relief prior to the next scheduled election or may require a special election to be conducted on a date other than the date of a regularly scheduled election, increasing the costs and burdens for voters and election officials. As this Court explained in setting the expedited trial schedule in the first instance—the existing schedule best ensures that the fundamental right to vote is protected and avoids the risk that *Purcell* concerns will require Plaintiffs and similarly situated voters to live with unlawful districts for years.⁴

For the foregoing reasons, the Court should deny Defendants' Joint Motion for Continuance of the November 27, 2023 Trial Date, and allow this matter to proceed with trial in on November 27, 2023 as currently set.

Date: July 14, 2023

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⁴ In their filing, Defendants again assert that a special election will not be available as a remedy. (ECF 107, at 2). This point also is premature as there has been no ruling, let alone any briefing, on the issue of special election. The Court has been clear that the goal of the November 27, 2023 trial is to obtain a ruling on the merits in this matter so that there is time for the inevitable appeals and to consider whatever remedies the Court might determine are appropriate at a later time if Plaintiffs prevail on their Section 2 claims.

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I certify that on July 14, 2023 this document was filed electronically on the Court's electronic case filing system. Notice of the filing will be served on all counsel of record through the Court's system.

/s/ Sarah Brannon

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CIVIL ACTION NO. 3:22-cv-00178
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Dr. Handley Expert Report

Expert Report on the Enacted Louisiana State House and Senate Plans

Dr. Lisa Handley

I. Introduction

Summary Conclusion. Voting in the seven areas of Louisiana that I studied for this project is racially polarized. This polarization impedes the ability of Black voters to elect candidates of their choice unless districts are drawn that provide Black voters with an opportunity to elect their preferred candidates to the state legislature. As demonstrated by illustrative state house and state senate plans (Illustrative State House Plan and Illustrative State Senate Plan; collectively, Illustrative Plans), the enacted state legislative plans (Enacted State House Plan and Enacted State Senate Plan; collectively, Enacted Plans) fail to offer Black voters an opportunity to elect their preferred candidates in areas of the state where voting is racially polarized and where a majority Black district or additional majority Black districts could have been created. The failure of the Enacted Plans to provide more Black opportunity districts dilutes the opportunity of Black voters to participate in the electoral process and to elect candidates of their choice to the Louisiana State House of Representatives and State Senate.

Scope of Project. I was retained by plaintiffs in this case as an expert to conduct an analysis of voting patterns by race in several areas in the State of Louisiana to determine whether voting in these areas is racially polarized.¹ In addition, I was asked to assess the ability of Black voters to elect their candidates of choice in legislative districts in those same areas in the Enacted Plans compared to the Illustrative Plans drawn by plaintiffs' expert demographer, Bill Cooper, in this litigation. Much of this report is the same content as provided in the initial report I filed in this case last year before the stay in the proceeding. (*Preliminary Report on the Newly Enacted Louisiana State House and Senate Plans*, July 2022).²

II. Professional Background and Experience

I have over thirty-five years of experience as a voting rights and redistricting expert. I have advised scores of jurisdictions and other clients on minority voting rights and redistricting-related issues. I have served as an expert in dozens of voting rights cases. My clients have included state and local jurisdictions, independent redistricting commissions (Arizona, Colorado,

¹ I am being compensated at a rate of \$300 an hour for work on this project.

² A large portion of the data for this project was compiled for *Press Robinson v. Kyle Ardoyn*, and the description of the data and methodology in this report (and my earlier report, *Preliminary Report on the Newly Enacted Louisiana State House and Senate Plans*) derives from the expert report I filed in that case.

Michigan), the U.S. Department of Justice, national civil rights organizations, and such international organizations as the United Nations.

I have been actively involved in researching, writing, and teaching on subjects relating to voting rights, including minority representation, electoral system design, and redistricting. I co-authored a book, *Minority Representation and the Quest for Voting Equality* (Cambridge University Press, 1992), and co-edited a volume, *Redistricting in Comparative Perspective* (Oxford University Press, 2008), on these subjects. In addition, my research on these topics has appeared in peer-reviewed journals such as *Journal of Politics*, *Legislative Studies Quarterly*, *American Politics Quarterly*, *Journal of Law and Politics*, and *Law and Policy*, as well as law reviews (e.g., *North Carolina Law Review*) and a number of edited books. I hold a Ph.D. in political science from The George Washington University.

I have been a principal of Frontier International Electoral Consulting since co-founding the company in 1998. Frontier IEC specializes in providing electoral assistance in transitional democracies and post-conflict countries. In addition, I am a Visiting Research Academic at Oxford Brookes University in Oxford, United Kingdom. Attached to the end of this report is a copy of my curriculum vitae.

III. Analyzing Voting Patterns by Race

An analysis of voting patterns by race serves as the foundation of two of the three elements of the “results test” as outlined in *Thornburg v. Gingles*: a racial bloc voting analysis is needed to determine whether the minority group is politically cohesive; and the analysis is required to determine if whites are voting sufficiently as a bloc to usually defeat the candidates preferred by minority voters. The voting patterns of white and minority voters must be estimated using statistical techniques because direct information about the race of the voters is not, of course, available on the ballots cast.

To carry out an analysis of voting patterns by race, an aggregate level database must be constructed because individual level data is not available. The aggregate data relied on is usually election precinct data. Information relating to the demographic composition and election results in the precincts is collected, merged, and statistically analyzed to determine if there is a relationship between the racial composition of the precincts and support for specific candidates across the precincts.

Standard Statistical Techniques. Three standard statistical techniques have been developed over time to estimate vote choices by race: homogeneous precinct analysis, ecological regression, and ecological inference.³ Two of these analytic procedures—homogeneous precinct analysis and ecological regression—were employed by the plaintiffs’ expert in *Thornburg v. Gingles*, have the benefit of the Supreme Court’s approval in that case, and have been used in most subsequent voting rights cases. The third technique, ecological inference, was developed after the *Gingles* decision and was designed, in part, to address some of the disadvantages associated with ecological regression analysis. Ecological inference analysis has been introduced and accepted in numerous district court proceedings.

Homogeneous precinct (HP) analysis is the simplest technique. It involves comparing the percentage of votes received by each of the candidates in precincts that are racially or ethnically homogeneous. The general practice is to label a precinct as homogeneous if at least 90 percent of the voters or voting age population is composed of a single race. (In Louisiana, where turnout data by race is available, a homogenous precinct is defined as a precinct in which 90 percent or more of the voters were Black or White.) In fact, the homogeneous results reported are not estimates—they are the actual precinct results. However, most voters in Louisiana do not reside in homogeneous precincts, and voters who reside in homogeneous precincts may not be representative of voters who live in more racially diverse precincts. For this reason, I refer to these percentages as estimates.

The second statistical technique employed, *ecological regression* (ER), uses information from all precincts, not simply the homogeneous ones, to derive estimates of the voting behavior of minorities and whites. If there is a strong linear relationship across precincts between the percentage of minorities and the percentage of votes cast for a given candidate, this relationship can be used to estimate the percent of minority and white voters supporting the candidate.

The third technique, *ecological inference* (EI), was developed by Professor Gary King. This approach also uses information from all precincts but, unlike ecological regression, it does not rely on an assumption of linearity. Instead, it incorporates maximum likelihood statistics to

³ For a detailed explanation of homogeneous precinct analysis and ecological regression, see Bernard Grofman, Lisa Handley, and Richard Niemi, *Minority Representation and the Quest for Voting Equality* (Cambridge University Press, 1992). See Gary King, *A Solution to the Ecological Inference Problem* (Princeton University Press, 1997) for a more detailed explanation of ecological inference.

produce estimates of voting patterns by race. In addition, it utilizes the method of bounds, which uses more of the available information from the precinct returns than ecological regression.⁴ Unlike ecological regression, which can produce percentage estimates of less than 0 or more than 100 percent, ecological inference was designed to produce only estimates that fall within the possible limits. However, EI does not guarantee that the estimates for all of the candidates add to 100 percent for each of the racial groups examined.

In conducting my analysis of voting patterns by race in recent elections in Louisiana, I also used a more recently developed version of ecological inference, which I have labeled “EI RxC” in the summary tables. One advantage of EI RxC is that it produces generally accepted confidence intervals for the estimates of minority and white voters supporting each of the candidates. I have included these confidence intervals in the summary tables in the *Appendices*.

Database To analyze voting patterns by race using aggregate level information, a database that combines election results with demographic information is required. This database is almost always constructed using election precincts as the unit of analysis. The demographic composition of the precincts is based on voter registration or turnout by race if this information is available. Where this is not available, voting age population or citizen voting age population is used. Louisiana collects voter registration data by race (registering voters self-identify their race), and tallies and provides precinct turnout by race data. The 2015–2022 election results and turnout by race data, for all precincts and election cycles, are publicly available on the Louisiana Secretary of State’s website.

To build the Louisiana dataset for the purpose of the racial bloc voting analysis, precinct-level election returns and turnout counts by race from the Louisiana Secretary of State’s office were collected.⁵ In addition, in order to associate this data with census population data, precinct-

⁴ The following is an example of how the method of bounds works: if a given precinct has 100 voters, of whom 75 are Black and 25 are White, and the Black candidate received 80 votes, then at least 55 of the Black voters voted for the Black candidate and at most all 75 did. (The method of bounds is less useful for calculating estimates for White voters, as anywhere between none of the Whites and all of the Whites could have voted for the candidate.)

⁵ Election returns were obtained either directly from the Secretary of State website or from OpenElections, an organization that collects election returns and formats them in a consistent manner across all states.

level shapefiles for the relevant years were acquired.⁶ The 2020 census-block shapefiles, and total and voting age populations by race and ethnicity, were obtained from the Census FTP portal.⁷

Early and absentee votes are reported only at the parish level in Louisiana—they are not allocated back to the precinct where the voter resides. Rather than simply ignore these votes, they have been allocated to the parish precincts proportionally based on the votes received by each of the candidates on Election Day.⁸

Elections analyzed All recent statewide election contests that included Black candidates were analyzed.⁹ These elections are listed in Table 1, below.¹⁰

Table 1: Louisiana Statewide Elections Analyzed

Election Cycle	Office	Black Candidate(s)
November 2022	U.S. Senator	Gary Chambers, Jr.
November 2020	U.S. President/Vice President	Kamala Harris
	U.S. Senator	Adrian Perkins
		Derrick Edwards
November 2019	Secretary of State	Gwen Collins-Greenup
October 2019	Lieutenant Governor	Willie Jones

⁶ The precinct shapefiles were obtained either directly from the Secretary of State website or from the Voting and Election Science Team (VEST) website.

⁷ To conduct the effectiveness analysis, the election returns for the 2015–2022 election cycles were disaggregated down to the level of the 2020 census block on the basis of the proportion of the voting age population that each block comprised of the precinct. This necessitated associating block-level census data with the precincts. This was accomplished using the precinct shapefiles.

⁸ An example of the allocation process is as follows: Candidate X received 80% of her Election Day parish-wide vote in two-precinct Parish Z from Precinct A and 20% from Precinct B. Therefore, 80% of her early and absentee votes are allocated to Precinct A and 20% to Precinct B.

⁹ Courts consider election contests that include minority candidates more probative than contests that include only white candidates for determining if voting is racially polarized. This is because it is not sufficient for minority voters to be able to elect their candidates of choice only if these candidates are white. On the other hand, it is important to recognize that not all minority candidates are the preferred candidates of minority voters.

¹⁰ In one of the elections analyzed—the November 2020 election for U.S. President—it was the running mate, Kamala Harris, who is Black.

Election Cycle	Office	Black Candidate(s)
	Attorney General	Ike Jackson
	Treasurer	Derrick Edwards
	Secretary of State	Gwen Collins-Greenup
December 2018	Secretary of State	Gwen Collins-Greenup
November 2018	Secretary of State	Gwen Collins-Greenup
November 2017	Treasurer	Derrick Edwards
October 2017	Treasurer	Derrick Edwards
November 2015	Lieutenant Governor	Kip Holden
October 2015	Lieutenant Governor	Kip Holden
	Attorney General	Ike Jackson
		Geri Broussard Baloney
	Secretary of State	Chris Tyson

In addition to these 16 statewide contests, recent (2015-2022) bi-racial state legislative election contests in state house and senate districts that fell within the areas of interest were also analyzed.

Geographic areas analyzed I examined voting patterns and the opportunities for Black voters to elect their candidates of choice in seven geographic areas (“areas of interest”) in the State of Louisiana. These areas of interest are the seven areas of the State where the Illustrative Plans create more majority Black voting age population (BVAP) districts than the Enacted Plans. As my analysis demonstrates, these additional majority BVAP districts offer Black voters opportunities to elect their candidates of choice that the Enacted Plans fail to provide.¹¹

¹¹ I have used the approach of creating specific geographic areas of interest to evaluate voting patterns and the opportunities for Black voters to elect their candidates of choice in another recent redistricting case, and my analysis was relied upon and accepted by the Court. *See Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc. v. Raffensperger*, No. 1:21-cv-05337-SCJ, 587 F. Supp. 3d 1222 (N.D. Ga. Feb. 28, 2022).

The areas of interest are defined as the parishes in which the additional majority BVAP districts drawn in the Illustrative Plan are located.¹² For example, the Illustrative State Senate Plan creates a majority BVAP district, District 19, in Southeast Louisiana, and the Enacted State Senate Plan does not include a majority BVAP district in this area. Illustrative State Senate District 19 falls in Jefferson Parish and St. Charles Parish, and therefore I have designated these two parishes as Area of Interest 2. Table 2 lists the areas of interest, the parishes within each area of interest, and the additional majority BVAP illustrative state house and senate districts that are located within the area. In addition, because one area of interest includes both additional state senate and state house districts, I have provided state senate and house cluster names for these areas to facilitate the consideration of the state house and state senate plans separately.

¹² The Enacted State House Plan included a majority BVAP state house district that is not a majority BVAP district in the Illustrative State House Plan: District 62. Enacted District 62 is located in East Baton Rouge and East Feliciana. Therefore, although there are no new Illustrative Districts that fall in East Feliciana, I have included East Feliciana in Area of Interest 7.

Table 2: Areas of Interest and the Additional Illustrative Majority BVAP Districts

Area of Interest	Parishes	Additional Illustrative State Senate District	Additional Illustrative State House District
Area 1: Northwest Louisiana	Bossier Caddo	38 (State Senate Cluster 1)	1 (State House Cluster 3)
Area 2: Southeast Louisiana	Jefferson St. Charles	19 (State Senate Cluster 2)	
Area 3: East Central Louisiana	East Baton Rouge West Baton Rouge Iberville Point Coupee	17 (State Senate Cluster 3)	
Area 4: Western Louisiana	De Soto Natchitoches Red River		23 (State House Cluster 1)
Area 5: Southwest Louisiana	Calcasieu		38 (State House Cluster 2)
Area 6: South Central Louisiana	Ascension Iberville		60 (State House Cluster 4)
Area 7: East Central Louisiana	East Baton Rouge East Feliciana		68 69 (State House Cluster 5)

IV. Voting Is Racially Polarized in the Areas of Interest

Voting Patterns in the Areas of Interest Voting is consistently racially polarized in the seven areas of interest that I examined. Summary tables reporting estimates of Black and White voters supporting each of the candidates in the 16 statewide elections examined can be found in *Appendix A (A1–A7)*. In the seven areas, Black and White voters supported different candidates in nearly every election contest analyzed, with Black voters cohesive in support of their preferred candidates and the White voters bloc voting against these candidates. Table 3 provides summary averages of the percentage of Black and White support for the Black-preferred candidates in all 16 elections and in the eight elections with only two major candidates. This average is reported for each geographic area and for all seven of the areas together.

Table 3: Average Black and White Support for Candidates Preferred by Black Voters

Area	All statewide election contests (16)		Two-candidate contests (8)	
	Black vote for Black-preferred candidate	White vote for Black-preferred candidate	Black vote for Black-preferred candidate	White vote for Black-preferred candidate
1	82.3	9.6	91.9	12.2
2	83.0	11.8	93.6	15.2
3	82.3	15.4	92.5	19.6
4	82.3	9.7	94.0	12.6
5	84.2	11.3	94.7	15.0
6	82.3	11.4	92.8	14.3
7	82.5	16.2	92.5	20.1
Average	82.7	12.2	93.2	15.6

The average percentage of Black voter support for their preferred candidates (“Black-preferred candidates”) was 82.7% across all 16 contests in the seven areas combined.¹³ When contests with only two candidates are considered, the level of cohesion was even higher, with Black voters’ support averaging 93.2% for the Black-preferred candidates across these eight two-candidate contests. The average percentage of White voter support for the Black-preferred candidate, on the other hand, was 12.2% across the 16 contests and rose to only 15.6% when contests with only two candidates are considered.

¹³ In all 16 of the contests analyzed, the Black candidate or, if there was more than one Black candidate, one of the Black candidates, was the candidate of choice of Black voters. This means that in the two-candidate contests the candidate of choice of Black voters received more than 50% of the vote. However, in the eight (out of the 16 elections) where more than two candidates competed, the candidate of choice of Black voters may have received only a plurality of the Black vote. I averaged the percentage of the vote received by the candidate of choice of Black voters in all 16 contests and in the eight contests with only two candidates. Although the Black-preferred candidate was always a Black candidate in the statewide elections, not all Black candidates who ran statewide were the candidates of choice and hence have not been included in the averages.

Voting Patterns in State Legislative Elections in the Areas of Interest In addition to examining recent statewide elections in the areas of interest, I also analyzed recent (2015-2022) state legislative elections, including special state legislative elections, in these areas. These election contests are “endogenous” in that they are for the office at issue (seats in the state legislature), but they do not necessarily cover the same geographic area as the proposed districts—the state legislative contests analyzed were held in the districts as they were drawn in 2011. I analyzed all bi-racial state house and senate contests in which the 2011 districts were wholly or partially contained in the areas of interest.¹⁴

My examination of voting patterns in recent bi-racial state legislative elections yielded similar results to the area of interest analyses. The estimates of Black and White voting patterns for these state legislative contests can be found in *Appendix B*. Ten of the 11 state senate elections (90.9%) analyzed were racially polarized (*Appendix B1*).¹⁵ The candidate preferred by Black voters won in all of the election contests in the majority BVAP district contests examined (either in the primary or a subsequent runoff election) but lost two of the three contests in non-majority BVAP districts analyzed. The only Black-preferred candidate that was successful in a non-majority BVAP district in the contests examined was a White candidate, John Milkovich, in State Senate District 38 in 2015. (In the 2019 election contest in this district, the Black candidate supported by Black voters was defeated.)

The ten bi-racial state house contests analyzed were all racially polarized (*Appendix B2*). Black candidates were successful in the three contests in the majority BVAP districts examined. The candidates preferred by Black voters lost, either in the primary or the runoff, in all of non-majority BVAP districts except one. The exception was the October 2019 contest in District 62, in which the winner of the runoff, Roy Daryl Adams, was the candidate of choice of Black voters.

¹⁴ More specifically, any recent bi-racial contest in a 2011 state legislative district in which at least 60% of the district fell within the area of interest was analyzed. In addition, recent bi-racial contests in any 2011 state legislative district that overlaps with one of the additional illustrative BVAP districts (listed in Table 2) were analyzed. This approach provided me with a sufficient number of elections to enable me to draw reliable conclusions, and is sufficiently limited to the geographic areas where the Illustrative plan creates new opportunity districts.

¹⁵ The election contest that was not polarized was the October 2015 election in State Senate District 2 (a majority BVAP district), in which then-incumbent Troy Brown, was supported by a majority of Black and White voters.

V. The Enacted Plans Provide Fewer Opportunity Districts than the Illustrative Plans

Because voting is consistently and markedly racially polarized in the Louisiana areas of interest I examined, Black voters should be offered opportunities to elect their candidates of choice in these areas. The Illustrative Plans provide more opportunities for Black voters to participate in the electoral process and elect their preferred candidates than the Enacted Plans in these areas. I have concluded this on the basis of a district-specific, functional analysis of the two sets of plans in the seven areas of interest. To make this determination, I relied not only upon the demographic composition of the proposed districts but on the voting patterns in the area and whether the candidates preferred by Black voters are likely to usually win in the proposed districts—this is what is meant by “functional.”

Because no state legislative elections have occurred since the new districts were adopted, an alternative method must be used to assess the opportunity of Black voters to elect their preferred candidates in these areas. Election results recompiled to conform to the boundaries of the proposed districts can be used to ascertain whether the candidates preferred by Black voters (as determined by the racial bloc voting analysis) would win in these districts. The best election contests to use for a functional analysis are recent elections that included a Black candidate supported by Black voters, but not by White voters. In this case, all 16 of the statewide election contests I analyzed met these criteria.¹⁶

The election results for all 16 recent statewide elections that included Black candidates were recompiled to conform to the state legislative district boundaries in the Enacted and Illustrative Plans. These recompiled results were then used to construct two indices, or “effectiveness scores.” The first score (Effectiveness Score #1) indicates the percentage of election contests (out of the total 16 statewide contests) that the Black-preferred candidate would have won or advanced to a runoff in the district. The second score (Effectiveness Score #2) reports the percentage of two-candidate elections (out of the eight two-candidate contests) that the Black-preferred candidate would have won in the district.¹⁷ The difference between the two

¹⁶ State legislative contests cannot be used for the purpose of recompiling election results because these elections occurred in districts that do not encompass an area large enough to cover the newly enacted or proposed districts in their entirety.

