No. 24-10241

In the United States Court of Appeals for the Eleventh Circuit

ANNIE LOIS GRANT, et al.,

Plaintiffs-Appellants,

v.

SECRETARY OF STATE OF GEORGIA,

Defendant-Appellee.

On Appeal from the United States District Court
for the Northern District of Georgia
No. 1:21-cv-00122—Steve C. Jones, Judge

APPELLANTS' APPENDIX VOLUME V OF VIII

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reasons, Esselstyn SD-23 fails to achieve population equality to the same degree as any district in the Enacted Senate Plan.

((b)) **contiguity**

The Parties stipulated that Esselstyn SD-23 is a contiguous district. Stip. ¶ 258. Hence, the Court finds that Esselstyn SD-23 complies with the traditional redistricting principle of contiguity.

((c)) **compactness scores**

Under the Reock and Polsby-Popper measures, Esselstyn SD-23 and Enacted SD-23 are comparably compact. Enacted SD-23 has a Reock score of 0.37 and a Polsby-Popper score of 0.16. GX 1, Attach. H. Esselstyn SD-23 has a Reock score 0.34 and a Polsby-Popper 0.17. Id. Thus, Enacted SD-23 is 0.03 points more compact on the Reock measure, but Esselstyn SD-23 is 0.01 points more compact on Polsby-Popper. On the whole, the Court finds that the Enacted and Esselstyn SD-23 are comparably compact.
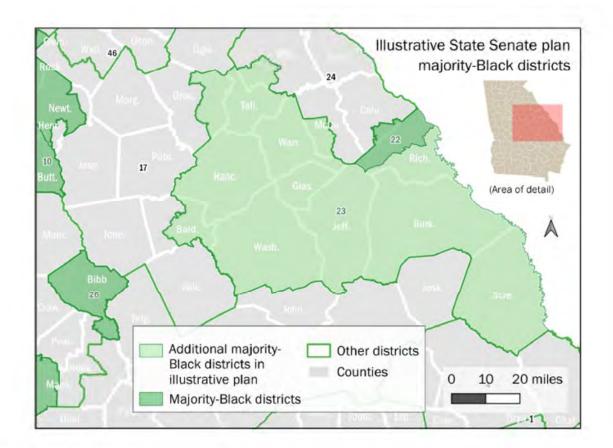
((d)) **political subdivisions**

The Court finds that Esselstyn SD-23 split more counties than Esselstyn SD-23. Enacted SD-23 splits Richmond and Columbia Counties but otherwise keeps nine counties whole. DX 3 ¶ 31. Meanwhile, Esselstyn SD-23 split more

counties than any other district on the Esselstyn Senate Plan. DX 3 ¶¶ 33, 36.

Specifically, Esselstyn SD-23 splits Richmond, McDuffie, Wilkes, Greene, and

Baldwin Counties. GX 1 ¶ 29; Tr. 536:22–237:5, 1818:7–13. As part of Esselstyn

SD-23's ripple effect, Esselstyn SD-22 includes more counties than Enacted SD-

22. DX 3 ¶ 31. Enacted SD-22, which is a majority-Black district, is wholly within

Richmond County. Id. Under the Esselstyn Senate Plan, however, Esselstyn SD-

22 includes parts of Richmond and Columbia Counties. Based on the foregoing,

the Court overall finds that it does not respect political subdivisions.

ii)   eyeball test

The Court finds that Esselstyn SD-23 is not visually compact and does not

pass the eyeball test:

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GX 1 ¶ 29 & fig.5.

Esselstyn SD-23 is a long sprawling district that spans from Wilkes and

Greene counties in the north, down to Screven County in the south. DX 3, 16.

Additionally, Esselstyn SD-23 starts in Augusta in the east and stretches to

Milledgeville in the west. GX 1 ¶ 29 & fig.5. From the Augusta portion of the

district to Milledgeville, the district is approximately 80 miles using the mapping

tool. Tr. 1854:18–22. It is more than 100 miles from Greene County to Screven
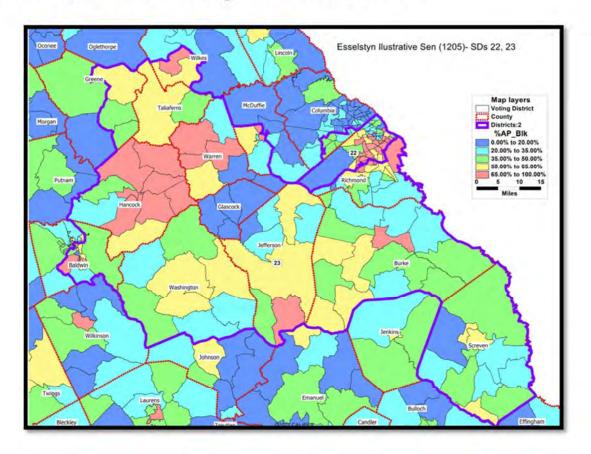
County. GX 1 ¶ 29 & fig.5. The Court finds that Esselstyn SD-23 it is not visually compact.

As with the Alpha Phi Alpha case's proposed Senate district in this area, the Court acknowledges that Enacted SD-23 is also large and sprawling. GX 1 ¶ 29 & fig.2. However, for purposes of a Section 2 violation, the large and sprawling nature of Enacted SD-23, a non-remedial district, does not alleviate the concerns with the shape and size of Esselstyn SD-23. See LULAC, 548 U.S. at 430–31. Enacted SD-23 is a majority-white district that was not required to comply with Gingles' compactness requirements. The Grant Plaintiffs, who have alleged a Section 2 violation, however, must show that the minority community is sufficiently compact to create a majority-minority district. Upon review of Esselstyn SD-23, the Court finds that the proposed district is not visually compact.

iii)   communities of interest

The Court finds that the Grant Plaintiffs have not carried their burden in showing that Esselstyn SD-23 unites communities of interest. Rather, the evidence shows that the areas of high Black concentration in Esselstyn SD-23 are

spread out across the district and have large areas of intervening white population.

Mr. Esselstyn was unable to identify any community of interest shared by the counties and portions of counties in Esselstyn SD-23. Tr. 539:11–23. The district combines geographically separate Black populations in McDuffie and Wilkes Counties and in Milledgeville. Tr. 540:15–541:13.

DX 3, Ex. 29.

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Esselstyn SD-23's disparate Black population, moreover, is separated by an intervening white population. The Black population is concentrated in distinct areas of Augusta, the middle of Burke County, south Jefferson County, Hancock and Warren Counties, Milledgeville, and north Wilkes County. Id. As the map shows, between those pockets within the district, the Black population ranges between 0 and 35%. Id. Thereby, the concentrations of Black population in Esselstyn SD-23 are not in close proximity to one another.

In defining what constitutes a community of interest, Mr. Esselstyn explained, "[t]here's not a simple definition for communities of interest in my mind because they can vary a lot. They can be made up of a large number of counties. Like the Black Belt could be considered a community of interest." Tr. 479:19-23. Ms. Wright testified that she does not consider the Black Belt to be a community of interest, however, because it stretches from one side of the State to the other and "that is a pretty significant amount of distance to define as one community." Tr. 1619:6-9.

The Court finds that Mr. Esselstyn's definition that the "Black Belt" alone is insufficient to constitute a community of interest. There is not a unified

community of interest in Esselstyn SD-23 given the distance separating the Black populations in Esselstyn SD-23 and the large distance the district spans. As discussed above, the Court also does not find that Dr. Evan's testimony sufficiently establishes that there is a unified community of interest in the area drawn by Esselstyn SD-23. See Section II(D)(1)(b)(1)(b)(iii) *supra*. The Black Belt runs across the southeastern United States, and in Georgia, it spans from Augusta, near the South Carolina border, and to the southwest corner of the State near Alabama and Florida. Stip. ¶ 118; GX 1 ¶ 19 & fig.1. Tr. 1639:12-1640:1; 1695:25-1696:8.

Again, although the counties in this region do share commonalities, such as high rates of gun violence and low high school graduation rates, it is unclear how these commonalities unite the widely dispersed Black communities in the proposed district. Furthermore, the State's map drawer, Ms. Wright testified about geographic boundaries in this region and said that portions of the region are urban, portions are rural, and portions are more suburban. Tr. 1640:12–1641:1.

Pursuant to the evidence presently before this Court, it finds that Esselstyn SD-23 does not preserve communities of interest, but rather unites distinct Black communities within the eastern portion of the Black Belt.

iv)   conclusions of law

The Court finds that the Black community is not sufficiently compact in Esselstyn SD-23. The Court finds that Esselstyn SD-23 is underpopulated and has the greatest population deviation of any district in either the Enacted or Esselstyn Senate Plans. Esselstyn SD-23 does not respect political subdivisions, and its creation accounts for the increased county splits in the Esselstyn Senate Plan as a whole. The district is not visually compact and unites disparate Black populations with intervening white populations.

Accordingly, the Court finds that the Grant Plaintiffs have not carried their burden in meeting the first Gingles precondition in the area drawn by Esselstyn SD-23. Failure to prove any one of the preconditions is fatal to plaintiffs' Section 2 claim. Because the Grant Plaintiffs have not successfully carried their burden in establishing that the Black community is sufficiently compact to warrant the

creation of an additional majority-Black State Senate district in the eastern Black Belt, the Court concludes there is no Section 2 violation in this region.

d)   Macon-Bibb region

(1)   *Alpha Phi Alpha: Cooper HD-145*

The Court finds that the Alpha Phi Alpha Plaintiffs have not met their burden in establishing that an additional majority-Black House district can be drawn in or around Macon-Bibb.

(a)   numerosity

The Court finds that the Alpha Phi Alpha Plaintiffs have met their burden in showing that the Black voting age population in and around Macon-Bibb is large enough to create a majority-Black House districts. "[A] party asserting § 2 liability must show by a preponderance of the evidence that the minority population in the potential election district is greater than 50 percent." Bartlett, 556 U.S. at 20.

It is undisputed that Cooper HD-145 has an AP BVAP of 50.20%. APAX 1, AA-1. Accordingly, the Court finds that Black population is sufficiently numerous in Cooper HD-145.

(b)   **compactness**

The Court finds, however, that the <u>Alpha Phi Alpha</u> Plaintiffs have not shown that it is possible to draw an electoral district consistent with traditional redistricting principles in the area encompassed by Cooper HD-145. As an initial note, Mr. Cooper explained that Cooper HD-145 is in the same general area, and correlates with, Enacted HD-145. APAX 1 ¶ 181–82 & fig.34.

i)   *empirical measures*

((a)) **population equality**

The Court finds that Cooper HD-145 is not malapportioned, but Cooper HD-145's population deviation is double the deviation of Enacted HD-145. As stated above, the General Assembly did not enumerate an acceptable deviation range for State Senate Districts. However, using the Enacted House Plan as a guide, a population deviation range between ±1.40% is acceptable. Stip. ¶ 302. In comparison, Cooper SD-28 has a population deviation of +1.18%. APAX 1, Ex. AA-1. The Court does note that Enacted HD-145's population deviation is half that at +0.59%. APAX 1, Ex. Z-1. Thus, the Court finds that this district does not comply with the traditional redistricting principle of population equality as well as Enacted HD-145.

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((b)) <u>contiguity</u>

The Parties stipulated that Cooper HD-145 is a contiguous district. Stip. ¶ 300. Hence, the Court finds that Cooper HD-145 complies with the traditional redistricting principle of contiguity.

((c)) <u>compactness scores</u>

The Court finds Cooper HD-145's compactness scores are comparable to Enacted HD-145. APAX 1, Exs. AG-1, AG-2. Enacted HD-145 has a higher Reock Score (0.38) than Cooper HD-145 (0.25), but Cooper HD-145 has a higher Polsby-Popper Score (0.22) than Enacted HD-145 (0.19). <u>Id.</u>

Although Enacted HD-145 is more compact on the Reock measure, Cooper HD-145 is well within the range of compactness scores of the Enacted House Plan. Specifically, the Enacted House Plan has a minimum Reock score of 0.12. APAX 1, Ex. AG-2. Cooper HD-145's Reock score (0.25) far exceeds the minimum threshold Reock score. <u>Id.</u> Accordingly, the Court finds that Cooper HD-145 constitutes a compact district for purposes of the first <u>Gingles</u> precondition, though, less so than Enacted HD-145.
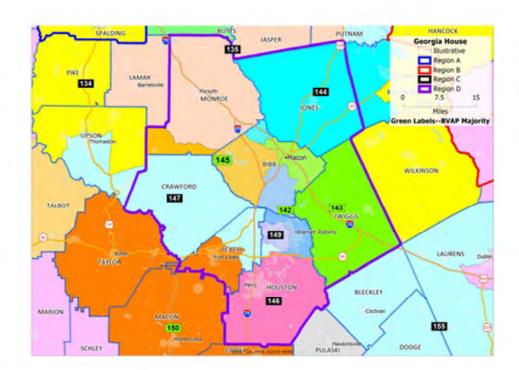
((d))   **political subdivisions**

The Court finds that Cooper HD-145 demonstrates a respect for political subdivisions more so than Enacted HD-145. Cooper HD-145 is contained within portions of two counties — Bibb and Monroe. APAX 1 ¶ 183 & fig.35, Ex. AH-1. Meanwhile, Enacted HD-145 contains portions of Bibb, Houston, Monroe, Paulding Counties, and all of Crawford County. APAX 1 ¶ 181–82 & fig.34, Ex. AH-3. Thus, Cooper HD-145 splits half of the Counties that Enacted HD-145 splits. Both districts split the same number of VTDs, three. APAX 1, Exs. AH-1, AH-3. Mr. Cooper testified that in Monroe County he followed county and VTD lines. Id. at 167:10-12. Accordingly, the Court finds that Cooper HD-145 exhibits respect for political subdivisions more so than Enacted HD-145.

ii)   eyeball test

The Court finds that Cooper HD-145 is not visually compact under the eyeball test:

APAX 1 ¶ 198 & fig.35.

Using the mapping tool, the Court finds that at its most distant points, Cooper HD-145 is less than 30 miles long. Id. Despite its small size, the district does contain a tentacle. The majority of the district is contained within the western half of Bibb County, but one thin line extends into Monroe County. Id. When asked why the district extended into Monroe County, Mr. Cooper explained that his decision to include portions of Monroe County was because it has "a very small population. And [he] made that decision to make sure we has

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a district that was within plus or minus 1.5 percent, taking into account where incumbents live in Macon-Bibb." Id. 16–19.

Although the Court credits Mr. Cooper's testimony regarding the reasons for extending the district in this manner, the Court still finds that the district does not pass the eyeball test.

iii)   communities of interest

Mr. Cooper testified that Cooper HD-145 stays entirely within the Macon-Bibb MSA. Tr. 166:19-20. Mr. Cooper's report also demonstrated commonalities shared by the portion of the district that is within Bibb County. About 91% of all persons and 96% of Black persons in Cooper HD-145 are Macon-Bibb residents. APAX 1 ¶ 201. One-third of the Black population and nearly half (47.5%) of Black children in Macon-Bibb live in poverty. Id. By contrast, 11.6% of the white population in Macon-Bibb and 14.1% of white children live in poverty. Id. The Court finds that there is evidence in the Record of the commonalities in the communities in Bibb County, but there is nothing about Monroe County.

On cross-examination, Mr. Cooper was unable to provide an explanation of the connections between the communities in downtown Macon and Monroe

County. Tr. 288:13–15. The Court credits Mr. Cooper's non-racial reasons for extending the district into Monroe County (population equality, incumbency protection, and avoidance of VTD splits). The Court finds, however, that this testimony does not remedy the lack of evidence about the commonalities between Monroe County and the rest of the district (even if that portion is only a small part of the districts composition).

Accordingly, the Court finds that Cooper HD-145 does not comply with the traditional redistricting principle of preserving communities of interest.

iv)   conclusions of law

The Court finds that the Alpha Phi Alpha Plaintiffs have carried their burden in establishing that the Black community is sufficiently numerous to constitute an additional majority-Black district. The proposed district is not compact, however. Although, Cooper HD-145 complies with traditional redistricting principles of contiguity, empirical compactness scores, and respect for political subdivisions, the Court finds that the district fails to comply with population equality to the same degree as Enacted HD-145, and it united disparate communities. Additionally, the Court finds that the district is not

visually compact, it contains a tentacle that stretches into Monroe County, and the Record is devoid of any evidence showing a connection between this portion of the district and Bibb County. Accordingly, the Court finds that the Alpha Phi Alpha Plaintiffs have not carried their burden on the first Gingles precondition in the area encompassed by Cooper HD-145.

(2)   *Grant*

Based on the following analysis, the Court finds that the Grant Plaintiffs have met their burden in establishing that the Black community was sufficiently numerous and compact to create two additional majority-Black districts in the Macon-Bibb region.

(a)   numerosity

The Court finds that the Grant Plaintiffs have met their burden in showing that the Black voting age population in the area around Macon-Bibb is large enough to create two majority-Black House districts in the region. Bartlett, 556 U.S. at 20 ("[A] party asserting § 2 liability must show by a preponderance of the evidence that the minority population in the potential election district is greater than 50 percent."). It is undisputed that the proposed House districts—Esselstyn

HD-145 and HD-149—have AP BVAP of 50.38% and 51.53%, respectively. Stip.

¶ 239, GX 1 ¶ 48 & tbl.5.

Table 5: Illustrative House plan majority-Black districts with BVAP percentages.

District	BVAP%	District	BVAP%	District	BVAP%	District	BVAP%
38	54.23%	69	62.73%	91	60.01%	137	52.13%
39	55.29%	74	53.94%	92	68.79%	140	57.63%
55	55.38%	75	66.89%	93	65.36%	141	57.46%
58	63.04%	76	67.23%	94	69.04%	142	50.14%
59	70.09%	77	76.13%	95	67.15%	143	50.64%
60	63.88%	78	51.03%	113	59.53%	145	50.38%
61	53.49%	79	71.59%	115	53.77%	149	51.53%
62	72.26%	84	73.66%	116	51.95%	150	53.56%
63	69.33%	85	62.71%	117	51.56%	153	67.95%
64	50.24%	86	75.05%	126	54.47%	154	54.82%
65	63.34%	87	73.08%	128	50.41%	165	50.33%
66	53.88%	88	63.35%	129	54.87%	177	53.88%
67	58.92%	89	62.54%	130	59.91%		
68	55.75%	90	58.49%	132	52.34%		

Thus, the Court finds that the Grant Plaintiffs have met their burden with respect to the numerosity prong of the first Gingles precondition for the additional two majority-Black House districts that Mr. Esselstyn proposed in the Macon-Bibb region.

(b)   compactness

The Court also finds that Mr. Esselstyn drew two additional majority-Black districts in the Macon-Bibb region that are sufficiently compact and that comply with traditional redistricting principles.

i)   *Esselstyn HD-145*

The Court finds that the <u>Grant</u> Plaintiffs have shown that it is possible to draw a legislative district consistent with traditional redistricting principles in the area encompassed by Esselstyn HD-145.

((a))   empirical measures

((1))   *population equality*

The Court finds that Esselstyn HD-145 achieves population equality better than Enacted HD-145. Esselstyn HD-145 has a population deviation of -0.26%, whereas Enacted HD-145 has a population deviation of +0.59%. GX 1, attachs. I, J. Accordingly, the Court finds that Esselstyn HD-145 achieves relative population equality better than the Enacted HD-145 and complies with the General Assembly's population equality guidelines and traditional redistricting principles.

((2))   *contiguity*

The Parties stipulated that Esselstyn HD-145 is a contiguous district. Stip. ¶ 258. Hence, the Court finds that Esselstyn HD-145 complies with the traditional redistricting principle of contiguity.

((3))   *compactness scores*

The Court finds that Enacted HD-145 and Esselstyn HD-145 are comparably the same under empirical compactness measures. Enacted HD-145 has a Reock score of 0.38 and a Polsby-Popper score of 0.19. GX 1, Attach. L. Esselstyn HD-145 has a Reock score of 0.34 and a Polsby-Popper score of 0.21. Id. Accordingly, Enacted HD-145 performs better on the Reock measure (by 0.04 points) and Esselstyn HD-145 performs better on the Polsby-Popper measure (by 0.02 points). The Court finds that Enacted HD-145 and Esselstyn HD-145 are therefore comparably compact based on these objective compactness measures.

((4))   *political subdivisions*

The Court finds that Esselstyn HD-145 demonstrates respect for political subdivisions. Esselstyn HD-145 contains portions of Bibb and Houston Counties. GX 1 ¶ 51 & fig.16. Enacted HD-145 contains portions of Bibb, Houston, Monroe, and Peach Counties. GX 1, Ex. L. As such, Esselstyn HD-145 contains two fewer county splits than Enacted HD-145. Moreover, Esselstyn HD-145 splits two VTDs

(one in Houston and one in Bibb Counties)[84] while Enacted HD-145 splits four

VTDs (one in Bibb and three in Houston Counties). GX 1, Ex. L. Accordingly,

Esselstyn HD-145 splits fewer VTDs than Enacted HD-145, a factor that supports

a finding that Esselstyn HD-145 exhibits respect for political subdivisions based

on objective metrics.

((b))   eyeball test

The Court finds that Esselstyn HD-145 is visually compact:

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[84] The statistics for the VTD splits can be found on pages 7 and 13 of subdivision of the Political Subdivisions Chart entitled GA House Enacted and pages 8 and 13 of Political Subdivisions Chart entitled GA House Illustrative. GX 1, Attach. L.
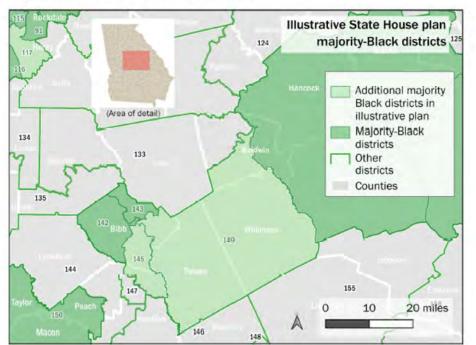
Figure 16: Map of central Black Belt region of illustrative plan with majority-Black House districts indicated.

GX 1 ¶ 51 & fig.16.

Esselstyn HD-145 does not have appendages or tentacles. Vera, 517 U.S. at 962–63. Using the mapping tool, Esselstyn HD-145 is less than 20 miles in length at its most distant points. There is no evidence in the Record that suggests that Esselstyn HD-145 is not visually compact. Accordingly, the Court concludes that Esselstyn HD-145 is visually compact.

((c))   **communities of interest**

The Court also finds that Esselstyn HD-145 demonstrates respect for communities of interest. Mr. Esselstyn testified that HD-145 preserves communities of interest because it combines populations from adjacent counties in communities that are highly developed. Tr. 578:22–579:10. For example, Esselstyn HD-145 keeps an entire Air Force base intact. Tr. 578:4–7.

Commenting on Mr. Esselstyn's HD-145, Ms. Fenika Miller, a lifelong Houston County resident and community organizer, identified several needs and interests shared by the Black residents in this area. Tr. 644:3–646:3. Ms. Miller observed that North Houston County and South Bibb County both lack certain public services and accommodations. Tr. 654:16–655:6. North Houston County has one grocery store, no public transportation, and lacks parks and recreation services. Tr. 654:16–22. "And for South Bibb, that would be the same . . . It used to be a thriving community and now most of those businesses have shuttered. And, typically, most of the shopping and the growth have moved." Tr. 654:23–655:2.

The Court finds that Esselstyn HD-145 is a small district contained in and around Macon. The communities share the same infrastructural concerns. Additionally, the Court finds that Esselstyn HD-145 is not long and sprawling, and, as is evidenced by the size of the district and the trial testimony, preserves communities of interest.

((d)) **conclusions of law**

The Court finds that the Grant Plaintiffs have carried their burden in establishing that the Black community is sufficiently numerous and compact in Esselstyn HD-145 to constitute an additional majority-Black district. The Court finds that Esselstyn HD-145 complies with the traditional redistricting principles of population equality, contiguity, compactness scores, respect for political subdivisions, and preservation of communities of interest. Additionally, when visually inspecting the district, it is relatively small in size and does not contain any appendages or tentacles. Accordingly, the Court finds that the Grant Plaintiffs have carried their burden in meeting the first Gingles precondition in the area drawn by Esselstyn HD-145.

i)   ***Esselstyn HD-149***

The Court finds that the <u>Grant</u> Plaintiffs have shown that it is possible to draw a legislative district consistent with traditional redistricting principles in the area of Esselstyn HD-149.

((a))   **empirical measures**

((1))   population equality

The Court finds that Esselstyn HD-149 performs significantly better on population equality than Enacted HD-149—Esselstyn HD-149's population deviation is -0.20%, whereas Enacted HD-149's population deviation is -1.04%. GX 1 ¶¶ 46, 53 & attachs. I, J. Thus, the Court finds that Esselstyn HD-149 complies with the principle of population equality.

((2))   contiguity

The Parties stipulated that Esselstyn HD-149 is a contiguous district. Stip. ¶ 258. Hence, the Court finds that Esselstyn HD-149 complies with the traditional redistricting principle of contiguity.

((3))   compactness scores

Esselstyn HD-149 is also more compact on both compactness measures than Enacted HD-149. Esselstyn HD-149 has a Reock score of 0.44 and a Polsby-

Popper score of 0.28. GX 1, Attach. L. Enacted HD-149 has a Reock score of 0.32

and a Polsby-Popper score of 0.22. Id. Accordingly, the Court finds that Esselstyn

HD-149 is reasonably compact as it compares to Enacted HD-149 under the

objective compactness measures.

                                                    ((4))   political
                                                            subdivisions

The Court finds that Esselstyn HD-149 respects political subdivisions.

Esselstyn HD-149 includes all of Twiggs and Wilkinson Counties and portions of

Baldwin and Bibb Counties[85]. GX 1 ¶ 51 & fig.16. Enacted HD-149 includes all of

Wilkinson, Twiggs, Bleckley, and Dodge Counties and a portion of Telfair

County. GX 1, Attach. I. Thus, both plans are primarily made up of whole

counties—Esselstyn HD-149 splits two counties and Enacted HD-149 splits one.

However, Esselstyn HD-149 has more VTD splits than Enacted HD-149—

Esselstyn HD-149 splits three VTDs in Baldwin and one in Bibb, whereas there

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[85] The Court notes that although Esselstyn HD-149 splits Bibb County, this split does not show less respect for communities of interest than the Enacted House Plan. Both the Enacted and Esselstyn House Plans split Bibb County four ways (Enacted HD-142, Hd-143, HD-144, and HD-145) and (Esselstyn HD-142, HD-143, HD-145, and HD-149). GX 1, Attach. L.

are no VTD splits in Enacted HD-149. GX 1, Attach. L.[86] Mr. Esselstyn testified

that these splits can be partially explained by his decision to keep Mercer

University mostly intact (with an exception for one portion excluded because it

would have split another VTD), as well as keeping the core of Milledgeville,

Georgia College, and a Native American historical site intact. Tr. 491:3–13, 580:7–

11. Although Esselstyn HD-149 contains more VTD splits than Enacted HD-149,

the Court finds Mr. Esselstyn's explanations for keeping other specific

subdivisions intact (i.e., colleges, landmarks, the cores of towns) to be credible.

Accordingly, the Court finds that Mr. Esselstyn generally respected political

subdivisions when he drafted Esselstyn HD-149.

((b))   eyeball test

The Court also finds that Esselstyn HD-149 is visually compact:

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[86] The statistics for the VTD splits can be found on pages 7–8 of Political Subdivisions
Chart entitled GA House Illustrative.
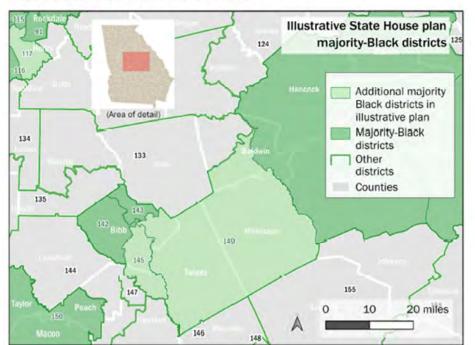
Figure 16: Map of central Black Belt region of illustrative plan with majority-Black House districts indicated.

GX 1 ¶ 51 & fig.16.

Visually, the Court finds that Esselstyn HD-149 does not have appendages or tentacles. Using the mapping tool, Esselstyn HD-149 is approximately 50 miles long at its most distant points. Although generally a larger district than others at issue in this Order, Esselstyn HD-145 is still significantly smaller than Enacted

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HD-149, which is, at its most distant points, approximately 80 miles apart. GX 1, Attach. I.[87]

There is no evidence in the Record disputing the visual compactness of Esselstyn HD-149 and thereby the Court finds Esselstyn HD-149 is visually compact.

((c))   **communities of interest**

The Court finds that Esselstyn HD-149 respects communities of interest. Mr. Esselstyn testified that one commonality between all the individuals in Esselstyn HD-149 is that they are within the same Enacted Senate District (Enacted SD 25). Tr. 582:9–16. Additionally, a prior State House candidate from the area, Ms. Miller, testified that Esselstyn HD-149 contains rural communities that have few shopping areas, food security concerns, and no hospitals (individuals have to drive to either Macon or Milledgeville to go to the hospital).

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[87] The Court measured the distance using the diagonal beginning at the top of Wilkinson County to the portion of Telfair County that borders Ben Hill County. GX 1, Attach. I. This measurement cuts across part of Laurens County in the neighboring district, Enacted HD-155. If the Court were to take the same measurement and avoid cutting across Enacted HD-155, however, the length of Enacted HD-149 would be longer.

Tr. 653:18–25. This district also contains two places of higher education: Mercer University at one end of the district (in Bibb County) and Georgia College at the other (in Baldwin County, i.e., Milledgeville). Tr. 491:3–7, 579:21–58:7; see also Tr. 1898:2–16.

The Court finds that Esselstyn HD-149 adequately preserves communities of interest. The majority of the district is rural and shares the same infrastructure concerns. The district is not long and sprawling. Accordingly, Esselstyn HD-149 preserves communities of interest for purposes of the first Gingles precondition.

((d))   **conclusions of law**

The Court finds that the Grant Plaintiffs have carried their burden in establishing that the Black community in Esselstyn HD-149 is sufficiently numerous and compact to create an additional majority-Black district. The Court finds that Esselstyn HD-149 complies with the traditional redistricting principles of population equality, contiguity, compactness, respect for political subdivisions, and preservation of communities of interest. Additionally, when visually inspecting the district, does not contain any appendages or tentacles.

Accordingly, the Court finds that the Grant Plaintiffs have carried their burden

in showing the first Gingles precondition in the area drawn by Esselstyn HD-149.

e)   Southwest Georgia region

(1)   *Alpha Phi Alpha: Cooper HD-171*

The Court finds that Alpha Phi Alpha Plaintiffs have not carried their

burden with respect to establishing that an additional compact majority-Black

district in southwest Georgia could be drawn. To begin, the Court notes that

following the preliminary injunction hearing, the Court concluded that the Alpha

Phi Alpha Plaintiffs had a substantial likelihood of success in proving a Section 2

violation in this area of the State. Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, 587 F. Supp. 3d at

1293–1302. "A substantial likelihood of success on the merits requires a showing

of only *likely* or probable, rather than *certain* success." Schiavo Ex. rel. Schindler

v. Schiavo, 403 F.3d 1223, 1232 (11th Cir. 2005). At trial, conversely, the plaintiffs

have the higher burden of proving every aspect of their case by *a preponderance of*

the evidence. See Mo. State Conf. of the NAACP v. Ferguson-Florissant Sch. Dist.,

894 F.3d 924, 930 (8th Cir. 2018).

In conducting a thorough and sifting analysis of the evidence provided at

the trial, the Court finds that while the Alpha Phi Alpha Plaintiffs met the lower

threshold of proof at the preliminary injunction phase, they were unable to clear

the hurdle of preponderance of the evidence at the trial. Accordingly, the Court

finds that with the evidence currently before it, Alpha Phi Alpha Plaintiffs were

unable to show by a preponderance of the evidence that an additional compact

majority-Black district could be drawn in southwest Georgia.

(a)   numerosity

The Court finds that the Alpha Phi Alpha Plaintiffs have met their burden

in showing that the Black voting age population in southwest Georgia is large

enough to create an additional majority-Black House district It is undisputed that

Cooper HD-171 has an AP BVAP of 58.06%. APAX 1, AA-1. Accordingly, the

Court finds that the Black population is sufficiently numerous to constitute an

additional majority-Black district in southwest Georgia.

(b)   compactness

The Court finds that the Alpha Phi Alpha Plaintiffs have not shown that it

is possible to draw an additional majority-Black House district in the area drawn

by Cooper HD-171 consistent with traditional redistricting principles. As an

initial note, Mr. Cooper explained that the district is drawn in the same general

area as Enacted HD-153 and HD-171. APAX 1, ¶ 176 & fig.32. This differs from

the preliminary injunction, where it was only compared to House District 153.

Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, 587 F. Supp. 3d at 1295–96. Thus, the Court considers

the differences between the districts proposed by the Alpha Phi Alpha Plaintiffs

in its instant compactness analysis.

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i)   *empirical measures*

((a))   population equality

</div>

The Court finds that Cooper HD-171 achieves relative population equality.

As stated above, the General Assembly did not enumerate the deviation range

for the State House Districts. However, using the Enacted House Plan as a guide,

the Enacted House Plan has a population deviation range between ±1.40%. Stip.

¶ 302. In comparison, Cooper HD-171 has a population deviation of +1.38%,

which is within the population deviation of the Enacted House Plan. APAX 1, Ex.

AA-1. However, of any of Mr. Cooper's illustrative districts, this district departs

the most from the population deviation in the Enacted Plan. Enacted HD-171 has

a population deviation of -0.46%, meaning that it is almost 1 percentage point

closer to achieving perfect population deviation than Cooper HD-171. APAX 1,

Ex. Z-1. Although Cooper HD-171's population deviation is within the acceptable

range of, the Court finds that its wide disparity in comparison to the Enacted Plan is of concern.

Thus, while HD-171 district is consistent with the population deviations in Enacted House Plan, the Court finds that is does not respect population equality nearly to the same degree as Enacted HD-171.

((b)) **contiguity**

The Parties stipulated that Cooper HD-171 is a contiguous district. Stip. ¶ 300. Hence, the Court finds that Cooper HD-171 complies with the traditional redistricting principle of contiguity.

((c)) **compactness scores**

The Court finds that Enacted HD-171 performs better on both compactness measures than Cooper HD-171. Enacted HD-171 has a Reock score of 0.35 and a Polsby-Popper score of 0.37. APAX 1, Ex. AG-2. Cooper HD-171 has a Reock score of 0.28 and a Polsby-Popper score of 0.20. APAX 1, Ex. AG-1.

At the preliminary injunction, the Court found that. Mr. Cooper's illustrative district in this region had comparable compactness scores to its corollary. Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, 587 F. Supp. 3d at 1296. However, at the preliminary injunction, Mr. Cooper submitted an illustrative district that

compared to Enacted HD-153, not HD-171. Id. Enacted HD-153 has a Reock score

of 0.30 and a Polsby-Popper score of 0.30, which are higher, but much closer to

Cooper HD-171's scores of 0.28 and 0.20, respectively. Id., APAX 1, Exs. AG-1,

AG-2. However, Mr. Cooper has now changed the configuration of his

illustrative district in this region, and now it correlates with Enacted HD-171,

which has higher compactness scores in comparison.

Accordingly, the Court finds that Cooper HD-171 is not as compact as

Enacted HD-171, nor are the compactness scores as comparable to its corollary

district as they were on the preliminary injunction evidence.

((d))   political subdivisions
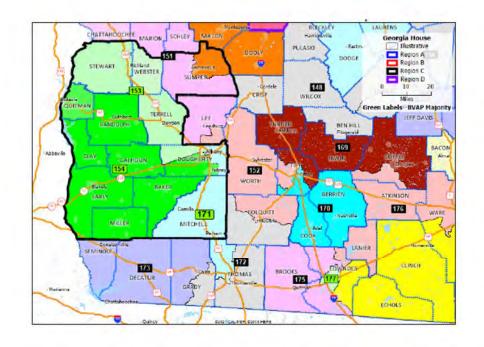
The Court finds that Cooper HD-171 does not respect political subdivisions

as well as Enacted HD-171. Cooper HD-171 splits two counties (Dougherty and

Thomas) and keeps Mitchell County whole; whereas, Enacted HD-171 only splits

Grady County and keeps Decatur and Mitchell Counties whole. APAX 1 ¶¶ 175,

177 & figs.32, 33. Cooper HD-171 splits seven VTDs, but Enacted HD-171 splits

only one. APAX 1, Exs. AH-1, AH-3. Additionally, in drawing Cooper HD-171,

Mr. Cooper created a split in neighboring Lee County, which was kept whole in

the Enacted House Plan. Tr. 290:23–291:12.[88]

Accordingly, the Court finds that Cooper HD-171 fails to respect political

subdivisions as well as Enacted HD-171.

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ii)   eyeball test

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The Court finds that Cooper HD-171 is visually compact under the eyeball

test:

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[88] Mr. Cooper testified that the split of Lee County was to eliminate a four way split of
Dougherty County. Tr. 290:10–12. Under the Cooper House Plan, Dougherty County is
split between three districts (Cooper HD-153, HD-154, and HD-171).

APAX 1 ¶ 177 & fig.33.

Using the mapping tool, the Court finds that at its most distant points, Cooper HD-171 is less than 60 miles long, which is consistent with the surrounding districts in the Enacted House Plan. Id. Ms. Wright testified that because of the decreases in population in the southern portion of the State, the map drawers had to collapse (i.e., consolidate) the prior districts to account for the population changes. Tr. 1623:17–12.

Cooper HD-171 does not contain any tentacles or appendages. In reviewing Cooper HD-171 the Court finds that it is visually compact, and thus passes the eyeball test.

iii)   communities of interest

The Court finds Cooper HD-171 preserves communities of interest. Mr. Cooper offered extensive testimony regarding the connections between the communities included in Cooper HD-171, and the Court also received documentary evidence on point. Mr. Cooper pointed out that US-19 and the historic Dixie Highway run as a corridor through Mitchell County between Albany and Thomasville. APAX 1 ¶ 178. The communities along that corridor,

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such as Albany, Camilla, Pelham, Meigs, and Thomasville, work together under

the auspices of the Southwest Georgia Regional Commission, including to

designate the Dixie Highway as a state-recognized scenic byway. Tr. 128:18-

129:19, 294:23–295:4; APAX 54 (Corridor Management Plan); APAX 325

(Designation of Historic Dixie Highway Scenic Byway).

Mr. Cooper testified further about the connection between Thomasville

and Albany: "there are commonalities between the Black population in

Thomasville and the Black population in Albany. The two towns are only about

60 miles apart. It takes you about an hour to get there along Highway 9. They're

in the same high school football leagues." Tr. 128:22-129:1. Bishop Reginald T.

Jackson of the Sixth District AME also testified that Dougherty, Mitchell, and

Thomas Counties—all included in Cooper HD-171—share certain similarities,

including more "rural and agrarian" communities, similar education attainment

levels, and income levels "at the lower end of middle class." Tr. 382:12–19,

383:11–384:2. Further evidencing the connections between the communities in

Cooper HD-171, Plaintiff Janice Stewart lives in Thomasville, but attends church

at Saint Peter AME Church in Camilla, Georgia (in Mitchell County). Stip. ¶¶ 64, 80-81.

Thus, the Court finds that there is sufficient testimony and evidence to show the Black community in Cooper HD-171 interacts with one another and shares a number of similar concerns. Mr. Cooper testified extensively about the communities that are contained within the district, the shared socio-economic factors, and the characteristics that unite them and Plaintiffs submitted lay witness testimonial evidence of the same. Accordingly, the Court finds that Cooper HD-171 preserves communities of interest.

iv)   conclusions of law

Ultimately, the Court concludes that the Alpha Phi Alpha Plaintiffs have not met their burden in showing that a compact majority-Black district could be drawn in southwest Georgia. Although the Alpha Phi Alpha Plaintiffs were able to show that the district preserved communities of interest and was visually compact, the district fared far worse on all the objective measures of compactness than Enacted HD-171. Cooper HD-171 had the greatest population deviation disparity of any of Mr. Cooper's illustrative districts. The district is significantly

less compact on both compactness measures. Additionally, the district split more counties than Enacted HD-171 and had the most political subdivision splits of any of Mr. Cooper's new majority-Black districts.

Of all of the illustrative districts submitted in these cases, no other illustrative district performed worse on all objective measures. Even Esselstyn HD-74 and Esselstyn SD-23, in the companion Grant case, and Cooper SD-23, Cooper HD-133, and Cooper HD-145 performed equally or better on at least one objective measure. Moreover, the disparity in the performance on objective measures is stark here and does not lend to a finding that Cooper HD-171 is a reasonably compact district, consistent with traditional redistricting principles. Accordingly, the Court concludes that in southwest Georgia, the Alpha Phi Alpha Plaintiffs did not meet their burden under the first Gingles precondition.

* * * *

In sum, the Court makes the following conclusions with respect to the first Gingles preconditions.

The Alpha Phi Alpha Plaintiffs have proven by a preponderance of the evidence that Black community is sufficiently numerous and compact to create:

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- Two additional majority-Black Senate districts in south-metro Atlanta, and

- One additional majority-Black House district in south-metro Atlanta, in the area depicted in Cooper HD-74.

The Grant Plaintiffs have proven by a preponderance of the evidence that the Black community is sufficiently numerous and compact to create:

- Two additional majority-Black Senate districts in south-metro Atlanta,

- One additional majority-Black House district in south-metro Atlanta, in the area depicted in Esselstyn HD-117,

- One additional majority-Black House district in west-metro Atlanta, and

- Two additional majority-Black house districts in the Macon-Bibb region.

Conversely, the Alpha Phi Alpha Plaintiffs have **NOT** proven by a preponderance of the evidence that the Black community is sufficiently numerous and compact to create:

- One additional majority-Black Senate district in the eastern Black Belt region,

- One additional majority-Black House district in south-metro Atlanta, in the area depicted in Cooper HD-117,

- One additional majority-Black House district in the eastern Black Belt region,

- One additional majority-Black House district around the Macon-Bibb region, or

- One additional majority-Black district in southwest Georgia.

The Grant Plaintiffs have **NOT** proven by a preponderance of the evidence that the Black community is sufficiently numerous and compact to create:

- One additional majority-Black Senate district in the eastern Black Belt region, or

- One additional majority-Black House district in south-metro Atlanta, in the area depicted in Esselstyn HD-74.

The Court now determines whether the Alpha Phi Alpha and Grant Plaintiffs have satisfied the remaining two Gingles preconditions, in the areas where they successfully proved the first Gingles precondition.

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2. Second *Gingles* Precondition

The Court finds that the Alpha Phi Alpha and Grant Plaintiffs have each proven the second Gingles precondition for all their remaining proposed majority-Black districts.

a)   Alpha Phi Alpha

The Court finds that the Alpha Phi Alpha Plaintiffs have met their burden in establishing the second Gingles precondition in the relevant areas. Dr. Handley evaluated 16 recent (2016-2022) general and runoff statewide elections, including for U.S. Senate, Governor, School Superintendent, Public Service Commission, and Commissioners of Agriculture, Insurance, and Labor. APAX 5, 5; Stip.   ¶¶ 316-317. She also looked at 54 recent (2016-2022) State legislative elections in the areas of interest, including 16 State Senate contests and 38 State House contests. Tr. 890:2-12; APAX 5, 7-8; Stip. ¶ 324.

All 2022 State legislative contests in the Enacted Plans identified as districts of interest were analyzed, even if the contest did not include at least one Black candidate. APAX 5, 7–8. In addition, because there has only been one set of State legislative elections under the Enacted Plans (in 2022), Dr. Handley also analyzed biracial State legislative elections held between 2016 and 2020 in the State

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legislative districts under the previous State House and State Senate plans in the

seven areas of interest. Id.

Dr. Handley focused on elections that include at least one Black candidate,

an approach that multiple courts have endorsed in other cases because they are

the most probative for measuring racial polarization. Tr. 871:3-6, 872:11-14;

see also id. at 871:10-14 ("[I]f I have enough contests that include Black candidates,

I focus on those, because the courts have made it clear and because we want to

make sure that Black voters are able to elect Black candidates of choice and not

just white candidates of choice, if that's what they choose to do."); Robinson, 605

F. Supp. 3d at 801 (crediting Dr. Handley's opinion that "courts consider election

contests that include minority candidates to be more probative than contests with

only White candidates, because this approach recognizes that it is not sufficient

for minority voters to be able to elect their preferred candidate only when that

candidate is White"); United States v. City of Eastpointe, 378 F. Supp. 3d 589, 610

(E.D. Mich. 2019) ("These [white-only] elections are, however, less probative

because the fact that black voters also support white candidates acceptable to the

majority does not negate instances in which a white voting majority operates to

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defeat the candidate preferred by black voters when that candidate is a minority."); <u>United States v. City of Euclid</u>, 580 F. Supp. 2d 584, 598 (N.D. Ohio 2008) ("These contests are probative of racial bloc voting because they . . . featured African–American candidates.").

Courts, including the Eleventh Circuit, agree that reviewing biracial elections is probative of the polarization inquiry. <u>Davis</u>, 139 F.3d at 1417 n.5 ("[E]vidence drawn from elections involving black candidates is more probative in Section Two cases[.]"); <u>Wright</u>, 301 F. Supp. 3d at 1313 ("While still relevant, elections without a black candidate are less probative in evaluating the <u>Gingles</u> factors."); <u>see also</u> Tr. 871:5-6; Tr. 2222:11-15. However, the Court wants to make clear, that a Section 2 violation does not require Black voters to vote for Black candidates and white voters to vote in opposition to Black candidates. <u>See</u> <u>DeGrandy</u>, 512 U.S. at 1027 (explaining that this assumption is empirically false).

As the Court addressed in its credibility determinations, the Court agrees with the <u>Alabama State Conference of the NAACP</u> court that although elections with Black and white candidates may be the most helpful in determining polarization, the manner in which Dr. Handley chose her data set makes her

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findings less reliable. Ala. State Conf. of NAACP, 612 F. Supp. 3d at 1274. However, the Court notes that the Parties stipulated to her findings and Defendants' expert did not take issue with her data set. Stip. ¶¶ 318–341; 2199:11–2200:4

That Black voters in the seven areas of interest are politically cohesive is not contested. In fact, Defendant stipulated that in the 16 recent statewide general and general runoff elections from 2016-2022, Black voters were "highly cohesive" in their support for their preferred candidate. Stip. ¶¶ 320 ("In these 16 statewide general and general runoff elections from 2016-2022, Black voters were highly cohesive in their support for their preferred candidate."), 330 ("In the seven areas of interest, Black voters were very cohesive in supporting their preferred candidates in general elections for statewide offices."). As Dr. Handley concluded and Defendant stipulated, Black-preferred candidates typically received 96.1% of the Black vote in statewide races in these areas and only 11.2% of the White vote. Stip. ¶¶ 321, 322.

Dr. Handley's analysis of State legislative general elections in the areas of interest also found "starkly racially polarized" voting. Tr. 862:4-6; APAX 5, 7. As

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with the statewide general elections, "Black voters were very cohesive in support of their preferred candidates and white voters bloc voted against these candidates." Tr. 890:19-21. Again, this is not contested—the Parties stipulated that, in State legislative general elections, Black voters were highly cohesive in their support for their preferred candidate. Stip. ¶¶ 326 ("In these 54 State legislative elections, Black voters were highly cohesive in their support for their preferred candidates."), 335 ("In the seven areas of interest, Black voters exhibit cohesive support for a single candidate in State legislative general elections.").

In all but one of the 54 State legislative elections that Dr. Handley analyzed (i.e., 98.1%) were starkly racially polarized, with Black candidates receiving a very small share of the white vote and the overwhelming support of Black voters. See Tr. 890:16-21; APAX 5, 7. As Dr. Handley concluded and the Parties stipulated, on average, over 97% of Black voters supported their preferred Black State Senate candidates and over 91% supported their preferred Black State House candidates. Stip. ¶ 327.

Defendant's expert, Dr. Alford, agreed "with [Dr. Handley's] analysis that Black voters in general elections in the areas of Georgia that she analyzed are very

cohesive in their support for a single preferred candidate." Tr. 2224:14-18.

Consistent with the uncontested evidence, the Court finds that Black voters in

the seven areas of Georgia that Dr. Handley analyzed are highly cohesive in

supporting a single preferred candidate.[89] Moreover, the Black voter cohesion is

stronger in the relevant areas (between 91 and 98%) than in the voter cohesion in

Alabama (92.3%), which the Supreme Court agreed with the three-judge court

was "very clear." Allen, 599 U.S. at 22. Accordingly, the Alpha Phi Alpha

Plaintiffs have satisfied the second Gingles precondition in the relevant areas.

b)   Grant

The Court finds that the Grant Plaintiffs have proven the second Gingles

precondition as well. The Grant Plaintiffs' expert in racial polarization,

Dr. Palmer, determined that Black voters had a clearly identifiable candidate of

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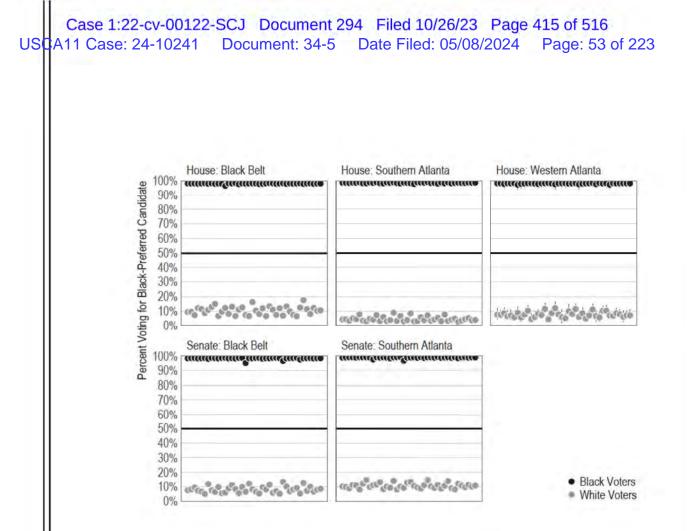
[89] The Court notes that Dr. Alford opined that the Black preferred candidate was always the Democrat. See, e.g., Tr. 2144:11–25; see also Stip. ¶¶ 319, 325, 331. As noted above and in the Court's summary judgment order (APA Doc. No. [268]), the Court found that partisan affiliation is not relevant to the second and third Gingles preconditions. Accordingly, Dr. Alford's conclusions regard partisanship are not relevant, here. However, the Court will consider his conclusions as a part of Senate Factor Two. See Section (D)(4)(b)(3) infra.

choice in every election examined, across the focus areas and in each State Senate and House district. Stip. ¶¶ 268, 270; GX 2 ¶ 18, tbl.1 & figs.2–4. On average, Black voters supported their candidates of choice with 98.5% of the vote. Stip. ¶ 269; GX 2 ¶ 18.

Table 1: Average Support for Black-Preferred Candidates by Voters' Race

	Focus Area	Black Voters	White Voters
House	Black Belt	98.1%	10.4%
	Southern Atlanta	98.7%	4.6%
	Western Atlanta	98.2%	7.7%
Senate	Black Belt	98.4%	8.2%
	Southern Atlanta	98.9%	10.7%

GX 2 ¶ 18 & tbl. 1.

GX 2 ¶ 18 & fig.2.

Defendants' racially polarized voting expert, Dr. Alford, does not dispute Dr. Palmer's conclusions as to the second Gingles precondition. DX 8, 2–5; Tr. 2251:2–5. However, Dr. Alford notes that in all of the races examined by Dr. Palmer, the Black voters' candidate of choice was the Democrat candidate. DX 8, 4. As the Court discussed extensively in its Order on the cross-motions for summary judgment, the second and third Gingles preconditions are results based inquiries that do not require plaintiffs to prove that race cause the polarization or

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disprove that party caused the polarization. See Grant Doc. No. [229], 51–57. Thus,

Dr. Alford's suggestions about the cause and effect of racial polarization are not

persuasive for the Gingles preconditions.

As the data above shows, Black voters in south-Metro and west-Metro

Atlanta support the same candidate more than 98% of the time and in the Macon-

Bibb region, Black voters supported the same candidate 98.1% of the time. GX 2

¶ 18 & tbl.1. "Bloc voting by [B]lacks tends to prove that the [B]lack community

is politically cohesive, that is, it shows that [B]lacks prefer certain candidates

whom they could elect in a single-member, [B]lack majority district." Gingles,

478 U.S. at 68. As was noted above, Dr. Palmer's data shows that Black voter

cohesion is greater in these areas than it is in Alabama (92.3%), where the

Supreme Court credited the lower court's finding of "very strong" Black voter

cohesion. Allen, 599 U.S. at 22. Accordingly, the Court finds that the Grant

Plaintiffs have satisfied their burden on the second Gingles precondition. Based

on the stipulated facts, expert reports, and testimony provided in this case, the

Court concludes that Black voters in the focus areas are politically cohesive.

3. *Third Gingles Precondition*

The Court also finds that the Alpha Phi Alpha and Grant Plaintiffs have

proven the third Gingles precondition for all the legislative districts remaining.

a)   **Alpha Phi Alpha**

The Court finds that the Alpha Phi Alpha Plaintiffs have met their burden

in establishing the third Gingles precondition in their remaining proposed

legislative districts. Dr. Handley concluded that the starkly racially polarized

voting in the areas that she analyzed "substantially impedes" the ability of Black

voters to elect candidates of their choice to the Georgia General Assembly unless

districts are drawn to provide Black voters with this opportunity. See APAX 5,

22; see also Tr. 892:15-21.

Specifically, in the seven areas of interest, white voters consistently bloc

voted to defeat the candidates supported by Black voters. See APAX 5, 21–22.

Indeed, Dr. Handley testified that, in general elections, due to White bloc voting,

candidates preferred by Black voters were consistently unable to win elections

and will likely continue to be unable to win elections outside of majority-Black

districts. See Tr. 890:16-21 (noting that in 53 out of 54 State legislative contests,

"Black voters were very cohesive in support of their preferred candidates and

white voters bloc voted against these candidates); cf. Tr. 863:9-11 ("In each of the areas, the districts that provided Black voters with an opportunity to elect were districts that were at least 50 percent Black in voting age population.").

Dr. Handley testified that white voters voted as a bloc against Black-preferred candidates in all the 16 general elections that she analyzed. Tr. 862:4-14, 877:14-21. As Dr. Handley concluded and Defendant stipulated, Black-preferred candidates typically received only 11.2% of the white vote. Stip. ¶¶ 321, 322. Similarly, in the State legislative elections Dr. Handley analyzed, the Black-preferred candidate on average secured the support of only 10.1% of white voters in State Senate races and 9.8% of white voters in State House races. Stip. ¶ 328.

This pattern of white bloc voting against Black-preferred candidates is not contested. In fact, the Parties stipulated that white voters were "very cohesive" in their support for their preferred candidates in both statewide and State legislative general elections (Stip. ¶¶ 332, 336), and that the candidates preferred by white voters in the seven areas of interest are voting against the candidates preferred by Black voters (Stip. ¶ 337).

Defendant's expert, Dr. Alford, similarly agreed that "with small exceptions, white voters are highly cohesive" in "the general elections that Dr. Handley analyzed across the areas of interest in Georgia," and that, in these general elections, "large majorities of Black and white voters are supporting different candidates." Tr. 2224:25-2225:9; see also DX 8, 6.

Due to the low level of white support for Black-preferred candidates, Dr. Handley found that blocs of white voters in the areas of interest were able to consistently defeat Black-preferred candidates in State legislative general elections, except where the districts were majority Black. APAX 5, 22; Tr. 891:5-7 ("Black-preferred Black candidates were successful only in districts that were majority Black in the elections that I looked at."). As Dr. Handley testified and Defendant stipulated, all but one of the successful Black State legislative candidates in the contests that Dr. Handley analyzed were elected from majority Black districts—the one exception being a district that was majority minority in composition. Stip. ¶ 329; Tr. 891:13-21.

"Because voting is starkly polarized in general elections," Dr. Handley concluded that "without drawing districts that provide Black voters with an

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opportunity to elect [their candidate of choice] districts in the areas examined
will not elect Black-preferred candidates." Tr. 906:5-8. The Court finds that the
uncontested evidence shows white voters in the relevant areas only vote for the
Black-preferred candidate between 9.8% to 11.2% of the time. White voters in
Georgia vote in opposition to the Black-preferred candidate at a higher rate than
in Alabama (where 15.4% of white voters supported the Black-preferred
candidate) where the Supreme Court affirmed the three-judge court's finding of
"very clear" racial polarization. Allen, 599 U.S. at 22. Accordingly, the Court finds
that the Alpha Phi Alpha Plaintiffs have met their burden and proved that white
voters bloc vote in opposition to the Black-preferred candidate. In other words,
in the relevant areas, the Black-preferred candidate will typically be defeated by
white voters in majority-white districts.

b)   Grant

The Court also finds that the Grant Plaintiffs carried their burden on the
third Gingles precondition. The Grant Plaintiffs' expert, Dr. Palmer,
demonstrated that white voters in the legislative focus area usually vote as a bloc
to defeat Black-preferred candidates. This too has been stipulated by the Parties.

Stip. ¶¶ 271–74. In each legislative district examined and in the focus areas as a whole, white voters had clearly identifiable candidates of choice for every election examined. GX 2 ¶ 18 & fig.2; Tr. 404:20–405:18.

In the elections Dr. Palmer examined, white voters were highly cohesive in voting in opposition to the Black-preferred candidate. Stip. ¶ 271. On average, Dr. Palmer found that white voters supported Black-preferred candidates with only 8.3% of the vote. Id. ¶ 272; see also GX 2 ¶ 18. In other words, on average, 91.7% of the time white voters voted against the Black-preferred candidate.

Dr. Palmer then calculated in the success of Black preferred candidates in districts under the Enacted Plan. GX 2 ¶ 21. In the races examined, Dr. Palmer concluded that the Black-preferred candidate was only successful in majority-Black districts. GX 2 ¶ 21 & fig.4.
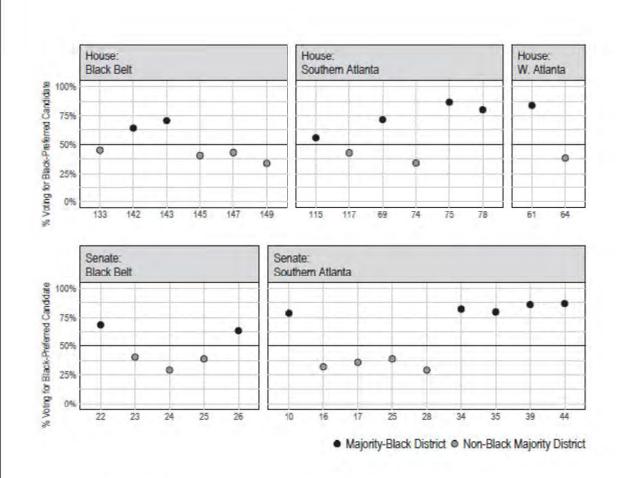
Figure 4: Average Performance of Black-Preferred Candidates by District

GX 2 ¶ 18 & fig.4. When he performed the same analysis with Mr. Esselstyn's illustrative majority-Black districts, he found that the Black-preferred candidate would have been successful in all of the elections that he analyzed. GX 2 ¶¶ 23, 25 & fig.5.

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Overall, Dr. Palmer found "strong evidence of racially polarized voting across the areas . . . examined." GX 2 ¶ 7; see also GX ¶¶ 18–19; Tr. 398:10–16, 407:17–21. As a result of this racially polarized voting, candidates preferred by Black voters have generally been unable to win elections in the focus areas if not in a majority-Black district. Tr. 408:9–409:12; GX 2 ¶¶ 20–21 & fig.4. Dr. Palmer concluded that "Black-preferred candidates win almost every election in the Black-majority districts, but lose almost every election in the non-Black-majority districts." GX 2 ¶ 21. Defendants' expert Dr. Alford does not dispute Dr. Palmer's conclusions as to the third Gingles precondition. DX 8, 2–3; Tr. 2251:6–9. However, Dr. Alford opined once more that in all of the elections that Dr. Palmer reviewed, the Black-preferred candidate was a Democrat and the white-preferred candidate was a Republican. DX 8, 3–5. The Court does not find Dr. Alford's conclusion relevant to the Gingles preconditions because it relates to the *causes* and not the *effects* of voter behavior. See Section II(D)(1)(b)(2) *supra*.

Using the returns from the 31 statewide elections, Dr. Palmer also analyzed whether Black voters in Mr. Esselstyn's additional majority-Black State Senate and House districts could elect their candidates of choice. GX 2 ¶¶ 22, 24, 25. He

specifically concluded that "[i]n House Districts 64, 74, and 149, and Senate Districts 23, 25, and 28, the Black-preferred candidate won a larger share of the vote in all 40 statewide elections. In House District 117, the Black-preferred candidate won all 19 elections since 2018." GX 2 ¶ 24 & tbl.9. Dr. Alford does not dispute Dr. Palmer's performance analysis of Esselstyn's Legislative Plan. Tr. 2250:20–22.

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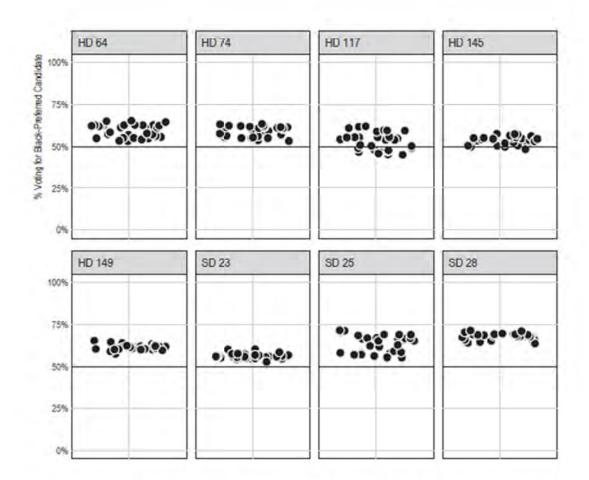
Figure 5: Vote Shares of Black-Preferred Candidates in Under the Illustrative Maps

PX 2 ¶ 25 & fig.5.

Again, the evidence of polarization is stronger in this case than it was in Allen: in the focus areas the highest average support of white voters for the Black-preferred candidate was 10.7%, whereas in Alabama 15.4% of white voters

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supported the Black-preferred candidates—which was "very clear" evidence of racially polarized voting. Allen, 599 U.S. at 22. Based on the stipulated facts, expert reports, and testimony provided in this case, the Court concludes that white voters in Esselstyn SD-25, SD-28, HD-64, HD-74, HD-145, and HD-149 "very clearly" vote as a bloc to defeat Black-preferred candidates. Accordingly, the Court finds that the Grant Plaintiffs have satisfied their burden in proving the third Gingles precondition.

* * * *

The Court finds that in Cooper SD-17, SD-28, HD-74, HD-117 and Esselstyn SD-25, SD-28, HD-64, HD-117, HD-145, and HD-149, the Alpha Phi Alpha and Grant Plaintiffs, respectively, have proven all three Gingles preconditions by a preponderance of the evidence. Thus, the Court will evaluate whether, under the totality of the circumstances, the political process is equally open to Black voters in these areas.

4. *Totality of the Circumstances*

The Court now turns to the totality of the circumstances inquiry to determine if Georgia's political process is equally open to the affected Black

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voters. Wright, 979 F.3d at 1288 ("[I]n the words of the Supreme Court, the district court is required to determine, after reviewing the 'totality of the circumstances' and, 'based upon a searching practical evaluation of the past and present reality, whether the political process is equally open to minority voters.'" (quoting Gingles, 478 U.S. at 79)).

For the proposed districts where Plaintiffs satisfied the Gingles preconditions, the Court must now determine if the electoral system is equally open to them. Put differently, the Court must determine if the Black voters in these areas have less of an opportunity to elect a candidate of their choice based on race. Wright, 979 F.3d at 1288.

Again, the Court notes that Georgia has made great strides since the passage of the Voting Rights Act to give Black voters more of an equal opportunity to participate in the political process. For example, Georgia's current congressional delegation has five Black representatives to the U.S. House of Representatives and one Black senator. However, the Court acknowledges that as far as the State General Assembly's representation is concerned, the numbers

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are less proportional.[90] See GX 1 ¶¶ 22 (indicating the Enacted State Senate Plan contains 14 majority-Black districts out of 56 districts, or 25%), 45 (indicating the Enacted State House Plan contains 49 majority-Black districts out of 180 districts,[91] or approximately 27.2%).

Like the Pendergrass case, however, the whole of the evidence in the Alpha Phi Alpha and Grant Plaintiffs' case for the totality of the circumstances inquiry shows that, while promising gains have been made in the State of Georgia, the political process is not currently *equally* open to Black Georgians. When evaluating the Senate Factors, the evidence shows that Black voters have *less* of opportunity to partake in the political process than white voters. Thus, the Court determines that the totality of the circumstances inquiry supports finding a Section 2 violation in the Alpha Phi Alpha and the Grant Plaintiffs' case.

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[90] The Court's reference to proportionality here is only to support a general observation regarding the trajectory of minority voters' equal access to the political system in Georgia.

[91] The Georgia Legislative Black Caucus, however, only has 41 members in the Georgia House of Representatives. Stip. ¶ 348.

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a)   Alpha Phi Alpha

The Court finds that the Alpha Phi Alpha Plaintiffs have proven that, under the totality of the circumstances, Georgia's electoral system is not equally open to Black voters in the districts meeting the Gingles preconditions (i.e., Cooper SD-17, SD-28, SD-74).

(1)   *Totality of circumstances inquiry: purpose and framework*

To reiterate, for a Section 2 violation to be found, the Court must conduct "an intensely local appraisal" of the electoral mechanism at issue, as well as a "searching practical evaluation of the 'past and present reality.'" Allen, 599 U.S. at 19 (citing Gingles, 478 U.S. at 79). The purpose of this appraisal is to determine the "essential inquiry" of a Section 2 case, which is "whether the political process is *equally open* to minority voters." Ga. State Conf. of the NAACP, 775 F.3d at 1342 (emphasis added) (quoting Gingles, 478 U.S. at 79). Put differently, the totality of the circumstances inquiry ensures that violations of Section 2 may only be found when "members of the protected class have *less opportunity* to participate in the political process." Chisom, 501 U.S. at 397 (emphasis added).

The legal framework for the totality of the circumstances inquiry is the same applied in the Pendergrass case. In short, in this analysis the Court considers the relevant Senate Factors—Georgia's history of discrimination and its voting practices enhancing the opportunity for discrimination, racial polarization in elections, socioeconomic factors, use racial appeals, Black-candidate success in elections, elected officials' responsiveness to the Black community, and the State's policy justification for the enacted map. Gingles, 478 U.S. at 44–45. The Court also considers the proportionality achieved by the Enacted Legislative Plans. The Court ultimately concludes that the totality of the circumstances' inquiry weighs in favor of finding a Section 2 violation in the Alpha Phi Alpha case.

> **(2)   Senate Factors One and Three: historical evidence of discrimination and State's use of voting procedures enhancing opportunity to discriminate**

The Court first turns to Georgia electoral practices, both past and present, that bear on discrimination against Black voters under Senate Factors One and

Three.[92] Senate Factor One focuses on "[t]he extent of any history of official discrimination in the state . . . that touched the right of the members of minority group to register, to vote, or otherwise to participate in the democratic process[.]" Gingles, 478 U.S. at 36–37. Senate Factor Three "considers 'the extent to which the State or political subdivision has used voting practices or procedures that tend to enhance the opportunity for discrimination against the minority group, such as unusually large election districts, majority vote requirements, and prohibitions against bullet voting.'" Wright, 979 F.3d at 1295 (quoting Gingles, 478 U.S. at 44–45).

The Court finds that the Alpha Phi Alpha Plaintiffs have presented evidence of both past and present history in Georgia that the State's voting practices disproportionately effect Black voters. Like in the Pendergrass case, the Court is careful in this analysis to assess both past *and present* efforts that have caused a disproportionate impact on Black voters. Allen, 599 U.S. at 19. Both

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[92] Like in the Pendergrass case, the Court considers both Senate Factors One and Three together because there is significant overlap in the trial evidence for the two factors. Cf., e.g., Singleton, 582 F. Supp. 3d at 1020 (considering Senate Factors One, Three, and Five together).

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types of evidence are relevant because certainly "past discrimination cannot, in the manner of original sin, condemn governmental action that is not itself unlawful." Greater Birmingham Ministries, 992 F.3d at 1325 (quoting Bolden, 446 U.S. at 74). But past discrimination and disproportionate effects cannot be completely overlooked. See Allen, 599 U.S. at 14, 19 (assessing a history of discrimination in Alabama following Reconstruction); League of Women Voters, 81 F.4th at 1333 (asserting that "[p]ast discrimination *is relevant*" and citing to Allen). Accordingly, taking these statements from recent Supreme Court and Eleventh Circuit cases, the Court and evaluates Georgia's practices of discrimination *past and present* as relevant evidence in the totality of the circumstances inquiry.

> **(a)   historical evidence of discrimination broadly**

Courts have continuously found that Georgia has a history of discrimination. Wright, 301 F. Supp. 3d at 1310 ("Georgia has a history chocked full of racial discrimination at all levels. This discrimination was ratified into state constitutions, enacted into state statutes, and promulgated in state policy. Racism and race discrimination were apparent and conspicuous realities, the norm rather

than the exception."); Cofield, 969 F. Supp. at 767 ("African-Americans have in the past been subject to legal and cultural segregation in Georgia[.]"); id. ("Black residents did not enjoy the right to vote until Reconstruction. Moreover, early in this century, Georgia passed a constitutional amendment establishing a literacy test, poll tax, property ownership requirement, and a good-character test for voting. This act was accurately called the 'Disfranchisement Act.' Such devices that limited black participation in elections continued into the 1950s.").

During the trial, Defendant stipulated that "up until 1990 we had historical discrimination in Georgia." Tr. 1524:14–15. Alpha Phi Alpha Plaintiffs' experts conclusions are consistent with this assertion. Plaintiffs' expert Dr. Ward concluded that "Georgia has a long history of state-sanctioned discrimination against Black voters that extended beyond written law to harassment, intimidation and violence." APAX 4, 1. [93] Another expert in these cases,

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[93] The numbering in Dr. Ward's report resets after the first two pages. As the substance of Dr. Ward's report starts on the second page 1, the Court intends for its citations to refer to the pages of Dr. Ward's substantive findings and conclusions.

Dr. Burton[94] opined that "[t]hroughout the history of the state of Georgia, voting rights have followed a pattern where after periods of increased nonwhite voter registration and turnout, the state has passed legislation, and often used extralegal means, to disenfranchise minority voters." PX 4 at 10; see also Tr. 1428:3–24. The Alpha Phi Alpha Plaintiffs' expert, Dr. Jones, also testified that Georgia has "used basically every expedient . . . associated with Jim Crow to prevent Black voters from voting in the state of Georgia." Tr. 1162:9–11.

This unrebutted testimony and the extensive accounts of Georgia's history of discrimination in Alpha Phi Alpha Plaintiffs' expert reports demonstrate that Georgia's history — including its voting procedures — spans from the end of the Civil War onward. See, e.g, Tr. 1431:13–17; APAX 2, 7; APAX 4, 3–13. This history has uncontrovertibly burdened Black Georgians. Id.

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[94] The Parties agreed and the Court permitted Alpha Phi Alpha Plaintiffs to incorporate Dr. Burton's trial testimony and portions of his expert report that were directly testified about into the Alpha Phi Alpha case. Tr. 1464:11-25.

(b)   **Georgia practice from the passage of the VRA to 2000**

Congress enacted the Voting Rights Act of 1965 to address these discriminatory practices. One of the Voting Rights Act's provisions was the preclearance requirement, which mandated certain jurisdictions with well-documented practices of discrimination (including Georgia) to get approval from the federal government before making changes to their voting laws. 52 U.S.C. § 10304 .

The Voting Rights Act, however, did not instantly translate into equal voting in Georgia. In fact, Dr. Jones opined that "Georgia resisted the VRA from its inception." APAX 2, 8. In the early years following the passage of the VRA, "Georgia refused to submit new laws for preclearance." Id. Specifically, between 1965 and 1967, Georgia submitted only one proposed change to DOJ for preclearance. Id. Among states subject to preclearance in their entirety, Georgia ranked second only to Alabama in the disparity in voter registration between its Black and white citizens in 1976. Tr. 1437:10–1438:3. These continued disparities following the VRA were at least caused because "Georgia resisted the Voting Rights Act [and] for a period, it refused to comply." Tr. 1163:9–17. Even still, from

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1965 to 1981, the Department of Justice objected to more than 200 changes submitted by Georgia, which accounted for almost one-third of DOJ's objections for *all* states during that period. APAX 2, 8–9.

Georgia's history of discrimination against Black voters did not end in 1981. When the VRA was reauthorized in 1982, the Senate Report specifically cited to Georgia's discriminatory practices that diminished the voting power of Black voters. S. Rep. 97-417, 9th Cong. 2d Sess. 10, 13 (1982). During the 2006 reauthorization process of the Voting Rights Act, Georgia legislators "took a leadership position in challenging the reauthorization of the [A]ct." Tr. 1164:2–17. As Dr. Jones reminds us, "Georgia's resistance to the VRA is consistent with its history of resisting the expansion of voting rights to Black citizens at every turn." APAX 2, 9. Even following the 2000 Census, the district court in the District of Columbia refused to preclear the General Assembly's Senate plan because the court found "the presence of racially polarized voting" and that "the State ha[d] failed to demonstrate by a preponderance of the evidence that the reapportionment plan for the State will not have a retrogressive effect." Ashcroft, 195 F. Supp. 2d at 94.

(c)   **more recent voting practices with a disproportionate impact on Black voters**

The Court moreover concludes that the Alpha Phi Alpha Plaintiffs submitted evidence of more recent practices in Georgia which disproportionately impact Black voters and have resulted in a discriminatory effect. These practices include county at-large voting sytems, polling place closures, voter purges, and the Exact Match requirement. The Alpha Phi Alpha Plaintiffs also rely on the Georgia General Assembly's passage of SB 202 following the 2020 presidential election as evidence of recent and present practice disproportionally affecting Black voters.[95]

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[95] The Court reiterates that Dr. Burton clearly denied that the General Assembly or Georgia Republicans are racist. Tr. 1473:18–1474:9. As articulated by Dr. Burton, "I am not saying that the legislature is [racist]—I am saying that some of the legislation that comes out has a disparity—it affects Black citizens differently than white citizens to the disadvantage on Black citizens, but I am not saying that they are racist. But the effect has a disparate impact among whites and Blacks and other minorities." Tr. 1474:4–9. Section 2 of the VRA does not require the Court to find that the General Assembly passed the challenged maps to discriminate against Black voters, or that the General Assembly is racist in any way. Nothing in this Order should be construed to indicate otherwise.

As in Pendergrass, the evidence in the Alpha Phi Alpha case shows that following Shelby County and the end of pre-clearance, the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights found that Georgia had adopted five of the most common restrictions that impose roadblocks to the franchise for minority voters: (1) voter ID laws, (2) proof of citizenship requirements, (3) voter purges, (4) cuts in early voting[96], and (5) widespread polling place closures. Tr. 1442:3–12 (referencing PX 4, 48–49). No other State has engaged in all five practices. Id. (referencing PX 4, 48–49).

The Court ultimately weighs the evidence submitted and determines that the evidence of Georgia's present voting practices disproportionately impact Black voters. The Court proceeds by assessing the Alpha Phi Alpha Plaintiffs' evidence of (i) at-large voting practices, (ii) Georgia's practice of closing polling places, (iii) Georgia's Exact Match requirement, (iv) the General Assembly's passage of SB 202, and (v) the State's rebuttal evidence of open and fair election

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[96] While it may have been true at the time of this report that Georgia had made cuts to early voting, the Court acknowledges Mr. Germany's trial testimony was that SB 202 increased early voting opportunities by adding two mandatory Saturdays and expressly permitted counties to hold early voting on Sundays at their discretion. Tr. 2269:8–21.

procedures.[97] The Court finally (vi) renders its conclusion of law on this Senate

Factor.

i)   at-large voting

One example of a recent discriminatory practice that Dr. Jones relied on

was recent use of at-large voting systems in Georgia. APAX 2, 10–12. It is

undisputed that as a state, Georgia does not use at-large voting systems.

However, some counties do. In fact, as recently as 2015, a federal court, under

Section 2, enjoined Fayette County's use of at-large voting methods for electing

members to the Fayette County Board of Commissioners and Board of Education.

Id. (citing Ga. State Conf. of NAACP v. Fayette Cnty. Bd. of Comm'rs, 118 F.

Supp. 3d 1338, 1339 (N.D. Ga. 2015)). Following the enactment of the remedial

maps, a Black candidate was elected for the first time to the Fayette County Board

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[97] The Court may evaluate statewide evidence to determine whether Black voters have an equal opportunity in the election process. LULAC, 548 U.S. at 438 ("[S]everal of the [ ] factors in the totality of circumstances have been characterized with reference to the State as a whole."); see also Allen, 599 U.S. at 22 (crediting the three-judge court's finding lack of equal openness with respect to state wide evidence (citing Singleton, 582 F. Supp. 3d at 1018–24); Gingles, 478 U.S. at 80 (crediting district court's findings of lack of equal opportunity that was supported by statewide evidence).

of Commissioners. APAX 2, 11. This evidence was unrebutted. The Court notes that Cooper SD-28 even contains a portion of Fayette County. APAX 1 ¶ 99. The Court finds that the 2015 district court opinion finding that Fayette County's use of at-large voting violated Section 2 is particularly persuasive in showing recent discriminatory practices in voting given that this county is a part of one of the challenged areas.

ii) polling place closures

The Court finds that there is also compelling evidence that Georgia's recent closure of numerous polling places disproportionately impacts Black voters. Between 2012 and 2018, Georgia closed 214 voter precincts, "decreasing the number of precincts in many minority majority neighborhoods." APAX 2, 29 (citing Patrik Jonsson, "Voting After Shelby: How a 2013 Supreme Court Ruling Shaped the 2018 Election," Christian Science Monitor, November 21, 2018, https://www.csrnonitor.com/USAlJustice/2018/1121/Voting-after-Shelby-How-a-2013-Supreme-Court-ruling-shaped-the-2018-election; The Leadership Conference on Civil and Human Rights, "Democracy Diverted: Polling Place Closures   and   the   Right   to   Vote,"   at   32,   September   2019,

https://civilrights.org/democracy-diverted/). In five of the counties where the polls were closed Black turnout was under 50% in 2020, when it had been between 61.36% and 77.50% in the 2018 election. APAX 2, 29–30 (citing Mark Niesse and Maya T. Prabhu, "Voting Locations Closed across Georgia after Supreme Court Ruling," The Atlanta Journal-Constitution, April 31, 2018, https://www.ajc.com/news/state--regional-govt--politics/votingprecincts-closed-across-georgia-since-election-oversight-1iftedJ bBkHxpflirn0Gp9pKu7dfrN/; Georgia Secretary of State, "Elections," 2018. https://sos.ga.gov/index.php/elections.)

A 2020 study found that "about two-thirds of the polling places that had to stay open late for the June primary to accommodate waiting voters were in majority-Black neighborhoods, even though they made up only about one-third of the state's polling places." APAX 2, 30 (citing Stephen Fowler, "Why Do Nonwhite Georgia Voters Have to Wait in Line for Hours?," ProPublica (Oct. 17, 2020), https://www.propublica.org/article/why-do-nonwhite-georgia-voters-have-to-wait-in-line-for-hours-their-numbers-have-soared-and-their-polling-places-have-dwindled). Additionally, on average, the "wait time after 7 p.m.

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across Georgia was 51 minutes in polling places that were 90% or more nonwhite, but only 6 minutes in polling places that were 90% white." Id. The study that Dr. Jones cited for these statements is the same as the one cited by Dr. Burton that found that "[i]n 2020, the nine counties in metro Atlanta that had nearly half of the registered voters (and the majority of the Black voters in the state)[, but] had only 38% of the state's polling places." PX 4, 50 n.173. Notably, at trial, both Drs. Jones and Burton testified consistently about polling place closures and that they disproportionately impacted Black voters. Tr. 1432:21–25; 1440:16–1441:21; 1347:10–1348:9.

The Court concludes that the Alpha Phi Alpha Plaintiffs' evidence of polling place closures—and, notably, in metro-Atlanta where some of the challenged districts are located—is recent evidence of a voting practice with a disproportionate impact on Black voters.

iii)   exact match

The Alpha Phi Alpha Plaintiffs' evidence also shows Georgia's voting practices include roadblocks to the voting efforts of minority voters in the form

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of the Exact Match system and the State's purging of voter registration lists.[98]APAX 2, 23–28.

These practices, however, have been determined in prior decisions by the Court to *not* be illegal under federal law. The prior decisions upholding the Exact Match requirement and registration list purges certainly impact the weight to afford these voting practices. However, in this case, the evidence shows — without contradicting the prior legal determinations — that these practices have a *disproportionate effect* on Black voters for purposes of the instant totality of the circumstances' inquiry. Specifically, when these prior decisions are considered in the light of the legal frameworks at issue, the Court finds that these practices can be used as evidentiary support of a disproportionate discriminatory impact on Black voters in Georgia without contradicting or minimizing the prior decisions upholding Georgia's laws.

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[98] In light of the Court's ruling allowing Dr. Burton's testimony and specific references to is report to be incorporated into the Alpha Phi Alpha case (1464:11-25), the Court may rely on Dr. Burton's report's analysis of the Commission's report in the Alpha Phi Alpha case. See Tr. 1441:25–1442:15 (Dr. Burton referencing his report and testifying about the U.S. U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, An Assessment of Minority Voting Rights Access in the United States: 2018 Statutory Enforcement Report (Washington, 2018), 369).

Specifically, Georgia's Exact Match procedure was determined to not violate VRA's Section 2 because when the burden on voters, the disparate impact, and the State's interest in preventing fraud were considered together, the weighing of these considerations counseled against finding a violation. Fair Fight Action, 634 F. Supp. 3d at 1246. The Exact Match ruling in Fair Fight relied on the Brnovich decision and emphasized that "the modest burdens allegedly imposed by [the Exact Match law], the small size of the disparate impact, and the State's justifications" did not support a Section 2 violation. Id. at 1245–46 (quoting Brnovich, 141 S. Ct. at 2346). Even without a Section 2 violation, however, the Court found that the Exact Match requirement disproportionately impacted Black voters given that: Black voters were a smaller portion of the electorate but as of January 2020, 69.4% of individuals flagged as "missing identification required" were African American, and 31.6% of the voters flagged for pending citizenship 31.6% were African American, whereas white voters only accounted for 20.9%. Fair Fight Action, 634 F. Supp. 3d at 1160, 1162; Tr. 1283:3–10. Thus, the Court's decision in Fair Fight itself acknowledged that the Exact Match practice in Georgia has a *discriminatory impact* on Black voters—which is the

inquiry specifically at issue here. When the Court considers <u>Fair Fight</u>'s

determination in the light of the Civil Rights' Commission's report that generally

Exact Match practices are a roadblock to minority voters, the Court concludes

that this modern practice in Georgia supports that Georgia's modern voting

practices have a discriminatory effect on Black voters.

> *iv)   SB   202's   disproportionate*
> *impact*

The <u>Alpha Phi Alpha</u> Plaintiffs also cite to Georgia's passage of SB 202 as

evidence of modern discrimination. The General Assembly passed SB 202

following the 2020 Presidential election. APAX 2, 28–29; Tr. 1182:1–9. A challenge

to SB 202 is pending in the Northern District of Georgia and has not been resolved

at the time the Court enters this Order.[99] <u>In re SB 202</u>, 1:21-mi-55555 (N.D. Ga.

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[99] The Court notes that on October 11, 2023, the district court assigned the SB 202 case ruled on a pending motion for preliminary injunction that involves Section 2 and constitutional challenges to several provisions in SB 202. <u>In re SB 202</u>, 1:21-mi-55555, ECF No. 686 (N.D. Ga. Oct. 11, 2023). The court denied the plaintiffs' motions for preliminary injunction and found that there was not a substantial likelihood of success on the merits of any of their claims. <u>Id.</u> at 61. No rulings in that case are binding on this Court. <u>McGinley</u>, 361 F.3d at 1331 ("[A] district judge's decision neither binds another district judge[.]"). However, the Court is cautious in its discussion of SB 202 to avoid inconsistent rulings and creating confusion.

Dec. 23, 2021). The Court acknowledges that the evidence presented in that case is not presently before this Court.[100] Given this pending challenge to SB 202, the Court proceeds cautiously in an effort of judicial restraint, which counsels against the Court preemptively making any findings that could lead to inconsistent rulings with decisions already made or implicating the ultimate determination of the legality of the law.

With these qualifications in mind, the Court cannot ignore that evidence on SB 202 has been presented by the Plaintiffs as proof of present discriminatory practices in Georgia's treatment of Black voters. See, e.g., APAX 2, 28–29.[101] Defendants likewise provided rebuttal testimony. See generally Tr. 2261–2307. The Court, treading cautiously, tethers its findings regarding SB 202 to the

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[100] To be abundantly clear, this Court does not have a challenge to SB 202 before it. Plaintiffs' experts have provided evidence regarding potential motivations behind SB 202 and the impact that its passage had on Black voters. See APAX 2, PX 4, GX 4. And Defendants provided counter evidence. See generally Tr. 2261–2307 (testimony of Ryan Germany). The Court evaluates solely the evidence adduced in this case.

[101] Drs. Burton and Jones concluded that certain portions of SB 202 have an actual or perceived negative impact on Black voters. See Tr. 1185:17–1186:16 (Dr. Jones opining that Black voters increased use of absentee ballots and their use of drop boxes correlated with the passage of SB 202); Tr. 1445: 1–25 (Dr. Burton opining that certain provisions of SB 202 were put in place because of the gains made by Black voters in the electorate).

testimony and evidence advanced by the Alpha Phi Alpha Plaintiffs' experts *for purposes of the totality of the circumstances inquiry on the Senate Factors.* Namely, the Court considers the passage of SB 202, once again, as some evidence of practices with a disproportionate impact on Black voters. This conclusion is made with the expert conclusion of Dr. Burton in mind that "in Georgia [it] was the pattern that every time . . . that Black citizens made gains in some way or another or were being successful, that the party in power in the state, whether it's Democrat or Republican, found ways or came up with ways to either disenfranchise, but particularly dilute or in some way make less effective the franchise of Black citizens than those of white citizens." Tr. 1428:9–21. Dr. Burton specifically cites the passage of SB 202 as evidence of this pattern in his trial testimony (Tr. 1442:16–1444:25), which was incorporated by the Alpha Phi Alpha Plaintiffs in their case (Tr. 1464:10–25).

Accordingly, the Court considers SB 202 as evidence of a current manifestation of a historical pattern that following an election, the General Assembly responsively passes voting laws that disproportionately impact Black voters in Georgia.

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(d)   **Defendant's rebuttal evidence**

The Court now turns to Defendants' rebuttal evidence. Defendants do not

affirmatively rebut the Alpha Phi Alpha Plaintiffs' expert evidence with their

own expert evidence. Instead, Defendants cross-examined Drs. Jones and Burton

on the prior legal determinations upholding some of the voting practices raised.

See, e.g., Tr. 1251:16–19. The Court, however, has already determined that it is

not inconsistent with these prior rulings to now find that these voting practices

have a discriminatory impact on Black voters for purposes of the instant totality

of the circumstances. See Section II(D)(4)(a)(2)(iii) *supra* exact match section.

Defendants instead, through lay witness testimony, submitted that

Georgia has implemented legislation to make it easier for all voters to

participate. [102] In favor of Defendants on these factors, the Court considers

Mr. Germany's testimony about SB 202. Mr. Germany indicates that the motive

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[102] The Court notes that on cross-examination Mr. Germany explained that SB 202 received numerous complaints; however, he is unable to quantify whether those complaints primarily came from Black voters because the Secretary of State's Office does not analyze the impact of the legislation on particular categories of voters—i.e., white voters v. Black voters. In his opinion, that analysis is not helpful to the overall goal to "make it easy for everyone, regardless of race." Tr. 2283:2–2285:5.

for passing the law was to alleviate stress on the electoral system and increase voter confidence. Tr. 2265:3–23. Moreover, SB 202, among other things, expanded the number of early voting days in Georgia. Tr. 1476:7–9, 2269:8–21. Mr. Germany testified that Georgia employs no-excuse absentee voting (Tr. 2268:9–16) and was the second state in the country to implement automatic voter registration through the Department of Driver Services, which also allows voters to register the vote using both paper registration and online voter registration (Tr. 2263:12–20). Georgia furthermore offers free, state-issued, identification cards that voters can use to satisfy Georgia's photo ID laws. Tr. 2264:15–22.

The Court has also been presented additional evidence that immediately prior to Shelby County, the DOJ precleared Georgia's 2011 Congressional Plan. Tr. 1471:14–20. Moreover, following the passage of SB 202, Georgia experienced record voter turnout in the 2022 midterm election cycle. Tr. 1480:3–8.

> (e)   **conclusion on Senate Factors One and Three**

In sum, the majority of the evidence before the Court shows that Georgia has a long history of discrimination against Black minority voters. This history

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has persisted in the wake of the VRA and even into the present through various voting practices that disproportionately affect Black voters. The <u>Alpha Phi Alpha</u> Plaintiffs have provided concrete recent examples of the discriminatory impact of recent Georgia practices, some specifically in the area of the districts proposed.

Defendants conversely have submitted some recent evidence of Georgia increasing the access and availability of voting. The evidence even shows that *overall* voter turnout has increased in the most recent national election.[103] These efforts are commendable, and the Court encourages these developments. In the Court's view, however, it is insufficient rebuttal evidence. Thereby, *in toto*, the Court concludes that Georgia has a history—uncontrovertibly in the past, and extending into the present—of voting practices that disproportionately impact Black voters. Thus, Senate Factors One and Three on the whole weigh in favor of finding a Section 2 violation.

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[103] As discussed in greater detail, *infra,* Black voter turnout rate decreased by 15 points from the 2020 election cycle to the 2022 election cycle and recorded the lowest voter turnout rate in a decade. <u>See</u> Section II(D)(4)(e)(1) *infra.*

(3)   *Senate Factor Two: racial polarization*

The second Senate Factor assesses "the extent to which voting in the elections of the State or political subdivision is racially polarized." Wright, 979 F.3d at 1305 (quoting LULAC, 548 U.S. at 426). As indicated in the Alpha Phi Alpha Summary Judgment Order, polarization is a factor to be considered in the totality of circumstances inquiry, in addition to the second and third Gingles preconditions. Alpha Phi Alpha Doc. No. [268], 44. Pursuant to persuasive authority, the Court finds that when a Defendant has raised a race-neutral reason for the polarization, the Court must look beyond the straight empirical conclusions of polarization. See Nipper, 39 F.3d at 1524 (plurality opinion) (finding that Defendants may rebut evidence of polarization by showing racial bias is based on nonracial circumstances); Uno, 72 F.3d at 983 (asserting the evidence of racial polarization on the second and third Gingles preconditions "will endure *unless* and *until* the defendant adduces credible evidence tending to prove the detected voting patterns can most logically be explained by factors unconnected to the intersection of race with the electoral system.").

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Defendants have consistently argued that partisanship is a race-neutral explanation for polarization of voters in Georgia. See, e.g., Tr. 2410:18–2411:14. In an intentional discrimination context, the Eleventh Circuit cautioned courts "against conflating discrimination on the basis of party affiliation with discrimination on the basis of race . . . . [e]vidence of *race-based* discrimination is necessary to establish a constitutional violation." League of Women Voters, 66 F.4th at 924.

The Court acknowledges that whether voter polarization is on account of partisanship or race is a difficult question to disentangle. During an extended colloquy with the Court, Dr. Alford testified that "voting behavior is very complicated" and that in his view democracy is about "voting for a person that follows their philosophy or they think is going to respond to their needs." Tr. 2182:4–5; 2183:4–8. He went on to clarify that party identity and affiliation is exceptionally strong in this country and starts at a young age. Tr. 2183:8–2184:6.

Dr. Alford concluded that, from the empirical evidence presented by the Alpha Phi Alpha Plaintiffs, one cannot causally determine whether the data is best explained by party affiliation or racial polarization. He specifically testified:

> [T]he kind of data that we use here, which is, you know ecological and highly abstract data, cannot demonstrate cohesion in sort of its natural form.
>
> Much of the work on things like individual-level surveys, exit polls, et cetera, also make it very difficult in a non-experimental setting to demonstrate causation. It really takes an experimental setting. So there is some work done in experimental settings, but this is not an area of inquiry that is—scientific causation in the social sciences is very difficult to establish. This is not an area where there has been any work that's established that.

Tr. 2226:7–18.

The Court is not in a position to resolve the global question of what causes voter behavior. Such question is empirically driven, and one in which expert political scientists and statisticians do not agree. The Court can, however, assess the *evidence* of polarization presented at trial. In doing so, the Court determines that the Alpha Phi Alpha Plaintiffs have shown sufficient evidence of racial polarization in Georgia voting for this factor to weigh in favor of finding a Section 2 violation.

First, the Alpha Phi Alpha Plaintiffs present Dr. Handley's report, indicating strong evidence of racial polarization in voting. APAX 5. Plaintiffs also offered testimony about the strong connection between race and partisanship as

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it currently exists in Georgia. Dr. Handley testified that Black and white voters have, for over decades, realigned their partisan affiliations based on the political parties' positions with respect to racial equality and civil rights. See Tr. 885:1-886:7. See also APAX 10, 4 ("Researchers have traced Southern realignment—the shift of white voters from overwhelming support for the Democratic party to nearly equally strong support for the Republican party—to the Democratic party's support for civil rights legislation beginning in the 1960s.").

This testimony was supported by various experts in the case. Dr. Burton testified that in the 1960s there was a "huge shift of African-Americans from the party of Lincoln, the Republican party, to the Democratic party and the shift of white conservatives from the Democratic party to the Republican party." Tr. 1445:4-7. Dr. Ward testified that race has consistently been the best predictor of partisan preference since the end of the Civil War. Tr. 1343:14-25. Dr. Ward explained that racially polarized voting has "been the predominant trend through political eras and political cycles" and even though "Black party preference has shifted dramatically from reconstruction to the present, [] more

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often than not, that party preference is dramatic and demonstrable." Tr. 1343:17-20.

Moreover, Dr. Ward described how the composition and positions of political parties in Georgia were forged in response to the history of Black political participation. APAX 4, 3, 19-20. Dr. Burch's testimony regarding political science studies of the Black Belt is consistent: "living in Black belt areas with . . . legacies of slavery predict white partisan identification and racial attitudes." APAX 6, 33.

Empirically, Dr. Burton testified about the success of Black candidates in the light of the percentage of white voters in the district.[104] The following chart was displayed during the trial and presents his findings:

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[104] Race of a candidate is not dispositive for a polarization inquiry. DeGrandy, 512 U.S. at 1027 ("The assumption that majority-minority districts elect only minority representatives, or that majority-white districts elect only white representatives, is false as an empirical matter. And on a more fundamental level, the assumption reflects the demeaning notion that members of the defined racial groups ascribe to certain minority views that must be different from those of other citizens." (Kennedy, J, concurring in part) (citation omitted)). The Court, however, finds that an assessment of the success of Black candidates in reference to different percentages of white voters, is good evidence that partisanship is not the best logical explanation of racial voting patterns in Georgia.

Winning Candidates in 2020 in Georgia House of Representatives

Percentage white registered voters in district	White Republicans[197]	Black Democrats	White Democrats
Under 40%	0	48	7
40–46.2%	1	3	2
46.2–54.9	11	1	6
55–62.4%	23	0	5
Over 62.4%	68	0	O

Winning Candidates in 2020 in Georgia State Senate

Percentage white registered voters in district	White Republicans	Black Democrats	White Democrats
Under 47%	0	16	1
47–54.9%	3	0	3
Over 55%	51	0	0

PX 4, 56 (footnote content omitted).

Clearly there is a meaningful difference in Black candidate success depending on the percentage of white voters in a district. When the white voter

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Cf. Johnson, 196 F.3d at 1221–22 ("We do not mean to imply that district courts *should* give elections involving [B]lack candidates more weight; rather, we merely note that in light of existing case law district courts may do so without committing clear error.").

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percentage is lowest, Black Democratic candidates have the most success. This effect inverts as the percentage of white voters increases, culminating in *no* Black Democrat candidate success (regardless of party) when the white voter percentage reaches 47% (for the State Senate) or 55% (for the State House). PX 4, 56. These findings are consistent with Dr. Palmer's unrebutted findings about the challenged districts: Black voters voted for the same candidate, on average, 98.4% of the time and white voters voted for a different candidate, on average, 87.6% of the time. Stip. ¶¶ 219, 223.

In contrast to this evidence, Defendants' expert, Dr. Alford, provided the Court with data from the most recent Republican primary election where Herschel Walker was a candidate and received 60% of both Black and white voters votes. DX 8, 9 & tbl. 1; Tr. 2209:3–13. He qualified that the number of Black voters who voted in the Republican primary was small, therefore, he could not conclude that Mr. Walker was the Black-preferred candidate. Tr. 2237:18–19. But rather, the data showed that white voters did not vote as a bloc to defeat Walker's candidacy. Tr. 2237:19–21. His remaining analysis involved descriptive conclusions based on Dr. Handley's data set and, most importantly, did not offer

additional support for a conclusion that voter behavior caused by partisanship rather than race. See generally DX 8.

In light of the foregoing evidence, the Court finds that Senate Factor Two weighs heavily in favor of finding a Section 2 violation.

(4)   *Senate   Factor   Five:* [105]   *socioeconomic disparities*

Senate Factor Five considers socioeconomic disparities between Black and white voters and these disparities' impact on Black voter participation. The Eleventh Circuit recognized in binding precedent that "disproportionate educational, employment, income level, and living conditions arising from past discrimination tend to depress minority political participation.'" Wright, 979 F.3d at 1294 (quoting Marengo Cnty. Comm'n, 731 F.2d at 1568). "Where these conditions are shown, and where the level of black participation is depressed, plaintiffs need not prove any further causal nexus between their disparate socio-economic status and the depressed level of political participation." Id. (quoting

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[105] Senate Factor Four—a history of candidate slating—is not at issue because Georgia does not use a slating process. Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc, 587 F. Supp. 3d at 1317.

Marengo Cnty., 731 F.2d at 1568-69); Dallas Cnty. Comm'n, 739 F.2d at 1537

("Once lower socio-economic status of [B]lacks has been shown, there is no need

to show the causal link of this lower status on political participation.")).

(a)   Black voter participation

The Court finds that the Alpha Phi Alpha Plaintiffs have shown that Black

voters have lower voter turnout rates than white voters. Dr. Burch testified that

in the 2020 statewide general election that white voters had a turnout rate of

67.4%. Tr. 1051:7–12. Depending on whether she calculated the voting age

population for SR Black[106] or Black alone and in combination[107], or registered

Black voter turnout[108] ranged between 53.7% to 55.8%. Meaning, that that the

disparity between white and Black voter turnout ranged from 11.6 to 13.7%.

APAX 6, 6–7; Tr. 1051:7–18. Specifically, in the metro Atlanta clusters, Dr. Burch

calculated that in the 2020 election, the east Atlanta cluster had a voter turnout

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[106] Voter turnout for SR BVAP is 55.8%. APAX 6, 6–7. The white voting age population's turnout rate was 67.4%; thus, there was a 11.6% turnout gap. Id.; Tr. 1051:13–16.

[107] Voter turnout for SR BVAP is 53.7%. APAX 6, 6–7. The white voting age population's turnout rate was 67.4%; thus, there was a 13.7% turnout gap. Id.

[108] Black registered voter turnout was 60.0% and white registered voter turnout was 72.6%; thus, there was a 12.6% turnout gap. Id.; Tr. 1051:16–18.

gap between 11.8% and 14.6%, the southwest Atlanta cluster had a voter turnout

gap between 9.2% and 12.4%, and southeast Atlanta cluster had a voter turnout

gap between 10.1% and 13.0%. APAX 6, 10 & figs. 1–3.

In the 2022 general election, again, statewide white voter turnout exceeded

Black voter turnout between 11.1% and 13.3%. [109] Tr. 1052:6–13. Dr. Burch

determined that the turnout gap also persisted across the county clusters at issue

in this case for both 2020 and 2022 general election data. Tr. 1051:22-1052:2 ("So

with respect to the county clusters, I saw a pretty sizable turnout gap in 2020 for

almost all of the county clusters that I analyzed no matter how I calculated it.

And I think the lowest gap was I think – in 2020 was 8.9 percentage points. So

even with those county clusters it was a sizable gap."); id. at 1052: 16-18 ("Again,

in 2022, we still see gaps even in all of the turnout clusters—in all of the county

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[109] Voter turnout for SR BVAP was 42.3%. APAX 6, 10. The white voting age population's turnout rate was 53.4%; thus, there was a 11.1% turnout gap. Id. Voter turnout for SR BVAP was 41.4%. Id. The white voting age population's turnout rate was 53.4%; thus, there was a 12.0% turnout gap. Id. Black registered voter turnout was 45.0% and white registered voter turnout was 58.3%; thus, there was a 13.3% turnout gap. Id.

clusters, Black voters still vote less than white voters in those clusters.")[110]; APAX 6, 7–10, 11–13.

Defendants did not put forth rebuttal evidence contesting that Black voter participation in the political process was lower than white voters. Defendants also did not challenge or rebut the accuracy of Dr. Burch's findings on voter turnout, but rather questioned the choices that she made when considering which elections to consider and what counties were included in which clusters. Tr. 1106:16–1115:6. On cross-examination, Defendant did not rebut that there is a voter turnout gap between white and Black voters in Georgia.

The Court also understands Defendant to argue that Black voter turnout is, at least, in part motivated by voter excitement for the candidate. Tr. 1114:1–22. The Court is not persuaded by this argument. Even assuming that Defendant's theory of voter mobilization could be a valid legal argument rebutting statistical

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[110] Specifically, in the metro Atlanta clusters, Dr. Burch calculated that in the 2022 election, the east Atlanta cluster had a voter turnout gap between 10.8% and 13%, the southwest Atlanta cluster had a voter turnout gap between 3.2% and 9.1%, and southeast Atlanta cluster had a voter turnout gap between 5.7% and 10.1%. APAX 6, 11–13 & figs. 4–6.

evidence of depressed Black voter turnout, Defendants submitted no evidence connecting lower Black voter turnout to a lack of motivation to vote. Some nonempirical testimonial evidence on cross examination that the candidates on a ballot impact voter turnout is insufficient to rebut the expert statistical evidence presented by the Alpha Phi Alpha Plaintiffs that Black voter turnout is, on the whole and across elections, disproportionately lower than white voter turnout, and that Black voters participate less in the political process than white voters. Thus, the Court concludes that the Alpha Phi Alpha Plaintiffs submitted evidence that Black Georgians participate in the political process, both generally and in voter turnout, less than white voters.

(b)   socio-economic disparities

The Court also concludes that there is sufficient evidence in the Record to show disproportionate educational, employment, income level, and living conditions arising from past discrimination. Black Georgians suffer disparities in socioeconomic status, including in the areas of education, employment, and income. APAX 6, 13-21. As Defendant acknowledged, with respect to "[s]ocioeconomic disparities[,] I don't think you'll find a lot of disagreement from

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the parties here. The census numbers are what they are." Tr. 49:4-6. According to Census estimates, the unemployment rate among Black Georgians is 8.7% and the unemployment rate among white Georgians is 4.4%. Stip. ¶ 342.

The Census estimates that 21.5% of Black Georgians are living below the poverty compared to 10.1% of white Georgians. Stip. ¶ 344. Black Georgians also receive SNAP benefits at a higher rate than white Georgians, with 22.7% of Black Georgians receiving SNAP benefits compared to 7.7% of white Georgians. Id. ¶ 345.

According to Census estimates, 13.3% of Black adults in Georgia lack a high school diploma, compared to 9.4% of white adults in Georgia. Stip. ¶ 346. 35% of white Georgians over the age of 25 have obtained a bachelor's degree or higher, compared to only 24% of Black Georgians over the age of 25. Id. ¶ 347. The rate of poverty for Black Georgians is more than twice that of white Georgians. Tr. 1059:2-4. The median income for Black Georgian households is about $25,000 less than that of white Georgian households. Tr. 1059:4–6. Black Georgians experience poverty rates more than double those of white Georgians. APAX 6, 19.

Black Georgians fare worse than white Georgians in terms of various health outcomes, such as infant mortality, hypertension, diabetes, obesity, overall mortality rates, and cancer. APAX 6, 31–33; Tr. 1063:22-1064:7. Black Georgians between the age of 19-64 years old are more likely to lack health insurance than white Georgians in the same age demographic, which affects access to health care and health outcomes. APAX 6, 32; Tr. 1064:11-16.

The Court concludes that the Alpha Phi Alpha Plaintiffs have adduced sufficient evidence to show that socio-economic disparities between white and Black Georgians, where Black Georgians are generally impacted more negatively than white Georgians on a number of metrics.

(c)   conclusions on Senate Factor Five

Under binding precedent, the Alpha Phi Alpha Plaintiffs have proven that rates of Black voter political participation are depressed as compared to white voters participation. The aforementioned evidence also shows that Black Georgians suffer from significant socioeconomic disparities, including educational attainment, unemployment rates, income levels, and healthcare access. When both of these showings have been made, the law does not require a

causal link be proven between the socioeconomic status and Black voter participation. Wright, 979 F.3d at 1294.[111] Accordingly, the Court concludes that the socioeconomic evidence and the lower rates of Black voter participation support a finding that Senate Factor Five weighs heavily in favor of a Section 2 violation.

        (5)   *Senate Factor Six: racial appeals in Georgia's political campaigns*

Senate Factor Six "asks whether political campaigns in the area are characterized by subtle or overt racial appeals." Wright, 979 F.3d at 1296. Courts have continually affirmed district courts' findings of "overt and blatant" as well as "subtle and furtive" racial appeals. Gingles, 478 U.S. at 40; see also Allen, 599 U.S. at 22–23. However, in the Alabama district court proceedings, preceding the Allen appeal, the trial court assigned less weight to the evidence of racial appeals because the plaintiffs had only shown three examples of racial appeals in recent campaigns, but did not submit "any systematic or statistical evaluation of the

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[111] While not required as a matter of law, as a matter of social science, Dr. Burch's report indicates that the academic literature demonstrates a strong and consistent link between socioeconomic status and voter turnout. Tr. 1055:4–10.

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extent to which political campaigns are *characterized* by racial appeals" and thus the court could not be evaluate if these appeals "occur frequently, regularly, occasionally, or rarely." Singleton, 582 F. Supp. 3d at 1024 (emphasis added).

Similarly here, the Court finds that there is evidence of isolated racial appeals in recent Georgia statewide campaigns. However, there is no evidence for the Court to determine if these appeals *characterize* political campaigns in Georgia. Thus, while the Alpha Phi Alpha Plaintiffs submitted evidence of discrete instances [112] in recent elections where racial appeals were invoked—

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[112] The Alpha Phi Alpha Plaintiffs have provided the following evidence of racial appeals used in recent Georgia elections across the past few election cycles:

In the 2018 gubernatorial election, then-Secretary of State Kemp, (now twice-elected Governor) used a social media campaign to associate Stacey Abrams with the Black Panther Party and ran a commercial advertisement where he discussed rounding up illegal immigrants in his pickup truck. APAX 2, 38; Tr. 1364:12–16.

In the 2020 U.S. Senatorial election, then-Senator Kelly Loeffler ran a campaign ad against "a dangerous Raphael Warnock," whose skin had been darkened, and who was also associated with communism, protests, and civil unrest. Tr. 1193:19–1195:5; APAX 31; APAX 2, 39.

In 2022, during the senatorial race between Senator Warnock and Herschel Walker, Mr. Walker ran an advertisement that aimed to distinguish "between the Black candidate and himself" as the Republican candidate, in order to "associate himself with the white voter [and] mak[e] the Black candidate look menacing and problematic . . . ."

which is "some evidence" of political campaigns being characterized by racial

appeals — the Court cannot meaningfully evaluate whether these appeals "occur

frequently, regularly, occasionally, or rarely" and thereby does not afford great

weight to this factor. Singleton, 582 F. Supp. 3d at 1024.

> ### (6)   Senate Factor Seven: minority candidate success

Senate Factor Seven "focuses on 'the extent to which members of the

minority group have been elected to public office in the jurisdiction.'" Wright,

979 F.3d at 1295 (quoting LULAC, 548 U.S. at 426). Unlike the second and third

Gingles preconditions, the Court now must specifically look at the success of

Black candidates, not just the success of Black preferred candidates. Assessing the

results of Georgia's recent elections, the Court finds that Black candidates have

achieved little success, particularly in majority-white districts.

Tr. 1198:9–1199:4; APAX 2, 43–44.

Also in 2022, in the Republican primary for governor, former Senator David Purdue stated in an interview, that Abrams was "demeaning her own race" and to let her "go back where she came from." APAX 2, 38 (quoting Reid J. Epstein, "David Perdue Makes Racist Remarks about Stacey Abrams as He Ends a Lackluster Campaign, N.Y. Times, (May 23, 2022), https://www.nytimes.com/2022/05/23/us/politics/david-perdue-staceyabrams-racist-remarks.html.).

As a population, Black Georgians have historically been and continue to be underrepresented by Black elected officials across Georgia's statewide offices. Georgia has never elected a Black governor (Stip. ¶ 349) and Black candidates have otherwise only had isolated success in statewide partisan elections in the last 30-years. Specifically, in 2000, David Burgess was elected Public Service Commissioner, in 2002 and 2006 Mike Thurmond was elected to Labor Commissioner, and in 1998, 2002, and 2006 Thurbert Baker was elected Georgia Attorney General.[113] Stip. ¶ 361. Most recently, after 230 years of exclusively white Senators, Senator Raphael Warnock was twice elected to U.S. Senate and in his most recent election he defeated a Black candidate. APA Doc. No. [284], 11. Finally, nine Black individuals have been elected to statewide nonpartisan office in Georgia. Stip. ¶ 362.

In Georgia's congressional elections, only 12 Black candidates have ever been elected to the Congress. Tr. 1201:1–5. Five Black individuals serve in the

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[113] The Court takes judicial notice of the specific elections that each candidate successfully won. See Scott, 2019 WL 4200400, at *3 n. 4 (taking judicial notice of the publicly filed election results); see also n.65 supra.

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United States House of Representatives from Georgia's current congressional districts. Stip. ¶ 359. Four of these Black congresspersons are elected in majority-Black districts. PX 1, K-1. The other Black Representative, congresswoman Lucy McBath, represents Congressional District 7.

In State legislative districts, the Georgia Legislative Black Caucus has only 14 members in the Georgia State Senate (25%) and 41 members in the Georgia House of Representatives (less than 23%).[114] Stip. ¶ 348. As incorporated in the Alpha Phi Alpha case, Dr. Burton's testimony referred to the 2020 and 2022 legislative elections, where Black candidates had little to no success when they did not make up the majority of a district.[115] Specifically, Black candidates in the 2020 legislative elections did not have any success when they did not make up at least 45.1% of a House District or 53.8% of a Senate District.

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[114] The Enacted Senate Plan contains 14 majority-Black districts. Stip. ¶¶ 176, 186; APAX 1, M-1. The Enacted House Plan contains 49 majority-Black districts. Stip. ¶¶ 183, 186, APAX 1, Z-1.

[115] Erick Allen was elected to Georgia House District 40 in 2018 and re-elected in 2020, even though House District 40 was not a majority-Black district in 2018 or 2020. Tr. 1012:2–12.

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Winning Candidates in 2020 in Georgia House of Representatives

Percentage white registered voters in district	White Republicans[197]	Black Democrats	White Democrats
Under 40%	0	48	7
40–46.2%	1	3	2
46.2–54.9	11	1	6
55–62.4%	23	0	5
Over 62.4%	68	0	O

Winning Candidates in 2020 in Georgia State Senate

Percentage white registered voters in district	White Republicans	Black Democrats	White Democrats
Under 47%	0	16	1
47–54.9%	3	0	3
Over 55%	51	0	0

PX 4, 56.

Although the Court finds that Black candidates have achieved some success in statewide elections following 2000, the Court ultimately concludes Senate Factor Seven weighs heavily in favor of the Alpha Phi Alpha Plaintiffs. The Supreme Court in Gingles, when discussing the success of a select few Black

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candidates, cautioned courts in conflating the success of a few minority candidates as dispositive. Gingles, 478 U.S. at 76.

In short, since Reconstruction, Georgia has only elected *four* Black candidates in statewide partisan elections: Mike Thurmond, Thurbert Baker, David Burgess, and Raphael Warnock. Stip. ¶ 361. For statewide non-partisan elections, Georgia has elected nine successful Black candidates: Robert Benham, Leah Ward-Sears, Harold Melton, Verda Colvin, John Ruffin, Clarence Cooper, Herbert Phipps, Yvette Miller, Clyde Reese. Stip. ¶ 362. Georgia has sent twelve successful Black candidates to the U.S. House of Representatives. Tr. 1201:1–5. Currently, there are 55 members of the Georgia General Assembly that are in Georgia's Legislative Black Caucus (of 236 total members), and all are elected from majority-minority districts. Stip. ¶ 348; APA Doc. No. [284], 8–9. The Court concludes that these isolated successes of Black candidates show that the Black population is underrepresented in Georgia's statewide elected offices. This conclusion is even stronger in majority-white districts.

To be sure, Dr. Burton acknowledged, and even affirmed that some academic scholarship indicates that "the future electoral prospects of African-

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American statewide nominees in growth states such as Georgia are indeed promising." Tr. 1470:2–24. The Court likewise is hopeful about the prospects increased enfranchisement of all voters and for the potential success of minority candidates in Georgia. However, Dr. Burton also emphasized that, specifically in Georgia, dating back to Reconstruction increased minority success led to "more legislation from whichever party is in power [to] disenfranchise or at least dilute or make the vote count less." Tr. 1470:14–16. Accordingly, the optimism about Georgia's future elections does not rebut the contrary evidence of the present success of Black candidates; accordingly, the Court finds that Senate Factor Seven weighs heavily in favor of finding a Section 2 violation.

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(7)   *Senate Factor Eight: responsiveness to Black residents*

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Senate Factor Eight considers whether elected officials are responsive to the particularized needs of Black voters. A lack of responsiveness is "evidence that minorities have insufficient political influence to ensure that their desires are considered by those in power." Marengo Cnty. Comm'n, 731 F.2d at 1572. The Eleventh Circuit noted that "although a showing of unresponsiveness might have some probative value a showing of responsiveness would have very little."

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Id. Alpha Phi Alpha Plaintiffs' expert, Dr. Burch, discussed the existence of significant socioeconomic disparities between Black and white Georgians, which he concluded contributed to the lower rates at which Blacks engage their elected representatives. APAX 6, 36. Id.

The Court cannot from the evidence before it find that its passage was due to the responsiveness or lack thereof to Black voters. There is no evidence that shows that a particular legislator received a complaint about pieces of legislation and ignored it. Accordingly, the Court finds that evidence about legislation is not persuasive.

Dr. Burch also concluded that socioeconomic disparities such as: education, residential conditions, incarceration rates, and healthcare concerns demonstrate that the Georgia legislature is not responsive to the Black community. APAX 6, 34. A number of lay witnesses testified about socioeconomic issues affecting Black voters. Tr. 639:24-640:25, Eric Woods Dep. Tr. 53:8-54:1; Phil Brown Dep.

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Tr. 67:12-68:1. [116] However, there is evidence that concerns about healthcare access, education, property taxes, and gun safety are not unique to Black citizens. Tr. 639:24–640:25.

The Court finds that the arguments regarding socioeconomic disparities are not particularly helpful in determining whether Georgia's elected officials are responsive to Black Georgians. The Court finds that although there is evidence about concerns that Black voters have, there is not sufficient evidence that their representatives are not responsive to their needs.[117]

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[116] The Parties submitted designations, counter designations, and objections to the named Plaintiffs' depositions to the Court prior to the start of the Trial. APA Doc. No. [275], Pendergrass Doc. No. [223], Grant Doc. No. [232]. At the Pretrial Conference, the Parties agreed to the admission of these depositions following the Court's ruling on the objections. APA Doc. No. [285], Pendergrass Doc. No. [274], Grant Doc. No. [247]. The Court issued rulings on the deposition objections and they are part of the Record. APA Doc. No. [292], Pendergrass Doc. No. [243], Grant Doc. No. [254].

[117] The Court notes that Dr. Evans testified that she attempted to call her State Senator, Representative, and county commissioner about redistricting concerns and her calls were generally unanswered. Tr.637:7–19. The Court acknowledges that Dr. Evans's representatives were unresponsive in this instance; however, the Court cannot extrapolate from this isolated occurrence that, as a whole, Georgia's elected officials are unresponsive to Black voters.

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Ultimately, there is an absence of evidence regarding the level of responsiveness of Georgia's elected representatives to Black voters and white voters. Due to the lack of evidence, the Court finds that Senate Factor Eight does not weigh in favor of finding a Section 2 violation. See Greater Birmingham Ministries, 992 F.3d at 1334 (finding that failure to consider amendments to a particular piece of legislation does not show that legislatures were unresponsive to the needs of minority voters).

(8)   Senate Factor Nine: justification for the Enacted Congressional Plan

The Court finds that the State's justification for the Enacted State Legislature Plans factor favors Defendants and thus weighs against finding a Section 2 violation.

At the trial, Ms. Wright testified that the Enacted Congressional Plan began with the creation of a blank map that largely balanced population that then could be modified based on input from legislators. Tr. 1622:11–13. Ms. Wright also relied on information obtained from the public hearings on redistricting. Tr. 1668:24–1670:5. Political performance was an important consideration in the design of the Enacted Congressional Plan. Tr. 1669:20–23. In Enacted CD-6

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specifically, Ms. Wright justified that the four-way split of Cobb Count by asserting that Cobb County was better able to handle a split of a congressional district than a smaller nearby county. Tr. 1672:9–1673:4. She further testified that the inclusion of parts of west Cobb County in Enacted CD-14 was because of population and political considerations, namely putting a democratic area into District 14 instead of District 11 (which was more political competitive). Tr. 1674:6–1675:2.

Similarly, for the Enacted House Plan, Ms. Wright started with a blank map and the ideal district size given the population changes. Tr. 1642:7–23. Initially, she did not consider incumbency and instead drew a map based solely on population. Tr. 1642:15–18. Ms. Wright then integrated information from public hearings regarding the public's preferences. Tr. 1643–46. In the Macon-Bibb area, specifically, she testified that there were comments about wanting to keep House Districts 142 and 143, majority-Black districts, in Macon-Bibb because the representatives were well-liked in the community. Tr. 1659:6–15. Eventually, she drafted the maps to avoid incumbency pairings and county splits. Tr. 1448:9–21. Ms. Wright testified that the growth in Georgia was concentrated

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in the north (i.e., metro-Atlanta), which caused districts to be moved from the south into that area. Tr. 1469:16–19. Again, political performance was an important consideration in drafting the Enacted State House Plan. Tr. 1468:5–8.

The Alpha Phi Alpha Plaintiffs do not challenge that this is the process the State used to draw the Enacted Legislative Plans. Accordingly, the Court finds Defendants' evidence that the Enacted Legislative Plans were drawn to further partisan goals to be a sufficient, non-tenuous justification. Accordingly, Senate Factor Nine does not weigh in favor of a Section 2 violation.[118]

(9)   *Proportionality*

Finally, the Court determines that proportionality does not weigh against finding a Section 2 violation in the Alpha Phi Alpha Plaintiffs' case. Currently, 25% of the State Senate and 27.2% of the State House elect members from majority-Black districts and the AP Black population is 33.03% of the State. APAX 1 ¶¶ 15, 17, 41

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[118] As in the Pendergrass case, however, this factor will be accorded less weight given that, in Alpha Phi Alpha Plaintiffs' Section 2 case, a legislature's intent in drawing map is irrelevant.

Defendant argued, however, that Black voters have proportional representation in the General Assembly because 43% of the State House and 41% of the State Senate are Democrats, which is the Black-preferred candidate. Tr. 36:16–23. The Court categorically rejects Defendant's argument. First, the Court finds that there is no empirical evidence to suggest that every Democrat member of the General Assembly is a Black-preferred candidate.[119] This suggestion, absent supporting empirical evidence, leans dangerously close to "the demeaning notion that members of the defined racial group ascribes to certain minority views that must be different from those of other citizens." DeGrandy, 512 U.S. at 1027.

Furthermore, the number of Black-preferred candidates who are successfully elected is not the proper consideration for proportionality. As the Court's summary judgment order in the Pendergrass case reflects, the proper metric for determining proportionality is the number of majority-Black districts

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[119] Although the Black-preferred candidate in all of the races examined by Dr. Handley were Democrats, Dr. Handley's research was confined to specific areas of the State and she did not evaluate whether all current Democrat members of the General Assembly were the Black-preferred candidate. Stip. ¶¶ 309–15.

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in proportion to the Black population, *not* the number of Black-preferred candidates elected. Pendergrass Doc. No. [215], 72; see also De Grandy, 512 U.S. at 1014 n.11 ("'Proportionality' as the term is used here links the number of majority-minority voting districts to minority members' share of the relevant population . . . This proviso speaks to the success of minority candidates, as distinct from the political or electoral power of minority voters.").

Here, therefore, the relevant numbers to consider in the proportionality analysis are the number of majority-minority districts in the Enacted Legislative Plans. Only 25% of the State Senate districts are majority-Black (14 districts of 56 districts total). APAX 1 ¶ 15. In the State House, 27.2% of the districts are majority-Black (49 districts of the 180 districts total).[120] APAX 1 ¶ 17. The Alpha Phi Alpha Plaintiffs' additional two State Senate districts that survive the Gingles preconditions bring the proportion of majority-Black Senate districts only to 28.6% of the total districts.[121] And the Alpha Phi Alpha Plaintiffs' additional one

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[120] However, the Georgia Legislature's Black Caucus has only 41 members in the State House. Stip. ¶ 348.

[121] 16/56 = approximately 28.6%.

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House district similarly only increases the proportion of majority-Black districts to be 27.8% of the total.[122] These proportions fall below both the AP Black population in the State (33.03% (Stip. ¶ 97)) and the AP Black voting age population (31.73% (Stip. ¶ 104)). Thus, proportionality is not achieved in the State House or State Senate, under the Enacted Plan or with the addition of two State Senate districts and one State House district. Thus, the Court concludes that proportionality does not weigh against the Alpha Phi Alpha Plaintiffs.

(10)   Conclusions of law

The Court finds that the Alpha Phi Alpha Plaintiffs have met their burden in establishing that (1) the Black community in south-metro Atlanta is sufficiently numerous and compact to constitute two additional majority-Black Senate districts and one additional majority-Black House district; (2) the Black community is politically cohesive in this area; and (3) that the white majority votes as a bloc to typically defeat the Black communities' preferred candidate in these areas. The Court also finds that in evaluating the Senate Factors, Georgia's

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[122] 50/180 = approximately 27.8%

electoral system is not equally open to Black voters in these regions of the State.

Specifically, the Court finds that Senate Factors One, Two, Three, Five, and Seven

weigh in favor of showing the present realities of a lack of opportunity for Black

voters. The Court also finds that Senate Factor Six weighs slightly in favor finding

a Section 2 violation. Thereby, only Senate Factors Four, Eight[123] and Nine did

not weigh in favor of finding a Section 2 violation. The Court also found that

proportionality does not weigh against the Alpha Phi Alpha Plaintiffs. In sum,

the Court finds that a majority of the totality of the circumstances evidence

weighs in favor of finding a Section 2 violation in the proposed districts in metro

Atlanta. Because the Alpha Phi Alpha Plaintiffs have carried their burden of

proof on all of the legal requirements, the Court concludes that SB 1EX and HB

1EX violate Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act.

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[123] Senate Factor Eight is given little weight. Marengo Cnty. Comm'n, 731 F.2d at 1572.

b) **Grant**

> **(1)** *Totality of circumstances inquiry standards and incorporation of the Pendergrass Case's Analysis on Senate Factors One, Three, Five[124], Six, Seven, and Eight*

The standards governing the Court's totality of the circumstances inquiry are the same in Grant Plaintiffs' case as they were in Pendergrass Plaintiffs' case. See Section II(C)(4) *supra*. Hence, the Court considers the aforementioned Senate Factors to determine if Grant Plaintiffs met their burden to show that the political process is not equally open to minority voters in Georgia.

Moreover, the totality of the circumstances evidence in both the Pendergrass case and the Grant case is largely the same. The expert reports

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[124] The evidence on Senate Factor Five is largely the same for the Atlanta and Macon-Bibb region. However, Dr. Collingwood did provide specific evidence that he concluded that the "trend" in the Black Belt region "is very similar to the overall statewide trend for both the 2020 and 2022 general elections." Rep at 20. Dr. Collingwood furthermore determined that "whites vote at higher rates than [ ] Blacks in the clear majority of the precincts." Rep at 22. These findings are consistent with his findings in the metro Atlanta region where Black voters, generally, had lower turnout rates than white voters. Accordingly, the Court finds that Senate Factor Five weighs in favor of a Section 2 violation in Macon-Bibb region with the same force as the districts in the metro Atlanta region.

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submitted (i.e., Dr. Burton[125] and Dr. Collingwood[126]) are identical in the two cases. At trial, Pendergrass Plaintiffs and Grant Plaintiffs simultaneously questioned and cross-examined the totality of circumstances witnesses. For a number of the Senate Factors, moreover, the evidence submitted would be considered by the Court in an identical manner. Accordingly, to avoid needless duplication, the Court hereby incorporates *in toto* its analysis in the Pendergrass case, *supra*, on Senate Factors Three, Five[127], Six, Seven, and Eight.[128]

The Court also incorporates Senate Factor One, see Section II(C)(4)(a) *supra*, with the following alterations to its analysis regarding polling place closures:

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[125] In Pendergrass, Dr. Burton's report is designated PX 4. In Grant, it is designated GX 4. The report's content and page numbers, however, do not change between the cases.

[126] In Pendergrass, Dr. Collingwood's report is designated PX 5. In Grant, it is designated GX 5. Again, the content and pages numbers in the report are identical in the cases.

[127] As noted in the Pendergrass case, for Senate Factor Five's consideration of minority voter participation in the political process, in 2022, voter turnout in Clayton, Henry, and Rockdale counties "slightly exceeded" white voter turnout. GX 5, 16. While these counties are directly implicated in the districts satisfying the Gingles preconditions in Grant Plaintiffs' Illustrative plan, the Court does not find this "slight" evidence to outweigh the strong evidence otherwise that Black Georgians participate less than white Georgians in the political process. See Section II(C)(4)(d) *supra*.

[128] Again, Senate Factor Four—a history of candidate slating for elections—is not at issue because Georgia's elections do not use a slating process.

With respect to the legislative districts in the metro Atlanta region, the Court in Pendergrass credited Dr. Burton's findings discussing polling place closures in Union City, Georgia. GX 4, 51. Union City, Georgia is located in the southwestern portion of the Fulton County. Both Esselstyn HD-64, and SD-28 have portions of their districts that are in southwest Fulton County. GX 1 ¶ 31 & fig.7; ¶ 49 & fig.14. Unlike Illustrative CD-6, which clearly shows city designations, Esselstyn HD-64 and SD-28 do not delineate which cities are contained within a specific district. Compare PX 1 ¶ 46 & fig.10, with GX 1 ¶ 31 & fig.7; ¶ 49 & fig.14. Thus, the Court will not rely on the specific evidence of polling place closures in Union City as evidence of discrimination in the specific districts. However, this evidence is relevant because it shows disproportionate impact of polling place closures in the vicinity of the illustrative districts. Thus, the evidence of the polling place closures in Union City is relevant, but less persuasive with respect to Mr. Esselstyn's Atlanta districts then it was with respect to Illustrative CD-6.

The Court also finds that there is evidence that 38% of the State's polling places are in metro Atlanta, meanwhile nearly half of Georgia's voters and the majority of Black voters are registered to vote in metro Atlanta. GX 4, 51.

In the Macon-Bibb region, Dr. Burton discusses the number of polling places dropping in Macon-Bibb county from forty to thirty-two. GX 4, 49. These closures took place in primarily Black neighborhoods. Id. He also cites to a 2020 study that found that "about two-thirds of the polling places that had to stay open late for the June primary to accommodate waiting voters were in majority-Black neighborhoods, even though they made up only about one-third of the state's polling places." GX 4, at 50 (citing Fowler, "Why Do Nonwhite Georgia Voters Have to Wait in Line for Hours?"). Defendants did not rebut this evidence.

The Court finds that a reasonable inference can be drawn to find that within the last decade that polling place closures, like those in Macon-Bibb County disproportionately impacted Black voters. Macon-Bibb closed 20% of their polling places, primarily in majority-Black neighborhoods. Also, in the June 2020 primary, polling places that were in predominately Black neighbors disproportionately were forced to stay open late.

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Accordingly, the Court finds that there is evidence supporting the reasonable inference that the large number of closed polling places in the metro Atlanta and the Macon-Bibb regions disproportionately impacts Black voters. Thus, the Court finds that the evidence of polling place closures supports a conclusion that there are present realities of discrimination in voting for Senate Factor One.

The Court will separately address Senate Factors Two (racial polarization) and Nine (justification for the Enacted State House and Senate Plans) as well as the proportionality analysis, because the evidence presented on these factors differ, even if ever-so-slightly, between the cases. Ultimately, like in the Pendergrass case, the Court concludes that the totality of the circumstances inquiry weighs in favor of finding a Section 2 violation in the Grant Plaintiffs' case.

      (2)   *Senate Factor Two: racial polarization*

The evidence presented in Grant Plaintiffs' case on racial polarization again draws on the *cause* of polarization: race or partisanship. Defendants have consistently argued that partisanship is a race-neutral explanation for

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polarization of voters in Georgia. See, e.g., Tr. 2410:18–2411:14. Like in the Pendergrass case, the Court acknowledges that whether voter polarization is on account of partisanship and race is a difficult question to answer and again the Court focuses on the evidence before it of polarization in the Grant Plaintiffs' case. See Section II(C)(4)(b) *supra*.

Grant Plaintiffs' polarization expert indicated that "there is . . . strong evidence of racially polarized voting within the districts comprising the five focus areas [(i.e., the areas near-and-around the proposed Illustrative districts)]." GX 2 ¶ 19; see also id. ("There is consistent evidence of racially polarized voting in every House district analyzed, and in 12 of the 14 Senate districts. Voting is generally less polarized in Senate District 44, and not polarized in Senate District 39.").

In addressing Defendants' polarization argument, Plaintiffs also offered testimony about the strong connection between race and partisanship as it

currently exists in Georgia.[129] Tr. 424:5–8 (affirming that "race and party cannot be separated for the purpose of [Dr. Palmer's] racial polarization analysis"); 1460:11–15 ("[O]ne party is highly supporting . . . issues that are most important to minorities, particularly African Americans. And another party is not getting a good grade on how they're voting for them."); GX 4, 75–76 (indicating the "opposing positions that members of Georgia's Democratic and Republican parties take on issues inexplicably linked to race.").

In contrast to <u>Grant</u> Plaintiffs' evidence, Defendants' expert, Dr. Alford, only rendered descriptive conclusions based on Dr. Palmer's data set and, most importantly, did not offer additional support for a conclusion that voter behavior was caused by partisanship rather than race. DX 8. To be sure, Defendants did not offer any quantitative or qualitative evidence to support their theory that partisanship, not race, is controlling voting patterns in Georgia. Based on this

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[129] The Court also finds Dr. Burton's assessment that the success of Black candidates depends on the percentage of white voters in a district to be persuasive in <u>Grant</u> Plaintiffs' case on this Senate Factor. <u>See</u> <u>supra</u> <u>Pendergrass</u>.

evidence, the Court finds that Senate Factor Two weighs in favor of finding a Section 2 violation.

> **(3)** **_Senate Factor Nine: justification for the Enacted Legislative Plans_**

The Court finds that the State's justification for the Enacted State Legislature Plans factor weighs in favor of Defendants and thus weighs against finding a Section 2 violation.

At the trial, Ms. Wright testified that she began drawing the Enacted Senate Plan by determining the new ideal district size given the population changes and then starting with a blank map. Tr. 1621. She used a visual layer of existing districts in an attempt to retain the core districts. Tr. 1621. From here, Ms. Wright collapsed and built districts based on the population changes. Tr. 1623. She did not pair incumbents seeking reelection and avoided county splits. Tr. 1627. She tried to accommodate elected officials' requests. Tr. 1631. Admittedly, political performance was an important consideration in drafting the Enacted State Senate Plan. Tr. 1626.

Similarly, for the Enacted House Plan, Ms. Wright started with a blank map and the ideal district size given the population changes. Tr. 1641. Initially,

she did not consider incumbency and instead drew a map based solely on population. Tr. 1641. Ms. Wright then integrated information from public hearings regarding the public's preferences. Tr. 1643–46. In the Macon-Bibb area, specifically, she testified that there were comments about wanting to keep House districts 142 and 143, majority-Black districts, in Macon-Bibb because the representatives were well-liked in the community. Tr. 1658:6–15. Eventually, she drafted the maps to avoid incumbency pairings and county splits. Tr. 1467. Ms. Wright testified that the growth in Georgia was concentrated in the north (i.e., metro-Atlanta), which caused districts to be moved from the south into that area. Tr. 1468. Again, political performance was an important consideration in drafting the Enacted State House Plan. Tr. 1467.

Grant Plaintiffs do not contest Ms. Wright's testimony on the process the State used to draw the Enacted maps and the Court has found Ms. Wright to be highly credible. Accordingly, the Court finds Defendants' evidence that the Enacted State House and Senate Plans were drawn to further partisan goals to be

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a sufficient, non-tenuous justification. Accordingly, Senate Factor Nine does not weigh in favor of a Section 2 violation.[130]

(4)   *Proportionality*

Finally, the Court determines that, even more so than in Pendergrass Plaintiffs' case, proportionality does not weigh against finding a Section 2 violation in Grant Plaintiffs' case. In the Grant case, Defendants focus on the representation of Black *preferred* candidates as part of their proportionality analysis, submitting that both of Georgia's U.S. Senators are Black-preferred (and one himself is Black) and that 35.7% of the U.S. House of Representatives from Georgia are Black and Black-preferred. In the Georgia General Assembly, 43% of the members of the House of Representatives are Black-preferred (i.e., Democrats) and 41% of the Senators are Black-preferred (i.e., Democrats).

The argument about proportionality and the evidence submitted relate equally to Alpha Phi Alpha and Grant. Accordingly, the Court incorporates its analysis of proportionality in Alpha Phi Alpha (Section II(D)(4)(a)(9)) as fully set

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[130] As in the Pendergrass case, however, this factor will be accorded less weight given that, in Grant Plaintiffs' Section 2 case, a legislature's intent in drawing map is irrelevant.

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forth herein. Ultimately, the Court concludes that proportionality does not weigh against a Section 2 violation in the Grant Plaintiffs' case.

(5)   Conclusions of Law

The Court finds that Grant Plaintiffs have met their burden in establishing that (1) the Black community in the western-Atlanta metro area is sufficiently numerous and compact to constitute an additional majority-Black House district, in the Black community in southwestern Atlanta metro area is sufficiently numerous and compact to create one additional majority-Black House districts and two additional majority-Black Senate districts, and the Black community in the Macon-Bibb region is sufficiently numerous and compact to create two additional majority-Black House districts; (2) the Black community is politically cohesive in these areas; and (3) that the white majority votes as a bloc to typically defeat the Black communities' preferred candidate in these areas. The Court also finds that in evaluating the Senate Factors, Georgia's electoral system is not equally open to Black voters in these regions of the State. Specifically, the Court finds that Senate Factors One, Two, Three, Five, and Seven weigh in favor of showing the present realities of lack of opportunity for Black voters. The Court

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also finds that Senate Factor Six weighs slightly in favor finding a Section 2 violation. Accordingly, only Senate Factors Four, Eight[131] and Nine did not weigh in favor of finding a Section 2 violation. The Court also found that proportionality does not weigh against <u>Grant</u> Plaintiffs. In sum, the Court finds that a majority of the totality of the circumstances evidence weighs in favor of finding a Section 2 violation in the proposed districts in the metro Atlanta and Macon-Bibb regions. Because <u>Grant</u> Plaintiffs have carried their burden of proof on all of the legal requirements, the Court concludes that SB 1EX and HB 1EX violate Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act.

E. Injunction Factors

To obtain a permanent injunction, Plaintiffs must demonstrate (1) that they have suffered an irreparable injury; (2) that remedies available at law are inadequate to compensate for that injury; (3) that, considering the balance of hardships between Plaintiffs and Defendants, a remedy in equity is warranted; and (4) that the public interest would not be disserved by a permanent injunction.

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[131] The Eleventh Circuit found that Senate Factor Eight is given little weight. <u>Marengo Cnty. Comm'n</u>, 731 F.2d at 1572.

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eBay Inc. v. MercExchange, LLC, 547 U.S. 388, 391 (2006). "[W]hether a permanent injunction is appropriate . . . turns on whether [Plaintiffs] can establish by a preponderance of the evidence that this form of equitable relief is necessary." Sheely v. MRI Radiology Network, P.A., 505 F.3d 1173, 1182 n.10 (11th Cir. 2007). "The decision to grant or deny permanent injunctive relief is an act of equitable discretion by the district court." eBay Inc., 547 U.S. at 391. However, the Supreme Court has held that "[a]n injunction should issue only if the traditional four-factor test is satisfied." Monsanto Co. v. Geertson Seed Farms, 561 U.S. 139, 157 (2010).

1.   *Irreparable Harm and Inadequate Remedies at Law*

The Eleventh Circuit has explained that an injury is irreparable "if it cannot be undone through monetary remedies." Cunningham v. Adams, 808 F.2d 815, 821 (11th Cir. 1987) (citation omitted). It has also been held that "[a]bridgement or dilution of a right so fundamental as the right to vote constitutes irreparable injury." Cardona v. Oakland Unified Sch. Dist., 785 F. Supp. 837, 840 (N.D. Cal. 1992); see also League of Women Voters of N.C. v. North Carolina, 769 F.3d 224,

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247 (4th Cir. 2014) ("Courts routinely deem restrictions on fundamental voting rights irreparable injury.") (citations omitted).

In view of this Court's finding, *supra*, that the Enacted Plans violate Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act,[132] this Court further finds that Plaintiffs have met their burden of establishing by the preponderance of the evidence that the resulting injury of having to vote under unlawful plans cannot be undone through any form of monetary or post-election relief. See League of Women Voters, 769 F.3d at 247 ("[O]nce the election occurs, there can be no do-over and no redress."). Defendants also do not contend that adequate legal remedies are available.

2.   *Balance of Hardships and Public Interest*

The last two requirements for a permanent injunction involve a balancing of the equities between the Parties and the public. eBay Inc., 547 U.S. at 391.

"Where the government is the party opposing the . . . injunction, its interest and harm—the third and fourth elements—merge with the public

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[132] See generally Section II(D)–(F) *supra*.

interest." Florida v. Dep't of Health & Hum. Servs., 19 F.4th 1271, 1293 (11th Cir. 2021). (citation omitted).[133] All Defendants in each of the cases at issue were named in their official capacities as governmental actors and oppose the permanent injunction. Therefore, the Court will address the third and fourth permanent injunction factors together in a merged format in accordance with applicable authority. See Swain v. Junior, 961 F.3d 1276, 1293 (11th Cir. 2020) (indicating that the balance of the equities and public interest factors "'merge' when, as here, 'the Government is the opposing party'" (quoting Nken v. Holder, 556 U.S. 418, 435 (2009))).

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[133] The Court recognizes that the Florida case, cited above, involved a preliminary injunction determination and that a permanent, rather than preliminary injunction is at issue in the cases *sub judice*. Nevertheless, considering the overlapping language in the permanent injunction and preliminary injunction standards (as set forth in the Court's preliminary injunction order), it appears to the Court that this principle of merging the government's interest and harm with the public interest applies equally in the permanent injunction context. See Amoco Prod. Co. v. Vill. of Gambell, AK, 480 U.S. 531, 546 n.12 (1987) ("The standard for a preliminary injunction is essentially the same as for a permanent injunction with the exception that the plaintiff must show a likelihood of success on the merits rather than actual success.").

Thus, the Court proceeds to the issue of whether the threatened injuries to Plaintiffs outweigh the harm that the permanent injunction would cause Defendants and the public.

As an initial matter, the Court notes that Defendants offered little to no evidence or argument at trial regarding what harm, if any, the public would suffer if a permanent injunction were to be issued. The State also offered no evidence or argument of what hardships it would suffer if it was enjoined from using the redistricting plans at issue. However, it is without doubt that the State would have to endure the cost of a special session of the General Assembly to create new redistricting plans. Nevertheless, placing an actual value on the monetary hardship would be a matter of speculation because the State has not specified its anticipated costs.

At the preliminary injunction phase, the State did offer specific evidence of harm and hardship. "More specifically, the evidence at the preliminary injunction hearing showed that elections are complex and election calendars are finely calibrated processes, and significant upheaval and voter confusion can result if changes are made late in the process." Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, 587

F. Supp. 3d at 1324. This Court found that based upon that evidence "the public interest of the State of Georgia would be significantly undermined by altering the election calendar and unwinding the electoral process at this point." Id. Similar temporal concerns are not at issue at the present stage of these cases.

This Court acknowledges that the Supreme Court has held that court orders affecting elections "can themselves result in voter confusion and consequent incentive to remain away from the polls[,]" and that "[a]s an election draws closer, that risk will increase." Purcell, 549 U.S. at 4–5 (per curiam). But even by issuing an injunction in October 2023 in these three cases, this Court is not "alter[ing] the election rules on the eve of an election" for the Congressional, State House, and Senate districts subject to elections set for November 2024. Republican Nat'l Comm. v. Democratic Nat'l Comm., 598 U.S. ----, 140 S. Ct. 1205, 1207 (2020). Therefore, the risk articulated in the Purcell jurisprudence is *de minimis* where, as here, the State has not alleged any harm which would result due to a shortly impending election. The Court also notes when the Court inquired as to if there is a "cutoff date" for the Secretary of State to prepare for the 2024 General Election in the event of an injunction, Defense Counsel

represented in a pretrial conference call that there is no "magic day." Grant Doc.

No. [255], Tr. 16:15–16. Counsel further indicated that to give the "county officials

time to get information entered into the voter registration database," the new

maps should be in place by "late January, early February." APA Doc. No. [293],

Tr. 16:15–22; see also Doc. No. [285], Pendergrass, Doc. Nos. [285], [296], Grant

Doc. Nos. [247], [255].

Where, as here, a permanent injunction would require a government

defendant merely to comply with federal law, both the balance of hardships

between the parties and the public interest weigh in favor of its issuance. See,

e.g., Project Vote/Voting For Am., Inc. v. Long, 813 F. Supp. 2d 738, 744 (E.D. Va.

2011), aff'd and remanded, 682 F.3d 331 (4th Cir. 2012) ("The balance of hardships

does not weigh in favor of the defendants, as a permanent injunction will simply

compel the defendants to comply with their responsibilities under the NVRA

and, thus, will prevent them from denying the public of a statutory right.").

Further, an injunction issued to prevent the continuous denial by the State

of a statutorily-guaranteed right is necessarily in the public interest. "[I]t would

not be equitable or in the public's interest to allow the state to violate the

requirements of federal law, especially when there are no adequate remedies available." Montana Med. Ass'n v. Knudsen, 591 F. Supp. 3d 905, 917 (D. Mont. 2022) (cleaned up); see also id. (noting that "it is inherently against the public interest" to allow any State's laws to violate federal law).

Congress has also recognized that the public is benefitted when voting rights are enforced. Cf. Torres v. Sachs, 69 F.R.D. 343, 347 (S.D. N.Y. 1975) (construing 42 U.S.C. § 1973l(e), voting rights enforcement proceedings).

Lacking direct evidence of how the State faces a legally cognizable hardship, or how its enjoinment would be contrary to the public interest, the balance of the final two factors weighs in favor of permanently enjoining the State's usage of the redistricting plans at issue in these three cases.

F.   **Affirmative Defenses**

In this section, the Court addresses Defendants' affirmative defenses. While these defenses were not specifically argued by Defendants during the bench trial, they were set forth in the Pretrial Order. Grant Doc. No. [243], 26; Pendergrass Doc. No. [231], 28-29; APA Doc. No. [280], 23-24. The affirmative defenses raised in each case are the same: (1) that Eleventh Amendment and

sovereign immunity bars these cases, (2) that there is no private right of action under Section 2, (3) that these cases should be heard by a three-judge court, and (4) that to afford the Plaintiffs the requested relief requires interpreting the VRA in a way that violates the Constitution. [134] As notated below, the Court has previously rejected Defendants' affirmative defenses regarding Section 2's private right of action and that a three-judge court is required in these cases. APA Doc. No. [65], 6-34; Grant Doc. No. [43], 7-33; Pendergrass Doc. No. [50], 6-20. The Court now considers each of these affirmative defenses below.

1.   *Eleventh Amendment Immunity and Sovereign Immunity*

The Eleventh Amendment to the United States Constitution prohibit suits against a State by a citizen of that State. Hans v. Louisiana, 134 U.S. 1, 10–15 (1890)). Under the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments, however, Congress can abrogate States' sovereign immunity to redress discriminatory state action when Congress unequivocally expresses the intent to do so. Ala. State Conference

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[134] Defendants also raised affirmative defenses regarding constitutional and statutory standing. Grant Doc. No. [243] at 26; Pendergrass Doc. No. [231] at 28; APA Doc. No. [280] at 23. However, these issues have been addressed above. See Section I(A)*supra*.

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of the Nat'l Ass'n for the Advancement of Colored People v. Alabama, 949 F.3d

647, 649–50, 654–55 (11th Cir. 2020), judgment vacated as moot, 141 S. Ct. 2618

(2021) (hereinafter "Alabama NAACP"). The Eleventh Circuit held that the VRA

does just that:

> By design, the VRA was intended to intrude on state
> sovereignty to eradicate state-sponsored racial
> discrimination in voting. Because the Fifteenth
> Amendment permits this intrusion, [the State] is not
> immune from suit under § 2 of the VRA. Nor is § 2 any
> great indignity to the State. Indeed, "it is a small thing
> and not a great intrusion into state autonomy to require
> the [S]tates to live up to their obligation to avoid
> discriminatory practices in the election process."

Id. at 655 (footnote omitted) (second alteration in original) (quoting Marengo

Cnty. Comm'n, 731 F.2d at 1561).

Alabama NAACP also noted that the Fifth and Sixth Circuits, and a three-

judge panel in this district, have reached the same conclusion. Id. at 651 (citing

OCA-Greater Houston v. Texas, 867 F.3d 604, 614 (5th Cir. 2017); Mixon v. Ohio,

193 F.3d 389, 398–99 (6th Cir. 1999); Ga. State Conf. of NAACP v. Georgia, 269 F.

Supp. 3d 1266, 1274-75 (N.D. Ga. 2017)).

Of course, the Court recognizes that Alabama NAACP is no longer controlling because the judgment was ultimately vacated as moot. Ala. State Conf. of the NAACP, 141 S. Ct. 2618. Nevertheless, the analysis contained in the opinion is persuasive. See, e.g., Friends of the Everglades v. S. Fla. Water Mgmt. Dist., 570 F.3d 1210, 1218 (11th Cir. 2009) ("We are free to give statements in a vacated opinion persuasive value if we think they deserve it."); Tallahassee Branch of NAACP v. Leon Cnty., 827 F.2d 1436, 1440 (11th Cir. 1987) (noting that court was free to consider a vacated opinion as persuasive even though not binding).

In Kimel v. Florida Board of Regents, the Supreme Court held that, to abrogate a State's sovereign immunity, Congress must (1) make its intention to do so "unmistakably clear in the language of the statute" and (2) act pursuant to a valid Grant of constitutional authority. 528 U.S. 62, 73 (2000) (cleaned up); accord Alabama NAACP, 949 F.3d at 650 (citing Bd. of Trs. of Univ. of Ala. v. Garrett, 531 U.S. 356, 363 (2001)). However, "an express abrogation clause is not required. Instead, a court may look to the entire statute, and its amendments, to determine whether Congress clearly abrogated sovereign immunity." Alabama

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NAACP, 949 F.3d at 650 (citing, *inter alia*, Kimel, 528 U.S. at 76 ("[O]ur cases have never required that Congress make its clear statement in a single section or in statutory provisions enacted at the same time.")).

Alabama NAACP concluded that the first part of this test was met because the VRA explicitly permits private parties to sue to enforce its provisions, which prohibit States and political subdivisions from imposing practices or procedures that abridge a citizen's right to vote on account of race. 949 F.3d at 651–52. Specifically, the Eleventh Circuit stated:

> The VRA, as amended, clearly expresses an intent to allow private parties to sue the States. The language of § 2 and § 3, read together, imposes direct liability on States for discrimination in voting and explicitly provides remedies to private parties to address violations under the statute. . . . It is implausible that Congress designed a statute that primarily prohibits certain state conduct, made that statute enforceable by private parties, but did not intend for private parties to be able to sue States.

Id. at 652. This Court agrees.

As to the second part of the Kimel test, Alabama NAACP concluded that Congress can abrogate a State's sovereign immunity pursuant to its powers under the Fourteenth Amendment to "redress discriminatory state action." 949

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F.3d at 649; see also id. at 654 ("While Congress may not abrogate a State's immunity when acting pursuant to its Article I powers, it may do so under its enforcement powers pursuant to § 5 of the Fourteenth Amendment. . . . [I]f § 5 of the Fourteenth Amendment permits Congress to abrogate state sovereign immunity, so too must § 2 of the Fifteenth Amendment.").

Notably, even though no longer controlling, Alabama NAACP was not the first Eleventh Circuit case to conclude that Congress acted pursuant to a valid Grant of authority under the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments in adopting Section 2. In determining that Section 2 was a proper exercise of that Grant of authority, Alabama NAACP relied on the prior Eleventh Circuit decision in Marengo County. In Marengo County, the United States and private citizens challenged a county's at-large system of electing commissioners under the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments, as well as Section 2. 731 F.2d at 1552. In considering the Section 2 claims, the Eleventh Circuit made clear that "[t]he Civil War Amendments overrode state autonomy apparently embodied in the Tenth and Eleventh Amendments." Id. at 1560–61 (citations omitted). The Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments thus provided direct authority for Congress to

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abrogate any sovereign immunity to which States might otherwise have been

entitled under the Eleventh Amendment.

Given the aforementioned, the Court comfortably concludes that Section 2

is a valid expression of congressional enforcement power under the Fourteenth

and Fifteenth Amendments. Hence Defendants affirmative defenses asserting

sovereign immunity and Eleventh Amendment immunity are without merit.

2.   *Section 2 Private Right of Action*

In adjudicating Defendants' Motions to Dismiss, the Court rejected their

contentions that there is no private right of action under Section 2 of the VRA.

APA Doc. No. [65], 31-34; Grant Doc. No. [43], 30-33; Pendergrass Doc. No. [50],

17-20. Defendants maintain their contentions to perfect the record on appeal, but

otherwise have offered no new arguments or evidence in favor of this defense.

Thereby, the Court incorporates in this Order its prior conclusions of law from

the Orders on Defendants' Motions to Dismiss. APA Doc. No. [65], 31-34; Grant

Doc. No. [43], 30-33; Pendergrass Doc. No. [50], 17-20. The Court also

acknowledges that recently, the Supreme Court affirmed an Alabama three-judge

court's preliminary injunction, which found that the private plaintiffs had a

substantial likelihood of success in proving that Alabama congressional map

violated Section 2. <u>Allen</u>, 143 S. Ct. 1487. [135] Accordingly, the Court rejects

Defendants' argument and affirmative defense that Section 2 does not contain a

private right of action.

3.   28 U.S.C. § 2284: Three-Judge Court

In the Court's Orders denying Defendants' Motions to Dismiss the Court

also addressed in great detail Defendants' affirmative defenses that Plaintiffs'

claims require adjudication by a three-judge court. <u>APA</u> Doc. No. [65], 6-31; <u>Grant</u>

Doc. No. [43], 7-28; <u>Pendergrass</u> Doc. No. [50], 6-17. Defendants maintain their

assertions for purposes of appeal, but again have not raised new arguments or

evidence in support of this affirmative defense. Thus, the Court incorporates its

prior analysis from its Orders on the Motions to Dismiss into this Order and

rejects Defendants' contentions and affirmative defense that these cases ought to

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[135] Although the Supreme Court did not comment on the private right of action issue, it affirmed a preliminary injunction order that analyzed whether Section 2 created a private right of action. <u>Allen</u>, 143 S. Ct. at 1517; <u>Singleton</u>, 582 F. Supp. 3d at 1031–32.

have been heard by a three-judge court. <u>APA</u> Doc. No. [65], 6-31; <u>Grant</u> Doc. No. [43], 7-28], <u>Pendergrass</u> Doc. No. [50], 6-17.

4.   *Section 2's Constitutionality*

In Attachment D to the Pretrial Order, Defendants assert as an affirmative defense in each case that "[t]o <u>Grant</u> the relief Plaintiffs seek, the Court must interpret the Voting Rights Act in a way that violates the U.S. Constitution." <u>APA</u> Doc. No. [280], 24; <u>Grant</u> Doc. No. [243], 26; <u>Pendergrass</u> Doc. No. [231], 29. Defendants offered no argument or support for this assertion through motion practice or at trial. To the extent that Defendants are arguing generally that Section 2 of the VRA is unconstitutional, the Supreme recently rejected the same argument urged by the State of Alabama in <u>Allen v. Milligan</u>, 599 U.S. 1, 41, (2023). Accordingly, the Court concludes that there is no merit to the affirmative defenses challenging the constitutionality of Section 2 in the cases pending in this Court.

G.   <u>Remedy</u>

As correctly noted by Defense Counsel in his closing argument at trial, the parameters and the instructions around what the State of Georgia is supposed to do to comply with Section 2 of the VRA is a critical part of this Court's order, now

that the Court has found in favor of Plaintiffs. Tr. 2394:1–14. The remedy involves

an additional majority-Black congressional district in west-metro Atlanta; two

additional majority-Black Senate districts in south-metro Atlanta; two additional

majority-Black House districts in south-metro Atlanta, one additional majority-

Black House district in west-metro Atlanta, and two additional majority-Black

House districts in and around Macon-Bibb.[136]

The Court is conscious of the powerful concerns for comity involved in

interfering with the State's legislative responsibilities. As the Supreme Court has

repeatedly recognized, "redistricting and reapportioning legislative bodies is a

legislative task with the federal courts should make every effort not to preempt."

Wise v. Lipscomb, 437 U.S. 535, 539 (1978). As such, it is "appropriate, whenever

practicable, to afford a reasonable opportunity for the legislature to meet" the

requirements of Voting Rights Act "by adopting a substitute measure rather than

for the federal court to devise . . . its own plan." Id. at 540. The State cannot

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[136] The Court notes that there is significant overlap in the metro Atlanta districts drawn
by Mr. Cooper and Mr. Esselstyn. The Court **ORDERS** the above remedy collectively
for Alpha Phi Alpha and Grant Plaintiffs.

remedy the Section 2 violations described herein by eliminating minority opportunity districts elsewhere in the plans.

