No. 413PA21

No. 413PA21 TENTH DISTRICT

SUPREME COURT OF NORTH CAROLINA

****

NORTH CAROLINA LEAGUE OF CONSERVATION VOTERS, INC., et al., Plaintiffs-Appellants,	
REBECCA HARPER, et al., Plaintiffs-Appellants, and	
COMMON CAUSE, Plaintiff-Intervenor-Appellant,	
v.	
REPRESENTATIVE DESTIN HALL, in his official capacity as Chair of the House Standing Committee on Redistricting, et al.,	From Wake County 21 CVS 015426 21 CVS 500058
Defendants-Appellees.	

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RULE 9(d) COPIES OF EXHIBITS AND OTHER ITEMS

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VOLUME 5

Plaintiffs' Exhibit 672

(.mp4 video file produced to Court in original format)

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Plaintiffs' Exhibit 674

(.mp4 video file produced to Court in original format)

Plaintiffs' Exhibit 675

(.mp4 video file produced to Court in original format)

Plaintiffs' Exhibit 676

(.mp4 video file produced to Court in original format)

Plaintiffs' Exhibit 677

(.mp4 video file produced to Court in original format)

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA

COUNTY OF WAKE

IN THE GENERAL COURT OF JUSTICE
SUPERIOR COURT DIVISION
21 CVS 015426
21 CVS 500085

NORTH CAROLINA LEAGUE OF CONSERVATION VOTERS, et al.,

Plaintiffs,

vs.

REPRESENTATIVE DESTIN HALL, in his official capacity as Chair of the House Standing Committee on Redistricting, et al.,

Defendants.

REBECCA HARPER, et al.,

Plaintiffs,

vs.

REPRESENTATIVE DESTIN HALL, in his official capacity as Chair of the House Standing Committee on Redistricting, et al.,

Defendants.

LEGISLATIVE DEFENDANTS' OBJECTIONS AND RESPONSES TO PLAINTIFFS' SECOND SET OF INTERROGATORIES

Defendants Representative Destin Hall, Senator Ralph E. Hise, Jr., Speaker of the North Carolina House Timothy R. Moore, and President Pro Tem of the North Carolina Senate, Philip E. Berger, Senator Warren Daniel, and Senator Paul Newton ("Defendants"), by and through undersigned counsel, serve their objections and responses to Plaintiffs' Second Set of Interrogatories as follows:

GENERAL OBJECTIONS

Defendants make the following answers, responses, and objections to Plaintiffs' Second Set of Interrogatories ("Interrogatories"). Each of the following responses is made subject to any and all objections as to competence, relevance, or other grounds that would require exclusion of such statement if made by a witness present and testifying in court. Any and all such objections and grounds are expressly reserved and may be interposed at the time of trial.

The responses are based on Defendants' present knowledge, information, and belief, as derived from (a) the knowledge and information of present employees or agents of Defendants gained in their capacity as such and (b) a review of the documents and materials maintained by Defendants that would be likely to contain the information called for by the Interrogatories. These responses are subject to amendment and supplementation as Defendants acquire additional information and complete their review and analysis and made without prejudice to Defendants' right to use subsequently discovered or developed information. Defendants state that their responses to the Interrogatories were prepared in consultation with their attorneys and may not exactly match the words or phrases that may be used by individuals in the course of this litigation to describe events, policies, and practices discussed herein.

No incidental or implied admissions are intended by these responses. The fact that Defendants respond or object to any Interrogatory should not be taken as an admission that Defendants accept or admit the existence of any facts assumed by such Interrogatory or that such Response or objection constitutes admissible evidence as to any such assumed facts. The fact that Defendants respond to part of or all of any Interrogatory is not intended to be, and shall not be, construed as, a waiver by Defendants of any part of any objection to any Interrogatory.

Defendants will respond to Plaintiffs' Document requests in accordance with Rules 26 and 33 of the North Carolina Rules of Civil Procedure and will not provide responses or documents to the extent such responses or production would exceed the requirements of those Rules. Defendants only respond to these discovery requests with information or documents in their possession, custody or control.

Since the North Carolina Rules of Civil Procedure prohibit discovery of privileged matters, Defendants have attempted to interpret each Document Request to call for discoverable matter only. To the extent any response or produced document contains or refers to matters otherwise protected from discovery by the work product doctrine, the attorney-client privilege, or the legislative privilege, no waiver is intended; nor is any waiver intended as to any other matters that are or may be subject to such protection or otherwise privileged.

These responses are provided solely for the purpose of and in relation to this action

Responses and Objections to Specific Interrogatories

1. Identify by 5 p.m. on December 23, 2021, each person who, to your knowledge took part in the drawing of the 2021 Plans, including each person who had any involvement in (a) the development, formulation, discussion, consideration, review, drawing, revision, negotiation, and/or adoption of the 2021 Plans and/or the 2021 Plans Criteria; (b) assisting Legislative Defendants, directly or indirectly, in conducting any of the activates described in subsection (a); or (c) providing input, directly or indirectly to any Legislative Defendant, to their staff, or to employees of the General Assembly on the 2021 Plans and/or the 2021 Plans Criteria. This request covers individuals including, but not limited to, legislative staff members and contractors, legal counsel, members of political organizations, and outside consultants of any kind, including outside political consultants or outside mapmakers:

RESPONSE: Defendants object to this interrogatory to the extent it calls for the production of information protected by the attorney-client privilege, legislative privilege, or the work-product doctrine.[1] Defendants further object on the grounds that this request seeks information beyond Defendants' knowledge. Legislators could have spoken to staff members, other legislators, or members of the public without the knowledge of Defendants. Subject to and without waiving these objections, Legislative Defendants identify:

Rep. Destin Hall	**Rep. William Richardson**	**Rep. Jason Saine**
Rep. John Torbett	**Rep. Jay Adams**	**Rep. Cecil Brockmam**
Rep. Becky Carney	**Rep. Linda Cooper-Suggs**	**Rep. Jimmy Dixon**
Rep. Jon Hardister	**Rep. Pricey Harrison**	**Rep. Kelly Hastings**
Rep. Zack Hawkins	**Rep. Brenden Jones**	**Rep. Grey Mills**
Rep. Robert Reives	**Rep. David Rogers**	**Rep. John Szoka**
Rep. Harry Warren	**Rep. Lee Zachary**	**Sen. Ralph Hise**
Sen. Warren Daniel	**Sen. Paul Newton**	**Sen. Dan Blue**
Sen. Jay Chaudhuri	**Sen. Ben Clark**	**Sen. Don Davis**
Sen. Chuck Edwards	**Sen. Carl Ford**	**Sen. Kathy Harrington**
Sen. Brent Jackson	**Sen. Joyce Krawiec**	**Sen. Paul Lowe**
Sen. Natasha Marcus	**Sen. Natalie Murdock**	**Sen. Wiley Nickel**
Sen. Jim Perry	**Sen. Bill Rabon**	**Sen. Gladys Robinson**

[1] Defendants have not withheld any information in response to this Interrogatory on the basis of these objections.

Legislative Defendants further identify all members of the General Assembly who voted on the Redistricting bills. The roll calls are publicly available on the General Assembly Website.

Legislative Defendants further identify the following staff members and third parties:

- **All individuals who spoke at public hearings**
- **Neal Inman**
- **Brian Fork**
- **Joshua Yost**
- **Sam Hayes**
- **Brent Woodcox**
- **Dylan Reel**
- **Nathan Babcock**
- **Jonathan Mattingly**
- **Attorneys at Nelson Mullins and Baker Hostetler provided legal advice in connection with the 2021 redistricting.**
- **Non-Partisan Central Staff Members**

2. Identify, by 5 p.m. pm December 23, 2021, all documents or data relied upon or otherwise considered by any Legislative Defendant or by any person identified in response to Interrogatory No. 1 above in connection with the creation of the 2021 Plans, including but not limited to draft redistricting plans (whether partial or complete), analysis of or relating to the 2021 Plans or drafts thereof, election or other partisan data, racial data, or any other data.

RESPONSE: Defendants object to this interrogatory to the extent it calls for the production of information protected by the attorney-client privilege, legislative privilege, or the work-product doctrine.[2] Defendants further object that this request is duplicative of Request for Production of Document No. 1. Subject to and without waiving these objections, Defendants state that no partisan or racial data was used or relied upon by Defendants. Defendants cannot speak for Dr. Mattingly, or the other third parties identified above. Defendants further state that they relied upon Dr. Mattingly's county groupings, which are publicly available, the 2020 census data (excluding any racial or political data), and incumbent addresses (which have already been produced to Counsel). Defendants also consulted publicly available remedial maps, and court opinions, including the special master reports of Nathan Persily drafted in *Covington v. North Carolina*. As a further response, Defendants refer Plaintiffs to Defendants' Objections and Responses to Request for Production of Document No. 1.

Defendant Hall states that during the truncated map-drawing period he relied on a staff member, Mr. Dylan Reel, to help prepare draft concept maps to develop options for a limited number of districts in a limited number of county groupings while complying with redistricting criteria. Defendant Hall would sometimes review these concept maps while drawing plans but the concept maps did not dictate map drawing and often Defendant Hall ignored them altogether. Defendant Hall and Mr. Reel did not use any racial or political data in preparing these concept maps. Neither Defendant Hall nor the

[2] Given the broad sweep of this Interrogatory it could conceivably cover documents created or prepared by attorneys containing legal analysis or documents otherwise covered by legislative privilege. However, Defendants have not to their knowledge withheld any documents or data based on these objections.

other Legislative Defendants have copies of these concept maps or any information or data related to such maps.

Submitted, this the 28th day of December, 2021.

/s/ Phillip J. Strach

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It is hereby certified that on this the 28th day of December, 2021, the foregoing was served on the individuals below by email:

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STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA

COUNTY OF WAKE

IN THE GENERAL COURT OF JUSTICE
SUPERIOR COURT DIVISION
21 CVS 015426
21 CVS 500085

NORTH CAROLINA LEAGUE OF CONSERVATION VOTERS, et al.,

Plaintiffs,

vs.

REPRESENTATIVE DESTIN HALL, in his official capacity as Chair of the House Standing Committee on Redistricting, et al.,

Defendants.

REBECCA HARPER, et al.,

Plaintiffs,

vs.

REPRESENTATIVE DESTIN HALL, in his official capacity as Chair of the House Standing Committee on Redistricting, et al.,

Defendants.

The undersigned declares, under penalty of perjury, that he has read the foregoing Defendants' Responses to Plaintiff's Second Set of Interrogatories, and that he knows the contents thereof; that the answers separately and fully answer each request except to the extent Defendants have raised objection; that he is acting in his capacity as an agent for Defendants in responding to these interrogatories; that the answers were prepared with the advice and assistance of counsel, on which he relied; that the answers are limited to records and information still in existence, presently recollected and currently available; consequently, the undersigned reserves the right to supplement the answers if it appears that errors have been made or more accurate information is available; subject to the limitations set forth, the answers are true and correct to the best of the undersigned's knowledge, information and belief.

Executed on 28 December, 2021

Ralph E. Hise, Jr.

Sworn or affirmed before me and subscribed in the presence the 28 day of December, 2021, in the state of North Caroline and County of Wake.

Wanda B. Gilchrest
Notary Public

My commission expires:
7-24-2023

WANDA B. GILCHRIST NOTARY PUBLIC JOHNSTON COUNTY, N.C.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA

COUNTY OF WAKE

IN THE GENERAL COURT OF JUSTICE
SUPERIOR COURT DIVISION
21 CVS 015426
21 CVS 500085

NORTH CAROLINA LEAGUE OF CONSERVATION VOTERS, et al.,

Plaintiffs,

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REPRESENTATIVE DESTIN HALL, in his official capacity as Chair of the House Standing Committee on Redistricting, et al.,

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The undersigned declares, under penalty of perjury, that he has read the foregoing Defendants' Responses to Plaintiff's Second Set of Interrogatories, and that he knows the contents thereof; that the answers separately and fully answer each request except to the extent Defendants have raised objection; that he is acting in his capacity as an agent for Defendants in responding to these interrogatories; that the answers were prepared with the advice and assistance of counsel, on which he relied; that the answers are limited to records and information still in existence, presently recollected and currently available; consequently, the undersigned reserves the right to supplement the answers if it appears that errors have been made or more accurate information is available; subject to the limitations set forth, the answers are true and correct to the best of the undersigned's knowledge, information and belief.

Executed on 28 December, 2021

Destin Hall

Sworn or affirmed before me and subscribed in the presence the 28 day of December, 2021, in the state of NC and County of Caldwell.

KAMA L. ESTES
Notary Public
Caldwell County
NORTH CAROLINA

Kama L. Estes
Notary Public Kama L. Estes
My Commission Expiration: 8-25-2022

38032865.1

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA

COUNTY OF WAKE

IN THE GENERAL COURT OF JUSTICE
SUPERIOR COURT DIVISION
21 CVS 015426
21 CVS 500085

NORTH CAROLINA LEAGUE OF CONSERVATION VOTERS, et al.,

Plaintiffs,

vs.

REPRESENTATIVE DESTIN HALL, in his official capacity as Chair of the House Standing Committee on Redistricting, et al.,

Defendants.

REBECCA HARPER, et al.,

Plaintiffs,

vs.

REPRESENTATIVE DESTIN HALL, in his official capacity as Chair of the House Standing Committee on Redistricting, et al.,

Defendants.

LEGISLATIVE DEFENDANTS' OBJECTIONS AND RESPONSES TO PLAINTIFFS' SECOND SET OF RFP'S

Defendants Representative Destin Hall, Senator Ralph E. Hise, Jr., Speaker of the North Carolina House Timothy R. Moore, and President Pro Tem of the North Carolina Senate, Philip E. Berger, Senator Warren Daniel, and Senator Paul Newton ("Defendants"), by and through undersigned counsel, serve their objections and responses to Plaintiffs' Second Requests for Production of Documents as follows:

GENERAL OBJECTIONS

Defendants make the following answers, responses, and objections to Plaintiffs' Second Requests for Production of Documents ("Document Requests"). Each of the following responses is made subject to any and all objections as to competence, relevance, or other grounds that would require exclusion of such statement if made by a witness present and testifying in court. Any and all such objections and grounds are expressly reserved and may be interposed at the time of the trial.

The responses are based on Defendants' present knowledge, information, and belief, as derived from (a) the knowledge and information of present employees or agents of Defendants gained in their capacity as such and (b) a review of the documents and materials maintained by Defendants that would be likely to contain the information called for by the Document Requests. These responses are subject to amendment and supplementation as Defendants acquire additional information and completes their review and analysis and made without prejudice to Defendants' right to use subsequently discovered or developed information. Defendants state that their responses to the Document Requests were prepared in consultation with their attorneys and may not exactly match the words or phrases that may be used by individuals in the course of this litigation to describe events, policies, and practices discussed herein.

No incidental or implied admissions are intended by these responses. The fact that Defendants respond or object to any Document Request should not be taken as an admission that Defendants accept or admit the existence of any facts assumed by such Document Request or that such Response or objection constitutes admissible evidence as to any such assumed

facts. The fact that Defendants respond to part of or all of any Document Request is not intended to be, and shall not be, construed as, a waiver by Defendants of any part of any objection to any Document Request.

Defendants will respond to Plaintiffs' Document requests in accordance with Rules 26 and 34 of the North Carolina Rules of Civil Procedure and will not provide responses or documents to the extent such responses or production would exceed the requirements of those Rules. Defendants further object that under the North Carolina Rules of Civil Procedure, these requests are premature, as no discovery is permitted until a Rule 26(f) conference has been conducted. Defendants only respond to these discovery requests with information or documents in their possession, custody or control.

Since the North Carolina Rules of Civil Procedure prohibit discovery of privileged matters, Defendants have attempted to interpret each Document Request to call for discoverable matter only. To the extent any response or produced document contains or refers to matters otherwise protected from discovery by the work product doctrine, the attorney-client privilege, or the legislative privilege, no waiver is intended; nor is any waiver intended as to any other matters that are or may be subject to such protection or otherwise privileged.

These responses are provided solely for the purpose of and in relation to this action.

Objections and Responses to Specific Requests

1. Produce, by 5 p.m. on December 23, 2021, all documents and data identified in your response to *Harper* Plaintiffs' Interrogatory No. 2 to Legislative Defendants, served on December 21, 2021.