¹⁷ The eight contests included in Effectiveness Score #2 are: the November 2020 presidential race, the October 2019 elections for Lieutenant Governor and Attorney General, the November 2018 and 2019

scores makes it clear that, while the Black-preferred candidate may advance to the runoff in some instances, winning the runoff is much more challenging.

Comparing Districts in the Illustrative and Enacted Plans There are 11 majority BVAP state senate districts in the Enacted State Senate Plan and 14 in the Illustrative State Senate Plan. In the State House Plan, there are 29 BVAP districts in the Enacted Plan and 35 in the Illustrative Plan. Each of the areas of interest includes at least one additional majority BVAP illustrative district when compared to the number of majority BVAP enacted districts. I created eight different clusters within the areas of interest to evaluate the relevant differences between the Enacted State Senate and State House Plans and the Illustrative State Senate and State House Plans. Each of the three state senate clusters contain an additional state senate BVAP district in the Illustrative Plan. The five state house clusters also include one additional majority BVAP district, except State House Cluster 5, which has two additional majority BVAP districts in the Illustrative Plan than in the Enacted Plan. (See Table 2 for a list of the additional districts in the Illustrative Plans.)

In order to analyze the opportunities of Black voters to elect their candidates of choice in these clusters, I identified all of the proposed illustrative and enacted districts that were wholly or partially contained within the clusters. More specifically, for an enacted or illustrative district to be included in a state house or senate parish cluster, at least 60% of the district had to overlap with the parishes in the cluster. The 60% threshold was arrived at simply to ensure approximately the same number of enacted and illustrative districts in the areas of interest. The only exception to the 60% requirement is State House Cluster 1. In this cluster, a majority Black district centered in the city of Natchitoches in the 2011 State House Plan was cracked across several districts (primarily Districts 7, 22, and 25) in the Enacted Plan—with none of the succeeding districts falling more than 60% within the parish cluster—and no majority Black district was drawn to replace it in this area. The Illustrative State House Plan, however, maintains this majority Black district (Illustrative State House District 23). The eight state senate and house clusters, the parishes in which these districts are encompassed, and illustrative and enacted state legislative districts included in each cluster, are

runoffs for Secretary of State, the November 2017 runoff for State Treasurer, the October 2015 election for Secretary of State, and the November 2015 election for Lieutenant Governor. Although the 2020 presidential election included a number of minor candidates, one of the two major party candidates received at least 50% of the vote in all of the illustrative and enacted districts examined.

listed in Tables 4a (State Senate Clusters) and 4b (State House Clusters). The majority BVAP districts in each cluster are bolded.

Table 4a: State Senate Clusters

Area of Interest	Parishes	Illustrative Districts	Enacted Districts
State Senate Cluster 1	Bossier Caddo	36 38 39	36 38 39
State Senate Cluster 2	Jefferson St. Charles	8 9 10 19	8 9 10 19
State Senate Cluster 3	East Baton Rouge West Baton Rouge Iberville Point Coupee	14 15 16 17	6 14 15 16

Table 4b: State House Clusters

Area of Interest	Parishes	Illustrative Districts	Enacted Districts
State House Cluster 1	De Soto Natchitoches Red River	23	7 22 25
State House Cluster 2	Calcasieu	33 34 35 36 38	33 34 35 36
State House Cluster 3	Bossier Caddo	1 2 3 4 6 8 9 22	1 2 3 4 5 6 8 9
State House Cluster 4	Ascension Iberville	59 60 88	59 60 88
State House Cluster 5	East Baton Rouge East Feliciana	61 62 63 65 66 67 68 69 70 101	61 62 63 65 66 67 68 69 70 101

I produced effectiveness scores for all of the districts listed in Tables 4a and 4b. All of the majority BVAP districts in these clusters—in both the Illustrative and Enacted Plans—produced effectiveness scores indicating that the proposed districts would offer Black voters an opportunity to elect their candidates of choice to the state legislature. None of the districts with less than 50% BVAP, on the other hand, had scores sufficiently high to merit being classified as effective districts.¹⁸

Analysis of Individual Clusters In all eight clusters (encompassing the seven areas of interest), voting is racially polarized, and the Enacted Plans offered fewer effective Black opportunity districts than the Illustrative Plans. The following provides a brief summary of the voting patterns in each specific area, the effectiveness scores of the illustrative and enacted districts in the cluster(s) in the area (see Tables 4a and 4b for a list of the districts analyzed in each cluster), and maps of the illustrative and enacted districts in the area.

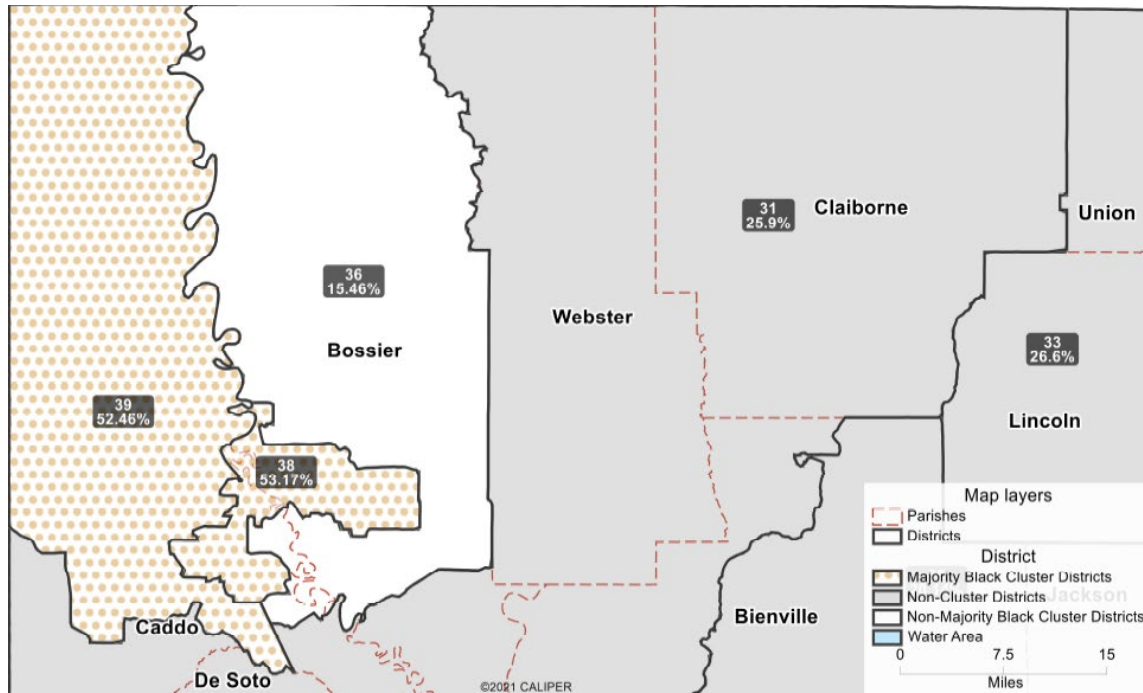
State Senate Cluster 1: Bossier and Caddo Parishes Voting is racially polarized in this cluster (area of interest 1). In all 16 of the statewide elections analyzed, Black and White voters supported different candidates. The Enacted State Senate Plan provides one effective majority BVAP district in this area (District 39). The Illustrative Plan offers two majority Black BVAP districts: District 38, which has effectiveness scores equal to those of Enacted District 39, and a second majority BVAP district, District 39, which also offers Black voters an opportunity to elect their candidates of choice as the Black-preferred Black candidate wins more than 50% of the contests examined and is therefore what I define as an effective district.

¹⁸ There are an equal number of majority BVAP districts in the Enacted and Illustrative State House Plans (20) and the State Senate Plans (8) that have not been included in these clusters and therefore were not analyzed. However, I did examine all state house and senate districts with BVAPs between 35% and 49.9% in the Enacted and Illustrative Plans and found only one effective Black opportunity district in this range in the two plans. Proposed State House District 91 in both the Illustrative and Enacted State House Plans (the district boundaries are identical in the two plans) is not majority BVAP in composition but has a sizeable BVAP (40.7%) and is an effective Black opportunity district according to the effectiveness scores. While not a majority Black district, this district is a majority minority district, with a Hispanic VAP of 8.1% and an Asian VAP of 3.0%. The non-Hispanic White VAP is 47.5%.

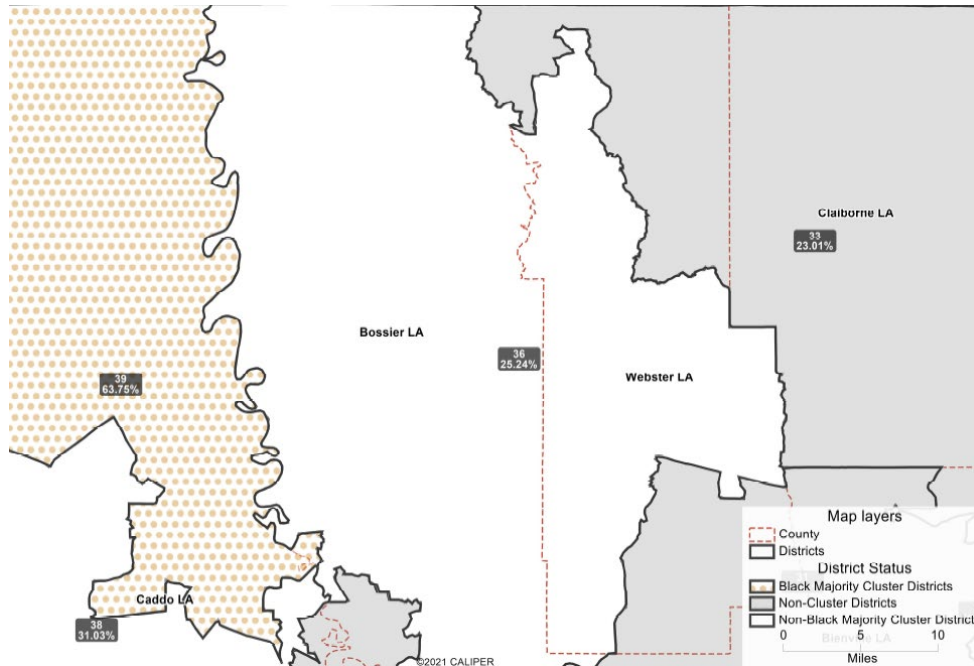
Comparison Table: State Senate Cluster 1

Illustrative District	Effectiveness Score #1	Effectiveness Score #2	Enacted District	Effectiveness Score #1	Effectiveness Score #2
36	0.0%	0.0%	36	0.0%	0.0%
38	100.0%	100.0%	38	18.8%	0.0%
39	81.3%	62.5%	39	100.0%	100.0%

State Senate Cluster 1



Illustrative District Map



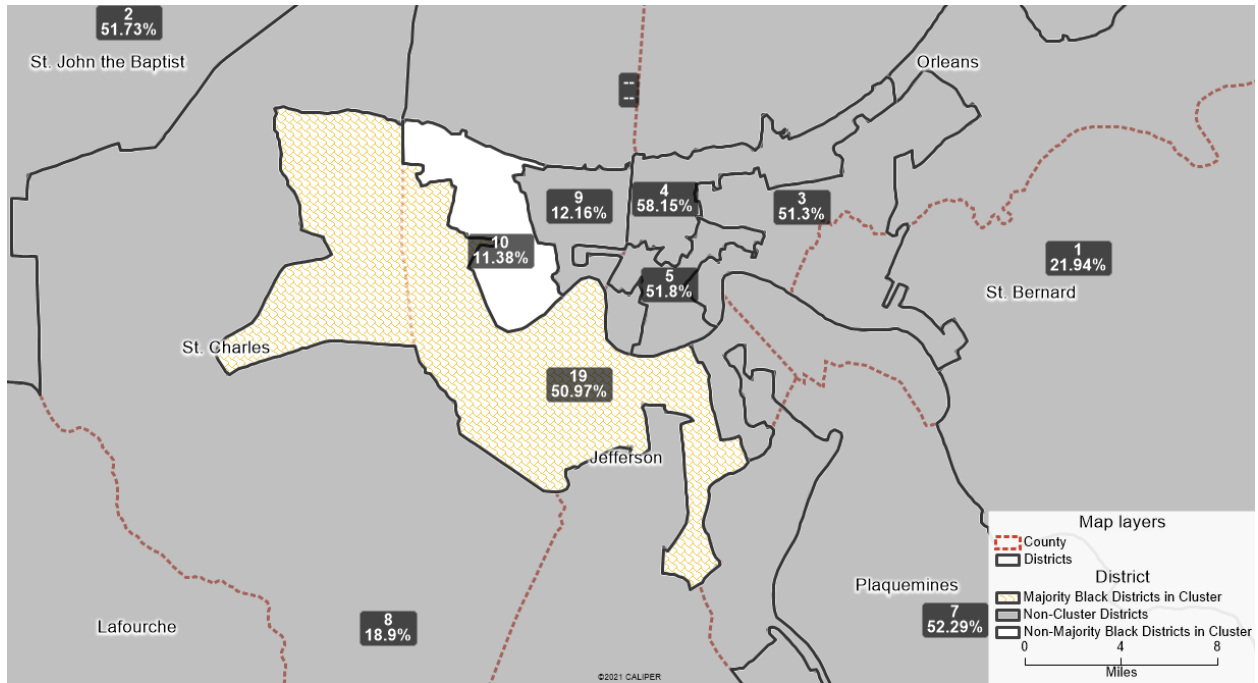
Enacted District Map

State Senate Cluster 2: Jefferson and St. Charles Parishes Voting is racially polarized in this cluster (area of interest 2)—in all 16 of the statewide elections analyzed, Black and White voters supported different candidates. The Enacted State Senate Plan offers no majority BVAP districts in this area. The Illustrative Plan offers one majority BVAP district: District 19, which has effectiveness scores of 100%—the Black-preferred candidate carried the district in all of the elections examined. (If the Black-preferred candidate did not win outright, the Black-preferred candidate ultimately prevailed in the runoff.)

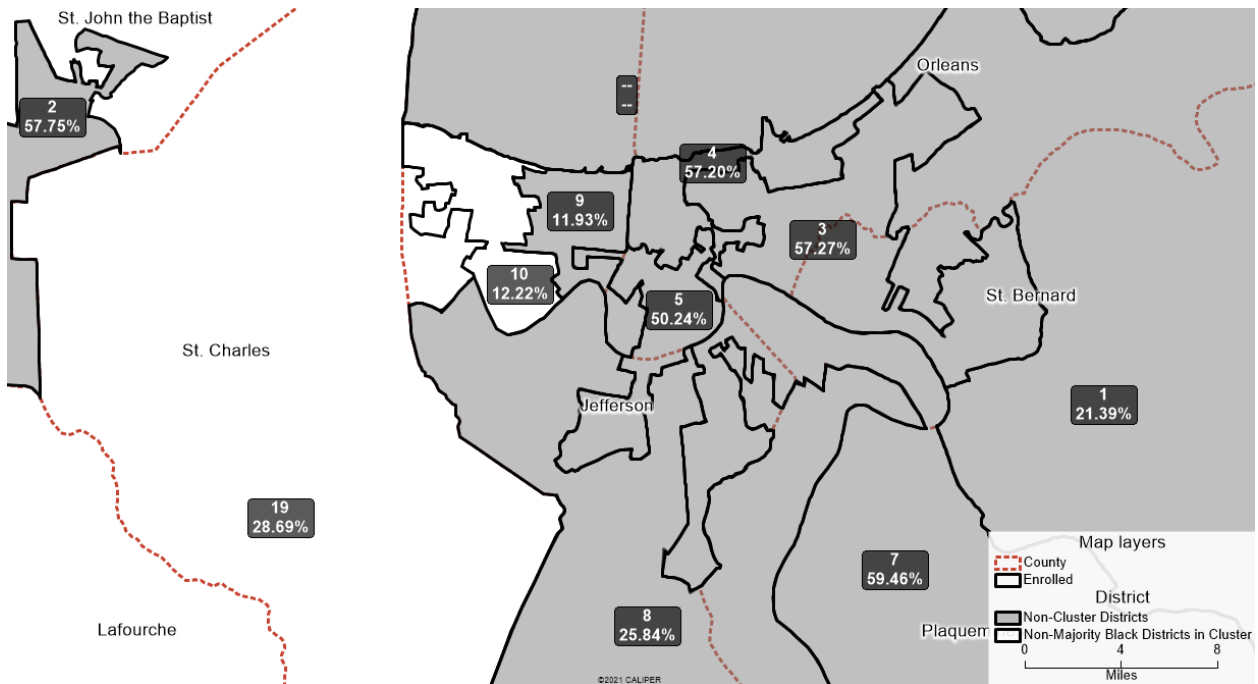
Comparison Table: State Senate Cluster 2

Illustrative District	Effectiveness Score #1	Effectiveness Score #2	Enacted District	Effectiveness Score #1	Effectiveness Score #2
8	6.3%	0.0%	8	18.8%	0.0%
9	12.5%	0.0%	9	12.5%	0.0%
10	0.0%	0.0%	10	0.0%	0.0%
19	100.0%	100.0%	19	18.8%	0.0%

State Senate Cluster 2



Illustrative District Map



Enacted District Map

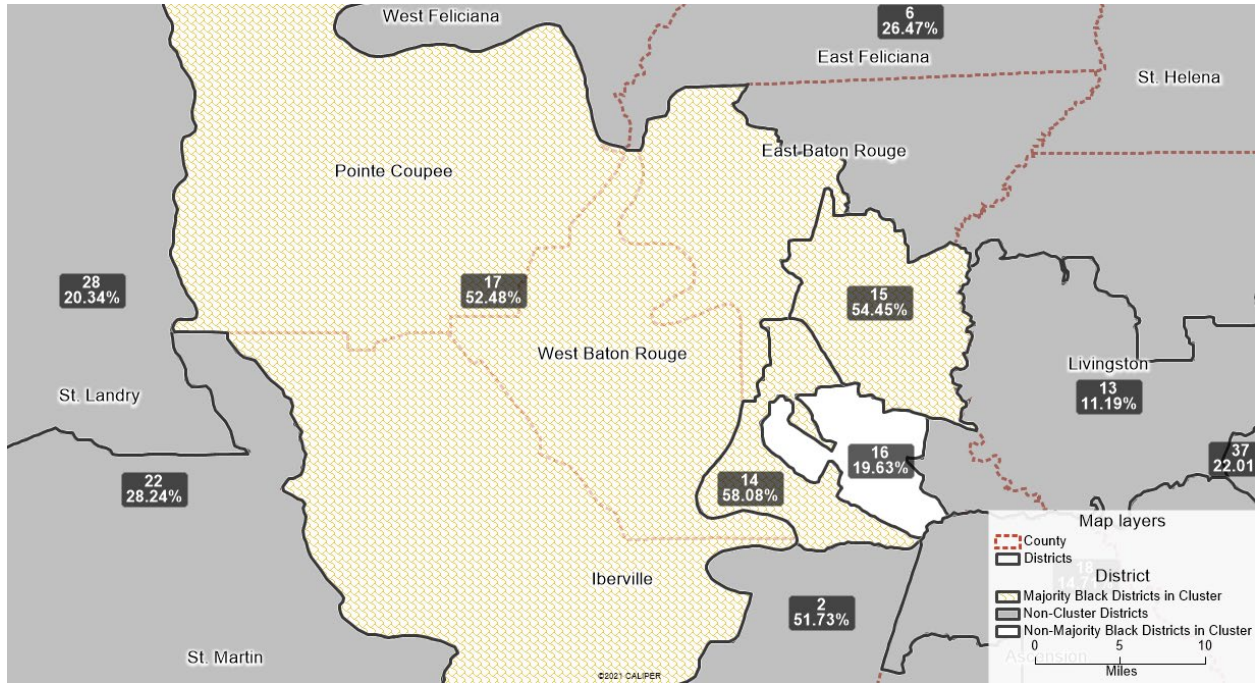
State Senate Cluster 3: East and West Baton Rouge, Iberville, and Point Coupee

Parishes Voting is racially polarized in this cluster (area of interest 3)—in 15 of the 16 of the statewide elections analyzed, Black and White voters clearly supported different candidates. Only in the October 2015 primary election for Lieutenant Governor did a plurality, or close to a plurality of White voters, support Kip Holder, the Black-preferred candidate. However, in the runoff, a majority of the White voters supported the single White candidate running, while Black voter support for Holden remained extremely high. The Enacted State Senate Plan provides two effective majority BVAP district in this area (Districts 14 and 15). The Illustrative Plan offers three majority BVAP districts: Districts 14, 15, and 17. The effectiveness scores of District 14 in both plans are equivalent – the Black-preferred candidate won all the examined elections. Districts 15 and 17 in the Illustrative Plan have lower effectiveness scores but still are effective.