The Court also recognizes that Plaintiffs and other Black voters in Georgia whose voting rights have been injured by the violation of Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act have suffered significant harm. Those citizens are entitled to vote as soon as possible for their representatives under a lawful apportionment plan. Therefore, the Court will require that new legislative maps be drawn forthwith to remedy the Section 2 violation.

The Court will provide the General Assembly the opportunity to adopt a remedial Congressional plan, Senate plan, and House plan by December 8, 2023, and consistent with, this Order.

This Court retains jurisdiction to determine whether the remedial plans adopted by the General Assembly remedy the Section 2 violations by incorporating additional legislative districts in which Black voters have a demonstrable opportunity to elect their candidates of choice.

An acceptable remedy must "completely remed[y] the prior dilution of minority voting strength and fully provide[] equal opportunity for minority

citizens to participate and to elect candidates of their choice." United States v. Dallas Cnty. Comm'n, 850 F.2d 1433, 1437–38 (11th Cir. 1988) (quoting S.REP. No. 97-417, at 31 (1982)); see also Dillard v. Crenshaw Cnty., 831 F.2d 246, 252–53 (11th Cir. 1987) ("This Court cannot authorize an element of an election proposal that will not with certitude completely remedy the Section 2 violation."). This will require the Court to evaluate a remedial proposal under the Gingles standard to determine whether it provides Black voters with an additional opportunity district. Id.

In the event that the State is unable or unwilling to enact remedial plans by December 8, 2023 that satisfy the requirements set forth above, the Court will proceed to draw or adopt remedial plans.

III.   CONCLUSION

Having held a non-jury trial and considered the evidence and arguments of the Parties, based on the Court's holistic analysis and searching local appraisal of the facts under the Section 2 standard of the Voting Rights Act, the Court finds and concludes that:

Pendergrass and Grant Plaintiffs lack standing to bring suit against the members of the State Election Board; thus, Sarah Tindall Ghazal, Janice W. Johnston, Edward Lindsey, and Matthew Mashburn are **DISMISSED** from this case.[137]

Alpha Phi Alpha Plaintiffs have carried their burden of demonstrating a lack of equal openness in Georgia's election system as a result of the challenged redistricting plans, SB 1EX and HB 1EX, SB 1EX and HB 1EX, as to the following enacted districts/areas: Enacted Senate Districts 10, 16, 17, 34, 43, 44, and Enacted House Districts 74 and 78.[138] Alpha Phi Alpha Plaintiffs have not met their burden as to the remaining challenged districts.

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[137] As stated herein, the Clerk is **DIRECTED** to terminate William Duffey, Jr. as a named party based upon his September 1, 2023 resignation from the State Election Board.

[138] These districts are derived from Alpha Phi Alpha Plaintiffs' Complaint (APA Doc. No. [141]) and Mr. Cooper's expert report (APAX 1).

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<u>Pendergrass</u> Plaintiffs have carried their burden of demonstrating a lack of equal openness in Georgia's election system as a result of the challenged redistricting plan, SB 2EX, as to the following enacted district/ areas: Enacted Congressional Districts 3, 6, 11, 13, and 14.

<u>Grant</u> Plaintiffs have carried their burden of demonstrating a lack of equal openness in Georgia's election system as a result of the challenged redistricting plans, SB 1EX and HB 1EX, SB 1EX and HB 1EX, as to the following enacted districts/areas: Enacted Senate Districts 10, 16, 17, 25, 28, 30, 34, 35, 44, and Enacted House Districts 61, 64, 78, 117, 133, 142, 143, 145, 147, and 149.[139] <u>Grant</u> Plaintiffs have not met their burden as to the remaining challenged districts.

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[139] These districts are derived from <u>Grant</u> Plaintiffs' Complaint (<u>Grant</u> Doc. No. [118]) and Mr. Esselstyn's expert report (GX 1).

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This Court further concludes that declaratory and permanent injunctive relief are appropriate. The Court, therefore, **DECLARES** the rights of the parties as follows.

SB 2EX violates Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act as to the following districts/areas: Enacted Congressional Districts 3, 6, 11, 13, and 14.

SB 1EX violates Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act as to the following areas/districts: Enacted Senate Districts 10, 16, 17, 25, 28, 30, 34, 35, 43, and 44.

HB 1EX violates Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act as to the following areas/districts: Enacted House Districts 61, 64, 74, 78, 117, 133, 142, 143, 145, 147, and 149.

The Court **PERMANENTLY ENJOINS** Defendant Raffensperger, as well as his agents and successors in office, from using SB 2EX, SB 1EX, and HB 1EX in any future election.

The Court's injunction affords the State a limited opportunity to enact new plans that comply with the Voting Rights Act by **DECEMBER 8, 2023**. This timeline balances the relevant equities and serves the public interest by providing

the General Assembly with its rightful opportunity to craft a remedy in the first instance, while also ensuring that, if an acceptable remedy is not produced, there will be time for the Court to fashion one—as the Court will not allow another election cycle on redistricting plans that the Court has determined on a full trial record to be unlawful.

The Court is confident that the General Assembly can accomplish its task by **DECEMBER 8, 2023**: the General Assembly enacted the Plans quickly in 2021; the Legislature has been on notice since at least the time that this litigation was commenced nearly 22 months ago that new maps might be necessary; the General Assembly already has access to an experienced cartographer; and the General Assembly has an illustrative remedial plan to consult.

Pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 58, the Clerk is **DIRECTED** to enter judgment in favor of the <u>Alpha Phi Alpha Plaintiffs</u> (in Civil Action No. 1:21-cv-05337), <u>Pendergrass</u> Plaintiffs (in Civil Action No. 1:21-cv-05339), and <u>Grant</u> Plaintiffs (in Civil Action No. 1:22-cv-00122) and against Brad Raffensperger. Attorneys' fees and costs are also awarded to each set of Plaintiffs pursuant to 52 U.S.C. § 10310(e) and 42 U.S.C. § 1988.

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After entry of judgment, the Clerk is **DIRECTED** to close these three cases. The Court will retain jurisdiction over these matters for oversight and further remedial proceedings, if necessary.

<div align="center">* * * * *</div>

The Court reiterates that Georgia has made great strides since 1965 towards equality in voting. However, the evidence before this Court shows that Georgia has not reached the point where the political process has equal openness and equal opportunity for everyone. Accordingly, the Court issues this Order to ensure that Georgia continues to move toward equal openness and equal opportunity for everyone to participate in the electoral system.

IT IS SO ORDERED this 26th day of October, 2023.

HONORABLE STEVE C. JONES
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

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**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF GEORGIA
ATLANTA DIVISION**

ANNIE LOIS GRANT; QUENTIN T. HOWELL; ELROY TOLBERT; TRIANA ARNOLD JAMES; EUNICE SYKES; ELBERT SOLOMON; DEXTER WIMBISH; GARRETT REYNOLDS; JACQUELINE FAYE ARBUTHNOT; JACQUELYN BUSH; and MARY NELL CONNER, Plaintiffs, v. BRAD RAFFENSPERGER, in his official capacity as the Georgia Secretary of State, Defendant.	CIVIL ACTION FILE NO. 1:22-CV-00122-SCJ

**PLAINTIFFS' OBJECTIONS TO THE GEORGIA GENERAL
ASSEMBLY'S REMEDIAL STATE LEGISLATIVE PLANS**

TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION

The Court's detailed ruling gave the General Assembly straightforward guidance on how to remedy the Section 2 violations in Georgia's state legislative maps: (1) create two additional majority-Black state senate districts from an explicitly defined vote-dilution area, and (2) create five additional majority-Black state house districts from an explicitly defined vote-dilution area. The Court was very clear that the "State cannot remedy the Section 2 violations described herein *by eliminating minority opportunity districts elsewhere in the plans*." Doc. 294 at 509–10 (emphasis added).

Rather than follow this Court's clear guidance, the General Assembly did exactly what the Court said it could not do in the remedial process: it reached *outside* of the vote-dilution areas to draw new majority-Black districts to the exclusion of Black voters *within* the vote-dilution areas, and in the process *eliminated* performing minority crossover districts. This leaves many of the Black voters who this Court found had suffered a Section 2 violation without a Section 2 remedy. Under the General Assembly's 2023 Plans, the pursuit for Black equal opportunity is a zero-sum game.

The General Assembly's state legislative plans fail to remedy the Section 2 violations found by this Court—as the Court expressly warned they would, if the General Assembly proceeded as it now has. This Court must accordingly enjoin the

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new maps and proceed to adopt lawful state House and Senate plans in time for the 2024 elections.

BACKGROUND

I.   **This Court struck down Georgia's state legislative plans and provided the State with clear guidance on proper remedies.**

On October 26, 2023, the Court found that Georgia's 2021 enacted state legislative plans violate Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act. Order at 493, *Grant v. Raffensperger*, No. 1:21-CV-05339-SCJ (Oct. 26, 2023), Doc. 294. With respect to the Senate plan, the Court found that Georgia's Black population is sufficiently large and geographically compact to constitute a majority in two additional majority-Black Senate districts in south-metro Atlanta, and that such districts could be drawn while adhering to traditional redistricting principles (*Gingles* 1). *Id.* at 309–27. As for the House plan, the Court found that Georgia's Black population is sufficiently large and geographically compact to constitute a majority in two additional majority-Black House districts in south-metro Atlanta, an additional majority-Black House district in west-metro Atlanta, and two additional majority-Black House districts in the Macon-Bibb region (*Gingles* 1). *Id.* at 327–46, 382–96, 405–06.

The Court also found that the Black population was politically cohesive in each of these areas. Specifically, relying on the analysis of Plaintiffs' expert Dr. Maxwell Palmer and concessions from Defendant's expert Dr. John Alford—the Court found that "Black voters in south-Metro and west-Metro Atlanta support the

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same candidate more than 98% of the time and in the Macon-Bibb region, Black voters supported the same candidate 98.1% of the time" and thus were very politically cohesive (*Gingles* 2). *Id.* at 414–16. The Court also determined that in each legislative district examined and in the focus areas as a whole, white voters "were highly cohesive in voting in opposition to the Black-preferred candidate" (*Gingles* 3). *Id.* at 421. The Court concluded that there was "'very clear' evidence of racially polarized voting" in the focus areas. *Id.* at 425–26 (*quoting Allen v. Milligan*, 599 U.S. 1, 22 (2023)).

In finding that the totality of the circumstances demonstrates that the political process is not currently equally open to Black Georgians in the focus areas, the Court endorsed Plaintiffs' expert Dr. Vernon Burton's observation "of a historical pattern that following an election, the General Assembly responsively passes voting laws that disproportionately impact Black voters in Georgia"—a pattern that continues to the present with the recent passage of SB 202. Doc. 294 at 230, 483 (Court incorporating *in toto* its analysis in the *Pendergrass* case above with respect to Senate Factors Three, Five, Six, Seven, and Eight). The Court observed that "[d]espite the growth in the Black population in the affected areas and the voter polarization between white and Black Georgians," the plans "did not increase the number of majority-Black districts" in the focus areas, which "in effect dilutes and diminishes the Black population's voting power in that area of the State." *Id.* at 272.

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Based on the well-established legal standard, the Court concluded that "SB 1EX violates Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act as to the following districts/areas: Enacted Senate Districts 10, 16, 17, 25, 28, 30, 34, 35, 43, and 44." *Id.* at 514. And it concluded that "HB 1EX violates Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act as to the following areas/districts: Enacted House Districts 61, 64, 74, 78, 117, 133, 142, 143, 145, 147, and 149." *Id.* The Court provided the General Assembly more than six weeks to adopt remedial legislative plans "consistent with[its] Order." *Id.* at 510; *see also id.* at 508–09 ("[T]he parameters and the instructions around what the State of Georgia is supposed to do to comply with Section 2 of the VRA is a critical part of this Court's order."). The Court held that an appropriate remedy involves "two additional majority-Black Senate districts in south-metro Atlanta; two additional majority-Black House districts in south-metro Atlanta, one additional majority-Black House district in west-metro Atlanta, and two additional majority-Black House districts in and around Macon-Bibb." Doc. 294 at 509. The Court further instructed that the "State cannot remedy the Section 2 violations described herein by eliminating minority opportunity districts elsewhere in the plans." *Id.* at 509–10.

II.   The Georgia General Assembly adopted remedial plans that defy this Court's ruling.

On December 8, 2023, Georgia enacted proposed remedial plans SB 1EX and HB 1EX. Doc. 312 at 2. SB 1EX includes two additional majority-Black Senate districts in the Atlanta metropolitan area (new SD 17 and SD 28) and HB 1EX

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contains five additional majority-Black House districts: one in the western Atlanta metropolitan area (new HD 64), two in the southern Atlanta metropolitan area (new HD 74 and HD 117), and two anchored near Macon-Bibb County (new HD 145 and HD 149). *See* Remedial Expert Report of Blakeman Esselstyn ("Esselstyn Remedial Rep.") ¶¶ 11, 31. However, many of the Black voters that make up the new majority-Black districts are from *outside* the vote dilution areas identified by this Court. For example, 43.18% of the Black voting-age population of the new majority-Black SD 28 was previously assigned to districts outside the Court's vote dilution area. *Id.* ¶ 13. The same is true for new HD 64 (67.45%), HD 74 (6.71%), HD 117 (65.86%), and HD 145 (22.57%). *Id.* ¶¶ 34–37.

Further, the maps dismantle existing minority-opportunity districts, such as old SD 42, which under the previous plan performed for Black-preferred candidates. *See* Remedial Expert Report of Dr. Maxwell Palmer ("Palmer Remedial Rep.") ¶ 17. In fact, the bill's sponsor admitted that new SD 42 encompasses "much of the territory of the prior District 17"—an area this Court found to be a Section 2 violation just weeks prior. Hr'g on SB 1EX Before the Georgia Senate on December 1, 2023 at 1:51:06, Gen. Assemb. (Ga. 2023) (statement of Senator Shelly Echols).[1] The same is true for new HD 40 and HD 81. Palmer Remedial Rep. ¶ 17.

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[1] Available at https://vimeo.com/showcase/9076378?video=890053539 (last accessed Dec. 12, 2023).

The General Assembly was well aware that these maps unnecessarily eliminated minority-opportunity districts elsewhere in the state, in conflict with this Court's directive. *See, e.g.*, Hr'g on HB 1EX, Ga. House of Reps. on Dec. 1, 2023 at 2:25:44, Gen. Assemb. (Ga. 2023) (statement of Rep. Sam Park) ("The Republican map creates 5 new majority-Black districts, but it takes away two majority-minority districts in fast growing Dekalb and Gwinnett counties" including House District 81).[2]

LEGAL STANDARD

Section 2 violations require relief that "completely remedies the prior dilution of minority voting strength and fully provides equal opportunity for minority citizens to participate and to elect candidates of their choice." *United States v. Dall. Cnty. Comm'n*, 850 F.2d 1433, 1442 (11th Cir. 1988) (quoting S. Rep. No. 97-417, at 31 (1982)); *see also White v. Alabama*, 74 F.3d 1058, 1069 n.36 (11th Cir. 1996) (same). "This Court cannot authorize an element of an election proposal that will not with certitude *completely* remedy the Section 2 violation." *Dillard v. Crenshaw County*, 831 F.2d 246, 252–53 (11th Cir. 1987). "This will require the Court to evaluate a remedial proposal under the *Gingles* standard to determine whether it provides Black voters with [] additional opportunity district[s]." Doc. 294 at 511.

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[2] Available at https://vimeo.com/showcase/8988696?video=889952451 (last accessed Dec. 12, 2023).

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ARGUMENT

Because SB 1EX and HB 1EX unnecessarily reach outside of the vote-dilution areas to create the new majority-Black districts—excluding tens of thousands of Black Georgians with a Section 2 right from a Section 2 remedy—the General Assembly failed to adequately remedy the Section 2 violations identified by the Court. The plans should be enjoined and this Court should proceed to draw compliant plans to be used in the coming 2024 election.
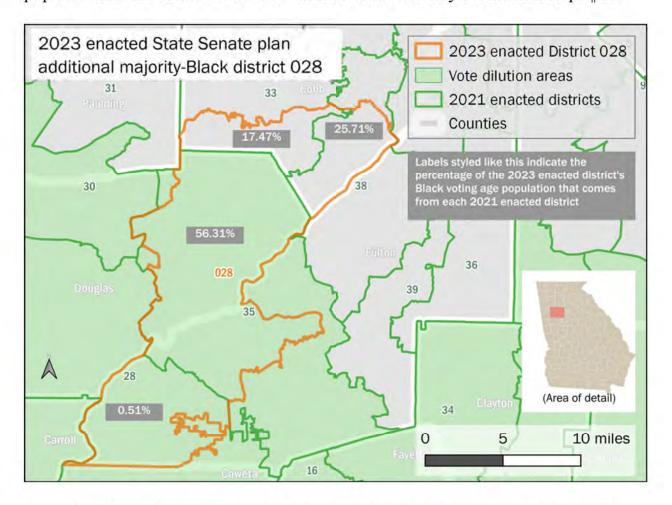
I.   SB 3EX does not sufficiently cure the vote dilution identified by the Court.

Despite this Court's detailed ruling specifying the precise locations of the Section 2 violations—and thus the Section 2 remedies—the new majority-Black state legislative districts at best only partially remedy the vote dilution, failing to provide an opportunity district for those with a Section 2 right by drawing in voters outside of the vote-dilution areas, many of whom already had an opportunity to elect their preferred candidates.

This Court specifically defined the area of Georgia where the Section 2 violations occurred in the previous plans: (1) "Enacted Senate Districts 10, 16, 17, 25, 28, 30, 34, 35, 43, and 44"; and (2) "Enacted House Districts 61, 64, 74, 78, 117, 133, 142, 143, 145, 147, and 149." Doc. 294 at 514. The new majority-Black districts in SB 1EX and HB 1EX, however, only partially draw from these specified areas where unlawful vote dilution occurred and needed to be cured. Most of the new

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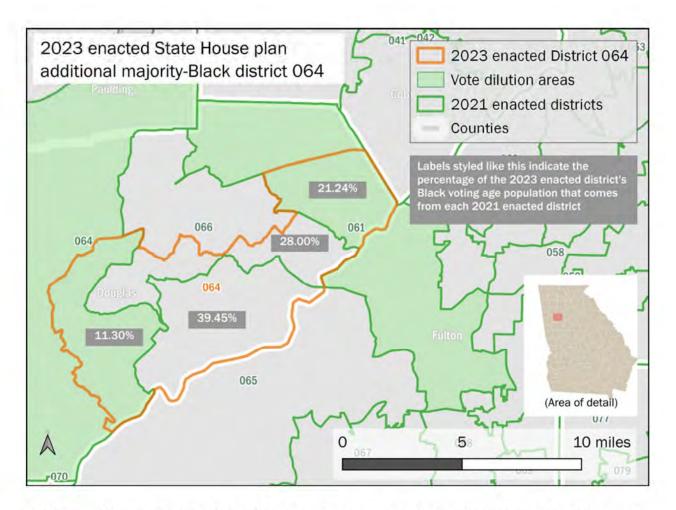
majority-Black districts in the plans have large numbers of Black Georgians who

lived *outside* of the vote dilution areas identified by the Court. In particular:

In the new Senate plan, 43.18% of Senate District 28's Black voting-age

population lives outside of the vote-dilution area. Esselstyn Remedial Rep. ¶ 13.
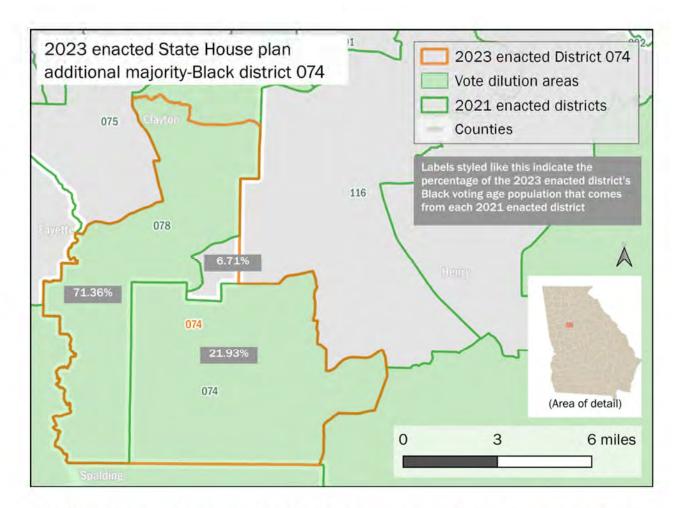
Similar patterns are seen in four of the five new majority-Black House

districts. In the new House plan, 67.45% of House District 64's Black voting-age

population lives outside of the vote-dilution area. *Id.* ¶ 33.

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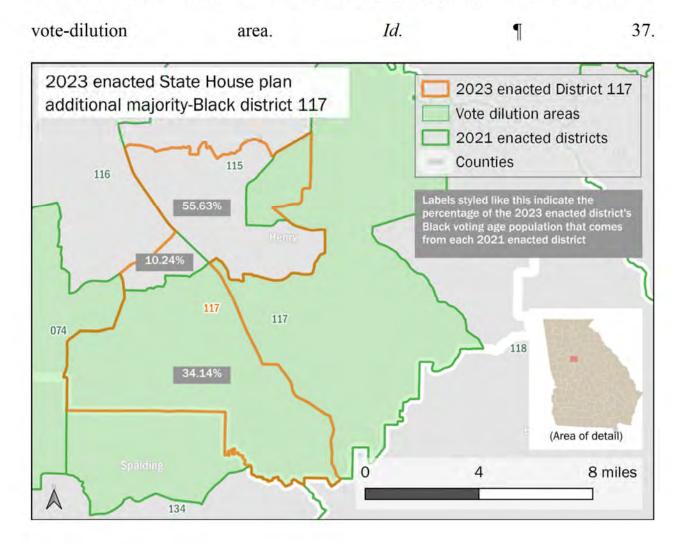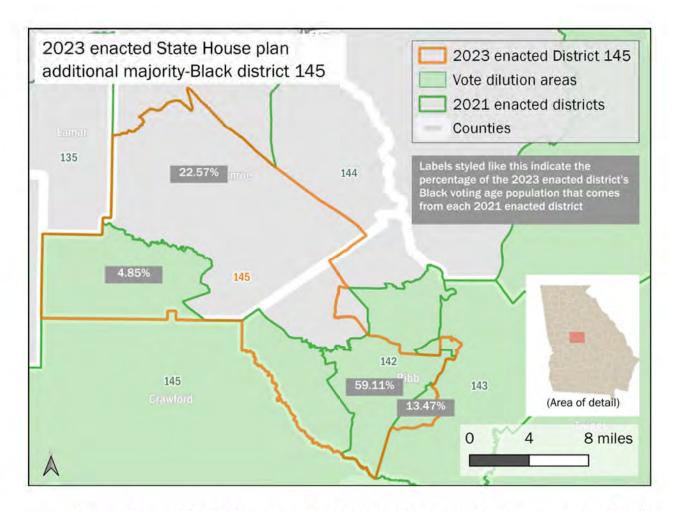
6.71% of House District 74's Black voting-age population lives outside of the vote-dilution area. *Id.* ¶ 35.

65.86% of House District 117's Black voting-age population lives outside of the vote-dilution area. *Id.* ¶ 36.

22.57% of House District 145's Black voting-age population lives outside of the

vote-dilution   area.   *Id.*   ¶   37.

In reaching outside the vote-dilution area to assemble new majority-Black districts, hundreds of thousands eligible Black voters who actually reside in the vote-dilution areas continue to reside in districts in which they have no opportunity to elect their preferred candidates. *Id.* ¶¶ 14, 35. The end result is the creation of "new" majority-Black districts that provide a "remedy" for those who do not need one and deprive those whose Section 2 rights have been violated from the Section 2 remedy to which they are entitled.

Thus, rather than "*completely* remed[ying]" the prior dilution of minority voting strength," *Dall. Cnty. Comm'n*, 850 F.2d at 1442 (emphases added), SB 1EX

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and HB 1EX are at best *partial* remedies to the "significant harm" suffered by those

Black voters in Georgia "whose voting rights have been injured by the violation of

Section 2." Doc. 294 at 510. This Court should reject the General Assembly's state

Senate and House plans for failing to fully remedy the Section 2 violations in the

prior maps. *See, e.g., Cane v. Worcester County*, 35 F.3d 921, 927 (4th Cir. 1994)

(affirming rejection of Section 2 remedy that perpetuated challenged vote dilution).

II.   SB 1EX and HB 1EX defy this Court's ruling by denying minority electoral opportunities elsewhere in Georgia.

This Court's ruling specified that "the State cannot remedy the Section 2

violation[]" identified in the state House and Senate plans "by eliminating minority

opportunity districts elsewhere in the plans." Doc. 294 at 509–10. This instruction is

consistent with "controlling precedent," which makes clear that the "appropriate

remedy" in a Section 2 redistricting case "is a [legislative] redistricting plan that

includes either an *additional* majority-Black [legislative] district, or an *additional*

district in which Black voters otherwise have an opportunity to elect a representative

of their choice." *Singleton v. Allen*, Nos. 2:21-cv-1291-AMM, 2:21-cv-1530-AMM,

2023 WL 6567895, at *1 (N.D. Ala. Oct. 5, 2023) (per curiam) (three-judge court)

(emphases added) (citing *Bartlett v. Strickland*, 556 U.S. 1, 24 (2009) (plurality op.);

see also, e.g., Wright v. Sumter Cnty. Bd. of Elections & Registration, 979 F.3d 1282,

1309 (11th Cir. 2020) (affirming Section 2 remedy that included "one more"

minority opportunity district than afforded by the previous plan).

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Rather than heed the Court's direction, however, the General Assembly adopted new state legislative plans that take electoral opportunities away from minority voters by eliminating several effective crossover districts across the state. Put differently, rather than create "*additional* legislative districts in which Black voters have a demonstrable opportunity to elect their candidates of choice," Doc. 294 at 510 (emphasis added), the General Assembly chose to remedy the vote dilution identified by the Court by limiting Black voting strength statewide.

The Supreme Court has instructed that "a 'crossover' district," is one "in which members of the majority help a 'large enough' minority to elect its candidate of choice." *Cooper v. Harris*, 581 U.S. 285, 287 (2017) (quoting *Bartlett*, 556 U.S. at 13 (plurality op.)). The new state Senate and House plans eliminate five crossover districts—Senate Districts 6 and 42 and House Districts 40, 81, and 82—largely through a wholesale restructuring of each district that increases the percentage of white voters in each:

- Under the 2021 Plan, Senate District 6's voting-age population was 57.79% white and 23.90% Black. Under the 2023 Plan, the district's voting-age population is 72.32% white and 17.28% Black. The old Senate District 6 performed for Black-preferred candidates, but the new Senate District 6 does not. Palmer Remedial Rep. ¶¶ 17–18.

- Under the 2021 Plan, Senate District 42's voting-age population was 51.39% white and 30.78% Black. Under the 2023 Plan, the district's voting-age population is 59.13% white and 32.56% Black. The old Senate District 42 performed for Black-preferred candidates, but the new Senate District 42 does not. Palmer Remedial Rep. ¶¶ 17–18.

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- Under the 2021 Plan, House District 40's voting-age population was 51.14% white and 32.98% Black. Under the 2023 Plan, the district's voting-age population is 62.93% white and 26.41% Black. The old House District 40 performed for Black-preferred candidates, but the new House District 40 does not. Palmer Remedial Rep. ¶¶ 17–18.

- Under the 2021 Plan, House District 81's voting-age population was 47.01% white and 21.83% Black. Under the 2023 Plan, the district's voting-age population is 65.85% white and 25.18% Black. The old House District 81 performed for Black-preferred candidates, but the new House District 81 does not. Palmer Remedial Rep. ¶¶ 17–18..

- Under the 2021 Plan, House District 82's voting-age population was 62.46% white and 16.83% Black. Under the 2023 Plan, the district's voting-age population is 65.28% white and 25.46% Black. The old House District 82 performed for Black-preferred candidates, but the new House District 82 does not. Palmer Remedial Rep. ¶¶ 17–18..

To be sure, Section 2 does not *require* crossover districts. *See Bartlett*, 556 U.S. at 19 (plurality op.); *but see Concerned Citizens of Hardee Cnty. v. Hardee Cnty. Bd. of Comm'rs*, 906 F.2d 524, 526 (11th Cir. 1990) (recognizing that Section 2 does protect *coalition* districts). But that does not mean that crossover districts are not "minority opportunity districts." After all, crossover districts are by definition districts in which a minority group, "if receiving help from some white [voters], could elect their candidates of choice." *Cooper*, 581 U.S. at 305; *see also Bartlett*, 556 U.S. at 13 (plurality op.) ("[I]n a crossover district, the minority population, at least potentially, is large enough to elect the candidate of its choice with help from voters who are members of the majority and who cross over to support the minority's preferred candidate.").

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Indeed, the elimination of performing crossover districts not only defies this Court's instruction at 509–10, but also undermines the purpose of the Voting Rights Act, *see Bartlett*, 556 U.S. at 25 ("Crossover districts are, by definition, the result of white voters joining forces with minority voters to elect their preferred candidate. The Voting Rights Act was passed to foster this cooperation."), and raises serious constitutional concerns, *see id.* at 24 ("[I]f there were a showing that a State intentionally drew district lines in order to destroy otherwise effective crossover districts, that would raise serious questions under both the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments."). The Court should not sanction the General Assembly's willful disregard of the Court's order, particularly in the context of a purported "remedy" to voting discrimination.

There is no credible argument that destroying these crossover districts was in service of or at all necessary to remedy the identified Section 2 violations. Mr. Esselstyn's illustrative House plan, for instance, created a new majority-Black district in west-metro Atlanta, two new majority-Black districts in south-metro Atlanta, and two majority-Black districts in Macon-Bibb without making any changes to House Districts 40, 81, or 82. *See* Rebuttal Expert Report of John B. Morgan ("Morgan Rebuttal Rep."), Ex. 15 (Def's. Tr. Ex. 3). By contrast, under the new House plan, none of these districts retain any of their population. Esselstyn Remedial Rep. ¶ 46. And although Mr. Esselstyn's illustrative Senate plan made

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changes to Senate Districts 6 42, they were minimal. Senate District 6 retained more than 97% of its population under the 2021 plan and Senate District 42 retained over 94%. Morgan Rebuttal Rep. at Ex. 15 at Ex. 8. By contrast, under the new plan, Senate District 42 retains none of its population.

Moreover, the redrawing of these districts disserves the General Assembly's own stated criteria. Mr. Esselstyn's remedial report demonstrates that in the Senate plan, SB 1EX, the "[m]ean Reock and Polsby-Popper scores in the 15 changed districts each drop by 20%" relative to the prior Senate plan, and that two districts, Senate Districts 38 and 39, become less compact than the least compact district in the previous plan. *Id.* ¶¶ 15, 16. In the House plan, HB 1EX, over 93% of the districts' Reock scores are lower than they were in the previous plan. *id.* ¶ 39, and over 87% of the districts' Polsby-Popper scores are lower in the new plan, *id.* ¶ 40. The changed districts in Mr. Esselstyn's illustrative Senate plan "solidly outperform" the changed districts in the new plans on compactness measures. *Id.* ¶ 18. The changed districts in Mr. Esselstyn's illustrative House plan outperform the changed districts in the new plans according to their mean Reock scores. *Id.* ¶ 41.

Mr. Esselstyn's illustrative plans also outperform the new plans on core retention. The new House plan reassigns 1,684,564 Georgians to new House districts—more than twice the 695,686 Georgians assigned to new House districts under Mr. Esselstyn's illustrative plan. *Id.* ¶¶ 44, 45. The new Senate plan reassigns

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1,539,468 Georgians to new Senate districts, whereas Mr. Esselstyn's illustrative Senate plan—which included a *third* new majority-Black Senate district— would have reassigned just 1,122,851 Georgians to new districts. *Id.* ¶¶ 23, 24. Many of the reshuffled voters in the new plans live in DeKalb and Gwinnett Counties, both of which are majority-minority counties that lie almost entirely outside of the vote-dilution areas. *Id.* ¶¶ 21, 47. The illustrative plans demonstrate that these changes were unnecessary: the General Assembly could have added the new majority-Black districts with "far less disruption" to the old plans. *Id.* ¶¶ 25, 48. But the General Assembly's continued insistence on diluting the votes of Black voters led it to create new plans that perform worse than both the illustrative plans and the plans struck down by this Court.

* * *

In short, the General Assembly's purported remedial plans continue to dilute Black voting strength and fail to fully remedy the Section 2 violation found by this Court.

CONCLUSION

The General Assembly's task was clear: it must provide Black Georgians in the areas identified by the Court additional opportunities to elect their candidates of choice while preserving all existing minority opportunity districts. It has failed. Plaintiffs respectfully ask the Court to enjoin HB 1EX and SB 1EX for failing to

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remedy the Section 2 violations. Because the State has proven "unwilling to enact remedial plans . . . that satisfy [the Court's] requirements," this Court should "proceed to draw or adopt remedial plans," Doc. 294 at 511, to ensure Plaintiffs obtain relief in time for the 2024 election.

Dated: December 12, 2023

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Admitted pro hac vice

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CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE

I hereby certify that the foregoing **PLAINTIFFS' OBJECTIONS TO THE GEORGIA GENERAL ASSEMBLY'S REMEDIAL STATE LEGISLATIVE PLANS** has been prepared in accordance with the font type and margin requirements of LR 5.1, N.D. Ga., using font types of Times New Roman, point size of 14, and Century Schoolbook, point size of 13.

Dated: December 12, 2023   **Adam M. Sparks**
                                      Adam M. Sparks
                                      Counsel for Plaintiffs

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that I have on this date caused to be electronically filed a copy of the foregoing **PLAINTIFFS' OBJECTIONS TO THE GEORGIA GENERAL ASSEMBLY'S REMEDIAL STATE LEGSLATIVE PLANS** with the Clerk of Court using the CM/ECF system, which will automatically send e-mail notification of such filing to counsel of record.

Dated: December 12, 2023   **Adam M. Sparks**
                                      Adam M. Sparks
                                      Counsel for Plaintiffs

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317-1
(Report & Attachment Index)

Expert Report of Mr. Blakeman B. Esselstyn

Pendergrass v. Raffensperger, No. 1:21-CV-05339-SCJ (N.D. Ga.)

December 12, 2023

Blakeman B. Esselstyn

Expert Report of Blakeman B. Esselstyn

I. INTRODUCTION

1. My name is Blakeman B. Esselstyn. I am the founder and principal of a consultancy called Mapfigure Consulting. A previous report that I submitted on December 5th, 2022 includes information about my qualifications.

2. In both the preliminary injunction hearing and the trial in this matter, I served as a testifying expert. I was accepted by the Court as an expert in redistricting, demographics, and census data, and my expert testimony was credited by the Court.

3. Plaintiffs' counsel has asked me to review the newly enacted Georgia General Assembly electoral district plans for each of the state legislature's two chambers. The analysis that I undertook included comparisons to the previously enacted plans and to the two illustrative redistricting plans, also for the Georgia State Senate and House of Representatives, that I presented in my December 5th, 2022 report.

4. This report will present my findings about the Georgia State Senate plan, followed by findings related to the plan for the Georgia State House. Background information about relevant demographic changes disclosed by the 2020 census, the number of seats and ideal total population counts for districts in each chamber, and compactness measures can also be found in my December 5th, 2022 report.

5.   Unless otherwise specified, all map images in the report are ones that I created (though they may be maps showing redistricting plans I did not create).[1]

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

7.   My conclusions can be summarized as follows: the newly enacted plans for the State Senate and House both include additional majority-Black[2] districts (two and five respectively) compared to the previously enacted 2021 plans, however, five of the seven additional majority-Black districts contain significant portions of their Black voting age population from areas outside the vote dilution areas specified by the Court. The new plans also depart from their predecessors in other substantive ways, including less adherence to traditional redistricting principles. The illustrative plans that I created in 2022 generally exhibit more adherence to traditional redistricting principles than do the 2023 enacted plans. Further, the new plans include significant—and in the case of the State House, surprisingly extensive—changes that cannot be explained by the requirement to include additional majority-Black districts.

II. Georgia State Senate redistricting plan enacted in December 2023

8.   On December 8th, 2023, Georgia Governor Brian Kemp signed new State Senate districts into law. As shown in the Maps and Population Report Packet published

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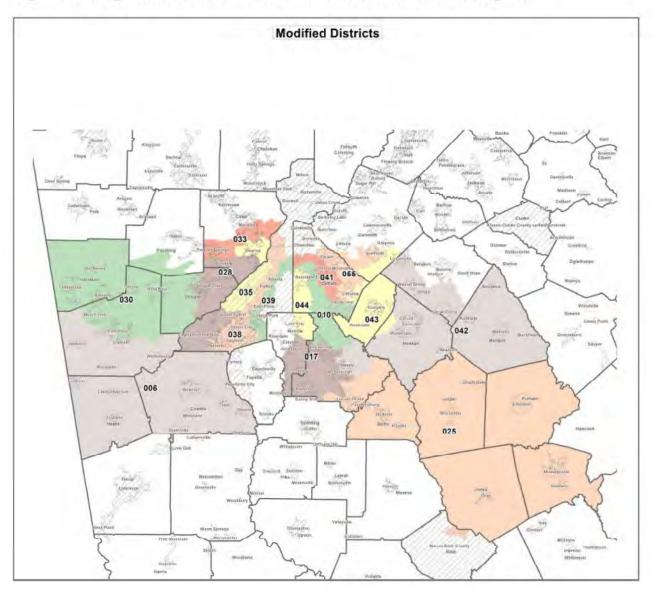
[1] Some maps deliberately do not show the State of Georgia in its entirety, as the districts in large areas of the northern and southern parts of the state are unchanged in the 2023 enacted plans. Focusing in on affected portions of the State's geography allows for more clarity and higher level of detail in the map figures.

[2] Per convention in Section 2 cases, "majority-Black" is taken to indicate that the district's *voting age* population that identifies as Black (alone or in combination) constitutes more than 50% of the district's voting age population.

on the Georgia General Assembly website, the plan modified 15 of the 56 districts

relative to the plan enacted in 2021. See Figure 1. The packet is appended to this report

as **Attachment B**.

Figure 1: Map of modified districts in enacted State Senate plan

9.   Some of my analysis will focus on the 15 out of 56 (26.8%) of districts that

were modified, as the statistics and characteristics of other districts in the plan are

unchanged from the previously enacted plan that was used in the 2022 elections. But

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comparisons with the December 5th, 2022 illustrative plan do not lend themselves to a focus on solely those 15 districts, since the illustrative plan changed different districts and also made more changes in the Black Belt area.

A. Population deviation

10.   Population deviation in the 2023 enacted State Senate plan is comparable to both population deviation in the 2021 enacted plan and in the illustrative plan. In all three plans, most district populations are within ±1% of the ideal, and a small minority are within between ± 1 and 2%. None has a deviation of more than 2%. For the 2023 enacted plan the relative average deviation is 0.56%, for the 2021 enacted plan, the relative average deviation is 0.53%, and for the illustrative plan the relative average deviation is 0.67%. Population summary reports for the plans other than the 2023 enacted plan are provided as **Attachment C**.

B. Majority-Black districts

11.   Of the 56 districts in the 2023 enacted plan, 16 are majority-Black. This number is two higher than the number in the 2021 enacted plan.[3] The two districts that were not majority-Black districts in the 2021 plan that are majority-Black in the 2023 plan, namely Senate Districts 017 and 028, are both in the Metro Atlanta area, as can be seen in Figure 1 above. The four majority-Black districts that are south of Metro Atlanta in the Black Belt region were not changed by the 2023 Senate plan and thus will not be a

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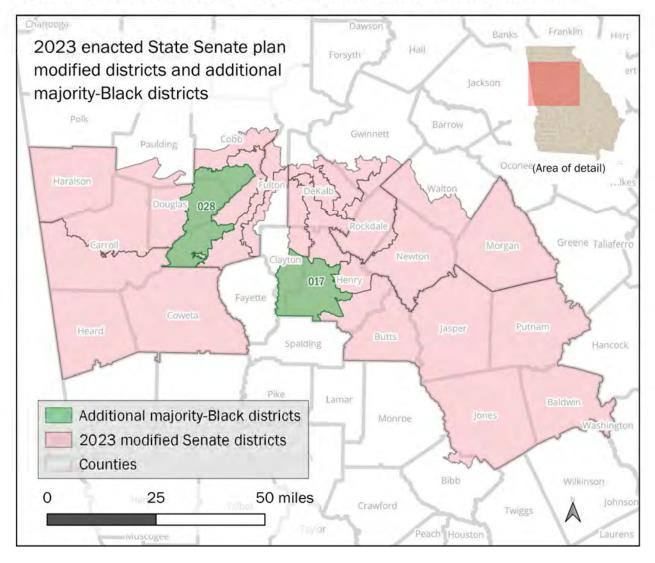
[3] District demographic statistics in the 2023 Maps and Population Report Packet did not include the APBVAP, or "any part Black" voting age population statistics, but I've included them as part of **Attachment D**.

focus of this report. The additional majority-Black districts in the 2023 enacted plans
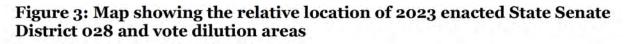
can be seen in the context of all the changed districts for the plan in Figure 2 below.
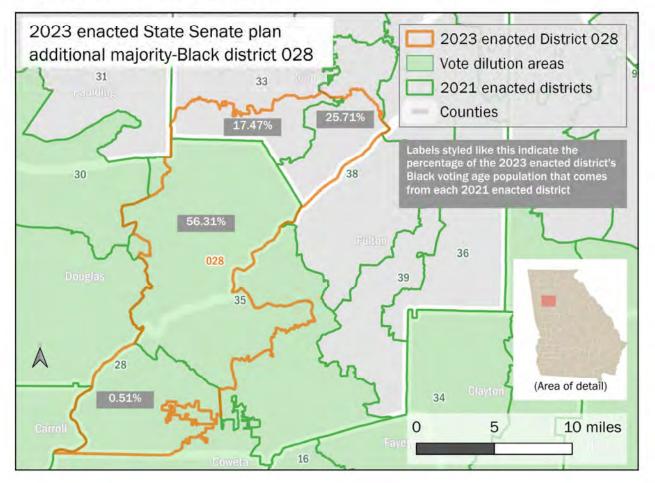
Figure 2: Map of additional majority-Black districts' locations in the context of all the modified districts in 2023 enacted State Senate plan

12.   The Court's order from October 26th, 2023 identifies the following districts

from the 2021 enacted plan as being in violation of Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act:

10, 16, 17, 25, 28, 30, 34, 35, 43, and 44. In this report, I will refer to those districts'

geographies as the vote dilution areas.

13.   Senate district 028, one of the two additional majority-Black districts in the enacted 2023 plan, only partially overlaps with the vote dilution areas. In fact, 43.18% of the Black voting age population of the district comes from areas outside the vote dilution areas. See Figure 3. The core constituency report, which indicates the "source" districts for the newly enacted districts (and their relative populations), from which the preceding percentage statistic and the statistics in Figure 3 are derived, is provided in **Attachment E.**

Figure 3: Map showing the relative location of 2023 enacted State Senate District 028 and vote dilution areas
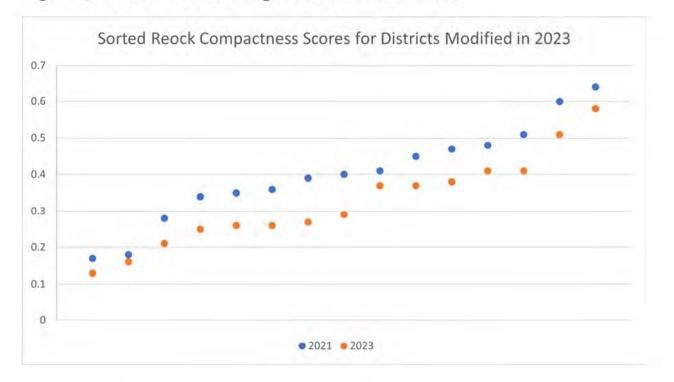
14.   The total Black voting age population in the vote dilution areas that is *not* located in a majority-Black district in the 2023 enacted plan numbers 185,186.
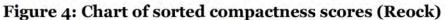
C. Compactness

15. Compactness scores in the 2023 plan's modified districts diminish significantly relative to the same districts in the 2021 plan. Mean Reock and Polsby-Popper scores in the 15 changed districts each drop by 20% (from 0.40 to 0.32 and 0.25 to 0.20 respectively). Two districts (038 and 039) become even less compact on Reock and Polsby-Popper scores than what had been the least compact district in the 2021 enacted plan. Reports on measures of compactness for entire plans and changed districts can be found in **Attachment F**.
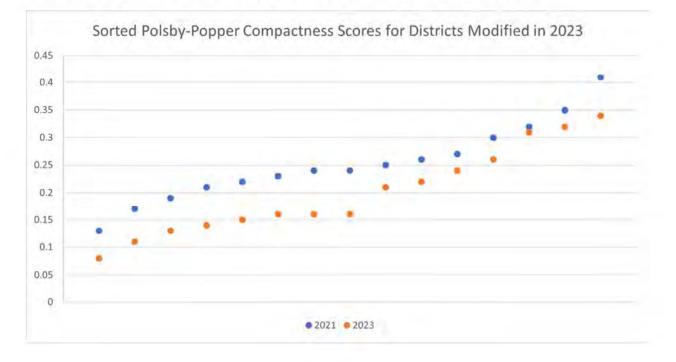
16. The chart below in Figure 4 shows the Reock scores from the 2021 and 2023 plans for the 15 districts that were modified in the latter, sorted in ascending order. This graphic illustrates that all of the modified districts in the 2023 plan score as less compact than their sorted counterparts in the 2021 plan and shows how much lower the districts in the 2023 plan perform on these metrics.
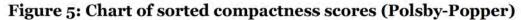
Figure 4: Chart of sorted compactness scores (Reock)

17.   The chart in Figure 5 below, showing a similar graphic for the sorted Polsby-Popper scores, reveals a similar pattern, with all of the 2023 scores beneath the 2021 scores. Here more than half of the relevant 2023 districts score worse than the second-worst score from the same 2021 districts.

Figure 5: Chart of sorted compactness scores (Polsby-Popper)

Sorted Polsby-Popper Compactness Scores for Districts Modified in 2023

18.   Comparing the modified districts from the 2023 enacted plan to the changed districts in the illustrative plan is a less well-ordered undertaking, because (unlike the previous comparison), the districts are drawn from different areas, and there are a different number of changed districts.[4] That said, comparisons of the summary statistics of the changed districts in each plan show that the illustrative ones solidly outperform the 2023 enacted ones (mean Reock 0.38 vs. 0.32 and mean Polsby-Popper 0.25 vs. 0.20).[5]

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[4] As mentioned earlier, the illustrative plan sought to illustrate a changed configuration in the Black Belt as well as Metro Atlanta, unlike the 2023 enacted plan.
[5] Even when looking at the summary scores for the entire plans, the illustrative Reock and Polsby-Popper scores are higher than the 2023 enacted ones.

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D. Political subdivision splits

19.   The newly enacted plan splits one county more than the 2021 plan, and—surprisingly—splits 18 more VTDs, an increase of 38.3% over the previous plan's total of 47.[6] The newly enacted plan splits four fewer counties than the illustrative plan, but as John Morgan pointed out in his January 23, 2023 report, four of the county splits in the illustrative plan were related to changes made in the eastern Black Belt area. The newly enacted plan splits 16 more VTDs than the illustrative plan. Relevant reports can be found in **Attachment G**.

E. Core retention

20.   As mentioned previously, the newly enacted plan modified 15 districts, which is comparable to the number of districts changed in the illustrative plan outside of the Black Belt. A closer look at the areas impacted, however, indicates that the changes in the newly enacted plan would be significantly more disruptive.

21.   Even though the new majority-Black Senate District 017 is in Clayton and Henry Counties, the plan makes surprisingly substantial changes to the arrangements of districts in DeKalb and Gwinnett Counties. One striking example is that Senate District 042 is relocated from western DeKalb, where it included part of the City of Atlanta, to the eastern edges of the Metro area, east of Rockdale County.

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

22. In another example from the western side of Atlanta, Senate District 006 goes from being in Fulton and Cobb Counties, also including part of the City of Atlanta, out to the western edge of the state, in Heard, Carroll, and Coweta Counties.

23. Analysis of the modified districts reveals that 1,539,468 people, or 14.4% of the entire state population would be assigned to a new district under this plan. Remarkably, this number of people, when divided by the number of affected districts, yields 102,631 people, 53.7% of a typical district population—in other words, on average, in the affected districts, well over half of the population would be re-assigned.[7]

24. In stark contrast, the illustrative Senate plan, which modified 47% *more* districts (22 instead of 15, as it was illustrating a changed configuration in the Black Belt as well), would have changed the assignments of 1,122,851 (a reduction of 416,617 people, or 27%, *even with seven more* affected districts). When expressed as a per-district reassignment, the number turns out to be 51,039, less than half of the per-district disruption in the newly enacted plan.

25. The illustrative plan shows that this extent of disruption is by no means a required consequence of creating additional majority-Black districts, and also that it is not necessary to relocate entire districts to distant areas where they will retain none of the population from their previous configuration.

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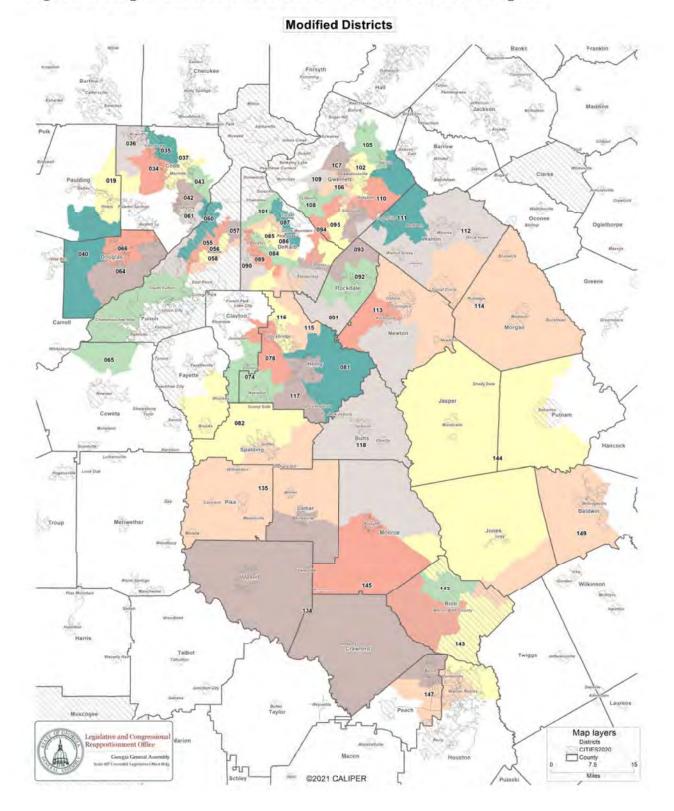
[7] The core constituencies reports, which yielded these numbers, can be found in **Attachment E**, as has been mentioned earlier.

F. Incumbents

26. Based on my analysis using the incumbent addresses provided by counsel shortly after the 2022 general elections, the changed districts in the proposed plan appear to pair no incumbents. The analysis for my illustrative plan also showed that no incumbents would be paired.

III. Georgia House redistricting plan enacted in December 2023

27. On December 8th, 2023, Georgia Governor Brian Kemp signed new State House districts into law. The Maps and Population Report Packet published on the Georgia General Assembly website suggests that the plan modified 56 of the 180 districts relative to the plan enacted in 2021. See Figure 6. The packet is appended to this report as **Attachment H**.

Figure 6: Map of modified districts in enacted State House plan

28.   Interestingly, the packet's delineation of "Modified Districts" does not include House District 133. The shape and location of House District 133 have changed significantly from the 2021 plan to the 2023 plan. The 2023 incarnation of House District 133 contains none of the same population as the 2021 incarnation.[8]

29.   Much of my analysis will thus focus on the 57 out of 180 (31.7%) of districts that were modified, as the statistics and characteristics of other districts in the plan are unchanged from the previous plan that was used in the 2022 elections.

A. Population deviation

30.   Population deviation in the 2023 enacted State House plan is comparable to both population deviation in the 2021 enacted plan and in the illustrative plan. In all three plans, most district populations are within ±1% of the ideal, and a small minority are within between ± 1 and 2%. None has a deviation of more than 2%. For the 2023 enacted plan the relative average deviation is 0.63%, for the 2021 enacted plan, the relative average deviation is 0.61%, and for the illustrative plan the relative average deviation is 0.64%. Population summary reports for the plans other than the 2023 enacted plan are provided in **Attachment I**.

B. Majority-Black districts
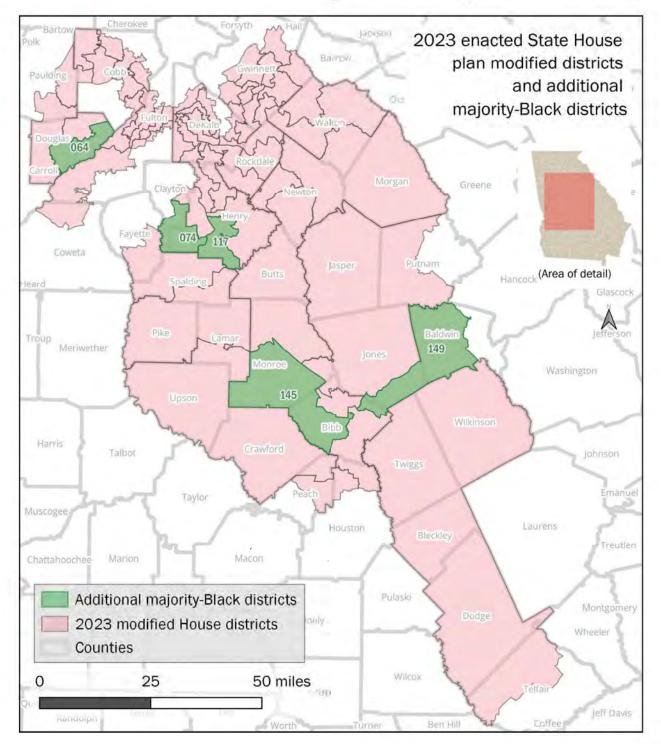
31.   Of the 180 districts in the 2023 enacted plan, 54 are majority-Black. This number is five higher than the equivalent number for the 2021 enacted plan. The five

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[8] My presumption is that the General Assembly packet's assertion that District 133 was not modified is because its geography matches the geography of House District 149 from the 2021 plan. However, in my opinion, to omit any mention of District 133 from the map of modified districts gives an incomplete picture of the extent of change.

districts that were not majority-Black districts in the 2021 plan that are majority-Black

in the 2023 plan are 064, 074, 117, 145, and 149. The first three in that list are in the

Metro Atlanta area, and the last two are in the Macon-Bibb general area, as can be seen

in Figure 6.

32.   Below, Figure 7 shows the locations of the five additional majority-Black

districts in the context of the 57 modified districts.

Figure 7: Map of additional majority-Black districts' locations in the context of all the modified districts in the 2023 enacted House plan
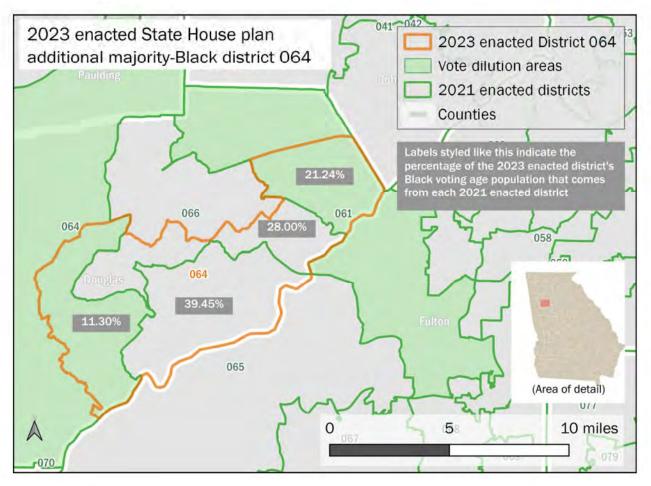
33. The Court's order from October 26th, 2023 identifies the following districts from the 2021 enacted plan as being in violation of Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act: 61, 64, 74, 78, 117, 133, 142, 143, 145, 147, and 149. In this report, I will refer to those districts' geographies as the vote dilution areas.
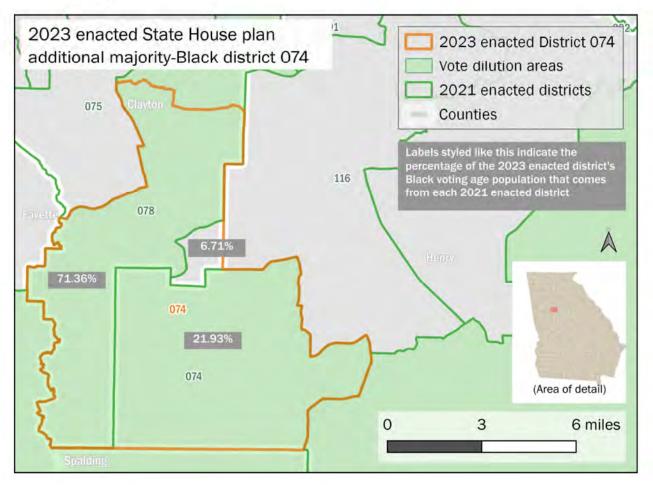
34. House District 064, one of the five additional majority-Black districts in the enacted 2023 plan, only partially overlaps with the vote dilution areas. In fact, 67.45% of the Black voting age population of the district comes from areas outside the vote dilution areas. See Figure 8. The core constituency report, which indicates the "source" districts for the newly enacted districts (and their relative populations), from which the preceding percentage statistic and the statistics in the following three paragraphs and in Figure 8, Figure 9, Figure 10, and Figure 11 are derived, is provided in **Attachment J**.

Figure 8: Map showing the relative location of 2023 enacted State House District 064 and vote dilution areas
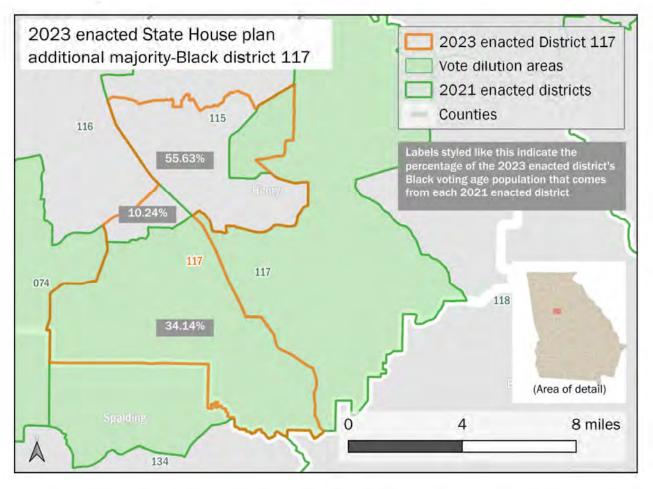
35.   House District 074, another of the five additional majority-Black districts in the enacted 2023 plan, only partially overlaps with the vote dilution areas. 6.71% of the Black voting age population of the district comes from areas outside the vote dilution areas. See Figure 9.

Figure 9: Map showing the relative location of 2023 enacted State House District 074 and vote dilution areas
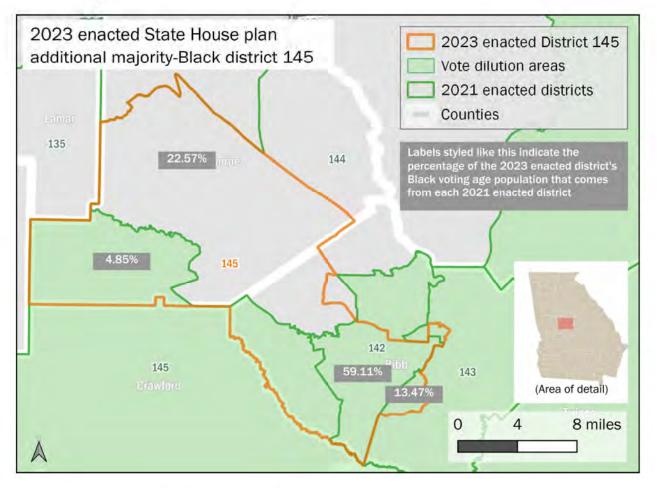
36. House District 117, another of the five additional majority-Black districts in the enacted 2023 plan, only partially overlaps with the vote dilution areas. In fact, 65.86% of the Black voting age population of the district comes from areas outside the vote dilution areas. See Figure 10.

Figure 10: Map showing the relative location of 2023 enacted State House District 117 and vote dilution areas

37. House District 145, another of the five additional majority-Black districts in the enacted 2023 plan, only partially overlaps with the vote dilution areas. In fact, 22.57% of the Black voting age population of the district comes from areas outside the vote dilution areas. See Figure 11.

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Figure 11: Map showing the relative location of 2023 enacted State House District 145 and vote dilution areas

38.   The total Black voting age population in the vote dilution areas that is *not* located in a majority-Black district in the 2023 enacted plan numbers 57,630.

C. Compactness

39.   Comparing the 57 modified districts' average Reock and Polsby-Popper compactness scores shows that for the 2023 plan the former is lower by 0.04 (0.35 vs. 0.39) and the latter by 0.02 (0.25 vs. 0.27) than in the 2021 plan. Another way of viewing these relationships is in Figure 12 below, which shows that when the Reock scores are in sorted order, 93% of the 2023 scores are lower than their 2021

counterparts (3 of the 57 are higher, and one is the same). Tables reporting compactness

scores of entire plans and changed districts can be found in **Attachment K**.
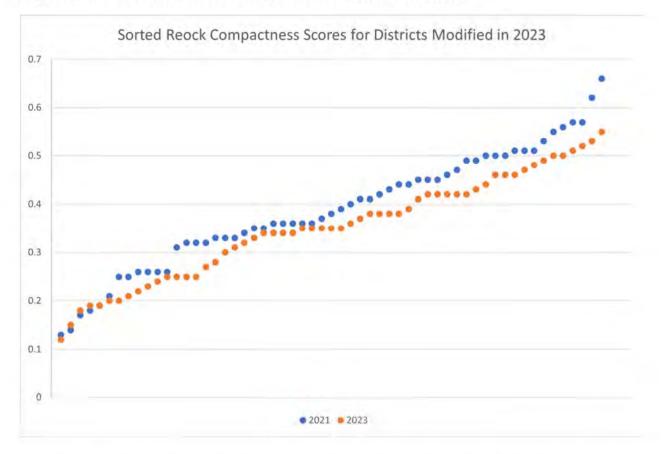
Figure 12: Chart of sorted compactness scores (Reock)

40.   Similarly, Figure 13 below shows the sorted Polsby-Popper scores, and with

comparable findings. In the Polsby-Popper instance, over 87% of the sorted 2023 scores

are lower than their 2021 parallels; 5 out of 57 are equal, and 2 out of 57 are higher.
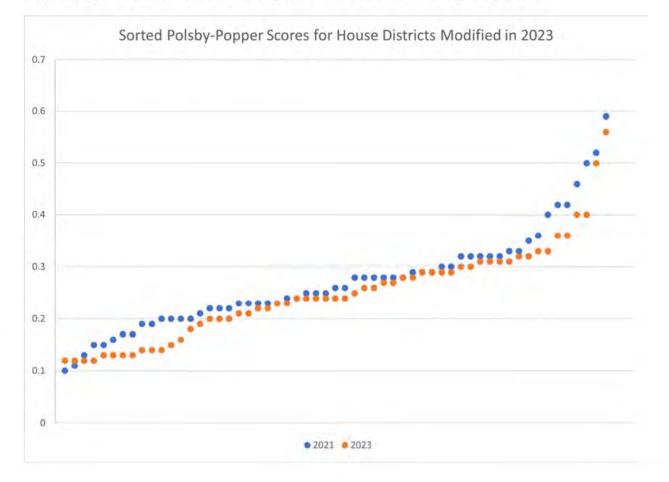
Figure 13: Chart of sorted compactness scores (Polsby-Popper)

Sorted Polsby-Popper Scores for House Districts Modified in 2023

41.   Comparing the modified districts from the 2023 enacted plan to the changed districts in the illustrative plan is a far less well-ordered undertaking, because (unlike the previous comparison), the districts are drawn from different areas, and there are a very different number of changed districts—57 in the 2023 enacted plan vs. 25 in the illustrative plan, as will be discussed further below. That said, comparisons of the summary statistics of the changed districts in each plan show that the illustrative ones outperform the 2023 enacted ones on the mean Reock (0.37 vs 0.35) and come out even on the mean Polsby-Popper (both are 0.25). When looking at the summary scores for the entire plans, the illustrative mean Reock and Polsby-Popper scores (0.39, 0.28) are higher than the 2023 enacted ones (0.38, 0.27).

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D. Political subdivision splits

42.   The newly enacted plan splits one fewer county than the 2021 enacted plan, but eight more VTDs (an increase of 4.3%). The newly enacted plan splits two fewer counties than the illustrative plan, but seven more VTDs. Relevant reports can be found in **Attachment L**.

E. Communities of interest

43.   One community of interest that received a significant amount of attention in the public comment related to the 2021 redistricting process was Macon-Bibb County, with repeated entreaties to keep the consolidated government's jurisdiction intact or keep districts entirely within it rather than grouping fragments of the county with parts of neighboring, more rural counties.[9] In the newly enacted house plan, only one district is wholly in Macon-Bibb, and four other districts pair fragments of Macon-Bibb with outlying counties. By contrast, both the 2021 enacted plan and the illustrative plan had two districts wholly in Macon-Bibb and two partly in Macon-Bibb.

F. Core retention

44.   As with the Senate plan described above, the newly enacted House plan would be significantly more disruptive than it needs to be. It would put 1,684,564 people into a new district - this is 15.73% of the population of Georgia. That's the equivalent of more than 28 full districts worth (28.31, to be more precise). On a per-district basis, that

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[9] Please see my December 5th, 2022 report for more specifics and citations.

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means that 29,554 people (on average) would get re-assigned, or 49.7% of a typical

district population.[10]

45.   By contrast, the illustrative plan modifies only 25 districts, well under half

(43.9%) of the 57 districts modified in the newly enacted plan. And the illustrative plan

would reassign 695,686 people (41.3% of the total for the 2023 enacted plan), or 6.49%

of the state's population.
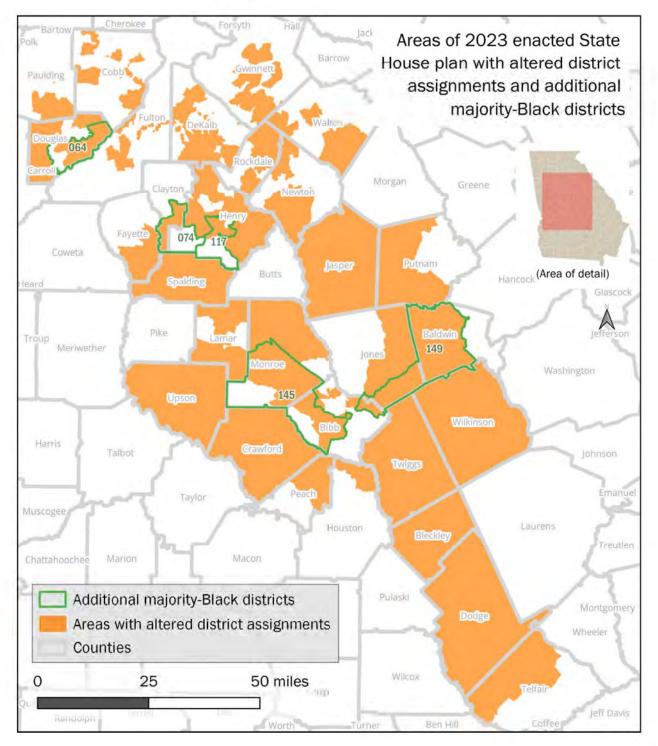
46.   Six districts share zero population in common with their positioning in the

2021 plan (namely 040, 081, 082, 101, 134, and 149). The first three of these, like the

ones discussed in the Senate plan, are relocated from the core counties of Metro Atlanta

to the outer parts of that region. Seven other districts contain less than a quarter of their

population in the previous plan.

47.   As with the Senate plan, these extensive changes are not a necessary by-

product of drawing additional majority-Black districts. The illustrative plan shows that

that goal can be achieved with far less disruption.

48.   The map in Figure 14 shows all the areas where population would be

reassigned to a new district. One noteworthy aspect is the areas that are far removed

from the new majority-Black areas—such as Gwinnett County, where eleven House

districts were modified.

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[10] The core constituencies reports, which yielded these numbers, can be found in **Attachment J**,
as has been mentioned earlier.

Figure 14: Map showing all areas where district assignments have changed as well as additional majority-Black districts

G. Incumbents

49.   Using the late 2022 list of incumbent addresses (174 of the 180) received from counsel I analyzed the relative locations of incumbent addresses and the modified districts.

50.   The plan pairs eight incumbents in four districts[11]—the same number paired in my illustrative plan, (and the enacted plan, according to John Morgan's PI report).[12]

51.   Eight of the newly modified districts have no incumbent.[13] Interestingly, half of these eight are additional majority-Black districts, namely, 064, 074, 117, and 145.[14]

IV. Conclusion

52.   This report has demonstrated that the newly enacted plans for the State Senate and House both include additional majority-Black districts (two and five respectively) compared to the previously enacted 2021 plans, however, five of the seven additional majority-Black districts contain significant portions of their Black voting age population that are from areas outside the vote dilution areas specified by the Court. The new plans also perform worse than their predecessors on compactness and political subdivision splits. The House plan needlessly divides the Macon-Bibb community of interest into five districts, only one of which is wholly in the county. The illustrative plans that I created in 2022 generally exhibit more adherence to traditional redistricting

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[11] 1.   These are 065: Mike Glanton and Mandisha A. Thomas; 090: Becky Evans and Saira Draper; 107: Sam Park and Gregg Kennard; 135: Beth Camp and David Knight.

[12] See Declaration of John B. Morgan, January 18th, 2022, p. 9.

[13] Please note that the provided list was missing 6 incumbents, so this could account for some of these "empty" districts.

[14] The other four are 058, 061, 106, and 110.

principles than do the 2023 enacted plans. Further, the new plans include significant—

and in the case of the State House, surprisingly extensive—changes that cannot be

explained by the requirement to include additional majority-Black districts.

53. I reserve the right to supplement this report in consideration of additional

facts, testimony, or materials that may come to light.

Executed on December 12th, 2023.

_____
Blakeman B. Esselstyn

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D. Additional demographic statistics for Senate plans
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Attachment A

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Source:	Blake Esselstyn

Attachment B

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Source:	Georgia General Assembly

Attachment C

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Item 1:	2023 Enacted Senate District Packet (Maps and Population Report)
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Item 2:	Senate illustrative plan general demographic statistics
Source:	Blake Esselstyn

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Source:	Blake Esselstyn
Item 2:	APBVAP for 2021 enacted Senate plan – all districts
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Source:	Blake Esselstyn
Item 4:	APBVAP for 2023 enacted Senate plan – changed districts
Source:	Blake Esselstyn
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Source:	Blake Esselstyn

Attachment E

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Source:	Blake Esselstyn
Item 2:	Core constituency report – 2021 enacted Sen from 2023 enacted
Source:	Blake Esselstyn
Item 3:	Core constituency report – illustrative Senate from 2021 enacted
Source:	Blake Esselstyn

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Source:	Blake Esselstyn
Item 2:	Compactness for 2023 enacted Senate plan – changed districts
Source:	Blake Esselstyn
Item 3:	Compactness for 2021 enacted Senate plan – all districts
Source:	Blake Esselstyn
Item 4:	Compactness for 2021 enacted Senate plan – changed districts
Source:	Blake Esselstyn
Item 5:	Compactness for illustrative Senate plan – all districts
Source:	Blake Esselstyn
Item 6:	Compactness for illustrative Senate plan – changed districts
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Attachment G

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Item 1:	Enacted 2023 Senate political subdivision splits
Source:	Blake Esselstyn
Item 2:	Enacted 2021 Senate political subdivision splits
Source:	Blake Esselstyn
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Source:	Georgia General Assembly

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Item 1:	2021 Enacted House District Packet (Maps and Population Report)
Source:	Georgia General Assembly
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Item 1:	Core constituency report – 2023 enacted Hse from 2021 enacted
Source:	Blake Esselstyn
Item 2:	Core constituency report – 2021 enacted Hse from 2023 enacted
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Source:	Blake Esselstyn

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Item 1:	Compactness for 2023 enacted House plan – all districts
Source:	Blake Esselstyn
Item 2:	Compactness for 2023 enacted House plan – changed districts
Source:	Blake Esselstyn
Item 3:	Compactness for 2021 enacted House plan – all districts
Source:	Blake Esselstyn
Item 4:	Compactness for 2021 enacted House plan – changed districts
Source:	Blake Esselstyn
Item 5:	Compactness for illustrative House plan – all districts
Source:	Blake Esselstyn
Item 6:	Compactness for illustrative House plan – changed districts
Source:	Blake Esselstyn

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Item 1:	Enacted 2023 House political subdivision splits
Source:	Blake Esselstyn
Item 2:	Enacted 2021 House political subdivision splits
Source:	Blake Esselstyn
Item 3:	Illustrative House political subdivision splits
Source:	Blake Esselstyn

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Item 1:	Enacted 2023 Sen changed dists overlap with vote dilution areas
Source:	Blake Esselstyn
Item 2:	Enacted 2023 Hse changed dists overlap with vote dilution areas
Source:	Blake Esselstyn

No. 24-10241

In the United States Court of Appeals for the Eleventh Circuit

ANNIE LOIS GRANT, et al.,

Plaintiffs-Appellants,

v.

SECRETARY OF STATE OF GEORGIA,

Defendant-Appellee.

On Appeal from the United States District Court
for the Northern District of Georgia
No. 1:21-cv-00122—Steve C. Jones, Judge

APPELLANTS' APPENDIX VOLUME VI OF VIII

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Counsel for Plaintiffs-Appellants

Index of Appendix

317-1
(Attachments A–J)

Data sources, software, and methodology

1. I arrived at the findings in the expert report using data from the United States Census Bureau's website (https://www.census.gov). This federal agency produces a) geographic files—e.g., county boundaries and block boundaries, b) tables of the block-level demographic information yielded specifically for redistricting (sometimes referred to as the PL 94-171 data) from the decennial census counts, and c) "block assignment files," which are important for linking geography data to other data. Representative links for these three categories of data are provided below:

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

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

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

2. Another critical source of information for the analysis was the Georgia General Assembly's Legislative and Congressional Reapportionment Office webpage, available at https://www.legis.ga.gov/joint-office/reapportionment. This webpage provided links to representations of the 2021 and 2023 enacted State Senate and State House plans, as well as statistical summaries for the plans.

3. The list of residential addresses of elected Georgia General Assembly legislators was provided to me by counsel. To associate those addresses with coordinates on a map, I used the *Google Maps Platform's Geocoding API*.
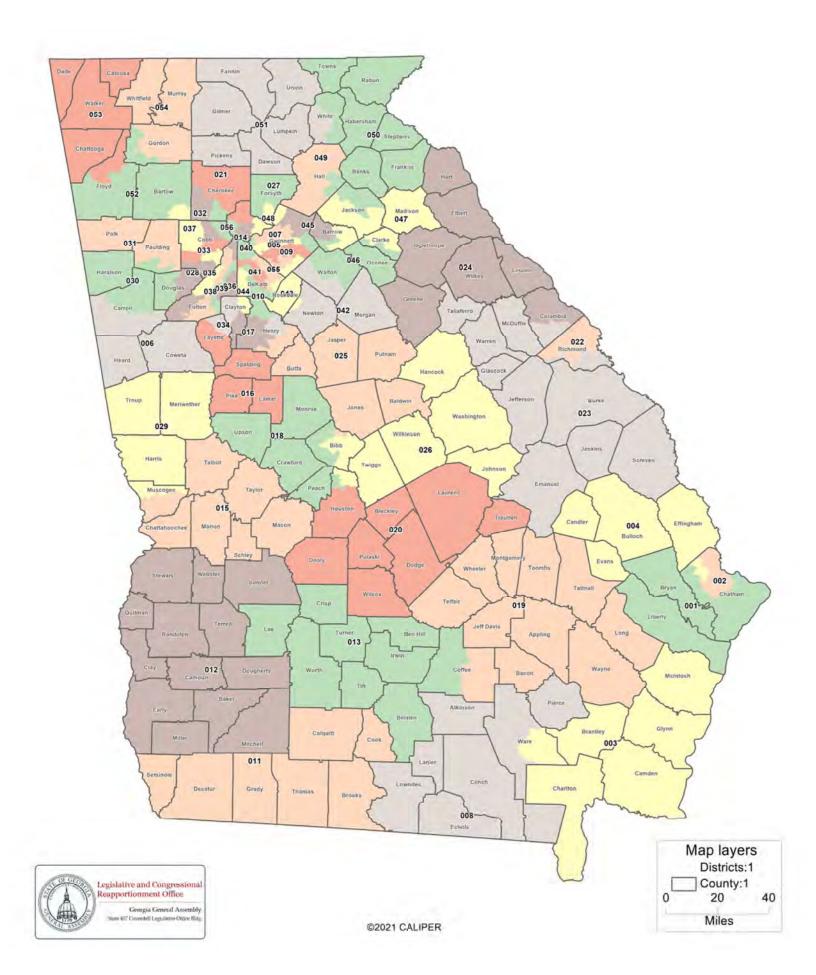
4. The primary software application I used in the analysis of maps and the creation of the illustrative plans is *Maptitude for Redistricting*, produced by the Caliper Corporation. This specialized geographic information system (GIS) software allows for

the importing, interconnecting, and synthesis of the multiple Census Bureau data files listed above. It allows for an existing plan to be imported (like the enacted plans from the Georgia General Assembly), then viewed in maps and quantitatively analyzed. The application generates not only the aggregated statistics for each of the created districts, but also can supply reports on overall characteristics of the plan like average district compactness and population deviation. *Maptitude for Redistricting* is widely used by state and local governments for redistricting and is in fact used by the Georgia General Assembly.

5. For the production of the visual figures in the report, I used two other pieces of software. For the maps, I used a separate open-source GIS software tool called *QGIS*. *QGIS* enabled me to take geographic files exported from *Maptitude for Redistricting* and create high-resolution graphics for insertion into the document with myriad options for customization of visual elements. For the graphs and charts, I used *Microsoft Excel*.

Client: S049
Plan: Senate-2023
Type: Senate

Proposed Georgia Senate Districts

Map layers
Districts:1
County:1

0   20   40
Miles

Legislative and Congressional
Reapportionment Office

Georgia General Assembly
State 407 Coverdell Legislative Office Bldg.

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Proposed Georgia Senate Districts

Client: S049
Plan: Senate-2023
Type: Senate

Modified Districts

Legislative and Congressional
Reapportionment Office

Georgia General Assembly
Suite 407 Coverdell Legislative Office Bldg.

Map layers
Districts:1
CITIES2020
County:1

0   7.5   15
Miles

Proposed Georgia Senate Districts

Client: S049
Plan: Senate-2023
Type: Senate

Metro Atlanta Area

Map layers
Districts:1
CITIES2020
GA-PRECINCTS2022
County:1

0   5   10
Miles

Legislative and Congressional
Reapportionment Office

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Proposed Georgia Senate Districts

Client: S049
Plan: Senate-2023
Type: Senate

Richmond County Area

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Chatham County Area

©2021 CALIPER

Map layers
Districts:1
CITIES2020
GA-PRECINCTS2022
County:1

0   2.5   5
Miles

Legislative and Congressional
Reapportionment Office
Georgia General Assembly

Proposed Georgia Senate Districts

Client: S049
Plan: Senate-2023
Type: Senate

Bibb County Area

BRANTLEYS
BENTONS
GRAY
CLINTON
COX
BURGAYS
FINNEY
DAVIDSON
Monroe
HOWARD 3
ROBERTS   Jones
025
RUSSELLVILLE
HOWARD 2
HOWARD 7
HOWARD 5
HAWKINS
KELSEYS
HOWARD 6
VINEVILLE 5
HOWARD 4
EAST MACON 3
HOWARD 1
VINEVILLE 6
EAST MACON 2
HAZZARD 2
VINEVILLE 1
EAST MACON 4
HAZZARD 4
VINEVILLE 4
VINEVILLE 2
DRY BRANCH
VINEVILLE 3
EAST MACON 1
DISTRICT 2
Macon-Bibb County
HAZZARD 3
HAZZARD 1
GODFREY 3
026
EAST MACON 5
WARRIOR 1
GODFREY 1
GODFREY 2
Bibb
GODFREY 5
018
WARRIOR 2
GODFREY 4
GOLDEN ISLES
DISTRICT 4
RUTLAND 1
Twiggs
RUTLAND 2
DISTRICT 5
Crawford
DISTRICT 3
BYRON #1   Peach   BYRON #2
Houston
Byron
WELL
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Muscogee County Area

MULBERRY GROVE
LOWER 19TH
Harris
CATAULA
WAVERLY HALL
ELLERSLIE
WYNNBROOK
CHATTAHOOCHEE
Talbot
CENTRAL
ST ANDREWS   029
BOX SPRINGS
PSALMOND
Columbus
ST PETER
SALVATION ARMY
MOON
Muscogee
BRITT DAVID
COLUMBUS TECH
EPWORTH
GENTIAN
ST PAUL
EDGEWOOD
CANAAN
015
PINEKNOT
GALLOPS
FAITH TABERNACLE
Marion
Carver/Library
HOLSEY
FIRST AFRICAN
Shirley Winston
CUSSETA RD
MT PILGRIM
OLOLC
Cusseta-Chattahoochee County
©2021 CALIPER   Chattahoochee
BUENA VISTA

State of Georgia
Legislative and Congressional
Reapportionment Office
Georgia General Assembly
Suite 417 Coverdell Legislative Office Bldg

Map layers
Districts:1
CITIES2020
GA-PRECINCTS2022
County:1

0   2   4
Miles

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Population Summary

District	Population	Deviation	% Devn.	[18+_Pop]	[% 18+_Pop]	[% NH_Wht]	[% NH_Blk]	[% Hispanic Origin]	[% NH_Asn]	[% NH_Ind]	[% NH_Hwn]	[% NH_Oth]	[% NH_2+ Races]
001	191,402	118	0.06%	145,428	75.98%	58.9%	23.66%	8.78%	2.64%	0.25%	0.3%	0.48%	6.56%
002	190,408	-876	-0.46%	150,843	79.22%	36.4%	47.51%	8.36%	3.4%	0.21%	0.15%	0.46%	4.41%
003	191,212	-72	-0.04%	148,915	77.88%	66.23%	20.92%	6.82%	1.22%	0.26%	0.09%	0.42%	5.19%
004	191,098	-186	-0.10%	146,443	76.63%	64.48%	22.6%	6.49%	1.86%	0.23%	0.07%	0.38%	5.08%
005	191,921	637	0.33%	139,394	72.63%	13.35%	26.84%	45.47%	10.98%	0.15%	0.04%	0.64%	3.47%
006	191,052	-232	-0.12%	146,190	76.52%	70.38%	16.31%	6.8%	1.88%	0.2%	0.04%	0.42%	5.18%
007	189,709	-1,575	-0.82%	147,425	77.71%	35.09%	20.08%	18.57%	21.67%	0.16%	0.04%	0.66%	4.79%
008	192,396	1,112	0.58%	145,144	75.44%	57.39%	30.03%	7.28%	1.21%	0.28%	0.07%	0.35%	4.5%
009	192,915	1,631	0.85%	142,054	73.64%	32.04%	28.46%	21.09%	13.98%	0.18%	0.03%	0.72%	4.73%
010	192,983	1,699	0.89%	152,681	79.12%	23.46%	63.28%	5.42%	3.58%	0.17%	0.03%	0.62%	4.37%
011	189,976	-1,308	-0.68%	144,597	76.11%	55.75%	31.13%	9.36%	0.69%	0.23%	0.03%	0.26%	3.33%
012	190,819	-465	-0.24%	149,154	78.17%	33.83%	58.82%	3.89%	0.86%	0.16%	0.02%	0.21%	2.82%
013	189,326	-1,958	-1.02%	144,141	76.13%	61.25%	27.08%	7.2%	1.2%	0.17%	0.02%	0.26%	3.69%
014	192,533	1,249	0.65%	155,340	80.68%	54.63%	16.79%	13.97%	9.46%	0.13%	0.04%	0.79%	5.2%
015	189,446	-1,838	-0.96%	144,506	76.28%	34.07%	52.31%	7.57%	1.31%	0.23%	0.27%	0.44%	4.97%
016	191,829	545	0.28%	147,133	76.7%	64.19%	22.31%	5.95%	3.04%	0.17%	0.03%	0.51%	4.94%
017	190,000	-1,284	-0.67%	142,855	75.19%	20.68%	61.8%	8.89%	4.19%	0.19%	0.05%	0.73%	4.61%
018	191,825	541	0.28%	150,196	78.3%	58.41%	30.01%	5.18%	2.42%	0.22%	0.03%	0.4%	4.25%
019	192,316	1,032	0.54%	146,131	75.98%	61.67%	24.76%	9.72%	0.58%	0.17%	0.06%	0.27%	3.64%
020	192,588	1,304	0.68%	147,033	76.35%	59.74%	30.65%	4.21%	1.73%	0.15%	0.05%	0.31%	4.14%
021	192,572	1,288	0.67%	145,120	75.36%	71.13%	6.52%	10.13%	7.38%	0.19%	0.04%	0.53%	5.41%
022	193,163	1,879	0.98%	150,450	77.89%	31.1%	56.58%	5.63%	1.97%	0.24%	0.18%	0.44%	4.96%
023	190,344	-940	-0.49%	144,113	75.71%	54.27%	34.66%	5.46%	1.16%	0.24%	0.1%	0.34%	4.99%
024	192,674	1,390	0.73%	148,602	77.13%	67.45%	18.98%	5.4%	3.31%	0.18%	0.09%	0.43%	5.38%
025	189,469	-1,815	-0.95%	147,337	77.76%	60.69%	30.55%	4.05%	0.93%	0.17%	0.04%	0.41%	4.06%
026	189,945	-1,339	-0.70%	145,744	76.73%	33.26%	57.37%	4.85%	0.83%	0.21%	0.04%	0.31%	4.09%
027	190,676	-608	-0.32%	139,196	73%	68%	4.31%	11.61%	11.41%	0.18%	0.04%	0.52%	5.4%
028	191,223	-61	-0.03%	144,565	75.6%	25.25%	54.08%	14.25%	1.86%	0.19%	0.06%	0.68%	4.8%
029	189,424	-1,860	-0.97%	145,674	76.9%	60.71%	26.22%	5.34%	3.02%	0.23%	0.1%	0.42%	5.16%
030	191,617	333	0.17%	144,068	75.19%	63.02%	22.85%	7.93%	1.03%	0.25%	0.03%	0.56%	5.78%
031	192,560	1,276	0.67%	142,251	73.87%	65.2%	19.83%	8.85%	1.07%	0.23%	0.06%	0.58%	5.67%
032	192,448	1,164	0.61%	149,879	77.88%	63.13%	13.22%	12.09%	5.49%	0.2%	0.04%	0.91%	6.31%
033	192,766	1,482	0.77%	147,506	76.52%	34.14%	33.16%	22.55%	4.42%	0.19%	0.06%	1.26%	5.52%
034	190,668	-616	-0.32%	141,840	74.39%	11.11%	66.6%	14.82%	3.9%	0.23%	0.04%	0.6%	3.63%
035	192,472	1,188	0.62%	151,934	78.94%	27.6%	53.15%	9.94%	4.82%	0.18%	0.04%	0.71%	4.51%
036	192,282	998	0.52%	161,385	83.93%	33.1%	51.35%	7.56%	3.58%	0.17%	0.04%	0.53%	4.38%
037	192,671	1,387	0.73%	147,779	76.7%	62.38%	18.04%	9.99%	3.85%	0.16%	0.03%	0.78%	6.21%
038	192,309	1,025	0.54%	149,091	77.53%	28.22%	59.11%	7.04%	2.16%	0.14%	0.02%	0.51%	3.61%
039	192,047	763	0.40%	157,956	82.25%	29.27%	55.12%	6.6%	4.85%	0.16%	0.04%	0.59%	4.1%

Maptitude

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Population Summary

Senate-2023

District	Population	Deviation	% Devn.	[18+_Pop]	[% 18+_Pop]	[% NH_Wht]	[% NH_Blk]	[% Hispanic Origin]	[% NH_Asn]	[% NH_Ind]	[% NH_Hwn]	[% NH_Oth]	[% NH_2+ Races]
040	190,544	-740	-0.39%	147,000	77.15%	43.69%	16.42%	24.81%	10.84%	0.12%	0.04%	0.65%	4.44%
041	193,109	1,825	0.95%	147,908	76.59%	20.78%	55.88%	10.32%	8.79%	0.17%	0.02%	0.67%	4.38%
042	191,057	-227	-0.12%	144,293	75.52%	56.31%	31.85%	5.94%	1.29%	0.16%	0.05%	0.59%	5.04%
043	189,443	-1,841	-0.96%	142,037	74.98%	21.68%	61.87%	10.05%	1.83%	0.17%	0.08%	0.72%	4.81%
044	193,156	1,872	0.98%	150,410	77.87%	31.12%	51.47%	7.93%	5.05%	0.13%	0.04%	0.57%	4.74%
045	190,692	-592	-0.31%	140,706	73.79%	52.74%	17.12%	14.66%	10.69%	0.13%	0.03%	0.62%	5.44%
046	190,312	-972	-0.51%	146,713	77.09%	67.24%	16.64%	7.99%	3.77%	0.2%	0.03%	0.58%	4.62%
047	190,607	-677	-0.35%	146,599	76.91%	64.67%	16.96%	11.22%	2.66%	0.16%	0.04%	0.58%	4.82%
048	190,123	-1,161	-0.61%	136,995	72.06%	49.01%	8.35%	7.58%	30.59%	0.13%	0.04%	0.55%	5.21%
049	189,355	-1,929	-1.01%	144,123	76.11%	60.85%	7.13%	26.24%	2.15%	0.15%	0.04%	0.35%	4.05%
050	189,320	-1,964	-1.03%	148,799	78.6%	78.61%	5.05%	11.08%	1.22%	0.22%	0.04%	0.26%	4.48%
051	190,167	-1,117	-0.58%	155,571	81.81%	88.75%	0.84%	5.43%	0.59%	0.31%	0.02%	0.3%	4.6%
052	190,799	-485	-0.25%	146,620	76.85%	71.8%	12.39%	10.11%	1.08%	0.21%	0.03%	0.35%	5.23%
053	190,236	-1,048	-0.55%	148,201	77.9%	85.78%	4.46%	3.98%	1%	0.24%	0.06%	0.3%	5.37%
054	192,443	1,159	0.61%	143,843	74.75%	65.71%	2.97%	26.66%	1.14%	0.19%	0.02%	0.25%	4.11%
055	192,235	951	0.50%	145,915	75.9%	20.96%	59.87%	9.39%	5.35%	0.19%	0.03%	0.64%	4.7%
056	191,226	-58	-0.03%	144,448	75.54%	73.9%	6.36%	8.63%	5.67%	0.11%	0.03%	0.75%	6.04%

Total: 10,711,908
Ideal District: 191,284

Summary Statistics:

Population Range:	189,320 to 193,163
Ratio Range:	0.02
Absolute Range:	-1,964 to 1,879
Absolute Overall Range:	3,843
Relative Range:	-1.03% to 0.98%
Relative Overall Range:	2.01%
Absolute Mean Deviation:	1,065.93
Relative Mean Deviation:	0.56%
Standard Deviation:	1,203.73

Maptitude

User: **S049**
Plan Name: **Senate-2023**
Plan Type: **Senate**

Population Summary

District	Population	Deviation	% Devn.	[18+_Pop]	[% 18+_Pop]	[% NH18+_Wht]	[% NH18+_Blk]	[% H18+_Pop]	[% NH18+_Asn]	[% NH18+_Ind]	[% NH18+_Hwn]	[% NH18+_Oth]	[% NH18+_2+ Races]
001	191,402	118	0.06%	145,428	75.98%	61.99%	22.8%	7.55%	2.81%	0.28%	0.27%	0.4%	3.9%
002	190,408	-876	-0.46%	150,843	79.22%	40.21%	44.81%	7.48%	3.77%	0.22%	0.15%	0.42%	2.95%
003	191,212	-72	-0.04%	148,915	77.88%	68.88%	19.81%	6.17%	1.27%	0.27%	0.08%	0.34%	3.19%
004	191,098	-186	-0.10%	146,443	76.63%	66.78%	21.98%	5.52%	1.9%	0.24%	0.07%	0.33%	3.17%
005	191,921	637	0.33%	139,394	72.63%	15.69%	27.21%	41.67%	12.41%	0.14%	0.04%	0.55%	2.28%
006	191,052	-232	-0.12%	146,190	76.52%	72.32%	16.08%	5.95%	1.91%	0.21%	0.04%	0.32%	3.17%
007	189,709	-1,575	-0.82%	147,425	77.71%	37.84%	19.33%	16.56%	22.58%	0.16%	0.05%	0.55%	2.93%
008	192,396	1,112	0.58%	145,144	75.44%	60.1%	29.02%	6.21%	1.27%	0.29%	0.08%	0.27%	2.75%
009	192,915	1,631	0.85%	142,054	73.64%	35.81%	27.23%	18.77%	14.59%	0.18%	0.04%	0.59%	2.8%
010	192,983	1,699	0.89%	152,681	79.12%	25.45%	62.36%	4.69%	3.71%	0.15%	0.03%	0.56%	3.05%
011	189,976	-1,308	-0.68%	144,597	76.11%	58.97%	30.08%	7.6%	0.72%	0.26%	0.02%	0.22%	2.13%
012	190,819	-465	-0.24%	149,154	78.17%	36.71%	56.63%	3.48%	0.92%	0.18%	0.02%	0.18%	1.88%
013	189,326	-1,958	-1.02%	144,141	76.13%	64.1%	26.01%	6.01%	1.21%	0.17%	0.02%	0.21%	2.26%
014	192,533	1,249	0.65%	155,340	80.68%	57.1%	16.83%	12.13%	9.43%	0.12%	0.05%	0.74%	3.61%
015	189,446	-1,838	-0.96%	144,506	76.28%	36.52%	51.56%	6.59%	1.45%	0.23%	0.25%	0.36%	3.04%
016	191,829	545	0.28%	147,133	76.7%	66.91%	21.49%	5.03%	2.92%	0.18%	0.03%	0.42%	3.01%
017	190,000	-1,284	-0.67%	142,855	75.19%	23.55%	60.38%	7.89%	4.36%	0.2%	0.06%	0.67%	2.89%
018	191,825	541	0.28%	150,196	78.3%	60.69%	29.2%	4.51%	2.46%	0.22%	0.03%	0.29%	2.6%
019	192,316	1,032	0.54%	146,131	75.98%	63.99%	24.52%	8.38%	0.62%	0.18%	0.06%	0.2%	2.06%
020	192,588	1,304	0.68%	147,033	76.35%	61.71%	30.17%	3.49%	1.76%	0.16%	0.05%	0.25%	2.41%
021	192,572	1,288	0.67%	145,120	75.36%	73.87%	6.37%	8.77%	6.98%	0.18%	0.04%	0.48%	3.32%
022	193,163	1,879	0.98%	150,450	77.89%	34.38%	53.94%	5.35%	2.3%	0.24%	0.18%	0.38%	3.24%
023	190,344	-940	-0.49%	144,113	75.71%	56.89%	33.91%	4.52%	1.24%	0.25%	0.09%	0.27%	2.84%
024	192,674	1,390	0.73%	148,602	77.13%	69.81%	18.69%	4.4%	3.27%	0.2%	0.07%	0.35%	3.2%
025	189,469	-1,815	-0.95%	147,337	77.76%	62.87%	29.71%	3.43%	0.94%	0.18%	0.03%	0.37%	2.48%
026	189,945	-1,339	-0.70%	145,744	76.73%	36.6%	55.18%	4.24%	0.92%	0.22%	0.03%	0.24%	2.56%
027	190,676	-608	-0.32%	139,196	73%	71.5%	4.16%	10.2%	10.27%	0.15%	0.04%	0.45%	3.22%
028	191,223	-61	-0.03%	144,565	75.6%	28.4%	53.43%	12.13%	2.06%	0.2%	0.06%	0.6%	3.11%
029	189,424	-1,860	-0.97%	145,674	76.9%	63.22%	25.52%	4.45%	3%	0.23%	0.11%	0.33%	3.13%
030	191,617	333	0.17%	144,068	75.19%	65.92%	22.11%	6.63%	1.06%	0.27%	0.03%	0.47%	3.51%
031	192,560	1,276	0.67%	142,251	73.87%	68.26%	19.13%	7.42%	1.12%	0.22%	0.06%	0.46%	3.33%
032	192,448	1,164	0.61%	149,879	77.88%	65.78%	13.13%	10.55%	5.42%	0.2%	0.04%	0.83%	4.05%
033	192,766	1,482	0.77%	147,506	76.52%	38.05%	32.8%	19.51%	4.41%	0.2%	0.05%	1.23%	3.75%
034	190,668	-616	-0.32%	141,840	74.39%	13.36%	66.5%	12.75%	4.26%	0.22%	0.04%	0.56%	2.31%
035	192,472	1,188	0.62%	151,934	78.94%	30.35%	51.84%	8.72%	5.01%	0.18%	0.04%	0.69%	3.17%
036	192,282	998	0.52%	161,385	83.93%	36.18%	48.68%	7.06%	4.01%	0.17%	0.04%	0.51%	3.34%
037	192,671	1,387	0.73%	147,779	76.7%	65.37%	17.41%	8.69%	3.94%	0.17%	0.04%	0.67%	3.73%
038	192,309	1,025	0.54%	149,091	77.53%	29.82%	58.41%	6.25%	2.34%	0.15%	0.02%	0.5%	2.51%

Population Summary

Senate-2023
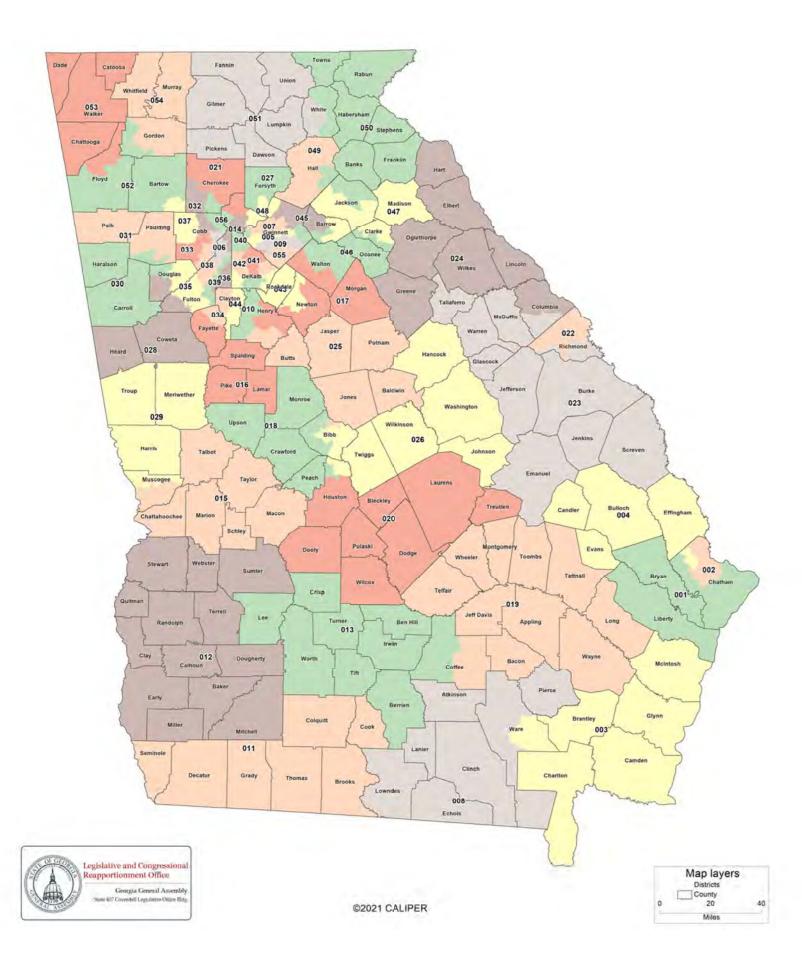
District	Population	Deviation	% Devn.	[18+_Pop]	[% 18+_Pop]	[% NH18+_Wht]	[% NH18+_Blk]	[% H18+_Pop]	[% NH18+_Asn]	[% NH18+_Ind]	[% NH18+_Hwn]	[% NH18+_Oth]	[% NH18+_2+ Races]
039	192,047	763	0.40%	157,956	82.25%	31.9%	52.78%	6.1%	5.43%	0.15%	0.04%	0.52%	3.07%
040	190,544	-740	-0.39%	147,000	77.15%	46.34%	17.32%	21.62%	11.15%	0.11%	0.04%	0.59%	2.84%
041	193,109	1,825	0.95%	147,908	76.59%	23.28%	55.63%	9.14%	8.14%	0.18%	0.02%	0.62%	2.99%
042	191,057	-227	-0.12%	144,293	75.52%	59.13%	30.78%	4.96%	1.28%	0.17%	0.04%	0.51%	3.13%
043	189,443	-1,841	-0.96%	142,037	74.98%	24.96%	60.5%	8.55%	1.94%	0.19%	0.07%	0.65%	3.13%
044	193,156	1,872	0.98%	150,410	77.87%	32.93%	51.17%	6.83%	5.41%	0.14%	0.04%	0.49%	2.99%
045	190,692	-592	-0.31%	140,706	73.79%	55.47%	16.86%	13.05%	10.89%	0.13%	0.03%	0.5%	3.07%
046	190,312	-972	-0.51%	146,713	77.09%	69.9%	15.64%	6.99%	3.85%	0.22%	0.02%	0.5%	2.89%
047	190,607	-677	-0.35%	146,599	76.91%	67.46%	16.34%	9.57%	2.79%	0.17%	0.04%	0.5%	3.13%
048	190,123	-1,161	-0.61%	136,995	72.06%	52.25%	8.26%	7%	29.05%	0.11%	0.04%	0.47%	2.83%
049	189,355	-1,929	-1.01%	144,123	76.11%	65.64%	7.12%	21.9%	2.22%	0.16%	0.04%	0.29%	2.63%
050	189,320	-1,964	-1.03%	148,799	78.6%	81.54%	5.03%	8.78%	1.24%	0.24%	0.03%	0.24%	2.91%
051	190,167	-1,117	-0.58%	155,571	81.81%	90.24%	0.84%	4.34%	0.61%	0.33%	0.02%	0.27%	3.34%
052	190,799	-485	-0.25%	146,620	76.85%	74.74%	12.08%	8.24%	1.13%	0.22%	0.02%	0.29%	3.27%
053	190,236	-1,048	-0.55%	148,201	77.9%	87.31%	4.49%	3.23%	0.99%	0.26%	0.06%	0.22%	3.44%
054	192,443	1,159	0.61%	143,843	74.75%	69.98%	3.07%	22.64%	1.15%	0.22%	0.02%	0.21%	2.71%
055	192,235	951	0.50%	145,915	75.9%	23.65%	59%	8.11%	5.37%	0.19%	0.03%	0.57%	3.08%
056	191,226	-58	-0.03%	144,448	75.54%	76.17%	6.37%	7.66%	5.51%	0.12%	0.03%	0.63%	3.51%

Total: 10,711,908
Ideal District: 191,284

Summary Statistics:

Population Range:	189,320 to 193,163
Ratio Range:	0.02
Absolute Range:	-1,964 to 1,879
Absolute Overall Range:	3,843
Relative Range:	-1.03% to 0.98%
Relative Overall Range:	2.01%
Absolute Mean Deviation:	1,065.93
Relative Mean Deviation:	0.56%
Standard Deviation:	1,203.73

Maptitude

Client: State
Plan: Senate-prop1-2021
Type: Senate

Georgia Senate Districts- 2022

Legislative and Congressional
Reapportionment Office

Georgia General Assembly
State 407 Coverdell Legislative Office Bldg.

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Map layers

Districts

County

0   20   40

Miles

Georgia Senate Districts- 2022

Metro Atlanta Area

Client: State
Plan: Senate-prop1-2021
Type: Senate

Legislative and Congressional
Reapportionment Office

Georgia General Assembly
Suite 407 Coverdell Legislative Office Bldg.

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Map layers

Districts
CITIES2020
VTD2020
County

0   5   10

Miles

Georgia Senate Districts- 2022

Client: State
Plan: Senate-prop1-2021
Type: Senate

Richmond County Area

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Chatham County Area

Legislative and Congressional Reapportionment Office
Georgia General Assembly

©2021 CALIPER

Map layers
Districts:1
CITIES2020
VTD2020
County

0   3   6
Miles

Georgia Senate Districts- 2022

Bibb County Area

Client: State
Plan: Senate-prop1-2021
Type: Senate

Muscogee County Area

Legislative and Congressional
Reapportionment Office

Georgia General Assembly
State 60" Coverdell Legislative Office Bldg

Map layers
Districts:1
CITIES2020
VTD2020
County

0   2.5   5
Miles

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User: **State**
Plan Name: **Senate-prop1-2021**
Plan Type: **Senate**

Population Summary

Summary Statistics:

Population Range:	189,320 to 193,163
Ratio Range:	0.02
Absolute Range:	-1,964 to 1,879
Absolute Overall Range:	3,843
Relative Range:	-1.03% to 0.98%
Relative Overall Range:	2.01%
Absolute Mean Deviation:	1,012.61
Relative Mean Deviation:	0.53%
Standard Deviation:	1,154.96

District	Population	Deviation	% Devn.	[18+_Pop]	[% 18+_Pop]	[% NH_Wht]	[% NH_Blk]	[% Hispanic Origin]	[% NH_Asn]	[% NH_Ind]	[% NH_Hwn]	[% NH_Oth]	[% NH_2+ Races]
001	191,402	118	0.06%	145,428	75.98%	58.9%	23.66%	8.78%	2.64%	0.25%	0.3%	0.48%	4.99%
002	190,408	-876	-0.46%	150,843	79.22%	36.4%	47.51%	8.36%	3.4%	0.21%	0.15%	0.46%	3.49%
003	191,212	-72	-0.04%	148,915	77.88%	66.23%	20.92%	6.82%	1.22%	0.26%	0.09%	0.42%	4.04%
004	191,098	-186	-0.10%	146,443	76.63%	64.48%	22.6%	6.49%	1.86%	0.23%	0.07%	0.38%	3.9%
005	191,921	637	0.33%	139,394	72.63%	13.35%	26.84%	45.47%	10.98%	0.15%	0.04%	0.64%	2.52%
006	191,401	117	0.06%	155,781	81.39%	56.41%	21.47%	9.18%	7.21%	0.16%	0.03%	1.11%	4.42%
007	189,709	-1,575	-0.82%	147,425	77.71%	35.09%	20.08%	18.57%	21.67%	0.16%	0.04%	0.66%	3.72%
008	192,396	1,112	0.58%	145,144	75.44%	57.39%	30.03%	7.28%	1.21%	0.28%	0.07%	0.35%	3.4%
009	192,915	1,631	0.85%	142,054	73.64%	32.04%	28.46%	21.09%	13.98%	0.18%	0.03%	0.72%	3.48%
010	192,898	1,614	0.84%	147,884	76.66%	17.71%	68.95%	6.03%	3.1%	0.18%	0.03%	0.66%	3.34%
011	189,976	-1,308	-0.68%	144,597	76.11%	55.75%	31.13%	9.36%	0.69%	0.23%	0.03%	0.26%	2.54%
012	190,819	-465	-0.24%	149,154	78.17%	33.83%	58.82%	3.89%	0.86%	0.16%	0.02%	0.21%	2.2%
013	189,326	-1,958	-1.02%	144,141	76.13%	61.25%	27.08%	7.2%	1.2%	0.17%	0.02%	0.26%	2.81%
014	192,533	1,249	0.65%	155,340	80.68%	54.63%	16.79%	13.97%	9.46%	0.13%	0.04%	0.79%	4.19%
015	189,446	-1,838	-0.96%	144,506	76.28%	34.07%	52.31%	7.57%	1.31%	0.23%	0.27%	0.44%	3.79%
016	191,829	545	0.28%	147,133	76.7%	64.19%	22.31%	5.95%	3.04%	0.17%	0.03%	0.51%	3.79%
017	192,510	1,226	0.64%	144,472	75.05%	56.69%	31.21%	6.08%	1.41%	0.16%	0.05%	0.59%	3.81%
018	191,825	541	0.28%	150,196	78.3%	58.41%	30.01%	5.18%	2.42%	0.22%	0.03%	0.4%	3.33%
019	192,316	1,032	0.54%	146,131	75.98%	61.67%	24.76%	9.72%	0.58%	0.17%	0.06%	0.27%	2.77%
020	192,588	1,304	0.68%	147,033	76.35%	59.74%	30.65%	4.21%	1.73%	0.15%	0.05%	0.31%	3.16%
021	192,572	1,288	0.67%	145,120	75.36%	71.13%	6.52%	10.13%	7.38%	0.19%	0.04%	0.53%	4.08%
022	193,163	1,879	0.98%	150,450	77.89%	31.1%	56.58%	5.63%	1.97%	0.24%	0.18%	0.44%	3.86%
023	190,344	-940	-0.49%	144,113	75.71%	54.27%	34.66%	5.46%	1.16%	0.24%	0.1%	0.34%	3.78%
024	192,674	1,390	0.73%	148,602	77.13%	67.45%	18.98%	5.4%	3.31%	0.18%	0.09%	0.43%	4.15%
025	191,161	-123	-0.06%	148,917	77.9%	57.45%	33.4%	4.27%	1.08%	0.16%	0.05%	0.43%	3.16%
026	189,945	-1,339	-0.70%	145,744	76.73%	33.26%	57.37%	4.85%	0.83%	0.21%	0.04%	0.31%	3.14%
027	190,676	-608	-0.32%	139,196	73%	68%	4.31%	11.61%	11.41%	0.18%	0.04%	0.52%	3.94%
028	190,422	-862	-0.45%	144,973	76.13%	67.06%	18.79%	7.4%	1.96%	0.22%	0.04%	0.48%	4.06%
029	189,424	-1,860	-0.97%	145,674	76.9%	60.71%	26.22%	5.34%	3.02%	0.23%	0.1%	0.42%	3.97%

Maptitude

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Senate-prop1-2021

Population Summary

District	Population	Deviation	% Devn.	[18+_Pop]	[% 18+_Pop]	[% NH_Wht]	[% NH_Blk]	[% Hispanic Origin]	[% NH_Asn]	[% NH_Ind]	[% NH_Hwn]	[% NH_Oth]	[% NH_2+ Races]
030	191,475	191	0.10%	145,077	75.77%	66.97%	19.83%	7.27%	0.95%	0.23%	0.03%	0.49%	4.24%
031	192,560	1,276	0.67%	142,251	73.87%	65.2%	19.83%	8.85%	1.07%	0.23%	0.06%	0.58%	4.19%
032	192,448	1,164	0.61%	149,879	77.88%	63.13%	13.22%	12.09%	5.49%	0.2%	0.04%	0.91%	4.91%
033	192,694	1,410	0.74%	146,415	75.98%	26%	40.48%	26.72%	2.13%	0.19%	0.05%	0.86%	3.56%
034	190,668	-616	-0.32%	141,840	74.39%	11.11%	66.6%	14.82%	3.9%	0.23%	0.04%	0.6%	2.7%
035	192,839	1,555	0.81%	144,675	75.02%	16.46%	69.77%	8.68%	1.13%	0.17%	0.06%	0.64%	3.08%
036	192,282	998	0.52%	161,385	83.93%	33.1%	51.35%	7.56%	3.58%	0.17%	0.04%	0.53%	3.68%
037	192,671	1,387	0.73%	147,779	76.7%	62.38%	18.04%	9.99%	3.85%	0.16%	0.03%	0.78%	4.76%
038	193,155	1,871	0.98%	148,367	76.81%	20.03%	62.74%	9.72%	3.42%	0.18%	0.04%	0.58%	3.29%
039	191,500	216	0.11%	156,022	81.47%	25.32%	60.33%	6.1%	4.25%	0.16%	0.04%	0.57%	3.22%
040	190,544	-740	-0.39%	147,000	77.15%	43.69%	16.42%	24.81%	10.84%	0.12%	0.04%	0.65%	3.43%
041	191,023	-261	-0.14%	145,278	76.05%	18.86%	60.28%	7.32%	9.19%	0.22%	0.02%	0.64%	3.48%
042	190,940	-344	-0.18%	153,952	80.63%	49.91%	28.14%	10.13%	6.81%	0.13%	0.03%	0.61%	4.24%
043	192,729	1,445	0.76%	145,741	75.62%	23.45%	62.77%	8.13%	1.24%	0.17%	0.09%	0.67%	3.49%
044	190,036	-1,248	-0.65%	145,224	76.42%	13.02%	69.13%	9.96%	4.15%	0.16%	0.04%	0.62%	2.91%
045	190,692	-592	-0.31%	140,706	73.79%	52.74%	17.12%	14.66%	10.69%	0.13%	0.03%	0.62%	4.01%
046	190,312	-972	-0.51%	146,713	77.09%	67.24%	16.64%	7.99%	3.77%	0.2%	0.03%	0.58%	3.56%
047	190,607	-677	-0.35%	146,599	76.91%	64.67%	16.96%	11.22%	2.66%	0.16%	0.04%	0.58%	3.71%
048	190,123	-1,161	-0.61%	136,995	72.06%	49.01%	8.35%	7.58%	30.59%	0.13%	0.04%	0.55%	3.75%
049	189,355	-1,929	-1.01%	144,123	76.11%	60.85%	7.13%	26.24%	2.15%	0.15%	0.04%	0.35%	3.08%
050	189,320	-1,964	-1.03%	148,799	78.6%	78.61%	5.05%	11.08%	1.22%	0.22%	0.04%	0.26%	3.52%
051	190,167	-1,117	-0.58%	155,571	81.81%	88.75%	0.84%	5.43%	0.59%	0.31%	0.02%	0.3%	3.77%
052	190,799	-485	-0.25%	146,620	76.85%	71.8%	12.39%	10.11%	1.08%	0.21%	0.03%	0.35%	4.02%
053	190,236	-1,048	-0.55%	148,201	77.9%	85.78%	4.46%	3.98%	1%	0.24%	0.06%	0.3%	4.18%
054	192,443	1,159	0.61%	143,843	74.75%	65.71%	2.97%	26.66%	1.14%	0.19%	0.02%	0.25%	3.07%
055	190,155	-1,129	-0.59%	141,968	74.66%	18.09%	62.96%	10.14%	4.19%	0.17%	0.04%	0.73%	3.67%
056	191,226	-58	-0.03%	144,448	75.54%	73.9%	6.36%	8.63%	5.67%	0.11%	0.03%	0.75%	4.56%

Total: 10,711,908
Ideal District: 191,284

Maptitude

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Population Summary

Summary Statistics:

Population Range:	189,320 to 193,163
Ratio Range:	0.02
Absolute Range:	-1,964 to 1,879
Absolute Overall Range:	3,843
Relative Range:	-1.03% to 0.98%
Relative Overall Range:	2.01%
Absolute Mean Deviation:	1,012.61
Relative Mean Deviation:	0.53%
Standard Deviation:	1,154.96

District	Population	Deviation	% Devn.	[18+_Pop]	[% 18+_Pop] NH18+_Wht]	[% NH18+_Blk]	[% NH18+_Asn]	H18+_Pop]	[% NH18+_Ind]	[% NH18+_Hwn	[% NH18+_Oth]	[% NH18+_2+ Races]
001	191,402	118	0.06%	145,428	75.98%	61.99%	22.8%	7.55%	2.81%	0.28%	0.27%	0.4%	3.9%
002	190,408	-876	-0.46%	150,843	79.22%	40.21%	44.81%	7.48%	3.77%	0.22%	0.15%	0.42%	2.95%
003	191,212	-72	-0.04%	148,915	77.88%	68.88%	19.81%	6.17%	1.27%	0.27%	0.08%	0.34%	3.19%
004	191,098	-186	-0.10%	146,443	76.63%	66.78%	21.98%	5.52%	1.9%	0.24%	0.07%	0.33%	3.17%
005	191,921	637	0.33%	139,394	72.63%	15.69%	27.21%	41.67%	12.41%	0.14%	0.04%	0.55%	2.28%
006	191,401	117	0.06%	155,781	81.39%	57.79%	21.79%	8.24%	7.14%	0.16%	0.03%	1.05%	3.8%
007	189,709	-1,575	-0.82%	147,425	77.71%	37.84%	19.33%	16.56%	22.58%	0.16%	0.05%	0.55%	2.93%
008	192,396	1,112	0.58%	145,144	75.44%	60.1%	29.02%	6.21%	1.27%	0.29%	0.08%	0.27%	2.75%
009	192,915	1,631	0.85%	142,054	73.64%	35.81%	27.23%	18.77%	14.59%	0.18%	0.04%	0.59%	2.8%
010	192,898	1,614	0.84%	147,884	76.66%	19.64%	68.31%	5.18%	3.15%	0.18%	0.04%	0.61%	2.89%
011	189,976	-1,308	-0.68%	144,597	76.11%	58.97%	30.08%	7.6%	0.72%	0.26%	0.02%	0.22%	2.13%
012	190,819	-465	-0.24%	149,154	78.17%	36.71%	56.63%	3.48%	0.92%	0.18%	0.02%	0.18%	1.88%
013	189,326	-1,958	-1.02%	144,141	76.13%	64.1%	26.01%	6.01%	1.21%	0.17%	0.02%	0.21%	2.26%
014	192,533	1,249	0.65%	155,340	80.68%	57.1%	16.83%	12.13%	9.43%	0.12%	0.05%	0.74%	3.61%
015	189,446	-1,838	-0.96%	144,506	76.28%	36.52%	51.56%	6.59%	1.45%	0.23%	0.25%	0.36%	3.04%
016	191,829	545	0.28%	147,133	76.7%	66.91%	21.49%	5.03%	2.92%	0.18%	0.03%	0.42%	3.01%
017	192,510	1,226	0.64%	144,472	75.05%	59.42%	30.21%	5.13%	1.41%	0.17%	0.03%	0.49%	3.14%
018	191,825	541	0.28%	150,196	78.3%	60.69%	29.2%	4.51%	2.46%	0.22%	0.03%	0.29%	2.6%
019	192,316	1,032	0.54%	146,131	75.98%	63.99%	24.52%	8.38%	0.62%	0.18%	0.06%	0.2%	2.06%
020	192,588	1,304	0.68%	147,033	76.35%	61.71%	30.17%	3.49%	1.76%	0.16%	0.05%	0.25%	2.41%
021	192,572	1,288	0.67%	145,120	75.36%	73.87%	6.37%	8.77%	6.98%	0.18%	0.04%	0.48%	3.32%
022	193,163	1,879	0.98%	150,450	77.89%	34.38%	53.94%	5.35%	2.3%	0.24%	0.18%	0.38%	3.24%
023	190,344	-940	-0.49%	144,113	75.71%	56.89%	33.91%	4.52%	1.24%	0.25%	0.09%	0.27%	2.84%
024	192,674	1,390	0.73%	148,602	77.13%	69.81%	18.69%	4.4%	3.27%	0.2%	0.07%	0.35%	3.2%
025	191,161	-123	-0.06%	148,917	77.9%	59.94%	32.23%	3.66%	1.09%	0.18%	0.04%	0.39%	2.48%
026	189,945	-1,339	-0.70%	145,744	76.73%	36.6%	55.18%	4.24%	0.92%	0.22%	0.03%	0.24%	2.56%
027	190,676	-608	-0.32%	139,196	73%	71.5%	4.16%	10.2%	10.27%	0.15%	0.04%	0.45%	3.22%
028	190,422	-862	-0.45%	144,973	76.13%	69.44%	18.18%	6.44%	1.99%	0.23%	0.04%	0.38%	3.29%

Maptitude

Senate-prop1-2021

Population Summary

District	Population	Deviation	% Devn.	[18+_Pop]	[% 18+_Pop]	[% NH18+_Wht]	[% NH18+_Blk]	[% H18+_Pop]	[% NH18+_Asn]	[% NH18+_Ind]	[% NH18+_Hwn]	[% NH18+_Oth]	[% NH18+_2+ Races]
029	189,424	-1,860	-0.97%	145,674	76.9%	63.22%	25.52%	4.45%	3%	0.23%	0.11%	0.33%	3.13%
030	191,475	191	0.10%	145,077	75.77%	69.41%	19.44%	6.1%	0.97%	0.24%	0.03%	0.41%	3.4%
031	192,560	1,276	0.67%	142,251	73.87%	68.26%	19.13%	7.42%	1.12%	0.22%	0.06%	0.46%	3.33%
032	192,448	1,164	0.61%	149,879	77.88%	65.78%	13.13%	10.55%	5.42%	0.2%	0.04%	0.83%	4.05%
033	192,694	1,410	0.74%	146,415	75.98%	30.25%	40.26%	22.93%	2.35%	0.22%	0.05%	0.81%	3.14%
034	190,668	-616	-0.32%	141,840	74.39%	13.36%	66.5%	12.75%	4.26%	0.22%	0.04%	0.56%	2.31%
035	192,839	1,555	0.81%	144,675	75.02%	18.82%	68.87%	7.51%	1.26%	0.18%	0.06%	0.59%	2.7%
036	192,282	998	0.52%	161,385	83.93%	36.18%	48.68%	7.06%	4.01%	0.17%	0.04%	0.51%	3.34%
037	192,671	1,387	0.73%	147,779	76.7%	65.37%	17.41%	8.69%	3.94%	0.17%	0.04%	0.67%	3.73%
038	193,155	1,871	0.98%	148,367	76.81%	21.87%	62.45%	8.44%	3.55%	0.18%	0.04%	0.56%	2.92%
039	191,500	216	0.11%	156,022	81.47%	27.87%	57.97%	5.65%	4.83%	0.15%	0.04%	0.5%	2.98%
040	190,544	-740	-0.39%	147,000	77.15%	46.34%	17.32%	21.62%	11.15%	0.11%	0.04%	0.59%	2.84%
041	191,023	-261	-0.14%	145,278	76.05%	21.39%	59.67%	6.68%	8.42%	0.22%	0.02%	0.6%	3.01%
042	190,940	-344	-0.18%	153,952	80.63%	51.39%	28.73%	8.64%	7.16%	0.12%	0.03%	0.53%	3.4%
043	192,729	1,445	0.76%	145,741	75.62%	26.53%	61.35%	6.89%	1.34%	0.17%	0.08%	0.6%	3.05%
044	190,036	-1,248	-0.65%	145,224	76.42%	15.29%	68.39%	8.6%	4.37%	0.17%	0.04%	0.56%	2.58%
045	190,692	-592	-0.31%	140,706	73.79%	55.47%	16.86%	13.05%	10.89%	0.13%	0.03%	0.5%	3.07%
046	190,312	-972	-0.51%	146,713	77.09%	69.9%	15.64%	6.99%	3.85%	0.22%	0.02%	0.5%	2.89%
047	190,607	-677	-0.35%	146,599	76.91%	67.46%	16.34%	9.57%	2.79%	0.17%	0.04%	0.5%	3.13%
048	190,123	-1,161	-0.61%	136,995	72.06%	52.25%	8.26%	7%	29.05%	0.11%	0.04%	0.47%	2.83%
049	189,355	-1,929	-1.01%	144,123	76.11%	65.64%	7.12%	21.9%	2.22%	0.16%	0.04%	0.29%	2.63%
050	189,320	-1,964	-1.03%	148,799	78.6%	81.54%	5.03%	8.78%	1.24%	0.24%	0.03%	0.24%	2.91%
051	190,167	-1,117	-0.58%	155,571	81.81%	90.24%	0.84%	4.34%	0.61%	0.33%	0.02%	0.27%	3.34%
052	190,799	-485	-0.25%	146,620	76.85%	74.74%	12.08%	8.24%	1.13%	0.22%	0.02%	0.29%	3.27%
053	190,236	-1,048	-0.55%	148,201	77.9%	87.31%	4.49%	3.23%	0.99%	0.26%	0.06%	0.22%	3.44%
054	192,443	1,159	0.61%	143,843	74.75%	69.98%	3.07%	22.64%	1.15%	0.22%	0.02%	0.21%	2.71%
055	190,155	-1,129	-0.59%	141,968	74.66%	20.56%	62.42%	8.71%	4.24%	0.18%	0.04%	0.67%	3.18%
056	191,226	-58	-0.03%	144,448	75.54%	76.17%	6.37%	7.66%	5.51%	0.12%	0.03%	0.63%	3.51%

Total: 10,711,908
Ideal District: 191,284

Maptitude

District	Population	Deviation	% Deviation	% single-race White (total pop)	% single-race Black (total pop)	% single-race American Indian Alaska Native (total pop)	% single-race Asian (total pop)	% single-race Native Hawaiian Pacific Islander (total pop)	% single-race Other (total pop)	% multi-racial (total pop)	% Hispanic or Latino (total pop)	% Black alone or in combination (total pop)	% Black alone or in combination (voting age pop)
1	191,402	118	0.06%	61.01%	24.27%	0.38%	2.69%	0.33%	3.22%	8.11%	8.78%	27.05%	25.08%
2	190,408	-876	-0.46%	37.90%	48.03%	0.36%	3.44%	0.17%	4.31%	5.79%	8.36%	50.27%	46.86%
3	191,212	-72	-0.04%	68.28%	21.28%	0.42%	1.25%	0.11%	2.73%	5.93%	6.82%	23.14%	21.18%
4	191,098	-186	-0.10%	65.93%	22.86%	0.34%	1.88%	0.08%	2.94%	5.97%	6.49%	24.63%	23.37%
5	191,921	637	0.33%	18.45%	27.57%	1.64%	11.06%	0.07%	27.36%	13.84%	45.48%	30.07%	29.94%
6	191,834	550	0.29%	57.94%	21.00%	0.37%	7.36%	0.04%	4.82%	8.47%	9.84%	23.20%	22.95%
7	189,709	-1,575	-0.82%	37.68%	20.56%	0.59%	21.74%	0.07%	9.04%	10.32%	18.57%	22.96%	21.44%
8	192,396	1,112	0.58%	59.12%	30.35%	0.43%	1.24%	0.08%	3.29%	5.49%	7.28%	32.11%	30.38%
9	192,915	1,631	0.85%	34.88%	29.00%	0.84%	14.04%	0.05%	10.88%	10.31%	21.09%	31.62%	29.53%
10	192,601	1,317	0.69%	32.32%	59.43%	0.23%	1.03%	0.02%	2.00%	4.96%	4.20%	62.00%	61.10%
11	189,976	-1,308	-0.68%	57.47%	31.30%	0.57%	0.71%	0.03%	5.24%	4.67%	9.36%	32.62%	31.04%
12	190,819	-465	-0.24%	34.34%	59.08%	0.21%	0.88%	0.03%	2.56%	2.90%	3.89%	60.59%	57.97%
13	194,905	3,621	1.89%	62.81%	27.41%	0.29%	1.19%	0.03%	3.72%	4.55%	7.10%	28.75%	27.24%
14	192,533	1,249	0.65%	56.63%	17.15%	0.39%	9.49%	0.05%	6.50%	9.81%	13.97%	19.43%	18.97%
15	189,446	-1,838	-0.96%	35.64%	52.99%	0.37%	1.35%	0.29%	3.34%	6.01%	7.57%	55.72%	54.00%
16	190,077	-1,207	-0.63%	69.67%	19.46%	0.29%	2.53%	0.03%	2.09%	5.93%	5.29%	20.93%	19.72%
17	193,838	2,554	1.34%	70.00%	21.64%	0.26%	0.94%	0.04%	2.25%	4.88%	4.73%	22.98%	21.77%
18	192,680	1,396	0.73%	59.61%	29.57%	0.30%	2.27%	0.06%	2.50%	5.69%	5.47%	31.37%	30.04%
19	192,316	1,032	0.54%	64.20%	25.16%	0.41%	0.60%	0.07%	4.94%	4.62%	9.72%	26.72%	25.72%
20	194,919	3,635	1.90%	60.69%	32.35%	0.23%	1.01%	0.06%	1.82%	3.84%	3.81%	33.78%	32.45%
21	192,572	1,288	0.67%	73.26%	6.66%	0.50%	7.41%	0.04%	3.93%	8.19%	10.13%	8.04%	7.46%
22	188,930	-2,354	-1.23%	36.87%	50.98%	0.35%	2.31%	0.19%	2.78%	6.52%	6.88%	54.05%	50.84%
23	188,095	-3,189	-1.67%	42.46%	51.48%	0.29%	0.61%	0.10%	1.42%	3.64%	3.04%	53.25%	51.06%
24	194,277	2,993	1.56%	69.67%	17.49%	0.29%	3.58%	0.13%	1.95%	6.88%	5.61%	19.48%	18.38%
25	192,708	1,424	0.74%	27.57%	58.22%	0.34%	3.61%	0.06%	3.89%	6.30%	8.14%	61.38%	58.93%
26	190,535	-749	-0.39%	36.13%	54.05%	0.30%	1.92%	0.04%	2.93%	4.64%	5.41%	56.18%	52.84%
27	190,676	-608	-0.32%	69.94%	4.43%	0.45%	11.44%	0.04%	4.92%	8.78%	11.61%	5.51%	5.00%
28	189,696	-1,588	-0.83%	30.66%	56.20%	0.36%	2.24%	0.04%	4.70%	5.79%	8.95%	58.59%	57.28%
29	189,424	-1,860	-0.97%	61.96%	26.49%	0.34%	3.05%	0.11%	2.15%	5.90%	5.34%	28.39%	26.88%
30	191,939	655	0.34%	74.89%	14.88%	0.37%	0.83%	0.03%	3.07%	5.92%	6.15%	16.66%	15.77%
31	192,755	1,471	0.77%	68.30%	19.22%	0.44%	1.07%	0.07%	4.02%	6.88%	8.60%	21.30%	19.61%
32	192,448	1,164	0.61%	65.58%	13.56%	0.45%	5.53%	0.05%	5.09%	9.73%	12.09%	15.61%	14.86%
33	192,694	1,410	0.74%	30.10%	41.18%	1.03%	2.16%	0.07%	14.18%	11.27%	26.72%	44.04%	42.96%
34	192,023	739	0.39%	22.60%	57.52%	0.67%	4.16%	0.06%	8.70%	6.30%	14.36%	60.15%	58.97%
35	193,194	1,910	1.00%	33.51%	52.94%	0.43%	1.33%	0.07%	4.93%	6.79%	9.56%	55.95%	54.05%

District	Population	Deviation	% Deviation	% single-race White (total pop)	% single-race Black (total pop)	% single-race American Indian Alaska Native (total pop)	% single-race Asian (total pop)	% single-race Native Hawaiian Pacific Islander (total pop)	% single-race Other (total pop)	% multi-racial (total pop)	% Hispanic or Latino (total pop)	% Black alone or in combination (total pop)	% Black alone or in combination (voting age pop)
36	192,282	998	0.52%	34.70%	51.92%	0.35%	3.62%	0.05%	3.23%	6.14%	7.56%	54.36%	51.34%
37	192,671	1,387	0.73%	64.32%	18.38%	0.38%	3.89%	0.04%	3.92%	9.08%	9.99%	20.86%	19.27%
38	190,605	-679	-0.36%	20.91%	64.48%	0.43%	3.34%	0.05%	4.86%	5.94%	9.12%	67.17%	66.36%
39	190,184	-1,100	-0.58%	26.93%	60.38%	0.30%	4.33%	0.05%	2.86%	5.16%	6.09%	62.78%	60.21%
40	190,544	-740	-0.39%	46.44%	16.84%	1.29%	10.90%	0.06%	14.32%	10.16%	24.81%	18.75%	19.24%
41	191,023	-261	-0.14%	19.86%	60.99%	0.44%	9.23%	0.02%	3.93%	5.54%	7.32%	63.74%	62.61%
42	190,153	-1,131	-0.59%	52.87%	26.90%	0.45%	6.95%	0.03%	4.97%	7.83%	10.21%	28.96%	29.09%
43	191,784	500	0.26%	30.42%	57.48%	0.33%	1.16%	0.11%	4.56%	5.95%	8.28%	60.40%	58.52%
44	188,256	-3,028	-1.58%	14.26%	69.94%	0.50%	4.23%	0.05%	5.60%	5.40%	9.71%	72.72%	71.52%
45	190,692	-592	-0.31%	55.41%	17.52%	0.47%	10.75%	0.04%	6.32%	9.49%	14.66%	19.69%	18.58%
46	190,312	-972	-0.51%	68.86%	16.88%	0.35%	3.81%	0.04%	3.65%	6.40%	7.99%	18.49%	16.90%
47	190,607	-677	-0.35%	66.86%	17.14%	0.41%	2.70%	0.05%	5.81%	7.04%	11.22%	18.64%	17.42%
48	190,123	-1,161	-0.61%	50.35%	8.51%	0.26%	30.63%	0.04%	2.69%	7.52%	7.58%	9.93%	9.47%
49	189,355	-1,929	-1.01%	65.60%	7.32%	0.80%	2.17%	0.05%	13.52%	10.54%	26.24%	8.50%	7.96%
50	189,320	-1,964	-1.03%	80.96%	5.13%	0.49%	1.23%	0.05%	5.21%	6.93%	11.08%	6.19%	5.61%
51	190,167	-1,117	-0.58%	89.94%	0.88%	0.51%	0.60%	0.03%	2.50%	5.55%	5.43%	1.49%	1.21%
52	190,799	-485	-0.25%	73.61%	12.56%	0.54%	1.09%	0.03%	5.02%	7.14%	10.11%	14.20%	13.04%
53	190,236	-1,048	-0.55%	86.66%	4.52%	0.38%	1.01%	0.07%	1.96%	5.40%	3.98%	5.74%	5.10%
54	192,443	1,159	0.61%	71.00%	3.13%	1.54%	1.16%	0.03%	13.21%	9.94%	26.66%	4.22%	3.79%
55	190,155	-1,129	-0.59%	19.41%	63.85%	0.45%	4.23%	0.06%	4.93%	7.08%	10.14%	67.34%	65.97%
56	191,226	-58	-0.03%	75.62%	6.50%	0.26%	5.69%	0.04%	2.88%	9.02%	8.63%	8.08%	7.57%

User: **Blake Esselstyn**

Plan Name: **GA_Sen_Enacted_2021**

Plan Type: **Enacted**

Population Summary

Tuesday, December 12, 2023 | 11:50 AM

District	Population	Deviation	% Devn.	[% 18+ _AP_Blk]	[% NH18+ _Wht]
001	191,402	118	0.06%	25.08%	61.99%
002	190,408	-876	-0.46%	46.86%	40.21%
003	191,212	-72	-0.04%	21.18%	68.88%
004	191,098	-186	-0.10%	23.37%	66.78%
005	191,921	637	0.33%	29.94%	15.69%
006	191,401	117	0.06%	23.9%	57.79%
007	189,709	-1,575	-0.82%	21.44%	37.84%
008	192,396	1,112	0.58%	30.38%	60.1%
009	192,915	1,631	0.85%	29.53%	35.81%
010	192,898	1,614	0.84%	71.46%	19.64%
011	189,976	-1,308	-0.68%	31.04%	58.97%
012	190,819	-465	-0.24%	57.97%	36.71%
013	189,326	-1,958	-1.02%	26.97%	64.1%
014	192,533	1,249	0.65%	18.97%	57.1%
015	189,446	-1,838	-0.96%	54%	36.52%
016	191,829	545	0.28%	22.7%	66.91%
017	192,510	1,226	0.64%	32.01%	59.42%
018	191,825	541	0.28%	30.4%	60.69%
019	192,316	1,032	0.54%	25.72%	63.99%
020	192,588	1,304	0.68%	31.28%	61.71%
021	192,572	1,288	0.67%	7.46%	73.87%
022	193,163	1,879	0.98%	56.5%	34.38%
023	190,344	-940	-0.49%	35.48%	56.89%
024	192,674	1,390	0.73%	19.85%	69.81%
025	191,161	-123	-0.06%	33.48%	59.94%
026	189,945	-1,339	-0.70%	56.99%	36.6%
027	190,676	-608	-0.32%	5%	71.5%
028	190,422	-862	-0.45%	19.51%	69.44%
029	189,424	-1,860	-0.97%	26.88%	63.22%
030	191,475	191	0.10%	20.92%	69.41%
031	192,560	1,276	0.67%	20.7%	68.26%
032	192,448	1,164	0.61%	14.86%	65.78%
033	192,694	1,410	0.74%	42.96%	30.25%
034	190,668	-616	-0.32%	69.54%	13.36%
035	192,839	1,555	0.81%	71.9%	18.82%
036	192,282	998	0.52%	51.34%	36.18%
037	192,671	1,387	0.73%	19.27%	65.37%

Population Summary   GA_Sen_Enacted_2021

District	Population	Deviation	% Devn.	[% 18+ _AP_Blk]	[% NH18+ _Wht]
038	193,155	1,871	0.98%	65.3%	21.87%
039	191,500	216	0.11%	60.7%	27.87%
040	190,544	-740	-0.39%	19.24%	46.34%
041	191,023	-261	-0.14%	62.61%	21.39%
042	190,940	-344	-0.18%	30.78%	51.39%
043	192,729	1,445	0.76%	64.33%	26.53%
044	190,036	-1,248	-0.65%	71.34%	15.29%
045	190,692	-592	-0.31%	18.58%	55.47%
046	190,312	-972	-0.51%	16.9%	69.9%
047	190,607	-677	-0.35%	17.42%	67.46%
048	190,123	-1,161	-0.61%	9.47%	52.25%
049	189,355	-1,929	-1.01%	7.96%	65.64%
050	189,320	-1,964	-1.03%	5.61%	81.54%
051	190,167	-1,117	-0.58%	1.21%	90.24%
052	190,799	-485	-0.25%	13.04%	74.74%
053	190,236	-1,048	-0.55%	5.1%	87.31%
054	192,443	1,159	0.61%	3.79%	69.98%
055	190,155	-1,129	-0.59%	65.97%	20.56%
056	191,226	-58	-0.03%	7.57%	76.17%

Total Population: 10,711,908
Ideal District Population: 191,284

Summary Statistics:

Population Range:	189,320 to 193,163
Ratio Range:	0.02
Absolute Range:	-1,964 to 1,879
Absolute Overall Range:	3,843
Relative Range:	-1.03% to 0.98%
Relative Overall Range:	2.01%
Absolute Mean Deviation:	1,012.61
Relative Mean Deviation:	0.53%
Standard Deviation:	1,154.96

User:

Plan Name: **GA Senate Illustrative**

Plan Type: **Reference**

Population Summary

Tuesday, December 12, 2023   11:37 AM

District	Population	Deviation	% Devn.	[% 18+_AP_Blk]	[% NH18+_Wht]
1	191,402	118	0.06%	25.08%	61.99%
2	190,408	-876	-0.46%	46.86%	40.21%
3	191,212	-72	-0.04%	21.18%	68.88%
4	191,098	-186	-0.10%	23.37%	66.78%
5	191,921	637	0.33%	29.94%	15.69%
6	191,834	550	0.29%	22.95%	58.02%
7	189,709	-1,575	-0.82%	21.44%	37.84%
8	192,396	1,112	0.58%	30.38%	60.1%
9	192,915	1,631	0.85%	29.53%	35.81%
10	192,601	1,317	0.69%	61.1%	33.16%
11	189,976	-1,308	-0.68%	31.04%	58.97%
12	190,819	-465	-0.24%	57.97%	36.71%
13	194,905	3,621	1.89%	27.24%	63.96%
14	192,533	1,249	0.65%	18.97%	57.1%
15	189,446	-1,838	-0.96%	54%	36.52%
16	190,077	-1,207	-0.63%	19.72%	70.81%
17	193,838	2,554	1.34%	21.77%	71.24%
18	192,680	1,396	0.73%	30.04%	60.74%
19	192,316	1,032	0.54%	25.72%	63.99%
20	194,919	3,635	1.90%	32.45%	61.88%
21	192,572	1,288	0.67%	7.46%	73.87%
22	188,930	-2,354	-1.23%	50.84%	38.55%
23	188,095	-3,189	-1.67%	51.06%	44.29%
24	194,277	2,993	1.56%	18.38%	70.66%
25	192,708	1,424	0.74%	58.93%	29.28%
26	190,535	-749	-0.39%	52.84%	39.1%
27	190,676	-608	-0.32%	5%	71.5%
28	189,696	-1,588	-0.83%	57.28%	31.57%
29	189,424	-1,860	-0.97%	26.88%	63.22%
30	191,939	655	0.34%	15.77%	75.5%
31	192,755	1,471	0.77%	19.61%	69.55%
32	192,448	1,164	0.61%	14.86%	65.78%
33	192,694	1,410	0.74%	42.96%	30.25%
34	192,023	739	0.39%	58.97%	23.54%
35	193,194	1,910	1.00%	54.05%	35.07%
36	192,282	998	0.52%	51.34%	36.18%
37	192,671	1,387	0.73%	19.27%	65.37%

Population Summary

<div align="right">GA Senate Illustrative</div>

District	Population	Deviation	% Devn.	[% 18+ _AP_Blk]	[% NH18+ _Wht]
38	190,605	-679	-0.35%	66.36%	21.5%
39	190,184	-1,100	-0.58%	60.21%	28.32%
40	190,544	-740	-0.39%	19.24%	46.34%
41	191,023	-261	-0.14%	62.61%	21.39%
42	190,153	-1,131	-0.59%	29.09%	52.83%
43	191,784	500	0.26%	58.52%	32.16%
44	188,256	-3,028	-1.58%	71.52%	15.35%
45	190,692	-592	-0.31%	18.58%	55.47%
46	190,312	-972	-0.51%	16.9%	69.9%
47	190,607	-677	-0.35%	17.42%	67.46%
48	190,123	-1,161	-0.61%	9.47%	52.25%
49	189,355	-1,929	-1.01%	7.96%	65.64%
50	189,320	-1,964	-1.03%	5.61%	81.54%
51	190,167	-1,117	-0.58%	1.21%	90.24%
52	190,799	-485	-0.25%	13.04%	74.74%
53	190,236	-1,048	-0.55%	5.1%	87.31%
54	192,443	1,159	0.61%	3.79%	69.98%
55	190,155	-1,129	-0.59%	65.97%	20.56%
56	191,226	-58	-0.03%	7.57%	76.17%

Total Population: 10,711,908
Ideal District Population: 191,284

Summary Statistics:

Population Range:	188,095 to 194,919
Ratio Range:	0.04
Absolute Range:	-3,189 to 3,635
Absolute Overall Range:	6,824
Relative Range:	-1.67% to 1.90%
Relative Overall Range:	3.57%
Absolute Mean Deviation:	1,283.86
Relative Mean Deviation:	0.67%
Standard Deviation:	1,529.53

User: **Blake Esselstyn**

Plan Name: **GA_Sen_Proposed_2023_v1**

Plan Type: **Proposed**

Population Summary

Monday, December 11, 2023   11:18 PM

District	Population	Deviation	% Devn.	[% 18+ _AP_Blk]	[% NH18+ _Wht]
006	191,052	-232	-0.12%	17.28%	72.32%
010	192,983	1,699	0.89%	65.24%	25.45%
017	190,000	-1,284	-0.67%	63.61%	23.55%
025	189,469	-1,815	-0.95%	30.81%	62.87%
028	191,223	-61	-0.03%	56.42%	28.4%
030	191,617	333	0.17%	23.71%	65.92%
033	192,766	1,482	0.77%	35.26%	38.05%
035	192,472	1,188	0.62%	54.67%	30.35%
038	192,309	1,025	0.54%	60.88%	29.82%
039	192,047	763	0.40%	55.42%	31.9%
041	193,109	1,825	0.95%	58.46%	23.28%
042	191,057	-227	-0.12%	32.56%	59.13%
043	189,443	-1,841	-0.96%	63.76%	24.96%
044	193,156	1,872	0.98%	53.53%	32.93%
055	192,235	951	0.50%	62.18%	23.65%

Total Population: 2,874,938

Ideal District Population: 191,284

Summary Statistics:

Population Range:	189,443 to 193,156
Ratio Range:	0.02
Absolute Range:	-1,841 to 1,872
Absolute Overall Range:	3,713
Relative Range:	-0.96% to 0.98%
Relative Overall Range:	1.94%
Absolute Mean Deviation:	1,106.53
Relative Mean Deviation:	0.58%
Standard Deviation:	1,218.45

User: **Blake Esselstyn**
Plan Name: **GA_Sen_Proposed_2023_v1**
Plan Type: **Proposed**

Population Summary

Tuesday, December 12, 2023   11:51 AM

District	Population	Deviation	% Devn.	[% 18+ _AP_Blk]	[% NH18+ _Wht]
001	191,402	118	0.06%	25.08%	61.99%
002	190,408	-876	-0.46%	46.86%	40.21%
003	191,212	-72	-0.04%	21.18%	68.88%
004	191,098	-186	-0.10%	23.37%	66.78%
005	191,921	637	0.33%	29.94%	15.69%
006	191,052	-232	-0.12%	17.28%	72.32%
007	189,709	-1,575	-0.82%	21.44%	37.84%
008	192,396	1,112	0.58%	30.38%	60.1%
009	192,915	1,631	0.85%	29.53%	35.81%
010	192,983	1,699	0.89%	65.24%	25.45%
011	189,976	-1,308	-0.68%	31.04%	58.97%
012	190,819	-465	-0.24%	57.97%	36.71%
013	189,326	-1,958	-1.02%	26.97%	64.1%
014	192,533	1,249	0.65%	18.97%	57.1%
015	189,446	-1,838	-0.96%	54%	36.52%
016	191,829	545	0.28%	22.7%	66.91%
017	190,000	-1,284	-0.67%	63.61%	23.55%
018	191,825	541	0.28%	30.4%	60.69%
019	192,316	1,032	0.54%	25.72%	63.99%
020	192,588	1,304	0.68%	31.28%	61.71%
021	192,572	1,288	0.67%	7.46%	73.87%
022	193,163	1,879	0.98%	56.5%	34.38%
023	190,344	-940	-0.49%	35.48%	56.89%
024	192,674	1,390	0.73%	19.85%	69.81%
025	189,469	-1,815	-0.95%	30.81%	62.87%
026	189,945	-1,339	-0.70%	56.99%	36.6%
027	190,676	-608	-0.32%	5%	71.5%
028	191,223	-61	-0.03%	56.42%	28.4%
029	189,424	-1,860	-0.97%	26.88%	63.22%
030	191,617	333	0.17%	23.71%	65.92%
031	192,560	1,276	0.67%	20.7%	68.26%
032	192,448	1,164	0.61%	14.86%	65.78%
033	192,766	1,482	0.77%	35.26%	38.05%
034	190,668	-616	-0.32%	69.54%	13.36%
035	192,472	1,188	0.62%	54.67%	30.35%
036	192,282	998	0.52%	51.34%	36.18%
037	192,671	1,387	0.73%	19.27%	65.37%

Population Summary

GA_Sen_Proposed_2023_v1

District	Population	Deviation	% Devn.	[% 18+ _AP_Blk]	[% NH18+ _Wht]
038	192,309	1,025	0.54%	60.88%	29.82%
039	192,047	763	0.40%	55.42%	31.9%
040	190,544	-740	-0.39%	19.24%	46.34%
041	193,109	1,825	0.95%	58.46%	23.28%
042	191,057	-227	-0.12%	32.56%	59.13%
043	189,443	-1,841	-0.96%	63.76%	24.96%
044	193,156	1,872	0.98%	53.53%	32.93%
045	190,692	-592	-0.31%	18.58%	55.47%
046	190,312	-972	-0.51%	16.9%	69.9%
047	190,607	-677	-0.35%	17.42%	67.46%
048	190,123	-1,161	-0.61%	9.47%	52.25%
049	189,355	-1,929	-1.01%	7.96%	65.64%
050	189,320	-1,964	-1.03%	5.61%	81.54%
051	190,167	-1,117	-0.58%	1.21%	90.24%
052	190,799	-485	-0.25%	13.04%	74.74%
053	190,236	-1,048	-0.55%	5.1%	87.31%
054	192,443	1,159	0.61%	3.79%	69.98%
055	192,235	951	0.50%	62.18%	23.65%
056	191,226	-58	-0.03%	7.57%	76.17%

Total Population: 10,711,908
Ideal District Population: 191,284

Summary Statistics:

Population Range: 189,320 to 193,163
Ratio Range: 0.02
Absolute Range: -1,964 to 1,879
Absolute Overall Range: 3,843
Relative Range: -1.03% to 0.98%
Relative Overall Range: 2.01%
Absolute Mean Deviation: 1,065.93
Relative Mean Deviation: 0.56%
Standard Deviation: 1,203.73

User: **Blake Esselstyn**

Plan Name: **GA_Sen_Enacted_2021**

Plan Type: **Enacted**

Population Summary

Monday, December 11, 2023	11:12 PM

District	Population	Deviation	% Devn.	[% 18+ _AP_Blk]	[% NH18+ _Wht]
006	191,401	117	0.06%	23.9%	57.79%
010	192,898	1,614	0.84%	71.46%	19.64%
017	192,510	1,226	0.64%	32.01%	59.42%
025	191,161	-123	-0.06%	33.48%	59.94%
028	190,422	-862	-0.45%	19.51%	69.44%
030	191,475	191	0.10%	20.92%	69.41%
033	192,694	1,410	0.74%	42.96%	30.25%
035	192,839	1,555	0.81%	71.9%	18.82%
038	193,155	1,871	0.98%	65.3%	21.87%
039	191,500	216	0.11%	60.7%	27.87%
041	191,023	-261	-0.14%	62.61%	21.39%
042	190,940	-344	-0.18%	30.78%	51.39%
043	192,729	1,445	0.76%	64.33%	26.53%
044	190,036	-1,248	-0.65%	71.34%	15.29%
055	190,155	-1,129	-0.59%	65.97%	20.56%

Total Population: 2,874,938

Ideal District Population: 191,284

Summary Statistics:

Population Range:	190,036 to 193,155
Ratio Range:	0.02
Absolute Range:	-1,248 to 1,871
Absolute Overall Range:	3,119
Relative Range:	-0.65% to 0.98%
Relative Overall Range:	1.63%
Absolute Mean Deviation:	907.47
Relative Mean Deviation:	0.47%
Standard Deviation:	1,027.20

User: **Blake Esselstyn**

Plan Name: **GA_Sen_Enacted_2021**

Plan Type: **Enacted**

Core Constituencies

Sunday, December 10, 2023	9:42 PM

From Plan: **GA_Sen_Proposed_2023_v1**

Plan: GA_Sen_Enacted_2021, District 001 --   191,402 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 001	191,402 (100.00%)	46,451 (100.00%)	36,468 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		46,451 (24.27%)	36,468 (19.05%)

Plan: GA_Sen_Enacted_2021, District 002 --   190,408 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 002	190,408 (100.00%)	91,457 (100.00%)	70,688 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		91,457 (48.03%)	70,688 (37.12%)

Plan: GA_Sen_Enacted_2021, District 003 --   191,212 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 003	191,212 (100.00%)	40,685 (100.00%)	31,545 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		40,685 (21.28%)	31,545 (16.50%)

Plan: GA_Sen_Enacted_2021, District 004 --   191,098 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 004	191,098 (100.00%)	43,692 (100.00%)	34,217 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		43,692 (22.86%)	34,217 (17.91%)

Plan: GA_Sen_Enacted_2021, District 005 --   191,921 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 005	191,921 (100.00%)	52,919 (100.00%)	41,736 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		52,919 (27.57%)	41,736 (21.75%)

Plan: GA_Sen_Enacted_2021, District 006 --   191,401 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 033	54,104 (28.27%)	8,897 (21.25%)	7,524 (20.21%)
Dist. 035	47,100 (24.61%)	15,689 (37.47%)	13,869 (37.25%)
Dist. 038	76,314 (39.87%)	14,706 (35.12%)	13,348 (35.85%)
Dist. 039	13,883 (7.25%)	2,580 (6.16%)	2,490 (6.69%)
Total and % Population		41,872 (21.88%)	37,231 (19.45%)

Plan: GA_Sen_Enacted_2021, District 007 --   189,709 Total Population

From Plan: **GA_Sen_Proposed_2023_v1**

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 007	189,709 (100.00%)	39,008 (100.00%)	31,601 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		39,008 (20.56%)	31,601 (16.66%)

Plan: GA_Sen_Enacted_2021, District 008 --   192,396 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 008	192,396 (100.00%)	58,388 (100.00%)	44,098 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		58,388 (30.35%)	44,098 (22.92%)

Plan: GA_Sen_Enacted_2021, District 009 --   192,915 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 009	192,915 (100.00%)	55,952 (100.00%)	41,948 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		55,952 (29.00%)	41,948 (21.74%)

Plan: GA_Sen_Enacted_2021, District 010 --   192,898 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 010	104,480 (54.16%)	79,609 (59.20%)	63,737 (60.32%)
Dist. 017	72,694 (37.69%)	40,304 (29.97%)	30,824 (29.17%)
Dist. 041	11,148 (5.78%)	10,362 (7.71%)	7,988 (7.56%)
Dist. 055	4,576 (2.37%)	4,192 (3.12%)	3,122 (2.95%)
Total and % Population		134,467 (69.71%)	105,671 (54.78%)

Plan: GA_Sen_Enacted_2021, District 011 --   189,976 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 011	189,976 (100.00%)	59,469 (100.00%)	44,887 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		59,469 (31.30%)	44,887 (23.63%)

Plan: GA_Sen_Enacted_2021, District 012 --   190,819 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 012	190,819 (100.00%)	112,733 (100.00%)	86,465 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		112,733 (59.08%)	86,465 (45.31%)

Plan: GA_Sen_Enacted_2021, District 013 --   189,326 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 013	189,326 (100.00%)	51,601 (100.00%)	38,871 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		51,601 (27.26%)	38,871 (20.53%)

Plan: GA_Sen_Enacted_2021, District 014 --   192,533 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]

Core Constituencies

From Plan: **GA_Sen_Proposed_2023_v1**

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 014	192,533 (100.00%)	33,017 (100.00%)	29,470 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		33,017 (17.15%)	29,470 (15.31%)

Plan: GA_Sen_Enacted_2021, District 015 --   189,446 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 015	189,446 (100.00%)	100,396 (100.00%)	78,040 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		100,396 (52.99%)	78,040 (41.19%)

Plan: GA_Sen_Enacted_2021, District 016 --   191,829 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 016	191,829 (100.00%)	43,176 (100.00%)	33,393 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		43,176 (22.51%)	33,393 (17.41%)

Plan: GA_Sen_Enacted_2021, District 017 --   192,510 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 010	5,268 (2.74%)	2,074 (3.40%)	1,581 (3.42%)
Dist. 017	29,032 (15.08%)	18,338 (30.10%)	13,723 (29.67%)
Dist. 025	12,229 (6.35%)	2,123 (3.49%)	1,612 (3.49%)
Dist. 042	145,981 (75.83%)	38,382 (63.01%)	29,329 (63.42%)
Total and % Population		60,917 (31.64%)	46,245 (24.02%)