RESPONSE: Defendants object to this Document Request to the extent it requests documents protected by the attorney-client privilege, work product doctrine, or legislative privilege.[1] Defendants further object that this request is duplicative of Interrogatory No. 2. Subject to and without waiving this objection, Defendants refer Plaintiffs to the following publicly available documents/data:

- **Meeting Minutes and Documents found at: https://www.ncleg.gov/Committees/CommitteeInfo/HouseStanding/182#Documents**
- **Meeting Minutes and Documents found at: https://www.ncleg.gov/Committees/CommitteeInfo/SenateStanding/154#Documents**
- **Reports, Maps, Shapefiles, and Block Assignment files found at: https://www.ncleg.gov/redistricting/**
- **Committee Hearings and videos of map drawing sessions found at: https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCxkfibwax95Q0ORobYVWaOA/videos**
- **Dr. Persily's Special Master Report and accompanying data found at: https://www.ncleg.gov/Redistricting/SpecialMasterReport2017**
- **2020 Census Data (excluding any racial or political data).**
- **The Incumbent Address file already produced to counsel.**
- **Dr. Mattingly's County Groupings, publicly available, or equally available to Plaintiffs via their expert witness.**
- **Adopted Amendments submitted by Sen. Marcus and Sen. Clark; produced contemporaneously with these responses.**

Submitted, this the 28th day of December, 2021.

/s/ Phillip J. Strach

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[1] Given the broad sweep of this Interrogatory it could conceivably cover documents created or prepared by attorneys containing legal analysis or documents otherwise covered by legislative privilege. However, Defendants have not to their knowledge withheld any documents or data based on these objections.

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

It is hereby certified that on this the 28th day of December, 2021, the foregoing was served on the individuals below by email:

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STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA

COUNTY OF WAKE

IN THE GENERAL COURT OF JUSTICE
SUPERIOR COURT DIVISION
21 CVS 015426
21 CVS 500085

NORTH CAROLINA LEAGUE OF CONSERVATION VOTERS, et al.,

Plaintiffs,

vs.

REPRESENTATIVE DESTIN HALL, in his official capacity as Chair of the House Standing Committee on Redistricting, et al.,

Defendants.

REBECCA HARPER, et al.,

Plaintiffs,

vs.

REPRESENTATIVE DESTIN HALL, in his official capacity as Chair of the House Standing Committee on Redistricting, et al.,

Defendants.

LEGISLATIVE DEFENDANTS' SUPPLEMENTAL OBJECTIONS AND RESPONSES TO PLAINTIFFS' SECOND SET OF INTERROGATORIES

Defendants Representative Destin Hall, Senator Ralph E. Hise, Jr., Speaker of the North Carolina House Timothy R. Moore, and President Pro Tem of the North Carolina Senate, Philip E. Berger, Senator Warren Daniel, and Senator Paul Newton ("Defendants"), by and through undersigned counsel, serve their objections and responses to Plaintiffs' Second Set of Interrogatories as follows:

GENERAL OBJECTIONS

Defendants make the following answers, responses, and objections to Plaintiffs' Second Set of Interrogatories ("Interrogatories"). Each of the following responses is made subject to any and all objections as to competence, relevance, or other grounds that would require exclusion of such statement if made by a witness present and testifying in court. Any and all such objections and grounds are expressly reserved and may be interposed at the time of trial.

The responses are based on Defendants' present knowledge, information, and belief, as derived from (a) the knowledge and information of present employees or agents of Defendants gained in their capacity as such and (b) a review of the documents and materials maintained by Defendants that would be likely to contain the information called for by the Interrogatories. These responses are subject to amendment and supplementation as Defendants acquire additional information and complete their review and analysis and made without prejudice to Defendants' right to use subsequently discovered or developed information. Defendants state that their responses to the Interrogatories were prepared in consultation with their attorneys and may not exactly match the words or phrases that may be used by individuals in the course of this litigation to describe events, policies, and practices discussed herein.

No incidental or implied admissions are intended by these responses. The fact that Defendants respond or object to any Interrogatory should not be taken as an admission that Defendants accept or admit the existence of any facts assumed by such Interrogatory or that such Response or objection constitutes admissible evidence as to any such assumed facts. The fact that Defendants respond to part of or all of any Interrogatory is not intended to be, and shall not be, construed as, a waiver by Defendants of any part of any objection to any Interrogatory.

Defendants will respond to Plaintiffs' Document requests in accordance with Rules 26 and 33 of the North Carolina Rules of Civil Procedure and will not provide responses or documents to the extent such responses or production would exceed the requirements of those Rules. Defendants only respond to these discovery requests with information or documents in their possession, custody or control.

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These responses are provided solely for the purpose of and in relation to this action

Supplemental Responses and Objections to Specific Interrogatories

2. Identify, by 5 p.m. pm December 23, 2021, all documents or data relied upon or otherwise considered by any Legislative Defendant or by any person identified in response to Interrogatory No. 1 above in connection with the creation of the 2021 Plans, including but not limited to draft redistricting plans (whether partial or complete), analysis of or relating to the 2021 Plans or drafts thereof, election or other partisan data, racial data, or any other data.

Supplemental Response: By way of further response, Defendants clarify that the "third parties" they reference covers only Dr. Mattingly and individuals who spoke at public hearings. "[A]ll documents or data relied upon or otherwise considered by any" of these third parties "in connection with the creation of the 2021 Plans," as defined in the Interrogatory, clearly is not within the knowledge, custody or control of Defendants. As

a further response, Defendant Hall states that after the Court's order of December 29, 2021, he called Dylan Reel and Mr. Reel stated that the concept maps that were created were not saved, are currently lost and no longer exist.

While Defendants do not believe any further data or clarification is warranted or covered by the Court's order, out of an abundance of caution, Defendants are producing additional documents, including documents that can be found publicly on the North Carolina Redistricting Website contemporaneously with this response. Defendants refer Plaintiffs to their Amended Response to RFP 1 for a full accounting of these documents.

Submitted, this the 30th day of December, 2021.

/s/ Phillip J. Strach

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STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA

COUNTY OF WAKE

IN THE GENERAL COURT OF JUSTICE
SUPERIOR COURT DIVISION
21 CVS 015426
21 CVS 500085

NORTH CAROLINA LEAGUE OF CONSERVATION VOTERS, et al.,

Plaintiffs,

vs.

REPRESENTATIVE DESTIN HALL, in his official capacity as Chair of the House Standing Committee on Redistricting, et al.,

Defendants.

REBECCA HARPER, et al.,

Plaintiffs,

vs.

REPRESENTATIVE DESTIN HALL, in his official capacity as Chair of the House Standing Committee on Redistricting, et al.,

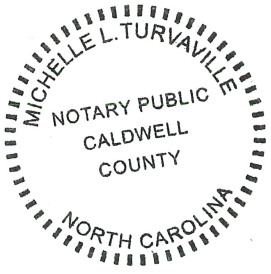
Defendants.

The undersigned declares, under penalty of perjury, that he has read the foregoing Defendants' Supplemental Responses to Plaintiffs' Second Set of Interrogatories, and that he knows the contents thereof; that the answers separately and fully answer each request except to the extent Defendants have raised objection; that he is acting in his capacity as an agent for Defendants in responding to these interrogatories; that the answers were prepared with the advice and assistance of counsel, on which he relied; that the answers are limited to records and information still in existence, presently recollected and currently available; consequently, the undersigned reserves the right to supplement the answers if it appears that errors have been made or more accurate information is available; subject to the limitations set forth, the answers are true and correct to the best of the undersigned's knowledge, information and belief.

Executed on 30 December, 2021

Destin Hall

Sworn or affirmed before me and subscribed in the presence the 30 day of December, 2021, in the state of NC and County of Caldwell.



Michelle L. Turvaville

Notary Public

38032865.1

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA

COUNTY OF WAKE

IN THE GENERAL COURT OF JUSTICE
SUPERIOR COURT DIVISION
21 CVS 015426
21 CVS 500085

NORTH CAROLINA LEAGUE OF CONSERVATION VOTERS, et al.,

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Defendants.

REBECCA HARPER, et al.,

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vs.

REPRESENTATIVE DESTIN HALL, in his official capacity as Chair of the House Standing Committee on Redistricting, et al.,

Defendants.

LEGISLATIVE DEFENDANTS' SUPPLEMENTAL OBJECTIONS AND RESPONSES TO PLAINTIFFS' SECOND SET OF RFP'S

Defendants Representative Destin Hall, Senator Ralph E. Hise, Jr., Speaker of the North Carolina House Timothy R. Moore, and President Pro Tem of the North Carolina Senate, Philip E. Berger, Senator Warren Daniel, and Senator Paul Newton ("Defendants"), by and through undersigned counsel, serve their objections and responses to Plaintiffs' Second Requests for Production of Documents as follows:

GENERAL OBJECTIONS

Defendants make the following answers, responses, and objections to Plaintiffs' Second Requests for Production of Documents ("Document Requests"). Each of the following responses is made subject to any and all objections as to competence, relevance, or other grounds that would require exclusion of such statement if made by a witness present and testifying in court. Any and all such objections and grounds are expressly reserved and may be interposed at the time of the trial.

The responses are based on Defendants' present knowledge, information, and belief, as derived from (a) the knowledge and information of present employees or agents of Defendants gained in their capacity as such and (b) a review of the documents and materials maintained by Defendants that would be likely to contain the information called for by the Document Requests. These responses are subject to amendment and supplementation as Defendants acquire additional information and completes their review and analysis and made without prejudice to Defendants' right to use subsequently discovered or developed information. Defendants state that their responses to the Document Requests were prepared in consultation with their attorneys and may not exactly match the words or phrases that may be used by individuals in the course of this litigation to describe events, policies, and practices discussed herein.

No incidental or implied admissions are intended by these responses. The fact that Defendants respond or object to any Document Request should not be taken as an admission that Defendants accept or admit the existence of any facts assumed by such Document Request or that such Response or objection constitutes admissible evidence as to any such assumed

facts. The fact that Defendants respond to part of or all of any Document Request is not intended to be, and shall not be, construed as, a waiver by Defendants of any part of any objection to any Document Request.

Defendants will respond to Plaintiffs' Document requests in accordance with Rules 26 and 34 of the North Carolina Rules of Civil Procedure and will not provide responses or documents to the extent such responses or production would exceed the requirements of those Rules. Defendants further object that under the North Carolina Rules of Civil Procedure, these requests are premature, as no discovery is permitted until a Rule 26(f) conference has been conducted. Defendants only respond to these discovery requests with information or documents in their possession, custody or control.

Since the North Carolina Rules of Civil Procedure prohibit discovery of privileged matters, Defendants have attempted to interpret each Document Request to call for discoverable matter only. To the extent any response or produced document contains or refers to matters otherwise protected from discovery by the work product doctrine, the attorney-client privilege, or the legislative privilege, no waiver is intended; nor is any waiver intended as to any other matters that are or may be subject to such protection or otherwise privileged.

These responses are provided solely for the purpose of and in relation to this action.

Supplemental Objections and Responses to Specific Requests

1. Produce, by 5 p.m. on December 23, 2021, all documents and data identified in your response to *Harper* Plaintiffs' Interrogatory No. 2 to Legislative Defendants, served on December 21, 2021.

Supplemental Response: By way of further response, Defendants state that based upon their good faith interpretation of the Court's December 29, 2021 Order, Defendants must supplement all responses at issue in Plaintiffs' motion. Given that Plaintiffs' motion was primarily to compel information regarding "concept maps" Defendants refer Plaintiffs' to supplemental interrogatory responses served with these responses. While Defendants do not believe any further data or clarification is warranted or covered by the Court's order, out of an abundance of caution, Defendants direct Plaintiffs to files and data produced contemporaneously with this response. Specifically, Defendants are producing documents as they were kept in the ordinary course of business and as found on the North Carolina Redistricting Website as follows[1]:

- **All meeting minutes, documents, and member submitted maps and accompanying data of the Senate Standing Committee on Redistricting and Elections are contained in a zip folder called "Senate Standing Committee on Redistricting and Elections."**
- **All meeting minutes, documents, and member submitted maps and accompanying data of the House Standing on Redistricting are contained in a zip folder called "House Redistricting Standing Committee".**
- **All shapefiles, pdf maps, and accompanying reports found for the 2021 Enacted Plans are contained in a zip folder called "Final Plan Maps Reports and Shape Files"**
- **Dr. Persily's Special Master Report and accompanying data in *Covington v. North Carolina,* is contained in a zip folder called "Special Master's Report"**

[1] Dr. Mattingly's groupings are included in the respective Committee materials where they were relied upon.

Defendants are also producing the 2021 Redistricting Public Comments Reports. These can be found in a zip file called "Public Comments."

Defendants are further producing maptitude files created while the House and Senate Redistricting committees were engaged in drawing plans following the return of the 2020 federal decennial Census for the drawing done by the House in Room 643 and the Senate in Room 544. The files are sorted by type plan and include the following:

- **In the folder ' --- 21 Plans' folder, you will find Maptitude plans.**
- **In the '---21 Products' folder, you will find the folders associated with a plan where a member requested a print out of map or reports. Reports were generated using a software developed by the General Assembly, and saved in the products folder.**
- **In the 'overlays' folder, you will find the geographic overlays, such as colleges, State and federal lands, member residency layers.**
- **In the 'reference' folder, you will find reminder instructions for staff on how to do a certain process, like how to create a PDF of a district plan map.**

Submitted, this the 30th day of December, 2021.

/s/ Phillip J. Strach

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Plaintiffs' Exhibit 682

(Powerpoint file produced to Court in original format)

Statewide Results:	First-level analysis (% of algorithm maps less partisan than enacted map)	Second-level analysis (% of all possible maps less carefully crafted than enacted map)
Congressional	99.999968%	99.999905%
House	99.9999918%	99.999975%
Senate	99.978%	99.934%

Source: Expert Report of Dr. Wesley Pegden, PX523, at 13-15.

House Cluster Results:	First-level analysis (% of algorithm maps less partisan than enacted map)	Second-level analysis (% of all possible maps less carefully crafted than enacted map)
Guilford	99.99997%	99.99991%
Buncombe	99.979%	99.938%
Durham/Person	99.932%	99.79%
Forsyth-Stokes	99.912%	99.73%
Wake	99.27%	97.8%
Mecklenburg	98.3%	95.0%
Pitt	96.3%	89.1%
Brunswick/New Hanover	89.4%	N/A* (99.72% outlier for wave-threshold)
Cabarrus/Davie/Rowan/Yadkin	87.7%	N/A*
Cumberland	83.5%	N/A* (99.64% outlier for wave-threshold)
Alamance	74%	N/A*
Duplin/Wayne	N/A*	N/A**

Source: Expert Report of Dr. Wesley Pegden, PX523, at 16-27.
* Result of first-level analysis did not enable statistically significant second-level analysis.
** Algorithm unable to generate comparison maps satisfying districting criteria.

Senate Results:	First-level analysis (% of algorithm maps less partisan than enacted map)	Second-level analysis (% of all possible maps less carefully crafted than enacted map)
Cumberland Moore	99.9999949%	99.999984%
Granville-Wake	99.999989%	99.999969%
Guilford-Rockingham	99.999957%	99.99987%
Forsyth-Stokes	99.9983%	99.9947%
Iredell-Mecklenburg	99.998%	99.9943%

Source: Expert Report of Dr. Wesley Pegden, PX523, at 28-32.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA COUNTY OF WAKE	IN THE GENERAL COURT OF JUSTICE SUPERIOR COURT DIVISION 21 CVS 015426
NORTH CAROLINA LEAGUE OF CONSERVATION VOTERS, et al., REBECCA HARPER, et al., Plaintiffs, vs. REPRESENTATIVE DESTIN HALL, in his official capacity as Chair of the House Standing Committee on Redistricting, et al., Defendants.	*Consolidated with* 21 CVS 500085

AFFIDAVIT OF MICHAEL BARBER

Now comes affiant Michael Barber, having been first duly cautioned and sworn, deposes and states as follows:

1. I am over the age of 18 and am competent to testify regarding the matters discussed below.

2. For the purposes of this litigation, I have been asked by counsel for Legislative Defendants to analyze relevant data and provide my expert opinions.

3. To that end, I have personally prepared the report attached to this affidavit as Exhibit A, and swear to its authenticity and to the faithfulness of the opinions.

FURTHER THE AFFIANT SAYETH NAUGHT.

Executed on 22 December, 2021

DocuSigned by:
Michael Barber
82F8BEB03413425...

Michael Barber

Sworn or affirmed before me and subscribed in the presence the 22[1] day of December, 2021, in the State of Texas and County of Harris.

DocuSigned by:
Mary S. Lee
2FAD7787555D439...

Notary Public

Exhibit A:
Expert Report of Michael Barber, PhD

Dr. Michael Barber
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724 Spencer W. Kimball Tower
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Contents

1 Introduction and Qualifications

I have been asked by counsel for the Legislative Defendants to analyze North Carolina's recently enacted redistricting plans for the General Assembly (the "Enacted Plans") and the plans submitted by the North Carolina League of Conservation Voters (the "Duchin Plans") in the context of the partisan gerrymandering claims brought against the Legislative Defendants.[1] To do this, I implement a publicly available and peer-reviewed redistricting simulation algorithm to generate 50,000 simulated district maps in each county grouping in which there are multiple districts in both the North Carolina House of Representatives and the North Carolina Senate. The redistricting algorithm generates a representative sample of districts by following neutral redistricting criteria without regard to racial or partisan data. In this way, the simulated districts establish a comparison set of plans that use purely non-partisan redistricting inputs. I then compare the simulated plans against the Enacted Plans and the Duchin Plans by reference to election results to assess whether the partisan effects of those plans are consistent with what one would expect to see in a redistricting plan composed without reference to any partisan considerations.