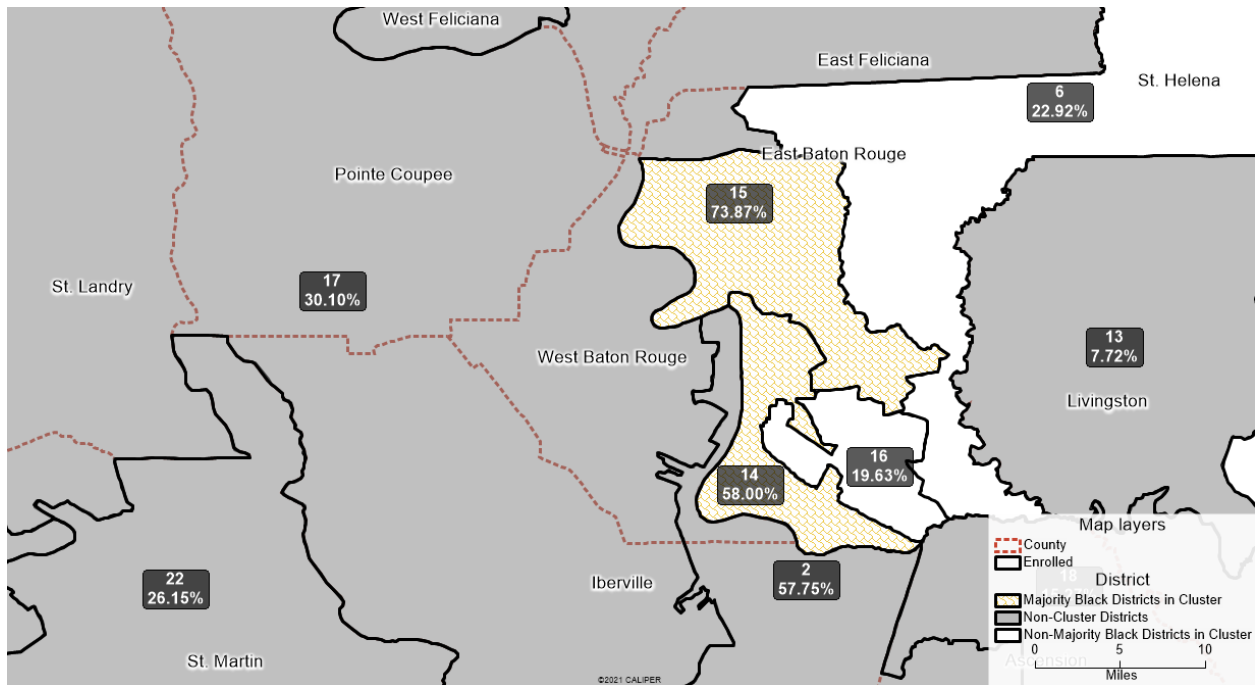
Comparison Table: State Senate Cluster 3

Illustrative District	Effectiveness Score #1	Effectiveness Score #2	Enacted District	Effectiveness Score #1	Effectiveness Score #2
14	100.0%	100.0%	6	6.3%	0.0%
15	93.8%	87.5%	14	100.0%	100.0%
16	12.5%	12.5%	15	100.0%	100.0%
17	81.3%	75.0%	16	12.5%	12.5%

State Senate Cluster 3



Illustrative District Map



Enacted District Map

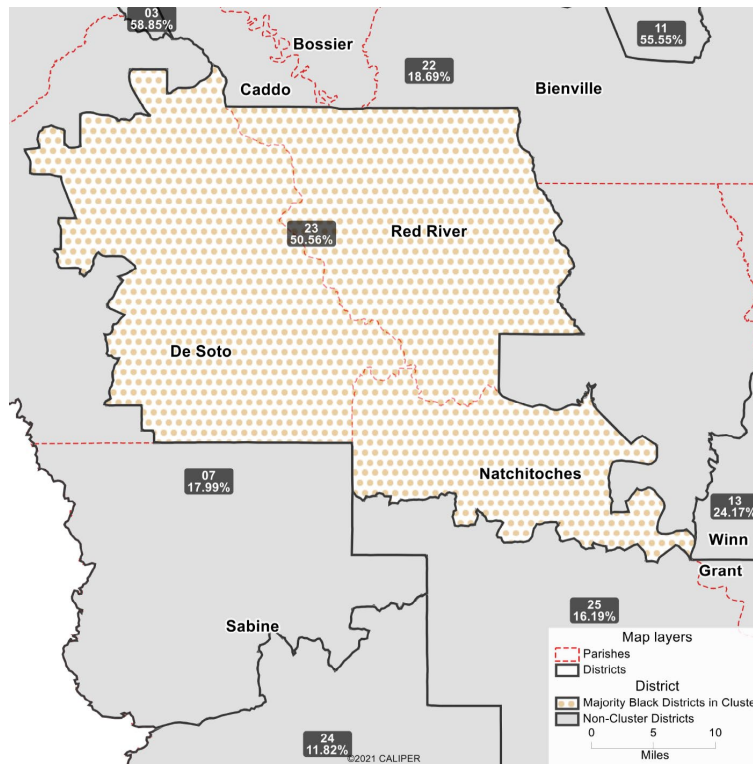
State House Cluster 1: DeSoto, Natchitoches, and Red River Parishes Voting is racially polarized in this cluster (area of interest 4). In all 16 of the statewide elections analyzed, Black and White voters supported different candidates. The Enacted State House Plan does away with the 2011 majority BVAP district in this area (District 23) and does not replace it with another majority BVAP district in this area.¹⁹ The Illustrative Plan maintains the majority BVAP district, District 23, in this area. This district provides Black voters with an opportunity to elect their candidates of choice, with effectiveness scores of 87.5% for both Score #1 and Score #2.

Comparison Table: State House Cluster 1

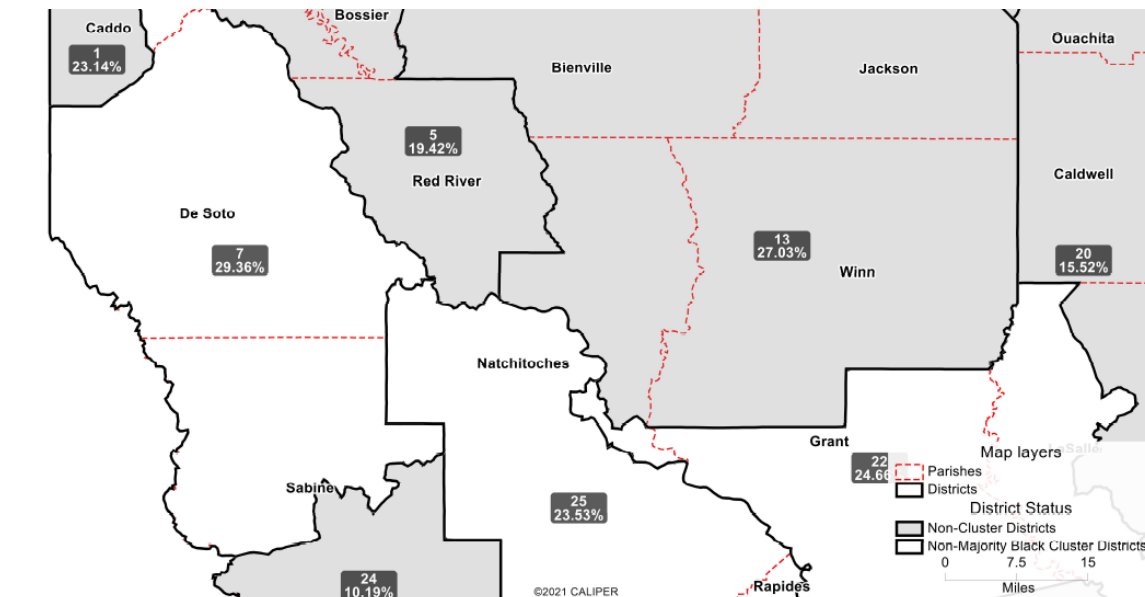
Illustrative District	Effectiveness Score #1	Effectiveness Score #2	Enacted District	Effectiveness Score #1	Effectiveness Score #2
23	87.5%	87.5%	7	18.8%	0.0%
			22	0.0%	0.0%
			25	0.0%	0.0%

¹⁹ House District 23 in the Enacted Plan has been relocated in Orleans Parish and is a majority BVAP district. (The Illustrative Plan offers a comparable majority BVAP district in Orleans but labels it with a different district number.)

State House Cluster 1



Illustrative District Map



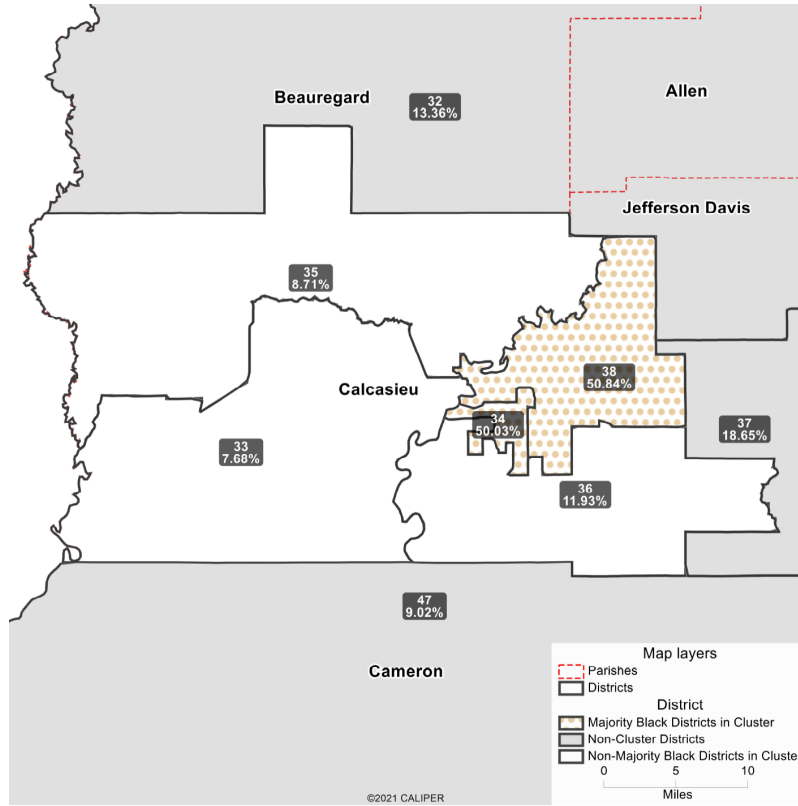
Enacted District Map

State House Cluster 2: Calcasieu Parish Voting is racially polarized in this cluster (area of interest 5)—in all 16 of the statewide elections analyzed, Black and White voters supported different candidates. The Enacted State Senate Plan provides one effective majority BVAP district in this area (District 34) and the Illustrative Plan offers two majority BVAP districts: Districts 34 and 38. Effectiveness Score #2 in the majority BVAP district in the Enacted Plan and the two majority BVAP districts in the Illustrative Plan are 100% in all instances.

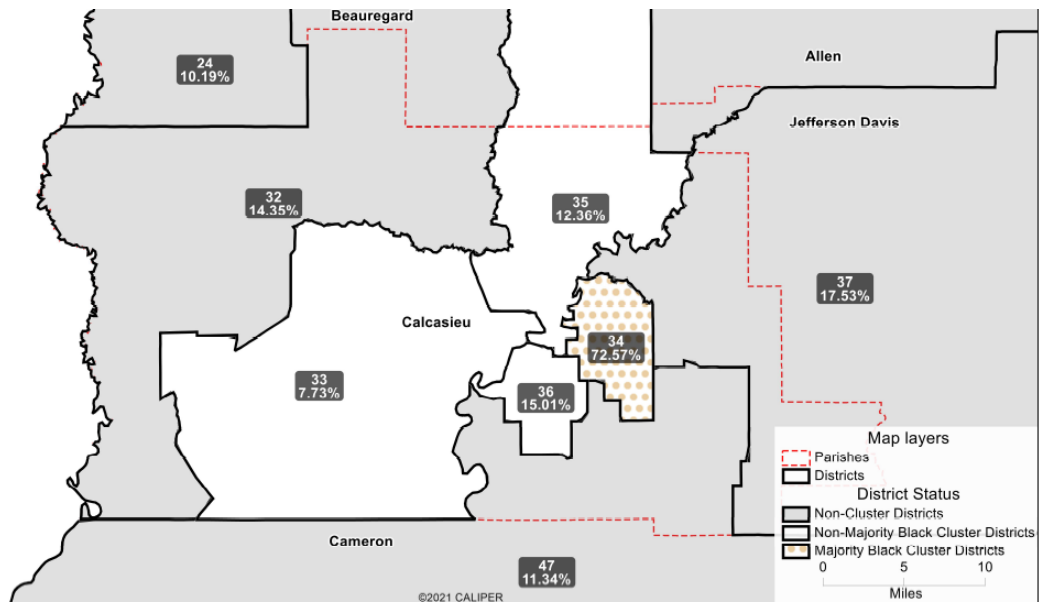
Comparison Table: State House Cluster 2

Illustrative District	Effectiveness Score #1	Effectiveness Score #2	Enacted District	Effectiveness Score #1	Effectiveness Score #2
33	0.0%	0.0%	33	0.0%	0.0%
34	93.8%	100.0%	34	100.0%	100.0%
35	0.0%	0.0%	35	0.0%	0.0%
36	0.0%	0.0%	36	0.0%	0.0%
38	93.8%	100.0%			

State House Cluster 2



Illustrative District Map



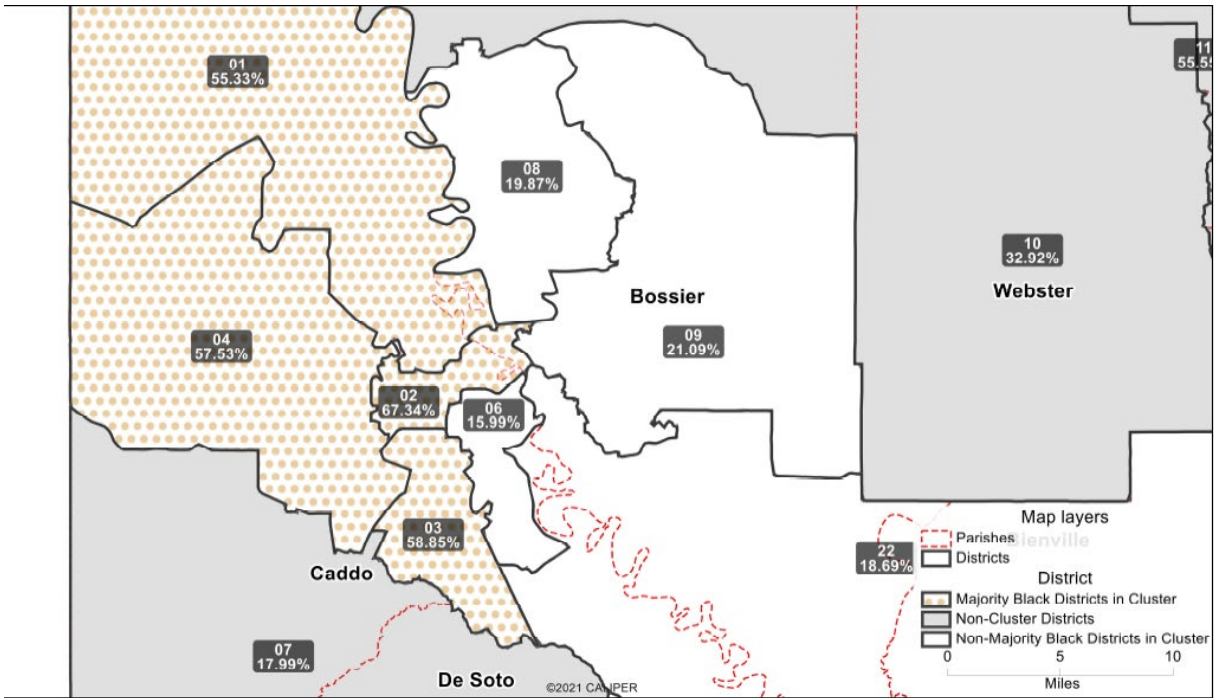
Enacted District Map

State House Cluster 3: Bossier and Caddo Parishes Voting is racially polarized in this cluster (area of interest 1). In all 16 of the statewide elections analyzed, Black and White voters supported different candidates. The Enacted State House Plan provides three effective majority BVAP district in this area (Districts 2, 3, and 4). The Illustrative Plan offers one additional majority BVAP district for a total of four BVAP districts (Districts 1, 2, 3, and 4). Illustrative Districts 2 and 4, like Enacted Districts 2, 3, and 4, score 100% on Scores #1 and #2. Illustrative District 1 and 3 score less than 100% but still offer Black voters an opportunity to elect their candidates of choice.

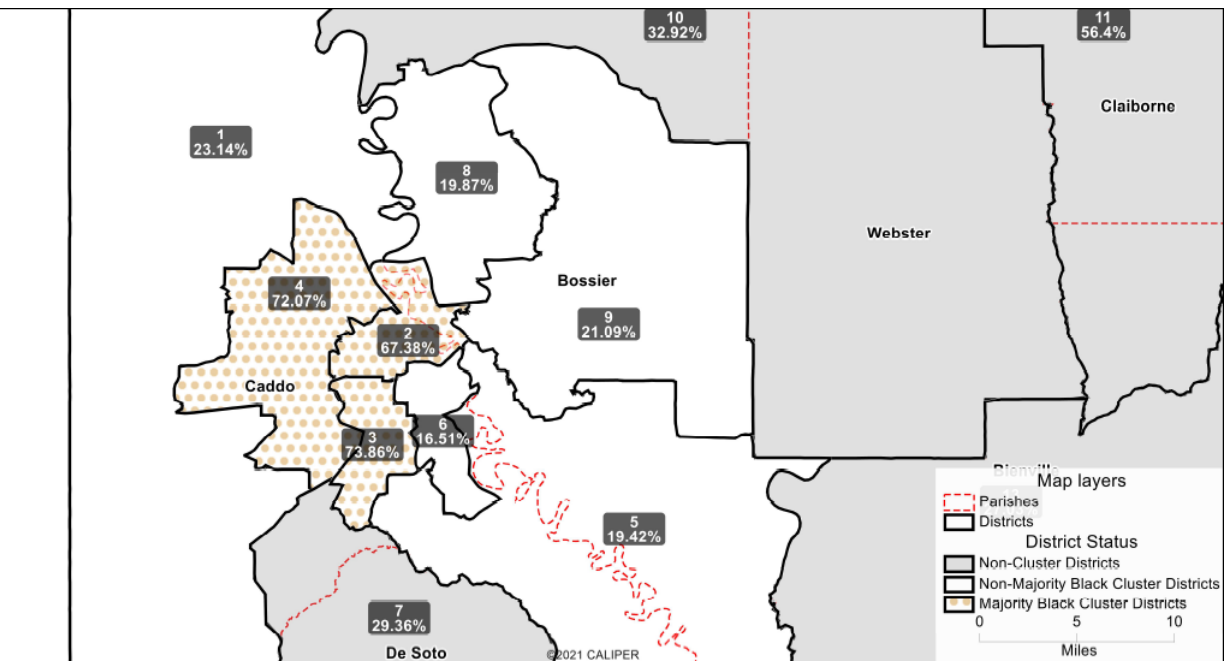
Comparison Table: State House Cluster 3

Illustrative District	Effectiveness Score #1	Effectiveness Score #2	Enacted District	Effectiveness Score #1	Effectiveness Score #2
1	81.3%	62.5%	1	6.3%	0.0%
2	100.0%	100.0%	2	100.0%	100.0%
3	87.5%	75.0%	3	100.0%	100.0%
4	100.0%	100.0%	4	100.0%	100.0%
6	6.3%	0.0%	5	0.0%	0.0%
8	0.0%	0.0%	6	6.3%	0.0%
9	0.0%	0.0%	8	0.0%	0.0%
22	0.0%	0.0%	9	0.0%	0.0%

State House Cluster 3



Illustrative District Map



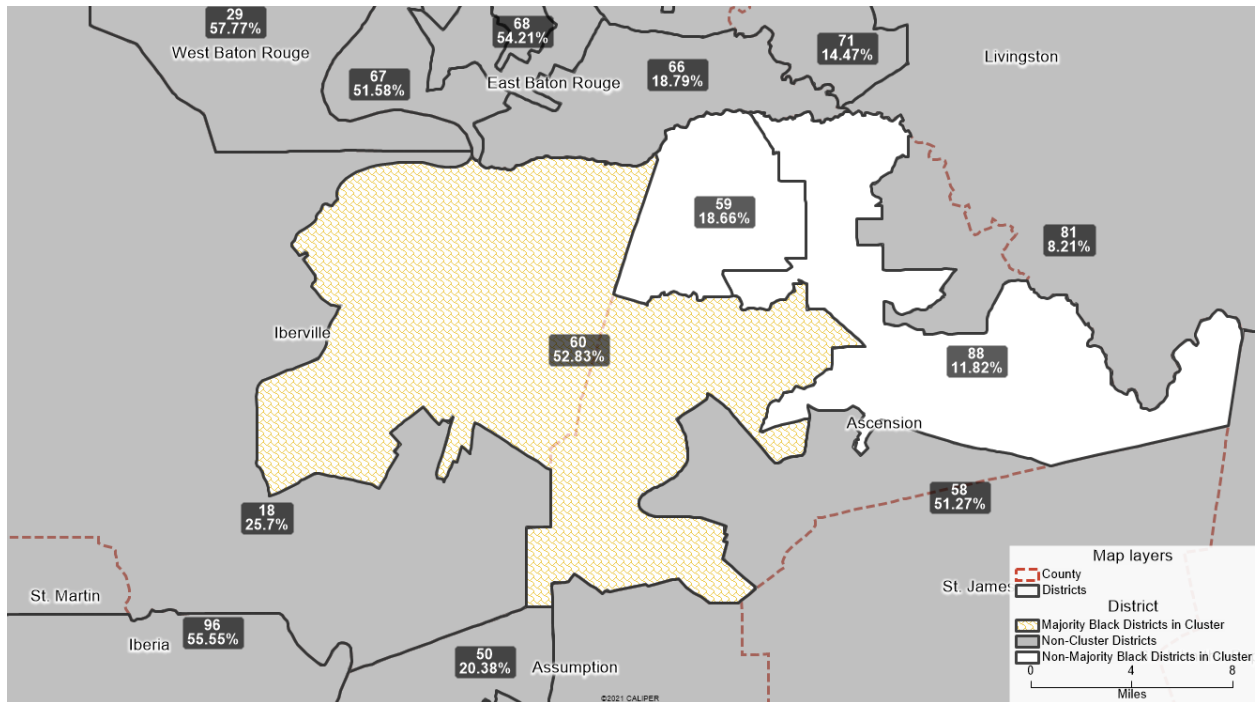
Enacted District Map

State House Cluster 4: Ascension and Iberville Parishes Voting is racially polarized in this cluster (area of interest 6). In all 16 statewide elections analyzed, Black and White voters supported different candidates. The Enacted State House Plan offers no majority BVAP districts in this area. The Illustrative Plan offers one majority BVAP district, District 60, which has effectiveness scores of 100%.