Plan: GA_Sen_Enacted_2021, District 018 --   191,825 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 018	191,825 (100.00%)	58,072 (100.00%)	45,662 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		58,072 (30.27%)	45,662 (23.80%)

Plan: GA_Sen_Enacted_2021, District 019 --   192,316 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 019	192,316 (100.00%)	48,391 (100.00%)	37,589 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		48,391 (25.16%)	37,589 (19.55%)

Plan: GA_Sen_Enacted_2021, District 020 --   192,588 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 020	192,588 (100.00%)	59,483 (100.00%)	45,991 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		59,483 (30.89%)	45,991 (23.88%)

Plan: GA_Sen_Enacted_2021, District 021 --   192,572 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]

Core Constituencies

From Plan: **GA_Sen_Proposed_2023_v1**

Plan: GA_Sen_Enacted_2021, District 021 --   192,572 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 021	192,572 (100.00%)	12,821 (100.00%)	10,823 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		12,821 (6.66%)	10,823 (5.62%)

Plan: GA_Sen_Enacted_2021, District 022 --   193,163 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 022	193,163 (100.00%)	110,504 (100.00%)	85,009 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		110,504 (57.21%)	85,009 (44.01%)

Plan: GA_Sen_Enacted_2021, District 023 --   190,344 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 023	190,344 (100.00%)	66,595 (100.00%)	51,133 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		66,595 (34.99%)	51,133 (26.86%)

Plan: GA_Sen_Enacted_2021, District 024 --   192,674 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 024	192,674 (100.00%)	36,955 (100.00%)	29,503 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		36,955 (19.18%)	29,503 (15.31%)

Plan: GA_Sen_Enacted_2021, District 025 --   191,161 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 017	13,921 (7.28%)	8,207 (12.74%)	6,082 (12.20%)
Dist. 025	177,240 (92.72%)	56,199 (87.26%)	43,778 (87.80%)
Total and % Population		64,406 (33.69%)	49,860 (26.08%)

Plan: GA_Sen_Enacted_2021, District 026 --   189,945 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 026	189,945 (100.00%)	109,688 (100.00%)	83,056 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		109,688 (57.75%)	83,056 (43.73%)

Plan: GA_Sen_Enacted_2021, District 027 --   190,676 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 027	190,676 (100.00%)	8,440 (100.00%)	6,961 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		8,440 (4.43%)	6,961 (3.65%)

Plan: GA_Sen_Enacted_2021, District 028 --   190,422 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]

Core Constituencies   GA_Sen_Enacted_2021

From Plan: **GA_Sen_Proposed_2023_v1**

Dist. 006	157,570 (82.75%)	26,809 (73.92%)	21,028 (74.35%)
Dist. 028	2,403 (1.26%)	502 (1.38%)	415 (1.47%)
Dist. 030	25,889 (13.60%)	6,165 (17.00%)	4,719 (16.69%)
Dist. 038	4,560 (2.39%)	2,793 (7.70%)	2,120 (7.50%)
Total and % Population		36,269 (19.05%)	28,282 (14.85%)

Plan: GA_Sen_Enacted_2021, District 029 --   189,424 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 029	189,424 (100.00%)	50,184 (100.00%)	39,150 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		50,184 (26.49%)	39,150 (20.67%)

Plan: GA_Sen_Enacted_2021, District 030 --   191,475 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 006	33,482 (17.49%)	4,785 (12.40%)	4,235 (13.96%)
Dist. 030	157,993 (82.51%)	33,796 (87.60%)	26,111 (86.04%)
Total and % Population		38,581 (20.15%)	30,346 (15.85%)

Plan: GA_Sen_Enacted_2021, District 031 --   192,560 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 031	192,560 (100.00%)	38,939 (100.00%)	29,440 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		38,939 (20.22%)	29,440 (15.29%)

Plan: GA_Sen_Enacted_2021, District 032 --   192,448 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 032	192,448 (100.00%)	26,098 (100.00%)	22,274 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		26,098 (13.56%)	22,274 (11.57%)

Plan: GA_Sen_Enacted_2021, District 033 --   192,694 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 028	37,715 (19.57%)	18,028 (22.72%)	14,251 (22.66%)
Dist. 033	138,662 (71.96%)	56,206 (70.82%)	44,487 (70.73%)
Dist. 035	16,317 (8.47%)	5,125 (6.46%)	4,159 (6.61%)
Total and % Population		79,359 (41.18%)	62,897 (32.64%)

Plan: GA_Sen_Enacted_2021, District 034 --   190,668 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 034	190,668 (100.00%)	128,637 (100.00%)	98,640 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		128,637 (67.47%)	98,640 (51.73%)

Plan: GA_Sen_Enacted_2021, District 035 --   192,839 Total Population

Core Constituencies

From Plan: **GA_Sen_Proposed_2023_v1**

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 028	101,235 (52.50%)	59,557 (43.75%)	45,930 (44.16%)
Dist. 030	7,735 (4.01%)	4,527 (3.33%)	3,335 (3.21%)
Dist. 035	15,631 (8.11%)	14,484 (10.64%)	11,069 (10.64%)
Dist. 038	68,238 (35.39%)	57,552 (42.28%)	43,685 (42.00%)
Total and % Population		136,120 (70.59%)	104,019 (53.94%)

Plan: GA_Sen_Enacted_2021, District 036 --   192,282 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 036	192,282 (100.00%)	99,832 (100.00%)	82,859 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		99,832 (51.92%)	82,859 (43.09%)

Plan: GA_Sen_Enacted_2021, District 037 --   192,671 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 037	192,671 (100.00%)	35,411 (100.00%)	28,484 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		35,411 (18.38%)	28,484 (14.78%)

Plan: GA_Sen_Enacted_2021, District 038 --   193,155 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 028	49,870 (25.82%)	26,872 (21.94%)	20,972 (21.65%)
Dist. 035	113,424 (58.72%)	68,233 (55.71%)	53,958 (55.69%)
Dist. 038	29,861 (15.46%)	27,383 (22.36%)	21,956 (22.66%)
Total and % Population		122,488 (63.41%)	96,886 (50.16%)

Plan: GA_Sen_Enacted_2021, District 039 --   191,500 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 038	13,336 (6.96%)	12,338 (10.57%)	9,653 (10.19%)
Dist. 039	178,164 (93.04%)	104,414 (89.43%)	85,049 (89.81%)
Total and % Population		116,752 (60.97%)	94,702 (49.45%)

Plan: GA_Sen_Enacted_2021, District 040 --   190,544 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 040	190,544 (100.00%)	32,087 (100.00%)	28,277 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		32,087 (16.84%)	28,277 (14.84%)

Plan: GA_Sen_Enacted_2021, District 041 --   191,023 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 010	13,051 (6.83%)	7,521 (6.46%)	5,965 (6.56%)
Dist. 041	124,413 (65.13%)	85,497 (73.39%)	66,576 (73.19%)
Dist. 055	53,559 (28.04%)	23,482 (20.16%)	18,420 (20.25%)
Total and % Population		116,500 (60.99%)	90,961 (47.62%)

From Plan: **GA_Sen_Proposed_2023_v1**

Plan: GA_Sen_Enacted_2021, District 042 --   190,940 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 010	60,925 (31.91%)	25,680 (47.12%)	21,859 (46.13%)
Dist. 041	52,542 (27.52%)	9,008 (16.53%)	8,360 (17.64%)
Dist. 044	77,473 (40.57%)	19,815 (36.36%)	17,164 (36.22%)
Total and % Population		54,503 (28.54%)	47,383 (24.82%)

Plan: GA_Sen_Enacted_2021, District 043 --   192,729 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 010	9,259 (4.80%)	8,497 (6.95%)	6,470 (6.90%)
Dist. 042	45,076 (23.39%)	23,169 (18.95%)	17,646 (18.82%)
Dist. 043	133,101 (69.06%)	85,624 (70.05%)	66,012 (70.41%)
Dist. 055	5,293 (2.75%)	4,948 (4.05%)	3,626 (3.87%)
Total and % Population		122,238 (63.42%)	93,754 (48.65%)

Plan: GA_Sen_Enacted_2021, District 044 --   190,036 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 017	74,353 (39.13%)	52,275 (39.33%)	40,243 (38.84%)
Dist. 044	115,683 (60.87%)	80,640 (60.67%)	63,356 (61.16%)
Total and % Population		132,915 (69.94%)	103,599 (54.52%)

Plan: GA_Sen_Enacted_2021, District 045 --   190,692 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 045	190,692 (100.00%)	33,403 (100.00%)	26,149 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		33,403 (17.52%)	26,149 (13.71%)

Plan: GA_Sen_Enacted_2021, District 046 --   190,312 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 046	190,312 (100.00%)	32,130 (100.00%)	24,793 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		32,130 (16.88%)	24,793 (13.03%)

Plan: GA_Sen_Enacted_2021, District 047 --   190,607 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 047	190,607 (100.00%)	32,662 (100.00%)	25,543 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		32,662 (17.14%)	25,543 (13.40%)

Plan: GA_Sen_Enacted_2021, District 048 --   190,123 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 048	190,123 (100.00%)	16,184 (100.00%)	12,968 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		16,184 (8.51%)	12,968 (6.82%)

From Plan: **GA_Sen_Proposed_2023_v1**

Plan: GA_Sen_Enacted_2021, District 049 --   189,355 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 049	189,355 (100.00%)	13,866 (100.00%)	11,475 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		13,866 (7.32%)	11,475 (6.06%)

Plan: GA_Sen_Enacted_2021, District 050 --   189,320 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 050	189,320 (100.00%)	9,706 (100.00%)	8,341 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		9,706 (5.13%)	8,341 (4.41%)

Plan: GA_Sen_Enacted_2021, District 051 --   190,167 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 051	190,167 (100.00%)	1,668 (100.00%)	1,876 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		1,668 (0.88%)	1,876 (0.99%)

Plan: GA_Sen_Enacted_2021, District 052 --   190,799 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 052	190,799 (100.00%)	23,969 (100.00%)	19,120 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		23,969 (12.56%)	19,120 (10.02%)

Plan: GA_Sen_Enacted_2021, District 053 --   190,236 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 053	190,236 (100.00%)	8,606 (100.00%)	7,558 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		8,606 (4.52%)	7,558 (3.97%)

Plan: GA_Sen_Enacted_2021, District 054 --   192,443 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 054	192,443 (100.00%)	6,014 (100.00%)	5,450 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		6,014 (3.13%)	5,450 (2.83%)

Plan: GA_Sen_Enacted_2021, District 055 --   190,155 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 041	5,006 (2.63%)	4,375 (3.60%)	3,542 (3.78%)
Dist. 043	56,342 (29.63%)	33,010 (27.19%)	24,557 (26.22%)
Dist. 055	128,807 (67.74%)	84,024 (69.21%)	65,560 (70.00%)
Total and % Population		121,409 (63.85%)	93,659 (49.25%)

Plan: GA_Sen_Enacted_2021, District 056 --   191,226 Total Population

Core Constituencies

<div align="right">GA_Sen_Enacted_2021</div>

From Plan: **GA_Sen_Proposed_2023_v1**

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 056	191,226 (100.00%)	12,428 (100.00%)	10,940 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		12,428 (6.50%)	10,940 (5.72%)

User: **Blake Esselstyn**
Plan Name: **GA_Sen_Proposed_2023_v1**
Plan Type: **Proposed**

Core Constituencies

Wednesday, November 29, 2023	8:38 AM

From Plan: **GA_Sen_Enacted_2021**

Plan: GA_Sen_Proposed_2023_v1, District 001 --   191,402 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 001	191,402 (100.00%)	46,451 (100.00%)	145,428 (100.00%)	36,468 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		46,451 (24.27%)	145,428 (75.98%)	36,468 (19.05%)

Plan: GA_Sen_Proposed_2023_v1, District 002 --   190,408 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 002	190,408 (100.00%)	91,457 (100.00%)	150,843 (100.00%)	70,688 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		91,457 (48.03%)	150,843 (79.22%)	70,688 (37.12%)

Plan: GA_Sen_Proposed_2023_v1, District 003 --   191,212 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 003	191,212 (100.00%)	40,685 (100.00%)	148,915 (100.00%)	31,545 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		40,685 (21.28%)	148,915 (77.88%)	31,545 (16.50%)

Plan: GA_Sen_Proposed_2023_v1, District 004 --   191,098 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 004	191,098 (100.00%)	43,692 (100.00%)	146,443 (100.00%)	34,217 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		43,692 (22.86%)	146,443 (76.63%)	34,217 (17.91%)

Plan: GA_Sen_Proposed_2023_v1, District 005 --   191,921 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 005	191,921 (100.00%)	52,919 (100.00%)	139,394 (100.00%)	41,736 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		52,919 (27.57%)	139,394 (72.63%)	41,736 (21.75%)

Plan: GA_Sen_Proposed_2023_v1, District 006 --   191,052 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 028	157,570 (82.47%)	26,809 (84.85%)	119,853 (81.98%)	21,028 (83.24%)
Dist. 030	33,482 (17.53%)	4,785 (15.15%)	26,337 (18.02%)	4,235 (16.76%)
Total and % Population		31,594 (16.54%)	146,190 (76.52%)	25,263 (13.22%)

Plan: GA_Sen_Proposed_2023_v1, District 007 --   189,709 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]

From Plan: **GA_Sen_Enacted_2021**

Plan: GA_Sen_Proposed_2023_v1, District 007 --   189,709 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 007	189,709 (100.00%)	39,008 (100.00%)	147,425 (100.00%)	31,601 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		39,008 (20.56%)	147,425 (77.71%)	31,601 (16.66%)

Plan: GA_Sen_Proposed_2023_v1, District 008 --   192,396 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 008	192,396 (100.00%)	58,388 (100.00%)	145,144 (100.00%)	44,098 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		58,388 (30.35%)	145,144 (75.44%)	44,098 (22.92%)

Plan: GA_Sen_Proposed_2023_v1, District 009 --   192,915 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 009	192,915 (100.00%)	55,952 (100.00%)	142,054 (100.00%)	41,948 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		55,952 (29.00%)	142,054 (73.64%)	41,948 (21.74%)

Plan: GA_Sen_Proposed_2023_v1, District 010 --   192,983 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 010	104,480 (54.14%)	79,609 (64.52%)	81,255 (53.22%)	63,737 (63.99%)
Dist. 017	5,268 (2.73%)	2,074 (1.68%)	4,104 (2.69%)	1,581 (1.59%)
Dist. 041	13,051 (6.76%)	7,521 (6.10%)	10,060 (6.59%)	5,965 (5.99%)
Dist. 042	60,925 (31.57%)	25,680 (20.81%)	50,366 (32.99%)	21,859 (21.94%)
Dist. 043	9,259 (4.80%)	8,497 (6.89%)	6,896 (4.52%)	6,470 (6.50%)
Total and % Population		123,381 (63.93%)	152,681 (79.12%)	99,612 (51.62%)

Plan: GA_Sen_Proposed_2023_v1, District 011 --   189,976 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 011	189,976 (100.00%)	59,469 (100.00%)	144,597 (100.00%)	44,887 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		59,469 (31.30%)	144,597 (76.11%)	44,887 (23.63%)

Plan: GA_Sen_Proposed_2023_v1, District 012 --   190,819 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 012	190,819 (100.00%)	112,733 (100.00%)	149,154 (100.00%)	86,465 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		112,733 (59.08%)	149,154 (78.17%)	86,465 (45.31%)

Plan: GA_Sen_Proposed_2023_v1, District 013 --   189,326 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 013	189,326 (100.00%)	51,601 (100.00%)	144,141 (100.00%)	38,871 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		51,601 (27.26%)	144,141 (76.13%)	38,871 (20.53%)

From Plan: **GA_Sen_Enacted_2021**

Plan: GA_Sen_Proposed_2023_v1, District 014 --   192,533 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 014	192,533 (100.00%)	33,017 (100.00%)	155,340 (100.00%)	29,470 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		33,017 (17.15%)	155,340 (80.68%)	29,470 (15.31%)

Plan: GA_Sen_Proposed_2023_v1, District 015 --   189,446 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 015	189,446 (100.00%)	100,396 (100.00%)	144,506 (100.00%)	78,040 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		100,396 (52.99%)	144,506 (76.28%)	78,040 (41.19%)

Plan: GA_Sen_Proposed_2023_v1, District 016 --   191,829 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 016	191,829 (100.00%)	43,176 (100.00%)	147,133 (100.00%)	33,393 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		43,176 (22.51%)	147,133 (76.70%)	33,393 (17.41%)

Plan: GA_Sen_Proposed_2023_v1, District 017 --   190,000 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 010	72,694 (38.26%)	40,304 (33.83%)	54,945 (38.46%)	30,824 (33.92%)
Dist. 017	29,032 (15.28%)	18,338 (15.39%)	21,357 (14.95%)	13,723 (15.10%)
Dist. 025	13,921 (7.33%)	8,207 (6.89%)	10,208 (7.15%)	6,082 (6.69%)
Dist. 044	74,353 (39.13%)	52,275 (43.88%)	56,345 (39.44%)	40,243 (44.29%)
Total and % Population		119,124 (62.70%)	142,855 (75.19%)	90,872 (47.83%)

Plan: GA_Sen_Proposed_2023_v1, District 018 --   191,825 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 018	191,825 (100.00%)	58,072 (100.00%)	150,196 (100.00%)	45,662 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		58,072 (30.27%)	150,196 (78.30%)	45,662 (23.80%)

Plan: GA_Sen_Proposed_2023_v1, District 019 --   192,316 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 019	192,316 (100.00%)	48,391 (100.00%)	146,131 (100.00%)	37,589 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		48,391 (25.16%)	146,131 (75.98%)	37,589 (19.55%)

Plan: GA_Sen_Proposed_2023_v1, District 020 --   192,588 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 020	192,588 (100.00%)	59,483 (100.00%)	147,033 (100.00%)	45,991 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		59,483 (30.89%)	147,033 (76.35%)	45,991 (23.88%)

Plan: GA_Sen_Proposed_2023_v1, District 021 --   192,572 Total Population

Core Constituencies   GA_Sen_Proposed_2023_v1

From Plan: **GA_Sen_Enacted_2021**

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 021	192,572 (100.00%)	12,821 (100.00%)	145,120 (100.00%)	10,823 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		12,821 (6.66%)	145,120 (75.36%)	10,823 (5.62%)

Plan: GA_Sen_Proposed_2023_v1, District 022 -- 193,163 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 022	193,163 (100.00%)	110,504 (100.00%)	150,450 (100.00%)	85,009 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		110,504 (57.21%)	150,450 (77.89%)	85,009 (44.01%)

Plan: GA_Sen_Proposed_2023_v1, District 023 -- 190,344 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 023	190,344 (100.00%)	66,595 (100.00%)	144,113 (100.00%)	51,133 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		66,595 (34.99%)	144,113 (75.71%)	51,133 (26.86%)

Plan: GA_Sen_Proposed_2023_v1, District 024 -- 192,674 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 024	192,674 (100.00%)	36,955 (100.00%)	148,602 (100.00%)	29,503 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		36,955 (19.18%)	148,602 (77.13%)	29,503 (15.31%)

Plan: GA_Sen_Proposed_2023_v1, District 025 -- 189,469 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 017	12,229 (6.45%)	2,123 (3.64%)	8,628 (5.86%)	1,612 (3.55%)
Dist. 025	177,240 (93.55%)	56,199 (96.36%)	138,709 (94.14%)	43,778 (96.45%)
Total and % Population		58,322 (30.78%)	147,337 (77.76%)	45,390 (23.96%)

Plan: GA_Sen_Proposed_2023_v1, District 026 -- 189,945 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 026	189,945 (100.00%)	109,688 (100.00%)	145,744 (100.00%)	83,056 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		109,688 (57.75%)	145,744 (76.73%)	83,056 (43.73%)

Plan: GA_Sen_Proposed_2023_v1, District 027 -- 190,676 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 027	190,676 (100.00%)	8,440 (100.00%)	139,196 (100.00%)	6,961 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		8,440 (4.43%)	139,196 (73.00%)	6,961 (3.65%)

Plan: GA_Sen_Proposed_2023_v1, District 028 -- 191,223 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 028	2,403 (1.26%)	502 (0.48%)	2,009 (1.39%)	415 (0.51%)

Core Constituencies

From Plan: **GA_Sen_Enacted_2021**

Plan: GA_Sen_Proposed_2023_v1, District 028 --   191,223 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 033	37,715 (19.72%)	18,028 (17.18%)	28,582 (19.77%)	14,251 (17.47%)
Dist. 035	101,235 (52.94%)	59,557 (56.74%)	76,612 (52.99%)	45,930 (56.31%)
Dist. 038	49,870 (26.08%)	26,872 (25.60%)	37,362 (25.84%)	20,972 (25.71%)
Total and % Population		104,959 (54.89%)	144,565 (75.60%)	81,568 (42.66%)

Plan: GA_Sen_Proposed_2023_v1, District 029 --   189,424 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 029	189,424 (100.00%)	50,184 (100.00%)	145,674 (100.00%)	39,150 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		50,184 (26.49%)	145,674 (76.90%)	39,150 (20.67%)

Plan: GA_Sen_Proposed_2023_v1, District 030 --   191,617 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 028	25,889 (13.51%)	6,165 (13.86%)	19,664 (13.65%)	4,719 (13.81%)
Dist. 030	157,993 (82.45%)	33,796 (75.97%)	118,740 (82.42%)	26,111 (76.43%)
Dist. 035	7,735 (4.04%)	4,527 (10.18%)	5,664 (3.93%)	3,335 (9.76%)
Total and % Population		44,488 (23.22%)	144,068 (75.19%)	34,165 (17.83%)

Plan: GA_Sen_Proposed_2023_v1, District 031 --   192,560 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 031	192,560 (100.00%)	38,939 (100.00%)	142,251 (100.00%)	29,440 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		38,939 (20.22%)	142,251 (73.87%)	29,440 (15.29%)

Plan: GA_Sen_Proposed_2023_v1, District 032 --   192,448 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 032	192,448 (100.00%)	26,098 (100.00%)	149,879 (100.00%)	22,274 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		26,098 (13.56%)	149,879 (77.88%)	22,274 (11.57%)

Plan: GA_Sen_Proposed_2023_v1, District 033 --   192,766 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 006	54,104 (28.07%)	8,897 (13.67%)	42,300 (28.68%)	7,524 (14.47%)
Dist. 033	138,662 (71.93%)	56,206 (86.33%)	105,206 (71.32%)	44,487 (85.53%)
Total and % Population		65,103 (33.77%)	147,506 (76.52%)	52,011 (26.98%)

Plan: GA_Sen_Proposed_2023_v1, District 034 --   190,668 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 034	190,668 (100.00%)	128,637 (100.00%)	141,840 (100.00%)	98,640 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		128,637 (67.47%)	141,840 (74.39%)	98,640 (51.73%)

Core Constituencies   GA_Sen_Proposed_2023_v1

From Plan: **GA_Sen_Enacted_2021**

Plan: GA_Sen_Proposed_2023_v1, District 035 --   192,472 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 006	47,100 (24.47%)	15,689 (15.15%)	39,943 (26.29%)	13,869 (16.70%)
Dist. 033	16,317 (8.48%)	5,125 (4.95%)	12,627 (8.31%)	4,159 (5.01%)
Dist. 035	15,631 (8.12%)	14,484 (13.99%)	11,623 (7.65%)	11,069 (13.33%)
Dist. 038	113,424 (58.93%)	68,233 (65.91%)	87,741 (57.75%)	53,958 (64.97%)
Total and % Population		103,531 (53.79%)	151,934 (78.94%)	83,055 (43.15%)

Plan: GA_Sen_Proposed_2023_v1, District 036 --   192,282 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 036	192,282 (100.00%)	99,832 (100.00%)	161,385 (100.00%)	82,859 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		99,832 (51.92%)	161,385 (83.93%)	82,859 (43.09%)

Plan: GA_Sen_Proposed_2023_v1, District 037 --   192,671 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 037	192,671 (100.00%)	35,411 (100.00%)	147,779 (100.00%)	28,484 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		35,411 (18.38%)	147,779 (76.70%)	28,484 (14.78%)

Plan: GA_Sen_Proposed_2023_v1, District 038 --   192,309 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 006	76,314 (39.68%)	14,706 (12.81%)	61,428 (41.20%)	13,348 (14.71%)
Dist. 028	4,560 (2.37%)	2,793 (2.43%)	3,447 (2.31%)	2,120 (2.34%)
Dist. 035	68,238 (35.48%)	57,552 (50.14%)	50,776 (34.06%)	43,685 (48.13%)
Dist. 038	29,861 (15.53%)	27,383 (23.86%)	23,264 (15.60%)	21,956 (24.19%)
Dist. 039	13,336 (6.93%)	12,338 (10.75%)	10,176 (6.83%)	9,653 (10.64%)
Total and % Population		114,772 (59.68%)	149,091 (77.53%)	90,762 (47.20%)

Plan: GA_Sen_Proposed_2023_v1, District 039 --   192,047 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 006	13,883 (7.23%)	2,580 (2.41%)	12,110 (7.67%)	2,490 (2.84%)
Dist. 039	178,164 (92.77%)	104,414 (97.59%)	145,846 (92.33%)	85,049 (97.16%)
Total and % Population		106,994 (55.71%)	157,956 (82.25%)	87,539 (45.58%)

Plan: GA_Sen_Proposed_2023_v1, District 040 --   190,544 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 040	190,544 (100.00%)	32,087 (100.00%)	147,000 (100.00%)	28,277 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		32,087 (16.84%)	147,000 (77.15%)	28,277 (14.84%)

Plan: GA_Sen_Proposed_2023_v1, District 041 --   193,109 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 010	11,148 (5.77%)	10,362 (9.49%)	8,372 (5.66%)	7,988 (9.24%)

Core Constituencies

From Plan: **GA_Sen_Enacted_2021**

Plan: GA_Sen_Proposed_2023_v1, District 041 --   193,109 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 041	124,413 (64.43%)	85,497 (78.26%)	93,552 (63.25%)	66,576 (77.00%)
Dist. 042	52,542 (27.21%)	9,008 (8.25%)	42,055 (28.43%)	8,360 (9.67%)
Dist. 055	5,006 (2.59%)	4,375 (4.00%)	3,929 (2.66%)	3,542 (4.10%)
Total and % Population		109,242 (56.57%)	147,908 (76.59%)	86,466 (44.78%)

Plan: GA_Sen_Proposed_2023_v1, District 042 --   191,057 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 017	145,981 (76.41%)	38,382 (62.36%)	110,383 (76.50%)	29,329 (62.44%)
Dist. 043	45,076 (23.59%)	23,169 (37.64%)	33,910 (23.50%)	17,646 (37.56%)
Total and % Population		61,551 (32.22%)	144,293 (75.52%)	46,975 (24.59%)

Plan: GA_Sen_Proposed_2023_v1, District 043 --   189,443 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 043	133,101 (70.26%)	85,624 (72.17%)	101,159 (71.22%)	66,012 (72.89%)
Dist. 055	56,342 (29.74%)	33,010 (27.83%)	40,878 (28.78%)	24,557 (27.11%)
Total and % Population		118,634 (62.62%)	142,037 (74.98%)	90,569 (47.81%)

Plan: GA_Sen_Proposed_2023_v1, District 044 --   193,156 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 042	77,473 (40.11%)	19,815 (19.73%)	61,531 (40.91%)	17,164 (21.32%)
Dist. 044	115,683 (59.89%)	80,640 (80.27%)	88,879 (59.09%)	63,356 (78.68%)
Total and % Population		100,455 (52.01%)	150,410 (77.87%)	80,520 (41.69%)

Plan: GA_Sen_Proposed_2023_v1, District 045 --   190,692 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 045	190,692 (100.00%)	33,403 (100.00%)	140,706 (100.00%)	26,149 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		33,403 (17.52%)	140,706 (73.79%)	26,149 (13.71%)

Plan: GA_Sen_Proposed_2023_v1, District 046 --   190,312 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 046	190,312 (100.00%)	32,130 (100.00%)	146,713 (100.00%)	24,793 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		32,130 (16.88%)	146,713 (77.09%)	24,793 (13.03%)

Plan: GA_Sen_Proposed_2023_v1, District 047 --   190,607 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 047	190,607 (100.00%)	32,662 (100.00%)	146,599 (100.00%)	25,543 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		32,662 (17.14%)	146,599 (76.91%)	25,543 (13.40%)

From Plan: **GA_Sen_Enacted_2021**

Plan: GA_Sen_Proposed_2023_v1, District 048 --   190,123 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 048	190,123 (100.00%)	16,184 (100.00%)	136,995 (100.00%)	12,968 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		16,184 (8.51%)	136,995 (72.06%)	12,968 (6.82%)

Plan: GA_Sen_Proposed_2023_v1, District 049 --   189,355 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 049	189,355 (100.00%)	13,866 (100.00%)	144,123 (100.00%)	11,475 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		13,866 (7.32%)	144,123 (76.11%)	11,475 (6.06%)

Plan: GA_Sen_Proposed_2023_v1, District 050 --   189,320 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 050	189,320 (100.00%)	9,706 (100.00%)	148,799 (100.00%)	8,341 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		9,706 (5.13%)	148,799 (78.60%)	8,341 (4.41%)

Plan: GA_Sen_Proposed_2023_v1, District 051 --   190,167 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 051	190,167 (100.00%)	1,668 (100.00%)	155,571 (100.00%)	1,876 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		1,668 (0.88%)	155,571 (81.81%)	1,876 (0.99%)

Plan: GA_Sen_Proposed_2023_v1, District 052 --   190,799 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 052	190,799 (100.00%)	23,969 (100.00%)	146,620 (100.00%)	19,120 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		23,969 (12.56%)	146,620 (76.85%)	19,120 (10.02%)

Plan: GA_Sen_Proposed_2023_v1, District 053 --   190,236 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 053	190,236 (100.00%)	8,606 (100.00%)	148,201 (100.00%)	7,558 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		8,606 (4.52%)	148,201 (77.90%)	7,558 (3.97%)

Plan: GA_Sen_Proposed_2023_v1, District 054 --   192,443 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 054	192,443 (100.00%)	6,014 (100.00%)	143,843 (100.00%)	5,450 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		6,014 (3.13%)	143,843 (74.75%)	5,450 (2.83%)

Plan: GA_Sen_Proposed_2023_v1, District 055 --   192,235 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]

Core Constituencies   GA_Sen_Proposed_2023_v1

From Plan: **GA_Sen_Enacted_2021**

Plan: GA_Sen_Proposed_2023_v1, District 055 --   192,235 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 010	4,576 (2.38%)	4,192 (3.59%)	3,312 (2.27%)	3,122 (3.44%)
Dist. 041	53,559 (27.86%)	23,482 (20.13%)	41,666 (28.55%)	18,420 (20.30%)
Dist. 043	5,293 (2.75%)	4,948 (4.24%)	3,776 (2.59%)	3,626 (4.00%)
Dist. 055	128,807 (67.00%)	84,024 (72.03%)	97,161 (66.59%)	65,560 (72.26%)
Total and % Population		116,646 (60.68%)	145,915 (75.90%)	90,728 (47.20%)

Plan: GA_Sen_Proposed_2023_v1, District 056 --   191,226 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 056	191,226 (100.00%)	12,428 (100.00%)	144,448 (100.00%)	10,940 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		12,428 (6.50%)	144,448 (75.54%)	10,940 (5.72%)

User:
Plan Name: **GA Senate Illustrative**
Plan Type: **Reference**

Core Constituencies

Tuesday, December 12, 2023	12:00 PM

From Plan: **GA Senate Enacted**

Plan: GA Senate Illustrative, District 1 --   191,402 Total Population

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]	[NH18+_Wht]
Dist. 1	191,402 (100.00%)	36,468 (100.00%)	90,150 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		36,468 (19.05%)	90,150 (47.10%)

Plan: GA Senate Illustrative, District 10 --   192,601 Total Population

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]	[NH18+_Wht]
Dist. 10	89,018 (46.22%)	58,869 (64.85%)	7,584 (15.39%)
Dist. 17	36,218 (18.80%)	7,232 (7.97%)	17,269 (35.05%)
Dist. 25	30,217 (15.69%)	6,035 (6.65%)	16,399 (33.28%)
Dist. 43	37,148 (19.29%)	18,640 (20.53%)	8,020 (16.28%)
Total and % Population		90,776 (47.13%)	49,272 (25.58%)

Plan: GA Senate Illustrative, District 11 --   189,976 Total Population

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]	[NH18+_Wht]
Dist. 11	189,976 (100.00%)	44,887 (100.00%)	85,275 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		44,887 (23.63%)	85,275 (44.89%)

Plan: GA Senate Illustrative, District 12 --   190,819 Total Population

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]	[NH18+_Wht]
Dist. 12	190,819 (100.00%)	86,465 (100.00%)	54,752 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		86,465 (45.31%)	54,752 (28.69%)

Plan: GA Senate Illustrative, District 13 --   194,905 Total Population

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]	[NH18+_Wht]
Dist. 13	189,326 (97.14%)	38,871 (95.88%)	92,398 (97.05%)
Dist. 20	5,579 (2.86%)	1,669 (4.12%)	2,804 (2.95%)
Total and % Population		40,540 (20.80%)	95,202 (48.85%)

Plan: GA Senate Illustrative, District 14 --   192,533 Total Population

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]	[NH18+_Wht]
Dist. 14	192,533 (100.00%)	29,470 (100.00%)	88,706 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		29,470 (15.31%)	88,706 (46.07%)

Plan: GA Senate Illustrative, District 15 --   189,446 Total Population

Core Constituencies   GA Senate Illustrative

From Plan: **GA Senate Enacted**

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]	[NH18+_Wht]
Dist. 15	189,446 (100.00%)	78,040 (100.00%)	52,771 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		78,040 (41.19%)	52,771 (27.86%)

Plan: GA Senate Illustrative, District 16 --   190,077 Total Population

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]	[NH18+_Wht]
Dist. 16	150,183 (79.01%)	26,367 (91.41%)	78,495 (75.77%)
Dist. 28	39,894 (20.99%)	2,478 (8.59%)	25,099 (24.23%)
Total and % Population		28,845 (15.18%)	103,594 (54.50%)

Plan: GA Senate Illustrative, District 17 --   193,838 Total Population

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]	[NH18+_Wht]
Dist. 17	74,020 (38.19%)	9,929 (30.29%)	41,774 (38.95%)
Dist. 24	28,993 (14.96%)	4,551 (13.88%)	16,840 (15.70%)
Dist. 25	81,948 (42.28%)	15,751 (48.05%)	44,479 (41.47%)
Dist. 26	8,877 (4.58%)	2,549 (7.78%)	4,165 (3.88%)
Total and % Population		32,780 (16.91%)	107,258 (55.33%)

Plan: GA Senate Illustrative, District 18 --   192,680 Total Population

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]	[NH18+_Wht]
Dist. 18	138,643 (71.96%)	32,661 (73.21%)	65,909 (73.06%)
Dist. 20	40,743 (21.15%)	8,821 (19.77%)	18,114 (20.08%)
Dist. 26	13,294 (6.90%)	3,131 (7.02%)	6,183 (6.85%)
Total and % Population		44,613 (23.15%)	90,206 (46.82%)

Plan: GA Senate Illustrative, District 19 --   192,316 Total Population

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]	[NH18+_Wht]
Dist. 19	192,316 (100.00%)	37,589 (100.00%)	93,506 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		37,589 (19.55%)	93,506 (48.62%)

Plan: GA Senate Illustrative, District 2 --   190,408 Total Population

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]	[NH18+_Wht]
Dist. 2	190,408 (100.00%)	70,688 (100.00%)	60,650 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		70,688 (37.12%)	60,650 (31.85%)

Plan: GA Senate Illustrative, District 20 --   194,919 Total Population

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]	[NH18+_Wht]
Dist. 20	146,266 (75.04%)	35,501 (72.62%)	69,811 (74.89%)
Dist. 23	31,442 (16.13%)	8,247 (16.87%)	14,887 (15.97%)
Dist. 26	17,211 (8.83%)	5,140 (10.51%)	8,523 (9.14%)
Total and % Population		48,888 (25.08%)	93,221 (47.83%)

Core Constituencies   GA Senate Illustrative

From Plan: **GA Senate Enacted**

Plan: GA Senate Illustrative, District 21 --   192,572 Total Population

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]	[NH18+_Wht]
Dist. 21	192,572 (100.00%)	10,823 (100.00%)	107,202 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		10,823 (5.62%)	107,202 (55.67%)

Plan: GA Senate Illustrative, District 22 --   188,930 Total Population

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]	[NH18+_Wht]
Dist. 22	158,756 (84.03%)	67,487 (90.64%)	45,252 (80.14%)
Dist. 23	30,174 (15.97%)	6,970 (9.36%)	11,216 (19.86%)
Total and % Population		74,457 (39.41%)	56,468 (29.89%)

Plan: GA Senate Illustrative, District 23 --   188,095 Total Population

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]	[NH18+_Wht]
Dist. 22	34,407 (18.29%)	17,522 (23.36%)	6,476 (9.95%)
Dist. 23	89,638 (47.66%)	30,130 (40.17%)	35,981 (55.29%)
Dist. 24	8,494 (4.52%)	3,612 (4.82%)	2,516 (3.87%)
Dist. 25	26,833 (14.27%)	10,300 (13.73%)	10,935 (16.80%)
Dist. 26	28,723 (15.27%)	13,441 (17.92%)	9,164 (14.08%)
Total and % Population		75,005 (39.88%)	65,072 (34.60%)

Plan: GA Senate Illustrative, District 24 --   194,277 Total Population

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]	[NH18+_Wht]
Dist. 23	39,090 (20.12%)	5,786 (21.33%)	19,904 (19.08%)
Dist. 24	155,187 (79.88%)	21,340 (78.67%)	84,388 (80.92%)
Total and % Population		27,126 (13.96%)	104,292 (53.68%)

Plan: GA Senate Illustrative, District 25 --   192,708 Total Population

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]	[NH18+_Wht]
Dist. 10	72,694 (37.72%)	30,824 (36.51%)	16,419 (39.14%)
Dist. 17	46,069 (23.91%)	19,523 (23.12%)	10,915 (26.02%)
Dist. 25	36,650 (19.02%)	12,797 (15.16%)	11,191 (26.68%)
Dist. 34	3,542 (1.84%)	2,342 (2.77%)	265 (0.63%)
Dist. 44	33,753 (17.52%)	18,938 (22.43%)	3,163 (7.54%)
Total and % Population		84,424 (43.81%)	41,953 (21.77%)

Plan: GA Senate Illustrative, District 26 --   190,535 Total Population

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]	[NH18+_Wht]
Dist. 18	53,182 (27.91%)	13,001 (16.93%)	25,246 (44.44%)
Dist. 25	15,513 (8.14%)	4,977 (6.48%)	6,252 (11.01%)
Dist. 26	121,840 (63.95%)	58,795 (76.58%)	25,311 (44.55%)
Total and % Population		76,773 (40.29%)	56,809 (29.82%)

Plan: GA Senate Illustrative, District 27 --   190,676 Total Population

From Plan: **GA Senate Enacted**

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]	[NH18+_Wht]
Dist. 27	190,676 (100.00%)	6,961 (100.00%)	99,531 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		6,961 (3.65%)	99,531 (52.20%)

Plan: GA Senate Illustrative, District 28 --   189,696 Total Population

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]	[NH18+_Wht]
Dist. 16	6,708 (3.54%)	2,109 (2.57%)	1,896 (4.20%)
Dist. 28	81,767 (43.10%)	16,902 (20.62%)	36,470 (80.74%)
Dist. 34	30,041 (15.84%)	17,388 (21.22%)	3,285 (7.27%)
Dist. 35	64,956 (34.24%)	41,268 (50.35%)	3,420 (7.57%)
Dist. 39	6,224 (3.28%)	4,292 (5.24%)	99 (0.22%)
Total and % Population		81,959 (43.21%)	45,170 (23.81%)

Plan: GA Senate Illustrative, District 29 --   189,424 Total Population

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]	[NH18+_Wht]
Dist. 29	189,424 (100.00%)	39,150 (100.00%)	92,102 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		39,150 (20.67%)	92,102 (48.62%)

Plan: GA Senate Illustrative, District 3 --   191,212 Total Population

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]	[NH18+_Wht]
Dist. 3	191,212 (100.00%)	31,545 (100.00%)	102,574 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		31,545 (16.50%)	102,574 (53.64%)

Plan: GA Senate Illustrative, District 30 --   191,939 Total Population

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]	[NH18+_Wht]
Dist. 28	42,872 (22.34%)	4,183 (18.10%)	26,272 (23.73%)
Dist. 30	149,067 (77.66%)	18,933 (81.90%)	84,420 (76.27%)
Total and % Population		23,116 (12.04%)	110,692 (57.67%)

Plan: GA Senate Illustrative, District 31 --   192,755 Total Population

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]	[NH18+_Wht]
Dist. 30	9,032 (4.69%)	680 (2.43%)	5,604 (5.66%)
Dist. 31	183,723 (95.31%)	27,257 (97.57%)	93,468 (94.34%)
Total and % Population		27,937 (14.49%)	99,072 (51.40%)

Plan: GA Senate Illustrative, District 32 --   192,448 Total Population

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]	[NH18+_Wht]
Dist. 32	192,448 (100.00%)	22,274 (100.00%)	98,589 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		22,274 (11.57%)	98,589 (51.23%)

Plan: GA Senate Illustrative, District 33 --   192,694 Total Population

From Plan: **GA Senate Enacted**

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]	[NH18+_Wht]
Dist. 33	192,694 (100.00%)	62,897 (100.00%)	44,286 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		62,897 (32.64%)	44,286 (22.98%)

Plan: GA Senate Illustrative, District 34 --   192,023 Total Population

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]	[NH18+_Wht]
Dist. 16	34,938 (18.19%)	4,917 (5.87%)	18,063 (53.98%)
Dist. 34	157,085 (81.81%)	78,910 (94.13%)	15,401 (46.02%)
Total and % Population		83,827 (43.65%)	33,464 (17.43%)

Plan: GA Senate Illustrative, District 35 --   193,194 Total Population

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]	[NH18+_Wht]
Dist. 28	25,889 (13.40%)	4,719 (6.02%)	12,823 (25.19%)
Dist. 30	33,376 (17.28%)	10,733 (13.68%)	10,675 (20.97%)
Dist. 31	8,837 (4.57%)	2,183 (2.78%)	3,626 (7.12%)
Dist. 35	125,092 (64.75%)	60,805 (77.52%)	23,772 (46.71%)
Total and % Population		78,440 (40.60%)	50,896 (26.34%)

Plan: GA Senate Illustrative, District 36 --   192,282 Total Population

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]	[NH18+_Wht]
Dist. 36	192,282 (100.00%)	82,859 (100.00%)	58,394 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		82,859 (43.09%)	58,394 (30.37%)

Plan: GA Senate Illustrative, District 37 --   192,671 Total Population

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]	[NH18+_Wht]
Dist. 37	192,671 (100.00%)	28,484 (100.00%)	96,596 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		28,484 (14.78%)	96,596 (50.14%)

Plan: GA Senate Illustrative, District 38 --   190,605 Total Population

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]	[NH18+_Wht]
Dist. 35	2,791 (1.46%)	1,946 (2.01%)	42 (0.13%)
Dist. 38	187,814 (98.54%)	94,990 (97.99%)	31,371 (99.87%)
Total and % Population		96,936 (50.86%)	31,413 (16.48%)

Plan: GA Senate Illustrative, District 39 --   190,184 Total Population

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]	[NH18+_Wht]
Dist. 39	185,276 (97.42%)	90,410 (96.40%)	43,379 (98.31%)
Dist. 6	4,908 (2.58%)	3,379 (3.60%)	744 (1.69%)
Total and % Population		93,789 (49.31%)	44,123 (23.20%)

Plan: GA Senate Illustrative, District 4 --   191,098 Total Population

Core Constituencies

From Plan: **GA Senate Enacted**

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]	[NH18+_Wht]
Dist. 4	191,098 (100.00%)	34,217 (100.00%)	97,792 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		34,217 (17.91%)	97,792 (51.17%)

Plan: GA Senate Illustrative, District 40 --   190,544 Total Population

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]	[NH18+_Wht]
Dist. 40	190,544 (100.00%)	28,277 (100.00%)	68,121 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		28,277 (14.84%)	68,121 (35.75%)

Plan: GA Senate Illustrative, District 41 --   191,023 Total Population

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]	[NH18+_Wht]
Dist. 41	191,023 (100.00%)	90,961 (100.00%)	31,068 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		90,961 (47.62%)	31,068 (16.26%)

Plan: GA Senate Illustrative, District 42 --   190,153 Total Population

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]	[NH18+_Wht]
Dist. 42	182,791 (96.13%)	42,356 (94.97%)	77,645 (95.88%)
Dist. 44	7,362 (3.87%)	2,241 (5.03%)	3,339 (4.12%)
Total and % Population		44,597 (23.45%)	80,984 (42.59%)

Plan: GA Senate Illustrative, District 43 --   191,784 Total Population

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]	[NH18+_Wht]
Dist. 17	36,203 (18.88%)	9,561 (11.29%)	15,888 (34.14%)
Dist. 43	155,581 (81.12%)	75,114 (88.71%)	30,649 (65.86%)
Total and % Population		84,675 (44.15%)	46,537 (24.27%)

Plan: GA Senate Illustrative, District 44 --   188,256 Total Population

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]	[NH18+_Wht]
Dist. 10	31,186 (16.57%)	15,978 (15.45%)	5,036 (22.68%)
Dist. 42	8,149 (4.33%)	5,027 (4.86%)	1,466 (6.60%)
Dist. 44	148,921 (79.11%)	82,420 (79.69%)	15,700 (70.71%)
Total and % Population		103,425 (54.94%)	22,202 (11.79%)

Plan: GA Senate Illustrative, District 45 --   190,692 Total Population

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]	[NH18+_Wht]
Dist. 45	190,692 (100.00%)	26,149 (100.00%)	78,049 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		26,149 (13.71%)	78,049 (40.93%)

Plan: GA Senate Illustrative, District 46 --   190,312 Total Population

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]	[NH18+_Wht]

Core Constituencies

From Plan: **GA Senate Enacted**

Plan: GA Senate Illustrative, District 46 --   190,312 Total Population

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]	[NH18+_Wht]
Dist. 46	190,312 (100.00%)	24,793 (100.00%)	102,559 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		24,793 (13.03%)	102,559 (53.89%)

Plan: GA Senate Illustrative, District 47 --   190,607 Total Population

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]	[NH18+_Wht]
Dist. 47	190,607 (100.00%)	25,543 (100.00%)	98,893 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		25,543 (13.40%)	98,893 (51.88%)

Plan: GA Senate Illustrative, District 48 --   190,123 Total Population

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]	[NH18+_Wht]
Dist. 48	190,123 (100.00%)	12,968 (100.00%)	71,575 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		12,968 (6.82%)	71,575 (37.65%)

Plan: GA Senate Illustrative, District 49 --   189,355 Total Population

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]	[NH18+_Wht]
Dist. 49	189,355 (100.00%)	11,475 (100.00%)	94,600 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		11,475 (6.06%)	94,600 (49.96%)

Plan: GA Senate Illustrative, District 5 --   191,921 Total Population

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]	[NH18+_Wht]
Dist. 5	191,921 (100.00%)	41,736 (100.00%)	21,872 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		41,736 (21.75%)	21,872 (11.40%)

Plan: GA Senate Illustrative, District 50 --   189,320 Total Population

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]	[NH18+_Wht]
Dist. 50	189,320 (100.00%)	8,341 (100.00%)	121,337 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		8,341 (4.41%)	121,337 (64.09%)

Plan: GA Senate Illustrative, District 51 --   190,167 Total Population

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]	[NH18+_Wht]
Dist. 51	190,167 (100.00%)	1,876 (100.00%)	140,394 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		1,876 (0.99%)	140,394 (73.83%)

Plan: GA Senate Illustrative, District 52 --   190,799 Total Population

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]	[NH18+_Wht]

From Plan: **GA Senate Enacted**

Plan: GA Senate Illustrative, District 52 --   **190,799 Total Population**

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]	[NH18+_Wht]
Dist. 52	190,799 (100.00%)	19,120 (100.00%)	109,583 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		19,120 (10.02%)	109,583 (57.43%)

Plan: GA Senate Illustrative, District 53 --   **190,236 Total Population**

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]	[NH18+_Wht]
Dist. 53	190,236 (100.00%)	7,558 (100.00%)	129,390 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		7,558 (3.97%)	129,390 (68.02%)

Plan: GA Senate Illustrative, District 54 --   **192,443 Total Population**

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]	[NH18+_Wht]
Dist. 54	192,443 (100.00%)	5,450 (100.00%)	100,668 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		5,450 (2.83%)	100,668 (52.31%)

Plan: GA Senate Illustrative, District 55 --   **190,155 Total Population**

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]	[NH18+_Wht]
Dist. 55	190,155 (100.00%)	93,659 (100.00%)	29,183 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		93,659 (49.25%)	29,183 (15.35%)

Plan: GA Senate Illustrative, District 56 --   **191,226 Total Population**

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]	[NH18+_Wht]
Dist. 56	191,226 (100.00%)	10,940 (100.00%)	110,031 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		10,940 (5.72%)	110,031 (57.54%)

Plan: GA Senate Illustrative, District 6 --   **191,834 Total Population**

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]	[NH18+_Wht]
Dist. 38	5,341 (2.78%)	1,896 (5.30%)	1,074 (1.19%)
Dist. 6	186,493 (97.22%)	33,852 (94.70%)	89,280 (98.81%)
Total and % Population		35,748 (18.63%)	90,354 (47.10%)

Plan: GA Senate Illustrative, District 7 --   **189,709 Total Population**

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]	[NH18+_Wht]
Dist. 7	189,709 (100.00%)	31,601 (100.00%)	55,780 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		31,601 (16.66%)	55,780 (29.40%)

Plan: GA Senate Illustrative, District 8 --   **192,396 Total Population**

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]	[NH18+_Wht]

From Plan: **GA Senate Enacted**

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]	[NH18+_Wht]
Dist. 8	192,396 (100.00%)	44,098 (100.00%)	87,232 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		44,098 (22.92%)	87,232 (45.34%)

Plan: GA Senate Illustrative, District 9 --   192,915 Total Population

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]	[NH18+_Wht]
Dist. 9	192,915 (100.00%)	41,948 (100.00%)	50,868 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		41,948 (21.74%)	50,868 (26.37%)

User: **Blake Esselstyn**
Plan Name: **GA_Sen_Proposed_2023_v1**
Plan Type: **Proposed**

Measures of Compactness Report

Sunday, December 10, 2023   8:12 PM

	Reock	Polsby-Popper
Sum	N/A	N/A
Min	0.13	0.08
Max	0.58	0.34
Mean	0.32	0.20
Std. Dev.	0.13	0.08

District	Reock	Polsby-Popper
006	0.41	0.31
010	0.26	0.13
017	0.58	0.32
025	0.41	0.24
028	0.29	0.16
030	0.51	0.34
033	0.21	0.16
035	0.26	0.16
038	0.13	0.08
039	0.13	0.11
041	0.25	0.15

Maptitude For Redistricting

GA_Sen_Proposed_2023_v1

Measures of Compactness Report

	Reock	Polsby-Popper
Sum	N/A	N/A
Min	0.13	0.08
Max	0.58	0.34
Mean	0.32	0.20
Std. Dev.	0.13	0.08

District	Reock	Polsby-Popper
042	0.38	0.21
043	0.37	0.22
044	0.27	0.26
055	0.37	0.14

Maptitude
For Redistricting

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Measures of Compactness Report

Measures of Compactness Summary

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

Maptitude
For Redistricting

User: **Blake Esselstyn**

Plan Name: **GA_Sen_Proposed_2023_v1**

Plan Type: **Proposed**

Measures of Compactness Report

Tuesday, December 12, 2023

1:22 PM

	Reock	Polsby-Popper
Sum	N/A	N/A
Min	0.13	0.08
Max	0.68	0.50
Mean	0.40	0.27
Std. Dev.	0.12	0.09

District	Reock	Polsby-Popper
001	0.49	0.31
002	0.47	0.22
003	0.39	0.21
004	0.47	0.27
005	0.17	0.21
006	0.41	0.31
007	0.35	0.34
008	0.45	0.23
009	0.24	0.21
010	0.26	0.13
011	0.36	0.33

Maptitude For Redistricting

GA_Sen_Proposed_2023_v1

Measures of Compactness Report

	Reock	Polsby-Popper
Sum	N/A	N/A
Min	0.13	0.08
Max	0.68	0.50
Mean	0.40	0.27
Std. Dev.	0.12	0.09

District	Reock	Polsby-Popper
012	0.62	0.39
013	0.45	0.26
014	0.27	0.24
015	0.57	0.32
016	0.37	0.31
017	0.58	0.32
018	0.47	0.21
019	0.53	0.37
020	0.41	0.36
021	0.42	0.33
022	0.41	0.29
023	0.37	0.16
024	0.37	0.21
025	0.41	0.24

Maptitude
For Redistricting

GA_Sen_Proposed_2023_v1

Measures of Compactness Report

	Reock	Polsby-Popper
Sum	N/A	N/A
Min	0.13	0.08
Max	0.68	0.50
Mean	0.40	0.27
Std. Dev.	0.12	0.09

District	Reock	Polsby-Popper
026	0.47	0.20
027	0.50	0.46
028	0.29	0.16
029	0.58	0.42
030	0.51	0.34
031	0.37	0.38
032	0.29	0.21
033	0.21	0.16
034	0.45	0.34
035	0.26	0.16
036	0.32	0.30
037	0.49	0.37
038	0.13	0.08
039	0.13	0.11

Maptitude For Redistricting

GA_Sen_Proposed_2023_v1

Measures of Compactness Report

	Reock	Polsby-Popper
Sum	N/A	N/A
Min	0.13	0.08
Max	0.68	0.50
Mean	0.40	0.27
Std. Dev.	0.12	0.09

District	Reock	Polsby-Popper
040	0.51	0.34
041	0.25	0.15
042	0.38	0.21
043	0.37	0.22
044	0.27	0.26
045	0.35	0.30
046	0.37	0.21
047	0.36	0.19
048	0.35	0.34
049	0.46	0.34
050	0.45	0.23
051	0.68	0.50
052	0.47	0.25
053	0.49	0.40

Maptitude For Redistricting

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Measures of Compactness Report

	Reock	Polsby-Popper
Sum	N/A	N/A
Min	0.13	0.08
Max	0.68	0.50
Mean	0.40	0.27
Std. Dev.	0.12	0.09

District	Reock	Polsby-Popper
054	0.60	0.44
055	0.37	0.14
056	0.38	0.30

Maptitude
For Redistricting

GA_Sen_Proposed_2023_v1

Measures of Compactness Report

Measures of Compactness Summary

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

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

Maptitude
For Redistricting

User:
Plan Name: **GA Senate Illustrative**
Plan Type: **Reference**

Measures of Compactness Report

Sunday, December 10, 2023   8:20 PM

	Reock	Polsby-Popper
Sum	N/A	N/A
Min	0.18	0.13
Max	0.59	0.46
Mean	0.38	0.25
Std. Dev.	0.10	0.08

District	Reock	Polsby-Popper
6	0.42	0.23
10	0.25	0.19
13	0.48	0.25
16	0.39	0.27
17	0.35	0.16
18	0.38	0.20
20	0.28	0.24
22	0.33	0.32
23	0.34	0.17
24	0.27	0.23
25	0.57	0.34

Maptitude
For Redistricting

GA Senate Illustrative

Measures of Compactness Report

	Reock	Polsby-Popper
Sum	N/A	N/A
Min	0.18	0.13
Max	0.59	0.46
Mean	0.38	0.25
Std. Dev.	0.10	0.08

District	Reock	Polsby-Popper
26	0.44	0.25
28	0.38	0.19
30	0.41	0.38
31	0.40	0.46
34	0.31	0.21
35	0.59	0.42
38	0.37	0.20
39	0.18	0.13
42	0.47	0.25
43	0.49	0.25
44	0.33	0.24

Maptitude
For Redistricting

GA Senate Illustrative

Measures of Compactness Report

Measures of Compactness Summary

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

Maptitude
For Redistricting

User: **Blake Esselstyn**
Plan Name: **GA_Sen_Enacted_2021**
Plan Type: **Enacted**

Measures of Compactness Report

Sunday, December 10, 2023   8:04 PM

	Reock	Polsby-Popper
Sum	N/A	N/A
Min	0.17	0.13
Max	0.64	0.41
Mean	0.40	0.25
Std. Dev.	0.13	0.07

District	Reock	Polsby-Popper
006	0.41	0.24
010	0.28	0.23
017	0.35	0.17
025	0.39	0.24
028	0.45	0.25
030	0.60	0.41
033	0.40	0.22
035	0.47	0.26
038	0.36	0.21
039	0.17	0.13
041	0.51	0.30

Maptitude
For Redistricting

Measures of Compactness Report

	Reock	Polsby-Popper
Sum	N/A	N/A
Min	0.17	0.13
Max	0.64	0.41
Mean	0.40	0.25
Std. Dev.	0.13	0.07

District	Reock	Polsby-Popper
042	0.48	0.32
043	0.64	0.35
044	0.18	0.19
055	0.34	0.27

Maptitude For Redistricting

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GA_Sen_Enacted_2021

Measures of Compactness Report

Measures of Compactness Summary

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

Maptitude
For Redistricting

User:

Plan Name: **GA Senate Illustrative**

Plan Type: **Reference**

Measures of Compactness Report

Saturday, December 3, 2022   2:09 PM

Number of cut edges: 11,003

	Reock	Schwartzberg	Polsby-Popper	Area/Convex Hull
Sum	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Min	0.17	1.31	0.13	0.52
Max	0.68	2.67	0.50	0.92
Mean	0.41	1.76	0.28	0.75
Std. Dev.	0.11	0.26	0.09	0.08

District	Reock	Schwartzberg	Polsby-Popper	Area/Convex Hull
1	0.49	1.60	0.31	0.79
2	0.47	1.80	0.22	0.73
3	0.39	1.70	0.21	0.70
4	0.47	1.64	0.27	0.75
5	0.17	2.10	0.21	0.65
6	0.42	1.95	0.23	0.71
7	0.35	1.66	0.34	0.79
8	0.45	1.77	0.23	0.73
9	0.24	2.06	0.21	0.69
10	0.25	2.08	0.19	0.68
11	0.36	1.57	0.33	0.79

Maptitude
For Redistricting

GA Senate Illustrative

Measures of Compactness Report

Number of cut edges: 11,003

	Reock	Schwartzberg	Polsby-Popper	Area/Convex Hull
Sum	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Min	0.17	1.31	0.13	0.52
Max	0.68	2.67	0.50	0.92
Mean	0.41	1.76	0.28	0.75
Std. Dev.	0.11	0.26	0.09	0.08

District	Reock	Schwartzberg	Polsby-Popper	Area/Convex Hull
12	0.62	1.46	0.39	0.86
13	0.48	1.70	0.25	0.76
14	0.27	1.90	0.24	0.66
15	0.57	1.52	0.32	0.83
16	0.39	1.76	0.27	0.71
17	0.35	2.21	0.16	0.60
18	0.38	1.91	0.20	0.66
19	0.53	1.47	0.37	0.84
20	0.28	1.83	0.24	0.71
21	0.42	1.56	0.33	0.83
22	0.33	1.70	0.32	0.74
23	0.34	1.93	0.17	0.69
24	0.27	1.87	0.23	0.72
25	0.57	1.55	0.34	0.80

GA Senate Illustrative

Measures of Compactness Report

Number of cut edges: 11,003

	Reock	Schwartzberg	Polsby-Popper	Area/Convex Hull
Sum	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Min	0.17	1.31	0.13	0.52
Max	0.68	2.67	0.50	0.92
Mean	0.41	1.76	0.28	0.75
Std. Dev.	0.11	0.26	0.09	0.08

District	Reock	Schwartzberg	Polsby-Popper	Area/Convex Hull
26	0.44	1.56	0.25	0.77
27	0.50	1.37	0.46	0.88
28	0.38	2.17	0.19	0.66
29	0.58	1.37	0.42	0.88
30	0.41	1.55	0.38	0.84
31	0.40	1.43	0.46	0.86
32	0.29	1.98	0.21	0.64
33	0.40	1.96	0.22	0.72
34	0.31	1.98	0.21	0.66
35	0.59	1.48	0.42	0.86
36	0.32	1.76	0.30	0.76
37	0.49	1.51	0.37	0.80
38	0.37	2.05	0.20	0.75
39	0.18	2.67	0.13	0.52

GA Senate Illustrative

Measures of Compactness Report

Number of cut edges: 11,003

	Reock	Schwartzberg	Polsby-Popper	Area/Convex Hull
Sum	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Min	0.17	1.31	0.13	0.52
Max	0.68	2.67	0.50	0.92
Mean	0.41	1.76	0.28	0.75
Std. Dev.	0.11	0.26	0.09	0.08

District	Reock	Schwartzberg	Polsby-Popper	Area/Convex Hull
40	0.51	1.65	0.34	0.78
41	0.51	1.78	0.30	0.74
42	0.47	1.96	0.25	0.78
43	0.49	1.82	0.25	0.79
44	0.33	1.95	0.24	0.72
45	0.35	1.72	0.30	0.73
46	0.37	1.99	0.21	0.72
47	0.36	2.06	0.19	0.66
48	0.35	1.61	0.34	0.79
49	0.46	1.55	0.34	0.79
50	0.45	1.79	0.23	0.72
51	0.68	1.31	0.50	0.92
52	0.47	1.80	0.25	0.72
53	0.49	1.48	0.40	0.90

Maptitude
For Redistricting

Measures of Compactness Report

GA Senate Illustrative

Number of cut edges: 11,003

	Reock	Schwartzberg	Polsby-Popper	Area/Convex Hull
Sum	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Min	0.17	1.31	0.13	0.52
Max	0.68	2.67	0.50	0.92
Mean	0.41	1.76	0.28	0.75
Std. Dev.	0.11	0.26	0.09	0.08

District	Reock	Schwartzberg	Polsby-Popper	Area/Convex Hull
54	0.60	1.38	0.44	0.83
55	0.34	1.84	0.27	0.81
56	0.38	1.70	0.30	0.80

Maptitude
For Redistricting

GA Senate Illustrative

Measures of Compactness Report

Measures of Compactness Summary

Reock   The measure is always between 0 and 1, with 1 being the most compact.
Schwartzberg   The measure is usually greater than or equal to 1, with 1 being the most compact.
Polsby-Popper   The measure is always between 0 and 1, with 1 being the most compact.
Area / Convex Hull The measure is always between 0 and 1, with 1 being the most compact.
Cut Edges   A smaller number implies a more compact plan. The measure should only be used to compare plans defined on the same base layer.

Maptitude
For Redistricting

User: **Blake Esselstyn**
Plan Name: **GA_Sen_Enacted_2021**
Plan Type: **Enacted**

Measures of Compactness Report

Tuesday, December 12, 2023   1:19 PM

	Reock	Polsby-Popper
Sum	N/A	N/A
Min	0.17	0.13
Max	0.68	0.50
Mean	0.42	0.29
Std. Dev.	0.11	0.08

District	Reock	Polsby-Popper
001	0.49	0.31
002	0.47	0.22
003	0.39	0.21
004	0.47	0.27
005	0.17	0.21
006	0.41	0.24
007	0.35	0.34
008	0.45	0.23
009	0.24	0.21
010	0.28	0.23
011	0.36	0.33

Maptitude For Redistricting

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GA_Sen_Enacted_2021

Measures of Compactness Report

	Reock	Polsby-Popper
Sum	N/A	N/A
Min	0.17	0.13
Max	0.68	0.50
Mean	0.42	0.29
Std. Dev.	0.11	0.08

District	Reock	Polsby-Popper
012	0.62	0.39
013	0.45	0.26
014	0.27	0.24
015	0.57	0.32
016	0.37	0.31
017	0.35	0.17
018	0.47	0.21
019	0.53	0.37
020	0.41	0.36
021	0.42	0.33
022	0.41	0.29
023	0.37	0.16
024	0.37	0.21
025	0.39	0.24

Maptitude
For Redistricting

GA_Sen_Enacted_2021

Measures of Compactness Report

	Reock	Polsby-Popper
Sum	N/A	N/A
Min	0.17	0.13
Max	0.68	0.50
Mean	0.42	0.29
Std. Dev.	0.11	0.08

District	Reock	Polsby-Popper
026	0.47	0.20
027	0.50	0.46
028	0.45	0.25
029	0.58	0.42
030	0.60	0.41
031	0.37	0.38
032	0.29	0.21
033	0.40	0.22
034	0.45	0.34
035	0.47	0.26
036	0.32	0.30
037	0.49	0.37
038	0.36	0.21
039	0.17	0.13

Maptitude For Redistricting

Measures of Compactness Report

GA_Sen_Enacted_2021

	Reock	Polsby-Popper
Sum	N/A	N/A
Min	0.17	0.13
Max	0.68	0.50
Mean	0.42	0.29
Std. Dev.	0.11	0.08

District	Reock	Polsby-Popper
040	0.51	0.34
041	0.51	0.30
042	0.48	0.32
043	0.64	0.35
044	0.18	0.19
045	0.35	0.30
046	0.37	0.21
047	0.36	0.19
048	0.35	0.34
049	0.46	0.34
050	0.45	0.23
051	0.68	0.50
052	0.47	0.25
053	0.49	0.40

Maptitude
For Redistricting

GA_Sen_Enacted_2021

Measures of Compactness Report

	Reock	Polsby-Popper
Sum	N/A	N/A
Min	0.17	0.13
Max	0.68	0.50
Mean	0.42	0.29
Std. Dev.	0.11	0.08

District	Reock	Polsby-Popper
054	0.60	0.44
055	0.34	0.27
056	0.38	0.30

Maptitude
For Redistricting

GA_Sen_Enacted_2021

Measures of Compactness Report

Measures of Compactness Summary

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

Maptitude For Redistricting

User: **Blake Esselstyn**

Plan Name: **GA_Sen_Proposed_2023_v1**

Plan Type: **Proposed**

Political Subdivision Splits Between Districts

Saturday, December 9, 2023	1:29 PM

Number of subdivisions not split:

County	129
Voting District	2,633

Number of subdivisions split into more than one district:

County	30
Voting District	65

Number of splits involving no population:

County	0
Voting District	12

Split Counts

County

   Cases where an area is split among 2 Districts: 19
   Cases where an area is split among 3 Districts: 6
   Cases where an area is split among 4 Districts: 1
   Cases where an area is split among 6 Districts: 2
   Cases where an area is split among 9 Districts: 2

Voting District

   Cases where an area is split among 2 Districts: 65

County	Voting District	District	Population
Split Counties:			
Barrow GA		045	39,217
Barrow GA		046	17,116
Barrow GA		047	27,172
Bartow GA		037	11,130
Bartow GA		052	97,771
Bibb GA		018	53,182
Bibb GA		025	15,513
Bibb GA		026	88,651
Carroll GA		006	33,482
Carroll GA		030	85,666
Chatham GA		001	81,408
Chatham GA		002	190,408
Chatham GA		004	23,475
Cherokee GA		021	109,034
Cherokee GA		032	90,981
Cherokee GA		056	66,605
Clarke GA		046	52,016
Clarke GA		047	76,655
Clayton GA		017	74,353
Clayton GA		034	158,608
Clayton GA		044	64,634

Political Subdivision Splits Between Districts   GA_Sen_Proposed_2023_v1

County	Voting District	District	Population
Cobb GA		028	87,585
Cobb GA		032	101,467
Cobb GA		033	192,766
Cobb GA		035	112,897
Cobb GA		037	181,541
Cobb GA		056	89,893
Coffee GA		013	19,881
Coffee GA		019	23,211
Columbia GA		023	59,796
Columbia GA		024	96,214
DeKalb GA		010	143,417
DeKalb GA		040	164,997
DeKalb GA		041	193,109
DeKalb GA		043	17,660
DeKalb GA		044	128,522
DeKalb GA		055	116,677
Douglas GA		028	87,159
Douglas GA		030	57,078
Fayette GA		016	87,134
Fayette GA		034	32,060
Floyd GA		052	85,090
Floyd GA		053	13,494
Forsyth GA		027	190,676
Forsyth GA		048	60,607
Fulton GA		014	192,533
Fulton GA		021	83,538
Fulton GA		028	16,479
Fulton GA		035	79,575
Fulton GA		036	192,282
Fulton GA		038	192,309
Fulton GA		039	192,047
Fulton GA		048	83,219
Fulton GA		056	34,728
Gordon GA		052	7,938
Gordon GA		054	49,606
Gwinnett GA		005	191,921
Gwinnett GA		007	189,709
Gwinnett GA		009	192,915
Gwinnett GA		040	25,547
Gwinnett GA		043	56,342
Gwinnett GA		045	151,475
Gwinnett GA		046	27,298
Gwinnett GA		048	46,297
Gwinnett GA		055	75,558
Hall GA		049	189,355
Hall GA		050	13,781
Henry GA		010	49,566

Political Subdivision Splits Between Districts   GA_Sen_Proposed_2023_v1

County	Voting District	District	Population
Henry GA		017	115,647
Henry GA		025	39,741
Henry GA		042	35,758
Houston GA		018	42,875
Houston GA		020	74,275
Houston GA		026	46,483
Jackson GA		047	56,660
Jackson GA		050	19,247
Muscogee GA		015	142,205
Muscogee GA		029	64,717
Newton GA		042	90,612
Newton GA		043	21,871
Paulding GA		030	18,954
Paulding GA		031	149,707
Richmond GA		022	193,163
Richmond GA		023	13,444
Walton GA		042	44,590
Walton GA		046	52,083
Ware GA		003	10,431
Ware GA		008	25,820
White GA		050	12,642
White GA		051	15,361

Split   VTDs:

County	Voting District	District	Population
Bibb GA	HOWARD 1	018	5,912
Bibb GA	HOWARD 1	025	31
Bibb GA	HOWARD 2	018	5,445
Bibb GA	HOWARD 2	025	0
Bibb GA	HOWARD 3	018	12,640
Bibb GA	HOWARD 3	025	14
Bibb GA	HOWARD 5	018	267
Bibb GA	HOWARD 5	025	2,103
Carroll GA	BONNER	006	267
Carroll GA	BONNER	030	5,697
Carroll GA	CLEM	006	4,756
Carroll GA	CLEM	030	16
Carroll GA	TABERNACLE CHURCH	006	245
Carroll GA	TABERNACLE CHURCH	030	1,948
Chatham GA	BLOOMINGDALE COMMUNITY CENTER	001	4,099
Chatham GA	BLOOMINGDALE COMMUNITY CENTER	004	755
Chatham GA	POOLER CHRURCH	001	5,330
Chatham GA	POOLER CHRURCH	004	4,407
Clarke GA	3B	046	5,752
Clarke GA	3B	047	4,194
Clarke GA	6C	046	2,971
Clarke GA	6C	047	2,036

Political Subdivision Splits Between Districts   GA_Sen_Proposed_2023_v1

County	Voting District	District	Population
Cobb GA	Clarkdale 01	028	21
Cobb GA	Clarkdale 01	033	2,785
Cobb GA	Dobbins 01	033	6,310
Cobb GA	Dobbins 01	035	7,091
Cobb GA	Elizabeth 01	032	3,771
Cobb GA	Elizabeth 01	037	2,099
Cobb GA	Kennesaw 1A	032	1,471
Cobb GA	Kennesaw 1A	037	2,972
Cobb GA	Marietta 3A	032	3,439
Cobb GA	Marietta 3A	033	5,460
Cobb GA	Marietta 6A	032	1,532
Cobb GA	Marietta 6A	033	3,022
Cobb GA	Nickajack 01	028	18
Cobb GA	Nickajack 01	035	6,108
Cobb GA	Oakdale 01	028	2,166
Cobb GA	Oakdale 01	035	2,445
Cobb GA	Oregon 03	033	12,988
Cobb GA	Oregon 03	037	0
Cobb GA	Smyrna 4A	028	350
Cobb GA	Smyrna 4A	035	7,858
Cobb GA	Smyrna 6A	028	726
Cobb GA	Smyrna 6A	035	7,365
Coffee GA	DOUGLAS	013	12,595
Coffee GA	DOUGLAS	019	15,976
DeKalb GA	Avondale High	010	2,139
DeKalb GA	Avondale High	044	1,711
DeKalb GA	Lavista Road	010	2,710
DeKalb GA	Lavista Road	044	544
DeKalb GA	North Decatur	010	3,890
DeKalb GA	North Decatur	044	0
DeKalb GA	Rockbridge Elem	041	5,350
DeKalb GA	Rockbridge Elem	055	39
Floyd GA	GARDEN LAKES	052	1,024
Floyd GA	GARDEN LAKES	053	7,817
Forsyth GA	BIG CREEK	027	15,216
Forsyth GA	BIG CREEK	048	10,302
Forsyth GA	POLO	027	24,894
Forsyth GA	POLO	048	964
Fulton GA	09A	035	5,564
Fulton GA	09A	038	0
Fulton GA	10B	035	1,048
Fulton GA	10B	038	3,097
Fulton GA	CH04A	028	957
Fulton GA	CH04A	038	34
Fulton GA	RW09	021	2,971
Fulton GA	RW09	056	4,750
Fulton GA	RW12	021	4,274

Political Subdivision Splits Between Districts   GA_Sen_Proposed_2023_v1

County	Voting District	District	Population
Fulton GA	RW12	056	3,958
Fulton GA	SC05B	028	2,582
Fulton GA	SC05B	038	1,971
Fulton GA	SC05E	028	718
Fulton GA	SC05E	038	108
Fulton GA	SC08B	038	223
Fulton GA	SC08B	039	5,124
Fulton GA	SC13	028	4,019
Fulton GA	SC13	038	15
Fulton GA	UC01D	038	25
Fulton GA	UC01D	039	0
Fulton GA	UC01E	038	785
Fulton GA	UC01E	039	0
Fulton GA	UC02A	028	0
Fulton GA	UC02A	038	14,083
Gordon GA	LILY POND	052	1,641
Gordon GA	LILY POND	054	996
Gwinnett GA	DACULA	045	2,699
Gwinnett GA	DACULA	046	4,613
Gwinnett GA	LAWRENCEVILLE E	005	2,075
Gwinnett GA	LAWRENCEVILLE E	009	1,386
Gwinnett GA	PINCKNEYVILLE W	005	5,605
Gwinnett GA	PINCKNEYVILLE W	007	2,701
Hall GA	GLADE	049	5,135
Hall GA	GLADE	050	1,735
Hall GA	TADMORE	049	4,129
Hall GA	TADMORE	050	10,220
Henry GA	LAKE HAVEN	017	3,298
Henry GA	LAKE HAVEN	042	2,490
Houston GA	FMMS	018	5,178
Houston GA	FMMS	020	8,151
Houston GA	MCMS	018	3,625
Houston GA	MCMS	020	9,869
Houston GA	RECR	020	0
Houston GA	RECR	026	17,798
Jackson GA	Central Jackson	047	24,383
Jackson GA	Central Jackson	050	0
Jackson GA	North Jackson	047	0
Jackson GA	North Jackson	050	19,247
Muscogee GA	COLUMBUS TECH	015	6,919
Muscogee GA	COLUMBUS TECH	029	2,228
Newton GA	ALMON	042	69
Newton GA	ALMON	043	6,486
Newton GA	BEAVERDAM	042	4,731
Newton GA	BEAVERDAM	043	2,544
Newton GA	CROWELL	042	4,172
Newton GA	CROWELL	043	3,058

Political Subdivision Splits Between Districts   GA_Sen_Proposed_2023_v1

County	Voting District	District	Population
Newton GA	STANSELLS	042	1,798
Newton GA	STANSELLS	043	5,484
Paulding GA	CARL SCOGGINS MID SC	030	7,586
Paulding GA	CARL SCOGGINS MID SC	031	2,162
Paulding GA	TAYLOR FARM PARK	030	475
Paulding GA	TAYLOR FARM PARK	031	12,958
Ware GA	100	003	2,672
Ware GA	100	008	3,692
Ware GA	200A	003	0
Ware GA	200A	008	4,133
Ware GA	304	003	0
Ware GA	304	008	2,107
Ware GA	400	003	4,626
Ware GA	400	008	406

User:
Plan Name: **GA Senate Enacted**
Plan Type: **Reference**

Political Subdivision Splits Between Districts

Saturday, December 3, 2022	3:21 PM

Number of subdivisions not split:

County	130
Voting District	2,651

Number of subdivisions split into more than one district:

County	29
Voting District	47

Number of splits involving no population:

County	0
Voting District	8

Split Counts

County
  Cases where an area is split among 2 Districts: 18
  Cases where an area is split among 3 Districts: 7
  Cases where an area is split among 6 Districts: 1
  Cases where an area is split among 7 Districts: 1
  Cases where an area is split among 9 Districts: 1
  Cases where an area is split among 10 Districts: 1
Voting District
  Cases where an area is split among 2 Districts: 46
  Cases where an area is split among 3 Districts: 1

County	Voting District	District	Population
Split Counties:			
Barrow GA		45	39,217
Barrow GA		46	17,116
Barrow GA		47	27,172
Bartow GA		37	11,130
Bartow GA		52	97,771
Bibb GA		18	53,182
Bibb GA		25	15,513
Bibb GA		26	88,651
Chatham GA		1	81,408
Chatham GA		2	190,408
Chatham GA		4	23,475
Cherokee GA		21	109,034
Cherokee GA		32	90,981
Cherokee GA		56	66,605
Clarke GA		46	52,016
Clarke GA		47	76,655
Clayton GA		34	158,608
Clayton GA		44	138,987
Cobb GA		6	92,249

Political Subdivision Splits Between Districts

County	Voting District	District	Population
Cobb GA		32	101,467
Cobb GA		33	192,694
Cobb GA		37	181,541
Cobb GA		38	108,305
Cobb GA		56	89,893
Coffee GA		13	19,881
Coffee GA		19	23,211
Columbia GA		23	59,796
Columbia GA		24	96,214
DeKalb GA		10	75,906
DeKalb GA		40	164,997
DeKalb GA		41	183,560
DeKalb GA		42	190,940
DeKalb GA		43	32,212
DeKalb GA		44	51,049
DeKalb GA		55	65,718
Douglas GA		28	25,889
Douglas GA		30	23,454
Douglas GA		35	94,894
Fayette GA		16	87,134
Fayette GA		34	32,060
Floyd GA		52	85,090
Floyd GA		53	13,494
Forsyth GA		27	190,676
Forsyth GA		48	60,607
Fulton GA		6	99,152
Fulton GA		14	192,533
Fulton GA		21	83,538
Fulton GA		28	6,963
Fulton GA		35	97,945
Fulton GA		36	192,282
Fulton GA		38	84,850
Fulton GA		39	191,500
Fulton GA		48	83,219
Fulton GA		56	34,728
Gordon GA		52	7,938
Gordon GA		54	49,606
Gwinnett GA		5	191,921
Gwinnett GA		7	189,709
Gwinnett GA		9	192,915
Gwinnett GA		40	25,547
Gwinnett GA		41	7,463
Gwinnett GA		45	151,475
Gwinnett GA		46	27,298
Gwinnett GA		48	46,297
Gwinnett GA		55	124,437
Hall GA		49	189,355

Political Subdivision Splits Between Districts   GA Senate Enacted

County	Voting District	District	Population
Hall GA		50	13,781
Henry GA		10	116,992
Henry GA		17	82,287
Henry GA		25	41,433
Houston GA		18	42,875
Houston GA		20	74,275
Houston GA		26	46,483
Jackson GA		47	56,660
Jackson GA		50	19,247
Muscogee GA		15	142,205
Muscogee GA		29	64,717
Newton GA		17	45,536
Newton GA		43	66,947
Paulding GA		30	18,954
Paulding GA		31	149,707
Richmond GA		22	193,163
Richmond GA		23	13,444
Walton GA		17	44,590
Walton GA		46	52,083
Ware GA		3	10,431
Ware GA		8	25,820
White GA		50	12,642
White GA		51	15,361

Split VTDs:

County	Voting District	District	Population
Bibb GA	HOWARD 1	18	5,912
Bibb GA	HOWARD 1	25	31
Bibb GA	HOWARD 2	18	5,445
Bibb GA	HOWARD 2	25	0
Bibb GA	HOWARD 3	18	12,640
Bibb GA	HOWARD 3	25	14
Bibb GA	HOWARD 5	18	267
Bibb GA	HOWARD 5	25	2,103
Chatham GA	BLOOMINGDALE COMMUNITY CENTER	1	4,099
Chatham GA	BLOOMINGDALE COMMUNITY CENTER	4	755
Chatham GA	POOLER CHRURCH	1	5,330
Chatham GA	POOLER CHRURCH	4	4,407
Clarke GA	3B	46	5,752
Clarke GA	3B	47	4,194
Clarke GA	6C	46	2,971
Clarke GA	6C	47	2,036
Cobb GA	Dobbins 01	6	6,586
Cobb GA	Dobbins 01	33	6,310
Cobb GA	Dobbins 01	38	505
Cobb GA	Elizabeth 01	32	3,771
Cobb GA	Elizabeth 01	37	2,099

Political Subdivision Splits Between Districts   GA Senate Enacted

County	Voting District	District	Population
Cobb GA	Kennesaw 1A	32	1,471
Cobb GA	Kennesaw 1A	37	2,972
Cobb GA	Marietta 3A	32	3,439
Cobb GA	Marietta 3A	33	5,460
Cobb GA	Marietta 5A	6	0
Cobb GA	Marietta 5A	33	4,334
Cobb GA	Marietta 6A	6	3,022
Cobb GA	Marietta 6A	32	1,532
Cobb GA	Marietta 7A	6	993
Cobb GA	Marietta 7A	33	5,918
Cobb GA	Nickajack 01	6	2,398
Cobb GA	Nickajack 01	38	3,728
Cobb GA	Norton Park 01	33	7,049
Cobb GA	Norton Park 01	38	752
Cobb GA	Oregon 03	33	12,988
Cobb GA	Oregon 03	37	0
Cobb GA	Powers Ferry 01	6	4,963
Cobb GA	Powers Ferry 01	33	464
Cobb GA	Sewell Mill 03	6	5,051
Cobb GA	Sewell Mill 03	33	1,886
Cobb GA	Vinings 02	6	4,624
Cobb GA	Vinings 02	38	5,019
Coffee GA	DOUGLAS	13	12,595
Coffee GA	DOUGLAS	19	15,976
Floyd GA	GARDEN LAKES	52	1,024
Floyd GA	GARDEN LAKES	53	7,817
Forsyth GA	BIG CREEK	27	15,216
Forsyth GA	BIG CREEK	48	10,302
Forsyth GA	POLO	27	24,894
Forsyth GA	POLO	48	964
Fulton GA	RW09	21	2,971
Fulton GA	RW09	56	4,750
Fulton GA	RW12	21	4,274
Fulton GA	RW12	56	3,958
Fulton GA	SC08B	35	223
Fulton GA	SC08B	39	5,124
Fulton GA	SC18C	35	1,852
Fulton GA	SC18C	39	521
Gordon GA	LILY POND	52	1,641
Gordon GA	LILY POND	54	996
Gwinnett GA	DACULA	45	2,699
Gwinnett GA	DACULA	46	4,613
Gwinnett GA	LAWRENCEVILLE E	5	2,075
Gwinnett GA	LAWRENCEVILLE E	9	1,386
Gwinnett GA	PINCKNEYVILLE W	5	5,605
Gwinnett GA	PINCKNEYVILLE W	7	2,701
Hall GA	GLADE	49	5,135

Political Subdivision Splits Between Districts   GA Senate Enacted

County	Voting District	District	Population
Hall GA	GLADE	50	1,735
Hall GA	TADMORE	49	4,129
Hall GA	TADMORE	50	10,220
Houston GA	FMMS	18	5,178
Houston GA	FMMS	20	8,151
Houston GA	MCMS	18	3,625
Houston GA	MCMS	20	9,869
Houston GA	RECR	20	0
Houston GA	RECR	26	17,798
Jackson GA	Central Jackson	47	24,383
Jackson GA	Central Jackson	50	0
Jackson GA	North Jackson	47	0
Jackson GA	North Jackson	50	19,247
Muscogee GA	COLUMBUS TECH	15	6,919
Muscogee GA	COLUMBUS TECH	29	2,228
Paulding GA	CARL SCOGGINS MID SC	30	7,586
Paulding GA	CARL SCOGGINS MID SC	31	2,162
Paulding GA	TAYLOR FARM PARK	30	475
Paulding GA	TAYLOR FARM PARK	31	12,958
Ware GA	100	3	2,672
Ware GA	100	8	3,692
Ware GA	200A	3	0
Ware GA	200A	8	4,133
Ware GA	304	3	0
Ware GA	304	8	2,107
Ware GA	400	3	4,626
Ware GA	400	8	406

User:

Plan Name: **GA Senate Illustrative**

Plan Type: **Reference**

Political Subdivision Splits Between Districts

Saturday, December 3, 2022	3:10 PM

Number of subdivisions not split:

County	125
Voting District	2,649

Number of subdivisions split into more than one district:

County	34
Voting District	49

Number of splits involving no population:

County	0
Voting District	7

Split Counts

County
   Cases where an area is split among 2 Districts: 22
   Cases where an area is split among 3 Districts: 7
   Cases where an area is split among 4 Districts: 1
   Cases where an area is split among 6 Districts: 1
   Cases where an area is split among 7 Districts: 1
   Cases where an area is split among 9 Districts: 1
   Cases where an area is split among 10 Districts: 1
Voting District
   Cases where an area is split among 2 Districts: 48
   Cases where an area is split among 3 Districts: 1

County	Voting District	District	Population
Split Counties:			
Baldwin GA		17	16,966
Baldwin GA		23	26,833
Barrow GA		45	39,217
Barrow GA		46	17,116
Barrow GA		47	27,172
Bartow GA		37	11,130
Bartow GA		52	97,771
Chatham GA		1	81,408
Chatham GA		2	190,408
Chatham GA		4	23,475
Cherokee GA		21	109,034
Cherokee GA		32	90,981
Cherokee GA		56	66,605
Clarke GA		46	52,016
Clarke GA		47	76,655
Clayton GA		25	37,295
Clayton GA		28	19,071
Clayton GA		34	135,995

Political Subdivision Splits Between Districts   GA Senate Illustrative

County	Voting District	District	Population
Clayton GA		44	105,234
Cobb GA		6	97,590
Cobb GA		32	101,467
Cobb GA		33	192,694
Cobb GA		37	181,541
Cobb GA		38	102,964
Cobb GA		56	89,893
Coffee GA		13	19,881
Coffee GA		19	23,211
Columbia GA		22	30,174
Columbia GA		24	125,836
Coweta GA		16	39,894
Coweta GA		28	74,804
Coweta GA		30	31,460
DeKalb GA		10	82,066
DeKalb GA		40	164,997
DeKalb GA		41	183,560
DeKalb GA		42	190,153
DeKalb GA		43	17,660
DeKalb GA		44	60,228
DeKalb GA		55	65,718
Fayette GA		16	45,488
Fayette GA		28	17,678
Fayette GA		34	56,028
Floyd GA		52	85,090
Floyd GA		53	13,494
Forsyth GA		27	190,676
Forsyth GA		48	60,607
Fulton GA		6	94,244
Fulton GA		14	192,533
Fulton GA		21	83,538
Fulton GA		28	78,143
Fulton GA		35	30,198
Fulton GA		36	192,282
Fulton GA		38	87,641
Fulton GA		39	190,184
Fulton GA		48	83,219
Fulton GA		56	34,728
Gordon GA		52	7,938
Gordon GA		54	49,606
Greene GA		17	14,168
Greene GA		23	4,747
Gwinnett GA		5	191,921
Gwinnett GA		7	189,709
Gwinnett GA		9	192,915
Gwinnett GA		40	25,547
Gwinnett GA		41	7,463

Political Subdivision Splits Between Districts

GA Senate Illustrative

County	Voting District	District	Population
Gwinnett GA		45	151,475
Gwinnett GA		46	27,298
Gwinnett GA		48	46,297
Gwinnett GA		55	124,437
Hall GA		49	189,355
Hall GA		50	13,781
Henry GA		10	62,505
Henry GA		25	155,413
Henry GA		44	22,794
Houston GA		18	96,912
Houston GA		20	33,532
Houston GA		26	33,189
Jackson GA		47	56,660
Jackson GA		50	19,247
McDuffie GA		23	12,164
McDuffie GA		24	9,468
Muscogee GA		15	142,205
Muscogee GA		29	64,717
Newton GA		17	9,333
Newton GA		43	103,150
Paulding GA		31	149,902
Paulding GA		35	18,759
Richmond GA		22	158,756
Richmond GA		23	47,851
Rockdale GA		10	22,596
Rockdale GA		43	70,974
Walton GA		17	44,590
Walton GA		46	52,083
Ware GA		3	10,431
Ware GA		8	25,820
White GA		50	12,642
White GA		51	15,361
Wilcox GA		13	5,579
Wilcox GA		20	3,187
Wilkes GA		23	3,747
Wilkes GA		24	5,818
Split VTDs:			
Baldwin GA	NORTH MILLEDGEVILLE	17	2,373
Baldwin GA	NORTH MILLEDGEVILLE	23	991
Baldwin GA	SOUTH MILLEDGEVILLE	17	1,215
Baldwin GA	SOUTH MILLEDGEVILLE	23	2,491
Chatham GA	BLOOMINGDALE COMMUNITY CENTER	1	4,099
Chatham GA	BLOOMINGDALE COMMUNITY CENTER	4	755
Chatham GA	POOLER CHRURCH	1	5,330
Chatham GA	POOLER CHRURCH	4	4,407

Political Subdivision Splits Between Districts   GA Senate Illustrative

County	Voting District	District	Population
Clarke GA	3B	46	5,752
Clarke GA	3B	47	4,194
Clarke GA	6C	46	2,971
Clarke GA	6C	47	2,036
Cobb GA	Dobbins 01	6	6,586
Cobb GA	Dobbins 01	33	6,310
Cobb GA	Dobbins 01	38	505
Cobb GA	Elizabeth 01	32	3,771
Cobb GA	Elizabeth 01	37	2,099
Cobb GA	Kennesaw 1A	32	1,471
Cobb GA	Kennesaw 1A	37	2,972
Cobb GA	Marietta 3A	32	3,439
Cobb GA	Marietta 3A	33	5,460
Cobb GA	Marietta 5A	6	0
Cobb GA	Marietta 5A	33	4,334
Cobb GA	Marietta 6A	6	3,022
Cobb GA	Marietta 6A	32	1,532
Cobb GA	Marietta 7A	6	993
Cobb GA	Marietta 7A	33	5,918
Cobb GA	Nickajack 01	6	2,398
Cobb GA	Nickajack 01	38	3,728
Cobb GA	Norton Park 01	33	7,049
Cobb GA	Norton Park 01	38	752
Cobb GA	Oregon 03	33	12,988
Cobb GA	Oregon 03	37	0
Cobb GA	Powers Ferry 01	6	4,963
Cobb GA	Powers Ferry 01	33	464
Cobb GA	Sewell Mill 03	6	5,051
Cobb GA	Sewell Mill 03	33	1,886
Cobb GA	Smyrna 1A	6	5,341
Cobb GA	Smyrna 1A	38	1,292
Cobb GA	Vinings 02	6	4,624
Cobb GA	Vinings 02	38	5,019
Coffee GA	DOUGLAS	13	12,595
Coffee GA	DOUGLAS	19	15,976
DeKalb GA	Flakes Mill Fire Station	10	2,263
DeKalb GA	Flakes Mill Fire Station	44	396
DeKalb GA	Harris - Narvie J. Harris Elem	10	3,339
DeKalb GA	Harris - Narvie J. Harris Elem	44	1,682
Floyd GA	GARDEN LAKES	52	1,024
Floyd GA	GARDEN LAKES	53	7,817
Forsyth GA	BIG CREEK	27	15,216
Forsyth GA	BIG CREEK	48	10,302
Forsyth GA	POLO	27	24,894
Forsyth GA	POLO	48	964

Political Subdivision Splits Between Districts   GA Senate Illustrative
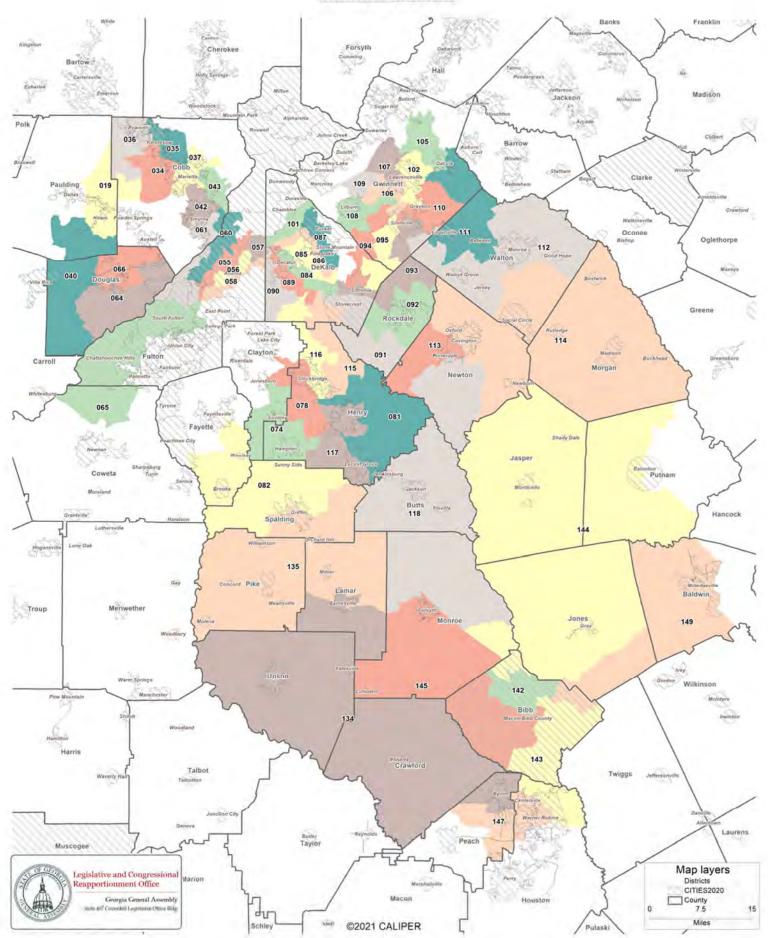
County	Voting District	District	Population
Fulton GA	RW09	21	2,971
Fulton GA	RW09	56	4,750
Fulton GA	RW12	21	4,274
Fulton GA	RW12	56	3,958
Fulton GA	SC05A	28	681
Fulton GA	SC05A	35	317
Fulton GA	SC08B	28	223
Fulton GA	SC08B	39	5,124
Fulton GA	SC13	28	15
Fulton GA	SC13	35	4,019
Fulton GA	SC18C	35	1,852
Fulton GA	SC18C	39	521
Gordon GA	LILY POND	52	1,641
Gordon GA	LILY POND	54	996
Gwinnett GA	DACULA	45	2,699
Gwinnett GA	DACULA	46	4,613
Gwinnett GA	LAWRENCEVILLE E	5	2,075
Gwinnett GA	LAWRENCEVILLE E	9	1,386
Gwinnett GA	PINCKNEYVILLE W	5	5,605
Gwinnett GA	PINCKNEYVILLE W	7	2,701
Hall GA	GLADE	49	5,135
Hall GA	GLADE	50	1,735
Hall GA	TADMORE	49	4,129
Hall GA	TADMORE	50	10,220
Houston GA	RECR	20	0
Houston GA	RECR	26	17,798
Jackson GA	Central Jackson	47	24,383
Jackson GA	Central Jackson	50	0
Jackson GA	North Jackson	47	0
Jackson GA	North Jackson	50	19,247
Muscogee GA	COLUMBUS TECH	15	6,919
Muscogee GA	COLUMBUS TECH	29	2,228
Paulding GA	AUSTIN MIDDLE SCHOOL	31	971
Paulding GA	AUSTIN MIDDLE SCHOOL	35	9,922
Paulding GA	TAYLOR FARM PARK	31	4,596
Paulding GA	TAYLOR FARM PARK	35	8,837
Ware GA	100	3	2,672
Ware GA	100	8	3,692
Ware GA	200A	3	0
Ware GA	200A	8	4,133
Ware GA	304	3	0
Ware GA	304	8	2,107
Ware GA	400	3	4,626
Ware GA	400	8	406
Wilcox GA	ROCHELLE SOUTH	13	786
Wilcox GA	ROCHELLE SOUTH	20	794

Proposed Georgia House Districts

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Map layers
Districts
County

0   20   40
Miles

Legislative and Congressional
Reapportionment Office

Georgia General Assembly

Proposed Georgia House Districts

Modified Districts

Client: H123
PLAN: House-2023
Type: House

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Legislative and Congressional
Reapportionment Office

Georgia General Assembly

Map layers
Districts
CITIES2020
County

0   7.5   15
Miles

Proposed Georgia House Districts

Ident: H123
Plan: House-2023
Type: House

Metro Atlanta Area

Legislative and Congressional
Reapportionment Office

Georgia General Assembly
Suite 407 Coverdell Legislative Office Bldg.

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Map layers
Districts
CITIES2020
GA-PRECINCTS2022
County

0   5   10
Miles

Proposed Georgia House Districts

Client: H123
Plan: House-2023
Type: House

Richmond County Area

131
127
125
129
128
132
126
130

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Chatham County Area

159
161
160
165
163
162
164
166

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Map layers
Districts
CITIES2020
GA-PRECINCTS2022
County

0   3   6
Miles

Proposed Georgia House Districts

Client: H123
Plan: House-2023
Type: House

Bibb County Area

Muscogee County Area

Map layers

Districts
CITIES2020
GA-PRECINCTS2022
County

0   2   4
Miles

Legislative and Congressional
Reapportionment Office

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User: **H123**
Plan Name: **House-2023**
Plan Type: **House**

Population Summary

District	Population	Deviation	% Devn.	[18+_Pop]	[% 18+_Pop]	[% NH_Wht]	[% NH_Blk]	[% Hispanic Origin]	[% NH_Asn]	[% NH_Ind]	[% NH_Hwn]	[% NH_Oth]	[% NH_2+ Races]
001	59,666	155	0.26%	46,801	78.44%	87.88%	3.9%	2.59%	0.53%	0.31%	0.04%	0.3%	5.67%
002	59,773	262	0.44%	46,159	77.22%	83.24%	2.56%	9.09%	1.1%	0.18%	0.02%	0.26%	4.6%
003	60,199	688	1.16%	46,716	77.6%	86.9%	2.82%	3.6%	1.63%	0.27%	0.14%	0.18%	5.75%
004	59,070	-441	-0.74%	42,798	72.45%	42.01%	4.17%	50.07%	1.23%	0.17%	0.02%	0.28%	2.82%
005	58,837	-674	-1.13%	44,623	75.84%	75.46%	3.76%	15.29%	1.24%	0.2%	0.02%	0.22%	5.03%
006	59,712	201	0.34%	45,152	75.62%	80.15%	1.01%	14.51%	0.51%	0.2%	0.01%	0.2%	4.5%
007	59,081	-430	-0.72%	48,771	82.55%	87.97%	0.37%	7.43%	0.45%	0.26%	0.01%	0.24%	3.96%
008	59,244	-267	-0.45%	49,612	83.74%	90.8%	1.13%	3.21%	0.54%	0.3%	0.01%	0.34%	4.39%
009	59,474	-37	-0.06%	48,273	81.17%	87.78%	1.01%	5.49%	0.79%	0.37%	0.06%	0.36%	5.11%
010	59,519	8	0.01%	47,164	79.24%	78.61%	2.97%	13.11%	1.51%	0.17%	0.06%	0.24%	4.2%
011	58,792	-719	-1.21%	45,396	77.21%	87.43%	1.55%	5.33%	1.15%	0.22%	0.02%	0.3%	5.18%
012	59,300	-211	-0.35%	46,487	78.39%	78.45%	8.61%	7.68%	1.01%	0.16%	0.01%	0.42%	4.69%
013	59,150	-361	-0.61%	45,176	76.38%	62.24%	18.71%	13.52%	1.29%	0.22%	0.03%	0.33%	4.77%
014	59,135	-376	-0.63%	45,511	76.96%	81.38%	5.86%	7.04%	0.77%	0.21%	0.03%	0.34%	5.66%
015	59,213	-298	-0.50%	45,791	77.33%	68.38%	13.61%	11.74%	1.3%	0.25%	0.04%	0.49%	5.42%
016	59,402	-109	-0.18%	44,009	74.09%	72.9%	11.15%	10.95%	0.76%	0.22%	0.05%	0.43%	4.78%
017	59,120	-391	-0.66%	42,761	72.33%	63.28%	22.06%	7.9%	1.33%	0.23%	0.07%	0.64%	6.21%
018	59,335	-176	-0.30%	45,159	76.11%	84.78%	7.11%	2.93%	0.59%	0.23%	0.04%	0.35%	5.22%
019	59,752	241	0.40%	44,754	74.9%	59.73%	25.38%	7.91%	1.57%	0.22%	0.08%	0.67%	5.93%
020	60,107	596	1.00%	45,725	76.07%	73.93%	8.13%	10.6%	1.97%	0.16%	0.04%	0.63%	5.97%
021	59,529	18	0.03%	44,931	75.48%	80.04%	4.29%	8.54%	1.84%	0.19%	0.04%	0.66%	5.83%
022	59,460	-51	-0.09%	45,815	77.05%	62.53%	13.94%	13.26%	3.86%	0.2%	0.03%	0.81%	6.97%
023	59,048	-463	-0.78%	44,254	74.95%	71.47%	5.64%	17.19%	1.06%	0.22%	0.04%	0.36%	5.35%
024	59,011	-500	-0.84%	41,814	70.86%	60.13%	6%	11.36%	17.65%	0.21%	0.04%	0.62%	5.62%
025	59,414	-97	-0.16%	42,520	71.57%	51.99%	5%	5.42%	33.55%	0.15%	0.03%	0.51%	4.7%
026	59,248	-263	-0.44%	44,081	74.4%	63.48%	3.29%	12.07%	16.8%	0.18%	0.04%	0.5%	4.9%
027	58,795	-716	-1.20%	46,004	78.24%	79.69%	3.22%	11.82%	0.82%	0.19%	0.04%	0.3%	5%
028	58,972	-539	-0.91%	44,444	75.36%	76.5%	3.39%	13.59%	2.06%	0.16%	0.03%	0.4%	5.13%
029	59,200	-311	-0.52%	43,131	72.86%	36.05%	12.13%	46.28%	2.72%	0.12%	0.06%	0.41%	3.06%
030	59,266	-245	-0.41%	45,414	76.63%	67.03%	7.37%	18.78%	3.04%	0.15%	0.03%	0.34%	4.26%
031	59,901	390	0.66%	43,120	71.99%	65.57%	6.64%	21.63%	2.27%	0.19%	0.02%	0.37%	4.59%
032	59,145	-366	-0.62%	45,942	77.68%	80.8%	7.24%	6.03%	1.26%	0.29%	0.05%	0.25%	5.26%
033	59,187	-324	-0.54%	46,498	78.56%	79.94%	10.97%	4.08%	1.2%	0.15%	0.01%	0.36%	4.19%
034	58,947	-564	-0.95%	44,933	76.23%	65.67%	16.18%	8.47%	4.35%	0.11%	0.03%	0.7%	5.89%
035	59,689	178	0.30%	48,436	81.15%	46.08%	29.39%	12.14%	5.79%	0.2%	0.04%	1.11%	6.46%
036	59,898	387	0.65%	45,316	75.66%	66.72%	14.67%	9.61%	3.49%	0.17%	0.04%	0.69%	6.09%
037	58,927	-584	-0.98%	46,057	78.16%	44.33%	22.71%	22.5%	5.45%	0.21%	0.06%	0.87%	4.96%
038	59,317	-194	-0.33%	44,839	75.59%	25.93%	52.72%	14.72%	1.77%	0.22%	0.07%	0.7%	5.13%
039	59,381	-130	-0.22%	44,436	74.83%	20.6%	52.08%	21.79%	1.5%	0.14%	0.03%	0.65%	4.28%

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Population Summary

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District	Population	Deviation	% Devn.	[18+ Pop]	[% 18+ Pop]	[% NH_Wht]	[% NH_Blk]	[% Hispanic Origin]	[% NH_Asn]	[% NH_Ind]	[% NH_Hwn]	[% NH_Oth]	[% NH_2+ Races]
040	60,184	673	1.13%	45,134	74.99%	60.16%	25.13%	8%	1.12%	0.25%	0.04%	0.7%	6.16%
041	60,122	611	1.03%	45,271	75.3%	23.42%	36.44%	33.22%	2.81%	0.18%	0.05%	0.86%	4.01%
042	59,017	-494	-0.83%	46,520	78.82%	39.33%	28.51%	21.47%	5.43%	0.21%	0.03%	0.79%	5.35%
043	59,626	115	0.19%	48,172	80.79%	41.11%	28.2%	13.47%	7.96%	0.21%	0.06%	2.71%	7.76%
044	60,002	491	0.83%	46,773	77.95%	64.71%	10.98%	11.99%	5.71%	0.18%	0.02%	1.17%	6.72%
045	59,738	227	0.38%	44,023	73.69%	72.29%	4.14%	5.5%	12.94%	0.07%	0.02%	0.67%	5.94%
046	59,108	-403	-0.68%	44,132	74.66%	72.43%	6.76%	8.24%	6.93%	0.12%	0.04%	0.82%	6.24%
047	59,126	-385	-0.65%	43,932	74.3%	61.71%	9.44%	7.83%	15.91%	0.2%	0.03%	0.7%	5.62%
048	59,003	-508	-0.85%	44,779	75.89%	59.05%	10.16%	14.1%	11.77%	0.08%	0.05%	0.64%	5.49%
049	59,153	-358	-0.60%	45,263	76.52%	68.94%	7.2%	7.56%	11.41%	0.1%	0.02%	0.68%	5.34%
050	59,523	12	0.02%	43,940	73.82%	41.55%	11.04%	7.06%	35.46%	0.09%	0.04%	0.66%	5.56%
051	58,952	-559	-0.94%	47,262	80.17%	51.02%	21.93%	15.47%	5.83%	0.17%	0.04%	1.03%	5.63%
052	59,811	300	0.50%	48,525	81.13%	53.81%	13.71%	7.98%	19.72%	0.14%	0.06%	0.72%	4.76%
053	59,953	442	0.74%	46,944	78.3%	70.3%	12.31%	8.2%	4.46%	0.1%	0.02%	0.63%	5.08%
054	60,083	572	0.96%	50,338	83.78%	61.03%	12.98%	15.17%	6.51%	0.14%	0.03%	0.57%	4.25%
055	59,115	-396	-0.67%	48,584	82.19%	33.22%	55.39%	5.01%	2.68%	0.18%	0.03%	0.41%	3.76%
056	59,783	272	0.46%	53,358	89.25%	31.46%	49.94%	5.62%	8.51%	0.17%	0.08%	0.45%	4.21%
057	58,961	-550	-0.92%	51,824	87.9%	62.15%	15.54%	8.66%	8.42%	0.1%	0.03%	0.62%	5.1%
058	58,788	-723	-1.21%	50,073	85.18%	29.83%	57.64%	5.57%	2.93%	0.16%	0.01%	0.53%	3.91%
059	59,434	-77	-0.13%	49,179	82.75%	19.37%	69.55%	4.45%	2.52%	0.16%	0.02%	0.56%	4.06%
060	59,560	49	0.08%	46,156	77.49%	35.19%	51.55%	6.53%	2.82%	0.15%	0.06%	0.44%	4.19%
061	59,161	-350	-0.59%	47,510	80.31%	30.21%	53.86%	5.03%	6.36%	0.17%	0.02%	0.66%	4.58%
062	59,450	-61	-0.10%	46,426	78.09%	17.17%	70.09%	7.61%	1.13%	0.21%	0.04%	0.53%	4.12%
063	59,381	-130	-0.22%	45,043	75.85%	16.74%	68%	10.42%	1.32%	0.21%	0.03%	0.51%	3.66%
064	59,608	97	0.16%	44,900	75.33%	33.02%	50.97%	9.21%	1.79%	0.18%	0.04%	0.76%	5.35%
065	59,129	-382	-0.64%	44,495	75.25%	23.03%	69%	3.54%	0.74%	0.14%	0.03%	0.51%	3.99%
066	60,306	795	1.34%	45,228	75%	27.26%	52.53%	14.01%	1.33%	0.26%	0.11%	0.68%	5.09%
067	59,135	-376	-0.63%	44,299	74.91%	29.09%	57.14%	8.71%	1.29%	0.18%	0.03%	0.5%	4.08%
068	59,477	-34	-0.06%	44,835	75.38%	31.15%	54.67%	7.3%	2.79%	0.16%	0.04%	0.7%	4.23%
069	58,682	-829	-1.39%	45,548	77.62%	24.1%	61.87%	6.47%	3.04%	0.17%	0.04%	0.89%	4.4%
070	59,121	-390	-0.66%	45,249	76.54%	56.51%	27.61%	9.08%	2.17%	0.2%	0.05%	0.47%	5.1%
071	59,538	27	0.05%	44,582	74.88%	67.15%	18.89%	7.44%	0.96%	0.25%	0.02%	0.51%	6.39%
072	59,660	149	0.25%	46,229	77.49%	67.26%	19.34%	8.16%	0.96%	0.2%	0.02%	0.3%	4.83%
073	60,036	525	0.88%	45,736	76.18%	69.92%	11.27%	7.96%	5.88%	0.15%	0.03%	0.52%	5.6%
074	59,120	-391	-0.66%	44,044	74.5%	20.91%	64.28%	8.85%	1.88%	0.19%	0.03%	0.62%	4.36%
075	59,743	232	0.39%	43,850	73.4%	9.24%	71.27%	12.97%	2.66%	0.19%	0.06%	0.71%	3.95%
076	59,759	248	0.42%	44,371	74.25%	8.61%	64.24%	15.61%	8.11%	0.19%	0.04%	0.57%	3.55%
077	59,242	-269	-0.45%	44,207	74.62%	6.22%	72.49%	14.22%	4.03%	0.22%	0.06%	0.5%	3.04%
078	59,734	223	0.37%	45,718	76.54%	21.3%	57.21%	10.48%	6.57%	0.21%	0.05%	0.71%	4.55%
079	59,500	-11	-0.02%	43,223	72.64%	5.69%	68.19%	18.11%	4.87%	0.21%	0.01%	0.57%	3.22%
080	59,461	-50	-0.08%	44,784	75.32%	45.02%	11.65%	26.17%	13.02%	0.08%	0.04%	0.63%	4.5%
081	58,919	-592	-0.99%	43,235	73.38%	63.13%	24.4%	5.77%	1.71%	0.18%	0.03%	0.56%	5.76%
082	59,789	278	0.47%	46,252	77.36%	62.38%	25.52%	5.76%	1.87%	0.22%	0.03%	0.45%	4.88%
083	59,416	-95	-0.16%	46,581	78.4%	44.13%	12.06%	33.75%	6.29%	0.1%	0.02%	0.61%	3.87%

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Population Summary

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District	Population	Deviation	% Devn.	[18+_Pop]	[% 18+_Pop]	[% NH_Wht]	[% NH_Blk]	[% Hispanic Origin]	[% NH_Asn]	[% NH_Ind]	[% NH_Hwn]	[% NH_Oth]	[% NH_2+ Races]
084	58,801	-710	-1.19%	46,355	78.83%	33.58%	53.22%	4.59%	3.76%	0.15%	0.03%	0.58%	5.19%
085	59,591	80	0.13%	46,239	77.59%	25.18%	49.43%	6.64%	13.95%	0.27%	0.02%	0.65%	4.98%
086	59,153	-358	-0.60%	45,107	76.25%	26.13%	53.45%	5.3%	10.63%	0.12%	0.03%	0.77%	4.69%
087	59,684	173	0.29%	46,046	77.15%	24.23%	51.81%	11.19%	8.4%	0.19%	0.02%	0.64%	4.57%
088	59,689	178	0.30%	46,073	77.19%	15.98%	60.71%	11.46%	7.49%	0.23%	0.06%	0.68%	4.39%
089	60,231	720	1.21%	48,361	80.29%	33.53%	53.85%	3.97%	3.96%	0.15%	0.04%	0.5%	4.98%
090	59,856	345	0.58%	48,477	80.99%	38.35%	50.05%	5.02%	2.07%	0.12%	0.03%	0.56%	4.7%
091	59,976	465	0.78%	46,174	76.99%	17.46%	73.28%	4.25%	0.97%	0.14%	0.02%	0.64%	4.21%
092	60,150	639	1.07%	45,550	75.73%	19.45%	66.81%	7.88%	1.67%	0.2%	0.1%	0.58%	4.38%
093	60,290	779	1.31%	45,092	74.79%	18.77%	62.38%	12.66%	1.92%	0.14%	0.02%	0.72%	4.53%
094	60,192	681	1.14%	45,155	75.02%	22.32%	54.63%	8.93%	9.59%	0.17%	0.02%	0.66%	4.91%
095	58,992	-519	-0.87%	43,421	73.6%	16.37%	63.95%	11.41%	3.58%	0.18%	0.05%	0.73%	5.08%
096	59,515	4	0.01%	44,671	75.06%	17.47%	20.71%	40.49%	17.64%	0.15%	0.06%	0.72%	3.68%
097	59,072	-439	-0.74%	46,339	78.44%	33.19%	25.12%	21.86%	15%	0.19%	0.05%	0.68%	5%
098	59,998	487	0.82%	42,734	71.23%	9.69%	19.56%	57.42%	10.69%	0.13%	0.05%	0.6%	2.61%
099	59,850	339	0.57%	45,004	75.19%	39.77%	13.49%	9.52%	32.49%	0.15%	0.04%	0.56%	5.29%
100	60,030	519	0.87%	42,669	71.08%	55.88%	9.01%	10.85%	19.49%	0.18%	0.05%	0.53%	5.64%
101	59,240	-271	-0.46%	47,353	79.93%	46.13%	17.92%	23%	8.5%	0.16%	0.02%	0.66%	4.53%
102	60,038	527	0.89%	44,409	73.97%	26.6%	38.73%	23.27%	7.01%	0.19%	0.03%	0.7%	4.7%
103	60,197	686	1.15%	44,399	73.76%	49.51%	15.16%	19.06%	11.68%	0.13%	0.04%	0.61%	5.16%
104	59,362	-149	-0.25%	43,306	72.95%	60.44%	15.61%	12.64%	6.32%	0.16%	0.04%	0.6%	5.75%
105	59,395	-116	-0.19%	43,980	74.05%	43.4%	22.33%	17.08%	12.47%	0.11%	0.01%	0.66%	5.33%
106	59,981	470	0.79%	44,518	74.22%	26.66%	25.45%	27.75%	16.44%	0.15%	0.04%	0.59%	3.94%
107	60,033	522	0.88%	46,162	76.89%	30.41%	23.26%	23.86%	17.95%	0.18%	0.05%	0.67%	4.7%
108	58,942	-569	-0.96%	44,123	74.86%	41.48%	16.47%	20.49%	17.04%	0.18%	0.02%	0.64%	4.91%
109	59,697	186	0.31%	44,206	74.05%	12.04%	29.5%	42.46%	12.62%	0.16%	0.03%	0.66%	3.41%
110	60,278	767	1.29%	43,324	71.87%	34.09%	42.68%	13.04%	4.85%	0.18%	0.05%	0.86%	5.9%
111	59,900	389	0.65%	43,967	73.4%	59.45%	23.1%	10.26%	2.49%	0.18%	0.04%	0.66%	5.2%
112	60,167	656	1.10%	45,446	75.53%	64.07%	24.15%	5.73%	1.5%	0.19%	0.06%	0.63%	4.85%
113	59,413	-98	-0.16%	44,248	74.48%	27.04%	59.61%	7.42%	1.02%	0.18%	0.14%	0.74%	5.18%
114	59,401	-110	-0.18%	45,971	77.39%	67.82%	23.48%	4.08%	0.82%	0.15%	0.03%	0.43%	4.13%
115	59,381	-130	-0.22%	46,468	78.25%	16.54%	72.48%	4.75%	1.84%	0.14%	0.02%	0.81%	4.37%
116	59,777	266	0.45%	45,550	76.2%	15.62%	71.99%	5.74%	2.74%	0.19%	0.06%	0.59%	4.04%
117	59,533	22	0.04%	43,634	73.29%	23.76%	61.03%	8.42%	2%	0.15%	0.08%	0.73%	5.24%
118	59,901	390	0.66%	46,298	77.29%	62.66%	28.32%	4.06%	0.5%	0.16%	0.05%	0.57%	4.76%
119	58,947	-564	-0.95%	44,005	74.65%	66.88%	12.47%	12.17%	3.83%	0.16%	0.02%	0.58%	5.21%
120	58,982	-529	-0.89%	46,767	79.29%	69.85%	13.48%	8.42%	4.05%	0.15%	0.05%	0.5%	4.41%
121	59,127	-384	-0.65%	46,598	78.81%	75.06%	8.66%	6.27%	5.64%	0.11%	0%	0.53%	4.74%
122	59,632	121	0.20%	48,840	81.9%	49.13%	30.63%	13.78%	2.13%	0.28%	0.06%	0.86%	3.82%
123	59,282	-229	-0.38%	46,572	78.56%	65.88%	23.82%	5.33%	1.14%	0.17%	0.02%	0.26%	4.31%
124	59,221	-290	-0.49%	47,638	80.44%	61.53%	26.06%	7.57%	1.14%	0.19%	0.02%	0.37%	3.88%
125	60,137	626	1.05%	43,812	72.85%	60%	21.67%	8.93%	2.4%	0.29%	0.19%	0.52%	8.22%
126	59,260	-251	-0.42%	45,497	76.78%	37.81%	53.88%	3.63%	0.76%	0.27%	0.15%	0.37%	4.08%
127	58,678	-833	-1.40%	45,889	78.2%	65.92%	17.12%	5.58%	5.63%	0.18%	0.18%	0.51%	6.23%

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Population Summary

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District	Population	Deviation	% Devn.	[18+_Pop]	[% 18+_Pop]	[% NH_Wht]	[% NH_Blk]	[% Hispanic Origin]	[% NH_Asn]	[% NH_Ind]	[% NH_Hwn]	[% NH_Oth]	[% NH_2+ Races]
128	58,864	-647	-1.09%	46,488	78.98%	44.14%	51%	1.91%	0.36%	0.19%	0.03%	0.17%	2.81%
129	58,829	-682	-1.15%	46,873	79.68%	33.83%	54.95%	4.74%	2.1%	0.21%	0.14%	0.43%	4.52%
130	59,203	-308	-0.52%	44,019	74.35%	30.19%	60.27%	4.33%	0.79%	0.24%	0.16%	0.42%	4.84%
131	58,890	-621	-1.04%	42,968	72.96%	65.57%	15.99%	7.07%	4.92%	0.19%	0.14%	0.61%	7.55%
132	59,142	-369	-0.62%	46,752	79.05%	33.1%	51.88%	7.91%	2.38%	0.26%	0.19%	0.37%	4.95%
133	58,893	-618	-1.04%	46,821	79.5%	60.01%	31.14%	5.61%	0.57%	0.17%	0.03%	0.2%	2.86%
134	59,575	64	0.11%	47,005	78.9%	65.16%	27.07%	3.11%	0.6%	0.25%	0.02%	0.38%	4.33%
135	59,870	359	0.60%	45,706	76.34%	68.94%	23.22%	3.27%	0.66%	0.17%	0.02%	0.35%	4.4%
136	59,298	-213	-0.36%	45,367	76.51%	62.16%	28%	4.4%	1.54%	0.24%	0.03%	0.42%	4.19%
137	59,551	40	0.07%	45,358	76.17%	38.1%	51.27%	5.17%	1.66%	0.12%	0.14%	0.37%	4.16%
138	58,912	-599	-1.01%	45,684	77.55%	70.29%	18.77%	4.1%	2.39%	0.25%	0.06%	0.36%	4.86%
139	59,010	-501	-0.84%	45,522	77.14%	63.55%	19.18%	7.24%	4.03%	0.25%	0.21%	0.59%	6.43%
140	59,294	-217	-0.36%	44,411	74.9%	28.76%	55.8%	9.04%	1.02%	0.27%	0.24%	0.53%	5.8%
141	59,019	-492	-0.83%	44,677	75.7%	29.41%	54.88%	7.93%	2.53%	0.24%	0.3%	0.45%	5.62%
142	59,312	-199	-0.33%	45,355	76.47%	38.73%	52.19%	3.47%	1.89%	0.18%	0.03%	0.38%	4.09%
143	59,432	-79	-0.13%	45,411	76.41%	36%	50.52%	8.04%	1.07%	0.23%	0.04%	0.35%	4.91%
144	59,307	-204	-0.34%	46,029	77.61%	70.22%	20.48%	3.96%	1.77%	0.18%	0.02%	0.28%	4%
145	58,805	-706	-1.19%	45,090	76.68%	39.37%	51.02%	4.76%	1.78%	0.15%	0.01%	0.44%	3.23%
146	60,203	692	1.16%	44,589	74.06%	59.32%	26.73%	5.66%	2.67%	0.17%	0.09%	0.45%	6.63%
147	60,375	864	1.45%	46,125	76.4%	53.61%	28.37%	7.91%	4.7%	0.23%	0.07%	0.52%	6.01%
148	59,984	473	0.79%	46,614	77.71%	58.49%	33.89%	3.66%	0.9%	0.12%	0.04%	0.28%	3.39%
149	59,715	204	0.34%	47,261	79.14%	42.45%	50.98%	2.4%	1.06%	0.15%	0.05%	0.39%	3.19%
150	59,276	-235	-0.39%	47,050	79.37%	36.16%	53.23%	7.23%	1.17%	0.17%	0.03%	0.17%	2.34%
151	60,059	548	0.92%	46,973	78.21%	45.21%	42.21%	7.51%	1.29%	0.18%	0.23%	0.25%	3.98%
152	60,134	623	1.05%	46,026	76.54%	66.12%	25.86%	2.84%	1.6%	0.21%	0.03%	0.3%	3.96%
153	59,299	-212	-0.36%	45,692	77.05%	24.38%	69.08%	2.93%	0.89%	0.13%	0.02%	0.24%	3.02%
154	59,994	483	0.81%	47,273	78.8%	39.54%	55.53%	2.1%	0.38%	0.16%	0.01%	0.2%	2.65%
155	58,759	-752	-1.26%	45,208	76.94%	57.32%	36.14%	2.62%	0.91%	0.18%	0.05%	0.26%	3.27%
156	59,444	-67	-0.11%	45,867	77.16%	58.49%	29.79%	8.27%	0.6%	0.17%	0.01%	0.25%	3.14%
157	59,957	446	0.75%	45,311	75.57%	61.81%	23.59%	11.19%	0.54%	0.16%	0.04%	0.21%	3.26%
158	59,440	-71	-0.12%	45,549	76.63%	59.27%	31.5%	5.6%	0.75%	0.18%	0.03%	0.25%	3.16%
159	59,895	384	0.65%	44,871	74.92%	67.46%	23.88%	3.65%	0.54%	0.28%	0.03%	0.34%	5.1%
160	59,935	424	0.71%	48,057	80.18%	66.84%	21.68%	5.5%	1.62%	0.24%	0.1%	0.28%	4.69%
161	60,097	586	0.98%	44,371	73.83%	57.53%	25.83%	7.89%	3.03%	0.24%	0.09%	0.5%	6.63%
162	60,308	797	1.34%	46,733	77.49%	36.7%	43.34%	10.78%	4%	0.2%	0.24%	0.54%	5.41%
163	60,123	612	1.03%	48,461	80.6%	38.48%	46.14%	8.45%	3.12%	0.19%	0.13%	0.39%	3.84%
164	60,101	590	0.99%	45,851	76.29%	57.7%	22.03%	9.95%	4.21%	0.24%	0.12%	0.68%	6.66%
165	59,978	467	0.78%	48,247	80.44%	35.1%	52.41%	5.53%	3.19%	0.22%	0.14%	0.38%	3.76%
166	60,242	731	1.23%	47,580	78.98%	82.79%	4.94%	5.19%	2.65%	0.16%	0.05%	0.4%	4.84%
167	59,493	-18	-0.03%	44,140	74.19%	62.89%	20.99%	8.81%	1.42%	0.35%	0.23%	0.5%	6.46%
168	60,147	636	1.07%	44,867	74.6%	36.24%	43.3%	11.22%	1.98%	0.31%	0.67%	0.48%	7.77%
169	59,138	-373	-0.63%	45,267	76.54%	58.36%	28.84%	9.03%	0.79%	0.15%	0.02%	0.2%	3.4%
170	60,116	605	1.02%	45,316	75.38%	60.65%	24.39%	10.43%	1.19%	0.13%	0.02%	0.28%	3.86%
171	59,237	-274	-0.46%	45,969	77.6%	51.23%	39.79%	5.73%	0.54%	0.21%	0.03%	0.21%	2.92%

Maptitude

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Population Summary

House-2023

District	Population	Deviation	% Devn.	[18+_Pop]	[% 18+_Pop]	[% NH_Wht]	[% NH_Blk]	[% Hispanic Origin]	[% NH_Asn]	[% NH_Ind]	[% NH_Hwn]	[% NH_Oth]	[% NH_2+ Races]
172	59,961	450	0.76%	44,756	74.64%	57.24%	23.26%	16%	0.77%	0.21%	0.03%	0.23%	3.05%
173	59,743	232	0.39%	45,292	75.81%	52.67%	36.22%	6.95%	0.79%	0.33%	0.02%	0.3%	3.59%
174	59,852	341	0.57%	45,760	76.46%	70.83%	16.91%	7.88%	0.47%	0.35%	0.04%	0.22%	4.31%
175	59,993	482	0.81%	44,704	74.52%	64.08%	23.75%	6.1%	1.78%	0.26%	0.07%	0.34%	4.88%
176	59,470	-41	-0.07%	44,991	75.65%	63.56%	21.74%	9.95%	0.91%	0.24%	0.08%	0.29%	4.27%
177	59,992	481	0.81%	46,014	76.7%	33.22%	54.7%	6.69%	1.26%	0.21%	0.07%	0.42%	4.46%
178	59,877	366	0.62%	45,638	76.22%	75.62%	14.4%	6.22%	0.52%	0.18%	0.01%	0.29%	3.62%
179	59,356	-155	-0.26%	47,156	79.45%	59.03%	28.39%	7.73%	1.06%	0.17%	0.13%	0.39%	3.92%
180	59,412	-99	-0.17%	45,362	76.35%	68.71%	16.96%	6.47%	1.56%	0.32%	0.11%	0.57%	6.94%

Total: 10,711,908
Ideal District: 59,511

Summary Statistics:

Population Range:	58,678 to 60,375
Ratio Range:	0.03
Absolute Range:	-833 to 864
Absolute Overall Range:	1,697
Relative Range:	-1.40% to 1.45%
Relative Overall Range:	2.85%
Absolute Mean Deviation:	372.39
Relative Mean Deviation:	0.63%
Standard Deviation:	433.63

Maptitude

User: **H123**
Plan Name: **House-2023**
Plan Type: **House**

Population Summary

District	Population	Deviation	% Devn.	[18+_Pop]	[% 18+_Pop]	[% NH18+_Wht]	[% NH18+_Blk]	[% H18+_Pop]	[% NH18+_Asn]	[% NH18+_Ind]	[% NH18+_Hwn]	[% NH18+_Oth]	[% NH18+_2+ Races]
001	59,666	155	0.26%	46,801	78.44%	89.43%	3.65%	2.11%	0.57%	0.32%	0.05%	0.21%	3.65%
002	59,773	262	0.44%	46,159	77.22%	85.33%	2.64%	7.57%	1.07%	0.2%	0.02%	0.2%	2.97%
003	60,199	688	1.16%	46,716	77.6%	88.46%	2.71%	2.96%	1.56%	0.28%	0.14%	0.14%	3.77%
004	59,070	-441	-0.74%	42,798	72.45%	47.78%	4.53%	44.13%	1.28%	0.19%	0.02%	0.21%	1.86%
005	58,837	-674	-1.13%	44,623	75.84%	78.55%	3.81%	12.62%	1.26%	0.22%	0.03%	0.19%	3.31%
006	59,712	201	0.34%	45,152	75.62%	83%	1%	11.96%	0.51%	0.25%	0.02%	0.17%	3.09%
007	59,081	-430	-0.72%	48,771	82.55%	90.15%	0.34%	5.53%	0.46%	0.27%	0.01%	0.21%	3.02%
008	59,244	-267	-0.45%	49,612	83.74%	91.87%	1.12%	2.74%	0.54%	0.3%	0%	0.29%	3.13%
009	59,474	-37	-0.06%	48,273	81.17%	88.93%	1.06%	4.74%	0.83%	0.41%	0.06%	0.33%	3.64%
010	59,519	8	0.01%	47,164	79.24%	81.82%	3.19%	10.04%	1.58%	0.18%	0.03%	0.21%	2.95%
011	58,792	-719	-1.21%	45,396	77.21%	89.31%	1.43%	4.23%	1.06%	0.23%	0.03%	0.27%	3.44%
012	59,300	-211	-0.35%	46,487	78.39%	80.42%	8.94%	6.15%	1.01%	0.18%	0%	0.33%	2.97%
013	59,150	-361	-0.61%	45,176	76.38%	66.3%	18.03%	10.84%	1.36%	0.22%	0.02%	0.26%	2.97%
014	59,135	-376	-0.63%	45,511	76.96%	83.02%	6.06%	5.88%	0.8%	0.25%	0.02%	0.31%	3.65%
015	59,213	-298	-0.50%	45,791	77.33%	71.9%	13.11%	9.67%	1.36%	0.27%	0.03%	0.36%	3.3%
016	59,402	-109	-0.18%	44,009	74.09%	76.42%	10.83%	8.61%	0.79%	0.21%	0.05%	0.32%	2.76%
017	59,120	-391	-0.66%	42,761	72.33%	66.02%	21.24%	6.94%	1.41%	0.25%	0.06%	0.54%	3.55%
018	59,335	-176	-0.30%	45,159	76.11%	86.01%	7.17%	2.39%	0.62%	0.26%	0.04%	0.26%	3.24%
019	59,752	241	0.40%	44,754	74.9%	63.16%	24.22%	6.82%	1.59%	0.19%	0.08%	0.48%	3.46%
020	60,107	596	1.00%	45,725	76.07%	76.4%	7.96%	9.18%	2.03%	0.14%	0.04%	0.55%	3.7%
021	59,529	18	0.03%	44,931	75.48%	82.07%	4.23%	7.44%	1.87%	0.22%	0.05%	0.61%	3.51%
022	59,460	-51	-0.09%	45,815	77.05%	65.61%	13.32%	11.57%	4.04%	0.21%	0.03%	0.76%	4.47%
023	59,048	-463	-0.78%	44,254	74.95%	75.29%	5.48%	14.23%	1.12%	0.21%	0.05%	0.32%	3.3%
024	59,011	-500	-0.84%	41,814	70.86%	63.42%	6.04%	10.32%	16.41%	0.17%	0.05%	0.56%	3.03%
025	59,414	-97	-0.16%	42,520	71.57%	56.12%	5.08%	5.09%	30.56%	0.1%	0.03%	0.45%	2.56%
026	59,248	-263	-0.44%	44,081	74.4%	68.21%	3.18%	10.76%	14.26%	0.12%	0.04%	0.44%	2.99%
027	58,795	-716	-1.20%	46,004	78.24%	82.61%	3.07%	9.6%	0.83%	0.2%	0.04%	0.24%	3.4%
028	58,972	-539	-0.91%	44,444	75.36%	79.36%	3.15%	11.44%	2.16%	0.17%	0.03%	0.36%	3.33%
029	59,200	-311	-0.52%	43,131	72.86%	42.29%	12.55%	39.71%	3.02%	0.14%	0.06%	0.33%	1.91%
030	59,266	-245	-0.41%	45,414	76.63%	70.5%	7.19%	16.13%	2.96%	0.15%	0.02%	0.28%	2.77%
031	59,901	390	0.66%	43,120	71.99%	68.65%	6.79%	18.95%	2.35%	0.21%	0.03%	0.32%	2.69%
032	59,145	-366	-0.62%	45,942	77.68%	82.98%	7.21%	4.87%	1.25%	0.32%	0.05%	0.2%	3.12%
033	59,187	-324	-0.54%	46,498	78.56%	82.25%	10.57%	3.13%	1.16%	0.15%	0.01%	0.29%	2.43%
034	58,947	-564	-0.95%	44,933	76.23%	68.46%	15.79%	7.22%	4.33%	0.1%	0.03%	0.64%	3.43%
035	59,689	178	0.30%	48,436	81.15%	49.35%	28.44%	10.97%	5.74%	0.21%	0.04%	0.95%	4.31%
036	59,898	387	0.65%	45,316	75.66%	69.55%	14.06%	8.39%	3.59%	0.17%	0.05%	0.62%	3.58%
037	58,927	-584	-0.98%	46,057	78.16%	48.11%	22.87%	19.33%	5.39%	0.21%	0.05%	0.81%	3.23%
038	59,317	-194	-0.33%	44,839	75.59%	30.1%	51.13%	12.62%	1.87%	0.24%	0.05%	0.63%	3.36%

Maptitude

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Population Summary

House-2023

District	Population	Deviation	% Devn.	[18+_Pop]	[% 18+_Pop]	[% NH18+_Wht]	[% NH18+_Blk]	[% H18+_Pop]	[% NH18+_Asn]	[% NH18+_Ind]	[% NH18+_Hwn]	[% NH18+_Oth]	[% NH18+_2+ Races]
039	59,381	-130	-0.22%	44,436	74.83%	23.47%	52.5%	18.66%	1.77%	0.17%	0.03%	0.6%	2.79%
040	60,184	673	1.13%	45,134	74.99%	62.93%	24.46%	6.74%	1.19%	0.28%	0.04%	0.64%	3.72%
041	60,122	611	1.03%	45,271	75.3%	27.62%	36.96%	28.55%	3.13%	0.22%	0.05%	0.84%	2.62%
042	59,017	-494	-0.83%	46,520	78.82%	42.88%	28.47%	18.3%	5.67%	0.22%	0.03%	0.79%	3.63%
043	59,626	115	0.19%	48,172	80.79%	44.01%	27.45%	11.91%	8.1%	0.22%	0.05%	2.54%	5.72%
044	60,002	491	0.83%	46,773	77.95%	67.69%	10.5%	10.53%	5.78%	0.2%	0.02%	1.06%	4.23%
045	59,738	227	0.38%	44,023	73.69%	74.94%	4.27%	4.85%	12.05%	0.05%	0.02%	0.59%	3.23%
046	59,108	-403	-0.68%	44,132	74.66%	74.81%	6.79%	7.38%	6.72%	0.13%	0.04%	0.61%	3.53%
047	59,126	-385	-0.65%	43,932	74.3%	63.89%	9.3%	7.37%	15.16%	0.17%	0.03%	0.62%	3.46%
048	59,003	-508	-0.85%	44,779	75.89%	61.77%	10.14%	12.41%	11.59%	0.08%	0.04%	0.56%	3.42%
049	59,153	-358	-0.60%	45,263	76.52%	71.48%	7.22%	6.7%	10.74%	0.1%	0.03%	0.63%	3.12%
050	59,523	12	0.02%	43,940	73.82%	44.37%	10.8%	6.36%	34.63%	0.07%	0.05%	0.58%	3.13%
051	58,952	-559	-0.94%	47,262	80.17%	54.33%	21.3%	13.31%	5.93%	0.18%	0.05%	1.01%	3.89%
052	59,811	300	0.50%	48,525	81.13%	55.14%	14.19%	7.41%	19.12%	0.14%	0.07%	0.68%	3.24%
053	59,953	442	0.74%	46,944	78.3%	71.2%	12.71%	7.44%	4.58%	0.09%	0.02%	0.54%	3.41%
054	60,083	572	0.96%	50,338	83.78%	62.98%	13.67%	12.79%	6.86%	0.13%	0.03%	0.53%	3.02%
055	59,115	-396	-0.67%	48,584	82.19%	34.86%	53.88%	4.8%	2.99%	0.19%	0.03%	0.39%	2.87%
056	59,783	272	0.46%	53,358	89.25%	34.24%	46.72%	5.63%	9.05%	0.19%	0.09%	0.43%	3.66%
057	58,961	-550	-0.92%	51,824	87.9%	62.79%	16.07%	7.89%	8.91%	0.08%	0.03%	0.55%	3.68%
058	58,788	-723	-1.21%	50,073	85.18%	32.37%	55.14%	5.51%	3.17%	0.14%	0.01%	0.54%	3.12%
059	59,434	-77	-0.13%	49,179	82.75%	22.04%	66.72%	4.43%	2.9%	0.17%	0.02%	0.54%	3.18%
060	59,560	49	0.08%	46,156	77.49%	37.33%	50.32%	5.82%	3.04%	0.16%	0.07%	0.41%	2.86%
061	59,161	-350	-0.59%	47,510	80.31%	32.22%	53.14%	4.6%	6.17%	0.15%	0.02%	0.62%	3.08%
062	59,450	-61	-0.10%	46,426	78.09%	19.07%	69.19%	6.83%	1.3%	0.21%	0.05%	0.47%	2.88%
063	59,381	-130	-0.22%	45,043	75.85%	19.22%	66.7%	9.26%	1.54%	0.21%	0.04%	0.47%	2.56%
064	59,608	97	0.16%	44,900	75.33%	36.54%	49.55%	7.88%	1.93%	0.18%	0.04%	0.63%	3.24%
065	59,129	-382	-0.64%	44,495	75.25%	24.25%	68.34%	3.19%	0.77%	0.16%	0.03%	0.49%	2.77%
066	60,306	795	1.34%	45,228	75%	31.2%	51.39%	11.86%	1.45%	0.29%	0.1%	0.56%	3.15%
067	59,135	-376	-0.63%	44,299	74.91%	30.86%	56.59%	7.75%	1.39%	0.19%	0.03%	0.49%	2.7%
068	59,477	-34	-0.06%	44,835	75.38%	33.94%	53.42%	6.33%	2.77%	0.14%	0.05%	0.63%	2.72%
069	58,682	-829	-1.39%	45,548	77.62%	26.89%	60.9%	5.42%	3.12%	0.18%	0.04%	0.78%	2.68%
070	59,121	-390	-0.66%	45,249	76.54%	59.69%	26.23%	7.96%	2.23%	0.22%	0.06%	0.4%	3.22%
071	59,538	27	0.05%	44,582	74.88%	69.8%	18.45%	6.18%	1.01%	0.24%	0.02%	0.42%	3.88%
072	59,660	149	0.25%	46,229	77.49%	69.24%	19.51%	6.94%	0.93%	0.19%	0.02%	0.23%	2.94%
073	60,036	525	0.88%	45,736	76.18%	72.58%	10.84%	7.05%	5.58%	0.14%	0.03%	0.4%	3.38%
074	59,120	-391	-0.66%	44,044	74.5%	23.69%	62.81%	7.84%	2%	0.19%	0.02%	0.62%	2.83%
075	59,743	232	0.39%	43,850	73.4%	11.27%	71.04%	11.28%	2.93%	0.18%	0.07%	0.66%	2.57%
076	59,759	248	0.42%	44,371	74.25%	10.51%	64.4%	13.23%	8.69%	0.21%	0.05%	0.51%	2.41%
077	59,242	-269	-0.45%	44,207	74.62%	7.58%	73.27%	12.2%	4.36%	0.23%	0.06%	0.41%	1.9%
078	59,734	223	0.37%	45,718	76.54%	24.39%	56.04%	9.25%	6.65%	0.22%	0.05%	0.63%	2.78%
079	59,500	-11	-0.02%	43,223	72.64%	7.15%	68.44%	16.03%	5.51%	0.2%	0.01%	0.56%	2.09%
080	59,461	-50	-0.08%	44,784	75.32%	47.63%	12.45%	23.12%	13.33%	0.07%	0.04%	0.56%	2.79%
081	58,919	-592	-0.99%	43,235	73.38%	65.85%	23.62%	4.81%	1.63%	0.19%	0.02%	0.44%	3.43%

Maptitude

Population Summary House-2023

District	Population	Deviation	% Devn.	[18+_Pop]	[% 18+_Pop] NH18+_Wht	[% NH18+_Blk]	[% H18+_Pop] NH18+_Asn	[% NH18+_Ind]	[% NH18+_Hwn]	[% NH18+_Oth]	[% NH18+_2+ Races]
082	59,789	278	0.47%	46,252	77.36%	65.28%	24.3%	4.88%	1.86%	0.24%	0.02%	0.38%	3.04%
083	59,416	-95	-0.16%	46,581	78.4%	47.9%	13.51%	28.47%	6.91%	0.1%	0.02%	0.55%	2.55%
084	58,801	-710	-1.19%	46,355	78.83%	34.7%	53.33%	4.11%	3.79%	0.16%	0.03%	0.53%	3.36%
085	59,591	80	0.13%	46,239	77.59%	27.96%	49.14%	6.34%	12.44%	0.23%	0.02%	0.58%	3.3%
086	59,153	-358	-0.60%	45,107	76.25%	29.04%	52.17%	4.95%	9.96%	0.13%	0.02%	0.69%	3.05%
087	59,684	173	0.29%	46,046	77.15%	27.17%	51.12%	9.58%	8.34%	0.21%	0.02%	0.58%	2.98%
088	59,689	178	0.30%	46,073	77.19%	18.3%	60.15%	9.97%	7.64%	0.22%	0.07%	0.64%	3.01%
089	60,231	720	1.21%	48,361	80.29%	33.49%	54.66%	3.53%	4.52%	0.16%	0.04%	0.43%	3.17%
090	59,856	345	0.58%	48,477	80.99%	40.37%	48.88%	4.6%	2.33%	0.1%	0.03%	0.5%	3.19%
091	59,976	465	0.78%	46,174	76.99%	19.71%	71.99%	3.58%	1.02%	0.12%	0.02%	0.56%	3%
092	60,150	639	1.07%	45,550	75.73%	22.75%	64.96%	6.81%	1.82%	0.19%	0.1%	0.46%	2.9%
093	60,290	779	1.31%	45,092	74.79%	21.7%	61.57%	10.8%	2.09%	0.16%	0.02%	0.71%	2.96%
094	60,192	681	1.14%	45,155	75.02%	24.61%	54.61%	7.57%	9.41%	0.15%	0.01%	0.58%	3.06%
095	58,992	-519	-0.87%	43,421	73.6%	19.24%	62.89%	9.92%	3.73%	0.2%	0.04%	0.65%	3.33%
096	59,515	4	0.01%	44,671	75.06%	20.32%	20.75%	36.03%	19.7%	0.11%	0.04%	0.6%	2.44%
097	59,072	-439	-0.74%	46,339	78.44%	36.44%	24.16%	19.23%	16.07%	0.19%	0.05%	0.6%	3.25%
098	59,998	487	0.82%	42,734	71.23%	11.66%	20.91%	52.77%	12.28%	0.12%	0.05%	0.51%	1.71%
099	59,850	339	0.57%	45,004	75.19%	42.1%	13.07%	8.67%	32.63%	0.13%	0.04%	0.48%	2.89%
100	60,030	519	0.87%	42,669	71.08%	59.05%	8.86%	9.98%	18.41%	0.19%	0.06%	0.43%	3.02%
101	59,240	-271	-0.46%	47,353	79.93%	48.51%	18.97%	19.68%	8.93%	0.17%	0.02%	0.55%	3.17%
102	60,038	527	0.89%	44,409	73.97%	30.36%	37.41%	21.19%	7.41%	0.14%	0.04%	0.57%	2.88%
103	60,197	686	1.15%	44,399	73.76%	52.42%	15.01%	16.89%	12.19%	0.12%	0.03%	0.5%	2.83%
104	59,362	-149	-0.25%	43,306	72.95%	62.96%	15.44%	11.14%	6.38%	0.18%	0.05%	0.51%	3.34%
105	59,395	-116	-0.19%	43,980	74.05%	46.43%	21.38%	15.54%	12.96%	0.11%	0.01%	0.48%	3.09%
106	59,981	470	0.79%	44,518	74.22%	30.02%	24.78%	25.03%	17.13%	0.17%	0.05%	0.47%	2.34%
107	60,033	522	0.88%	46,162	76.89%	33.37%	22.36%	21.49%	19.1%	0.19%	0.06%	0.57%	2.87%
108	58,942	-569	-0.96%	44,123	74.86%	45.89%	15.57%	17.67%	17.37%	0.19%	0.03%	0.52%	2.76%
109	59,697	186	0.31%	44,206	74.05%	13.9%	29.9%	38.91%	14.15%	0.14%	0.03%	0.58%	2.38%
110	60,278	767	1.29%	43,324	71.87%	38.06%	40.83%	11.61%	5.08%	0.18%	0.04%	0.75%	3.45%
111	59,900	389	0.65%	43,967	73.4%	62.71%	21.95%	8.77%	2.57%	0.2%	0.04%	0.56%	3.2%
112	60,167	656	1.10%	45,446	75.53%	67.09%	22.9%	4.82%	1.51%	0.23%	0.04%	0.58%	2.83%
113	59,413	-98	-0.16%	44,248	74.48%	30%	58.32%	6.3%	1.06%	0.2%	0.12%	0.73%	3.27%
114	59,401	-110	-0.18%	45,971	77.39%	69.54%	23.15%	3.32%	0.83%	0.16%	0%	0.33%	2.66%
115	59,381	-130	-0.22%	46,468	78.25%	17.95%	72.19%	4.04%	1.81%	0.17%	0.01%	0.79%	3.04%
116	59,777	266	0.45%	45,550	76.2%	17.77%	70.91%	4.98%	2.87%	0.2%	0.07%	0.49%	2.71%
117	59,533	22	0.04%	43,634	73.29%	26.63%	59.48%	7.76%	2.09%	0.16%	0.08%	0.65%	3.14%
118	59,901	390	0.66%	46,298	77.29%	64.34%	28%	3.5%	0.52%	0.16%	0.04%	0.47%	2.97%
119	58,947	-564	-0.95%	44,005	74.65%	69.8%	12.31%	10.44%	3.75%	0.17%	0.02%	0.43%	3.08%
120	58,982	-529	-0.89%	46,767	79.29%	71.94%	13.21%	7.09%	4.18%	0.16%	0.05%	0.44%	2.91%
121	59,127	-384	-0.65%	46,598	78.81%	76.13%	8.6%	5.57%	5.84%	0.1%	0%	0.46%	3.3%
122	59,632	121	0.20%	48,840	81.9%	54.8%	27.13%	11.7%	2.41%	0.32%	0.06%	0.79%	2.79%
123	59,282	-229	-0.38%	46,572	78.56%	68.06%	23.42%	4.31%	1.06%	0.19%	0.02%	0.2%	2.75%
124	59,221	-290	-0.49%	47,638	80.44%	65.01%	24.61%	6.17%	1.08%	0.19%	0.02%	0.31%	2.61%

Maptitude

Population Summary

House-2023

District	Population	Deviation	% Devn.	[18+_Pop]	[% 18+_Pop]	[% NH18+_Wht]	[% NH18+_Blk]	[% H18+_Pop]	[% NH18+_Asn]	[% NH18+_Ind]	[% NH18+_Hwn]	[% NH18+_Oth]	[% NH18+_2+ Races]
125	60,137	626	1.05%	43,812	72.85%	63.03%	21.43%	7.66%	2.6%	0.31%	0.16%	0.39%	4.41%
126	59,260	-251	-0.42%	45,497	76.78%	39.97%	52.63%	3.17%	0.89%	0.29%	0.16%	0.29%	2.62%
127	58,678	-833	-1.40%	45,889	78.2%	68.13%	16.88%	4.77%	5.68%	0.19%	0.16%	0.43%	3.77%
128	58,864	-647	-1.09%	46,488	78.98%	46.49%	49.38%	1.7%	0.35%	0.19%	0.01%	0.17%	1.71%
129	58,829	-682	-1.15%	46,873	79.68%	37.16%	52.33%	4.26%	2.4%	0.19%	0.15%	0.41%	3.1%
130	59,203	-308	-0.52%	44,019	74.35%	33.74%	57.69%	3.86%	0.97%	0.26%	0.19%	0.34%	2.95%
131	58,890	-621	-1.04%	42,968	72.96%	68.16%	15.87%	5.87%	5.21%	0.21%	0.1%	0.55%	4.03%
132	59,142	-369	-0.62%	46,752	79.05%	35.63%	49.82%	7.8%	2.74%	0.27%	0.16%	0.3%	3.28%
133	58,893	-618	-1.04%	46,821	79.5%	60.99%	30.75%	5.69%	0.57%	0.19%	0.04%	0.14%	1.63%
134	59,575	64	0.11%	47,005	78.9%	66.82%	26.71%	2.61%	0.64%	0.26%	0.01%	0.25%	2.69%
135	59,870	359	0.60%	45,706	76.34%	71.1%	22.27%	2.71%	0.72%	0.18%	0.02%	0.28%	2.73%
136	59,298	-213	-0.36%	45,367	76.51%	63.9%	27.76%	3.64%	1.55%	0.26%	0.04%	0.29%	2.55%
137	59,551	40	0.07%	45,358	76.17%	40.82%	50.02%	4.48%	1.73%	0.12%	0.12%	0.26%	2.44%
138	58,912	-599	-1.01%	45,684	77.55%	72.34%	18.26%	3.31%	2.43%	0.26%	0.07%	0.35%	2.97%
139	59,010	-501	-0.84%	45,522	77.14%	66.19%	18.56%	6.36%	3.89%	0.25%	0.24%	0.46%	4.04%
140	59,294	-217	-0.36%	44,411	74.9%	31.7%	54.74%	8.02%	1.17%	0.24%	0.2%	0.49%	3.43%
141	59,019	-492	-0.83%	44,677	75.7%	31.77%	54.65%	6.55%	2.69%	0.27%	0.3%	0.38%	3.38%
142	59,312	-199	-0.33%	45,355	76.47%	42.49%	49.18%	3.27%	1.96%	0.17%	0.04%	0.31%	2.58%
143	59,432	-79	-0.13%	45,411	76.41%	39.97%	48.04%	7.06%	1.21%	0.24%	0.05%	0.29%	3.14%
144	59,307	-204	-0.34%	46,029	77.61%	71.86%	20.19%	3.3%	1.78%	0.2%	0.01%	0.23%	2.42%
145	58,805	-706	-1.19%	45,090	76.68%	42.51%	49.08%	4.1%	1.85%	0.17%	0.01%	0.34%	1.94%
146	60,203	692	1.16%	44,589	74.06%	61.84%	26.08%	4.73%	2.98%	0.18%	0.09%	0.39%	3.71%
147	60,375	864	1.45%	46,125	76.4%	56.94%	27.25%	6.83%	4.77%	0.25%	0.07%	0.41%	3.49%
148	59,984	473	0.79%	46,614	77.71%	60.45%	33.11%	3.08%	0.87%	0.14%	0.04%	0.21%	2.1%
149	59,715	204	0.34%	47,261	79.14%	45.49%	48.75%	2.13%	1.1%	0.16%	0.04%	0.35%	1.97%
150	59,276	-235	-0.39%	47,050	79.37%	38.31%	52.5%	6.13%	1.18%	0.16%	0.03%	0.15%	1.54%
151	60,059	548	0.92%	46,973	78.21%	47.2%	40.96%	7.28%	1.43%	0.18%	0.18%	0.19%	2.58%
152	60,134	623	1.05%	46,026	76.54%	67.94%	25.26%	2.34%	1.52%	0.24%	0.04%	0.19%	2.46%
153	59,299	-212	-0.36%	45,692	77.05%	27.66%	66.38%	2.55%	1%	0.16%	0.03%	0.23%	2.01%
154	59,994	483	0.81%	47,273	78.8%	42.24%	53.68%	1.67%	0.36%	0.19%	0%	0.16%	1.7%
155	58,759	-752	-1.26%	45,208	76.94%	59.77%	34.6%	2.22%	0.95%	0.16%	0.04%	0.21%	2.05%
156	59,444	-67	-0.11%	45,867	77.16%	60.92%	29.32%	6.88%	0.62%	0.16%	0.01%	0.15%	1.93%
157	59,957	446	0.75%	45,311	75.57%	64.48%	23.7%	8.96%	0.57%	0.17%	0.04%	0.16%	1.93%
158	59,440	-71	-0.12%	45,549	76.63%	62.21%	30.2%	4.52%	0.71%	0.21%	0.03%	0.18%	1.93%
159	59,895	384	0.65%	44,871	74.92%	69.39%	23.44%	2.87%	0.57%	0.31%	0.04%	0.26%	3.12%
160	59,935	424	0.71%	48,057	80.18%	68.48%	21.07%	5.04%	1.64%	0.24%	0.09%	0.27%	3.17%
161	60,097	586	0.98%	44,371	73.83%	60.16%	25.26%	6.82%	3.16%	0.25%	0.09%	0.48%	3.77%
162	60,308	797	1.34%	46,733	77.49%	40.62%	41.13%	9.58%	4.16%	0.22%	0.24%	0.44%	3.61%
163	60,123	612	1.03%	48,461	80.6%	41.92%	43.78%	7.38%	3.6%	0.2%	0.1%	0.33%	2.68%
164	60,101	590	0.99%	45,851	76.29%	60.61%	21.43%	8.49%	4.37%	0.26%	0.12%	0.6%	4.12%
165	59,978	467	0.78%	48,247	80.44%	39.18%	48.49%	5.33%	3.68%	0.25%	0.14%	0.35%	2.57%
166	60,242	731	1.23%	47,580	78.98%	84.71%	4.96%	4.07%	2.69%	0.18%	0.05%	0.36%	2.97%
167	59,493	-18	-0.03%	44,140	74.19%	65.96%	20.55%	7.41%	1.48%	0.39%	0.18%	0.39%	3.66%

Maptitude

Population Summary

House-2023

District	Population	Deviation	% Devn.	[18+_Pop]	[% 18+_Pop]	[% NH18+_Wht]	[% NH18+_Blk]	[% H18+_Pop]	[% NH18+_Asn]	[% NH18+_Ind]	[% NH18+_Hwn]	[% NH18+_Oth]	[% NH18+_2+ Races]
168	60,147	636	1.07%	44,867	74.6%	39.29%	42.28%	10.3%	2.32%	0.33%	0.65%	0.38%	4.46%
169	59,138	-373	-0.63%	45,267	76.54%	60.95%	28.12%	7.66%	0.88%	0.14%	0.03%	0.16%	2.06%
170	60,116	605	1.02%	45,316	75.38%	64.17%	23.21%	8.65%	1.19%	0.12%	0.02%	0.25%	2.38%
171	59,237	-274	-0.46%	45,969	77.6%	53.85%	38.58%	4.63%	0.56%	0.24%	0.02%	0.17%	1.95%
172	59,961	450	0.76%	44,756	74.64%	61.03%	22.46%	13.42%	0.78%	0.23%	0.03%	0.19%	1.87%
173	59,743	232	0.39%	45,292	75.81%	55.68%	35.18%	5.35%	0.84%	0.37%	0.02%	0.26%	2.31%
174	59,852	341	0.57%	45,760	76.46%	72.25%	16.08%	7.96%	0.52%	0.38%	0.03%	0.15%	2.64%
175	59,993	482	0.81%	44,704	74.52%	66.49%	23.13%	5.03%	1.85%	0.28%	0.06%	0.3%	2.86%
176	59,470	-41	-0.07%	44,991	75.65%	66.15%	21.61%	8.24%	0.96%	0.25%	0.1%	0.19%	2.49%
177	59,992	481	0.81%	46,014	76.7%	37.12%	51.68%	6.12%	1.36%	0.24%	0.08%	0.36%	3.04%
178	59,877	366	0.62%	45,638	76.22%	77.79%	13.99%	5.14%	0.54%	0.2%	0.01%	0.23%	2.09%
179	59,356	-155	-0.26%	47,156	79.45%	63.69%	25.74%	6.38%	1.07%	0.15%	0.11%	0.34%	2.51%
180	59,412	-99	-0.17%	45,362	76.35%	71.17%	16.63%	5.62%	1.67%	0.31%	0.11%	0.47%	4.02%

Total: 10,711,908

Ideal District: 59,511

Summary Statistics:

Population Range:	58,678 to 60,375
Ratio Range:	0.03
Absolute Range:	-833 to 864
Absolute Overall Range:	1,697
Relative Range:	-1.40% to 1.45%
Relative Overall Range:	2.85%
Absolute Mean Deviation:	372.39
Relative Mean Deviation:	0.63%
Standard Deviation:	433.63

Maptitude

The District Packet report published by the Georgia General Assembly does not include statistics for the percentage of the voting age population that is "Black or African American alone or in combination," also known as the "any part Black voting age population" percentage or "APBVAP%." As these percentages are relevant for determining which House districts can be considered majority-Black under the conventions used in the expert report, I have provided them below after having exported a listing from the *Maptitude for Redistricting* software.

