

EXHIBIT 5

2023 Plan

2023 Plan (Legislature)

Plan Characteristics	2023 Plan
Maximum Population Deviation	1
Contiguous	Yes
County Splits (out of 67 counties)	6
Voting District Splits (out of 1,837 voting districts)	11
Municipality Splits (out of 462 municipalities)	32
Municipality Splits, excluding where at least 95% of population is together	18
Birmingham Split (% Population)	District 6: 25.3% District 7: 74.7%
Mobile (City) Split (% Population)	District 1: 100%
Core Black Belt (out of 18 counties)	District 2: 9 counties District 7: 9 counties
Compactness: Reock Score: Statewide	0.41
Compactness: Polsby-Popper Score: Statewide	0.28
Compactness: Population Polygon Score: Statewide	0.75
Compactness: Cut Edges: Statewide	3,246

District Characteristics	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6	District 7
Total Population	717,754	717,755	717,754	717,754	717,754	717,754	717,754
Compactness: Reock Score	0.31	0.61	0.41	0.33	0.37	0.46	0.40
Compactness: Polsby-Popper Score	0.24	0.37	0.35	0.20	0.40	0.18	0.23
Compactness: Population Polygon Score	0.98	0.83	0.91	0.41	0.96	0.59	0.59
Black Voting Age Population	24.6%	39.9%	20.7%	7.2%	18.3%	19.3%	50.7%

2023 Plan Election Performance Analysis

The percentage below is the margin of victory or defeat of the Black-preferred candidate (equal to the vote count for the Black-preferred candidate minus the vote count for the other top-vote getting candidate, divided by the total number of votes of those two candidates, excluding third-party or “other” votes). The average is a simple average (equally weighted) of all unique election contests without duplicates; in the event of a duplicate, the Legislature’s data was used.

Election Contest	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6	District 7
Average	-30.4%	-11.4%	-40.1%	-57.7%	-29.3%	-37.3%	23.2%
Count (out of 17 contests)	0	1	0	0	0	0	17
<i>Data Supplied by the Legislature (Dr. Trey Hood)</i>							
2017 U.S. Senate	-3.2%	12.1%	-12.4%	-37.5%	-0.6%	-5.8%	44.4%
2018 Attorney General	-21.6%	-3.0%	-33.4%	-50.4%	-21.7%	-28.9%	29.4%
2018 Auditor	-24.7%	-6.3%	-36.5%	-54.8%	-24.0%	-32.6%	26.3%
2018 Governor	-23.0%	-9.3%	-34.8%	-50.3%	-22.8%	-27.5%	27.9%
2018 Lt. Governor	-26.6%	-8.1%	-37.6%	-56.7%	-26.5%	-34.4%	25.8%
2018 Secretary of State	-26.2%	-7.9%	-37.0%	-56.5%	-25.1%	-33.7%	25.7%
2020 President	-30.4%	-8.7%	-41.4%	-62.7%	-27.6%	-33.3%	23.2%
2020 U.S. Senate	-23.7%	-4.1%	-36.3%	-56.3%	-21.1%	-28.1%	26.8%
2022 Attorney General	-42.0%	-21.4%	-52.3%	-71.4%	-37.7%	-43.1%	15.9%
2022 Governor	-45.1%	-24.5%	-55.1%	-74.4%	-43.6%	-47.4%	14.0%
2022 Secretary of State	-41.5%	-21.2%	-52.6%	-71.8%	-38.0%	-43.8%	16.9%
2022 U.S. Senate	-43.5%	-22.3%	-52.9%	-71.6%	-39.2%	-43.8%	15.6%
<i>Data Supplied by the Milligan Plaintiffs (Dr. Baodong Liu)</i>							
2014 Auditor	-32.8%	-16.7%	-35.0%	-47.4%	-34.6%	-52.7%	20.7%
2014 Lt. Governor	-32.9%	-13.2%	-38.0%	-42.5%	-37.0%	-49.7%	18.9%
2014 Secretary of State	-33.5%	-12.8%	-39.4%	-51.5%	-38.5%	-53.2%	18.8%
2018 Auditor	-24.7%	-6.3%	-36.1%	-54.8%	-24.0%	-32.5%	26.4%
2018 Lt. Governor	-26.6%	-8.1%	-37.2%	-56.7%	-26.5%	-34.3%	25.9%
2018 Pub. Serv. Comm’n	-25.5%	-6.2%	-35.7%	-55.1%	-24.2%	-32.9%	27.4%
2020 President	-30.7%	-13.0%	-37.9%	-61.8%	-28.1%	-34.2%	23.3%
2022 Supreme Court	-40.8%	-20.2%	-50.9%	-70.1%	-36.6%	-43.0%	16.7%
2022 Attorney General	-42.0%	-21.5%	-52.0%	-71.4%	-37.7%	-43.1%	16.0%
2022 Governor	-45.1%	-24.5%	-54.9%	-74.4%	-43.6%	-47.4%	14.0%
2022 Secretary of State	-41.5%	-21.3%	-52.3%	-71.8%	-38.0%	-43.8%	16.9%
2022 U.S. Senate	-43.5%	-22.4%	-52.7%	-71.6%	-39.2%	-43.8%	15.7%