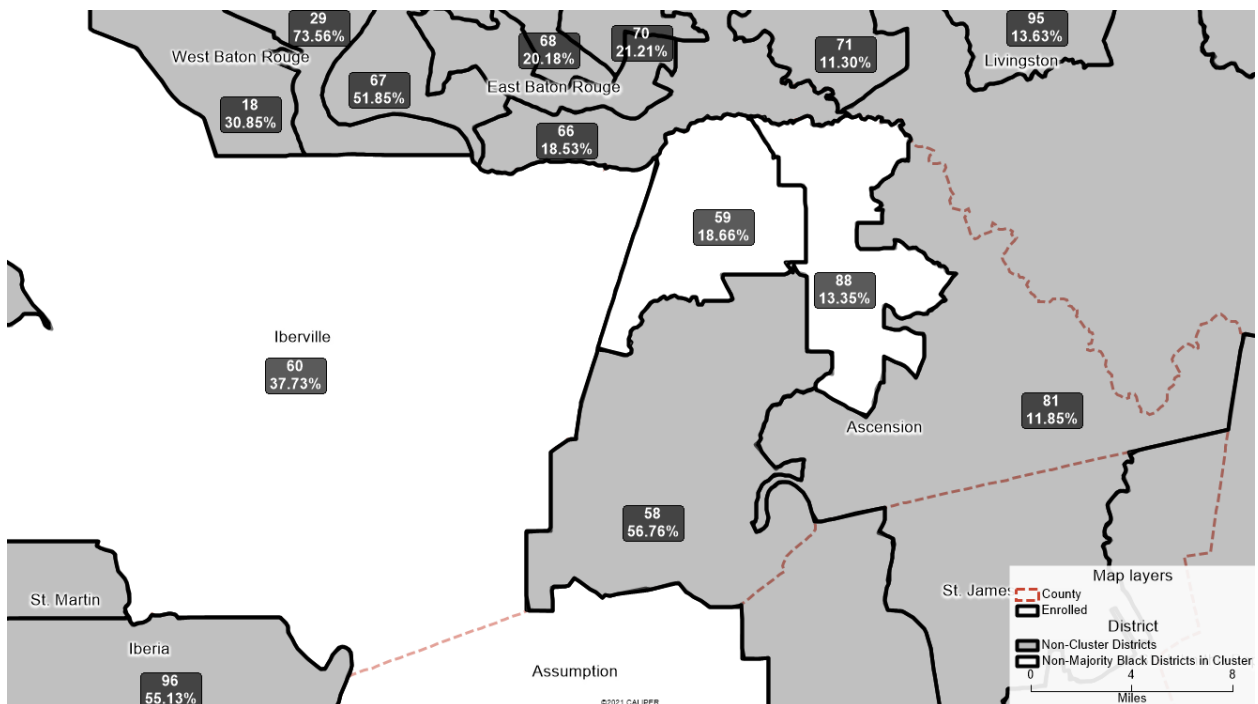
Comparison Table: State House Cluster 4

Illustrative District	Effectiveness Score #1	Effectiveness Score #2	Enacted District	Effectiveness Score #1	Effectiveness Score #2
59	0.0%	0.0%	59	6.3%	0.0%
60	100.0%	100.0%	60	43.8%	25.0%
88	6.3%	0.0%	88	6.3%	0.0%

State House Cluster 4



Illustrative District Map



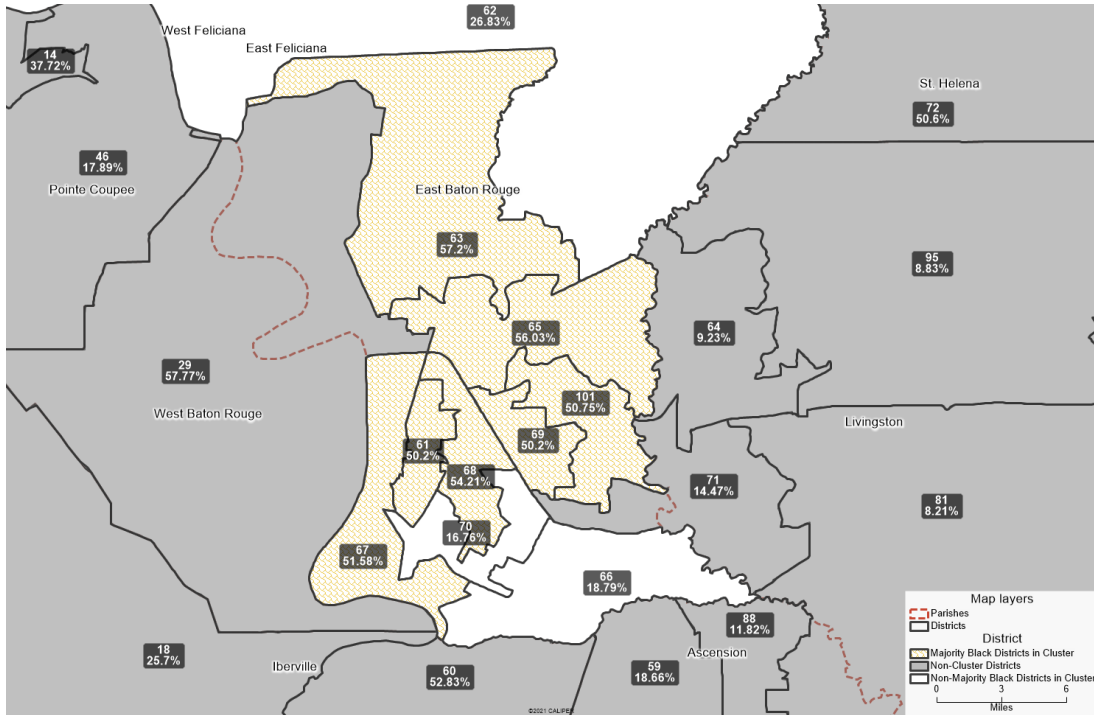
Enacted District Map

State House Cluster 5: East Baton Rouge and East Feliciana Parishes Voting is racially polarized in this cluster (area of interest 7). In 15 of the 16 statewide elections analyzed, Black and White voters supported different candidates. Only in the October 2015 primary election for Lieutenant Governor did a plurality, or close to a plurality of White voters, support Kip Holder, the Black-preferred candidate. However, in the runoff, White voters coalesced around the single White candidate running, while Black voter support for Holden remained extremely high. The Enacted State House Plan offers five majority BVAP districts in this area; the Illustrative Plan offers seven majority BVAP districts. All of the majority BVAP districts in both plans provide Black voters with an opportunity to elect their candidates of choice.

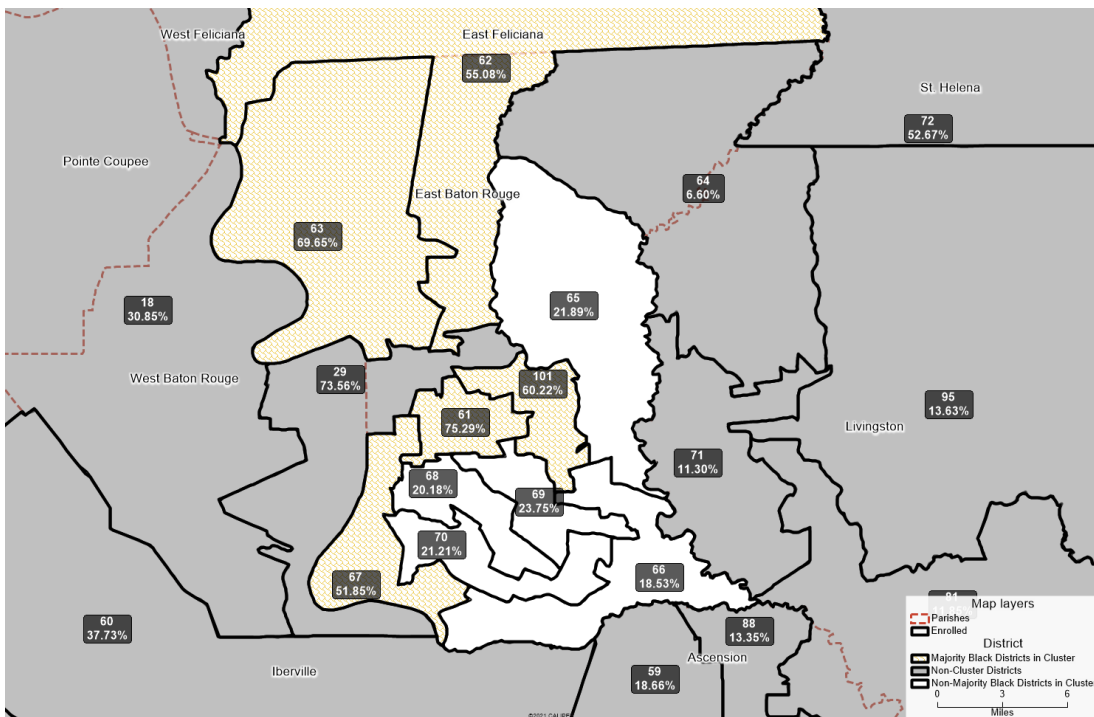
Comparison Table: State House Cluster 5

Illustrative District	Effectiveness Score #1	Effectiveness Score #2	Enacted District	Effectiveness Score #1	Effectiveness Score #2
61	100.0%	100.0%	61	100.0%	100.0%
62	31.3%	12.5%	62	93.8%	87.5%
63	93.8%	87.5%	63	100.0%	100.0%
65	93.8%	87.5%	65	6.3%	0.0%
66	6.3%	0.0%	66	6.3%	0.0%
67	100.0%	100.0%	67	100.0%	100.0%
68	93.8%	87.5%	68	18.8%	12.5%
69	75.0%	62.5%	69	6.3%	0.0%
70	12.5%	12.5%	70	18.8%	12.5%
101	100.0%	100.0%	101	100.0%	100.0%

State House Cluster 5



Illustrative District Map



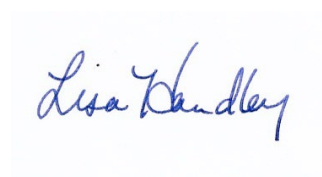
Enacted District Map

VII. Conclusion

My analysis of voting patterns by race found that the Black community in the seven areas of Louisiana that I examined is cohesive in supporting their preferred candidates and that White voters consistently bloc vote to defeat these candidates. Racially polarized voting substantially impedes the ability of Black voters to elect candidates of their choice to the Louisiana state legislature in these areas unless districts are drawn to provide Black voters with this opportunity. The Enacted State Senate and House Plans dilute the voting strength of Black voters in Louisiana by failing to create additional districts in these areas that offer Black voters an opportunity to elect their candidates of choice to the state legislature.

Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1746, I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of America that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed June 30, 2022.

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Lisa Handley". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Lisa Handley, Ph.D.

Appendix A1Area of Interest 1
Bossier, Caddo**Estimates for Black Voters****Estimates for White Voters**

Area of Interest 1 Bossier, Caddo	Party	Race	95% confidence interval					95% confidence interval				
			El Rx	El Rx	El 2x2	ER	HP	El Rx	El Rx	El 2x2	ER	HP
2022 November												
U.S. Senator												
John Kennedy	R	W	6.3	5.5, 7.1	4.5	4.0	8.9	86.4	85.8, 87.0	86.8	86.6	77.6
Gary Chambers, Jr	D	B	51.1	50.0, 52.3	52.0	51.8	47.6	5.0	4.3, 5.7	3.5	3.9	7.7
Luke Mixon	D	W	26.3	25.3, 27.3	26.7	26.6	27.2	7.0	6.4, 7.7	6.5	6.0	10.2
Others			16.3	15.4, 17.3	17.7	17.7	16.4	1.5	1.1, 2.0	3.1	3.5	4.5
2020 November												
U.S. President												
Biden/Harris	D	W/B	82.5	69.3, 91.4	97.5	100.4	94.8	22.6	17.2, 30.5	9.8	9.3	19.2
Trump/Pence	R	W/W	16.6	7.6, 29.6	2.2	-2.0	3.7	76.9	69.0, 82.4	88.2	88.9	78.9
Others			0.9	0.7, 11.9	1.5	1.5	1.5	0.5	0.4, 0.7	1.6	1.8	1.9
U.S. Senator												
Adrian Perkins	D	B	71.6	70.6, 72.5	73.0	72.6	68.8	6.7	5.9, 7.3	4.2	3.9	11.1
Derrick Edwards	D	B	16.1	15.3, 16.8	17.3	17.1	16.0	1.2	0.8, 1.6	1.2	1.3	2.8
Bill Cassidy	R	W	2.2	1.7, 2.7	2.5	-1.2	4.7	89.7	89.0, 90.3	89.6	90.1	80.6
Others			10.2	9.4, 11.0	11.3	11.5	10.5	2.4	1.9, 3.1	4.6	4.6	5.5
2019 October												
Lieutenant Governor												
Willie Jones	D	B	88.3	87.1, 89.4	90.1	89.7	85.5	5.9	5.2, 6.9	5.7	6.3	13.0
Billy Nungesser	R	W	11.7	10.6, 12.9	10.1	10.2	14.5	94.1	93.1, 94.8	94.3	93.8	87.0
Attorney General												
Ike Jackson	D	B	84.4	83.1, 85.6	86.3	85.6	81.8	7.1	6.2, 8.3	7.0	7.5	14.4
Jeff Landry	R	W	15.6	14.4, 16.9	13.7	14.4	18.2	92.9	91.7, 93.8	93.0	92.4	85.6
Secretary of State												
Gwen Collins-Greenup	D	B	93.6	92.6, 94.4	94.3	94.8	91.2	9.6	8.8, 10.4	6.8	6.8	14.4
Kyle Ardoin	R	W	1.5	1.1, 2.0	2.3	-0.8	2.8	55.8	55.1, 56.4	55.6	56.1	53.5
Thomas Kennedy III	R	W	3.7	2.9, 4.5	3.1	3.9	4.0	28.4	27.6, 29.1	29.3	29.1	25.3
Amanda Smith	R	W	1.2	0.9, 1.7	1.6	2.0	2.0	6.2	5.6, 6.8	8.1	8.1	6.9

Appendix A1**Area of Interest 1****Bossier, Caddo****Estimates for Black Voters****Estimates for White Voters**

	Party	Race	El Rx	95% confidence interval	El 2x2	ER	HP	El Rx	95% confidence interval	El 2x2	ER	HP
Treasurer												
Derrick Edwards	D	B	94.7	86.2, 95.9	94.9	95.6	92.5	9.2	8.3, 14.4	6.2	6.0	13.9
John Schroder	R	W	2.6	1.6, 11.1	1.6	0.8	4.1	88.9	84.0, 89.6	89.2	89.1	81.5
Teresa Kenny		W	2.7	2.2, 3.3	3.7	4.2	3.4	1.9	1.5, 2.5	4.7	5.0	4.6
2019 November												
Secretary of State												
Gwen Collins-Greenup	D	B	96.9	96.0, 97.8	97.4	98.8	94.5	10.1	8.8, 11.9	9.3	9.4	17.1
Kyle Ardoin	R	W	3.1	2.2, 4.0	2.6	1.2	5.5	89.9	88.1, 91.2	90.7	90.6	82.9
2018 November												
Secretary of State												
Gwen Collins-Greenup	D	B	55.8	54.9, 56.8	57.4	57.2	54.5	3.0	2.3, 3.8	1.7	2.0	5.9
Renee Fontenot Free	D	W	35.6	34.7, 36.5	36.6	36.3	34.3	8.6	7.9, 9.3	7.4	7.6	11.0
Julie Stokes	R	W	0.8	0.6, 1.0	0.7	0.6	1.0	6.7	6.2, 7.0	7.1	7.1	7.0
Kyle Ardoin	R	W	1.4	1.0, 1.8	1.1	0.5	2.2	25.3	24.7, 25.7	25.8	26.1	23.8
Rick Edmonds	R	W	0.9	0.6, 1.3	0.5	0.0	1.7	31.8	31.2, 32.3	32.2	31.1	28.4
Thomas Kennedy III	R	W	1.9	1.5, 2.3	1.8	1.6	2.3	14.0	13.4, 14.5	14.5	14.5	13.6
Others			3.6	3.0, 2.1	3.5	3.8	4.0	10.7	10.0, 11.3	11.2	11.5	10.3
2018 December												
Secretary of State												
Gwen Collins-Greenup	D	B	96.3	95.5, 97.1	96.4	98.5	93.3	13.9	12.8, 15.1	13.4	11.4	19.4
Kyle Ardoin	R	W	3.7	2.9, 4.5	3.6	1.5	6.7	86.1	84.9, 87.2	86.6	88.6	80.6
2017 October												
Treasurer												
Derrick Edwards	D	B	89.0	87.2, 90.5	89.2	90.1	86.2	7.8	7.0, 8.6	7.2	7.0	10.6
Angele Davis	R	W	4.2	3.1, 5.4	4.1	3.2	5.2	28.2	27.2, 29.0	28.4	28.5	27.2
Neil Riser	R	W	3.3	2.4, 4.4	3.8	3.5	4.6	26.6	25.8, 27.4	26.6	25.6	26.5
John Schroder	R	W	1.6	1.1, 2.3	1.4	1.0	2.3	31.8	31.0, 32.6	32.3	33.0	29.9
Others			1.9	1.3, 2.6	1.8	2.1	1.6	5.7	5.1, 6.2	6.2	5.9	5.7

Appendix A1**Area of Interest 1****Bossier, Caddo****Estimates for Black Voters****Estimates for White Voters**

	Party	Race	El Rx	95% confidence interval	El 2x2	ER	HP	El Rx	95% confidence interval	El 2x2	ER	HP
2017 November												
Treasurer												
Derrick Edwards	D	B	97.4	96.4, 98.3	95.5	101.4	97.1	10.8	9.8, 11.8	11.6	9.9	14.3
John Schroder	R	W	2.6	1.7, 3.6	4.5	-1.4	2.9	89.2	88.2, 90.2	88.5	90.1	85.7
2015 October												
Lieutenant Governor												
Kip Holden	D	B	80.9	79.8, 81.9	81.6	81.5	77.5	10.0	9.3, 10.8	8.0	8.8	13.5
Billy Nungesser	R	W	2.5	1.9, 3.2	2.2	1.7	3.5	36.9	36.2, 37.6	37.5	37.1	36.2
John Young	R	W	14.7	13.7, 15.6	14.5	14.4	16.3	42.9	42.2, 43.6	42.7	42.7	40.3
Elbert Guillory	R	B	1.9	1.4, 2.5	2.1	2.4	2.7	10.1	0.9, 10.8	11.3	11.5	9.9
Attorney General												
Ike Jackson	D	B	31.4	30.4, 32.3	31.7	32.1	30.1	1.5	1.0, 2.2	1.5	1.7	3.3
Geri Broussard Baloney	D	B	44.8	39.9, 46.2	46.7	45.7	44.0	5.1	4.4, 6.9	4.1	4.3	7.3
Buddy Caldwell	R	W	21.2	20.1, 23.6	20.5	20.6	22.1	45.7	44.5, 46.5	45.5	45.7	44.2
Jeff Landry	R	W	1.9	1.4, 4.5	1.4	1.1	3.1	45.6	44.7, 46.3	46.1	45.4	42.6
Marty Maley	R	W	0.6	0.4, 0.8	0.5	0.5	0.7	2.1	1.7, 2.9	2.8	2.9	2.6
Secretary of State												
Chris Tyson	D	B	88.6	87.4, 89.8	89.6	89.5	85.3	11.9	11.1, 12.8	11.4	12.1	16.4
Tom Schedler	R	W	11.4	10.2, 12.7	10.3	10.4	14.7	88.1	87.3, 88.9	88.6	87.8	83.6
2015 November												
Lieutenant Governor												
Kip Holden	D	B	98.1	97.4, 98.6	98.6	99.7	95.4	15.6	14.6, 16.7	14.0	14.8	21.7
Billy Nungesser	R	W	1.9	1.4, 2.6	1.2	0.4	4.6	84.4	83.3, 85.4	86.0	85.2	78.3