District	APBVAP%	District	APBVAP%	District	APBVAP%	District	APBVAP%	District	APBVAP%
1	4.20%	25	5.90%	49	8.42%	73	12.11%	97	26.77%
2	3.15%	26	4.01%	50	12.40%	74	25.52%	98	23.25%
3	3.35%	27	3.69%	51	23.68%	75	74.40%	99	14.71%
4	5.38%	28	3.93%	52	15.99%	76	67.23%	100	10.01%
5	4.60%	29	13.59%	53	14.53%	77	76.13%	101	24.19%
6	1.51%	30	8.10%	54	15.47%	78	71.58%	102	37.62%
7	0.62%	31	7.57%	55	55.38%	79	71.59%	103	16.79%
8	1.43%	32	7.96%	56	45.48%	80	14.18%	104	17.03%
9	1.57%	33	11.20%	57	18.06%	81	21.83%	105	29.05%
10	3.73%	34	15.67%	58	63.04%	82	16.83%	106	36.27%
11	1.85%	35	28.40%	59	70.09%	83	15.12%	107	29.63%
12	9.68%	36	16.98%	60	63.88%	84	73.66%	108	18.35%
13	19.18%	37	28.18%	61	74.29%	85	62.71%	109	32.51%
14	6.85%	38	54.23%	62	72.26%	86	75.05%	110	47.19%
15	14.19%	39	55.29%	63	69.33%	87	73.08%	111	22.29%
16	11.69%	40	32.98%	64	30.72%	88	63.35%	112	19.21%
17	23.02%	41	39.35%	65	61.98%	89	62.54%	113	59.53%
18	7.98%	42	33.70%	66	53.41%	90	58.49%	114	24.74%
19	24.15%	43	26.53%	67	58.92%	91	70.04%	115	52.13%
20	9.25%	44	12.05%	68	55.75%	92	68.79%	116	58.13%
21	5.06%	45	5.28%	69	63.56%	93	65.36%	117	36.61%
22	15.10%	46	8.07%	70	27.83%	94	69.04%	118	23.60%
23	6.50%	47	10.72%	71	19.92%	95	67.15%	119	13.49%
24	7.00%	48	11.79%	72	20.86%	96	23.00%	120	14.28%

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(Cont.)

District	APBVAP%	District	APBVAP%	District	APBVAP%	District	APBVAP%	District	APBVAP%
121	9.56%	133	36.76%	145	35.67%	157	24.67%	169	29.04%
122	28.42%	134	33.57%	146	27.61%	158	31.20%	170	24.22%
123	24.28%	135	23.75%	147	30.12%	159	24.50%	171	39.60%
124	25.58%	136	28.67%	148	34.02%	160	22.60%	172	23.32%
125	23.68%	137	52.13%	149	32.15%	161	27.14%	173	36.27%
126	54.47%	138	19.32%	150	53.56%	162	43.73%	174	17.37%
127	18.52%	139	20.27%	151	42.41%	163	45.49%	175	24.17%
128	50.41%	140	57.63%	152	26.06%	164	23.47%	176	22.68%
129	54.87%	141	57.46%	153	67.95%	165	50.33%	177	53.88%
130	59.91%	142	59.52%	154	54.82%	166	5.67%	178	14.79%
131	17.62%	143	60.79%	155	35.85%	167	22.28%	179	27.03%
132	52.34%	144	29.33%	156	30.25%	168	46.26%	180	18.21%

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1	59,666	155	0.26%	88.62%	3.94%	0.41%	0.54%	0.06%	1.12%	5.32%	2.59%	5.09%	4.20%
2	59,773	262	0.44%	85.43%	2.68%	0.43%	1.12%	0.02%	3.69%	6.63%	9.09%	3.64%	3.15%
3	60,199	688	1.16%	87.87%	2.90%	0.36%	1.64%	0.14%	1.40%	5.69%	3.60%	4.09%	3.35%
4	59,070	-441	-0.74%	51.31%	4.41%	2.94%	1.27%	0.04%	25.56%	14.47%	50.07%	5.53%	5.38%
5	58,837	-674	-1.13%	78.57%	3.88%	0.60%	1.24%	0.03%	7.79%	7.90%	15.29%	5.24%	4.60%
6	59,712	201	0.34%	83.29%	1.07%	1.22%	0.53%	0.02%	6.80%	7.06%	14.51%	1.88%	1.51%
7	59,081	-430	-0.72%	89.34%	0.40%	0.61%	0.47%	0.02%	4.07%	5.09%	7.43%	0.87%	0.62%
8	59,244	-267	-0.45%	91.67%	1.16%	0.38%	0.55%	0.01%	1.22%	5.01%	3.21%	1.73%	1.43%
9	59,474	-37	-0.06%	89.17%	1.05%	0.49%	0.79%	0.06%	2.17%	6.27%	5.49%	1.79%	1.57%
10	59,519	8	0.01%	81.72%	3.03%	0.47%	1.53%	0.06%	5.51%	7.68%	13.11%	3.84%	3.73%
11	58,792	-719	-1.21%	88.57%	1.61%	0.37%	1.16%	0.03%	1.98%	6.28%	5.33%	2.35%	1.85%
12	59,300	-211	-0.35%	79.74%	8.68%	0.52%	1.01%	0.01%	4.44%	5.61%	7.68%	10.20%	9.68%
13	59,150	-361	-0.61%	64.15%	18.92%	0.81%	1.29%	0.03%	6.65%	8.15%	13.52%	20.65%	19.18%
14	59,135	-376	-0.63%	83.05%	5.98%	0.34%	0.79%	0.03%	3.25%	6.56%	7.04%	7.34%	6.85%
15	59,213	-298	-0.50%	70.65%	13.85%	0.55%	1.31%	0.05%	6.05%	7.56%	11.74%	15.79%	14.19%
16	59,402	-109	-0.18%	75.06%	11.36%	0.61%	0.77%	0.06%	6.25%	5.89%	10.95%	12.76%	11.69%
17	59,120	-391	-0.66%	65.08%	22.54%	0.36%	1.34%	0.08%	2.97%	7.63%	7.90%	25.01%	23.02%
18	59,335	-176	-0.30%	85.62%	7.19%	0.28%	0.61%	0.04%	1.30%	4.96%	2.93%	8.63%	7.98%
19	58,955	-556	-0.93%	63.74%	23.95%	0.39%	1.17%	0.09%	3.33%	7.34%	7.87%	26.38%	24.15%
20	60,107	596	1.00%	76.19%	8.34%	0.31%	2.01%	0.04%	3.95%	9.16%	10.60%	9.94%	9.25%
21	59,529	18	0.03%	81.93%	4.37%	0.38%	1.86%	0.05%	2.97%	8.44%	8.54%	5.63%	5.06%
22	59,460	-51	-0.09%	65.22%	14.31%	0.44%	3.90%	0.04%	5.20%	10.90%	13.26%	16.63%	15.10%
23	59,048	-463	-0.78%	75.17%	5.81%	1.01%	1.08%	0.05%	7.59%	9.29%	17.19%	7.20%	6.50%
24	59,011	-500	-0.84%	61.94%	6.14%	0.45%	17.71%	0.04%	4.82%	8.90%	11.36%	7.31%	7.00%
25	59,414	-97	-0.16%	53.10%	5.06%	0.19%	33.57%	0.03%	1.50%	6.55%	5.42%	6.07%	5.90%
26	59,248	-263	-0.44%	65.34%	3.41%	0.50%	16.82%	0.05%	5.34%	8.54%	12.07%	4.47%	4.01%
27	58,795	-716	-1.20%	82.10%	3.31%	0.44%	0.84%	0.04%	5.55%	7.72%	11.82%	4.40%	3.69%
28	58,972	-539	-0.91%	79.07%	3.49%	0.53%	2.09%	0.03%	5.99%	8.79%	13.59%	4.55%	3.93%
29	59,200	-311	-0.52%	43.92%	12.45%	1.40%	2.77%	0.07%	25.34%	14.04%	46.28%	13.74%	13.59%
30	59,266	-245	-0.41%	70.51%	7.56%	0.49%	3.06%	0.04%	8.72%	9.63%	18.78%	8.75%	8.10%
31	59,901	390	0.66%	69.79%	6.83%	0.61%	2.33%	0.04%	10.78%	9.61%	21.63%	7.96%	7.57%
32	59,145	-366	-0.62%	82.12%	7.33%	0.48%	1.28%	0.07%	2.88%	5.84%	6.03%	8.88%	7.96%
33	59,187	-324	-0.54%	80.79%	11.02%	0.21%	1.20%	0.02%	2.22%	4.54%	4.08%	12.37%	11.20%
34	59,875	364	0.61%	68.37%	14.73%	0.32%	4.45%	0.04%	3.38%	8.70%	9.06%	16.87%	15.67%
35	59,889	378	0.64%	52.51%	27.13%	0.48%	4.49%	0.05%	5.14%	10.20%	12.70%	30.41%	28.40%
36	59,994	483	0.81%	69.47%	16.26%	0.25%	3.10%	0.05%	2.80%	8.08%	7.46%	18.43%	16.98%

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37	59,176	-335	-0.56%	45.62%	26.57%	0.99%	4.53%	0.06%	11.93%	10.30%	21.96%	29.02%	28.18%
38	59,317	-194	-0.33%	27.97%	53.68%	0.59%	1.80%	0.09%	7.72%	8.15%	14.72%	56.91%	54.23%
39	59,381	-130	-0.22%	22.83%	52.84%	0.79%	1.53%	0.04%	12.96%	9.01%	21.79%	55.60%	55.29%
40	59,044	-467	-0.78%	50.09%	31.39%	0.25%	8.59%	0.03%	2.33%	7.32%	6.43%	34.18%	32.98%
41	60,122	611	1.03%	29.51%	37.00%	1.11%	2.85%	0.06%	16.74%	12.72%	33.22%	39.66%	39.35%
42	59,620	109	0.18%	38.93%	31.87%	0.61%	7.17%	0.05%	10.28%	11.09%	20.49%	34.76%	33.70%
43	59,464	-47	-0.08%	45.84%	24.83%	0.92%	7.85%	0.10%	9.01%	11.45%	15.85%	27.49%	26.53%
44	60,002	491	0.83%	66.91%	11.23%	0.41%	5.74%	0.04%	5.13%	10.53%	11.99%	13.32%	12.05%
45	59,738	227	0.38%	73.40%	4.24%	0.15%	12.96%	0.02%	1.48%	7.75%	5.50%	5.53%	5.28%
46	59,108	-403	-0.68%	74.02%	6.93%	0.26%	6.95%	0.04%	2.77%	9.03%	8.24%	8.59%	8.07%
47	59,126	-385	-0.65%	63.20%	9.59%	0.31%	15.95%	0.03%	2.72%	8.19%	7.83%	11.15%	10.72%
48	59,003	-508	-0.85%	60.96%	10.38%	0.43%	11.79%	0.06%	6.20%	10.18%	14.10%	12.23%	11.79%
49	59,153	-358	-0.60%	70.45%	7.33%	0.17%	11.43%	0.03%	2.42%	8.17%	7.56%	8.85%	8.42%
50	59,523	12	0.02%	42.70%	11.30%	0.14%	35.51%	0.04%	2.70%	7.60%	7.06%	13.04%	12.40%
51	58,952	-559	-0.94%	53.22%	22.42%	0.44%	5.86%	0.05%	7.50%	10.50%	15.47%	25.05%	23.68%
52	59,811	300	0.50%	55.20%	13.94%	0.30%	19.75%	0.06%	3.11%	7.64%	7.98%	15.82%	15.99%
53	59,953	442	0.74%	71.67%	12.59%	0.20%	4.49%	0.03%	3.08%	7.94%	8.20%	14.49%	14.53%
54	60,083	572	0.96%	62.88%	13.25%	0.42%	6.56%	0.05%	7.69%	9.16%	15.17%	15.06%	15.47%
55	59,971	460	0.77%	34.75%	55.03%	0.28%	2.88%	0.05%	2.12%	4.90%	5.14%	57.32%	55.38%
56	58,929	-582	-0.98%	35.60%	46.85%	0.24%	9.36%	0.08%	1.88%	5.99%	5.81%	49.24%	45.48%
57	59,969	458	0.77%	64.40%	15.89%	0.36%	7.63%	0.03%	3.92%	7.76%	8.83%	17.83%	18.06%
58	59,057	-454	-0.76%	26.52%	63.71%	0.23%	2.79%	0.04%	1.78%	4.93%	5.03%	66.10%	63.04%
59	59,434	-77	-0.13%	20.24%	70.27%	0.26%	2.54%	0.03%	1.60%	5.07%	4.45%	73.14%	70.09%
60	59,709	198	0.33%	27.39%	62.26%	0.35%	2.05%	0.05%	2.94%	4.95%	5.87%	64.58%	63.88%
61	58,950	-561	-0.94%	34.98%	52.47%	0.42%	1.40%	0.05%	4.25%	6.44%	8.36%	55.51%	53.49%
62	59,450	-61	-0.10%	18.14%	70.86%	0.38%	1.16%	0.06%	4.11%	5.29%	7.61%	73.56%	72.26%
63	59,381	-130	-0.22%	18.46%	68.64%	0.56%	1.36%	0.05%	5.60%	5.33%	10.42%	70.98%	69.33%
64	59,648	137	0.23%	36.92%	48.40%	0.45%	1.04%	0.09%	5.96%	7.14%	11.25%	51.05%	50.24%
65	59,240	-271	-0.46%	30.99%	61.67%	0.27%	0.81%	0.04%	1.62%	4.59%	3.70%	64.10%	63.34%
66	58,961	-550	-0.92%	31.21%	53.46%	0.47%	1.86%	0.10%	5.44%	7.46%	10.88%	56.82%	53.88%
67	59,135	-376	-0.63%	30.47%	57.71%	0.33%	1.31%	0.03%	4.63%	5.52%	8.71%	59.93%	58.92%
68	59,477	-34	-0.06%	32.13%	55.20%	0.33%	2.82%	0.05%	3.68%	5.78%	7.30%	57.48%	55.75%
69	58,358	-1,153	-1.94%	26.08%	61.75%	0.28%	2.95%	0.04%	3.29%	5.61%	6.42%	64.56%	62.73%
70	59,121	-390	-0.66%	58.14%	27.99%	0.40%	2.19%	0.05%	4.48%	6.75%	9.08%	30.02%	27.83%
71	59,538	27	0.05%	68.61%	19.16%	0.45%	0.98%	0.02%	3.53%	7.25%	7.44%	21.49%	19.92%
72	59,660	149	0.25%	68.83%	19.64%	0.38%	0.96%	0.03%	4.59%	5.58%	8.16%	21.43%	20.86%

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73	60,036	525	0.88%	71.55%	11.47%	0.30%	5.94%	0.04%	2.53%	8.17%	7.96%	13.10%	12.11%
74	58,418	-1,093	-1.84%	34.64%	52.32%	0.33%	2.41%	0.06%	4.25%	5.99%	8.22%	54.91%	53.94%
75	59,759	248	0.42%	14.87%	65.44%	0.59%	4.89%	0.07%	8.12%	6.03%	13.11%	68.43%	66.89%
76	59,759	248	0.42%	10.18%	64.99%	0.82%	8.16%	0.06%	9.45%	6.35%	15.61%	67.71%	67.23%
77	59,242	-269	-0.45%	7.77%	73.39%	0.59%	4.06%	0.08%	9.22%	4.89%	14.22%	75.90%	76.13%
78	59,890	379	0.64%	36.56%	51.33%	0.44%	1.69%	0.04%	3.94%	6.01%	8.29%	54.01%	51.03%
79	59,500	-11	-0.02%	7.56%	69.08%	0.94%	4.92%	0.03%	11.61%	5.87%	18.11%	71.79%	71.59%
80	59,461	-50	-0.08%	47.83%	12.00%	1.52%	13.08%	0.07%	15.40%	10.10%	26.17%	13.67%	14.18%
81	59,007	-504	-0.85%	47.01%	19.09%	1.27%	8.24%	0.03%	13.87%	10.49%	24.58%	21.16%	21.83%
82	59,724	213	0.36%	63.25%	14.66%	0.28%	11.08%	0.03%	2.93%	7.77%	7.52%	16.35%	16.83%
83	59,416	-95	-0.16%	47.55%	12.45%	1.70%	6.34%	0.03%	21.02%	10.92%	33.75%	14.01%	15.12%
84	59,862	351	0.59%	21.61%	70.46%	0.19%	1.44%	0.03%	1.26%	5.01%	3.40%	73.35%	73.66%
85	59,373	-138	-0.23%	18.61%	60.90%	0.38%	12.33%	0.03%	2.65%	5.11%	5.99%	63.41%	62.71%
86	59,205	-306	-0.51%	11.04%	72.44%	0.30%	9.07%	0.02%	2.71%	4.42%	4.64%	75.09%	75.05%
87	59,709	198	0.33%	12.16%	70.92%	0.41%	6.49%	0.02%	4.81%	5.20%	7.73%	74.02%	73.08%
88	59,689	178	0.30%	17.17%	61.41%	0.65%	7.51%	0.07%	6.54%	6.65%	11.46%	64.53%	63.35%
89	59,866	355	0.60%	31.03%	60.27%	0.22%	1.80%	0.03%	1.37%	5.29%	3.80%	62.63%	62.54%
90	59,812	301	0.51%	32.92%	57.69%	0.24%	1.62%	0.04%	1.83%	5.67%	4.65%	60.13%	58.49%
91	59,956	445	0.75%	32.76%	58.67%	0.24%	1.19%	0.03%	2.03%	5.07%	4.42%	61.23%	60.01%
92	60,273	762	1.28%	21.57%	68.31%	0.24%	1.59%	0.04%	2.99%	5.27%	5.49%	71.31%	68.79%
93	60,118	607	1.02%	21.33%	64.04%	0.36%	1.34%	0.11%	6.56%	6.26%	11.24%	66.95%	65.36%
94	59,211	-300	-0.50%	17.43%	66.81%	0.45%	4.88%	0.03%	4.41%	5.99%	8.72%	69.91%	69.04%
95	60,030	519	0.87%	19.99%	65.91%	0.39%	2.30%	0.08%	4.61%	6.72%	9.32%	69.44%	67.15%
96	59,515	4	0.01%	21.85%	21.31%	1.48%	17.72%	0.08%	25.19%	12.37%	40.49%	23.47%	23.00%
97	59,072	-439	-0.74%	35.90%	25.79%	0.68%	15.07%	0.09%	11.43%	11.04%	21.86%	28.56%	26.77%
98	59,998	487	0.82%	15.89%	20.23%	2.15%	10.77%	0.10%	36.38%	14.49%	57.42%	22.14%	23.25%
99	59,850	339	0.57%	41.47%	13.80%	0.36%	32.56%	0.05%	3.65%	8.11%	9.52%	15.90%	14.71%
100	60,030	519	0.87%	57.78%	9.19%	0.42%	19.53%	0.06%	4.06%	8.96%	10.85%	10.66%	10.01%
101	59,938	427	0.72%	40.65%	22.90%	0.69%	15.32%	0.06%	8.64%	11.74%	20.17%	25.66%	24.19%
102	58,959	-552	-0.93%	29.76%	37.16%	0.98%	9.04%	0.04%	12.08%	10.94%	23.45%	40.20%	37.62%
103	60,197	686	1.15%	52.61%	15.52%	0.60%	11.76%	0.06%	8.69%	10.76%	19.06%	17.66%	16.79%
104	59,362	-149	-0.25%	62.99%	15.96%	0.40%	6.37%	0.05%	5.27%	8.95%	12.64%	18.10%	17.03%
105	59,344	-167	-0.28%	41.69%	28.45%	0.51%	10.63%	0.04%	7.83%	10.85%	18.10%	31.08%	29.05%
106	59,112	-399	-0.67%	38.57%	36.27%	0.61%	9.86%	0.06%	5.99%	8.65%	12.66%	39.28%	36.27%
107	59,702	191	0.32%	23.31%	28.16%	1.39%	15.52%	0.05%	18.46%	13.13%	34.49%	30.77%	29.63%
108	59,577	66	0.11%	41.71%	17.71%	0.93%	18.12%	0.04%	11.15%	10.35%	20.98%	20.05%	18.35%

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109	59,630	119	0.20%	18.29%	30.16%	1.16%	14.48%	0.07%	22.25%	13.59%	39.32%	32.86%	32.51%
110	59,951	440	0.74%	34.57%	46.58%	0.33%	4.53%	0.06%	5.00%	8.94%	11.87%	50.11%	47.19%
111	60,009	498	0.84%	62.34%	22.08%	0.40%	2.53%	0.07%	4.84%	7.75%	10.37%	24.28%	22.29%
112	59,349	-162	-0.27%	72.57%	19.06%	0.28%	1.28%	0.06%	1.89%	4.87%	4.00%	20.49%	19.21%
113	60,053	542	0.91%	30.11%	58.29%	0.30%	0.81%	0.14%	4.15%	6.21%	7.78%	61.62%	59.53%
114	59,867	356	0.60%	67.78%	24.16%	0.28%	0.71%	0.04%	2.21%	4.83%	4.53%	25.79%	24.74%
115	59,789	278	0.47%	30.02%	53.14%	0.46%	4.80%	0.06%	4.84%	6.70%	9.30%	56.23%	53.77%
116	60,380	869	1.46%	33.11%	52.02%	0.29%	4.57%	0.08%	3.53%	6.39%	7.80%	55.04%	51.95%
117	60,142	631	1.06%	36.94%	50.92%	0.30%	1.57%	0.06%	3.70%	6.51%	7.78%	53.97%	51.56%
118	59,987	476	0.80%	69.35%	22.72%	0.26%	0.45%	0.03%	1.99%	5.21%	4.50%	24.16%	23.60%
119	58,947	-564	-0.95%	69.24%	12.73%	0.46%	3.87%	0.03%	5.81%	7.87%	12.17%	14.47%	13.49%
120	58,982	-529	-0.89%	71.79%	13.65%	0.34%	4.08%	0.06%	3.79%	6.29%	8.42%	15.04%	14.28%
121	59,127	-384	-0.65%	76.66%	8.80%	0.18%	5.66%	0.01%	2.50%	6.19%	6.27%	9.96%	9.56%
122	59,632	121	0.20%	51.35%	30.85%	0.60%	2.17%	0.08%	8.43%	6.54%	13.78%	32.33%	28.42%
123	59,282	-229	-0.38%	67.02%	23.91%	0.30%	1.16%	0.03%	2.63%	4.94%	5.33%	25.32%	24.28%
124	59,221	-290	-0.49%	62.85%	26.19%	0.32%	1.15%	0.03%	3.77%	5.71%	7.57%	27.61%	25.58%
125	60,137	626	1.05%	62.06%	22.24%	0.45%	2.48%	0.22%	3.27%	9.29%	8.93%	25.37%	23.68%
126	59,260	-251	-0.42%	38.66%	54.30%	0.34%	0.76%	0.16%	1.55%	4.22%	3.63%	56.45%	54.47%
127	58,678	-833	-1.40%	67.34%	17.46%	0.27%	5.68%	0.18%	1.94%	7.13%	5.58%	19.67%	18.52%
128	58,864	-647	-1.09%	44.54%	51.11%	0.21%	0.36%	0.04%	0.81%	2.92%	1.91%	52.50%	50.41%
129	58,829	-682	-1.15%	34.71%	55.50%	0.31%	2.12%	0.15%	2.15%	5.05%	4.74%	58.21%	54.87%
130	59,203	-308	-0.52%	30.99%	60.84%	0.33%	0.82%	0.19%	1.93%	4.90%	4.33%	63.45%	59.91%
131	58,890	-621	-1.04%	67.43%	16.38%	0.29%	4.98%	0.17%	1.99%	8.77%	7.07%	18.92%	17.62%
132	59,142	-369	-0.62%	35.30%	52.48%	0.35%	2.42%	0.19%	3.20%	6.05%	7.91%	55.26%	52.34%
133	59,768	257	0.43%	68.72%	25.32%	0.16%	1.00%	0.03%	1.00%	3.77%	2.36%	26.58%	26.11%
134	59,046	-465	-0.78%	53.95%	38.20%	0.30%	0.75%	0.03%	1.98%	4.79%	4.33%	40.04%	37.41%
135	60,013	502	0.84%	74.82%	19.45%	0.24%	0.62%	0.01%	1.02%	3.84%	2.12%	20.68%	20.35%
136	59,298	-213	-0.36%	63.16%	28.15%	0.34%	1.55%	0.03%	2.06%	4.71%	4.40%	29.56%	28.67%
137	59,551	40	0.07%	39.25%	51.92%	0.19%	1.69%	0.14%	2.07%	4.75%	5.17%	54.16%	52.13%
138	58,912	-599	-1.01%	71.33%	18.92%	0.36%	2.41%	0.06%	1.57%	5.36%	4.10%	20.49%	19.32%
139	59,010	-501	-0.84%	65.30%	19.63%	0.39%	4.09%	0.22%	2.55%	7.82%	7.24%	21.77%	20.27%
140	59,294	-217	-0.36%	30.34%	56.56%	0.53%	1.06%	0.26%	4.45%	6.81%	9.04%	59.80%	57.63%
141	59,019	-492	-0.83%	30.98%	55.60%	0.36%	2.59%	0.33%	3.04%	7.10%	7.93%	58.90%	57.46%
142	59,320	-191	-0.32%	39.78%	51.89%	0.25%	2.27%	0.02%	2.32%	3.48%	4.22%	53.52%	50.14%
143	59,122	-389	-0.65%	38.76%	52.08%	0.21%	2.55%	0.04%	1.91%	4.44%	3.76%	54.15%	50.64%
144	58,533	-978	-1.64%	64.43%	24.36%	0.33%	2.88%	0.06%	1.91%	6.03%	5.04%	26.09%	24.94%

District	Population	Deviation	% Deviation	% single-race White (total pop)	% single-race Black (total pop)	% single-race American Indian Alaska Native (total pop)	% single-race Asian (total pop)	% single-race Native Hawaiian Pacific Islander (total pop)	% single-race Other (total pop)	% multi-racial (total pop)	% Hispanic or Latino (total pop)	% Black alone or in combination (total pop)	% Black alone or in combination (voting age pop)
145	59,668	157	0.26%	36.17%	51.16%	0.47%	1.19%	0.07%	4.44%	6.50%	8.64%	53.76%	50.38%
146	59,197	-314	-0.53%	67.39%	23.72%	0.21%	1.65%	0.08%	1.64%	5.31%	4.55%	25.26%	24.38%
147	58,567	-944	-1.59%	54.11%	30.64%	0.32%	3.95%	0.10%	3.34%	7.54%	7.61%	33.12%	30.55%
148	59,887	376	0.63%	56.80%	37.60%	0.18%	0.61%	0.03%	1.74%	3.04%	5.86%	38.90%	37.30%
149	59,392	-119	-0.20%	41.24%	52.64%	0.22%	0.77%	0.06%	1.87%	3.21%	2.88%	54.31%	51.53%
150	59,276	-235	-0.39%	37.15%	53.50%	0.30%	1.19%	0.05%	4.73%	3.08%	7.23%	54.77%	53.56%
151	60,059	548	0.92%	46.66%	42.45%	0.27%	1.32%	0.25%	4.52%	4.53%	7.51%	44.17%	42.41%
152	60,134	623	1.05%	66.75%	25.98%	0.27%	1.61%	0.05%	1.33%	4.01%	2.84%	27.20%	26.06%
153	59,299	-212	-0.36%	24.79%	69.44%	0.17%	0.92%	0.03%	1.68%	2.97%	2.93%	71.14%	67.95%
154	59,994	483	0.81%	39.90%	55.77%	0.19%	0.39%	0.02%	1.00%	2.72%	2.10%	57.13%	54.82%
155	60,134	623	1.05%	58.50%	35.73%	0.21%	0.90%	0.05%	1.41%	3.19%	2.65%	37.24%	35.23%
156	60,647	1,136	1.91%	60.55%	29.57%	0.37%	0.61%	0.01%	4.56%	4.33%	8.19%	30.89%	29.87%
157	59,957	446	0.75%	63.89%	23.82%	0.39%	0.56%	0.04%	6.64%	4.65%	11.19%	25.21%	24.67%
158	59,440	-71	-0.12%	60.33%	31.67%	0.27%	0.77%	0.03%	3.07%	3.86%	5.60%	33.07%	31.20%
159	59,895	384	0.65%	68.50%	24.02%	0.35%	0.54%	0.05%	1.54%	5.00%	3.65%	25.56%	24.50%
160	59,935	424	0.71%	68.19%	22.04%	0.32%	1.64%	0.10%	2.38%	5.33%	5.50%	23.64%	22.60%
161	60,097	586	0.98%	59.24%	26.27%	0.34%	3.05%	0.11%	3.15%	7.84%	7.89%	28.87%	27.14%
162	60,308	797	1.34%	38.55%	43.95%	0.43%	4.04%	0.26%	5.71%	7.06%	10.78%	46.66%	43.73%
163	60,123	612	1.03%	39.74%	46.54%	0.40%	3.15%	0.16%	4.62%	5.39%	8.45%	48.40%	45.49%
164	60,101	590	0.99%	60.02%	22.55%	0.45%	4.26%	0.13%	4.01%	8.58%	9.95%	25.07%	23.47%
165	59,978	467	0.78%	36.28%	52.86%	0.30%	3.23%	0.16%	2.74%	4.44%	5.53%	54.85%	50.33%
166	60,242	731	1.23%	84.02%	5.04%	0.23%	2.67%	0.05%	1.68%	6.30%	5.19%	6.05%	5.67%
167	59,493	-18	-0.03%	64.99%	21.40%	0.62%	1.47%	0.26%	3.75%	7.52%	8.81%	23.93%	22.28%
168	60,147	636	1.07%	39.01%	44.49%	0.44%	2.06%	0.73%	3.84%	9.43%	11.22%	49.11%	46.26%
169	59,138	-373	-0.63%	60.27%	29.04%	0.33%	0.79%	0.03%	5.16%	4.37%	9.03%	30.38%	29.04%
170	60,116	605	1.02%	62.84%	24.56%	0.31%	1.19%	0.03%	5.44%	5.62%	10.43%	26.05%	24.22%
171	59,237	-274	-0.46%	52.16%	40.00%	0.33%	0.54%	0.03%	3.52%	3.41%	5.73%	41.21%	39.60%
172	59,961	450	0.76%	60.41%	23.41%	0.80%	0.77%	0.03%	8.71%	5.87%	16.00%	24.67%	23.32%
173	59,743	232	0.39%	53.63%	36.40%	0.63%	0.83%	0.02%	4.16%	4.33%	6.95%	37.84%	36.27%
174	59,852	341	0.57%	73.85%	17.42%	0.47%	0.49%	0.05%	3.09%	4.63%	7.88%	18.81%	17.37%
175	59,993	482	0.81%	65.60%	23.98%	0.37%	1.79%	0.08%	2.45%	5.73%	6.10%	25.56%	24.17%
176	59,470	-41	-0.07%	66.19%	21.96%	0.45%	0.93%	0.11%	4.65%	5.71%	9.95%	23.59%	22.68%
177	59,992	481	0.81%	34.69%	55.26%	0.37%	1.30%	0.09%	3.02%	5.27%	6.69%	57.52%	53.88%
178	59,877	366	0.62%	77.36%	14.59%	0.35%	0.52%	0.01%	3.20%	3.97%	6.22%	15.91%	14.79%
179	59,356	-155	-0.26%	60.43%	28.66%	0.39%	1.07%	0.17%	4.00%	5.27%	7.73%	30.40%	27.03%
180	59,412	-99	-0.17%	70.77%	17.31%	0.47%	1.62%	0.13%	2.05%	7.65%	6.47%	19.73%	18.21%

User: **Blake Esselstyn**

Plan Name: **GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1**

Plan Type: **Proposed**

Population Summary

Monday, December 11, 2023   11:23 PM

District	Population	Deviation	% Devn.	[% 18+ _AP_Blk]	[% NH18+ _Wht]
019	59,752	241	0.40%	26.06%	63.16%
034	58,947	-564	-0.95%	17.31%	68.46%
035	59,689	178	0.30%	31.54%	49.35%
036	59,898	387	0.65%	15.71%	69.55%
037	58,927	-584	-0.98%	24.92%	48.11%
040	60,184	673	1.13%	26.41%	62.93%
042	59,017	-494	-0.83%	31.03%	42.88%
043	59,626	115	0.19%	30.25%	44.01%
055	59,115	-396	-0.67%	56.39%	34.86%
056	59,783	272	0.46%	49.38%	34.24%
057	58,961	-550	-0.92%	17.98%	62.79%
058	58,788	-723	-1.21%	57.67%	32.37%
060	59,560	49	0.08%	52.93%	37.33%
061	59,161	-350	-0.59%	55.91%	32.22%
064	59,608	97	0.16%	52.43%	36.54%
065	59,129	-382	-0.64%	71.27%	24.25%
066	60,306	795	1.34%	54.28%	31.2%
074	59,120	-391	-0.66%	66%	23.69%
078	59,734	223	0.37%	58.99%	24.39%
081	58,919	-592	-0.99%	25.18%	65.85%
082	59,789	278	0.47%	25.46%	65.28%
084	58,801	-710	-1.19%	56.06%	34.7%
085	59,591	80	0.13%	51.92%	27.96%
086	59,153	-358	-0.60%	54.63%	29.04%
087	59,684	173	0.29%	53.86%	27.17%
089	60,231	720	1.21%	57.09%	33.49%
090	59,856	345	0.58%	51.11%	40.37%
091	59,976	465	0.78%	75.04%	19.71%
092	60,150	639	1.07%	68.11%	22.75%
093	60,290	779	1.31%	64.87%	21.7%
094	60,192	681	1.14%	57.53%	24.61%
095	58,992	-519	-0.87%	66.74%	19.24%
101	59,240	-271	-0.46%	21.15%	48.51%
102	60,038	527	0.89%	40.31%	30.36%
105	59,395	-116	-0.19%	23.53%	46.43%
106	59,981	470	0.79%	26.95%	30.02%
107	60,033	522	0.88%	24.68%	33.37%

Population Summary   GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1

District	Population	Deviation	% Devn.	[% 18+ _AP_Blk]	[% NH18+ _Wht]
108	58,942	-569	-0.96%	17.28%	45.89%
109	59,697	186	0.31%	32.96%	13.9%
110	60,278	767	1.29%	43.99%	38.06%
111	59,900	389	0.65%	23.76%	62.71%
112	60,167	656	1.10%	24.27%	67.09%
113	59,413	-98	-0.16%	61.3%	30%
114	59,401	-110	-0.18%	24.32%	69.54%
115	59,381	-130	-0.22%	75.45%	17.95%
116	59,777	266	0.45%	73.91%	17.77%
117	59,533	22	0.04%	62.93%	26.63%
118	59,901	390	0.66%	29.41%	64.34%
133	58,893	-618	-1.04%	32.15%	60.99%
134	59,575	64	0.11%	27.74%	66.82%
135	59,870	359	0.60%	23.24%	71.1%
142	59,312	-199	-0.33%	51.26%	42.49%
143	59,432	-79	-0.13%	50.17%	39.97%
144	59,307	-204	-0.34%	20.98%	71.86%
145	58,805	-706	-1.19%	50.3%	42.51%
147	60,375	864	1.45%	28.87%	56.94%
149	59,715	204	0.34%	50.03%	45.49%

Total Population: 3,395,290
Ideal District Population: 59,511

Summary Statistics:

Population Range:	58,788 to 60,375
Ratio Range:	0.03
Absolute Range:	-723 to 864
Absolute Overall Range:	1,587
Relative Range:	-1.21% to 1.45%
Relative Overall Range:	2.67%
Absolute Mean Deviation:	396.30
Relative Mean Deviation:	0.67%
Standard Deviation:	455.76

Georgia House Districts- 2022

Client State
Plan-House-prop1-2021
Type: House

Legislative and Congressional
Reapportionment Office

Georgia General Assembly

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Map layers
District Layer
County

0   20   40

Miles

Georgia House Districts- 2022

Client: State
Plan: House-prop1-2021
Type: House

Metro Atlanta Area

Legislative and Congressional
Reapportionment Office

Georgia General Assembly
Suite 407 Coverdell Legislative Office Bldg

Map layers

District Layer
CITIES2020
VTD2020
County

0   5   10
Miles

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Georgia House Districts- 2022

Client: State
Plan: House-prop1-2021
Type: House

Richmond County Area

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Chatham County Area

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Legislative and Congressional
Reapportionment Office

Georgia General Assembly
State 407 Coverdell Legislative Office Bldg

Map layers

District Layer

CITIES2020

VTD2020

County

0   3   6

Miles

Georgia House Districts- 2022

Count: State
Plan: House-prop1-2021
Type: House

Bibb County Area

BENTONS
GRAY
BRANTLEYS
Monroe
CLINTON
COX
144
FINNEY
Jones
133
DAVIDSON
BURGAYS
HOWARD 3
RUSSELLVILLE
HOWARD 2
HOWARD 7
ROBERTS
RAMAH
KELSEYS
HOWARD 6
HOWARD 4
Wilkinson
VINEVILLE 5
EAST MACON 3
EAST MACON 2
HAWKINS
HAZZARD 2
HOWARD 1
VINEVILLE 1
EAST MACON 4
HAZZARD 4
VINEVILLE 6
VINEVILLE 2
VINEVILLE 4
EAST MACON 1
VINEVILLE 3
DRY BRANCH
Bibb
EAST MACON 5
HAZZARD 3
DISTRICT 2
142   Macon-Bibb County
GODFREY 3
WARRIOR 1
HAZZARD 1
GODFREY 2   GODFREY 1
DISTRICT 4
GODFREY 5
GODFREY 4   143
WARRIOR 2
DISTRICT 3
RUTLAND 1
149
GOLDEN ISLES
Twiggs
DISTRICT 1B
Crawford
DISTRICT 5
JEFFERSONVILLE/WARE
145
RUTLAND 2
BYRON #2
NSES
Peach
Houston
BYRON #1
Warner Robins
Byron   CEN ©147 CALIPER   RECR

Muscogee County Area

UPPER 19TH
CATAULA
LOWER 19TH   138
MULBERRY GROVE
WAVERLY HALL
Harris
ONEAL
WYNNBROOK
ELLERSLIE
CORNERSTONE
139
Talbot
ST MARK/HEFFERHORN
BOX SPRINGS
ST ANDREWS/MIDLAND
PSALMOND/MATHEWS
137
GENEVA
ST. PETER
Columbus
SALVATION ARMY
Muscogee
BRITT DAVID
COLUMBUS TECH
GENTIAN/REESE @LDS
EPWORTH UMC
EDGEWOOD BAPTIST   CANAAN
PINEKNOT
MARIANNA GALLOPS
FAITH TABERNACLE
140
Marion
CARVER/MACK
HOLSEY/BUENA VISTA
FIRST AFRICAN
ST JOHN/BELVEDERE
CUSSETA RD
MT PILGRIM
141
OUR LADY OF LOURDES
151
Cusseta-Chattahoochee County
©2021 CALIPER   Chattahoochee

Map layers
District Layer
CITIES2020
VTD2020
County

0   2.5   5
Miles

User: **State**
Plan Name: **House-prop1-2021**
Plan Type: **House**

Population Summary

Summary Statistics:

Population Range:	58,678 to 60,308
Ratio Range:	0.03
Absolute Range:	-833 to 797
Absolute Overall Range:	1,630
Relative Range:	-1.40% to 1.34%
Relative Overall Range:	2.74%
Absolute Mean Deviation:	363.71
Relative Mean Deviation:	0.61%
Standard Deviation:	417.67

District	Population	Deviation	% Devn.	[18+_Pop]	[% 18+_Pop]	[% NH_Wht]	[% NH_Blk]	[% Hispanic Origin]	[% NH_Asn]	[% NH_Ind]	[% NH_Hwn]	[% NH_Oth]	[% NH_2+ Races]
001	59,666	155	0.26%	46,801	78.44%	87.88%	3.9%	2.59%	0.53%	0.31%	0.04%	0.3%	4.45%
002	59,773	262	0.44%	46,159	77.22%	83.24%	2.56%	9.09%	1.1%	0.18%	0.02%	0.26%	3.55%
003	60,199	688	1.16%	46,716	77.6%	86.9%	2.82%	3.6%	1.63%	0.27%	0.14%	0.18%	4.46%
004	59,070	-441	-0.74%	42,798	72.45%	42.01%	4.17%	50.07%	1.23%	0.17%	0.02%	0.28%	2.05%
005	58,837	-674	-1.13%	44,623	75.84%	75.46%	3.76%	15.29%	1.24%	0.2%	0.02%	0.22%	3.81%
006	59,712	201	0.34%	45,152	75.62%	80.15%	1.01%	14.51%	0.51%	0.2%	0.01%	0.2%	3.4%
007	59,081	-430	-0.72%	48,771	82.55%	87.97%	0.37%	7.43%	0.45%	0.26%	0.01%	0.24%	3.27%
008	59,244	-267	-0.45%	49,612	83.74%	90.8%	1.13%	3.21%	0.54%	0.3%	0.01%	0.34%	3.67%
009	59,474	-37	-0.06%	48,273	81.17%	87.78%	1.01%	5.49%	0.79%	0.37%	0.06%	0.36%	4.15%
010	59,519	8	0.01%	47,164	79.24%	78.61%	2.97%	13.11%	1.51%	0.17%	0.06%	0.24%	3.33%
011	58,792	-719	-1.21%	45,396	77.21%	87.43%	1.55%	5.33%	1.15%	0.22%	0.02%	0.3%	4%
012	59,300	-211	-0.35%	46,487	78.39%	78.45%	8.61%	7.68%	1.01%	0.16%	0.01%	0.42%	3.68%
013	59,150	-361	-0.61%	45,176	76.38%	62.24%	18.71%	13.52%	1.29%	0.22%	0.03%	0.33%	3.65%
014	59,135	-376	-0.63%	45,511	76.96%	81.38%	5.86%	7.04%	0.77%	0.21%	0.03%	0.34%	4.36%
015	59,213	-298	-0.50%	45,791	77.33%	68.38%	13.61%	11.74%	1.3%	0.25%	0.04%	0.49%	4.19%
016	59,402	-109	-0.18%	44,009	74.09%	72.9%	11.15%	10.95%	0.76%	0.22%	0.05%	0.43%	3.54%
017	59,120	-391	-0.66%	42,761	72.33%	63.28%	22.06%	7.9%	1.33%	0.23%	0.07%	0.64%	4.49%
018	59,335	-176	-0.30%	45,159	76.11%	84.78%	7.11%	2.93%	0.59%	0.23%	0.04%	0.35%	3.97%
019	58,955	-556	-0.93%	44,299	75.14%	62.06%	23.47%	7.87%	1.14%	0.25%	0.08%	0.64%	4.49%
020	60,107	596	1.00%	45,725	76.07%	73.93%	8.13%	10.6%	1.97%	0.16%	0.04%	0.63%	4.54%
021	59,529	18	0.03%	44,931	75.48%	80.04%	4.29%	8.54%	1.84%	0.19%	0.04%	0.66%	4.4%
022	59,460	-51	-0.09%	45,815	77.05%	62.53%	13.94%	13.26%	3.86%	0.2%	0.03%	0.81%	5.37%
023	59,048	-463	-0.78%	44,254	74.95%	71.47%	5.64%	17.19%	1.06%	0.22%	0.04%	0.36%	4.01%
024	59,011	-500	-0.84%	41,814	70.86%	60.13%	6%	11.36%	17.65%	0.21%	0.04%	0.62%	3.98%
025	59,414	-97	-0.16%	42,520	71.57%	51.99%	5%	5.42%	33.55%	0.15%	0.03%	0.51%	3.36%
026	59,248	-263	-0.44%	44,081	74.4%	63.48%	3.29%	12.07%	16.8%	0.18%	0.04%	0.5%	3.64%
027	58,795	-716	-1.20%	46,004	78.24%	79.69%	3.22%	11.82%	0.82%	0.19%	0.04%	0.3%	3.91%
028	58,972	-539	-0.91%	44,444	75.36%	76.5%	3.39%	13.59%	2.06%	0.16%	0.03%	0.4%	3.86%
029	59,200	-311	-0.52%	43,131	72.86%	36.05%	12.13%	46.28%	2.72%	0.12%	0.06%	0.41%	2.23%

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Population Summary

District	Population	Deviation	% Devn.	[18+_Pop]	[% 18+_Pop]	[% NH_Wht]	[% NH_Blk]	[% Hispanic Origin]	[% NH_Asn]	[% NH_Ind]	[% NH_Hwn]	[% NH_Oth]	[% NH_2+ Races]
030	59,266	-245	-0.41%	45,414	76.63%	67.03%	7.37%	18.78%	3.04%	0.15%	0.03%	0.34%	3.26%
031	59,901	390	0.66%	43,120	71.99%	65.57%	6.64%	21.63%	2.27%	0.19%	0.02%	0.37%	3.31%
032	59,145	-366	-0.62%	45,942	77.68%	80.8%	7.24%	6.03%	1.26%	0.29%	0.05%	0.25%	4.09%
033	59,187	-324	-0.54%	46,498	78.56%	79.94%	10.97%	4.08%	1.2%	0.15%	0.01%	0.36%	3.29%
034	59,875	364	0.61%	45,758	76.42%	66.59%	14.46%	9.06%	4.41%	0.11%	0.04%	0.68%	4.65%
035	59,889	378	0.64%	48,312	80.67%	50.12%	26.55%	12.7%	4.43%	0.21%	0.04%	0.9%	5.04%
036	59,994	483	0.81%	44,911	74.86%	68.01%	16.01%	7.46%	3.07%	0.14%	0.03%	0.73%	4.55%
037	59,176	-335	-0.56%	46,223	78.11%	42.2%	26%	21.96%	4.5%	0.21%	0.03%	1%	4.11%
038	59,317	-194	-0.33%	44,839	75.59%	25.93%	52.72%	14.72%	1.77%	0.22%	0.07%	0.7%	3.88%
039	59,381	-130	-0.22%	44,436	74.83%	20.6%	52.08%	21.79%	1.5%	0.14%	0.03%	0.65%	3.2%
040	59,044	-467	-0.78%	47,976	81.25%	48.94%	30.78%	6.43%	8.54%	0.17%	0.02%	0.7%	4.43%
041	60,122	611	1.03%	45,271	75.3%	23.42%	36.44%	33.22%	2.81%	0.18%	0.05%	0.86%	3.02%
042	59,620	109	0.18%	48,525	81.39%	35.47%	31.18%	20.49%	7.11%	0.19%	0.03%	1.15%	4.37%
043	59,464	-47	-0.08%	47,033	79.09%	43.32%	24.35%	15.85%	7.83%	0.21%	0.09%	2.4%	5.96%
044	60,002	491	0.83%	46,773	77.95%	64.71%	10.98%	11.99%	5.71%	0.18%	0.02%	1.17%	5.24%
045	59,738	227	0.38%	44,023	73.69%	72.29%	4.14%	5.5%	12.94%	0.07%	0.02%	0.67%	4.38%
046	59,108	-403	-0.68%	44,132	74.66%	72.43%	6.76%	8.24%	6.93%	0.12%	0.04%	0.82%	4.66%
047	59,126	-385	-0.65%	43,932	74.3%	61.71%	9.44%	7.83%	15.91%	0.2%	0.03%	0.7%	4.17%
048	59,003	-508	-0.85%	44,779	75.89%	59.05%	10.16%	14.1%	11.77%	0.08%	0.05%	0.64%	4.16%
049	59,153	-358	-0.60%	45,263	76.52%	68.94%	7.2%	7.56%	11.41%	0.1%	0.02%	0.68%	4.09%
050	59,523	12	0.02%	43,940	73.82%	41.55%	11.04%	7.06%	35.46%	0.09%	0.04%	0.66%	4.1%
051	58,952	-559	-0.94%	47,262	80.17%	51.02%	21.93%	15.47%	5.83%	0.17%	0.04%	1.03%	4.51%
052	59,811	300	0.50%	48,525	81.13%	53.81%	13.71%	7.98%	19.72%	0.14%	0.06%	0.72%	3.86%
053	59,953	442	0.74%	46,944	78.3%	70.3%	12.31%	8.2%	4.46%	0.1%	0.02%	0.63%	3.98%
054	60,083	572	0.96%	50,338	83.78%	61.03%	12.98%	15.17%	6.51%	0.14%	0.03%	0.57%	3.56%
055	59,971	460	0.77%	49,255	82.13%	33.78%	54.54%	5.14%	2.85%	0.18%	0.03%	0.4%	3.09%
056	58,929	-582	-0.98%	52,757	89.53%	34.03%	46.33%	5.81%	9.32%	0.18%	0.07%	0.45%	3.8%
057	59,969	458	0.77%	52,097	86.87%	62.89%	15.57%	8.83%	7.58%	0.11%	0.02%	0.65%	4.36%
058	59,057	-454	-0.76%	50,514	85.53%	24.98%	63.09%	5.03%	2.76%	0.14%	0.03%	0.51%	3.45%
059	59,434	-77	-0.13%	49,179	82.75%	19.37%	69.55%	4.45%	2.52%	0.16%	0.02%	0.56%	3.36%
060	59,709	198	0.33%	45,490	76.19%	26.72%	61.76%	5.87%	2.04%	0.17%	0.05%	0.44%	2.96%
061	59,302	-209	-0.35%	45,447	76.64%	14.79%	71.51%	9.1%	0.87%	0.15%	0.06%	0.54%	2.98%
062	59,450	-61	-0.10%	46,426	78.09%	17.17%	70.09%	7.61%	1.13%	0.21%	0.04%	0.53%	3.22%
063	59,381	-130	-0.22%	45,043	75.85%	16.74%	68%	10.42%	1.32%	0.21%	0.03%	0.51%	2.78%
064	58,986	-525	-0.88%	44,189	74.91%	54.76%	29.35%	8.84%	1.37%	0.27%	0.03%	0.78%	4.6%
065	59,464	-47	-0.08%	44,386	74.64%	29.55%	60.08%	5.23%	1.08%	0.18%	0.06%	0.57%	3.27%
066	59,047	-464	-0.78%	44,278	74.99%	29.98%	52.03%	11.05%	1.72%	0.24%	0.07%	0.79%	4.11%
067	59,135	-376	-0.63%	44,299	74.91%	29.09%	57.14%	8.71%	1.29%	0.18%	0.03%	0.5%	3.06%
068	59,477	-34	-0.06%	44,835	75.38%	31.15%	54.67%	7.3%	2.79%	0.16%	0.04%	0.7%	3.19%
069	58,682	-829	-1.39%	45,548	77.62%	24.1%	61.87%	6.47%	3.04%	0.17%	0.04%	0.89%	3.41%
070	59,121	-390	-0.66%	45,249	76.54%	56.51%	27.61%	9.08%	2.17%	0.2%	0.05%	0.47%	3.9%
071	59,538	27	0.05%	44,582	74.88%	67.15%	18.89%	7.44%	0.96%	0.25%	0.02%	0.51%	4.78%
072	59,660	149	0.25%	46,229	77.49%	67.26%	19.34%	8.16%	0.96%	0.2%	0.02%	0.3%	3.75%
073	60,036	525	0.88%	45,736	76.18%	69.92%	11.27%	7.96%	5.88%	0.15%	0.03%	0.52%	4.26%

Maptitude

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Population Summary

District	Population	Deviation	% Devn.	[18+_Pop]	[% 18+_Pop]	[% NH_Wht]	[% NH_Blk]	[% Hispanic Origin]	[% NH_Asn]	[% NH_Ind]	[% NH_Hwn]	[% NH_Oth]	[% NH_2+ Races]
074	58,956	-555	-0.93%	44,696	75.81%	61.32%	25.24%	6.67%	2.05%	0.2%	0.02%	0.52%	3.98%
075	59,743	232	0.39%	43,850	73.4%	9.24%	71.27%	12.97%	2.66%	0.19%	0.06%	0.71%	2.9%
076	59,759	248	0.42%	44,371	74.25%	8.61%	64.24%	15.61%	8.11%	0.19%	0.04%	0.57%	2.63%
077	59,242	-269	-0.45%	44,207	74.62%	6.22%	72.49%	14.22%	4.03%	0.22%	0.06%	0.5%	2.27%
078	59,044	-467	-0.78%	44,572	75.49%	12.69%	69.39%	9.94%	4.03%	0.19%	0.03%	0.65%	3.08%
079	59,500	-11	-0.02%	43,223	72.64%	5.69%	68.19%	18.11%	4.87%	0.21%	0.01%	0.57%	2.34%
080	59,461	-50	-0.08%	44,784	75.32%	45.02%	11.65%	26.17%	13.02%	0.08%	0.04%	0.63%	3.39%
081	59,007	-504	-0.85%	46,259	78.4%	44.28%	18.64%	24.58%	8.14%	0.14%	0.02%	0.55%	3.65%
082	59,724	213	0.36%	50,238	84.12%	61.86%	14.34%	7.52%	11.03%	0.11%	0.03%	0.65%	4.46%
083	59,416	-95	-0.16%	46,581	78.4%	44.13%	12.06%	33.75%	6.29%	0.1%	0.02%	0.61%	3.03%
084	59,862	351	0.59%	47,350	79.1%	21.11%	69.74%	3.4%	1.4%	0.16%	0.03%	0.59%	3.58%
085	59,373	-138	-0.23%	46,308	78%	17.08%	60.18%	5.99%	12.29%	0.25%	0.02%	0.68%	3.5%
086	59,205	-306	-0.51%	44,614	75.36%	10.6%	71.76%	4.64%	9.02%	0.15%	0.02%	0.67%	3.14%
087	59,709	198	0.33%	45,615	76.4%	11.48%	70.08%	7.73%	6.46%	0.21%	0.02%	0.7%	3.33%
088	59,689	178	0.30%	46,073	77.19%	15.98%	60.71%	11.46%	7.49%	0.23%	0.06%	0.68%	3.39%
089	59,866	355	0.60%	46,198	77.17%	30.38%	59.77%	3.8%	1.78%	0.15%	0.03%	0.48%	3.6%
090	59,812	301	0.51%	48,015	80.28%	32.08%	57.15%	4.65%	1.58%	0.12%	0.03%	0.62%	3.76%
091	60,050	539	0.91%	46,173	76.89%	19.7%	67.92%	7%	1.39%	0.17%	0.04%	0.54%	3.25%
092	60,273	762	1.28%	46,551	77.23%	20.98%	67.63%	5.49%	1.58%	0.16%	0.04%	0.74%	3.39%
093	60,118	607	1.02%	44,734	74.41%	19.94%	63.27%	11.24%	1.34%	0.16%	0.1%	0.69%	3.26%
094	59,211	-300	-0.50%	44,809	75.68%	16.38%	65.88%	8.72%	4.85%	0.19%	0.02%	0.58%	3.37%
095	60,030	519	0.87%	44,948	74.88%	18.79%	64.99%	9.32%	2.29%	0.19%	0.05%	0.73%	3.63%
096	59,515	4	0.01%	44,671	75.06%	17.47%	20.71%	40.49%	17.64%	0.15%	0.06%	0.72%	2.76%
097	59,072	-439	-0.74%	46,339	78.44%	33.19%	25.12%	21.86%	15%	0.19%	0.05%	0.68%	3.92%
098	59,998	487	0.82%	42,734	71.23%	9.69%	19.56%	57.42%	10.69%	0.13%	0.05%	0.6%	1.86%
099	59,850	339	0.57%	45,004	75.19%	39.77%	13.49%	9.52%	32.49%	0.15%	0.04%	0.56%	3.98%
100	60,030	519	0.87%	42,669	71.08%	55.88%	9.01%	10.85%	19.49%	0.18%	0.05%	0.53%	4.01%
101	59,938	427	0.72%	46,584	77.72%	37.36%	22.37%	20.17%	15.23%	0.16%	0.05%	0.7%	3.96%
102	58,959	-552	-0.93%	42,968	72.88%	26.79%	36.41%	23.45%	8.97%	0.22%	0.03%	0.69%	3.44%
103	60,197	686	1.15%	44,399	73.76%	49.51%	15.16%	19.06%	11.68%	0.13%	0.04%	0.61%	3.81%
104	59,362	-149	-0.25%	43,306	72.95%	60.44%	15.61%	12.64%	6.32%	0.16%	0.04%	0.6%	4.2%
105	59,344	-167	-0.28%	43,474	73.26%	38.89%	27.8%	18.1%	10.56%	0.1%	0.03%	0.65%	3.88%
106	59,112	-399	-0.67%	43,890	74.25%	36.66%	35.66%	12.66%	9.78%	0.177%	0.03%	0.81%	4.23%
107	59,702	191	0.32%	44,509	74.55%	19.03%	27.46%	34.49%	15.45%	0.16%	0.03%	0.64%	2.73%
108	59,577	66	0.11%	44,308	74.37%	38.96%	17.34%	20.98%	18.06%	0.17%	0.03%	0.67%	3.78%
109	59,630	119	0.20%	44,140	74.02%	13.5%	29.44%	39.32%	14.39%	0.14%	0.05%	0.63%	2.54%
110	59,951	440	0.74%	43,226	72.1%	32.7%	45.9%	11.87%	4.49%	0.18%	0.04%	0.84%	3.97%
111	60,009	498	0.84%	44,096	73.48%	60.53%	21.74%	10.37%	2.5%	0.18%	0.04%	0.73%	3.91%
112	59,349	-162	-0.27%	45,120	76.02%	71.55%	18.88%	4%	1.27%	0.2%	0.04%	0.47%	3.59%
113	60,053	542	0.91%	44,538	74.16%	28.82%	57.75%	7.78%	0.79%	0.14%	0.12%	0.62%	3.98%
114	59,867	356	0.60%	45,872	76.62%	66.9%	23.89%	4.53%	0.7%	0.18%	0.03%	0.45%	3.33%
115	60,174	663	1.11%	44,807	74.46%	33.12%	51.3%	7.88%	2.67%	0.17%	0.04%	0.81%	4%
116	59,913	402	0.68%	45,791	76.43%	23.87%	56.71%	8.14%	6.39%	0.18%	0.08%	0.83%	3.81%
117	60,130	619	1.04%	44,973	74.79%	51.61%	35.88%	6.28%	1.53%	0.17%	0.04%	0.59%	3.9%

Population Summary

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District	Population	Deviation	% Devn.	[18+_Pop]	[% 18+_Pop]	[% NH_Wht]	[% NH_Blk]	[% Hispanic Origin]	[% NH_Asn]	[% NH_Ind]	[% NH_Hwn]	[% NH_Oth]	[% NH_2+ Races]
118	59,987	476	0.80%	46,342	77.25%	68.26%	22.55%	4.5%	0.43%	0.18%	0.02%	0.47%	3.59%
119	58,947	-564	-0.95%	44,005	74.65%	66.88%	12.47%	12.17%	3.83%	0.16%	0.02%	0.58%	3.89%
120	58,982	-529	-0.89%	46,767	79.29%	69.85%	13.48%	8.42%	4.05%	0.15%	0.05%	0.5%	3.49%
121	59,127	-384	-0.65%	46,598	78.81%	75.06%	8.66%	6.27%	5.64%	0.11%	0%	0.53%	3.73%
122	59,632	121	0.20%	48,840	81.9%	49.13%	30.63%	13.78%	2.13%	0.28%	0.06%	0.86%	3.13%
123	59,282	-229	-0.38%	46,572	78.56%	65.88%	23.82%	5.33%	1.14%	0.17%	0.02%	0.26%	3.39%
124	59,221	-290	-0.49%	47,638	80.44%	61.53%	26.06%	7.57%	1.14%	0.19%	0.02%	0.37%	3.12%
125	60,137	626	1.05%	43,812	72.85%	60%	21.67%	8.93%	2.4%	0.29%	0.19%	0.52%	5.99%
126	59,260	-251	-0.42%	45,497	76.78%	37.81%	53.88%	3.63%	0.76%	0.27%	0.15%	0.37%	3.13%
127	58,678	-833	-1.40%	45,889	78.2%	65.92%	17.12%	5.58%	5.63%	0.18%	0.18%	0.51%	4.88%
128	58,864	-647	-1.09%	46,488	78.98%	44.14%	51%	1.91%	0.36%	0.19%	0.03%	0.17%	2.22%
129	58,829	-682	-1.15%	46,873	79.68%	33.83%	54.95%	4.74%	2.1%	0.21%	0.14%	0.43%	3.6%
130	59,203	-308	-0.52%	44,019	74.35%	30.19%	60.27%	4.33%	0.79%	0.24%	0.16%	0.42%	3.6%
131	58,890	-621	-1.04%	42,968	72.96%	65.57%	15.99%	7.07%	4.92%	0.19%	0.14%	0.61%	5.51%
132	59,142	-369	-0.62%	46,752	79.05%	33.1%	51.88%	7.91%	2.38%	0.26%	0.19%	0.37%	3.91%
133	59,202	-309	-0.52%	47,222	79.76%	56.35%	37.05%	2.42%	1.12%	0.15%	0.04%	0.38%	2.48%
134	59,396	-115	-0.19%	45,110	75.95%	56.72%	34.18%	4.39%	0.74%	0.22%	0.02%	0.35%	3.37%
135	60,063	552	0.93%	46,725	77.79%	70.69%	22.83%	2.21%	0.51%	0.16%	0.01%	0.33%	3.25%
136	59,298	-213	-0.36%	45,367	76.51%	62.16%	28%	4.4%	1.54%	0.24%	0.03%	0.42%	3.21%
137	59,551	40	0.07%	45,358	76.17%	38.1%	51.27%	5.17%	1.66%	0.12%	0.14%	0.37%	3.17%
138	58,912	-599	-1.01%	45,684	77.55%	70.29%	18.77%	4.1%	2.39%	0.25%	0.06%	0.36%	3.77%
139	59,010	-501	-0.84%	45,522	77.14%	63.55%	19.18%	7.24%	4.03%	0.25%	0.21%	0.59%	4.96%
140	59,294	-217	-0.36%	44,411	74.9%	28.76%	55.8%	9.04%	1.02%	0.27%	0.24%	0.53%	4.34%
141	59,019	-492	-0.83%	44,677	75.7%	29.41%	54.88%	7.93%	2.53%	0.24%	0.3%	0.45%	4.25%
142	59,608	97	0.16%	44,584	74.8%	30.78%	60.46%	4.23%	1.29%	0.16%	0.01%	0.36%	2.68%
143	59,469	-42	-0.07%	46,390	78.01%	29.08%	61.66%	4.87%	0.97%	0.19%	0.05%	0.36%	2.82%
144	59,232	-279	-0.47%	46,370	78.29%	60.82%	29.32%	2.91%	3.46%	0.14%	0.02%	0.36%	2.97%
145	59,863	352	0.59%	45,844	76.58%	51.64%	35.66%	7.02%	0.9%	0.28%	0.04%	0.41%	4.05%
146	60,203	692	1.16%	44,589	74.06%	59.32%	26.73%	5.66%	2.67%	0.17%	0.09%	0.45%	4.91%
147	59,178	-333	-0.56%	44,902	75.88%	51.94%	29.55%	8.3%	4.76%	0.23%	0.07%	0.51%	4.64%
148	59,984	473	0.79%	46,614	77.71%	58.49%	33.89%	3.66%	0.9%	0.12%	0.04%	0.28%	2.63%
149	58,893	-618	-1.04%	46,821	79.5%	60.01%	31.14%	5.61%	0.57%	0.17%	0.03%	0.2%	2.28%
150	59,276	-235	-0.39%	47,050	79.37%	36.16%	53.23%	7.23%	1.17%	0.17%	0.03%	0.17%	1.85%
151	60,059	548	0.92%	46,973	78.21%	45.21%	42.21%	7.51%	1.29%	0.18%	0.23%	0.25%	3.12%
152	60,134	623	1.05%	46,026	76.54%	66.12%	25.86%	2.84%	1.6%	0.21%	0.03%	0.3%	3.03%
153	59,299	-212	-0.36%	45,692	77.05%	24.38%	69.08%	2.93%	0.89%	0.13%	0.02%	0.24%	2.33%
154	59,994	483	0.81%	47,273	78.8%	39.54%	55.53%	2.1%	0.38%	0.16%	0.01%	0.2%	2.09%
155	58,759	-752	-1.26%	45,208	76.94%	57.32%	36.14%	2.62%	0.91%	0.18%	0.05%	0.26%	2.52%
156	59,444	-67	-0.11%	45,867	77.16%	58.49%	29.79%	8.27%	0.6%	0.17%	0.01%	0.25%	2.42%
157	59,957	446	0.75%	45,311	75.57%	61.81%	23.59%	11.19%	0.54%	0.16%	0.04%	0.21%	2.47%
158	59,440	-71	-0.12%	45,549	76.63%	59.27%	31.5%	5.6%	0.75%	0.18%	0.03%	0.25%	2.42%
159	59,895	384	0.65%	44,871	74.92%	67.46%	23.88%	3.65%	0.54%	0.28%	0.03%	0.34%	3.82%
160	59,935	424	0.71%	48,057	80.18%	66.84%	21.68%	5.5%	1.62%	0.24%	0.1%	0.28%	3.76%
161	60,097	586	0.98%	44,371	73.83%	57.53%	25.83%	7.89%	3.03%	0.24%	0.09%	0.5%	4.9%

Maptitude

Population Summary

District	Population	Deviation	% Devn.	[18+_Pop]	[% 18+_Pop]	[% NH_Wht]	[% NH_Blk]	[% Hispanic Origin]	[% NH_Asn]	[% NH_Ind]	[% NH_Hwn]	[% NH_Oth]	[% NH_2+ Races]
162	60,308	797	1.34%	46,733	77.49%	36.7%	43.34%	10.78%	4%	0.2%	0.24%	0.54%	4.19%
163	60,123	612	1.03%	48,461	80.6%	38.48%	46.14%	8.45%	3.12%	0.19%	0.13%	0.39%	3.1%
164	60,101	590	0.99%	45,851	76.29%	57.7%	22.03%	9.95%	4.21%	0.24%	0.12%	0.68%	5.08%
165	59,978	467	0.78%	48,247	80.44%	35.1%	52.41%	5.53%	3.19%	0.22%	0.14%	0.38%	3.02%
166	60,242	731	1.23%	47,580	78.98%	82.79%	4.94%	5.19%	2.65%	0.16%	0.05%	0.4%	3.82%
167	59,493	-18	-0.03%	44,140	74.19%	62.89%	20.99%	8.81%	1.42%	0.35%	0.23%	0.5%	4.79%
168	60,147	636	1.07%	44,867	74.6%	36.24%	43.3%	11.22%	1.98%	0.31%	0.67%	0.48%	5.79%
169	59,138	-373	-0.63%	45,267	76.54%	58.36%	28.84%	9.03%	0.79%	0.15%	0.02%	0.2%	2.6%
170	60,116	605	1.02%	45,316	75.38%	60.65%	24.39%	10.43%	1.19%	0.13%	0.02%	0.28%	2.91%
171	59,237	-274	-0.46%	45,969	77.6%	51.23%	39.79%	5.73%	0.54%	0.21%	0.03%	0.21%	2.26%
172	59,961	450	0.76%	44,756	74.64%	57.24%	23.26%	16%	0.77%	0.21%	0.03%	0.23%	2.27%
173	59,743	232	0.39%	45,292	75.81%	52.67%	36.22%	6.95%	0.79%	0.33%	0.02%	0.3%	2.72%
174	59,852	341	0.57%	45,760	76.46%	70.83%	16.91%	7.88%	0.47%	0.35%	0.04%	0.22%	3.3%
175	59,993	482	0.81%	44,704	74.52%	64.08%	23.75%	6.1%	1.78%	0.26%	0.07%	0.34%	3.64%
176	59,470	-41	-0.07%	44,991	75.65%	63.56%	21.74%	9.95%	0.91%	0.24%	0.08%	0.29%	3.23%
177	59,992	481	0.81%	46,014	76.7%	33.22%	54.7%	6.69%	1.26%	0.21%	0.07%	0.42%	3.42%
178	59,877	366	0.62%	45,638	76.22%	75.62%	14.4%	6.22%	0.52%	0.18%	0.01%	0.29%	2.76%
179	59,356	-155	-0.26%	47,156	79.45%	59.03%	28.39%	7.73%	1.06%	0.17%	0.13%	0.39%	3.11%
180	59,412	-99	-0.17%	45,362	76.35%	68.71%	16.96%	6.47%	1.56%	0.32%	0.11%	0.57%	5.3%

Total: 10,711,908
Ideal District: 59,511

Maptitude

Population Summary

User: **State**
Plan Name: **House-prop1-2021**
Plan Type: **House**

Summary Statistics:

Population Range:	58,678 to 60,308
Ratio Range:	0.03
Absolute Range:	-833 to 797
Absolute Overall Range:	1,630
Relative Range:	-1.40% to 1.34%
Relative Overall Range:	2.74%
Absolute Mean Deviation:	363.71
Relative Mean Deviation:	0.61%
Standard Deviation:	417.67

District	Population	Deviation	% Devn.	[18+_Pop]	[% 18+_Pop]	[% NH18+_Wht]	[% NH18+_Blk]	[% H18+_Pop]	[% NH18+_Asn]	[% NH18+_Ind]	[% NH18+_Hwn]	[% NH18+_Oth]	[% NH18+_2+ Races]
001	59,666	155	0.26%	46,801	78.44%	89.43%	3.65%	2.11%	0.57%	0.32%	0.05%	0.21%	3.65%
002	59,773	262	0.44%	46,159	77.22%	85.33%	2.64%	7.57%	1.07%	0.2%	0.02%	0.2%	2.97%
003	60,199	688	1.16%	46,716	77.6%	88.46%	2.71%	2.96%	1.56%	0.28%	0.14%	0.14%	3.77%
004	59,070	-441	-0.74%	42,798	72.45%	47.78%	4.53%	44.13%	1.28%	0.19%	0.02%	0.21%	1.86%
005	58,837	-674	-1.13%	44,623	75.84%	78.55%	3.81%	12.62%	1.26%	0.22%	0.03%	0.19%	3.31%
006	59,712	201	0.34%	45,152	75.62%	83%	1%	11.96%	0.51%	0.25%	0.02%	0.17%	3.09%
007	59,081	-430	-0.72%	48,771	82.55%	90.15%	0.34%	5.53%	0.46%	0.27%	0.01%	0.21%	3.02%
008	59,244	-267	-0.45%	49,612	83.74%	91.87%	1.12%	2.74%	0.54%	0.3%	0%	0.29%	3.13%
009	59,474	-37	-0.06%	48,273	81.17%	88.93%	1.06%	4.74%	0.83%	0.41%	0.06%	0.33%	3.64%
010	59,519	8	0.01%	47,164	79.24%	81.82%	3.19%	10.04%	1.58%	0.18%	0.03%	0.21%	2.95%
011	58,792	-719	-1.21%	45,396	77.21%	89.31%	1.43%	4.23%	1.06%	0.23%	0.03%	0.27%	3.44%
012	59,300	-211	-0.35%	46,487	78.39%	80.42%	8.94%	6.15%	1.01%	0.18%	0%	0.33%	2.97%
013	59,150	-361	-0.61%	45,176	76.38%	66.3%	18.03%	10.84%	1.36%	0.22%	0.02%	0.26%	2.97%
014	59,135	-376	-0.63%	45,511	76.96%	83.02%	6.06%	5.88%	0.8%	0.25%	0.02%	0.31%	3.65%
015	59,213	-298	-0.50%	45,791	77.33%	71.9%	13.11%	9.67%	1.36%	0.27%	0.03%	0.36%	3.3%
016	59,402	-109	-0.18%	44,009	74.09%	76.42%	10.83%	8.61%	0.79%	0.21%	0.05%	0.32%	2.76%
017	59,120	-391	-0.66%	42,761	72.33%	66.02%	21.24%	6.94%	1.41%	0.25%	0.06%	0.54%	3.55%
018	59,335	-176	-0.30%	45,159	76.11%	86.01%	7.17%	2.39%	0.62%	0.26%	0.04%	0.26%	3.24%
019	58,955	-556	-0.93%	44,299	75.14%	65.37%	22.26%	6.8%	1.21%	0.21%	0.07%	0.48%	3.59%
020	60,107	596	1.00%	45,725	76.07%	76.4%	7.96%	9.18%	2.03%	0.14%	0.04%	0.55%	3.7%
021	59,529	18	0.03%	44,931	75.48%	82.07%	4.23%	7.44%	1.87%	0.22%	0.05%	0.61%	3.51%
022	59,460	-51	-0.09%	45,815	77.05%	65.61%	13.32%	11.57%	4.04%	0.21%	0.03%	0.76%	4.47%
023	59,048	-463	-0.78%	44,254	74.95%	75.29%	5.48%	14.23%	1.12%	0.21%	0.05%	0.32%	3.3%
024	59,011	-500	-0.84%	41,814	70.86%	63.42%	6.04%	10.32%	16.41%	0.17%	0.05%	0.56%	3.03%
025	59,414	-97	-0.16%	42,520	71.57%	56.12%	5.08%	5.09%	30.56%	0.1%	0.03%	0.45%	2.56%
026	59,248	-263	-0.44%	44,081	74.4%	68.21%	3.18%	10.76%	14.26%	0.12%	0.04%	0.44%	2.99%
027	58,795	-716	-1.20%	46,004	78.24%	82.61%	3.07%	9.6%	0.83%	0.2%	0.04%	0.24%	3.4%
028	58,972	-539	-0.91%	44,444	75.36%	79.36%	3.15%	11.44%	2.16%	0.17%	0.03%	0.36%	3.33%

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Population Summary

House-prop1-2021

District	Population	Deviation	% Devn.	[18+_Pop]	[% 18+_Pop]	[% NH18+_Wht]	[% NH18+_Blk]	[% H18+_Pop]	[% NH18+_Asn]	[% NH18+_Ind]	[% NH18+_Hwn]	[% NH18+_Oth]	[% NH18+_2+ Races]
029	59,200	-311	-0.52%	43,131	72.86%	42.29%	12.55%	39.71%	3.02%	0.14%	0.06%	0.33%	1.91%
030	59,266	-245	-0.41%	45,414	76.63%	70.5%	7.19%	16.13%	2.96%	0.15%	0.02%	0.28%	2.77%
031	59,901	390	0.66%	43,120	71.99%	68.65%	6.79%	18.95%	2.35%	0.21%	0.03%	0.32%	2.69%
032	59,145	-366	-0.62%	45,942	77.68%	82.98%	7.21%	4.87%	1.25%	0.32%	0.05%	0.2%	3.12%
033	59,187	-324	-0.54%	46,498	78.56%	82.25%	10.57%	3.13%	1.16%	0.15%	0.01%	0.29%	2.43%
034	59,875	364	0.61%	45,758	76.42%	69.23%	14.11%	7.85%	4.43%	0.12%	0.03%	0.65%	3.58%
035	59,889	378	0.64%	48,312	80.67%	53.63%	25.59%	11.15%	4.58%	0.19%	0.05%	0.77%	4.04%
036	59,994	483	0.81%	44,911	74.86%	70.77%	15.48%	6.51%	3.02%	0.15%	0.04%	0.6%	3.44%
037	59,176	-335	-0.56%	46,223	78.11%	46.26%	25.84%	18.64%	4.61%	0.21%	0.02%	0.91%	3.52%
038	59,317	-194	-0.33%	44,839	75.59%	30.1%	51.13%	12.62%	1.87%	0.24%	0.05%	0.63%	3.36%
039	59,381	-130	-0.22%	44,436	74.83%	23.47%	52.5%	18.66%	1.77%	0.17%	0.03%	0.6%	2.79%
040	59,044	-467	-0.78%	47,976	81.25%	51.14%	30.35%	5.92%	8.24%	0.15%	0.01%	0.63%	3.55%
041	60,122	611	1.03%	45,271	75.3%	27.62%	36.96%	28.55%	3.13%	0.22%	0.05%	0.84%	2.62%
042	59,620	109	0.18%	48,525	81.39%	39%	30.85%	17.38%	7.45%	0.2%	0.04%	1.14%	3.94%
043	59,464	-47	-0.08%	47,033	79.09%	46.31%	24.03%	14.15%	7.62%	0.21%	0.09%	2.27%	5.32%
044	60,002	491	0.83%	46,773	77.95%	67.69%	10.5%	10.53%	5.78%	0.2%	0.02%	1.06%	4.23%
045	59,738	227	0.38%	44,023	73.69%	74.94%	4.27%	4.85%	12.05%	0.05%	0.02%	0.59%	3.23%
046	59,108	-403	-0.68%	44,132	74.66%	74.81%	6.79%	7.38%	6.72%	0.13%	0.04%	0.61%	3.53%
047	59,126	-385	-0.65%	43,932	74.3%	63.89%	9.3%	7.37%	15.16%	0.17%	0.03%	0.62%	3.46%
048	59,003	-508	-0.85%	44,779	75.89%	61.77%	10.14%	12.41%	11.59%	0.08%	0.04%	0.56%	3.42%
049	59,153	-358	-0.60%	45,263	76.52%	71.48%	7.22%	6.7%	10.74%	0.1%	0.03%	0.63%	3.12%
050	59,523	12	0.02%	43,940	73.82%	44.37%	10.8%	6.36%	34.63%	0.07%	0.05%	0.58%	3.13%
051	58,952	-559	-0.94%	47,262	80.17%	54.33%	21.3%	13.31%	5.93%	0.18%	0.05%	1.01%	3.89%
052	59,811	300	0.50%	48,525	81.13%	55.14%	14.19%	7.41%	19.12%	0.14%	0.07%	0.68%	3.24%
053	59,953	442	0.74%	46,944	78.3%	71.2%	12.71%	7.44%	4.58%	0.09%	0.02%	0.54%	3.41%
054	60,083	572	0.96%	50,338	83.78%	62.98%	13.67%	12.79%	6.86%	0.13%	0.03%	0.53%	3.02%
055	59,971	460	0.77%	49,255	82.13%	35.51%	52.85%	4.97%	3.19%	0.18%	0.04%	0.37%	2.88%
056	58,929	-582	-0.98%	52,757	89.53%	36.98%	42.9%	5.84%	9.92%	0.2%	0.08%	0.41%	3.67%
057	59,969	458	0.77%	52,097	86.87%	63.64%	16.18%	7.95%	7.99%	0.1%	0.02%	0.6%	3.52%
058	59,057	-454	-0.76%	50,514	85.53%	27.56%	60.36%	5.07%	3.04%	0.12%	0.04%	0.51%	3.3%
059	59,434	-77	-0.13%	49,179	82.75%	22.04%	66.72%	4.43%	2.9%	0.17%	0.02%	0.54%	3.18%
060	59,709	198	0.33%	45,490	76.19%	28.09%	61.3%	5.11%	2.17%	0.18%	0.05%	0.43%	2.67%
061	59,302	-209	-0.35%	45,447	76.64%	16.75%	71.33%	7.61%	0.97%	0.17%	0.05%	0.51%	2.6%
062	59,450	-61	-0.10%	46,426	78.09%	19.07%	69.19%	6.83%	1.3%	0.21%	0.05%	0.47%	2.88%
063	59,381	-130	-0.22%	45,043	75.85%	19.22%	66.7%	9.26%	1.54%	0.21%	0.04%	0.47%	2.56%
064	58,986	-525	-0.88%	44,189	74.91%	57.83%	28.63%	7.44%	1.41%	0.3%	0.04%	0.7%	3.67%
065	59,464	-47	-0.08%	44,386	74.64%	31.46%	59.19%	4.53%	1.15%	0.19%	0.05%	0.51%	2.92%
066	59,047	-464	-0.78%	44,278	74.99%	33.93%	50.39%	9.49%	1.86%	0.26%	0.08%	0.63%	3.36%
067	59,135	-376	-0.63%	44,299	74.91%	30.86%	56.59%	7.75%	1.39%	0.19%	0.03%	0.49%	2.7%
068	59,477	-34	-0.06%	44,835	75.38%	33.94%	53.42%	6.33%	2.77%	0.14%	0.05%	0.63%	2.72%
069	58,682	-829	-1.39%	45,548	77.62%	26.89%	60.9%	5.42%	3.12%	0.18%	0.04%	0.78%	2.68%
070	59,121	-390	-0.66%	45,249	76.54%	59.69%	26.23%	7.96%	2.23%	0.22%	0.06%	0.4%	3.22%
071	59,538	27	0.05%	44,582	74.88%	69.8%	18.45%	6.18%	1.01%	0.24%	0.02%	0.42%	3.88%

Maptitude

Population Summary

House-prop1-2021

District	Population	Deviation	% Devn.	[18+_Pop]	[% 18+_Pop]	[% NH18+_Wht]	[% NH18+_Blk]	[% H18+_Pop]	[% NH18+_Asn]	[% NH18+_Ind]	[% NH18+_Hwn]	[% NH18+_Oth]	[% NH18+_2+ Races]
072	59,660	149	0.25%	46,229	77.49%	69.24%	19.51%	6.94%	0.93%	0.19%	0.02%	0.23%	2.94%
073	60,036	525	0.88%	45,736	76.18%	72.58%	10.84%	7.05%	5.58%	0.14%	0.03%	0.4%	3.38%
074	58,956	-555	-0.93%	44,696	75.81%	64.44%	24%	5.55%	2.04%	0.21%	0.02%	0.47%	3.26%
075	59,743	232	0.39%	43,850	73.4%	11.27%	71.04%	11.28%	2.93%	0.18%	0.07%	0.66%	2.57%
076	59,759	248	0.42%	44,371	74.25%	10.51%	64.4%	13.23%	8.69%	0.21%	0.05%	0.51%	2.41%
077	59,242	-269	-0.45%	44,207	74.62%	7.58%	73.27%	12.2%	4.36%	0.23%	0.06%	0.41%	1.9%
078	59,044	-467	-0.78%	44,572	75.49%	15.05%	68.35%	8.89%	4.21%	0.2%	0.03%	0.63%	2.63%
079	59,500	-11	-0.02%	43,223	72.64%	7.15%	68.44%	16.03%	5.51%	0.2%	0.01%	0.56%	2.09%
080	59,461	-50	-0.08%	44,784	75.32%	47.63%	12.45%	23.12%	13.33%	0.07%	0.04%	0.56%	2.79%
081	59,007	-504	-0.85%	46,259	78.4%	47.01%	19.77%	20.92%	8.71%	0.14%	0.01%	0.46%	2.98%
082	59,724	213	0.36%	50,238	84.12%	62.46%	15.19%	6.79%	11.35%	0.11%	0.04%	0.56%	3.51%
083	59,416	-95	-0.16%	46,581	78.4%	47.9%	13.51%	28.47%	6.91%	0.1%	0.02%	0.55%	2.55%
084	59,862	351	0.59%	47,350	79.1%	21.29%	70.47%	2.96%	1.48%	0.16%	0.02%	0.55%	3.07%
085	59,373	-138	-0.23%	46,308	78%	19.48%	59.85%	5.92%	10.8%	0.21%	0.02%	0.57%	3.14%
086	59,205	-306	-0.51%	44,614	75.36%	12.08%	72.02%	4.29%	7.95%	0.15%	0.01%	0.65%	2.84%
087	59,709	198	0.33%	45,615	76.4%	13.5%	69.72%	6.69%	6.22%	0.24%	0.02%	0.64%	2.97%
088	59,689	178	0.30%	46,073	77.19%	18.3%	60.15%	9.97%	7.64%	0.22%	0.07%	0.64%	3.01%
089	59,866	355	0.60%	46,198	77.17%	31.07%	60.06%	3.42%	1.92%	0.15%	0.03%	0.41%	2.93%
090	59,812	301	0.51%	48,015	80.28%	33.98%	56.05%	4.26%	1.82%	0.12%	0.03%	0.53%	3.2%
091	60,050	539	0.91%	46,173	76.89%	22%	67.15%	5.86%	1.44%	0.15%	0.05%	0.49%	2.86%
092	60,273	762	1.28%	46,551	77.23%	24.05%	65.71%	4.68%	1.67%	0.17%	0.03%	0.61%	3.08%
093	60,118	607	1.02%	44,734	74.41%	22.91%	62.36%	9.58%	1.48%	0.17%	0.09%	0.61%	2.81%
094	59,211	-300	-0.50%	44,809	75.68%	18.42%	65.61%	7.29%	4.85%	0.19%	0.02%	0.54%	3.07%
095	60,030	519	0.87%	44,948	74.88%	21.83%	63.61%	7.94%	2.43%	0.22%	0.04%	0.67%	3.27%
096	59,515	4	0.01%	44,671	75.06%	20.32%	20.75%	36.03%	19.7%	0.11%	0.04%	0.6%	2.44%
097	59,072	-439	-0.74%	46,339	78.44%	36.44%	24.16%	19.23%	16.07%	0.19%	0.05%	0.6%	3.25%
098	59,998	487	0.82%	42,734	71.23%	11.66%	20.91%	52.77%	12.28%	0.12%	0.05%	0.51%	1.71%
099	59,850	339	0.57%	45,004	75.19%	42.1%	13.07%	8.67%	32.63%	0.13%	0.04%	0.48%	2.89%
100	60,030	519	0.87%	42,669	71.08%	59.05%	8.86%	9.98%	18.41%	0.19%	0.06%	0.43%	3.02%
101	59,938	427	0.72%	46,584	77.72%	40.14%	21.87%	18.24%	15.98%	0.16%	0.05%	0.54%	3.02%
102	58,959	-552	-0.93%	42,968	72.88%	30.65%	34.79%	21.34%	9.57%	0.2%	0.03%	0.52%	2.89%
103	60,197	686	1.15%	44,399	73.76%	52.42%	15.01%	16.89%	12.19%	0.12%	0.03%	0.5%	2.83%
104	59,362	-149	-0.25%	43,306	72.95%	62.96%	15.44%	11.14%	6.38%	0.18%	0.05%	0.51%	3.34%
105	59,344	-167	-0.28%	43,474	73.26%	41.74%	26.67%	16.76%	11.05%	0.1%	0.03%	0.54%	3.12%
106	59,112	-399	-0.67%	43,890	74.25%	41.22%	33.7%	11.14%	9.73%	0.16%	0.03%	0.74%	3.28%
107	59,702	191	0.32%	44,509	74.55%	21.96%	27.02%	31.09%	16.75%	0.18%	0.04%	0.56%	2.4%
108	59,577	66	0.11%	44,308	74.37%	43.36%	16.55%	18.16%	18.34%	0.18%	0.05%	0.53%	2.84%
109	59,630	119	0.20%	44,140	74.02%	15.44%	29.65%	36.12%	15.82%	0.12%	0.06%	0.55%	2.25%
110	59,951	440	0.74%	43,226	72.1%	36.58%	44.02%	10.49%	4.72%	0.18%	0.04%	0.72%	3.25%
111	60,009	498	0.84%	44,096	73.48%	64%	20.56%	8.84%	2.56%	0.2%	0.04%	0.64%	3.17%
112	59,349	-162	-0.27%	45,120	76.02%	73.73%	18.26%	3.28%	1.26%	0.22%	0.02%	0.41%	2.81%
113	60,053	542	0.91%	44,538	74.16%	31.8%	56.48%	6.65%	0.83%	0.15%	0.11%	0.59%	3.39%
114	59,867	356	0.60%	45,872	76.62%	68.84%	23.42%	3.73%	0.71%	0.18%	0.01%	0.35%	2.76%

Maptitude

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House-prop1-2021

Population Summary

District	Population	Deviation	% Devn.	[18+_Pop]	[% 18+_Pop]	[% NH18+_Wht]	[% NH18+_Blk]	[% H18+_Pop]	[% NH18+_Asn]	[% NH18+_Ind]	[% NH18+_Hwn]	[% NH18+_Oth]	[% NH18+_2+ Races]
115	60,174	663	1.11%	44,807	74.46%	36.95%	49.2%	6.97%	2.68%	0.2%	0.05%	0.69%	3.26%
116	59,913	402	0.68%	45,791	76.43%	27.22%	54.93%	7.29%	6.48%	0.19%	0.09%	0.74%	3.05%
117	60,130	619	1.04%	44,973	74.79%	54.5%	34.54%	5.44%	1.54%	0.19%	0.04%	0.52%	3.22%
118	59,987	476	0.80%	46,342	77.25%	69.73%	22.7%	3.68%	0.42%	0.2%	0.02%	0.39%	2.85%
119	58,947	-564	-0.95%	44,005	74.65%	69.8%	12.31%	10.44%	3.75%	0.17%	0.02%	0.43%	3.08%
120	58,982	-529	-0.89%	46,767	79.29%	71.94%	13.21%	7.09%	4.18%	0.16%	0.05%	0.44%	2.91%
121	59,127	-384	-0.65%	46,598	78.81%	76.13%	8.6%	5.57%	5.84%	0.1%	0%	0.46%	3.3%
122	59,632	121	0.20%	48,840	81.9%	54.8%	27.13%	11.7%	2.41%	0.32%	0.06%	0.79%	2.79%
123	59,282	-229	-0.38%	46,572	78.56%	68.06%	23.42%	4.31%	1.06%	0.19%	0.02%	0.2%	2.75%
124	59,221	-290	-0.49%	47,638	80.44%	65.01%	24.61%	6.17%	1.08%	0.19%	0.02%	0.31%	2.61%
125	60,137	626	1.05%	43,812	72.85%	63.03%	21.43%	7.66%	2.6%	0.31%	0.16%	0.39%	4.41%
126	59,260	-251	-0.42%	45,497	76.78%	39.97%	52.63%	3.17%	0.89%	0.29%	0.16%	0.29%	2.62%
127	58,678	-833	-1.40%	45,889	78.2%	68.13%	16.88%	4.77%	5.68%	0.19%	0.16%	0.43%	3.77%
128	58,864	-647	-1.09%	46,488	78.98%	46.49%	49.38%	1.7%	0.35%	0.19%	0.01%	0.17%	1.71%
129	58,829	-682	-1.15%	46,873	79.68%	37.16%	52.33%	4.26%	2.4%	0.19%	0.15%	0.41%	3.1%
130	59,203	-308	-0.52%	44,019	74.35%	33.74%	57.69%	3.86%	0.97%	0.26%	0.19%	0.34%	2.95%
131	58,890	-621	-1.04%	42,968	72.96%	68.16%	15.87%	5.87%	5.21%	0.21%	0.1%	0.55%	4.03%
132	59,142	-369	-0.62%	46,752	79.05%	35.63%	49.82%	7.8%	2.74%	0.27%	0.16%	0.3%	3.28%
133	59,202	-309	-0.52%	47,222	79.76%	58.39%	35.87%	2.15%	1.15%	0.15%	0.04%	0.36%	1.89%
134	59,396	-115	-0.19%	45,110	75.95%	59.9%	32.37%	3.74%	0.81%	0.23%	0.02%	0.25%	2.69%
135	60,063	552	0.93%	46,725	77.79%	71.78%	22.84%	1.82%	0.55%	0.16%	0.01%	0.25%	2.57%
136	59,298	-213	-0.36%	45,367	76.51%	63.9%	27.76%	3.64%	1.55%	0.26%	0.04%	0.29%	2.55%
137	59,551	40	0.07%	45,358	76.17%	40.82%	50.02%	4.48%	1.73%	0.12%	0.12%	0.26%	2.44%
138	58,912	-599	-1.01%	45,684	77.55%	72.34%	18.26%	3.31%	2.43%	0.26%	0.07%	0.35%	2.97%
139	59,010	-501	-0.84%	45,522	77.14%	66.19%	18.56%	6.36%	3.89%	0.25%	0.24%	0.46%	4.04%
140	59,294	-217	-0.36%	44,411	74.9%	31.7%	54.74%	8.02%	1.17%	0.24%	0.2%	0.49%	3.43%
141	59,019	-492	-0.83%	44,677	75.7%	31.77%	54.65%	6.55%	2.69%	0.27%	0.3%	0.38%	3.38%
142	59,608	97	0.16%	44,584	74.8%	34.8%	57.42%	3.7%	1.4%	0.17%	0.02%	0.28%	2.2%
143	59,469	-42	-0.07%	46,390	78.01%	32.28%	58.98%	4.67%	1.07%	0.21%	0.05%	0.3%	2.44%
144	59,232	-279	-0.47%	46,370	78.29%	62.95%	28.34%	2.55%	3.45%	0.14%	0.02%	0.26%	2.29%
145	59,863	352	0.59%	45,844	76.58%	55.12%	33.97%	5.94%	0.99%	0.33%	0.03%	0.3%	3.32%
146	60,203	692	1.16%	44,589	74.06%	61.84%	26.08%	4.73%	2.98%	0.18%	0.09%	0.39%	3.71%
147	59,178	-333	-0.56%	44,902	75.88%	55.32%	28.41%	7.17%	4.85%	0.25%	0.07%	0.41%	3.52%
148	59,984	473	0.79%	46,614	77.71%	60.45%	33.11%	3.08%	0.87%	0.14%	0.04%	0.21%	2.1%
149	58,893	-618	-1.04%	46,821	79.5%	60.99%	30.75%	5.69%	0.57%	0.19%	0.04%	0.14%	1.63%
150	59,276	-235	-0.39%	47,050	79.37%	38.31%	52.5%	6.13%	1.18%	0.16%	0.03%	0.15%	1.54%
151	60,059	548	0.92%	46,973	78.21%	47.2%	40.96%	7.28%	1.43%	0.18%	0.18%	0.19%	2.58%
152	60,134	623	1.05%	46,026	76.54%	67.94%	25.26%	2.34%	1.52%	0.24%	0.04%	0.19%	2.46%
153	59,299	-212	-0.36%	45,692	77.05%	27.66%	66.38%	2.55%	1%	0.16%	0.03%	0.23%	2.01%
154	59,994	483	0.81%	47,273	78.8%	42.24%	53.68%	1.67%	0.36%	0.19%	0%	0.16%	1.7%
155	58,759	-752	-1.26%	45,208	76.94%	59.77%	34.6%	2.22%	0.95%	0.16%	0.04%	0.21%	2.05%
156	59,444	-67	-0.11%	45,867	77.16%	60.92%	29.32%	6.88%	0.62%	0.16%	0.01%	0.15%	1.93%
157	59,957	446	0.75%	45,311	75.57%	64.48%	23.7%	8.96%	0.57%	0.17%	0.04%	0.16%	1.93%

Maptitude

Population Summary

House-prop1-2021

District	Population	Deviation	% Devn.	[18+_Pop]	[% 18+_Pop]	[% NH18+_Wht]	[% NH18+_Blk]	[% H18+_Pop]	[% NH18+_Asn]	[% NH18+_Ind]	[% NH18+_Hwn]	[% NH18+_Oth]	[% NH18+_2+ Races]
158	59,440	-71	-0.12%	45,549	76.63%	62.21%	30.2%	4.52%	0.71%	0.21%	0.03%	0.18%	1.93%
159	59,895	384	0.65%	44,871	74.92%	69.39%	23.44%	2.87%	0.57%	0.31%	0.04%	0.26%	3.12%
160	59,935	424	0.71%	48,057	80.18%	68.48%	21.07%	5.04%	1.64%	0.24%	0.09%	0.27%	3.17%
161	60,097	586	0.98%	44,371	73.83%	60.16%	25.26%	6.82%	3.16%	0.25%	0.09%	0.48%	3.77%
162	60,308	797	1.34%	46,733	77.49%	40.62%	41.13%	9.58%	4.16%	0.22%	0.24%	0.44%	3.61%
163	60,123	612	1.03%	48,461	80.6%	41.92%	43.78%	7.38%	3.6%	0.2%	0.1%	0.33%	2.68%
164	60,101	590	0.99%	45,851	76.29%	60.61%	21.43%	8.49%	4.37%	0.26%	0.12%	0.6%	4.12%
165	59,978	467	0.78%	48,247	80.44%	39.18%	48.49%	5.33%	3.68%	0.25%	0.14%	0.35%	2.57%
166	60,242	731	1.23%	47,580	78.98%	84.71%	4.96%	4.07%	2.69%	0.18%	0.05%	0.36%	2.97%
167	59,493	-18	-0.03%	44,140	74.19%	65.96%	20.55%	7.41%	1.48%	0.39%	0.18%	0.39%	3.66%
168	60,147	636	1.07%	44,867	74.6%	39.29%	42.28%	10.3%	2.32%	0.33%	0.65%	0.38%	4.46%
169	59,138	-373	-0.63%	45,267	76.54%	60.95%	28.12%	7.66%	0.88%	0.14%	0.03%	0.16%	2.06%
170	60,116	605	1.02%	45,316	75.38%	64.17%	23.21%	8.65%	1.19%	0.12%	0.02%	0.25%	2.38%
171	59,237	-274	-0.46%	45,969	77.6%	53.85%	38.58%	4.63%	0.56%	0.24%	0.02%	0.17%	1.95%
172	59,961	450	0.76%	44,756	74.64%	61.03%	22.46%	13.42%	0.78%	0.23%	0.03%	0.19%	1.87%
173	59,743	232	0.39%	45,292	75.81%	55.68%	35.18%	5.35%	0.84%	0.37%	0.02%	0.26%	2.31%
174	59,852	341	0.57%	45,760	76.46%	72.25%	16.08%	7.96%	0.52%	0.38%	0.03%	0.15%	2.64%
175	59,993	482	0.81%	44,704	74.52%	66.49%	23.13%	5.03%	1.85%	0.28%	0.06%	0.3%	2.86%
176	59,470	-41	-0.07%	44,991	75.65%	66.15%	21.61%	8.24%	0.96%	0.25%	0.1%	0.19%	2.49%
177	59,992	481	0.81%	46,014	76.7%	37.12%	51.68%	6.12%	1.36%	0.24%	0.08%	0.36%	3.04%
178	59,877	366	0.62%	45,638	76.22%	77.79%	13.99%	5.14%	0.54%	0.2%	0.01%	0.23%	2.09%
179	59,356	-155	-0.26%	47,156	79.45%	63.69%	25.74%	6.38%	1.07%	0.15%	0.11%	0.34%	2.51%
180	59,412	-99	-0.17%	45,362	76.35%	71.17%	16.63%	5.62%	1.67%	0.31%	0.11%	0.47%	4.02%

Total: 10,711,908
Ideal District: 59,511

Maptitude

User:

Plan Name: **GA House Illustrative**

Plan Type:

Core Constituencies

Tuesday, December 12, 2023	4:05 PM

From Plan: **GA House Enacted**

Plan: GA House Illustrative, District 1 --   **59,666 Total Population**

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 1	59,666 (100.00%)	1,966 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		1,966 (3.30%)

Plan: GA House Illustrative, District 10 --   **59,519 Total Population**

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 10	59,519 (100.00%)	1,757 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		1,757 (2.95%)

Plan: GA House Illustrative, District 100 --   **60,030 Total Population**

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 100	60,030 (100.00%)	4,273 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		4,273 (7.12%)

Plan: GA House Illustrative, District 101 --   **59,938 Total Population**

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 101	59,938 (100.00%)	11,269 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		11,269 (18.80%)

Plan: GA House Illustrative, District 102 --   **58,959 Total Population**

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 102	58,959 (100.00%)	16,164 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		16,164 (27.42%)

Plan: GA House Illustrative, District 103 --   **60,197 Total Population**

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 103	60,197 (100.00%)	7,454 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		7,454 (12.38%)

Plan: GA House Illustrative, District 104 --   **59,362 Total Population**

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 104	59,362 (100.00%)	7,373 (100.00%)

Core Constituencies

From Plan: **GA House Enacted**

Plan: GA House Illustrative, District 104 -- | 59,362 Total Population

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]
Total and % Population		7,373 (12.42%)

Plan: GA House Illustrative, District 105 -- | 59,344 Total Population

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 105	59,344 (100.00%)	12,628 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		12,628 (21.28%)

Plan: GA House Illustrative, District 106 -- | 59,112 Total Population

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 106	59,112 (100.00%)	15,918 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		15,918 (26.93%)

Plan: GA House Illustrative, District 107 -- | 59,702 Total Population

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 107	59,702 (100.00%)	13,186 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		13,186 (22.09%)

Plan: GA House Illustrative, District 108 -- | 59,577 Total Population

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 108	59,577 (100.00%)	8,132 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		8,132 (13.65%)

Plan: GA House Illustrative, District 109 -- | 59,630 Total Population

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 109	59,630 (100.00%)	14,352 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		14,352 (24.07%)

Plan: GA House Illustrative, District 11 -- | 58,792 Total Population

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 11	58,792 (100.00%)	839 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		839 (1.43%)

Plan: GA House Illustrative, District 110 -- | 59,951 Total Population

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]

Core Constituencies

From Plan: **GA House Enacted**

Plan: GA House Illustrative, District 110 --   **59,951 Total Population**

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 110	59,951 (100.00%)	20,400 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		20,400 (34.03%)

Plan: GA House Illustrative, District 111 --   **60,009 Total Population**

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 111	60,009 (100.00%)	9,828 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		9,828 (16.38%)

Plan: GA House Illustrative, District 112 --   **59,349 Total Population**

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 112	59,349 (100.00%)	8,667 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		8,667 (14.60%)

Plan: GA House Illustrative, District 113 --   **60,053 Total Population**

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 113	60,053 (100.00%)	26,515 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		26,515 (44.15%)

Plan: GA House Illustrative, District 114 --   **59,867 Total Population**

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 114	59,867 (100.00%)	11,347 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		11,347 (18.95%)

Plan: GA House Illustrative, District 115 --   **59,789 Total Population**

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 115	13,110 (21.93%)	3,916 (16.11%)
Dist. 116	22,596 (37.79%)	10,037 (41.29%)
Dist. 78	0 (0.00%)	0 (0.00%)
Dist. 91	24,083 (40.28%)	10,357 (42.60%)
Total and % Population		24,310 (40.66%)

Plan: GA House Illustrative, District 116 --   **60,380 Total Population**

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 115	4,546 (7.53%)	1,186 (4.91%)
Dist. 116	37,317 (61.80%)	16,579 (68.70%)
Dist. 117	18,517 (30.67%)	6,366 (26.38%)
Total and % Population		24,131 (39.97%)

Core Constituencies

From Plan: **GA House Enacted**

Plan: GA House Illustrative, District 117 --   60,142 Total Population

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 115	32,945 (54.78%)	15,691 (69.03%)
Dist. 117	27,197 (45.22%)	7,041 (30.97%)
Total and % Population		22,732 (37.80%)

Plan: GA House Illustrative, District 118 --   59,987 Total Population

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 118	59,987 (100.00%)	10,937 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		10,937 (18.23%)

Plan: GA House Illustrative, District 119 --   58,947 Total Population

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 119	58,947 (100.00%)	5,935 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		5,935 (10.07%)

Plan: GA House Illustrative, District 12 --   59,300 Total Population

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 12	59,300 (100.00%)	4,498 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		4,498 (7.59%)

Plan: GA House Illustrative, District 120 --   58,982 Total Population

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 120	58,982 (100.00%)	6,679 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		6,679 (11.32%)

Plan: GA House Illustrative, District 121 --   59,127 Total Population

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 121	59,127 (100.00%)	4,454 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		4,454 (7.53%)

Plan: GA House Illustrative, District 122 --   59,632 Total Population

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 122	59,632 (100.00%)	13,878 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		13,878 (23.27%)

Plan: GA House Illustrative, District 123 --   59,282 Total Population

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]

Core Constituencies

From Plan: **GA House Enacted**

Dist. 123	59,282 (100.00%)	11,307 (100.00%)	
Total and % Population		11,307 (19.07%)	

Plan: GA House Illustrative, District 124 --   **59,221 Total Population**

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]	
Dist. 124	59,221 (100.00%)	12,186 (100.00%)	
Total and % Population		12,186 (20.58%)	

Plan: GA House Illustrative, District 125 --   **60,137 Total Population**

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]	
Dist. 125	60,137 (100.00%)	10,376 (100.00%)	
Total and % Population		10,376 (17.25%)	

Plan: GA House Illustrative, District 126 --   **59,260 Total Population**

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]	
Dist. 126	59,260 (100.00%)	24,782 (100.00%)	
Total and % Population		24,782 (41.82%)	

Plan: GA House Illustrative, District 127 --   **58,678 Total Population**

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]	
Dist. 127	58,678 (100.00%)	8,500 (100.00%)	
Total and % Population		8,500 (14.49%)	

Plan: GA House Illustrative, District 128 --   **58,864 Total Population**

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]	
Dist. 128	58,864 (100.00%)	23,434 (100.00%)	
Total and % Population		23,434 (39.81%)	

Plan: GA House Illustrative, District 129 --   **58,829 Total Population**

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]	
Dist. 129	58,829 (100.00%)	25,717 (100.00%)	
Total and % Population		25,717 (43.71%)	

Plan: GA House Illustrative, District 13 --   **59,150 Total Population**

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]	
Dist. 13	59,150 (100.00%)	8,665 (100.00%)	
Total and % Population		8,665 (14.65%)	

Core Constituencies   GA House Illustrative

From Plan: **GA House Enacted**

Plan: GA House Illustrative, District 130 --   59,203 Total Population

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 130	59,203 (100.00%)	26,372 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		26,372 (44.55%)

Plan: GA House Illustrative, District 131 --   58,890 Total Population

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 131	58,890 (100.00%)	7,572 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		7,572 (12.86%)

Plan: GA House Illustrative, District 132 --   59,142 Total Population

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 132	59,142 (100.00%)	24,471 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		24,471 (41.38%)

Plan: GA House Illustrative, District 133 --   59,768 Total Population

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 133	32,897 (55.04%)	7,044 (58.15%)
Dist. 134	9,272 (15.51%)	905 (7.47%)
Dist. 144	17,599 (29.45%)	4,165 (34.38%)
Total and % Population		12,114 (20.27%)

Plan: GA House Illustrative, District 134 --   59,046 Total Population

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 134	50,124 (84.89%)	14,238 (84.86%)
Dist. 135	8,922 (15.11%)	2,541 (15.14%)
Total and % Population		16,779 (28.42%)

Plan: GA House Illustrative, District 135 --   60,013 Total Population

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 135	51,141 (85.22%)	8,557 (89.55%)
Dist. 144	7,685 (12.81%)	771 (8.07%)
Dist. 145	1,187 (1.98%)	228 (2.39%)
Total and % Population		9,556 (15.92%)

Plan: GA House Illustrative, District 136 --   59,298 Total Population

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 136	59,298 (100.00%)	13,005 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		13,005 (21.93%)

Core Constituencies

From Plan: **GA House Enacted**

Plan: GA House Illustrative, District 137 --   59,551 Total Population

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 137	59,551 (100.00%)	23,647 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		23,647 (39.71%)

Plan: GA House Illustrative, District 138 --   58,912 Total Population

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 138	58,912 (100.00%)	8,824 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		8,824 (14.98%)

Plan: GA House Illustrative, District 139 --   59,010 Total Population

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 139	59,010 (100.00%)	9,227 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		9,227 (15.64%)

Plan: GA House Illustrative, District 14 --   59,135 Total Population

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 14	59,135 (100.00%)	3,117 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		3,117 (5.27%)

Plan: GA House Illustrative, District 140 --   59,294 Total Population

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 140	59,294 (100.00%)	25,596 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		25,596 (43.17%)

Plan: GA House Illustrative, District 141 --   59,019 Total Population

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 141	59,019 (100.00%)	25,672 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		25,672 (43.50%)

Plan: GA House Illustrative, District 142 --   59,320 Total Population

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 142	31,394 (52.92%)	13,910 (61.36%)
Dist. 143	6,131 (10.34%)	3,405 (15.02%)
Dist. 144	17,474 (29.46%)	4,483 (19.78%)
Dist. 145	4,321 (7.28%)	871 (3.84%)
Total and % Population		22,669 (38.21%)

Plan: GA House Illustrative, District 143 --   59,122 Total Population

Core Constituencies

From Plan: **GA House Enacted**

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 142	23,599 (39.92%)	9,850 (42.46%)
Dist. 143	19,049 (32.22%)	9,171 (39.53%)
Dist. 144	16,474 (27.86%)	4,179 (18.01%)
Total and % Population		23,200 (39.24%)

Plan: GA House Illustrative, District 144 --   **58,533 Total Population**

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 145	26,223 (44.80%)	4,416 (39.46%)
Dist. 146	24,398 (41.68%)	5,419 (48.43%)
Dist. 147	7,912 (13.52%)	1,355 (12.11%)
Total and % Population		11,190 (19.12%)

Plan: GA House Illustrative, District 145 --   **59,668 Total Population**

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 142	4,615 (7.73%)	2,776 (12.37%)
Dist. 143	18,101 (30.34%)	6,396 (28.50%)
Dist. 145	28,132 (47.15%)	10,838 (48.29%)
Dist. 146	0 (0.00%)	0 (0.00%)
Dist. 147	8,820 (14.78%)	2,433 (10.84%)
Total and % Population		22,443 (37.61%)

Plan: GA House Illustrative, District 146 --   **59,197 Total Population**

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 146	19,684 (33.25%)	3,062 (28.11%)
Dist. 148	26,930 (45.49%)	5,793 (53.19%)
Dist. 149	12,583 (21.26%)	2,036 (18.69%)
Total and % Population		10,891 (18.40%)

Plan: GA House Illustrative, District 147 --   **58,567 Total Population**

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 146	16,121 (27.53%)	3,831 (28.23%)
Dist. 147	42,446 (72.47%)	9,738 (71.77%)
Total and % Population		13,569 (23.17%)

Plan: GA House Illustrative, District 148 --   **59,887 Total Population**

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 148	33,054 (55.19%)	10,065 (56.85%)
Dist. 149	26,833 (44.81%)	7,638 (43.15%)
Total and % Population		17,703 (29.56%)

Plan: GA House Illustrative, District 149 --   **59,392 Total Population**

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]

Core Constituencies

From Plan: **GA House Enacted**

Plan: GA House Illustrative, District 149 --   **59,392 Total Population**

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 133	26,305 (44.29%)	10,314 (41.72%)
Dist. 143	16,188 (27.26%)	9,229 (37.34%)
Dist. 149	16,899 (28.45%)	5,176 (20.94%)
Total and % Population		24,719 (41.62%)

Plan: GA House Illustrative, District 15 --   **59,213 Total Population**

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 15	59,213 (100.00%)	6,500 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		6,500 (10.98%)

Plan: GA House Illustrative, District 150 --   **59,276 Total Population**

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 150	59,276 (100.00%)	25,202 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		25,202 (42.52%)

Plan: GA House Illustrative, District 151 --   **60,059 Total Population**

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 151	60,059 (100.00%)	19,920 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		19,920 (33.17%)

Plan: GA House Illustrative, District 152 --   **60,134 Total Population**

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 152	60,134 (100.00%)	11,993 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		11,993 (19.94%)

Plan: GA House Illustrative, District 153 --   **59,299 Total Population**

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 153	59,299 (100.00%)	31,047 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		31,047 (52.36%)

Plan: GA House Illustrative, District 154 --   **59,994 Total Population**

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 154	59,994 (100.00%)	25,914 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		25,914 (43.19%)

Plan: GA House Illustrative, District 155 --   **60,134 Total Population**

Core Constituencies

From Plan: **GA House Enacted**

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 149	1,375 (2.29%)	100 (0.61%)
Dist. 155	58,759 (97.71%)	16,208 (99.39%)
Total and % Population		16,308 (27.12%)

Plan: GA House Illustrative, District 156 --   **60,647 Total Population**

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 149	1,203 (1.98%)	101 (0.72%)
Dist. 156	59,444 (98.02%)	13,875 (99.28%)
Total and % Population		13,976 (23.04%)

Plan: GA House Illustrative, District 157 --   **59,957 Total Population**

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 157	59,957 (100.00%)	11,176 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		11,176 (18.64%)

Plan: GA House Illustrative, District 158 --   **59,440 Total Population**

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 158	59,440 (100.00%)	14,209 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		14,209 (23.90%)

Plan: GA House Illustrative, District 159 --   **59,895 Total Population**

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 159	59,895 (100.00%)	10,995 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		10,995 (18.36%)

Plan: GA House Illustrative, District 16 --   **59,402 Total Population**

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 16	59,402 (100.00%)	5,146 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		5,146 (8.66%)

Plan: GA House Illustrative, District 160 --   **59,935 Total Population**

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 160	59,935 (100.00%)	10,859 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		10,859 (18.12%)

Plan: GA House Illustrative, District 161 --   **60,097 Total Population**

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]

Core Constituencies

From Plan: **GA House Enacted**

Plan: GA House Illustrative, District 161 --   60,097 Total Population

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 161	60,097 (100.00%)	12,042 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		12,042 (20.04%)

Plan: GA House Illustrative, District 162 --   60,308 Total Population

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 162	60,308 (100.00%)	20,435 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		20,435 (33.88%)

Plan: GA House Illustrative, District 163 --   60,123 Total Population

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 163	60,123 (100.00%)	22,045 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		22,045 (36.67%)

Plan: GA House Illustrative, District 164 --   60,101 Total Population

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 164	60,101 (100.00%)	10,760 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		10,760 (17.90%)

Plan: GA House Illustrative, District 165 --   59,978 Total Population

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 165	59,978 (100.00%)	24,282 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		24,282 (40.48%)

Plan: GA House Illustrative, District 166 --   60,242 Total Population

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 166	60,242 (100.00%)	2,698 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		2,698 (4.48%)

Plan: GA House Illustrative, District 167 --   59,493 Total Population

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 167	59,493 (100.00%)	9,835 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		9,835 (16.53%)

Plan: GA House Illustrative, District 168 --   60,147 Total Population

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]

Core Constituencies

From Plan: **GA House Enacted**

Plan: GA House Illustrative, District 168 --   **60,147 Total Population**

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 168	60,147 (100.00%)	20,757 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		20,757 (34.51%)

Plan: GA House Illustrative, District 169 --   **59,138 Total Population**

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 169	59,138 (100.00%)	13,147 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		13,147 (22.23%)

Plan: GA House Illustrative, District 17 --   **59,120 Total Population**

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 17	59,120 (100.00%)	9,843 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		9,843 (16.65%)

Plan: GA House Illustrative, District 170 --   **60,116 Total Population**

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 170	60,116 (100.00%)	10,976 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		10,976 (18.26%)

Plan: GA House Illustrative, District 171 --   **59,237 Total Population**

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 171	59,237 (100.00%)	18,202 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		18,202 (30.73%)

Plan: GA House Illustrative, District 172 --   **59,961 Total Population**

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 172	59,961 (100.00%)	10,439 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		10,439 (17.41%)

Plan: GA House Illustrative, District 173 --   **59,743 Total Population**

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 173	59,743 (100.00%)	16,428 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		16,428 (27.50%)

Plan: GA House Illustrative, District 174 --   **59,852 Total Population**

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]

From Plan: **GA House Enacted**

Plan: GA House Illustrative, District 174 --   **59,852 Total Population**

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 174	59,852 (100.00%)	7,950 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		7,950 (13.28%)

Plan: GA House Illustrative, District 175 --   **59,993 Total Population**

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 175	59,993 (100.00%)	10,805 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		10,805 (18.01%)

Plan: GA House Illustrative, District 176 --   **59,470 Total Population**

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 176	59,470 (100.00%)	10,206 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		10,206 (17.16%)

Plan: GA House Illustrative, District 177 --   **59,992 Total Population**

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 177	59,992 (100.00%)	24,793 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		24,793 (41.33%)

Plan: GA House Illustrative, District 178 --   **59,877 Total Population**

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 178	59,877 (100.00%)	6,750 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		6,750 (11.27%)

Plan: GA House Illustrative, District 179 --   **59,356 Total Population**

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 179	59,356 (100.00%)	12,745 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		12,745 (21.47%)

Plan: GA House Illustrative, District 18 --   **59,335 Total Population**

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 18	59,335 (100.00%)	3,604 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		3,604 (6.07%)

Plan: GA House Illustrative, District 180 --   **59,412 Total Population**

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]

Core Constituencies

<div align="right">GA House Illustrative</div>

From Plan: **GA House Enacted**

Plan: GA House Illustrative, District 180 --   59,412 Total Population

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 180	59,412 (100.00%)	8,261 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		8,261 (13.90%)

Plan: GA House Illustrative, District 19 --   58,955 Total Population

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 19	58,955 (100.00%)	10,697 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		10,697 (18.14%)

Plan: GA House Illustrative, District 2 --   59,773 Total Population

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 2	59,773 (100.00%)	1,456 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		1,456 (2.44%)

Plan: GA House Illustrative, District 20 --   60,107 Total Population

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 20	60,107 (100.00%)	4,230 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		4,230 (7.04%)

Plan: GA House Illustrative, District 21 --   59,529 Total Population

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 21	59,529 (100.00%)	2,272 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		2,272 (3.82%)

Plan: GA House Illustrative, District 22 --   59,460 Total Population

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 22	59,460 (100.00%)	6,918 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		6,918 (11.63%)

Plan: GA House Illustrative, District 23 --   59,048 Total Population

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 23	59,048 (100.00%)	2,878 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		2,878 (4.87%)

Plan: GA House Illustrative, District 24 --   59,011 Total Population

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]

From Plan: **GA House Enacted**

Plan: GA House Illustrative, District 24 --   **59,011 Total Population**

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 24	59,011 (100.00%)	2,926 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		2,926 (4.96%)

Plan: GA House Illustrative, District 25 --   **59,414 Total Population**

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 25	59,414 (100.00%)	2,507 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		2,507 (4.22%)

Plan: GA House Illustrative, District 26 --   **59,248 Total Population**

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 26	59,248 (100.00%)	1,767 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		1,767 (2.98%)

Plan: GA House Illustrative, District 27 --   **58,795 Total Population**

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 27	58,795 (100.00%)	1,698 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		1,698 (2.89%)

Plan: GA House Illustrative, District 28 --   **58,972 Total Population**

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 28	58,972 (100.00%)	1,747 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		1,747 (2.96%)

Plan: GA House Illustrative, District 29 --   **59,200 Total Population**

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 29	59,200 (100.00%)	5,861 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		5,861 (9.90%)

Plan: GA House Illustrative, District 3 --   **60,199 Total Population**

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 3	60,199 (100.00%)	1,565 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		1,565 (2.60%)

Plan: GA House Illustrative, District 30 --   **59,266 Total Population**

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]

Core Constituencies

From Plan: **GA House Enacted**

Plan: GA House Illustrative, District 30 --   59,266 Total Population

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 30	59,266 (100.00%)	3,678 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		3,678 (6.21%)

Plan: GA House Illustrative, District 31 --   59,901 Total Population

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 31	59,901 (100.00%)	3,265 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		3,265 (5.45%)

Plan: GA House Illustrative, District 32 --   59,145 Total Population

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 32	59,145 (100.00%)	3,659 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		3,659 (6.19%)

Plan: GA House Illustrative, District 33 --   59,187 Total Population

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 33	59,187 (100.00%)	5,207 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		5,207 (8.80%)

Plan: GA House Illustrative, District 34 --   59,875 Total Population

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 34	59,875 (100.00%)	7,169 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		7,169 (11.97%)

Plan: GA House Illustrative, District 35 --   59,889 Total Population

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 35	59,889 (100.00%)	13,722 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		13,722 (22.91%)

Plan: GA House Illustrative, District 36 --   59,994 Total Population

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 36	59,994 (100.00%)	7,626 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		7,626 (12.71%)

Plan: GA House Illustrative, District 37 --   59,176 Total Population

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]

Core Constituencies

From Plan: **GA House Enacted**

Plan: GA House Illustrative, District 37 -- 59,176 Total Population

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 37	59,176 (100.00%)	13,027 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		13,027 (22.01%)

Plan: GA House Illustrative, District 38 -- 59,317 Total Population

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 38	59,317 (100.00%)	24,318 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		24,318 (41.00%)

Plan: GA House Illustrative, District 39 -- 59,381 Total Population

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 39	59,381 (100.00%)	24,569 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		24,569 (41.38%)

Plan: GA House Illustrative, District 4 -- 59,070 Total Population

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 4	59,070 (100.00%)	2,303 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		2,303 (3.90%)

Plan: GA House Illustrative, District 40 -- 59,044 Total Population

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 40	59,044 (100.00%)	15,821 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		15,821 (26.80%)

Plan: GA House Illustrative, District 41 -- 60,122 Total Population

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 41	60,122 (100.00%)	17,816 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		17,816 (29.63%)

Plan: GA House Illustrative, District 42 -- 59,620 Total Population

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 42	59,620 (100.00%)	16,353 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		16,353 (27.43%)

Plan: GA House Illustrative, District 43 -- 59,464 Total Population

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]

Core Constituencies

From Plan: **GA House Enacted**

Plan: GA House Illustrative, District 43 --   **59,464 Total Population**

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 43	59,464 (100.00%)	12,476 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		12,476 (20.98%)

Plan: GA House Illustrative, District 44 --   **60,002 Total Population**

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 44	60,002 (100.00%)	5,635 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		5,635 (9.39%)

Plan: GA House Illustrative, District 45 --   **59,738 Total Population**

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 45	59,738 (100.00%)	2,324 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		2,324 (3.89%)

Plan: GA House Illustrative, District 46 --   **59,108 Total Population**

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 46	59,108 (100.00%)	3,560 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		3,560 (6.02%)

Plan: GA House Illustrative, District 47 --   **59,126 Total Population**

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 47	59,126 (100.00%)	4,709 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		4,709 (7.96%)

Plan: GA House Illustrative, District 48 --   **59,003 Total Population**

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 48	59,003 (100.00%)	5,279 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		5,279 (8.95%)

Plan: GA House Illustrative, District 49 --   **59,153 Total Population**

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 49	59,153 (100.00%)	3,813 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		3,813 (6.45%)

Plan: GA House Illustrative, District 5 --   **58,837 Total Population**

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]

Maptitude
For Redistricting

Core Constituencies

From Plan: **GA House Enacted**

Plan: GA House Illustrative, District 5 --   58,837 Total Population

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 5	58,837 (100.00%)	2,051 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		2,051 (3.49%)

Plan: GA House Illustrative, District 50 --   59,523 Total Population

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 50	59,523 (100.00%)	5,450 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		5,450 (9.16%)

Plan: GA House Illustrative, District 51 --   58,952 Total Population

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 51	58,952 (100.00%)	11,193 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		11,193 (18.99%)

Plan: GA House Illustrative, District 52 --   59,811 Total Population

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 52	59,811 (100.00%)	7,758 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		7,758 (12.97%)

Plan: GA House Illustrative, District 53 --   59,953 Total Population

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 53	59,953 (100.00%)	6,819 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		6,819 (11.37%)

Plan: GA House Illustrative, District 54 --   60,083 Total Population

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 54	60,083 (100.00%)	7,789 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		7,789 (12.96%)

Plan: GA House Illustrative, District 55 --   59,971 Total Population

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 55	59,971 (100.00%)	27,279 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		27,279 (45.49%)

Plan: GA House Illustrative, District 56 --   58,929 Total Population

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]

Core Constituencies   GA House Illustrative

From Plan: **GA House Enacted**

Plan: GA House Illustrative, District 56 --   **58,929 Total Population**

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 56	58,929 (100.00%)	23,993 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		23,993 (40.72%)

Plan: GA House Illustrative, District 57 --   **59,969 Total Population**

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 57	59,969 (100.00%)	9,411 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		9,411 (15.69%)

Plan: GA House Illustrative, District 58 --   **59,057 Total Population**

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 58	59,057 (100.00%)	31,845 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		31,845 (53.92%)

Plan: GA House Illustrative, District 59 --   **59,434 Total Population**

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 59	59,434 (100.00%)	34,470 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		34,470 (58.00%)

Plan: GA House Illustrative, District 6 --   **59,712 Total Population**

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 6	59,712 (100.00%)	682 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		682 (1.14%)

Plan: GA House Illustrative, District 60 --   **59,709 Total Population**

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 60	59,709 (100.00%)	29,061 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		29,061 (48.67%)

Plan: GA House Illustrative, District 61 --   **58,950 Total Population**

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 61	535 (0.91%)	419 (1.77%)
Dist. 64	19,083 (32.37%)	4,491 (18.99%)
Dist. 65	23,652 (40.12%)	13,637 (57.66%)
Dist. 66	15,680 (26.60%)	5,104 (21.58%)
Total and % Population		23,651 (40.12%)

Core Constituencies

From Plan: **GA House Enacted**

Plan: GA House Illustrative, District 62 --   **59,450 Total Population**

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 62	59,450 (100.00%)	33,548 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		33,548 (56.43%)

Plan: GA House Illustrative, District 63 --   **59,381 Total Population**

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 63	59,381 (100.00%)	31,229 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		31,229 (52.59%)

Plan: GA House Illustrative, District 64 --   **59,648 Total Population**

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 61	36,238 (60.75%)	17,117 (75.25%)
Dist. 64	23,410 (39.25%)	5,631 (24.75%)
Total and % Population		22,748 (38.14%)

Plan: GA House Illustrative, District 65 --   **59,240 Total Population**

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 61	22,529 (38.03%)	16,226 (57.05%)
Dist. 64	6,306 (10.64%)	781 (2.75%)
Dist. 65	30,405 (51.33%)	11,434 (40.20%)
Total and % Population		28,441 (48.01%)

Plan: GA House Illustrative, District 66 --   **58,961 Total Population**

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 64	10,187 (17.28%)	2,674 (11.30%)
Dist. 65	5,407 (9.17%)	2,440 (10.31%)
Dist. 66	43,367 (73.55%)	18,543 (78.38%)
Total and % Population		23,657 (40.12%)

Plan: GA House Illustrative, District 67 --   **59,135 Total Population**

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 67	59,135 (100.00%)	26,099 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		26,099 (44.13%)

Plan: GA House Illustrative, District 68 --   **59,477 Total Population**

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 68	59,477 (100.00%)	24,994 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		24,994 (42.02%)

Core Constituencies

From Plan: **GA House Enacted**

Plan: GA House Illustrative, District 69 --   **58,358 Total Population**

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 69	56,280 (96.44%)	28,030 (98.61%)
Dist. 74	2,078 (3.56%)	394 (1.39%)
Total and % Population		28,424 (48.71%)

Plan: GA House Illustrative, District 7 --   **59,081 Total Population**

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 7	59,081 (100.00%)	302 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		302 (0.51%)

Plan: GA House Illustrative, District 70 --   **59,121 Total Population**

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 70	59,121 (100.00%)	12,591 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		12,591 (21.30%)

Plan: GA House Illustrative, District 71 --   **59,538 Total Population**

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 71	59,538 (100.00%)	8,879 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		8,879 (14.91%)

Plan: GA House Illustrative, District 72 --   **59,660 Total Population**

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 72	59,660 (100.00%)	9,642 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		9,642 (16.16%)

Plan: GA House Illustrative, District 73 --   **60,036 Total Population**

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 73	60,036 (100.00%)	5,538 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		5,538 (9.22%)

Plan: GA House Illustrative, District 74 --   **58,418 Total Population**

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 69	2,402 (4.11%)	920 (3.91%)
Dist. 74	21,666 (37.09%)	1,996 (8.49%)
Dist. 75	25,599 (43.82%)	14,984 (63.70%)
Dist. 78	8,751 (14.98%)	5,621 (23.90%)
Total and % Population		23,521 (40.26%)

Plan: GA House Illustrative, District 75 --   **59,759 Total Population**

Core Constituencies

From Plan: **GA House Enacted**

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 75	34,144 (57.14%)	17,639 (58.62%)
Dist. 78	25,615 (42.86%)	12,451 (41.38%)
Total and % Population		30,090 (50.35%)

Plan: GA House Illustrative, District 76 --   **59,759 Total Population**

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 76	59,759 (100.00%)	29,832 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		29,832 (49.92%)

Plan: GA House Illustrative, District 77 --   **59,242 Total Population**

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 77	59,242 (100.00%)	33,655 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		33,655 (56.81%)

Plan: GA House Illustrative, District 78 --   **59,890 Total Population**

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 74	35,212 (58.79%)	9,016 (39.46%)
Dist. 78	24,678 (41.21%)	13,832 (60.54%)
Total and % Population		22,848 (38.15%)

Plan: GA House Illustrative, District 79 --   **59,500 Total Population**

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 79	59,500 (100.00%)	30,942 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		30,942 (52.00%)

Plan: GA House Illustrative, District 8 --   **59,244 Total Population**

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 8	59,244 (100.00%)	708 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		708 (1.20%)

Plan: GA House Illustrative, District 80 --   **59,461 Total Population**

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 80	59,461 (100.00%)	6,350 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		6,350 (10.68%)

Plan: GA House Illustrative, District 81 --   **59,007 Total Population**

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]

Core Constituencies

From Plan: **GA House Enacted**

Plan: GA House Illustrative, District 81 --   **59,007 Total Population**

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 81	59,007 (100.00%)	10,099 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		10,099 (17.11%)

Plan: GA House Illustrative, District 82 --   **59,724 Total Population**

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 82	59,724 (100.00%)	8,455 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		8,455 (14.16%)

Plan: GA House Illustrative, District 83 --   **59,416 Total Population**

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 83	59,416 (100.00%)	7,044 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		7,044 (11.86%)

Plan: GA House Illustrative, District 84 --   **59,862 Total Population**

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 84	59,862 (100.00%)	34,877 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		34,877 (58.26%)

Plan: GA House Illustrative, District 85 --   **59,373 Total Population**

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 85	59,373 (100.00%)	29,041 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		29,041 (48.91%)

Plan: GA House Illustrative, District 86 --   **59,205 Total Population**

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 86	59,205 (100.00%)	33,485 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		33,485 (56.56%)

Plan: GA House Illustrative, District 87 --   **59,709 Total Population**

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 87	59,709 (100.00%)	33,336 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		33,336 (55.83%)

Plan: GA House Illustrative, District 88 --   **59,689 Total Population**

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]

Maptitude
For Redistricting

Core Constituencies

From Plan: **GA House Enacted**

Plan: GA House Illustrative, District 88 --   59,689 Total Population

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 88	59,689 (100.00%)	29,187 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		29,187 (48.90%)

Plan: GA House Illustrative, District 89 --   59,866 Total Population

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 89	59,866 (100.00%)	28,890 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		28,890 (48.26%)

Plan: GA House Illustrative, District 9 --   59,474 Total Population

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 9	59,474 (100.00%)	759 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		759 (1.28%)

Plan: GA House Illustrative, District 90 --   59,812 Total Population

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 90	59,812 (100.00%)	28,082 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		28,082 (46.95%)

Plan: GA House Illustrative, District 91 --   59,956 Total Population

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 115	9,573 (15.97%)	2,564 (9.29%)
Dist. 117	14,416 (24.04%)	3,056 (11.07%)
Dist. 91	35,967 (59.99%)	21,984 (79.64%)
Total and % Population		27,604 (46.04%)

Plan: GA House Illustrative, District 92 --   60,273 Total Population

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 92	60,273 (100.00%)	32,022 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		32,022 (53.13%)

Plan: GA House Illustrative, District 93 --   60,118 Total Population

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 93	60,118 (100.00%)	29,239 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		29,239 (48.64%)

Plan: GA House Illustrative, District 94 --   59,211 Total Population

Core Constituencies

From Plan: **GA House Enacted**

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 94	59,211 (100.00%)	30,935 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		30,935 (52.25%)

Plan: GA House Illustrative, District 95 --   60,030 Total Population

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 95	60,030 (100.00%)	30,183 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		30,183 (50.28%)

Plan: GA House Illustrative, District 96 --   59,515 Total Population

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 96	59,515 (100.00%)	10,273 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		10,273 (17.26%)

Plan: GA House Illustrative, District 97 --   59,072 Total Population

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 97	59,072 (100.00%)	12,405 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		12,405 (21.00%)

Plan: GA House Illustrative, District 98 --   59,998 Total Population

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 98	59,998 (100.00%)	9,934 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		9,934 (16.56%)

Plan: GA House Illustrative, District 99 --   59,850 Total Population

	Population	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 99	59,850 (100.00%)	6,622 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		6,622 (11.06%)

User: **Blake Esselstyn**
Plan Name: **GA_Hse_Enacted_2021**
Plan Type: **Enacted**

Core Constituencies

Sunday, December 10, 2023	10:27 PM

From Plan: **GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1**

Plan: GA_Hse_Enacted_2021, District 001 --   59,666 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 001	59,666 (100.00%)	2,350 (100.00%)	1,966 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		2,350 (3.94%)	1,966 (3.30%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Enacted_2021, District 002 --   59,773 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 002	59,773 (100.00%)	1,601 (100.00%)	1,456 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		1,601 (2.68%)	1,456 (2.44%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Enacted_2021, District 003 --   60,199 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 003	60,199 (100.00%)	1,744 (100.00%)	1,565 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		1,744 (2.90%)	1,565 (2.60%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Enacted_2021, District 004 --   59,070 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 004	59,070 (100.00%)	2,606 (100.00%)	2,303 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		2,606 (4.41%)	2,303 (3.90%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Enacted_2021, District 005 --   58,837 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 005	58,837 (100.00%)	2,281 (100.00%)	2,051 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		2,281 (3.88%)	2,051 (3.49%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Enacted_2021, District 006 --   59,712 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 006	59,712 (100.00%)	641 (100.00%)	682 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		641 (1.07%)	682 (1.14%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Enacted_2021, District 007 --   59,081 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 007	59,081 (100.00%)	239 (100.00%)	302 (100.00%)

Core Constituencies

From Plan: **GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1**

Plan: GA_Hse_Enacted_2021, District 007 --   59,081 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Total and % Population		239 (0.40%)	302 (0.51%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Enacted_2021, District 008 --   59,244 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 008	59,244 (100.00%)	687 (100.00%)	708 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		687 (1.16%)	708 (1.20%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Enacted_2021, District 009 --   59,474 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 009	59,474 (100.00%)	626 (100.00%)	759 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		626 (1.05%)	759 (1.28%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Enacted_2021, District 010 --   59,519 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 010	59,519 (100.00%)	1,804 (100.00%)	1,757 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		1,804 (3.03%)	1,757 (2.95%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Enacted_2021, District 011 --   58,792 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 011	58,792 (100.00%)	949 (100.00%)	839 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		949 (1.61%)	839 (1.43%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Enacted_2021, District 012 --   59,300 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 012	59,300 (100.00%)	5,148 (100.00%)	4,498 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		5,148 (8.68%)	4,498 (7.59%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Enacted_2021, District 013 --   59,150 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 013	59,150 (100.00%)	11,189 (100.00%)	8,665 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		11,189 (18.92%)	8,665 (14.65%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Enacted_2021, District 014 --   59,135 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]

Core Constituencies

From Plan: **GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1**

Plan: GA_Hse_Enacted_2021, District 014 --   59,135 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 014	59,135 (100.00%)	3,534 (100.00%)	3,117 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		3,534 (5.98%)	3,117 (5.27%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Enacted_2021, District 015 --   59,213 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 015	59,213 (100.00%)	8,202 (100.00%)	6,500 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		8,202 (13.85%)	6,500 (10.98%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Enacted_2021, District 016 --   59,402 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 016	59,402 (100.00%)	6,746 (100.00%)	5,146 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		6,746 (11.36%)	5,146 (8.66%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Enacted_2021, District 017 --   59,120 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 017	59,120 (100.00%)	13,323 (100.00%)	9,843 (100.00%)
Dist. 019	0 (0.00%)	0 (0.00%)	(0.00%)
Total and % Population		13,323 (22.54%)	9,843 (16.65%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Enacted_2021, District 018 --   59,335 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 018	59,335 (100.00%)	4,265 (100.00%)	3,604 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		4,265 (7.19%)	3,604 (6.07%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Enacted_2021, District 019 --   58,955 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 019	43,719 (74.16%)	11,978 (84.85%)	8,988 (84.02%)
Dist. 040	15,236 (25.84%)	2,139 (15.15%)	1,709 (15.98%)
Total and % Population		14,117 (23.95%)	10,697 (18.14%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Enacted_2021, District 020 --   60,107 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 020	60,107 (100.00%)	5,011 (100.00%)	4,230 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		5,011 (8.34%)	4,230 (7.04%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Enacted_2021, District 021 --   59,529 Total Population

Core Constituencies

From Plan: **GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1**

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 021	59,529 (100.00%)	2,603 (100.00%)	2,272 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		2,603 (4.37%)	2,272 (3.82%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Enacted_2021, District 022 --   59,460 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 022	59,460 (100.00%)	8,506 (100.00%)	6,918 (100.00%)
Dist. 035	0 (0.00%)	0 (0.00%)	(0.00%)
Total and % Population		8,506 (14.31%)	6,918 (11.63%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Enacted_2021, District 023 --   59,048 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 023	59,048 (100.00%)	3,432 (100.00%)	2,878 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		3,432 (5.81%)	2,878 (4.87%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Enacted_2021, District 024 --   59,011 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 024	59,011 (100.00%)	3,624 (100.00%)	2,926 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		3,624 (6.14%)	2,926 (4.96%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Enacted_2021, District 025 --   59,414 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 025	59,414 (100.00%)	3,004 (100.00%)	2,507 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		3,004 (5.06%)	2,507 (4.22%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Enacted_2021, District 026 --   59,248 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 026	59,248 (100.00%)	2,022 (100.00%)	1,767 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		2,022 (3.41%)	1,767 (2.98%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Enacted_2021, District 027 --   58,795 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 027	58,795 (100.00%)	1,946 (100.00%)	1,698 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		1,946 (3.31%)	1,698 (2.89%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Enacted_2021, District 028 --   58,972 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]

Core Constituencies

From Plan: **GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1**

Plan: GA_Hse_Enacted_2021, District 028 --   58,972 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 028	58,972 (100.00%)	2,060 (100.00%)	1,747 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		2,060 (3.49%)	1,747 (2.96%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Enacted_2021, District 029 --   59,200 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 029	59,200 (100.00%)	7,373 (100.00%)	5,861 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		7,373 (12.45%)	5,861 (9.90%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Enacted_2021, District 030 --   59,266 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 030	59,266 (100.00%)	4,478 (100.00%)	3,678 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		4,478 (7.56%)	3,678 (6.21%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Enacted_2021, District 031 --   59,901 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 031	59,901 (100.00%)	4,092 (100.00%)	3,265 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		4,092 (6.83%)	3,265 (5.45%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Enacted_2021, District 032 --   59,145 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 032	59,145 (100.00%)	4,337 (100.00%)	3,659 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		4,337 (7.33%)	3,659 (6.19%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Enacted_2021, District 033 --   59,187 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 033	59,187 (100.00%)	6,524 (100.00%)	5,207 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		6,524 (11.02%)	5,207 (8.80%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Enacted_2021, District 034 --   59,875 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 034	48,029 (80.22%)	6,873 (77.95%)	5,587 (77.93%)
Dist. 035	652 (1.09%)	285 (3.23%)	241 (3.36%)
Dist. 036	11,194 (18.70%)	1,659 (18.82%)	1,341 (18.71%)
Total and % Population		8,817 (14.73%)	7,169 (11.97%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Enacted_2021, District 035 --   59,889 Total Population

Core Constituencies

From Plan: **GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1**

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 035	47,824 (79.85%)	13,401 (82.47%)	11,479 (83.65%)
Dist. 036	12,065 (20.15%)	2,849 (17.53%)	2,243 (16.35%)
Total and % Population		16,250 (27.13%)	13,722 (22.91%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Enacted_2021, District 036 --   59,994 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 019	13,248 (22.08%)	2,590 (26.56%)	1,971 (25.85%)
Dist. 034	10,107 (16.85%)	2,734 (28.03%)	2,121 (27.81%)
Dist. 036	36,639 (61.07%)	4,429 (45.41%)	3,534 (46.34%)
Total and % Population		9,753 (16.26%)	7,626 (12.71%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Enacted_2021, District 037 --   59,176 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 034	811 (1.37%)	100 (0.64%)	72 (0.55%)
Dist. 035	11,213 (18.95%)	4,232 (26.92%)	3,555 (27.29%)
Dist. 037	45,572 (77.01%)	11,227 (71.40%)	9,263 (71.11%)
Dist. 042	1,580 (2.67%)	164 (1.04%)	137 (1.05%)
Dist. 043	0 (0.00%)	0 (0.00%)	(0.00%)
Total and % Population		15,723 (26.57%)	13,027 (22.01%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Enacted_2021, District 038 --   59,317 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 038	59,317 (100.00%)	31,840 (100.00%)	24,318 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		31,840 (53.68%)	24,318 (41.00%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Enacted_2021, District 039 --   59,381 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 039	59,381 (100.00%)	31,375 (100.00%)	24,569 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		31,375 (52.84%)	24,569 (41.38%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Enacted_2021, District 040 --   59,044 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 042	11,334 (19.20%)	2,874 (15.50%)	2,253 (14.24%)
Dist. 060	8,600 (14.57%)	2,340 (12.62%)	2,166 (13.69%)
Dist. 061	39,110 (66.24%)	13,322 (71.87%)	11,402 (72.07%)
Total and % Population		18,536 (31.39%)	15,821 (26.80%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Enacted_2021, District 041 --   60,122 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 041	60,122 (100.00%)	22,247 (100.00%)	17,816 (100.00%)

Core Constituencies

From Plan: **GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1**

Plan: GA_Hse_Enacted_2021, District 041 --   60,122 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Total and % Population		22,247 (37.00%)	17,816 (29.63%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Enacted_2021, District 042 --   59,620 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 042	46,103 (77.33%)	14,160 (74.52%)	12,046 (73.66%)
Dist. 043	13,517 (22.67%)	4,841 (25.48%)	4,307 (26.34%)
Dist. 060	0 (0.00%)	0 (0.00%)	(0.00%)
Total and % Population		19,001 (31.87%)	16,353 (27.43%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Enacted_2021, District 043 --   59,464 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 037	13,355 (22.46%)	2,460 (16.66%)	2,213 (17.74%)
Dist. 042	0 (0.00%)	0 (0.00%)	(0.00%)
Dist. 043	46,109 (77.54%)	12,306 (83.34%)	10,263 (82.26%)
Total and % Population		14,766 (24.83%)	12,476 (20.98%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Enacted_2021, District 044 --   60,002 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 044	60,002 (100.00%)	6,740 (100.00%)	5,635 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		6,740 (11.23%)	5,635 (9.39%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Enacted_2021, District 045 --   59,738 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 045	59,738 (100.00%)	2,532 (100.00%)	2,324 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		2,532 (4.24%)	2,324 (3.89%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Enacted_2021, District 046 --   59,108 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 046	59,108 (100.00%)	4,096 (100.00%)	3,560 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		4,096 (6.93%)	3,560 (6.02%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Enacted_2021, District 047 --   59,126 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 047	59,126 (100.00%)	5,672 (100.00%)	4,709 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		5,672 (9.59%)	4,709 (7.96%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Enacted_2021, District 048 --   59,003 Total Population

Core Constituencies

From Plan: **GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1**

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 048	59,003 (100.00%)	6,124 (100.00%)	5,279 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		6,124 (10.38%)	5,279 (8.95%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Enacted_2021, District 049 --   59,153 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 049	59,153 (100.00%)	4,333 (100.00%)	3,813 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		4,333 (7.33%)	3,813 (6.45%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Enacted_2021, District 050 --   59,523 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 050	59,523 (100.00%)	6,726 (100.00%)	5,450 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		6,726 (11.30%)	5,450 (9.16%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Enacted_2021, District 051 --   58,952 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 051	58,952 (100.00%)	13,218 (100.00%)	11,193 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		13,218 (22.42%)	11,193 (18.99%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Enacted_2021, District 052 --   59,811 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 052	59,811 (100.00%)	8,339 (100.00%)	7,758 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		8,339 (13.94%)	7,758 (12.97%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Enacted_2021, District 053 --   59,953 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 053	59,953 (100.00%)	7,548 (100.00%)	6,819 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		7,548 (12.59%)	6,819 (11.37%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Enacted_2021, District 054 --   60,083 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 054	60,083 (100.00%)	7,959 (100.00%)	7,789 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		7,959 (13.25%)	7,789 (12.96%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Enacted_2021, District 055 --   59,971 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 055	53,856 (89.80%)	28,235 (85.55%)	23,590 (86.48%)
Dist. 056	3,082 (5.14%)	2,163 (6.55%)	1,842 (6.75%)

Core Constituencies

From Plan: **GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1**

Plan: GA_Hse_Enacted_2021, District 055 --   59,971 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 060	3,033 (5.06%)	2,606 (7.90%)	1,847 (6.77%)
Total and % Population		33,004 (55.03%)	27,279 (45.49%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Enacted_2021, District 056 --   58,929 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 055	3,505 (5.95%)	3,168 (11.47%)	2,550 (10.63%)
Dist. 056	44,358 (75.27%)	22,915 (83.00%)	19,886 (82.88%)
Dist. 057	11,066 (18.78%)	1,525 (5.52%)	1,557 (6.49%)
Total and % Population		27,608 (46.85%)	23,993 (40.72%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Enacted_2021, District 057 --   59,969 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 056	4,699 (7.84%)	748 (7.85%)	795 (8.45%)
Dist. 057	47,895 (79.87%)	7,827 (82.14%)	7,760 (82.46%)
Dist. 058	7,375 (12.30%)	954 (10.01%)	856 (9.10%)
Total and % Population		9,529 (15.89%)	9,411 (15.69%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Enacted_2021, District 058 --   59,057 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 056	7,644 (12.94%)	4,351 (11.56%)	3,825 (12.01%)
Dist. 058	51,413 (87.06%)	33,272 (88.44%)	28,020 (87.99%)
Total and % Population		37,623 (63.71%)	31,845 (53.92%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Enacted_2021, District 059 --   59,434 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 059	59,434 (100.00%)	41,763 (100.00%)	34,470 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		41,763 (70.27%)	34,470 (58.00%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Enacted_2021, District 060 --   59,709 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 055	1,754 (2.94%)	1,649 (4.44%)	1,258 (4.33%)
Dist. 060	47,927 (80.27%)	26,051 (70.07%)	20,416 (70.25%)
Dist. 061	10,028 (16.79%)	9,476 (25.49%)	7,387 (25.42%)
Total and % Population		37,176 (62.26%)	29,061 (48.67%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Enacted_2021, District 061 --   59,302 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 061	10,023 (16.90%)	9,459 (22.07%)	7,776 (23.03%)
Dist. 064	9,165 (15.45%)	6,377 (14.88%)	5,001 (14.81%)

Core Constituencies

From Plan: **GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1**

Plan: GA_Hse_Enacted_2021, District 061 --   59,302 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 065	19,073 (32.16%)	17,551 (40.95%)	13,488 (39.95%)
Dist. 066	21,041 (35.48%)	9,469 (22.09%)	7,497 (22.21%)
Total and % Population		42,856 (72.27%)	33,762 (56.93%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Enacted_2021, District 062 --   59,450 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 062	59,450 (100.00%)	42,125 (100.00%)	33,548 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		42,125 (70.86%)	33,548 (56.43%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Enacted_2021, District 063 --   59,381 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 063	59,381 (100.00%)	40,762 (100.00%)	31,229 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		40,762 (68.64%)	31,229 (52.59%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Enacted_2021, District 064 --   58,986 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 019	2,785 (4.72%)	895 (5.07%)	704 (5.19%)
Dist. 040	44,948 (76.20%)	13,273 (75.24%)	10,212 (75.22%)
Dist. 064	11,253 (19.08%)	3,474 (19.69%)	2,661 (19.60%)
Total and % Population		17,642 (29.91%)	13,577 (23.02%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Enacted_2021, District 065 --   59,464 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 064	19,408 (32.64%)	12,486 (34.57%)	9,286 (33.75%)
Dist. 065	40,056 (67.36%)	23,632 (65.43%)	18,225 (66.25%)
Total and % Population		36,118 (60.74%)	27,511 (46.26%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Enacted_2021, District 066 --   59,047 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 064	19,782 (33.50%)	8,552 (27.38%)	6,592 (27.88%)
Dist. 066	39,265 (66.50%)	22,684 (72.62%)	17,055 (72.12%)
Total and % Population		31,236 (52.90%)	23,647 (40.05%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Enacted_2021, District 067 --   59,135 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 067	59,135 (100.00%)	34,126 (100.00%)	26,099 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		34,126 (57.71%)	26,099 (44.13%)

Core Constituencies

From Plan: **GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1**

Plan: GA_Hse_Enacted_2021, District 068 --   59,477 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 068	59,477 (100.00%)	32,830 (100.00%)	24,994 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		32,830 (55.20%)	24,994 (42.02%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Enacted_2021, District 069 --   58,682 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 069	58,682 (100.00%)	36,707 (100.00%)	28,950 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		36,707 (62.55%)	28,950 (49.33%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Enacted_2021, District 070 --   59,121 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 070	59,121 (100.00%)	16,546 (100.00%)	12,591 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		16,546 (27.99%)	12,591 (21.30%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Enacted_2021, District 071 --   59,538 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 071	59,538 (100.00%)	11,406 (100.00%)	8,879 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		11,406 (19.16%)	8,879 (14.91%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Enacted_2021, District 072 --   59,660 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 072	59,660 (100.00%)	11,715 (100.00%)	9,642 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		11,715 (19.64%)	9,642 (16.16%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Enacted_2021, District 073 --   60,036 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 073	60,036 (100.00%)	6,889 (100.00%)	5,538 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		6,889 (11.47%)	5,538 (9.22%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Enacted_2021, District 074 --   58,956 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 074	18,397 (31.20%)	8,669 (57.61%)	6,374 (55.88%)
Dist. 082	40,559 (68.80%)	6,380 (42.39%)	5,032 (44.12%)
Total and % Population		15,049 (25.53%)	11,406 (19.35%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Enacted_2021, District 075 --   59,743 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]

Core Constituencies

From Plan: **GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1**

Plan: GA_Hse_Enacted_2021, District 075 -- 59,743 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 075	59,743 (100.00%)	43,169 (100.00%)	32,623 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		43,169 (72.26%)	32,623 (54.61%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Enacted_2021, District 076 -- 59,759 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 076	59,759 (100.00%)	38,838 (100.00%)	29,832 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		38,838 (64.99%)	29,832 (49.92%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Enacted_2021, District 077 -- 59,242 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 077	59,242 (100.00%)	43,478 (100.00%)	33,655 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		43,478 (73.39%)	33,655 (56.81%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Enacted_2021, District 078 -- 59,044 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 074	36,569 (61.94%)	27,440 (66.09%)	20,745 (65.02%)
Dist. 078	22,475 (38.06%)	14,078 (33.91%)	11,159 (34.98%)
Total and % Population		41,518 (70.32%)	31,904 (54.03%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Enacted_2021, District 079 -- 59,500 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 079	59,500 (100.00%)	41,105 (100.00%)	30,942 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		41,105 (69.08%)	30,942 (52.00%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Enacted_2021, District 080 -- 59,461 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 080	59,461 (100.00%)	7,136 (100.00%)	6,350 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		7,136 (12.00%)	6,350 (10.68%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Enacted_2021, District 081 -- 59,007 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 087	15,493 (26.26%)	2,811 (24.96%)	2,460 (24.36%)
Dist. 101	43,514 (73.74%)	8,451 (75.04%)	7,639 (75.64%)
Total and % Population		11,262 (19.09%)	10,099 (17.11%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Enacted_2021, District 082 -- 59,724 Total Population

Core Constituencies

From Plan: **GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1**

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 084	16,264 (27.23%)	1,723 (19.68%)	1,556 (18.40%)
Dist. 085	4,065 (6.81%)	380 (4.34%)	367 (4.34%)
Dist. 086	15,862 (26.56%)	1,478 (16.88%)	1,367 (16.17%)
Dist. 089	7,807 (13.07%)	2,740 (31.30%)	2,789 (32.99%)
Dist. 101	15,726 (26.33%)	2,433 (27.79%)	2,376 (28.10%)
Total and % Population		8,754 (14.66%)	8,455 (14.16%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Enacted_2021, District 083 --   59,416 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 083	59,416 (100.00%)	7,395 (100.00%)	7,044 (100.00%)
Dist. 101	0 (0.00%)	0 (0.00%)	(0.00%)
Total and % Population		7,395 (12.45%)	7,044 (11.86%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Enacted_2021, District 084 --   59,862 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 084	10,560 (17.64%)	3,058 (7.25%)	2,737 (7.85%)
Dist. 085	3,567 (5.96%)	348 (0.83%)	358 (1.03%)
Dist. 089	23,671 (39.54%)	18,502 (43.87%)	15,212 (43.62%)
Dist. 091	920 (1.54%)	802 (1.90%)	687 (1.97%)
Dist. 115	17,448 (29.15%)	16,008 (37.95%)	13,286 (38.09%)
Dist. 116	3,696 (6.17%)	3,459 (8.20%)	2,597 (7.45%)
Total and % Population		42,177 (70.46%)	34,877 (58.26%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Enacted_2021, District 085 --   59,373 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 084	19,862 (33.45%)	15,905 (43.99%)	12,984 (44.71%)
Dist. 085	39,511 (66.55%)	20,251 (56.01%)	16,057 (55.29%)
Total and % Population		36.156 (60.90%)	29.041 (48.91%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Enacted_2021, District 086 --   59,205 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 084	12,115 (20.46%)	10,909 (25.44%)	8,711 (26.01%)
Dist. 085	5,795 (9.79%)	2,973 (6.93%)	2,451 (7.32%)
Dist. 086	33,424 (56.45%)	21,768 (50.76%)	16,416 (49.02%)
Dist. 087	1,002 (1.69%)	800 (1.87%)	637 (1.90%)
Dist. 091	3,573 (6.03%)	3,317 (7.73%)	2,727 (8.14%)
Dist. 093	3,296 (5.57%)	3,121 (7.28%)	2,543 (7.59%)
Total and % Population		42,888 (72.44%)	33,485 (56.56%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Enacted_2021, District 087 --   59,709 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 085	6,653 (11.14%)	5,913 (13.96%)	4,773 (14.32%)
Dist. 086	9,867 (16.53%)	8,717 (20.59%)	6,861 (20.58%)