In the House, these simulations show that the Enacted Plans consistently score more often within the range of the non-partisan simulated maps than the Duchin Plans. In addition, the simulations show that the Enacted Plans contain one county grouping, the Guilford County grouping in the House of Representative, that is a partisan outlier. However, this grouping largely follows the boundaries of a 2019 court-approved district plan. In contrast, the Duchin Plans generate partisan outliers in four county groupings.

In the Senate analysis both the Enacted and Duchin plans generate partisan outliers when compared to the simulated district maps in two clusters each. Furthermore, neutral redistricting criteria such as following municipal lines support the decisions by the map drawers in the Enacted Plan in more districts, while in these same districts the Duchin Plan divides Democratic-leaning municipalities into more pieces in order to combine Democratic-

[1] These plans were attached to the NCLCV complaint, filed on November 16, 2021.

leaning voters in cities with Republican voters in suburban and rural parts of North Carolina to create additional competitive or Democratic-leaning districts. Given these results, as well as the otherwise high degree of agreement between the Enacted and Duchin maps, it is my opinion that the Enacted Maps are not "extreme partisan gerrymanders" as plaintiffs allege.

I am an associate professor of political science at Brigham Young University and faculty fellow at 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. My dissertation was awarded the 2014 Carl Albert Award for best dissertation in the area of American Politics by the American Political Science Association.

I teach a number of undergraduate courses in American politics and quantitative research methods.[2] These include classes about political representation, Congressional elections, statistical methods, and research design.

I have worked as an expert witness in a number of cases in which I have been asked to analyze and evaluate various political and elections-related data and statistical methods. 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. I have previously provided expert reports in a number of cases related to voting, redistricting, and election-related issues: *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); Common Cause, et al., Plaintiffs, vs. Lewis, et al., Defendants. Case No. 18-CVS-14001 (Wake County, North Carolina); 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); Community Success Initiative, et al., Plaintiffs, v. Timothy K. Moore, et al., Defendants, Case No. 19-cv-15941 (Wake County, North Carolina); Richard Rose et al., Plaintiffs, v. Brad Raffensperger, Defendant, Civil Action No. 1:20-cv-02921-SDG (U.S. District Court for the Northern Dis-*

[2]The political science department at Brigham Young University does not offer any graduate degrees.

trict of Georgia); 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); 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); League of Women Voters of Ohio, et al., Relators, v. Ohio Redistricting Commission, et al., Respondents. Case No. 2021-1193 (Supreme Court of Ohio).

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 my research uses advanced statistical methods for the analysis of quantitative data. I have worked on a number of research projects that use "big data" that include millions of observations, including a number of state voter files, campaign contribution lists, and data from the US Census. I have also used geographic information systems and other mapping techniques in my work with political data.

Much of this research has been published in peer-reviewed journals. I have published nearly 20 peer-reviewed articles, including in our discipline's flagship journal, *The American Political Science Review* as well as the inter-disciplinary journal,*Science Advances*. My CV, which details my complete publication record, is attached to this report as Appendix A.

The analysis and opinions I provide in this report 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 reserve the right to alter, amend, or supplement these conclusions based upon further study or based upon the availability of additional information. I am being compensated for my time in preparing this report at an hourly rate of $400/hour. My compensation is in no way contingent on the conclusions reached as a result of my analysis. The opinions in this report are my own, and do note represent the view of Brigham Young

University.

2 Summary of Conclusions

Based on the evidence and analysis presented below, my opinions regarding the 2021 enacted redistricting plans in the North Carolina General Assembly can be summarized as follows:

- The contemporary political geography of North Carolina is such that Democratic majorities are often geographically clustered in the largest cities of the state while Republican voters often dominate the suburban and rural portions of the state.
- This is not the case in the rural northeastern region of the state, where there are also significant Democratic majorities.
- This geographic clustering in cities an in the rural northeast puts the Democratic Party at a natural disadvantage when single-member districts are drawn.
- This is further amplified by the 'county grouping' process that is unique to North Carolina's redistricting process where districts are constrained to remain within county groups.
- This disadvantage partially arises from the difficulty, and in many cases impossibility, of drawing Democratic-leaning districts in many of the county groupings that comply with constitutional requirements, even though Democratic voters make up roughly 40% of voters in these parts of the state.
- Based on a comparison between the Enacted Plan, the Duchin Plan, and a set of 50,000 simulated maps, the Enacted Plan is less of a partisan outlier than the Duchin Plan in the State House. In 39 of the 40 clusters the Enacted Plan is not a partisan outlier in

comparison to the simulation results. In 36 of the 40 clusters the Duchin Plan is not a partisan outlier in comparison to the simulation results.

- In the Senate analysis both the Enacted and Duchin plans generate partisan outliers when compared to the simulated district maps in two clusters each.

- Areas of disagreement between proposed plans often arise because the Duchin plan divides Democratic leaning municipalities into more pieces in order to combine Democratic-leaning voters with Republican voters in suburban and rural parts of the state to create additional competitive or Democratic leaning districts.

- Given these results, as well as the otherwise high degree of agreement between the Enacted and Duchin maps, it is my opinion that the Enacted Maps are not "extreme partisan gerrymanders" as plaintiffs allege.

3 Political Geography of North Carolina

For the last several decades, North Carolina has been relatively competitive in statewide elections. Democratic and Republican candidates have won the state at the presidential, gubernatorial, congressional, and state level. Figure 1 below shows the results of the average of all statewide elections in North Carolina from 2000 through 2020. These races include: president, US Senate, governor, lieutenant governor, attorney general, secretary of state, state auditor, treasurer, superintendent, commissioner of agriculture, commissioner of labor, insurance commissioner, and partisan judicial elections in 2018.[3] While not all races are up for election in each year, I create the index by averaging the two-party vote share of those races that occurred in each two-year cycle. State-level races in North Carolina occur in presidential election years while US senate races occur every six years. There were no statewide partisan races in 2006. As can be seen in the figure, the statewide Democratic margin in North Carolina peaked in 2008 at 55% of the two-party vote and reached its nadir in 2010 with 44% of the vote.

The relative stability of the statewide results over the last 10 years masks a dramatic variation in the spatial location of Democratic and Republican voters within the state. The following section details this and shows in a variety of different ways that Democratic voters are more likely to be spatially clustered in the state while Republican voters tend to live in more politically diverse areas.

Scholarship in political science has noted that the spatial distribution of voters throughout a state can have an impact on the partisan outcomes of elections when a state is, by necessity, divided into a number of legislative districts. This is largely the case because Democratic-leaning voters tend to cluster in dense, urban areas while Republican-leaning voters tend to be more equally distributed across the remainder of the state.[4] One prominent

[3]To create the index I sum by party all votes cast for each candidate in each race by year. I then take the fraction of votes cast for candidates of the two major parties that were cast for Democratic candidates in that year. There are other possible measures and methods one could use, such as considering candidate percentages before averaging or including third party voters.

[4]See for example Stephanopoulos, N. O. and McGhee, E. M., Partisan Gerrymandering and the Efficiency

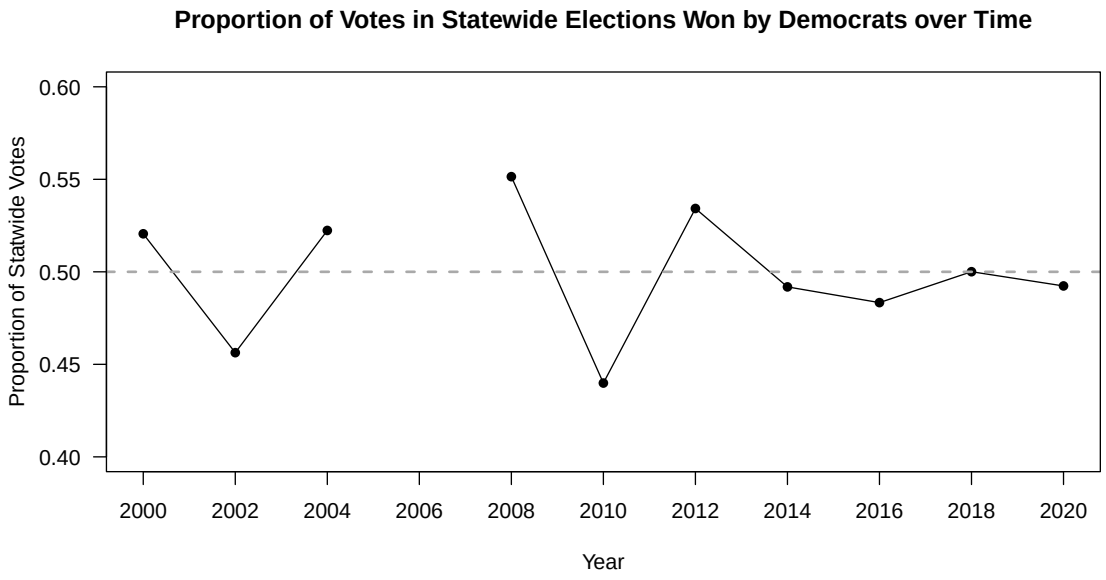


Figure 1: **Democratic Proportion of Statewide Election Contests, 2000-2020**

study of the topic (Chen and Rodden, 2013) finds that "Democrats are highly clustered in dense central city areas, while Republicans are scattered more evenly through the suburban, exurban, and rural periphery...Precincts in which Democrats typically form majorities tend to be more homogenous and extreme than Republican-leaning precincts. When these Democratic precincts are combined with neighboring precincts to form legislative districts, the nearest neighbors of extremely Democratic precincts are more likely to be similarly extreme than is true for Republican precincts. As a result, when districting plans are completed, Democrats tend to be inefficiently packed into homogenous districts."[5]

The upshot of this pattern is that political parties stand at a disadvantage when their voters are not "efficiently" distributed across the state. To understand what I mean

Gap, *The University of Chicago Law Review* 82: 831-900, (2015); Chen, J. and Rodden, J., Unintentional Gerrymandering: Political Geography and Electoral Bias in Legislatures, *Quarterly Journal of Political Science* 8: 239-269, (2013); Nall, C., The Political Consequences of Spatial Policies: How Interstate Highways Facilitated Geographic Polarization, *Journal of Politics*, 77(2): 394-406, (2015); Gimple, J. and Hui, I., . Seeking politically compatible neighbors? The role of neighborhood partisan composition in residential sorting, *Political Geography* 48: 130-142 (2015); Bishop, B., *The Big Sort: Why the Clustering of Like-Minded America is Tearing Us Apart*, Houghton Mifflin Press (2008); and Jacobson, G. C., and Carson, J. L., *The Politics of Congressional Elections*, 9th ed. Lanham, MD: Rowman and Littlefield (2016).

[5]Chen, J. and Rodden, J., Unintentional Gerrymandering: Political Geography and Electoral Bias in Legislatures, *Quarterly Journal of Political Science* 8: 239-269, (2013)

by efficient, imagine two different scenarios. First, imagine a party with a slim majority of voters statewide in which every precinct's vote share perfectly reflected the overall state. In other words, the party has a slight majority in every precinct that adds up to a slight majority statewide. In this case, this party's voters are extremely efficiently distributed in such a way that the party will win every single district despite only a slim majority statewide. Now imagine a different arrangement, a party who still holds a slim majority statewide, but whose voters are heavily concentrated in a few areas and sparsely populated throughout the rest of the state. In this case, despite holding a majority of votes statewide, the party will only win a few seats where their voters are heavily concentrated. The political geography of North Carolina more closely resembles the second scenario.

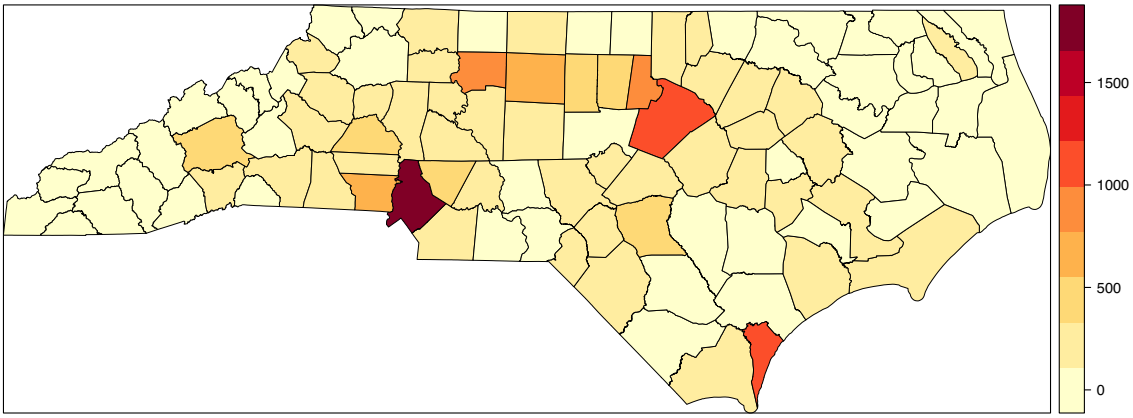
Figure 2 shows two maps of North Carolina. The top map shows the population density across counties. The bottom map shows the distribution of partisan preference across the state. Comparing the two shows that the most dense and urban counties (Wake, Mecklenburg, Durham, Guilford, Forsyth, New Hanover) in the state tend to also be where we see clusters of Blue on the bottom map.

North Carolina adds an additional wrinkle to this trend that also works to create heavily Democratic state legislative districts. Figure 2 shows that the rural counties of north eastern North Carolina are strongly Democratic.[6] This further works to facilitate the creation of strongly Democratic state legislative districts because each of these rural counties, and sometimes in combination with other adjacent rural counties, can form a legislative district. This is because the state constitution again emphasizes that counties be kept together when drawing district boundaries, and when grouping counties to collect a sufficient number of people, the minimum grouping of contiguous counties should be used. Because these rural counties all share the common feature of being strongly Democratic, any grouping of these counties together will further generate legislative districts with large majorities in support of Democratic candidates.

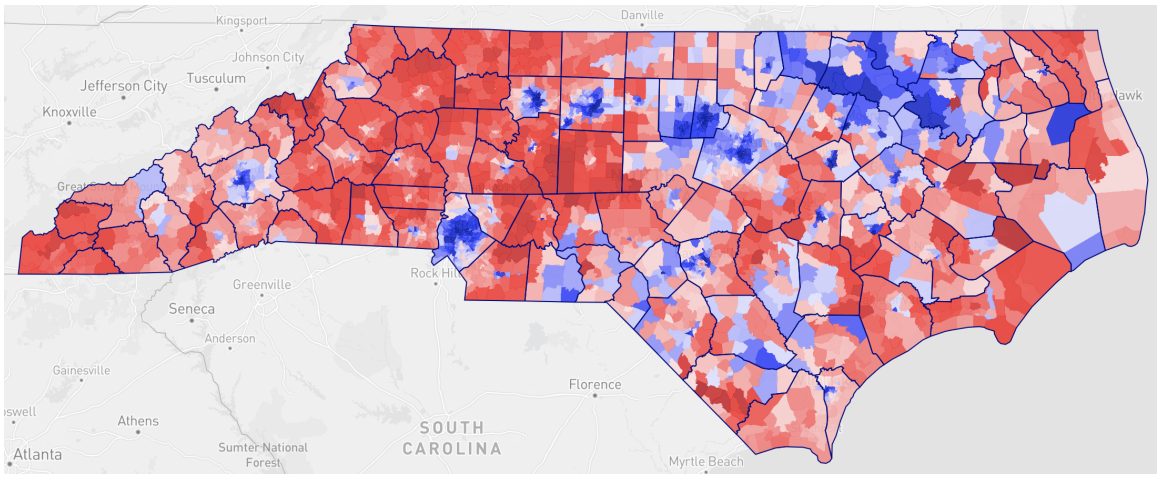
[6]This would include Vance, Warren, Halifax, Northampton, Hertford, Bertie, and Edgecomb counties.