Appendix A2 Area of Interest 2 Jefferson, St Charles			Estimates for Black Voters					Estimates for White Voters				
			Party	Race	El RxC	95% confidence interval	El 2x2	ER	HP	El RxC	95% confidence interval	El 2x2
2022 November												
U.S. Senator												
John Kennedy	R	W	4.0	2.8, 5.2	1.4	0.3	3.9	78.9	77.9, 79.7	80.8	79.6	74.4
Gary Chambers, Jr	D	B	50.6	49.2, 52.1	52.8	51.9	48.0	4.9	4.2, 5.7	3.8	3.8	6.6
Luke Mixon	D	W	22.1	20.7, 23.4	21.5	21.4	21.0	12.9	12.1, 13.6	12.6	13.1	13.8
Others			23.3	22.1, 24.6	25.4	26.4	27.2	3.4	2.8, 4.0	3.7	3.5	5.1
2020 November												
U.S. President												
Biden/Harris	D	W/B	89.5	70.6, 95.6	98.7	101.1	96.1	22.0	19.1, 31.9	15.4	16.3	21.5
Trump/Pence	R	W/W	9.4	3.5, 27.4	1.1	-2.1	2.7	77.2	67.1, 80.0	82.7	81.7	76.6
Others			1.1	0.8, 1.9	1.1	1.1	1.2	0.8	0.7, 1.1	2.0	2.0	1.9
U.S. Senator												
Adrian Perkins	D	B	50.4	49.0, 51.8	50.3	51.8	57.4	9.8	9.0, 10.5	7.4	6.1	10.9
Derrick Edwards	D	B	32.6	31.2, 34.0	37.0	34.9	27.8	2.7	2.1, 3.6	2.7	3.3	4.2
Bill Cassidy	R	W	3.1	2.0, 4.3	1.2	-2.5	3.4	83.4	82.5, 84.2	85.5	84.7	80.1
Others			13.9	12.8, 15.1	16.2	15.8	11.3	4.1	3.4, 4.7	5.3	6.0	4.9
2019 October												
Lieutenant Governor												
Willie Jones	D	B	87.0	85.3, 88.6	90.3	90.7	86.9	8.5	7.5, 9.6	7.4	7.4	13.0
Billy Nungesser	R	W	13.0	11.4, 14.7	9.6	9.2	13.1	91.5	90.4, 92.5	92.6	92.7	87.0
Attorney General												
Ike Jackson	D	B	91.3	89.8, 92.7	94.6	94.9	91.6	12.0	11.2, 13.0	11.0	11.7	17.0
Jeff Landry	R	W	8.7	7.3, 10.2	5.4	5.1	8.4	88.0	87.0, 88.8	89.0	88.3	83.0
Secretary of State												
Gwen Collins-Greenup	D	B	92.2	91.0, 93.2	95.2	95.7	91.5	12.4	11.6, 13.2	9.8	10.3	15.4
Kyle Ardoin	R	W	2.5	1.8, 3.2	1.3	-1.4	3.2	51.4	50.7, 52.0	51.9	51.6	50.0
Thomas Kennedy III	R	W	3.0	2.2, 4.0	2.5	2.9	3.1	28.9	28.1, 29.7	30.3	30.1	27.3
Amanda Smith	R	W	2.4	1.7, 3.1	2.7	2.7	2.2	7.3	6.8, 7.8	7.9	8.0	7.2

Appendix A2 Area of Interest 2 Jefferson, St Charles			Estimates for Black Voters					Estimates for White Voters				
			Party	Race	El RxC	95% confidence interval	El 2x2	ER	HP	El RxC	95% confidence interval	El 2x2
Treasurer												
Derrick Edwards	D	B	94.7	93.6, 95.7	97.0	98.2	93.7	12.6	11.7, 13.8	10.3	10.8	15.8
John Schroder	R	W	1.8	1.1, 2.5	1.3	-2.7	2.7	82.2	81.2, 83.1	83.6	82.8	78.7
Teresa Kenny		W	3.6	2.7, 4.5	4.1	4.5	3.7	5.1	4.4, 5.8	6.2	6.4	5.5
2019 November												
Secretary of State												
Gwen Collins-Greenup	D	B	95.9	94.5, 97.1	98.3	99.6	95.3	18.2	17.0, 19.5	16.6	17.4	21.7
Kyle Ardoin	R	W	4.1	2.9, 5.5	1.8	0.4	4.7	81.8	80.5, 83.0	83.4	82.6	78.3
2018 November												
Secretary of State												
Gwen Collins-Greenup	D	B	62.3	61.3, 63.4	65.8	65.3	61.4	4.9	4.4, 5.5	3.1	2.9	6.5
Renee Fontenot Free	D	W	25.0	23.9, 26.1	27.1	26.8	22.0	8.2	7.6, 8.9	8.3	8.5	8.9
Julie Stokes	R	W	3.7	3.2, 4.3	3.2	-0.6	8.5	35.9	35.3, 36.5	36.4	36.8	37.3
Kyle Ardoin	R	W	2.7	2.1, 3.3	1.7	2.8	2.2	17.0	16.5, 17.4	17.5	16.9	15.0
Rick Edmonds	R	W	1.3	1.0, 1.7	1.0	0.6	1.5	8.7	8.3, 9.1	9.2	9.0	9.0
Thomas Kennedy III	R	W	1.5	1.0, 2.1	1.3	2.0	1.5	11.3	10.8, 11.7	12.1	11.9	10.4
Others			3.4	2.8, 4.1	2.7	3.2	3.0	14.0	13.5, 14.4	14.3	14.2	12.8
2018 December												
Secretary of State												
Gwen Collins-Greenup	D	B	97.3	96.5, 98.0	98.4	102.7	95.2	16.0	15.2, 16.9	15.7	15.7	18.7
Kyle Ardoin	R	W	2.7	2.0, 3.5	1.6	-2.8	4.8	84.0	83.2, 84.8	84.3	84.3	81.3
2017 October												
Treasurer												
Derrick Edwards	D	B	90.0	87.2, 91.9	92.7	92.2	85.0	11.1	10.4, 11.9	8.3	9.3	12.8
Angele Davis	R	W	4.2	3.0, 5.6	5.3	4.8	7.6	19.7	18.8, 20.4	20.1	20.1	19.3
Neil Riser	R	W	1.5	1.0, 2.2	0.8	-0.4	1.2	13.6	13.0, 14.1	14.0	14.3	14.4
John Schroder	R	W	2.7	1.8, 3.8	3.6	1.0	4.5	50.7	49.9, 51.5	50.9	50.0	48.0
Others			1.7	1.1, 2.5	1.7	2.4	1.6	4.9	4.3, 5.5	6.3	6.2	5.5

Appendix A2 Area of Interest 2 Jefferson, St Charles		Estimates for Black Voters							Estimates for White Voters				
		Party	Race	EI RxC	95% confidence interval	EI 2x2	ER	HP	EI RxC	95% confidence interval	EI 2x2	ER	HP
2017 November													
Treasurer													
Derrick Edwards	D	B	97.2	96.1, 98.1	98.3	102.8	96.5	17.3	16.3, 18.3	15.9	16.1	20.0	
John Schroder	R	W	2.8	1.9, 3.9	1.7	-2.9	3.5	82.8	81.7, 83.7	84.1	83.9	80.0	
2015 October													
Lieutenant Governor													
Kip Holden	D	B	77.0	75.4, 78.3	78.5	78.9	76.2	5.4	4.7, 6.3	3.6	3.0	7.6	
Billy Nungesser	R	W	7.4	6.0, 8.9	4.8	8.7	5.0	39.0	38.0, 39.8	40.3	38.7	33.9	
John Young	R	W	14.1	12.7, 15.4	11.8	10.4	17.4	53.0	52.1, 54.0	54.3	54.6	54.9	
Elbert Guillory	R	B	1.6	1.2, 2.1	2.1	2.1	1.5	2.6	2.3, 3.0	3.7	3.6	3.6	
Attorney General													
Ike Jackson	D	B	27.3	26.3, 28.5	28.6	27.3	22.0	1.4	0.9, 1.8	1.3	1.5	2.7	
Geri Broussard Baloney	D	B	61.3	56.0, 62.9	63.1	64.0	66.2	5.8	5.0, 6.4	3.9	3.6	7.1	
Buddy Caldwell	R	W	7.5	6.2, 10.4	6.8	7.0	7.0	45.6	44.8, 46.3	46.9	46.9	44.2	
Jeff Landry	R	W	3.0	2.2, 4.2	1.6	0.8	3.5	43.8	43.1, 44.4	44.7	44.0	42.1	
Marty Maley	R	W	0.8	0.6, 1.1	0.9	0.9	1.0	3.4	3.0, 3.8	4.1	4.0	3.9	
Secretary of State													
Chris Tyson	D	B	96.9	95.9, 97.8	98.0	100.5	94.6	13.2	12.2, 14.2	11.5	11.9	16.0	
Tom Schedler	R	W	3.1	2.2, 4.1	2.4	-0.4	5.4	86.8	85.8, 87.8	88.6	88.1	84.0	
2015 November													
Lieutenant Governor													
Kip Holden	D	B	94.0	92.3, 95.8	95.6	95.5	93.6	14.7	13.6, 16.0	12.3	12.4	17.9	
Billy Nungesser	R	W	6.0	4.2, 7.8	4.5	4.5	6.4	85.3	84.0, 86.4	87.8	87.6	82.1	

Appendix A3			Estimates for Black Voters						Estimates for White Voters				
Area of Interest 3													
East Baton Rouge, West													
Baton Rouge, Iberville,													
Pointe Coupee													
2022 November													
U.S. Senator													
Party	Race	El Rx	C	95% confidence interval	El 2x2	ER	HP	El Rx	C	95% confidence interval	El 2x2	ER	HP
John Kennedy	R	W	4.2	3.6, 4.7	2.6	2.4	5.2	79.4	78.9, 79.9	79.6	79.2	74.3	
Gary Chambers, Jr	D	B	65.0	64.1, 65.9	66.1	66.5	61.7	5.6	4.9, 6.4	3.9	4.4	6.8	
Luke Mixon	D	W	22.2	21.4, 23.0	22.4	21.6	24.5	13.1	12.4, 13.7	12.7	12.2	15.0	
Others			8.6	8.1, 9.2	9.3	9.5	8.6	1.9	1.5, 2.4	3.9	4.3	3.9	
2020 November													
U.S. President													
Biden/Harris	D	W/B	88.8	76.9, 94.1	97.3	98.6	94.2	24.8	19.7, 33.6	14.5	13.8	18.7	
Trump/Pence	R	W/W	10.2	5.0, 22.0	1.4	-0.2	4.3	74.5	65.6, 79.6	83.1	84.2	79.5	
Others			1.0	0.8, 1.2	1.3	1.6	1.5	0.6	0.5, 0.8	2.3	2.0	1.8	
U.S. Senator													
Adrian Perkins	D	B	49.1	48.3, 49.9	50.4	49.8	48.7	9.3	8.6, 10.8	8.2	7.5	10.9	
Derrick Edwards	D	B	29.7	29.1, 30.4	30.5	30.8	28.3	2.0	1.6, 2.5	1.4	1.5	2.9	
Bill Cassidy	R	W	5.8	5.4, 6.4	3.9	2.9	7.0	86.2	85.1, 86.7	86.6	86.9	81.7	
Others			15.3	14.7, 15.9	16.2	16.5	16.0	2.5	2.0, 3.1	3.7	4.0	4.5	
2019 October													
Lieutenant Governor													
Willie Jones	D	B	83.2	82.3, 84.0	84.9	85.6	81.3	10.5	9.7, 11.3	10.2	10.8	16.2	
Billy Nungesser	R	W	16.8	16.0, 17.7	15.1	14.5	18.7	89.6	88.7, 90.3	89.8	89.3	83.8	
Attorney General													
Ike Jackson	D	B	89.4	88.6, 90.2	91.0	91.7	87.7	13.4	12.8, 14.3	12.9	13.1	19.2	
Jeff Landry	R	W	10.6	9.8, 11.4	8.9	8.3	12.3	86.6	85.7, 87.2	87.0	86.9	80.8	
Secretary of State													
Gwen Collins-Greenup	D	B	90.1	88.4, 90.9	91.5	91.8	88.3	13.1	12.3, 14.9	11.2	11.2	16.9	
Kyle Ardoin	R	W	4.7	4.1, 6.1	3.4	2.6	6.2	69.0	68.1, 69.6	69.4	69.4	65.5	
Thomas Kennedy III	R	W	3.5	3.0, 4.0	3.0	3.4	3.3	14.1	13.5, 14.5	14.4	14.4	12.9	
Amanda Smith	R	W	1.7	1.4, 2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	3.8	3.2, 4.4	5.3	5.0	4.7	

Appendix A3			Estimates for Black Voters					Estimates for White Voters						
Area of Interest 3														
East Baton Rouge, West Baton Rouge, Iberville, Pointe Coupee			Party	Race	95% confidence interval	El RxC	El 2x2	ER	HP	El RxC	95% confidence interval	El 2x2	ER	HP
Treasurer														
Derrick Edwards	D	B	93.7	90.7, 94.5	94.1	94.8	91.7	14.2	13.4, 16.4	10.4	11.0	17.3		
John Schroder	R	W	3.6	2.8, 6.7	2.0	0.9	4.4	83.1	81.1, 83.8	84.0	83.2	77.3		
Teresa Kenny		W	2.7	2.3, 3.1	3.9	4.2	3.8	2.7	2.3, 3.1	5.8	5.8	5.4		
2019 November														
Secretary of State														
Gwen Collins-Greenup	D	B	95.5	94.8, 96.1	96.6	97.8	94.5	16.3	15.6, 17.1	15.8	15.0	23.2		
Kyle Ardoin	R	W	4.5	3.9, 5.2	3.4	2.2	5.5	83.7	82.9, 84.4	84.3	85.1	76.8		
2018 November														
Secretary of State														
Gwen Collins-Greenup	D	B	59.1	58.3, 59.9	61.2	60.2	56.9	3.5	2.7, 4.3	2.6	2.9	5.7		
Renee Fontenot Free	D	W	29.7	29.0, 30.4	30.2	30.6	30.7	13.4	12.6, 13.9	11.9	13.5	13.2		
Julie Stokes	R	W	1.4	1.1, 1.7	1.2	1.1	1.6	14.6	14.0, 15.0	14.9	14.1	13.6		
Kyle Ardoin	R	W	3.5	3.1, 3.9	2.9	2.9	4.1	31.7	31.3, 32.2	32.1	33.6	31.3		
Rick Edmonds	R	W	1.7	1.4, 2.0	1.4	0.4	2.1	23.3	22.8, 23.7	23.8	21.8	22.3		
Thomas Kennedy III	R	W	1.5	1.2, 1.8	1.2	1.5	1.3	6.1	5.8, 6.4	6.5	6.8	6.4		
Others			3.1	2.7, 3.5	3.2	3.5	3.2	7.4	6.8, 8.0	7.8	7.3	7.6		
2018 December														
Secretary of State														
Gwen Collins-Greenup	D	B	96.2	95.4, 96.8	96.7	98.1	94.3	18.5	17.7, 19.3	17.7	17.3	23.3		
Kyle Ardoin	R	W	3.8	3.2, 4.6	3.3	1.9	5.7	81.5	80.7, 82.3	82.3	82.8	76.7		
2017 October														
Treasurer														
Derrick Edwards	D	B	86.1	84.7, 87.4	87.4	89.7	85.6	11.0	10.4, 11.9	9.6	9.7	14.7		
Angele Davis	R	W	5.8	4.6, 6.8	4.9	4.2	6.6	44.5	43.7, 45.2	44.9	42.4	43.5		
Neil Riser	R	W	3.1	2.3, 3.9	2.1	2.5	3.4	14.7	14.1, 15.2	15.5	13.8	14.4		
John Schroder	R	W	2.7	2.0, 3.5	2.5	1.3	2.2	24.9	24.3, 25.4	25.0	28.5	22.6		
Others			2.4	1.9, 3.0	1.5	2.4	2.2	4.8	4.3, 5.3	5.1	5.5	4.8		

Appendix A3 Area of Interest 3 East Baton Rouge, West Baton Rouge, Iberville, Pointe Coupee			Estimates for Black Voters					Estimates for White Voters				
Party	Race	El RxC	95% confidence interval	El 2x2	ER	HP	El RxC	95% confidence interval	El 2x2	ER	HP	
2017 November												
Treasurer												
Derrick Edwards	D	B	97.7	96.9, 98.4	97.7	100.5	96.2	18.4	17.6, 19.2	18.1	16.4	22.9
John Schroder	R	W	2.3	1.7, 3.1	2.2	-0.5	3.8	81.6	80.8, 82.4	81.9	83.7	77.1
2015 October												
Lieutenant Governor												
Kip Holden	D	B	93.9	93.2, 94.4	94.5	95.0	92.3	31.4	30.8, 32.2	29.3	29.9	35.1
Billy Nungesser	R	W	2.0	1.6, 2.4	1.6	1.6	2.6	31.0	30.5, 31.5	31.7	31.8	28.1
John Young	R	W	2.0	1.6, 2.4	1.6	1.0	2.5	30.5	29.9, 31.0	31.1	30.4	29.0
Elbert Guillory	R	B	2.1	1.8, 2.5	2.3	2.4	2.5	7.1	6.6, 7.6	8.1	7.8	7.8
Attorney General												
Ike Jackson	D	B	39.5	38.8, 40.2	40.5	41.0	36.8	2.4	1.9, 2.9	1.5	2.3	4.0
Geri Broussard Baloney	D	B	35.2	34.5, 36.0	35.8	34.7	34.5	6.1	5.3, 7.0	6.0	6.5	8.1
Buddy Caldwell	R	W	20.0	19.3, 20.9	19.4	19.3	22.8	54.4	53.7, 55.1	54.6	53.7	53.2
Jeff Landry	R	W	2.5	2.1, 3.0	2.2	2.3	3.0	30.7	30.0, 31.3	31.3	30.3	28.3
Marty Maley	R	W	2.7	2.3, 3.1	2.8	2.8	2.9	6.3	5.9, 6.8	6.7	7.2	6.5
Secretary of State												
Chris Tyson	D	B	93.2	92.3, 93.9	94.4	94.3	92.2	14.0	13.2, 14.9	13.1	15.9	20.0
Tom Schedler	R	W	6.9	6.1, 7.6	5.6	5.7	7.8	86.0	85.1, 86.8	86.9	84.1	80.0
2015 November												
Lieutenant Governor												
Kip Holden	D	B	96.3	95.5, 97.1	96.5	97.1	94.6	40.5	39.4, 41.8	38.3	40.3	45.6
Billy Nungesser	R	W	3.7	2.9, 4.5	3.5	2.9	5.4	59.5	58.2, 60.6	61.7	59.7	54.4

Appendix A4 Area of Interest 4 De Soto, Natchitoches, Red River			Estimates for Black Voters					Estimates for White Voters					
Party	Race	El Rx	C	95% confidence interval	El 2x2	ER	HP	El Rx	C	95% confidence interval	El 2x2	ER	HP
2022 November													
U.S. Senator													
John Kennedy	R	W		4.1	2.8, 5.9	6.1	0.2	8.1	91.4	90.4, 92.3	90.8	94.2	89.1
Gary Chambers, Jr	D	B		43.8	41.2, 46.2	43.2	46.8	40.5	3.2	2.2, 4.2	3.7	1.4	3.7
Luke Mixon	D	W		29.1	26.7, 31.5	32.4	27.6	33.9	3.4	2.5, 4.5	3.0	3.0	3.8
Others				23.0	21.1, 24.8	22.6	25.5	17.5	2.0	1.3, 2.7	1.9	1.5	3.4
2020 November													
U.S. President													
Biden/Harris	D	W/B		87.7	73.4, 93.0	95.0	102.4	92.2	15.4	11.2, 24.9	8.9	5.6	9.1
Trump/Pence	R	W/W		10.6	5.4, 24.9	1.8	-4.9	5.5	83.7	74.3, 88.0	90.1	93.5	90.0
Others				1.7	1.2, 2.4	2.2	2.4	2.3	0.8	0.1, 1.2	1.0	1.0	0.9
U.S. Senator													
Adrian Perkins	D	B		66.3	64.0, 68.4	68.9	69.9	60.1	4.0	2.7, 5.3	3.2	2.9	4.5
Derrick Edwards	D	B		15.5	13.7, 17.2	18.6	16.1	15.8	1.9	1.1, 2.8	0.7	1.6	1.9
Bill Cassidy	R	W		3.3	2.1, 4.6	3.2	-2.7	7.5	90.1	89.1, 91.1	90.2	91.7	88.9
Others				15.0	13.2, 16.9	17.1	16.8	16.6	4.0	2.9, 5.2	3.6	3.7	4.7
2019 October													
Lieutenant Governor													
Willie Jones	D	B		95.9	94.1, 97.2	95.0	100.4	90.6	7.6	6.3, 9.0	7.7	7.0	9.6
Billy Nungesser	R	W		4.1	2.8, 5.9	5.0	-0.5	9.4	92.4	91.0, 93.7	92.3	93.1	90.4
Attorney General													
Ike Jackson	D	B		91.0	88.7, 93.1	90.8	93.4	85.3	7.4	6.0, 9.0	7.4	7.2	8.8
Jeff Landry	R	W		9.0	6.9, 11.3	9.1	6.6	14.7	92.6	91.0, 94.0	92.6	92.8	91.2
Secretary of State													
Gwen Collins-Greenup	D	B		91.5	89.6, 93.1	91.7	94.9	85.8	8.1	6.8, 9.6	7.3	7.0	8.8
Kyle Ardoin	R	W		1.9	1.0, 3.0	1.4	-0.6	3.9	52.0	50.7, 53.1	52.8	50.3	50.9
Thomas Kennedy III	R	W		4.3	3.1, 6.2	4.4	3.5	6.4	31.9	30.6, 33.2	32.6	33.7	31.5
Amanda Smith	R	W		2.3	1.6, 3.3	2.3	2.0	3.9	8.0	7.1, 8.8	8.6	8.9	8.8