Core Constituencies

From Plan: **GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1**

Plan: GA_Hse_Enacted_2021, District 087 --   59,709 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 087	43,189 (72.33%)	27,713 (65.45%)	21,702 (65.10%)
Total and % Population		42,343 (70.92%)	33,336 (55.83%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Enacted_2021, District 088 --   59,689 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 087	0 (0.00%)	0 (0.00%)	(0.00%)
Dist. 088	59,689 (100.00%)	36.654 (100.00%)	29.187 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		36,654 (61.41%)	29,187 (48.90%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Enacted_2021, District 089 --   59,866 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 089	21,498 (35.91%)	9,083 (25.17%)	7,460 (25.82%)
Dist. 090	18,437 (30.80%)	8,465 (23.46%)	6,816 (23.59%)
Dist. 115	8,596 (14.36%)	8,018 (22.22%)	6,484 (22.44%)
Dist. 116	11,335 (18.93%)	10,515 (29.14%)	8,130 (28.14%)
Total and % Population		36,081 (60.27%)	28,890 (48.26%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Enacted_2021, District 090 --   59,812 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 089	7,255 (12.13%)	2,458 (7.12%)	2,150 (7.66%)
Dist. 090	41,419 (69.25%)	21,779 (63.12%)	17,961 (63.96%)
Dist. 116	11,138 (18.62%)	10,269 (29.76%)	7,971 (28.38%)
Total and % Population		34,506 (57.69%)	28,082 (46.95%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Enacted_2021, District 091 --   60,050 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 078	7,453 (12.41%)	4,013 (9.74%)	3,034 (9.38%)
Dist. 091	20,293 (33.79%)	16,784 (40.73%)	13,018 (40.25%)
Dist. 115	13,723 (22.85%)	10,216 (24.79%)	8,369 (25.88%)
Dist. 116	18,581 (30.94%)	10,197 (24.74%)	7,920 (24.49%)
Total and % Population		41,210 (68.63%)	32,341 (53.86%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Enacted_2021, District 092 --   60,273 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 091	35,190 (58.38%)	23,485 (57.04%)	18,219 (56.90%)
Dist. 092	25,083 (41.62%)	17,685 (42.96%)	13,803 (43.10%)
Total and % Population		41,170 (68.31%)	32,022 (53.13%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Enacted_2021, District 093 --   60,118 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]

From Plan: **GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1**

Dist. 092	28,095 (46.73%)	19,113 (49.65%)	14,346 (49.06%)
Dist. 093	16,508 (27.46%)	11,600 (30.13%)	8,740 (29.89%)
Dist. 113	9,645 (16.04%)	6,305 (16.38%)	4,943 (16.91%)
Dist. 114	5,870 (9.76%)	1,479 (3.84%)	1,210 (4.14%)
Total and % Population		38,497 (64.04%)	29,239 (48.64%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Enacted_2021, District 094 --   59,211 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 093	6,091 (10.29%)	5,635 (14.24%)	4,323 (13.97%)
Dist. 094	40,532 (68.45%)	28,530 (72.12%)	22,514 (72.78%)
Dist. 095	7,915 (13.37%)	4,639 (11.73%)	3,509 (11.34%)
Dist. 108	4,673 (7.89%)	756 (1.91%)	589 (1.90%)
Total and % Population		39,560 (66.81%)	30,935 (52.25%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Enacted_2021, District 095 --   60,030 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 092	6,972 (11.61%)	3,818 (9.65%)	2,877 (9.53%)
Dist. 093	17,089 (28.47%)	9,527 (24.08%)	7,257 (24.04%)
Dist. 095	35,969 (59.92%)	26,221 (66.27%)	20,049 (66.42%)
Total and % Population		39,566 (65.91%)	30,183 (50.28%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Enacted_2021, District 096 --   59,515 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 096	59,515 (100.00%)	12,683 (100.00%)	10,273 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		12,683 (21.31%)	10,273 (17.26%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Enacted_2021, District 097 --   59,072 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 097	59,072 (100.00%)	15,237 (100.00%)	12,405 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		15,237 (25.79%)	12,405 (21.00%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Enacted_2021, District 098 --   59,998 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 098	59,998 (100.00%)	12,140 (100.00%)	9,934 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		12,140 (20.23%)	9,934 (16.56%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Enacted_2021, District 099 --   59,850 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 099	59,850 (100.00%)	8,257 (100.00%)	6,622 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		8,257 (13.80%)	6,622 (11.06%)

From Plan: **GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1**

Plan: GA_Hse_Enacted_2021, District 100 --   60,030 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 100	60,030 (100.00%)	5,517 (100.00%)	4,273 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		5,517 (9.19%)	4,273 (7.12%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Enacted_2021, District 101 --   59,938 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 102	12,140 (20.25%)	3,984 (29.03%)	3,494 (31.01%)
Dist. 105	11,745 (19.60%)	2,249 (16.39%)	1,735 (15.40%)
Dist. 107	36,053 (60.15%)	7,491 (54.58%)	6,040 (53.60%)
Total and % Population		13,724 (22.90%)	11,269 (18.80%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Enacted_2021, District 102 --   58,959 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 102	32,748 (55.54%)	13,130 (59.92%)	9,606 (59.43%)
Dist. 106	15,243 (25.85%)	4,005 (18.28%)	3,105 (19.21%)
Dist. 110	10,968 (18.60%)	4,776 (21.80%)	3,453 (21.36%)
Total and % Population		21,911 (37.16%)	16,164 (27.42%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Enacted_2021, District 103 --   60,197 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 103	60,197 (100.00%)	9,341 (100.00%)	7,454 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		9,341 (15.52%)	7,454 (12.38%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Enacted_2021, District 104 --   59,362 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 104	59,362 (100.00%)	9,477 (100.00%)	7,373 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		9,477 (15.96%)	7,373 (12.42%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Enacted_2021, District 105 --   59,344 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 102	9,693 (16.33%)	4,491 (26.60%)	3,220 (25.50%)
Dist. 105	47,650 (80.29%)	11,334 (67.13%)	8,612 (68.20%)
Dist. 111	2,001 (3.37%)	1,058 (6.27%)	796 (6.30%)
Total and % Population		16,883 (28.45%)	12,628 (21.28%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Enacted_2021, District 106 --   59,112 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 093	16,205 (27.41%)	8,004 (37.33%)	6,139 (38.57%)
Dist. 094	11,173 (18.90%)	2,901 (13.53%)	2,020 (12.69%)
Dist. 095	15,108 (25.56%)	7,416 (34.59%)	5,421 (34.06%)

Core Constituencies

From Plan: **GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1**

Plan: GA_Hse_Enacted_2021, District 106 --   59,112 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 106	7,380 (12.48%)	1,433 (6.68%)	1,044 (6.56%)
Dist. 108	4,882 (8.26%)	796 (3.71%)	579 (3.64%)
Dist. 110	4,364 (7.38%)	890 (4.15%)	715 (4.49%)
Total and % Population		21,440 (36.27%)	15,918 (26.93%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Enacted_2021, District 107 --   59,702 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 106	20,423 (34.21%)	5,610 (33.37%)	4,338 (32.90%)
Dist. 107	23,980 (40.17%)	6,825 (40.60%)	5,351 (40.58%)
Dist. 109	15,299 (25.63%)	4,375 (26.03%)	3,497 (26.52%)
Total and % Population		16,810 (28.16%)	13,186 (22.09%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Enacted_2021, District 108 --   59,577 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 094	8,487 (14.25%)	1,899 (18.00%)	1,444 (17.76%)
Dist. 106	1,703 (2.86%)	278 (2.64%)	231 (2.84%)
Dist. 108	49,387 (82.90%)	8,372 (79.36%)	6,457 (79.40%)
Total and % Population		10,549 (17.71%)	8,132 (13.65%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Enacted_2021, District 109 --   59,630 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 106	15,232 (25.54%)	4,264 (23.71%)	3,278 (22.84%)
Dist. 109	44,398 (74.46%)	13,722 (76.29%)	11,074 (77.16%)
Total and % Population		17,986 (30.16%)	14,352 (24.07%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Enacted_2021, District 110 --   59,951 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 093	1,101 (1.84%)	308 (1.10%)	250 (1.23%)
Dist. 102	5,457 (9.10%)	2,072 (7.42%)	1,580 (7.75%)
Dist. 110	44,946 (74.97%)	20,487 (73.36%)	14,892 (73.00%)
Dist. 112	8,447 (14.09%)	5,058 (18.11%)	3,678 (18.03%)
Total and % Population		27,925 (46.58%)	20,400 (34.03%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Enacted_2021, District 111 --   60,009 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 111	51,514 (85.84%)	12,342 (93.16%)	9,119 (92.79%)
Dist. 112	8,495 (14.16%)	906 (6.84%)	709 (7.21%)
Total and % Population		13,248 (22.08%)	9,828 (16.38%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Enacted_2021, District 112 --   59,349 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]

Core Constituencies   GA_Hse_Enacted_2021

From Plan: **GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1**

Dist. 111	6,385 (10.76%)	657 (5.81%)	533 (6.15%)
Dist. 112	43,225 (72.83%)	8,758 (77.42%)	6,641 (76.62%)
Dist. 114	9,739 (16.41%)	1,897 (16.77%)	1,493 (17.23%)
Total and % Population		11,312 (19.06%)	8,667 (14.60%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Enacted_2021, District 113 --   60,053 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 113	49,768 (82.87%)	29,420 (84.04%)	22,179 (83.65%)
Dist. 118	10,285 (17.13%)	5,586 (15.96%)	4,336 (16.35%)
Total and % Population		35,006 (58.29%)	26,515 (44.15%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Enacted_2021, District 114 --   59,867 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 114	43,792 (73.15%)	10,721 (74.12%)	8,476 (74.70%)
Dist. 118	13,220 (22.08%)	3,405 (23.54%)	2,569 (22.64%)
Dist. 144	2,855 (4.77%)	339 (2.34%)	302 (2.66%)
Total and % Population		14,465 (24.16%)	11,347 (18.95%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Enacted_2021, District 115 --   60,174 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 081	14,550 (24.18%)	4,360 (13.90%)	3,192 (13.67%)
Dist. 115	12,403 (20.61%)	6,073 (19.36%)	4,523 (19.36%)
Dist. 116	1,518 (2.52%)	475 (1.51%)	368 (1.58%)
Dist. 117	31,703 (52.69%)	20,460 (65.23%)	15,274 (65.39%)
Total and % Population		31,368 (52.13%)	23,357 (38.82%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Enacted_2021, District 116 --   59,913 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 074	4,154 (6.93%)	2,448 (7.10%)	1,950 (7.33%)
Dist. 078	29,806 (49.75%)	16,514 (47.87%)	12,777 (48.00%)
Dist. 115	7,211 (12.04%)	3,163 (9.17%)	2,399 (9.01%)
Dist. 116	13,509 (22.55%)	8,547 (24.78%)	6,679 (25.09%)
Dist. 117	5,233 (8.73%)	3,826 (11.09%)	2,811 (10.56%)
Total and % Population		34,498 (57.58%)	26,616 (44.42%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Enacted_2021, District 117 --   60,130 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 081	32,140 (53.45%)	8,113 (37.03%)	6,084 (36.96%)
Dist. 082	5,393 (8.97%)	1,118 (5.10%)	1,006 (6.11%)
Dist. 117	22,597 (37.58%)	12,677 (57.86%)	9,373 (56.93%)
Total and % Population		21,908 (36.43%)	16,463 (27.38%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Enacted_2021, District 118 --   59,987 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]

Core Constituencies   GA_Hse_Enacted_2021

From Plan: **GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1**

Dist. 081	12,229 (20.39%)	2,123 (15.58%)	1,612 (14.74%)
Dist. 118	25,434 (42.40%)	6,832 (50.13%)	5,660 (51.75%)
Dist. 144	22,324 (37.21%)	4,674 (34.29%)	3,665 (33.51%)
Total and % Population		13,629 (22.72%)	10,937 (18.23%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Enacted_2021, District 119 --   58,947 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 119	58,947 (100.00%)	7,502 (100.00%)	5,935 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		7,502 (12.73%)	5,935 (10.07%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Enacted_2021, District 120 --   58,982 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 120	58,982 (100.00%)	8,053 (100.00%)	6,679 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		8,053 (13.65%)	6,679 (11.32%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Enacted_2021, District 121 --   59,127 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 121	59,127 (100.00%)	5,205 (100.00%)	4,454 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		5,205 (8.80%)	4,454 (7.53%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Enacted_2021, District 122 --   59,632 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 122	59,632 (100.00%)	18,394 (100.00%)	13,878 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		18,394 (30.85%)	13,878 (23.27%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Enacted_2021, District 123 --   59,282 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 123	59,282 (100.00%)	14,175 (100.00%)	11,307 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		14,175 (23.91%)	11,307 (19.07%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Enacted_2021, District 124 --   59,221 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 124	59,221 (100.00%)	15,507 (100.00%)	12,186 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		15,507 (26.18%)	12,186 (20.58%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Enacted_2021, District 125 --   60,137 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 125	60,137 (100.00%)	13,377 (100.00%)	10,376 (100.00%)

Core Constituencies

From Plan: **GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1**

Plan: GA_Hse_Enacted_2021, District 125 --   60,137 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Total and % Population		13,377 (22.24%)	10,376 (17.25%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Enacted_2021, District 126 --   59,260 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 126	59,260 (100.00%)	32,178 (100.00%)	24,782 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		32,178 (54.30%)	24,782 (41.82%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Enacted_2021, District 127 --   58,678 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 127	58,678 (100.00%)	10,247 (100.00%)	8,500 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		10,247 (17.46%)	8,500 (14.49%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Enacted_2021, District 128 --   58,864 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 128	58,864 (100.00%)	30,088 (100.00%)	23,434 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		30,088 (51.11%)	23,434 (39.81%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Enacted_2021, District 129 --   58,829 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 129	58,829 (100.00%)	32,650 (100.00%)	25,717 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		32,650 (55.50%)	25,717 (43.71%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Enacted_2021, District 130 --   59,203 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 130	59,203 (100.00%)	36,019 (100.00%)	26,372 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		36,019 (60.84%)	26,372 (44.55%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Enacted_2021, District 131 --   58,890 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 131	58,890 (100.00%)	9,645 (100.00%)	7,572 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		9,645 (16.38%)	7,572 (12.86%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Enacted_2021, District 132 --   59,142 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 132	59,142 (100.00%)	31,039 (100.00%)	24,471 (100.00%)

Core Constituencies

From Plan: **GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1**

Plan: GA_Hse_Enacted_2021, District 132 --   59,142 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Total and % Population		31,039 (52.48%)	24,471 (41.38%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Enacted_2021, District 133 --   59,202 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 144	12,775 (21.58%)	2,764 (12.54%)	2,162 (12.46%)
Dist. 149	46,427 (78.42%)	19,276 (87.46%)	15,196 (87.54%)
Total and % Population		22,040 (37.23%)	17,358 (29.32%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Enacted_2021, District 134 --   59,396 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 082	13,837 (23.30%)	7,876 (38.55%)	5,736 (37.88%)
Dist. 118	9,272 (15.61%)	1,115 (5.46%)	905 (5.98%)
Dist. 135	36,287 (61.09%)	11,438 (55.99%)	8,502 (56.14%)
Total and % Population		20,429 (34.39%)	15,143 (25.49%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Enacted_2021, District 135 --   60,063 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 134	36,480 (60.74%)	11,244 (81.57%)	8,977 (80.89%)
Dist. 135	23,583 (39.26%)	2,541 (18.43%)	2,121 (19.11%)
Total and % Population		13,785 (22.95%)	11,098 (18.48%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Enacted_2021, District 136 --   59,298 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 136	59,298 (100.00%)	16,690 (100.00%)	13,005 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		16,690 (28.15%)	13,005 (21.93%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Enacted_2021, District 137 --   59,551 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 137	59,551 (100.00%)	30,916 (100.00%)	23,647 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		30,916 (51.92%)	23,647 (39.71%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Enacted_2021, District 138 --   58,912 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 138	58,912 (100.00%)	11,148 (100.00%)	8,824 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		11,148 (18.92%)	8,824 (14.98%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Enacted_2021, District 139 --   59,010 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]

Core Constituencies

From Plan: **GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1**

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 139	59,010 (100.00%)	11,584 (100.00%)	9,227 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		11,584 (19.63%)	9,227 (15.64%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Enacted_2021, District 140 --   59,294 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 140	59,294 (100.00%)	33,539 (100.00%)	25,596 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		33,539 (56.56%)	25,596 (43.17%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Enacted_2021, District 141 --   59,019 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 141	59,019 (100.00%)	32,812 (100.00%)	25,672 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		32,812 (55.60%)	25,672 (43.50%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Enacted_2021, District 142 --   59,608 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 142	32,036 (53.74%)	17,736 (48.70%)	13,130 (49.48%)
Dist. 145	27,572 (46.26%)	18,680 (51.30%)	13,406 (50.52%)
Total and % Population		36,416 (61.09%)	26,536 (44.52%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Enacted_2021, District 143 --   59,469 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 142	10,254 (17.24%)	6,967 (18.90%)	5,317 (18.85%)
Dist. 143	29,369 (49.39%)	14,689 (39.84%)	11,381 (40.36%)
Dist. 145	6,558 (11.03%)	3,911 (10.61%)	3,056 (10.84%)
Dist. 149	13,288 (22.34%)	11,301 (30.65%)	8,447 (29.95%)
Total and % Population		36,868 (62.00%)	28,201 (47.42%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Enacted_2021, District 144 --   59,232 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 118	1,690 (2.85%)	174 (1.00%)	145 (1.07%)
Dist. 142	17,022 (28.74%)	6,583 (37.69%)	4,804 (35.33%)
Dist. 144	21,353 (36.05%)	4,460 (25.53%)	3,529 (25.95%)
Dist. 145	19,167 (32.36%)	6,251 (35.79%)	5,120 (37.65%)
Total and % Population		17,468 (29.49%)	13,598 (22.96%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Enacted_2021, District 145 --   59,863 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 134	23,095 (38.58%)	4,966 (23.04%)	4,063 (24.85%)
Dist. 143	28,132 (46.99%)	14,858 (68.94%)	10,838 (66.28%)
Dist. 145	5,508 (9.20%)	1,324 (6.14%)	1,099 (6.72%)
Dist. 147	3,128 (5.23%)	404 (1.87%)	353 (2.16%)

Core Constituencies

From Plan: **GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1**

Plan: GA_Hse_Enacted_2021, District 145 --   59,863 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Total and % Population		21,552 (36.00%)	16,353 (27.32%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Enacted_2021, District 146 --   60,203 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 146	60,203 (100.00%)	16,277 (100.00%)	12,312 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		16,277 (27.04%)	12,312 (20.45%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Enacted_2021, District 147 --   59,178 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 143	1,931 (3.26%)	787 (4.45%)	563 (4.16%)
Dist. 147	57,247 (96.74%)	16,914 (95.55%)	12,963 (95.84%)
Total and % Population		17,701 (29.91%)	13,526 (22.86%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Enacted_2021, District 148 --   59,984 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 148	59,984 (100.00%)	20,451 (100.00%)	15,858 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		20,451 (34.09%)	15,858 (26.44%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Enacted_2021, District 149 --   58,893 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 133	58,893 (100.00%)	18,728 (100.00%)	15,051 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		18,728 (31.80%)	15,051 (25.56%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Enacted_2021, District 150 --   59,276 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 150	59,276 (100.00%)	31,715 (100.00%)	25,202 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		31,715 (53.50%)	25,202 (42.52%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Enacted_2021, District 151 --   60,059 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 151	60,059 (100.00%)	25,497 (100.00%)	19,920 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		25,497 (42.45%)	19,920 (33.17%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Enacted_2021, District 152 --   60,134 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]

Core Constituencies

From Plan: **GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1**

Plan: GA_Hse_Enacted_2021, District 152 --   60,134 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 152	60,134 (100.00%)	15,624 (100.00%)	11,993 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		15,624 (25.98%)	11,993 (19.94%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Enacted_2021, District 153 --   59,299 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 153	59,299 (100.00%)	41,175 (100.00%)	31,047 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		41,175 (69.44%)	31,047 (52.36%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Enacted_2021, District 154 --   59,994 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 154	59,994 (100.00%)	33,457 (100.00%)	25,914 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		33,457 (55.77%)	25,914 (43.19%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Enacted_2021, District 155 --   58,759 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 155	58,759 (100.00%)	21,364 (100.00%)	16,208 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		21,364 (36.36%)	16,208 (27.58%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Enacted_2021, District 156 --   59,444 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 156	59,444 (100.00%)	17,813 (100.00%)	13,875 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		17,813 (29.97%)	13,875 (23.34%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Enacted_2021, District 157 --   59,957 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 157	59,957 (100.00%)	14,283 (100.00%)	11,176 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		14,283 (23.82%)	11,176 (18.64%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Enacted_2021, District 158 --   59,440 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 158	59,440 (100.00%)	18,823 (100.00%)	14,209 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		18,823 (31.67%)	14,209 (23.90%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Enacted_2021, District 159 --   59,895 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]

Core Constituencies   GA_Hse_Enacted_2021

From Plan: **GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1**

Plan: GA_Hse_Enacted_2021, District 159 --   59,895 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 159	59,895 (100.00%)	14,389 (100.00%)	10,995 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		14,389 (24.02%)	10,995 (18.36%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Enacted_2021, District 160 --   59,935 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 160	59,935 (100.00%)	13,210 (100.00%)	10,859 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		13,210 (22.04%)	10,859 (18.12%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Enacted_2021, District 161 --   60,097 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 161	60,097 (100.00%)	15,788 (100.00%)	12,042 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		15,788 (26.27%)	12,042 (20.04%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Enacted_2021, District 162 --   60,308 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 162	60,308 (100.00%)	26,504 (100.00%)	20,435 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		26,504 (43.95%)	20,435 (33.88%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Enacted_2021, District 163 --   60,123 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 163	60,123 (100.00%)	27,983 (100.00%)	22,045 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		27,983 (46.54%)	22,045 (36.67%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Enacted_2021, District 164 --   60,101 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 164	60,101 (100.00%)	13,550 (100.00%)	10,760 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		13,550 (22.55%)	10,760 (17.90%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Enacted_2021, District 165 --   59,978 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 165	59,978 (100.00%)	31,706 (100.00%)	24,282 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		31,706 (52.86%)	24,282 (40.48%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Enacted_2021, District 166 --   60,242 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]

Core Constituencies

From Plan: **GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1**

Plan: GA_Hse_Enacted_2021, District 166 --   60,242 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 166	60,242 (100.00%)	3,034 (100.00%)	2,698 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		3,034 (5.04%)	2,698 (4.48%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Enacted_2021, District 167 --   59,493 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 167	59,493 (100.00%)	12,729 (100.00%)	9,835 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		12,729 (21.40%)	9,835 (16.53%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Enacted_2021, District 168 --   60,147 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 168	60,147 (100.00%)	26,762 (100.00%)	20,757 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		26,762 (44.49%)	20,757 (34.51%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Enacted_2021, District 169 --   59,138 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 169	59,138 (100.00%)	17,176 (100.00%)	13,147 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		17,176 (29.04%)	13,147 (22.23%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Enacted_2021, District 170 --   60,116 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 170	60,116 (100.00%)	14,767 (100.00%)	10,976 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		14,767 (24.56%)	10,976 (18.26%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Enacted_2021, District 171 --   59,237 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 171	59,237 (100.00%)	23,696 (100.00%)	18,202 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		23,696 (40.00%)	18,202 (30.73%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Enacted_2021, District 172 --   59,961 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 172	59,961 (100.00%)	14,034 (100.00%)	10,439 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		14,034 (23.41%)	10,439 (17.41%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Enacted_2021, District 173 --   59,743 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]

Core Constituencies

From Plan: **GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1**

Plan: GA_Hse_Enacted_2021, District 173 --   59,743 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 173	59,743 (100.00%)	21,746 (100.00%)	16,428 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		21,746 (36.40%)	16,428 (27.50%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Enacted_2021, District 174 --   59,852 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 174	59,852 (100.00%)	10,428 (100.00%)	7,950 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		10,428 (17.42%)	7,950 (13.28%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Enacted_2021, District 175 --   59,993 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 175	59,993 (100.00%)	14,386 (100.00%)	10,805 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		14,386 (23.98%)	10,805 (18.01%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Enacted_2021, District 176 --   59,470 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 176	59,470 (100.00%)	13,059 (100.00%)	10,206 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		13,059 (21.96%)	10,206 (17.16%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Enacted_2021, District 177 --   59,992 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 177	59,992 (100.00%)	33,153 (100.00%)	24,793 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		33,153 (55.26%)	24,793 (41.33%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Enacted_2021, District 178 --   59,877 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 178	59,877 (100.00%)	8,736 (100.00%)	6,750 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		8,736 (14.59%)	6,750 (11.27%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Enacted_2021, District 179 --   59,356 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 179	59,356 (100.00%)	17,013 (100.00%)	12,745 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		17,013 (28.66%)	12,745 (21.47%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Enacted_2021, District 180 --   59,412 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]

Core Constituencies

From Plan: **GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1**

Plan: GA_Hse_Enacted_2021, District 180 --   **59,412 Total Population**

	Population	Black	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 180	59,412 (100.00%)	10,284 (100.00%)	8,261 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		10,284 (17.31%)	8,261 (13.90%)

User: **Blake Esselstyn**

Plan Name: **GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1**

Plan Type: **Proposed**

Core Constituencies

Wednesday, November 29, 2023	7:16 PM

From Plan: **GA_Hse_Enacted_2021**

Plan: GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1, District 001 --   59,666 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 001	59,666 (100.00%)	2,350 (100.00%)	46,801 (100.00%)	1,966 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		2,350 (3.94%)	46,801 (78.44%)	1,966 (3.30%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1, District 002 --   59,773 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 002	59,773 (100.00%)	1,601 (100.00%)	46,159 (100.00%)	1,456 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		1,601 (2.68%)	46,159 (77.22%)	1,456 (2.44%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1, District 003 --   60,199 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 003	60,199 (100.00%)	1,744 (100.00%)	46,716 (100.00%)	1,565 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		1,744 (2.90%)	46,716 (77.60%)	1,565 (2.60%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1, District 004 --   59,070 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 004	59,070 (100.00%)	2,606 (100.00%)	42,798 (100.00%)	2,303 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		2,606 (4.41%)	42,798 (72.45%)	2,303 (3.90%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1, District 005 --   58,837 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 005	58,837 (100.00%)	2,281 (100.00%)	44,623 (100.00%)	2,051 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		2,281 (3.88%)	44,623 (75.84%)	2,051 (3.49%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1, District 006 --   59,712 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 006	59,712 (100.00%)	641 (100.00%)	45,152 (100.00%)	682 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		641 (1.07%)	45,152 (75.62%)	682 (1.14%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1, District 007 --   59,081 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 007	59,081 (100.00%)	239 (100.00%)	48,771 (100.00%)	302 (100.00%)

Core Constituencies   GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1

From Plan: **GA_Hse_Enacted_2021**

Plan: GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1, District 007 --   59,081 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Total and % Population		239 (0.40%)	48,771 (82.55%)	302 (0.51%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1, District 008 --   59,244 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 008	59,244 (100.00%)	687 (100.00%)	49,612 (100.00%)	708 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		687 (1.16%)	49,612 (83.74%)	708 (1.20%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1, District 009 --   59,474 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 009	59,474 (100.00%)	626 (100.00%)	48,273 (100.00%)	759 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		626 (1.05%)	48,273 (81.17%)	759 (1.28%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1, District 010 --   59,519 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 010	59,519 (100.00%)	1,804 (100.00%)	47,164 (100.00%)	1,757 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		1,804 (3.03%)	47,164 (79.24%)	1,757 (2.95%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1, District 011 --   58,792 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 011	58,792 (100.00%)	949 (100.00%)	45,396 (100.00%)	839 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		949 (1.61%)	45,396 (77.21%)	839 (1.43%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1, District 012 --   59,300 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 012	59,300 (100.00%)	5,148 (100.00%)	46,487 (100.00%)	4,498 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		5,148 (8.68%)	46,487 (78.39%)	4,498 (7.59%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1, District 013 --   59,150 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 013	59,150 (100.00%)	11,189 (100.00%)	45,176 (100.00%)	8,665 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		11,189 (18.92%)	45,176 (76.38%)	8,665 (14.65%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1, District 014 --   59,135 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]

Core Constituencies   GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1

From Plan: **GA_Hse_Enacted_2021**

Plan: GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1, District 014 --   59,135 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 014	59,135 (100.00%)	3,534 (100.00%)	45,511 (100.00%)	3,117 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		3,534 (5.98%)	45,511 (76.96%)	3,117 (5.27%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1, District 015 --   59,213 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 015	59,213 (100.00%)	8,202 (100.00%)	45,791 (100.00%)	6,500 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		8,202 (13.85%)	45,791 (77.33%)	6,500 (10.98%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1, District 016 --   59,402 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 016	59,402 (100.00%)	6,746 (100.00%)	44,009 (100.00%)	5,146 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		6,746 (11.36%)	44,009 (74.09%)	5,146 (8.66%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1, District 017 --   59,120 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 017	59,120 (100.00%)	13,323 (100.00%)	42,761 (100.00%)	9,843 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		13,323 (22.54%)	42,761 (72.33%)	9,843 (16.65%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1, District 018 --   59,335 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 018	59,335 (100.00%)	4,265 (100.00%)	45,159 (100.00%)	3,604 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		4,265 (7.19%)	45,159 (76.11%)	3,604 (6.07%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1, District 019 --   59,752 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 017	0 (0.00%)	0 (0.00%)	(0.00%)	(0.00%)
Dist. 019	43,719 (73.17%)	11,978 (77.46%)	32,687 (73.04%)	8,988 (77.06%)
Dist. 036	13,248 (22.17%)	2,590 (16.75%)	9,960 (22.25%)	1,971 (16.90%)
Dist. 064	2,785 (4.66%)	895 (5.79%)	2,107 (4.71%)	704 (6.04%)
Total and % Population		15,463 (25.88%)	44,754 (74.90%)	11,663 (19.52%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1, District 020 --   60,107 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 020	60,107 (100.00%)	5,011 (100.00%)	45,725 (100.00%)	4,230 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		5,011 (8.34%)	45,725 (76.07%)	4,230 (7.04%)

Core Constituencies

From Plan: **GA_Hse_Enacted_2021**

Plan: GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1, District 021 --   59,529 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 021	59,529 (100.00%)	2,603 (100.00%)	44,931 (100.00%)	2,272 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		2,603 (4.37%)	44,931 (75.48%)	2,272 (3.82%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1, District 022 --   59,460 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 022	59,460 (100.00%)	8,506 (100.00%)	45,815 (100.00%)	6,918 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		8,506 (14.31%)	45,815 (77.05%)	6,918 (11.63%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1, District 023 --   59,048 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 023	59,048 (100.00%)	3,432 (100.00%)	44,254 (100.00%)	2,878 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		3,432 (5.81%)	44,254 (74.95%)	2,878 (4.87%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1, District 024 --   59,011 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 024	59,011 (100.00%)	3,624 (100.00%)	41,814 (100.00%)	2,926 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		3,624 (6.14%)	41,814 (70.86%)	2,926 (4.96%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1, District 025 --   59,414 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 025	59,414 (100.00%)	3,004 (100.00%)	42,520 (100.00%)	2,507 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		3,004 (5.06%)	42,520 (71.57%)	2,507 (4.22%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1, District 026 --   59,248 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 026	59,248 (100.00%)	2,022 (100.00%)	44,081 (100.00%)	1,767 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		2,022 (3.41%)	44,081 (74.40%)	1,767 (2.98%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1, District 027 --   58,795 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 027	58,795 (100.00%)	1,946 (100.00%)	46,004 (100.00%)	1,698 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		1,946 (3.31%)	46,004 (78.24%)	1,698 (2.89%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1, District 028 --   58,972 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]

Core Constituencies   GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1

From Plan: **GA_Hse_Enacted_2021**

Plan: GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1, District 028 --   58,972 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 028	58,972 (100.00%)	2,060 (100.00%)	44,444 (100.00%)	1,747 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		2,060 (3.49%)	44,444 (75.36%)	1,747 (2.96%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1, District 029 --   59,200 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 029	59,200 (100.00%)	7,373 (100.00%)	43,131 (100.00%)	5,861 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		7,373 (12.45%)	43,131 (72.86%)	5,861 (9.90%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1, District 030 --   59,266 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 030	59,266 (100.00%)	4,478 (100.00%)	45,414 (100.00%)	3,678 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		4,478 (7.56%)	45,414 (76.63%)	3,678 (6.21%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1, District 031 --   59,901 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 031	59,901 (100.00%)	4,092 (100.00%)	43,120 (100.00%)	3,265 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		4,092 (6.83%)	43,120 (71.99%)	3,265 (5.45%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1, District 032 --   59,145 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 032	59,145 (100.00%)	4,337 (100.00%)	45,942 (100.00%)	3,659 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		4,337 (7.33%)	45,942 (77.68%)	3,659 (6.19%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1, District 033 --   59,187 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 033	59,187 (100.00%)	6,524 (100.00%)	46,498 (100.00%)	5,207 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		6,524 (11.02%)	46,498 (78.56%)	5,207 (8.80%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1, District 034 --   58,947 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 034	48,029 (81.48%)	6,873 (70.80%)	36,607 (81.47%)	5,587 (71.81%)
Dist. 036	10,107 (17.15%)	2,734 (28.17%)	7,662 (17.05%)	2,121 (27.26%)
Dist. 037	811 (1.38%)	100 (1.03%)	664 (1.48%)	72 (0.93%)
Total and % Population		9,707 (16.47%)	44,933 (76.23%)	7,780 (13.20%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1, District 035 --   59,689 Total Population

Core Constituencies

GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1

From Plan: **GA_Hse_Enacted_2021**

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 022	0 (0.00%)	0 (0.00%)	(0.00%)	(0.00%)
Dist. 034	652 (1.09%)	285 (1.59%)	516 (1.07%)	241 (1.58%)
Dist. 035	47,824 (80.12%)	13,401 (74.79%)	38,920 (80.35%)	11,479 (75.15%)
Dist. 037	11,213 (18.79%)	4,232 (23.62%)	9,000 (18.58%)	3,555 (23.27%)
Total and % Population		17,918 (30.02%)	48,436 (81.15%)	15,275 (25.59%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1, District 036 --   59,898 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 034	11,194 (18.69%)	1,659 (18.56%)	8,635 (19.06%)	1,341 (18.84%)
Dist. 035	12,065 (20.14%)	2,849 (31.88%)	9,392 (20.73%)	2,243 (31.51%)
Dist. 036	36,639 (61.17%)	4,429 (49.56%)	27,289 (60.22%)	3,534 (49.65%)
Total and % Population		8,937 (14.92%)	45,316 (75.66%)	7,118 (11.88%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1, District 037 --   58,927 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 037	45,572 (77.34%)	11,227 (82.03%)	35,452 (76.97%)	9,263 (80.72%)
Dist. 043	13,355 (22.66%)	2,460 (17.97%)	10,605 (23.03%)	2,213 (19.28%)
Total and % Population		13,687 (23.23%)	46,057 (78.16%)	11,476 (19.47%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1, District 038 --   59,317 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 038	59,317 (100.00%)	31,840 (100.00%)	44,839 (100.00%)	24,318 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		31,840 (53.68%)	44,839 (75.59%)	24,318 (41.00%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1, District 039 --   59,381 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 039	59,381 (100.00%)	31,375 (100.00%)	44,436 (100.00%)	24,569 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		31,375 (52.84%)	44,436 (74.83%)	24,569 (41.38%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1, District 040 --   60,184 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 019	15,236 (25.32%)	2,139 (13.88%)	11,612 (25.73%)	1,709 (14.34%)
Dist. 064	44,948 (74.68%)	13,273 (86.12%)	33,522 (74.27%)	10,212 (85.66%)
Total and % Population		15,412 (25.61%)	45,134 (74.99%)	11,921 (19.81%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1, District 041 --   60,122 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 041	60,122 (100.00%)	22,247 (100.00%)	45,271 (100.00%)	17,816 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		22,247 (37.00%)	45,271 (75.30%)	17,816 (29.63%)

Core Constituencies

From Plan: **GA_Hse_Enacted_2021**

Plan: GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1, District 042 --   59,017 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 037	1,580 (2.68%)	164 (0.95%)	1,107 (2.38%)	137 (0.95%)
Dist. 040	11,334 (19.20%)	2,874 (16.71%)	8,632 (18.56%)	2,253 (15.61%)
Dist. 042	46,103 (78.12%)	14,160 (82.34%)	36,781 (79.06%)	12,046 (83.44%)
Dist. 043	0 (0.00%)	0 (0.00%)	(0.00%)	(0.00%)
Total and % Population		17,198 (29.14%)	46,520 (78.82%)	14,436 (24.46%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1, District 043 --   59,626 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 037	0 (0.00%)	0 (0.00%)	(0.00%)	(0.00%)
Dist. 042	13,517 (22.67%)	4,841 (28.23%)	11,744 (24.38%)	4,307 (29.56%)
Dist. 043	46,109 (77.33%)	12,306 (71.77%)	36,428 (75.62%)	10,263 (70.44%)
Total and % Population		17,147 (28.76%)	48,172 (80.79%)	14,570 (24.44%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1, District 044 --   60,002 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 044	60,002 (100.00%)	6,740 (100.00%)	46,773 (100.00%)	5,635 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		6,740 (11.23%)	46,773 (77.95%)	5,635 (9.39%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1, District 045 --   59,738 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 045	59,738 (100.00%)	2,532 (100.00%)	44,023 (100.00%)	2,324 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		2,532 (4.24%)	44,023 (73.69%)	2,324 (3.89%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1, District 046 --   59,108 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 046	59,108 (100.00%)	4,096 (100.00%)	44,132 (100.00%)	3,560 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		4,096 (6.93%)	44,132 (74.66%)	3,560 (6.02%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1, District 047 --   59,126 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 047	59,126 (100.00%)	5,672 (100.00%)	43,932 (100.00%)	4,709 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		5,672 (9.59%)	43,932 (74.30%)	4,709 (7.96%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1, District 048 --   59,003 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 048	59,003 (100.00%)	6,124 (100.00%)	44,779 (100.00%)	5,279 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		6,124 (10.38%)	44,779 (75.89%)	5,279 (8.95%)

Core Constituencies

From Plan: **GA_Hse_Enacted_2021**

Plan: GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1, District 049 --   59,153 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 049	59,153 (100.00%)	4,333 (100.00%)	45,263 (100.00%)	3,813 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		4,333 (7.33%)	45,263 (76.52%)	3,813 (6.45%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1, District 050 --   59,523 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 050	59,523 (100.00%)	6,726 (100.00%)	43,940 (100.00%)	5,450 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		6,726 (11.30%)	43,940 (73.82%)	5,450 (9.16%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1, District 051 --   58,952 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 051	58,952 (100.00%)	13,218 (100.00%)	47,262 (100.00%)	11,193 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		13,218 (22.42%)	47,262 (80.17%)	11,193 (18.99%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1, District 052 --   59,811 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 052	59,811 (100.00%)	8,339 (100.00%)	48,525 (100.00%)	7,758 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		8,339 (13.94%)	48,525 (81.13%)	7,758 (12.97%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1, District 053 --   59,953 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 053	59,953 (100.00%)	7,548 (100.00%)	46,944 (100.00%)	6,819 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		7,548 (12.59%)	46,944 (78.30%)	6,819 (11.37%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1, District 054 --   60,083 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 054	60,083 (100.00%)	7,959 (100.00%)	50,338 (100.00%)	7,789 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		7,959 (13.25%)	50,338 (83.78%)	7,789 (12.96%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1, District 055 --   59,115 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 055	53,856 (91.10%)	28,235 (85.43%)	44,545 (91.69%)	23,590 (86.10%)
Dist. 056	3,505 (5.93%)	3,168 (9.58%)	2,733 (5.63%)	2,550 (9.31%)
Dist. 060	1,754 (2.97%)	1,649 (4.99%)	1,306 (2.69%)	1,258 (4.59%)
Total and % Population		33,052 (55.91%)	48,584 (82.19%)	27,398 (46.35%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1, District 056 --   59,783 Total Population

Core Constituencies

From Plan: **GA_Hse_Enacted_2021**

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 055	3,082 (5.16%)	2,163 (7.17%)	2,620 (4.91%)	1,842 (6.99%)
Dist. 056	44,358 (74.20%)	22,915 (75.94%)	39,441 (73.92%)	19,886 (75.47%)
Dist. 057	4,699 (7.86%)	748 (2.48%)	4,486 (8.41%)	795 (3.02%)
Dist. 058	7,644 (12.79%)	4,351 (14.42%)	6,811 (12.76%)	3,825 (14.52%)
Total and % Population		30,177 (50.48%)	53,358 (89.25%)	26,348 (44.07%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1, District 057 --   58,961 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 056	11,066 (18.77%)	1,525 (16.31%)	10,583 (20.42%)	1,557 (16.71%)
Dist. 057	47,895 (81.23%)	7,827 (83.69%)	41,241 (79.58%)	7,760 (83.29%)
Total and % Population		9,352 (15.86%)	51,824 (87.90%)	9,317 (15.80%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1, District 058 --   58,788 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 057	7,375 (12.55%)	954 (2.79%)	6,370 (12.72%)	856 (2.96%)
Dist. 058	51,413 (87.45%)	33,272 (97.21%)	43,703 (87.28%)	28,020 (97.04%)
Total and % Population		34,226 (58.22%)	50,073 (85.18%)	28,876 (49.12%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1, District 059 --   59,434 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 059	59,434 (100.00%)	41,763 (100.00%)	49,179 (100.00%)	34,470 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		41,763 (70.27%)	49,179 (82.75%)	34,470 (58.00%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1, District 060 --   59,560 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 040	8,600 (14.44%)	2,340 (7.55%)	7,546 (16.35%)	2,166 (8.87%)
Dist. 042	0 (0.00%)	0 (0.00%)	(0.00%)	(0.00%)
Dist. 055	3,033 (5.09%)	2,606 (8.41%)	2,090 (4.53%)	1,847 (7.56%)
Dist. 060	47,927 (80.47%)	26,051 (84.04%)	36,520 (79.12%)	20,416 (83.57%)
Total and % Population		30,997 (52.04%)	46,156 (77.49%)	24,429 (41.02%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1, District 061 --   59,161 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 040	39,110 (66.11%)	13,322 (41.30%)	31,798 (66.93%)	11,402 (42.92%)
Dist. 060	10,028 (16.95%)	9,476 (29.38%)	7,664 (16.13%)	7,387 (27.81%)
Dist. 061	10,023 (16.94%)	9,459 (29.32%)	8,048 (16.94%)	7,776 (29.27%)
Total and % Population		32,257 (54.52%)	47,510 (80.31%)	26,565 (44.90%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1, District 062 --   59,450 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 062	59,450 (100.00%)	42,125 (100.00%)	46,426 (100.00%)	33,548 (100.00%)

Core Constituencies   GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1

From Plan: **GA_Hse_Enacted_2021**

Plan: GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1, District 062 --   59,450 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Total and % Population		42,125 (70.86%)	46,426 (78.09%)	33,548 (56.43%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1, District 063 --   59,381 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 063	59,381 (100.00%)	40,762 (100.00%)	45,043 (100.00%)	31,229 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		40,762 (68.64%)	45,043 (75.85%)	31,229 (52.59%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1, District 064 --   59,608 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 061	9,165 (15.38%)	6,377 (20.64%)	7,068 (15.74%)	5,001 (21.24%)
Dist. 064	11,253 (18.88%)	3,474 (11.25%)	8,560 (19.06%)	2,661 (11.30%)
Dist. 065	19,408 (32.56%)	12,486 (40.42%)	14,130 (31.47%)	9,286 (39.45%)
Dist. 066	19,782 (33.19%)	8,552 (27.69%)	15,142 (33.72%)	6,592 (28.00%)
Total and % Population		30,889 (51.82%)	44,900 (75.33%)	23,540 (39.49%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1, District 065 --   59,129 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 061	19,073 (32.26%)	17,551 (42.62%)	14,239 (32.00%)	13,488 (42.53%)
Dist. 065	40,056 (67.74%)	23,632 (57.38%)	30,256 (68.00%)	18,225 (57.47%)
Total and % Population		41,183 (69.65%)	44,495 (75.25%)	31,713 (53.63%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1, District 066 --   60,306 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 061	21,041 (34.89%)	9,469 (29.45%)	16,092 (35.58%)	7,497 (30.54%)
Dist. 066	39,265 (65.11%)	22,684 (70.55%)	29,136 (64.42%)	17,055 (69.46%)
Total and % Population		32,153 (53.32%)	45,228 (75.00%)	24,552 (40.71%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1, District 067 --   59,135 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 067	59,135 (100.00%)	34,126 (100.00%)	44,299 (100.00%)	26,099 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		34,126 (57.71%)	44,299 (74.91%)	26,099 (44.13%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1, District 068 --   59,477 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 068	59,477 (100.00%)	32,830 (100.00%)	44,835 (100.00%)	24,994 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		32,830 (55.20%)	44,835 (75.38%)	24,994 (42.02%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1, District 069 --   58,682 Total Population

Core Constituencies

From Plan: **GA_Hse_Enacted_2021**

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 069	58,682 (100.00%)	36,707 (100.00%)	45,548 (100.00%)	28,950 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		36,707 (62.55%)	45,548 (77.62%)	28,950 (49.33%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1, District 070 --   59,121 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 070	59,121 (100.00%)	16,546 (100.00%)	45,249 (100.00%)	12,591 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		16,546 (27.99%)	45,249 (76.54%)	12,591 (21.30%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1, District 071 --   59,538 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 071	59,538 (100.00%)	11,406 (100.00%)	44,582 (100.00%)	8,879 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		11,406 (19.16%)	44,582 (74.88%)	8,879 (14.91%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1, District 072 --   59,660 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 072	59,660 (100.00%)	11,715 (100.00%)	46,229 (100.00%)	9,642 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		11,715 (19.64%)	46,229 (77.49%)	9,642 (16.16%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1, District 073 --   60,036 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 073	60,036 (100.00%)	6,889 (100.00%)	45,736 (100.00%)	5,538 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		6,889 (11.47%)	45,736 (76.18%)	5,538 (9.22%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1, District 074 --   59,120 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 074	18,397 (31.12%)	8,669 (22.48%)	13,441 (30.52%)	6,374 (21.93%)
Dist. 078	36,569 (61.86%)	27,440 (71.17%)	27,283 (61.94%)	20,745 (71.36%)
Dist. 116	4,154 (7.03%)	2,448 (6.35%)	3,320 (7.54%)	1,950 (6.71%)
Total and % Population		38,557 (65.22%)	44,044 (74.50%)	29,069 (49.17%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1, District 075 --   59,743 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 075	59,743 (100.00%)	43,169 (100.00%)	43,850 (100.00%)	32,623 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		43,169 (72.26%)	43,850 (73.40%)	32,623 (54.61%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1, District 076 --   59,759 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]

Core Constituencies

From Plan: **GA_Hse_Enacted_2021**

Plan: GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1, District 076 --   59,759 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 076	59,759 (100.00%)	38,838 (100.00%)	44,371 (100.00%)	29,832 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		38,838 (64.99%)	44,371 (74.25%)	29,832 (49.92%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1, District 077 --   59,242 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 077	59,242 (100.00%)	43,478 (100.00%)	44,207 (100.00%)	33,655 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		43,478 (73.39%)	44,207 (74.62%)	33,655 (56.81%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1, District 078 --   59,734 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 078	22,475 (37.63%)	14,078 (40.68%)	17,289 (37.82%)	11,159 (41.38%)
Dist. 091	7,453 (12.48%)	4,013 (11.60%)	5,535 (12.11%)	3,034 (11.25%)
Dist. 116	29,806 (49.90%)	16,514 (47.72%)	22,894 (50.08%)	12,777 (47.37%)
Total and % Population		34,605 (57.93%)	45,718 (76.54%)	26,970 (45.15%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1, District 079 --   59,500 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 079	59,500 (100.00%)	41,105 (100.00%)	43,223 (100.00%)	30,942 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		41,105 (69.08%)	43,223 (72.64%)	30,942 (52.00%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1, District 080 --   59,461 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 080	59,461 (100.00%)	7,136 (100.00%)	44,784 (100.00%)	6,350 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		7,136 (12.00%)	44,784 (75.32%)	6,350 (10.68%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1, District 081 --   58,919 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 115	14,550 (24.69%)	4,360 (29.87%)	10,905 (25.22%)	3,192 (29.32%)
Dist. 117	32,140 (54.55%)	8,113 (55.58%)	23,702 (54.82%)	6,084 (55.88%)
Dist. 118	12,229 (20.76%)	2,123 (14.55%)	8,628 (19.96%)	1,612 (14.81%)
Total and % Population		14,596 (24.77%)	43,235 (73.38%)	10,888 (18.48%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1, District 082 --   59,789 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 074	40,559 (67.84%)	6,380 (41.50%)	31,255 (67.58%)	5,032 (42.74%)
Dist. 117	5,393 (9.02%)	1,118 (7.27%)	4,727 (10.22%)	1,006 (8.54%)
Dist. 134	13,837 (23.14%)	7,876 (51.23%)	10,270 (22.20%)	5,736 (48.72%)

Core Constituencies   GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1

From Plan: **GA_Hse_Enacted_2021**

Plan: GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1, District 082 --   59,789 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Total and % Population		15,374 (25.71%)	46,252 (77.36%)	11,774 (19.69%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1, District 083 --   59,416 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 083	59,416 (100.00%)	7,395 (100.00%)	46,581 (100.00%)	7,044 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		7,395 (12.45%)	46,581 (78.40%)	7,044 (11.86%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1, District 084 --   58,801 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 082	16,264 (27.66%)	1,723 (5.45%)	12,840 (27.70%)	1,556 (5.99%)
Dist. 084	10,560 (17.96%)	3,058 (9.68%)	8,221 (17.73%)	2,737 (10.53%)
Dist. 085	19,862 (33.78%)	15,905 (50.34%)	15,944 (34.40%)	12,984 (49.96%)
Dist. 086	12,115 (20.60%)	10,909 (34.53%)	9,350 (20.17%)	8,711 (33.52%)
Total and % Population		31,595 (53.73%)	46,355 (78.83%)	25,988 (44.20%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1, District 085 --   59,591 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 082	4,065 (6.82%)	380 (1.27%)	3,371 (7.29%)	367 (1.53%)
Dist. 084	3,567 (5.99%)	348 (1.17%)	2,861 (6.19%)	358 (1.49%)
Dist. 085	39,511 (66.30%)	20,251 (67.81%)	30,364 (65.67%)	16,057 (66.89%)
Dist. 086	5,795 (9.72%)	2,973 (9.95%)	4,468 (9.66%)	2,451 (10.21%)
Dist. 087	6,653 (11.16%)	5,913 (19.80%)	5,175 (11.19%)	4,773 (19.88%)
Total and % Population		29,865 (50.12%)	46,239 (77.59%)	24,006 (40.28%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1, District 086 --   59,153 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 082	15,862 (26.82%)	1,478 (4.62%)	13,064 (28.96%)	1,367 (5.55%)
Dist. 086	33,424 (56.50%)	21,768 (68.10%)	24,550 (54.43%)	16,416 (66.61%)
Dist. 087	9,867 (16.68%)	8,717 (27.27%)	7,493 (16.61%)	6,861 (27.84%)
Total and % Population		31,963 (54.03%)	45,107 (76.25%)	24,644 (41.66%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1, District 087 --   59,684 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 081	15,493 (25.96%)	2,811 (8.97%)	12,330 (26.78%)	2,460 (9.92%)
Dist. 086	1,002 (1.68%)	800 (2.55%)	769 (1.67%)	637 (2.57%)
Dist. 087	43,189 (72.36%)	27,713 (88.47%)	32,947 (71.55%)	21,702 (87.51%)
Dist. 088	0 (0.00%)	0 (0.00%)	(0.00%)	(0.00%)
Total and % Population		31,324 (52.48%)	46,046 (77.15%)	24,799 (41.55%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1, District 088 --   59,689 Total Population

Core Constituencies

From Plan: **GA_Hse_Enacted_2021**

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 088	59,689 (100.00%)	36,654 (100.00%)	46,073 (100.00%)	29,187 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		36,654 (61.41%)	46,073 (77.19%)	29,187 (48.90%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1, District 089 --   60,231 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 082	7,807 (12.96%)	2,740 (8.36%)	7,539 (15.59%)	2,789 (10.10%)
Dist. 084	23,671 (39.30%)	18,502 (56.44%)	18,777 (38.83%)	15,212 (55.09%)
Dist. 089	21,498 (35.69%)	9,083 (27.71%)	16,121 (33.33%)	7,460 (27.02%)
Dist. 090	7,255 (12.05%)	2,458 (7.50%)	5,924 (12.25%)	2,150 (7.79%)
Total and % Population		32,783 (54.43%)	48,361 (80.29%)	27,611 (45.84%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1, District 090 --   59,856 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 089	18,437 (30.80%)	8,465 (27.99%)	14,828 (30.59%)	6,816 (27.51%)
Dist. 090	41,419 (69.20%)	21,779 (72.01%)	33,649 (69.41%)	17,961 (72.49%)
Total and % Population		30,244 (50.53%)	48,477 (80.99%)	24,777 (41.39%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1, District 091 --   59,976 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 084	920 (1.53%)	802 (1.81%)	761 (1.65%)	687 (1.98%)
Dist. 086	3,573 (5.96%)	3,317 (7.47%)	2,859 (6.19%)	2,727 (7.87%)
Dist. 091	20,293 (33.84%)	16,784 (37.81%)	15,430 (33.42%)	13,018 (37.57%)
Dist. 092	35,190 (58.67%)	23,485 (52.91%)	27,124 (58.74%)	18,219 (52.58%)
Total and % Population		44,388 (74.01%)	46,174 (76.99%)	34,651 (57.77%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1, District 092 --   60,150 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 092	25,083 (41.70%)	17,685 (43.54%)	19,427 (42.65%)	13,803 (44.49%)
Dist. 093	28,095 (46.71%)	19,113 (47.06%)	20,809 (45.68%)	14,346 (46.24%)
Dist. 095	6,972 (11.59%)	3,818 (9.40%)	5,314 (11.67%)	2,877 (9.27%)
Total and % Population		40,616 (67.52%)	45,550 (75.73%)	31,026 (51.58%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1, District 093 --   60,290 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 086	3,296 (5.47%)	3,121 (8.17%)	2,618 (5.81%)	2,543 (8.69%)
Dist. 093	16,508 (27.38%)	11,600 (30.37%)	11,845 (26.27%)	8,740 (29.88%)
Dist. 094	6,091 (10.10%)	5,635 (14.75%)	4,495 (9.97%)	4,323 (14.78%)
Dist. 095	17,089 (28.34%)	9,527 (24.94%)	13,060 (28.96%)	7,257 (24.81%)
Dist. 106	16,205 (26.88%)	8,004 (20.96%)	12,238 (27.14%)	6,139 (20.99%)
Dist. 110	1,101 (1.83%)	308 (0.81%)	836 (1.85%)	250 (0.85%)
Total and % Population		38,195 (63.35%)	45,092 (74.79%)	29,252 (48.52%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1, District 094 --   60,192 Total Population

Core Constituencies

From Plan: **GA_Hse_Enacted_2021**

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 094	40,532 (67.34%)	28,530 (85.60%)	30,948 (68.54%)	22,514 (86.67%)
Dist. 106	11,173 (18.56%)	2,901 (8.70%)	8,043 (17.81%)	2,020 (7.78%)
Dist. 108	8,487 (14.10%)	1,899 (5.70%)	6,164 (13.65%)	1,444 (5.56%)
Total and % Population		33,330 (55.37%)	45,155 (75.02%)	25,978 (43.16%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1, District 095 --   58,992 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 094	7,915 (13.42%)	4,639 (12.12%)	5,786 (13.33%)	3,509 (12.11%)
Dist. 095	35,969 (60.97%)	26,221 (68.51%)	26,574 (61.20%)	20,049 (69.18%)
Dist. 106	15,108 (25.61%)	7,416 (19.38%)	11,061 (25.47%)	5,421 (18.71%)
Total and % Population		38,276 (64.88%)	43,421 (73.60%)	28,979 (49.12%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1, District 096 --   59,515 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 096	59,515 (100.00%)	12,683 (100.00%)	44,671 (100.00%)	10,273 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		12,683 (21.31%)	44,671 (75.06%)	10,273 (17.26%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1, District 097 --   59,072 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 097	59,072 (100.00%)	15,237 (100.00%)	46,339 (100.00%)	12,405 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		15,237 (25.79%)	46,339 (78.44%)	12,405 (21.00%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1, District 098 --   59,998 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 098	59,998 (100.00%)	12,140 (100.00%)	42,734 (100.00%)	9,934 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		12,140 (20.23%)	42,734 (71.23%)	9,934 (16.56%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1, District 099 --   59,850 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 099	59,850 (100.00%)	8,257 (100.00%)	45,004 (100.00%)	6,622 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		8,257 (13.80%)	45,004 (75.19%)	6,622 (11.06%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1, District 100 --   60,030 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 100	60,030 (100.00%)	5,517 (100.00%)	42,669 (100.00%)	4,273 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		5,517 (9.19%)	42,669 (71.08%)	4,273 (7.12%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1, District 101 --   59,240 Total Population

From Plan: **GA_Hse_Enacted_2021**

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 081	43,514 (73.45%)	8,451 (77.65%)	33,929 (71.65%)	7,639 (76.28%)
Dist. 082	15,726 (26.55%)	2,433 (22.35%)	13,424 (28.35%)	2,376 (23.72%)
Dist. 083	0 (0.00%)	0 (0.00%)	(0.00%)	(0.00%)
Total and % Population		10,884 (18.37%)	47,353 (79.93%)	10,015 (16.91%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1, District 102 --   60,038 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 101	12,140 (20.22%)	3,984 (16.83%)	9,810 (22.09%)	3,494 (19.52%)
Dist. 102	32,748 (54.55%)	13,130 (55.45%)	23,597 (53.14%)	9,606 (53.66%)
Dist. 105	9,693 (16.14%)	4,491 (18.97%)	6,855 (15.44%)	3,220 (17.99%)
Dist. 110	5,457 (9.09%)	2,072 (8.75%)	4,147 (9.34%)	1,580 (8.83%)
Total and % Population		23,677 (39.44%)	44,409 (73.97%)	17,900 (29.81%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1, District 103 --   60,197 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 103	60,197 (100.00%)	9,341 (100.00%)	44,399 (100.00%)	7,454 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		9,341 (15.52%)	44,399 (73.76%)	7,454 (12.38%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1, District 104 --   59,362 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 104	59,362 (100.00%)	9,477 (100.00%)	43,306 (100.00%)	7,373 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		9,477 (15.96%)	43,306 (72.95%)	7,373 (12.42%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1, District 105 --   59,395 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 101	11,745 (19.77%)	2,249 (16.56%)	8,829 (20.08%)	1,735 (16.77%)
Dist. 105	47,650 (80.23%)	11,334 (83.44%)	35,151 (79.92%)	8,612 (83.23%)
Total and % Population		13,583 (22.87%)	43,980 (74.05%)	10,347 (17.42%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1, District 106 --   59,981 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 102	15,243 (25.41%)	4,005 (25.69%)	11,567 (25.98%)	3,105 (25.88%)
Dist. 106	7,380 (12.30%)	1,433 (9.19%)	5,504 (12.36%)	1,044 (8.70%)
Dist. 107	20,423 (34.05%)	5,610 (35.98%)	15,123 (33.97%)	4,338 (36.16%)
Dist. 108	1,703 (2.84%)	278 (1.78%)	1,221 (2.74%)	231 (1.93%)
Dist. 109	15,232 (25.39%)	4,264 (27.35%)	11,103 (24.94%)	3,278 (27.33%)
Total and % Population		15,590 (25.99%)	44,518 (74.22%)	11,996 (20.00%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1, District 107 --   60,033 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 101	36,053 (60.06%)	7,491 (52.33%)	27,945 (60.54%)	6,040 (53.02%)

Core Constituencies

From Plan: **GA_Hse_Enacted_2021**

Plan: GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1, District 107 --   60,033 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 107	23,980 (39.94%)	6,825 (47.67%)	18,217 (39.46%)	5,351 (46.98%)
Total and % Population		14,316 (23.85%)	46,162 (76.89%)	11,391 (18.97%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1, District 108 --   58,942 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 094	4,673 (7.93%)	756 (7.62%)	3,580 (8.11%)	589 (7.72%)
Dist. 106	4,882 (8.28%)	796 (8.02%)	3,620 (8.20%)	579 (7.59%)
Dist. 108	49,387 (83.79%)	8,372 (84.36%)	36,923 (83.68%)	6,457 (84.68%)
Total and % Population		9,924 (16.84%)	44,123 (74.86%)	7,625 (12.94%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1, District 109 --   59,697 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 107	15,299 (25.63%)	4,375 (24.18%)	11,169 (25.27%)	3,497 (24.00%)
Dist. 109	44,398 (74.37%)	13,722 (75.82%)	33,037 (74.73%)	11,074 (76.00%)
Total and % Population		18,097 (30.31%)	44,206 (74.05%)	14,571 (24.41%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1, District 110 --   60,278 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 102	10,968 (18.20%)	4,776 (18.26%)	7,804 (18.01%)	3,453 (18.12%)
Dist. 106	4,364 (7.24%)	890 (3.40%)	3,424 (7.90%)	715 (3.75%)
Dist. 110	44,946 (74.56%)	20,487 (78.34%)	32,096 (74.08%)	14,892 (78.13%)
Total and % Population		26,153 (43.39%)	43,324 (71.87%)	19,060 (31.62%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1, District 111 --   59,900 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 105	2,001 (3.34%)	1,058 (7.53%)	1,468 (3.34%)	796 (7.62%)
Dist. 111	51,514 (86.00%)	12,342 (87.80%)	37,672 (85.68%)	9,119 (87.28%)
Dist. 112	6,385 (10.66%)	657 (4.67%)	4,827 (10.98%)	533 (5.10%)
Total and % Population		14,057 (23.47%)	43,967 (73.40%)	10,448 (17.44%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1, District 112 --   60,167 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 110	8,447 (14.04%)	5,058 (34.36%)	6,147 (13.53%)	3,678 (33.35%)
Dist. 111	8,495 (14.12%)	906 (6.15%)	6,424 (14.14%)	709 (6.43%)
Dist. 112	43,225 (71.84%)	8,758 (59.49%)	32,875 (72.34%)	6,641 (60.22%)
Total and % Population		14,722 (24.47%)	45,446 (75.53%)	11,028 (18.33%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1, District 113 --   59,413 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 093	9,645 (16.23%)	6,305 (17.65%)	7,384 (16.69%)	4,943 (18.23%)

Core Constituencies

From Plan: **GA_Hse_Enacted_2021**

Plan: GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1, District 113 --   59,413 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 113	49,768 (83.77%)	29,420 (82.35%)	36,864 (83.31%)	22,179 (81.77%)
Total and % Population		35,725 (60.13%)	44,248 (74.48%)	27,122 (45.65%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1, District 114 --   59,401 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 093	5,870 (9.88%)	1,479 (10.49%)	4,696 (10.22%)	1,210 (10.82%)
Dist. 112	9,739 (16.40%)	1,897 (13.46%)	7,418 (16.14%)	1,493 (13.36%)
Dist. 114	43,792 (73.72%)	10,721 (76.05%)	33,857 (73.65%)	8,476 (75.82%)
Total and % Population		14,097 (23.73%)	45,971 (77.39%)	11,179 (18.82%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1, District 115 --   59,381 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 084	17,448 (29.38%)	16,008 (36.82%)	14,011 (30.15%)	13,286 (37.89%)
Dist. 089	8,596 (14.48%)	8,018 (18.44%)	6,750 (14.53%)	6,484 (18.49%)
Dist. 091	13,723 (23.11%)	10,216 (23.50%)	10,934 (23.53%)	8,369 (23.87%)
Dist. 115	12,403 (20.89%)	6,073 (13.97%)	9,329 (20.08%)	4,523 (12.90%)
Dist. 116	7,211 (12.14%)	3,163 (7.27%)	5,444 (11.72%)	2,399 (6.84%)
Total and % Population		43,478 (73.22%)	46,468 (78.25%)	35,061 (59.04%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1, District 116 --   59,777 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 084	3,696 (6.18%)	3,459 (7.96%)	2,719 (5.97%)	2,597 (7.71%)
Dist. 089	11,335 (18.96%)	10,515 (24.19%)	8,499 (18.66%)	8,130 (24.15%)
Dist. 090	11,138 (18.63%)	10,269 (23.63%)	8,442 (18.53%)	7,971 (23.68%)
Dist. 091	18,581 (31.08%)	10,197 (23.46%)	14,274 (31.34%)	7,920 (23.53%)
Dist. 115	1,518 (2.54%)	475 (1.09%)	1,196 (2.63%)	368 (1.09%)
Dist. 116	13,509 (22.60%)	8,547 (19.67%)	10,420 (22.88%)	6,679 (19.84%)
Total and % Population		43,462 (72.71%)	45,550 (76.20%)	33,665 (56.32%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1, District 117 --   59,533 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 115	31,703 (53.25%)	20,460 (55.35%)	23,377 (53.58%)	15,274 (55.63%)
Dist. 116	5,233 (8.79%)	3,826 (10.35%)	3,713 (8.51%)	2,811 (10.24%)
Dist. 117	22,597 (37.96%)	12,677 (34.30%)	16,544 (37.92%)	9,373 (34.14%)
Total and % Population		36,963 (62.09%)	43,634 (73.29%)	27,458 (46.12%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1, District 118 --   59,901 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 113	10,285 (17.17%)	5,586 (32.64%)	7,674 (16.58%)	4,336 (31.85%)
Dist. 114	13,220 (22.07%)	3,405 (19.90%)	9,847 (21.27%)	2,569 (18.87%)
Dist. 118	25,434 (42.46%)	6,832 (39.93%)	20,360 (43.98%)	5,660 (41.57%)

Core Constituencies

From Plan: **GA_Hse_Enacted_2021**

Plan: GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1, District 118 --   59,901 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 134	9,272 (15.48%)	1,115 (6.52%)	7,126 (15.39%)	905 (6.65%)
Dist. 144	1,690 (2.82%)	174 (1.02%)	1,291 (2.79%)	145 (1.07%)
Total and % Population		17,112 (28.57%)	46,298 (77.29%)	13,615 (22.73%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1, District 119 --   58,947 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 119	58,947 (100.00%)	7,502 (100.00%)	44,005 (100.00%)	5,935 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		7,502 (12.73%)	44,005 (74.65%)	5,935 (10.07%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1, District 120 --   58,982 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 120	58,982 (100.00%)	8,053 (100.00%)	46,767 (100.00%)	6,679 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		8,053 (13.65%)	46,767 (79.29%)	6,679 (11.32%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1, District 121 --   59,127 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 121	59,127 (100.00%)	5,205 (100.00%)	46,598 (100.00%)	4,454 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		5,205 (8.80%)	46,598 (78.81%)	4,454 (7.53%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1, District 122 --   59,632 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 122	59,632 (100.00%)	18,394 (100.00%)	48,840 (100.00%)	13,878 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		18,394 (30.85%)	48,840 (81.90%)	13,878 (23.27%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1, District 123 --   59,282 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 123	59,282 (100.00%)	14,175 (100.00%)	46,572 (100.00%)	11,307 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		14,175 (23.91%)	46,572 (78.56%)	11,307 (19.07%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1, District 124 --   59,221 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 124	59,221 (100.00%)	15,507 (100.00%)	47,638 (100.00%)	12,186 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		15,507 (26.18%)	47,638 (80.44%)	12,186 (20.58%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1, District 125 --   60,137 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]

Core Constituencies   GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1

From Plan: **GA_Hse_Enacted_2021**

Dist. 125	60,137 (100.00%)	13,377 (100.00%)	43,812 (100.00%)	10,376 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		13,377 (22.24%)	43,812 (72.85%)	10,376 (17.25%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1, District 126 --   59,260 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 126	59,260 (100.00%)	32,178 (100.00%)	45,497 (100.00%)	24,782 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		32,178 (54.30%)	45,497 (76.78%)	24,782 (41.82%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1, District 127 --   58,678 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 127	58,678 (100.00%)	10,247 (100.00%)	45,889 (100.00%)	8,500 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		10,247 (17.46%)	45,889 (78.20%)	8,500 (14.49%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1, District 128 --   58,864 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 128	58,864 (100.00%)	30,088 (100.00%)	46,488 (100.00%)	23,434 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		30,088 (51.11%)	46,488 (78.98%)	23,434 (39.81%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1, District 129 --   58,829 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 129	58,829 (100.00%)	32,650 (100.00%)	46,873 (100.00%)	25,717 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		32,650 (55.50%)	46,873 (79.68%)	25,717 (43.71%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1, District 130 --   59,203 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 130	59,203 (100.00%)	36,019 (100.00%)	44,019 (100.00%)	26,372 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		36,019 (60.84%)	44,019 (74.35%)	26,372 (44.55%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1, District 131 --   58,890 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 131	58,890 (100.00%)	9,645 (100.00%)	42,968 (100.00%)	7,572 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		9,645 (16.38%)	42,968 (72.96%)	7,572 (12.86%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1, District 132 --   59,142 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 132	59,142 (100.00%)	31,039 (100.00%)	46,752 (100.00%)	24,471 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		31,039 (52.48%)	46,752 (79.05%)	24,471 (41.38%)

Core Constituencies   GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1

From Plan: **GA_Hse_Enacted_2021**

Plan: GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1, District 133 --   58,893 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 149	58,893 (100.00%)	18,728 (100.00%)	46,821 (100.00%)	15,051 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		18,728 (31.80%)	46,821 (79.50%)	15,051 (25.56%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1, District 134 --   59,575 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 135	36,480 (61.23%)	11,244 (69.36%)	28,733 (61.13%)	8,977 (68.84%)
Dist. 145	23,095 (38.77%)	4,966 (30.64%)	18,272 (38.87%)	4,063 (31.16%)
Total and % Population		16,210 (27.21%)	47,005 (78.90%)	13,040 (21.89%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1, District 135 --   59,870 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 134	36,287 (60.61%)	11,438 (81.82%)	27,714 (60.64%)	8,502 (80.03%)
Dist. 135	23,583 (39.39%)	2,541 (18.18%)	17,992 (39.36%)	2,121 (19.97%)
Total and % Population		13,979 (23.35%)	45,706 (76.34%)	10,623 (17.74%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1, District 136 --   59,298 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 136	59,298 (100.00%)	16,690 (100.00%)	45,367 (100.00%)	13,005 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		16,690 (28.15%)	45,367 (76.51%)	13,005 (21.93%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1, District 137 --   59,551 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 137	59,551 (100.00%)	30,916 (100.00%)	45,358 (100.00%)	23,647 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		30,916 (51.92%)	45,358 (76.17%)	23,647 (39.71%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1, District 138 --   58,912 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 138	58,912 (100.00%)	11,148 (100.00%)	45,684 (100.00%)	8,824 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		11,148 (18.92%)	45,684 (77.55%)	8,824 (14.98%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1, District 139 --   59,010 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 139	59,010 (100.00%)	11,584 (100.00%)	45,522 (100.00%)	9,227 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		11,584 (19.63%)	45,522 (77.14%)	9,227 (15.64%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1, District 140 --   59,294 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]

Core Constituencies   GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1

From Plan: **GA_Hse_Enacted_2021**

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 140	59,294 (100.00%)	33,539 (100.00%)	44,411 (100.00%)	25,596 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		33,539 (56.56%)	44,411 (74.90%)	25,596 (43.17%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1, District 141 --   59,019 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 141	59,019 (100.00%)	32,812 (100.00%)	44,677 (100.00%)	25,672 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		32,812 (55.60%)	44,677 (75.70%)	25,672 (43.50%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1, District 142 --   59,312 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 142	32,036 (54.01%)	17,736 (56.69%)	24,379 (53.75%)	13,130 (56.47%)
Dist. 143	10,254 (17.29%)	6,967 (22.27%)	7,941 (17.51%)	5,317 (22.87%)
Dist. 144	17,022 (28.70%)	6,583 (21.04%)	13,035 (28.74%)	4,804 (20.66%)
Total and % Population		31,286 (52.75%)	45,355 (76.47%)	23,251 (39.20%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1, District 143 --   59,432 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 143	29,369 (49.42%)	14,689 (48.42%)	23,405 (51.54%)	11,381 (49.96%)
Dist. 145	28,132 (47.33%)	14,858 (48.98%)	20,686 (45.55%)	10,838 (47.57%)
Dist. 147	1,931 (3.25%)	787 (2.59%)	1,320 (2.91%)	563 (2.47%)
Total and % Population		30,334 (51.04%)	45,411 (76.41%)	22,782 (38.33%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1, District 144 --   59,307 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 114	2,855 (4.81%)	339 (2.77%)	2,168 (4.71%)	302 (3.13%)
Dist. 118	22,324 (37.64%)	4,674 (38.20%)	17,354 (37.70%)	3,665 (37.95%)
Dist. 133	12,775 (21.54%)	2,764 (22.59%)	9,741 (21.16%)	2,162 (22.39%)
Dist. 144	21,353 (36.00%)	4,460 (36.45%)	16,766 (36.42%)	3,529 (36.54%)
Total and % Population		12,237 (20.63%)	46,029 (77.61%)	9,658 (16.28%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1, District 145 --   58,805 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 142	27,572 (46.89%)	18,680 (61.92%)	20,205 (44.81%)	13,406 (59.11%)
Dist. 143	6,558 (11.15%)	3,911 (12.96%)	5,264 (11.67%)	3,056 (13.47%)
Dist. 144	19,167 (32.59%)	6,251 (20.72%)	15,278 (33.88%)	5,120 (22.57%)
Dist. 145	5,508 (9.37%)	1,324 (4.39%)	4,343 (9.63%)	1,099 (4.85%)
Total and % Population		30,166 (51.30%)	45,090 (76.68%)	22,681 (38.57%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1, District 146 --   60,203 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 146	60,203 (100.00%)	16,277 (100.00%)	44,589 (100.00%)	12,312 (100.00%)

Core Constituencies   GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1

From Plan: **GA_Hse_Enacted_2021**

Plan: GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1, District 146 --   60,203 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Total and % Population		16,277 (27.04%)	44,589 (74.06%)	12,312 (20.45%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1, District 147 --   60,375 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 145	3,128 (5.18%)	404 (2.33%)	2,543 (5.51%)	353 (2.65%)
Dist. 147	57,247 (94.82%)	16,914 (97.67%)	43,582 (94.49%)	12,963 (97.35%)
Total and % Population		17,318 (28.68%)	46,125 (76.40%)	13,316 (22.06%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1, District 148 --   59,984 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 148	59,984 (100.00%)	20,451 (100.00%)	46,614 (100.00%)	15,858 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		20,451 (34.09%)	46,614 (77.71%)	15,858 (26.44%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1, District 149 --   59,715 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 133	46,427 (77.75%)	19,276 (63.04%)	37,481 (79.31%)	15,196 (64.27%)
Dist. 143	13,288 (22.25%)	11,301 (36.96%)	9,780 (20.69%)	8,447 (35.73%)
Total and % Population		30,577 (51.20%)	47,261 (79.14%)	23,643 (39.59%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1, District 150 --   59,276 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 150	59,276 (100.00%)	31,715 (100.00%)	47,050 (100.00%)	25,202 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		31,715 (53.50%)	47,050 (79.37%)	25,202 (42.52%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1, District 151 --   60,059 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 151	60,059 (100.00%)	25,497 (100.00%)	46,973 (100.00%)	19,920 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		25,497 (42.45%)	46,973 (78.21%)	19,920 (33.17%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1, District 152 --   60,134 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 152	60,134 (100.00%)	15,624 (100.00%)	46,026 (100.00%)	11,993 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		15,624 (25.98%)	46,026 (76.54%)	11,993 (19.94%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1, District 153 --   59,299 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]

Core Constituencies

From Plan: **GA_Hse_Enacted_2021**

Plan: GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1, District 153 --   59,299 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 153	59,299 (100.00%)	41,175 (100.00%)	45,692 (100.00%)	31,047 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		41,175 (69.44%)	45,692 (77.05%)	31,047 (52.36%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1, District 154 --   59,994 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 154	59,994 (100.00%)	33,457 (100.00%)	47,273 (100.00%)	25,914 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		33,457 (55.77%)	47,273 (78.80%)	25,914 (43.19%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1, District 155 --   58,759 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 155	58,759 (100.00%)	21,364 (100.00%)	45,208 (100.00%)	16,208 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		21,364 (36.36%)	45,208 (76.94%)	16,208 (27.58%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1, District 156 --   59,444 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 156	59,444 (100.00%)	17,813 (100.00%)	45,867 (100.00%)	13,875 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		17,813 (29.97%)	45,867 (77.16%)	13,875 (23.34%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1, District 157 --   59,957 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 157	59,957 (100.00%)	14,283 (100.00%)	45,311 (100.00%)	11,176 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		14,283 (23.82%)	45,311 (75.57%)	11,176 (18.64%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1, District 158 --   59,440 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 158	59,440 (100.00%)	18,823 (100.00%)	45,549 (100.00%)	14,209 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		18,823 (31.67%)	45,549 (76.63%)	14,209 (23.90%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1, District 159 --   59,895 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 159	59,895 (100.00%)	14,389 (100.00%)	44,871 (100.00%)	10,995 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		14,389 (24.02%)	44,871 (74.92%)	10,995 (18.36%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1, District 160 --   59,935 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]

Core Constituencies

From Plan: **GA_Hse_Enacted_2021**

Plan: GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1, District 160 --   59,935 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 160	59,935 (100.00%)	13,210 (100.00%)	48,057 (100.00%)	10,859 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		13,210 (22.04%)	48,057 (80.18%)	10,859 (18.12%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1, District 161 --   60,097 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 161	60,097 (100.00%)	15,788 (100.00%)	44,371 (100.00%)	12,042 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		15,788 (26.27%)	44,371 (73.83%)	12,042 (20.04%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1, District 162 --   60,308 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 162	60,308 (100.00%)	26,504 (100.00%)	46,733 (100.00%)	20,435 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		26,504 (43.95%)	46,733 (77.49%)	20,435 (33.88%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1, District 163 --   60,123 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 163	60,123 (100.00%)	27,983 (100.00%)	48,461 (100.00%)	22,045 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		27,983 (46.54%)	48,461 (80.60%)	22,045 (36.67%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1, District 164 --   60,101 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 164	60,101 (100.00%)	13,550 (100.00%)	45,851 (100.00%)	10,760 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		13,550 (22.55%)	45,851 (76.29%)	10,760 (17.90%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1, District 165 --   59,978 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 165	59,978 (100.00%)	31,706 (100.00%)	48,247 (100.00%)	24,282 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		31,706 (52.86%)	48,247 (80.44%)	24,282 (40.48%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1, District 166 --   60,242 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 166	60,242 (100.00%)	3,034 (100.00%)	47,580 (100.00%)	2,698 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		3,034 (5.04%)	47,580 (78.98%)	2,698 (4.48%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1, District 167 --   59,493 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]

Core Constituencies   GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1

From Plan: **GA_Hse_Enacted_2021**

Plan: GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1, District 167 -- 59,493 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 167	59,493 (100.00%)	12,729 (100.00%)	44,140 (100.00%)	9,835 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		12,729 (21.40%)	44,140 (74.19%)	9,835 (16.53%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1, District 168 -- 60,147 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 168	60,147 (100.00%)	26,762 (100.00%)	44,867 (100.00%)	20,757 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		26,762 (44.49%)	44,867 (74.60%)	20,757 (34.51%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1, District 169 -- 59,138 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 169	59,138 (100.00%)	17,176 (100.00%)	45,267 (100.00%)	13,147 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		17,176 (29.04%)	45,267 (76.54%)	13,147 (22.23%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1, District 170 -- 60,116 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 170	60,116 (100.00%)	14,767 (100.00%)	45,316 (100.00%)	10,976 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		14,767 (24.56%)	45,316 (75.38%)	10,976 (18.26%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1, District 171 -- 59,237 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 171	59,237 (100.00%)	23,696 (100.00%)	45,969 (100.00%)	18,202 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		23,696 (40.00%)	45,969 (77.60%)	18,202 (30.73%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1, District 172 -- 59,961 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 172	59,961 (100.00%)	14,034 (100.00%)	44,756 (100.00%)	10,439 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		14,034 (23.41%)	44,756 (74.64%)	10,439 (17.41%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1, District 173 -- 59,743 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 173	59,743 (100.00%)	21,746 (100.00%)	45,292 (100.00%)	16,428 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		21,746 (36.40%)	45,292 (75.81%)	16,428 (27.50%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1, District 174 -- 59,852 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]

Core Constituencies   GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1

From Plan: **GA_Hse_Enacted_2021**

Plan: GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1, District 174 --   59,852 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 174	59,852 (100.00%)	10,428 (100.00%)	45,760 (100.00%)	7,950 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		10,428 (17.42%)	45,760 (76.46%)	7,950 (13.28%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1, District 175 --   59,993 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 175	59,993 (100.00%)	14,386 (100.00%)	44,704 (100.00%)	10,805 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		14,386 (23.98%)	44,704 (74.52%)	10,805 (18.01%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1, District 176 --   59,470 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 176	59,470 (100.00%)	13,059 (100.00%)	44,991 (100.00%)	10,206 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		13,059 (21.96%)	44,991 (75.65%)	10,206 (17.16%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1, District 177 --   59,992 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 177	59,992 (100.00%)	33,153 (100.00%)	46,014 (100.00%)	24,793 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		33,153 (55.26%)	46,014 (76.70%)	24,793 (41.33%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1, District 178 --   59,877 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 178	59,877 (100.00%)	8,736 (100.00%)	45,638 (100.00%)	6,750 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		8,736 (14.59%)	45,638 (76.22%)	6,750 (11.27%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1, District 179 --   59,356 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 179	59,356 (100.00%)	17,013 (100.00%)	47,156 (100.00%)	12,745 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		17,013 (28.66%)	47,156 (79.45%)	12,745 (21.47%)

Plan: GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1, District 180 --   59,412 Total Population

	Population	Black	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]
Dist. 180	59,412 (100.00%)	10,284 (100.00%)	45,362 (100.00%)	8,261 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		10,284 (17.31%)	45,362 (76.35%)	8,261 (13.90%)

No. 24-10241

In the United States Court of Appeals for the Eleventh Circuit

ANNIE LOIS GRANT, et al.,

Plaintiffs-Appellants,

v.

SECRETARY OF STATE OF GEORGIA,

Defendant-Appellee.

On Appeal from the United States District Court
for the Northern District of Georgia
No. 1:21-cv-00122—Steve C. Jones, Judge

APPELLANTS' APPENDIX VOLUME VII OF VIII

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317-1
(Attachments K–M)

User: **Blake Esselstyn**
Plan Name: **GA_Hse_Enacted_2021**
Plan Type: **Enacted**

Measures of Compactness Report

Tuesday, December 12, 2023   2:10 AM

	Reock	Polsby-Popper
Sum	N/A	N/A
Min	0.13	0.10
Max	0.66	0.59
Mean	0.39	0.27
Std. Dev.	0.12	0.10

District	Reock	Polsby-Popper
019	0.26	0.26
034	0.45	0.33
035	0.32	0.24
036	0.32	0.23
037	0.45	0.28
040	0.49	0.29
042	0.40	0.21
043	0.42	0.22
055	0.18	0.16
056	0.26	0.23
057	0.57	0.59

Maptitude For Redistricting

GA_Hse_Enacted_2021

Measures of Compactness Report

	Reock	Polsby-Popper
Sum	N/A	N/A
Min	0.13	0.10
Max	0.66	0.59
Mean	0.39	0.27
Std. Dev.	0.12	0.10

District	Reock	Polsby-Popper
058	0.13	0.13
060	0.19	0.15
061	0.25	0.20
064	0.37	0.36
065	0.46	0.17
066	0.36	0.25
074	0.50	0.25
078	0.21	0.19
081	0.47	0.40
082	0.49	0.30
084	0.25	0.20
085	0.36	0.32
086	0.17	0.17
087	0.26	0.24

Maptitude
For Redistricting

GA_Hse_Enacted_2021

Measures of Compactness Report

	Reock	Polsby-Popper
Sum	N/A	N/A
Min	0.13	0.10
Max	0.66	0.59
Mean	0.39	0.27
Std. Dev.	0.12	0.10

District	Reock	Polsby-Popper
089	0.14	0.10
090	0.36	0.29
091	0.45	0.20
092	0.36	0.20
093	0.26	0.11
094	0.31	0.15
095	0.44	0.25
101	0.53	0.46
102	0.56	0.35
105	0.34	0.28
106	0.66	0.50
107	0.51	0.32
108	0.43	0.32
109	0.39	0.28

Maptitude
For Redistricting

GA_Hse_Enacted_2021

Measures of Compactness Report

	Reock	Polsby-Popper
Sum	N/A	N/A
Min	0.13	0.10
Max	0.66	0.59
Mean	0.39	0.27
Std. Dev.	0.12	0.10

District	Reock	Polsby-Popper
110	0.36	0.33
111	0.33	0.29
112	0.62	0.52
113	0.50	0.32
114	0.51	0.28
115	0.44	0.23
116	0.41	0.28
117	0.41	0.28
118	0.35	0.22
133	0.55	0.42
134	0.33	0.23
135	0.57	0.42
142	0.35	0.23
143	0.50	0.30

Maptitude
For Redistricting

GA_Hse_Enacted_2021

Measures of Compactness Report

	Reock	Polsby-Popper
Sum	N/A	N/A
Min	0.13	0.10
Max	0.66	0.59
Mean	0.39	0.27
Std. Dev.	0.12	0.10

District	Reock	Polsby-Popper
144	0.51	0.32
145	0.38	0.19
147	0.33	0.26
149	0.32	0.22

Maptitude
For Redistricting

Measures of Compactness Report

GA_Hse_Enacted_2021

Measures of Compactness Summary

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

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

Maptitude
For Redistricting

User:
Plan Name: **GA House Illustrative**
Plan Type:

Measures of Compactness Report

Saturday, December 3, 2022   10:02 PM

Number of cut edges: 22,359

	Reock	Schwartzberg	Polsby-Popper	Area/Convex Hull
Sum	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Min	0.12	1.23	0.10	0.46
Max	0.66	2.98	0.59	0.91
Mean	0.39	1.81	0.28	0.72
Std. Dev.	0.11	0.33	0.10	0.10

District	Reock	Schwartzberg	Polsby-Popper	Area/Convex Hull
1	0.53	1.45	0.45	0.85
2	0.53	1.95	0.24	0.71
3	0.50	1.49	0.41	0.83
4	0.37	1.93	0.21	0.72
5	0.43	1.67	0.25	0.73
6	0.45	1.72	0.26	0.77
7	0.62	1.31	0.50	0.89
8	0.46	1.71	0.27	0.71
9	0.47	1.63	0.30	0.78
10	0.34	1.48	0.30	0.81
11	0.31	1.72	0.26	0.71

Maptitude For Redistricting

GA House Illustrative

Measures of Compactness Report

Number of cut edges: 22,359

	Reock	Schwartzberg	Polsby-Popper	Area/Convex Hull
Sum	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Min	0.12	1.23	0.10	0.46
Max	0.66	2.98	0.59	0.91
Mean	0.39	1.81	0.28	0.72
Std. Dev.	0.11	0.33	0.10	0.10

District	Reock	Schwartzberg	Polsby-Popper	Area/Convex Hull
12	0.47	1.66	0.31	0.85
13	0.47	2.06	0.19	0.74
14	0.32	1.95	0.23	0.73
15	0.55	1.63	0.33	0.79
16	0.31	1.57	0.35	0.88
17	0.28	1.97	0.21	0.64
18	0.41	1.88	0.25	0.76
19	0.26	1.90	0.26	0.68
20	0.46	1.40	0.45	0.81
21	0.26	1.81	0.27	0.73
22	0.28	1.80	0.22	0.69
23	0.40	1.84	0.19	0.69
24	0.35	1.77	0.30	0.79
25	0.39	1.69	0.31	0.68

Maptitude
For Redistricting

GA House Illustrative

Measures of Compactness Report

Number of cut edges: 22,359

	Reock	Schwartzberg	Polsby-Popper	Area/Convex Hull
Sum	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Min	0.12	1.23	0.10	0.46
Max	0.66	2.98	0.59	0.91
Mean	0.39	1.81	0.28	0.72
Std. Dev.	0.11	0.33	0.10	0.10

District	Reock	Schwartzberg	Polsby-Popper	Area/Convex Hull
26	0.27	1.82	0.26	0.70
27	0.60	1.54	0.34	0.82
28	0.38	1.58	0.35	0.80
29	0.34	1.97	0.21	0.62
30	0.43	1.71	0.30	0.66
31	0.44	1.67	0.25	0.70
32	0.39	1.64	0.33	0.73
33	0.49	1.53	0.37	0.80
34	0.45	1.61	0.33	0.75
35	0.32	1.76	0.24	0.73
36	0.32	1.90	0.23	0.68
37	0.45	1.66	0.28	0.82
38	0.59	1.28	0.58	0.91
39	0.59	1.45	0.40	0.87

Maptitude For Redistricting

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GA House Illustrative

Measures of Compactness Report

Number of cut edges: 22,359

	Reock	Schwartzberg	Polsby-Popper	Area/Convex Hull
Sum	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Min	0.12	1.23	0.10	0.46
Max	0.66	2.98	0.59	0.91
Mean	0.39	1.81	0.28	0.72
Std. Dev.	0.11	0.33	0.10	0.10

District	Reock	Schwartzberg	Polsby-Popper	Area/Convex Hull
40	0.49	1.69	0.29	0.76
41	0.60	1.47	0.40	0.85
42	0.40	2.01	0.21	0.64
43	0.42	1.94	0.22	0.69
44	0.31	1.76	0.29	0.73
45	0.41	1.64	0.32	0.77
46	0.55	1.42	0.47	0.84
47	0.29	2.02	0.21	0.61
48	0.34	2.12	0.19	0.62
49	0.30	2.23	0.15	0.59
50	0.42	1.40	0.46	0.77
51	0.54	1.60	0.36	0.73
52	0.48	1.65	0.35	0.72
53	0.16	2.52	0.14	0.50

Maptitude
For Redistricting

GA House Illustrative

Measures of Compactness Report

Number of cut edges: 22,359

	Reock	Schwartzberg	Polsby-Popper	Area/Convex Hull
Sum	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Min	0.12	1.23	0.10	0.46
Max	0.66	2.98	0.59	0.91
Mean	0.39	1.81	0.28	0.72
Std. Dev.	0.11	0.33	0.10	0.10

District	Reock	Schwartzberg	Polsby-Popper	Area/Convex Hull
54	0.37	1.49	0.45	0.87
55	0.18	2.42	0.16	0.59
56	0.26	2.04	0.23	0.69
57	0.57	1.30	0.59	0.91
58	0.13	2.76	0.13	0.54
59	0.12	2.98	0.11	0.46
60	0.19	2.39	0.15	0.58
61	0.33	2.05	0.21	0.60
62	0.16	2.92	0.10	0.48
63	0.16	2.61	0.14	0.49
64	0.22	2.05	0.22	0.59
65	0.36	2.59	0.11	0.59
66	0.39	1.63	0.35	0.79
67	0.36	2.39	0.12	0.61

Maptitude
For Redistricting

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Measures of Compactness Report

Number of cut edges: 22,359

	Reock	Schwartzberg	Polsby-Popper	Area/Convex Hull
Sum	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Min	0.12	1.23	0.10	0.46
Max	0.66	2.98	0.59	0.91
Mean	0.39	1.81	0.28	0.72
Std. Dev.	0.11	0.33	0.10	0.10

District	Reock	Schwartzberg	Polsby-Popper	Area/Convex Hull
68	0.32	2.19	0.17	0.71
69	0.33	2.06	0.22	0.68
70	0.45	1.94	0.23	0.65
71	0.44	1.56	0.35	0.79
72	0.42	1.86	0.23	0.73
73	0.28	2.12	0.20	0.66
74	0.30	1.98	0.19	0.61
75	0.46	2.23	0.18	0.68
76	0.53	1.33	0.51	0.86
77	0.40	2.11	0.21	0.64
78	0.31	2.05	0.18	0.65
79	0.50	2.06	0.21	0.73
80	0.38	1.49	0.42	0.79
81	0.47	1.54	0.40	0.81

Maptitude
For Redistricting

GA House Illustrative

Measures of Compactness Report

Number of cut edges: 22,359

	Reock	Schwartzberg	Polsby-Popper	Area/Convex Hull
Sum	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Min	0.12	1.23	0.10	0.46
Max	0.66	2.98	0.59	0.91
Mean	0.39	1.81	0.28	0.72
Std. Dev.	0.11	0.33	0.10	0.10

District	Reock	Schwartzberg	Polsby-Popper	Area/Convex Hull
82	0.49	1.74	0.30	0.72
83	0.34	1.62	0.36	0.80
84	0.25	1.97	0.20	0.67
85	0.36	1.65	0.32	0.77
86	0.17	2.34	0.17	0.55
87	0.26	1.97	0.24	0.70
88	0.26	2.14	0.20	0.67
89	0.14	2.90	0.10	0.47
90	0.36	1.78	0.29	0.83
91	0.27	2.15	0.17	0.63
92	0.36	1.98	0.20	0.71
93	0.26	2.66	0.11	0.54
94	0.31	2.42	0.15	0.56
95	0.44	1.72	0.25	0.75

Maptitude
For Redistricting

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GA House Illustrative

Measures of Compactness Report

Number of cut edges: 22,359

	Reock	Schwartzberg	Polsby-Popper	Area/Convex Hull
Sum	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Min	0.12	1.23	0.10	0.46
Max	0.66	2.98	0.59	0.91
Mean	0.39	1.81	0.28	0.72
Std. Dev.	0.11	0.33	0.10	0.10

District	Reock	Schwartzberg	Polsby-Popper	Area/Convex Hull
96	0.18	2.18	0.21	0.66
97	0.28	1.96	0.24	0.67
98	0.42	1.35	0.52	0.88
99	0.36	1.80	0.29	0.72
100	0.34	1.78	0.29	0.66
101	0.53	1.44	0.46	0.82
102	0.56	1.58	0.35	0.77
103	0.33	1.96	0.24	0.62
104	0.28	1.90	0.25	0.74
105	0.34	1.78	0.28	0.69
106	0.66	1.36	0.50	0.85
107	0.51	1.68	0.32	0.75
108	0.43	1.64	0.32	0.71
109	0.39	1.70	0.28	0.70

Maptitude
For Redistricting

Measures of Compactness Report

GA House Illustrative

Number of cut edges: 22,359

	Reock	Schwartzberg	Polsby-Popper	Area/Convex Hull
Sum	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Min	0.12	1.23	0.10	0.46
Max	0.66	2.98	0.59	0.91
Mean	0.39	1.81	0.28	0.72
Std. Dev.	0.11	0.33	0.10	0.10

District	Reock	Schwartzberg	Polsby-Popper	Area/Convex Hull
110	0.36	1.68	0.33	0.74
111	0.33	1.76	0.29	0.68
112	0.62	1.26	0.52	0.91
113	0.50	1.57	0.32	0.85
114	0.51	1.70	0.28	0.71
115	0.29	1.77	0.28	0.71
116	0.33	1.98	0.23	0.62
117	0.40	1.62	0.33	0.76
118	0.35	1.92	0.22	0.68
119	0.39	1.89	0.21	0.64
120	0.44	1.83	0.25	0.72
121	0.43	1.61	0.30	0.76
122	0.48	1.48	0.43	0.85
123	0.30	1.89	0.18	0.69

Maptitude
For Redistricting

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GA House Illustrative

Measures of Compactness Report

Number of cut edges: 22,359

	Reock	Schwartzberg	Polsby-Popper	Area/Convex Hull
Sum	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Min	0.12	1.23	0.10	0.46
Max	0.66	2.98	0.59	0.91
Mean	0.39	1.81	0.28	0.72
Std. Dev.	0.11	0.33	0.10	0.10

District	Reock	Schwartzberg	Polsby-Popper	Area/Convex Hull
124	0.44	1.78	0.23	0.69
125	0.41	1.89	0.17	0.72
126	0.52	1.39	0.41	0.80
127	0.35	2.17	0.20	0.58
128	0.60	1.51	0.32	0.79
129	0.48	1.94	0.25	0.66
130	0.51	1.48	0.25	0.75
131	0.38	1.74	0.28	0.70
132	0.27	1.69	0.30	0.75
133	0.36	1.69	0.29	0.76
134	0.37	1.73	0.31	0.74
135	0.39	1.79	0.23	0.69
136	0.54	1.74	0.26	0.77
137	0.33	2.22	0.16	0.57

Maptitude
For Redistricting

Measures of Compactness Report

GA House Illustrative

Number of cut edges: 22,359

	Reock	Schwartzberg	Polsby-Popper	Area/Convex Hull
Sum	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Min	0.12	1.23	0.10	0.46
Max	0.66	2.98	0.59	0.91
Mean	0.39	1.81	0.28	0.72
Std. Dev.	0.11	0.33	0.10	0.10

District	Reock	Schwartzberg	Polsby-Popper	Area/Convex Hull
138	0.33	2.00	0.20	0.70
139	0.28	1.93	0.23	0.66
140	0.29	2.06	0.19	0.65
141	0.26	2.16	0.20	0.52
142	0.56	1.42	0.36	0.84
143	0.31	1.85	0.26	0.65
144	0.43	1.83	0.22	0.71
145	0.34	1.63	0.21	0.76
146	0.50	1.79	0.26	0.68
147	0.44	1.57	0.37	0.80
148	0.35	2.23	0.18	0.59
149	0.46	1.48	0.28	0.83
150	0.44	1.67	0.28	0.78
151	0.53	1.82	0.22	0.71

Maptitude For Redistricting

Measures of Compactness Report

GA House Illustrative

Number of cut edges: 22,359

	Reock	Schwartzberg	Polsby-Popper	Area/Convex Hull
Sum	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Min	0.12	1.23	0.10	0.46
Max	0.66	2.98	0.59	0.91
Mean	0.39	1.81	0.28	0.72
Std. Dev.	0.11	0.33	0.10	0.10

District	Reock	Schwartzberg	Polsby-Popper	Area/Convex Hull
152	0.40	1.68	0.30	0.81
153	0.30	1.73	0.30	0.70
154	0.41	1.48	0.33	0.79
155	0.47	1.40	0.44	0.86
156	0.25	1.94	0.20	0.71
157	0.32	1.95	0.19	0.72
158	0.48	1.52	0.33	0.80
159	0.34	1.62	0.22	0.73
160	0.49	1.32	0.37	0.88
161	0.51	1.51	0.31	0.81
162	0.37	1.99	0.21	0.61
163	0.27	2.34	0.18	0.54
164	0.30	2.10	0.17	0.66
165	0.23	2.23	0.16	0.52

Maptitude
For Redistricting

GA House Illustrative

Measures of Compactness Report

Number of cut edges: 22,359

	Reock	Schwartzberg	Polsby-Popper	Area/Convex Hull
Sum	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Min	0.12	1.23	0.10	0.46
Max	0.66	2.98	0.59	0.91
Mean	0.39	1.81	0.28	0.72
Std. Dev.	0.11	0.33	0.10	0.10

District	Reock	Schwartzberg	Polsby-Popper	Area/Convex Hull
166	0.43	1.43	0.36	0.82
167	0.42	1.97	0.19	0.65
168	0.24	1.67	0.26	0.69
169	0.28	1.97	0.23	0.64
170	0.53	1.49	0.34	0.82
171	0.35	1.46	0.37	0.83
172	0.44	1.59	0.32	0.77
173	0.57	1.46	0.38	0.85
174	0.41	1.70	0.24	0.75
175	0.47	1.54	0.37	0.83
176	0.34	2.23	0.16	0.54
177	0.43	1.57	0.34	0.76
178	0.48	1.83	0.22	0.75
179	0.45	1.39	0.42	0.87

Maptitude
For Redistricting

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Measures of Compactness Report

Number of cut edges: 22,359

	Reock	Schwartzberg	Polsby-Popper	Area/Convex Hull
Sum	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Min	0.12	1.23	0.10	0.46
Max	0.66	2.98	0.59	0.91
Mean	0.39	1.81	0.28	0.72
Std. Dev.	0.11	0.33	0.10	0.10

District	Reock	Schwartzberg	Polsby-Popper	Area/Convex Hull
180	0.61	1.23	0.40	0.85

Maptitude
For Redistricting

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GA House Illustrative

Measures of Compactness Report

Measures of Compactness Summary

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

Schwartzberg — The measure is usually greater than or equal to 1, with 1 being the most compact.

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

Area / Convex Hull — The measure is always between 0 and 1, with 1 being the most compact.

Cut Edges — A smaller number implies a more compact plan. The measure should only be used to compare plans defined on the same base layer.

Maptitude
For Redistricting

User: **Blake Esselstyn**
Plan Name: **GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1**
Plan Type: **Proposed**

Measures of Compactness Report

Monday, December 11, 2023　　　　7:52 PM

	Reock	Polsby-Popper
Sum	N/A	N/A
Min	0.12	0.12
Max	0.55	0.56
Mean	0.35	0.25
Std. Dev.	0.11	0.09

District	Reock	Polsby-Popper
019	0.34	0.29
034	0.55	0.31
035	0.36	0.28
036	0.47	0.29
037	0.35	0.13
040	0.35	0.28
042	0.51	0.31
043	0.38	0.32
055	0.15	0.12
056	0.25	0.23
057	0.50	0.56

Maptitude For Redistricting

GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1

Measures of Compactness Report

	Reock	Polsby-Popper
Sum	N/A	N/A
Min	0.12	0.12
Max	0.55	0.56
Mean	0.35	0.25
Std. Dev.	0.11	0.09

District	Reock	Polsby-Popper
058	0.12	0.12
060	0.23	0.14
061	0.19	0.12
064	0.38	0.33
065	0.31	0.15
066	0.46	0.40
074	0.52	0.36
078	0.35	0.29
081	0.48	0.20
082	0.42	0.24
084	0.19	0.19
085	0.24	0.16
086	0.18	0.12
087	0.25	0.20

GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1

Measures of Compactness Report

	Reock	Polsby-Popper
Sum	N/A	N/A
Min	0.12	0.12
Max	0.55	0.56
Mean	0.35	0.25
Std. Dev.	0.11	0.09

District	Reock	Polsby-Popper
089	0.20	0.14
090	0.25	0.24
091	0.34	0.21
092	0.49	0.36
093	0.25	0.13
094	0.20	0.13
095	0.28	0.21
101	0.22	0.24
102	0.42	0.31
105	0.46	0.33
106	0.42	0.23
107	0.50	0.40
108	0.35	0.27
109	0.35	0.50

Maptitude
For Redistricting

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Measures of Compactness Report

	Reock	Polsby-Popper
Sum	N/A	N/A
Min	0.12	0.12
Max	0.55	0.56
Mean	0.35	0.25
Std. Dev.	0.11	0.09

District	Reock	Polsby-Popper
110	0.42	0.30
111	0.37	0.24
112	0.33	0.20
113	0.39	0.27
114	0.44	0.32
115	0.27	0.13
116	0.21	0.14
117	0.41	0.24
118	0.34	0.24
133	0.32	0.22
134	0.34	0.22
135	0.46	0.26
142	0.42	0.31
143	0.38	0.18

Maptitude
For Redistricting

GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1

Measures of Compactness Report

	Reock	Polsby-Popper
Sum	N/A	N/A
Min	0.12	0.12
Max	0.55	0.56
Mean	0.35	0.25
Std. Dev.	0.11	0.09

District	Reock	Polsby-Popper
144	0.53	0.29
145	0.43	0.30
147	0.38	0.25
149	0.30	0.26

Maptitude For Redistricting

GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1

Measures of Compactness Report

Measures of Compactness Summary

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

Maptitude
For Redistricting

User: **Blake Esselstyn**
Plan Name: **GA_Hse_Enacted_2021**
Plan Type: **Enacted**

Measures of Compactness Report

Tuesday, December 12, 2023   4:27 PM

	Reock	Polsby-Popper
Sum	N/A	N/A
Min	0.12	0.10
Max	0.66	0.59
Mean	0.39	0.28
Std. Dev.	0.11	0.10

District	Reock	Polsby-Popper
001	0.53	0.45
002	0.53	0.24
003	0.50	0.41
004	0.37	0.21
005	0.43	0.25
006	0.45	0.26
007	0.62	0.50
008	0.46	0.27
009	0.47	0.30
010	0.34	0.30
011	0.31	0.26

Maptitude
For Redistricting

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GA_Hse_Enacted_2021

Measures of Compactness Report

	Reock	Polsby-Popper
Sum	N/A	N/A
Min	0.12	0.10
Max	0.66	0.59
Mean	0.39	0.28
Std. Dev.	0.11	0.10

District	Reock	Polsby-Popper
012	0.47	0.31
013	0.47	0.19
014	0.32	0.23
015	0.55	0.33
016	0.31	0.35
017	0.28	0.21
018	0.41	0.25
019	0.26	0.26
020	0.46	0.45
021	0.26	0.27
022	0.28	0.22
023	0.40	0.19
024	0.35	0.30
025	0.39	0.31

Maptitude
For Redistricting

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Measures of Compactness Report

	Reock	Polsby-Popper
Sum	N/A	N/A
Min	0.12	0.10
Max	0.66	0.59
Mean	0.39	0.28
Std. Dev.	0.11	0.10

District	Reock	Polsby-Popper
026	0.27	0.26
027	0.60	0.34
028	0.38	0.35
029	0.34	0.21
030	0.43	0.30
031	0.44	0.25
032	0.39	0.33
033	0.49	0.37
034	0.45	0.33
035	0.32	0.24
036	0.32	0.23
037	0.45	0.28
038	0.59	0.58
039	0.59	0.40

Maptitude
For Redistricting

GA_Hse_Enacted_2021

Measures of Compactness Report

	Reock	Polsby-Popper
Sum	N/A	N/A
Min	0.12	0.10
Max	0.66	0.59
Mean	0.39	0.28
Std. Dev.	0.11	0.10

District	Reock	Polsby-Popper
040	0.49	0.29
041	0.60	0.40
042	0.40	0.21
043	0.42	0.22
044	0.31	0.29
045	0.41	0.32
046	0.55	0.47
047	0.29	0.21
048	0.34	0.19
049	0.30	0.15
050	0.42	0.46
051	0.54	0.36
052	0.48	0.35
053	0.16	0.14

Maptitude
For Redistricting

GA_Hse_Enacted_2021

Measures of Compactness Report

	Reock	Polsby-Popper
Sum	N/A	N/A
Min	0.12	0.10
Max	0.66	0.59
Mean	0.39	0.28
Std. Dev.	0.11	0.10

District	Reock	Polsby-Popper
054	0.37	0.45
055	0.18	0.16
056	0.26	0.23
057	0.57	0.59
058	0.13	0.13
059	0.12	0.11
060	0.19	0.15
061	0.25	0.20
062	0.16	0.10
063	0.16	0.14
064	0.37	0.36
065	0.46	0.17
066	0.36	0.25
067	0.36	0.12

Maptitude
For Redistricting

Measures of Compactness Report

GA_Hse_Enacted_2021

	Reock	Polsby-Popper
Sum	N/A	N/A
Min	0.12	0.10
Max	0.66	0.59
Mean	0.39	0.28
Std. Dev.	0.11	0.10

District	Reock	Polsby-Popper
068	0.32	0.17
069	0.40	0.25
070	0.45	0.23
071	0.44	0.35
072	0.42	0.23
073	0.28	0.20
074	0.50	0.25
075	0.42	0.28
076	0.53	0.51
077	0.40	0.21
078	0.21	0.19
079	0.50	0.21
080	0.38	0.42
081	0.47	0.40

Maptitude
For Redistricting

GA_Hse_Enacted_2021

Measures of Compactness Report

	Reock	Polsby-Popper
Sum	N/A	N/A
Min	0.12	0.10
Max	0.66	0.59
Mean	0.39	0.28
Std. Dev.	0.11	0.10

District	Reock	Polsby-Popper
082	0.49	0.30
083	0.34	0.36
084	0.25	0.20
085	0.36	0.32
086	0.17	0.17
087	0.26	0.24
088	0.26	0.20
089	0.14	0.10
090	0.36	0.29
091	0.45	0.20
092	0.36	0.20
093	0.26	0.11
094	0.31	0.15
095	0.44	0.25

Maptitude For Redistricting

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Measures of Compactness Report

	Reock	Polsby-Popper
Sum	N/A	N/A
Min	0.12	0.10
Max	0.66	0.59
Mean	0.39	0.28
Std. Dev.	0.11	0.10

District	Reock	Polsby-Popper
096	0.18	0.21
097	0.28	0.24
098	0.42	0.52
099	0.36	0.29
100	0.34	0.29
101	0.53	0.46
102	0.56	0.35
103	0.33	0.24
104	0.28	0.25
105	0.34	0.28
106	0.66	0.50
107	0.51	0.32
108	0.43	0.32
109	0.39	0.28

Maptitude
For Redistricting

GA_Hse_Enacted_2021

Measures of Compactness Report

	Reock	Polsby-Popper
Sum	N/A	N/A
Min	0.12	0.10
Max	0.66	0.59
Mean	0.39	0.28
Std. Dev.	0.11	0.10

District	Reock	Polsby-Popper
110	0.36	0.33
111	0.33	0.29
112	0.62	0.52
113	0.50	0.32
114	0.51	0.28
115	0.44	0.23
116	0.41	0.28
117	0.41	0.28
118	0.35	0.22
119	0.39	0.21
120	0.44	0.25
121	0.43	0.30
122	0.48	0.43
123	0.30	0.18

Maptitude
For Redistricting

GA_Hse_Enacted_2021

Measures of Compactness Report

	Reock	Polsby-Popper
Sum	N/A	N/A
Min	0.12	0.10
Max	0.66	0.59
Mean	0.39	0.28
Std. Dev.	0.11	0.10

District	Reock	Polsby-Popper
124	0.44	0.23
125	0.41	0.17
126	0.52	0.41
127	0.35	0.20
128	0.60	0.32
129	0.48	0.25
130	0.51	0.25
131	0.38	0.28
132	0.27	0.30
133	0.55	0.42
134	0.33	0.23
135	0.57	0.42
136	0.54	0.26
137	0.33	0.16

Maptitude
For Redistricting

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Measures of Compactness Report

	Reock	Polsby-Popper
Sum	N/A	N/A
Min	0.12	0.10
Max	0.66	0.59
Mean	0.39	0.28
Std. Dev.	0.11	0.10

District	Reock	Polsby-Popper
138	0.33	0.20
139	0.28	0.23
140	0.29	0.19
141	0.26	0.20
142	0.35	0.23
143	0.50	0.30
144	0.51	0.32
145	0.38	0.19
146	0.26	0.19
147	0.33	0.26
148	0.44	0.24
149	0.32	0.22
150	0.44	0.28
151	0.53	0.22

Maptitude
For Redistricting

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Measures of Compactness Report

	Reock	Polsby-Popper
Sum	N/A	N/A
Min	0.12	0.10
Max	0.66	0.59
Mean	0.39	0.28
Std. Dev.	0.11	0.10

District	Reock	Polsby-Popper
152	0.40	0.30
153	0.30	0.30
154	0.41	0.33
155	0.49	0.48
156	0.23	0.20
157	0.32	0.19
158	0.48	0.33
159	0.34	0.22
160	0.49	0.37
161	0.51	0.31
162	0.37	0.21
163	0.27	0.18
164	0.30	0.17
165	0.23	0.16

Maptitude
For Redistricting

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Measures of Compactness Report

	Reock	Polsby-Popper
Sum	N/A	N/A
Min	0.12	0.10
Max	0.66	0.59
Mean	0.39	0.28
Std. Dev.	0.11	0.10

District	Reock	Polsby-Popper
166	0.43	0.36
167	0.42	0.19
168	0.24	0.26
169	0.28	0.23
170	0.53	0.34
171	0.35	0.37
172	0.44	0.32
173	0.57	0.38
174	0.41	0.24
175	0.47	0.37
176	0.34	0.16
177	0.43	0.34
178	0.48	0.22
179	0.45	0.42

Maptitude
For Redistricting

GA_Hse_Enacted_2021

Measures of Compactness Report

	Reock	Polsby-Popper
Sum	N/A	N/A
Min	0.12	0.10
Max	0.66	0.59
Mean	0.39	0.28
Std. Dev.	0.11	0.10

District	Reock	Polsby-Popper
180	0.61	0.40

Maptitude
For Redistricting

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GA_Hse_Enacted_2021

Measures of Compactness Report

Measures of Compactness Summary

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

Maptitude
For Redistricting

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User:
Plan Name: **GA House Illustrative**
Plan Type:

Measures of Compactness Report

Monday, December 11, 2023   8:59 PM

	Reock	Polsby-Popper
Sum	N/A	N/A
Min	0.22	0.11
Max	0.56	0.44
Mean	0.37	0.25
Std. Dev.	0.08	0.08

District	Reock	Polsby-Popper
61	0.33	0.21
64	0.22	0.22
65	0.36	0.11
66	0.39	0.35
69	0.33	0.22
74	0.30	0.19
75	0.46	0.18
78	0.31	0.18
91	0.27	0.17
115	0.29	0.28
116	0.33	0.23

Maptitude For Redistricting

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GA House Illustrative

Measures of Compactness Report

	Reock	Polsby-Popper
Sum	N/A	N/A
Min	0.22	0.11
Max	0.56	0.44
Mean	0.37	0.25
Std. Dev.	0.08	0.08

District	Reock	Polsby-Popper
117	0.40	0.33
133	0.36	0.29
134	0.37	0.31
135	0.39	0.23
142	0.56	0.36
143	0.31	0.26
144	0.43	0.22
145	0.34	0.21
146	0.50	0.26
147	0.44	0.37
148	0.35	0.18
149	0.46	0.28
155	0.47	0.44
156	0.25	0.20

Maptitude
For Redistricting

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GA House Illustrative

Measures of Compactness Report

Measures of Compactness Summary

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

Maptitude
For Redistricting

User: **Blake Esselstyn**
Plan Name: **GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1**
Plan Type: **Proposed**

Measures of Compactness Report

Tuesday, December 12, 2023   4:24 PM

	Reock	Polsby-Popper
Sum	N/A	N/A
Min	0.12	0.10
Max	0.62	0.58
Mean	0.38	0.27
Std. Dev.	0.11	0.10

District	Reock	Polsby-Popper
001	0.53	0.45
002	0.53	0.24
003	0.50	0.41
004	0.37	0.21
005	0.43	0.25
006	0.45	0.26
007	0.62	0.50
008	0.46	0.27
009	0.47	0.30
010	0.34	0.30
011	0.31	0.26

Maptitude For Redistricting

GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1

Measures of Compactness Report

	Reock	Polsby-Popper
Sum	N/A	N/A
Min	0.12	0.10
Max	0.62	0.58
Mean	0.38	0.27
Std. Dev.	0.11	0.10

District	Reock	Polsby-Popper
012	0.47	0.31
013	0.47	0.19
014	0.32	0.23
015	0.55	0.33
016	0.31	0.35
017	0.28	0.21
018	0.41	0.25
019	0.34	0.29
020	0.46	0.45
021	0.26	0.27
022	0.28	0.22
023	0.40	0.19
024	0.35	0.30
025	0.39	0.31

Maptitude
For Redistricting

GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1

Measures of Compactness Report

	Reock	Polsby-Popper
Sum	N/A	N/A
Min	0.12	0.10
Max	0.62	0.58
Mean	0.38	0.27
Std. Dev.	0.11	0.10

District	Reock	Polsby-Popper
026	0.27	0.26
027	0.60	0.34
028	0.38	0.35
029	0.34	0.21
030	0.43	0.30
031	0.44	0.25
032	0.39	0.33
033	0.49	0.37
034	0.55	0.31
035	0.36	0.28
036	0.47	0.29
037	0.35	0.13
038	0.59	0.58
039	0.59	0.40

Maptitude
For Redistricting

GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1

Measures of Compactness Report

	Reock	Polsby-Popper
Sum	N/A	N/A
Min	0.12	0.10
Max	0.62	0.58
Mean	0.38	0.27
Std. Dev.	0.11	0.10

District	Reock	Polsby-Popper
040	0.35	0.28
041	0.60	0.40
042	0.51	0.31
043	0.38	0.32
044	0.31	0.29
045	0.41	0.32
046	0.55	0.47
047	0.29	0.21
048	0.34	0.19
049	0.30	0.15
050	0.42	0.46
051	0.54	0.36
052	0.48	0.35
053	0.16	0.14

Maptitude For Redistricting

GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1

Measures of Compactness Report

	Reock	Polsby-Popper
Sum	N/A	N/A
Min	0.12	0.10
Max	0.62	0.58
Mean	0.38	0.27
Std. Dev.	0.11	0.10

District	Reock	Polsby-Popper
054	0.37	0.45
055	0.15	0.12
056	0.25	0.23
057	0.50	0.56
058	0.12	0.12
059	0.12	0.11
060	0.23	0.14
061	0.19	0.12
062	0.16	0.10
063	0.16	0.14
064	0.38	0.33
065	0.31	0.15
066	0.46	0.40
067	0.36	0.12

Maptitude
For Redistricting

GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1

Measures of Compactness Report

	Reock	Polsby-Popper
Sum	N/A	N/A
Min	0.12	0.10
Max	0.62	0.58
Mean	0.38	0.27
Std. Dev.	0.11	0.10

District	Reock	Polsby-Popper
068	0.32	0.17
069	0.40	0.25
070	0.45	0.23
071	0.44	0.35
072	0.42	0.23
073	0.28	0.20
074	0.52	0.36
075	0.42	0.28
076	0.53	0.51
077	0.40	0.21
078	0.35	0.29
079	0.50	0.21
080	0.38	0.42
081	0.48	0.20

Maptitude
For Redistricting

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Measures of Compactness Report

	Reock	Polsby-Popper
Sum	N/A	N/A
Min	0.12	0.10
Max	0.62	0.58
Mean	0.38	0.27
Std. Dev.	0.11	0.10

District	Reock	Polsby-Popper
082	0.42	0.24
083	0.34	0.36
084	0.19	0.19
085	0.24	0.16
086	0.18	0.12
087	0.25	0.20
088	0.26	0.20
089	0.20	0.14
090	0.25	0.24
091	0.34	0.21
092	0.49	0.36
093	0.25	0.13
094	0.20	0.13
095	0.28	0.21

Maptitude For Redistricting

GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1

Measures of Compactness Report

	Reock	Polsby-Popper
Sum	N/A	N/A
Min	0.12	0.10
Max	0.62	0.58
Mean	0.38	0.27
Std. Dev.	0.11	0.10

District	Reock	Polsby-Popper
096	0.18	0.21
097	0.28	0.24
098	0.42	0.52
099	0.36	0.29
100	0.34	0.29
101	0.22	0.24
102	0.42	0.31
103	0.33	0.24
104	0.28	0.25
105	0.46	0.33
106	0.42	0.23
107	0.50	0.40
108	0.35	0.27
109	0.35	0.50

Maptitude
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GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1

Measures of Compactness Report

	Reock	Polsby-Popper
Sum	N/A	N/A
Min	0.12	0.10
Max	0.62	0.58
Mean	0.38	0.27
Std. Dev.	0.11	0.10

District	Reock	Polsby-Popper
110	0.42	0.30
111	0.37	0.24
112	0.33	0.20
113	0.39	0.27
114	0.44	0.32
115	0.27	0.13
116	0.21	0.14
117	0.41	0.24
118	0.34	0.24
119	0.39	0.21
120	0.44	0.25
121	0.43	0.30
122	0.48	0.43
123	0.30	0.18

Maptitude
For Redistricting

GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1

Measures of Compactness Report

	Reock	Polsby-Popper
Sum	N/A	N/A
Min	0.12	0.10
Max	0.62	0.58
Mean	0.38	0.27
Std. Dev.	0.11	0.10

District	Reock	Polsby-Popper
124	0.44	0.23
125	0.41	0.17
126	0.52	0.41
127	0.35	0.20
128	0.60	0.32
129	0.48	0.25
130	0.51	0.25
131	0.38	0.28
132	0.27	0.30
133	0.32	0.22
134	0.34	0.22
135	0.46	0.26
136	0.54	0.26
137	0.33	0.16

Maptitude
For Redistricting

GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1

Measures of Compactness Report

	Reock	Polsby-Popper
Sum	N/A	N/A
Min	0.12	0.10
Max	0.62	0.58
Mean	0.38	0.27
Std. Dev.	0.11	0.10

District	Reock	Polsby-Popper
138	0.33	0.20
139	0.28	0.23
140	0.29	0.19
141	0.26	0.20
142	0.42	0.31
143	0.38	0.18
144	0.53	0.29
145	0.43	0.30
146	0.26	0.19
147	0.38	0.25
148	0.44	0.24
149	0.30	0.26
150	0.44	0.28
151	0.53	0.22

Maptitude
For Redistricting

GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1

Measures of Compactness Report

	Reock	Polsby-Popper
Sum	N/A	N/A
Min	0.12	0.10
Max	0.62	0.58
Mean	0.38	0.27
Std. Dev.	0.11	0.10

District	Reock	Polsby-Popper
152	0.40	0.30
153	0.30	0.30
154	0.41	0.33
155	0.49	0.48
156	0.23	0.20
157	0.32	0.19
158	0.48	0.33
159	0.34	0.22
160	0.49	0.37
161	0.51	0.31
162	0.37	0.21
163	0.27	0.18
164	0.30	0.17
165	0.23	0.16

Maptitude
For Redistricting

GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1

Measures of Compactness Report

	Reock	Polsby-Popper
Sum	N/A	N/A
Min	0.12	0.10
Max	0.62	0.58
Mean	0.38	0.27
Std. Dev.	0.11	0.10

District	Reock	Polsby-Popper
166	0.43	0.36
167	0.42	0.19
168	0.24	0.26
169	0.28	0.23
170	0.53	0.34
171	0.35	0.37
172	0.44	0.32
173	0.57	0.38
174	0.41	0.24
175	0.47	0.37
176	0.34	0.16
177	0.43	0.34
178	0.48	0.22
179	0.45	0.42

Maptitude
For Redistricting

GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1

Measures of Compactness Report

	Reock	Polsby-Popper
Sum	N/A	N/A
Min	0.12	0.10
Max	0.62	0.58
Mean	0.38	0.27
Std. Dev.	0.11	0.10

District	Reock	Polsby-Popper
180	0.61	0.40

Maptitude
For Redistricting

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Measures of Compactness Report

Measures of Compactness Summary

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

User:

Plan Name: **GA House Enacted**

Plan Type:

Political Subdivision Splits Between Districts

Saturday, December 3, 2022	10:53 PM

Number of subdivisions not split:

County	90
Voting District	2,514

Number of subdivisions split into more than one district:

County	69
Voting District	184

Number of splits involving no population:

County	0
Voting District	16

Split Counts

County

Cases where an area is split among 2 Districts: 34
Cases where an area is split among 3 Districts: 9
Cases where an area is split among 4 Districts: 12
Cases where an area is split among 5 Districts: 4
Cases where an area is split among 6 Districts: 3
Cases where an area is split among 7 Districts: 2
Cases where an area is split among 9 Districts: 1
Cases where an area is split among 14 Districts: 1
Cases where an area is split among 17 Districts: 1
Cases where an area is split among 21 Districts: 1
Cases where an area is split among 22 Districts: 1

Voting District

Cases where an area is split among 2 Districts: 175
Cases where an area is split among 3 Districts: 10

County	Voting District	District	Population
Split Counties:			
Appling GA		157	12,825
Appling GA		178	5,619
Baldwin GA		128	5,158
Baldwin GA		133	38,641
Barrow GA		104	24,245
Barrow GA		119	54,736
Barrow GA		120	4,524
Bartow GA		14	49,688
Bartow GA		15	59,213
Ben Hill GA		148	5,115
Ben Hill GA		156	12,079
Bibb GA		142	59,608
Bibb GA		143	59,469
Bibb GA		144	33,948

Political Subdivision Splits Between Districts   GA House Enacted

County	Voting District	District	Population
Bibb GA		145	4,321
Bryan GA		160	11,008
Bryan GA		164	21,420
Bryan GA		166	12,310
Bulloch GA		158	19,285
Bulloch GA		159	12,887
Bulloch GA		160	48,927
Carroll GA		18	18,789
Carroll GA		70	2,854
Carroll GA		71	59,538
Carroll GA		72	37,967
Catoosa GA		2	7,673
Catoosa GA		3	60,199
Chatham GA		161	28,269
Chatham GA		162	60,308
Chatham GA		163	60,123
Chatham GA		164	38,681
Chatham GA		165	59,978
Chatham GA		166	47,932
Cherokee GA		11	6,557
Cherokee GA		14	9,447
Cherokee GA		20	60,107
Cherokee GA		21	59,529
Cherokee GA		22	30,874
Cherokee GA		23	59,048
Cherokee GA		44	21,989
Cherokee GA		46	15,178
Cherokee GA		47	3,891
Clarke GA		120	30,095
Clarke GA		121	26,478
Clarke GA		122	59,632
Clarke GA		124	12,466
Clayton GA		75	59,743
Clayton GA		76	59,759
Clayton GA		77	59,242
Clayton GA		78	55,197
Clayton GA		79	59,500
Clayton GA		116	4,154
Cobb GA		22	28,586
Cobb GA		34	59,875
Cobb GA		35	59,889
Cobb GA		36	59,994
Cobb GA		37	59,176
Cobb GA		38	59,317
Cobb GA		39	59,381
Cobb GA		40	59,044
Cobb GA		41	60,122

Political Subdivision Splits Between Districts

County	Voting District	District	Population
Cobb GA		42	59,620
Cobb GA		43	59,464
Cobb GA		44	38,013
Cobb GA		45	59,738
Cobb GA		46	43,930
Coffee GA		169	33,736
Coffee GA		176	9,356
Columbia GA		123	2,205
Columbia GA		125	55,389
Columbia GA		127	39,526
Columbia GA		131	58,890
Cook GA		170	7,342
Cook GA		172	9,887
Coweta GA		65	13,008
Coweta GA		67	17,272
Coweta GA		70	56,267
Coweta GA		73	31,608
Coweta GA		136	28,003
Dawson GA		7	2,409
Dawson GA		9	24,389
DeKalb GA		52	28,300
DeKalb GA		80	59,461
DeKalb GA		81	59,007
DeKalb GA		82	59,724
DeKalb GA		83	59,416
DeKalb GA		84	59,862
DeKalb GA		85	59,373
DeKalb GA		86	59,205
DeKalb GA		87	59,709
DeKalb GA		88	47,844
DeKalb GA		89	59,866
DeKalb GA		90	59,812
DeKalb GA		91	19,700
DeKalb GA		92	15,607
DeKalb GA		93	11,690
DeKalb GA		94	31,207
DeKalb GA		95	14,599
Dougherty GA		151	6,268
Dougherty GA		152	6,187
Dougherty GA		153	59,299
Dougherty GA		154	14,036
Douglas GA		61	30,206
Douglas GA		64	35,576
Douglas GA		65	19,408
Douglas GA		66	59,047
Effingham GA		159	32,941
Effingham GA		161	31,828

Political Subdivision Splits Between Districts   GA House Enacted

County	Voting District	District	Population
Fayette GA		68	29,719
Fayette GA		69	37,303
Fayette GA		73	28,428
Fayette GA		74	23,744
Floyd GA		5	5,099
Floyd GA		12	34,335
Floyd GA		13	59,150
Forsyth GA		11	19,019
Forsyth GA		24	59,011
Forsyth GA		25	46,134
Forsyth GA		26	59,248
Forsyth GA		28	50,864
Forsyth GA		100	17,007
Fulton GA		25	13,280
Fulton GA		47	55,235
Fulton GA		48	43,976
Fulton GA		49	59,153
Fulton GA		50	59,523
Fulton GA		51	58,952
Fulton GA		52	31,511
Fulton GA		53	59,953
Fulton GA		54	60,083
Fulton GA		55	59,971
Fulton GA		56	58,929
Fulton GA		57	59,969
Fulton GA		58	59,057
Fulton GA		59	59,434
Fulton GA		60	59,709
Fulton GA		61	29,096
Fulton GA		62	59,450
Fulton GA		63	59,381
Fulton GA		65	27,048
Fulton GA		67	41,863
Fulton GA		68	29,758
Fulton GA		69	21,379
Glynn GA		167	20,499
Glynn GA		179	59,356
Glynn GA		180	4,644
Gordon GA		5	53,738
Gordon GA		6	3,806
Grady GA		171	8,115
Grady GA		173	18,121
Gwinnett GA		30	8,620
Gwinnett GA		48	15,027
Gwinnett GA		88	11,845
Gwinnett GA		94	28,004
Gwinnett GA		95	34,221

Political Subdivision Splits Between Districts   GA House Enacted

County	Voting District	District	Population
Gwinnett GA		96	59,515
Gwinnett GA		97	59,072
Gwinnett GA		98	59,998
Gwinnett GA		99	59,850
Gwinnett GA		100	35,204
Gwinnett GA		101	59,938
Gwinnett GA		102	58,959
Gwinnett GA		103	51,691
Gwinnett GA		104	35,117
Gwinnett GA		105	59,344
Gwinnett GA		106	59,112
Gwinnett GA		107	59,702
Gwinnett GA		108	59,577
Gwinnett GA		109	59,630
Gwinnett GA		110	59,951
Gwinnett GA		111	22,685
Habersham GA		10	42,636
Habersham GA		32	3,395
Hall GA		27	54,508
Hall GA		28	8,108
Hall GA		29	59,200
Hall GA		30	50,646
Hall GA		31	14,349
Hall GA		100	7,819
Hall GA		103	8,506
Harris GA		138	21,634
Harris GA		139	13,034
Henry GA		74	18,397
Henry GA		78	3,847
Henry GA		91	35,569
Henry GA		115	60,174
Henry GA		116	55,759
Henry GA		117	54,737
Henry GA		118	12,229
Houston GA		145	28,132
Houston GA		146	60,203
Houston GA		147	59,178
Houston GA		148	16,120
Jackson GA		31	45,552
Jackson GA		32	10,931
Jackson GA		119	4,211
Jackson GA		120	15,213
Jasper GA		114	2,855
Jasper GA		118	11,733
Jones GA		133	20,561
Jones GA		144	7,786
Lamar GA		134	5,026

Political Subdivision Splits Between Districts   GA House Enacted

County	Voting District	District	Population
Lamar GA		135	13,474
Liberty GA		167	5,109
Liberty GA		168	60,147
Lowndes GA		174	9,770
Lowndes GA		175	43,692
Lowndes GA		176	4,797
Lowndes GA		177	59,992
Lumpkin GA		9	29,201
Lumpkin GA		27	4,287
Madison GA		33	9,935
Madison GA		123	20,185
McDuffie GA		125	4,748
McDuffie GA		128	16,884
Meriwether GA		136	13,382
Meriwether GA		137	7,231
Monroe GA		134	9,272
Monroe GA		144	17,498
Monroe GA		145	1,187
Muscogee GA		137	30,443
Muscogee GA		138	12,190
Muscogee GA		139	45,976
Muscogee GA		140	59,294
Muscogee GA		141	59,019
Newton GA		93	15,515
Newton GA		113	60,053
Newton GA		114	36,915
Oconee GA		120	9,150
Oconee GA		121	32,649
Paulding GA		16	16,549
Paulding GA		17	59,120
Paulding GA		18	10,627
Paulding GA		19	58,955
Paulding GA		64	23,410
Peach GA		145	14,093
Peach GA		150	13,888
Putnam GA		118	10,591
Putnam GA		124	11,456
Richmond GA		126	25,990
Richmond GA		127	19,152
Richmond GA		129	58,829
Richmond GA		130	59,203
Richmond GA		132	43,433
Rockdale GA		91	4,781
Rockdale GA		92	44,666
Rockdale GA		93	32,913
Rockdale GA		95	11,210
Spalding GA		74	16,815

Political Subdivision Splits Between Districts   GA House Enacted

County	Voting District	District	Population
Spalding GA		117	5,393
Spalding GA		134	45,098
Sumter GA		150	14,282
Sumter GA		151	15,334
Tattnall GA		156	1,263
Tattnall GA		157	21,579
Telfair GA		149	9,486
Telfair GA		156	2,991
Thomas GA		172	4,176
Thomas GA		173	41,622
Tift GA		169	6,730
Tift GA		170	34,614
Troup GA		72	10,281
Troup GA		136	17,913
Troup GA		137	16,144
Troup GA		138	25,088
Walker GA		1	43,415
Walker GA		2	24,239
Walton GA		111	37,324
Walton GA		112	59,349
Ware GA		174	9,097
Ware GA		176	27,154
Wayne GA		167	6,742
Wayne GA		178	23,402
White GA		8	22,119
White GA		9	5,884
Whitfield GA		2	27,861
Whitfield GA		4	59,070
Whitfield GA		6	15,933
Split VTDs:			
Barrow GA	16	104	1,708
Barrow GA	16	119	8,060
Bartow GA	CASSVILLE	14	15,558
Bartow GA	CASSVILLE	15	1,047
Bartow GA	WHITE	14	3,335
Bartow GA	WHITE	15	211
Ben Hill GA	WEST	148	5,115
Ben Hill GA	WEST	156	5,229
Bibb GA	HOWARD 1	142	2,326
Bibb GA	HOWARD 1	144	3,617
Bibb GA	HOWARD 2	142	2,369
Bibb GA	HOWARD 2	144	3,076
Bibb GA	HOWARD 3	142	0
Bibb GA	HOWARD 3	144	12,654
Bibb GA	WARRIOR 2	142	4,426
Bibb GA	WARRIOR 2	145	852
Bryan GA	DANIELSIDING	164	1,268

Political Subdivision Splits Between Districts   GA House Enacted

County	Voting District	District	Population
Bryan GA	DANIELSIDING	166	1,741
Bryan GA	HWY 144 EAST	164	4,552
Bryan GA	HWY 144 EAST	166	4,707
Bryan GA	J.F.GREGORY PARK	164	3,489
Bryan GA	J.F.GREGORY PARK	166	144
Bulloch GA	CHURCH	158	3,764
Bulloch GA	CHURCH	159	5,869
Carroll GA	BONNER	71	410
Carroll GA	BONNER	72	5,554
Chatham GA	CRUSADER COMMUNITY CENTER	162	2,134
Chatham GA	CRUSADER COMMUNITY CENTER	166	1,493
Chatham GA	GEORGETOWN ELEMENTAR	164	5,562
Chatham GA	GEORGETOWN ELEMENTAR	166	0
Chatham GA	GRACE UNITED METHODIST CHURCH	163	2,064
Chatham GA	GRACE UNITED METHODIST CHURCH	165	397
Chatham GA	ROTHWELL BAPTIST CHURCH	161	5,335
Chatham GA	ROTHWELL BAPTIST CHURCH	164	4,987
Chatham GA	THE LIGHT CHURCH	162	1,177
Chatham GA	THE LIGHT CHURCH	163	1,109
Chatham GA	WINDSOR FOREST BAPTIST CHURCH SCHOOL	163	785
Chatham GA	WINDSOR FOREST BAPTIST CHURCH SCHOOL	166	1,890
Cherokee GA	CARMEL	20	5,626
Cherokee GA	CARMEL	22	1,222
Cherokee GA	CARMEL	44	0
Cherokee GA	FREEHOME	21	3,200
Cherokee GA	FREEHOME	47	3,891
Cherokee GA	HOLLY SPRINGS	21	2,250
Cherokee GA	HOLLY SPRINGS	23	2,578
Clarke GA	1A	122	2,758
Clarke GA	1A	124	2,286
Clarke GA	4B	121	7,082
Clarke GA	4B	122	5,589
Clarke GA	7C	120	1,922
Clarke GA	7C	121	3,184
Clayton GA	LOVEJOY 1	75	5,018
Clayton GA	LOVEJOY 1	78	601

Political Subdivision Splits Between Districts   GA House Enacted

County	Voting District	District	Population
Clayton GA	LOVEJOY 3	78	9,099
Clayton GA	LOVEJOY 3	116	4,154
Clayton GA	MORROW 4	76	1,911
Clayton GA	MORROW 4	78	1,316
Cobb GA	Acworth 1B	35	7,322
Cobb GA	Acworth 1B	36	142
Cobb GA	Baker 01	22	5,226
Cobb GA	Baker 01	35	1,996
Cobb GA	Bells Ferry 03	22	4,918
Cobb GA	Bells Ferry 03	44	3,763
Cobb GA	Dobbins 01	42	11,055
Cobb GA	Dobbins 01	43	2,346
Cobb GA	Elizabeth 01	34	700
Cobb GA	Elizabeth 01	37	5,170
Cobb GA	Elizabeth 04	37	2,031
Cobb GA	Elizabeth 04	43	2,387
Cobb GA	Kennesaw 1A	22	599
Cobb GA	Kennesaw 1A	35	3,844
Cobb GA	Kennesaw 3A	22	0
Cobb GA	Kennesaw 3A	34	871
Cobb GA	Kennesaw 3A	35	8,631
Cobb GA	Lassiter 01	44	2,121
Cobb GA	Lassiter 01	46	2,600
Cobb GA	Lindley 01	39	5,678
Cobb GA	Lindley 01	40	582
Cobb GA	Mableton 01	38	1,589
Cobb GA	Mableton 01	39	5,513
Cobb GA	Mableton 02	38	256
Cobb GA	Mableton 02	39	5,427
Cobb GA	Marietta 1A	37	3,349
Cobb GA	Marietta 1A	43	6,645
Cobb GA	Marietta 2A	34	1,664
Cobb GA	Marietta 2A	37	811
Cobb GA	Marietta 5A	37	2,877
Cobb GA	Marietta 5A	43	1,457
Cobb GA	Marietta 6A	37	1,532
Cobb GA	Marietta 6A	43	3,022
Cobb GA	Marietta 7A	42	1,494
Cobb GA	Marietta 7A	43	5,417
Cobb GA	North Cobb 01	35	2,611
Cobb GA	North Cobb 01	36	559
Cobb GA	Norton Park 01	41	1,955
Cobb GA	Norton Park 01	42	5,846
Cobb GA	Oregon 03	37	6,683
Cobb GA	Oregon 03	41	6,305
Cobb GA	Pine Mountain 02	34	3,976
Cobb GA	Pine Mountain 02	35	0

Political Subdivision Splits Between Districts   GA House Enacted

County	Voting District	District	Population
Cobb GA	Smyrna 1A	40	1,292
Cobb GA	Smyrna 1A	42	5,341
Cobb GA	Smyrna 4A	40	6,599
Cobb GA	Smyrna 4A	42	1,609
Cobb GA	Smyrna 7A	39	905
Cobb GA	Smyrna 7A	40	7,690
Coffee GA	DOUGLAS	169	19,642
Coffee GA	DOUGLAS	176	8,929
Columbia GA	PATRIOTS PARK	125	326
Columbia GA	PATRIOTS PARK	131	5,958
Coweta GA	JEFFERSON PARKWAY	70	12,590
Coweta GA	JEFFERSON PARKWAY	73	1,521
DeKalb GA	Cedar Grove Middle	89	2,204
DeKalb GA	Cedar Grove Middle	90	316
DeKalb GA	Clarkston	85	5,454
DeKalb GA	Clarkston	86	9,300
DeKalb GA	Dresden Elem (CHA)	81	5,398
DeKalb GA	Dresden Elem (CHA)	83	7,691
DeKalb GA	Freedom Middle	86	1,002
DeKalb GA	Freedom Middle	87	3,088
DeKalb GA	Glennwood (DEC)	82	2,059
DeKalb GA	Glennwood (DEC)	84	1,221
DeKalb GA	Glenwood Road	85	1,698
DeKalb GA	Glenwood Road	86	1,064
DeKalb GA	Memorial South	86	2,226
DeKalb GA	Memorial South	87	2,547
DeKalb GA	Panola Road	86	3,296
DeKalb GA	Panola Road	94	460
DeKalb GA	Redan Middle	87	1,419
DeKalb GA	Redan Middle	88	1,633
DeKalb GA	Rockbridge Road	94	3,736
DeKalb GA	Rockbridge Road	95	1,104
DeKalb GA	Snapfinger Road South	84	920
DeKalb GA	Snapfinger Road South	91	1,271
DeKalb GA	Stone Mill Elem	87	1,863
DeKalb GA	Stone Mill Elem	88	4,069
DeKalb GA	Stone Mountain Champion (STO)	87	1,338
DeKalb GA	Stone Mountain Champion (STO)	88	2,865
DeKalb GA	Stone Mountain Middle (TUC)	87	656
DeKalb GA	Stone Mountain Middle (TUC)	88	3,960
DeKalb GA	Tucker Library (TUC)	81	2,394
DeKalb GA	Tucker Library (TUC)	88	1,635
Dougherty GA	DARTON COLLEGE	151	4,018
Dougherty GA	DARTON COLLEGE	153	2,465

Political Subdivision Splits Between Districts   GA House Enacted

County	Voting District	District	Population
Dougherty GA	MT ZION CENTER	153	1,245
Dougherty GA	MT ZION CENTER	154	3,972
Effingham GA	4B	159	1,960
Effingham GA	4B	161	959
Fayette GA	ABERDEEN	68	983
Fayette GA	ABERDEEN	73	1,392
Fayette GA	BRAELINN	73	605
Fayette GA	BRAELINN	74	1,646
Fayette GA	STARRSMILL	73	1,932
Fayette GA	STARRSMILL	74	2,452
Floyd GA	ALTO PARK	12	1,576
Floyd GA	ALTO PARK	13	3,847
Floyd GA	MT ALTO NORTH	12	1,080
Floyd GA	MT ALTO NORTH	13	4,509
Forsyth GA	BROWNS BRIDGE	26	10,116
Forsyth GA	BROWNS BRIDGE	28	2,801
Forsyth GA	CONCORD	11	7,687
Forsyth GA	CONCORD	28	7,982
Forsyth GA	CUMMING	26	4,666
Forsyth GA	CUMMING	28	2,410
Forsyth GA	HEARDSVILLE	11	11,332
Forsyth GA	HEARDSVILLE	24	1,335
Forsyth GA	HEARDSVILLE	28	333
Forsyth GA	OTWELL	24	3,988
Forsyth GA	OTWELL	26	6,597
Forsyth GA	OTWELL	28	7,875
Forsyth GA	POLO	24	9,868
Forsyth GA	POLO	25	0
Forsyth GA	POLO	26	15,990
Forsyth GA	SOUTH FORSYTH	25	10,064
Forsyth GA	SOUTH FORSYTH	100	11,887
Forsyth GA	WINDERMERE	26	11,718
Forsyth GA	WINDERMERE	100	5,120
Fulton GA	08C	53	1,524
Fulton GA	08C	60	335
Fulton GA	09K	55	3,033
Fulton GA	09K	60	4,105
Fulton GA	10D	55	1,756
Fulton GA	10D	60	4,311
Fulton GA	11C	55	340
Fulton GA	11C	60	3,418
Fulton GA	AP022	48	862
Fulton GA	AP022	49	2,505
Fulton GA	AP07B	47	1,250
Fulton GA	AP07B	49	1,304
Fulton GA	AP14	48	4,109
Fulton GA	AP14	49	281

Political Subdivision Splits Between Districts   GA House Enacted

County	Voting District	District	Population
Fulton GA	EP01B	59	2,393
Fulton GA	EP01B	62	2,049
Fulton GA	JC19	48	3,608
Fulton GA	JC19	51	1,792
Fulton GA	ML012	47	501
Fulton GA	ML012	49	123
Fulton GA	ML01B	47	284
Fulton GA	ML01B	49	61
Fulton GA	RW03	51	1,292
Fulton GA	RW03	53	6,066
Fulton GA	RW09	47	2,971
Fulton GA	RW09	49	4,750
Fulton GA	SC02	60	220
Fulton GA	SC02	61	773
Fulton GA	SC05B	61	1,575
Fulton GA	SC05B	65	2,978
Fulton GA	SC07A	65	1,028
Fulton GA	SC07A	67	7,728
Fulton GA	SC08B	62	92
Fulton GA	SC08B	68	5,255
Fulton GA	SC13	65	2,858
Fulton GA	SC13	67	1,176
Fulton GA	UC02A	65	1,070
Fulton GA	UC02A	67	13,013
Gwinnett GA	BAYCREEK A	106	934
Gwinnett GA	BAYCREEK A	110	2,651
Gwinnett GA	BAYCREEK D	102	3,729
Gwinnett GA	BAYCREEK D	110	2,597
Gwinnett GA	BERKSHIRE H	98	2,475
Gwinnett GA	BERKSHIRE H	108	1,991
Gwinnett GA	CATES J	94	955
Gwinnett GA	CATES J	108	4,255
Gwinnett GA	DULUTH F	96	7,245
Gwinnett GA	DULUTH F	107	5,149
Gwinnett GA	DULUTH G	96	1,426
Gwinnett GA	DULUTH G	99	3,389
Gwinnett GA	DUNCANS D	30	8,620
Gwinnett GA	DUNCANS D	104	1,575
Gwinnett GA	LAWRENCEVILLE F	102	2,073
Gwinnett GA	LAWRENCEVILLE F	105	3,924
Gwinnett GA	LAWRENCEVILLE M	102	4,231
Gwinnett GA	LAWRENCEVILLE M	105	7,770
Gwinnett GA	MARTINS H	107	8,164
Gwinnett GA	MARTINS H	109	892
Gwinnett GA	PINCKNEYVILLE W	96	5,745
Gwinnett GA	PINCKNEYVILLE W	97	2,561
Gwinnett GA	PUCKETTS E	103	1,506

Political Subdivision Splits Between Districts   GA House Enacted

County	Voting District	District	Population
Gwinnett GA	PUCKETTS E	105	7,421
Gwinnett GA	SUGAR HILL D	100	2,158
Gwinnett GA	SUGAR HILL D	103	6,421
Gwinnett GA	SUWANEE F	99	3,224
Gwinnett GA	SUWANEE F	103	2,836
Habersham GA	HABERSHAM SOUTH	10	8,687
Habersham GA	HABERSHAM SOUTH	32	1,972
Hall GA	WILSON	28	3,803
Hall GA	WILSON	29	4,979
Henry GA	FLIPPEN	115	0
Henry GA	FLIPPEN	116	5,686
Henry GA	HICKORY FLAT	115	7,135
Henry GA	HICKORY FLAT	116	17
Henry GA	LOWES	116	5,233
Henry GA	LOWES	117	8,688
Henry GA	RED OAK	78	3,847
Henry GA	RED OAK	116	3,999
Henry GA	STOCKBRIDGE CENTRAL	78	0
Henry GA	STOCKBRIDGE CENTRAL	91	7,453
Henry GA	SWAN LAKE	91	3,240
Henry GA	SWAN LAKE	115	1,518
Houston GA	CENT	145	69
Houston GA	CENT	147	11,815
Houston GA	FMMS	146	9,734
Houston GA	FMMS	147	3,595
Houston GA	HHPC	145	8,748
Houston GA	HHPC	147	6,643
Houston GA	MCMS	146	3,947
Houston GA	MCMS	147	9,547
Houston GA	RECR	145	15,867
Houston GA	RECR	146	0
Houston GA	RECR	147	1,931
Houston GA	ROZR	146	13,202
Houston GA	ROZR	148	7,640
Houston GA	VHS	146	5,586
Houston GA	VHS	148	4,039
Jackson GA	North Jackson	31	4,513
Jackson GA	North Jackson	32	10,931
Jackson GA	North Jackson	120	3,803
Jackson GA	West Jackson	31	16,656
Jackson GA	West Jackson	119	4,211
Jones GA	CLINTON	133	384
Jones GA	CLINTON	144	2,481
Lamar GA	MILNER	134	3,043
Lamar GA	MILNER	135	2,725
Liberty GA	BUTTON GWINNETT	167	5,109
Liberty GA	BUTTON GWINNETT	168	4,344

Political Subdivision Splits Between Districts   GA House Enacted

County	Voting District	District	Population
Lowndes GA	NORTHSIDE	175	8,373
Lowndes GA	NORTHSIDE	177	37,217
Lowndes GA	RAINWATER	175	6,400
Lowndes GA	RAINWATER	177	8,754
Lowndes GA	S LOWNDES	174	1,951
Lowndes GA	S LOWNDES	175	3,755
Lowndes GA	TRINITY	175	9,620
Lowndes GA	TRINITY	176	4,797
Lowndes GA	TRINITY	177	6,930
Lumpkin GA	DAHLONEGA	9	29,201
Lumpkin GA	DAHLONEGA	27	4,287
Muscogee GA	CUSSETA RD	140	5,391
Muscogee GA	CUSSETA RD	141	5,010
Muscogee GA	EPWORTH UMC	139	3,363
Muscogee GA	EPWORTH UMC	140	4,560
Muscogee GA	FORT/WADDELL	137	5,599
Muscogee GA	FORT/WADDELL	141	6,645
Muscogee GA	OUR LADY OF LOURDES	140	13,744
Muscogee GA	OUR LADY OF LOURDES	141	32
Muscogee GA	ROTHSCHILD	137	8,327
Muscogee GA	ROTHSCHILD	141	3,143
Muscogee GA	ST ANDREWS/MIDLAND	139	5,899
Muscogee GA	ST ANDREWS/MIDLAND	141	5,582
Newton GA	CEDAR SHOALS	93	1,206
Newton GA	CEDAR SHOALS	113	3,687
Newton GA	FAIRVIEW	93	856
Newton GA	FAIRVIEW	113	3,443
Newton GA	TOWN	93	1,668
Newton GA	TOWN	113	5,075
Paulding GA	AUSTIN MIDDLE SCHOOL	18	916
Paulding GA	AUSTIN MIDDLE SCHOOL	64	9,977
Paulding GA	BURNT HICKORY PARK	16	8,392
Paulding GA	BURNT HICKORY PARK	17	16
Paulding GA	CARL SCOGGINS MID SC	17	517
Paulding GA	CARL SCOGGINS MID SC	18	7,991
Paulding GA	CARL SCOGGINS MID SC	19	1,240
Paulding GA	HIRAM HIGH SCHOOL	17	0
Paulding GA	HIRAM HIGH SCHOOL	19	16,110
Paulding GA	SARA RAGSDALE ELM SC	17	5,972
Paulding GA	SARA RAGSDALE ELM SC	18	1,720
Paulding GA	SHELTON ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	16	8,152
Paulding GA	SHELTON ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	17	12,810
Paulding GA	SHELTON ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	19	5,455
Paulding GA	WATSON GOVERNMENT COMPLEX	16	5

Political Subdivision Splits Between Districts   GA House Enacted

County	Voting District	District	Population
Paulding GA	WATSON GOVERNMENT COMPLEX	17	17,525
Richmond GA	109	129	954
Richmond GA	109	130	886
Richmond GA	301	127	2,362
Richmond GA	301	129	894
Richmond GA	402	126	0
Richmond GA	402	132	9,711
Richmond GA	503	129	3,260
Richmond GA	503	132	2,535
Richmond GA	702	127	586
Richmond GA	702	129	2,007
Richmond GA	703	127	1,164
Richmond GA	703	129	6,148
Richmond GA	803	126	0
Richmond GA	803	132	2,432
Richmond GA	807	126	2,403
Richmond GA	807	132	0
Rockdale GA	MILSTEAD	93	6,444
Rockdale GA	MILSTEAD	95	0
Rockdale GA	OLD TOWNE	93	10,095
Rockdale GA	OLD TOWNE	95	872
Rockdale GA	ROCKDALE	92	6,218
Rockdale GA	ROCKDALE	93	79
Spalding GA	CARVER FIRE STATION	74	235
Spalding GA	CARVER FIRE STATION	134	2,835
Spalding GA	GARY REID FIRE STATION	74	2,075
Spalding GA	GARY REID FIRE STATION	134	4,817
Spalding GA	UGA CAMPUS	74	787
Spalding GA	UGA CAMPUS	134	5,290
Sumter GA	GSW CONF CENTER	150	4,568
Sumter GA	GSW CONF CENTER	151	1,549
Sumter GA	REES PARK	150	5,179
Sumter GA	REES PARK	151	447
Troup GA	MOUNTVILLE	136	2,068
Troup GA	MOUNTVILLE	137	497
Walton GA	BROKEN ARROW	111	2,993
Walton GA	BROKEN ARROW	112	3,003
Ware GA	100	174	2,672
Ware GA	100	176	3,692
Ware GA	200A	174	0
Ware GA	200A	176	4,133
Ware GA	304	174	0
Ware GA	304	176	2,107
Ware GA	400	174	2,506
Ware GA	400	176	2,526
Wayne GA	OGLETHORPE	167	1,928

Political Subdivision Splits Between Districts   GA House Enacted

County	Voting District	District	Population
Wayne GA	OGLETHORPE	178	637
Whitfield GA	2A	2	3,864
Whitfield GA	2A	4	1,000
Whitfield GA	PLEASANT GROVE	2	6,210
Whitfield GA	PLEASANT GROVE	6	2,122

User:

Plan Name: **GA House Illustrative**

Plan Type:

Political Subdivision Splits Between Districts

Saturday, December 3, 2022	10:06 PM

Number of subdivisions not split:

County	89
Voting District	2,513

Number of subdivisions split into more than one district:

County	70
Voting District	185

Number of splits involving no population:

County	0
Voting District	13

Split Counts

County
  Cases where an area is split among 2 Districts: 35
  Cases where an area is split among 3 Districts: 9
  Cases where an area is split among 4 Districts: 12
  Cases where an area is split among 5 Districts: 4
  Cases where an area is split among 6 Districts: 2
  Cases where an area is split among 7 Districts: 3
  Cases where an area is split among 9 Districts: 1
  Cases where an area is split among 14 Districts: 1
  Cases where an area is split among 17 Districts: 1
  Cases where an area is split among 21 Districts: 1
  Cases where an area is split among 23 Districts: 1
Voting District
  Cases where an area is split among 2 Districts: 175
  Cases where an area is split among 3 Districts: 11

County	Voting District	District	Population
Split Counties:			
Appling GA		157	12,825
Appling GA		178	5,619
Baldwin GA		128	5,158
Baldwin GA		133	12,336
Baldwin GA		149	26,305
Barrow GA		104	24,245
Barrow GA		119	54,736
Barrow GA		120	4,524
Bartow GA		14	49,688
Bartow GA		15	59,213
Ben Hill GA		148	5,115
Ben Hill GA		156	12,079
Bibb GA		142	59,320
Bibb GA		143	59,122