Figure 2: **Distribution of People and Partisan Preferences in North Carolina.**

(a) Population Density of North Carolina Counties



(b) Partisan Preferences in North Carolina Counties



Note: Blue = Democratic, Red = Republican

Thus, the geographic concentration of a party's voters tends to harm that party when single-member districts are drawn by creating districts that favor that party by very large majorities, thus 'wasting' many votes in running up large majorities far beyond 50%+1.[7] This occurs in North Carolina in the urban counties of the state as well as the northeastern counties of the state where there are also sizeable Democratic majorities. Importantly, the discussion is not about *where* Democratic voters are heavily clustered together, but simply that they are. It is less important if this clustering takes place in large urban cities or in

[7]McGhee, E. (2017). Measuring Efficiency in Redistricting. Election Law Journal: Rules, Politics, and Policy, 16(4), 417–442. doi:10.1089/elj.2017.0453

rural portions of the state. The overwhelming margins for the party are what drives 'wasted votes,' which, in turn translate to fewer seats than the statewide proportion of the vote would suggest.

Another way to consider this is to look at a lower level of geography, the Voter Tabulation District (VTD), which is similar to a precinct. Figure 3 shows the distribution of partisan preferences for 11 statewide partisan elections for all VTDs in North Carolina.[8] The left panel notes VTDs where there are strong majorities for either party and labels them as "inefficient" VTDs. They are inefficient based on the discussion above that a party wastes votes if it builds majorities far beyond the needed 50%+1. Note that the distribution is not symmetric and that there are more VTDs with very large democratic majorities than there are VTDs with equally large Democratic majorities. The right panel shows the same distribution by labels "efficient" VTDs — those where a party has a majority, but not an overwhelming majority. Note here that there are many more VTDs with efficient Republican majorities than there are VTDs with efficient Democratic majorities.

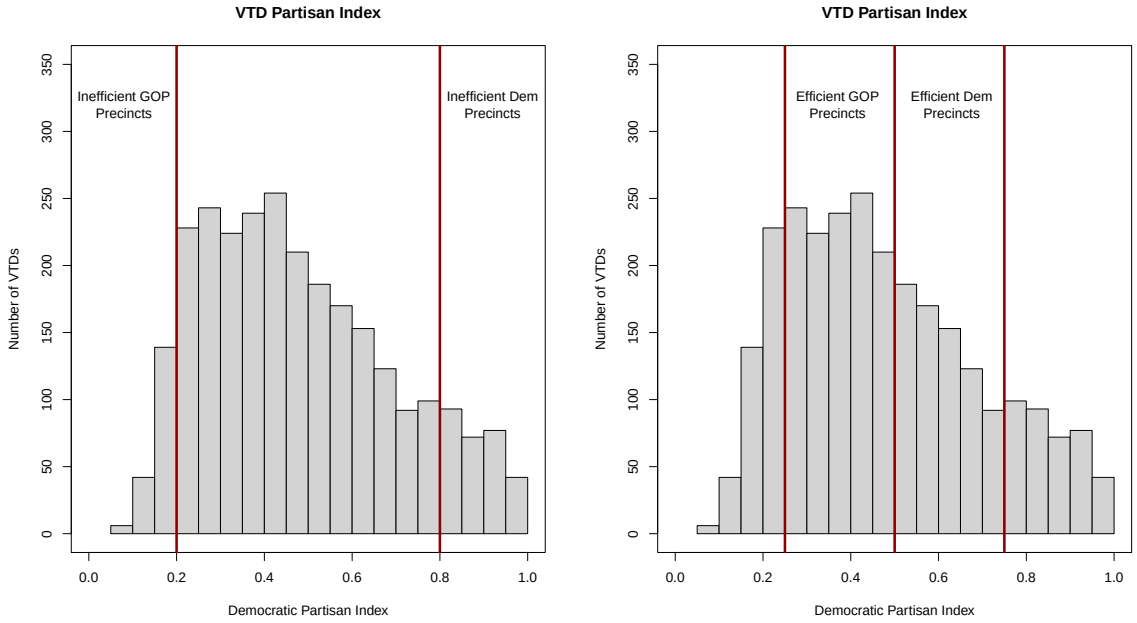
This inefficient distribution of votes would not be a problem for Democrats if districts were able to amble about the state so as to create districts that had less overwhelming Democratic support. Rodden (2019) notes this by saying: "Democrats would need a redistricting process that intentionally carved up large cities like pizza slices or spokes of a wheel, so as to combine some very Democratic urban neighborhoods with some republican exurbs in an effort to spread Democrats more efficiently across districts (pg. 155).[9]" Alternatively, as districts get larger in size (i.e. congressional districts) "Democratic communities can easily string together and overwhelm the surrounding rural Republicans (pg. 149)." However, the laws governing redistricting in North Carolina run counter to either of these strategies.

[8]I use these elections because they were the most comprehensive set of statewide elections I could obtain, given the tight time constraints, that were aggregated and matched to the level of the VTD. The elections are 2020: President, Senate, Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Attorney General; 2016: President, Senate, Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Attorney General; 2014: Senate. The data area aggregated and produced by using election results from the state and aggregated by `http:\DavesRedistricting.org`

[9]Rodden, Jonathan A. Why cities lose: The deep roots of the urban-rural political divide. Hachette UK, 2019.. While Rodden is specifically discussing Pennsylvania in this quote, the statement is true of any location with Democrats clustered in urban areas.

Figure 3: **Distribution of Votes Across VTDs in North Carolina.**

(a) Inefficient VTDs (b) Efficient VTDs



Note: Partisan Index based on the average of 11 statewide partisan races between 2014-2020.

North Carolina's strict rules that require districts to remain within pre-determined county clusters prohibit the type of meandering districts that Rodden describes above. Furthermore, additional restrictions requiring geographic compactness and minimizing the splitting of municipalities further eliminates the possibility of taking the strategy described above. In the end, this means that Republicans begin the redistricting process with a natural advantage due to the combination of laws requiring where and how districts are drawn combined with the particular spatial distribution of their voters. Thus, as I will show below, the advantage we observe between the expected Republican seat share in the state legislature compared to the statewide Republican vote share in the recent past is more due to geography than partisan activity by Republican map drawers.[10]

[10]Rodden (2019) notes regarding North Carolina, "Due to the presence of a sprawling knowledge-economy corridor, a series of smaller automobile cities with relatively low partisan gradients, and the distribution of rural African Americans, Democrats are relatively efficiently distributed in North Carolina at the scale of congressional districts (pg. 173)." It is important to note that this statement is not true for state legislative districts, which contain much smaller populations than congressional districts (and thus often cannot span

To measure the expected seat share in the state House and Senate, I compute a partisan index of statewide elections for 11 statewide partisan elections between 2014-2020.[11]

Figure 4 shows this for the 120 House seats. Districts are ordered from least Democratic at the bottom to most Democratic at the top. Districts with a partisan index less than 0.50 (i.e. Republican leaning) are shown as squares and districts with a partisan index greater than 0.50 (i.e. Democratic leaning) are displayed as triangles. In the House there are 71 districts with an index less than 0.50 (shown as squares) and 49 districts with an index greater than 0.50 (shown as triangles). A vertical dashed line is placed at 0.50 in each panel for reference. The grey lines around each point show the range of election outcomes for all of the 11 statewide elections used to generate the index. Districts in which the Republican candidate for statewide elections won the majority of the two-party vote share in all 11 races are colored red while districts where the Democratic candidate for statewide elections won the majority of the two-party vote share in all 11 races are colored blue. Districts where both parties have won a majority of the two-party vote share in these 11 races are colored green. Looking at the range across the index, there are 60 districts colored red (reliably Republican) in the House figure, 40 blue districts (reliable Democratic), and 20 green districts (competitive) in the House map. Using an alternative definition of competitiveness based on the closeness of the index to 0.50, there are 58 districts with an index less than 0.45, 23 districts between 0.45 and 0.55 (a commonly used range to define competitive seats), and 39 districts with an index of greater than 0.55.

Using the same method for the Senate, there are 30 squares (i.e. Republican leaning districts) and 20 triangles in the figure (i.e. Democratic leaning districts). Using the color scheme described above, there are 26 red districts (reliably Republican), 17 blue districts (reliable Democratic), and 7 green districts in the Senate map (competitive). Using an alternative definition of competitiveness based on the closeness of the index to 0.50, there

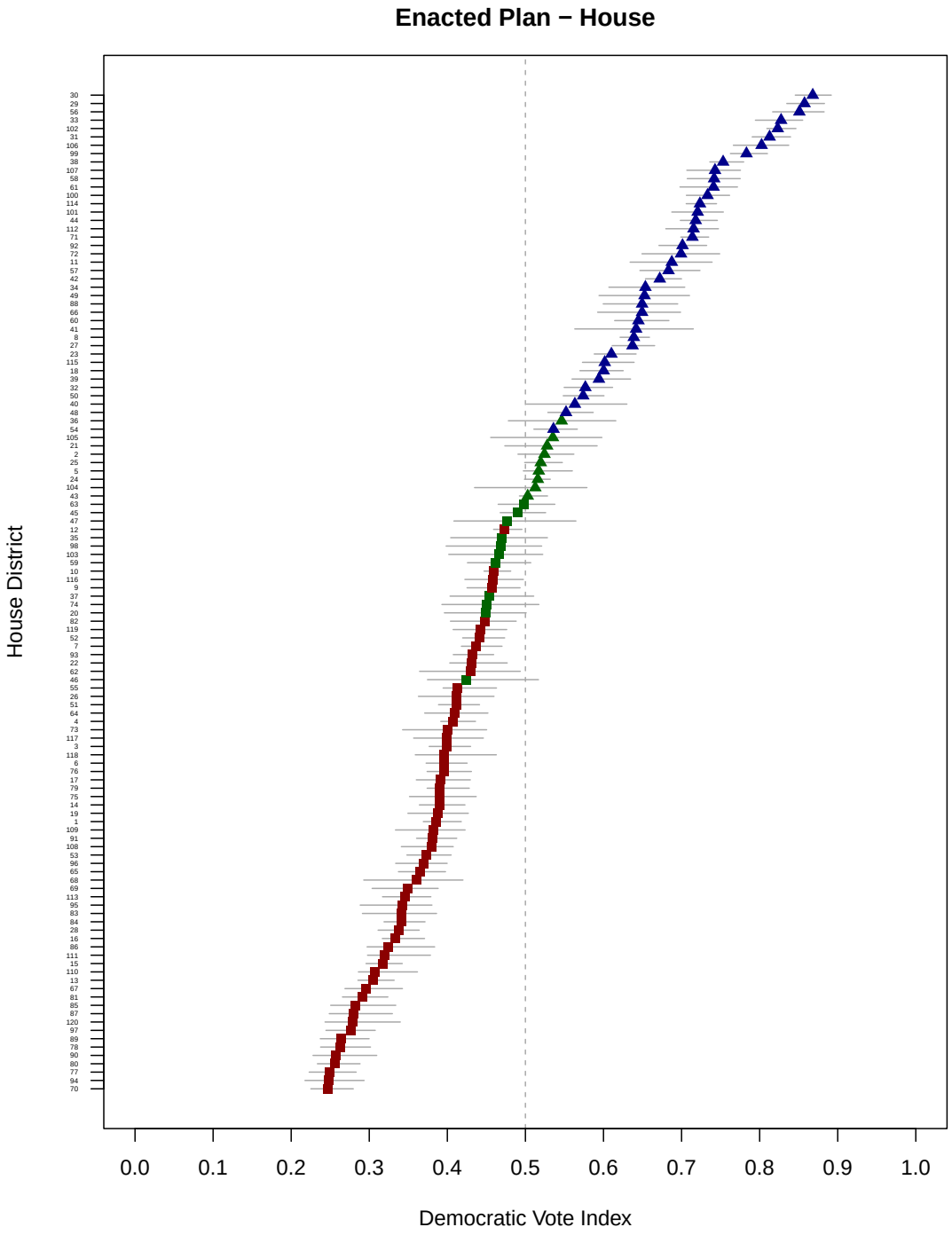
across multiple cities) and are much more constrained to remain within the county clusters, unlike the congressional district maps.

[11]The elections are 2020: President, Senate, Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Attorney General; 2016: President, Senate, Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Attorney General; 2014: Senate

are 24 districts with an index less than 0.45, 17 districts between 0.45 and 0.55, and 9 districts with an index of greater than 0.55. Figure 5 shows this for the 50 Senate seats.

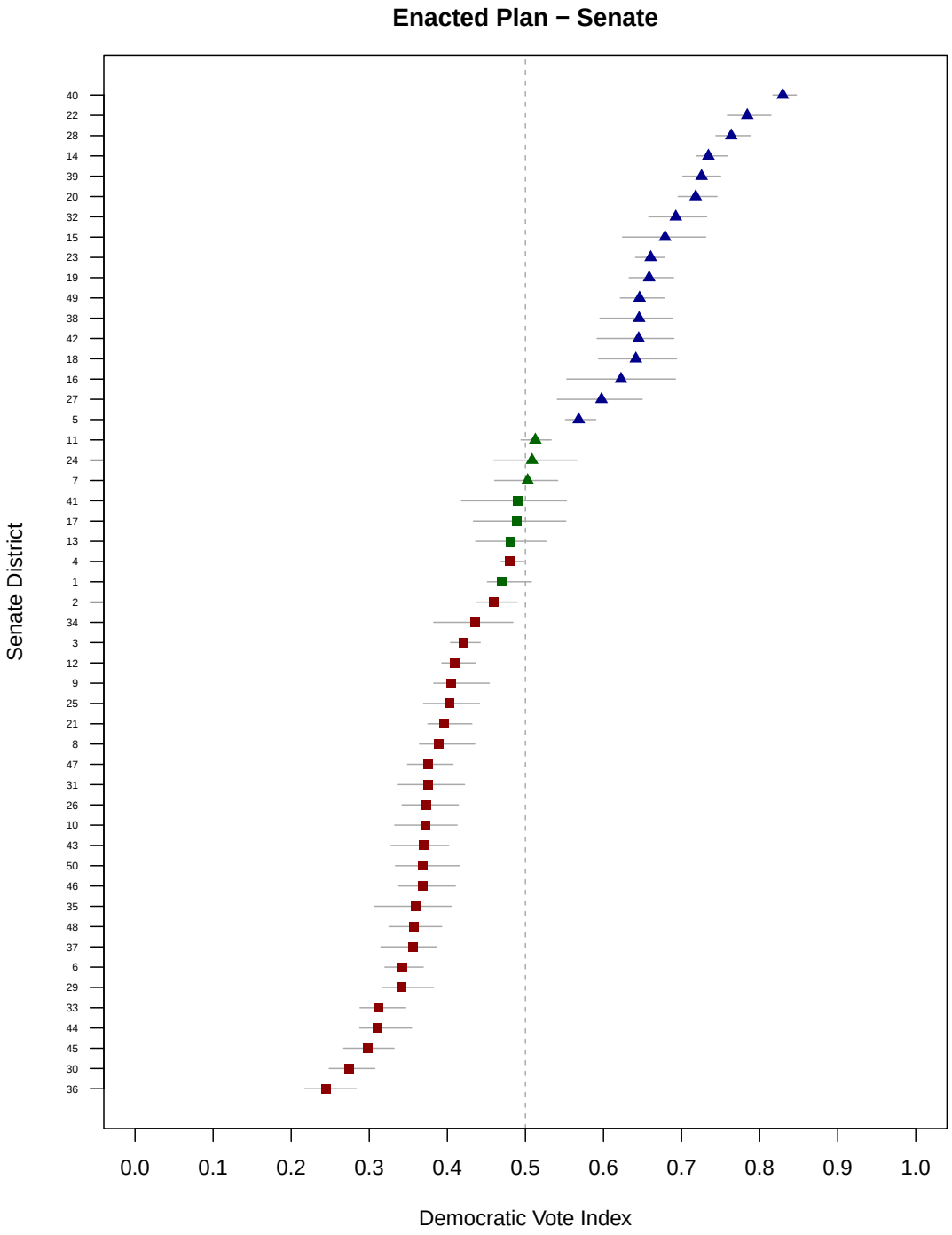
When looking at these figures, we cannot make any immediate determinations about why this distribution of seats, which has more Republican leaning districts than Democratic leaning districts, does not exactly reflect the statewide of average of votes in the state, which is much closer to parity between the parties. The reason for this is that, as discussed above, the distribution of voters who favor one party or the other is not even across the state. Furthermore, districts in North Carolina are restricted to remain within the pre-determined county clusters, further complicating the connection between district boundaries and statewide vote shares. This unique feature of North Carolina's redistricting process significantly constrains any map maker and can furthermore exacerbate the geographic disparities that exist across the state.

Figure 4: **Partisan Index of Senate Districts in 2021 Enacted Plan**



Note: Partisan Index based on the average of 11 statewide partisan races between 2014-2020. Districts with a partisan index less than .50 (i.e. Republican leaning) are shown as squares and districts with a partisan index greater than .50 (i.e. Democratic leaning) are displayed as triangles. A vertical dashed line is placed at .50 in each panel for reference. The grey lines around each point show the range of election outcomes for all of the 11 statewide elections used to generate the index. Districts in which the Republican candidate for statewide elections won the majority of the two-party vote share in all 11 races are colored red while districts where the Democratic candidate for statewide elections won the majority of the two-party vote share in all 11 races are colored blue. Districts where both parties have won a majority of the two-party vote share in these 11 races are colored green.