Appendix A4 Area of Interest 4 De Soto, Natchitoches, Red River			Estimates for Black Voters					Estimates for White Voters					
			Party	Race	El Rx	95% confidence interval	El 2x2	ER	HP	El Rx	95% confidence interval	El 2x2	ER
Treasurer													
Derrick Edwards	D	B	93.6	91.5, 95.3	94.1	98.3	89.8	9.9	8.5, 11.6	7.8	7.6	10.0	
John Schroder	R	W	2.1	1.1, 3.4	2.0	-3.7	5.7	87.0	85.6, 88.2	87.7	87.9	85.9	
Teresa Kenny		W	4.3	3.1, 5.8	5.1	5.5	4.5	3.1	2.2, 4.1	4.2	4.4	4.1	
2019 November													
Secretary of State													
Gwen Collins-Greenup	D	B	96.7	95.2, 97.8	95.5	103.8	92.6	11.7	10.3, 13.2	11.3	7.8	12.0	
Kyle Ardoin	R	W	3.3	2.2, 4.8	4.6	-3.9	7.4	88.3	86.8, 89.7	88.6	92.1	88.0	
2018 November													
Secretary of State													
Gwen Collins-Greenup	D	B	52.2	50.0, 54.4	55.3	52.3	43.7	4.6	3.4, 5.8	2.3	3.8	4.3	
Renee Fontenot Free	D	W	34.0	31.8, 36.1	37.7	37.3	32.6	5.4	4.1, 6.6	3.7	4.6	5.4	
Julie Stokes	R	W	4.2	3.2, 5.4	5.6	5.0	8.6	7.3	6.5, 8.1	6.8	6.4	6.8	
Kyle Ardoin	R	W	3.0	2.1, 4.1	3.1	1.5	5.0	29.1	28.1, 30.1	29.1	30.7	28.9	
Rick Edmonds	R	W	1.4	0.9, 2.0	0.8	-1.5	2.6	23.8	23.1, 24.6	24.8	23.8	26.6	
Thomas Kennedy III	R	W	2.3	1.5, 3.2	2.4	2.2	3.7	17.7	16.8, 18.4	17.7	18.0	16.3	
Others			2.9	1.9, 3.9	3.2	3.7	3.7	12.1	11.3, 13.0	12.4	12.8	11.9	
2018 December													
Secretary of State													
Gwen Collins-Greenup	D	B	96.0	93.8, 97.6	93.8	102.9	91.8	11.0	9.4, 12.7	12.4	9.2	10.4	
Kyle Ardoin	R	W	4.1	2.4, 6.2	6.1	-2.9	8.2	89.0	87.3, 90.6	87.7	90.8	89.6	
2017 October													
Treasurer													
Derrick Edwards	D	B	89.6	86.4, 92.1	89.7	98.0	88.7	9.0	7.4, 10.7	9.8	5.4	8.8	
Angele Davis	R	W	3.1	1.8, 4.9	1.7	-0.3	3.7	29.2	27.7, 30.7	30.0	30.7	28.1	
Neil Riser	R	W	2.9	1.7, 4.6	1.2	0.8	3.3	23.6	22.1, 25.0	24.5	24.8	22.2	
John Schroder	R	W	2.3	1.3, 3.7	1.6	1.4	2.0	32.7	31.1, 34.2	33.4	32.8	34.1	
Others			2.1	1.2, 3.1	0.5	0.2	2.2	5.6	4.7, 6.4	6.3	6.4	6.8	

Appendix A4 Area of Interest 4 De Soto, Natchitoches, Red River		Estimates for Black Voters							Estimates for White Voters								
		Party	Race	EI	Rx	C	95% confidence interval	EI 2x2	ER	HP	EI	Rx	C	95% confidence interval	EI 2x2	ER	HP
2017 November																	
Treasurer																	
Derrick Edwards	D	B	96.2	93.8, 98.0	91.1	105.9	95.9	13.7	11.7, 15.7	16.5	10.4	12.7					
John Schroder	R	W	3.8	2.0, 6.2	8.7	-6.1	4.1	86.3	84.3, 88.3	83.4	89.6	87.3					
2015 October																	
Lieutenant Governor																	
Kip Holden	D	B	90.7	88.9, 92.4	92.7	93.1	89.1	10.6	9.3, 11.9	8.2	10.6	13.9					
Billy Nungesser	R	W	2.6	1.7, 3.9	2.4	1.9	3.9	33.2	32.0, 34.3	34.1	33.6	32.0					
John Young	R	W	4.2	2.9, 5.7	3.1	3.2	4.4	43.3	42.0, 44.5	44.5	42.4	42.1					
Elbert Guillory	R	B	2.5	1.6, 3.5	3.7	2.0	2.5	12.9	12.0, 13.8	13.6	13.3	12.0					
Attorney General																	
Ike Jackson	D	B	32.3	30.6, 34.0	33.1	32.3	28.0	1.9	1.2, 2.9	1.0	1.9	3.2					
Geri Broussard Baloney	D	B	36.7	33.5, 39.0	37.8	36.7	31.0	5.0	3.8, 6.7	4.8	6.1	6.5					
Buddy Caldwell	R	W	25.6	23.0, 28.2	26.7	27.8	33.5	45.7	44.1, 47.2	45.2	44.1	44.9					
Jeff Landry	R	W	2.5	1.4, 4.2	1.7	1.2	3.5	35.1	33.7, 36.2	36.3	35.5	32.8					
Marty Maley	R	W	3.0	2.0, 4.1	2.4	2.0	3.9	12.3	11.4, 13.2	12.8	12.4	12.6					
Secretary of State																	
Chris Tyson	D	B	91.5	89.0, 93.6	92.5	92.5	91.0	14.1	12.5, 15.9	13.1	16.0	18.9					
Tom Schedler	R	W	8.5	6.4, 11.0	7.6	7.6	9.0	85.9	84.1, 87.5	87.0	84.1	81.1					
2015 November																	
Lieutenant Governor																	
Kip Holden	D	B	97.2	95.5, 98.4	98.1	98.1	94.7	19.7	18.1, 21.4	17.8	17.7	21.1					
Billy Nungesser	R	W	2.8	1.6, 4.5	2.0	2.0	5.3	80.3	78.6, 81.9	82.2	82.3	78.9					

Appendix A5 Area of Interest 5 Calcasieu		Estimates for Black Voters						Estimates for White Voters				
		Party	Race	El RxC	95% confidence interval	El 2x2	ER	HP	El RxC	95% confidence interval	El 2x2	ER
2022 November												
U.S. Senator												
John Kennedy	R	W	4.4	3.2, 5.7	2.5	-0.3	7.8	86.4	85.8, 86.9	86.8	86.2	82.4
Gary Chambers, Jr	D	B	56.4	54.5, 58.2	59.3	59.3	54.4	2.5	1.8, 3.3	1.7	2.0	5.2
Luke Mixon	D	W	22.2	20.5, 23.9	22.6	22.7	20.8	6.3	5.6, 6.9	6.1	6.3	6.7
Others			17.0	15.4, 18.7	17.9	18.3	17.0	4.8	4.0, 5.5	5.1	5.5	5.7
2020 November												
U.S. President												
Biden/Harris	D	W/B	90.9	73.0, 96.5	98.4	102.7	93.8	15.5	13.4, 21.7	9.6	9.8	13.0
Trump/Pence	R	W/W	7.7	2.4, 24.9	0.8	-5.0	4.5	84.0	77.8, 86.0	88.4	88.3	85.3
Others			1.5	0.9, 2.2	2.3	2.3	1.7	0.5	0.4, 0.7	1.8	1.9	1.7
U.S. Senator												
Adrian Perkins	D	B	23.1	21.6, 24.6	25.4	24.5	23.3	2.5	1.7, 3.3	2.1	2.7	3.4
Derrick Edwards	D	B	50.7	49.0, 52.4	52.4	53.0	47.5	3.7	2.8, 4.4	2.7	2.8	5.3
Bill Cassidy	R	W	5.4	4.2, 6.6	3.3	0.6	8.0	86.3	85.6, 86.8	87.1	86.4	83.1
Others			20.8	19.2, 22.4	22.3	22.1	21.2	7.6	6.8, 8.3	7.4	8.0	8.2
2019 October												
Lieutenant Governor												
Willie Jones	D	B	91.9	90.1, 93.5	93.1	95.4	88.2	8.7	7.8, 9.8	7.5	7.7	12.1
Billy Nungesser	R	W	8.1	6.5, 9.9	6.8	4.6	11.8	91.3	90.2, 92.2	92.5	92.3	87.9
Attorney General												
Ike Jackson	D	B	92.6	90.9, 94.1	94.0	96.5	88.7	9.8	9.0, 10.8	8.7	8.7	13.1
Jeff Landry	R	W	7.4	5.9, 9.1	5.9	3.5	11.3	90.2	89.2, 91.0	91.3	91.3	86.9
Secretary of State												
Gwen Collins-Greenup	D	B	93.2	91.8, 94.4	94.7	97.1	89.3	10.3	9.6, 11.0	8.1	8.0	12.5
Kyle Ardoin	R	W	2.7	2.0, 3.7	1.7	-1.0	4.7	57.7	57.0, 58.4	58.3	57.6	55.2
Thomas Kennedy III	R	W	2.8	2.0, 3.8	2.6	2.1	4.1	26.5	25.7, 27.1	27.1	27.5	25.9
Amanda Smith	R	W	1.3	0.8, 1.9	1.7	1.8	1.9	5.5	4.9, 6.0	6.5	6.9	6.4

Appendix A5**Area of Interest 5
Calcasieu****Estimates for Black Voters****Estimates for White Voters**

	Party	Race	El Rx	95% confidence interval	El 2x2	ER	HP	El Rx	95% confidence interval	El 2x2	ER	HP
Treasurer												
Derrick Edwards	D	B	94.3	92.7, 95.6	95.4	98.7	90.6	11.3	10.5, 12.1	9.1	9.3	13.5
John Schroder	R	W	2.4	1.6, 3.8	1.0	-3.3	4.9	84.0	83.3, 84.6	84.3	84.5	80.7
Teresa Kenny		W	3.2	2.3, 4.3	4.7	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.0, 5.3	6.1	6.3	5.8
2019 November												
Secretary of State												
Gwen Collins-Greenup	D	B	95.4	94.0, 96.6	96.9	100.2	92.1	12.6	11.8, 13.7	11.8	11.6	16.1
Kyle Ardoin	R	W	4.6	3.4, 6.0	3.0	-0.3	7.9	87.4	86.3, 88.2	88.2	88.5	83.9
2018 November												
Secretary of State												
Gwen Collins-Greenup	D	B	56.8	55.5, 58.4	59.4	59.3	55.2	4.2	3.6, 4.7	2.7	3.1	5.9
Renee Fontenot Free	D	W	35.3	33.8, 36.6	37.4	36.9	33.0	9.6	9.0, 10.2	8.6	8.4	9.4
Julie Stokes	R	W	0.9	0.6, 1.4	1.2	0.5	1.3	13.3	12.8, 13.7	13.5	13.2	13.0
Kyle Ardoin	R	W	1.3	0.8, 1.9	1.1	-0.6	2.5	29.0	28.4, 29.5	29.3	29.9	28.4
Rick Edmonds	R	W	1.1	0.6, 1.6	1.2	-0.2	1.8	19.1	18.5, 19.6	19.4	18.9	18.4
Thomas Kennedy III	R	W	1.4	0.9, 1.9	1.3	0.8	2.0	12.4	11.9, 12.9	12.7	13.4	12.6
Others			3.2	2.5, 4.0	3.2	3.3	4.2	12.5	11.9, 13.0	12.7	13.1	12.3
2018 December												
Secretary of State												
Gwen Collins-Greenup	D	B	96.5	95.1, 97.7	96.8	100.2	94.1	13.1	12.0, 14.4	12.6	11.9	15.4
Kyle Ardoin	R	W	3.5	2.3, 4.9	3.2	-0.2	5.9	86.9	85.6, 88.0	87.4	88.1	84.6
2017 October												
Treasurer												
Derrick Edwards	D	B	89.4	87.2, 91.4	92.3	94.3	89.9	11.2	10.3, 12.1	10.6	10.7	12.5
Angele Davis	R	W	5.2	3.5, 7.1	5.1	4.5	5.5	39.8	38.7, 40.8	39.9	37.4	38.6
Neil Riser	R	W	1.8	1.0, 2.8	1.1	0.1	1.5	23.5	22.6, 24.4	23.7	24.2	23.4
John Schroder	R	W	1.7	1.0, 2.6	0.9	0.0	1.3	18.7	17.8, 19.6	19.0	19.4	18.4
Others			2.0	1.2, 2.9	0.6	1.1	1.9	6.9	6.3, 7.5	7.2	8.2	7.1

Appendix A5**Area of Interest 5
Calcasieu****Estimates for Black Voters****Estimates for White Voters**

	Party	Race	El Rx	95% confidence interval	El 2x2	ER	HP	El Rx	95% confidence interval	El 2x2	ER	HP
2017 November												
Treasurer												
Derrick Edwards	D	B	97.5	96.1, 98.6	98.9	103.0	97.0	17.0	16.0, 18.1	15.9	17.5	19.0
John Schroder	R	W	2.5	1.4, 3.9	0.9	-3.0	3.0	83.0	81.9, 84.0	84.1	82.5	81.0
2015 October												
Lieutenant Governor												
Kip Holden	D	B	87.2	85.7, 88.6	88.6	89.9	84.8	12.1	11.4, 12.8	10.6	11.3	14.2
Billy Nungesser	R	W	2.7	1.9, 3.6	2.2	1.5	3.5	36.8	36.1, 37.5	37.4	37.1	35.4
John Young	R	W	4.3	3.2, 5.4	4.0	2.9	5.4	41.9	41.1, 42.6	42.1	41.5	40.9
Elbert Guillory	R	B	5.9	4.9, 6.9	5.9	5.8	6.2	9.2	8.6, 9.8	9.7	10.1	9.4
Attorney General												
Ike Jackson	D	B	26.7	25.2, 28.2	27.4	27.4	23.5	2.8	2.3, 3.3	2.5	3.3	3.7
Geri Broussard Baloney	D	B	61.2	55.8, 63.3	63.4	63.2	62.7	6.0	5.3, 7.3	4.8	5.0	7.8
Buddy Caldwell	R	W	7.1	5.9, 9.2	7.1	7.4	7.3	38.9	38.1, 39.7	39.0	38.5	37.4
Jeff Landry	R	W	4.1	2.9, 6.0	2.9	1.0	5.0	50.2	49.1, 51.0	50.6	50.6	48.4
Marty Maley	R	W	1.0	0.6, 1.4	1.1	0.9	1.4	2.1	1.7, 2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6
Secretary of State												
Chris Tyson	D	B	95.9	94.5, 97.0	96.8	98.8	92.9	19.8	18.8, 20.7	18.6	19.6	21.4
Tom Schedler	R	W	4.1	3.0, 5.5	3.2	1.2	7.1	80.2	79.3, 81.2	81.4	80.3	78.6
2015 November												
Lieutenant Governor												
Kip Holden	D	B	97.0	95.7, 98.0	98.0	100.2	94.3	23.5	22.4, 24.5	22.5	23.7	25.8
Billy Nungesser	R	W	3.0	2.0, 4.3	2.1	-0.3	5.7	76.5	75.5, 77.6	77.7	76.4	74.2

Appendix A6 Area of Interest 6 Ascension, Iberville		Estimates for Black Voters							Estimates for White Voters				
		Party	Race	EI RxC	95% confidence interval	EI 2x2	ER	HP	EI RxC	95% confidence interval	EI 2x2	ER	HP
2022 November													
U.S. Senator													
John Kennedy	R	W	5.0	3.6, 6.6	4.8	2.3	9.8	85.8	85.0, 86.6	86.3	87.3	84.8	
Gary Chambers, Jr	D	B	63.2	60.9, 65.4	65.7	65.1	60.7	2.9	1.9, 3.9	1.4	1.3	4.1	
Luke Mixon	D	W	19.3	17.2, 21.4	23.0	19.0	16.6	6.5	5.3, 7.6	5.9	6.4	5.9	
Others			12.6	10.9, 14.3	13.9	13.7	12.9	4.7	3.8, 5.7	4.9	5.0	5.2	
2020 November													
U.S. President													
Biden/Harris	D	W/B	86.6	84.4, 94.7	97.1	100.0	90.9	15.5	12.0, 26.4	8.3	7.4	11.6	
Trump/Pence	R	W/W	11.6	3.6, 33.3	1.1	-2.8	6.1	83.9	72.8, 87.4	89.5	91.2	86.9	
Others			1.8	1.3, 2.4	3.4	2.7	2.9	0.6	0.4, 0.9	1.1	1.3	1.5	
U.S. Senator													
Adrian Perkins	D	B	44.9	42.9, 46.9	46.7	44.3	36.5	3.3	2.3, 4.4	2.7	3.2	5.0	
Derrick Edwards	D	B	32.8	30.8, 34.5	34.8	34.6	32.2	2.3	1.6, 3.1	1.4	1.5	3.2	
Bill Cassidy	R	W	5.8	4.4, 7.3	4.8	2.7	12.4	89.7	88.6, 90.6	90.4	90.6	85.5	
Others			16.6	14.9, 18.3	17.9	18.3	18.9	4.7	3.8, 5.7	4.9	4.7	6.3	
2019 October													
Lieutenant Governor													
Willie Jones	D	B	88.2	85.9, 90.11	88.5	89.0	84.5	5.5	4.4, 6.9	5.0	5.3	9.3	
Billy Nungesser	R	W	11.8	9.9, 14.1	11.4	11.0	15.5	94.5	93.1, 95.6	95.1	94.7	90.7	
Attorney General													
Ike Jackson	D	B	92.1	90.0, 93.7	91.5	94.4	88.5	7.2	6.0, 8.8	6.5	5.9	9.6	
Jeff Landry	R	W	7.9	6.3, 10.0	8.5	5.7	11.5	92.8	91.2, 94.0	93.5	94.1	90.4	
Secretary of State													
Gwen Collins-Greenup	D	B	88.1	86.3, 89.8	89.9	89.9	85.0	9.5	8.4, 10.6	6.7	6.8	10.6	
Kyle Ardoin	R	W	3.9	2.7, 5.2	2.7	1.6	5.7	65.8	64.9, 66.6	66.6	68.2	61.7	
Thomas Kennedy III	R	W	5.7	4.4, 7.2	5.3	6.3	6.2	19.0	18.1, 19.8	19.5	18.5	20.7	
Amanda Smith	R	W	2.4	1.6, 3.3	2.5	2.2	3.1	5.7	4.9, 6.7	7.1	6.6	7.1	