Political Subdivision Splits Between Districts   GA House Illustrative

County	Voting District	District	Population
Bibb GA		145	22,716
Bibb GA		149	16,188
Bryan GA		160	11,008
Bryan GA		164	21,420
Bryan GA		166	12,310
Bulloch GA		158	19,285
Bulloch GA		159	12,887
Bulloch GA		160	48,927
Carroll GA		18	18,789
Carroll GA		70	2,854
Carroll GA		71	59,538
Carroll GA		72	37,967
Catoosa GA		2	7,673
Catoosa GA		3	60,199
Chatham GA		161	28,269
Chatham GA		162	60,308
Chatham GA		163	60,123
Chatham GA		164	38,681
Chatham GA		165	59,978
Chatham GA		166	47,932
Cherokee GA		11	6,557
Cherokee GA		14	9,447
Cherokee GA		20	60,107
Cherokee GA		21	59,529
Cherokee GA		22	30,874
Cherokee GA		23	59,048
Cherokee GA		44	21,989
Cherokee GA		46	15,178
Cherokee GA		47	3,891
Clarke GA		120	30,095
Clarke GA		121	26,478
Clarke GA		122	59,632
Clarke GA		124	12,466
Clayton GA		74	34,350
Clayton GA		75	55,912
Clayton GA		76	59,759
Clayton GA		77	59,242
Clayton GA		78	24,678
Clayton GA		79	59,500
Clayton GA		116	4,154
Cobb GA		22	28,586
Cobb GA		34	59,875
Cobb GA		35	59,889
Cobb GA		36	59,994
Cobb GA		37	59,176
Cobb GA		38	59,317
Cobb GA		39	59,381

Political Subdivision Splits Between Districts   GA House Illustrative

County	Voting District	District	Population
Cobb GA		40	59,044
Cobb GA		41	60,122
Cobb GA		42	59,620
Cobb GA		43	59,464
Cobb GA		44	38,013
Cobb GA		45	59,738
Cobb GA		46	43,930
Coffee GA		169	33,736
Coffee GA		176	9,356
Columbia GA		123	2,205
Columbia GA		125	55,389
Columbia GA		127	39,526
Columbia GA		131	58,890
Cook GA		170	7,342
Cook GA		172	9,887
Coweta GA		65	13,008
Coweta GA		67	17,272
Coweta GA		70	56,267
Coweta GA		73	31,608
Coweta GA		136	28,003
Dawson GA		7	2,409
Dawson GA		9	24,389
DeKalb GA		52	28,300
DeKalb GA		80	59,461
DeKalb GA		81	59,007
DeKalb GA		82	59,724
DeKalb GA		83	59,416
DeKalb GA		84	59,862
DeKalb GA		85	59,373
DeKalb GA		86	59,205
DeKalb GA		87	59,709
DeKalb GA		88	47,844
DeKalb GA		89	59,866
DeKalb GA		90	59,812
DeKalb GA		91	19,700
DeKalb GA		92	15,607
DeKalb GA		93	11,690
DeKalb GA		94	31,207
DeKalb GA		95	14,599
Dodge GA		148	18,550
Dodge GA		155	1,375
Dougherty GA		151	6,268
Dougherty GA		152	6,187
Dougherty GA		153	59,299
Dougherty GA		154	14,036
Douglas GA		61	48,764
Douglas GA		64	30,206

Political Subdivision Splits Between Districts   GA House Illustrative

County	Voting District	District	Population
Douglas GA		65	6,306
Douglas GA		66	58,961
Effingham GA		159	32,941
Effingham GA		161	31,828
Fayette GA		68	29,719
Fayette GA		69	36,979
Fayette GA		73	28,428
Fayette GA		74	24,068
Floyd GA		5	5,099
Floyd GA		12	34,335
Floyd GA		13	59,150
Forsyth GA		11	19,019
Forsyth GA		24	59,011
Forsyth GA		25	46,134
Forsyth GA		26	59,248
Forsyth GA		28	50,864
Forsyth GA		100	17,007
Fulton GA		25	13,280
Fulton GA		47	55,235
Fulton GA		48	43,976
Fulton GA		49	59,153
Fulton GA		50	59,523
Fulton GA		51	58,952
Fulton GA		52	31,511
Fulton GA		53	59,953
Fulton GA		54	60,083
Fulton GA		55	59,971
Fulton GA		56	58,929
Fulton GA		57	59,969
Fulton GA		58	59,057
Fulton GA		59	59,434
Fulton GA		60	59,709
Fulton GA		61	10,186
Fulton GA		62	59,450
Fulton GA		63	59,381
Fulton GA		64	6,032
Fulton GA		65	39,926
Fulton GA		67	41,863
Fulton GA		68	29,758
Fulton GA		69	21,379
Glynn GA		167	20,499
Glynn GA		179	59,356
Glynn GA		180	4,644
Gordon GA		5	53,738
Gordon GA		6	3,806
Grady GA		171	8,115
Grady GA		173	18,121

Political Subdivision Splits Between Districts   GA House Illustrative

County	Voting District	District	Population
Gwinnett GA		30	8,620
Gwinnett GA		48	15,027
Gwinnett GA		88	11,845
Gwinnett GA		94	28,004
Gwinnett GA		95	34,221
Gwinnett GA		96	59,515
Gwinnett GA		97	59,072
Gwinnett GA		98	59,998
Gwinnett GA		99	59,850
Gwinnett GA		100	35,204
Gwinnett GA		101	59,938
Gwinnett GA		102	58,959
Gwinnett GA		103	51,691
Gwinnett GA		104	35,117
Gwinnett GA		105	59,344
Gwinnett GA		106	59,112
Gwinnett GA		107	59,702
Gwinnett GA		108	59,577
Gwinnett GA		109	59,630
Gwinnett GA		110	59,951
Gwinnett GA		111	22,685
Habersham GA		10	42,636
Habersham GA		32	3,395
Hall GA		27	54,508
Hall GA		28	8,108
Hall GA		29	59,200
Hall GA		30	50,646
Hall GA		31	14,349
Hall GA		100	7,819
Hall GA		103	8,506
Harris GA		138	21,634
Harris GA		139	13,034
Henry GA		75	3,847
Henry GA		78	18,397
Henry GA		91	35,475
Henry GA		115	59,789
Henry GA		116	50,833
Henry GA		117	60,142
Henry GA		118	12,229
Houston GA		144	32,310
Houston GA		145	36,952
Houston GA		146	35,804
Houston GA		147	58,567
Jackson GA		31	45,552
Jackson GA		32	10,931
Jackson GA		119	4,211
Jackson GA		120	15,213

Political Subdivision Splits Between Districts   GA House Illustrative

County	Voting District	District	Population
Jasper GA		114	2,855
Jasper GA		118	11,733
Lamar GA		134	13,948
Lamar GA		135	4,552
Liberty GA		167	5,109
Liberty GA		168	60,147
Lowndes GA		174	9,770
Lowndes GA		175	43,692
Lowndes GA		176	4,797
Lowndes GA		177	59,992
Lumpkin GA		9	29,201
Lumpkin GA		27	4,287
Madison GA		33	9,935
Madison GA		123	20,185
McDuffie GA		125	4,748
McDuffie GA		128	16,884
Meriwether GA		136	13,382
Meriwether GA		137	7,231
Monroe GA		133	19,085
Monroe GA		135	8,872
Muscogee GA		137	30,443
Muscogee GA		138	12,190
Muscogee GA		139	45,976
Muscogee GA		140	59,294
Muscogee GA		141	59,019
Newton GA		93	15,515
Newton GA		113	60,053
Newton GA		114	36,915
Oconee GA		120	9,150
Oconee GA		121	32,649
Paulding GA		16	16,549
Paulding GA		17	59,120
Paulding GA		18	10,627
Paulding GA		19	58,955
Paulding GA		64	23,410
Peach GA		144	14,093
Peach GA		150	13,888
Putnam GA		118	10,591
Putnam GA		124	11,456
Richmond GA		126	25,990
Richmond GA		127	19,152
Richmond GA		129	58,829
Richmond GA		130	59,203
Richmond GA		132	43,433
Rockdale GA		91	4,781
Rockdale GA		92	44,666
Rockdale GA		93	32,913

Political Subdivision Splits Between Districts   GA House Illustrative

County	Voting District	District	Population
Rockdale GA		95	11,210
Spalding GA		78	16,815
Spalding GA		116	5,393
Spalding GA		134	45,098
Sumter GA		150	14,282
Sumter GA		151	15,334
Tattnall GA		156	1,263
Tattnall GA		157	21,579
Telfair GA		148	8,283
Telfair GA		156	4,194
Thomas GA		172	4,176
Thomas GA		173	41,622
Tift GA		169	6,730
Tift GA		170	34,614
Troup GA		72	10,281
Troup GA		136	17,913
Troup GA		137	16,144
Troup GA		138	25,088
Walker GA		1	43,415
Walker GA		2	24,239
Walton GA		111	37,324
Walton GA		112	59,349
Ware GA		174	9,097
Ware GA		176	27,154
Wayne GA		167	6,742
Wayne GA		178	23,402
White GA		8	22,119
White GA		9	5,884
Whitfield GA		2	27,861
Whitfield GA		4	59,070
Whitfield GA		6	15,933
Wilcox GA		146	955
Wilcox GA		148	7,811
Split VTDs:			
Baldwin GA	NORTH BALDWIN	133	4,245
Baldwin GA	NORTH BALDWIN	149	647
Baldwin GA	NORTH MILLEDGEVILLE	133	864
Baldwin GA	NORTH MILLEDGEVILLE	149	2,500
Baldwin GA	SOUTH MILLEDGEVILLE	133	932
Baldwin GA	SOUTH MILLEDGEVILLE	149	2,774
Barrow GA	16	104	1,708
Barrow GA	16	119	8,060
Bartow GA	CASSVILLE	14	15,558
Bartow GA	CASSVILLE	15	1,047
Bartow GA	WHITE	14	3,335
Bartow GA	WHITE	15	211
Ben Hill GA	WEST	148	5,115

Political Subdivision Splits Between Districts   GA House Illustrative

County	Voting District	District	Population
Ben Hill GA	WEST	156	5,229
Bibb GA	GODFREY 1	142	4,656
Bibb GA	GODFREY 1	149	6,278
Bibb GA	HOWARD 1	142	5,180
Bibb GA	HOWARD 1	143	763
Bibb GA	HOWARD 3	142	1,789
Bibb GA	HOWARD 3	143	10,865
Bibb GA	RUTLAND 1	142	1,475
Bibb GA	RUTLAND 1	145	6,465
Bibb GA	VINEVILLE 3	142	232
Bibb GA	VINEVILLE 3	143	4,182
Bryan GA	DANIELSIDING	164	1,268
Bryan GA	DANIELSIDING	166	1,741
Bryan GA	HWY 144 EAST	164	4,552
Bryan GA	HWY 144 EAST	166	4,707
Bryan GA	J.F.GREGORY PARK	164	3,489
Bryan GA	J.F.GREGORY PARK	166	144
Bulloch GA	CHURCH	158	3,764
Bulloch GA	CHURCH	159	5,869
Carroll GA	BONNER	71	410
Carroll GA	BONNER	72	5,554
Chatham GA	CRUSADER COMMUNITY CENTER	162	2,134
Chatham GA	CRUSADER COMMUNITY CENTER	166	1,493
Chatham GA	GEORGETOWN ELEMENTAR	164	5,562
Chatham GA	GEORGETOWN ELEMENTAR	166	0
Chatham GA	GRACE UNITED METHODIST CHURCH	163	2,064
Chatham GA	GRACE UNITED METHODIST CHURCH	165	397
Chatham GA	ROTHWELL BAPTIST CHURCH	161	5,335
Chatham GA	ROTHWELL BAPTIST CHURCH	164	4,987
Chatham GA	THE LIGHT CHURCH	162	1,177
Chatham GA	THE LIGHT CHURCH	163	1,109
Chatham GA	WINDSOR FOREST BAPTIST CHURCH SCHOOL	163	785
Chatham GA	WINDSOR FOREST BAPTIST CHURCH SCHOOL	166	1,890
Cherokee GA	CARMEL	20	5,626
Cherokee GA	CARMEL	22	1,222
Cherokee GA	CARMEL	44	0

Political Subdivision Splits Between Districts   GA House Illustrative

County	Voting District	District	Population
Cherokee GA	FREEHOME	21	3,200
Cherokee GA	FREEHOME	47	3,891
Cherokee GA	HOLLY SPRINGS	21	2,250
Cherokee GA	HOLLY SPRINGS	23	2,578
Clarke GA	1A	122	2,758
Clarke GA	1A	124	2,286
Clarke GA	4B	121	7,082
Clarke GA	4B	122	5,589
Clarke GA	7C	120	1,922
Clarke GA	7C	121	3,184
Clayton GA	JONESBORO 13	74	2,066
Clayton GA	JONESBORO 13	75	752
Clayton GA	JONESBORO 14	75	2,726
Clayton GA	JONESBORO 14	78	2,387
Clayton GA	JONESBORO 3	74	0
Clayton GA	JONESBORO 3	75	5,962
Clayton GA	LOVEJOY 1	74	4,484
Clayton GA	LOVEJOY 1	75	948
Clayton GA	LOVEJOY 1	78	187
Clayton GA	LOVEJOY 3	78	9,099
Clayton GA	LOVEJOY 3	116	4,154
Clayton GA	MORROW 4	75	1,316
Clayton GA	MORROW 4	76	1,911
Cobb GA	Acworth 1B	35	7,322
Cobb GA	Acworth 1B	36	142
Cobb GA	Baker 01	22	5,226
Cobb GA	Baker 01	35	1,996
Cobb GA	Bells Ferry 03	22	4,918
Cobb GA	Bells Ferry 03	44	3,763
Cobb GA	Dobbins 01	42	11,055
Cobb GA	Dobbins 01	43	2,346
Cobb GA	Elizabeth 01	34	700
Cobb GA	Elizabeth 01	37	5,170
Cobb GA	Elizabeth 04	37	2,031
Cobb GA	Elizabeth 04	43	2,387
Cobb GA	Kennesaw 1A	22	599
Cobb GA	Kennesaw 1A	35	3,844
Cobb GA	Kennesaw 3A	22	0
Cobb GA	Kennesaw 3A	34	871
Cobb GA	Kennesaw 3A	35	8,631
Cobb GA	Lassiter 01	44	2,121
Cobb GA	Lassiter 01	46	2,600
Cobb GA	Lindley 01	39	5,678
Cobb GA	Lindley 01	40	582
Cobb GA	Mableton 01	38	1,589
Cobb GA	Mableton 01	39	5,513
Cobb GA	Mableton 02	38	256

Political Subdivision Splits Between Districts   GA House Illustrative

County	Voting District	District	Population
Cobb GA	Mableton 02	39	5,427
Cobb GA	Marietta 1A	37	3,349
Cobb GA	Marietta 1A	43	6,645
Cobb GA	Marietta 2A	34	1,664
Cobb GA	Marietta 2A	37	811
Cobb GA	Marietta 5A	37	2,877
Cobb GA	Marietta 5A	43	1,457
Cobb GA	Marietta 6A	37	1,532
Cobb GA	Marietta 6A	43	3,022
Cobb GA	Marietta 7A	42	1,494
Cobb GA	Marietta 7A	43	5,417
Cobb GA	North Cobb 01	35	2,611
Cobb GA	North Cobb 01	36	559
Cobb GA	Norton Park 01	41	1,955
Cobb GA	Norton Park 01	42	5,846
Cobb GA	Oregon 03	37	6,683
Cobb GA	Oregon 03	41	6,305
Cobb GA	Pine Mountain 02	34	3,976
Cobb GA	Pine Mountain 02	35	0
Cobb GA	Smyrna 1A	40	1,292
Cobb GA	Smyrna 1A	42	5,341
Cobb GA	Smyrna 4A	40	6,599
Cobb GA	Smyrna 4A	42	1,609
Cobb GA	Smyrna 7A	39	905
Cobb GA	Smyrna 7A	40	7,690
Coffee GA	DOUGLAS	169	19,642
Coffee GA	DOUGLAS	176	8,929
Columbia GA	PATRIOTS PARK	125	326
Columbia GA	PATRIOTS PARK	131	5,958
Coweta GA	JEFFERSON PARKWAY	70	12,590
Coweta GA	JEFFERSON PARKWAY	73	1,521
DeKalb GA	Cedar Grove Middle	89	2,204
DeKalb GA	Cedar Grove Middle	90	316
DeKalb GA	Clarkston	85	5,454
DeKalb GA	Clarkston	86	9,300
DeKalb GA	Dresden Elem (CHA)	81	5,398
DeKalb GA	Dresden Elem (CHA)	83	7,691
DeKalb GA	Freedom Middle	86	1,002
DeKalb GA	Freedom Middle	87	3,088
DeKalb GA	Glennwood (DEC)	82	2,059
DeKalb GA	Glennwood (DEC)	84	1,221
DeKalb GA	Glenwood Road	85	1,698
DeKalb GA	Glenwood Road	86	1,064
DeKalb GA	Memorial South	86	2,226
DeKalb GA	Memorial South	87	2,547
DeKalb GA	Panola Road	86	3,296
DeKalb GA	Panola Road	94	460

Political Subdivision Splits Between Districts   GA House Illustrative

County	Voting District	District	Population
DeKalb GA	Redan Middle	87	1,419
DeKalb GA	Redan Middle	88	1,633
DeKalb GA	Rockbridge Road	94	3,736
DeKalb GA	Rockbridge Road	95	1,104
DeKalb GA	Snapfinger Road South	84	920
DeKalb GA	Snapfinger Road South	91	1,271
DeKalb GA	Stone Mill Elem	87	1,863
DeKalb GA	Stone Mill Elem	88	4,069
DeKalb GA	Stone Mountain Champion (STO)	87	1,338
DeKalb GA	Stone Mountain Champion (STO)	88	2,865
DeKalb GA	Stone Mountain Middle (TUC)	87	656
DeKalb GA	Stone Mountain Middle (TUC)	88	3,960
DeKalb GA	Tucker Library (TUC)	81	2,394
DeKalb GA	Tucker Library (TUC)	88	1,635
Dougherty GA	DARTON COLLEGE	151	4,018
Dougherty GA	DARTON COLLEGE	153	2,465
Dougherty GA	MT ZION CENTER	153	1,245
Dougherty GA	MT ZION CENTER	154	3,972
Douglas GA	MIRROR LAKE ELEMENTA	61	5,093
Douglas GA	MIRROR LAKE ELEMENTA	66	3,661
Effingham GA	4B	159	1,960
Effingham GA	4B	161	959
Fayette GA	ABERDEEN	68	983
Fayette GA	ABERDEEN	73	1,392
Fayette GA	BANKS	69	1,812
Fayette GA	BANKS	74	247
Fayette GA	BRAELINN	73	605
Fayette GA	BRAELINN	74	1,646
Fayette GA	MURPHY	69	146
Fayette GA	MURPHY	74	3,848
Fayette GA	STARRSMILL	73	1,932
Fayette GA	STARRSMILL	74	2,452
Floyd GA	ALTO PARK	12	1,576
Floyd GA	ALTO PARK	13	3,847
Floyd GA	MT ALTO NORTH	12	1,080
Floyd GA	MT ALTO NORTH	13	4,509
Forsyth GA	BROWNS BRIDGE	26	10,116
Forsyth GA	BROWNS BRIDGE	28	2,801
Forsyth GA	CONCORD	11	7,687
Forsyth GA	CONCORD	28	7,982
Forsyth GA	CUMMING	26	4,666
Forsyth GA	CUMMING	28	2,410
Forsyth GA	HEARDSVILLE	11	11,332
Forsyth GA	HEARDSVILLE	24	1,335

Political Subdivision Splits Between Districts   GA House Illustrative

County	Voting District	District	Population
Forsyth GA	HEARDSVILLE	28	333
Forsyth GA	OTWELL	24	3,988
Forsyth GA	OTWELL	26	6,597
Forsyth GA	OTWELL	28	7,875
Forsyth GA	POLO	24	9,868
Forsyth GA	POLO	25	0
Forsyth GA	POLO	26	15,990
Forsyth GA	SOUTH FORSYTH	25	10,064
Forsyth GA	SOUTH FORSYTH	100	11,887
Forsyth GA	WINDERMERE	26	11,718
Forsyth GA	WINDERMERE	100	5,120
Fulton GA	08C	53	1,524
Fulton GA	08C	60	335
Fulton GA	09K	55	3,033
Fulton GA	09K	60	4,105
Fulton GA	10D	55	1,756
Fulton GA	10D	60	4,311
Fulton GA	11C	55	340
Fulton GA	11C	60	3,418
Fulton GA	AP022	48	862
Fulton GA	AP022	49	2,505
Fulton GA	AP07B	47	1,250
Fulton GA	AP07B	49	1,304
Fulton GA	AP14	48	4,109
Fulton GA	AP14	49	281
Fulton GA	EP01B	59	2,393
Fulton GA	EP01B	62	2,049
Fulton GA	JC19	48	3,608
Fulton GA	JC19	51	1,792
Fulton GA	ML012	47	501
Fulton GA	ML012	49	123
Fulton GA	ML01B	47	284
Fulton GA	ML01B	49	61
Fulton GA	RW03	51	1,292
Fulton GA	RW03	53	6,066
Fulton GA	RW09	47	2,971
Fulton GA	RW09	49	4,750
Fulton GA	SC02	60	220
Fulton GA	SC02	65	773
Fulton GA	SC07A	65	1,028
Fulton GA	SC07A	67	7,728
Fulton GA	SC08B	62	92
Fulton GA	SC08B	68	5,255
Fulton GA	SC13	61	589
Fulton GA	SC13	65	2,269
Fulton GA	SC13	67	1,176
Fulton GA	UC02A	65	1,070

Political Subdivision Splits Between Districts   GA House Illustrative

County	Voting District	District	Population
Fulton GA	UC02A	67	13,013
Gwinnett GA	BAYCREEK A	106	934
Gwinnett GA	BAYCREEK A	110	2,651
Gwinnett GA	BAYCREEK D	102	3,729
Gwinnett GA	BAYCREEK D	110	2,597
Gwinnett GA	BERKSHIRE H	98	2,475
Gwinnett GA	BERKSHIRE H	108	1,991
Gwinnett GA	CATES J	94	955
Gwinnett GA	CATES J	108	4,255
Gwinnett GA	DULUTH F	96	7,245
Gwinnett GA	DULUTH F	107	5,149
Gwinnett GA	DULUTH G	96	1,426
Gwinnett GA	DULUTH G	99	3,389
Gwinnett GA	DUNCANS D	30	8,620
Gwinnett GA	DUNCANS D	104	1,575
Gwinnett GA	LAWRENCEVILLE F	102	2,073
Gwinnett GA	LAWRENCEVILLE F	105	3,924
Gwinnett GA	LAWRENCEVILLE M	102	4,231
Gwinnett GA	LAWRENCEVILLE M	105	7,770
Gwinnett GA	MARTINS H	107	8,164
Gwinnett GA	MARTINS H	109	892
Gwinnett GA	PINCKNEYVILLE W	96	5,745
Gwinnett GA	PINCKNEYVILLE W	97	2,561
Gwinnett GA	PUCKETTS E	103	1,506
Gwinnett GA	PUCKETTS E	105	7,421
Gwinnett GA	SUGAR HILL D	100	2,158
Gwinnett GA	SUGAR HILL D	103	6,421
Gwinnett GA	SUWANEE F	99	3,224
Gwinnett GA	SUWANEE F	103	2,836
Habersham GA	HABERSHAM SOUTH	10	8,687
Habersham GA	HABERSHAM SOUTH	32	1,972
Hall GA	WILSON	28	3,803
Hall GA	WILSON	29	4,979
Henry GA	LAKE HAVEN	116	4,546
Henry GA	LAKE HAVEN	117	1,242
Henry GA	LOCUST GROVE	116	4,436
Henry GA	LOCUST GROVE	117	5,352
Henry GA	RED OAK	75	3,847
Henry GA	RED OAK	116	3,999
Henry GA	SWAN LAKE	91	1,951
Henry GA	SWAN LAKE	115	2,807
Houston GA	CENT	145	315
Houston GA	CENT	147	11,569
Houston GA	MCMS	144	11,859
Houston GA	MCMS	147	1,635
Houston GA	ROZR	144	13,202
Houston GA	ROZR	146	7,640

Political Subdivision Splits Between Districts   GA House Illustrative

County	Voting District	District	Population
Jackson GA	North Jackson	31	4,513
Jackson GA	North Jackson	32	10,931
Jackson GA	North Jackson	120	3,803
Jackson GA	West Jackson	31	16,656
Jackson GA	West Jackson	119	4,211
Liberty GA	BUTTON GWINNETT	167	5,109
Liberty GA	BUTTON GWINNETT	168	4,344
Lowndes GA	NORTHSIDE	175	8,373
Lowndes GA	NORTHSIDE	177	37,217
Lowndes GA	RAINWATER	175	6,400
Lowndes GA	RAINWATER	177	8,754
Lowndes GA	S LOWNDES	174	1,951
Lowndes GA	S LOWNDES	175	3,755
Lowndes GA	TRINITY	175	9,620
Lowndes GA	TRINITY	176	4,797
Lowndes GA	TRINITY	177	6,930
Lumpkin GA	DAHLONEGA	9	29,201
Lumpkin GA	DAHLONEGA	27	4,287
Muscogee GA	CUSSETA RD	140	5,391
Muscogee GA	CUSSETA RD	141	5,010
Muscogee GA	EPWORTH UMC	139	3,363
Muscogee GA	EPWORTH UMC	140	4,560
Muscogee GA	FORT/WADDELL	137	5,599
Muscogee GA	FORT/WADDELL	141	6,645
Muscogee GA	OUR LADY OF LOURDES	140	13,744
Muscogee GA	OUR LADY OF LOURDES	141	32
Muscogee GA	ROTHSCHILD	137	8,327
Muscogee GA	ROTHSCHILD	141	3,143
Muscogee GA	ST ANDREWS/MIDLAND	139	5,899
Muscogee GA	ST ANDREWS/MIDLAND	141	5,582
Newton GA	CEDAR SHOALS	93	1,206
Newton GA	CEDAR SHOALS	113	3,687
Newton GA	FAIRVIEW	93	856
Newton GA	FAIRVIEW	113	3,443
Newton GA	TOWN	93	1,668
Newton GA	TOWN	113	5,075
Paulding GA	AUSTIN MIDDLE SCHOOL	18	916
Paulding GA	AUSTIN MIDDLE SCHOOL	64	9,977
Paulding GA	BURNT HICKORY PARK	16	8,392
Paulding GA	BURNT HICKORY PARK	17	16
Paulding GA	CARL SCOGGINS MID SC	17	517
Paulding GA	CARL SCOGGINS MID SC	18	7,991
Paulding GA	CARL SCOGGINS MID SC	19	1,240
Paulding GA	HIRAM HIGH SCHOOL	17	0
Paulding GA	HIRAM HIGH SCHOOL	19	16,110
Paulding GA	SARA RAGSDALE ELM SC	17	5,972
Paulding GA	SARA RAGSDALE ELM SC	18	1,720

Political Subdivision Splits Between Districts

<div align="right">GA House Illustrative</div>

County	Voting District	District	Population
Paulding GA	SHELTON ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	16	8,152
Paulding GA	SHELTON ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	17	12,810
Paulding GA	SHELTON ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	19	5,455
Paulding GA	WATSON GOVERNMENT COMPLEX	16	5
Paulding GA	WATSON GOVERNMENT COMPLEX	17	17,525
Richmond GA	109	129	954
Richmond GA	109	130	886
Richmond GA	301	127	2,362
Richmond GA	301	129	894
Richmond GA	402	126	0
Richmond GA	402	132	9,711
Richmond GA	503	129	3,260
Richmond GA	503	132	2,535
Richmond GA	702	127	586
Richmond GA	702	129	2,007
Richmond GA	703	127	1,164
Richmond GA	703	129	6,148
Richmond GA	803	126	0
Richmond GA	803	132	2,432
Richmond GA	807	126	2,403
Richmond GA	807	132	0
Rockdale GA	MILSTEAD	93	6,444
Rockdale GA	MILSTEAD	95	0
Rockdale GA	OLD TOWNE	93	10,095
Rockdale GA	OLD TOWNE	95	872
Rockdale GA	ROCKDALE	92	6,218
Rockdale GA	ROCKDALE	93	79
Spalding GA	CARVER FIRE STATION	78	235
Spalding GA	CARVER FIRE STATION	134	2,835
Spalding GA	GARY REID FIRE STATION	78	2,075
Spalding GA	GARY REID FIRE STATION	134	4,817
Spalding GA	UGA CAMPUS	78	787
Spalding GA	UGA CAMPUS	134	5,290
Sumter GA	GSW CONF CENTER	150	4,568
Sumter GA	GSW CONF CENTER	151	1,549
Sumter GA	REES PARK	150	5,179
Sumter GA	REES PARK	151	447
Troup GA	MOUNTVILLE	136	2,068
Troup GA	MOUNTVILLE	137	497
Walton GA	BROKEN ARROW	111	2,993
Walton GA	BROKEN ARROW	112	3,003
Ware GA	100	174	2,672
Ware GA	100	176	3,692

Political Subdivision Splits Between Districts   GA House Illustrative

County	Voting District	District	Population
Ware GA	200A	174	0
Ware GA	200A	176	4,133
Ware GA	304	174	0
Ware GA	304	176	2,107
Ware GA	400	174	2,506
Ware GA	400	176	2,526
Wayne GA	OGLETHORPE	167	1,928
Wayne GA	OGLETHORPE	178	637
Whitfield GA	2A	2	3,864
Whitfield GA	2A	4	1,000
Whitfield GA	PLEASANT GROVE	2	6,210
Whitfield GA	PLEASANT GROVE	6	2,122

User: **Blake Esselstyn**

Plan Name: **GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1**

Plan Type: **Proposed**

Political Subdivision Splits Between Districts

Wednesday, November 29, 2023	8:13 PM

Number of subdivisions not split:

County	91
Voting District	2,506

Number of subdivisions split into more than one district:

County	68
Voting District	192

Number of splits involving no population:

County	0
Voting District	28

Split Counts

County

Cases where an area is split among 2 Districts: 32
Cases where an area is split among 3 Districts: 12
Cases where an area is split among 4 Districts: 9
Cases where an area is split among 5 Districts: 5
Cases where an area is split among 6 Districts: 4
Cases where an area is split among 7 Districts: 1
Cases where an area is split among 9 Districts: 1
Cases where an area is split among 16 Districts: 1
Cases where an area is split among 17 Districts: 1
Cases where an area is split among 22 Districts: 2

Voting District

Cases where an area is split among 2 Districts: 175
Cases where an area is split among 3 Districts: 17
Cases where an area is split among 4 Districts: 1

County	Voting District	District	Population
Split Counties:			
Appling GA		157	12,825
Appling GA		178	5,619
Baldwin GA		128	5,158
Baldwin GA		149	38,641
Barrow GA		104	24,245
Barrow GA		119	54,736
Barrow GA		120	4,524
Bartow GA		014	49,688
Bartow GA		015	59,213
Ben Hill GA		148	5,115
Ben Hill GA		156	12,079
Bibb GA		142	59,312
Bibb GA		143	29,369
Bibb GA		144	10,640

Political Subdivision Splits Between Districts   GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1

County	Voting District	District	Population
Bibb GA		145	44,737
Bibb GA		149	13,288
Bryan GA		160	11,008
Bryan GA		164	21,420
Bryan GA		166	12,310
Bulloch GA		158	19,285
Bulloch GA		159	12,887
Bulloch GA		160	48,927
Carroll GA		018	18,789
Carroll GA		070	2,854
Carroll GA		071	59,538
Carroll GA		072	37,967
Catoosa GA		002	7,673
Catoosa GA		003	60,199
Chatham GA		161	28,269
Chatham GA		162	60,308
Chatham GA		163	60,123
Chatham GA		164	38,681
Chatham GA		165	59,978
Chatham GA		166	47,932
Cherokee GA		011	6,557
Cherokee GA		014	9,447
Cherokee GA		020	60,107
Cherokee GA		021	59,529
Cherokee GA		022	30,874
Cherokee GA		023	59,048
Cherokee GA		044	21,989
Cherokee GA		046	15,178
Cherokee GA		047	3,891
Clarke GA		120	30,095
Clarke GA		121	26,478
Clarke GA		122	59,632
Clarke GA		124	12,466
Clayton GA		074	40,723
Clayton GA		075	59,743
Clayton GA		076	59,759
Clayton GA		077	59,242
Clayton GA		078	18,628
Clayton GA		079	59,500
Cobb GA		019	13,248
Cobb GA		022	28,586
Cobb GA		034	58,947
Cobb GA		035	59,689
Cobb GA		036	59,898
Cobb GA		037	58,927
Cobb GA		038	59,317
Cobb GA		039	59,381

Political Subdivision Splits Between Districts   GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1

County	Voting District	District	Population
Cobb GA		041	60,122
Cobb GA		042	59,017
Cobb GA		043	59,626
Cobb GA		044	38,013
Cobb GA		045	59,738
Cobb GA		046	43,930
Cobb GA		060	8,600
Cobb GA		061	39,110
Coffee GA		169	33,736
Coffee GA		176	9,356
Columbia GA		123	2,205
Columbia GA		125	55,389
Columbia GA		127	39,526
Columbia GA		131	58,890
Cook GA		170	7,342
Cook GA		172	9,887
Coweta GA		065	13,008
Coweta GA		067	17,272
Coweta GA		070	56,267
Coweta GA		073	31,608
Coweta GA		136	28,003
Dawson GA		007	2,409
Dawson GA		009	24,389
DeKalb GA		052	28,300
DeKalb GA		080	59,461
DeKalb GA		083	59,416
DeKalb GA		084	58,801
DeKalb GA		085	59,591
DeKalb GA		086	59,153
DeKalb GA		087	59,684
DeKalb GA		088	47,844
DeKalb GA		089	60,231
DeKalb GA		090	59,856
DeKalb GA		091	35,612
DeKalb GA		093	21,077
DeKalb GA		094	24,370
DeKalb GA		095	15,345
DeKalb GA		101	59,240
DeKalb GA		115	30,232
DeKalb GA		116	26,169
Dougherty GA		151	6,268
Dougherty GA		152	6,187
Dougherty GA		153	59,299
Dougherty GA		154	14,036
Douglas GA		040	24,323
Douglas GA		064	59,608
Douglas GA		066	60,306

Political Subdivision Splits Between Districts GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1

County	Voting District	District	Population
Effingham GA		159	32,941
Effingham GA		161	31,828
Fayette GA		068	29,719
Fayette GA		069	37,303
Fayette GA		073	28,428
Fayette GA		082	23,744
Floyd GA		005	5,099
Floyd GA		012	34,335
Floyd GA		013	59,150
Forsyth GA		011	19,019
Forsyth GA		024	59,011
Forsyth GA		025	46,134
Forsyth GA		026	59,248
Forsyth GA		028	50,864
Forsyth GA		100	17,007
Fulton GA		025	13,280
Fulton GA		047	55,235
Fulton GA		048	43,976
Fulton GA		049	59,153
Fulton GA		050	59,523
Fulton GA		051	58,952
Fulton GA		052	31,511
Fulton GA		053	59,953
Fulton GA		054	60,083
Fulton GA		055	59,115
Fulton GA		056	59,783
Fulton GA		057	58,961
Fulton GA		058	58,788
Fulton GA		059	59,434
Fulton GA		060	50,960
Fulton GA		061	20,051
Fulton GA		062	59,450
Fulton GA		063	59,381
Fulton GA		065	46,121
Fulton GA		067	41,863
Fulton GA		068	29,758
Fulton GA		069	21,379
Glynn GA		167	20,499
Glynn GA		179	59,356
Glynn GA		180	4,644
Gordon GA		005	53,738
Gordon GA		006	3,806
Grady GA		171	8,115
Grady GA		173	18,121
Gwinnett GA		030	8,620
Gwinnett GA		048	15,027
Gwinnett GA		088	11,845

Political Subdivision Splits Between Districts   GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1

County	Voting District	District	Population
Gwinnett GA		093	30,157
Gwinnett GA		094	35,822
Gwinnett GA		095	43,647
Gwinnett GA		096	59,515
Gwinnett GA		097	59,072
Gwinnett GA		098	59,998
Gwinnett GA		099	59,850
Gwinnett GA		100	35,204
Gwinnett GA		102	60,038
Gwinnett GA		103	51,691
Gwinnett GA		104	35,117
Gwinnett GA		105	59,395
Gwinnett GA		106	59,981
Gwinnett GA		107	60,033
Gwinnett GA		108	58,942
Gwinnett GA		109	59,697
Gwinnett GA		110	60,278
Gwinnett GA		111	24,686
Gwinnett GA		112	8,447
Habersham GA		010	42,636
Habersham GA		032	3,395
Hall GA		027	54,508
Hall GA		028	8,108
Hall GA		029	59,200
Hall GA		030	50,646
Hall GA		031	14,349
Hall GA		100	7,819
Hall GA		103	8,506
Harris GA		138	21,634
Harris GA		139	13,034
Henry GA		074	18,397
Henry GA		078	41,106
Henry GA		081	58,919
Henry GA		115	29,149
Henry GA		116	33,608
Henry GA		117	59,533
Houston GA		143	30,063
Houston GA		146	60,203
Houston GA		147	57,247
Houston GA		148	16,120
Jackson GA		031	45,552
Jackson GA		032	10,931
Jackson GA		119	4,211
Jackson GA		120	15,213
Jones GA		144	20,561
Jones GA		149	7,786
Lamar GA		134	8,780

Political Subdivision Splits Between Districts   GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1

County	Voting District	District	Population
Lamar GA		135	9,720
Liberty GA		167	5,109
Liberty GA		168	60,147
Lowndes GA		174	9,770
Lowndes GA		175	43,692
Lowndes GA		176	4,797
Lowndes GA		177	59,992
Lumpkin GA		009	29,201
Lumpkin GA		027	4,287
Madison GA		033	9,935
Madison GA		123	20,185
McDuffie GA		125	4,748
McDuffie GA		128	16,884
Meriwether GA		136	13,382
Meriwether GA		137	7,231
Monroe GA		118	10,962
Monroe GA		144	2,927
Monroe GA		145	14,068
Muscogee GA		137	30,443
Muscogee GA		138	12,190
Muscogee GA		139	45,976
Muscogee GA		140	59,294
Muscogee GA		141	59,019
Newton GA		113	59,413
Newton GA		114	29,565
Newton GA		118	23,505
Oconee GA		120	9,150
Oconee GA		121	32,649
Paulding GA		016	16,549
Paulding GA		017	59,120
Paulding GA		018	10,627
Paulding GA		019	46,504
Paulding GA		040	35,861
Peach GA		134	10,965
Peach GA		147	3,128
Peach GA		150	13,888
Putnam GA		124	11,456
Putnam GA		144	10,591
Richmond GA		126	25,990
Richmond GA		127	19,152
Richmond GA		129	58,829
Richmond GA		130	59,203
Richmond GA		132	43,433
Rockdale GA		091	24,364
Rockdale GA		092	60,150
Rockdale GA		093	9,056
Spalding GA		082	36,045

Political Subdivision Splits Between Districts   GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1

County	Voting District	District	Population
Spalding GA		135	31,261
Sumter GA		150	14,282
Sumter GA		151	15,334
Tattnall GA		156	1,263
Tattnall GA		157	21,579
Telfair GA		133	9,486
Telfair GA		156	2,991
Thomas GA		172	4,176
Thomas GA		173	41,622
Tift GA		169	6,730
Tift GA		170	34,614
Troup GA		072	10,281
Troup GA		136	17,913
Troup GA		137	16,144
Troup GA		138	25,088
Walker GA		001	43,415
Walker GA		002	24,239
Walton GA		111	35,214
Walton GA		112	51,720
Walton GA		114	9,739
Ware GA		174	9,097
Ware GA		176	27,154
Wayne GA		167	6,742
Wayne GA		178	23,402
White GA		008	22,119
White GA		009	5,884
Whitfield GA		002	27,861
Whitfield GA		004	59,070
Whitfield GA		006	15,933

Split VTDs:

County	Voting District	District	Population
Barrow GA	16	104	1,708
Barrow GA	16	119	8,060
Bartow GA	CASSVILLE	014	15,558
Bartow GA	CASSVILLE	015	1,047
Bartow GA	WHITE	014	3,335
Bartow GA	WHITE	015	211
Ben Hill GA	WEST	148	5,115
Ben Hill GA	WEST	156	5,229
Bibb GA	EAST MACON 1	143	0
Bibb GA	EAST MACON 1	149	2,963
Bibb GA	EAST MACON 5	143	2,075
Bibb GA	EAST MACON 5	149	1,368
Bibb GA	GODFREY 1	142	3,244
Bibb GA	GODFREY 1	143	3,375
Bibb GA	GODFREY 1	145	4,315
Bibb GA	HAZZARD 3	142	4,273
Bibb GA	HAZZARD 3	145	5,995

Political Subdivision Splits Between Districts   GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1

County	Voting District	District	Population
Bibb GA	HOWARD 1	142	2,433
Bibb GA	HOWARD 1	145	3,510
Bibb GA	HOWARD 3	142	2,014
Bibb GA	HOWARD 3	144	10,640
Bibb GA	RUTLAND 1	143	5,697
Bibb GA	RUTLAND 1	145	2,243
Bibb GA	VINEVILLE 1	142	2,131
Bibb GA	VINEVILLE 1	143	3,646
Bryan GA	DANIELSIDING	164	1,268
Bryan GA	DANIELSIDING	166	1,741
Bryan GA	HWY 144 EAST	164	4,552
Bryan GA	HWY 144 EAST	166	4,707
Bryan GA	J.F.GREGORY PARK	164	3,489
Bryan GA	J.F.GREGORY PARK	166	144
Bulloch GA	CHURCH	158	3,764
Bulloch GA	CHURCH	159	5,869
Carroll GA	BONNER	071	410
Carroll GA	BONNER	072	5,554
Chatham GA	CRUSADER COMMUNITY CENTER	162	2,134
Chatham GA	CRUSADER COMMUNITY CENTER	166	1,493
Chatham GA	GEORGETOWN ELEMENTAR	164	5,562
Chatham GA	GEORGETOWN ELEMENTAR	166	0
Chatham GA	GRACE UNITED METHODIST CHURCH	163	2,064
Chatham GA	GRACE UNITED METHODIST CHURCH	165	397
Chatham GA	ROTHWELL BAPTIST CHURCH	161	5,335
Chatham GA	ROTHWELL BAPTIST CHURCH	164	4,987
Chatham GA	THE LIGHT CHURCH	162	1,177
Chatham GA	THE LIGHT CHURCH	163	1,109
Chatham GA	WINDSOR FOREST BAPTIST CHURCH SCHOOL	163	785
Chatham GA	WINDSOR FOREST BAPTIST CHURCH SCHOOL	166	1,890
Cherokee GA	CARMEL	020	5,626
Cherokee GA	CARMEL	022	1,222
Cherokee GA	CARMEL	044	0
Cherokee GA	FREEHOME	021	3,200
Cherokee GA	FREEHOME	047	3,891
Cherokee GA	HOLLY SPRINGS	021	2,250

Political Subdivision Splits Between Districts   GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1

County	Voting District	District	Population
Cherokee GA	HOLLY SPRINGS	023	2,578
Clarke GA	1A	122	2,758
Clarke GA	1A	124	2,286
Clarke GA	4B	121	7,082
Clarke GA	4B	122	5,589
Clarke GA	7C	120	1,922
Clarke GA	7C	121	3,184
Clayton GA	LOVEJOY 1	074	601
Clayton GA	LOVEJOY 1	075	5,018
Clayton GA	MORROW 4	076	1,911
Clayton GA	MORROW 4	078	1,316
Cobb GA	Acworth 1C	035	5,442
Cobb GA	Acworth 1C	036	1,893
Cobb GA	Baker 01	022	5,226
Cobb GA	Baker 01	035	1,996
Cobb GA	Bells Ferry 03	022	4,918
Cobb GA	Bells Ferry 03	044	3,763
Cobb GA	Chattahoochee 01	043	10,127
Cobb GA	Chattahoochee 01	060	0
Cobb GA	Dobbins 01	042	7,748
Cobb GA	Dobbins 01	043	5,653
Cobb GA	Dobbins 01	060	0
Cobb GA	East Piedmont 01	035	2,527
Cobb GA	East Piedmont 01	037	1,395
Cobb GA	Elizabeth 01	034	100
Cobb GA	Elizabeth 01	035	5,691
Cobb GA	Elizabeth 01	037	79
Cobb GA	Kennesaw 1A	022	599
Cobb GA	Kennesaw 1A	035	3,844
Cobb GA	Kennesaw 3A	022	0
Cobb GA	Kennesaw 3A	034	819
Cobb GA	Kennesaw 3A	035	8,683
Cobb GA	Kennesaw 4A	035	5,412
Cobb GA	Kennesaw 4A	036	221
Cobb GA	Kennesaw 5A	035	7,712
Cobb GA	Kennesaw 5A	036	18
Cobb GA	Lassiter 01	044	2,121
Cobb GA	Lassiter 01	046	2,600
Cobb GA	Lindley 01	039	5,678
Cobb GA	Lindley 01	061	582
Cobb GA	Mableton 01	038	1,589
Cobb GA	Mableton 01	039	5,513
Cobb GA	Mableton 02	038	256
Cobb GA	Mableton 02	039	5,427
Cobb GA	Marietta 1A	037	9,395
Cobb GA	Marietta 1A	042	0
Cobb GA	Marietta 1A	043	599

Political Subdivision Splits Between Districts   GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1

County	Voting District	District	Population
Cobb GA	Marietta 2A	034	2,475
Cobb GA	Marietta 2A	037	0
Cobb GA	Marietta 4B	035	791
Cobb GA	Marietta 4B	037	2,537
Cobb GA	Marietta 5A	037	2,877
Cobb GA	Marietta 5A	043	1,457
Cobb GA	Marietta 5B	035	2,804
Cobb GA	Marietta 5B	037	1,957
Cobb GA	Marietta 5B	043	0
Cobb GA	Marietta 6A	037	1,532
Cobb GA	Marietta 6A	043	3,022
Cobb GA	Marietta 7A	042	1,411
Cobb GA	Marietta 7A	043	5,500
Cobb GA	North Cobb 01	035	0
Cobb GA	North Cobb 01	036	3,170
Cobb GA	Norton Park 01	041	1,955
Cobb GA	Norton Park 01	042	5,846
Cobb GA	Oregon 03	034	0
Cobb GA	Oregon 03	037	5,103
Cobb GA	Oregon 03	041	6,305
Cobb GA	Oregon 03	042	1,580
Cobb GA	Pine Mountain 02	034	3,976
Cobb GA	Pine Mountain 02	035	0
Cobb GA	Smyrna 4A	042	5,301
Cobb GA	Smyrna 4A	061	2,907
Cobb GA	Smyrna 6A	042	6,333
Cobb GA	Smyrna 6A	061	1,758
Cobb GA	Smyrna 7A	039	905
Cobb GA	Smyrna 7A	061	7,690
Cobb GA	Vinings 02	042	17
Cobb GA	Vinings 02	061	9,626
Coffee GA	DOUGLAS	169	19,642
Coffee GA	DOUGLAS	176	8,929
Columbia GA	PATRIOTS PARK	125	326
Columbia GA	PATRIOTS PARK	131	5,958
Coweta GA	JEFFERSON PARKWAY	070	12,590
Coweta GA	JEFFERSON PARKWAY	073	1,521
DeKalb GA	Bouldercrest Road	090	1,852
DeKalb GA	Bouldercrest Road	116	792
DeKalb GA	Clarkston	085	6,473
DeKalb GA	Clarkston	086	8,281
DeKalb GA	Dresden Elem (CHA)	083	7,691
DeKalb GA	Dresden Elem (CHA)	101	5,398
DeKalb GA	Druid Hills	084	1,576
DeKalb GA	Druid Hills	089	3,502
DeKalb GA	Embry Hills	087	1,762
DeKalb GA	Embry Hills	101	1,114

Political Subdivision Splits Between Districts   GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1

County	Voting District	District	Population
DeKalb GA	Emory Road	086	0
DeKalb GA	Emory Road	089	4,305
DeKalb GA	Evansdale Elem	087	4,053
DeKalb GA	Evansdale Elem	101	1,315
DeKalb GA	Jolly Elem	085	0
DeKalb GA	Jolly Elem	086	6,977
DeKalb GA	Lavista Road	086	3,254
DeKalb GA	Lavista Road	089	0
DeKalb GA	North Decatur	084	0
DeKalb GA	North Decatur	085	3,890
DeKalb GA	Redan Middle	085	1,419
DeKalb GA	Redan Middle	088	1,633
DeKalb GA	Rehoboth	085	1,281
DeKalb GA	Rehoboth	086	997
DeKalb GA	Rockbridge Road	094	2,990
DeKalb GA	Rockbridge Road	095	1,850
DeKalb GA	Stone Mill Elem	087	1,863
DeKalb GA	Stone Mill Elem	088	4,069
DeKalb GA	Stone Mountain Champion (STO)	087	1,338
DeKalb GA	Stone Mountain Champion (STO)	088	2,865
DeKalb GA	Stone Mountain Middle (TUC)	087	656
DeKalb GA	Stone Mountain Middle (TUC)	088	3,960
DeKalb GA	Tucker Library (TUC)	087	2,394
DeKalb GA	Tucker Library (TUC)	088	1,635
Dougherty GA	DARTON COLLEGE	151	4,018
Dougherty GA	DARTON COLLEGE	153	2,465
Dougherty GA	MT ZION CENTER	153	1,245
Dougherty GA	MT ZION CENTER	154	3,972
Effingham GA	4B	159	1,960
Effingham GA	4B	161	959
Fayette GA	ABERDEEN	068	983
Fayette GA	ABERDEEN	073	1,392
Fayette GA	BRAELINN	073	605
Fayette GA	BRAELINN	082	1,646
Fayette GA	STARRSMILL	073	1,932
Fayette GA	STARRSMILL	082	2,452
Floyd GA	ALTO PARK	012	1,576
Floyd GA	ALTO PARK	013	3,847
Floyd GA	MT ALTO NORTH	012	1,080
Floyd GA	MT ALTO NORTH	013	4,509
Forsyth GA	BROWNS BRIDGE	026	10,116
Forsyth GA	BROWNS BRIDGE	028	2,801
Forsyth GA	CONCORD	011	7,687
Forsyth GA	CONCORD	028	7,982

Political Subdivision Splits Between Districts   GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1

County	Voting District	District	Population
Forsyth GA	CUMMING	026	4,666
Forsyth GA	CUMMING	028	2,410
Forsyth GA	HEARDSVILLE	011	11,332
Forsyth GA	HEARDSVILLE	024	1,335
Forsyth GA	HEARDSVILLE	028	333
Forsyth GA	OTWELL	024	3,988
Forsyth GA	OTWELL	026	6,597
Forsyth GA	OTWELL	028	7,875
Forsyth GA	POLO	024	9,868
Forsyth GA	POLO	025	0
Forsyth GA	POLO	026	15,990
Forsyth GA	SOUTH FORSYTH	025	10,064
Forsyth GA	SOUTH FORSYTH	100	11,887
Forsyth GA	WINDERMERE	026	11,718
Forsyth GA	WINDERMERE	100	5,120
Fulton GA	02A	056	3,225
Fulton GA	02A	057	3,792
Fulton GA	06R	056	58
Fulton GA	06R	057	1,807
Fulton GA	08C	053	1,524
Fulton GA	08C	060	335
Fulton GA	08P	055	1,344
Fulton GA	08P	056	1,268
Fulton GA	10D	055	1,756
Fulton GA	10D	060	4,311
Fulton GA	11B	055	1,754
Fulton GA	11B	061	5,436
Fulton GA	11C	055	340
Fulton GA	11C	061	3,418
Fulton GA	AP022	048	862
Fulton GA	AP022	049	2,505
Fulton GA	AP07B	047	1,250
Fulton GA	AP07B	049	1,304
Fulton GA	AP14	048	4,109
Fulton GA	AP14	049	281
Fulton GA	EP01B	059	2,393
Fulton GA	EP01B	062	2,049
Fulton GA	JC19	048	3,608
Fulton GA	JC19	051	1,792
Fulton GA	ML012	047	501
Fulton GA	ML012	049	123
Fulton GA	ML01B	047	284
Fulton GA	ML01B	049	61
Fulton GA	RW03	051	1,292
Fulton GA	RW03	053	6,066
Fulton GA	RW09	047	2,971
Fulton GA	RW09	049	4,750

Political Subdivision Splits Between Districts   GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1

County	Voting District	District	Population
Fulton GA	SC07A	065	1,028
Fulton GA	SC07A	067	7,728
Fulton GA	SC08B	062	92
Fulton GA	SC08B	068	5,255
Fulton GA	SC13	065	2,858
Fulton GA	SC13	067	1,176
Fulton GA	UC02A	065	1,070
Fulton GA	UC02A	067	13,013
Gwinnett GA	BAYCREEK E	093	1,101
Gwinnett GA	BAYCREEK E	110	4,082
Gwinnett GA	BAYCREEK I	102	1,594
Gwinnett GA	BAYCREEK I	110	7,239
Gwinnett GA	BERKSHIRE F	106	1,703
Gwinnett GA	BERKSHIRE F	108	2,700
Gwinnett GA	BERKSHIRE H	098	2,475
Gwinnett GA	BERKSHIRE H	108	1,991
Gwinnett GA	DULUTH F	096	7,245
Gwinnett GA	DULUTH F	107	5,149
Gwinnett GA	DULUTH G	096	1,426
Gwinnett GA	DULUTH G	099	3,389
Gwinnett GA	DUNCANS D	030	8,620
Gwinnett GA	DUNCANS D	104	1,575
Gwinnett GA	LAWRENCEVILLE F	102	3,996
Gwinnett GA	LAWRENCEVILLE F	111	2,001
Gwinnett GA	LAWRENCEVILLE H	102	0
Gwinnett GA	LAWRENCEVILLE H	105	2,677
Gwinnett GA	LAWRENCEVILLE H	107	3,198
Gwinnett GA	MARTINS B	106	3,724
Gwinnett GA	MARTINS B	107	1,664
Gwinnett GA	PINCKNEYVILLE W	096	5,745
Gwinnett GA	PINCKNEYVILLE W	097	2,561
Gwinnett GA	PUCKETTS E	103	1,506
Gwinnett GA	PUCKETTS E	105	7,421
Gwinnett GA	SUGAR HILL D	100	2,158
Gwinnett GA	SUGAR HILL D	103	6,421
Gwinnett GA	SUWANEE F	099	3,224
Gwinnett GA	SUWANEE F	103	2,836
Habersham GA	HABERSHAM SOUTH	010	8,687
Habersham GA	HABERSHAM SOUTH	032	1,972
Hall GA	WILSON	028	3,803
Hall GA	WILSON	029	4,979
Henry GA	DUTCHTOWN	078	3,610
Henry GA	DUTCHTOWN	116	0
Henry GA	FLIPPEN	078	0
Henry GA	FLIPPEN	115	0
Henry GA	FLIPPEN	116	5,686
Henry GA	HICKORY FLAT	115	7,135

Political Subdivision Splits Between Districts   GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1

County	Voting District	District	Population
Henry GA	HICKORY FLAT	116	17
Henry GA	STOCKBRIDGE EAST-WEST	078	1,876
Henry GA	STOCKBRIDGE EAST-WEST	116	7,806
Houston GA	CENT	143	69
Houston GA	CENT	147	11,815
Houston GA	FMMS	146	9,734
Houston GA	FMMS	147	3,595
Houston GA	HHPC	143	8,748
Houston GA	HHPC	147	6,643
Houston GA	MCMS	146	3,947
Houston GA	MCMS	147	9,547
Houston GA	RECR	143	17,798
Houston GA	RECR	146	0
Houston GA	ROZR	146	13,202
Houston GA	ROZR	148	7,640
Houston GA	VHS	146	5,586
Houston GA	VHS	148	4,039
Jackson GA	North Jackson	031	4,513
Jackson GA	North Jackson	032	10,931
Jackson GA	North Jackson	120	3,803
Jackson GA	West Jackson	031	16,656
Jackson GA	West Jackson	119	4,211
Jones GA	DAVIDSON	144	969
Jones GA	DAVIDSON	149	1,200
Jones GA	ROBERTS	144	2,066
Jones GA	ROBERTS	149	2,316
Liberty GA	BUTTON GWINNETT	167	5,109
Liberty GA	BUTTON GWINNETT	168	4,344
Lowndes GA	NORTHSIDE	175	8,373
Lowndes GA	NORTHSIDE	177	37,217
Lowndes GA	RAINWATER	175	6,400
Lowndes GA	RAINWATER	177	8,754
Lowndes GA	S LOWNDES	174	1,951
Lowndes GA	S LOWNDES	175	3,755
Lowndes GA	TRINITY	175	9,620
Lowndes GA	TRINITY	176	4,797
Lowndes GA	TRINITY	177	6,930
Lumpkin GA	DAHLONEGA	009	29,201
Lumpkin GA	DAHLONEGA	027	4,287
Monroe GA	BURGAYS	144	179
Monroe GA	BURGAYS	145	2,641
Muscogee GA	CUSSETA RD	140	5,391
Muscogee GA	CUSSETA RD	141	5,010
Muscogee GA	EPWORTH UMC	139	3,363
Muscogee GA	EPWORTH UMC	140	4,560
Muscogee GA	FORT/WADDELL	137	5,599
Muscogee GA	FORT/WADDELL	141	6,645

Political Subdivision Splits Between Districts   GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1

County	Voting District	District	Population
Muscogee GA	OUR LADY OF LOURDES	140	13,744
Muscogee GA	OUR LADY OF LOURDES	141	32
Muscogee GA	ROTHSCHILD	137	8,327
Muscogee GA	ROTHSCHILD	141	3,143
Muscogee GA	ST ANDREWS/MIDLAND	139	5,899
Muscogee GA	ST ANDREWS/MIDLAND	141	5,582
Newton GA	COVINGTON MILLS	113	2,324
Newton GA	COVINGTON MILLS	118	2,109
Newton GA	DOWNS	113	6,782
Newton GA	DOWNS	118	1,839
Newton GA	TOWN	113	6,103
Newton GA	TOWN	114	640
Newton GA	TOWN	118	0
Paulding GA	AUSTIN MIDDLE SCHOOL	018	916
Paulding GA	AUSTIN MIDDLE SCHOOL	040	9,977
Paulding GA	BURNT HICKORY PARK	016	8,392
Paulding GA	BURNT HICKORY PARK	017	16
Paulding GA	CARL SCOGGINS MID SC	017	517
Paulding GA	CARL SCOGGINS MID SC	018	7,991
Paulding GA	CARL SCOGGINS MID SC	040	1,240
Paulding GA	SARA RAGSDALE ELM SC	017	5,972
Paulding GA	SARA RAGSDALE ELM SC	018	1,720
Paulding GA	SHELTON ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	016	8,152
Paulding GA	SHELTON ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	017	12,810
Paulding GA	SHELTON ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	019	5,455
Paulding GA	TAYLOR FARM PARK	019	2,785
Paulding GA	TAYLOR FARM PARK	040	10,648
Paulding GA	WATSON GOVERNMENT COMPLEX	016	5
Paulding GA	WATSON GOVERNMENT COMPLEX	017	17,525
Richmond GA	109	129	954
Richmond GA	109	130	886
Richmond GA	301	127	2,362
Richmond GA	301	129	894
Richmond GA	402	126	0
Richmond GA	402	132	9,711
Richmond GA	503	129	3,260
Richmond GA	503	132	2,535
Richmond GA	702	127	586
Richmond GA	702	129	2,007
Richmond GA	703	127	1,164
Richmond GA	703	129	6,148
Richmond GA	803	126	0
Richmond GA	803	132	2,432

Political Subdivision Splits Between Districts   GA_Hse_Proposed_2023_v1

County	Voting District	District	Population
Richmond GA	807	126	2,403
Richmond GA	807	132	0
Rockdale GA	BETHEL	092	1,164
Rockdale GA	BETHEL	093	4,238
Rockdale GA	ST PIUS	091	1,768
Rockdale GA	ST PIUS	092	4,462
Spalding GA	CARVER FIRE STATION	082	235
Spalding GA	CARVER FIRE STATION	135	2,835
Spalding GA	UGA CAMPUS	082	3,755
Spalding GA	UGA CAMPUS	135	2,322
Sumter GA	GSW CONF CENTER	150	4,568
Sumter GA	GSW CONF CENTER	151	1,549
Sumter GA	REES PARK	150	5,179
Sumter GA	REES PARK	151	447
Troup GA	MOUNTVILLE	136	2,068
Troup GA	MOUNTVILLE	137	497
Ware GA	100	174	2,672
Ware GA	100	176	3,692
Ware GA	200A	174	0
Ware GA	200A	176	4,133
Ware GA	304	174	0
Ware GA	304	176	2,107
Ware GA	400	174	2,506
Ware GA	400	176	2,526
Wayne GA	OGLETHORPE	167	1,928
Wayne GA	OGLETHORPE	178	637
Whitfield GA	2A	002	3,864
Whitfield GA	2A	004	1,000
Whitfield GA	PLEASANT GROVE	002	6,210
Whitfield GA	PLEASANT GROVE	006	2,122

2023 Enacted House Changed Districts
Overlap with vote dilution areas

DISTRICT	all_inside	part_outside	all_outside
019		1	
034			1
035			1
036			1
037			1
040		1	
042			1
043			1
055			1
056			1
057			1
058			1
060			1
061		1	
064		1	
065		1	
066		1	
074		1	
078		1	
081		1	
082		1	
084			1
085			1
086			1
087			1
089			1
090			1
091			1
092			1
093			1
094			1
095			1
101			1
102			1
105			1
106			1
107			1
108			1

DISTRICT	all_inside	part_outside	all_outside
109			1
110			1
111			1
112			1
113			1
114			1
115			1
116			1
117		1	
118			1
134		1	
135			1
142		1	
143	1		
144		1	
145		1	
147	1		
149	1		
149	1		
TOTALS	**4**	**15**	**38**

(totals from both sides of page)

2023 Enacted Senate Changed Districts
Overlap with vote dilution areas

DISTRICT	all_inside	part_outside	all_outside
038		1	
035		1	
039			1
033			1
044		1	
010		1	
041		1	
043		1	
055		1	
042	1		
006	1		
017	1		
025	1		
030	1		
028		1	
TOTALS	**5**	**8**	

User: **Blake Esselstyn**

Plan Name: **GA_Hse_Enacted_2021**

Plan Type: **Enacted**

Population Summary

Monday, December 11, 2023   10:59 PM

District	Population	Deviation	% Devn.	[% 18+ _AP_Blk]	[% NH18+ _Wht]
019	58,955	-556	-0.93%	24.15%	65.37%
034	59,875	364	0.61%	15.67%	69.23%
035	59,889	378	0.64%	28.4%	53.63%
036	59,994	483	0.81%	16.98%	70.77%
037	59,176	-335	-0.56%	28.18%	46.26%
040	59,044	-467	-0.78%	32.98%	51.14%
042	59,620	109	0.18%	33.7%	39%
043	59,464	-47	-0.08%	26.53%	46.31%
055	59,971	460	0.77%	55.38%	35.51%
056	58,929	-582	-0.98%	45.48%	36.98%
057	59,969	458	0.77%	18.06%	63.64%
058	59,057	-454	-0.76%	63.04%	27.56%
060	59,709	198	0.33%	63.88%	28.09%
061	59,302	-209	-0.35%	74.29%	16.75%
064	58,986	-525	-0.88%	30.72%	57.83%
065	59,464	-47	-0.08%	61.98%	31.46%
066	59,047	-464	-0.78%	53.41%	33.93%
074	58,956	-555	-0.93%	25.52%	64.44%
078	59,044	-467	-0.78%	71.58%	15.05%
081	59,007	-504	-0.85%	21.83%	47.01%
082	59,724	213	0.36%	16.83%	62.46%
084	59,862	351	0.59%	73.66%	21.29%
085	59,373	-138	-0.23%	62.71%	19.48%
086	59,205	-306	-0.51%	75.05%	12.08%
087	59,709	198	0.33%	73.08%	13.5%
089	59,866	355	0.60%	62.54%	31.07%
090	59,812	301	0.51%	58.49%	33.98%
091	60,050	539	0.91%	70.04%	22%
092	60,273	762	1.28%	68.79%	24.05%
093	60,118	607	1.02%	65.36%	22.91%
094	59,211	-300	-0.50%	69.04%	18.42%
095	60,030	519	0.87%	67.15%	21.83%
101	59,938	427	0.72%	24.19%	40.14%
102	58,959	-552	-0.93%	37.62%	30.65%
105	59,344	-167	-0.28%	29.05%	41.74%
106	59,112	-399	-0.67%	36.27%	41.22%
107	59,702	191	0.32%	29.63%	21.96%

Population Summary

District	Population	Deviation	% Devn.	[% 18+ _AP_Blk]	[% NH18+ _Wht]
108	59,577	66	0.11%	18.35%	43.36%
109	59,630	119	0.20%	32.51%	15.44%
110	59,951	440	0.74%	47.19%	36.58%
111	60,009	498	0.84%	22.29%	64%
112	59,349	-162	-0.27%	19.21%	73.73%
113	60,053	542	0.91%	59.53%	31.8%
114	59,867	356	0.60%	24.74%	68.84%
115	60,174	663	1.11%	52.13%	36.95%
116	59,913	402	0.68%	58.12%	27.22%
117	60,130	619	1.04%	36.61%	54.5%
118	59,987	476	0.80%	23.6%	69.73%
133	59,202	-309	-0.52%	36.76%	58.39%
134	59,396	-115	-0.19%	33.57%	59.9%
135	60,063	552	0.93%	23.75%	71.78%
142	59,608	97	0.16%	59.52%	34.8%
143	59,469	-42	-0.07%	60.79%	32.28%
144	59,232	-279	-0.47%	29.32%	62.95%
145	59,863	352	0.59%	35.67%	55.12%
147	59,178	-333	-0.56%	30.12%	55.32%
149	58,893	-618	-1.04%	32.15%	60.99%

Total Population: 3,395,290
Ideal District Population: 59,511

Summary Statistics:

Population Range:	58,893 to 60,273
Ratio Range:	0.02
Absolute Range:	-618 to 762
Absolute Overall Range:	1,380
Relative Range:	-1.04% to 1.28%
Relative Overall Range:	2.32%
Absolute Mean Deviation:	368.89
Relative Mean Deviation:	0.62%
Standard Deviation:	405.93

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User: **HJ23**
Plan Name: **House-2023**
Plan Type: **House**

Population Summary

"Census designation "AP" denotes respondents who are Any or Part of a race category; respondents may fall into more than one category.

District	Population	Deviation	% Devn.	[% 18+_Pop]	[% 18+_AP_Wht]	[% 18+_AP_Blk]	[% H18+_Pop]	[% 18+_AP_Ind]	[% 18+_AP_Asn]	[% 18+_AP_Hwn]	[% 18+_AP_Oth]	[% 18+_2+ Races]
001	59,666	155	0.26%	78.44%	94.22%	4.2%	2.11%	3.02%	0.76%	0.09%	2.14%	4.3%
002	59,773	262	0.44%	77.22%	92.38%	3.15%	7.57%	2.59%	1.31%	0.05%	6.13%	5.5%
003	60,199	688	1.16%	77.6%	93.81%	3.35%	2.96%	2.93%	1.84%	0.2%	2.7%	4.72%
004	59,070	-441	-0.74%	72.45%	67.92%	5.38%	44.13%	4.5%	1.51%	0.1%	34.2%	13.19%
005	58,837	-674	-1.13%	75.84%	87.41%	4.6%	12.62%	3.01%	1.48%	0.09%	10.48%	6.79%
006	59,712	201	0.34%	75.62%	91.41%	1.51%	11.96%	3.45%	0.73%	0.06%	9.23%	6.16%
007	59,081	-430	-0.72%	82.55%	95.49%	0.62%	5.53%	2.88%	0.67%	0.04%	4.95%	4.51%
008	59,244	-267	-0.45%	83.74%	96.78%	1.43%	2.74%	2.62%	0.77%	0.06%	2.73%	4.24%
009	59,474	-37	-0.06%	81.17%	95.52%	1.57%	4.74%	3%	1.29%	0.15%	4.22%	5.51%
010	59,519	8	0.01%	79.24%	90.2%	3.73%	10.04%	2.6%	1.84%	0.12%	8.09%	6.27%
011	58,792	-719	-1.21%	77.21%	95.24%	1.85%	4.23%	2.68%	1.38%	0.09%	4.15%	5.25%
012	59,300	-211	-0.35%	78.39%	85.66%	9.68%	6.15%	2.44%	1.25%	0.06%	5.57%	4.44%
013	59,150	-361	-0.61%	76.38%	74.05%	19.18%	10.84%	2.45%	1.66%	0.09%	9.36%	6.59%
014	59,135	-376	-0.63%	76.96%	89.71%	6.85%	5.88%	2.98%	1.1%	0.07%	5.06%	5.47%
015	59,213	-298	-0.50%	77.33%	79.28%	14.19%	9.67%	2.79%	1.69%	0.14%	8.29%	6.07%
016	59,402	-109	-0.18%	74.09%	82.46%	11.69%	8.61%	2.34%	1.03%	0.13%	7.23%	4.68%
017	59,120	-391	-0.66%	72.33%	73.09%	23.02%	6.94%	2.22%	1.94%	0.16%	6.22%	6.29%
018	59,335	-176	-0.30%	76.11%	90.5%	7.98%	2.39%	2.48%	0.88%	0.08%	2.38%	4.05%
019	59,752	241	0.40%	74.9%	69.82%	26.06%	6.82%	2.27%	2.22%	0.15%	5.9%	5.98%
020	60,107	596	1.00%	76.07%	85.48%	9.25%	9.18%	2.23%	2.79%	0.13%	8.38%	7.86%
021	59,529	18	0.03%	75.48%	90.45%	5.06%	7.44%	2.38%	2.49%	0.13%	6.85%	7.08%
022	59,460	-51	-0.09%	77.05%	76.47%	15.1%	11.57%	2.61%	4.92%	0.17%	10.6%	9.39%
023	59,048	-463	-0.78%	74.95%	85.52%	6.5%	14.23%	2.96%	1.7%	0.14%	11.25%	7.75%
024	59,011	-500	-0.84%	70.86%	72.04%	7%	10.32%	1.61%	17.23%	0.1%	9.94%	7.61%
025	59,414	-97	-0.16%	71.57%	62.41%	5.9%	5.09%	0.8%	31.41%	0.12%	5.16%	5.5%
026	59,248	-263	-0.44%	74.4%	76.8%	4.01%	10.76%	1.86%	14.93%	0.09%	9.96%	7.35%
027	58,795	-716	-1.20%	78.24%	90.72%	3.69%	9.6%	2.81%	1.21%	0.08%	8.22%	6.51%
028	58,972	-539	-0.91%	75.36%	88.61%	3.93%	11.44%	2.46%	2.71%	0.11%	10.06%	7.54%
029	59,200	-311	-0.52%	72.86%	60.33%	13.59%	39.71%	2.65%	3.4%	0.1%	32.56%	12.31%
030	59,266	-245	-0.41%	76.63%	81.09%	8.1%	16.13%	2.18%	3.42%	0.07%	13.76%	8.32%
031	59,901	390	0.66%	71.99%	79.7%	7.57%	18.95%	2.69%	2.78%	0.12%	15.7%	8.35%
032	59,145	-366	-0.62%	77.68%	88.28%	7.96%	4.87%	2.61%	1.51%	0.12%	4.26%	4.48%
033	59,187	-324	-0.54%	78.56%	86.06%	11.2%	3.13%	1.81%	1.4%	0.07%	3.04%	3.36%
034	58,947	-564	-0.95%	76.23%	75.72%	17.31%	7.22%	1.83%	5.12%	0.09%	7.01%	6.65%
035	59,689	178	0.30%	81.15%	58.96%	31.54%	10.97%	2%	6.75%	0.15%	9.95%	8.67%
036	59,898	387	0.65%	75.66%	77.67%	15.71%	8.39%	2.08%	4.36%	0.18%	7.89%	7.38%
037	58,927	-584	-0.98%	78.16%	59.16%	24.92%	19.33%	2.46%	6.02%	0.19%	16.44%	8.75%
038	59,317	-194	-0.33%	75.59%	37.52%	54.23%	12.62%	2.14%	2.4%	0.17%	11.15%	7.12%

Maptitude

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Population Summary

District	Population	Deviation	% Devn.	[% 18+_Pop]	[% 18+_AP_Wht]	[% 18+_AP_Blk]	[% H18+_Pop]	[% 18+_AP_Ind]	[% 18+_AP_Asn]	[% 18+_AP_Hwn]	[% 18+_AP_Oth]	[% 18+_2+ Races]
039	59,381	-130	-0.22%	74.83%	31.85%	55.29%	18.66%	2.05%	2.28%	0.12%	16.75%	7.87%
040	60,184	673	1.13%	74.99%	69.68%	26.41%	6.74%	2.4%	1.64%	0.12%	6.34%	6.27%
041	60,122	611	1.03%	75.3%	42.58%	39.35%	28.55%	2.53%	3.67%	0.14%	23.53%	11.19%
042	59,017	-494	-0.83%	78.82%	54.56%	31.03%	18.3%	2.04%	6.47%	0.13%	15.84%	9.59%
043	59,626	115	0.19%	80.79%	54.71%	30.25%	11.91%	2%	8.99%	0.1%	14.62%	10.13%
044	60,002	491	0.83%	77.95%	77.79%	12.05%	10.53%	2.11%	6.75%	0.13%	10.47%	8.8%
045	59,738	227	0.38%	73.69%	81.68%	5.28%	4.85%	1.22%	12.98%	0.08%	5.2%	6.09%
046	59,108	-403	-0.68%	74.66%	83.08%	8.07%	7.38%	1.52%	7.77%	0.14%	7.2%	7.38%
047	59,126	-385	-0.65%	74.3%	71.89%	10.72%	7.37%	1.66%	16.07%	0.14%	7.25%	7.16%
048	59,003	-508	-0.85%	75.89%	71.45%	11.79%	12.41%	1.55%	12.59%	0.16%	11.71%	8.8%
049	59,153	-358	-0.60%	76.52%	79.05%	8.42%	6.7%	1.27%	11.65%	0.1%	6.59%	6.7%
050	59,523	12	0.02%	73.82%	51.11%	12.4%	6.36%	0.93%	35.8%	0.16%	6.46%	6.36%
051	58,952	-559	-0.94%	80.17%	64.38%	23.68%	13.31%	1.84%	6.89%	0.16%	12.8%	9.16%
052	59,811	300	0.50%	81.13%	62.49%	15.99%	7.41%	1.23%	20.06%	0.21%	7.21%	6.76%
053	59,953	442	0.74%	78.3%	78.71%	14.53%	7.44%	1.39%	5.45%	0.13%	7.31%	6.97%
054	60,083	572	0.96%	83.78%	71.84%	15.47%	12.79%	1.29%	7.86%	0.11%	11.71%	7.84%
055	59,115	-396	-0.67%	82.19%	39.47%	56.39%	4.8%	1.33%	3.72%	0.17%	3.94%	4.52%
056	59,783	272	0.46%	89.25%	40.34%	49.38%	5.63%	1.24%	10.47%	0.21%	4.53%	5.68%
057	58,961	-550	-0.92%	87.9%	70.57%	17.98%	7.89%	1.36%	10.28%	0.14%	7.17%	7%
058	58,788	-723	-1.21%	85.18%	37.82%	57.67%	5.51%	1.25%	3.98%	0.1%	4.22%	4.62%
059	59,434	-77	-0.13%	82.75%	26.52%	70.09%	4.43%	1.32%	3.64%	0.15%	3.61%	4.84%
060	59,560	49	0.08%	77.49%	41.98%	52.93%	5.82%	1.32%	3.72%	0.17%	5.34%	4.95%
061	59,161	-350	-0.59%	80.31%	36.87%	55.91%	4.6%	1.32%	6.96%	0.1%	4.44%	5.08%
062	59,450	-61	-0.10%	78.09%	23.61%	72.26%	6.83%	1.46%	1.88%	0.13%	5.99%	4.85%
063	59,381	-130	-0.22%	75.85%	24.72%	69.33%	9.26%	1.65%	2.02%	0.12%	7.54%	4.84%
064	59,608	97	0.16%	75.33%	42.19%	52.43%	7.88%	1.95%	2.34%	0.12%	7.03%	5.65%
065	59,129	-382	-0.64%	75.25%	27.23%	71.27%	3.19%	1.44%	1.15%	0.07%	3.23%	3.98%
066	60,306	795	1.34%	75%	37.99%	54.28%	11.86%	2.19%	1.85%	0.24%	10.37%	6.43%
067	59,135	-376	-0.63%	74.91%	35.99%	58.92%	7.75%	1.54%	1.88%	0.1%	7.01%	5.01%
068	59,477	-34	-0.06%	75.38%	38.68%	55.75%	6.33%	1.51%	3.31%	0.13%	6.01%	5.02%
069	58,682	-829	-1.39%	77.62%	31.02%	63.56%	5.42%	1.47%	3.6%	0.09%	5.2%	4.55%
070	59,121	-390	-0.66%	76.54%	66.16%	27.83%	7.96%	2.26%	2.74%	0.13%	6.92%	5.68%
071	59,538	27	0.05%	74.88%	76.44%	19.92%	6.18%	2.71%	1.44%	0.13%	5.63%	5.91%
072	59,660	149	0.25%	77.49%	74.61%	20.86%	6.94%	2.03%	1.18%	0.09%	5.93%	4.49%
073	60,036	525	0.88%	76.18%	80.24%	12.11%	7.05%	1.94%	6.46%	0.11%	6.33%	6.86%
074	59,120	-391	-0.66%	74.5%	28.39%	66%	7.84%	1.82%	2.52%	0.14%	6.68%	5.08%
075	59,743	232	0.39%	73.4%	15.97%	74.4%	11.28%	1.66%	3.38%	0.14%	10%	5.11%
076	59,759	248	0.42%	74.25%	15.83%	67.23%	13.23%	2.04%	9.11%	0.15%	11.6%	5.53%
077	59,242	-269	-0.45%	74.62%	11.69%	76.13%	12.2%	1.59%	4.55%	0.12%	10.5%	4.21%
078	59,734	223	0.37%	76.54%	29.38%	58.99%	9.25%	1.68%	7.17%	0.18%	8.52%	5.42%
079	59,500	-11	-0.02%	72.64%	12.44%	71.59%	16.03%	1.85%	5.89%	0.12%	13.8%	5.27%
080	59,461	-50	-0.08%	75.32%	57.91%	14.18%	23.12%	2.69%	14.23%	0.14%	20.3%	8.91%
081	58,919	-592	-0.99%	73.38%	71.43%	25.18%	4.81%	2.13%	2.22%	0.12%	4.58%	5.28%

Maptitude

Population Summary

House-2023

District	Population	Deviation	% Devn.	[% 18+_Pop]	[% 18+_AP_Wht]	[% 18+_AP_Blk]	[% H18+_Pop]	[% 18+_AP_Ind]	[% 18+_AP_Asn]	[% 18+_AP_Hwn]	[% 18+_AP_Oth]	[% 18+_2+ Races]
082	59,789	278	0.47%	77.36%	70.88%	25.46%	4.88%	2.14%	2.29%	0.08%	4.43%	5.02%
083	59,416	-95	-0.16%	78.4%	59.34%	15.12%	28.47%	2.72%	7.79%	0.09%	24.84%	9.46%
084	58,801	-710	-1.19%	78.83%	39.19%	56.06%	4.11%	1.52%	4.52%	0.13%	4.1%	4.97%
085	59,591	80	0.13%	77.59%	33.49%	51.92%	6.34%	1.44%	13.48%	0.15%	4.98%	5.01%
086	59,153	-358	-0.60%	76.25%	33.43%	54.63%	4.95%	1.28%	10.87%	0.11%	5%	4.83%
087	59,684	173	0.29%	77.15%	32.48%	53.86%	9.58%	1.75%	9.01%	0.12%	8.98%	5.81%
088	59,689	178	0.30%	77.19%	23.47%	63.35%	9.97%	1.78%	8.28%	0.18%	9.37%	5.91%
089	60,231	720	1.21%	80.29%	37.82%	57.09%	3.53%	1.23%	5.44%	0.12%	3.27%	4.52%
090	59,856	345	0.58%	80.99%	45.64%	51.11%	4.6%	1.16%	3.29%	0.17%	4.19%	5.1%
091	59,976	465	0.78%	76.99%	22.69%	75.04%	3.58%	1.46%	1.39%	0.11%	3.96%	4.26%
092	60,150	639	1.07%	75.73%	26.91%	68.11%	6.81%	1.42%	2.14%	0.22%	6.59%	5.04%
093	60,290	779	1.31%	74.79%	27.44%	64.87%	10.8%	1.58%	2.64%	0.11%	9.92%	6.08%
094	60,192	681	1.14%	75.02%	29.54%	57.53%	7.57%	1.68%	10.06%	0.1%	7.2%	5.63%
095	58,992	-519	-0.87%	73.6%	25.08%	66.74%	9.92%	1.77%	4.34%	0.19%	9.2%	6.75%
096	59,515	4	0.01%	75.06%	33.9%	23%	36.03%	2.54%	20.53%	0.19%	31.68%	11.26%
097	59,072	-439	-0.74%	78.44%	47.06%	26.77%	19.23%	1.88%	17.2%	0.18%	17.08%	9.67%
098	59,998	487	0.82%	71.23%	28.91%	23.25%	52.77%	3.49%	12.9%	0.2%	45.7%	13.77%
099	59,850	339	0.57%	75.19%	49.54%	14.71%	8.67%	1.26%	33.72%	0.18%	7.8%	6.77%
100	60,030	519	0.87%	71.08%	67.78%	10.01%	9.98%	1.77%	19.32%	0.13%	8.95%	7.59%
101	59,240	-271	-0.46%	79.93%	58.55%	21.15%	19.68%	2.27%	10.02%	0.11%	17.34%	8.91%
102	60,038	527	0.89%	73.97%	41.82%	40.31%	21.19%	1.97%	8.19%	0.14%	18.43%	10.23%
103	60,197	686	1.15%	73.76%	63.32%	16.79%	16.89%	1.93%	12.99%	0.13%	14.5%	9.13%
104	59,362	-149	-0.25%	72.95%	71.77%	17.03%	11.14%	2.12%	7.19%	0.19%	9.63%	7.53%
105	59,395	-116	-0.19%	74.05%	57.29%	23.53%	15.54%	1.9%	13.87%	0.13%	13.24%	9.45%
106	59,981	470	0.79%	74.22%	42.16%	26.95%	25.03%	2.35%	17.92%	0.14%	21.5%	10.46%
107	60,033	522	0.88%	76.89%	45.79%	24.68%	21.49%	2.17%	20.1%	0.18%	18.41%	10.81%
108	58,942	-569	-0.96%	74.86%	55.6%	17.28%	17.67%	2.19%	18.26%	0.13%	15.47%	8.44%
109	59,697	186	0.31%	74.05%	29.67%	32.96%	38.91%	2.46%	15.05%	0.16%	33.85%	13.57%
110	60,278	767	1.29%	71.87%	46.34%	43.99%	11.61%	1.99%	5.88%	0.14%	10.47%	8.18%
111	59,900	389	0.65%	73.4%	69.69%	23.76%	8.77%	2.12%	3.2%	0.15%	7.99%	6.51%
112	60,167	656	1.10%	75.53%	71.97%	24.27%	4.82%	1.98%	1.86%	0.11%	4.53%	4.5%
113	59,413	-98	-0.16%	74.48%	34.66%	61.3%	6.3%	1.62%	1.49%	0.21%	6.17%	5.13%
114	59,401	-110	-0.18%	77.39%	73.61%	24.32%	3.32%	2%	1.08%	0.08%	3.07%	3.84%
115	59,381	-130	-0.22%	78.25%	21.27%	75.45%	4.04%	1.46%	2.27%	0.06%	4.48%	4.53%
116	59,777	266	0.45%	76.2%	21.3%	73.91%	4.98%	1.48%	3.28%	0.15%	4.67%	4.33%
117	59,533	22	0.04%	73.29%	32.11%	62.93%	7.76%	1.62%	2.6%	0.18%	6.81%	5.83%
118	59,901	390	0.66%	77.29%	68.76%	29.41%	3.5%	2.04%	0.74%	0.13%	3.44%	4.21%
119	58,947	-564	-0.95%	74.65%	77.8%	13.49%	10.44%	2.33%	4.21%	0.11%	8.87%	6.53%
120	58,982	-529	-0.89%	79.29%	78.44%	14.28%	7.09%	1.72%	4.79%	0.15%	6.12%	5.25%
121	59,127	-384	-0.65%	78.81%	82.76%	9.56%	5.57%	1.71%	6.7%	0.06%	4.91%	5.43%
122	59,632	121	0.20%	81.9%	61.99%	28.42%	11.7%	1.58%	3.44%	0.17%	10.48%	5.82%
123	59,282	-229	-0.38%	78.56%	72.64%	24.28%	4.31%	1.99%	1.41%	0.13%	3.92%	4%
124	59,221	-290	-0.49%	80.44%	70.43%	25.58%	6.17%	1.69%	1.5%	0.15%	5.72%	4.76%

Maptitude

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Population Summary

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District	Population	Deviation	% Devn.	[% 18+_Pop]	[% 18+_AP_Wht]	[% 18+_AP_Blk]	[% H18+_Pop]	[% 18+_AP_Ind]	[% 18+_AP_Asn]	[% 18+_AP_Hwn]	[% 18+_AP_Oth]	[% 18+_2+_Races]
125	60,137	626	1.05%	72.85%	71.14%	23.68%	7.66%	2.61%	3.94%	0.39%	6.17%	7.27%
126	59,260	-251	-0.42%	76.78%	43.53%	54.47%	3.17%	1.61%	1.29%	0.28%	2.66%	3.53%
127	58,678	-833	-1.40%	78.2%	74.43%	18.52%	4.77%	2%	6.66%	0.27%	4.19%	5.67%
128	58,864	-647	-1.09%	78.98%	48.92%	50.41%	1.7%	1.12%	0.54%	0.09%	1.59%	2.35%
129	58,829	-682	-1.15%	79.68%	41.55%	54.87%	4.26%	1.55%	3.05%	0.23%	3.51%	4.35%
130	59,203	-308	-0.52%	74.35%	37.74%	59.91%	3.86%	1.68%	1.55%	0.31%	3.32%	4.14%
131	58,890	-621	-1.04%	72.96%	75.64%	17.62%	5.87%	1.96%	6.67%	0.33%	5%	6.69%
132	59,142	-369	-0.62%	79.05%	42.23%	52.34%	7.8%	1.64%	3.52%	0.31%	5.62%	5.23%
133	58,893	-618	-1.04%	79.5%	66.38%	32.15%	5.69%	1.15%	0.75%	0.1%	1.97%	2.23%
134	59,575	64	0.11%	78.9%	70.7%	27.74%	2.61%	1.97%	1.01%	0.07%	2.29%	3.47%
135	59,870	359	0.60%	76.34%	75.06%	23.24%	2.71%	1.84%	0.98%	0.1%	2.57%	3.59%
136	59,298	-213	-0.36%	76.51%	68.22%	28.67%	3.64%	1.83%	1.82%	0.09%	3.37%	3.77%
137	59,551	40	0.07%	76.17%	44.85%	52.13%	4.48%	1.29%	2.19%	0.25%	3.35%	3.8%
138	58,912	-599	-1.01%	77.55%	77%	19.32%	3.31%	1.95%	3%	0.19%	3.09%	4.26%
139	59,010	-501	-0.84%	77.14%	73.58%	20.27%	6.36%	2.28%	5.09%	0.38%	5.27%	6.48%
140	59,294	-217	-0.36%	74.9%	37.7%	57.63%	8.02%	1.82%	1.93%	0.4%	6.54%	5.55%
141	59,019	-492	-0.83%	75.7%	37.56%	57.46%	6.55%	1.83%	3.57%	0.55%	5.25%	5.65%
142	59,312	-199	-0.33%	76.47%	46.1%	51.26%	3.27%	1.34%	2.5%	0.15%	2.54%	3.57%
143	59,432	-79	-0.13%	76.41%	45.06%	50.17%	7.06%	1.82%	1.77%	0.14%	6.32%	4.97%
144	59,307	-204	-0.34%	77.61%	75.85%	20.98%	3.3%	1.85%	2.06%	0.07%	3%	3.59%
145	58,805	-706	-1.19%	76.68%	45.44%	50.3%	4.1%	1.21%	2.13%	0.09%	3.93%	2.9%
146	60,203	692	1.16%	74.06%	68.04%	27.61%	4.73%	1.9%	4.05%	0.25%	4.21%	5.71%
147	60,375	864	1.45%	76.4%	63.51%	28.87%	6.83%	2.07%	5.79%	0.19%	5.96%	5.93%
148	59,984	473	0.79%	77.71%	63.8%	34.02%	3.08%	1.45%	1.2%	0.08%	2.62%	2.97%
149	59,715	204	0.34%	79.14%	48.08%	50.03%	2.13%	1.09%	1.31%	0.12%	2.12%	2.56%
150	59,276	-235	-0.39%	79.37%	41.44%	53.56%	6.13%	1.01%	1.39%	0.14%	5.31%	2.62%
151	60,059	548	0.92%	78.21%	51.59%	42.41%	7.28%	1.54%	1.95%	0.43%	6.22%	3.7%
152	60,134	623	1.05%	76.54%	71.41%	26.06%	2.34%	1.71%	1.92%	0.15%	2.22%	3.21%
153	59,299	-212	-0.36%	77.05%	30.1%	67.95%	2.55%	0.98%	1.34%	0.12%	2.24%	2.54%
154	59,994	483	0.81%	78.8%	44.27%	54.82%	1.67%	1.3%	0.56%	0.09%	1.43%	2.17%
155	58,759	-752	-1.26%	76.94%	62.52%	35.85%	2.22%	1.28%	1.17%	0.09%	1.94%	2.62%
156	59,444	-67	-0.11%	77.16%	65.37%	30.25%	6.88%	1.48%	0.82%	0.07%	5.64%	3.4%
157	59,957	446	0.75%	75.57%	69.33%	24.67%	8.96%	1.49%	0.77%	0.13%	7.46%	3.5%
158	59,440	-71	-0.12%	76.63%	65.77%	31.19%	4.52%	1.46%	0.89%	0.12%	3.79%	3.03%
159	59,895	384	0.65%	74.92%	73.8%	24.5%	2.87%	2.26%	0.96%	0.11%	2.61%	4%
160	59,935	424	0.71%	80.18%	73.88%	22.6%	5.04%	1.8%	2.29%	0.25%	4.02%	4.58%
161	60,097	586	0.98%	73.83%	67.28%	27.14%	6.82%	2.24%	3.94%	0.21%	5.91%	6.29%
162	60,308	797	1.34%	77.49%	47.37%	43.73%	9.58%	1.86%	4.96%	0.41%	8.28%	6.16%
163	60,123	612	1.03%	80.6%	47.16%	45.49%	7.38%	1.56%	4.26%	0.21%	6.32%	4.65%
164	60,101	590	0.99%	76.29%	69.02%	23.47%	8.49%	2.31%	5.32%	0.32%	7.11%	7.08%
165	59,978	467	0.78%	80.44%	43.56%	50.33%	5.33%	1.4%	4.16%	0.24%	4.41%	3.79%
166	60,242	731	1.23%	78.98%	90.3%	5.67%	4.07%	1.7%	3.42%	0.16%	3.9%	4.93%
167	59,493	-18	-0.03%	74.19%	72.91%	22.28%	7.41%	2.65%	2.08%	0.34%	6%	5.82%

Maptitude

House-2023

Population Summary

District	Population	Deviation	% Devn.	[% 18+_Pop]	[% 18+_AP_Wht]	[% 18+_AP_Blk]	[% H18+_Pop]	[% 18+_AP_Ind]	[% 18+_AP_Asn]	[% 18+_AP_Hwn]	[% 18+_AP_Oth]	[% 18+_2+ Races]
168	60,147	636	1.07%	74.6%	48.02%	46.26%	10.3%	2.3%	3.38%	0.99%	7.58%	7.71%
169	59,138	-373	-0.63%	76.54%	65.58%	29.04%	7.66%	1.59%	1.08%	0.08%	6.28%	3.43%
170	60,116	605	1.02%	75.38%	70.1%	24.22%	8.65%	1.75%	1.46%	0.08%	7.23%	4.6%
171	59,237	-274	-0.46%	77.6%	57.1%	39.6%	4.63%	1.33%	0.76%	0.05%	4.1%	2.82%
172	59,961	450	0.76%	74.64%	68.01%	23.32%	13.42%	1.83%	0.98%	0.08%	10.79%	4.85%
173	59,743	232	0.39%	75.81%	59.57%	36.27%	5.35%	1.93%	1.1%	0.06%	4.78%	3.57%
174	59,852	341	0.57%	76.46%	79%	17.37%	7.96%	2.25%	0.84%	0.17%	4.3%	3.66%
175	59,993	482	0.81%	74.52%	71.97%	24.17%	5.03%	1.81%	2.39%	0.2%	4.3%	4.58%
176	59,470	-41	-0.07%	75.65%	72.53%	22.68%	8.24%	1.8%	1.26%	0.23%	6.32%	4.51%
177	59,992	481	0.81%	76.7%	42.4%	53.88%	6.12%	1.65%	1.93%	0.27%	4.89%	4.64%
178	59,877	366	0.62%	76.22%	82.05%	14.79%	5.14%	1.56%	0.73%	0.07%	3.95%	2.98%
179	59,356	-155	-0.26%	79.45%	68.68%	27.03%	6.38%	1.57%	1.47%	0.24%	5.56%	4.29%
180	59,412	-99	-0.17%	76.35%	78.29%	18.21%	5.62%	2.62%	2.52%	0.32%	4.28%	5.81%

Total: 10,711,908

Ideal District: 59,511

Summary Statistics:

Population Range:	58,678 to 60,375
Ratio Range:	0.03
Absolute Range:	-833 to 864
Absolute Overall Range:	1,697
Relative Range:	-1.40% to 1.45%
Relative Overall Range:	2.85%
Absolute Mean Deviation:	372.39
Relative Mean Deviation:	0.63%
Standard Deviation:	433.63

Maptitude

317-2

EXPERT REPORT OF MAXWELL PALMER, PH.D.

1. My name is Maxwell Palmer. I am currently an Associate Professor of Political Science at Boston University. I previously submitted reports in this case on December 12, 2022 and December 22, 2022. My first report sets forth my qualifications in detail. A copy of my most recent curriculum vitae is attached as Exhibit A.

2. I testified in this matter in the February 2022 preliminary injunction proceedings and the October 2023 trial. I was accepted by the Court in both proceedings as an expert in redistricting and data analysis. The Court found me to be a credible expert witness and credited my testimony on racially polarized voting and performance in its June 6, 2022 and October 26, 2023 opinions.

4. In its October 26, 2023 order, the Court required the drawing of two new majority-Black Senate districts and five new majority-Black House districts. I was asked by the plaintiffs in this litigation to evaluate the performance of Black-opportunity districts under the 2021 Plan and the new Remedial Plan enacted by the Georgia legislature on December 5, 2023. I was also asked to offer an expert opinion on the extent to which voting is racially polarized in selected districts under the enacted and remedial maps.

1

Performance of Black-Preferred Candidates Under the Remedial Maps

Senate Map

8. The Remedial Map creates two new majority-Black districts: SD 17 and SD 28. Under this map, Black-preferred candidates would have been able to win every statewide election from 2012 to 2022 in both districts. Black-preferred candidates average 71.5% of the vote in the 17th District and 70.8% in the 28th District. Figure 1 and Table 1 present the results.[1]
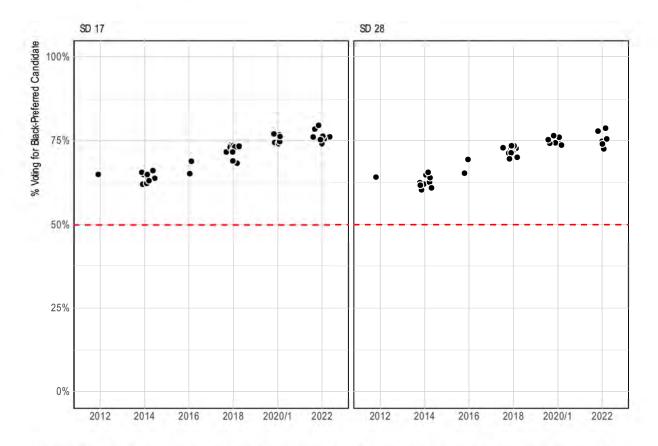
Figure 1: Performance of Black-Preferred Candidates Under the Remedial Senate Map

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[1] My determination of which candidates are Black-preferred for this analysis is based on my prior report in this matter, examining elections in the areas of Remedial SD 17 and SD 28.

House Map

9. The Remedial Map creates five new majority-Black districts: HD 64, HD 74, HD 117, HD 145, and HD 149. Under this map, Black-preferred candidates would have been able to win every statewide election from 2012 to 2022 in House Districts 64, 74, 117, and 149, and 38 of the 41 contests in House District 145. Black-preferred candidates average 61.4% of the vote in HD 64, 73.5% of the vote in HD 74, 67.7% of the vote in HD 117, 53.4% of the vote in HD 145, and 59.5% of the vote in HD 149. Figure 2 and Table 2 present the results.[2]
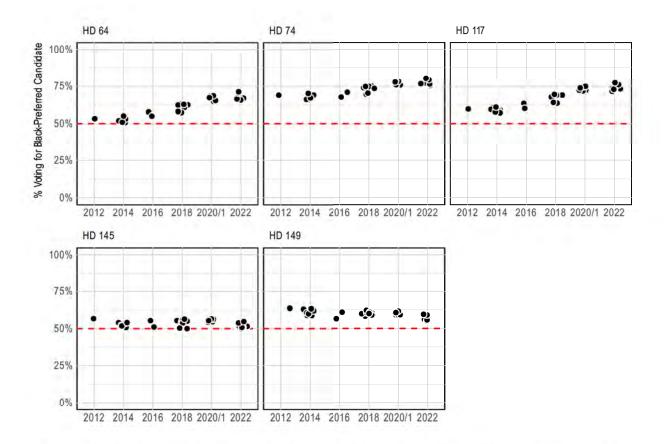
Figure 2: Performance of Black-Preferred Candidates Under the Remedial House Map

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[2]My determination of which candidates are Black-preferred for this analysis is based on my prior report in this matter, examining elections in the areas of Remedial HD 64, HD 74, HD 117, HD 145, and HD 149.

3

Performance of Black-Preferred Candidates in the Vote Dilution Areas of the Enacted Maps

10. In it's October 25, 2023 order, the Court identified 10 Senate districts and 11 House districts under the Enacted Map that violated Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act. I was asked to analyze the performance of these districts using past election results.

11. Across the ten Senate districts in the dilution area under the Enacted Senate Map, Black-preferred candidates would have been able to win every statewide election from 2012 to 2022 in the five Black-majority districts, and would have lost every election in the five White-majority districts. Figure 3 and Table 3 present the results.[3]
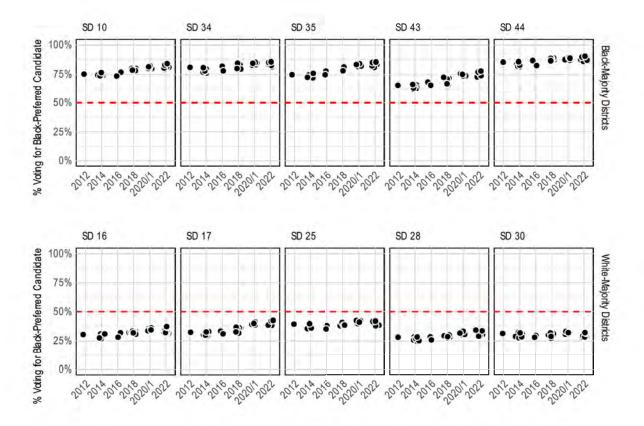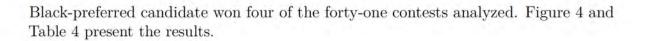
Figure 3: Performance of Black-Preferred Candidates In the Dilution Area of the Enacted Senate Map

12. Across the eleven House districts in the dilution area under the Enacted House Map, Black-preferred candidates would have been able to win every statewide election from 2012 to 2022 in the four Black-majority districts, and would have lost every election in the six of the seven White-majority districts. The only White-majority district where Black-preferred candidates would have had any success is in District 117, where the

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[3]My determination of which candidates are Black-preferred for this analysis is based on my prior report in this matter, examining elections in and around these districts.

4

Black-preferred candidate won four of the forty-one contests analyzed. Figure 4 and Table 4 present the results.
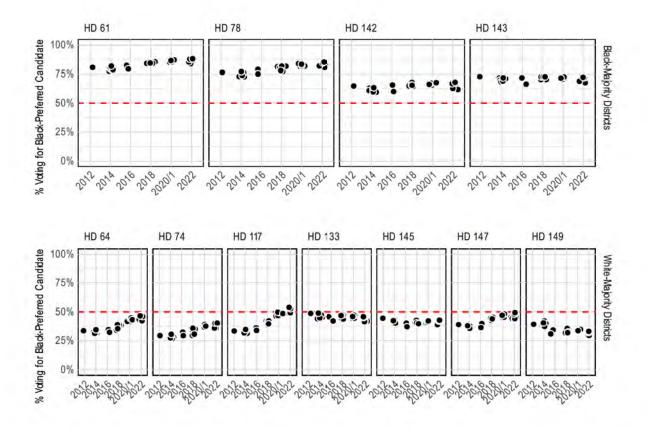
Figure 4: Performance of Black-Preferred Candidates In the Dilution Area of the Enacted House Map
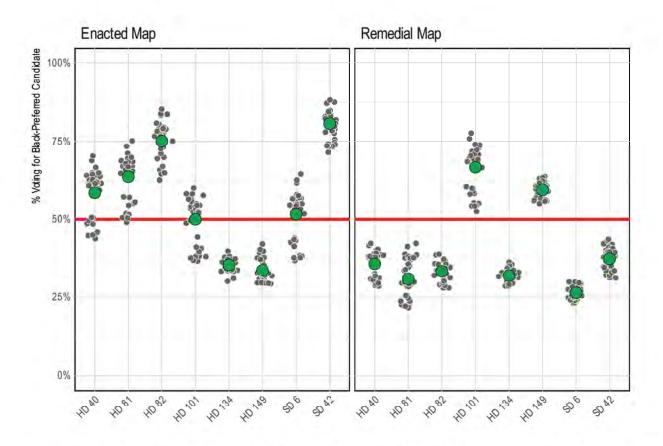
Performance of Black-Preferred Candidates in Selected Districts

13. I was also asked by the Plaintiffs in this litigation to analyze the performance of Black-preferred candidates in House Districts 40, 81, 82, 101, 134, and 149, and Senate Districts 6 and 42, under both the Enacted and Remedial Maps. These districts were reconfigured from the Enacted Map to the Remedial Map, such that they consist of entirely different populations under each map.

14. House District 40 was moved from Cobb County to Douglas and Paulding Counties. House District 81 was moved from DeKalb County to Henry County. House District 82 was moved from DeKalb County to Fayette and Spaulding Counties. House District 101 was moved from Gwinnett County to DeKalb County. House District 134 was moved from Lamar, Monroe, and Spalding Counties to Crawford, Lamar, Peach, and Upson Counties. House District 149 was moved from Bleckley, Dodge, Telfair, Twiggs, and Wilkinson Counties to Baldwin, Bibb, and Jones Counties. Senate District 6 was moved from Cobb and Fulton Counties to Carroll, Coweta, and Heard Counties. Senate District 42 was moved from DeKalb County to Henry, Morgan, Newton, and Walton Counties.

15. This analysis requires two steps. First, I used ecological inference to identify the Black-preferred candidate in each district for each statewide election.[4] Second, having identified the Black-preferred candidate, I calculated the share of the vote that candidate would receive. This analysis requires estimating hundreds of ecological inference models.

16. Figure 5 presents the results of this analysis. The panel on the left shows the performance of each district under the enacted map, and the panel on the right shows performance under the remedial map. Each gray circle corresponds to one of the 41 statewide contests analyzed, and the green circle is the average performance of Black-preferred candidates in each district.

17. Figure 5 shows that three of the House districts and both Senate districts performed for Black-preferred candidates under the Enacted Map. In HD 40, Black-preferred candidates averaged 58.6% of the vote and won 32 of the 41 elections. In HD 81, Black-preferred candidates averaged 63.7% of the vote and won 40 of the 41 elections. In HD 82, Black-preferred candidates averaged 75.1% of the vote and won all of the 41 elections. In SD 6, Black-preferred candidates averaged 51.7% of the vote and won 30 of the 41 elections. In SD 42, Black-preferred candidates averaged 80.7% of the vote and won all of the 41 elections. Two House districts did not perform for Black-preffered candidates under the Enacted Map. In HD 134, Black-preferred candidates averaged 35.5% of the vote and won none of the 41 elections. In HD 149, Black-preferred candidates averaged 33.7% of the vote and won none of the 41 elections. House District 101 was an extremely competitive district where Black-preferred candidates had mixed

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[4]There are not enough precincts in the House districts to run the EI models. Instead, I use the full county or counties that contain the districts under each map to identify the Black-preferred candidate in each election. However, to assess the performance of each candidate, I use only the precincts within each district.

success. In HD 101, Black-preferred candidates averaged 50.0% of the vote and won 27 of the 41 elections.

18. Under the Remedial Map, the five districts that performed for Black-preferred candidates no longer do so. House Districts 101 and 149 now perform for Black-preferred candidates, and House District 134 does not perform for Black-preferred candidates under either map. Under the Remedial Map, Black-preferred candidates averaged 35.8% in HD 40, 31.0% in HD 81, 33.4% in HD 82, 66.6% in HD 101, 32.0% in HD 134, 59.5% in HD 149, 26.4% in SD 6, and 37.5% in SD 42. Tables 5 and 6 provide the full results.

Figure 5: Performance of Minority-Preferred Candidates Under the Enacted and Illustrative Maps

Table 1: Election Results in the Black-Majority Districts — Remedial Senate Map — Vote Share of Black-Preferred Candidates

		SD 17	SD 28
2012 GEN	U.S. President	65.0%	64.1%
2014 GEN	U.S. Senator	66.1%	65.6%
	Governor	65.6%	64.8%
	Lt. Governor	62.3%	60.9%
	Sec. of State	63.1%	61.7%
	Attorney General	65.0%	62.0%
	Com. Agriculture	62.0%	60.3%
	Com. Insurance	63.8%	62.6%
	Com. Labor	63.7%	62.4%
	School Super.	65.0%	63.9%
2016 GEN	U.S. President	68.9%	69.4%
	U.S. Senator	65.2%	65.3%
2018 GEN	Governor	73.6%	73.8%
	Lt. Governor	72.7%	72.8%
	Sec. of State	73.4%	73.5%
	Attorney General	72.9%	72.7%
	Com. Agriculture	71.7%	71.3%
	Com. Insurance	73.1%	72.8%
	Com. Labor	72.2%	71.8%
	School Super.	71.7%	71.4%
	Public Serv. Com. 3	73.5%	73.4%
	Public Serv. Com. 5	73.1%	72.9%
2018 RUN	Sec. of State	68.4%	69.6%
	Public Serv. Com. 3	69.0%	70.0%
2020 GEN	U.S. President	74.4%	74.6%
	U.S. Senator	74.5%	74.3%
	Public Serv. Com. 1	74.2%	73.7%
	Public Serv. Com. 4	74.7%	74.2%
2021 RUN	U.S. Senator (Perdue)	76.7%	76.0%
	U.S. Senator (Loeffler)	77.0%	76.5%
	Public Serv. Com. 4	76.2%	75.3%
2022 GEN	U.S. Senator	78.4%	77.8%
	Governor	75.5%	74.0%
	Lt. Governor	76.3%	75.5%
	Sec. of State	74.2%	72.5%
	Attorney General	76.1%	75.1%
	Com. Agriculture	75.6%	74.2%
	Com. Insurance	75.3%	73.9%
	Com. Labor	76.1%	74.8%
	School Super.	75.3%	74.0%
2022 RUN	U.S. Senator	79.6%	78.7%

Table 2: Election Results in the Black-Majority Districts — Remedial House Map — Vote Share of Black-Preferred Candidates

		HD 64	HD 74	HD 117	HD 145	HD 149
2012 GEN	U.S. President	53.4%	68.9%	59.7%	56.8%	63.7%
2014 GEN	U.S. Senator	55.1%	70.1%	61.0%	54.2%	63.3%
	Governor	54.6%	69.4%	60.8%	54.1%	63.0%
	Lt. Governor	50.8%	66.1%	57.2%	50.8%	58.9%
	Sec. of State	51.0%	67.1%	57.9%	51.9%	60.0%
	Attorney General	51.9%	68.9%	59.0%	52.0%	60.5%
	Com. Agriculture	50.2%	66.0%	57.0%	51.5%	59.0%
	Com. Insurance	51.9%	67.7%	58.7%	52.2%	60.7%
	Com. Labor	51.8%	67.7%	58.7%	52.3%	60.4%
	School Super.	53.1%	69.0%	59.5%	53.7%	62.0%
2016 GEN	U.S. President	57.8%	70.9%	63.4%	55.5%	61.0%
	U.S. Senator	55.1%	67.7%	60.1%	51.2%	56.6%
2018 GEN	Governor	63.1%	75.1%	69.3%	55.5%	60.6%
	Lt. Governor	62.5%	74.4%	68.5%	54.7%	59.9%
	Sec. of State	62.8%	74.8%	69.5%	56.5%	62.2%
	Attorney General	62.4%	74.6%	68.7%	55.5%	59.9%
	Com. Agriculture	61.0%	73.5%	67.5%	53.7%	58.3%
	Com. Insurance	62.3%	74.7%	69.0%	54.7%	59.8%
	Com. Labor	61.4%	74.0%	67.8%	54.3%	59.4%
	School Super.	60.8%	73.5%	67.7%	53.9%	59.1%
	Public Serv. Com. 3	63.0%	75.2%	69.2%	56.0%	60.8%
	Public Serv. Com. 5	62.3%	74.8%	69.0%	55.2%	60.3%
2018 RUN	Sec. of State	57.4%	69.6%	63.6%	50.4%	60.9%
	Public Serv. Com. 3	58.1%	70.3%	64.1%	50.1%	60.0%
2020 GEN	U.S. President	65.9%	75.5%	72.4%	55.6%	60.0%
	U.S. Senator	65.9%	75.8%	72.3%	55.0%	59.1%
	Public Serv. Com. 1	64.7%	75.5%	71.8%	54.4%	59.1%
	Public Serv. Com. 4	65.4%	76.0%	72.3%	54.7%	59.3%
2021 RUN	U.S. Senator (Perdue)	68.2%	78.3%	74.6%	56.4%	61.4%
	U.S. Senator (Loeffler)	68.5%	78.5%	74.9%	56.6%	61.6%
	Public Serv. Com. 4	67.3%	77.9%	73.8%	55.4%	60.7%
2022 GEN	U.S. Senator	70.4%	79.4%	76.0%	53.9%	59.1%
	Governor	66.9%	76.7%	73.2%	50.8%	56.2%
	Lt. Governor	68.1%	77.5%	73.6%	51.3%	56.1%
	Sec. of State	65.7%	75.5%	71.5%	50.1%	55.0%
	Attorney General	67.7%	77.2%	73.6%	51.6%	57.0%
	Com. Agriculture	66.9%	76.9%	73.2%	51.0%	56.0%
	Com. Insurance	66.6%	76.7%	72.9%	50.9%	56.0%
	Com. Labor	67.5%	77.3%	73.6%	51.4%	56.7%
	School Super.	66.4%	76.5%	72.9%	50.9%	55.8%
2022 RUN	U.S. Senator	71.2%	80.3%	77.3%	54.8%	59.5%

Table 3: Election Results in the Enacted Senate Map Dilution Area — Vote Share of Black-Preferred Candidates

		SD 10	SD 16	SD 17	SD 25	SD 28	SD 30	SD 34	SD 35	SD 43	SD 44
2012 GEN	U.S. President	75.2%	30.4%	32.4%	39.4%	28.1%	31.4%	81.0%	74.7%	65.5%	85.4%
2014 GEN	U.S. Senator	76.5%	31.0%	32.7%	39.7%	28.4%	31.9%	80.7%	75.8%	66.3%	85.7%
	Governor	75.9%	31.0%	33.0%	40.0%	28.4%	32.5%	79.7%	75.1%	65.7%	84.8%
	Lt. Governor	73.2%	26.8%	29.3%	35.6%	24.6%	27.5%	76.8%	72.0%	62.4%	82.1%
	Sec. of State	73.7%	27.5%	30.0%	36.1%	25.1%	28.5%	77.9%	72.5%	63.2%	82.8%
	Attorney General	74.2%	28.7%	31.2%	37.4%	26.1%	29.2%	78.5%	73.2%	63.3%	84.0%
	Com. Agriculture	72.3%	26.8%	29.3%	35.6%	24.3%	27.4%	76.1%	71.3%	61.8%	81.4%
	Com. Insurance	74.3%	27.8%	30.2%	36.7%	25.2%	28.8%	78.2%	73.4%	63.4%	83.1%
	Com. Labor	74.2%	27.9%	30.5%	36.9%	25.6%	28.8%	78.5%	73.4%	63.5%	83.4%
	School Super.	75.5%	29.6%	31.6%	38.4%	27.0%	30.8%	79.5%	74.5%	64.8%	84.5%
2016 GEN	U.S. President	76.8%	32.0%	33.4%	38.2%	28.5%	29.6%	82.0%	77.9%	68.4%	86.7%
	U.S. Senator	73.5%	28.1%	31.1%	35.2%	25.8%	28.0%	78.0%	74.7%	65.6%	82.5%
2018 GEN	Governor	80.2%	33.3%	36.5%	39.4%	30.0%	31.3%	84.7%	81.6%	72.5%	88.8%
	Lt. Governor	79.4%	32.6%	36.1%	39.0%	29.6%	31.1%	83.8%	80.9%	71.7%	88.0%
	Sec. of State	79.9%	33.3%	36.8%	40.7%	30.1%	31.8%	84.5%	81.3%	72.4%	88.4%
	Attorney General	79.3%	33.1%	36.7%	39.6%	30.1%	31.9%	83.7%	80.7%	71.9%	87.7%
	Com. Agriculture	78.3%	31.4%	35.0%	37.8%	28.5%	30.2%	82.9%	79.7%	70.6%	86.7%
	Com. Insurance	79.7%	32.3%	36.1%	38.9%	29.2%	30.7%	84.2%	81.1%	72.1%	88.1%
	Com. Labor	78.8%	31.8%	35.6%	38.5%	28.8%	30.3%	83.3%	80.1%	71.2%	87.2%
	School Super.	78.5%	31.3%	35.1%	38.1%	28.2%	30.1%	83.0%	79.9%	70.9%	86.8%
	Public Serv. Com. 3	80.0%	33.1%	36.7%	39.8%	29.9%	31.8%	84.6%	81.4%	72.5%	88.5%
	Public Serv. Com. 5	79.7%	32.4%	36.2%	39.2%	29.4%	31.1%	84.0%	81.0%	72.1%	88.1%
2018 RUN	Sec. of State	78.2%	30.7%	31.8%	38.5%	27.4%	27.2%	79.6%	77.7%	66.2%	86.1%
	Public Serv. Com. 3	78.6%	31.9%	32.7%	38.6%	28.6%	28.9%	80.0%	78.1%	66.9%	86.5%
2020 GEN	U.S. President	79.8%	35.9%	39.8%	40.9%	32.5%	31.5%	82.7%	81.9%	73.5%	87.0%
	U.S. Senator	79.9%	34.6%	39.2%	40.2%	31.6%	31.1%	83.1%	82.1%	73.7%	87.4%
	Public Serv. Com. 1	79.8%	33.3%	38.4%	39.4%	30.1%	30.0%	82.8%	81.6%	73.3%	87.1%
	Public Serv. Com. 4	80.1%	33.7%	38.7%	39.8%	30.6%	30.8%	83.3%	82.1%	73.6%	87.5%
2021 RUN	U.S. Senator (Perdue)	81.9%	35.7%	40.8%	42.1%	32.9%	32.7%	85.0%	83.8%	75.6%	89.1%
	U.S. Senator (Loeffler)	82.2%	36.1%	41.1%	42.3%	33.3%	33.1%	85.2%	84.1%	75.8%	89.3%
	Public Serv. Com. 4	81.5%	34.4%	40.0%	41.1%	31.7%	32.1%	84.5%	83.4%	75.0%	88.7%
2022 GEN	U.S. Senator	83.0%	36.7%	42.1%	41.6%	33.6%	31.6%	85.2%	85.1%	76.9%	89.7%
	Governor	80.6%	32.2%	38.8%	38.2%	29.4%	28.1%	82.8%	82.6%	74.2%	87.5%
	Lt. Governor	81.3%	33.6%	39.7%	38.5%	30.6%	29.2%	83.5%	83.4%	75.0%	88.2%
	Sec. of State	79.3%	31.8%	38.4%	37.7%	29.0%	28.1%	81.4%	80.9%	72.8%	86.2%
	Attorney General	81.1%	33.5%	39.8%	39.2%	30.5%	29.2%	83.1%	83.1%	74.8%	87.9%
	Com. Agriculture	80.8%	31.7%	38.4%	37.9%	28.9%	27.7%	83.0%	82.9%	74.3%	87.7%
	Com. Insurance	80.4%	32.1%	38.7%	38.2%	29.3%	28.4%	82.5%	82.4%	74.0%	87.2%
	Com. Labor	81.1%	32.4%	39.0%	38.5%	29.6%	28.3%	83.4%	83.2%	74.7%	88.0%
	School Super.	80.4%	32.1%	38.6%	38.0%	29.0%	28.3%	82.6%	82.4%	73.8%	87.1%
2022 RUN	U.S. Senator	84.2%	37.4%	42.6%	41.9%	34.2%	32.1%	85.6%	85.5%	77.8%	90.3%

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Table 4: Election Results in the Enacted House Map Dilution Area — Vote Share of Black-Preferred Candidates

		HD 61	HD 64	HD 74	HD 78	HD 117	HD 133	HD 142	HD 143	HD 145	HD 147	HD 149
2012 GEN	U.S. President	80.7%	33.6%	29.4%	76.4%	33.3%	48.7%	64.8%	72.8%	44.5%	38.9%	39.2%
2014 GEN	U.S. Senator	81.8%	34.4%	30.5%	77.2%	34.7%	48.9%	63.3%	71.8%	42.4%	38.0%	40.4%
	Governor	80.9%	34.8%	30.5%	76.1%	34.9%	49.0%	62.9%	71.7%	43.2%	39.0%	42.1%
	Lt. Governor	78.3%	30.8%	26.8%	73.0%	31.3%	44.1%	59.5%	68.4%	39.2%	35.1%	36.3%
	Sec. of State	78.8%	31.3%	27.3%	73.9%	31.8%	44.8%	59.8%	69.1%	40.1%	35.7%	37.3%
	Attorney General	79.3%	32.2%	28.8%	76.6%	33.6%	45.7%	60.6%	69.5%	40.6%	36.4%	38.2%
	Com. Agriculture	77.4%	31.0%	26.7%	72.7%	31.6%	44.0%	60.0%	69.0%	39.6%	35.5%	38.0%
	Com. Insurance	79.4%	31.8%	27.6%	74.5%	32.3%	45.6%	60.8%	69.9%	40.7%	36.2%	37.7%
	Com. Labor	79.5%	32.0%	27.7%	74.6%	32.6%	45.4%	60.7%	69.9%	40.9%	36.0%	37.9%
	School Super.	80.9%	33.3%	29.0%	76.1%	33.6%	47.4%	62.3%	71.1%	42.4%	37.8%	39.9%
2016 GEN	U.S. President	82.4%	34.5%	32.3%	79.1%	36.1%	45.8%	65.6%	71.8%	40.3%	39.9%	34.2%
	U.S. Senator	79.4%	32.2%	29.4%	75.0%	33.8%	42.1%	60.0%	66.4%	37.1%	36.4%	30.8%
2018 GEN	Governor	85.8%	39.0%	35.6%	82.2%	42.0%	45.3%	67.1%	72.2%	40.8%	44.1%	32.6%
	Lt. Governor	85.1%	38.5%	35.1%	81.3%	41.6%	44.8%	66.2%	71.5%	40.7%	44.1%	32.4%
	Sec. of State	85.5%	38.9%	35.7%	81.8%	42.2%	47.6%	67.9%	72.7%	42.7%	45.3%	35.5%
	Attorney General	84.8%	39.0%	35.7%	81.5%	42.3%	45.0%	66.5%	71.5%	41.4%	44.2%	33.5%
	Com. Agriculture	84.1%	37.6%	34.1%	80.3%	40.7%	43.1%	64.4%	69.9%	39.8%	42.5%	31.4%
	Com. Insurance	85.3%	38.4%	34.9%	81.7%	41.7%	44.5%	66.0%	71.2%	40.5%	43.5%	32.2%
	Com. Labor	84.4%	38.1%	34.4%	80.8%	41.0%	44.4%	65.3%	70.4%	40.3%	43.1%	32.3%
	School Super.	84.2%	37.6%	33.8%	80.4%	40.6%	43.8%	64.8%	70.3%	39.9%	42.7%	31.8%
	Public Serv. Com. 3	85.5%	39.2%	35.7%	82.2%	42.1%	45.7%	67.1%	72.2%	41.6%	44.1%	33.8%
	Public Serv. Com. 5	85.2%	38.5%	35.0%	81.7%	41.9%	45.1%	66.3%	71.7%	41.0%	43.7%	32.8%
2018 RUN	Sec. of State	84.2%	34.1%	29.6%	77.3%	38.7%	47.8%	65.6%	72.8%	40.4%	44.4%	32.5%
	Public Serv. Com. 3	84.4%	35.3%	30.6%	78.1%	39.6%	46.8%	65.4%	72.7%	39.7%	43.9%	31.9%
2020 GEN	U.S. President	85.1%	42.6%	38.4%	81.6%	47.7%	45.6%	66.9%	71.0%	41.8%	46.6%	33.5%
	U.S. Senator	85.4%	42.3%	37.6%	81.9%	47.2%	44.8%	65.8%	70.3%	41.2%	45.8%	32.8%
	Public Serv. Com. 1	85.0%	41.2%	36.3%	81.7%	46.4%	44.2%	65.1%	70.3%	40.5%	44.8%	32.7%
	Public Serv. Com. 4	85.5%	41.8%	36.7%	82.3%	46.8%	44.5%	65.5%	70.5%	41.2%	45.4%	32.9%
2021 RUN	U.S. Senator (Perdue)	86.9%	44.4%	38.8%	83.7%	49.4%	47.0%	67.2%	72.3%	42.9%	47.9%	34.4%
	U.S. Senator (Loeffler)	87.1%	44.8%	39.1%	83.9%	49.8%	47.2%	67.6%	72.6%	43.1%	48.1%	34.7%
	Public Serv. Com. 4	86.6%	43.2%	37.6%	83.4%	48.6%	46.0%	66.2%	71.6%	42.2%	47.1%	33.6%
2022 GEN	U.S. Senator	87.8%	46.0%	40.1%	84.6%	52.8%	45.2%	66.8%	71.9%	42.1%	48.1%	32.1%
	Governor	85.5%	42.5%	36.0%	82.2%	49.5%	42.0%	63.2%	69.2%	38.9%	44.3%	29.6%
	Lt. Governor	86.4%	43.4%	37.2%	83.0%	50.2%	42.1%	63.8%	69.5%	39.3%	44.9%	29.6%
	Sec. of State	83.8%	41.9%	35.7%	80.7%	48.8%	41.1%	61.8%	67.6%	38.8%	44.0%	29.5%
	Attorney General	86.1%	43.2%	37.2%	82.6%	50.3%	43.0%	64.0%	69.8%	39.9%	45.4%	30.7%
	Com. Agriculture	86.0%	42.1%	35.6%	82.4%	49.1%	41.7%	63.1%	69.2%	38.8%	44.3%	29.3%
	Com. Insurance	85.4%	42.4%	35.9%	82.1%	49.5%	41.8%	62.9%	69.0%	39.0%	44.3%	29.8%
	Com. Labor	86.3%	42.8%	36.4%	82.8%	49.7%	42.6%	63.6%	69.5%	39.1%	44.8%	29.7%
	School Super.	85.4%	42.3%	35.9%	82.0%	49.3%	41.6%	62.7%	68.9%	38.8%	44.1%	29.5%
2022 RUN	U.S. Senator	88.2%	46.6%	40.3%	85.3%	53.9%	45.8%	68.0%	72.3%	42.8%	49.4%	33.0%

Table 5: Election Results in the Selected Districts — Enacted House Map — Vote Share of Black-Preferred Candidates

		HD 40	HD 81	HD 82	HD 101	HD 134	HD 149	SD 6	SD 42
2012 GEN	U.S. President	48.6%	55.1%	65.3%	40.8%	39.9%	39.2%	43.3%	75.6%
2014 GEN	U.S. Senator	50.6%	57.1%	71.1%	41.2%	37.9%	40.4%	44.0%	79.0%
	Governor	49.5%	55.5%	69.9%	40.8%	38.0%	42.1%	42.6%	78.0%
	Lt. Governor	44.8%	50.5%	64.5%	36.9%	33.6%	36.3%	37.8%	73.4%
	Sec. of State	45.0%	50.4%	64.8%	37.7%	35.0%	37.3%	37.8%	73.4%
	Attorney General	45.4%	51.9%	65.6%	38.4%	35.3%	38.2%	38.3%	74.2%
	Com. Agriculture	43.8%	49.1%	62.6%	36.7%	33.7%	38.0%	36.9%	71.5%
	Com. Insurance	46.0%	51.6%	65.7%	38.1%	35.1%	37.7%	38.5%	74.7%
	Com. Labor	45.9%	50.7%	65.0%	38.2%	35.1%	37.9%	38.3%	73.9%
	School Super.	48.5%	54.5%	69.4%	39.8%	36.7%	39.9%	41.4%	77.6%
2016 GEN	U.S. President	60.6%	66.9%	77.5%	49.6%	36.7%	34.2%	56.3%	83.2%
	U.S. Senator	50.6%	57.2%	66.9%	44.3%	33.4%	30.8%	43.5%	73.6%
2018 GEN	Governor	64.0%	68.8%	79.3%	54.7%	36.2%	32.6%	57.9%	84.3%
	Lt. Governor	62.2%	67.1%	77.9%	53.5%	35.4%	32.4%	55.7%	82.5%
	Sec. of State	63.0%	68.3%	79.0%	54.1%	36.4%	35.5%	56.7%	83.6%
	Attorney General	61.5%	66.5%	76.7%	53.5%	36.3%	33.5%	54.7%	81.5%
	Com. Agriculture	59.2%	63.3%	73.2%	51.7%	34.6%	31.4%	51.9%	78.4%
	Com. Insurance	61.5%	66.6%	77.2%	53.5%	35.4%	32.2%	54.5%	82.1%
	Com. Labor	59.8%	64.7%	75.1%	52.4%	35.2%	32.3%	52.9%	80.2%
	School Super.	59.3%	63.2%	72.7%	51.6%	34.8%	31.8%	51.5%	78.4%
	Public Serv. Com. 3	62.5%	68.0%	78.4%	54.2%	36.4%	33.8%	55.7%	83.1%
	Public Serv. Com. 5	61.6%	66.9%	77.2%	53.7%	35.8%	32.8%	54.4%	82.1%
2018 RUN	Sec. of State	62.9%	68.4%	83.4%	48.8%	30.1%	32.5%	56.8%	87.3%
	Public Serv. Com. 3	63.2%	69.3%	83.7%	49.7%	31.1%	31.9%	57.3%	87.5%
2020 GEN	U.S. President	66.6%	71.1%	80.5%	56.4%	36.7%	33.5%	61.7%	84.8%
	U.S. Senator	63.6%	68.3%	78.0%	55.7%	36.4%	32.8%	57.4%	82.8%
	Public Serv. Com. 1	61.8%	66.7%	76.5%	54.5%	35.7%	32.7%	55.0%	81.5%
	Public Serv. Com. 4	62.2%	67.2%	76.8%	55.0%	36.0%	32.9%	55.6%	81.8%
2021 RUN	U.S. Senator (Perdue)	63.7%	68.4%	78.2%	57.7%	37.9%	34.4%	56.6%	82.9%
	U.S. Senator (Loeffler)	64.8%	69.5%	79.0%	58.2%	38.3%	34.7%	58.0%	83.8%
	Public Serv. Com. 4	62.2%	66.9%	77.0%	56.5%	37.2%	33.6%	55.0%	81.8%
2022 GEN	U.S. Senator	68.8%	73.4%	83.8%	58.2%	37.3%	32.1%	62.5%	87.1%
	Governor	61.9%	66.8%	78.3%	52.5%	34.0%	29.6%	54.4%	82.4%
	Lt. Governor	64.8%	69.8%	80.9%	54.5%	34.4%	29.6%	57.6%	84.5%
	Sec. of State	59.3%	64.2%	75.6%	52.1%	33.7%	29.5%	51.8%	79.9%
	Attorney General	64.3%	68.5%	79.6%	54.1%	35.0%	30.7%	57.0%	83.4%
	Com. Agriculture	61.3%	65.8%	77.1%	52.6%	33.4%	29.3%	53.3%	81.3%
	Com. Insurance	60.8%	65.3%	76.6%	52.4%	33.9%	29.8%	52.9%	80.7%
	Com. Labor	62.7%	67.8%	79.2%	53.2%	34.1%	29.7%	54.8%	83.0%
	School Super.	61.5%	64.8%	75.4%	52.1%	34.1%	29.5%	53.3%	79.9%
2022 RUN	U.S. Senator	70.3%	75.2%	85.3%	60.1%	37.5%	33.0%	64.5%	88.2%

Table 6: Election Results in the Selected Districts — Remedial House Map — Vote Share of Black-Preferred Candidates

		HD 40	HD 81	HD 82	HD 101	HD 134	HD 149	SD 6	SD 42
2012 GEN	U.S. President	30.8%	22.6%	32.4%	58.3%	35.6%	63.7%	26.9%	34.9%
2014 GEN	U.S. Senator	31.9%	24.7%	32.0%	60.5%	35.1%	63.3%	27.2%	34.8%
	Governor	32.6%	25.6%	31.8%	58.9%	36.4%	63.0%	27.2%	35.0%
	Lt. Governor	28.5%	21.7%	28.0%	54.3%	31.3%	58.9%	23.2%	31.3%
	Sec. of State	29.2%	22.1%	28.7%	54.3%	32.4%	60.0%	23.9%	31.9%
	Attorney General	30.0%	24.5%	29.7%	55.1%	32.9%	60.5%	24.8%	32.9%
	Com. Agriculture	28.8%	22.1%	28.0%	52.6%	31.4%	59.0%	23.0%	31.2%
	Com. Insurance	29.7%	22.5%	29.0%	55.3%	32.4%	60.7%	24.0%	32.1%
	Com. Labor	30.0%	22.7%	29.1%	54.4%	32.9%	60.4%	24.4%	32.4%
	School Super.	31.2%	23.7%	30.5%	58.1%	34.8%	62.0%	25.9%	33.7%
2016 GEN	U.S. President	31.3%	25.5%	33.3%	69.9%	32.4%	61.0%	26.6%	35.1%
	U.S. Senator	29.5%	23.7%	29.6%	60.0%	29.7%	56.6%	24.0%	33.0%
2018 GEN	Governor	38.4%	29.8%	34.6%	71.6%	32.5%	60.6%	27.3%	38.2%
	Lt. Governor	38.0%	29.7%	33.8%	70.0%	31.8%	59.9%	26.9%	37.8%
	Sec. of State	38.4%	29.9%	34.6%	71.1%	33.8%	62.2%	27.5%	38.5%
	Attorney General	38.4%	30.2%	34.6%	69.3%	33.0%	59.9%	27.5%	38.4%
	Com. Agriculture	37.2%	28.6%	32.9%	66.0%	31.4%	58.3%	25.8%	36.7%
	Com. Insurance	37.9%	29.4%	33.7%	69.5%	32.1%	59.8%	26.6%	37.8%
	Com. Labor	37.6%	29.0%	33.3%	67.4%	32.0%	59.4%	26.1%	37.2%
	School Super.	37.1%	28.4%	32.6%	65.7%	31.7%	59.1%	25.6%	36.8%
	Public Serv. Com. 3	38.8%	29.9%	34.7%	70.8%	33.0%	60.8%	27.3%	38.4%
	Public Serv. Com. 5	38.0%	29.6%	33.9%	69.6%	32.4%	60.3%	26.7%	37.9%
2018 RUN	Sec. of State	30.6%	28.4%	30.2%	72.8%	31.3%	60.9%	24.9%	33.6%
	Public Serv. Com. 3	31.9%	29.3%	31.3%	73.8%	31.7%	60.0%	26.3%	34.6%
2020 GEN	U.S. President	38.4%	35.2%	36.8%	74.0%	32.8%	60.0%	29.4%	40.7%
	U.S. Senator	38.1%	34.7%	35.7%	70.9%	32.1%	59.1%	28.4%	40.2%
	Public Serv. Com. 1	36.9%	33.6%	34.6%	69.4%	31.3%	59.1%	27.0%	39.4%
	Public Serv. Com. 4	37.5%	34.0%	34.9%	69.9%	31.9%	59.3%	27.5%	39.6%
2021 RUN	U.S. Senator (Perdue)	40.2%	36.9%	37.0%	70.8%	34.0%	61.4%	29.4%	41.9%
	U.S. Senator (Loeffler)	40.5%	37.2%	37.3%	71.8%	34.3%	61.6%	29.9%	42.2%
	Public Serv. Com. 4	39.0%	35.8%	35.9%	69.4%	33.2%	60.7%	28.4%	41.1%
2022 GEN	U.S. Senator	41.7%	41.3%	38.7%	75.8%	32.3%	59.1%	29.6%	43.2%
	Governor	38.2%	37.9%	34.5%	69.2%	29.2%	56.2%	25.5%	39.9%
	Lt. Governor	39.3%	38.8%	35.7%	72.3%	29.5%	56.1%	26.7%	40.7%
	Sec. of State	37.9%	37.7%	34.0%	66.6%	28.6%	55.0%	25.1%	39.5%
	Attorney General	39.1%	38.9%	35.7%	70.9%	29.9%	57.0%	26.6%	40.8%
	Com. Agriculture	37.9%	37.7%	33.8%	68.4%	28.6%	56.0%	25.0%	39.4%
	Com. Insurance	38.4%	37.8%	34.4%	67.9%	29.2%	56.0%	25.4%	39.7%
	Com. Labor	38.6%	38.2%	34.7%	70.4%	29.2%	56.7%	25.6%	40.1%
	School Super.	38.3%	37.8%	34.4%	67.4%	29.1%	55.8%	25.2%	39.6%
2022 RUN	U.S. Senator	42.3%	42.3%	38.9%	77.6%	32.4%	59.5%	29.9%	43.6%

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Ecological Inference Appendix Tables

Table A1: Ecological Inference Results — Enacted CD 1

		Minority Voters	White Voters	Minority Pref. Cand.
2012 General	U.S. President	97.6% (96.8, 98.3)	13.9% (13.4, 14.4)	Barack Obama
2014 General	U.S. Senator	97.9% (97.1, 98.5)	15.4% (15.0, 15.9)	Michelle Nunn
	Governor	97.1% (96.0, 98.0)	15.8% (15.2, 16.4)	Jason Carter
	Lt. Governor	97.5% (96.7, 98.2)	11.2% (10.8, 11.7)	Connie Stokes
	Sec. of State	97.1% (96.3, 97.9)	11.3% (10.8, 11.8)	Doreen Carter
	Attorney General	97.2% (96.2, 98.0)	11.8% (11.3, 12.3)	Gregory Hecht
	Com. Agriculture	97.0% (96.0, 97.8)	11.5% (11.0, 12.0)	Christopher Irvin
	Com. Insurance	98.0% (97.2, 98.7)	12.5% (12.1, 13.0)	Elizabeth Johnson
	Com. Labor	97.3% (96.4, 98.1)	11.9% (11.4, 12.4)	Robbin Shipp
	School Super.	97.8% (97.0, 98.4)	14.1% (13.7, 14.6)	Valarie Wilson
2016 General	U.S. President	97.4% (96.4, 98.2)	12.2% (11.7, 12.7)	Hillary Clinton
	U.S. Senator	93.5% (92.4, 94.6)	8.3% (7.7, 8.9)	Jim Barksdale
2018 General	Governor	96.7% (95.6, 97.6)	12.9% (12.4, 13.5)	Stacey Abrams
	Lt. Governor	96.5% (95.3, 97.5)	12.5% (12.0, 13.2)	Sarah Riggs Amico
	Sec. of State	97.1% (96.0, 98.1)	16.7% (16.2, 17.4)	John Barrow
	Attorney General	97.1% (96.0, 97.9)	12.4% (12.0, 13.1)	Charlie Bailey
	Com. Agriculture	95.9% (94.7, 96.9)	11.0% (10.5, 11.7)	Fred Swann
	Com. Insurance	96.7% (95.5, 97.6)	11.6% (11.1, 12.2)	Janice Laws
	Com. Labor	96.6% (95.4, 97.5)	11.3% (10.8, 11.9)	Richard Keatley
	School Super.	96.5% (95.3, 97.4)	11.0% (10.4, 11.6)	Otha Thornton
	Public Serv. Com. 3	97.1% (96.0, 98.0)	12.2% (11.7, 12.9)	Lindy Miller
	Public Serv. Com. 5	97.3% (96.1, 98.2)	11.9% (11.4, 12.6)	Dawn Randolph
2018 Runoff	Sec. of State	96.9% (95.6, 97.9)	15.9% (15.3, 16.7)	John Barrow
	Public Serv. Com. 3	97.2% (96.0, 98.1)	13.9% (13.3, 14.6)	Lindy Miller
2020 General	U.S. President	95.8% (94.3, 97.1)	10.8% (10.2, 11.6)	Joe Biden
	U.S. Senator	95.0% (93.5, 96.3)	10.4% (9.8, 11.2)	Jon Ossoff
	Public Serv. Com. 1	94.8% (93.1, 96.0)	8.9% (8.3, 9.7)	Robert Bryant
	Public Serv. Com. 4	95.2% (93.6, 96.4)	9.4% (8.8, 10.2)	Daniel Blackman
2021 Runoff	U.S. Senator (Perdue)	96.7% (95.2, 97.9)	11.6% (10.9, 12.3)	Jon Ossoff
	U.S. Senator (Loeffler)	96.6% (95.0, 97.8)	11.7% (11.0, 12.5)	Raphael Warnock
	Public Serv. Com. 4	96.8% (95.5, 97.9)	10.3% (9.7, 11.0)	Daniel Blackman
2022 General	U.S. Senator	95.9% (93.5, 97.7)	7.4% (6.7, 8.2)	Raphael Warnock
	Governor	92.0% (89.1, 94.1)	4.6% (3.9, 5.5)	Stacey Abrams
	Lt. Governor	93.6% (91.4, 95.4)	5.0% (4.4, 5.7)	Charlie Bailey
	Sec. of State	90.8% (88.1, 92.8)	3.7% (3.1, 4.6)	Bee Nguyen
	Attorney General	93.6% (91.2, 95.4)	5.3% (4.7, 6.1)	Jennifer "Jen" Jordan
	Com. Agriculture	91.8% (89.2, 93.9)	4.5% (3.8, 5.4)	Nakita Hemingway
	Com. Insurance	93.5% (90.9, 95.2)	4.4% (3.8, 5.2)	Janice Laws Robinson
	Com. Labor	93.5% (91.1, 95.2)	4.5% (4.0, 5.3)	William "Will" Boddie, Jr
	School Super.	92.6% (90.2, 94.6)	4.6% (3.9, 5.4)	Alisha Thomas Searcy
2022 Runoff	U.S. Senator	96.5% (94.5, 98.0)	7.5% (6.9, 8.2)	Raphael Warnock

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Table A2: Ecological Inference Results — Enacted CD 2

		Minority Voters	White Voters	Minority Pref. Cand.
2012 General	U.S. President	99.2% (98.9, 99.5)	10.2% (9.8, 10.7)	Barack Obama
2014 General	U.S. Senator	99.0% (98.6, 99.3)	12.0% (11.5, 12.5)	Michelle Nunn
	Governor	98.5% (98.0, 98.9)	14.1% (13.6, 14.7)	Jason Carter
	Lt. Governor	98.0% (97.4, 98.5)	7.9% (7.4, 8.6)	Connie Stokes
	Sec. of State	98.4% (97.9, 98.8)	7.9% (7.4, 8.5)	Doreen Carter
	Attorney General	98.1% (97.6, 98.5)	9.1% (8.5, 9.7)	Gregory Hecht
	Com. Agriculture	98.0% (97.5, 98.5)	8.0% (7.4, 8.5)	Christopher Irvin
	Com. Insurance	98.5% (98.0, 98.9)	8.6% (8.1, 9.1)	Elizabeth Johnson
	Com. Labor	98.5% (98.1, 98.9)	8.4% (7.9, 8.9)	Robbin Shipp
	School Super.	98.8% (98.4, 99.2)	11.2% (10.7, 11.8)	Valarie Wilson
2016 General	U.S. President	98.9% (98.5, 99.2)	8.3% (7.9, 8.8)	Hillary Clinton
	U.S. Senator	94.7% (94.0, 95.4)	5.1% (4.4, 5.8)	Jim Barksdale
2018 General	Governor	99.2% (98.9, 99.5)	7.0% (6.5, 7.5)	Stacey Abrams
	Lt. Governor	98.7% (98.3, 99.1)	6.2% (5.8, 6.8)	Sarah Riggs Amico
	Sec. of State	99.0% (98.6, 99.3)	9.1% (8.6, 9.6)	John Barrow
	Attorney General	98.7% (98.3, 99.0)	7.3% (6.9, 7.9)	Charlie Bailey
	Com. Agriculture	98.2% (97.7, 98.6)	4.9% (4.4, 5.4)	Fred Swann
	Com. Insurance	99.1% (98.7, 99.3)	6.2% (5.8, 6.7)	Janice Laws
	Com. Labor	98.8% (98.4, 99.1)	5.2% (4.8, 5.6)	Richard Keatley
	School Super.	98.6% (98.2, 98.9)	4.8% (4.4, 5.3)	Otha Thornton
	Public Serv. Com. 3	99.0% (98.6, 99.3)	6.9% (6.4, 7.4)	Lindy Miller
	Public Serv. Com. 5	99.0% (98.6, 99.3)	6.4% (5.9, 6.9)	Dawn Randolph
2018 Runoff	Sec. of State	98.9% (98.4, 99.2)	10.4% (9.7, 11.1)	John Barrow
	Public Serv. Com. 3	98.8% (98.3, 99.2)	9.4% (8.8, 10.2)	Lindy Miller
2020 General	U.S. President	98.8% (98.4, 99.2)	8.0% (7.6, 8.6)	Joe Biden
	U.S. Senator	98.2% (97.7, 98.7)	7.0% (6.5, 7.5)	Jon Ossoff
	Public Serv. Com. 1	98.6% (98.2, 99.0)	5.6% (5.2, 6.1)	Robert Bryant
	Public Serv. Com. 4	98.8% (98.3, 99.1)	6.3% (5.9, 6.9)	Daniel Blackman
2021 Runoff	U.S. Senator (Perdue)	99.1% (98.7, 99.4)	9.0% (8.5, 9.6)	Jon Ossoff
	U.S. Senator (Loeffler)	99.1% (98.7, 99.4)	9.3% (8.8, 9.8)	Raphael Warnock
	Public Serv. Com. 4	99.1% (98.7, 99.4)	7.5% (7.0, 8.0)	Daniel Blackman
2022 General	U.S. Senator	98.7% (97.9, 99.2)	10.1% (9.5, 10.8)	Raphael Warnock
	Governor	98.4% (97.8, 98.9)	5.1% (4.6, 5.7)	Stacey Abrams
	Lt. Governor	98.3% (97.6, 98.8)	6.0% (5.4, 6.6)	Charlie Bailey
	Sec. of State	96.6% (95.7, 97.3)	4.4% (3.8, 5.1)	Bee Nguyen
	Attorney General	98.6% (98.0, 99.1)	5.9% (5.4, 6.5)	Jennifer "Jen" Jordan
	Com. Agriculture	98.2% (97.4, 98.7)	4.8% (4.3, 5.5)	Nakita Hemingway
	Com. Insurance	98.4% (97.8, 98.9)	4.8% (4.4, 5.4)	Janice Laws Robinson
	Com. Labor	98.6% (98.0, 99.0)	5.4% (4.9, 6.0)	William "Will" Boddie, Jr
	School Super.	98.1% (97.4, 98.6)	4.9% (4.4, 5.5)	Alisha Thomas Searcy
2022 Runoff	U.S. Senator	98.6% (97.9, 99.1)	10.0% (9.3, 10.7)	Raphael Warnock

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Table A3: Ecological Inference Results — Enacted CD 3

		Minority Voters	White Voters	Minority Pref. Cand.
2012 General	U.S. President	96.1% (94.6, 97.1)	8.2% (7.7, 8.7)	Barack Obama
2014 General	U.S. Senator	97.2% (95.9, 98.2)	10.5% (10.1, 11.0)	Michelle Nunn
	Governor	96.5% (94.9, 97.7)	11.3% (10.8, 11.9)	Jason Carter
	Lt. Governor	96.0% (94.6, 97.1)	5.6% (5.2, 6.2)	Connie Stokes
	Sec. of State	96.2% (94.7, 97.3)	6.4% (6.0, 6.9)	Doreen Carter
	Attorney General	96.8% (95.6, 97.9)	7.4% (7.0, 7.9)	Gregory Hecht
	Com. Agriculture	94.9% (93.1, 96.3)	5.8% (5.3, 6.5)	Christopher Irvin
	Com. Insurance	96.6% (95.2, 97.7)	6.5% (6.1, 7.0)	Elizabeth Johnson
	Com. Labor	96.4% (95.0, 97.5)	6.9% (6.4, 7.4)	Robbin Shipp
	School Super.	96.9% (95.7, 98.0)	8.8% (8.4, 9.3)	Valarie Wilson
2016 General	U.S. President	98.0% (97.1, 98.7)	6.7% (6.4, 7.1)	Hillary Clinton
	U.S. Senator	95.1% (93.6, 96.3)	3.9% (3.5, 4.5)	Jim Barksdale
2018 General	Governor	98.0% (97.0, 98.7)	6.4% (6.1, 6.9)	Stacey Abrams
	Lt. Governor	97.7% (96.7, 98.4)	6.0% (5.7, 6.5)	Sarah Riggs Amico
	Sec. of State	98.0% (97.1, 98.7)	7.0% (6.6, 7.4)	John Barrow
	Attorney General	97.4% (96.4, 98.3)	7.4% (7.0, 7.9)	Charlie Bailey
	Com. Agriculture	97.3% (96.3, 98.0)	4.7% (4.3, 5.1)	Fred Swann
	Com. Insurance	97.9% (97.0, 98.6)	5.5% (5.2, 5.9)	Janice Laws
	Com. Labor	97.8% (96.9, 98.5)	4.9% (4.6, 5.4)	Richard Keatley
	School Super.	97.4% (96.4, 98.1)	4.4% (4.0, 4.8)	Otha Thornton
	Public Serv. Com. 3	98.1% (97.2, 98.7)	6.5% (6.1, 6.9)	Lindy Miller
	Public Serv. Com. 5	97.8% (97.0, 98.5)	5.8% (5.4, 6.2)	Dawn Randolph
2018 Runoff	Sec. of State	97.4% (96.3, 98.4)	8.6% (8.2, 9.2)	John Barrow
	Public Serv. Com. 3	97.4% (96.0, 98.4)	10.0% (9.5, 10.6)	Lindy Miller
2020 General	U.S. President	98.0% (97.1, 98.7)	8.1% (7.7, 8.5)	Joe Biden
	U.S. Senator	97.8% (96.9, 98.6)	6.9% (6.5, 7.4)	Jon Ossoff
	Public Serv. Com. 1	98.0% (97.1, 98.6)	5.0% (4.7, 5.5)	Robert Bryant
	Public Serv. Com. 4	98.1% (97.3, 98.7)	5.7% (5.4, 6.1)	Daniel Blackman
2021 Runoff	U.S. Senator (Perdue)	98.1% (97.2, 98.8)	8.5% (8.1, 9.0)	Jon Ossoff
	U.S. Senator (Loeffler)	98.1% (97.2, 98.8)	9.1% (8.7, 9.5)	Raphael Warnock
	Public Serv. Com. 4	98.2% (97.4, 98.8)	6.9% (6.6, 7.3)	Daniel Blackman
2022 General	U.S. Senator	97.8% (96.7, 98.6)	8.6% (8.2, 9.1)	Raphael Warnock
	Governor	96.4% (95.4, 97.3)	3.6% (3.3, 4.1)	Stacey Abrams
	Lt. Governor	97.1% (96.0, 97.9)	5.0% (4.5, 5.5)	Charlie Bailey
	Sec. of State	96.2% (95.3, 97.1)	3.1% (2.7, 3.5)	Bee Nguyen
	Attorney General	97.5% (96.7, 98.3)	4.6% (4.3, 5.1)	Jennifer "Jen" Jordan
	Com. Agriculture	96.0% (94.9, 96.9)	3.2% (2.8, 3.7)	Nakita Hemingway
	Com. Insurance	96.4% (95.4, 97.3)	3.5% (3.2, 4.0)	Janice Laws Robinson
	Com. Labor	96.5% (95.5, 97.4)	3.9% (3.5, 4.3)	William "Will" Boddie, Jr
	School Super.	96.5% (95.6, 97.3)	3.4% (3.1, 3.8)	Alisha Thomas Searcy
2022 Runoff	U.S. Senator	97.8% (96.7, 98.6)	8.8% (8.3, 9.3)	Raphael Warnock

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Table A4: Ecological Inference Results — Enacted CD 4

		Minority Voters	White Voters	Minority Pref. Cand.
2012 General	U.S. President	98.6% (98.0, 99.1)	29.0% (28.2, 30.0)	Barack Obama
2014 General	U.S. Senator	98.1% (97.4, 98.7)	35.9% (34.9, 37.0)	Michelle Nunn
	Governor	97.0% (96.2, 97.7)	34.9% (33.9, 36.1)	Jason Carter
	Lt. Governor	95.4% (94.5, 96.2)	29.1% (28.0, 30.5)	Connie Stokes
	Sec. of State	95.8% (95.0, 96.5)	29.3% (28.2, 30.5)	Doreen Carter
	Attorney General	95.3% (94.4, 96.1)	30.9% (29.7, 32.3)	Gregory Hecht
	Com. Agriculture	93.8% (92.8, 94.6)	28.5% (27.3, 29.9)	Christopher Irvin
	Com. Insurance	95.9% (95.0, 96.6)	30.1% (28.9, 31.5)	Elizabeth Johnson
	Com. Labor	96.1% (95.2, 96.8)	29.5% (28.4, 30.8)	Robbin Shipp
	School Super.	97.5% (96.7, 98.2)	32.5% (31.4, 33.7)	Valarie Wilson
2016 General	U.S. President	97.6% (96.7, 98.4)	40.7% (39.4, 42.2)	Hillary Clinton
	U.S. Senator	93.8% (92.9, 94.7)	30.7% (29.3, 32.2)	Jim Barksdale
2018 General	Governor	98.1% (97.4, 98.8)	43.4% (42.1, 44.7)	Stacey Abrams
	Lt. Governor	97.3% (96.5, 98.1)	41.9% (40.4, 43.4)	Sarah Riggs Amico
	Sec. of State	97.9% (97.0, 98.5)	42.8% (41.6, 44.5)	John Barrow
	Attorney General	96.7% (95.8, 97.5)	41.6% (40.1, 43.3)	Charlie Bailey
	Com. Agriculture	95.8% (94.8, 96.6)	38.2% (36.7, 40.0)	Fred Swann
	Com. Insurance	97.6% (96.7, 98.3)	40.9% (39.5, 42.5)	Janice Laws
	Com. Labor	96.3% (95.3, 97.2)	39.6% (38.0, 41.3)	Richard Keatley
	School Super.	96.6% (95.6, 97.5)	37.2% (35.6, 39.1)	Otha Thornton
	Public Serv. Com. 3	97.6% (96.7, 98.4)	42.6% (41.2, 44.2)	Lindy Miller
	Public Serv. Com. 5	97.1% (96.2, 98.0)	41.5% (40.0, 43.3)	Dawn Randolph
2018 Runoff	Sec. of State	97.8% (96.7, 98.6)	49.8% (48.6, 51.3)	John Barrow
	Public Serv. Com. 3	97.9% (96.9, 98.7)	50.9% (49.8, 52.4)	Lindy Miller
2020 General	U.S. President	95.9% (94.9, 97.0)	46.3% (44.2, 48.6)	Joe Biden
	U.S. Senator	96.8% (95.7, 97.8)	42.6% (40.7, 44.9)	Jon Ossoff
	Public Serv. Com. 1	96.8% (95.8, 97.7)	40.5% (38.6, 42.7)	Robert Bryant
	Public Serv. Com. 4	97.0% (95.9, 97.9)	41.0% (39.0, 43.3)	Daniel Blackman
2021 Runoff	U.S. Senator (Perdue)	97.9% (96.8, 98.6)	44.3% (42.8, 46.6)	Jon Ossoff
	U.S. Senator (Loeffler)	98.4% (97.6, 98.9)	44.8% (43.6, 46.4)	Raphael Warnock
	Public Serv. Com. 4	98.0% (97.2, 98.6)	42.0% (40.5, 43.5)	Daniel Blackman
2022 General	U.S. Senator	98.1% (97.1, 98.8)	48.8% (47.2, 50.8)	Raphael Warnock
	Governor	96.2% (94.8, 97.4)	42.0% (39.6, 44.7)	Stacey Abrams
	Lt. Governor	97.0% (95.7, 98.0)	44.6% (42.5, 47.2)	Charlie Bailey
	Sec. of State	93.6% (92.4, 94.8)	41.5% (39.1, 44.0)	Bee Nguyen
	Attorney General	96.6% (95.4, 97.6)	43.6% (41.6, 46.1)	Jennifer "Jen" Jordan
	Com. Agriculture	97.1% (95.8, 98.1)	39.3% (37.3, 41.9)	Nakita Hemingway
	Com. Insurance	95.8% (94.7, 96.9)	40.5% (38.3, 42.9)	Janice Laws Robinson
	Com. Labor	97.2% (95.9, 98.1)	41.9% (39.8, 44.4)	William "Will" Boddie, Jr
	School Super.	95.9% (94.8, 97.0)	39.8% (37.6, 42.2)	Alisha Thomas Searcy
2022 Runoff	U.S. Senator	98.1% (97.0, 98.8)	51.8% (50.2, 54.1)	Raphael Warnock

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Table A5: Ecological Inference Results — Enacted CD 5