Figure 5: **Partisan Index of Senate Districts in 2021 Enacted Plan**



Note: Partisan Index based on the average of 11 statewide partisan races between 2014-2020. Districts with a partisan index less than .50 (i.e. Republican leaning) are shown as squares and districts with a partisan index greater than .50 (i.e. Democratic leaning) are displayed as triangles. A vertical dashed line is placed at .50 in each panel for reference. The grey lines around each point show the range of election outcomes for all of the 11 statewide elections used to generate the index. Districts in which the Republican candidate for statewide elections won the majority of the two-party vote share in all 11 races are colored red while districts where the Democratic candidate for statewide elections won the majority of the two-party vote share in all 11 races are colored blue. Districts where both parties have won a majority of the two-party vote share in these 11 races are colored green.

4 Introduction to Simulations Analysis

To gauge the range of partisan outcomes in the North Carolina General Assembly, I conduct simulated districting analyses to allow me to produce a large number of districting plans that follow traditional districting criteria using small geographic units as building blocks for hypothetical legislative districts (voting tabulation districts, or VTDs). This simulation process ignores all partisan and racial considerations when drawing districts. Instead, the computer simulations are programmed to create districting plans that follow traditional districting goals without paying attention to partisanship, race, or the location of incumbent legislators.

The process of simulating districting plans has been recognized and used in a variety of redistricting cases, including in North Carolina.[12] While different people employ slightly different methods, the overall process is much the same. For my simulations, I use a program developed by Fifield et al. (2020).[13]

A significant advantage of the simulation-based approach in general is the ability to compare a proposed map to a set of maps that are drawn without consideration of criteria such as partisanship or race. If the proposed map is similar to the set of simulated maps, it is reasonable to assume that the proposed map was not drawn primarily with partisan intent. If the map differs from the simulations, it is important to recognize that a variety of factors could have played into the deviation, but the underlying idea is that a deviation from the simulations reflects a choice by the map-maker to prioritize some factor that was not

[12]See League of Women Voters of Ohio v. Ohio Redistricting Commission (2021); Harper v. Hall (2021); Common Cause v. Lewis (2019); Harper v. Lewis (2019); League of Women Voters of Pennsylvania v. Commonwealth of Pennsylvania (2018).

[13]Fifield, Benjamin, , Michael Higgins, Kosuke Imai, and Alexander Tarr. "Automated redistricting simulation using Markov chain Monte Carlo." Journal of Computational and Graphical Statistics 29, no. 4 (2020): 715-728.

Fifield, Benjamin, Kosuke Imai, Jun Kawahara, and Christopher T Kenny. 2020. "The essential role of empirical validation in legislative redistricting simulation." Statistics and Public Policy 7 (1): 52–68.

Kenny, Christopher T., Cory McCartan, Benjamin Fifield, and Kosuke Imai. 2020. redist: Computational Algorithms for Redistricting Simulation. https://CRAN.R-project.org/package= redist.

McCartan, Cory, and Kosuke Imai. 2020. "Sequential Monte Carlo for sampling balanced and compact redistricting plans." arXiv preprint arXiv:2008.06131.

made a priority in the simulations. This could include partisanship, but could also include incumbency protection, preservation of media markets, keeping particular counties, cities, or neighborhoods together that have historically been joined in districts, or some other factor that is important to a map maker or legislator involved in the process.

A major factor in the validity of the simulated maps is whether or not they constitute a representative sample of the trillions of possible maps that could be drawn.[14] If the sample produced by the simulations is not representative, then we may be comparing a proposed map to a biased selection of alternative maps, which renders the value of the comparison meaningless.

A specific benefit of the particular algorithm I use here is that the authors show mathematically and in a small-scale validation study that their method produces a representative sample of maps. With regards to this issue, the authors state:

> Yet, until recently, surprisingly few simulation algorithms have existed in the published scholarship. In fact, most of these existing studies use essentially the same Monte Carlo simulation algorithm where a geographical unit is randomly selected as a "seed" for each district and then neighboring units are added to contiguously grow this district until it reaches the pre-specified population threshold (e.g., Cirincione, Darling, and O'Rourke 2000; Chen and Rodden 2013). Unfortunately, no theoretical justification is given for these simulation algorithms, and hence they are unlikely to yield a representative sample of redistricting plans for a target population....Unlike the aforementioned standard simulation algorithms, the proposed algorithms are designed to yield a representative sample of redistricting plans under contiguity and equal population constraints.[15]

[14]Tam Cho, Wendy K., and Yan Y. Liu. "Toward a talismanic redistricting tool: A computational method for identifying extreme redistricting plans." Election Law Journal 15, no. 4 (2016): 351-366. Cho, Wendy K. Tam, and Bruce E. Cain. "Human-centered redistricting automation in the age of AI." Science 369, no. 6508 (2020): 1179-1181. McCartan, Cory, and Kosuke Imai. "Sequential Monte Carlo for sampling balanced and compact redistricting plans." arXiv preprint arXiv:2008.06131 (2020).

[15]Cirincione, C., Darling, T. A., and O'Rourke, T. G. (2000), "Assessing South Carolina's 1990s Congressional Districting," Political Geography, 19, 189–211. DOI: 10.1016/S0962-6298(99)00047-5. Chen, J., and

With a representative set of maps in hand, we can then analyze the difference between the proposed map and the simulated maps on a variety of metrics. As discussed above, it is well established that the party whose voters are more geographically compact stands at a natural disadvantage when single member districts are drawn. "The party that's more spread out has a geographic advantage," says applied mathematician Jonathan Mattingly of Duke University. "That's our system.[16]" The comparison between the simulated districts and the proposed map overcomes this hurdle and allows for an apples-to-apples comparison that accounts for the unique political geography of a state, such as the spatial distribution of voters or the location and number of administrative boundaries, such a counties. Simulation methods can also incorporate a state's other unique redistricting rules. The simulation-based approach therefore permits us to compare a particular plan to a large number of representative districting plans in the North Carolina House and Senate using criteria specific to North Carolina. In the simulations I run, I instruct the model to generate plans that adhere to the restrictions included in the North Carolina Constitution as well as the *Stephenson* criteria of roughly equal population, adherence to county cluster boundaries, minimization of county traversals within clusters, and geographic compactness.

Specifically, the model is constrained to conduct 50,000 simulations separately in each county cluster by assembling VTDs into districts that meet the redistricting criteria of equal population, contiguity, compactness, and minimal county and municipal divisions.[17] Within each cluster the model generates 50,000 maps with the number of districts equal to the number of districts allocated to that cluster that are of roughly equal population ($< 5\%$ deviation above or below the target population of 86,995 in the House and 208,788 in the Senate). The model is also instructed to generate districts that cross county boundaries as few times as possible. Of course, county populations do not always add up to round units

Rodden, J. (2013), "Unintentional Gerrymandering: Political Geography and Electoral Bias in Legislatures," Quarterly Journal of Political Science, 8, 239–269. DOI: 10.1561/100.00012033.

[16]https://www.sciencenews.org/article/gerrymandering-elections-next-gen-computer-generated-maps

[17]The simulations are not allowed to split VTDs as this is the lowest level of geography for which I have election results.

of districts, and so of necessity some county boundaries will be split. The model is further instructed that when a county boundary needs to be crossed, it should avoid splitting the county more times than necessary. After the model is run, I discard any simulations that include more county traversals than the Enacted Plan.

I also instruct the model to generate districts that are geographically compact. After the model is run, I compute the average geographic compactness of the simulated districts in the county cluster and compare that to the average geographic compactness of the Enacted Plan. I use the Polsby-Popper measure of compactness, which is a common measure of geographic compactness.[18] After the model is run, I also discard any simulations that are less compact, on average, than the Enacted Plan.

The final constraint is an instruction to avoid splitting municipal boundaries. This constraint is second order to the constraint to avoid county boundaries. In other words, the model prioritizes avoiding county splits over municipal splits. Once the county split constraint is accounted for, then the model places priority on avoidance of municipal splits. Because municipalities and VTDs do not perfectly overlap, it is difficult to calculate the exact number of municipal splits from the model. I make a simplifying assumption and assign each VTD to a municipality if any part of the VTD intersects that municipality. Furthermore, if a VTD overlaps multiple municipalities, I assign the VTD to the municipality in which the most area of the VTD is contained. In a few cases a city spans multiple counties. Here I consider each portion of the city as a separate municipality.

Once the simulated district plans are complete, I then compute the partisan lean of each district in each plan. For the partisan composition of each district I rely on the two-party election results from statewide elections disaggregated to the level of the VTD. I then reassemble these election results at the district level to compute the proportion of votes

[18]The Polsby-Popper measure is computed by taking is the ratio of the area of the district to the area of a circle whose circumference is equal to the perimeter of the district. A district's Polsby-Popper score falls with the range of [0,1] and a score closer to 1 indicates a more compact district. Polsby, Daniel D., and Robert D. Popper. 1991. "The Third Criterion: Compactness as a procedural safeguard against partisan gerrymandering." Yale Law & Policy Review 9 (2): 301–353.

in each statewide election that were won by the Democratic and Republican candidates in those districts. I compute the index of district partisanship using the two-party vote share in eleven elections from the past ten years.[19] The index is an average of all eleven of these statewide races in North Carolina from 2012-2020. Averages of multiple elections have the benefit of "washing out" the impact of any particular election, since individual elections can vary due to particular candidate features and other idiosyncrasies and particular years can vary due to national electoral waves (i.e. 2020 was a good electoral year for Democrats while 2016 was a good year for Republicans nationwide). As such, my preferred metric is the partisan index. However, I also compute the two-party vote share for each of the 11 statewide elections individually and report these as well for completeness. Occasionally, seeing how a plan or set of simulations varies across individual elections can shed light on the variation and shifts in political preferences in a locality.

5 NC House Analysis

A unique feature of the redistricting process in North Carolina is the use of "county grouping (or clusters)" wherein redistricting takes place entirely inside of each cluster. In essence, this means that the process of redistricting the state House (or Senate) in North Carolina is not a single problem in which a map maker draws 120 (or 50 for the Senate) districts throughout the state. Instead, the map maker faces many distinct redistricting problems that are all self contained. Cooper et al. (2021, "The Duke Study"), have addressed this issue using the 2020 census data and reported on the optimal set of clusters in both the House and Senate. They state, "Determining the county clusters for the NC House and for the NC Senate is the first step in the redistricting process for the NC General Assembly. The county clusters are largely algorithmically determined through an optimization procedure

[19]The particular races are 2020: President, US Senate, Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and Attorney General; 2016: President, US Senate, Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and Attorney General; 2014: US Senate. There are other partisan statewide races in these years, but I was unable to locate election results disaggregated to the VTD level.

outlined by the NC Supreme Court in *Stephenson v. Bartlett*.[20]" While there are a few choices that a map maker can make in choosing between different sets of clusters, the county cluster design significantly constrains any map maker as he or she is forced to work only within the counties contained in a given cluster. Because of this, any analysis of the Enacted Plan must consider each cluster separately, as they are independent of one another.

In the state House, there are 40 county clusters. 33 clusters containing 107 of the 120 districts are fixed based on the county cluster arrangement determined by Cooper et al. (2021, "Duke Study"). The remaining 7 clusters were selected by the General Assembly from three sets of choices between clusters.

5.1 House Groupings with only 1 District

Of the 40 county clusters, there are 13 of them composed of 31 counties in which the cluster contains only 1 House district. In these clusters there is no discretion for any map maker. The district is simply the boundaries of the county cluster. These counties collectively have a population of 1,128,328, or approximately 11% of the state's total population and account for 13 of the 120 seats in the state House.

Figure 6 shows a map of the counties that constitute these single-district clusters. Table 1 below shows each cluster, the counties included in the cluster, and the corresponding districts in the House Enacted Plan. The final two columns of the table show the partisan lean of the cluster using the 11 statewide partisan elections index discussed above and whether or not, based on that index, the cluster leans Democratic (or Republican). I classify a district (in the Enacted Plan and in the simulations as well) as being Democratic leaning if the partisan index for that district is greater than 0.50. In other words, if more than fifty percent of the ballots cast for the two major parties were for Democratic candidates, that district is classified as a Democratic leaning district. Obviously, districts with index values much larger than (smaller than) 0.50 will be more likely to elect a Democrat (Republican)

[20] https://sites.duke.edu/quantifyinggerrymandering/files/2021/08/countyClusters2020.pdf

than districts that are very close to 0.50.

The bottom row of the Table 1 shows the results for all 13 clusters together. Collectively these counties have a partisan index of 0.43, meaning roughly four in ten voters in these counties cast ballots for Democratic candidates in the 11 statewide races I consider here. However, the location of voters for the different parties is not uniformly distributed across these counties. Given this spatial distribution of voters across the counties, 4 of the 13 clusters lean Democratic, or roughly 30 percent. In this case, the proportion of Democratic leaning districts is lower that the proportion of voters in these counties who favor Democratic candidates. However, this is not due to any district boundaries. It is purely a function of the political geography of the state since all of these districts are entire county units and are, as such, fixed.

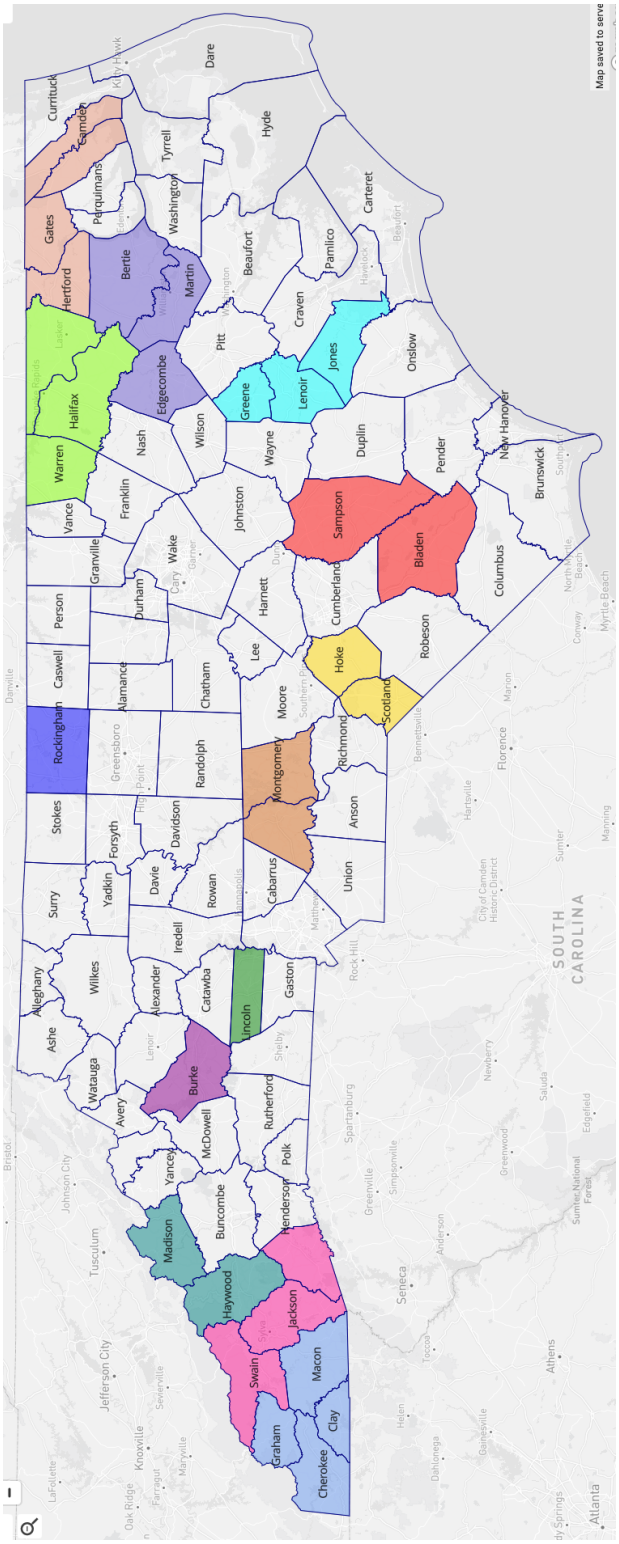


Figure 6: **Map of Counties and County Clusters with only 1 House District**

Table 1: County Grouping Containing 1 House District

County Cluster	# Counties	# Districts	District #	County Cluster Democratic Partisan Index	# of districts that are Democratic leaning
Rockingham	1	1	65	0.36	0
Lincoln	1	1	97	0.28	0
Burke	1	1	86	0.32	0
Bladen-Sampson	2	1	22	0.43	0
Hoke-Scotland	2	1	48	0.55	1
Haywood-Madison	2	1	118	0.40	0
Montgomery-Stanly	2	1	67	0.30	0
Bertie-Edgecomb-Martin	3	1	23	0.61	1
Greene-Jones-Lenoir	3	1	12	0.47	0
Jackson-Swain-Transylvania	3	1	119	0.44	0
Halifax-Northampton-Warren	3	1	27	0.64	1
Cherokee-Clay-Graham-Macon	4	1	120	0.28	0
Camden-Gates-Hertford-Pasquotank	4	1	5	0.52	1
Total:	31	13		0.43	4

6 House Groupings with More than 1 District:

There are 27 county clusters that contain multiple districts where a map drawer has some discretion to draw district boundaries. I consider each cluster separately in the simulations analysis because the districts are constrained to remain within each county cluster.