Appendix A6 Area of Interest 6 Ascension, Iberville			Estimates for Black Voters					Estimates for White Voters				
			Party	Race	El Rx	95% confidence interval	El 2x2	ER	HP	El Rx	95% confidence interval	El 2x2
Treasurer												
Derrick Edwards	D	B	91.8	89.0, 93.6	92.2	94.7	88.9	10.3	9.2, 11.8	7.2	7.3	12.6
John Schroder	R	W	4.8	3.3, 7.4	3.4	1.3	6.7	85.3	83.7, 86.4	86.4	86.5	80.9
Teresa Kenny		W	3.3	2.4, 4.5	3.9	3.9	4.4	4.3	3.4, 5.4	6.3	6.2	6.5
2019 November												
Secretary of State												
Gwen Collins-Greenup	D	B	95.4	93.4, 96.7	95.6	97.4	91.0	11.6	10.2, 13.2	10.4	10.4	15.6
Kyle Ardoin	R	W	4.7	3.3, 6.6	4.3	2.6	9.0	88.4	86.8, 89.8	89.7	89.6	84.4
2018 November												
Secretary of State												
Gwen Collins-Greenup	D	B	56.7	57.7, 58.5	59.7	56.6	51.7	3.8	2.8, 4.7	2.1	2.6	4.4
Renee Fontenot Free	D	W	31.6	29.8, 33.5	35.2	33.6	30.9	8.0	7.1, 8.8	5.8	7.0	8.6
Julie Stokes	R	W	1.4	0.8, 2.1	1.2	1.4	1.6	11.9	11.2, 12.6	12.6	12.3	10.2
Kyle Ardoin	R	W	3.2	2.3, 4.3	2.7	3.4	5.6	36.5	35.7, 37.2	37.0	37.4	37.1
Rick Edmonds	R	W	1.6	1.0, 2.2	1.0	-0.9	3.2	21.8	21.0, 22.5	22.4	23.3	20.9
Thomas Kennedy III	R	W	2.3	1.6, 3.1	2.3	2.4	2.9	9.1	8.5, 9.6	9.4	9.0	9.7
Others			3.3	2.5, 4.2	3.6	3.7	4.1	8.9	8.1, 9.6	9.5	8.4	9.1
2018 December												
Secretary of State												
Gwen Collins-Greenup	D	B	94.0	92.1, 95.5	94.8	97.7	87.9	12.7	11.2, 14.6	11.9	10.4	14.0
Kyle Ardoin	R	W	6.0	4.5, 7.9	5.2	2.2	12.1	87.3	85.4, 88.8	88.2	89.5	86.0
2017 October												
Treasurer												
Derrick Edwards	D	B	83.9	81.3, 86.4	85.8	90.3	81.7	10.4	9.0, 11.9	8.5	8.0	11.2
Angele Davis	R	W	8.4	6.3, 10.5	7.5	6.7	11.0	37.0	35.5, 38.5	37.5	36.3	36.4
Neil Riser	R	W	2.0	1.2, 3.0	0.0	0.1	0.8	7.9	6.9, 8.8	9.3	8.6	8.2
John Schroder	R	W	3.2	2.1, 4.7	2.4	1.5	3.4	39.4	38.0, 40.8	40.3	41.5	38.7
Others			2.5	1.6, 3.6	0.7	1.4	3.1	5.3	4.4, 6.2	7.0	5.7	5.4

Appendix A6 Area of Interest 6 Ascension, Iberville		Estimates for Black Voters							Estimates for White Voters				
		Party	Race	EI RxC	95% confidence interval	EI 2x2	ER	HP	EI RxC	95% confidence interval	EI 2x2	ER	HP
2017 November													
Treasurer													
Derrick Edwards	D	B	97.0	95.0, 98.5	98.5	102.8	97.6	12.9	11.2, 14.6	11.7	11.4	14.2	
John Schroder	R	W	3.0	1.5, 5.0	1.5	-2.9	2.4	87.1	85.4, 88.8	88.3	88.6	85.8	
2015 October													
Lieutenant Governor													
Kip Holden	D	B	93.7	91.0, 95.3	95.8	96.1	93.0	26.6	25.5, 27.9	23.4	23.5	27.8	
Billy Nungesser	R	W	2.2	1.2, 3.4	1.6	1.4	2.7	38.9	37.9, 39.8	39.9	39.5	38.1	
John Young	R	W	2.2	1.2, 4.0	1.2	0.4	2.4	27.9	26.8, 28.8	29.1	29.7	26.7	
Elbert Guillory	R	B	2.0	1.3, 2.9	1.9	2.1	1.9	6.6	5.8, 7.4	7.6	7.2	7.4	
Attorney General													
Ike Jackson	D	B	51.5	49.9, 53.0	52.1	55.5	60.3	1.6	1.0, 2.2	1.1	-0.5	2.9	
Geri Broussard Baloney	D	B	25.7	23.6, 27.5	25.6	24.4	19.5	5.8	4.9, 6.7	5.8	6.3	7.1	
Buddy Caldwell	R	W	13.4	11.5, 15.4	12.2	11.8	10.1	51.3	50.1, 52.4	52.0	52.5	49.5	
Jeff Landry	R	W	3.0	1.9, 4.3	2.1	2.4	3.5	34.6	33.5, 35.6	35.7	35.1	34.5	
Marty Maley	R	W	6.5	5.1, 7.9	6.8	6.0	6.6	6.7	5.9, 7.5	7.2	6.7	6.0	
Secretary of State													
Chris Tyson	D	B	91.9	89.5, 94.0	92.4	91.9	90.1	15.2	13.7, 16.7	13.4	16.2	20.0	
Tom Schedler	R	W	8.1	6.0, 10.5	7.7	8.1	9.9	84.8	83.3, 86.3	86.5	83.8	80.0	
2015 November													
Lieutenant Governor													
Kip Holden	D	B	97.5	95.9, 98.6	99.0	100.7	97.6	33.7	32.4, 35.3	31.2	33.1	35.4	
Billy Nungesser	R	W	2.5	1.4, 4.1	0.8	-0.7	2.4	66.3	64.7, 67.6	68.8	66.9	64.6	

Appendix A7			Estimates for Black Voters					Estimates for White Voters					
Area of Interest 7													
East Baton Rouge, East Feliciana													
Party	Race	El Rx	C	95% confidence interval	El 2x2	ER	HP	El Rx	C	95% confidence interval	El 2x2	ER	HP
2022 November													
U.S. Senator													
John Kennedy	R	W		3.8	3.2, 4.4	2.0	1.7	4.8	78.2	77.6, 78.8	78.5	77.2	72.4
Gary Chambers, Jr	D	B		65.2	64.2, 66.1	66.2	66.3	61.6	6.6	5.8, 7.4	4.4	4.8	7.2
Luke Mixon	D	W		23.5	22.6, 24.3	23.6	23.1	25.4	13.8	13.1, 14.5	13.3	13.4	16.7
Others				7.6	7.0, 8.2	8.8	9.0	8.2	1.3	1.0, 1.7	4.0	4.5	3.7
2020 November													
U.S. President													
Biden/Harris	D	W/B		89.5	75.8, 95.7	97.4	98.6	94.4	25.4	20.3, 36.2	15.9	15.8	20.6
Trump/Pence	R	W/W		9.6	3.5, 23.2	1.4	0.0	4.1	74.0	63.1, 79.1	81.6	81.9	77.3
Others				0.9	.7, 1.1	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.7	.5, .8	2.5	2.4	2.1
U.S. Senator													
Adrian Perkins	D	B		50.3	49.5, 51.2	51.2	51.3	49.7	10.9	10.0, 12.3	9.2	9.0	12.4
Derrick Edwards	D	B		29.4	28.6, 30.1	30.5	30.5	27.8	1.7	1.3, 2.3	0.7	1.3	2.6
Bill Cassidy	R	W		5.6	5.0, 6.2	3.5	2.4	6.6	85.1	83.8, 85.9	85.7	85.2	80.4
Others				14.7	14.0, 15.3	15.8	15.8	15.9	2.3	1.7, 2.8	3.8	4.6	4.5
2019 October													
Lieutenant Governor													
Willie Jones	D	B		82.2	81.2, 83.2	83.8	84.6	80.5	11.0	10.2, 12.0	11.2	13.2	17.0
Billy Nungesser	R	W		17.8	16.8, 18.8	16.1	15.4	19.5	89.0	88.0, 89.8	88.8	86.7	83.0
Attorney General													
Ike Jackson	D	B		89.0	88.1, 90.2	90.6	91.1	87.5	14.6	13.6, 16.7	14.2	16.2	20.8
Jeff Landry	R	W		11.0	9.8, 11.9	9.4	8.9	12.5	85.4	83.3, 86.4	85.8	83.8	79.2
Secretary of State													
Gwen Collins-Greenup	D	B		90.9	84.3, 92.1	92.1	92.6	88.6	15.8	14.6, 21.2	12.2	14.2	18.0
Kyle Ardoin	R	W		5.1	4.1, 10.8	3.3	2.4	6.3	68.3	63.9, 69.2	69.0	66.8	65.8
Thomas Kennedy III	R	W		2.9	2.3, 3.9	2.5	2.8	3.0	12.9	12.0, 13.5	13.9	14.0	11.6
Amanda Smith	R	W		1.2	.9, 1.6	1.5	2.0	2.1	3.0	2.3, 3.6	5.2	5.1	4.6

Appendix A7			Estimates for Black Voters						Estimates for White Voters					
Area of Interest 7														
East Baton Rouge, East Feliciana														
	Party	Race	El RxC	95% confidence interval	El 2x2	ER	HP	El RxC	95% confidence interval	El 2x2	ER	HP		
Treasurer														
Derrick Edwards	D	B	94.0	88.3, 95.0	94.9	95.2	91.9	14.9	14.0, 19.0	10.3	12.2	17.7		
John Schroder	R	W	3.6	2.6, 9.5	1.6	0.8	4.3	83.0	78.8, 83.8	84.0	81.7	77.1		
Teresa Kenny		W	2.4	2.0, 2.9	3.7	4.0	3.8	2.2	1.8, 2.6	6.0	6.1	5.3		
2019 November														
Secretary of State														
Gwen Collins-Greenup	D	B	95.8	94.9, 96.5	97.7	98.3	94.7	17.6	16.5, 19.0	16.9	17.3	23.9		
Kyle Ardoin	R	W	4.2	3.5, 5.1	3.0	1.7	5.3	82.4	81.0, 83.5	83.2	82.7	76.1		
2018 November														
Secretary of State														
Gwen Collins-Greenup	D	B	61.3	60.5, 62.2	62.2	62.5	57.5	4.7	4.0, 5.6	2.7	4.3	5.9		
Renee Fontenot Free	D	W	28.6	27.8, 29.4	29.5	29.6	30.7	12.5	11.8, 13.2	11.0	11.1	12.1		
Julie Stokes	R	W	1.3	1.0, 1.7	1.2	0.8	1.7	15.0	14.3, 15.6	15.5	15.0	14.4		
Kyle Ardoin	R	W	3.6	3.1, 4.0	3.0	3.2	4.0	30.1	29.5, 30.6	30.5	29.7	29.9		
Rick Edmonds	R	W	1.5	1.2, 1.8	1.2	0.2	2.0	24.8	24.3, 25.2	25.2	23.3	24.2		
Thomas Kennedy III	R	W	1.0	.6, 1.4	1.0	0.7	1.1	5.2	4.7, 5.7	6.2	8.0	5.5		
Others			2.7	2.2, 3.2	2.8	3.0	3.0	7.7	6.9, 8.4	8.5	8.5	8.0		
2018 December														
Secretary of State														
Gwen Collins-Greenup	D	B	96.8	95.9, 97.6	97.4	98.6	95.0	19.5	18.4, 20.7	18.0	19.9	23.8		
Kyle Ardoin	R	W	3.2	2.4, 4.1	2.6	1.4	5.0	80.5	79.3, 81.6	82.0	80.1	76.2		
2017 October														
Treasurer														
Derrick Edwards	D	B	87.4	85.7, 88.9	89.2	90.0	85.7	11.4	10.6, 12.2	9.3	9.6	14.7		
Angele Davis	R	W	5.4	4.3, 6.7	4.6	3.6	6.5	46.9	46.0, 47.7	47.3	48.9	44.9		
Neil Riser	R	W	3.4	2.7, 4.3	3.1	3.2	3.9	15.8	15.1, 16.3	16.3	15.3	15.5		
John Schroder	R	W	1.9	1.3, 2.7	1.6	0.8	2.1	22.0	21.4, 22.6	22.4	21.1	20.7		
Others			1.9	1.3, 2.5	2.2	2.4	1.8	3.9	3.4, 4.5	5.2	5.0	4.2		

Appendix A7			Estimates for Black Voters					Estimates for White Voters				
Area of Interest 7												
East Baton Rouge, East Feliciana												
	Party	Race	El RxC	95% confidence interval	El 2x2	ER	HP	El RxC	95% confidence interval	El 2x2	ER	HP
2017 November												
Treasurer												
Derrick Edwards	D	B	97.4	96.5, 98.2	98.2	100.0	96.0	19.6	18.6, 20.6	18.7	18.9	23.6
John Schroder	R	W	2.6	1.8, 3.5	1.9	0.0	4.0	80.4	79.4, 81.4	81.3	81.1	76.4
2015 October												
Lieutenant Governor												
Kip Holden	D	B	93.7	92.9, 94.5	94.4	94.7	92.0	32.0	30.9, 32.9	28.9	30.6	35.6
Billy Nungesser	R	W	2.2	1.7, 2.7	1.7	1.6	2.8	30.0	29.3, 30.6	30.9	30.6	27.1
John Young	R	W	1.9	1.5, 2.4	1.6	1.2	2.6	31.1	30.3, 31.7	31.9	30.6	29.5
Elbert Guillory	R	B	2.2	1.7, 2.8	2.4	2.5	2.6	6.9	6.2, 7.8	8.2	8.2	7.8
Attorney General												
Ike Jackson	D	B	36.8	36.0, 37.6	37.5	37.6	34.7	2.1	1.6, 2.7	1.6	2.1	3.9
Geri Broussard Baloney	D	B	36.5	35.7, 37.3	37.1	36.0	35.1	6.7	5.9, 7.5	6.2	7.4	8.3
Buddy Caldwell	R	W	22.1	21.2, 22.9	21.2	21.8	24.5	54.5	53.7, 55.2	54.6	53.7	53.7
Jeff Landry	R	W	2.4	2.0, 3.0	2.1	2.3	3.1	31.4	30.8, 32.1	31.9	31.1	28.1
Marty Maley	R	W	2.2	1.8, 2.6	2.3	2.4	2.7	5.2	4.6, 5.7	6.0	5.8	6.0
Secretary of State												
Chris Tyson	D	B	94.1	93.2, 95.0	95.4	96.0	92.7	13.3	12.4, 14.3	12.1	14.4	19.6
Tom Schedler	R	W	5.9	5.0, 6.8	4.5	3.9	7.3	86.7	85.7, 87.6	87.9	85.6	80.4
2015 November												
Lieutenant Governor												
Kip Holden	D	B	95.3	94.3, 96.2	96.0	96.4	94.1	39.9	38.6, 41.2	37.9	39.1	46.1
Billy Nungesser	R	W	4.7	3.8, 5.7	4.0	3.5	5.9	60.1	58.8, 61.4	62.1	61.0	53.9

Appendix B1
Louisiana State Senate
Elections

Estimates for Black Voters

Estimates for White Voters

	Party	Race	Vote	El RxC	95% confidence interval	El 2x2	ER	HP	El RxC	95% confidence interval	El 2x2	ER	HP
2015 October													
St Senate District 2													
Troy Brown	D	B	72.0	87.6	85.9, 89.1	88.6	88.3	86.7	53.2	51.2, 55.4	51.2	50.7	56.2
Eric Weil	no	W	15.7	2.0	1.3, 3.0	1.0	1.2	2.2	33.0	31.6, 34.3	34.6	34.3	27.6
Chris Delpit	D	B	12.3	10.4	9.0, 11.9	10.6	10.6	11.0	13.8	11.9, 15.5	14.1	15.1	16.2
St Senate District 7													
Troy Carter	D	B	37.4	59.1	56.8, 61.2	60.2	59.7	55.1	13.7	11.6, 15.9	11.2	11.5	13.8
Jeffrey Arnold	D	W	33.3	9.4	7.7, 11.2	7.1	6.7	11.4	62.8	60.5, 64.8	66.0	63.4	61.8
Leslie Ellison	D	B	15.0	20.5	18.6, 22.3	21.1	22.2	22.6	8.1	6.4, 9.8	8.3	7.2	9.5
Roy Glapion	D	B	14.3	11.1	9.2, 13.0	11.5	11.4	10.9	15.5	13.3, 17.7	16.4	17.9	14.9
St Senate District 38													
Richard Burford	R	W	35.2	6.0	3.9, 8.9	4.8	2.3	na	49.3	47.9, 50.9	51.0	53.6	48.1
John Milkovich	D	W	33.3	63.5	60.5, 66.4	68.2	63.7		17.8	15.9, 19.7	15.8	15.1	14.2
Cloyce Clark	R	W	21.6	3.1	1.7, 4.9	0.5	0.8		31.7	30.2, 32.8	32.5	32.1	35.7
Jemayel Warren	D	B	9.9	27.4	25.6, 29.1	29.1	33.4		1.2	.7, 1.9	0.4	0.0	2.0
2015 November													
St Senate District 7													
Troy Carter	D	B	56.8	87.1	84.5, 89.4	88.5	87.8	82.8	17.6	14.1, 21.6	14.9	15.6	17.1
Jeffrey Arnold	D	W	43.2	12.9	10.6, 15.5	11.4	12.1	17.2	82.4	78.4, 85.9	85.0	84.2	82.9
2017 April													
St Senate District 2													
Warren Harang	D	W	26.5	3.0	1.8, 4.7	1.6	3.2	3.9	56.3	53.9, 58.2	58.0	54.0	52.8
Edward Price	D	B	22.1	34.3	32.0, 36.5	34.0	34.1	28.9	6.6	4.0, 9.2	8.4	7.0	5.3
Elton Aubert	D	B	15.1	23.2	21.3, 25.0	24.4	24.3	27.5	5.8	3.8, 7.9	3.3	3.5	2.7
Wayne Brigalia	R	W	7.0	2.1	1.3, 3.2	0.4	0.0	1.4	13.0	11.4, 14.3	15.5	15.3	15.1
Albert Burl	D	B	6.4	9.6	8.6, 10.5	10.8	12.5	17.4	1.9	1.0, 3.0	0.5	0.0	1.3
Others			22.9	27.9	25.6, 30.0	22.7	28.9	21.2	16.5	13.8, 19.2	16.9	20.7	22.9

Appendix B1**Louisiana State Senate
Elections****Estimates for Black Voters****Estimates for White Voters****95%
confidence****95%
confidence****2017 May
St Senate District 2**

	Party	Race	Vote	El RxC	interval	El 2x2	ER	HP	El RxC	interval	El 2x2	ER	HP
Edward Price	D	B	62.6	96.0	94.7, 97.1	94.3	96.7	92.1	9.9	7.8, 12.1	12.3	11.3	10.7
Warren Harang	D	W	37.4	4.0	2.9, .4	5.8	3.4	7.9	90.1	87.9, 92.2	87.7	88.7	89.3

**2019 October
St Senate District 3**

Joseph Bouie	D	B	44.3	56.8	55.4, 58.2	57.0	58.9	54.1	24.1	21.6, 26.6	21.3	19.0	13.4
John Bagneris	D	B	29.1	36.0	34.5, 37.3	36.4	35.7	36.1	18.8	16.4, 21.3	17.4	17.7	14.5
Kathleen Doody	R	W	18.6	1.6	1.1, .3	1.5	-1.1	3.1	48.8	47.1, 50.5	48.3	52.7	63.1
Brandon Gregoire	D	W	8.0	5.6	4.7, .5	6.4	6.4	6.7	8.3	6.1, 10.3	10.6	10.9	9.0

St Senate District 36

Robert Mills	R	W	47.7	3.2	1.7, .3	na	-2.5	3.3	59.5	58.5, 60.4	60.4	61.6	55.5
Ryan Gatti	R	W	37.7	41.4	37.3, 45.8		52.6	49.9	37.3	35.9, 38.6	34.2	33.9	37.9
Mattie Preston	D	B	14.6	55.3	51.0, 59.3		49.9	46.8	3.3	2.0, .6	3.2	4.5	6.6

St Senate District 38

Barry Milligan	R	W	50.7	2.0	1.1, .2	0.8	-5.8	na	78.7	77.3, 79.8	80.0	79.2	76.6
John Milkovich	D	W	26.3	42.1	39.5, 45.1	48.7	50.0		18.1	16.1, 19.8	13.8	17.4	17.0
Katrina Early	D	B	23.0	55.9	53.0, 58.5	58.1	55.8		3.2	1.7, .3	2.7	3.3	6.4

St Senate District 39

Gregory Tarver	D	B	69.0	96.7	95.7, 97.6	97.0	97.0	93.8	21.8	19.9, 23.8	19.4	21.7	21.3
James Slagle	R	W	31.0	3.3	2.5, .3	3.0	3.0	6.2	78.3	76.2, 80.1	80.6	78.3	78.7

**2021 June, Special
St Senate District 7**

Gary Carter	D	B	60.2	94.6	93.2, 96.4	95.6	100.9	94.1	21.1	18.1, 24.2	18.8	18.5	10.4
Patricka McCarty	R	W	17.2	1.4	.7, .4	0.6	-1.3	1.2	35.4	32.6, 37.9	38.1	40.8	32.6
Joanna Capiello-Leopold	D	W	13.8	1.9	1.1, .0	1.7	-0.3	2.3	27.2	24.8, 29.4	28.7	24.8	38.1
Mack Cormier	D	W	8.8	1.8	.9, .9	1.6	0.9	2.4	16.4	14.3, 18.5	17.7	16.0	18.8