		Minority Voters	White Voters	Minority Pref. Cand.
2012 General	U.S. President	99.1% (98.8, 99.3)	43.4% (43.0, 44.0)	Barack Obama
2014 General	U.S. Senator	98.6% (98.3, 98.9)	52.1% (51.5, 52.6)	Michelle Nunn
	Governor	97.3% (96.9, 97.7)	51.0% (50.4, 51.7)	Jason Carter
	Lt. Governor	95.4% (94.9, 95.9)	44.1% (43.4, 44.9)	Connie Stokes
	Sec. of State	96.5% (96.0, 96.9)	43.5% (42.8, 44.2)	Doreen Carter
	Attorney General	95.8% (95.4, 96.3)	45.5% (44.8, 46.3)	Gregory Hecht
	Com. Agriculture	94.7% (94.2, 95.2)	41.9% (41.1, 42.6)	Christopher Irvin
	Com. Insurance	96.4% (95.9, 96.8)	45.3% (44.7, 46.1)	Elizabeth Johnson
	Com. Labor	96.9% (96.5, 97.3)	44.0% (43.3, 44.7)	Robbin Shipp
	School Super.	97.8% (97.4, 98.2)	48.8% (48.1, 49.4)	Valarie Wilson
2016 General	U.S. President	98.0% (97.6, 98.4)	62.2% (61.6, 62.9)	Hillary Clinton
	U.S. Senator	93.3% (92.7, 93.9)	45.8% (44.9, 46.7)	Jim Barksdale
2018 General	Governor	98.7% (98.3, 99.0)	63.9% (63.4, 64.5)	Stacey Abrams
	Lt. Governor	97.7% (97.2, 98.1)	60.9% (60.3, 61.6)	Sarah Riggs Amico
	Sec. of State	98.0% (97.6, 98.4)	62.6% (62.0, 63.3)	John Barrow
	Attorney General	97.2% (96.7, 97.7)	59.2% (58.5, 60.0)	Charlie Bailey
	Com. Agriculture	96.8% (96.3, 97.2)	54.1% (53.4, 54.8)	Fred Swann
	Com. Insurance	98.1% (97.7, 98.5)	59.3% (58.7, 60.0)	Janice Laws
	Com. Labor	97.3% (96.8, 97.7)	56.6% (55.9, 57.3)	Richard Keatley
	School Super.	97.2% (96.7, 97.7)	53.9% (53.2, 54.6)	Otha Thornton
	Public Serv. Com. 3	98.2% (97.7, 98.6)	60.8% (60.2, 61.5)	Lindy Miller
	Public Serv. Com. 5	97.7% (97.2, 98.1)	59.5% (58.9, 60.2)	Dawn Randolph
2018 Runoff	Sec. of State	98.2% (97.7, 98.6)	73.6% (73.0, 74.2)	John Barrow
	Public Serv. Com. 3	98.1% (97.6, 98.6)	73.8% (73.2, 74.5)	Lindy Miller
2020 General	U.S. President	96.2% (95.6, 96.7)	66.8% (66.0, 67.5)	Joe Biden
	U.S. Senator	96.9% (96.3, 97.4)	61.3% (60.6, 62.1)	Jon Ossoff
	Public Serv. Com. 1	97.1% (96.6, 97.6)	58.3% (57.6, 59.0)	Robert Bryant
	Public Serv. Com. 4	97.4% (96.8, 97.9)	58.6% (57.9, 59.3)	Daniel Blackman
2021 Runoff	U.S. Senator (Perdue)	98.5% (98.0, 98.8)	60.6% (60.1, 61.3)	Jon Ossoff
	U.S. Senator (Loeffler)	98.6% (98.2, 98.9)	62.3% (61.8, 62.9)	Raphael Warnock
	Public Serv. Com. 4	98.3% (97.9, 98.7)	58.5% (57.9, 59.1)	Daniel Blackman
2022 General	U.S. Senator	98.3% (97.8, 98.6)	65.8% (65.2, 66.5)	Raphael Warnock
	Governor	97.4% (96.8, 97.9)	55.7% (55.0, 56.6)	Stacey Abrams
	Lt. Governor	97.5% (96.9, 98.0)	60.2% (59.4, 61.1)	Charlie Bailey
	Sec. of State	95.3% (94.7, 95.9)	52.5% (51.6, 53.4)	Bee Nguyen
	Attorney General	97.2% (96.7, 97.7)	58.7% (58.0, 59.5)	Jennifer "Jen" Jordan
	Com. Agriculture	97.7% (97.2, 98.2)	53.6% (52.9, 54.4)	Nakita Hemingway
	Com. Insurance	97.2% (96.6, 97.7)	52.8% (52.0, 53.6)	Janice Laws Robinson
	Com. Labor	97.9% (97.4, 98.4)	56.1% (55.4, 56.8)	William "Will" Boddie, Jr
	School Super.	97.3% (96.8, 97.8)	52.2% (51.5, 53.0)	Alisha Thomas Searcy
2022 Runoff	U.S. Senator	98.4% (98.0, 98.8)	69.3% (68.7, 70.0)	Raphael Warnock

Table A6: Ecological Inference Results — Enacted CD 6

		Minority Voters	White Voters	Minority Pref. Cand.
2012 General	U.S. President	88.6% (85.2, 91.3)	13.4% (12.6, 14.3)	Barack Obama
2014 General	U.S. Senator	94.5% (90.6, 97.1)	14.4% (13.7, 15.3)	Michelle Nunn
	Governor	94.3% (91.0, 96.8)	13.5% (12.9, 14.3)	Jason Carter
	Lt. Governor	91.5% (87.7, 94.3)	9.4% (8.8, 10.3)	Connie Stokes
	Sec. of State	92.3% (88.7, 95.1)	9.9% (9.2, 10.7)	Doreen Carter
	Attorney General	93.7% (90.5, 96.2)	9.9% (9.3, 10.6)	Gregory Hecht
	Com. Agriculture	90.4% (86.9, 93.3)	9.3% (8.6, 10.1)	Christopher Irvin
	Com. Insurance	91.9% (87.4, 94.8)	10.4% (9.7, 11.5)	Elizabeth Johnson
	Com. Labor	92.0% (88.1, 95.1)	10.3% (9.6, 11.3)	Robbin Shipp
	School Super.	94.2% (90.4, 96.7)	12.4% (11.8, 13.3)	Valarie Wilson
2016 General	U.S. President	88.4% (83.0, 92.7)	19.0% (17.5, 20.8)	Hillary Clinton
	U.S. Senator	85.5% (81.0, 88.9)	10.6% (9.5, 12.2)	Jim Barksdale
2018 General	Governor	81.4% (75.3, 86.2)	22.8% (20.9, 25.2)	Stacey Abrams
	Lt. Governor	80.4% (75.6, 84.5)	21.5% (19.9, 23.4)	Sarah Riggs Amico
	Sec. of State	80.2% (73.9, 85.7)	22.3% (20.2, 24.8)	John Barrow
	Attorney General	80.6% (74.6, 85.4)	21.5% (19.6, 23.9)	Charlie Bailey
	Com. Agriculture	80.2% (75.3, 84.6)	18.8% (17.1, 20.8)	Fred Swann
	Com. Insurance	80.9% (75.0, 86.1)	20.4% (18.4, 22.8)	Janice Laws
	Com. Labor	80.7% (75.8, 84.9)	19.1% (17.4, 21.0)	Richard Keatley
	School Super.	79.1% (74.7, 83.8)	18.4% (16.5, 20.1)	Otha Thornton
	Public Serv. Com. 3	80.8% (76.1, 85.6)	21.7% (19.8, 23.5)	Lindy Miller
	Public Serv. Com. 5	80.6% (75.1, 85.5)	20.6% (18.6, 22.8)	Dawn Randolph
2018 Runoff	Sec. of State	73.8% (63.9, 81.2)	25.9% (23.6, 28.9)	John Barrow
	Public Serv. Com. 3	74.4% (65.4, 82.3)	27.1% (24.7, 29.8)	Lindy Miller
2020 General	U.S. President	83.4% (78.9, 87.9)	25.4% (23.4, 27.4)	Joe Biden
	U.S. Senator	82.3% (76.5, 87.3)	22.5% (20.3, 25.0)	Jon Ossoff
	Public Serv. Com. 1	80.3% (75.0, 84.5)	20.4% (18.5, 22.7)	Robert Bryant
	Public Serv. Com. 4	80.8% (75.3, 85.3)	20.9% (18.9, 23.3)	Daniel Blackman
2021 Runoff	U.S. Senator (Perdue)	84.7% (79.0, 89.1)	23.0% (21.1, 25.3)	Jon Ossoff
	U.S. Senator (Loeffler)	84.7% (79.6, 90.1)	24.1% (21.9, 26.2)	Raphael Warnock
	Public Serv. Com. 4	82.3% (77.9, 86.5)	21.6% (19.8, 23.4)	Daniel Blackman
2022 General	U.S. Senator	85.8% (80.5, 91.0)	25.4% (23.3, 27.6)	Raphael Warnock
	Governor	77.3% (69.9, 83.0)	19.5% (17.2, 22.6)	Stacey Abrams
	Lt. Governor	81.3% (74.6, 86.1)	21.2% (19.2, 24.0)	Charlie Bailey
	Sec. of State	77.5% (71.5, 83.2)	17.4% (15.0, 19.9)	Bee Nguyen
	Attorney General	80.0% (73.4, 85.5)	21.0% (18.8, 23.8)	Jennifer "Jen" Jordan
	Com. Agriculture	77.6% (72.1, 82.5)	18.7% (16.7, 21.0)	Nakita Hemingway
	Com. Insurance	77.4% (71.8, 82.5)	18.7% (16.6, 21.0)	Janice Laws Robinson
	Com. Labor	77.7% (71.6, 83.3)	19.8% (17.5, 22.4)	William "Will" Boddie, Jr
	School Super.	76.7% (70.1, 81.9)	19.2% (17.1, 21.9)	Alisha Thomas Searcy
2022 Runoff	U.S. Senator	87.5% (80.9, 92.7)	26.8% (24.6, 29.5)	Raphael Warnock

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Table A7: Ecological Inference Results — Enacted CD 7

		Minority Voters	White Voters	Minority Pref. Cand.
2012 General	U.S. President	97.1% (96.1, 97.9)	9.7% (9.0, 10.5)	Barack Obama
2014 General	U.S. Senator	96.8% (95.4, 97.9)	12.7% (11.9, 13.7)	Michelle Nunn
	Governor	96.9% (95.6, 97.9)	11.5% (10.7, 12.4)	Jason Carter
	Lt. Governor	94.9% (93.1, 96.2)	7.0% (6.1, 8.2)	Connie Stokes
	Sec. of State	95.7% (94.2, 96.9)	7.4% (6.6, 8.4)	Doreen Carter
	Attorney General	95.8% (94.3, 97.1)	8.6% (7.7, 9.6)	Gregory Hecht
	Com. Agriculture	94.6% (92.9, 95.9)	6.6% (5.7, 7.6)	Christopher Irvin
	Com. Insurance	96.7% (95.5, 97.7)	8.0% (7.2, 8.8)	Elizabeth Johnson
	Com. Labor	96.2% (94.8, 97.2)	7.8% (7.1, 8.8)	Robbin Shipp
	School Super.	96.8% (95.4, 97.8)	10.3% (9.5, 11.3)	Valarie Wilson
2016 General	U.S. President	96.9% (95.6, 97.9)	15.8% (14.8, 17.1)	Hillary Clinton
	U.S. Senator	93.9% (92.4, 95.0)	6.8% (5.8, 8.2)	Jim Barksdale
2018 General	Governor	97.1% (96.0, 98.0)	16.9% (15.8, 18.1)	Stacey Abrams
	Lt. Governor	96.6% (95.4, 97.5)	15.0% (13.9, 16.5)	Sarah Riggs Amico
	Sec. of State	96.7% (95.4, 97.7)	16.0% (14.8, 17.4)	John Barrow
	Attorney General	96.8% (95.5, 97.8)	14.6% (13.4, 16.1)	Charlie Bailey
	Com. Agriculture	96.5% (95.2, 97.4)	11.4% (10.4, 12.9)	Fred Swann
	Com. Insurance	96.4% (95.0, 97.5)	14.9% (13.7, 16.5)	Janice Laws
	Com. Labor	96.7% (95.6, 97.6)	12.1% (11.1, 13.4)	Richard Keatley
	School Super.	95.9% (94.6, 97.0)	11.2% (10.0, 12.7)	Otha Thornton
	Public Serv. Com. 3	97.2% (96.0, 98.0)	15.4% (14.4, 16.7)	Lindy Miller
	Public Serv. Com. 5	97.0% (95.9, 97.9)	14.2% (13.2, 15.6)	Dawn Randolph
2018 Runoff	Sec. of State	95.2% (93.1, 96.8)	20.3% (19.0, 22.0)	John Barrow
	Public Serv. Com. 3	95.6% (93.5, 97.2)	21.8% (20.5, 23.5)	Lindy Miller
2020 General	U.S. President	89.8% (87.4, 92.2)	24.6% (21.4, 27.9)	Joe Biden
	U.S. Senator	91.6% (89.2, 93.8)	19.6% (16.5, 22.8)	Jon Ossoff
	Public Serv. Com. 1	92.5% (90.5, 94.5)	15.4% (12.8, 18.1)	Robert Bryant
	Public Serv. Com. 4	92.7% (90.5, 94.5)	16.1% (13.8, 19.2)	Daniel Blackman
2021 Runoff	U.S. Senator (Perdue)	96.0% (94.5, 97.1)	18.7% (17.2, 20.7)	Jon Ossoff
	U.S. Senator (Loeffler)	96.4% (95.2, 97.4)	19.4% (18.2, 21.1)	Raphael Warnock
	Public Serv. Com. 4	95.6% (94.0, 96.8)	16.2% (14.6, 18.3)	Daniel Blackman
2022 General	U.S. Senator	94.2% (91.6, 96.4)	24.9% (22.0, 28.3)	Raphael Warnock
	Governor	90.9% (88.3, 93.1)	16.8% (14.0, 20.1)	Stacey Abrams
	Lt. Governor	91.9% (89.1, 94.4)	20.0% (16.8, 23.6)	Charlie Bailey
	Sec. of State	90.5% (88.1, 92.4)	14.5% (12.0, 17.5)	Bee Nguyen
	Attorney General	92.3% (89.4, 94.6)	18.3% (15.4, 22.0)	Jennifer "Jen" Jordan
	Com. Agriculture	91.9% (89.4, 93.9)	15.5% (12.9, 18.5)	Nakita Hemingway
	Com. Insurance	91.4% (89.0, 93.6)	15.3% (12.5, 18.5)	Janice Laws Robinson
	Com. Labor	91.9% (89.4, 94.1)	17.0% (14.2, 20.3)	William "Will" Boddie, Jr
	School Super.	91.0% (88.8, 92.8)	15.1% (12.7, 17.8)	Alisha Thomas Searcy
2022 Runoff	U.S. Senator	94.6% (92.5, 96.6)	27.5% (24.8, 30.2)	Raphael Warnock

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Table A8: Ecological Inference Results — Enacted CD 8

		Minority Voters	White Voters	Minority Pref. Cand.
2012 General	U.S. President	98.2% (97.3, 98.8)	8.9% (8.5, 9.4)	Barack Obama
2014 General	U.S. Senator	97.5% (96.1, 98.4)	11.6% (11.1, 12.2)	Michelle Nunn
	Governor	97.3% (95.9, 98.4)	13.5% (13.0, 14.1)	Jason Carter
	Lt. Governor	97.4% (96.2, 98.3)	7.3% (6.9, 7.8)	Connie Stokes
	Sec. of State	97.2% (95.9, 98.2)	7.9% (7.4, 8.4)	Doreen Carter
	Attorney General	96.9% (95.5, 98.0)	9.0% (8.5, 9.7)	Gregory Hecht
	Com. Agriculture	96.6% (95.2, 97.7)	8.0% (7.4, 8.6)	Christopher Irvin
	Com. Insurance	97.7% (96.4, 98.6)	8.4% (7.9, 8.9)	Elizabeth Johnson
	Com. Labor	97.2% (95.9, 98.2)	8.2% (7.8, 8.8)	Robbin Shipp
	School Super.	97.5% (96.3, 98.5)	10.4% (9.9, 10.9)	Valarie Wilson
2016 General	U.S. President	98.1% (97.2, 98.8)	6.9% (6.5, 7.3)	Hillary Clinton
	U.S. Senator	95.3% (93.8, 96.5)	3.8% (3.4, 4.5)	Jim Barksdale
2018 General	Governor	98.1% (97.0, 98.8)	5.3% (4.9, 5.9)	Stacey Abrams
	Lt. Governor	97.3% (96.2, 98.1)	5.1% (4.7, 5.6)	Sarah Riggs Amico
	Sec. of State	98.0% (97.0, 98.8)	7.9% (7.5, 8.4)	John Barrow
	Attorney General	97.6% (96.6, 98.4)	5.8% (5.4, 6.3)	Charlie Bailey
	Com. Agriculture	97.0% (96.0, 97.8)	3.6% (3.2, 4.1)	Fred Swann
	Com. Insurance	98.0% (97.1, 98.6)	4.7% (4.3, 5.1)	Janice Laws
	Com. Labor	97.5% (96.3, 98.2)	4.4% (4.0, 5.0)	Richard Keatley
	School Super.	97.4% (96.5, 98.1)	3.7% (3.3, 4.1)	Otha Thornton
	Public Serv. Com. 3	97.8% (96.7, 98.5)	5.7% (5.2, 6.2)	Lindy Miller
	Public Serv. Com. 5	97.7% (96.6, 98.4)	5.2% (4.8, 5.7)	Dawn Randolph
2018 Runoff	Sec. of State	97.7% (96.5, 98.6)	8.2% (7.6, 8.8)	John Barrow
	Public Serv. Com. 3	97.9% (96.8, 98.7)	7.0% (6.5, 7.6)	Lindy Miller
2020 General	U.S. President	98.3% (97.4, 98.9)	6.6% (6.2, 7.0)	Joe Biden
	U.S. Senator	97.7% (96.6, 98.4)	5.6% (5.2, 6.1)	Jon Ossoff
	Public Serv. Com. 1	97.1% (96.1, 97.9)	4.2% (3.8, 4.7)	Robert Bryant
	Public Serv. Com. 4	97.7% (96.8, 98.4)	4.9% (4.5, 5.4)	Daniel Blackman
2021 Runoff	U.S. Senator (Perdue)	98.2% (97.3, 98.9)	7.2% (6.8, 7.7)	Jon Ossoff
	U.S. Senator (Loeffler)	98.5% (97.6, 99.1)	7.3% (6.9, 7.8)	Raphael Warnock
	Public Serv. Com. 4	98.3% (97.4, 98.9)	5.9% (5.5, 6.3)	Daniel Blackman
2022 General	U.S. Senator	98.1% (96.9, 98.9)	6.6% (6.2, 7.2)	Raphael Warnock
	Governor	96.5% (94.9, 97.5)	3.2% (2.7, 3.9)	Stacey Abrams
	Lt. Governor	96.7% (95.5, 97.6)	3.7% (3.2, 4.2)	Charlie Bailey
	Sec. of State	95.1% (93.7, 96.3)	2.8% (2.3, 3.4)	Bee Nguyen
	Attorney General	97.2% (96.0, 98.1)	4.0% (3.6, 4.6)	Jennifer "Jen" Jordan
	Com. Agriculture	94.5% (92.8, 95.8)	3.2% (2.7, 3.9)	Nakita Hemingway
	Com. Insurance	96.4% (95.0, 97.5)	3.2% (2.7, 3.8)	Janice Laws Robinson
	Com. Labor	96.3% (94.9, 97.3)	3.6% (3.1, 4.2)	William "Will" Boddie, Jr
	School Super.	96.2% (94.9, 97.2)	2.9% (2.5, 3.5)	Alisha Thomas Searcy
2022 Runoff	U.S. Senator	98.2% (97.2, 99.0)	6.4% (6.0, 7.0)	Raphael Warnock

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Table A9: Ecological Inference Results — Enacted CD 9

		Minority Voters	White Voters	Minority Pref. Cand.
2012 General	U.S. President	89.8% (84.4, 94.2)	11.4% (10.5, 12.5)	Barack Obama
2014 General	U.S. Senator	86.3% (80.0, 91.8)	14.7% (13.6, 15.8)	Michelle Nunn
	Governor	85.7% (79.2, 91.4)	13.9% (12.8, 15.1)	Jason Carter
	Lt. Governor	78.9% (72.0, 85.2)	10.9% (9.8, 12.2)	Connie Stokes
	Sec. of State	80.2% (73.6, 85.8)	11.9% (10.8, 13.2)	Doreen Carter
	Attorney General	81.5% (75.4, 86.9)	12.5% (11.4, 13.6)	Gregory Hecht
	Com. Agriculture	76.8% (70.7, 83.1)	12.3% (11.1, 13.5)	Christopher Irvin
	Com. Insurance	83.5% (77.5, 89.2)	11.3% (10.3, 12.5)	Elizabeth Johnson
	Com. Labor	81.1% (74.8, 87.2)	12.3% (11.2, 13.5)	Robbin Shipp
	School Super.	85.2% (78.8, 91.0)	13.5% (12.5, 14.8)	Valarie Wilson
2016 General	U.S. President	94.7% (91.8, 96.8)	9.2% (8.6, 10.0)	Hillary Clinton
	U.S. Senator	84.5% (80.7, 88.0)	8.7% (7.8, 9.7)	Jim Barksdale
2018 General	Governor	96.9% (95.4, 98.2)	8.5% (8.1, 9.0)	Stacey Abrams
	Lt. Governor	96.3% (94.2, 97.9)	8.5% (8.0, 9.2)	Sarah Riggs Amico
	Sec. of State	96.7% (95.0, 98.0)	9.3% (8.8, 9.8)	John Barrow
	Attorney General	96.2% (94.3, 97.7)	9.1% (8.7, 9.7)	Charlie Bailey
	Com. Agriculture	95.5% (93.5, 97.1)	7.0% (6.5, 7.6)	Fred Swann
	Com. Insurance	96.4% (94.5, 97.9)	7.9% (7.5, 8.5)	Janice Laws
	Com. Labor	95.8% (93.7, 97.4)	7.6% (7.1, 8.3)	Richard Keatley
	School Super.	95.7% (93.6, 97.3)	6.9% (6.4, 7.5)	Otha Thornton
	Public Serv. Com. 3	96.7% (94.8, 98.2)	8.9% (8.4, 9.5)	Lindy Miller
	Public Serv. Com. 5	96.2% (94.3, 97.6)	8.3% (7.8, 8.8)	Dawn Randolph
2018 Runoff	Sec. of State	95.9% (93.2, 97.8)	11.6% (11.1, 12.2)	John Barrow
	Public Serv. Com. 3	95.8% (93.5, 97.5)	13.1% (12.6, 13.6)	Lindy Miller
2020 General	U.S. President	95.5% (93.5, 97.0)	9.2% (8.7, 10.0)	Joe Biden
	U.S. Senator	94.4% (92.4, 96.1)	8.3% (7.7, 9.0)	Jon Ossoff
	Public Serv. Com. 1	93.1% (90.9, 95.1)	7.2% (6.5, 8.0)	Robert Bryant
	Public Serv. Com. 4	93.5% (90.7, 95.3)	7.5% (6.8, 8.4)	Daniel Blackman
2021 Runoff	U.S. Senator (Perdue)	97.2% (95.7, 98.3)	9.7% (9.3, 10.2)	Jon Ossoff
	U.S. Senator (Loeffler)	97.4% (95.8, 98.5)	10.2% (9.8, 10.8)	Raphael Warnock
	Public Serv. Com. 4	96.4% (94.7, 97.7)	8.6% (8.1, 9.2)	Daniel Blackman
2022 General	U.S. Senator	96.2% (94.3, 97.6)	10.4% (9.9, 11.0)	Raphael Warnock
	Governor	92.7% (90.1, 94.7)	5.5% (4.9, 6.3)	Stacey Abrams
	Lt. Governor	94.9% (92.8, 96.6)	7.1% (6.5, 7.7)	Charlie Bailey
	Sec. of State	92.0% (89.6, 94.0)	5.4% (4.8, 6.2)	Bee Nguyen
	Attorney General	95.2% (93.2, 96.8)	6.9% (6.4, 7.5)	Jennifer "Jen" Jordan
	Com. Agriculture	93.0% (90.6, 94.8)	5.3% (4.7, 6.0)	Nakita Hemingway
	Com. Insurance	93.3% (90.8, 95.3)	5.8% (5.2, 6.5)	Janice Laws Robinson
	Com. Labor	93.8% (91.3, 95.7)	5.9% (5.4, 6.7)	William "Will" Boddie, Jr
	School Super.	92.7% (90.2, 94.8)	5.8% (5.2, 6.6)	Alisha Thomas Searcy
2022 Runoff	U.S. Senator	96.4% (94.4, 97.8)	11.1% (10.6, 11.7)	Raphael Warnock

Table A10: Ecological Inference Results — Enacted CD 10

		Minority Voters	White Voters	Minority Pref. Cand.
2012 General	U.S. President	89.8% (87.4, 91.7)	13.4% (12.6, 14.4)	Barack Obama
2014 General	U.S. Senator	96.2% (94.4, 97.6)	14.4% (13.8, 15.0)	Michelle Nunn
	Governor	96.3% (94.6, 97.7)	14.6% (14.0, 15.2)	Jason Carter
	Lt. Governor	91.1% (88.5, 93.2)	10.7% (10.0, 11.7)	Connie Stokes
	Sec. of State	92.4% (90.1, 94.3)	10.7% (10.0, 11.5)	Doreen Carter
	Attorney General	94.6% (92.7, 96.1)	11.8% (11.2, 12.5)	Gregory Hecht
	Com. Agriculture	91.7% (89.3, 93.7)	9.9% (9.1, 10.7)	Christopher Irvin
	Com. Insurance	93.1% (90.8, 95.0)	11.1% (10.4, 11.9)	Elizabeth Johnson
	Com. Labor	93.5% (90.9, 95.5)	11.5% (10.8, 12.4)	Robbin Shipp
	School Super.	95.4% (93.2, 97.0)	13.1% (12.5, 13.8)	Valarie Wilson
2016 General	U.S. President	93.7% (91.6, 95.3)	12.5% (11.9, 13.4)	Hillary Clinton
	U.S. Senator	89.9% (87.5, 91.9)	9.9% (9.1, 10.9)	Jim Barksdale
2018 General	Governor	95.3% (93.7, 96.6)	12.4% (11.8, 13.1)	Stacey Abrams
	Lt. Governor	93.9% (91.8, 95.5)	12.5% (11.8, 13.4)	Sarah Riggs Amico
	Sec. of State	94.7% (92.5, 96.3)	14.0% (13.3, 15.0)	John Barrow
	Attorney General	94.9% (92.7, 96.6)	12.7% (12.0, 13.6)	Charlie Bailey
	Com. Agriculture	93.3% (91.1, 94.8)	10.3% (9.7, 11.3)	Fred Swann
	Com. Insurance	94.2% (92.2, 95.7)	12.1% (11.4, 12.9)	Janice Laws
	Com. Labor	93.5% (91.6, 95.2)	11.5% (10.8, 12.3)	Richard Keatley
	School Super.	92.5% (90.5, 94.1)	11.8% (11.0, 12.6)	Otha Thornton
	Public Serv. Com. 3	95.1% (93.4, 96.5)	12.5% (11.9, 13.3)	Lindy Miller
	Public Serv. Com. 5	94.9% (92.9, 96.3)	12.0% (11.3, 12.8)	Dawn Randolph
2018 Runoff	Sec. of State	95.4% (93.3, 97.1)	18.3% (17.6, 19.0)	John Barrow
	Public Serv. Com. 3	96.4% (94.6, 97.8)	18.4% (17.9, 19.1)	Lindy Miller
2020 General	U.S. President	97.4% (95.9, 98.4)	13.1% (12.6, 13.8)	Joe Biden
	U.S. Senator	96.9% (95.5, 98.0)	12.1% (11.6, 12.8)	Jon Ossoff
	Public Serv. Com. 1	95.8% (94.2, 97.0)	11.1% (10.5, 11.8)	Robert Bryant
	Public Serv. Com. 4	96.3% (94.7, 97.5)	11.3% (10.8, 12.0)	Daniel Blackman
2021 Runoff	U.S. Senator (Perdue)	97.6% (96.3, 98.6)	13.9% (13.4, 14.6)	Jon Ossoff
	U.S. Senator (Loeffler)	97.6% (95.9, 98.6)	14.5% (14.0, 15.3)	Raphael Warnock
	Public Serv. Com. 4	97.4% (96.0, 98.3)	12.6% (12.1, 13.2)	Daniel Blackman
2022 General	U.S. Senator	97.1% (95.7, 98.3)	14.8% (14.2, 15.4)	Raphael Warnock
	Governor	93.8% (92.1, 95.2)	10.6% (10.0, 11.3)	Stacey Abrams
	Lt. Governor	95.6% (93.5, 97.0)	11.7% (11.1, 12.6)	Charlie Bailey
	Sec. of State	92.3% (89.9, 94.1)	10.5% (9.8, 11.5)	Bee Nguyen
	Attorney General	95.5% (93.7, 96.9)	11.7% (11.1, 12.5)	Jennifer "Jen" Jordan
	Com. Agriculture	93.2% (91.2, 94.7)	10.2% (9.5, 11.0)	Nakita Hemingway
	Com. Insurance	93.6% (91.8, 95.2)	10.7% (10.1, 11.5)	Janice Laws Robinson
	Com. Labor	94.0% (91.9, 95.5)	11.1% (10.5, 12.0)	William "Will" Boddie, Jr
	School Super.	93.4% (91.6, 94.9)	10.1% (9.5, 10.9)	Alisha Thomas Searcy
2022 Runoff	U.S. Senator	97.2% (95.8, 98.3)	15.4% (14.8, 16.0)	Raphael Warnock

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Table A11: Ecological Inference Results — Enacted CD 11

		Minority Voters	White Voters	Minority Pref. Cand.
2012 General	U.S. President	95.8% (94.2, 97.1)	14.1% (13.6, 14.6)	Barack Obama
2014 General	U.S. Senator	96.8% (95.1, 98.1)	16.0% (15.5, 16.5)	Michelle Nunn
	Governor	96.8% (95.0, 98.2)	16.0% (15.5, 16.6)	Jason Carter
	Lt. Governor	97.1% (95.3, 98.4)	9.9% (9.5, 10.5)	Connie Stokes
	Sec. of State	96.9% (95.2, 98.2)	11.0% (10.6, 11.5)	Doreen Carter
	Attorney General	96.8% (95.0, 98.2)	11.1% (10.7, 11.7)	Gregory Hecht
	Com. Agriculture	97.1% (95.5, 98.2)	9.9% (9.4, 10.4)	Christopher Irvin
	Com. Insurance	96.7% (95.1, 98.0)	11.6% (11.2, 12.1)	Elizabeth Johnson
	Com. Labor	97.0% (95.4, 98.3)	11.7% (11.3, 12.3)	Robbin Shipp
	School Super.	97.0% (95.2, 98.3)	14.3% (13.8, 14.9)	Valarie Wilson
2016 General	U.S. President	96.9% (95.1, 98.2)	16.8% (16.3, 17.5)	Hillary Clinton
	U.S. Senator	97.8% (96.5, 98.8)	9.9% (9.4, 10.4)	Jim Barksdale
2018 General	Governor	96.6% (94.6, 98.0)	19.2% (18.6, 20.1)	Stacey Abrams
	Lt. Governor	96.7% (94.8, 98.2)	18.2% (17.6, 19.0)	Sarah Riggs Amico
	Sec. of State	97.1% (95.3, 98.4)	18.6% (18.0, 19.4)	John Barrow
	Attorney General	97.4% (95.8, 98.5)	18.0% (17.4, 18.7)	Charlie Bailey
	Com. Agriculture	97.0% (95.1, 98.2)	15.5% (14.9, 16.3)	Fred Swann
	Com. Insurance	97.0% (95.3, 98.2)	17.1% (16.6, 17.8)	Janice Laws
	Com. Labor	97.0% (95.2, 98.3)	16.0% (15.4, 16.8)	Richard Keatley
	School Super.	97.6% (96.2, 98.7)	14.8% (14.3, 15.5)	Otha Thornton
	Public Serv. Com. 3	97.0% (95.5, 98.3)	18.3% (17.8, 19.0)	Lindy Miller
	Public Serv. Com. 5	97.0% (95.3, 98.3)	17.2% (16.6, 17.9)	Dawn Randolph
2018 Runoff	Sec. of State	95.9% (93.7, 97.7)	19.8% (19.2, 20.6)	John Barrow
	Public Serv. Com. 3	95.6% (92.9, 97.5)	21.3% (20.6, 22.2)	Lindy Miller
2020 General	U.S. President	97.0% (95.2, 98.2)	20.1% (19.5, 20.9)	Joe Biden
	U.S. Senator	96.9% (95.3, 98.2)	18.1% (17.5, 18.8)	Jon Ossoff
	Public Serv. Com. 1	97.0% (95.3, 98.2)	15.7% (15.1, 16.4)	Robert Bryant
	Public Serv. Com. 4	97.4% (96.1, 98.4)	16.2% (15.7, 16.9)	Daniel Blackman
2021 Runoff	U.S. Senator (Perdue)	97.0% (95.4, 98.3)	19.7% (19.1, 20.5)	Jon Ossoff
	U.S. Senator (Loeffler)	97.3% (95.8, 98.4)	20.6% (20.1, 21.3)	Raphael Warnock
	Public Serv. Com. 4	97.1% (94.9, 98.4)	18.0% (17.4, 18.9)	Daniel Blackman
2022 General	U.S. Senator	96.6% (94.6, 98.1)	21.2% (20.6, 22.1)	Raphael Warnock
	Governor	96.0% (93.6, 97.6)	13.9% (13.2, 14.9)	Stacey Abrams
	Lt. Governor	96.2% (93.9, 97.9)	16.5% (15.7, 17.5)	Charlie Bailey
	Sec. of State	96.7% (94.9, 98.1)	12.5% (11.9, 13.3)	Bee Nguyen
	Attorney General	97.0% (95.1, 98.3)	15.9% (15.3, 16.7)	Jennifer "Jen" Jordan
	Com. Agriculture	96.1% (94.0, 97.7)	13.3% (12.6, 14.2)	Nakita Hemingway
	Com. Insurance	96.2% (94.2, 97.7)	13.4% (12.8, 14.3)	Janice Laws Robinson
	Com. Labor	96.4% (94.5, 97.8)	14.3% (13.7, 15.1)	William "Will" Boddie, Jr
	School Super.	96.7% (94.9, 98.1)	13.6% (13.0, 14.3)	Alisha Thomas Searcy
2022 Runoff	U.S. Senator	96.3% (94.1, 97.8)	22.2% (21.5, 23.1)	Raphael Warnock

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Table A12: Ecological Inference Results — Enacted CD 12

		Minority Voters	White Voters	Minority Pref. Cand.
2012 General	U.S. President	94.8% (94.0, 95.6)	11.0% (10.4, 11.6)	Barack Obama
2014 General	U.S. Senator	97.9% (97.2, 98.5)	10.2% (9.8, 10.7)	Michelle Nunn
	Governor	97.0% (96.2, 97.7)	10.0% (9.5, 10.5)	Jason Carter
	Lt. Governor	97.3% (96.5, 97.9)	5.1% (4.7, 5.6)	Connie Stokes
	Sec. of State	97.4% (96.7, 98.0)	5.4% (5.0, 5.9)	Doreen Carter
	Attorney General	97.0% (96.2, 97.6)	6.0% (5.6, 6.5)	Gregory Hecht
	Com. Agriculture	97.3% (96.6, 97.9)	5.6% (5.2, 6.1)	Christopher Irvin
	Com. Insurance	97.7% (97.0, 98.2)	6.4% (6.0, 6.9)	Elizabeth Johnson
	Com. Labor	97.4% (96.7, 98.0)	5.9% (5.5, 6.4)	Robbin Shipp
	School Super.	97.9% (97.3, 98.5)	9.2% (8.7, 9.6)	Valarie Wilson
2016 General	U.S. President	98.7% (98.3, 99.1)	6.0% (5.6, 6.4)	Hillary Clinton
	U.S. Senator	94.4% (93.6, 95.0)	2.7% (2.4, 3.2)	Jim Barksdale
2018 General	Governor	98.8% (98.4, 99.2)	5.1% (4.8, 5.5)	Stacey Abrams
	Lt. Governor	98.2% (97.6, 98.6)	4.8% (4.4, 5.2)	Sarah Riggs Amico
	Sec. of State	98.5% (97.9, 98.9)	12.6% (12.1, 13.0)	John Barrow
	Attorney General	98.3% (97.8, 98.7)	5.5% (5.1, 5.9)	Charlie Bailey
	Com. Agriculture	97.6% (97.0, 98.1)	3.5% (3.2, 3.9)	Fred Swann
	Com. Insurance	98.4% (97.9, 98.8)	4.0% (3.7, 4.4)	Janice Laws
	Com. Labor	98.2% (97.7, 98.6)	3.9% (3.6, 4.3)	Richard Keatley
	School Super.	97.9% (97.3, 98.3)	3.6% (3.3, 4.0)	Otha Thornton
	Public Serv. Com. 3	98.6% (98.2, 99.0)	4.7% (4.4, 5.1)	Lindy Miller
	Public Serv. Com. 5	98.6% (98.1, 99.0)	4.6% (4.2, 4.9)	Dawn Randolph
2018 Runoff	Sec. of State	98.4% (97.7, 98.9)	11.8% (11.3, 12.4)	John Barrow
	Public Serv. Com. 3	98.4% (97.8, 98.9)	7.4% (6.8, 7.9)	Lindy Miller
2020 General	U.S. President	98.5% (98.0, 98.9)	7.3% (6.9, 7.8)	Joe Biden
	U.S. Senator	98.0% (97.4, 98.5)	6.2% (5.8, 6.7)	Jon Ossoff
	Public Serv. Com. 1	98.2% (97.7, 98.7)	4.5% (4.2, 4.9)	Robert Bryant
	Public Serv. Com. 4	98.4% (98.0, 98.8)	4.9% (4.5, 5.3)	Daniel Blackman
2021 Runoff	U.S. Senator (Perdue)	98.7% (98.2, 99.1)	7.7% (7.3, 8.2)	Jon Ossoff
	U.S. Senator (Loeffler)	98.7% (98.1, 99.1)	8.0% (7.6, 8.5)	Raphael Warnock
	Public Serv. Com. 4	98.7% (98.2, 99.0)	6.2% (5.8, 6.6)	Daniel Blackman
2022 General	U.S. Senator	98.5% (97.9, 99.0)	8.0% (7.5, 8.5)	Raphael Warnock
	Governor	97.4% (96.7, 98.0)	4.3% (3.9, 4.8)	Stacey Abrams
	Lt. Governor	97.2% (96.4, 97.8)	5.0% (4.6, 5.6)	Charlie Bailey
	Sec. of State	95.6% (94.8, 96.4)	3.7% (3.3, 4.3)	Bee Nguyen
	Attorney General	97.8% (97.2, 98.3)	5.2% (4.8, 5.7)	Jennifer "Jen" Jordan
	Com. Agriculture	97.2% (96.4, 97.8)	4.1% (3.7, 4.6)	Nakita Hemingway
	Com. Insurance	97.4% (96.6, 98.0)	4.1% (3.7, 4.6)	Janice Laws Robinson
	Com. Labor	97.7% (97.0, 98.3)	4.4% (4.0, 4.9)	William "Will" Boddie, Jr
	School Super.	97.0% (96.3, 97.6)	4.3% (3.9, 4.8)	Alisha Thomas Searcy
2022 Runoff	U.S. Senator	98.5% (97.9, 99.0)	7.9% (7.4, 8.4)	Raphael Warnock

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Table A13: Ecological Inference Results — Enacted CD 13

		Minority Voters	White Voters	Minority Pref. Cand.
2012 General	U.S. President	99.2% (98.9, 99.4)	11.5% (10.7, 12.3)	Barack Obama
2014 General	U.S. Senator	99.0% (98.7, 99.3)	14.4% (13.5, 15.3)	Michelle Nunn
	Governor	98.2% (97.7, 98.6)	13.6% (12.5, 14.9)	Jason Carter
	Lt. Governor	95.9% (95.4, 96.4)	8.2% (7.1, 9.5)	Connie Stokes
	Sec. of State	97.0% (96.4, 97.4)	8.3% (7.2, 9.6)	Doreen Carter
	Attorney General	97.1% (96.6, 97.6)	10.2% (9.0, 11.5)	Gregory Hecht
	Com. Agriculture	95.3% (94.7, 95.8)	8.0% (6.8, 9.4)	Christopher Irvin
	Com. Insurance	97.3% (96.8, 97.8)	9.2% (8.0, 10.6)	Elizabeth Johnson
	Com. Labor	97.5% (97.0, 98.0)	9.2% (8.1, 10.4)	Robbin Shipp
	School Super.	98.5% (98.1, 98.9)	11.1% (10.1, 12.2)	Valarie Wilson
2016 General	U.S. President	98.8% (98.5, 99.1)	14.6% (13.7, 15.6)	Hillary Clinton
	U.S. Senator	94.7% (94.1, 95.2)	10.7% (9.2, 12.4)	Jim Barksdale
2018 General	Governor	99.1% (98.7, 99.3)	16.9% (15.9, 18.1)	Stacey Abrams
	Lt. Governor	98.4% (98.0, 98.7)	15.9% (14.7, 17.3)	Sarah Riggs Amico
	Sec. of State	98.8% (98.5, 99.1)	16.3% (15.3, 17.5)	John Barrow
	Attorney General	98.0% (97.6, 98.4)	16.1% (14.7, 17.6)	Charlie Bailey
	Com. Agriculture	97.3% (96.8, 97.7)	13.7% (12.2, 15.3)	Fred Swann
	Com. Insurance	98.8% (98.4, 99.1)	14.5% (13.4, 15.8)	Janice Laws
	Com. Labor	97.8% (97.4, 98.2)	13.8% (12.5, 15.3)	Richard Keatley
	School Super.	97.6% (97.2, 98.0)	13.1% (11.9, 14.6)	Otha Thornton
	Public Serv. Com. 3	98.7% (98.4, 99.0)	16.6% (15.6, 17.9)	Lindy Miller
	Public Serv. Com. 5	98.5% (98.1, 98.8)	15.2% (14.1, 16.5)	Dawn Randolph
2018 Runoff	Sec. of State	98.9% (98.5, 99.2)	18.0% (16.9, 19.4)	John Barrow
	Public Serv. Com. 3	98.9% (98.4, 99.2)	19.9% (18.6, 21.3)	Lindy Miller
2020 General	U.S. President	96.5% (95.9, 97.0)	20.5% (18.7, 22.8)	Joe Biden
	U.S. Senator	97.2% (96.6, 97.7)	18.0% (16.2, 20.0)	Jon Ossoff
	Public Serv. Com. 1	97.2% (96.6, 97.6)	15.9% (14.3, 17.8)	Robert Bryant
	Public Serv. Com. 4	97.6% (97.1, 98.0)	16.5% (15.0, 18.3)	Daniel Blackman
2021 Runoff	U.S. Senator (Perdue)	98.7% (98.4, 99.0)	18.7% (17.6, 20.0)	Jon Ossoff
	U.S. Senator (Loeffler)	98.8% (98.5, 99.1)	19.9% (18.8, 21.3)	Raphael Warnock
	Public Serv. Com. 4	98.7% (98.4, 99.0)	16.3% (15.3, 17.5)	Daniel Blackman
2022 General	U.S. Senator	98.9% (98.5, 99.2)	22.8% (21.6, 24.2)	Raphael Warnock
	Governor	97.3% (96.9, 97.7)	14.8% (13.5, 16.4)	Stacey Abrams
	Lt. Governor	97.9% (97.5, 98.3)	17.6% (16.3, 19.2)	Charlie Bailey
	Sec. of State	95.2% (94.6, 95.7)	15.4% (13.4, 17.6)	Bee Nguyen
	Attorney General	97.5% (97.1, 97.9)	17.2% (15.8, 19.0)	Jennifer "Jen" Jordan
	Com. Agriculture	97.7% (97.3, 98.0)	14.0% (12.7, 15.6)	Nakita Hemingway
	Com. Insurance	97.0% (96.5, 97.5)	14.6% (13.0, 16.5)	Janice Laws Robinson
	Com. Labor	98.0% (97.5, 98.3)	15.3% (14.0, 16.9)	William "Will" Boddie, Jr
	School Super.	97.1% (96.7, 97.5)	14.9% (13.5, 16.6)	Alisha Thomas Searcy
2022 Runoff	U.S. Senator	98.9% (98.6, 99.2)	24.0% (22.6, 25.4)	Raphael Warnock

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Table A14: Ecological Inference Results — Enacted CD 14

		Minority Voters	White Voters	Minority Pref. Cand.
2012 General	U.S. President	93.4% (89.5, 96.8)	15.0% (14.1, 16.0)	Barack Obama
2014 General	U.S. Senator	94.1% (90.2, 96.8)	15.7% (14.9, 16.7)	Michelle Nunn
	Governor	91.4% (86.7, 95.4)	19.4% (18.3, 20.6)	Jason Carter
	Lt. Governor	89.0% (84.0, 93.5)	13.4% (12.3, 14.7)	Connie Stokes
	Sec. of State	91.6% (87.2, 95.3)	13.5% (12.5, 14.6)	Doreen Carter
	Attorney General	90.5% (86.1, 94.3)	14.1% (13.2, 15.3)	Gregory Hecht
	Com. Agriculture	90.4% (85.3, 94.7)	12.7% (11.7, 14.0)	Christopher Irvin
	Com. Insurance	93.7% (90.6, 96.4)	13.3% (12.6, 14.1)	Elizabeth Johnson
	Com. Labor	93.3% (89.4, 96.2)	13.8% (13.0, 14.8)	Robbin Shipp
	School Super.	92.3% (88.3, 95.8)	16.4% (15.5, 17.4)	Valarie Wilson
2016 General	U.S. President	96.9% (95.0, 98.2)	8.1% (7.6, 8.7)	Hillary Clinton
	U.S. Senator	94.5% (92.0, 96.4)	6.9% (6.3, 7.7)	Jim Barksdale
2018 General	Governor	97.6% (96.2, 98.7)	8.6% (8.2, 9.2)	Stacey Abrams
	Lt. Governor	97.4% (95.7, 98.5)	8.8% (8.3, 9.4)	Sarah Riggs Amico
	Sec. of State	97.7% (96.2, 98.8)	9.5% (9.0, 10.0)	John Barrow
	Attorney General	97.4% (95.8, 98.5)	9.4% (8.9, 9.9)	Charlie Bailey
	Com. Agriculture	97.4% (95.9, 98.5)	7.5% (7.0, 8.0)	Fred Swann
	Com. Insurance	97.6% (96.1, 98.7)	8.5% (8.1, 9.1)	Janice Laws
	Com. Labor	97.6% (96.1, 98.7)	8.0% (7.6, 8.6)	Richard Keatley
	School Super.	97.5% (96.0, 98.6)	7.4% (7.0, 8.0)	Otha Thornton
	Public Serv. Com. 3	97.3% (95.7, 98.6)	9.1% (8.6, 9.7)	Lindy Miller
	Public Serv. Com. 5	97.4% (95.9, 98.6)	8.6% (8.2, 9.2)	Dawn Randolph
2018 Runoff	Sec. of State	96.8% (94.1, 98.5)	10.6% (10.0, 11.5)	John Barrow
	Public Serv. Com. 3	96.8% (94.5, 98.3)	11.7% (11.1, 12.4)	Lindy Miller
2020 General	U.S. President	97.3% (95.7, 98.4)	9.2% (8.8, 9.7)	Joe Biden
	U.S. Senator	97.0% (95.6, 98.1)	8.8% (8.4, 9.3)	Jon Ossoff
	Public Serv. Com. 1	97.1% (95.6, 98.2)	7.2% (6.7, 7.7)	Robert Bryant
	Public Serv. Com. 4	97.5% (96.1, 98.4)	7.8% (7.4, 8.3)	Daniel Blackman
2021 Runoff	U.S. Senator (Perdue)	97.4% (96.0, 98.5)	10.6% (10.2, 11.1)	Jon Ossoff
	U.S. Senator (Loeffler)	97.7% (96.3, 98.7)	10.7% (10.3, 11.2)	Raphael Warnock
	Public Serv. Com. 4	97.9% (96.5, 98.8)	9.4% (9.0, 9.9)	Daniel Blackman
2022 General	U.S. Senator	97.1% (95.3, 98.3)	11.3% (10.8, 11.8)	Raphael Warnock
	Governor	97.3% (95.8, 98.4)	5.7% (5.3, 6.2)	Stacey Abrams
	Lt. Governor	97.3% (95.3, 98.5)	7.8% (7.4, 8.5)	Charlie Bailey
	Sec. of State	97.4% (95.9, 98.4)	5.1% (4.7, 5.6)	Bee Nguyen
	Attorney General	97.2% (95.3, 98.4)	7.8% (7.3, 8.3)	Jennifer "Jen" Jordan
	Com. Agriculture	97.3% (95.9, 98.4)	6.0% (5.6, 6.4)	Nakita Hemingway
	Com. Insurance	97.4% (95.8, 98.4)	6.4% (6.0, 6.9)	Janice Laws Robinson
	Com. Labor	97.6% (96.3, 98.6)	6.7% (6.3, 7.1)	William "Will" Boddie, Jr
	School Super.	97.6% (96.3, 98.6)	6.3% (5.9, 6.8)	Alisha Thomas Searcy
2022 Runoff	U.S. Senator	97.1% (95.3, 98.3)	11.1% (10.7, 11.7)	Raphael Warnock

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Table A15: Ecological Inference Results — Remedial CD 1

		Minority Voters	White Voters	Minority Pref. Cand.
2012 General	U.S. President	97.6% (96.7, 98.3)	13.9% (13.4, 14.4)	Barack Obama
2014 General	U.S. Senator	97.6% (96.7, 98.4)	15.6% (15.1, 16.1)	Michelle Nunn
	Governor	97.1% (96.1, 97.9)	15.8% (15.3, 16.3)	Jason Carter
	Lt. Governor	97.8% (97.0, 98.4)	11.1% (10.7, 11.5)	Connie Stokes
	Sec. of State	97.4% (96.6, 98.1)	11.2% (10.7, 11.6)	Doreen Carter
	Attorney General	97.4% (96.5, 98.1)	11.7% (11.2, 12.2)	Gregory Hecht
	Com. Agriculture	97.1% (96.2, 97.8)	11.5% (11.0, 12.0)	Christopher Irvin
	Com. Insurance	97.9% (97.1, 98.6)	12.5% (12.1, 13.0)	Elizabeth Johnson
	Com. Labor	97.6% (96.7, 98.2)	11.8% (11.4, 12.3)	Robbin Shipp
	School Super.	97.9% (97.1, 98.6)	14.0% (13.6, 14.5)	Valarie Wilson
2016 General	U.S. President	97.5% (96.4, 98.3)	12.2% (11.7, 12.8)	Hillary Clinton
	U.S. Senator	93.7% (92.5, 94.7)	8.2% (7.7, 8.8)	Jim Barksdale
2018 General	Governor	96.6% (95.4, 97.6)	13.0% (12.4, 13.6)	Stacey Abrams
	Lt. Governor	96.5% (95.3, 97.4)	12.5% (12.0, 13.2)	Sarah Riggs Amico
	Sec. of State	97.3% (96.1, 98.2)	16.6% (16.1, 17.3)	John Barrow
	Attorney General	96.9% (95.9, 97.7)	12.5% (12.0, 13.1)	Charlie Bailey
	Com. Agriculture	96.0% (94.8, 96.9)	11.0% (10.5, 11.7)	Fred Swann
	Com. Insurance	96.6% (95.4, 97.6)	11.6% (11.1, 12.3)	Janice Laws
	Com. Labor	96.5% (95.4, 97.4)	11.3% (10.8, 11.9)	Richard Keatley
	School Super.	96.1% (95.0, 97.1)	11.1% (10.6, 11.8)	Otha Thornton
	Public Serv. Com. 3	97.0% (95.9, 97.9)	12.3% (11.7, 12.9)	Lindy Miller
	Public Serv. Com. 5	97.1% (96.0, 97.9)	12.0% (11.5, 12.6)	Dawn Randolph
2018 Runoff	Sec. of State	96.9% (95.5, 97.9)	15.9% (15.3, 16.7)	John Barrow
	Public Serv. Com. 3	97.2% (95.9, 98.1)	13.9% (13.3, 14.6)	Lindy Miller
2020 General	U.S. President	95.6% (93.6, 96.9)	11.0% (10.3, 11.9)	Joe Biden
	U.S. Senator	95.0% (93.5, 96.3)	10.4% (9.8, 11.2)	Jon Ossoff
	Public Serv. Com. 1	94.8% (93.2, 96.0)	8.9% (8.3, 9.7)	Robert Bryant
	Public Serv. Com. 4	95.2% (93.3, 96.5)	9.4% (8.7, 10.3)	Daniel Blackman
2021 Runoff	U.S. Senator (Perdue)	97.1% (95.6, 98.2)	11.4% (10.8, 12.1)	Jon Ossoff
	U.S. Senator (Loeffler)	96.8% (95.3, 98.0)	11.6% (10.9, 12.3)	Raphael Warnock
	Public Serv. Com. 4	96.9% (95.5, 97.9)	10.3% (9.8, 11.0)	Daniel Blackman
2022 General	U.S. Senator	95.7% (93.4, 97.4)	7.4% (6.8, 8.2)	Raphael Warnock
	Governor	92.2% (89.6, 94.2)	4.5% (3.8, 5.4)	Stacey Abrams
	Lt. Governor	93.5% (90.9, 95.3)	5.1% (4.4, 5.9)	Charlie Bailey
	Sec. of State	90.7% (88.0, 92.7)	3.8% (3.1, 4.7)	Bee Nguyen
	Attorney General	93.7% (91.5, 95.5)	5.3% (4.7, 6.0)	Jennifer "Jen" Jordan
	Com. Agriculture	91.8% (89.1, 93.8)	4.5% (3.8, 5.4)	Nakita Hemingway
	Com. Insurance	93.0% (90.6, 94.9)	4.5% (3.9, 5.3)	Janice Laws Robinson
	Com. Labor	93.2% (90.7, 95.1)	4.6% (4.0, 5.5)	William "Will" Boddie, Jr
	School Super.	92.5% (90.1, 94.5)	4.6% (3.9, 5.4)	Alisha Thomas Searcy
2022 Runoff	U.S. Senator	96.5% (94.5, 97.9)	7.5% (6.9, 8.2)	Raphael Warnock

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Table A16: Ecological Inference Results — Remedial CD 2

		Minority Voters	White Voters	Minority Pref. Cand.
2012 General	U.S. President	99.2% (98.9, 99.5)	10.2% (9.8, 10.6)	Barack Obama
2014 General	U.S. Senator	98.9% (98.5, 99.3)	12.1% (11.6, 12.7)	Michelle Nunn
	Governor	98.5% (98.1, 98.9)	14.1% (13.6, 14.7)	Jason Carter
	Lt. Governor	98.1% (97.6, 98.5)	7.9% (7.3, 8.4)	Connie Stokes
	Sec. of State	98.3% (97.9, 98.7)	8.0% (7.5, 8.5)	Doreen Carter
	Attorney General	98.2% (97.7, 98.6)	9.0% (8.4, 9.5)	Gregory Hecht
	Com. Agriculture	98.0% (97.5, 98.5)	8.0% (7.4, 8.6)	Christopher Irvin
	Com. Insurance	98.6% (98.2, 98.9)	8.5% (8.0, 9.0)	Elizabeth Johnson
	Com. Labor	98.5% (98.1, 98.9)	8.4% (7.9, 8.9)	Robbin Shipp
	School Super.	98.9% (98.5, 99.2)	11.1% (10.6, 11.7)	Valarie Wilson
2016 General	U.S. President	98.8% (98.4, 99.1)	8.4% (8.0, 8.9)	Hillary Clinton
	U.S. Senator	94.7% (93.9, 95.3)	5.1% (4.4, 5.9)	Jim Barksdale
2018 General	Governor	99.2% (98.8, 99.4)	7.0% (6.6, 7.5)	Stacey Abrams
	Lt. Governor	98.8% (98.4, 99.1)	6.2% (5.8, 6.7)	Sarah Riggs Amico
	Sec. of State	99.0% (98.6, 99.3)	9.1% (8.6, 9.6)	John Barrow
	Attorney General	98.8% (98.4, 99.1)	7.3% (6.8, 7.8)	Charlie Bailey
	Com. Agriculture	98.2% (97.8, 98.6)	4.8% (4.3, 5.3)	Fred Swann
	Com. Insurance	99.1% (98.7, 99.4)	6.1% (5.6, 6.6)	Janice Laws
	Com. Labor	98.4% (98.0, 98.8)	5.5% (5.0, 6.0)	Richard Keatley
	School Super.	98.7% (98.3, 99.0)	4.8% (4.4, 5.3)	Otha Thornton
	Public Serv. Com. 3	99.0% (98.5, 99.3)	6.9% (6.4, 7.5)	Lindy Miller
	Public Serv. Com. 5	99.0% (98.6, 99.3)	6.4% (5.9, 6.9)	Dawn Randolph
2018 Runoff	Sec. of State	98.9% (98.4, 99.3)	10.4% (9.7, 11.1)	John Barrow
	Public Serv. Com. 3	98.9% (98.4, 99.2)	9.3% (8.7, 10.0)	Lindy Miller
2020 General	U.S. President	98.9% (98.4, 99.2)	8.0% (7.5, 8.5)	Joe Biden
	U.S. Senator	98.2% (97.7, 98.6)	6.9% (6.4, 7.6)	Jon Ossoff
	Public Serv. Com. 1	98.7% (98.3, 99.0)	5.6% (5.2, 6.1)	Robert Bryant
	Public Serv. Com. 4	98.8% (98.4, 99.1)	6.3% (5.9, 6.8)	Daniel Blackman
2021 Runoff	U.S. Senator (Perdue)	99.0% (98.5, 99.3)	9.1% (8.6, 9.7)	Jon Ossoff
	U.S. Senator (Loeffler)	99.1% (98.6, 99.4)	9.3% (8.8, 9.9)	Raphael Warnock
	Public Serv. Com. 4	99.1% (98.7, 99.4)	7.5% (7.0, 8.0)	Daniel Blackman
2022 General	U.S. Senator	98.7% (98.0, 99.2)	10.1% (9.4, 10.8)	Raphael Warnock
	Governor	98.6% (97.9, 99.0)	5.0% (4.5, 5.5)	Stacey Abrams
	Lt. Governor	98.4% (97.7, 98.9)	5.9% (5.4, 6.5)	Charlie Bailey
	Sec. of State	96.6% (95.7, 97.3)	4.4% (3.9, 5.2)	Bee Nguyen
	Attorney General	98.5% (97.9, 99.0)	5.9% (5.4, 6.5)	Jennifer "Jen" Jordan
	Com. Agriculture	98.2% (97.5, 98.7)	4.8% (4.3, 5.5)	Nakita Hemingway
	Com. Insurance	98.3% (97.6, 98.8)	4.9% (4.4, 5.5)	Janice Laws Robinson
	Com. Labor	98.5% (97.8, 99.0)	5.4% (4.9, 6.1)	William "Will" Boddie, Jr
	School Super.	98.1% (97.2, 98.6)	4.9% (4.4, 5.6)	Alisha Thomas Searcy
2022 Runoff	U.S. Senator	98.6% (97.9, 99.2)	9.9% (9.2, 10.7)	Raphael Warnock

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Table A17: Ecological Inference Results — Remedial CD 3

		Minority Voters	White Voters	Minority Pref. Cand.
2012 General	U.S. President	96.0% (94.5, 97.2)	8.2% (7.7, 8.8)	Barack Obama
2014 General	U.S. Senator	97.2% (95.9, 98.2)	10.5% (10.1, 11.1)	Michelle Nunn
	Governor	96.7% (95.2, 97.9)	11.2% (10.7, 11.8)	Jason Carter
	Lt. Governor	95.7% (94.1, 97.0)	5.7% (5.2, 6.3)	Connie Stokes
	Sec. of State	96.2% (94.8, 97.3)	6.4% (5.9, 6.9)	Doreen Carter
	Attorney General	96.9% (95.6, 98.0)	7.4% (6.9, 7.9)	Gregory Hecht
	Com. Agriculture	95.2% (93.6, 96.5)	5.7% (5.2, 6.3)	Christopher Irvin
	Com. Insurance	96.7% (95.5, 97.7)	6.5% (6.1, 6.9)	Elizabeth Johnson
	Com. Labor	96.4% (94.9, 97.6)	6.9% (6.4, 7.4)	Robbin Shipp
	School Super.	96.8% (95.4, 97.9)	8.9% (8.4, 9.4)	Valarie Wilson
2016 General	U.S. President	97.9% (97.0, 98.7)	6.8% (6.4, 7.2)	Hillary Clinton
	U.S. Senator	95.8% (94.4, 96.8)	3.7% (3.3, 4.2)	Jim Barksdale
2018 General	Governor	98.0% (97.0, 98.7)	6.4% (6.0, 6.9)	Stacey Abrams
	Lt. Governor	97.7% (96.8, 98.5)	6.0% (5.7, 6.5)	Sarah Riggs Amico
	Sec. of State	97.7% (96.6, 98.5)	7.1% (6.7, 7.6)	John Barrow
	Attorney General	97.7% (96.7, 98.5)	7.3% (6.9, 7.8)	Charlie Bailey
	Com. Agriculture	97.5% (96.6, 98.2)	4.6% (4.3, 5.0)	Fred Swann
	Com. Insurance	97.8% (97.0, 98.5)	5.5% (5.2, 5.9)	Janice Laws
	Com. Labor	97.9% (97.0, 98.6)	4.9% (4.5, 5.3)	Richard Keatley
	School Super.	97.4% (96.4, 98.1)	4.4% (4.0, 4.8)	Otha Thornton
	Public Serv. Com. 3	97.8% (96.9, 98.5)	6.6% (6.2, 7.1)	Lindy Miller
	Public Serv. Com. 5	97.9% (97.0, 98.6)	5.7% (5.4, 6.2)	Dawn Randolph
2018 Runoff	Sec. of State	97.4% (96.1, 98.3)	8.7% (8.2, 9.2)	John Barrow
	Public Serv. Com. 3	97.2% (95.8, 98.3)	10.1% (9.6, 10.7)	Lindy Miller
2020 General	U.S. President	97.9% (96.9, 98.6)	8.1% (7.7, 8.6)	Joe Biden
	U.S. Senator	98.1% (97.1, 98.8)	6.8% (6.4, 7.3)	Jon Ossoff
	Public Serv. Com. 1	98.0% (97.1, 98.6)	5.0% (4.6, 5.4)	Robert Bryant
	Public Serv. Com. 4	98.4% (97.6, 98.9)	5.6% (5.2, 5.9)	Daniel Blackman
2021 Runoff	U.S. Senator (Perdue)	98.1% (97.3, 98.8)	8.5% (8.1, 8.9)	Jon Ossoff
	U.S. Senator (Loeffler)	98.1% (97.2, 98.8)	9.1% (8.7, 9.5)	Raphael Warnock
	Public Serv. Com. 4	98.0% (97.1, 98.7)	7.0% (6.6, 7.5)	Daniel Blackman
2022 General	U.S. Senator	97.7% (96.7, 98.5)	8.6% (8.2, 9.1)	Raphael Warnock
	Governor	96.6% (95.6, 97.4)	3.5% (3.2, 4.0)	Stacey Abrams
	Lt. Governor	97.1% (96.1, 97.9)	4.9% (4.5, 5.4)	Charlie Bailey
	Sec. of State	96.1% (94.9, 96.9)	3.1% (2.8, 3.6)	Bee Nguyen
	Attorney General	97.6% (96.8, 98.3)	4.6% (4.2, 5.0)	Jennifer "Jen" Jordan
	Com. Agriculture	96.0% (95.0, 96.9)	3.2% (2.8, 3.6)	Nakita Hemingway
	Com. Insurance	96.5% (95.5, 97.3)	3.5% (3.1, 4.0)	Janice Laws Robinson
	Com. Labor	96.5% (95.5, 97.4)	3.9% (3.5, 4.4)	William "Will" Boddie, Jr
	School Super.	96.5% (95.6, 97.3)	3.4% (3.1, 3.9)	Alisha Thomas Searcy
2022 Runoff	U.S. Senator	97.9% (96.7, 98.7)	8.7% (8.3, 9.3)	Raphael Warnock

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Table A18: Ecological Inference Results — Remedial CD 4

		Minority Voters	White Voters	Minority Pref. Cand.
2012 General	U.S. President	98.9% (98.5, 99.2)	23.5% (22.8, 24.4)	Barack Obama
2014 General	U.S. Senator	98.5% (98.1, 98.9)	29.5% (28.7, 30.4)	Michelle Nunn
	Governor	97.6% (97.1, 98.0)	28.1% (27.2, 29.1)	Jason Carter
	Lt. Governor	96.4% (95.9, 96.9)	22.3% (21.4, 23.4)	Connie Stokes
	Sec. of State	96.5% (96.0, 97.0)	22.7% (21.8, 23.7)	Doreen Carter
	Attorney General	96.1% (95.6, 96.6)	24.3% (23.3, 25.4)	Gregory Hecht
	Com. Agriculture	94.9% (94.3, 95.4)	21.6% (20.5, 22.6)	Christopher Irvin
	Com. Insurance	96.7% (96.2, 97.2)	23.9% (22.9, 24.9)	Elizabeth Johnson
	Com. Labor	96.8% (96.3, 97.3)	23.2% (22.3, 24.2)	Robbin Shipp
	School Super.	98.1% (97.6, 98.5)	26.1% (25.3, 27.0)	Valarie Wilson
2016 General	U.S. President	97.8% (97.2, 98.3)	35.6% (34.5, 36.9)	Hillary Clinton
	U.S. Senator	94.3% (93.6, 94.9)	23.6% (22.3, 25.0)	Jim Barksdale
2018 General	Governor	98.4% (97.9, 98.9)	38.2% (37.1, 39.5)	Stacey Abrams
	Lt. Governor	97.9% (97.3, 98.4)	35.9% (34.6, 37.2)	Sarah Riggs Amico
	Sec. of State	98.2% (97.6, 98.7)	37.0% (35.8, 38.4)	John Barrow
	Attorney General	97.3% (96.8, 97.8)	35.5% (34.3, 36.8)	Charlie Bailey
	Com. Agriculture	96.7% (96.1, 97.3)	31.9% (30.5, 33.3)	Fred Swann
	Com. Insurance	98.0% (97.5, 98.5)	35.1% (34.0, 36.4)	Janice Laws
	Com. Labor	97.1% (96.5, 97.7)	33.2% (31.9, 34.7)	Richard Keatley
	School Super.	97.1% (96.5, 97.7)	31.3% (30.0, 32.7)	Otha Thornton
	Public Serv. Com. 3	98.0% (97.5, 98.5)	37.0% (35.8, 38.4)	Lindy Miller
	Public Serv. Com. 5	97.7% (97.1, 98.2)	35.7% (34.5, 37.1)	Dawn Randolph
2018 Runoff	Sec. of State	98.3% (97.6, 98.8)	43.6% (42.5, 44.9)	John Barrow
	Public Serv. Com. 3	98.3% (97.7, 98.8)	45.1% (44.0, 46.3)	Lindy Miller
2020 General	U.S. President	95.4% (94.5, 96.4)	39.7% (37.2, 42.2)	Joe Biden
	U.S. Senator	96.2% (95.4, 97.0)	35.6% (33.6, 37.9)	Jon Ossoff
	Public Serv. Com. 1	96.3% (95.5, 97.0)	33.3% (31.3, 35.5)	Robert Bryant
	Public Serv. Com. 4	96.6% (95.8, 97.3)	33.6% (31.7, 35.7)	Daniel Blackman
2021 Runoff	U.S. Senator (Perdue)	97.9% (97.2, 98.4)	37.3% (35.9, 39.0)	Jon Ossoff
	U.S. Senator (Loeffler)	98.1% (97.4, 98.6)	38.4% (36.9, 40.1)	Raphael Warnock
	Public Serv. Com. 4	97.8% (97.1, 98.3)	34.7% (33.2, 36.5)	Daniel Blackman
2022 General	U.S. Senator	97.8% (97.0, 98.4)	41.4% (39.9, 43.2)	Raphael Warnock
	Governor	96.1% (95.3, 96.9)	32.5% (30.7, 34.5)	Stacey Abrams
	Lt. Governor	96.7% (95.8, 97.4)	36.1% (34.3, 38.2)	Charlie Bailey
	Sec. of State	94.6% (93.7, 95.3)	30.4% (28.6, 32.5)	Bee Nguyen
	Attorney General	96.5% (95.7, 97.3)	34.6% (32.8, 36.6)	Jennifer "Jen" Jordan
	Com. Agriculture	96.7% (95.8, 97.3)	30.7% (29.1, 32.7)	Nakita Hemingway
	Com. Insurance	96.0% (95.2, 96.7)	30.4% (28.8, 32.4)	Janice Laws Robinson
	Com. Labor	96.8% (96.1, 97.5)	33.0% (31.3, 34.8)	William "Will" Boddie, Jr
	School Super.	96.0% (95.1, 96.8)	30.2% (28.4, 32.4)	Alisha Thomas Searcy
2022 Runoff	U.S. Senator	98.0% (97.3, 98.6)	44.4% (43.0, 46.2)	Raphael Warnock

Table A19: Ecological Inference Results — Remedial CD 5

		Minority Voters	White Voters	Minority Pref. Cand.
2012 General	U.S. President	98.1% (97.6, 98.6)	54.3% (53.4, 55.3)	Barack Obama
2014 General	U.S. Senator	97.4% (96.8, 98.0)	63.3% (62.4, 64.2)	Michelle Nunn
	Governor	96.0% (95.4, 96.6)	62.9% (62.0, 63.8)	Jason Carter
	Lt. Governor	93.7% (93.0, 94.4)	56.1% (55.1, 57.2)	Connie Stokes
	Sec. of State	95.1% (94.4, 95.7)	55.6% (54.7, 56.6)	Doreen Carter
	Attorney General	94.6% (93.9, 95.2)	57.5% (56.6, 58.5)	Gregory Hecht
	Com. Agriculture	93.2% (92.5, 93.8)	53.5% (52.5, 54.6)	Christopher Irvin
	Com. Insurance	94.9% (94.2, 95.5)	57.6% (56.6, 58.7)	Elizabeth Johnson
	Com. Labor	95.5% (94.9, 96.1)	55.9% (55.0, 57.0)	Robbin Shipp
	School Super.	96.3% (95.7, 96.9)	60.4% (59.5, 61.4)	Valarie Wilson
2016 General	U.S. President	96.2% (95.6, 96.8)	71.6% (70.7, 72.6)	Hillary Clinton
	U.S. Senator	91.9% (91.1, 92.6)	57.8% (56.7, 59.0)	Jim Barksdale
2018 General	Governor	96.9% (96.3, 97.4)	74.1% (73.3, 75.0)	Stacey Abrams
	Lt. Governor	96.0% (95.3, 96.5)	71.4% (70.6, 72.4)	Sarah Riggs Amico
	Sec. of State	96.3% (95.7, 96.8)	73.1% (72.2, 74.0)	John Barrow
	Attorney General	95.4% (94.8, 96.0)	69.9% (69.1, 70.9)	Charlie Bailey
	Com. Agriculture	95.1% (94.5, 95.7)	64.5% (63.6, 65.5)	Fred Swann
	Com. Insurance	96.3% (95.7, 96.9)	70.2% (69.3, 71.2)	Janice Laws
	Com. Labor	95.5% (94.9, 96.1)	67.3% (66.3, 68.3)	Richard Keatley
	School Super.	95.5% (94.9, 96.1)	64.5% (63.6, 65.5)	Otha Thornton
	Public Serv. Com. 3	96.5% (95.9, 97.1)	71.6% (70.7, 72.5)	Lindy Miller
	Public Serv. Com. 5	95.9% (95.3, 96.5)	70.6% (69.7, 71.6)	Dawn Randolph
2018 Runoff	Sec. of State	95.7% (94.8, 96.6)	82.2% (81.1, 83.2)	John Barrow
	Public Serv. Com. 3	95.6% (94.7, 96.5)	82.3% (81.4, 83.4)	Lindy Miller
2020 General	U.S. President	93.5% (92.9, 94.2)	77.6% (76.6, 78.7)	Joe Biden
	U.S. Senator	94.4% (93.7, 95.0)	73.6% (72.6, 74.7)	Jon Ossoff
	Public Serv. Com. 1	94.6% (93.9, 95.2)	71.0% (70.0, 72.0)	Robert Bryant
	Public Serv. Com. 4	95.0% (94.3, 95.5)	71.1% (70.1, 72.1)	Daniel Blackman
2021 Runoff	U.S. Senator (Perdue)	96.3% (95.7, 96.8)	73.0% (72.2, 73.9)	Jon Ossoff
	U.S. Senator (Loeffler)	96.4% (95.9, 96.9)	74.4% (73.6, 75.3)	Raphael Warnock
	Public Serv. Com. 4	96.1% (95.4, 96.6)	71.3% (70.4, 72.2)	Daniel Blackman
2022 General	U.S. Senator	95.8% (95.2, 96.4)	79.3% (78.3, 80.3)	Raphael Warnock
	Governor	94.8% (94.1, 95.4)	71.3% (70.2, 72.5)	Stacey Abrams
	Lt. Governor	95.0% (94.3, 95.6)	75.0% (74.0, 76.1)	Charlie Bailey
	Sec. of State	93.0% (92.3, 93.7)	67.9% (66.8, 69.2)	Bee Nguyen
	Attorney General	94.7% (94.0, 95.3)	73.2% (72.2, 74.3)	Jennifer "Jen" Jordan
	Com. Agriculture	95.1% (94.4, 95.7)	69.2% (68.1, 70.3)	Nakita Hemingway
	Com. Insurance	94.7% (94.0, 95.3)	68.3% (67.3, 69.5)	Janice Laws Robinson
	Com. Labor	95.4% (94.7, 96.0)	71.7% (70.6, 72.8)	William "Will" Boddie, Jr
	School Super.	94.9% (94.3, 95.6)	67.2% (66.1, 68.3)	Alisha Thomas Searcy
2022 Runoff	U.S. Senator	96.1% (95.5, 96.6)	81.8% (80.9, 82.8)	Raphael Warnock

Table A20: Ecological Inference Results — Remedial CD 6

		Minority Voters	White Voters	Minority Pref. Cand.
2012 General	U.S. President	98.8% (98.3, 99.2)	19.5% (18.9, 20.3)	Barack Obama
2014 General	U.S. Senator	98.4% (97.9, 98.9)	22.2% (21.5, 23.1)	Michelle Nunn
	Governor	97.2% (96.5, 97.8)	21.4% (20.5, 22.4)	Jason Carter
	Lt. Governor	95.1% (94.3, 95.8)	15.4% (14.3, 16.4)	Connie Stokes
	Sec. of State	96.0% (95.3, 96.7)	15.3% (14.4, 16.3)	Doreen Carter
	Attorney General	96.1% (95.3, 96.7)	16.3% (15.3, 17.3)	Gregory Hecht
	Com. Agriculture	94.5% (93.7, 95.2)	14.5% (13.5, 15.6)	Christopher Irvin
	Com. Insurance	96.4% (95.7, 97.1)	16.4% (15.5, 17.4)	Elizabeth Johnson
	Com. Labor	96.8% (96.1, 97.4)	15.9% (15.1, 16.9)	Robbin Shipp
	School Super.	97.6% (96.9, 98.2)	19.2% (18.4, 20.2)	Valarie Wilson
2016 General	U.S. President	97.5% (96.7, 98.2)	30.1% (29.0, 31.3)	Hillary Clinton
	U.S. Senator	94.2% (93.4, 94.9)	17.8% (16.7, 19.0)	Jim Barksdale
2018 General	Governor	98.5% (97.9, 99.0)	31.4% (30.5, 32.5)	Stacey Abrams
	Lt. Governor	97.5% (96.7, 98.1)	29.8% (28.7, 31.1)	Sarah Riggs Amico
	Sec. of State	97.9% (97.3, 98.5)	30.7% (29.8, 31.9)	John Barrow
	Attorney General	97.2% (96.4, 97.8)	29.0% (27.8, 30.3)	Charlie Bailey
	Com. Agriculture	96.5% (95.8, 97.2)	25.4% (24.2, 26.7)	Fred Swann
	Com. Insurance	98.1% (97.5, 98.7)	27.8% (26.8, 29.0)	Janice Laws
	Com. Labor	96.9% (96.2, 97.6)	26.4% (25.2, 27.7)	Richard Keatley
	School Super.	97.0% (96.4, 97.6)	24.7% (23.6, 25.9)	Otha Thornton
	Public Serv. Com. 3	97.9% (97.2, 98.4)	29.9% (28.9, 31.1)	Lindy Miller
	Public Serv. Com. 5	97.6% (96.9, 98.2)	28.3% (27.3, 29.5)	Dawn Randolph
2018 Runoff	Sec. of State	97.9% (97.0, 98.6)	35.3% (34.2, 36.6)	John Barrow
	Public Serv. Com. 3	97.9% (97.0, 98.5)	36.4% (35.3, 37.7)	Lindy Miller
2020 General	U.S. President	95.8% (94.9, 96.6)	37.6% (36.1, 39.1)	Joe Biden
	U.S. Senator	96.7% (96.0, 97.4)	32.1% (30.9, 33.5)	Jon Ossoff
	Public Serv. Com. 1	96.8% (96.0, 97.5)	28.9% (27.7, 30.3)	Robert Bryant
	Public Serv. Com. 4	97.1% (96.3, 97.7)	29.6% (28.5, 31.0)	Daniel Blackman
2021 Runoff	U.S. Senator (Perdue)	98.5% (97.9, 98.9)	31.4% (30.5, 32.3)	Jon Ossoff
	U.S. Senator (Loeffler)	98.5% (97.9, 99.0)	33.2% (32.3, 34.2)	Raphael Warnock
	Public Serv. Com. 4	98.3% (97.7, 98.8)	29.1% (28.2, 30.2)	Daniel Blackman
2022 General	U.S. Senator	98.2% (97.6, 98.7)	39.8% (38.9, 41.0)	Raphael Warnock
	Governor	96.9% (96.1, 97.5)	28.9% (27.7, 30.3)	Stacey Abrams
	Lt. Governor	97.2% (96.4, 97.8)	33.7% (32.6, 35.1)	Charlie Bailey
	Sec. of State	94.5% (93.7, 95.2)	27.3% (26.1, 28.8)	Bee Nguyen
	Attorney General	96.7% (95.9, 97.4)	33.2% (31.9, 34.5)	Jennifer "Jen" Jordan
	Com. Agriculture	97.4% (96.7, 98.0)	27.2% (26.0, 28.5)	Nakita Hemingway
	Com. Insurance	96.6% (95.9, 97.3)	27.2% (26.0, 28.5)	Janice Laws Robinson
	Com. Labor	97.6% (96.9, 98.2)	29.2% (28.2, 30.5)	William "Will" Boddie, Jr
	School Super.	96.8% (96.1, 97.4)	27.6% (26.4, 28.9)	Alisha Thomas Searcy
2022 Runoff	U.S. Senator	98.3% (97.6, 98.8)	42.0% (40.9, 43.3)	Raphael Warnock

Table A21: Ecological Inference Results — Remedial CD 7

		Minority Voters	White Voters	Minority Pref. Cand.
2012 General	U.S. President	91.9% (89.0, 94.3)	10.6% (10.0, 11.3)	Barack Obama
2014 General	U.S. Senator	94.8% (91.7, 97.1)	11.5% (11.0, 12.3)	Michelle Nunn
	Governor	93.7% (89.9, 96.3)	10.8% (10.2, 11.7)	Jason Carter
	Lt. Governor	91.9% (88.2, 94.6)	6.8% (6.2, 7.7)	Connie Stokes
	Sec. of State	92.6% (88.8, 95.2)	7.4% (6.8, 8.2)	Doreen Carter
	Attorney General	93.6% (90.3, 96.2)	8.0% (7.4, 8.8)	Gregory Hecht
	Com. Agriculture	90.3% (86.4, 93.5)	7.0% (6.3, 7.9)	Christopher Irvin
	Com. Insurance	93.5% (90.8, 95.8)	7.6% (7.1, 8.3)	Elizabeth Johnson
	Com. Labor	92.4% (88.5, 95.1)	7.7% (7.1, 8.6)	Robbin Shipp
	School Super.	94.2% (91.0, 96.5)	9.7% (9.1, 10.5)	Valarie Wilson
2016 General	U.S. President	91.2% (86.6, 94.6)	14.4% (13.3, 16.0)	Hillary Clinton
	U.S. Senator	85.9% (82.3, 88.6)	7.6% (6.7, 8.8)	Jim Barksdale
2018 General	Governor	85.1% (79.5, 89.1)	17.1% (15.5, 19.4)	Stacey Abrams
	Lt. Governor	85.2% (80.5, 88.8)	15.5% (14.1, 17.4)	Sarah Riggs Amico
	Sec. of State	84.7% (80.0, 88.9)	16.4% (14.7, 18.3)	John Barrow
	Attorney General	84.4% (78.9, 88.6)	16.0% (14.3, 18.2)	Charlie Bailey
	Com. Agriculture	84.5% (80.1, 88.1)	13.3% (11.8, 15.0)	Fred Swann
	Com. Insurance	83.9% (78.3, 88.1)	15.3% (13.6, 17.5)	Janice Laws
	Com. Labor	83.7% (78.7, 87.3)	14.0% (12.6, 16.0)	Richard Keatley
	School Super.	82.3% (77.8, 86.2)	13.2% (11.7, 15.0)	Otha Thornton
	Public Serv. Com. 3	84.2% (79.0, 88.6)	16.2% (14.4, 18.3)	Lindy Miller
	Public Serv. Com. 5	84.7% (79.6, 88.4)	15.0% (13.5, 17.0)	Dawn Randolph
2018 Runoff	Sec. of State	79.7% (73.0, 85.3)	20.1% (18.3, 22.2)	John Barrow
	Public Serv. Com. 3	80.6% (72.7, 86.9)	21.2% (19.2, 23.7)	Lindy Miller
2020 General	U.S. President	87.6% (82.2, 91.7)	19.5% (17.7, 21.8)	Joe Biden
	U.S. Senator	85.8% (80.2, 89.4)	17.1% (15.6, 19.5)	Jon Ossoff
	Public Serv. Com. 1	83.8% (79.6, 87.5)	15.1% (13.5, 16.9)	Robert Bryant
	Public Serv. Com. 4	84.0% (79.3, 87.6)	15.7% (14.1, 17.6)	Daniel Blackman
2021 Runoff	U.S. Senator (Perdue)	89.0% (84.6, 92.1)	17.4% (16.0, 19.2)	Jon Ossoff
	U.S. Senator (Loeffler)	89.6% (85.2, 93.4)	18.2% (16.6, 20.0)	Raphael Warnock
	Public Serv. Com. 4	85.3% (81.5, 89.1)	16.6% (15.0, 18.2)	Daniel Blackman
2022 General	U.S. Senator	88.8% (83.8, 92.4)	20.1% (18.6, 22.1)	Raphael Warnock
	Governor	80.5% (76.1, 84.8)	14.4% (12.7, 16.2)	Stacey Abrams
	Lt. Governor	83.8% (78.9, 87.9)	16.3% (14.7, 18.3)	Charlie Bailey
	Sec. of State	79.2% (74.8, 83.3)	13.0% (11.3, 14.8)	Bee Nguyen
	Attorney General	83.0% (77.4, 87.6)	16.0% (14.1, 18.3)	Jennifer "Jen" Jordan
	Com. Agriculture	80.3% (75.9, 84.4)	13.9% (12.3, 15.7)	Nakita Hemingway
	Com. Insurance	80.1% (74.3, 84.6)	14.0% (12.2, 16.3)	Janice Laws Robinson
	Com. Labor	80.5% (75.7, 84.7)	14.9% (13.2, 16.8)	William "Will" Boddie, Jr
	School Super.	80.7% (76.3, 84.7)	13.7% (12.1, 15.5)	Alisha Thomas Searcy
2022 Runoff	U.S. Senator	90.3% (85.4, 94.0)	21.3% (19.8, 23.3)	Raphael Warnock

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Table A22: Ecological Inference Results — Remedial CD 8

		Minority Voters	White Voters	Minority Pref. Cand.
2012 General	U.S. President	98.4% (97.6, 99.0)	8.8% (8.4, 9.2)	Barack Obama
2014 General	U.S. Senator	97.5% (96.1, 98.5)	11.6% (11.1, 12.2)	Michelle Nunn
	Governor	97.3% (95.9, 98.3)	13.5% (13.0, 14.1)	Jason Carter
	Lt. Governor	97.4% (96.1, 98.3)	7.3% (6.9, 7.9)	Connie Stokes
	Sec. of State	97.2% (95.9, 98.2)	7.9% (7.4, 8.4)	Doreen Carter
	Attorney General	97.0% (95.6, 98.1)	9.0% (8.5, 9.6)	Gregory Hecht
	Com. Agriculture	96.2% (94.6, 97.5)	8.1% (7.6, 8.8)	Christopher Irvin
	Com. Insurance	97.3% (96.1, 98.3)	8.5% (8.0, 9.0)	Elizabeth Johnson
	Com. Labor	97.1% (95.8, 98.2)	8.3% (7.8, 8.9)	Robbin Shipp
	School Super.	97.3% (95.9, 98.3)	10.4% (9.9, 11.1)	Valarie Wilson
2016 General	U.S. President	98.0% (97.0, 98.8)	6.9% (6.5, 7.4)	Hillary Clinton
	U.S. Senator	95.1% (93.7, 96.2)	4.0% (3.5, 4.6)	Jim Barksdale
2018 General	Governor	98.1% (97.1, 98.8)	5.3% (4.9, 5.8)	Stacey Abrams
	Lt. Governor	97.3% (96.2, 98.1)	5.1% (4.6, 5.6)	Sarah Riggs Amico
	Sec. of State	97.7% (96.6, 98.5)	8.0% (7.6, 8.6)	John Barrow
	Attorney General	97.5% (96.6, 98.3)	5.8% (5.4, 6.3)	Charlie Bailey
	Com. Agriculture	97.0% (95.9, 97.8)	3.6% (3.2, 4.1)	Fred Swann
	Com. Insurance	97.8% (96.8, 98.5)	4.8% (4.4, 5.3)	Janice Laws
	Com. Labor	97.7% (96.8, 98.3)	4.3% (4.0, 4.8)	Richard Keatley
	School Super.	97.4% (96.5, 98.1)	3.7% (3.3, 4.1)	Otha Thornton
	Public Serv. Com. 3	97.9% (96.9, 98.6)	5.6% (5.2, 6.1)	Lindy Miller
	Public Serv. Com. 5	97.8% (96.7, 98.5)	5.1% (4.7, 5.6)	Dawn Randolph
2018 Runoff	Sec. of State	98.0% (96.9, 98.8)	8.1% (7.6, 8.6)	John Barrow
	Public Serv. Com. 3	97.8% (96.7, 98.6)	7.1% (6.6, 7.6)	Lindy Miller
2020 General	U.S. President	98.1% (97.1, 98.8)	6.6% (6.2, 7.2)	Joe Biden
	U.S. Senator	97.7% (96.6, 98.4)	5.6% (5.2, 6.1)	Jon Ossoff
	Public Serv. Com. 1	97.1% (96.0, 97.8)	4.2% (3.7, 4.7)	Robert Bryant
	Public Serv. Com. 4	97.9% (97.0, 98.6)	4.8% (4.5, 5.3)	Daniel Blackman
2021 Runoff	U.S. Senator (Perdue)	98.4% (97.3, 99.1)	7.1% (6.7, 7.7)	Jon Ossoff
	U.S. Senator (Loeffler)	98.5% (97.7, 99.1)	7.3% (6.9, 7.8)	Raphael Warnock
	Public Serv. Com. 4	98.2% (97.3, 98.9)	5.9% (5.5, 6.4)	Daniel Blackman
2022 General	U.S. Senator	98.0% (96.9, 98.8)	6.6% (6.2, 7.2)	Raphael Warnock
	Governor	96.4% (94.9, 97.5)	3.2% (2.7, 3.9)	Stacey Abrams
	Lt. Governor	96.9% (95.6, 97.8)	3.6% (3.1, 4.1)	Charlie Bailey
	Sec. of State	95.1% (93.7, 96.3)	2.8% (2.3, 3.4)	Bee Nguyen
	Attorney General	97.2% (96.0, 98.1)	4.0% (3.6, 4.5)	Jennifer "Jen" Jordan
	Com. Agriculture	94.3% (92.7, 95.6)	3.3% (2.8, 4.0)	Nakita Hemingway
	Com. Insurance	96.5% (95.1, 97.4)	3.2% (2.7, 3.8)	Janice Laws Robinson
	Com. Labor	96.1% (94.8, 97.3)	3.6% (3.1, 4.2)	William "Will" Boddie, Jr
	School Super.	96.3% (94.8, 97.3)	2.9% (2.5, 3.5)	Alisha Thomas Searcy
2022 Runoff	U.S. Senator	98.1% (97.0, 98.9)	6.5% (6.0, 7.1)	Raphael Warnock

Table A23: Ecological Inference Results — Remedial CD 9

		Minority Voters	White Voters	Minority Pref. Cand.
2012 General	U.S. President	92.8% (88.7, 96.2)	10.4% (9.6, 11.4)	Barack Obama
2014 General	U.S. Senator	90.3% (84.7, 94.6)	13.5% (12.5, 14.8)	Michelle Nunn
	Governor	89.5% (83.9, 94.7)	12.8% (11.6, 14.1)	Jason Carter
	Lt. Governor	84.0% (79.2, 88.4)	9.6% (8.6, 10.7)	Connie Stokes
	Sec. of State	84.9% (80.2, 89.1)	10.7% (9.7, 11.8)	Doreen Carter
	Attorney General	85.3% (79.8, 90.0)	11.4% (10.4, 12.7)	Gregory Hecht
	Com. Agriculture	82.7% (78.0, 87.1)	10.7% (9.7, 11.7)	Christopher Irvin
	Com. Insurance	87.2% (82.0, 91.7)	10.2% (9.2, 11.4)	Elizabeth Johnson
	Com. Labor	85.8% (80.9, 90.2)	11.1% (10.1, 12.3)	Robbin Shipp
	School Super.	88.5% (83.6, 92.6)	12.5% (11.6, 13.7)	Valarie Wilson
2016 General	U.S. President	95.7% (93.5, 97.3)	8.8% (8.2, 9.5)	Hillary Clinton
	U.S. Senator	86.6% (83.3, 89.7)	7.9% (6.9, 9.0)	Jim Barksdale
2018 General	Governor	97.0% (95.4, 98.2)	8.5% (8.0, 9.1)	Stacey Abrams
	Lt. Governor	96.8% (95.0, 98.1)	8.3% (7.8, 9.0)	Sarah Riggs Amico
	Sec. of State	97.4% (95.9, 98.4)	9.0% (8.5, 9.5)	John Barrow
	Attorney General	96.9% (95.2, 98.2)	8.7% (8.2, 9.3)	Charlie Bailey
	Com. Agriculture	96.3% (94.3, 97.7)	6.5% (5.9, 7.2)	Fred Swann
	Com. Insurance	96.7% (95.0, 98.1)	7.7% (7.2, 8.4)	Janice Laws
	Com. Labor	96.5% (94.6, 97.8)	7.2% (6.7, 7.9)	Richard Keatley
	School Super.	95.9% (94.0, 97.3)	6.6% (6.1, 7.3)	Otha Thornton
	Public Serv. Com. 3	97.0% (95.3, 98.3)	8.7% (8.2, 9.4)	Lindy Miller
	Public Serv. Com. 5	96.9% (95.4, 98.1)	7.9% (7.4, 8.5)	Dawn Randolph
2018 Runoff	Sec. of State	96.2% (93.9, 97.8)	11.5% (11.0, 12.1)	John Barrow
	Public Serv. Com. 3	96.5% (94.6, 98.1)	13.0% (12.5, 13.6)	Lindy Miller
2020 General	U.S. President	94.8% (92.9, 96.4)	9.4% (8.7, 10.2)	Joe Biden
	U.S. Senator	94.5% (92.5, 96.2)	8.2% (7.5, 9.0)	Jon Ossoff
	Public Serv. Com. 1	93.3% (91.2, 95.1)	7.0% (6.2, 7.9)	Robert Bryant
	Public Serv. Com. 4	93.9% (91.7, 95.8)	7.2% (6.4, 8.1)	Daniel Blackman
2021 Runoff	U.S. Senator (Perdue)	97.6% (96.4, 98.6)	9.5% (9.0, 10.0)	Jon Ossoff
	U.S. Senator (Loeffler)	97.3% (95.9, 98.4)	10.2% (9.8, 10.8)	Raphael Warnock
	Public Serv. Com. 4	97.2% (95.9, 98.3)	8.2% (7.7, 8.7)	Daniel Blackman
2022 General	U.S. Senator	96.4% (94.6, 97.8)	10.3% (9.8, 11.0)	Raphael Warnock
	Governor	92.7% (90.5, 94.5)	5.4% (4.8, 6.2)	Stacey Abrams
	Lt. Governor	95.8% (93.9, 97.2)	6.7% (6.1, 7.4)	Charlie Bailey
	Sec. of State	91.7% (89.6, 93.6)	5.5% (4.8, 6.3)	Bee Nguyen
	Attorney General	94.7% (92.8, 96.3)	6.9% (6.3, 7.6)	Jennifer "Jen" Jordan
	Com. Agriculture	93.1% (90.8, 94.9)	5.2% (4.6, 6.0)	Nakita Hemingway
	Com. Insurance	93.0% (90.7, 94.9)	5.7% (5.1, 6.5)	Janice Laws Robinson
	Com. Labor	93.8% (91.5, 95.6)	5.9% (5.2, 6.7)	William "Will" Boddie, Jr
	School Super.	92.6% (90.3, 94.4)	5.7% (5.0, 6.5)	Alisha Thomas Searcy
2022 Runoff	U.S. Senator	96.7% (95.1, 98.1)	11.1% (10.6, 11.8)	Raphael Warnock

Table A24: Ecological Inference Results — Remedial CD 10

		Minority Voters	White Voters	Minority Pref. Cand.
2012 General	U.S. President	90.2% (88.1, 91.9)	13.6% (12.8, 14.5)	Barack Obama
2014 General	U.S. Senator	96.1% (94.1, 97.6)	14.6% (14.0, 15.3)	Michelle Nunn
	Governor	96.3% (94.6, 97.7)	14.7% (14.2, 15.4)	Jason Carter
	Lt. Governor	90.7% (88.1, 92.8)	11.2% (10.5, 12.2)	Connie Stokes
	Sec. of State	92.4% (90.0, 94.4)	10.9% (10.2, 11.8)	Doreen Carter
	Attorney General	94.1% (92.0, 95.8)	12.2% (11.5, 13.0)	Gregory Hecht
	Com. Agriculture	91.0% (88.4, 93.1)	10.6% (9.9, 11.6)	Christopher Irvin
	Com. Insurance	92.9% (90.9, 94.7)	11.5% (10.8, 12.2)	Elizabeth Johnson
	Com. Labor	93.3% (91.1, 95.2)	11.8% (11.1, 12.6)	Robbin Shipp
	School Super.	95.3% (93.4, 96.9)	13.3% (12.7, 14.0)	Valarie Wilson
2016 General	U.S. President	94.1% (92.1, 95.6)	12.6% (12.0, 13.5)	Hillary Clinton
	U.S. Senator	89.4% (87.0, 91.4)	10.4% (9.6, 11.4)	Jim Barksdale
2018 General	Governor	95.4% (93.6, 96.7)	12.5% (11.9, 13.4)	Stacey Abrams
	Lt. Governor	94.7% (93.0, 96.0)	12.3% (11.7, 13.1)	Sarah Riggs Amico
	Sec. of State	95.2% (93.5, 96.6)	14.0% (13.3, 14.8)	John Barrow
	Attorney General	95.4% (93.8, 96.8)	12.6% (12.0, 13.3)	Charlie Bailey
	Com. Agriculture	93.4% (91.6, 94.8)	10.5% (9.9, 11.4)	Fred Swann
	Com. Insurance	95.0% (93.4, 96.2)	11.9% (11.3, 12.6)	Janice Laws
	Com. Labor	93.7% (92.0, 95.1)	11.7% (11.0, 12.4)	Richard Keatley
	School Super.	93.0% (91.1, 94.7)	11.7% (11.0, 12.6)	Otha Thornton
	Public Serv. Com. 3	96.1% (94.4, 97.2)	12.3% (11.7, 13.0)	Lindy Miller
	Public Serv. Com. 5	95.3% (93.7, 96.5)	12.0% (11.4, 12.7)	Dawn Randolph
2018 Runoff	Sec. of State	96.0% (94.2, 97.4)	18.1% (17.5, 18.7)	John Barrow
	Public Serv. Com. 3	96.7% (95.0, 98.0)	18.3% (17.7, 18.9)	Lindy Miller
2020 General	U.S. President	97.3% (96.1, 98.3)	13.3% (12.8, 13.9)	Joe Biden
	U.S. Senator	97.3% (96.1, 98.3)	12.0% (11.5, 12.6)	Jon Ossoff
	Public Serv. Com. 1	95.8% (94.3, 96.9)	11.3% (10.8, 12.0)	Robert Bryant
	Public Serv. Com. 4	96.6% (95.3, 97.6)	11.4% (10.9, 12.1)	Daniel Blackman
2021 Runoff	U.S. Senator (Perdue)	97.8% (96.4, 98.7)	14.0% (13.5, 14.7)	Jon Ossoff
	U.S. Senator (Loeffler)	97.8% (96.5, 98.7)	14.5% (14.0, 15.2)	Raphael Warnock
	Public Serv. Com. 4	97.4% (96.1, 98.3)	12.8% (12.3, 13.4)	Daniel Blackman
2022 General	U.S. Senator	97.4% (96.1, 98.4)	14.8% (14.3, 15.5)	Raphael Warnock
	Governor	93.7% (92.0, 95.1)	10.9% (10.3, 11.7)	Stacey Abrams
	Lt. Governor	95.0% (93.4, 96.3)	12.2% (11.7, 12.9)	Charlie Bailey
	Sec. of State	92.3% (90.5, 94.0)	10.7% (10.0, 11.5)	Bee Nguyen
	Attorney General	95.6% (93.9, 96.9)	11.9% (11.3, 12.7)	Jennifer "Jen" Jordan
	Com. Agriculture	93.6% (91.9, 94.9)	10.3% (9.7, 11.1)	Nakita Hemingway
	Com. Insurance	93.8% (92.1, 95.1)	10.9% (10.3, 11.7)	Janice Laws Robinson
	Com. Labor	94.5% (92.6, 96.0)	11.1% (10.5, 12.0)	William "Will" Boddie, Jr
	School Super.	94.1% (92.3, 95.4)	10.1% (9.5, 10.9)	Alisha Thomas Searcy
2022 Runoff	U.S. Senator	97.6% (96.3, 98.6)	15.4% (14.9, 16.0)	Raphael Warnock

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Table A25: Ecological Inference Results — Remedial CD 11

		Minority Voters	White Voters	Minority Pref. Cand.
2012 General	U.S. President	90.7% (88.2, 92.8)	14.6% (14.0, 15.3)	Barack Obama
2014 General	U.S. Senator	95.7% (92.9, 97.6)	16.8% (16.4, 17.5)	Michelle Nunn
	Governor	95.7% (92.6, 97.8)	16.9% (16.4, 17.6)	Jason Carter
	Lt. Governor	96.1% (94.1, 97.8)	11.1% (10.7, 11.6)	Connie Stokes
	Sec. of State	95.8% (93.4, 97.6)	12.1% (11.6, 12.6)	Doreen Carter
	Attorney General	96.0% (93.7, 97.7)	11.8% (11.4, 12.4)	Gregory Hecht
	Com. Agriculture	96.5% (94.6, 98.0)	10.9% (10.6, 11.4)	Christopher Irvin
	Com. Insurance	96.1% (93.9, 97.8)	12.4% (11.9, 12.9)	Elizabeth Johnson
	Com. Labor	95.7% (93.2, 97.5)	12.7% (12.2, 13.2)	Robbin Shipp
	School Super.	95.6% (93.0, 97.6)	15.3% (14.9, 15.9)	Valarie Wilson
2016 General	U.S. President	95.8% (93.0, 97.7)	17.2% (16.6, 18.0)	Hillary Clinton
	U.S. Senator	96.7% (94.7, 98.1)	10.6% (10.1, 11.2)	Jim Barksdale
2018 General	Governor	96.2% (94.0, 97.9)	19.1% (18.5, 19.8)	Stacey Abrams
	Lt. Governor	95.8% (93.1, 97.6)	18.5% (17.9, 19.3)	Sarah Riggs Amico
	Sec. of State	96.1% (93.8, 97.8)	18.9% (18.3, 19.6)	John Barrow
	Attorney General	96.0% (93.3, 97.9)	18.6% (17.9, 19.4)	Charlie Bailey
	Com. Agriculture	96.5% (93.9, 98.1)	15.9% (15.3, 16.7)	Fred Swann
	Com. Insurance	96.5% (94.2, 98.1)	17.2% (16.7, 17.9)	Janice Laws
	Com. Labor	95.9% (93.5, 97.7)	16.5% (15.9, 17.3)	Richard Keatley
	School Super.	96.4% (94.2, 97.9)	15.3% (14.8, 16.0)	Otha Thornton
	Public Serv. Com. 3	96.0% (93.7, 97.6)	18.6% (18.1, 19.4)	Lindy Miller
	Public Serv. Com. 5	96.1% (93.7, 97.8)	17.4% (16.9, 18.2)	Dawn Randolph
2018 Runoff	Sec. of State	94.7% (91.2, 97.2)	20.8% (20.1, 21.6)	John Barrow
	Public Serv. Com. 3	95.1% (92.0, 97.3)	22.2% (21.6, 22.9)	Lindy Miller
2020 General	U.S. President	96.0% (93.7, 97.8)	20.3% (19.6, 21.1)	Joe Biden
	U.S. Senator	96.3% (94.1, 97.9)	18.1% (17.5, 18.8)	Jon Ossoff
	Public Serv. Com. 1	96.3% (94.1, 97.9)	15.7% (15.1, 16.4)	Robert Bryant
	Public Serv. Com. 4	96.3% (94.3, 97.8)	16.4% (15.9, 17.1)	Daniel Blackman
2021 Runoff	U.S. Senator (Perdue)	97.0% (95.0, 98.3)	19.5% (19.1, 20.2)	Jon Ossoff
	U.S. Senator (Loeffler)	96.4% (94.3, 97.9)	20.7% (20.2, 21.4)	Raphael Warnock
	Public Serv. Com. 4	95.8% (93.7, 97.6)	18.1% (17.5, 18.9)	Daniel Blackman
2022 General	U.S. Senator	95.5% (92.5, 97.4)	21.3% (20.7, 22.3)	Raphael Warnock
	Governor	94.8% (92.1, 96.8)	14.2% (13.5, 15.1)	Stacey Abrams
	Lt. Governor	95.5% (92.8, 97.4)	16.6% (16.0, 17.5)	Charlie Bailey
	Sec. of State	95.5% (92.6, 97.3)	12.9% (12.3, 13.9)	Bee Nguyen
	Attorney General	96.0% (93.8, 97.7)	16.1% (15.5, 16.8)	Jennifer "Jen" Jordan
	Com. Agriculture	94.9% (92.3, 97.0)	13.5% (12.8, 14.3)	Nakita Hemingway
	Com. Insurance	95.9% (93.6, 97.6)	13.5% (12.9, 14.2)	Janice Laws Robinson
	Com. Labor	95.7% (93.4, 97.5)	14.4% (13.8, 15.1)	William "Will" Boddie, Jr
	School Super.	96.2% (94.1, 97.8)	13.8% (13.2, 14.5)	Alisha Thomas Searcy
2022 Runoff	U.S. Senator	95.2% (92.6, 97.2)	22.4% (21.7, 23.3)	Raphael Warnock

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Table A26: Ecological Inference Results — Remedial CD 12

		Minority Voters	White Voters	Minority Pref. Cand.
2012 General	U.S. President	94.9% (94.1, 95.6)	10.9% (10.3, 11.5)	Barack Obama
2014 General	U.S. Senator	98.0% (97.4, 98.5)	10.2% (9.7, 10.7)	Michelle Nunn
	Governor	97.3% (96.5, 97.9)	9.8% (9.3, 10.4)	Jason Carter
	Lt. Governor	97.3% (96.6, 97.9)	5.1% (4.7, 5.6)	Connie Stokes
	Sec. of State	97.6% (97.0, 98.1)	5.3% (4.9, 5.8)	Doreen Carter
	Attorney General	96.8% (96.0, 97.5)	6.1% (5.6, 6.7)	Gregory Hecht
	Com. Agriculture	97.0% (96.2, 97.7)	5.8% (5.3, 6.3)	Christopher Irvin
	Com. Insurance	97.8% (97.2, 98.4)	6.3% (5.9, 6.8)	Elizabeth Johnson
	Com. Labor	97.3% (96.6, 97.9)	6.0% (5.5, 6.5)	Robbin Shipp
	School Super.	98.0% (97.4, 98.5)	9.1% (8.7, 9.6)	Valarie Wilson
2016 General	U.S. President	98.6% (98.1, 99.0)	6.1% (5.7, 6.5)	Hillary Clinton
	U.S. Senator	94.7% (94.1, 95.3)	2.5% (2.2, 2.9)	Jim Barksdale
2018 General	Governor	98.8% (98.5, 99.2)	5.1% (4.8, 5.5)	Stacey Abrams
	Lt. Governor	98.2% (97.6, 98.6)	4.8% (4.5, 5.2)	Sarah Riggs Amico
	Sec. of State	98.5% (97.9, 99.0)	12.6% (12.1, 13.0)	John Barrow
	Attorney General	98.2% (97.7, 98.7)	5.5% (5.1, 5.9)	Charlie Bailey
	Com. Agriculture	97.6% (97.0, 98.1)	3.5% (3.1, 3.9)	Fred Swann
	Com. Insurance	98.5% (98.1, 98.9)	4.0% (3.7, 4.3)	Janice Laws
	Com. Labor	98.0% (97.5, 98.5)	4.1% (3.7, 4.5)	Richard Keatley
	School Super.	97.8% (97.3, 98.3)	3.6% (3.3, 4.0)	Otha Thornton
	Public Serv. Com. 3	98.5% (98.0, 98.9)	4.8% (4.4, 5.2)	Lindy Miller
	Public Serv. Com. 5	98.5% (98.1, 98.9)	4.6% (4.2, 5.0)	Dawn Randolph
2018 Runoff	Sec. of State	98.5% (97.8, 99.0)	11.7% (11.2, 12.3)	John Barrow
	Public Serv. Com. 3	98.5% (97.9, 98.9)	7.3% (6.8, 7.9)	Lindy Miller
2020 General	U.S. President	98.5% (98.0, 98.9)	7.3% (6.9, 7.8)	Joe Biden
	U.S. Senator	98.0% (97.4, 98.5)	6.2% (5.8, 6.7)	Jon Ossoff
	Public Serv. Com. 1	98.3% (97.7, 98.7)	4.6% (4.2, 5.0)	Robert Bryant
	Public Serv. Com. 4	98.4% (97.9, 98.8)	5.0% (4.6, 5.4)	Daniel Blackman
2021 Runoff	U.S. Senator (Perdue)	98.7% (98.2, 99.1)	7.7% (7.3, 8.2)	Jon Ossoff
	U.S. Senator (Loeffler)	98.8% (98.3, 99.2)	7.9% (7.5, 8.4)	Raphael Warnock
	Public Serv. Com. 4	98.6% (98.2, 99.0)	6.2% (5.8, 6.6)	Daniel Blackman
2022 General	U.S. Senator	98.6% (98.0, 99.0)	8.0% (7.5, 8.5)	Raphael Warnock
	Governor	97.3% (96.7, 97.9)	4.3% (3.9, 4.8)	Stacey Abrams
	Lt. Governor	97.6% (96.9, 98.1)	4.9% (4.4, 5.3)	Charlie Bailey
	Sec. of State	95.6% (94.8, 96.3)	3.7% (3.3, 4.2)	Bee Nguyen
	Attorney General	97.7% (97.1, 98.3)	5.3% (4.8, 5.7)	Jennifer "Jen" Jordan
	Com. Agriculture	97.3% (96.6, 97.9)	4.0% (3.6, 4.5)	Nakita Hemingway
	Com. Insurance	97.4% (96.6, 98.0)	4.1% (3.7, 4.6)	Janice Laws Robinson
	Com. Labor	97.6% (96.9, 98.2)	4.5% (4.1, 5.0)	William "Will" Boddie, Jr
	School Super.	97.0% (96.3, 97.7)	4.3% (3.9, 4.8)	Alisha Thomas Searcy
2022 Runoff	U.S. Senator	98.6% (98.0, 99.0)	7.9% (7.4, 8.4)	Raphael Warnock

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Table A27: Ecological Inference Results — Remedial CD 13

		Minority Voters	White Voters	Minority Pref. Cand.
2012 General	U.S. President	98.9% (98.4, 99.3)	7.2% (6.6, 7.9)	Barack Obama
2014 General	U.S. Senator	98.8% (98.3, 99.2)	10.3% (9.6, 11.1)	Michelle Nunn
	Governor	98.6% (98.0, 99.1)	9.3% (8.5, 10.1)	Jason Carter
	Lt. Governor	96.2% (95.4, 96.9)	4.6% (3.8, 5.6)	Connie Stokes
	Sec. of State	97.4% (96.6, 98.0)	4.9% (4.1, 5.9)	Doreen Carter
	Attorney General	97.5% (96.8, 98.1)	6.5% (5.6, 7.4)	Gregory Hecht
	Com. Agriculture	95.6% (94.7, 96.3)	4.7% (3.8, 5.7)	Christopher Irvin
	Com. Insurance	97.9% (97.2, 98.5)	5.2% (4.4, 6.1)	Elizabeth Johnson
	Com. Labor	97.7% (97.0, 98.3)	5.4% (4.7, 6.4)	Robbin Shipp
	School Super.	98.6% (98.1, 99.0)	7.4% (6.7, 8.2)	Valarie Wilson
2016 General	U.S. President	98.8% (98.3, 99.2)	9.4% (8.6, 10.3)	Hillary Clinton
	U.S. Senator	95.7% (94.9, 96.3)	4.5% (3.5, 5.7)	Jim Barksdale
2018 General	Governor	98.8% (98.3, 99.1)	10.4% (9.6, 11.4)	Stacey Abrams
	Lt. Governor	98.5% (98.0, 98.9)	8.6% (7.7, 9.7)	Sarah Riggs Amico
	Sec. of State	98.6% (98.1, 99.0)	10.1% (9.2, 11.2)	John Barrow
	Attorney General	98.2% (97.7, 98.7)	9.3% (8.3, 10.5)	Charlie Bailey
	Com. Agriculture	97.5% (96.8, 98.1)	6.7% (5.6, 8.1)	Fred Swann
	Com. Insurance	98.7% (98.2, 99.0)	8.6% (7.8, 9.6)	Janice Laws
	Com. Labor	98.1% (97.5, 98.6)	7.0% (6.0, 8.3)	Richard Keatley
	School Super.	97.8% (97.2, 98.2)	6.1% (5.2, 7.2)	Otha Thornton
	Public Serv. Com. 3	98.6% (98.1, 99.0)	10.3% (9.4, 11.3)	Lindy Miller
	Public Serv. Com. 5	98.6% (98.1, 99.0)	8.8% (7.9, 9.9)	Dawn Randolph
2018 Runoff	Sec. of State	98.5% (97.8, 99.0)	12.6% (11.6, 13.7)	John Barrow
	Public Serv. Com. 3	98.4% (97.7, 99.1)	14.6% (13.6, 15.9)	Lindy Miller
2020 General	U.S. President	96.6% (95.7, 97.4)	10.8% (9.0, 12.9)	Joe Biden
	U.S. Senator	97.4% (96.7, 97.9)	8.7% (7.5, 10.3)	Jon Ossoff
	Public Serv. Com. 1	97.3% (96.6, 97.8)	6.8% (5.6, 8.3)	Robert Bryant
	Public Serv. Com. 4	97.7% (97.1, 98.1)	7.1% (6.1, 8.4)	Daniel Blackman
2021 Runoff	U.S. Senator (Perdue)	98.6% (98.2, 98.9)	11.7% (10.8, 12.7)	Jon Ossoff
	U.S. Senator (Loeffler)	98.6% (98.2, 99.0)	12.7% (11.8, 13.8)	Raphael Warnock
	Public Serv. Com. 4	98.4% (98.0, 98.8)	9.6% (8.7, 10.7)	Daniel Blackman
2022 General	U.S. Senator	98.4% (97.8, 98.8)	14.6% (13.5, 15.8)	Raphael Warnock
	Governor	97.0% (96.4, 97.5)	6.2% (5.1, 7.6)	Stacey Abrams
	Lt. Governor	97.7% (97.0, 98.2)	8.5% (7.3, 10.1)	Charlie Bailey
	Sec. of State	94.9% (94.1, 95.6)	7.1% (5.6, 9.1)	Bee Nguyen
	Attorney General	97.5% (96.9, 98.0)	7.9% (6.8, 9.3)	Jennifer "Jen" Jordan
	Com. Agriculture	97.3% (96.7, 97.8)	5.7% (4.7, 7.1)	Nakita Hemingway
	Com. Insurance	96.7% (95.9, 97.2)	6.4% (5.3, 8.0)	Janice Laws Robinson
	Com. Labor	97.7% (97.1, 98.1)	6.7% (5.6, 8.1)	William "Will" Boddie, Jr
	School Super.	96.5% (95.8, 97.0)	5.8% (4.7, 7.3)	Alisha Thomas Searcy
2022 Runoff	U.S. Senator	98.6% (98.1, 99.0)	15.7% (14.7, 17.0)	Raphael Warnock

Table A28: Ecological Inference Results — Remedial CD 14

		Minority Voters	White Voters	Minority Pref. Cand.
2012 General	U.S. President	87.6% (80.8, 92.8)	14.6% (13.5, 16.1)	Barack Obama
2014 General	U.S. Senator	92.0% (86.5, 95.9)	15.2% (14.3, 16.3)	Michelle Nunn
	Governor	87.7% (79.3, 94.3)	18.5% (17.1, 20.3)	Jason Carter
	Lt. Governor	87.1% (79.8, 92.5)	12.7% (11.5, 14.2)	Connie Stokes
	Sec. of State	88.3% (81.5, 93.4)	13.0% (11.9, 14.5)	Doreen Carter
	Attorney General	89.0% (81.7, 94.7)	13.3% (12.0, 14.8)	Gregory Hecht
	Com. Agriculture	86.9% (78.9, 92.5)	12.5% (11.3, 14.2)	Christopher Irvin
	Com. Insurance	89.9% (84.1, 94.2)	13.0% (12.1, 14.3)	Elizabeth Johnson
	Com. Labor	89.8% (82.9, 94.6)	13.4% (12.4, 14.9)	Robbin Shipp
	School Super.	89.1% (81.9, 94.3)	15.8% (14.6, 17.3)	Valarie Wilson
2016 General	U.S. President	96.2% (93.7, 97.9)	9.3% (8.8, 10.0)	Hillary Clinton
	U.S. Senator	93.3% (89.6, 95.8)	7.5% (6.8, 8.4)	Jim Barksdale
2018 General	Governor	96.7% (94.8, 98.1)	10.5% (10.0, 11.1)	Stacey Abrams
	Lt. Governor	96.4% (94.1, 98.1)	10.5% (9.9, 11.2)	Sarah Riggs Amico
	Sec. of State	96.7% (94.5, 98.2)	10.9% (10.4, 11.6)	John Barrow
	Attorney General	96.5% (94.2, 98.2)	10.8% (10.3, 11.6)	Charlie Bailey
	Com. Agriculture	97.0% (95.1, 98.3)	8.8% (8.4, 9.4)	Fred Swann
	Com. Insurance	96.5% (94.2, 98.1)	10.0% (9.5, 10.7)	Janice Laws
	Com. Labor	96.8% (94.8, 98.3)	9.4% (8.9, 10.0)	Richard Keatley
	School Super.	96.9% (95.0, 98.3)	8.7% (8.2, 9.3)	Otha Thornton
	Public Serv. Com. 3	97.1% (95.0, 98.4)	10.4% (9.9, 11.0)	Lindy Miller
	Public Serv. Com. 5	96.5% (94.3, 98.2)	10.1% (9.5, 10.8)	Dawn Randolph
2018 Runoff	Sec. of State	95.1% (91.9, 97.4)	12.0% (11.3, 12.8)	John Barrow
	Public Serv. Com. 3	94.9% (91.6, 97.2)	13.1% (12.4, 14.0)	Lindy Miller
2020 General	U.S. President	95.8% (93.6, 97.4)	11.9% (11.4, 12.5)	Joe Biden
	U.S. Senator	95.8% (93.3, 97.5)	11.0% (10.5, 11.7)	Jon Ossoff
	Public Serv. Com. 1	96.7% (94.8, 98.0)	8.9% (8.4, 9.4)	Robert Bryant
	Public Serv. Com. 4	96.0% (93.8, 97.7)	9.8% (9.3, 10.5)	Daniel Blackman
2021 Runoff	U.S. Senator (Perdue)	96.4% (94.4, 97.9)	12.6% (12.1, 13.2)	Jon Ossoff
	U.S. Senator (Loeffler)	96.1% (93.8, 97.8)	13.0% (12.5, 13.7)	Raphael Warnock
	Public Serv. Com. 4	96.4% (94.3, 98.0)	11.4% (10.8, 12.0)	Daniel Blackman
2022 General	U.S. Senator	96.3% (93.9, 97.9)	13.4% (12.9, 14.1)	Raphael Warnock
	Governor	96.4% (94.4, 97.9)	7.5% (7.0, 8.0)	Stacey Abrams
	Lt. Governor	95.8% (93.4, 97.6)	9.8% (9.3, 10.5)	Charlie Bailey
	Sec. of State	96.4% (94.5, 97.9)	6.9% (6.4, 7.4)	Bee Nguyen
	Attorney General	96.3% (93.9, 97.9)	9.6% (9.1, 10.2)	Jennifer "Jen" Jordan
	Com. Agriculture	95.9% (93.5, 97.6)	7.8% (7.3, 8.5)	Nakita Hemingway
	Com. Insurance	95.7% (93.3, 97.5)	8.2% (7.7, 8.9)	Janice Laws Robinson
	Com. Labor	96.2% (94.2, 97.8)	8.5% (8.0, 9.1)	William "Will" Boddie, Jr
	School Super.	96.5% (94.4, 98.0)	8.1% (7.6, 8.7)	Alisha Thomas Searcy
2022 Runoff	U.S. Senator	96.5% (94.4, 98.0)	13.5% (13.0, 14.2)	Raphael Warnock

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IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF GEORGIA
ATLANTA DIVISION

ALPHA PHI ALPHA FRATERNITY INC., *et al.*,	CIVIL ACTION
Plaintiffs,	FILE NO. 1:21-CV-05337-SCJ
v.	
BRAD RAFFENSPERGER,	
Defendant.	
ANNIE LOIS GRANT, *et al.*,	
Plaintiffs,	
v.	CIVIL ACTION
BRAD RAFFENSPERGER,	FILE NO. 1:22-CV-00122-SCJ
Defendant.	
COAKLEY PENDERGRASS, *et al.*,	
Plaintiffs,	
v.	CIVIL ACTION
BRAD RAFFENSPERGER,	FILE NO. 1:21-CV-05339-SCJ
Defendant.	

CONSOLIDATED RESPONSE TO PLAINTIFFS' OBJECTIONS REGARDING REMEDIAL PLANS

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INTRODUCTION

Plaintiffs all agree or do not contest that Georgia has created "an additional majority-Black congressional district in west-metro Atlanta; two additional majority-Black Senate districts in south-metro Atlanta; two additional majority-Black House districts in south-metro Atlanta, one additional majority-Black House district in west-metro Atlanta, and two additional majority-Black House districts in and around Macon-Bibb." *Compare* Order,[1] p. 509 *with* [APA Doc. 354, p. 18], [Grant Doc. 317, pp. 6–7], [Pendergrass Doc. 317, p. 6]. This critical concession should end the Court's inquiry, and Georgia should be permitted to implement the compliant remedial plans without further delay.

The sole basis for Plaintiffs' objections is apparently that they simply wish the General Assembly had accepted their maps instead of drawing its own, despite repeatedly insisting at trial that their maps were merely illustrative of what could be drawn. The objections to the remedial plans reinforce what Defendant has said from the beginning: that Plaintiffs' case is about electing more Democrats. Indeed, the fact that the General Assembly

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[1] For ease of reference, citations to documents in each case's docket are referenced by the case name. The Court's final order in all three cases is referenced as "the Order" throughout this brief. All page number citations are to the blue numbers added by the ECF system at the top of each page.

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added the required majority-Black districts while not substantially increasing

Democratic political performance is apparently why Plaintiffs object to the

plans. But this Court has consistently said this case is about the number of

majority-Black districts—not Democratic districts and not particular

candidates. The Court expressly found that "the number of Black-preferred

candidates who are successfully elected is not the proper consideration for

proportionality," Order, p. 478 (emphasis added), but rather the number of

majority-Black *districts* was the proper consideration for determining equal

openness. But now that the trial is over, Plaintiffs advance the theory that

Georgia is required to protect even majority-white districts due solely to the

fact that they currently elect Democratic officials, even though this is not what

the Voting Rights Act or this Court required. *See, e.g.,* [Grant Doc. 317, pp. 16–

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Ultimately, Plaintiffs advance three objections to the remedial plans: (1)

this Court indirectly limited the districts the General Assembly could modify,

so going outside of those boundaries was improper; (2) the individual line-

drawing decisions made by the General Assembly are invalid for a variety of

asserted reasons; and (3) the General Assembly eliminated "minority

opportunity districts," which was not separately defined in the Order and

about which Plaintiffs and Amici offer at least three different proposed

definitions. All of the proposed definitions relate to partisan outcomes and not the Black population of those districts, which is what this Court required.

As this Court has recognized, "redistricting and reapportioning legislative bodies is a legislative task [which] the federal courts should make every effort not to preempt." Order, p. 509 (quoting *Wise v. Lipscomb*, 437 U.S. 535, 539 (1978)). Thus, even if this Court would have drawn districts differently, it cannot substitute its judgment for that of the General Assembly when the legislature has fully complied with this Court's Order regarding the creation and location of new majority-Black districts.

At the end of the day, the remedial plans ensure that Black voters in Georgia are more likely to be in a majority-Black district both statewide and in the districts listed by the Court in its Order than they were previously. And the remedial plans draw extensively on Plaintiffs' illustrative plans in the creation of the new majority-Black districts, in some cases including more than 80% of the exact geography proposed by Plaintiffs. This Court cannot reject the remedial plan simply because it does not accommodate Plaintiffs' political goals. The Court should overrule Plaintiffs' objections and allow the State of Georgia to utilize its chosen district lines in the 2024 election cycle.

FACTS REGARDING REMEDIAL PLANS

I.   The 2023 special legislative session.

On the same day the Court issued the Order enjoining the State from using the entirety of the 2021 redistricting plans for Congress, state Senate, and state House, Governor Brian Kemp issued a call for the legislature to assemble in special session to consider updated district boundaries. That special session began on November 29, 2023, and adjourned *sine die* on December 7, 2023. Governor Kemp signed the updated district plans for Congress (SB 3EX), state Senate (SB 1EX), and state House (HB 1EX) into law on December 8, 2023, meeting the deadline set by this Court for the adoption of remedial plans.

II.   The Congressional remedial plan (SB 3EX).

A.   Drafting and adoption of plan.

On December 1, 2023, Senate Reapportionment and Redistricting Chair Sen. Shelly Echols released a draft Congressional plan. Dec. of Gina Wright, (attached as Ex. A), ¶ 13. At a hearing on December 4 that also took public comment on the draft, Sen. Echols explained the process she used to create the plan. Tr. (Dec. 4, 2023) Senate Reapportionment and Redistricting Comm. Hearing (attached as Ex. F) at 5:13–22. Working with Ms. Wright, Sen. Echols' first step was to locate District 6 as a new majority-Black district in western metro Atlanta, as required by the Court's Order. *Id.* at 6:1–7:3, 8:12–9:5. That

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change led to the reconfiguration of nine districts using traditional redistricting principles, including ensuring the partisan balance of the plan did not change. *Id*. at 7:4–8:11.

The changes to District 6 pushed adjoining districts to the east, with District 13 moving substantially east and Districts 4 and 5 less so. *Id*. at 9:6–11:12. In the process, those districts moved into the area formerly occupied by District 7. *Id*. The General Assembly was careful to ensure that it added a new majority-Black district, as this Court required, and in the location this Court instructed. *Id*. at 11:13–23.

Looking at north Georgia, District 14 shifted north in Cobb County and District 11 took more of Cobb County along with Gordon County, while maintaining the same boundary line in Cherokee County as previously. *Id*. at 11:24–12:14. District 7 then moved north to accommodate the shift of population from the west side of metro Atlanta, up to a split of Hall County that recognizes a community of interest around Lake Lanier on the Forsyth-Hall border. *Id*. at 12:15–13:7. Districts 9 and 10 retained their prior character, while making modest adjustments for Congressman Clyde's home county and maintaining county boundaries to assist election officials. *Id*. at 13:8–14:7. During the entire drawing process, the General Assembly was constantly balancing a number of considerations and was sensitive to ensure it did not eliminate any existing minority opportunity districts. *Id*. at 14:8–16:14.

The Senate Committee approved the Congressional plan to send it to the Senate floor on December 4, 2023, and it passed in a party-line vote on December 5, 2023. *See* Status History of SB 3EX, https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/65853. The House took up the bill the same day, ultimately passing it on the floor on December 7, 2023. *Id.*
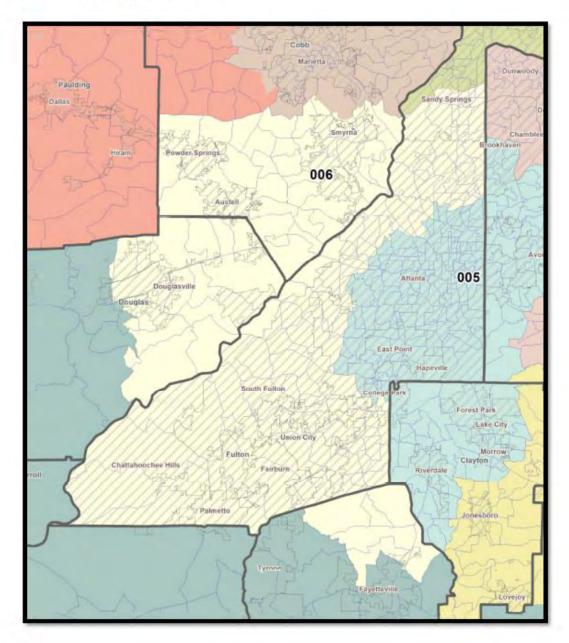
B.   Facts regarding Congressional remedial plan.

The Congressional remedial plan increases the number of majority-Black districts by one when using total AP Black population and by two when using AP Black voting age population. Report of Dr. Michael Barber,[2] attached as Ex. B (Barber Report), § 2.2. The new majority-Black district is District 6, which moves from 9.91% AP Black VAP to 51.75% AP Black VAP. Barber Report, § 2.2, Table 1.

District 6 contains more than 70% of the population that was included in the Cooper Illustrative Congressional District 6, including more than 80% of the Black voting age population that was included in that district. Barber Report, § 2.4. The district is located in western metro Atlanta and includes portions of Cobb, Douglas, and Fulton Counties. Wright Dec. ¶ 17. The General

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[2] To assist the Court in evaluating the remedial plans, Defendant retained a new political-science expert, Dr. Michael Barber, to provide additional information related to the remedial plans and their performance. Dr. Barber's CV is included with his report.

Assembly relied on several of the communities of interest this Court relied on when evaluating the area, including highways and healthcare systems. Ex. F at 8:18–23. District 6 includes the entire cities of Fairburn, Union City, and South Fulton up through the entirety of Powder Springs, Austell, and Smyrna. *Id.* at 8:24–9:5; Wright Dec. ¶ 17.

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The Congressional remedial plan increases the number of Black individuals of voting age who live in majority-Black districts on a statewide basis. Barber Report, § 2.3. On the 2021 Congressional plan, 27% of Black individuals of voting age in Georgia lived in a majority-Black district. *Id.* On the Congressional remedial plan, 46.4% of Black individuals of voting age in Georgia now live in a majority-Black district. *Id.* Further, the 2023 remedial plan includes nine majority-white Congressional districts, as this Court indicated it would expect on a remedial plan. Order, p. 265 n.72.

Using total AP Black Population, there is no question that the State moved from four majority-Black Congressional districts (2, 4, 5, 13) to five majority-Black Congressional districts on the Congressional remedial plan (2, 4, 5, 6, 13). Wright Dec. ¶ 18. This means that Black voters are now a majority in either 35.7% (using total population) or 28.6% (using voting-age population) of all Congressional districts in a state with a Black voting-age population of 31.73%. *See* Order, p. 265.

III.   The Senate remedial plan (SB 1EX).

A.   Drafting and adoption of plan.

When the Senate Reapportionment and Redistricting Committee convened on the first day of the special session, Sen. Echols explained the process of drawing the Senate plan, which involved heavy reliance on Gina Wright. Tr. (Nov. 29, 2023) Senate Reapportionment and Redistricting Comm.

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Hearing (attached as Ex. C) at 2:25–4:8. Sen. Echols then outlined the process for creating the two majority-Black districts in south metro Atlanta, including meetings with Senators so she could understand the communities of interest that were involved. *Id.* at 6:1–6. Vice-Chair Sen. Bo Hatchett explained the various considerations that went into the drawing process, beginning with compliance with this Court's Order. *Id.* at 7:10–8:16.

Sen. Echols then explained the changes that were made to the 15 Senate districts that were modified to add Districts 17 and 28 as the new majority-Black districts required by this Court. *Id.* at 8:17–9:21. Sen. Echols also explained the process of taking into account traditional redistricting principles and other considerations that went into the design of the plan. *Id.* at 9:22–23:24. In that explanation, she detailed the various communities and other factors considered for each of the 15 districts that were modified. *Id.* District 42, which was previously in DeKalb County, moved to the southeast and took much of the territory that had been in the previous District 17, including areas that shared strong connections and are rural in character. *Id.* at 16:18–17:9. District 43 and 55 both moved north, while maintaining the community connections that existed previously. *Id.* at 17:10–18:5. Districts 10 and 41 shifted to make room for the districts moving north out of Henry County after the creation of District 17. Id. at 18:6–19. District 44 also shifted north to create

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room for new District 17, and ensures that the boundaries of the City of Decatur are followed. *Id.* at 19:5–18.
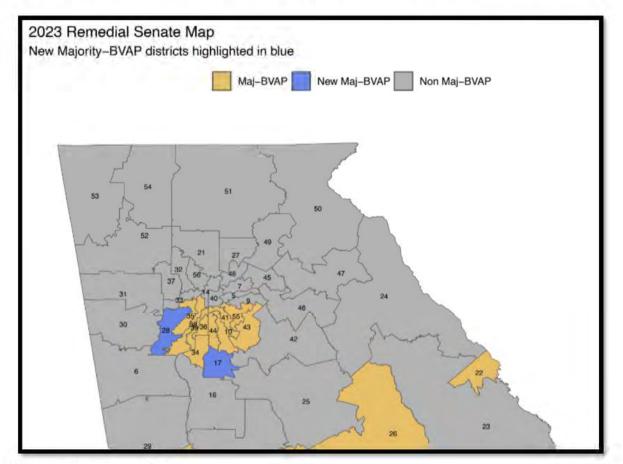
On the other side of metro Atlanta, the Senate plan does not make changes to Districts 16, 34, and 36 because it was able to move other districts. *Id.* at 19:19–20:8. District 39 kept most of its current configuration. *Id.* District 38 shifted north and east to accommodate the addition of District 28 in the south, and now is wholly within Fulton County instead of including portions of Cobb. *Id.* at 20:9–18. Districts 33 and 35 likewise shift north to make room for District 28 in south Metro Atlanta, while still maintaining a strong number of connections and communities and keeping Powder Springs whole in District 33. *Id.* at 20:19–21:15. After the creation of all of these districts, there was significant population left in the areas around Coweta and Heard counties, which became the new District 6. *Id.* at 21:16–19. The configuration of that district avoided a split of Coweta County while also moving north into Carroll County, recognizing a number of communities in that area. *Id.* at 21:19–22:7. Small adjustments were made to District 30 to round out the population, while recognizing the communities in that area. *Id.* at 22:8–22.

The resulting Senate plan does not pair any incumbents of either political party. *Id.* at 10:24–11:9.

The Senate remedial plan was approved by the Senate committee on November 30, 2023 before receiving approval of the Senate on December 1,

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2023 and the House on December 5, 2023. *See* Status History of SB 1EX,

https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/65851.

B.   Facts regarding Senate remedial plan.
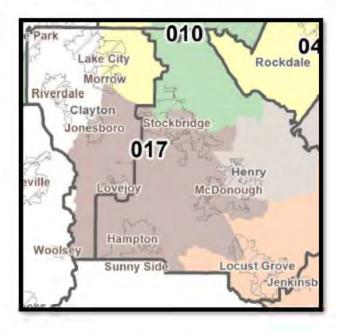
The Senate remedial plan increases the total number of majority-Black

districts by two and decreases the total number of majority-white districts by

two. Barber Report, § 3.2. The new majority-Black districts are (1) District 17,

which moves from 32.01% AP Black VAP to 63.61% AP Black VAP and (2)

District 28, which moves from 19.51% AP Black VAP to 56.42% AP Black VAP.

Id. The plan increases the number of split counties by one. Wright Dec. ¶ 23.

Barber Report, p. 15.

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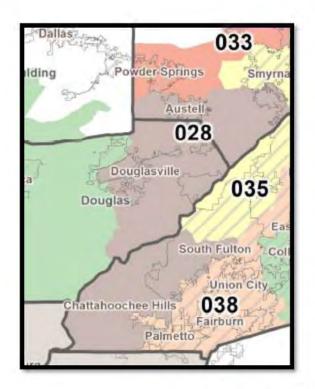
District 17 contains nearly 80% of the total population that was included in the Esselstyn Illustrative Senate District 25 and more than 40% of the total population that was included in Cooper Illustrative Senate District 16. Barber Report, § 3.5. This district includes portions of Henry and Clayton Counties, which are both in south Metro Atlanta.[3] Wright Dec. Ex. 2. District 17 was designed to include most of Stockbridge and McDonough along with the panhandle of Clayton County. Ex. C at 11:22–12:4.

District 28 includes more than half of the population from Cooper Illustrative Senate District 20 and more than half of the population from Esselstyn Illustrative Senate District 35. Barber Report, § 3.2. Sen. Echols

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[3] The following maps are drawn from the Wright Dec. Ex. 2 and show only changed districts in color.

recognized that the different Plaintiff experts in the *APA* and *Grant* cases had placed District 28 in two different south-Atlanta locations. Ex. C at 12:10–18. Sen. Echols chose to anchor the district in South Fulton while minimizing changes to some adjoining districts, with the resulting configuration ensuring that Black voters in Fulton, Fayette, and Clayton Counties are all placed in majority-Black districts. *Id.* at 12:19–13:1. The configuration of District 28 in south metro Atlanta also connected suburbs that are experiencing growth and assisted election officials by not making changes in some areas. *Id.* at 13:2–13. Wright Dec. ¶ 20.

The Senate remedial plan increases the number of Black individuals of voting age who live in majority-Black districts. On the 2021 Senate plan, 49.7% of Black individuals of voting age in Georgia lived in a majority-Black district.

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Barber Report, § 3.3. On the Senate remedial plan, 53.5%% of Black individuals of voting age in Georgia now live in a majority-Black district. *Id.* In looking at just the districts the Court identified as setting the area of Section 2 violations, the percentage of Black individuals of voting age living in a majority-Black district also increases on the Senate remedial plan. Barber Report, § 3.3.

IV.   The House remedial plan (HB 1EX).

A.   Drafting and adoption of plan.

When the House Reapportionment and Redistricting Committee convened on the first day of the special session, Chairman Rep. Rob Leverett explained the map he had created to the committee, beginning with the Order of this Court. Tr. (Nov. 29, 2023) House of Representatives Reapportionment and Redistricting Comm. Hearing (attached as Ex. D) at 18:22–19:17. After explaining the design of each of the five new majority-Black districts, *id.* at 19:18–22:18, Rep. Leverett then explained the other changes that resulted from adding those new districts, noting the "ripple effects" occurring in other areas due to the creation of the majority-Black districts. *Id.* at 22:19–23:9. Rep. Leverett created the plan with Ms. Wright and explained the other traditional redistricting principles he followed in creating the plan, including input from other House members of both political parties. *Id.* at 23:14–26:12. The resulting plan changed 56 districts and paired four sets of incumbents, three

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sets of Democrats paired with other Democrats and one set of a Republican paired with a Republican, along with drawing a Republican into a majority-Democratic district. *Id.* at 24:12–25.

Rep. Leverett then explained all of the various changes and interests that went into the districts, beginning in Douglas County, going into Macon, then up through south Metro Atlanta, with Ms. Wright also weighing in about the process. *Id.* at 26:13–34:18. The ripple effect from the creation of District 64 pushed other districts north into Fulton and Cobb Counties, leading to the collapse of District 40, which was a majority-white district in Cobb County. *Id.* at 26:20–27:10. That led to the movement of District 40 to the western side of the metro Area. *Id.* at 27:11–25.

Similarly, changes in Macon also pushed other districts north, with some movement in Houston County. *Id.* at 28:1–22. The plan eliminates a county split in Jasper County, which was previously split. *Id.* at 29:1–5. District 135 shifts to pair two Republican incumbents, and other districts shift on the eastern side to make room for some of the Henry County changes. *Id.* at 29:6–19.

In the metro area, District 82 moves from DeKalb down to south metro and the other Henry and Clayton area districts shift north, and makes changes at the request of Democratic Rep. Demetrius Douglas. *Id.* at 29:20–30:7. Configuring Henry County and south DeKalb in the way the House did allows

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the plan to avoid making further changes to Clayton County to ease the burdens on election officials in implementing the plan. *Id.* at 30:8–12.

The ripple effects continue through Morgan and Newton, reaching back into DeKalb and up into Gwinnett County. *Id.* at 30:19–31:12. Consistent with the prior configuration of DeKalb County districts, the new configuration of districts stripes from north to south, ensuring that almost all incumbents in that area have a district in which to run. *Id.* at 31:7–32:4. When getting into Gwinnett County, as Rep. Leverett explained, the "wave is starting to dissipate," with several changes to that area. *Id.* at 32:5–13.

After fully explaining the changes and answering committee questions, *id.* at 33:11–40:3, Rep. Leverett then held time for public comment on the proposed plan. *Id.* at 40:4–16. The only other House redistricting plan presented to the House committee, by Democratic Leader Rep. James Beverly, only created four additional majority-Black districts instead of the five this Court required. *See* Tr. (Nov. 30, 2023) House Reapportionment and Redistricting Comm. Hearing (attached as Ex. E) at 26:18–29:19.
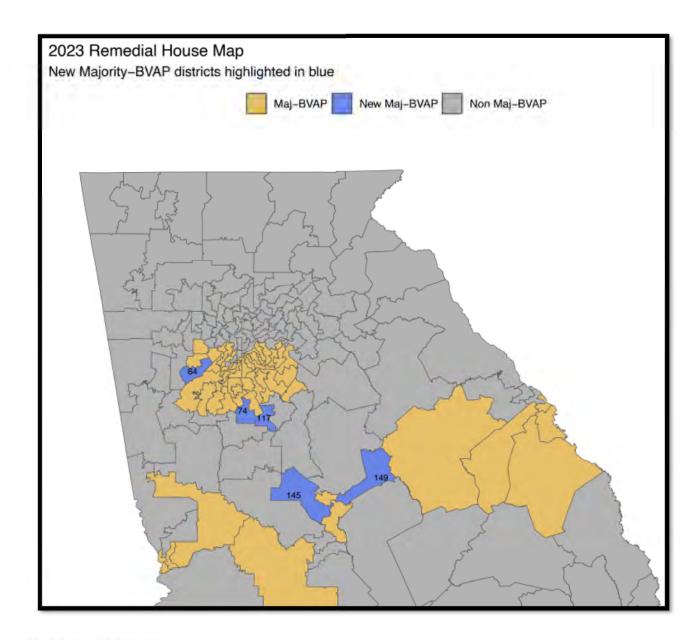
The House plan was approved by the committee on November 30, 2023, before going on to be approved by the House on December 1, 2023, and the Senate on December 5, 2023. *See* Status History of HB 1EX, https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/65850.

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B.   Facts regarding House remedial plan.
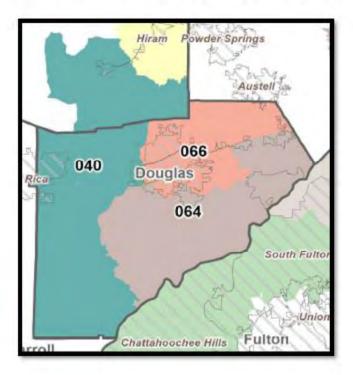
The remedial state House plan increases the number of majority-Black districts by five and decreases the number of majority-white districts by five. Barber Report, § 4.2. The new majority-Black districts are (1) District 64 (west Metro Atlanta), which goes from non-majority Black to 52.43% AP Black VAP; (2) District 74 (south Metro Atlanta), which goes from non-majority Black to 66.0% AP Black VAP; (3) District 117 (south Metro Atlanta), which goes from non-majority Black to 62.93% AP Black VAP; (4) District 145 (metro Macon), which goes from non-majority Black to 50.30% AP Black VAP; and (5) District 149 (metro Macon) which goes from non-majority Black to 50.03% AP Black VAP. Barber Report, § 4.2, Table 9. The House remedial plan decreases the overall number of split counties in the state by one. Wright Dec. ¶ 30.

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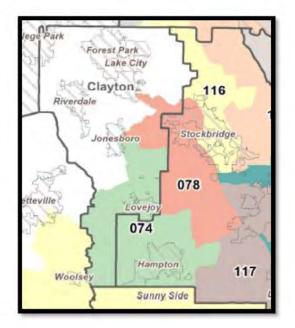
Barber Report, p. 26.

District 64 contains more than half of the total population that was included in the Esselstyn Illustrative House District 61. Barber Report, §4.4. This district configuration enabled the reduction of one district in Douglas

County, splitting the county into three districts rather than four, so that District 64 is located entirely in Douglas County.[4] Wright Dec. ¶ 26.
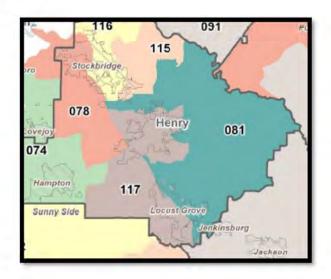
District 74 contains 80.8% of the population that was included in Cooper Illustrative House District 74. Barber Report, § 4.5, Table 12. Rep. Leverett consulted the Plaintiffs' expert district for that configuration. Ex. D at 20:10–17. This district is located in Clayton and Henry Counties, which are in south Metro Atlanta. Wright Dec. ¶ 24.

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[4] The following maps are drawn from the Wright Dec. Ex. 3 and show only changed districts in color.
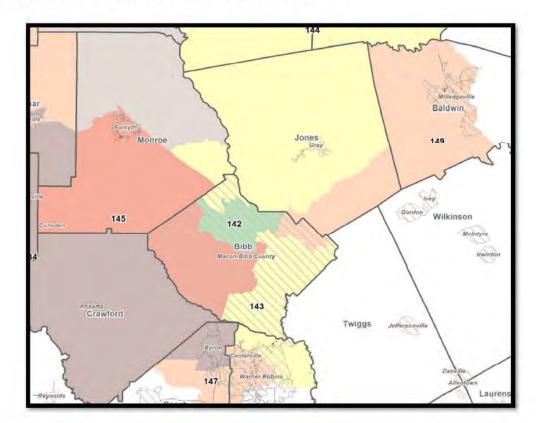
District 117 includes nearly 70% of the population included in Esselstyn Illustrative House District 117. Barber Report, § 4.5, Table 12. This was part of the goal of Rep. Leverett, and the district includes almost all of McDonough and portions of Locust Grove, using I-75 as a boundary line. Ex. D at 20:22–21:8. This district is located wholly in Henry County, which is in south Metro Atlanta. Wright Dec. ¶ 27.

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Districts 145 and 149 include significant portions of the population included in the Esselstyn versions of the Macon area. Barber Report, § 4.6, Table 13. Rep. Leverett included the county seat of Forsyth County in District 145 and mostly utilized updated precincts in Macon, while protecting incumbents. Ex. D at 21:9–22. District 149 had what Rep. Leverett called a better configuration than Mr. Esselstyn's version, using a highway in Jones County instead of Twiggs and Wilkinson Counties to connect Macon and Milledgeville, and avoiding changing the existing split of Baldwin County. *Id.* at 21:23–22:13. The addition of those districts means that there are now four majority-Black districts that are anchored in the Macon area, Districts 142, 143, 145, and 149. Barber Report, § 4.2, Table 9.

The House remedial plan increases the number of Black individuals of voting age who live in majority-Black districts. On the 2021 House plan, 53.5% of Black individuals of voting age in Georgia lived in a majority-Black district. Barber Report, § 4.3. On the House remedial plan, 56.6%% of Black individuals of voting age in Georgia now live in a majority-Black district. *Id*. In looking at just the districts the Court identified as setting the area of Section 2 violations, the percentage of Black individuals of voting age living in a majority-Black district goes from 53.7% to 74.3% on the House remedial plan. *Id*.

V.   Implementation of the remedial plans.

In their committee presentations, the chairs of redistricting committees in both chambers emphasized the importance of ease of implementation of the new remedial plans. Ex. C at 14:18–23; Ex. D at 24:1–4, 25:20–24. Ms. Wright's office prepares the maps for county election officials to utilize in reassigning voters after each change in district boundaries. Wright Dec. ¶¶ 31–32. Across all three plans, the total number of counties that are required to make changes to district boundaries as a result of the remedial plans is 20 out of 159 or only about 12.6% of the counties in Georgia. Wright Dec. ¶ 33. Minimizing the number of counties that have to make changes is a benefit to the county election officials who have to implement the new plans. Wright Dec. ¶ 34.

Further, when creating the remedial plans, Ms. Wright utilized updated precincts where those were available from counties. Wright Dec. ¶¶ 36–40.

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Because counties change precinct boundaries frequently, the number of split Census VTDs does not indicate whether the plan can be easily administered or not, but Ms. Wright relied on updated precinct boundaries, not Census VTDs, when creating districts for the remedial plans. *Id.*

STANDARD ON REVIEW OF REMEDY

"[A] district court's remedial proceedings bear directly on and are inextricably bound up in its liability findings." *Wright v. Sumter Cty. Bd. of Elections & Registration*, 979 F.3d 1282, 1302-03 (11th Cir. 2020). And "any proposal to remedy a Section 2 violation must itself conform with Section 2." *United States v. Dallas Cty. Comm'n*, 850 F.2d 1433, 1437-38 (11th Cir. 1988) (quoting *Dillard v. Crenshaw Cty.*, 831 F.2d 246, 249 (11th Cir. 1987)). Thus, the inquiry for this Court in this case is whether the proposed remedial plan "*completely* remedies the prior dilution of [Black] voting strength and *fully* provides equal opportunity for [Black] citizens to participate and to elect candidates of their choice." *Dallas Cty. Comm'n*, 850 F.2d at 1442 (emphasis in original).

As this Court explained, that means the Court must evaluate the remedial plans to determine if they include "an additional majority-Black congressional district in west-metro Atlanta; two additional majority-Black Senate districts in south-metro Atlanta; two additional majority-Black House districts in south-metro Atlanta, one additional majority-Black House district

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in west-metro Atlanta, and two additional majority-Black House districts in and around Macon-Bibb" without eliminating any existing minority opportunity districts. Order, pp. 509–11. If the plans do this—and otherwise comply with Section 2 and applicable law—then that is the end of the inquiry.

This Court already explained that it would utilize the *Gingles* standard to determine whether the remedial plans "provide[] Black voters with an additional opportunity district." Order, p. 511. Each district plan passed by the General Assembly provides exactly the districts this Court required to provide additional opportunities for Black voters.[5] And "States retain broad discretion in drawing districts to comply with the mandate of § 2." *Shaw v. Hunt*, 517

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[5] In case there is any question, the relevant minority group in this case is Black voters. Order, p. 9 ("the Court determines that in certain areas of the State, the political process is not equally open to Black voters."); *see also id.* at 96, 107 (*APA* Cooper legislative plans involved majority-Black districts); 115 (*Grant* Esselstyn only considered Black population); 142 (Palmer only evaluated Black and white voter cohesion, not other minority groups); 149 (Handley only evaluated Black and white voter cohesion, not other minority groups); 201 (*Pendergrass* reference to minority community was to Black voters); 209, 211 (question in *Pendergrass* case was equal openness of process as to "affected Black voters"); 242 (electoral structure was found to affect Black voters); 272-273 (findings as to Black voters); 274 (question in *APA* and *Grant* cases was equal openness of process to Black voters); 405-406 (findings regarding Black community in context of Section 2 violation); 426-427 (question in *APA* and *Grant* cases was equal openness of process as to "affected Black voters"); 510 (injury was to "Plaintiffs and other Black voters in Georgia"); 511 (remedy will be assessed to determine "whether it provides Black voters with an additional opportunity district").

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U.S. 899, 917 n.9 (1996) (citing *Voinovich v. Quilter*, 507 U.S. 146, 156–157 (1993); *Growe v. Emison*, 507 U.S. 25, 32–37 (1993)).

RESPONSES TO PLAINTIFFS' OBJECTIONS

While each Plaintiff group filed its own objections, this Court directed Defendant to file a single response brief of up to 75 pages. [APA Doc. 348, p. 2]; [Grant Doc. 309, p. 2]; [Pendergrass Doc. 309, p. 2]. Because many of the objections overlap, this brief considers all the various objections raised by the Plaintiff groups.

I.   The General Assembly is not limited to the districts listed in the Court's Order when creating a remedial plan (*APA/Grant/Pendergrass*).

Plaintiffs selected the districts the Court identified as part of the regions in which it found Section 2 violations. *See* Order, pp. 512–13, nn.138, 139. Plaintiffs now take the novel view that this Court imposed limits on what the General Assembly could redraw when it delineated the relevant area the Plaintiffs now designate as the "vote dilution area." Plaintiffs do not cite any authority for the proposition that legislative remedies are limited to a "vote dilution area," and Defendant was unable to find any case that uses that term in this context. And it makes sense that such a limitation cannot exist, because of the federalism concerns this Court earlier identified limiting the Court's authority to interfere in legislative decision-making.

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This Court enjoined the entirety of the plans at issue and directed the General Assembly to adopt "a substitute measure" that complies with the Court's Order. Order, p. 509 (quoting *Wise*, 437 U.S. at 540). As discussed below, this Court did not affirmatively limit the General Assembly's process for creating remedial plans and could not do so.

A. **Unlike racial gerrymandering cases, Section 2 claims involve regions, and the legislature drew the new districts precisely where this Court required them to be drawn.**

To have a claim under Section 2 regarding districts, plaintiffs must only live in a *region* that could support an additional majority-minority voting district because the harm is vote dilution, not necessarily the boundaries of individual districts. *Thompson v. Kemp*, 309 F. Supp. 3d 1360, 1365 (N.D. Ga. 2018) (three-judge court). That is different from a racial gerrymandering claim, where the individuals have to live in the challenged *districts*—because they are challenging the configuration of those specific district boundaries. *United States v. Hays*, 515 U.S. 737, 745 (1995); *accord Dillard v. Baldwin Cty. Comm'rs*, 225 F.3d 1271, 1279 (11th Cir. 2000).

That is why this Court's Order did not find the particular district *boundaries* it listed violated Section 2. The Order explained that a lack of equal openness existed in certain *areas* of the state and proceeded to describe those areas through the identification of districts contained in Plaintiffs' complaints. Order, pp. 512–13. It is Plaintiffs who artfully reinterpret the Court's Order as

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requiring something different. The Court did not mandate the General Assembly redraw every district in those defined areas. The Court did not limit the General Assembly to only redrawing districts in those areas. It gave specific instructions on what the General Assembly needed to do to remedy the vote dilution the Court found in those areas—draw the additional majority-Black districts in the defined *regions*, not redraw every *district* in the list of districts. Order, p. 509.

1. The new majority-Black districts are not drawn "somewhere else in the State."

Even if the State was not limited to the specific districts, Plaintiffs still complain that new majority-Black districts are located "somewhere else in the State." *See, e.g.,* [APA Doc. 354, p.12] (quoting *Shaw*, 517 U.S. at 917). But this charge makes no sense when viewed in light of the facts of *Shaw* and the districts actually drawn by the General Assembly.

Plaintiffs are correct that a Section 2 violation cannot be remedied by creating a new majority-Black district "somewhere else in the state," *Shaw*, 517 U.S. at 917, but that fact leaves open the question of what exactly constitutes "somewhere else in the state." Without pointing to any authority in support, Plaintiffs urge this Court to adopt a standard that states must draw remedial districts *precisely and only* in the districts specified by the Court in the liability phase of the proceedings, and that they must not venture *anywhere*

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outside those areas. [APA Doc. 354, p. 12]; [Grant Doc. 317, pp. 9–15]; [Pendergrass Doc. 317, pp. 8–10]. But there is no support for such a narrow interpretation of the State's remedial authority under Section 2 in either this Court's Order or in precedent.

First, this Court identified the *injury* and the *remedy* in two distinct parts of the Order. The Court found the area of injury to encompass a list of districts that defined an area. Order, p. 514. But immediately preceding that list, the Court articulated what the State must do to remedy the injury found in these areas: for each map, draw a remedial plan that created new districts in particular regional locations.[6] *Id.* at 509. Separating the identified area of injury from the broader region in which to locate the remedial districts makes sense given the federalism concerns in voting rights cases, as this Court recognized: "The Court is conscious of the powerful concerns for comity involved in interfering with the State's legislative responsibilities. As the Supreme Court has repeatedly recognized, 'redistricting and reapportioning

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[6] Members of the General Assembly expressed gratitude for the specificity of what the General Assembly needed to do to comply with the Court's order. *See* Ex. D, 19:5–12 (Rep. Leverett); Tr. (Dec. 1, 2023) House Floor Debate (attached as Ex. H) at 4:4–5:2; Tr. (Dec. 1, 2023) Senate Floor Debate (attached as Ex. G) 21:21–22:21 (Sen. Watson), 145:4–148:15 (Sen. Kennedy); Tr. (Dec. 7, 2023) House Floor Debate (attached as Ex. I) at 71:11–72:4 (Rep. Leverett).

legislative bodies is a legislative task [which] the federal courts should make every effort not to preempt.'" Order, p. 509 (quoting *Wise*, 437 U.S. at 539).
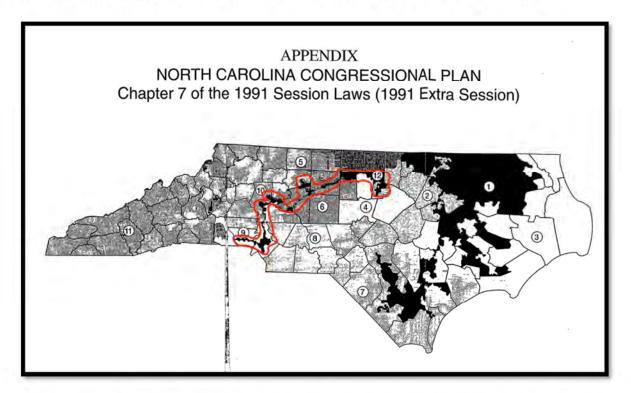
To that end, when vote dilution is found, that "does not mean that a § 2 plaintiff has the right to be placed in a majority-[Black] district once a violation of the statute is shown. *States retain broad discretion in drawing districts to comply with the mandate of § 2.*" *Shaw*, 517 U.S. at 917 n.9 (emphasis added).[7]

Thus, while the Court found an injury in specific "districts/areas" of the state, it couched the location of the remedial districts in broader terms. The Court properly declined to go so far as to limit the State to crafting a remedial district *wholly within* particular regions. Rather, the Court stated that the districts must be more broadly *in* particular regions, for example, the South Metro Atlanta area. That is exactly what the General Assembly did in the remedial plans, and nothing in the cases relied on by Plaintiffs suggests this Court should find otherwise.