These clusters collectively account for 107 of the 120 districts in the North Carolina House of Representatives. In addition to calculating the number of Democratic leaning districts for the Enacted Plan, I also compute the same partisan index for the plaintiffs proposed map (hereafter, 'Duchin Map') and compare how the Enacted Map and the Duchin Map perform on this same metric.[21] An overview of the results are as follows. In these 107 districts, the Enacted Plan creates 62 districts that lean Republican and 45 districts that lean Democratic according to the statewide partisan elections index. The Duchin Plan creates 52 districts that lean Republican and 52 districts that lean Democratic according to the statewide partisan elections index.

I then place both maps in relation to the distribution of partisan outcomes from the simulated districts. In each cluster I consider the number of Democratic districts generated by each plan in comparison to the distribution of results from the simulations. I consider a plan to be a partisan outlier if the number of Democratic districts generated by the plan falls outside the middle 50% of simulation results. This is a conservative definition of an outlier. In the social sciences, medicine, and other disciplines it is traditional to consider something an outlier if it falls outside the middle 95% or 90% of the comparison distribution.

In 26 of the 27 clusters, the Enacted Map produces a number of Democratic districts that falls within the middle 50% of simulation results and are not partisan outliers. This leaves 1 cluster in which the Enacted Plan is a partisan outlier in comparison to the simulation results.[22] The Enacted Map also produces the same number of Democratic leaning districts as the modal (most common) number of Democratic leaning districts in the simulations in

[21] Plaintiffs refer to this as an "optimized map." It is unclear what this means as optimization is a choice made by the researcher as to which factors to prioritize at the expense of others.

[22] This occurs in Guilford County.

22 of the 27 clusters.

In 23 of the 27 clusters, the Duchin Map produces a number of Democratic districts that fall within the middle 50% of simulation results and are not partisan outliers. This leaves 4 clusters in which the Duchan Plan is a partisan outlier in comparison to the simulation results.[23] This is three more clusters that are partisan outliers than the Enacted Map. The Duchin Map also produces the same number of Democratic leaning districts as the modal (most common) number of Democratic leaning districts in the simulations in 20 of the 27 clusters.

By these metrics the Duchin Map is less in alignment with the results of the non-partisan simulations than the Enacted Map and is a greater partisan outlier.

In 20 of the 27 clusters the Enacted Map and the Duchin map are in agreement on the number of Democratic leaning districts.[24] This means there is disagreement in 7 of the 40 total clusters. Figure 7 shows a map of the locations in which the Enacted Plan and the Duchin Plan are in agreement on the number of Democratic leaning districts. Figure 8 shows a map of the locations in which the Enacted Plan and the Duchin Plan disagreement on the number of Democratic leaning districts.

Table 2 summarizes the results of the simulation analysis for these 27 House clusters with multiple districts. Thereafter, I present the results cluster-by-cluster.

[23]These are Brunswick-New Hanover, Cumberland, Duplin-Wayne, and Pitt

[24]These county groupings are: Davidson, Columbus-Robeson, Carteret-Craven, Nash-Wilson, Caswell-Orange, Alexander et al., Franklin et al., Alleghany et al., Beaufort et al., Anson-Union, Onslow-Pender, Harnett-Johnston, Catawba-Iredell, Durham-Person, Forsyth-Stokes, Cabarrus et al., Chatham et al., Avery et al., Mecklenburg, and Wake.

Table 2: House County Grouping Analysis Summary

			# of Districts that are Democratic Leaning		
County Cluster	**Cluster Democratic Partisan Index**	**# Districts**	**Enacted Map**	**Duchin Map**	**Simulations**
Davidson	0.27	2	0	0	0
Pitt	0.54	2	1	**2**	1
Alamance	0.45	2	0	1	0-1
Columbus-Robeson	0.45	2	0	0	0
Carteret-Craven	0.35	2	0	0	XXX
Duplin-Wayne	0.43	2	0	**1**	0
Nash-Wilson	0.52	2	2	2	2
Caswell-Orange	0.71	2	2	2	2
Alexander-Surry-Wilkes	0.25	2	0	0	0
Franklin-Granville-Vance	0.51	2	1	1	1
Alleghany-Ashe-Caldwell-Watauga	0.36	2	0	0	0
Beaufort-Chowan-Currituck Dare-Hyde-Pamlico Perquimans-Tyrrell-Washington	0.39	2	0	0	0
Buncombe	0.60	3	2	3	2-3
Anson-Union	0.37	3	0	0	0
Onslow-Pender	0.35	3	0	0	0
Cumberland	0.59	4	3	**4**	3
Harnett-Johnston	0.38	4	0	0	0
Catawba-Iredell	0.33	4	0	0	0
Durham-Person	0.76	4	4	4	4
Brunswick-New Hanover	0.45	4	1	**2**	1
Forsyth-Stokes	0.52	5	2	2	2-3
Cabarrus-Davie-Rowan-Yadkin	0.36	5	0	0	0
Chatham-Lee-Moore-Randolph-Richmond	0.38	5	1	1	1
Guilford	0.61	6	**4**	5	5
Avery-Cleveland-Gaston-Henderson-McDowell-Mitchell-Polk-Rutherford-Yancey	0.35	7	0	0	0
Mecklenburg	0.65	13	11	11	11-12
Wake	0.61	13	11	11	11-12
Total:		107	45	52	46-51

Note: Number of Democratic leaning districts is measured using the average two-party vote share in each district from the 11 statewide races noted earlier. Simulations range represents the middle 50% of outcomes from the simulations results. There are no simulations results conducted in Carteret-Craven cluster, see later section for explanation. Groupings where a plan falls outside the middle 50% range of the simulations are bolded.

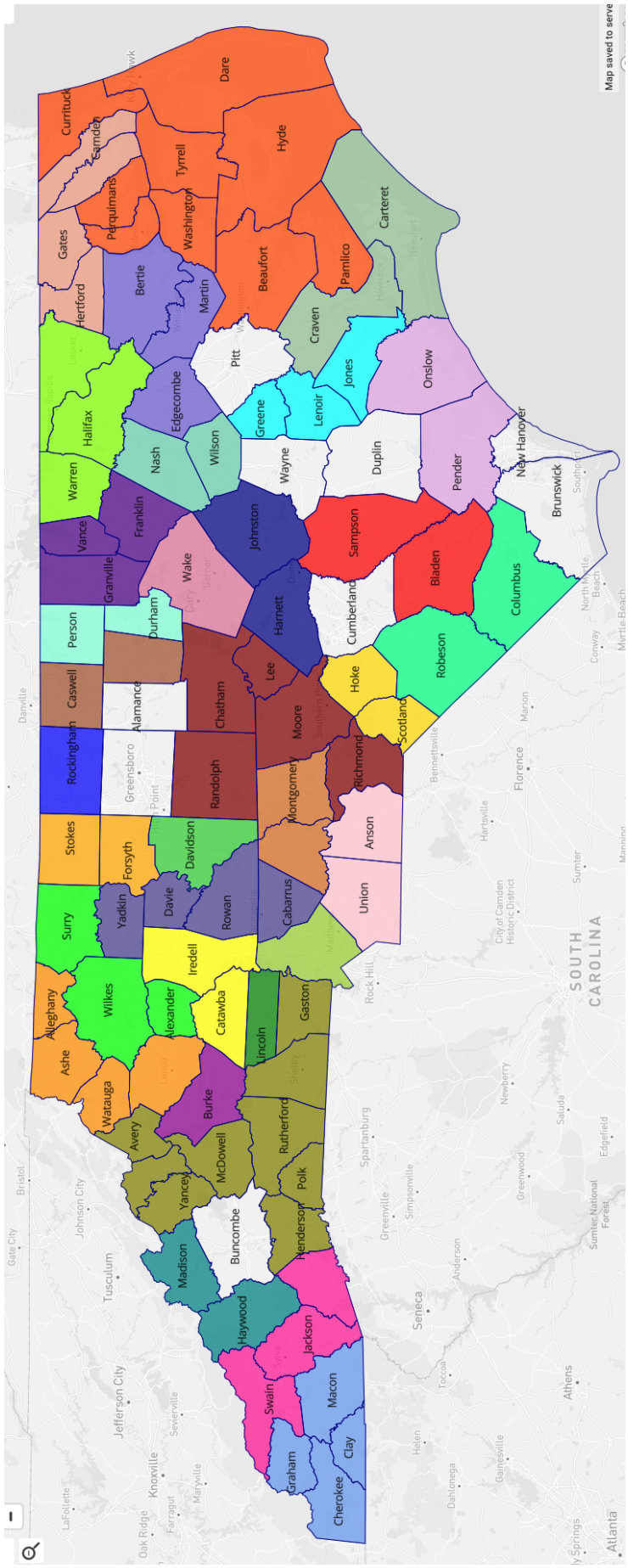


Figure 7: Map of House County Clusters Where Enacted and Duchin Plans Agree on Partisan Lean of Districts

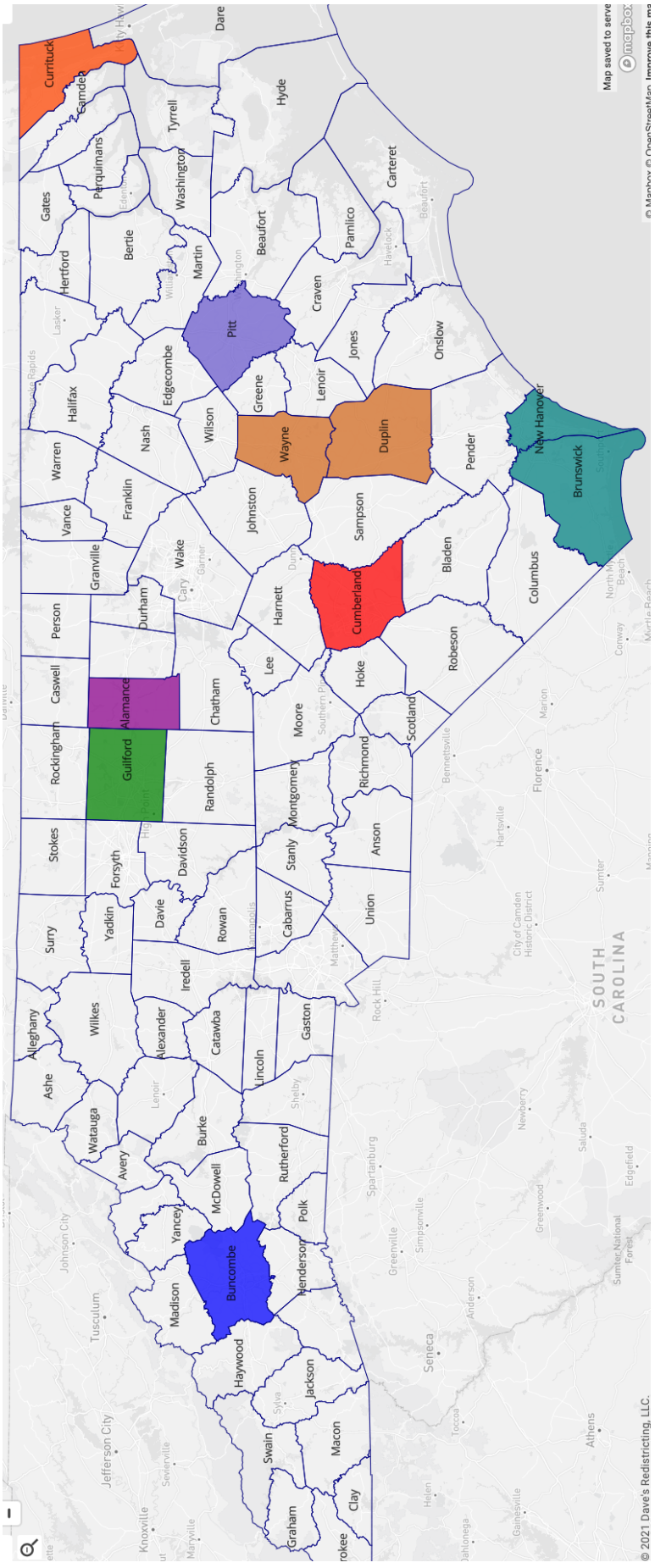


Figure 8: **Map of House County Clusters Where Enacted and Duchin Plans Disagree on Partisan Lean of Districts**

6.1 Davidson House County Grouping

Davidson County contains 2 districts. In the Enacted Map these are Districts 80 and 81. The county cluster has an overall partisan index of 0.27, which is strongly Republican. After conducting 50,000 initial simulations to create two districts in this cluster, I would normally discard any simulations that contain more county traversals than the Enacted Plan. However, in this case the county cluster is only one county (Davidson) and so the simulations are constrained to keep both districts entirely within the county, and thus, by definition there will be no county traversals in all 50,000 simulations as well as in the Enacted Map. Next, I discard any simulations in which the average compactness score of the districts in the simulations is not as large or larger than the compactness score of the Enacted Map. This leaves 37,252 simulated maps, each containing two districts.

A map of the location of this county cluster in relation to the rest of the state is shown in Figure 9. A map of the Enacted Plan's districts within this cluster is shown in Figure 10.

The distribution of likely district partisanship based on the statewide partisan elections index calculated for each of the simulation results is shown in Figure 11. The black bars show the distribution from the simulation results, with the percentage of simulations that generate each of the various possible number of Democratic seats in the cluster shown below each bar. The red vertical line shows the number of Democratic leaning seats in the Enacted Map in the same cluster, and the vertical dashed green line shows the number of Democratic leaning seats in the Duchin Map in the cluster. In this cluster the simulations, the Enacted Map, and the Duchin Map are in agreement, and all generate 0 Democratic leaning districts.

Table 3 breaks apart the partisan index into the 11 constituent elections and shows the distribution of Democratic leaning seats generated if one were to look at each election separately. Each row shows the percent of simulations that produce the number of Democratic leaning districts using the election or election index indicated in the row. The bolded

number in each row is the number of Democratic leaning districts produced by the Enacted Plan using the equivalent election. In this case there is unanimous agreement across all 11 elections.