Appendix B2
Louisiana State House
Elections

	Party	Race	Vote	Est RxC	Interval	Est 2X2	Est R	HP	Est RxC	Interval	Est 2X2	Est R	HP
2015 October													
St House District 34													
Wilford Carter	D	B	38.4	48.6	46.7, 50.3	49.1	50.0	48.3	6.2	2.6, 10.9	4.2	3.4	na
A.B. Franklin	D	B	35.2	40.8	38.8, 42.8	41.6	41.4	41.0	17.5	12.8, 22.7	15.5	16.8	
Thomas Quirk	R	W	18.3	2.8	1.4, 4.4	1.2	0.7	3.7	68.4	63.1, 72.9	74.0	71.0	
Alvin Joseph	D	B	8.1	7.8	6.5, 9.1	8.1	7.9	6.9	7.9	4.4, 11.9	8.4	9.0	
St House District 63													
Ulysses Addison	D	B	32.8	36.9	33.9, 39.8	38.2	37.2	37.4	15.9	4.9, 27.4	11.4	11.0	na
Barbara West Carpenter	D	B	29.7	30.9	27.9, 33.9	28.9	30.3	29.0	25.1	13.2, 36.7	32.0	33.8	
Joyce Plummer	D	B	22.2	23.5	20.9, 26.0	24.1	24.5	24.2	16.7	7.0, 26.8	13.8	11.9	
Dean Vicknair	D	W	7.8	2.6	1.4, 4.3	2.0	1.3	2.5	29.7	23.1, 35.0	32.8	30.8	
James Slaughter	D	B	7.6	6.2	4.6, 7.8	6.2	6.5	5.9	12.7	6.2, 18.9	13.0	12.9	
St House District 66													
Darrell Ourso	R	W	37.7	6.5	1.5, 16.9	0.5	na	na	43.2	40.9, 44.8	44.9	51.2	43.3
Rick Edmonds	R	W	23.2	6.3	1.2, 15.3	1.4			25.7	23.5, 27.2	27.3	29.5	24.9
Rick Bond	R	W	15.6	9.0	2.2, 25.1	39.8			16.0	12.8, 17.8	11.8	17.1	16.8
Antoine Pierce	D	B	15.3	71.3	48.1, 84.9	85.8			7.7	4.6, 12.5	4.8	-8.7	5.4
Rusty Secrist	R	W	8.2	7.0	1.9, 14.5	0.1			7.4	5.7, 8.8	9.9	11.2	9.5
St House District 68													
Steve Carter	R	W	54.7	20.2	7.3, 34.2	9.7	10.9	na	62.6	59.4, 65.6	na	62.6	59.8
Patty Merrick	D	B	26.5	72.5	58.5, 85.4	88.9	87.6		17.0	13.9, 20.1		14.4	18.0
Robert Cipriano	R	W	18.8	7.3	1.3, 16.4	1.6	1.1		20.4	18.2, 22.3		22.9	22.2
St House District 70													
Franklin Foil	R	W	74.4	22.1	13.0, 34.6	16.2	14.4	na	88.6	84.5, 91.4	90.6	90.3	85.9
Shamaka Schumake	D	B	25.6	77.9	65.4, 87.0	84.0	85.6		11.4	8.6, 15.1	9.2	9.7	14.1

Appendix B2**Louisiana State House
Elections****Estimates for Black Voters****Estimates for White Voters****95%
confidence****95%
confidence****2019 February****St House District 62**

Dennis Aucoin	R	W	45.5	9.7	4.3, 17.0	11.9	1.8	na	60.4	57.0, 63.0	61.0	62.6	57.8
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	Party	Race	Vote	El RxC	interval	El 2x2	ER	HP	El RxC	interval	El 2x2	ER	HP
Roy Daryl Adams	Ind	W	30.8	33.3	26.7, 39.4	28.4	31.1		29.1	26.5, 32.0	31.0	32.4	31.4
Tarries Greenup	D	B	11.9	36.9	30.9, 41.6	40.7	43.9		2.4	1.0, 4.6	0.6	0.3	2.2
Jonathan Loveall	D	W	7.3	12.5	7.8, 17.0	18.9	11.5		4.8	3.0, 6.7	2.7	2.7	4.3
Jerel Giarrusso	D	W	4.6	7.7	4.8, 10.8	9.5	11.3		3.2	2.1, 4.5	2.3	1.9	4.2

2019 October**St House District 62**

Roy Daryl Adams	Ind	W	38.0	59.1	53.0, 64.5	65.5	67.4	70.9	25.5	22.1, 29.2	21.3	27.3	23.5
Johnny Arceneaux	R	W	30.6	14.4	9.9, 19.5	14.3	11.5	17.1	40.6	37.6, 43.4	41.0	44.3	50.8
Bradley Behrnes	R	W	21.2	5.1	2.2, 9.3	6.2	4.8	3.3	30.7	28.0, 32.8	29.9	25.9	24.0
Derald Spears	no	B	10.2	21.4	17.4, 24.8	26.8	16.2	8.8	3.2	1.4, 5.6	0.6	2.4	1.7

St House District 68

Scott McKnight	R	W	33.3	6.8	1.6, 14.7	0.0	1.1	na	40.1	38.0, 41.8	41.7	40.9	40.7
Taryn Branson	D	B	23.7	60.2	49.3, 69.9	64.6	75.8		15.7	13.3, 18.2	10.2	11.2	15.8
Laura White Adams	R	W	19.8	6.8	2.2, 12.9	3.0	0.7		22.9	21.2, 24.4	24.5	24.0	20.7
Tommy Dewey	R	W	12.4	7.8	2.6, 14.1	1.8	3.4		13.0	11.3, 14.6	14.9	14.1	13.4
Joshua Hajiakbarifini	D		10.8	18.4	11.3, 25.6	21.4	18.9		8.4	6.6, 10.2	9.1	9.6	9.4

2019 November**St House District 68**

Scott McKnight	R	W	57.7	15.2	4.1, 31.4	0.7	2.8	na	69.6	35.2, 73.1	71.5	72.6	66.3
Taryn Branson	D	B	42.3	84.8	68.6, 95.9	99.4	96.8		30.4	26.9, 34.9	28.5	27.3	33.7

March 2022, Special**St House District 101**

Dawn Chanet Collins	D	B	28.9	31.8	29.0, 34.4	34.5	36.7	34.6	11.4	3.6, 22.0	3.1	-2.4	na
Terry Hebert	I	W	9.7	2.6	1.2, 4.5	2.1	0.6	3.0	45.0	34.1, 54.2	53.3	61.9	
Vanessa Caston LeFluer	D	B	61.5	65.6	62.6, 68.6	63.7	62.5	62.4	43.6	30.9, 56.3	43.5	41.0	

Lisa R. Handley
CURRICULUM VITAE

Professional Experience

Dr. Handley has over thirty years of experience in the areas of redistricting and voting rights, both as a practitioner and an academician, and is recognized nationally and internationally as an expert on these subjects. She has advised numerous clients on redistricting and has served as an expert in dozens of redistricting and voting rights court cases. Her clients have included the U.S. Department of Justice, civil rights organizations, independent redistricting commissions (Arizona, Colorado, Michigan) and scores of state and local jurisdictions. Internationally, Dr. Handley has provided electoral assistance in more than a dozen countries, serving as a consultant on electoral system design and redistricting for the United Nations, UNDP, IFES, and International IDEA. In addition, Dr. Handley served as Chairman of the Electoral Boundaries Commission in the Cayman Islands.

Dr. Handley has been actively involved in research, writing and teaching on the subjects of redistricting and voting rights. She has co-written a book, Minority Representation and the Quest for Voting Equality (Cambridge University Press, 1992) and co-edited a volume (Redistricting in Comparative Perspective, Oxford University Press, 2008) on these subjects. Her research has also appeared in peer-reviewed journals such as *Journal of Politics*, *Legislative Studies Quarterly*, *American Politics Quarterly*, *Journal of Law and Politics*, and *Law and Policy*, as well as law reviews and edited books. She has taught political science undergraduate and graduate courses related to these subjects at several universities including the University of Virginia and George Washington University. Dr. Handley is a Visiting Research Academic at Oxford Brookes University in the United Kingdom.

Dr. Handley is the President of Frontier International Consulting, a consulting firm that specializes in providing electoral assistance in transitional and post-conflict democracies. She also works as an independent election consultant both in the United States and internationally.

Education

Ph.D. The George Washington University, Political Science, 1991

Present Employment

President, Frontier International Electoral Consulting LLC (since co-founding company in 1998).

Senior International Electoral Consultant, Technical assistance for clients such as the UN, UNDP and IFES on electoral system design and boundary delimitation

Visiting Research Academic, Centre for Development and Emergency Practice (CENDEP), Oxford Brookes University

U.S. Clients since 2010

American Civil Liberties Union – expert testimony in Voting Right Act challenges in Arkansas, Georgia and Louisiana, expert testimony in Ohio partisan gerrymander challenge and expert testimony in challenge to Commerce Department inclusion of citizenship question on 2020 census form

Lawyers Committee for Civil Rights Under Law – expert testimony in challenges to statewide judicial elections in Texas and Alabama

US Department of Justice – expert witness testimony in several Section 2 and Section 5 cases (City of Euclid, Euclid School Board, City of Port Chester, City of Eastpoint, two Texas challenges)

Alaska: Redistricting Board (2001 and 2011) – redistricting consultation, expert witness testimony

Albany County, NY (2021) – redistricting consultation

Arizona: Independent Redistricting Board (2001 and 2021) – redistricting consultation

Boston (2022) – redistricting consultation

Colorado: Redistricting Commission (2021), Redistricting Board (2001 and 2011) – redistricting consultation

Connecticut: State Senate and State House of Representatives (2001 and 2011) – redistricting consultation

Kansas: State Legislative Research Department (2001, 2011, 2021) – redistricting consultation

Massachusetts: State Senate (2001 and 2011) – redistricting consultation

Michigan: Michigan Independent Citizens Redistricting Commission (2021) – redistricting consultation

Miami-Dade County, Florida: County Attorney (2001 and 2011) – redistricting consultation

Monroe County, NY (2022) – redistricting consultation

New Mexico: State House (2001) – redistricting consultation, expert witness testimony

New York: State Assembly (2001), State Senate (2021) – redistricting consultation

New York City: Redistricting Commission and Charter Commission (2001, 2011, 2021 and 2022) – redistricting consultation

Pima County, AZ (2022) – redistricting consultation

Rhode Island: State Senate and State House (2001 and 2021) – redistricting consultation

Virginia (2015-2017) – redistricting consultant for Governor during redistricting litigation

International Clients

United Nations

- Afghanistan – electoral system design and district delimitation expert
- Bangladesh (UNDP) – redistricting expert
- Sierra Leone (UNDP) – redistricting expert
- Liberia (UNMIL, UN peacekeeping mission) – redistricting expert
- Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUC, UN peacekeeping mission) – election feasibility mission, electoral system design and redistricting expert
- Kenya (UN) – electoral system design and redistricting expert
- Haiti (UN) – election feasibility mission, electoral system design and redistricting expert
- Zimbabwe (UNDP) – redistricting expert
- Lead Writer on the topic of boundary delimitation (redistricting) for ACE (Joint UN, IFES and IDEA project on the Administration and Cost of Elections Project)

International Foundation for Election Systems (IFES)

- Afghanistan – district delimitation expert
- Sudan – redistricting expert
- Kosovo – electoral system design and redistricting expert
- Nigeria – redistricting expert
- Nepal – redistricting expert
- Georgia – electoral system design and district delimitation expert
- Yemen – redistricting expert
- Lebanon – electoral system design and redistricting expert
- Malaysia – electoral system design and redistricting expert
- Myanmar – electoral system design and redistricting expert
- Ukraine – electoral system design and redistricting expert
- Pakistan – consultant for developing redistricting software
- Principal consultant for the Delimitation Equity Project – conducted research, wrote reference manual and developed training curriculum
- Writer on electoral boundary delimitation (redistricting), Elections Standards Project
- Training – developed training curriculum and conducted training workshops on electoral boundary delimitation (redistricting) in Azerbaijan and Jamaica

International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance (International IDEA):

- Consultant on electoral dispute resolution systems
- Technology consultant on use of GIS for electoral district delimitation
- Training – developed training material and conducted training workshop on electoral boundary delimitation (redistricting) for African election officials (Mauritius)
- Curriculum development – boundary delimitation curriculum for the BRIDGE Project

Other international clients have included The Cayman Islands; the Australian Election Commission; the Boundary Commission of British Columbia, Canada; and the Global Justice Project for Iraq.

Publications

Books:

Does Torture Prevention Work? Liverpool University Press, 2016 (served as editor and author, with Richard Carver)

Comparative Redistricting in Perspective, Oxford University Press, 2008 (first editor, with Bernard Grofman).

Delimitation Equity Project: Resource Guide, Center for Transitional and Post-Conflict Governance at IFES and USAID publication, 2006 (lead author).

Minority Representation and the Quest for Voting Equality, Cambridge University Press, 1992 (with Bernard Grofman and Richard Niemi).

Academic Journal Articles:

"Drawing Electoral Districts to Promote Minority Representation, Representation, Volume 58 (3), 2022, pp. 373-389.

"Evaluating national preventive mechanisms: a conceptual model," Journal of Human Rights Practice, Volume 12 (2), July 2020 (with Richard Carver).

"Minority Success in Non-Majority Minority Districts: Finding the 'Sweet Spot'," Journal of Race, Ethnicity and Politics, Volume 5 (2), July 2020, pp. 275-298 (with David Lublin, Thomas Brunell and Bernard Grofman).

"Has the Voting Rights Act Outlived its Usefulness: In a Word, "No," Legislative Studies Quarterly, Volume 34 (4), November 2009 (with David Lublin, Thomas Brunell and Bernard Grofman).

"Delimitation Consulting in the US and Elsewhere," Zeitschrift für Politikberatung, volume 1 (3/4), 2008 (with Peter Schrott).

"Drawing Effective Minority Districts: A Conceptual Framework and Some Empirical Evidence," North Carolina Law Review, volume 79 (5), June 2001 (with Bernard Grofman and David Lublin).

"A Guide to 2000 Redistricting Tools and Technology" in The Real Y2K Problem: Census 2000 Data and Redistricting Technology, edited by Nathaniel Persily, New York: Brennan Center, 2000.

"1990s Issues in Voting Rights," Mississippi Law Journal, 65 (2), Winter 1995 (with Bernard Grofman).

"Minority Turnout and the Creation of Majority-Minority Districts," American Politics Quarterly, 23 (2), April 1995 (with Kimball Brace, Richard Niemi and Harold Stanley).

"Identifying and Remedying Racial Gerrymandering," Journal of Law and Politics, 8 (2), Winter 1992 (with Bernard Grofman).

"The Impact of the Voting Rights Act on Minority Representation in Southern State Legislatures," Legislative Studies Quarterly, 16 (1), February 1991 (with Bernard Grofman).

"Minority Population Proportion and Black and Hispanic Congressional Success in the 1970s and 1980s," American Politics Quarterly, 17 (4), October 1989 (with Bernard Grofman).

"Black Representation: Making Sense of Electoral Geography at Different Levels of Government," Legislative Studies Quarterly, 14 (2), May 1989 (with Bernard Grofman).

"Minority Voting Equality: The 65 Percent Rule in Theory and Practice," Law and Policy, 10 (1), January 1988 (with Kimball Brace, Bernard Grofman and Richard Niemi).

"Does Redistricting Aimed to Help Blacks Necessarily Help Republicans?" Journal of Politics, 49 (1), February 1987 (with Kimball Brace and Bernard Grofman).

Chapters in Edited Volumes:

"Political representation of small minorities and the international normative framework in districted electoral systems," Addis Ababa University Law School series, 2021 (with Richard Carver and Sam Ponniah).

"Effective torture prevention," Research Handbook on Torture, Sir Malcolm Evans and Jens Modvig (eds), Cheltenham: Edward Elgar, 2020 (with Richard Carver).

"Redistricting" in Oxford Handbook of Electoral Systems, Erik Herron Robert Pekkanen and Matthew Shugart (eds), Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2018.

"Role of the Courts in the Electoral Boundary Delimitation Process," in International Election Remedies, John Hardin Young (ed.), Chicago: American Bar Association Press, 2017.

"One Person, One Vote, Different Values: Comparing Delimitation Practices in India, Canada, the United Kingdom, and the United States," in Fixing Electoral Boundaries in India, edited by Mohd. Sanjeer Alam and K.C. Sivaramakrishnan, New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 2015.

"Delimiting Electoral Boundaries in Post-Conflict Settings," in Comparative Redistricting in Perspective, edited by Lisa Handley and Bernard Grofman, Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2008.

"A Comparative Survey of Structures and Criteria for Boundary Delimitation," in Comparative Redistricting in Perspective, edited by Lisa Handley and Bernard Grofman, Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2008.

"Drawing Effective Minority Districts: A Conceptual Model," in Voting Rights and Minority Representation, edited by David Bositis, published by the Joint Center for Political and Economic Studies, Washington DC, and University Press of America, New York, 2006.

"Electing Minority-Preferred Candidates to Legislative Office: The Relationship Between Minority Percentages in Districts and the Election of Minority-Preferred Candidates," in Race and Redistricting in the 1990s, edited by Bernard Grofman; New York: Agathon Press, 1998 (with Bernard Grofman and Wayne Arden).

"Estimating the Impact of Voting-Rights-Related Districting on Democratic Strength in the U.S. House of Representatives," in Race and Redistricting in the 1990s, edited by Bernard Grofman; New York: Agathon Press, 1998 (with Bernard Grofman).

"Voting Rights in the 1990s: An Overview," in Race and Redistricting in the 1990s, edited by Bernard Grofman; New York: Agathon Press, 1998 (with Bernard Grofman and Wayne Arden).

"Racial Context, the 1968 Wallace Vote and Southern Presidential Dealignment: Evidence from North Carolina and Elsewhere," in Spatial and Contextual Models in Political Research, edited by Munroe Eagles; Taylor and Francis Publishing Co., 1995 (with Bernard Grofman).

"The Impact of the Voting Rights Act on Minority Representation: Black Officeholding in Southern State Legislatures and Congressional Delegations," in The Quiet Revolution: The Impact of the Voting Rights Act in the South, 1965-1990, eds. Chandler Davidson and Bernard Grofman, Princeton University Press, 1994 (with Bernard Grofman).

"Preconditions for Black and Hispanic Congressional Success," in United States Electoral Systems: Their Impact on Women and Minorities, eds. Wilma Rule and Joseph Zimmerman, Greenwood Press, 1992 (with Bernard Grofman).

Additional Writings of Note:

"Boundary Delimitation" Topic Area for the Administration and Cost of Elections (ACE) Project, 1998. Published by the ACE Project on the ACE website (electronic publication at www.aceproject.org).

Amicus brief presented to the US Supreme Court in Gill v. Whitford, Brief of Political Science Professors as Amici Curiae, 2017 (one of many social scientists to sign brief)

Amicus brief presented to the US Supreme Court in Shelby County v. Holder, Brief of Historians and Social Scientists as Amici Curiae, 2013 (one of several dozen historians and social scientists to sign brief)

Amicus brief presented to the US Supreme Court in Bartlett v. Strickland, 2008 (with Nathaniel Persily, Bernard Grofman, Bruce Cain, and Theodore Arrington).

Recent Court Cases

Pending cases:

- Michigan: *Agee v. Benson* (Case No. 1:22-CV-00272-PLM-RMK-JTN) (U.S. District Court, Western District of Michigan, Southern Division)
- Louisiana: *Robinson v. Ardoin* (Civil Action No. 3:22-cv-00211-SDD-RLB) (U.S. District Court, Middle District of Louisiana)
- Georgia: *Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity et al. v. Raffensperger et al.* (Docket Number: 121-CV-05337-SCJ) (Northern District of Georgia)
- Arkansas: *Arkansas State Conference NAACP et al. v. Arkansas Board of Apportionment et al.* (Case Number: 4:21-cv-01239-LPR) (Eastern District of Arkansas)
- Ohio: *League of Women Voters of Ohio et al. v. Ohio Redistricting Commission et al.* (Case Number: 2021-1193) (Supreme Court of Ohio); *League of Women Voters of Ohio et al. v. Governor DeWine* (Case Number: 2021-1449) (Supreme Court of Ohio)

Ohio Philip Randolph Institute v. Larry Householder (2019) – partisan gerrymander challenge to Ohio congressional districts; testifying expert for ACLU on minority voting patterns

State of New York v. U.S. Department of Commerce (2018-2019) – challenge to inclusion of citizenship question on 2020 census form; testifying expert on behalf of ACLU

U.S. v. City of Eastpointe (settled 2019) – minority vote dilution challenge to City of Eastpointe, Michigan, at-large city council election system; testifying expert on behalf of U.S. Department of Justice

Alabama NAACP v. State of Alabama (decided 2020) – minority vote dilution challenge to Alabama statewide judicial election system; testifying expert on behalf of Lawyers Committee for Civil Rights Under Law

Lopez v. Abbott (2017-2018) – minority vote dilution challenge to Texas statewide judicial election system; testifying expert on behalf of Lawyers Committee for Civil Rights Under Law

Personhuballuah v. Alcorn (2015-2017) – racial gerrymandering challenge to Virginia congressional districts; expert for the Attorney General and Governor of the State of Virginia