In *Shaw*, which Plaintiffs quote extensively, the Department of Justice declined to preclear a redistricting map under Section 5 because it failed to give effect to minority voting strength in the south-central to southeastern portions of North Carolina, in violation of the VRA. North Carolina responded,

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[7] This binding precedent from the Supreme Court ends APA Plaintiffs' complaints about Mr. Woods being left out of a majority-Black district on the remedial plans. [APA Doc. 354, p. 17].

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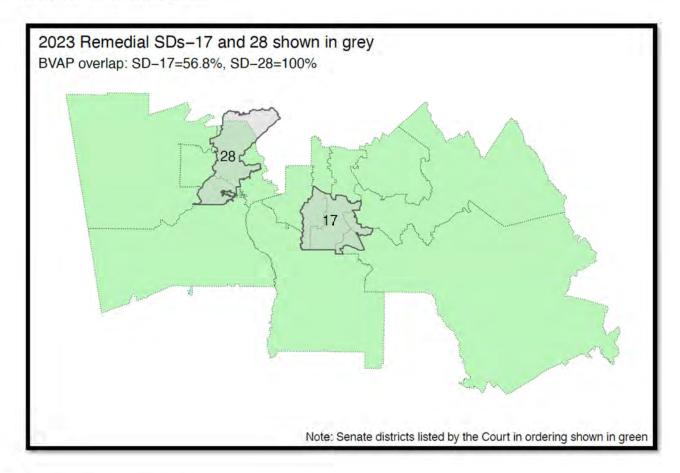
in part, by drawing a new majority-Black District 12, which "spans the Piedmont Crescent" of the state. 517 U.S. at 917. More specifically, the district was anchored in the *north* central part of the state and emanated outward to the *west* and finally settled in the southwestern portion of the state:

In other words, the district at issue in that case *never* even touched the area identified as having the voting-rights violation. In fact, it quite studiously avoided it. For this reason, the *Shaw* court found the "black voters of the south-central to southeastern region would still be suffering precisely the same injury that they suffered before District 12 was drawn." *Id.* The remedial plans before the Court here could scarcely be more distinguishable.

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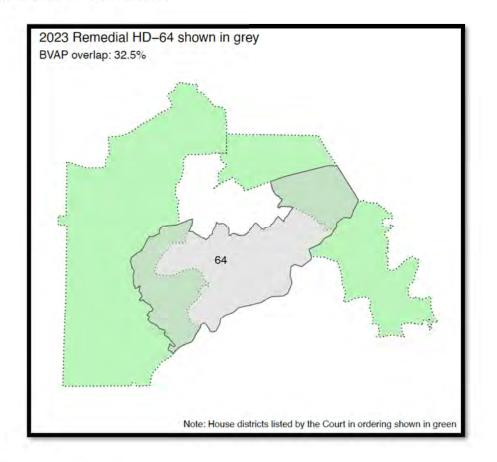
2.   *The new majority-Black districts are all in the areas defined by the Court.*

Even if Plaintiffs are correct and the legislature was limited to the enumerated districts for drawing new majority-Black districts, the evidence before the Court demonstrates that the new districts are drawn primarily within the areas and districts identified by the Court. Barber Report, §§ 3.4, 4.4–4.6. Unlike the situation in *Shaw*, each district includes significant areas from the districts identified by the Court in its ordering paragraphs. That is true of the Senate plan:

Barber Report, p. 19.

31
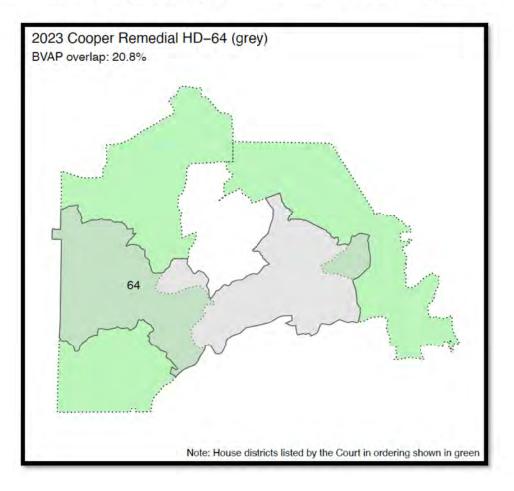
That is also true of the various House districts—and visual inspection demonstrates that the lack of overlap is primarily the result of Plaintiffs not including existing majority-Black districts in their list of districts in their Complaints, when those districts would certainly have to be modified in any plan—and were modified by Plaintiffs in their illustrative plans. For example, the "hole" around District 64 where Plaintiffs claim the General Assembly went outside of the defined area is where existing majority Black districts were located, when obviously those districts would be reconfigured when creating new majority-Black districts:

Barber Report, p. 32.

32
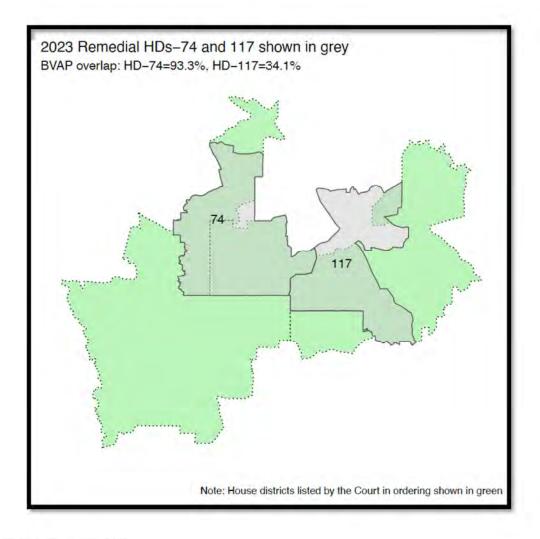
Further, Mr. Cooper made a similar change in his new proposed remedial plan in the same area, which actually includes even fewer Black voters from the specified districts as a percentage than the enacted remedial plan:

Barber Report, p. 32.
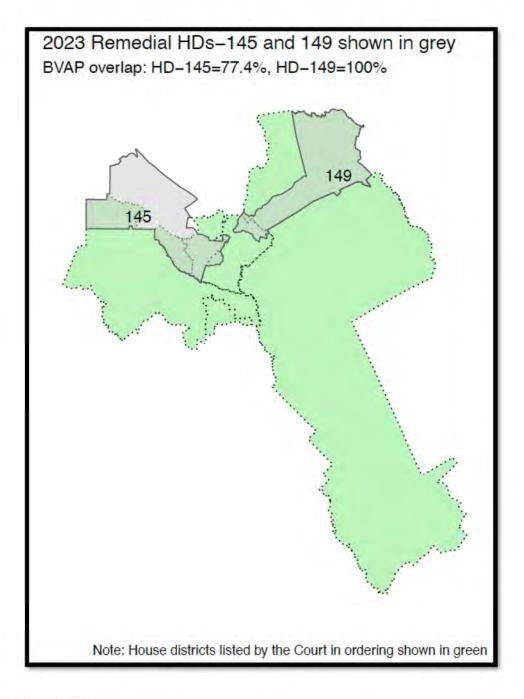
The south metro and Macon areas show the same reality—the new districts are drawn in the areas the Court identified:

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Barber Report, p. 34.

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2023 Remedial HDs−145 and 149 shown in grey
BVAP overlap: HD−145=77.4%, HD−149=100%

Note: House districts listed by the Court in ordering shown in green

Barber Report, p. 37.

Plaintiffs' claims that the vote dilution the Court found is not remedied cannot withstand scrutiny because the General Assembly added the new majority-Black districts in the areas specified.

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If Plaintiffs' approach is correct, holding a special session of the General Assembly was little more than a box-checking exercise to get to a court-drawn plan. But Plaintiffs ignore binding precedent: the General Assembly, as a political branch, is permitted to and did take far more into account than this Court when drawing districts. *Abbott v. Perez*, 138 S. Ct. 2305, 2324 (2018).

B.   The General Assembly must take more into account than the Court or Plaintiffs' experts when creating remedial plans.

As this Court already recognized, "redistricting and reapportioning legislative bodies is a legislative task [which] the federal courts should make every effort not to preempt." Order, p. 509 (quoting *Wise*, 437 U.S. at 539). When assessing a district plan, this Court must recognize "the complex interplay of forces that enter a legislature's redistricting calculus." *Abbott*, 138 S. Ct. at 2324 (quoting *Miller v. Johnson*, 515 U.S. 900, 915-16 (1995)). The legislature's adopted remedial plans not only comply with the Court's Order, but also reflect "a variety of political judgments about the dynamics of an overall electoral process that rightly pertain to the legislative prerogative of the state and its subdivisions." *McGhee v. Granville Cty.*, 860 F.2d 110, 115 (4th Cir. 1988).

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Thus, despite Plaintiffs' hyperbole about the remedial plans,[8] this Court must presume the good faith of the legislature when evaluating the remedial plans. *Abbott*, 138 S. Ct. at 2324-25. And "[p]rinciples of federalism and common sense mandate deference to a plan which has been legislatively enacted." *Tallahassee Branch of NAACP v. Leon Cty.*, 827 F.2d 1436, 1438 (11th Cir. 1987).

1. *Plaintiffs insisted repeatedly that illustrative plans were only illustrative, but now say they are mandatory.*

APA Plaintiffs' position at trial was that their illustrative plans were, as labeled, merely illustrative and that the legislature would have the opportunity to draft its own plans in case of a violation. *See, e.g.*, Trial Tr. at 235:8–237:9. But now that the General Assembly has undertaken that task, all Plaintiffs have abruptly changed course and essentially argue that their illustrative plans are mandatory, because individuals who were included in a majority-Black district on their illustrative plan are not included in a majority-Black district on the remedial plans. [Pendergrass Doc. 317, p. 8-9]; [APA Doc.

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[8] Plaintiffs repeatedly claim the legislature "defied" this Court's order; *Pendergrass* Plaintiffs refer to the legislature's actions as "reprehensible," [Pendergrass Doc. 317, p. 23]; and Plaintiffs accuse Georgia of acting like Alabama. Rep. Leverett remarked that the accusation that Georgia was acting like Alabama "is really a low blow" when a similar charge was made in the legislative debate because his "goal this whole session has been to – to do just not what they did, to do everything the opposite from what they did." Ex. I at 67:12–68:3.

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354, p. 21]; [Grant Doc. 317, p. 9]. But that is not the law and not what the Court ordered.

Again, a Section 2 claim is based on a *region* where vote dilution is occurring, not a right of every single Black individual to be placed into a majority-Black district. *Shaw*, 517 U.S. at 917 n.9. Adopting an interpretation of Section 2 that requires every Black voter in a region to be placed into a majority-Black district is constitutionally suspect and not at all required by Section 2. Indeed, courts expect some members of challenged minority groups to be left outside majority-minority districts on remedial plans. *See Shaw*, 517 U.S. at 917 n.9; *McGhee*, 860 F.2d at 118–119 (collecting cases).

Further, Plaintiffs complain about changes made to other districts after the legislature added the required majority-Black districts. But at trial, APA Plaintiffs objected when Defendant attempted to cross-examine their experts on changes made to other districts on the illustrative plans. Trial Tr. 234:12–235:6; 270:19–271:21; 274:4–14; 275:23–276:13. While earlier objecting to the level of scrutiny of their illustrative plans, Plaintiffs now seek to apply a new standard to the remedial plans. But, as discussed above, the changes made to other districts was thoughtful and part of the General Assembly's entire process for considering the new plans.

2. The General Assembly may take partisanship into account in its remedial plans.

Contrary to APA Plaintiffs' arguments, the General Assembly is free to take partisanship into account when drawing a remedial plan. This Court already found the legislature had partisan motives in the creation of the 2021 plans, and the chairs clearly indicated they considered election returns and other partisan data as part of the creation of the remedial plans, while ensuring they were complying with the Court's Order. Order, pp. 260–62, 475–77, 489–91.

The entire point of the legislature having the first opportunity to draw a remedial plan is because it considers more factors as a political branch than a Court can. *Tallahassee Branch of NAACP*, 827 F.2d at 1438. The cases APA Plaintiffs cite offer nothing to rebut that reality. *League of United Latin American Citizens v. Perry*, 457 F. Supp. 2d 716, 721 (E.D. Tex. 2006), involved a court-drawn plan, not review of a legislatively enacted plan. *League of United Latin American Citizens v. Perry*, 548 U.S. 399, 440-41 (2006), specifically recognizes that incumbent protection can be a legitimate factor in redistricting and did not involve a remedial plan. Thus, while Plaintiffs continue to cite cases about court-drawn remedial plans, they fail to recognize that relevant precedent and basic federalism concerns permit the legislature to take a

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variety of factors into account, which the evidence shows the General Assembly did in this case.

3. *The legislature is under no obligation to adopt Plaintiffs' plans.*

This may be self-evident, but Plaintiffs and this Court cannot require the General Assembly to accept the Plaintiffs' plans. This Court recognized this when it ruled that the General Assembly "has an illustrative remedial plan to *consult*" in its Order. Order, p. 515 (emphasis added). Nothing required the legislature to adopt those plans.

Plaintiffs attempt to lock in certain districts by claiming that the legislature could not alter those districts, for example in Douglas County. [Grant Doc. 317, pp. 10-11]. But they can only claim that the population of particular new majority-Black districts lives "outside of the vote-dilution area" because they removed districts that were already majority-Black from their defined list of districts in their Complaints. For example, looking at House District 64 shows that Plaintiffs claim a significant amount of population from outside the list of districts they created, but only because they artificially excluded most of the population of Douglas County—population that must change in the creation of the district, as Mr. Cooper did when creating another proposed remedial district in the same area. *Id.*; Barber Report §§ 4.4, 4.5.

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Further, the facts demonstrate that the legislature did consult the illustrative plans. In fact, each new majority-Black district utilizes significant population from the Plaintiffs' illustrative plans while also accounting for other traditional redistricting principles:

Remedial District	Illustrative District	% Total Pop in Remedial from Illustrative	% Total BVAP in Remedial from Illustrative
CD-6	Cooper CD-6	72.5%	80.8%
SD-17	Esselstyn SD-25	78.6%	76.6%
SD-28	Esselstyn SD-35	52.6%	55.8%
HD-64	Esselstyn HD-61	54.7%	52.2%
HD-74	Cooper HD-74	80.8%	81.8%
HD-117	Esselstyn HD-117	69.2%	70.2%
HD-145	Esselstyn HD-142	57.8%	59.1%
HD-149	Esselstyn HD-149	57.2%	64.3%

Data from Barber Report, §§ 2.4, 3.5, 4.4, 4.5, 4.6.

The General Assembly was aware of the particular districts this Court relied on in its Order, and Ms. Wright loaded Plaintiffs' illustrative districts into her mapping software as she prepared to draw the plans to review them. Wright Dec. ¶ 11. Again, the General Assembly complied with this Court's Order.

C.   The remedial plans solve the violations the Court found because they add the required districts in the regions identified by the Court.

Plaintiffs do not seriously contest *whether* the new majority-Black districts were drawn because they cannot. *Grant* Plaintiffs' experts Dr. Palmer and Mr. Esselstyn even agree that the Senate remedial plan includes two

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additional performing majority-Black districts and that the House remedial plan includes five additional performing majority-Black districts. [Grant Doc. 317-1, ¶¶ 11, 31]; [Grant Doc. 317-2, pp. 2–3].

The remedial Congressional plan goes from two AP Black VAP majority districts to four. Barber Report, § 2.2. The remedial state Senate plan goes from 14 AP Black VAP majority districts to 16 (28.6% of the 56 Senate districts). Barber Report, § 3.2. The remedial state House plan goes from 49 AP Black VAP majority districts to 54 (30% of the 180 House districts). Barber Report, § 4.2. And the legislative plans both reduce the number of majority-white districts by the same amount and do not eliminate any existing majority-Black districts. Beyond complaining that the districts are not drawn within their list of districts,[9] Plaintiffs do not contest that the new majority-Black districts are drawn where they are supposed to be drawn. That is sufficient to end the analysis. Unhappy with that result, Plaintiffs next propose a variety of additional possible ways to measure compliance, none of which apply here.

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[9] Plaintiffs' own remedial and illustrative plans also make changes outside of the "vote dilution area" as they call it, with the clearest example being Mr. Cooper's remedial plans, which change significant areas outside of the list of districts. Barber Report, §§ 4.4, 4.5.

1. The correct calculation is not the "net" amount of Black voters that moved because the Court did not order that as a remedy.

APA Plaintiffs propose a system of how many Black *voters* moved in and out of majority-Black districts as the method to measure compliance. [APA Doc. 354, pp. 18–19]. But this is not what the Court required. The mission for the General Assembly was not to ensure that every Black *voter* who was not previously in a majority-Black district would be moved into such a district. The mission was to draw the majority-Black *districts* this Court required in its Order.

And the result of that drawing means that more Black individuals of voting age will now be included in majority-Black districts. Barber Report, §§ 2.3, 3.3, 4.3. While complaining that there was a reshuffling of Black voters from existing majority-Black districts, Plaintiffs ignore the fact that their own illustrative plans also moved Black voters from existing majority-Black districts into new majority-Black districts—indeed, Plaintiffs' whole theory throughout this litigation was that the General Assembly had improperly grouped Black voters together, when they should have been separated to create additional majority-Black districts.

Thus, Plaintiffs' claims of a "shell game" are actually an indictment of their own approach. Having persuaded this Court that new majority-Black *districts* were required, they now propose to move the goalposts to require that

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particular Black *voters* must be moved into and out of districts to ensure a political outcome. That is not what the Voting Rights Act nor this Court requires.

2. *The General Assembly moved existing districts north, while Plaintiffs moved existing districts south.*

Plaintiffs recognize that the legislature shifted districts north instead of south once the new majority-Black districts were added. [APA Doc. 354, p. 19]. That is exactly what the chairs explained happened in the metro Atlanta area, which resulted in the collapse of majority-white districts north of the new majority-Black districts. *See* Ex. C at 9:6–14, 16:18–25, 18:6–17; Ex. D. at 23:2– 4, 29:24–30:12. This is logical because adding new majority-Black districts on a plan requires eliminating districts somewhere else. Plaintiffs criticize this approach for an obvious reason—the majority-white districts that were eliminated were electing Democratic candidates.

Plaintiffs also relied extensively at trial on the increase in Black voters in Georgia and in metro Atlanta, but now again switch their arguments and claim that only Black voters in certain areas can be considered to be moved into majority-Black districts in the remedial plan. *See, e.g.*, [APA Doc. 354, p. 19]; [Grant Doc. 317, p. 14]; [Pendergrass Doc. 317, pp. 8–9]. Again, the General Assembly's charge was to draw new majority-Black districts, which

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necessarily requires including Black voters, including those who were not previously in majority-Black districts.

At the end of the day, the remedial plans ensure that Black voters in Georgia are more likely to be in a majority-Black district both statewide and in the districts listed by the Court in its Order than they were previously.

3. *Plaintiffs offer no plan that complies with the General Assembly's policy goals on the enacted plans while also drawing any additional majority-Black districts.*

While APA Plaintiffs offer brand-new remedial plans, no Plaintiff group offers any plan that starts with the legislature's policy decisions and goals, including its partisan goals, and then draws the additional majority-Black districts. Rather, all of Plaintiffs' proposed plans eliminate Republican districts, which is inconsistent with the General Assembly's legitimate partisan goals. Thus, there is no basis for this Court to consider plans that lack the necessary deference to legislative bodies. *Tallahassee Branch of the NAACP*, 827 F.2d at 1438.

4. *APA Plaintiffs claim some districts are packed when they are within the same thresholds of districts on the 2021 plans that were not challenged.*

APA Plaintiffs also claim that some House districts become "packed" on the remedial House plan. [APA Doc. 354, p. 25]. But the BVAP percentages for all the districts on the remedial plan are within the same range as the districts on the 2021 plan, including districts that were not challenged. Barber Report,

§ 4.2, Table 9. Thus, even if this Court had found packing in particular places,

the districts are still within the acceptable range from the 2021 House plan.

> **D.   This Court should not engage in a "beauty contest" with any other plans offered by Plaintiffs.**

Finally, Plaintiffs question the General Assembly's decision-making by

proposing a "beauty contest" of the remedial plans versus their plans, claiming

the General Assembly could have moved fewer voters or changed compactness

scores in ways they prefer. [APA Doc. 354, p. 21]; [Grant Doc. 317, pp. 18-20].

> ### *1.   Comparisons to brand-new illustrative plans are inappropriate at this stage (APA).*

First, the APA Plaintiffs cite no authority for the submission of new

plans from Mr. Cooper as alternatives to the 2023 plans, and it is improper for

this Court to consider these plans as part of Plaintiffs' objections. The issue

before the Court now is whether the remedial plans comply with the Court's

Order. Only if the Court finds that one or more of the 2023 plans does not

comply should there be consideration of alternative plans, whether from a

Special Master or otherwise. As long as the 2023 plans comply with the Court's

Order by remedying the Section 2 violations the Court found, it does not matter

that Mr. Cooper has created allegedly "better" plans. *Cf. Singleton v. Allen*, No.

2:21-cv-1291-AMM, 2023 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 155998, at *99 (N.D. Ala. Sept. 5,

2023) (no basis for "beauty contest" between valid plans).

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At the liability stage of the APA case, Mr. Cooper produced illustrative plans, was deposed on them, and was examined on them extensively at trial. Plaintiffs should not be allowed to submit new plans for Mr. Cooper as alternatives to the 2023 plans, because (in fairness to Defendant) this would require essentially a second trial as to the lawfulness of Mr. Cooper's new plans and risk the exact "infinity loop" that the three-judge court in *Singleton* sought to avoid, *see Singleton*, 2023 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 155998, at *152, as well as causing further delay in the implementation of new maps when time is of the essence.

While Plaintiffs may believe certain changes were "unnecessary," that does not automatically mean the General Assembly's decision-making violates the Constitution or the VRA. And that is the only standard that matters—not whether Plaintiffs would have drawn districts differently if they were a majority of the General Assembly. *McGhee*, 860 F.2d at 115.

> **2.   *Comparisons to illustrative plans are inappropriate at this stage (APA/Grant/Pendergrass).***

Further, this Court should not compare the remedial plans to the illustrative plans on other metrics because of the General Assembly's wide latitude for complying with this Court's Order. To be clear, the Court is not required to conduct a "beauty contest" between the 2023 remedial plans and Plaintiffs' illustrative plans. *See Allen v. Milligan*, 143 S. Ct. 1487, 1505 (2023).

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"When evaluating a defendant's proposal, a court is not to inquire whether the defendants have proposed the very best available remedy, or even whether the defendants have proposed an appealing one." *United States v. Euclid City Sch. Bd.*, 632 F. Supp. 2d 740, 750 (N.D. Ohio 2009). The Court's "analysis in the first instance" is limited to whether the remedial plans correct the Section 2 violation that the Court previously found. If the remedial plans correct that violation, then the Court may consider any claims by Plaintiffs that the remedial plans "violate[] federal law anew." *Singleton*, 2023 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 155998, at *140. That is why comparisons to compactness scores or other metrics are inappropriate at this stage—the only question is whether the remedial plans comply with this Court's Order and other binding precedent.

II.   The remedial plans do not eliminate existing minority opportunity districts (*APA/Grant/Pendergrass*).

Faced with the reality that the remedial plans retain all existing majority-Black districts from the 2021 plans and add the required majority-Black districts where the Court directed, Plaintiffs spend most of their objection briefs alleging that the State failed to comply with another part of this Court's instructions—the requirement not to eliminate any existing minority opportunity districts. But the General Assembly also fully complied with this portion of the Court's Order.

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A.   **The remedial plans increase the number of majority-Black districts and do not eliminate any existing majority-Black districts (*APA/Grant/Pendergrass*).**

As shown by Dr. Barber's report, the remedial plans increase the number of majority-Black districts and do not eliminate any existing majority-Black districts elsewhere in the plans. Barber Report, §§ 2.2, 3.2, 4.2. Instead, in the legislative plans there is a corresponding decrease in majority-white districts and in the Congressional plan, there is a decrease in non-majority-Black districts. Significantly, the legislative plans do not eliminate any district where minority voters constituted a majority of the voting-age population.

Despite Grant Plaintiffs' attempts to re-imagine this Court's instructions [Grant Doc. 317, p. 15], this Court did not give the same instruction as the *Singleton* court. Instead, this Court clearly required additional *majority-Black districts*, which the General Assembly has created. Thus, under the definition of minority opportunity district that is most logical based on this Court's ruling and discussion of opportunity districts in this case, *see, e.g.*, Order, pp. 106, 145–46, 211, 268, 417–20, 427, and 511, no existing minority opportunity districts—that is, no majority-Black districts—were eliminated in any of the remedial plans. That should end the analysis of the legislature's compliance on that point.

Further, the legislative plans have the same number of districts that are majority-minority, but not majority-Black, as the 2021 enacted plans. Barber

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Report, §§ 3.2, 4.2. This means the change in the legislative plans is a reduction in the number of majority-white districts. And none of the remedial plans decrease the number of majority-Black districts. All of them increase that number.

But that is not enough for all Plaintiffs and Amici except for the *APA Plaintiffs*. Instead, they propose at least three different definitions of "minority opportunity districts," none of which are appropriate under Section 2, any binding cases, or the facts of these cases.

B.   Crossover districts are not required by Section 2 or binding precedent (*Grant*).

Grant Plaintiffs argue that the proper definition of "minority opportunity district" is a crossover district, where white voters and Black voters vote for the same candidates. [Grant Doc. 317, p. 16]. They then propose that a series of five districts, four of which were majority-white, are protected by the VRA because they were previously electing Democratic candidates but now will elect Republican candidates. *Id.* at 16–17. Not only is the dismantling of majority-white districts something to be expected when this Court ordered the creation of new majority-Black districts, but Plaintiffs' arguments about crossover districts are not supported by any legal theory.

Plaintiffs admit, as the Supreme Court explained in *Bartlett v. Strickland*, 556 U.S. 1 (2009) (plurality op.), that "as a statutory matter, § 2

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does not mandate creating or preserving crossover districts." *Id.* at 23. This is because crossover districts cannot satisfy the majority-minority rule required under the first *Gingles* precondition:

> Minority groups in crossover districts cannot form a voting majority without crossover voters. In those districts minority voters have the same opportunity to elect their candidate as any other political group with the same relative voting strength.

Id. at 20. If this Court concludes, as Plaintiffs request, that majority-white districts are somehow protected by Section 2 or that the General Assembly could not dismantle them as part of compliance with the Court's Order, it would guarantee Black voters an electoral advantage which is neither a "wrong" under the Voting Rights Act nor a valid remedy. *Id.* at 15.

Crossover districts are also not protected by the VRA because it would be "difficult to see how the majority-bloc-voting requirement" of the third *Gingles* precondition would be satisfied "where, by definition, white voters join in sufficient numbers with minority voters to elect the minority's preferred candidate." *Id.* at 16. Yet this is precisely what the *Grant* Plaintiffs ask this Court to do when they ask this Court to consider crossover districts to be "minority opportunity districts." [Grant Doc. 317, p. 17]. They seek to insulate

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these districts solely based on the fact that they currently elect Democratic members to the General Assembly.[10]

If crossover districts are not required or protected under federal law, as Plaintiffs concede, then this Court cannot order their creation or preservation even if it is attached to some other relief ordered pursuant to a demonstrated Section 2 violation. "Federal courts are barred from intervening in state apportionment in the absence of a violation of federal law precisely because it is the domain of the States, and not the federal courts, to conduct apportionment in the first place." *Voinovich,* 507 U.S. at 156. That means this Court cannot order the State to protect a district for which federal law does not otherwise mandate protection. "[T]he federal courts are bound to respect the States' apportionment choice unless those choices contravene federal requirements." *Id.* at 156–57.

In the end, "[n]othing in § 2 grants special protection to a minority group's right to form political coalitions." *Bartlett,* 556 U.S. at 15. This is because Section 2 is not a guarantee of political success—"minority voters are not immune from the obligation to pull, haul, and trade to find common

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[10] Indeed, as discussed below, interpreting the VRA to protect political parties rather than membership in a minority group is an unconstitutional interpretation of the VRA because it means it is no longer congruent and proportional to address equal political opportunity for Black voters. *See City of Boerne v. Flores,* 521 U.S. 507, 518 (1997).

political ground." *Johnson v. De Grandy,* 512 U.S. 997, 1020 (1994). If this Court finds that crossover districts are "minority opportunity districts," then it is requiring the legislature to protect political coalitions rather than ensuring the equality of Black electoral opportunities. Protecting political coalitions would violate Section 2 because nothing in Section 2 requires legislatures to draw election districts in such a manner as "to give minority voters the **most potential** or the **best potential,** to elect a candidate," as Plaintiffs are requesting here. *Bartlett,* 556 U.S. at 15 (emphasis added). Instead, as this Court correctly found, it only requires new opportunity districts that are majority-Black when a violation is shown. Order, pp. 509–11. Proceeding as the *Grant* Plaintiffs urge would place this Court in "the untenable position of predicting many political variables and tying them to race-based assumptions," which courts are not permitted to do and which this Court has already expressly said it would not do. *Bartlett,* 556 U.S. at 17–18; Order, pp. 240–42.

Thus, the legislature is not prevented by Section 2 or by this Court's Order from eliminating existing majority-white districts to create majority-Black districts—indeed, there is no other way it could have complied with the Order.

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C.   Coalition districts are not required by Section 2, binding precedent, or the facts of these cases (*Pendergrass*).

Pendergrass Plaintiffs argue that the term "minority opportunity district" instead protects coalition districts—that is, districts where the total number of non-white voters is more than 50%. [Pendergrass Doc. 317, pp. 10–12]. But this is not required by Section 2. And even if it was, *Pendergrass* Plaintiffs have not presented evidence of a viable political coalition here.

Further, while claiming that "minority opportunity district" means "coalition district," *Pendergrass* Plaintiffs also ignore this Court's discussion of enacted Congressional District 7. In the Order, this Court did not call enacted Congressional District 7 a minority opportunity district, but rather referred to it as a "majority-minority district." Order, p. 255. And *Pendergrass* Plaintiffs' reliance on *League of United American Citizens v. Perry*, 548 U.S. 399 (2006) (*LULAC*), does not help them here. [Pendergrass Doc. 317, p. 9]. In *LULAC*, the district at issue had been 57.5% majority-Latino before redistricting. 548 U.S. at 427. Congressional District 7 under the 2021 plans was not majority-Black (or majority of any single race), and *Pendergrass* Plaintiffs did not introduce evidence at trial of voting patterns of non-Black minorities in enacted Congressional District 7. There is no basis for this Court to conclude that coalition districts are "minority opportunity districts."

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1.   Coalition districts are not required by or protected under Section 2 of the VRA.

Beginning with the text of Section 2, it expressly protects "members of *a class* of citizens" and "members of *a protected class*." 52 U.S.C. § 10301(b) (emphasis added). Both references are to a singular class of citizens, not to multiple classes of citizens who happen to be politically aligned. Similarly, paragraph (a) prohibits voting practices that result "in a denial or abridgement of the right of any citizen of the United States to vote on account of race or color," 52 U.S.C. 10301(a), which ties the protections of Section 2 to membership in a particular racial group, not in a coalition of races. *See also Nixon v. Kent Cty.*, 76 F.3d 1381, 1386 (6th Cir. 1996) (en banc). From the text alone, it is clear that Section 2 protects opportunities for single racial groups, not combinations of various groups.

Further, the continuing development of Section 2 law shows that coalition claims are not valid. As discussed above, *Bartlett* explained that crossover districts are not required, in part because there is no "special protection to a minority group's right to form political *coalitions*." 556 U.S. at 15 (emphasis added). The Sixth Circuit has completely rejected coalition-district claims under Section 2. *Nixon*, 76 F.3d at 1386. And while the Fifth Circuit previously authorized coalition district claims, it is currently

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considering whether to overturn its precedent *en banc. Petteway v. Galveston Cty.*, 86 F.4th 214, 218 (5th Cir. 2023).

The only Eleventh Circuit precedent on this point was a statement in introductory language in *Concerned Citizens of Hardee Cty. v. Hardee Cty. Bd. of Comm'rs*, 906 F.2d 524, 526 (11th Cir. 1990). That statement was not part of the holding of the case because the plaintiffs in that case presented no evidence of cohesion and because the statement was only in the explanation of the *Gingles* preconditions section, not the analysis. *Id.* As a three-judge panel in this district recently concluded, the Eleventh Circuit's "assertion about coalition districts was dicta." *Ga. State Conference of the NAACP v. Georgia*, Civil Action No. 1:21-cv-05338-ELB-SCJ-SDG, 2023 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 192070, at *47 (N.D. Ga. Oct. 26, 2023) (three-judge court) (citing *Pretka v. Kolter City Plaza II, Inc.*, 608 F.3d 744, 762 (11th Cir. 2010)).

Thus, the text of Section 2 exclusively contemplates individual minority groups as falling within its purview. And under all binding precedent, the existence of coalition-district claims as a remedy under Section 2 is—at best— "something of an open question." *Ga. State Conference of the NAACP*, 2023 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 192070, at *46. In light of the unambiguous text of Section 2, this Court should resolve that question against coalition districts. At the very least, there is not sufficient law to rely on to determine that a coalition of minority

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voters would be sufficient under the first *Gingles* precondition to show a Section 2 violation.

> ### 2.   *Plaintiffs have presented no evidence of minority voters forming coalitions that are protected.*

But even if coalition districts could be a valid showing for the first *Gingles* precondition, Plaintiffs have not presented sufficient evidence here because they have presented no evidence that Black, Latino, and Asian voters are cohesive in any context except in general elections. [Pendergrass Doc. 317-2, p. 2]; Barber Report, § 2.2. Thus, Plaintiffs have presented no evidence that shows that Black, Latino, and Asian voters support the same candidates when partisanship is not a factor. They can only show that these racial groups support Democratic candidates in the general election.

Without primary data, Plaintiffs have not presented any evidence that the cohesion they say exists is anything more than partisan political behavior by voters. Without this data, there is no proof of things like situations where "hispanic voters supported and worked for black candidates" or any evidence that Asian voters, Latino voters, and Black voters "worked together and formed political coalitions." *Concerned Citizens of Hardee Cty.*, 906 F.2d at 527.

Further, *Pendergrass* Plaintiffs must rely on a coalition of Black, Latino, *and* Asian individuals, because the Black and Latino CVAP numbers without Asian citizens in the enacted Congressional District 7 are below 50%.

Pendergrass PX-1 (Cooper Report), Ex. K-1 (p. 119); Barber Report, § 2.2. Only by adding Asian citizens does the analysis push the minority citizen voting age population of enacted Congressional District 7 over 50%. Barber Report, § 2.2. But, as discussed below, *Pendergrass* Plaintiffs have not presented evidence on many points for Asian voters, including evidence of historical discrimination or socioeconomic status disparities that affect Asian voters.

Further, making changes to Congressional District 7, even if it was a functioning coalition district, does not "offset" minority gains in one part of the state with losses in another. [Pendergrass Doc. 317, pp. 10-11]. Not only are the changes made to create the required new majority-Black district primarily in metro Atlanta instead of across the state, the Supreme Court has still only ever considered questions of offsets with a single race of voters, not coalitions. *De Grandy*, 512 U.S. at 1019. And there is no question that the remedial plans add opportunities for Black voters, which is what this Court required.

D.   Districts which elect Democrats are not required by Section 2 or binding precedent (*Amici/APA/Grant/Pendergrass*).

Finally, Amici from the three-judge panel cases offer a third possible definition of "minority opportunity district," which is a district which reliably

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elects a Democrat. *See* [APA Doc. 363,[11] pp. 12-13]. To illustrate how difficult it is to make this case even from decisions of other trial courts, Amici place the bracketed word "[minorities]" in their quote from *Wright v. Sumter Cty. Bd. of Elections & Registration*, No. 1:14-CV-42 (WLS), 2020 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 17348, at *12 (M.D. Ga. Jan. 29, 2020), to replace the phrase "African Americans in Sumter County" in that quote. This sleight-of-hand effectively rewrites the meaning of the quoted passage. Amici also misread this Court's Order—it did not require "drawing *additional* Black opportunity districts" in a political-performance sense, [APA Doc. 363, p. 12]. Instead, this Court required "additional majority-Black . . . districts." Order, p. 509.

In contrast to the Court's requirements, Amici's definition of "effective for Black voters" refers solely to districts that elect Democrats. [APA Doc. 363-1, p. 7]. While Amici include some primary data from 2018 in an attempt to avoid relying exclusively on general-election data, they only identify a single district where they claim there is a divergence between primary and general election performance.[12] *See* [APA Doc. 363-1, pp. 5–6]. In other words, Amici simply re-imagine this Court's Order to require political coalitions, *Bartlett,*

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[11] The Court authorized Amici to file the same brief in all three cases. It was filed at [APA Doc. 363], [Grant Doc. 321], and [Pendergrass Doc. 322]. For ease of reference, this brief refers to the APA docket numbers.

[12] This approach is in sharp contrast to the parties to these cases, who offer no primary data at this stage.

556 U.S. at 26, and then use the phrases "Black-preferred" and "white-preferred" to refer to Democrats and Republicans, respectively. [APA Doc. 363-1, pp. 5-6].

Not only does reading Section 2 to require protection of political coalitions violate *Bartlett*, it also would make Section 2 unconstitutional because it would no longer be congruent and proportional to addressing equal political opportunity for Black voters. *See City of Boerne*, 521 U.S. at 518. This Court should reject a definition of "minority opportunity district" that is designed to ensure Democratic political performance through the VRA.

III.   SB 3EX does not independently violate Section 2 of the VRA (*Pendergrass*).

Faced with the full compliance of the General Assembly with this Court's Order, *Pendergrass* Plaintiffs launch one final line of attack—that the prior Congressional District 7 is required by Section 2 and thus any changes to its boundaries is itself a violation of Section 2. [Pendergrass Doc. 317, pp. 14–27].

Initially, finding a Section 2 violation on 12 pages of briefing and a handful of exhibits on an expedited basis without the opportunity for discovery, cross-examination or any other procedural protections defies the required "intensely local appraisal" this Court must carry out in the context of Section 2, especially on claims that have never been raised in this case. *Wright*, 979

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F.3d at 1288. But even if this Court considers the merits of Plaintiffs' claims,

their claim of a separate Section 2 violation fails.

> **A.   There is no sufficiently large and geographically compact minority group that constitutes a majority in enacted Congressional District 7 (first *Gingles* precondition).**

In order to find that numerosity of minority voters exists in enacted

Congressional District 7, *Pendergrass* Plaintiffs must rely on a connections

among three separate minority groups. [Pendergrass Doc. 317, p. 15]. Using

the CVAP metric Plaintiffs rely on, they cannot reach a majority without

including Asian voters, as shown by Mr. Cooper's expert report in this case,

which shows the total Black and Latino CVAP in enacted Congressional

District 7 is 43.64% using the highest metrics.

District	% NH Single-Race Black CVAP*	% NH DOJ Black CVAP**	% Latino CVAP	% SR NH White CVAP
001	29.16%	29.67%	4.49%	63.10%
002	49.55%	50.001%	3.17%	44.62%
003	22.53%	22.86%	3.38%	71.12%
004	57.71%	58.46%	3.98%	32.82%
005	51.64%	52.35%	3.48%	39.75%
006	9.72%	10.26%	5.63%	76.60%
007	31.88%	32.44%	11.20%	43.69%
008	30.46%	30.76%	3.79%	63.40%
009	10.03%	10.34%	7.35%	77.37%
010	22.11%	22.56%	4.06%	70.80%
011	17.57%	18.30%	6.28%	71.12%
012	36.60%	37.19%	3.39%	56.94%
013	66.36%	67.05%	5.80%	23.21%
014	13.19%	13.71%	6.20%	78.21%

Pendergrass PX-1 (Cooper Report), Ex. K-1 (p. 119); *see also* Barber Report, §

2.2. Despite the necessity of including Asian voters, the *entirety* of *Pendergrass*

Plaintiffs' evidence for this sweeping three-part political coalition is the

election analysis of Dr. Palmer and the testimony of a single individual before

a legislative committee. [Pendergrass Doc. 317, pp. 17-18].

For all the reasons outlined in Section II.C. above, coalition districts are

not required by Section 2. But even if they are, for purposes of the first *Gingles*

precondition, *Pendergrass* Plaintiffs have presented no evidence of situations

where "hispanic voters supported and worked for black candidates" or any

evidence that Asian voters, Latino voters, and Black voters "worked together

and formed political coalitions," *Concerned Citizens of Hardee Cty.*, 906 F.2d at

527, beyond similar voting behavior in partisan general elections. This is far

more akin to offering only "anecdotal testimony regarding individual

instances" instead of offering data supporting coalition claims in any context

that is not partisan, such as primary data. *Id. Pendergrass* Plaintiffs ask this

Court to merely presume a coalition exists because three groups of non-white

voters support Democratic candidates in general elections—that is not

sufficient to meet the numerosity requirement of the first *Gingles* precondition

because no majority exists otherwise.

B. **The second and third *Gingles* preconditions emphasize the political nature of Plaintiffs' claims.**

Pendergrass Plaintiffs offer Dr. Palmer's analysis of elections from 2012 to 2022 in enacted District 7 for the proposition of cohesion among voters. But while Dr. Palmer studiously avoids giving names of candidates or party affiliation of candidates, the data demonstrates that the cohesion in general elections only is in support of Democratic candidates. [Pendergrass Doc. 317-2, pp. 10-11]. But as other experts before this Court explained, primaries can be a "barrier for Black-preferred candidates." Order, p. 151 (citing Dr. Handley's testimony). *Pendergrass* Plaintiffs have presented no evidence that Black, Latino, and Asian voters support the same candidates in primaries or that those primary elections are not barriers for Black-preferred (or Asian-preferred or Latino-preferred) candidates.

While this Court found that concerns about partisanship are properly raised in the totality of the circumstances analysis, the unique nature of the coalition claims advanced here requires analysis at the *Gingles* preconditions stage. And this Court already concluded that drawing districts where Black voters are a majority was necessary because of racially polarized voting. Order, pp. 419–20. Without more, *Pendergrass* Plaintiffs cannot carry their burden regarding the political cohesion required under the *Gingles* preconditions by

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adding all non-white voters together based solely on support for candidates in partisan general elections.

C.   The totality of the circumstances does not support a finding of lack of equal openness as to a combination of Black, Latino, and Asian voters in prior Congressional District 7.

Pendergrass Plaintiffs present the entirety of their totality of the circumstances evidence in just seven pages of their brief. But that evidence cannot support a finding of a lack of equal openness as to Black, Latino, and Asian voters in the prior Congressional District 7.

1.   *Senate Factor 1: This Court cannot import its findings about Black voters to Latino and Asian voters.*

As this Court made clear, the findings it made about the history of discrimination in these cases were about the history involving Black voters.[13] Order, pp. 213–33. *Pendergrass* Plaintiffs now rely on an expert report from another case to establish a brand-new Section 2 claim involving coalition districts, which have never been at issue in this case. As discussed above, this Court should reject the attempt to find a coalition as a matter of law and on the *Gingles* preconditions.

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[13] Defendant has been unable to locate any reference to Asian voters or Latino voters in the Order that are unrelated to district statistics.

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But even if this Court considers what *Pendergrass* Plaintiffs offer, it proves nothing about a history of discrimination as to Latino and Asian voters. *Pendergrass* Plaintiffs identify three instances with passing references to both Latino and Asian voters, the newest of which is more than a decade old. [Pendergrass Doc. 317, pp. 21–22]. They rely on Georgia citizenship-check processes, where individuals who previously provided documentary proof they were *not* citizens are asked for details if they later register to vote. This Court has already ruled that the process complies with the Constitution and with Section 2 of the VRA. *Fair Fight Action, Inc. v. Raffensperger*, 634 F. Supp. 3d 1128, 1235, 1250 (N.D. Ga. 2022). And that process is still in place despite attempts to enjoin it, while it is also currently the subject of litigation in *Georgia Coalition for the People's Agenda v. Raffensperger*, Case No. 1:18-cv-04727-ELR (N.D. Ga.). *Pendergrass* Plaintiffs next rely on a process from 2008-2009 involving matching records that is also similar to what this Court upheld in *Fair Fight Action*. Finally, *Pendergrass* Plaintiffs cite to an 11-year-old statement by then-Rep. Stacey Abrams regarding the 2011 redistricting, which involved plans that were drawn under Section 5 of the VRA and precleared by the U.S. Department of Justice.[14]

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[14] To be clear, even under Plaintiffs' view, the General Assembly created a coalition district on the 2021 enacted Congressional plan, undermining then-Rep. Abrams' claims.

These three isolated instances, one of which has been upheld against almost-identical claims of racial discrimination, do not suffice to carry Plaintiffs' burden to show a history of discrimination against Latino and Asian voters in Georgia. This is a far cry from the evidence this Court relied on for the first Senate factor in its Order, which was focused on Black voters. Order, pp. 216–32.

2. *Senate Factor 2: No evidence on racially polarized voting beyond what was already presented.*

Pendergrass Plaintiffs offer no evidence at all regarding the second Senate factor, which is where this Court would analyze the potential impact of partisanship. As this Court explained, determining "whether voter polarization is on account of partisanship and race is a difficult issue to disentangle." Order, p. 235. The same issues explained by Dr. Alford infect the analysis offered here, with no evidence by *Pendergrass* Plaintiffs of any connection between race and partisanship of Latino and Asian voters at this point in the case, unlike the evidence presented to the Court regarding Black voters. Order, p. 236–37. Further, *Pendergrass* Plaintiffs have presented no evidence regarding the success of Latino or Asian candidates based on the racial makeup of a district. Order, p. 239. And *Pendergrass* Plaintiffs have presented no evidence regarding the history of the Republican Party and Latino and Asian voters. Order, p. 241. Without any evidence on this point,

this Court cannot conclude that failing to preserve the 2021 enacted Congressional District 7 means the political processes are not equally open to Latino and Asian voters.

3.   Senate Factor 3: No evidence regarding discriminatory voting practices in the jurisdiction.

Pendergrass Plaintiffs also offer no evidence regarding Senate Factor 3, or any impact of particular voting practices in the jurisdiction on Latino and Asian voters. Again, without evidence about the impact on the alleged coalition, there is no basis for a finding of a lack of equal openness.

4.   Senate Factor 5: Socioeconomic indicators for Latino and Asian voters are of limited utility in this context.

For socioeconomic indicators, *Pendergrass* Plaintiffs offer a new three-page report by Dr. Collingwood, summarizing American Community Survey (ACS) data. Dr. Collingwood did not review data on Latino or Asian Georgians as part of his expert reports or testify regarding these groups in his direct trial testimony. *See* Trial Tr. at 692:9–15, 19–24 (09/07/23) (nothing in Dr. Collingwood's reports about Asian-Americans in Georgia).

Dr. Collingwood's new report has a number of flaws, especially as *Pendergrass* Plaintiffs wish to use it. First, by its terms, the data is only available at the county level and not at the district level, so this Court cannot reach conclusions about the voters who are actually within the boundaries of enacted Congressional District 7. [Pendergrass Doc. 317-5, p. 1].

Second, Dr. Collingwood admits in footnote 1 that he was missing data for Pacific Islanders, compared to Asian-Americans generally, thus admitting the existence of at least one subgroup within Asian-Americans for which he does not have data. [Pendergrass Doc. 317-5, p. 1 n.1]. This Court cannot assume that all Asian voters are similar. *Students for Fair Admissions v. President & Fellows of Harvard Coll.*, 143 S. Ct. 2141, 2258 ("the Asian American community is not a monolith") (Sotomayor, J., dissenting).

Third, Dr. Collingwood's report summarizes ACS data, which by its nature lumps multiple distinct ethnic groups together. According to the ACS page on the U.S. Census Bureau website, "People who identify with the terms 'Hispanic' or 'Latino' are those who classify themselves in one of the specific Hispanic or Latino categories listed on the American Community Survey questionnaire and various Census Bureau survey questionnaires – 'Mexican, Mexican Am., Chicano' or 'Puerto Rican' or 'Cuban' – as well as those who indicate that they are 'another Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin.'" *See* https://www.census.gov/acs/www/about/why-we-ask-each-question/ethnicity. Thus, "Latino" is a broad category embracing numerous subgroups, and Dr. Collingwood has not attempted to account for the differences among those subgroups, instead just relying on the concept that they are all similar.

Further, the socioeconomic data he presents does not demonstrate a consistency across Latino and Asian households, with Asian individuals far

closer to (and in some cases exceeding) white socioeconomic standards he cites. For example, Dr. Collingwood's data shows that Asian individuals have higher rates of college education than whites [Pendergrass Doc. 317-5, p. 2, Table 1]. Other data shows a lack of connection with the alleged coalition, with more white individuals disabled than Asian and Latino individuals and a lower unemployment rate for Asian and Latino individuals than for white individuals. *Id*. Again, this evidence does not demonstrate consistency of socioeconomic standards for Black, Latino, and Asian voters, which would be required to find that Senate Factor 5 favors *Pendergrass* Plaintiffs in their attempt to establish a coalition in this area.

Thus, *Pendergrass* Plaintiffs have only presented inconsistent socioeconomic data and presented no evidence of Asian and Latino voter participation. *Compare* [Pendergrass Doc. 317, p. 22] *with* Order, pp. 242–50]. Without more, this Court cannot conclude that there is any impact on the political participation of Black, Latino, and Asian voters in the area of enacted Congressional District 7.

> 5. ***Senate Factor 6: No evidence of racial appeals in campaigns.***

Pendergrass Plaintiffs also present no evidence at all on any racial appeals affecting Latino and Asian voters. Thus, this Court cannot conclude that the political campaigns in the area of enacted Congressional District 7 are

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"characterized by subtle or overt racial appeals." *Wright*, 979 F.3d at 1296. As it did in its Order, this Court should assign no weight to this factor. Order, p. 252.

6. Senate Factor 7: Extent of election of Latino and Asian officials is not relevant when they are not the relevant minority group.

It is unclear how *Pendergrass* Plaintiffs ask this Court to apply Senate Factor 7, because they seek to rely on the lack of Latino or Asian elected officials. But Plaintiffs admit Georgia currently has a statewide elected Latino official and a statewide Asian-American official. [Pendergrass Doc. 317, p. 23]. Also, Plaintiffs do not address the statewide Latino and Asian populations, which are significantly smaller than the Black population in Georgia.

7. Senate Factor 8: This Court cannot presume unresponsiveness, as it already found.

Pendergrass Plaintiffs revisit the same approach this Court already rejected regarding unresponsiveness, simply assuming that unresponsiveness exists because they do not like the remedial Congressional plan. *Pendergrass* Plaintiffs present no evidence of a "determination to impose a ceiling on minority opportunity in the State" nor any evidence of unresponsiveness. Just as during the trial, they simply ask this Court to assume unresponsiveness. This Court already found this kind of approach to Senate Factor 8 is not appropriate, and it should not be utilized here either. Order, pp. 259–60.

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8.   ***Senate Factor 9: This Court already determined the State's policies were partisan and they remained so.***

Perhaps most surprising given the requirement of presuming the good faith of the legislature, *Pendergrass* Plaintiffs attack the motivations of the General Assembly in adopting the remedial plans. This Court earlier found that the motivations for the 2021 redistricting plans were non-tenuous because they were partisan, Order, pp. 260–62, and the statements of legislators in the 2023 special session match that approach—they repeatedly emphasized that they were seeking to achieve partisan ends while also complying with the Court's Order and taking into account a variety of traditional redistricting principles and communities of interest. *See, e.g.*, Ex. C at 10:22–11:12; Ex. D at 24:21–25,

Pendergrass Plaintiffs also attempt to import the entirety of their "beauty contest" approach into this Senate factor, claiming that the mere fact that the General Assembly lowered the compactness scores for districts it had previously created showed some improper intent. *Pendergrass* Plaintiffs again claim that coalition district precedent is "binding," [Pendergrass Doc. 317, pp. 24-25], when that is simply not true.

Finally, *Pendergrass* Plaintiffs walk right up to the line of alleging intentional racial discrimination by the General Assembly during the 2023 special session. Not only does this ignore the required presumption of good

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faith to legislative actions, it is inappropriate to conclude based on a single legislator's statement. *Greater Birmingham Ministries v. Sec'y of Ala.*, 992 F.3d 1299, 1324 (11th Cir. 2021). Further, this claim ignores the careful, deliberative process the General Assembly undertook and explained in committee meetings about the plan. *See* Facts Regarding Remedial Plans, Sections II–V, above. *Pendergrass* Plaintiffs have not offered any evidence that supports a finding of intentional racial discrimination, nor is that appropriate to consider under this Senate factor.

Just like the evidence at trial, partisanship by a political branch is not a tenuous justification and does not support a finding of a Section 2 violation here.

D.   *Pendergrass* Plaintiffs have not shown a Section 2 violation from changing the character of District 7.

Pendergrass Plaintiffs are wrong on the law and have not put forward sufficient evidence to support their claims about enacted Congressional District 7. Although it originally drew Congressional District 7 as a coalition district in 2021 as an exercise of state policy, the General Assembly is not *required* to draw a coalition district where Congressional District 7 was previously located. Even if it was, *Pendergrass* Plaintiffs have not put forward sufficient evidence of a coalition that could support a Section 2 claim in that area based on the *Gingles* preconditions, especially considering the significant

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differences in Asian, Latino, and Black voters in the district. Further, *Pendergrass* Plaintiffs have not shown that the totality of the circumstances shows a lack of equal openness for Asian, Latino, and Black voters in the area covered by the former Congressional District 7. As a result, *Pendergrass* Plaintiffs have not shown that the Congressional remedial plan has any Section 2 violation in it, and there is no reason to stop the State from using that plan in the 2024 elections.

IV.   This Court should not adopt Plaintiffs' plans (*APA/Grant/Pendergrass*).

Even if this Court determines that the General Assembly plans should not be used, it should not adopt Plaintiffs' plans outright. This Court is required to defer to the legislative policy determinations as far as is possible except in situations where there are separate violations of Section 2 or the Constitution. *Tallahassee Branch of NAACP*, 827 F.2d at 1438. The Court now has the benefit of the General Assembly's remedial plans and must defer to the policy decisions made in those plans as far as is possible. Because none of Plaintiffs' plans were drawn with those policy goals in mind, they are not appropriate remedies for this Court to order.

V.   Time is of the essence to ensure election officials can administer the 2024 elections (*APA/Grant/Pendergrass*).

As this Court is aware, the administration of elections is a complicated endeavor, and works backward from the date of the election. *Alpha Phi Alpha*

Fraternity v. Raffensperger, 587 F. Supp. 3d 1222, 1321 (N.D. Ga. 2022). Under the 2024 election calendar, which is attached as Ex. J, the addition of the Presidential Preference Primary in March 2024 complicates the election schedule this year. Nomination petitions can be circulated as early as January 11, 2024, and qualifying for the May Primary and November General elections begins on March 4, 2024 at 9:00am. Ex. J, pp. 1, 3. Time is of the essence to ensure the parameters of the election are set before the eve of the election. *Purcell v. Gonzales*, 549 U.S. 1, 4–5 (2006) (per curiam); *Republican Nat'l Comm. v. Democratic Nat'l Comm.*, 140 S. Ct. 1205, 1207 (2020).

CONCLUSION

The Georgia General Assembly took this Court and its obligations to Georgia voters seriously and fulfilled the mission this Court gave it—to create additional majority-Black districts in defined areas, while also complying with other traditional redistricting principles.

Plaintiffs admit the General Assembly drew the districts this Court required. And their objections are based on partisanship rather than in fact or law. But Plaintiffs' mere dislike of the political outcome of their case is not a legal ground for the Court to reject the remedial plans. Georgia's remedial maps fully comply with this Court's Order and the Voting Rights Act. This Court should overrule Plaintiffs' objections and allow Georgia to use its chosen district maps in the 2024 election cycle.

Respectfully submitted this 18th day of December, 2023.

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CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE

Pursuant to L.R. 7.1(D), the undersigned hereby certifies that the

foregoing Response Brief has been prepared in Century Schoolbook 13, a font

and type selection approved by the Court in L.R. 5.1(B).

/s/ *Bryan P. Tyson*
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No. 24-10241

In the United States Court of Appeals for the Eleventh Circuit

ANNIE LOIS GRANT, et al.,

Plaintiffs-Appellants,

v.

SECRETARY OF STATE OF GEORGIA,

Defendant-Appellee.

On Appeal from the United States District Court
for the Northern District of Georgia
No. 1:21-cv-00122—Steve C. Jones, Judge

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EXHIBIT B

Expert Report for Georgia 2023 Remedial Redistricting Plans

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Contents

1   Introduction and Qualifications

I have been asked by counsel for the Georgia Secretary of State to compose a report to evaluate the remedial redistricting maps that were passed by the Georgia State Legislature and signed by Governor Kemp on December 8, 2023.

I am an associate professor of political science at Brigham Young University and director of the Center for the Study of Elections and Democracy in Provo, Utah. I received my PhD in political science from Princeton University in 2014 with emphases in American politics and quantitative methods/statistical analyses. In my position as a professor of political science, I have conducted research on a variety of election- and voting-related topics in American politics and public opinion. Much of this research has been published in my discipline's top peer-reviewed journals. I have published more than 20 peer-reviewed articles. I have worked as an expert witness in a number of redistricting cases in which I have been asked to analyze and evaluate various political and geographic-related data and maps, including in New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Louisiana, and North Carolina. I have previously provided expert reports in several other cases related to voting, redistricting, and Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act for groups representing both Republican, Democratic, and non-partisan interests. Cases in which I have testified at trial or by deposition are listed in my CV, which is attached to the end of this report. Outside of litigation and courtrooms, I also recently contracted to work with the Virginia Office of Civil Rights as a voting rights expert consultant.

The analysis and opinions I provide below are consistent with my education, training in statistical analysis, and knowledge of the relevant academic literature. These skills are well-suited for this type of analysis in political science and quantitative analysis more generally. My conclusions stated herein are based upon my review of the information available to me at this time. I am being compensated at a rate of $500.00 per hour. My compensation does not depend in any way on the outcome of the case or on the opinions or testimony that I provide. I reserve the right to update and revise this report as new information becomes available.

1.1   Summary of Conclusions:
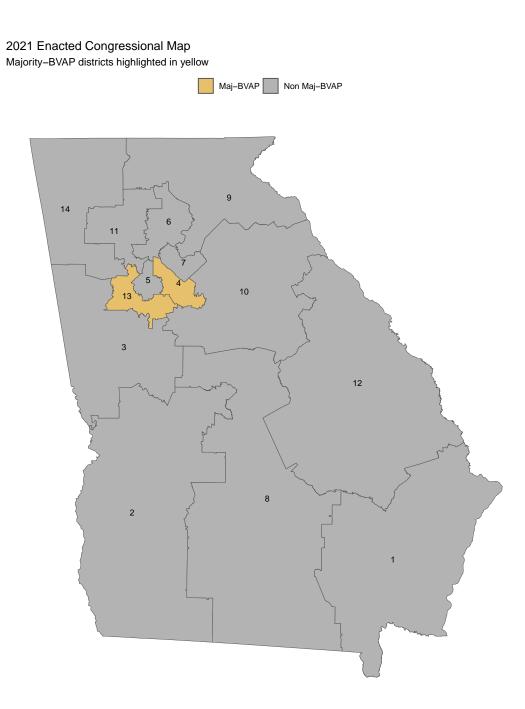
- In its October 26, 2023 order, the Court required the drawing of an additional majority-Black Congressional district, two new majority-Black Senate districts, and five new majority-Black House districts.

- The remedial maps closely adhere to the Court's instructions and create an additional majority-Black Congressional district, two new majority-Black Senate districts, and five new majority-Black House districts.

- These new majority-BVAP districts are similar to districts put forward by plaintiffs in either their illustrative maps from the trial or newly proposed remedial maps.

- The new remedial maps increase the number of Black voters who reside in majority-BVAP districts.

- Plaintiffs' criticisms of the new majority-BVAP districts in the remedial maps often also apply to the plaintiffs' own illustrative and proposed remedial maps, and would lead to the conclusion that the plaintiffs' own proposed remedial maps are possibly also in violation of the Court's order and Section 2 of the VRA.

2   Congressional Map

2.1   Maps of Remedial Districts

The first map below shows the 2021 congressional district boundaries. The second map shows the boundaries of the 2023 remedial congressional map. Districts in yellow are majority BVAP. Districts in blue are the newly created majority-BVAP districts in the remedial map.

2021 Enacted Congressional Map
Majority–BVAP districts highlighted in yellow

2023 Remedial Congressional Map
New Majority−BVAP districts highlighted in blue

2.2 Number of Majority Black Voting Age Population (BVAP) Districts

The 2021 enacted Congressional map contained 2 majority any-part BVAP districts (13 and 4), 2 districts that were not majority BVAP but were majority any-part Black (2 and 5), and one district that was majority minority (7). Collectively, there were 5 majority-minority VAP districts in the 2021 plan (2, 4, 5, 7, and 13).

District 7 requires a little more explanation because the demographics of that district change dramatically depending on the population statistics one uses. Using voting age population, old CD-7 was 29.82% any-part BVAP and 21.27% HVAP, for a Black + Hispanic voting age population of 51.09%. However, the any-part Black statistic includes Black individuals who also identify as Hispanic, so the combination of these two categories will double count people who fall into both categories. Using the Non-Hispanic Black VAP statistics, old CD-7 was 27.3% NH-BVAP, 21.27% HVAP, for a total Black + Hispanic population of 48.6%. Adding non-Hispanic Asian VAP from the district (14.9%) is required for the district to move above the majority-minority VAP threshold. Finally, the citizen voting age population (CVAP) statistics also change because of the large proportion of Hispanic adults who are not citizens. Using CVAP numbers, old CD-7 was 31.93% NH single-race Black, 10.21% Hispanic, and 11.79% single-race non-Hispanic Asian. Together these three groups constituted 53.93% of the district's citizen voting age population.[1]

The 2023 remedial map now contains 4 majority any-part BVAP districts (4, 5, 6, and 13). District 2 in the 2023 remedial map remains unchanged from the 2021 map and still has a majority any-part Black population and majority-minority voting age population. Collectively, there are 5 majority-minority VAP districts in the 2023 remedial map (2, 4, 5, 6, and 13).

Several of the plaintiffs' objections to the 2023 remedial Congressional map center around changes made to old CD-7, with accompanying claims that this district was protected under Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act. An assessment of whether or not old CD-7 qualifies as a protected Section 2 district and meets the various *Gingles* criteria is a question for the court,

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[1]See Cooper report, Exhibits G and H.

but several pieces of information are helpful for the Court in making that determination. First, no single racial group is a majority in the district. Second, no two minority groups constitute a majority in the district when calculated using CVAP statistics, as is common in Section 2 cases involving Hispanic and/or Asian populations. Thus, the district was majority-minority by combining Black, Hispanic, and Asian voters, as noted above. While these groups appear to have similar partisan preferences in this region when voting in partisan general elections (see expert report of Dr. Palmer, page 3), it is not clear, nor have I been presented with any analysis to show if these three groups share cohesive preferences in their choice of which candidate to nominate in primary elections.

Table 1: Racial statistics for Congressional Maps

2021 Enacted Map			2023 Remedial Map		
District	BVAP %	Minority VAP %	District	BVAP %	Minority VAP %
13	66.75	81.18	6	51.75	67.20
4	54.52	71.75	13	51.45	72.17
5	49.6	62.08	5	51.06	66.35
2	49.29	57.27	4	50.59	78.25
12	36.72	45.35	2	49.29	57.27
8	30.04	39.48	12	36.72	45.35
7	29.82	67.22	8	30.04	39.48
1	28.17	39.59	1	28.17	39.59
3	23.32	33.17	10	23.69	34.72
10	22.6	33.8	3	23.32	33.17
11	17.95	36.01	11	12.83	30.63
14	14.28	28.67	9	12.65	35.49
9	10.42	31.71	14	12.59	26.88
6	9.91	33.37	7	8.93	33.23

Note: Districts are sorted by BVAP percentages in each map. Districts highlighted in yellow are majority-BVAP. Districts highlighted in green are majority-minority. Districts highlighted in Blue are newly majority-BVAP in the 2023 remedial map. BVAP is calculated from the 2020 US Census "any-part Black 18+". Minority VAP is 100 minus Non-Hispanic White 18+ percent.

2.3   BVAP Assigned to Majority-BVAP Districts

Overall, the remedial congressional map increases the number of Black voters who reside in majority-BVAP districts compared to the 2021 enacted congressional map. The table below shows that in the 2021 congressional map 27% of Black voters resided in majority-BVAP districts. In the 2023 remedial map this number increases to 46.4%. On page 514 of the Court's October 26, 2023 order, the Court states, "SB 2EX violates Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act as to the following districts/areas: Enacted Congressional Districts 3, 6, 11, 13, and 14." If we limit the inquiry to these five districts, 50.0% of Black voters in this area resided in majority BVAP districts in the 2021 congressional map. Remaining within this area, but looking at the 2023 remedial congressional map, 57.2% of Black voters in this area now reside in majority BVAP districts under the remedial congressional map.

Table 2: Black Voters Residing in Majority-BVAP Congressional Districts

Congressional Maps	% of Black voting age population living in a majority-BVAP district
Statewide	
2021 Enacted	27.0%
2023 Remedial	46.4%
Within 2021 districts Court listed in ordering paragraphs	
2021 Enacted	50.0%
2023 Remedial	57.2%

Note: Page 514 of the Court's October 26, 2023 order states, "SB 2EX violates Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act as to the following districts/areas: Enacted Congressional Districts 3, 6, 11, 13, and 14." The bottom half of the table limits the calculations to the area covered by those districts.

2.4   Similarity to Illustrative Districts

Overall, remedial CD-6 is quite similar to CD-6 in the plaintiff's own illustrative maps. The majority of the population in remedial CD-6 is contained in CD-6 in the Cooper illustrative map. Table 3 shows how the population of the new majority-BVAP remedial Congressional

district relates to the illustrative Congressional districts and the degree to which they overlap. The illustrative district that contains the largest overlap is bolded. For example, remedial CD-6 contains 72.5% of Cooper illustrative CD-6's total population and 80.8% of the BVAP in Cooper illustrative CD-06.

Table 3: Similarity between Remedial Senate Districts and Illustrative Districts

Remedial Congressional District 6:	Shared Population	
Illustrative District:	**Total**	**BVAP**
Cooper CD-6	**72.5%**	**80.8%**
Cooper CD-5	25.3%	16.8%
Cooper CD-13	2.16%	2.37%
	100%	100.0%

Note: The overwhelming majority of the total population and Black voting age population in remedial CD-6 is contained in Cooper illustrative CD-6. The illustrative district that contains the largest overlap is bolded.

2.5   Electoral Effectiveness

All four of the majority-BVAP districts in the 2023 plan and the remaining majority-minority district (CD-2) have performed uniformly for Democratic candidates in past statewide general elections. To measure this I looked at the general election results of 15 statewide election contests from 2106-2022 in each of the districts. Table 4 below shows the proportion of those elections in which the Democratic candidate won a majority of the two-party votes cast in that district.[2] The table also shows the electoral performance of the 2021 congressional districts for reference. In both maps there are five congressional districts that are likely to be solidly Democratic in future elections.

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[2]The specific elections considered are: 2022: Attorney General, Governor, Secretary of State, US Senate, Lt. Governor; 2021: US Senate Runoff, US Special Senate Runoff; 2020: US Special Senate, US Senate, President; 2018: Attorney General, Governor, Lt. Governor; 2016: President, US Senate.

Table 4: Reconstituted Election Results in Congressional Districts

2021 Districts	% of elections where Democrat wins	Remedial Districts	% of elections where Democrat wins
CD-1	0%	CD-1	0%
CD-2	100%	CD-2	100%
CD-3	0%	CD-3	0%
CD-4	100%	CD-4	100%
CD-5	100%	CD-5	100%
CD-6	0%	CD-6	100 %
CD-7	100%	CD-7	0%
CD-8	0%	CD-8	0%
CD-9	0%	CD-9	0%
CD-10	0%	CD-10	0%
CD-11	0%	CD-11	0%
CD-12	0%	CD-12	0%
CD-13	100%	CD-13	100%
CD-14	0%	CD-14	0%

Note: Performance is based on the percent of the two-party vote won by the Democratic candidate in the district for 15 statewide elections between 2016 and 2022. Yellow districts are majority-BVAP. Green districts are majority-minority VAP. Blue districts are newly created majority-BVAP districts in the remedial Congressional map.
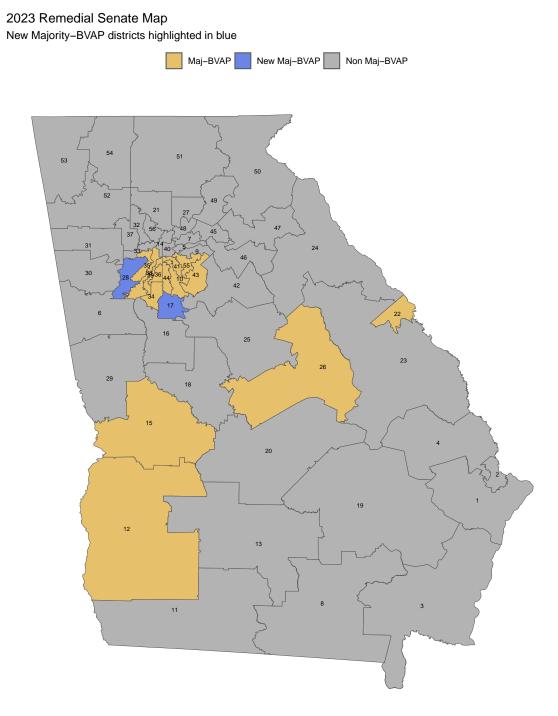
3   State Senate

3.1   Maps of Remedial Districts

The first map below shows the 2021 Senate district boundaries. The second map shows the boundaries of the 2023 remedial Senate map. Districts in yellow are majority BVAP. Districts in blue are the newly created majority-BVAP districts in the remedial Senate map.

2021 Enacted Senate Map

Majority–BVAP districts highlighted in yellow

Maj–BVAP   Non Maj–BVAP

2023 Remedial Senate Map

New Majority–BVAP districts highlighted in blue

3.2   Number of Majority-BVAP Districts

The 2021 enacted Senate map contained 14 majority any-part BVAP districts, 6 districts that were not majority BVAP but were majority-minority.[3]

The 2023 remedial Senate map adds two additional majority-BVAP districts, SD-17 and SD-28 for a total of 16 majority BVAP Senate districts throughout the state. The 2023 remedial Senate map also contains 6 districts that were not majority BVAP but were majority minority.

Table 5 shows the BVAP and minority VAP percentages for districts in the 2021 and 2023 remedial Senate maps. Districts are sorted by BVAP percentages in each map. Districts highlighted in yellow are majority-BVAP. Districts highlighted in green are majority-minority. Districts highlighted in Blue are newly majority-BVAP in the 2023 remedial map.

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[3]Non-White percentage is defined as 100 minus the non-Hispanic single-race White VAP percentage.

Table 5: Racial Statistics for Senate Maps

2021 Enacted Map			2023 Remedial Map		
District	BVAP %	Minority VAP %	District	BVAP %	Minority VAP %
35	71.90	81.18	34	69.54	86.64
10	71.46	80.36	10	65.24	74.55
44	71.34	84.71	43	63.76	75.04
34	69.54	86.64	17	63.61	76.45
55	65.97	79.44	55	62.18	76.35
38	65.30	78.13	38	60.88	70.18
43	64.33	73.47	41	58.46	76.72
41	62.61	78.61	12	57.97	63.29
39	60.70	72.13	26	56.99	63.40
12	57.97	63.29	22	56.50	65.62
26	56.99	63.40	28	56.42	71.60
22	56.50	65.62	39	55.42	68.10
15	54.00	63.48	35	54.67	69.65
36	51.34	63.82	15	54.00	63.48
2	46.86	59.79	44	53.53	67.07
33	42.96	69.75	36	51.34	63.82
23	35.48	43.11	2	46.86	59.79
25	33.48	40.06	23	35.48	43.11
17	32.01	40.58	33	35.26	61.95
20	31.28	38.29	42	32.56	40.87
11	31.04	41.03	20	31.28	38.29
42	30.78	48.61	11	31.04	41.03
18	30.40	39.31	25	30.81	37.13
8	30.38	39.90	18	30.40	39.31
5	29.94	84.31	8	30.38	39.90
9	29.53	64.19	5	29.94	84.31
13	26.97	35.90	9	29.53	64.19
29	26.88	36.78	13	26.97	35.90
19	25.72	36.01	29	26.88	36.78
1	25.08	38.01	19	25.72	36.01
6	23.90	42.21	1	25.08	38.01
4	23.37	33.22	30	23.71	34.08
16	22.70	33.09	4	23.37	33.22
7	21.44	62.16	16	22.70	33.09
3	21.18	31.12	7	21.44	62.16
30	20.92	30.59	3	21.18	31.12
31	20.70	31.74	31	20.70	31.74
24	19.85	30.19	24	19.85	30.19
28	19.51	30.56	37	19.27	34.63
37	19.27	34.63	40	19.24	53.66
40	19.24	53.66	14	18.97	42.90
14	18.97	42.90	45	18.58	44.53
45	18.58	44.53	47	17.42	32.54
47	17.42	32.54	6	17.28	27.68
46	16.90	30.10	46	16.90	30.10
32	14.86	34.22	32	14.86	34.22
52	13.04	25.26	52	13.04	25.26
48	9.47	47.75	48	9.47	47.75
49	7.96	34.36	49	7.96	34.36
56	7.57	23.83	56	7.57	23.83
21	7.46	26.13	21	7.46	26.13
50	5.61	18.46	50	5.61	18.46
53	5.10	12.69	53	5.10	12.69
27	5.00	28.50	27	5.00	28.50
54	3.79	30.02	54	3.79	30.02
51	1.21	9.76	51	1.21	9.76

Note: Districts are sorted by BVAP percentages in each map. Districts highlighted in yellow are majority-BVAP. Districts highlighted in green are majority-minority. Districts highlighted in Blue are newly majority-BVAP in the 2023 remedial map. BVAP is calculated from the 2020 US Census "any-part Black 18+". Minority VAP is 100 minus Non-Hispanic single-race White 18+ percent.

3.3   BVAP Assigned to Majority-BVAP Senate Districts

Overall, the remedial Senate map increases the number of Black voters who reside in majority-BVAP Senate districts compared to the 2021 enacted Senate map. Table 6 below shows that in the 2021 Senate map 49.7% of Black voters resided in majority-BVAP Senate districts. In the 2023 remedial map this number increases to 53.5%. On page 514 of the Court's October 26, 2023 order, the Court states, "SB 1EX violates Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act as to the following areas/districts: Enacted Senate Districts 10, 16, 17, 25, 28, 30, 34, 35, 43, and 44." If we limit the inquiry to these ten districts, 72.9% of Black voters in this area resided in majority BVAP districts in the 2021 Senate map. Remaining within this area, but looking at the 2023 remedial Senate map, 73.3% of Black voters in this area now reside in majority BVAP districts under the remedial Senate map.

Table 6: Black Voters Residing in Majority-BVAP Districts
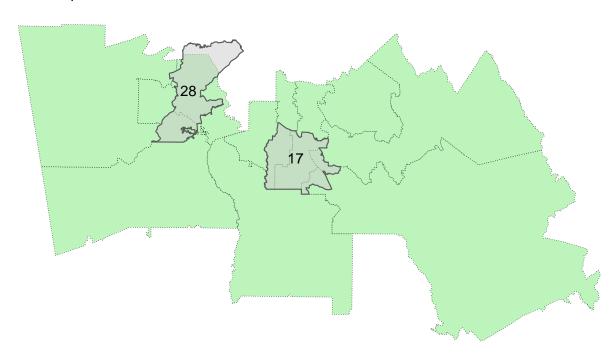
Senate Maps	% of Black voting age population living in a majority-BVAP district
Statewide	
2021 Enacted	49.7%
2023 Remedial	53.5%
Within 2021 districts Court listed in ordering paragraphs	
2021 Enacted	72.9%
2023 Remedial	73.3%

Note: Page 514 of the Court's October 26, 2023 order states, "SB 1EX violates Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act as to the following areas/districts: Enacted Senate Districts 10, 16, 17, 25, 28, 30, 34, 35, 43, and 44." The bottom half of the table limits the calculations to the area covered by those districts.

3.4 Maps of Remedial Districts SD-17 and SD-28

The Grant plaintiffs critique the Senate remedial districts for extending outside of the 2021 Senate districts articulated on page 514 of the Court's October 26, 2023 order.[4] However, remedial SD-17 is entirely contained in the region, so the critique is only applicable to SD-28, and a majority (56.8%) of the Black voting age population in remedial SD-28 reside within that area. Figure 1 shows a map of these two remedial Senate districts. Behind them is overlaid the area contained in the 2021 Senate districts listed in the Court's October 26, 2023 order.

Figure 1: Map of Remedial SD-17 and SD-28 Overlaid on 2021 Districts

2023 Remedial SDs–17 and 28 shown in grey
BVAP overlap: SD–17=56.8%, SD–28=100%

Note: 2021 Senate districts listed by the Court in ordering shown in green

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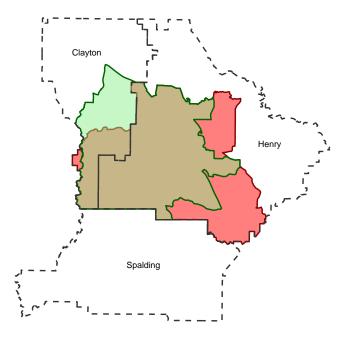
[4]See, for example, page 8 of the Grant Plaintiffs' Objections to the Georgia General Assembly's Remedial State Legislative Plans. The court order specifically says: "SB 1EX violates Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act as to the following areas/districts: Enacted Senate Districts 10, 16, 17, 25, 28, 30, 34, 35, 43, and 44."

The APA plaintiffs critique SD-17 for a different reason - its failure to extend southward into Spalding county.[5] However, this critique would equally apply to another of the plaintiff's illustrative maps. Mr. Esselstyn's SD-15 illustrative district also spans Clayton and Henry counties while not extending southward into Spalding County. Furthermore, the Esselstyn illustrative district that does cover Spalding County (Esselstyn SD-16) is not majority-BVAP either. Thus, the APA plaintiff's critique that no Black voters in Spalding county will reside in a majority-BVAP district under the remedial map is also true of the Grant plaintiff's own illustrative map. The population of remedial SD-17 overlaps Esselstyn illustrative SD-25 by more than 75% and the two districts are shown in Figure 2 below.

Figure 2: Remedial SD-17 and Esselstyn Illustrative SD-25

2023 Remedial Map SD–17: green,
Esselstyn Illustrative SD–25: red
78.6% population overlap, 76.6% BVAP overlap

Note: County boundaries shown with dashed lines

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[5]See pages 12-13 of Alpha Phi Alpha Plaintiffs' objections to Defendant's Remedial Proposal and Memorandum of Law.

3.5   Similarity to Illustrative Districts

Overall, remedial SD-17 and SD-28 are quite similar to majority-BVAP districts in the plaintiffs' own illustrative maps. In both cases, the majority of the population in both remedial Senate districts is contained in a majority-BVAP illustrative district in either the Cooper or Esselstyn illustrative maps. Table 7 shows how the population of each new majority-BVAP remedial Senate district relates to the illustrative Senate districts and the degree to which they overlap. The illustrative district that contains the largest overlap is bolded. For example, remedial SD-17 contains 78.6% of Esselstyn illustrative SD-25 total population and 76.6% of the BVAP in Esselstyn illustrative SD-25.

Table 7: Similarity between Remedial Senate Districts and Illustrative Districts

Illustrative District	Shared Population	
	Total	BVAP
Remedial Senate District 17:		
Esselstyn SD-25	**78.6%**	**76.6%**
Esselstyn SD-44	21.4%	23.4%
	100%	100%
Cooper SD-16	**43.3%**	**39.3%**
Cooper SD-10	13.3%	12.4%
Cooper SD-17	13.9%	14.3%
Cooper SD-28	29.6%	34.0%
	100%	100.0%
Remedial Senate District 28:		
Esselstyn SD-35	**52.6%**	**55.8%**
Esselstyn SD-28	1.6%	1.1 %
Esselstyn SD-33	19.7%	17.5 %
Esselstyn SD-38	26.1%	25.7 %
	100%	100%
Cooper SD-20	**50.4%**	**50.6%**
Cooper SD-33	33.2%	33.8%
Cooper SD-35	3.8%	6.2%
Cooper SD-38	12.6%	9.4 %
	100%	100%

Note: The majority of the population in both remedial Senate districts is contained in a majority-BVAP illustrative district in either the Cooper or Esselstyn illustrative maps. The illustrative district that contains the largest overlap is bolded.

3.6   Electoral Effectiveness

Both of the newly created majority-BVAP districts in the 2023 remedial Senate plan perform uniformly for Democratic candidates. To measure this I looked at the general election results of 15 statewide election contests from 2106-2022 in each of the districts. The table below shows the proportion of those elections in which the Democratic candidate won a majority of the two-party votes cast in that district.[6] I also include the electoral performance of the other 14 majority-BVAP districts and 6 majority-minority districts in the remedial Senate map. For comparison, I also show the electoral performance of the 12 majority-BVAP and 6 majority-minority districts in the 2021 enacted map. All of the districts in the table in both maps are solidly Democratic.

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[6]The specific elections considered are: 2022: Attorney General, Governor, Secretary of State, US Senate, Lt. Governor; 2021: US Senate Runoff, US Special Senate Runoff; 2020: US Special Senate, US Senate, President; 2018: Attorney General, Governor, Lt. Governor; 2016: President, US Senate.

Table 8: Reconstituted Election Results in Senate Districts

2021 Districts	% of elections where Democrat wins	Remedial Districts	% of elections where Democrat wins
10	100%	17	100%
12	100%	28	100%
15	100%	10	100%
22	100%	12	100%
26	100%	15	100%
34	100%	22	100%
35	100%	26	100%
36	100%	34	100%
38	100%	35	100%
39	100%	36	100%
41	100%	38	100%
43	100%	39	100%
44	100%	41	100%
55	100%	43	100%
2	100%	44	100%
5	100%	55	100%
7	93.3%	2	100%
9	93.3%	5	100%
33	100%	7	93.3%
40	93.3%	9	93.3%
		33	100%
		40	93.3%

Note: Performance is based on the percent of the two-party vote won by the Democratic candidate in the district for 15 statewide elections between 2016 and 2022. Yellow districts are majority-BVAP. Green districts are majority-minority VAP. Blue districts are newly created majority-BVAP districts in the remedial map.
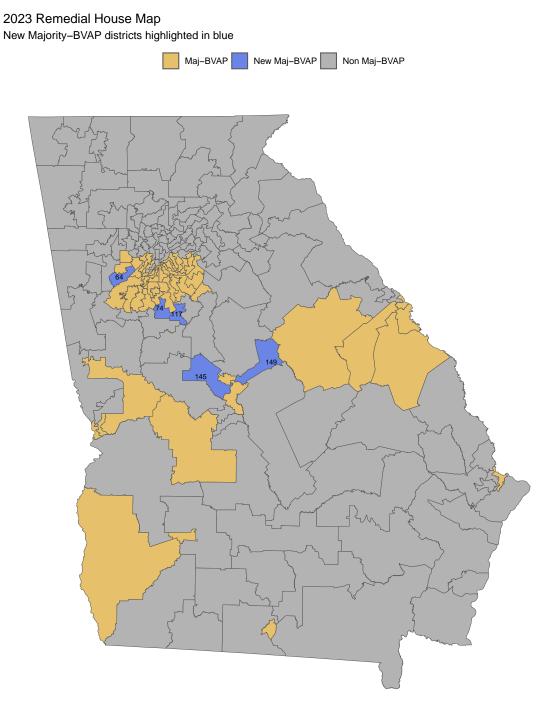
4   State House

4.1   Maps of Remedial Districts

The first map below shows the 2021 House district boundaries. The second map shows the boundaries of the 2023 remedial Senate map. Districts in yellow are majority BVAP. Districts in blue are the newly created majority-BVAP districts in the remedial House map.

2021 Enacted House Map
Majority–BVAP districts highlighted in yellow

Maj–BVAP   Non Maj–BVAP

Note: District numbers omitted for clarity.

2023 Remedial House Map
New Majority–BVAP districts highlighted in blue

Note: District numbers omitted except for additional majority–BVAP districts for clarity.

4.2   Number of Majority-BVAP Districts

The 2021 enacted House map contained 49 majority any-part BVAP districts and 27 districts that were not majority BVAP but were majority-minority.[7]

The 2023 remedial House map adds five additional majority-BVAP districts, HDs-64, 74, 117, 145, and 149, for a total of 54 majority BVAP House districts throughout the state. The 2023 remedial House map also contains 27 districts that were not majority BVAP but were majority-minority.

Table 9 shows the BVAP and minority VAP percentages for districts in the 2021 and 2023 remedial House maps. Districts are sorted by BVAP percentages in each map. Districts highlighted in yellow are majority-BVAP. Districts highlighted in green are majority-minority. Districts highlighted in Blue are newly majority-BVAP in the 2023 remedial House map.

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[7]Non-White percentage is defined as 100 minus the non-Hispanic single-race White VAP percentage.

Table 9: Racial statistics for House Maps

2021 Enacted Map			2023 Remedial Map		
District	BVAP %	Minority VAP %	District	BVAP %	Minority VAP %
77	76.13	92.42	77	76.13	92.42
86	75.05	87.92	115	75.45	82.05
75	74.40	88.73	91	75.04	80.29
61	74.29	83.25	75	74.40	88.73
84	73.66	78.71	116	73.91	82.23
87	73.08	86.50	62	72.26	80.93
62	72.26	80.93	79	71.59	92.85
79	71.59	92.85	65	71.27	75.75
78	71.58	84.95	59	70.09	77.96
59	70.09	77.96	63	69.33	80.78
91	70.04	78.00	92	68.11	77.25
63	69.33	80.78	153	67.95	72.34
94	69.04	81.58	76	67.23	89.49
92	68.79	75.95	95	66.74	80.76
153	67.95	72.34	74	66.00	76.31
76	67.23	89.49	93	64.87	78.30
95	67.15	78.17	69	63.56	73.11
93	65.36	77.09	88	63.35	81.70
60	63.88	71.91	117	62.93	73.37
69	63.56	73.11	113	61.30	70.00
88	63.35	81.70	130	59.91	66.26
58	63.04	72.44	78	58.99	75.61
85	62.71	80.52	67	58.92	69.14
89	62.54	68.93	58	57.67	67.63
65	61.98	68.54	140	57.63	68.30
143	60.79	67.72	94	57.53	75.39
130	59.91	66.26	141	57.46	68.23
113	59.53	68.20	89	57.09	66.51
142	59.52	65.20	55	56.39	65.14
67	58.92	69.14	84	56.06	65.30
90	58.49	66.02	61	55.91	67.78
116	58.12	72.78	68	55.75	66.06
140	57.63	68.30	39	55.29	76.53
141	57.46	68.23	129	54.87	62.84
68	55.75	66.06	154	54.82	57.76
55	55.38	64.49	86	54.63	70.96
39	55.29	76.53	126	54.47	60.03
129	54.87	62.84	66	54.28	68.80
154	54.82	57.76	38	54.23	69.90
126	54.47	60.03	177	53.88	62.88
38	54.23	69.90	87	53.86	72.83
177	53.88	62.88	150	53.56	61.69
150	53.56	61.69	60	52.93	62.67
66	53.41	66.07	64	52.43	63.46
132	52.34	64.37	132	52.34	64.37
137	52.13	59.18	137	52.13	59.18
115	52.13	63.05	85	51.92	72.04
128	50.41	53.51	142	51.26	57.51
165	50.33	60.82	90	51.11	59.63
110	47.19	63.42	128	50.41	53.51
168	46.26	60.71	165	50.33	60.82
163	45.49	58.08	145	50.30	57.49
56	45.48	63.02	143	50.17	60.03
162	43.73	59.38	149	50.03	54.51
151	42.41	52.80	56	49.38	65.76
41	39.35	72.38	168	46.26	60.71
102	37.62	69.35	163	45.49	58.08
106	36.27	58.78	110	43.99	61.94
42	33.70	61.00	162	43.73	59.38
109	32.51	84.56	151	42.41	52.80
107	29.63	78.04	102	40.31	69.64
105	29.05	58.26	41	39.35	72.38
37	28.18	53.74	109	32.96	86.10
97	26.77	63.56	35	31.54	50.65
43	26.53	53.69	42	31.03	57.12
101	24.19	59.86	43	30.25	55.99
98	23.25	88.34	106	26.95	69.98
96	23.00	79.68	97	26.77	63.56
81	21.83	52.99	37	24.92	51.89
108	18.35	56.64	107	24.68	66.63
83	15.12	52.10	105	23.53	53.57
99	14.71	57.90	98	23.25	88.34
80	14.18	52.37	96	23.00	79.68
29	13.59	57.71	101	21.15	51.49
50	12.40	55.63	108	17.28	54.11
4	5.38	52.22	83	15.12	52.10
			99	14.71	57.90
			80	14.18	52.37
			29	13.59	57.71
			50	12.40	55.63
			4	5.38	52.22

Note: Districts are sorted by BVAP percentages in each map. Districts highlighted in yellow are majority-BVAP. Districts highlighted in green are majority-minority. Districts highlighted in Blue are newly majority-BVAP in the 2023 remedial map. BVAP is calculated from the 2020 US Census "any-part Black 18+". Minority VAP is 100 minus Non-Hispanic White 18+ percent. Districts that are not majority-BVAP are omitted to conserve space.

4.3   BVAP Assigned to Majority-BVAP Districts

Overall, the remedial House map increases the number of Black voters who reside in majority-BVAP House districts compared to the 2021 enacted House map. Table 10 below shows that in the 2021 House map 53.5% of Black voters resided in majority-BVAP House districts. In the 2023 remedial map this number increases to 56.6%. On page 514 of the Court's October 26, 2023 order, the Court states, "HB 1EX violates Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act as to the following areas/districts: Enacted House Districts 61, 64, 74, 78, 117, 133, 142, 143, 145, 147, and 149." If we limit the inquiry to these eleven districts, 53.7% of Black voters in this area resided in majority BVAP districts in the 2021 House map. The APA Plaintiff's critique the remedial House map for failing to add sufficient Black voters into remedial majority-BVAP districts.[8]   However, the remedial map dramatically increases the number of Black voters in majority-BVAP districts within this region. Remaining within the court-defined area, the 2023 remedial House map places 74.3% of Black voters in this area in majority BVAP districts.

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[8]See, for example, pages 20-21 of the APA Objections to Defendant's Remedial Proposal and Memorandum of Law. However, their critiques are limited to the Atlanta area, as they state: "The 2023 Proposed House Plan's lines in the Macon-Bibb area do appear to include Black voters from the vote-dilution area in new majority-Black districts in numbers comparable to the APA remedial plan" (pg. 21).

Table 10: Black Voters Residing in Majority-BVAP House Districts

House Maps	% of Black voting age population living in a majority-BVAP District
Statewide	
2021 Enacted	53.5%
2023 Remedial	56.6%
Within 2021 districts Court listed in ordering paragraphs	
2021 Enacted	53.7%
2023 Remedial	74.3%

Note: Page 514 of the Court's October 26, 2023 order states, "HB 1EX violates Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act as to the following areas/districts: Enacted House Districts 61, 64, 74, 78, 117, 133, 142, 143, 145, 147, and 149." The bottom half of the table limits the calculations to the area covered by those districts.

4.4 Remedial House District 64 - West-metro Atlanta

The Grant plaintiffs critique the House remedial districts for extending outside of the 2021 House districts articulated on page 514 of the Court's October 26, 2023 order.[9] However, this critique, in many cases, applies to the proposed remedial map put forward by the APA plaintiffs expert, Mr. Cooper. In other words, if the Grant plaintiffs are correct in their criticisms, then they would lead to the conclusion that the APA plaintiffs' proposed remedial map is possibly also in violation of the Court's order and Section 2 of the VRA.

The left panel of Figure 3 shows a map of HD-64, one of the five new majority-BVAP districts in the remedial House map. Remedial HD-64 extends across 2021 HDs 61 and 64 with 32.5% of remedial HD-64's population contained in the green area delineating the two 2021 House districts mentioned by this Court in this area. Given the particular orientation of these two districts that were mentioned by the Court in its October order, it would be especially difficult to draw any new majority-BVAP district that is entirely, or even largely, contained in this area. The two districts are somewhat horseshoe shaped with only a small geographic connection at the northern end. In fact, the Cooper proposed remedial map draws district 64 in much the same way.[10] As seen in the figure, the APA plaintiffs' proposed remedial map contains less overlap with the court-delineated region than the remedial map passed by the state.
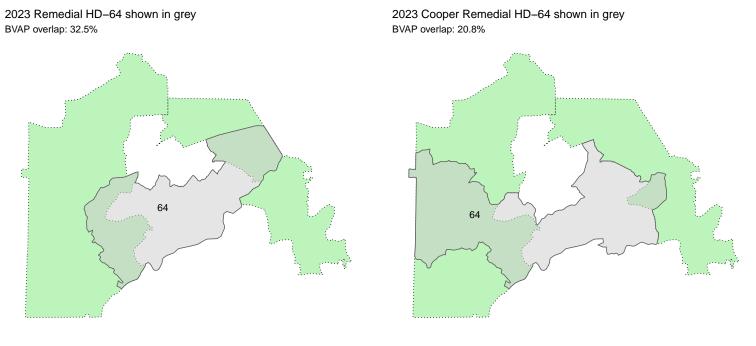
Remedial HD-64 is also quite similar to majority-BVAP districts in the plaintiffs' illustrative maps. The majority of the population in remedial HD-64 is contained in a majority-BVAP illustrative district in the Esselstyn illustrative map (Esselstyn HD-61). Table 11 shows how the population of remedial HD-64 relates to the illustrative House districts and the degree to which the populations overlap. The illustrative district that contains the largest overlap is bolded for each illustrative map. For example, remedial SD-64 contains 54.7% of Esselstyn illustrative HD-61 total population and 52.2% of the BVAP in Esselstyn illustrative HD-61.

[9]See, for example, pages 9-12 of the Grant Plaintiffs' Objections to the Georgia General Assembly's Remedial State Legislative Plans. The court order specifically says: "SB 1EX violates Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act as to the following areas/districts: Enacted Senate Districts 10, 16, 17, 25, 28, 30, 34, 35, 43, and 44."

[10]It is important to note that this is the proposed remedial map, not the original illustrative map. This is important because Mr. Cooper drew this map with the same information as the state legislature regarding the areas articulated by the Court regarding the particular location of Section 2 violations throughout the state.

Figure 3: HD-64 in the Remedial Map (left) and the Cooper Proposed Remedial Map (right)

2023 Remedial HD−64 shown in grey
BVAP overlap: 32.5%

2023 Cooper Remedial HD−64 shown in grey
BVAP overlap: 20.8%

Note: House districts listed by the Court in ordering shown in green

Note: House districts listed by the Court in ordering shown in green

Table 11: Similarity between Remedial HD-64 and Illustrative Districts

Illustrative District	Shared Population	
	Total	BVAP
Remedial House District 64:		
Esselstyn HD-61	**54.7%**	**52.2%**
Esselstyn HD-64	15.4%	21.2 %
Esselstyn HD-66	29.9%	26.6 %
	100 %	100 %
Cooper HD-65	**32.6%**	**39.4%**
Cooper HD-61	15.4 %	21.2%
Cooper HD-64	18.9 %	11.3%
Cooper HD-66	33.2 %	28.0%
	100%	100%

Note: The majority of the population in HD-64 is contained in a majority-BVAP illustrative district in either the Cooper or Esselstyn illustrative maps. The district that contains the largest overlap is bolded in each illustrative map.

4.5   Remedial House District 74 and 117 - South-metro Atlanta
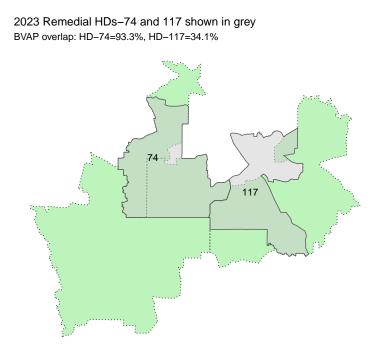
The Grant plaintiffs also critique House remedial districts 74 and 117 for extending outside of the 2021 House districts articulated on page 514 of the Court's October 26, 2023 order.[11] This critique is weak for two reasons. First, remedial HD-74's Black voting age population overlaps the court-defined area by upwards of 93%. Only 6.71% of the Black voting-age population reside outside the area. Second, while HD-117 overlaps by much less (34.1%), it is again the case that the plaintiffs' own proposed remedial map commits the same purported error. Mr. Cooper's proposed HD-117 likewise extends beyond the 2021 districts noted by the Court and contains similar population overlap (35.3%). If this were such a significant violation of the Court's direction, it would be unusual for the plaintiffs to violate this order themselves in their own proposed remedial map.[12]

Furthermore, remedial HDs-74 and 117 are quite similar to majority-BVAP districts in the plaintiffs' illustrative maps. 81.8% of the Black voting-age population in remedial HD-74 is contained in a majority-BVAP illustrative district in the Cooper illustrative map (Cooper HD-74) and 70.2% of the Black voting-age population in remedial HD-117 is shared with illustrative HD-117 in the Esselstyn illustrative map. Table 12 shows how the population of remedial HDs-74 and 117 relate to the Cooper and Esselstyn illustrative House districts and the degree to which the district populations overlap. The illustrative district that contains the largest overlap with each remedial district is bolded.

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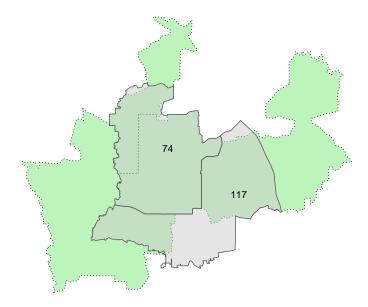
[11]See, for example, pages 9-12 of the Grant Plaintiffs' Objections to the Georgia General Assembly's Remedial State Legislative Plans. The court order specifically says: "SB 1EX violates Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act as to the following areas/districts: Enacted Senate Districts 10, 16, 17, 25, 28, 30, 34, 35, 43, and 44."

[12]It is again important to note that this is the proposed remedial map, not the original illustrative map. This is important because Mr. Cooper drew this map with the same information as the state legislature regarding the areas articulated by the Court regarding the particular location of Section 2 violations throughout the state.

Figure 4: HDs-74 and 117 in the Remedial Map (left) and the Cooper Proposed Remedial Map (right)

2023 Remedial HDs−74 and 117 shown in grey
BVAP overlap: HD−74=93.3%, HD−117=34.1%

2023 Cooper Remedial HDs−74 and 117 shown in grey
BVAP overlap: HD−74=87.3%, HD−117=35.4%

Note: House districts listed by the Court in ordering shown in green

Note: House districts listed by the Court in ordering shown in green

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Table 12: Similarity between Remedial HDs-74 and 117 and Illustrative Districts

Illustrative District	Shared Population	
	Total	BVAP
Remedial House District 74:		
Esselstyn HD-78	**72.9%**	**69.5%**
Esselstyn HD-74	14.8%	19.3%
Esselstyn HD-75	5.3%	4.4%
Esselstyn HD-116	7.0%	6.7%
	100%	100%
Cooper HD-74	**80.8%**	**81.8%**
Cooper HD-78	14.7%	14.2%
Cooper HD-116	4.5 %	4.1%
	100%	100%
Remedial House District 117:		
Esselstyn HD-117	**69.2%**	**70.2%**
Esselstyn HD-116	30.8%	29.8 %
	100%	100%
Cooper HD-115	**60.2%**	**63.1%**
Cooper HD-117	39.8 %	36.9%
	100%	100%

Note: The district that contains the largest overlap is bolded in each illustrative map. For example, 81.8% of the Black voting-age population in HD-74 is contained in the Cooper illustrative HD-74.

4.6   Remedial House District 145 and 149 - Macon-Bibb

The APA plaintiffs' appear to be content with House remedial House districts 145 and 149. In their objections brief they state: "The 2023 Proposed House Plan's lines in the Macon-Bibb area do appear to include Black voters from the vote-dilution area in new majority-Black districts in numbers comparable to the APA remedial plan" (footnote 4, pg. 21). There are no other references to these two remedial districts in their brief. And yet, the Grant plaintiffs raise objections to these districts, particularly HD-145. Regardless of whether or not the various plaintiffs agree with one another on whether or not the remedial map is problematic in this region, the districts comport with the Court's direction to create two additional majority-BVAP districts in the Macon-Bibb region.

The thrust of the Grant plaintiffs' objections in this region is similar to their objections in the other parts of the map, which is that the remedial districts extend beyond the specific boundaries of the 2021 House districts articulated by the Court. However, remedial HD-149 is entirely contained within this area and is therefore not subject to this critique at all. This leaves remedial HD-145 as the only district that any plaintiff offers any critique of in this region. However, 77.4% of remedial HD-145's Black voting age population overlaps the area noted in the Court's October order. As the APA plaintiffs' note, this is similar to the amount of overlap that Mr. Cooper's own proposed remedial map contains in this region. The substantial overlap between remedial HD-149 with the court-delineated area, combined with the fact that the other plaintiffs in the case find no fault with HD-145 at all is strong evidence that the district is indeed compliant with the court's orders.

Figure 5: HDs-145 and 149 in the Remedial Map

2023 Remedial HDs−145 and 149 shown in grey
BVAP overlap: HD−145=77.4%, HD−149=100%

Note: House districts listed by the Court in ordering shown in green

Remedial HDs-145 and 149 are quite similar to majority-BVAP districts in the plaintiffs' illustrative maps. 59.1% of the Black voting-age population in remedial HD-145 is contained in a majority-BVAP illustrative district in the Esselstyn illustrative map (Esselstyn HD-142) and 64.3% of the Black voting-age population in remedial HD-149 is shared with illustrative HD-149 in the Cooper illustrative map. Table 13 shows how the population of remedial HDs-142 and 149 relate to the Cooper and Esselstyn illustrative House maps and the degree to which the district populations overlap. The illustrative district that contains the largest overlap with each remedial district is bolded.

Table 13: Similarity between Remedial HDs-145 and 149 and Illustrative Districts

Illustrative District	Shared Population	
	Total	BVAP
Remedial House District 145:		
Esselstyn HD-142	**57.8%**	**59.1%**
Esselstyn HD-133	13.8%	13.3%
Esselstyn HD-135	10.1%	3.3%
Esselstyn HD-145	11.7%	14.5%
Esselstyn HD-149	6.7%	9.7%
	100%	100%
Cooper HD-145	**46.4%**	**41.3%**
Cooper HD-135	22.3%	15.7%
Cooper HD-142	24.0%	31.9%
Cooper HD-143	7.3%	11.2%
	100%	100%
Remedial House District 149:		
Esselstyn HD-149	**57.2%**	**64.3%**
Esselstyn HD-133	33.7%	20.6%
Esselstyn HD-143	9.1%	15.1%
	100%	100%
Cooper HD-144	**39.6%**	**21.8%**
Cooper HD-133	38.1%	42.5%
Cooper HD-143	22.3%	35.7%
	100%	100%

Note: The majority of the population in remedial HDs-145 and 149 are contained in a majority-BVAP illustrative district in either the Cooper or Esselstyn illustrative maps. The district that contains the largest overlap is bolded in each illustrative map.

4.7   Electoral Effectiveness

All five of the newly created majority-BVAP House districts in the 2023 remedial House plan perform uniformly for Democratic candidates. To measure this I looked at the general election results of 15 statewide election contests from 2106-2022 in each of the districts. Table 14 shows the majority-BVAP and majority-minority VAP districts in both the 2021 enacted and 2023 remedial House maps. The table then shows the proportion of the 15 elections in which the Democratic candidate won a majority of the two-party votes cast in that district.[13]

There are 71 Democratic-leaning districts in Table 14 for the 2021 enacted House map. There are 74 Democratic-leaning districts in Table 14 for the 2023 remedial House map.[14] All of the majority-BVAP districts in both the 2021 enacted and 2023 remedial House maps are solidly Democratic with the exception of HD-128, which leans Republican in both maps, but is nevertheless currently represented by a Black Democratic legislator. Of the 27 majority-minority districts in the 2021 enacted House map, 23 are Democratic-leaning. Of the 27 majority-minority districts in the 2023 remedial House map, 21 are Democratic-leaning.

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[13]The specific elections considered are: 2022: Attorney General, Governor, Secretary of State, US Senate, Lt. Governor; 2021: US Senate Runoff, US Special Senate Runoff; 2020: US Special Senate, US Senate, President; 2018: Attorney General, Governor, Lt. Governor; 2016: President, US Senate.

[14]I define Democratic leaning as a district in which the Democratic candidate won at least 8 of the 15 elections considered.

Table 14: Reconstituted Election Results in House Districts

2021 Districts	% of elections where Democrat wins	Remedial Districts	% of elections where Democrat wins
38	100%	64	100%
39	100%	74	100%
55	100%	117	100%
58	100%	145	100%
59	100%	149	100%
60	100%	38	100%
61	100%	39	100%
62	100%	55	100%
63	100%	58	100%
65	100%	59	100%
66	100%	60	100%
67	100%	61	100%
68	100%	62	100%
69	100%	63	100%
75	100%	65	100%
76	100%	66	100%
77	100%	67	100%
78	100%	68	100%
79	100%	69	100%
84	100%	75	100%
85	100%	76	100%
86	100%	77	100%
87	100%	78	100%
88	100%	79	100%
89	100%	84	100%
90	100%	85	100%
91	100%	86	100%
92	100%	87	100%
93	100%	88	100%
94	100%	89	100%
95	100%	90	100%
113	100%	91	100%
115	93.3%	92	100%
116	100%	93	100%
126	100%	94	100%
128	26.7%	95	100%
129	100%	113	100%
130	100%	115	100%
132	100%	116	100%
137	100%	126	100%
140	100%	128	26.7%
141	100%	129	100%
142	100%	130	100%
143	100%	132	100%
150	93.3%	137	100%
153	100%	140	100%
154	73.3%	141	100%
165	100%	142	100%
177	66.7%	143	100%
4	0%	150	93.3%
29	0%	153	100%
37	93.3%	154	73.3%
41	100%	165	100%
42	100%	177	66.7%
43	93.3%	4	0%
50	86.7%	29	0%
56	100%	35	93.3%
80	93.3%	37	93.3%
81	100%	41	100%
83	93.3%	42	100%
96	100%	43	100%
97	100%	50	86.7%
98	100%	56	100%
99	40%	80	93.3%
101	86.7%	83	93.3%
102	100%	96	100%
105	86.7%	97	100%
106	86.7%	98	100%
107	100%	99	40%
108	73.3%	101	100%
109	100%	102	100%
110	93.3%	105	26.7%
151	0%	106	100%
162	100%	107	93.3%
163	100%	108	53.3%
168	100%	109	100%
		110	93.3%
		151	0%
		162	100%
		163	100%
		168	100%

Note: Performance is based on the percent of the two-party vote won by the Democratic candidate in the district for 15 statewide elections between 2016 and 2022. Yellow districts are majority-BVAP. Green districts are majority-minority VAP. Blue districts are newly created majority-BVAP districts in the remedial map.

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I, Dr. Michael Barber, acting in accordance with 28 U.S.C. § 1746, Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 26(a)(2)(B), and Federal Rules of Evidence 702 and 703, hereby declare that the foregoing is true and accurate to the best of my knowledge

Michael Barber

December 18, 2023

Michael Jay Barber

CONTACT INFORMATION	Brigham Young University Department of Political Science 724 KMBL Provo, UT 84602	barber@byu.edu http://michaeljaybarber.com Ph: (801) 422-7492

ACADEMIC APPOINTMENTS

Brigham Young University, Provo, UT

August 2020 - present   Associate Professor, Department of Political Science
Jan 2023 - present   Director, Center for the Study of Elections and Democracy
2014 - July 2020   Assistant Professor, Department of Political Science
2014 - Jan 2023   Faculty Scholar, Center for the Study of Elections and Democracy

EDUCATION

Princeton University Department of Politics, Princeton, NJ

Ph.D., Politics, July 2014

- Advisors: Brandice Canes-Wrone, Nolan McCarty, and Kosuke Imai
- Dissertation: "Buying Representation: the Incentives, Ideology, and Influence of Campaign Contributions on American Politics"
- 2015 Carl Albert Award for Best Dissertation, Legislative Studies Section, American Political Science Association (APSA)

M.A., Politics, December 2011

Brigham Young University, Provo, UT

B.A., International Relations - Political Economy Focus, April, 2008

- *Cum Laude*

RESEARCH INTERESTS

American politics, congressional polarization, political ideology, campaign finance, survey research

PUBLICATIONS

26. **"The Crucial Role of Race in 21st Century U.S. Political Realignment**, with Jeremy Pope
Forthcoming at *Public Opinion Quarterly*

25. **"Misclassification and Bias in Predictions of Individual Ethnicity from Administrative Records"**, with Lisa Argyle
Forthcoming at *American Political Science Review*

24. **"Partisanship and Trolleyology"**, with Ryan Davis
Forthcoming at *Research & Politics*

23. **"Does Issue Importance Attenuate Partisan Cue-Taking"**, with Jeremy Pope
Forthcoming at *Political Science Research and Methods*

22. **"A Revolution of Rights in American Founding Documents"**, with Scott Abramson and Jeremy Pope
    Forthcoming at *Journal of Political Institutions and Political Economy*

21. **"Groups, Behaviors, and Issues as Cues of Partisan Attachments in the Public"**, with Jeremy Pope
    Forthcoming at *American Politics Research*

20. **"Ideological Disagreement and Pre-emption in Municipal Policymaking"**, with Adam Dynes
    American Journal of Political Science, no. 1 (2023): 119-136.

19. **"400 million voting records show profound racial and geographic disparities in voter turnout in the United States"**, with John Holbein
    PloS One, 2022, Vol. 17, no. 6: e0268134

18. **"Comparing Campaign Finance and Vote Based Measures of Ideology"**
    Journal of Politics, 2022. Vol. 84, no. 1 (2022): 613-619.

17. **"The Participatory and Partisan Impacts of Mandatory Vote-by-Mail"**, with John Holbein
    Science Advances, 2020. Vol. 6, no. 35, DOI: 10.1126/sciadv.abc7685

16. **"Issue Politicization and Interest Group Campaign Contribution Strategies"**, with Mandi Eatough
    Journal of Politics, 2020. Vol. 82: No. 3, pp. 1008-1025

15. **"Campaign Contributions and Donors' Policy Agreement with Presidential Candidates"**, with Brandice Canes-Wrone and Sharece Thrower
    Presidential Studies Quarterly, 2019, 49 (4) 770–797

14. **"Conservatism in the Era of Trump"**, with Jeremy Pope
    Perspectives on Politics, 2019, 17 (3) 719–736

13. **"Legislative Constraints on Executive Unilateralism in Separation of Powers Systems"**, with Alex Bolton and Sharece Thrower
    Legislative Studies Quarterly, 2019, 44 (3) 515–548
    Awarded the Jewell-Loewenberg Award for best article in the area of subnational politics published in *Legislative Studies Quarterly* in 2019

12. **"Electoral Competitiveness and Legislative Productivity"**, with Soren Schmidt
    American Politics Research, 2019, 47 (4) 683–708

11. **"Does Party Trump Ideology? Disentangling Party and Ideology in America"**, with Jeremy Pope
    American Political Science Review, 2019, 113 (1) 38–54

10. **"The Evolution of National Constitutions"**, with Scott Abramson
    Quarterly Journal of Political Science, 2019, 14 (1) 89–114

9. **"Who is Ideological? Measuring Ideological Responses to Policy Questions in the American Public"**, with Jeremy Pope
   The Forum: A Journal of Applied Research in Contemporary Politics, 2018, 16 (1) 97–122

8. **"Status Quo Bias in Ballot Wording"**, with David Gordon, Ryan Hill, and Joe Price
   The Journal of Experimental Political Science, 2017, 4 (2) 151–160.

7. **"Ideologically Sophisticated Donors: Which Candidates Do Individual Contributors Finance?"**, with Brandice Canes-Wrone and Sharece Thrower
   American Journal of Political Science, 2017, 61 (2) 271–288.

6. **"Gender Inequalities in Campaign Finance: A Regression Discontinuity Design"**, with Daniel Butler and Jessica Preece
   Quarterly Journal of Political Science, 2016, Vol. 11, No. 2: 219–248.

5. **"Representing the Preferences of Donors, Partisans, and Voters in the U.S. Senate"**
   Public Opinion Quarterly, 2016, 80: 225–249.

4. **"Donation Motivations: Testing Theories of Access and Ideology"**
   Political Research Quarterly, 2016, 69 (1) 148–160.

3. **"Ideological Donors, Contribution Limits, and the Polarization of State Legislatures"**
   Journal of Politics, 2016, 78 (1) 296–310.

2. **"Online Polls and Registration Based Sampling: A New Method for Pre-Election Polling"** with Quin Monson, Kelly Patterson and Chris Mann.
   Political Analysis 2014, 22 (3) 321–335.

1. **"Causes and Consequences of Political Polarization"** In *Negotiating Agreement in Politics*. Jane Mansbridge and Cathie Jo Martin, eds., Washington, DC: American Political Science Association: 19–53. with Nolan McCarty. 2013.

   - Reprinted in *Solutions to Political Polarization in America*, Cambridge University Press. Nate Persily, eds. 2015
   - Reprinted in *Political Negotiation: A Handbook*, Brookings Institution Press. Jane Mansbridge and Cathie Jo Martin, eds. 2015

AVAILABLE WORKING PAPERS

"Race and Realignment in American Politics"
with Jeremy Pope (Revise and Resumbit at *Public Opinion Quarterly*)

"The Policy Preferences of Donors and Voters"

"Estimating Neighborhood Effects on Turnout from Geocoded Voter Registration Records."
with Kosuke Imai

"Super PAC Contributions in Congressional Elections"

WORKS IN PROGRESS

"Collaborative Study of Democracy and Politics"
with Brandice Canes-Wrone, Gregory Huber, and Joshua Clinton

"Preferences for Representational Styles in the American Public"
with Ryan Davis and Adam Dynes

INVITED PRESENTATIONS

"Are Mormons Breaking Up with Republicanism? The Unique Political Behavior of Mormons in the 2016 Presidential Election"

   - Ivy League LDS Student Association Conference - Princeton University, November 2018, Princeton, NJ

"Issue Politicization and Access-Oriented Giving: A Theory of PAC Contribution Behavior"

   - Vanderbilt University, May 2017, Nashville, TN

"Lost in Issue Space? Measuring Levels of Ideology in the American Public"

- Yale University, April 2016, New Haven, CT

"The Incentives, Ideology, and Influence of Campaign Donors in American Politics"

- University of Oklahoma, April 2016, Norman, OK

"Lost in Issue Space? Measuring Levels of Ideology in the American Public"

- University of Wisconsin - Madison, February 2016, Madison, WI

"Polarization and Campaign Contributors: Motivations, Ideology, and Policy"

- Hewlett Foundation Conference on Lobbying and Campaign Finance, October 2014, Palo Alto, CA

"Ideological Donors, Contribution Limits, and the Polarization of State Legislatures"

- Bipartisan Policy Center Meeting on Party Polarization and Campaign Finance, September 2014, Washington, DC

"Representing the Preferences of Donors, Partisans, and Voters in the U.S. Senate"

- Yale Center for the Study of American Politics Conference, May 2014, New Haven, CT

CONFERENCE PRESENTATIONS

Washington D.C. Political Economy Conference (PECO):

- 2017 discussant

American Political Science Association (APSA) Annual Meeting:

- 2014 participant and discussant, 2015 participant, 2016 participant, 2017 participant, 2018 participant

Midwest Political Science Association (MPSA) Annual Meeting:

- 2015 participant and discussant, 2016 participant and discussant, 2018 participant

Southern Political Science Association (SPSA) Annual Meeting:

- 2015 participant and discussant, 2016 participant and discussant, 2017 participant

TEACHING EXPERIENCE

Poli 301: Data Visualization

- Summer 2022, Fall 2022

Poli 315: Congress and the Legislative Process

- Fall 2014, Winter 2015, Fall 2015, Winter 2016, Summer 2017, Fall 2022

Poli 328: Quantitative Analysis

- Winter 2017, Fall 2017, Fall 2019, Winter 2020, Fall 2020, Winter 2021

Poli 410: Undergraduate Research Seminar in American Politics

- Fall 2014, Winter 2015, Fall 2015, Winter 2016, Summer 2017

AWARDS AND
GRANTS

2019 BYU Mentored Environment Grant (MEG), American Ideology Project, $30,000

2017 BYU Political Science Teacher of the Year Award

2017 BYU Mentored Environment Grant (MEG), Funding American Democracy Project, $20,000

2016 BYU Political Science Department, Political Ideology and President Trump (with Jeremy Pope), $7,500

2016 BYU Office of Research and Creative Activities (ORCA) Student Mentored Grant x 3

- Hayden Galloway, Jennica Peterson, Rebecca Shuel

2015 BYU Office of Research and Creative Activities (ORCA) Student Mentored Grant x 3

- Michael-Sean Covey, Hayden Galloway, Sean Stephenson

2015 BYU Student Experiential Learning Grant, American Founding Comparative Constitutions Project (with Jeremy Pope), $9,000

2015 BYU Social Science College Research Grant, $5,000

2014 BYU Political Science Department, 2014 Washington DC Mayoral Pre-Election Poll (with Quin Monson and Kelly Patterson), $3,000

2014 BYU Social Science College Award, 2014 Washington DC Mayoral Pre-Election Poll (with Quin Monson and Kelly Patterson), $3,000

2014 BYU Center for the Study of Elections and Democracy, 2014 Washington DC Mayoral Pre-Election Poll (with Quin Monson and Kelly Patterson), $2,000

2012 Princeton Center for the Study of Democratic Politics Dissertation Improvement Grant, $5,000

2011 Princeton Mamdouha S. Bobst Center for Peace and Justice Dissertation Research Grant, $5,000

2011 Princeton Political Economy Research Grant, $1,500

OTHER SCHOLARLY
ACTIVITIES

Expert Witness in Nancy Carola Jacobson, et al., Plaintiffs, vs. Laurel M. Lee, et al., Defendants. Case No. 4:18-cv-00262 MW-CAS (U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Florida)

Expert Witness in Common Cause, et al., Plaintiffs, vs. Lewis, et al., Defendants. Case No. 18-CVS-14001 (Wake County, North Carolina)

Expert Witness in Kelvin Jones, et al., Plaintiffs, v. Ron DeSantis, et al., Defendants, Consolidated Case No. 4:19-cv-300 (U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Florida)

Expert Witness in Community Success Initiative, et al., Plaintiffs, v. Timothy K. Moore, et al., Defendants, Case No. 19-cv-15941 (Wake County, North Carolina)

Expert Witness in Richard Rose et al., Plaintiffs, v. Brad Raffensperger, Defendant, Civil Action No. 1:20-cv-02921-SDG (U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Georgia)

Expert Witness in Georgia Coalition for the People's Agenda, Inc., et. al., Plaintiffs, v. Brad Raffensberger, Defendant. Civil Action No. 1:18-cv-04727-ELR (U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Georgia)

Expert Witness in Alabama, et al., Plaintiffs, v. United States Department of Commerce; Gina Raimondo, et al., Defendants. Case No. CASE No. 3:21-cv-00211-RAH-ECM-KCN (U.S. District Court for the Middle District of Alabama Eastern Division)

Expert Witness in League of Women Voters of Ohio, et al., Relators, v. Ohio Redistricting Commission, et al., Respondents. Case No. 2021-1193 (Supreme Court of Ohio)

Expert Witness in Regina Adams, et al., Relators, v. Governor Mike DeWine, et al., Respondents. Case No. 2021-1428 (Supreme Court of Ohio)

Expert Witness in Rebecca Harper, et al., Plaintiffs, v. Representative Destin Hall, et al., Defendants (Consolidated Case). Case No. 21 CVS 500085 (Wake County, North Carolina)

Expert Witness in Carter, et al., Petitioners, v. Degraffenreid et al., Respondents (Consolidated Case). Case No. 464 M.D. 2021 (Commonwealth Court of Pennsylvania)

Expert Witness in Harkenrider, et al., Petitioners, v. Hochel et al., Respondents. Case No. E2022-0116CV (State of New York Supreme Court: County of Steuben)

Expert Witness in Our City Action Buffalo, Inc., et al., v. Common Council of the City of Buffalo (State of New York Supreme Court: County of Erie)

Expert Witness in Citizens Project, et al., v. City of Colorado Springs, et al. Case No. 22-cv-1365-CNS-MDB (U.S. District Court for the District of Colorado)

Expert Witness in Dr. Dorothy Nairne, et al., Plaintiffs, v. R. Yle Ardoin, Defendant, CIVIL NO. 3:22-cv-00178 (U.S. District Court for the Middle District of Louisiana)

ADDITIONAL TRAINING — EITM 2012 at Princeton University - Participant and Graduate Student Coordinator

COMPUTER SKILLS — Statistical Programs: R, Stata, SPSS, parallel computing

Updated December 18, 2023

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IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF GEORGIA
ATLANTA DIVISION

ANNIE LOIS GRANT; QUENTIN T. HOWELL; ELROY TOLBERT; TRIANA ARNOLD JAMES; EUNICE SYKES; ELBERT SOLOMON; DEXTER WIMBISH; GARRETT REYNOLDS; JACQUELINE FAYE ARBUTHNOT; JACQUELYN BUSH; and MARY NELL CONNER,
 	
       Plaintiffs,
 	
   v.
 	
BRAD RAFFENSPERGER, in his official capacity as the Georgia Secretary of State,
 	
       Defendant.
	CIVIL ACTION FILE
	NO. 1:22-CV-00122-SCJ

<u>PLAINTIFFS' REPLY IN SUPPORT OF THEIR OBJECTIONS TO THE GEORGIA GENERAL ASSEMBLY'S REMEDIAL STATE LEGISLATIVE PLANS</u>

TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION

Citing virtually no authority, Defendant Raffensperger takes the novel position that the Court lacks the power to require new majority-Black districts in the specific areas of the state where Plaintiffs established unlawful vote dilution. But the state's position ignores the fact that the scope of the Court's power to effectuate remedial reapportionment plans is defined by fundamental principles of equity, *Arbor Hill Concerned Citizens v. Cnty. of Albany*, 357 F.3d 260, 262 (2d Cir. 2004) (per curiam), and it has long been the case that the nature of an equitable violation defines the scope of the proper remedy, *Swann v. Charlotte-Mecklenburg Bd. of Ed.*, 402 U.S. 1, 16 (1971). The *Grant* Plaintiffs proved unlawful vote dilution in specific areas of Georgia, and the Court therefore has not only the equitable power but the duty to provide complete relief by requiring new majority-Black districts that draw from the vote-dilution areas.

The General Assembly not only violates the spirit of this Court's order by drawing new majority-Black districts that fall outside the vote-dilution areas, it also violates the Court's explicit instructions. The Court's order expressly prohibited the General Assembly from "eliminating [any] minority opportunity districts" in drawing new apportionment plans, Doc. 294 at 509–10, and yet, Defendant Raffensperger does not dispute that the new plans dismantle several state legislative districts that provided Black Georgians with an opportunity to elect their candidates

of choice. The Secretary's position that *Bartlett v. Strickland* forecloses the Court from requiring the state to preserve these "crossover districts" ignores the fact that *Bartlett* considered only whether Section 2 requires the *creation* of crossover districts, not whether the *destruction* of crossover districts would eliminate a minority opportunity district. By dismantling these crossover districts, Black Georgians now "have less opportunity . . . to elect representatives of their choice." 52 U.S.C. § 10301(b). The Court should enjoin the use of the new state legislative plans and immediately proceed to adopt new ones.

ARGUMENT

I.   **The Court has the power and duty to require the implementation of reapportionment plans that completely remedy the vote-dilution harms that Plaintiffs proved at trial.**

Secretary Raffensperger's novel argument that the Court lacks the power to require new majority-Black districts in the specific areas where Plaintiffs proved unlawful vote dilution ignores the fundamental principles of equity that govern the Court's ability to require new redistricting plans.

The Court has the power to require new state legislative plans that draw exclusively from the vote-dilution areas because "[t]he scope of [a] federal court['s] power to remedy apportionment violations is defined by principles of equity." *See Arbor Hill Concerned Citizens,* 357 F.3d at 262. Here, the Court ruled that Georgia's 2021 state senate plan "violates Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act as to . . . Enacted

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Senate Districts 10, 16, 17, 25, 28, 30, 34, 35, 43, and 44," and it ruled that the 2021

state house plan "violates Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act as to . . . Enacted House

Districts 61, 64, 74, 78, 117, 133, 142, 143, 145, 147, and 149." Doc. 294 at 514. It

follows that the Court's equitable powers allow it to require remedial

reapportionment plans that remedy these Section 2 violations by creating new

majority-Black districts in these areas of Georgia.[1]

No party disputes that the General Assembly had the freedom to draw

additional majority-Black districts that differed in some respects from the illustrative

majority-Black districts offered by Mr. Esselstyn and Mr. Cooper. Plaintiffs have

argued only that the new majority-Black districts in the new state legislative plans

must draw from the same *parts* of Georgia from which the illustrative plans drew.

The state's new plans fails to measure up. Defendant concedes that the new state

legislative plans draw in large swaths of Georgia that fall *outside* the vote-dilution

areas while failing to provide relief to tens of thousands of Black voters *inside* the

vote-dilution areas.

Not only does the Court have the power to limit the remedial districts to the

same vote-dilution areas that Plaintiffs proved at trial, but it must do so to provide

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[1] It makes no difference that "th[e] Court identified the injury and the remedy in two distinct parts of its [o]rder." Resp. at 28. "[T]he nature of the violation," not the style of the headings in a court order, "determines the scope of the remedy," *see Swann*, 402 U.S. at 16.

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the complete relief that Section 2 requires. The Court's task in supervising the implementation of remedial reapportionment plans requires it to "exercise . . . traditional equitable powers to fashion . . . relief . . . that . . . completely remedies the prior dilution of minority voting strength." *United States v. Dallas Cnty. Comm'n*, 850 F.2d 1433, 1438 (11th Cir. 1988) (quoting S. Rep. No. 97-417, at 31 (1982)). The Court cannot approve redistricting plans that stretch far outside the vote-dilution areas because such plans cannot provide Plaintiffs with complete relief. Providing a remedy for Black voters outside the vote-dilution area requires depriving a remedy for tens of thousands of Black voters who this Court found have suffered a vote-dilution injury.

Defendant's suggestion that limiting the remedy to the vote dilution area would encroach on federalism concerns, Doc. 327 at 32–34, ignores the fact that in Section 2 claims, the "right and remedy are inextricably bound together, for to prove vote dilution by districting one must prove the specific way in which dilution may be remedied by redistricting." *McGhee v. Granville County*, 860 F.2d 110, 120 (4th Cir. 1988). It makes sense, then, for the remedy to be specific to the vote-dilution area identified by the Court and already proven by Plaintiffs the way in which said dilution could be remedied.

II.   The new plans violate this Court's instruction to preserve the minority opportunity districts in the old plans.

Defendant's dismissal of the need to protect minority-opportunity districts both misunderstands Plaintiffs' arguments and disregards the policy considerations that undergird Section 2.

While all parties agree that "§ 2 does not mandate creating or preserving crossover districts" in the first instance, *Bartlett v. Strickland*, 556 U.S. 1, 23 (2009) (plurality opinion), the fact that crossover districts are not "*required*" under federal law does not mean that such districts are not "*protected*," Resp. 52 (emphases added). As the *Barlett* plurality noted, "[c]rossover districts are . . . the result of white voters joining forces with minority voters to elect their preferred candidate," and "[t]he Voting Rights Act was passed to foster this cooperation." *Id.* at 24. Section 2's totality-of-circumstances inquiry, in turn, "springs from the demonstrated ingenuity of state and local governments in hobbling minority voting power," including the use of "sophisticated devices that dilute minority voting strength." *Johnson v. De Grandy*, 512 U.S. 997, 1018 (1994) (quoting S. Rep. No. 97-417, at 10 (1982)). The remedial legislative plans passed by the General Assembly effectuate precisely this sort of surreptitious dilution: Under the guise of remedying Section 2 violations, SB 1EX and HB 1EX *unnecessarily* dismantle districts where Black voters previously had the opportunity to elect their preferred candidates, "trad[ing] off" the rights of Black Georgians in a manner the U.S. Supreme Court has expressly foreclosed. *Id.*

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at 1019; *see also* Objs. 16–18 (explaining why General Assembly did not need dismantle these districts to remedy underlying Section 2 violations). In short, neither *Bartlett* nor any other Supreme Court decision sanctions the State's decision to run roughshod over some Black Georgians' voting power in order to safeguard the rights of others.[2]

Defendant ignores this caselaw and reasoning in favor of a red herring: that Plaintiffs "seek to insulate these districts solely based on the fact that they currently elect Democratic members to the General Assembly." Resp. 51–52. Not so: This Court's order (and, for that matter, the U.S. Constitution) guards against the intentional dismantling of these districts because they currently elect *Black-preferred* members to the General Assembly. That Black voters in Georgia overwhelmingly support Democratic candidates is of no legal significance in this regard; what matters is that, by dismantling these crossover districts, Black Georgians now "have less opportunity . . . to elect representatives of their choice." 52 U.S.C. § 10301(b). And though Defendant once again cites partisanship to raise the specter of "an unconstitutional interpretation of the VRA," Resp. 52 n.10, he

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[2] Notably, as the *Bartlett* plurality noted, "if there were a showing that a State intentionally drew district lines in order to destroy otherwise effective crossover districts, that would raise serious questions under both the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments." 556 U.S. at 24 (citing *Reno v. Bossier Par. Sch. Bd.*, 520 U.S. 471, 481–82 (1997)).

cannot transmogrify a valid application of Section 2 simply by replacing the term "Black-preferred" with "Democratic." While the two terms are interchangeable as a practical matter in this case, they cannot be so capriciously swapped as a legal matter.

Ultimately, this Court correctly ordered that the State's remedial plans could not "eliminat[e] minority opportunity districts." Doc. 294 at 509–10; *see also* Objs. 13 (collecting cases where courts specified the need for *additional* minority-opportunity districts to remedy Section 2 violations). And though Defendant protests that "there is no other way [the State] could have complied with the Order" other than by "eliminating existing majority-white districts," Resp. 53, he ignores the fact that it is readily feasible to remedy the Section 2 violations identified by the Court without eliminating existing *minority-opportunity* districts—and *that* is the basis for Plaintiffs' objections.

CONCLUSION

The General Assembly has failed to provide the complete relief that Section 2 requires. Plaintiffs respectfully ask the Court to enjoin HB 1EX and SB 1EX for failing to remedy the Section 2 violations and immediately proceed to adopt lawful remedies to ensure Plaintiffs obtain relief in time for the 2024 election.

Dated: December 19, 2023

By: **Adam M. Sparks**

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CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE

I hereby certify that the foregoing **PLAINTIFFS' REPLY IN SUPPORT OF THEIR OBJECTIONS TO THE GEORGIA GENERAL ASSEMBLY'S REMEDIAL STATE LEGISLATIVE PLANS** has been prepared in accordance with the font type and margin requirements of LR 5.1, N.D. Ga., using font types of Times New Roman, point size of 14, and Century Schoolbook, point size of 13.

Dated: December 19, 2023   **Adam M. Sparks**
                                       Adam M. Sparks
                                       Counsel for Plaintiffs

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that I have on this date caused to be electronically filed a copy of the foregoing **PLAINTIFFS' REPLY IN SUPPORT OF THEIR OBJECTIONS TO THE GEORGIA GENERAL ASSEMBLY'S REMEDIAL STATE LEGSLATIVE PLANS** with the Clerk of Court using the CM/ECF system, which will automatically send e-mail notification of such filing to counsel of record.

Dated: December 19, 2023   **Adam M. Sparks**
                                       Adam M. Sparks
                                       Counsel for Plaintiffs

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IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF GEORGIA
ATLANTA DIVISION

ANNIE LOIS GRANT, et al.,

    Plaintiffs,

v.

BRAD RAFFENSPERGER, in his official
capacity as Secretary of State of Georgia,

    Defendant.

CIVIL ACTION FILE

No. 1:22-CV-00122-SCJ

ORDER

This action is before the Court to address Plaintiffs' objections to SB 1EX,

the remedial State Senate redistricting plan, and HB 1EX, the remedial State

House redistricting plan (the "Remedial Senate Plan" and "Remedial House Plan,"

respectively, and collectively, the "2023 Remedial Plans"). Doc. No. [317].[1] As

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[1] All citations are to the electronic docket unless otherwise noted, and all page numbers cited herein are those imprinted by the Court's docketing software.

explained below, the Court **OVERRULES** Plaintiffs' objections and **APPROVES**

the 2023 Remedial Plans.

I.   BACKGROUND

Plaintiffs filed this suit alleging that Georgia's Senate and House electoral

plans passed by the General Assembly (SB 1EX and HB 1EX, respectively, and

henceforth the "2021 Enacted Plans") diluted the votes of Black Georgians in

violation of Section Two of the Voting Rights Act of 1965 ("Section 2"). This Court

conducted a bench trial on Plaintiffs' claims as well as the claims from two related

cases alleging Section 2 violations.[2] Following the trial, this Court issued a

consolidated Opinion and Memorandum OF Decision on October 26, 2023,

containing its Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law. Doc. No. [294] ("October

26, 2023 Order"). Ultimately, this Court concluded that the 2021 Enacted Plans

violated Section 2 in specific geographic areas of the State. To remedy the

statutory violations, the Court ordered the creation of two additional majority-

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[2] See Alpha Phi Alpha v. Raffensperger, No. 1:21-cv-05337-SCJ (challenging the 2021 Enacted Plans at issue here) and Pendergrass v. Raffensperger, No. 1:21-CV-05339-SCJ (challenging SB 2EX, the 2021 congressional electoral plan). The Court addresses the Pendergrass and Alpha Phi Alpha Plaintiffs' objections to the State's remedial plans in separate orders.

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Black Senate districts in south-metro Atlanta, one additional majority-Black House district in west-metro Atlanta, and two additional majority-Black House districts in-and-around Macon-Bibb. Id. at 509. The Court also stated that "the State cannot remedy the Section 2 violations . . . by eliminating minority opportunity districts elsewhere in the plans." Id. at 509–10.

In accordance with Supreme Court precedent, this Court afforded the General Assembly the opportunity to meet the requirements of Section 2 by adopting substitute measures. Id. (citing Wise v. Lipscomb, 437 U.S. 535, 539–40 (1978)). During a special session beginning November 29, 2023, the General Assembly the Remedial Senate plan, and the Remedial House plan. On December 8, 2023, Governor Brian Kemp signed the bills into law. Doc. No. [312].

Plaintiffs objected to the 2023 Remedial Plans (Doc. No. [317]), Defendant responded (Doc. No. [326]), and Plaintiffs replied (Doc. No. [327]). This Court conducted a hearing on the objections and the response thereto on December 20, 2023. With this background and the Parties' arguments in mind, the Court now determines whether the 2023 Remedial Plans comply with this Court's October 26, 2023 Order.

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II.   OBJECTIONS

Plaintiffs argue that the Court required the General Assembly to create two additional majority-Black state Senate districts (SDs) and five additional majority-Black state House Districts (HDs) from "explicitly defined vote-dilution area[s]," in south- and west-metro Atlanta and Macon-Bibb (i.e., according to Plaintiffs, 2021 SDs 10, 16, 17, 25, 28, 30, 34, 35, 43 and 44; and 2021 HDs 61, 64, 74, 78, 117, 133, 142, 143, 145, 147, and 149) to remedy the Section 2 violations in the 2021 Enacted Plans. Doc. No. [317], 3, 6. Plaintiffs acknowledge that the 2023 Remedial Plans added two additional majority-Black SDs in the south-metro Atlanta area (2023 SDs 17 and 28), one additional majority-Black HD in west-metro Atlanta (2023 HD 64), two additional majority-Black HDs in south-metro Atlanta (2023 HDs 74 and 117), and two additional majority-Black HDs near Macon-Bibb (2023 HDs 145 and 149). Id. at 6–7. Plaintiffs contend, however, that the Court should nevertheless reject the 2023 Remedial Plans for two reasons: (1) the 2023 Remedial Plans do not completely remedy the identified vote dilution because the plans draw "only partially" from the specified vote-dilution area and the new districts include a number of Black voters from outside the Court's enumerated 2021 SDs and HDs implicated in its finding of vote dilution in the

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2021 Enacted Plans; and (2) the 2023 Remedial Plans contravene the Court's directive that the remedial plans could not eliminate existing "minority-opportunity districts." Id. at 7, 13.

On this latter point specifically, Plaintiffs assert that the General Assembly eliminated five "crossover districts" in the 2023 Remedial Plans. Id. at 16. Plaintiffs acknowledge that "Section 2 does not require crossover districts," but they contend that this "does not mean that crossover districts are not 'minority opportunity districts.'" Id. at 17. This is so, according to Plaintiffs, because in crossover districts, minority groups receive help from white voters to elect their candidates of choice. Id. Plaintiffs further argue that the elimination of these crossover districts was unnecessary to remediate the proven Section 2 violations and instead evidences the General Assembly's willful disregard of the Court's October 26, 2023 Order. Id. at 18. Finally, Plaintiffs argue that their illustrative plans "solidly outperform" the 2023 Remedial Plans. Id. at 19.

In response, Defendant points out that the Court's order required new districts in specific *regions*, as opposed to specific *districts*. Doc. No. [326], 31–32. Defendant recognizes that a Section 2 violation cannot be remedied by creating a new majority-Black district "somewhere else in the state." Id. at 32. Defendant

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nevertheless emphasizes that this prohibition does not require remedial districts precisely or only in the districts specified by the Court following the liability phase of the proceedings. Id. at 32–33. Furthermore, Defendant asserts that the remedial districts were placed in the geographic areas specified by the Court. Id. at 36. Additionally, Defendant argues that the "minority opportunity districts" Plaintiffs complain of losing were "crossover districts" (i.e., districts where members of the majority help a large enough minority elect its candidate of choice) and are not required by Section 2. Id. at 55. Therefore, according to Defendant, the State has complied with this Court's order, which, under Plaintiffs' arguments, completes the inquiry.

III.   LEGAL STANDARD

The initial task before this Court is to determine whether the 2023 Remedial Plans remedy the Section 2 violations identified in the October 26, 2023 Order through the incorporation of additional legislative districts in the areas identified by the Court in which Black voters have a demonstrable opportunity to elect their candidates of choice. The Eleventh Circuit has instructed that the new plans must "completely remed[y] the prior dilution of minority voting strength and fully provide[] equal opportunity for minority citizens to participate and to elect

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candidates of their choice." United States v. Dallas Cnty. Comm'n, 850 F.2d 1433,

1437–38 (11th Cir. 1988) (quoting S.REP. No 97-417, at 31 (1982)); see also Dillard

v. Crenshaw Cnty., 831 F.2d 246, 252–53 (11th Cir. 1987) ("This Court cannot

authorize an element of an election proposal that will not with certitude

completely remedy the Section 2 violation."). Nonetheless, a complete remedy

"does not mean that a § 2 plaintiff has the right to be placed in a majority-minority

district once a violation of the statute is shown." Shaw v. Hunt, 517 U.S. 899, 917

n.9 (1996). This is because the State retains broad discretion in drawing districts

to comply with the mandate of Section 2. Id. (citing Voinovich v. Quilter, 507 U.S.

146, 156–57 (1993); Growe v. Emison, 507 U.S. 25, 32–37 (1993)).

Next, the Court must determine whether the elimination of 2021 SDs 6 and

42 and 2021 HDs 40, 81 and 82 violated this Court's order, which stated, "The

State cannot remedy the Section 2 violations described herein by eliminating

minority opportunity districts elsewhere in the plans." Doc. No. [294], 509–10.

IV.   ANALYSIS

As an initial matter, the Court rejects the foundational assumption of

Plaintiffs' arguments: that because the October 26, 2023 Order listed specific

House and Senate districts where it found that Plaintiffs had proven vote

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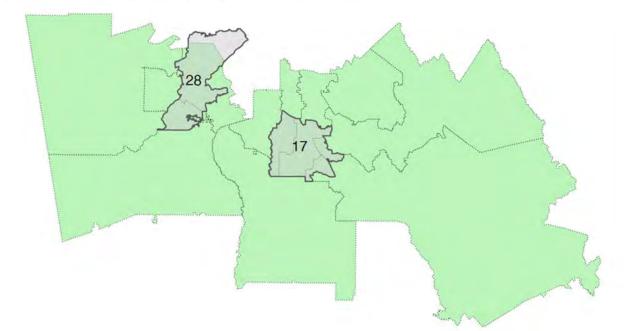
dilution — referred to now by Plaintiffs as the "vote dilution area" — the State was confined to making changes in those districts when creating the 2023 Remedial Plans. First, Plaintiffs cite no relevant authority to support this view. Second, and more importantly, the Court's intent in delineating specific districts (derived from the list of districts Plaintiffs challenged in the lawsuit) was to distinguish areas of the State where Plaintiffs satisfied their burden of proving Section 2 violations and those areas where they failed to carry their burden. The Court did not, and could not, confine the General Assembly to working only within the enumerated districts to create the additional majority-Black districts. Cf. Shaw, 517 U.S. at 917 n.9 ("States retain broad discretion in drawing districts to comply with the mandate of § 2."). Rather, the Court set forth geographic guidance by specifying additional Black-majority districts in the following regions: south-metro Atlanta; west-metro Atlanta, and in-and-around Macon-Bibb. Doc. No. [294], 509.

It is certainly true that the State cannot remedy vote dilution by creating a safe majority-Black district somewhere else in the State. See Shaw, 517 U.S. at 917. Here, the General Assembly drew two additional majority-Black Senate districts: 2023 Remedial SDs 17 and 28. Remedial SD 17 is wholly contained inside of the

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vote dilution area, and Remedial SD 28 is nearly contained therein. See Doc. No.

[326-2], 20 & fig. 1 (Dr. Michael Barbour's Report). And 56% of the BVAP in
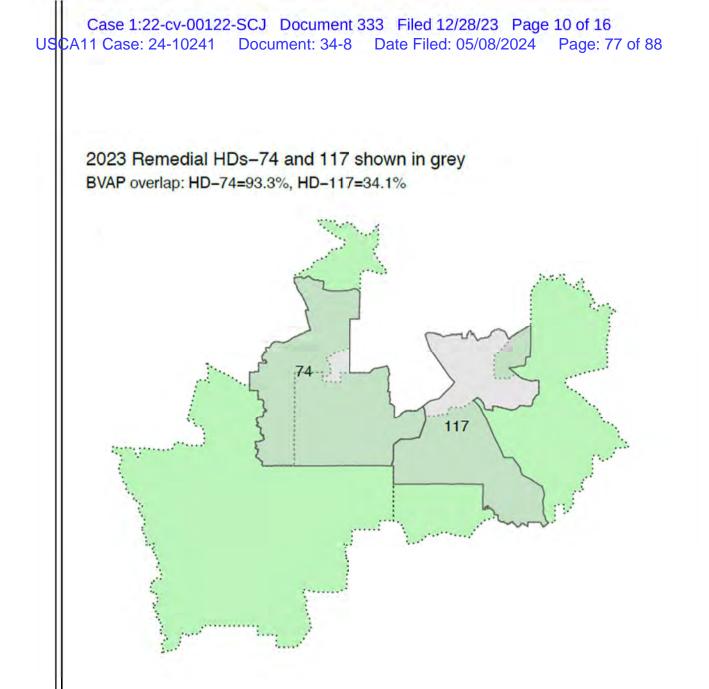
Remedial SD 28 was drawn from within the same "vote dilution area." Id.

2023 Remedial SDs–17 and 28 shown in grey
BVAP overlap: SD–17=56.8%, SD–28=100%

The SDs listed in the October 26, 2023 Order are shown in green.

The Remedial House Plan adds three majority-Black districts in the metro-

Atlanta area: Remedial HDs 64, 74, and 117. Like the new senate districts,

Remedial HD 74s and 117 significantly overlap districts enumerated in the

Court's October 26, 2023 Order:

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2023 Remedial HDs–74 and 117 shown in grey
BVAP overlap: HD–74=93.3%, HD–117=34.1%
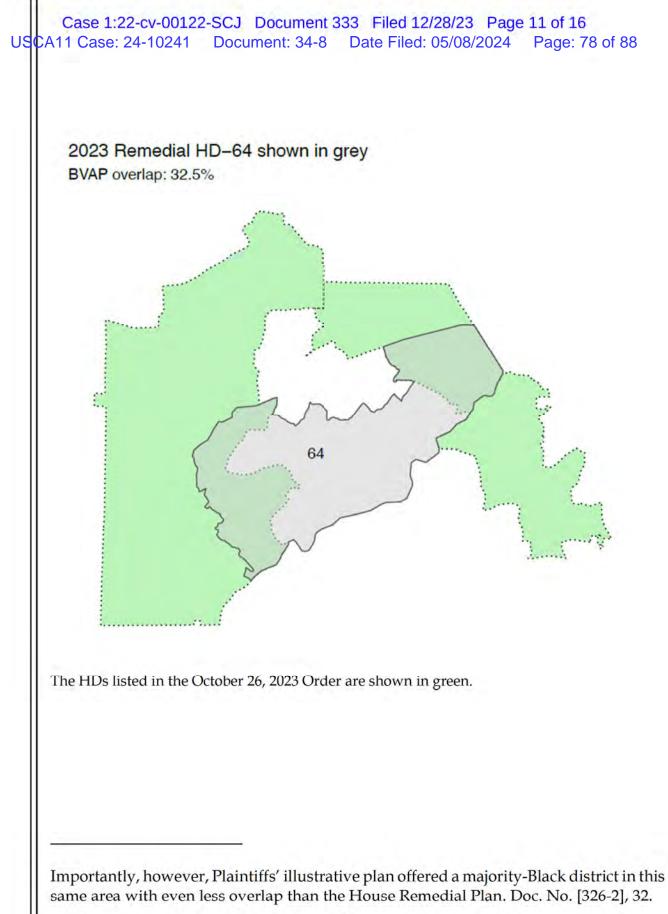
The HDs listed in the October 26, 2023 Order are shown in green.

Similarly, HD 64 has significant areas in common with the Court's enumerated

districts.[3]

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[3] As explained by Defendant's expert, Dr. Barber, the horseshoe shape of the enumerated districts around Remedial HD 64 made substantial overlap difficult.

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2023 Remedial HD–64 shown in grey
BVAP overlap: 32.5%

The HDs listed in the October 26, 2023 Order are shown in green.

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Importantly, however, Plaintiffs' illustrative plan offered a majority-Black district in this same area with even less overlap than the House Remedial Plan. Doc. No. [326-2], 32.

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The Remedial House Plan adds two majority-Black districts in the Macon-Bibb area, HD 145 and HD 149. HD 149 is wholly contained within the vote dilution area, and HD 145 is largely within districts enumerated by the Court.

2023 Remedial HDs–145 and 149 shown in grey
BVAP overlap: HD–145=77.4%, HD–149=100%

The HDs listed in the October 26, 2023 Order are shown in green.

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Plaintiffs' objections contain the overarching theme that the 2023 Remedial Plans do not cure vote dilution for enough Black voters in the specified areas. However, it is 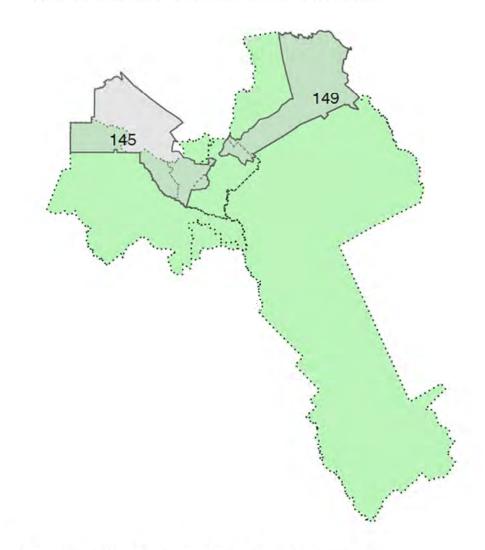certain that "the inevitably rough-hewn, approximate redistricting remedy" will result in some members of the minority group residing outside of the minority-controlled districts. McGhee v. Granville Cnty., 860 F.2d 110, 119 (4th Cir. 1988). Thus, Plaintiffs' only remaining argument is Plaintiffs' proposed districts help more Black voters than the 2023 Remedial Plans. To put it more starkly, Plaintiffs contend that their illustrative plans are better remedies than the State's 2023 Remedial Plans. Because this Court cannot intrude upon the domain of the General Assembly, however, it declines Plaintiffs' invitation to compare the Remedial Plans with plans preferred by Plaintiffs and crown the illustrative plans the winners. See Allen v. Milligan, 599 U.S. 1, 21 (2023) ("The District Court . . . did not have to conduct a beauty contest between plaintiffs' maps and the State's.") (quoting Singleton v. Merrill, 582 F. Supp. 3d 924, 1012 (N.D. Ala. 2022)).

The second objection raised by Plaintiffs pertains to crossover districts—white-majority districts where enough white voters join with Black voters to elect the Black voters' candidate of choice. Bartlett v. Strickland, 556 U.S. 1, 13 (2009).

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Plaintiffs presume that the Court's instruction to the State to refrain from eliminating "minority opportunity districts" referred to these crossover districts (i.e., SDs 6 and 42, and HDs 40, 81, and 82). Putting aside the question of whether there was evidence introduced to establish that the five legislative districts at issue elect Black voters' candidates of choice, the very definition of a crossover district removes it from Section 2 protection. Bartlett, 556 U.S. at 16. This is so because the third Gingles precondition requires white bloc voting. Thornburg v. Gingles, 478 U.S. 30, 51 (1986). Therefore, this Court's reference to minority opportunity districts was not, and could not, be applicable to crossover districts. Moreover, this case has, from the outset, been about Black voters. All analysis by the Court as to political cohesiveness, the second Gingles precondition, has pertained to Black voters. Id. There has been no finding by this Court that Black voters in Georgia politically join with another racial group *and* that *white* voters vote as a bloc to defeat the candidate of choice of the Black voters-plus-another racial group. Therefore, the dismantling of any alleged crossover districts by the State in creating the 2023 Remedial Plans did not violate this Court's order.

As the Court recognized in its October 26, 2023 Order, "redistricting and reapportioning legislative bodies is a legislative task [which] the federal courts

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should make every effort not to preempt." Doc. No. [294], 509. Here, the committee hearing transcripts show that the General Assembly created the 2023 Remedial Plans in a manner that politically protected the majority party (i.e., the Republican Party) as much as possible. Doc. No. [326-3], Tr. 12:2–12; [326-4], Tr. 25:21–25. However, redistricting decisions by a legislative body with an eye toward securing partisan advantage does not alone violate Section 2. See Rucho v. Common Cause, 588 U.S. ___, 139 S. Ct. 2484, 2501 (2019). In fact, the Supreme Court has expressly stated that federal judges have no license to reallocate political power between the two major political parties, given the lack of constitutional authority and the absence of legal standards to direct such decisions. Id. at 2507; see also Seastrunk v. Burns, 772 F.2d 143, 151 (5th Cir. 1985) ("It is the legislature's function to make decisions of basic political policy. Thus, even where a legislative choice of policy is perceived to have been unwise, or simply not the optimum choice, absent a choice that is either unconstitutional or otherwise illegal under federal law, federal courts must defer to that legislative judgment."). Plaintiffs' objections to the contrary are overruled.

V.   CONCLUSION

The Court finds that the General Assembly fully complied with this Court's order requiring the creation of Black-majority districts in the regions of the State where vote dilution was found. The Court further finds that the elimination of crossover districts did not violate the October 26, 2023 Order. Hence, the Court **OVERRULES** Plaintiffs' objections (Doc. No. [317]) and **HEREBY APPROVES** SB 1EX and HB 1EX.

IT IS SO ORDERED this 28th day of December, 2023.

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HONORABLE STEVE C. JONES
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

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**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF GEORGIA
ATLANTA DIVISION**

ANNIE LOIS GRANT; QUENTIN T. HOWELL; ELROY TOLBERT; TRIANA ARNOLD JAMES; EUNICE SYKES; ELBERT SOLOMON; DEXTER WIMBISH; GARRETT REYNOLDS; JACQUELINE FAYE ARBUTHNOT; JACQUELYN BUSH; and MARY NELL CONNER, Plaintiffs, v. BRAD RAFFENSPERGER, in his official capacity as the Georgia Secretary of State, Defendant.	CIVIL ACTION FILE NO. 1:22-CV-00122-SCJ

NOTICE OF APPEAL

Plaintiffs appeal to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Eleventh Circuit the

Order overruling Plaintiffs' objections to Georgia's 2023 Remedial Senate and

House Plans and approving the 2023 Remedial Senate and House Plans, entered on

December 28, 2023, ECF No. 333.

Dated: January 22, 2024

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CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE

I hereby certify that the foregoing **NOTICE OF APPEAL** has been prepared

in accordance with the font type and margin requirements of LR 5.1, N.D. Ga., using

font types of Times New Roman, point size of 14.

Dated: January 22, 2024   **/s/ Joyce Gist Lewis**
                                    Joyce Gist Lewis
                                    Counsel for Plaintiffs

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that I have on this date caused to be electronically filed a copy

of the foregoing **NOTICE OF APPEAL** with the Clerk of Court using the CM/ECF

system, which will automatically send e-mail notification of such filing to counsel

of record.

Dated: January 22, 2024   **/s/ Joyce Gist Lewis**
                                    Joyce Gist Lewis
                                    Counsel for Plaintiffs

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I **HEREBY CERTIFY** that, on May 8, 2024, I electronically filed the foregoing with the Clerk of the Court by using the CM/ECF system, which will send a notice of electronic filing to all counsel of record.

Dated: May 8, 2024

Makeba Rutahindurwa

Counsel for Plaintiffs-Appellants