Figure 9: **Map of Davidson House County Cluster**

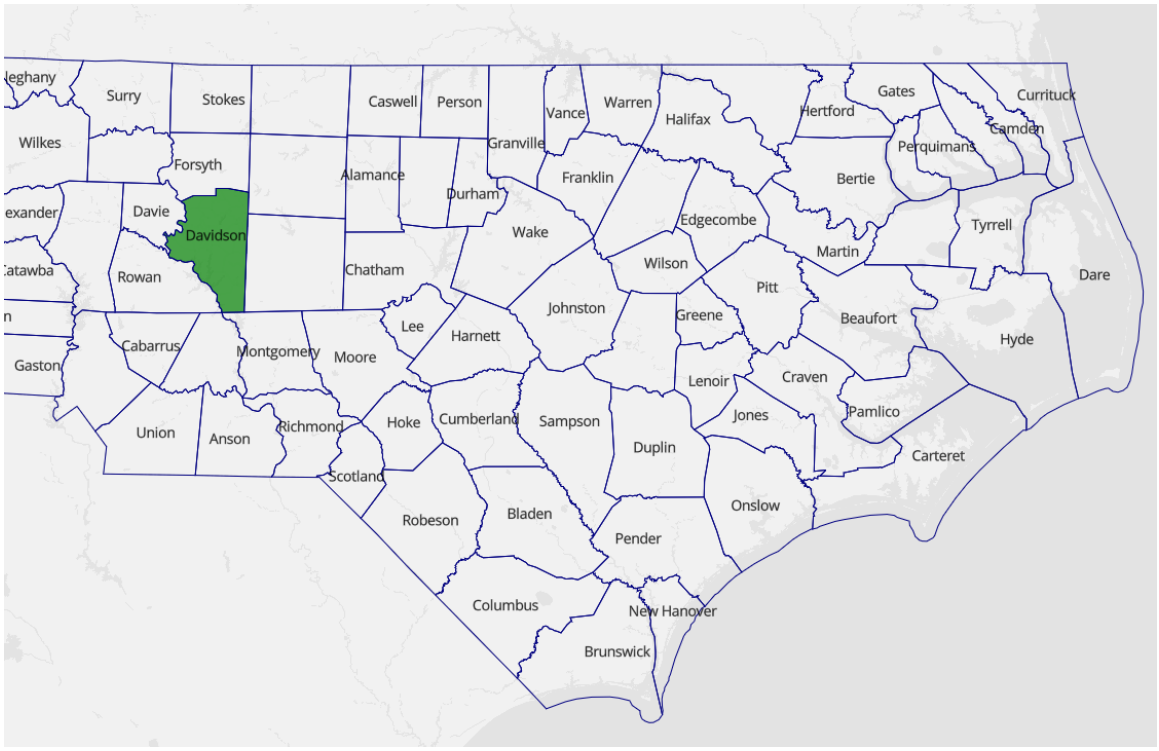
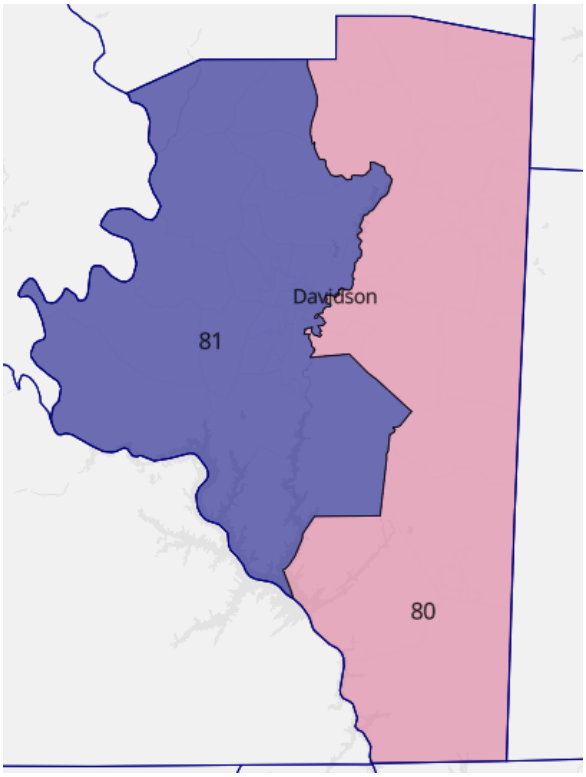
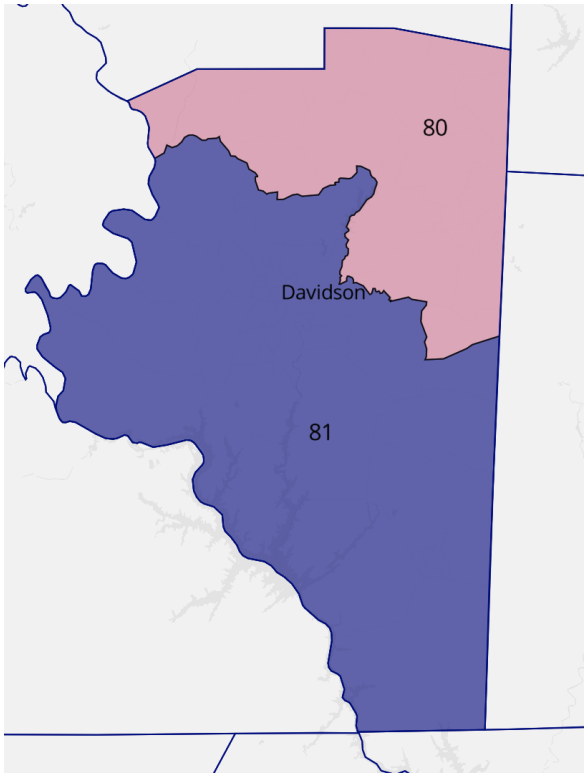


Figure 10: **Map of House Enacted Plan in Davidson County Cluster**

(a) Enacted Map



(b) Duchin Map



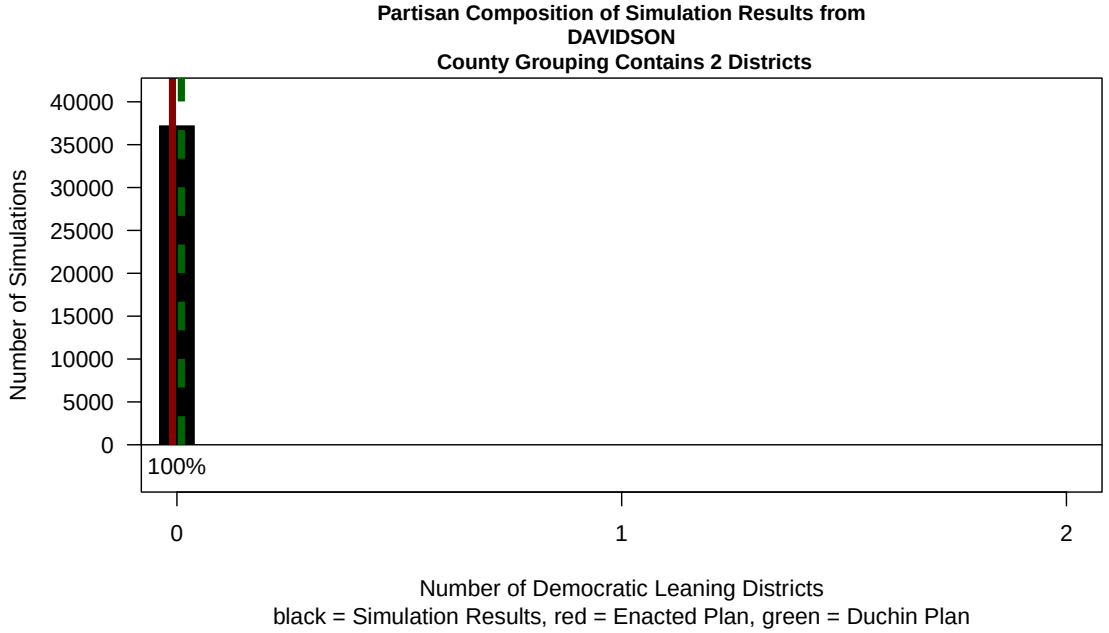
Note: The left map shows the district lines for the Enacted Map and the right map shows the district lines for the Duchin Map.

Partisan Lean of Districts

District:	Enacted Plan	Duchin Plan
80	0.26	0.28
81	0.29	0.27

Note: Partisan index is based on the two-party vote average of 11 statewide partisan elections between 2014-2020.

Figure 11: **Distribution of Partisan Districts from Simulations in Davidson House County Cluster**



Note: Distribution of likely district partisanship based on the statewide partisan elections index calculated for each of the simulation results. The black bars show the distribution from the simulation results, with the percentage of simulations that generate each of the various possible number of Democratic seats in the cluster shown below each bar. The red vertical line shows the number of Democratic leaning seats in the Enacted Map in the same cluster, and the vertical dashed green line shows the number of Democratic leaning seats in the Duchin Map in the cluster.

Table 3: Simulation Results by Individual Elections

Davidson House County Cluster

Number of Democratic Leaning Districts:			
	0	1	2
Individual Elections:			
2020 President	**100%**	0%	0%
2020 Senate	**100%**	0%	0%
2020 Governor	**100%**	0%	0%
2020 Lt. Governor	**100%**	0%	0%
2020 Attorney General	**100%**	0%	0%
2016 President	**100%**	0%	0%
2016 Senate	**100%**	0%	0%
2016 Governor	**100%**	0%	0%
2016 Lt. Governor	**100%**	0%	0%
2016 Attorney General	**100%**	0%	0%
2014 Senate	**100%**	0%	0%

Note: Each row shows the percent of simulations that produce the number of Democratic leaning districts using the election or election index indicated in the row. The bolded number in each row is the number of Democratic leaning districts produced by the Enacted Plan using the equivalent election. For example, using the 2020 Presidential election 100% of the simulations produce 0 Democratic leaning districts. The Enacted Plan does as well, as the '0 District' cell is bolded in that row.

6.2 Pitt House County Grouping

Pitt County contains 2 districts. In the Enacted Map these are Districts 8 and 9. The county cluster has an overall partisan index of 0.54, which is slightly Democratic. After conducting 50,000 initial simulations to create two districts in this cluster, I would normally discard any simulations that contain more county traversals than the Enacted Plan. However, in this case the county cluster is only one county and so the simulations are constrained to keep both districts entirely within the county, and thus, by definition there will be no county traversals in all 50,000 simulations as well as in the Enacted Map. Next, I discard any simulations in which the average compactness score of the districts in the simulations is not as large or larger than the compactness score of the Enacted Map. This leaves 5,189 simulated maps, each containing two districts.

A map of the location of this county cluster in relation to the rest of the state is shown in Figure 12. A map of the Enacted Maps' districts and the Duchin Map's district boundaries within this cluster are shown in Figure 13.

The distribution of district partisanship based on the statewide partisan elections index calculated for each of the simulation results is shown in Figure 14. The black bars show the distribution from the simulation results, with the percentage of simulations that generate each of the various possible number of Democratic seats in the cluster shown below each bar. The red vertical line shows the number of Democratic leaning seats in the Enacted Map in the same cluster, and the vertical dashed green line shows the number of Democratic leaning seats in the Duchin Map in the cluster. In 91% of the simulations there is 1 Democratic leaning district and in the remaining 9% of the simulations there are two Democratic leaning districts. The Enacted Map is in alignment with the modal outcome of the simulations by creating one Democratic district. The Duchin Map generates two Democratic districts.

Table 4 breaks apart the partisan index into the 11 constituent elections and shows the distribution of Democratic leaning seats generated if one were to look at each election separately. Each row shows the percent of simulations that produce the number of Demo-

cratic leaning districts using the election or election index indicated in the row. The bolded number in each row is the number of Democratic leaning districts produced by the Enacted Plan using the equivalent election. In this case there is unanimous agreement between the modal outcome in the simulations and the Enacted Map across all 11 elections.

Figure 12: **Map of Pitt House County Cluster**

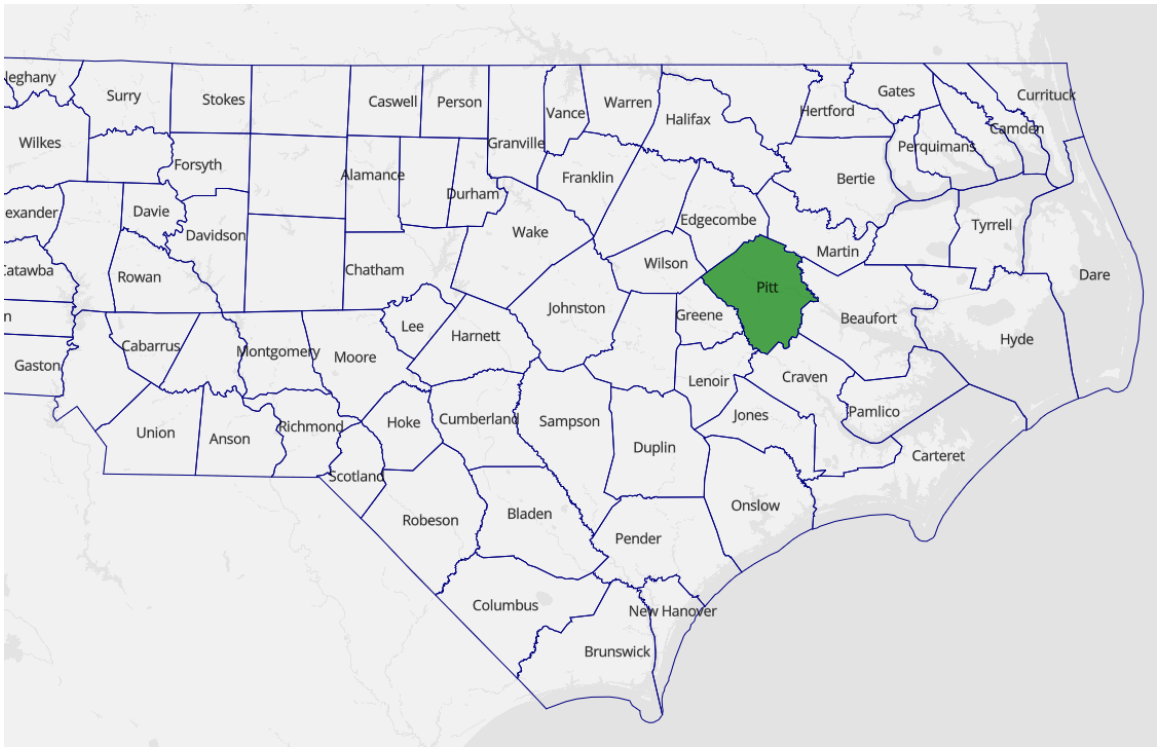
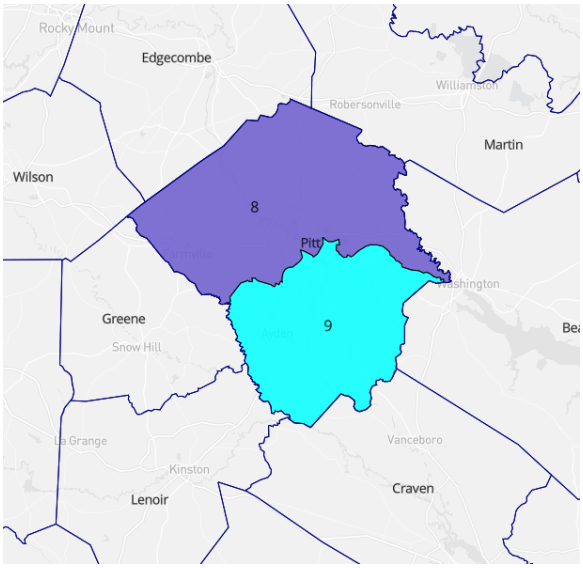
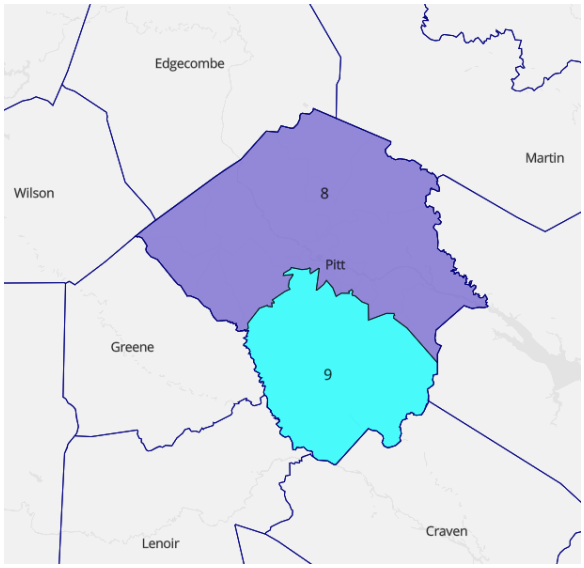


Figure 13: **Enacted Map and Duchin Map in Pitt House County Cluster**

(a) Enacted Map



(b) Duchin Map

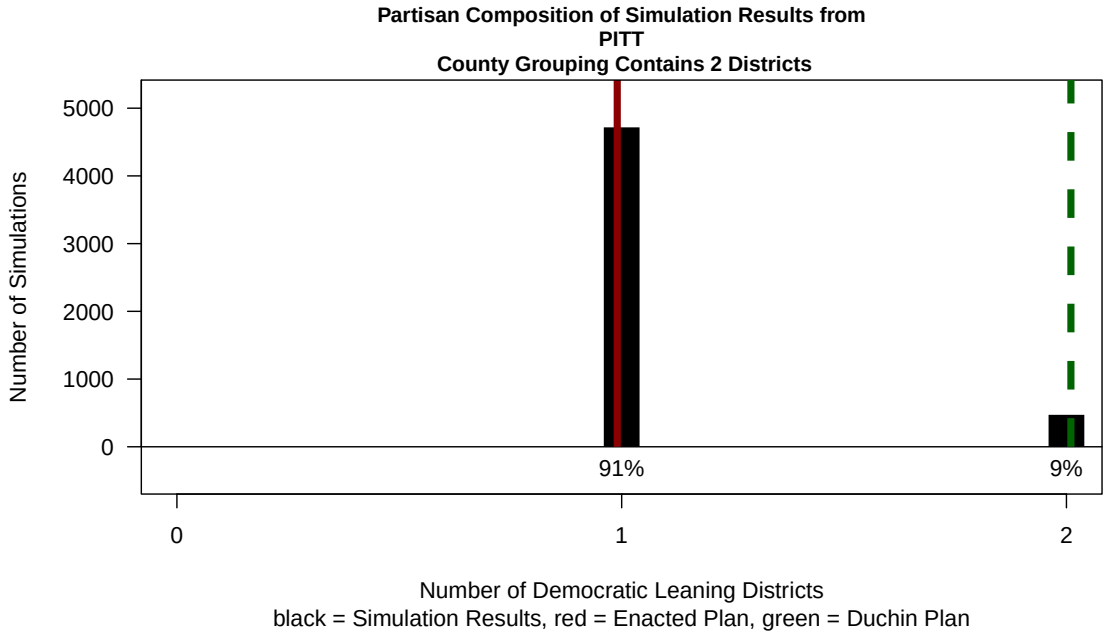


Partisan Lean of Districts

District:	Enacted Plan	Duchin Plan
8	0.64	0.55
9	0.46	0.53

Note: Partisan index is based on the two-party vote average of 11 statewide partisan elections between 2014-2020.

Figure 14: **Distribution of Partisan Districts from Simulations in Pitt House County Cluster**



Note: Distribution of likely district partisanship based on the statewide partisan elections index calculated for each of the simulation results. The black bars show the distribution from the simulation results, with the percentage of simulations that generate each of the various possible number of Democratic seats in the cluster shown below each bar. The red vertical line shows the number of Democratic leaning seats in the Enacted Map in the same cluster, and the vertical dashed green line shows the number of Democratic leaning seats in the Duchin Map in the cluster.

Table 4: Simulation Results by Individual Elections

Pitt House County Cluster

Number of Democratic Leaning Districts:			
	0	1	2
Individual Elections:			
2020 President	0%	**89%**	11%
2020 Senate	0%	**91%**	9%
2020 Governor	0%	**44%**	56%
2020 Lt. Governor	0%	**94%**	6%
2020 Attorney General	0%	**71%**	29%
2016 President	0%	**97%**	3%
2016 Senate	0%	**100%**	0%
2016 Governor	0%	**97%**	3%
2016 Lt. Governor	0%	**100%**	0%
2016 Attorney General	0%	**83%**	17%
2014 Senate	0%	**100%**	0%

Note: Each row shows the percent of simulations that produce the number of Democratic leaning districts using the election or election index indicated in the row. The bolded number in each row is the number of Democratic leaning districts produced by the Enacted Plan using the equivalent election. For example, using the 2020 Presidential election 89% of the simulations produce 1 Democratic leaning district. The Enacted Plan does as well, as the '1 District' cell is bolded in that row.

6.3 Alamance House County Grouping

Alamance County contains 2 districts. In the Enacted Map these are Districts 63 and 64. The county cluster has an overall partisan index of 0.45, which is slightly Republican. After conducting 50,000 initial simulations to create two districts in this cluster, I would normally discard any simulations that contain more county traversals than the Enacted Plan. However, in this case the county cluster is only one county and so the simulations are constrained to keep both districts entirely within the county, and thus, by definition there will be no county traversals in all 50,000 simulations as well as in the Enacted Map. Next, I discard any simulations in which the average compactness score of the districts in the simulations is not as large or larger than the compactness score of the Enacted Map. This leaves 47,482 simulated maps, each containing two districts.

A map of the location of this county cluster in relation to the rest of the state is shown in Figure 15. A map of the Enacted Maps' districts and the Duchin Map's district boundaries within this cluster are shown in Figure 16. I also include the map of districts in this county from the 2020 plan for comparison here.

The distribution of district partisanship based on the statewide partisan elections index calculated for each of the simulation results is shown in Figure 17. The black bars show the distribution from the simulation results, with the percentage of simulations that generate each of the various possible number of Democratic seats in the cluster shown below each bar. The red vertical line shows the number of Democratic leaning seats in the Enacted Map in the same cluster, and the vertical dashed green line shows the number of Democratic leaning seats in the Duchin Map in the cluster. In 44% of the simulations there are 0 Democratic leaning districts and in the remaining 56% of the simulations there is 1 Democratic leaning district. The Enacted Map is within the middle 50% if the simulation results, but is not in alignment with the modal outcome of the simulations. The Duchin Map generates 1 Democratic district.

Table 5 breaks apart the partisan index into the 11 constituent elections and shows

the distribution of Democratic leaning seats generated if one were to look at each election separately. Each row shows the percent of simulations that produce the number of Democratic leaning districts using the election or election index indicated in the row. The bolded number in each row is the number of Democratic leaning districts produced by the Enacted Plan using the equivalent election. In 10 of the 11 elections considered the Enacted Plan agrees with the modal outcome of the simulations. The only case in which it does not agree with the modal result is in the 2020 Lt. Governor's race. However, in this race the simulations were nearly equally split between generating 0 and 1 Democratic district.

The Enacted Plan is also extremely similar to the maps used in Alamance County in the 2020 elections. These districts were approved by a court in 2019. The Enacted Plan is different by only two and one half precincts - South Burlington precinct is now placed in District 64 (it was in District 63 in the 2020 map) and North Thompson and the part of Melville 3 precinct that was split into District 64 is now placed into District 63, making it whole and keeping the municipality of Swepsonville entirely in District 63.

Another consideration is that while the Enacted Plan does not generate a Democratic leaning district using the partisan index, there is one district that is effectively a 50/50 split between Republicans and Democrats. The partisan index of District 63 is 0.4994, which is about as close to a perfect split between Republican and Democratic votes as a district could get. It is very likely that both parties will win this district a number of times over the next several years.

Figure 15: **Map of Alamance House County Cluster**

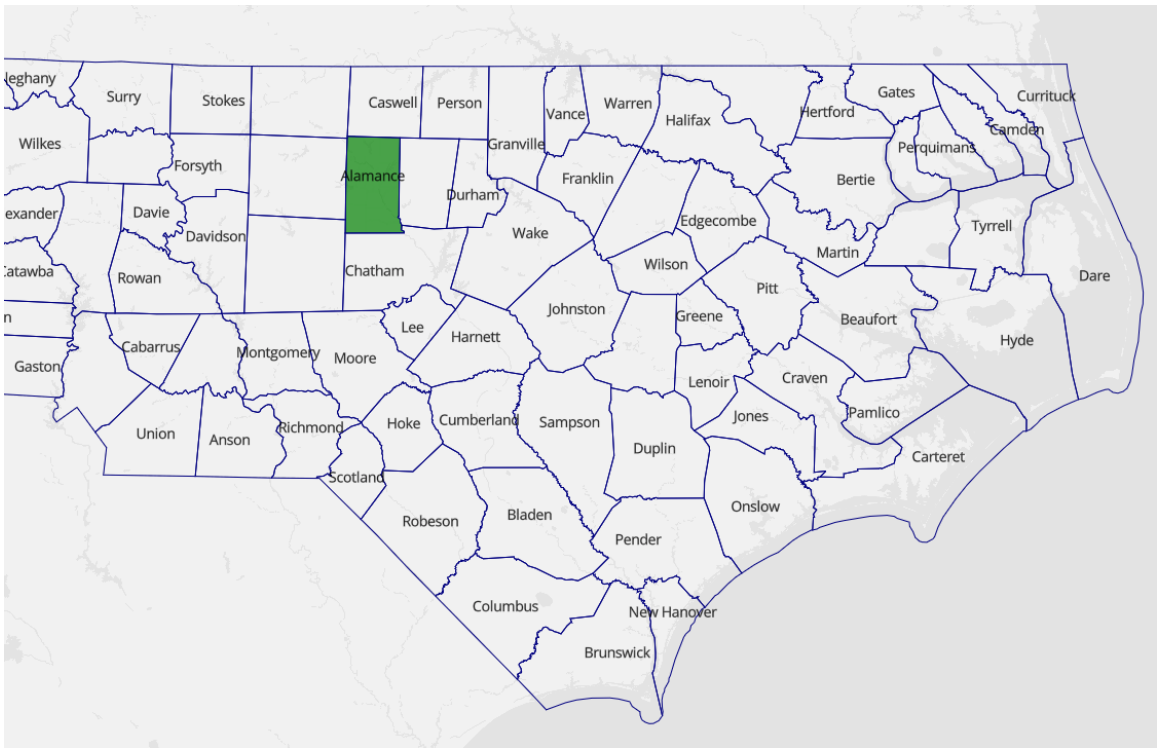
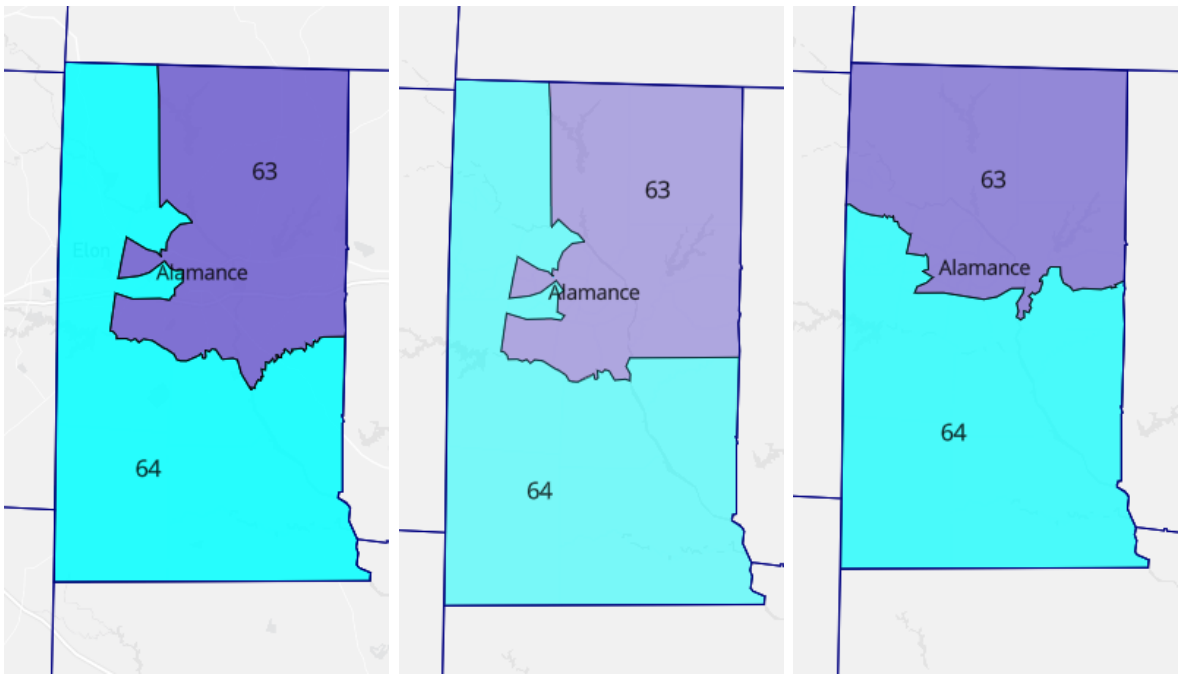


Figure 16: **Enacted Map, 2020 Map, and Duchin Map in Pitt House County Cluster**

(a) Enacted Map (b) 2020 Map (c) Duchin Map

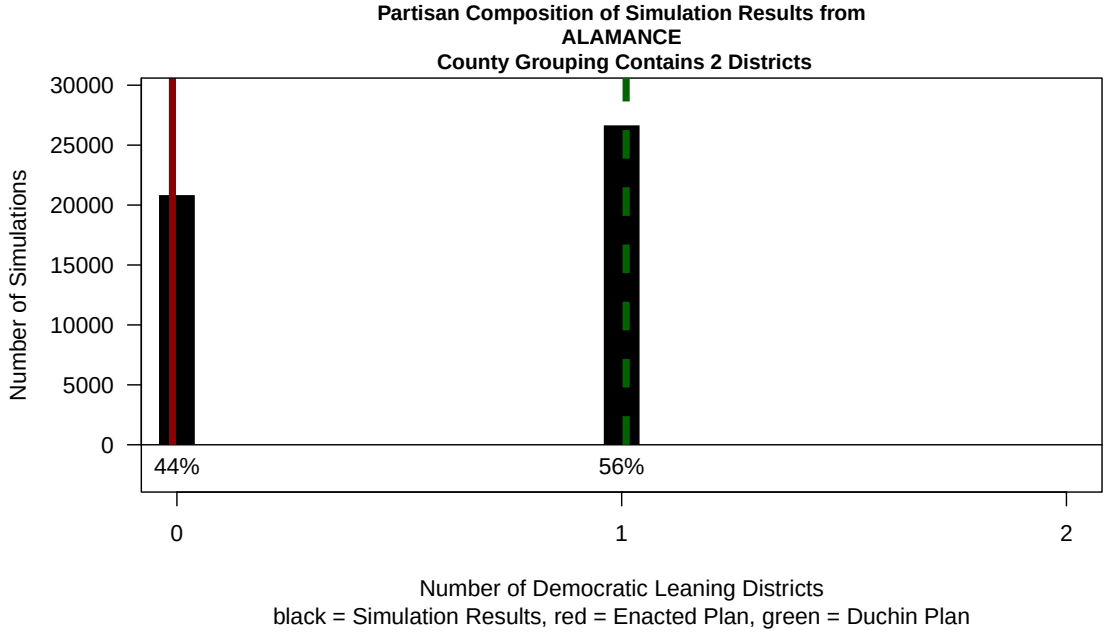


Partisan Lean of Districts

District:	Enacted Plan	Duchin Plan
63	0.50	0.54
64	0.41	0.38

Note: Partisan index is based on the two-party vote average of 11 statewide partisan elections between 2014-2020.

Figure 17: **Distribution of Partisan Districts from Simulations in Alamance House County Cluster**



Note: Distribution of likely district partisanship based on the statewide partisan elections index calculated for each of the simulation results. The black bars show the distribution from the simulation results, with the percentage of simulations that generate each of the various possible number of Democratic seats in the cluster shown below each bar. The red vertical line shows the number of Democratic leaning seats in the Enacted Map in the same cluster, and the vertical dashed green line shows the number of Democratic leaning seats in the Duchin Map in the cluster.

Table 5: Simulation Results by Individual Elections

Alamance House County Cluster

Number of Democratic Leaning Districts:			
	0	1	2
Individual Elections:			
2020 President	40%	**60%**	0%
2020 Senate	38%	**62%**	0%
2020 Governor	3%	**97%**	0%
2020 Lt. Governor	**47%**	53%	0%
2020 Attorney General	13%	**87%**	0%
2016 President	**77%**	23%	0%
2016 Senate	**98%**	2%	0%
2016 Governor	39%	**61%**	0%
2016 Lt. Governor	**99%**	1%	0%
2016 Attorney General	42%	**58%**	0%
2014 Senate	**97%**	3%	0%

Note: Each row shows the percent of simulations that produce the number of Democratic leaning districts using the election or election index indicated in the row. The bolded number in each row is the number of Democratic leaning districts produced by the Enacted Plan using the equivalent election. For example, using the 2020 Presidential election 60% of the simulations produce 1 Democratic leaning district. The Enacted Plan does as well, as the '1 District' cell is bolded in that row.

6.4 Columbus and Robeson House County Grouping

The Columbus-Robeson House county grouping contains 2 districts. In the Enacted Map these are Districts 46 and 47. The county cluster has an overall partisan index of 0.45, which is slightly Republican. After conducting 50,000 initial simulations to create two districts in this cluster, I discard any simulations that contain more county traversals than the Enacted Plan. This leaves 46,076 remaining simulated maps. Next, I discard any simulations in which the average compactness score of the districts in the simulations is not as large or larger than the compactness score of the Enacted Map. This leaves 2,664 simulated maps, each containing two districts.

A map of the location of this county cluster in relation to the rest of the state is shown in Figure 18. A map of the Enacted Map's district boundaries and the Duchin Map's district boundaries within this county grouping are shown in Figure 19.

The distribution of district partisanship based on the statewide partisan elections index calculated for each of the simulation results is shown in Figure 20. The black bars show the distribution from the simulation results, with the percentage of simulations that generate each of the various possible number of Democratic seats in the cluster shown below each bar. The red vertical line shows the number of Democratic leaning seats in the Enacted Map in the same cluster, and the vertical dashed green line shows the number of Democratic leaning seats in the Duchin Map in the cluster. In 100% of the simulations there are 0 Democratic leaning districts. The Enacted Map is in alignment with the modal outcome of the simulations by creating 0 Democratic districts. The Duchin Map also generates 0 Democratic district.

Table 6 breaks apart the partisan index into the 11 constituent elections and shows the distribution of Democratic leaning seats generated if one were to look at each election separately. Each row shows the percent of simulations that produce the number of Democratic leaning districts using the election or election index indicated in the row. The bolded number in each row is the number of Democratic leaning districts produced by the Enacted

Plan using the equivalent election. In this case there is unanimous agreement between the modal outcome in the simulations and the Enacted Map across all 11 elections.

Figure 18: **Map of Columbus and Robeson House County Cluster**

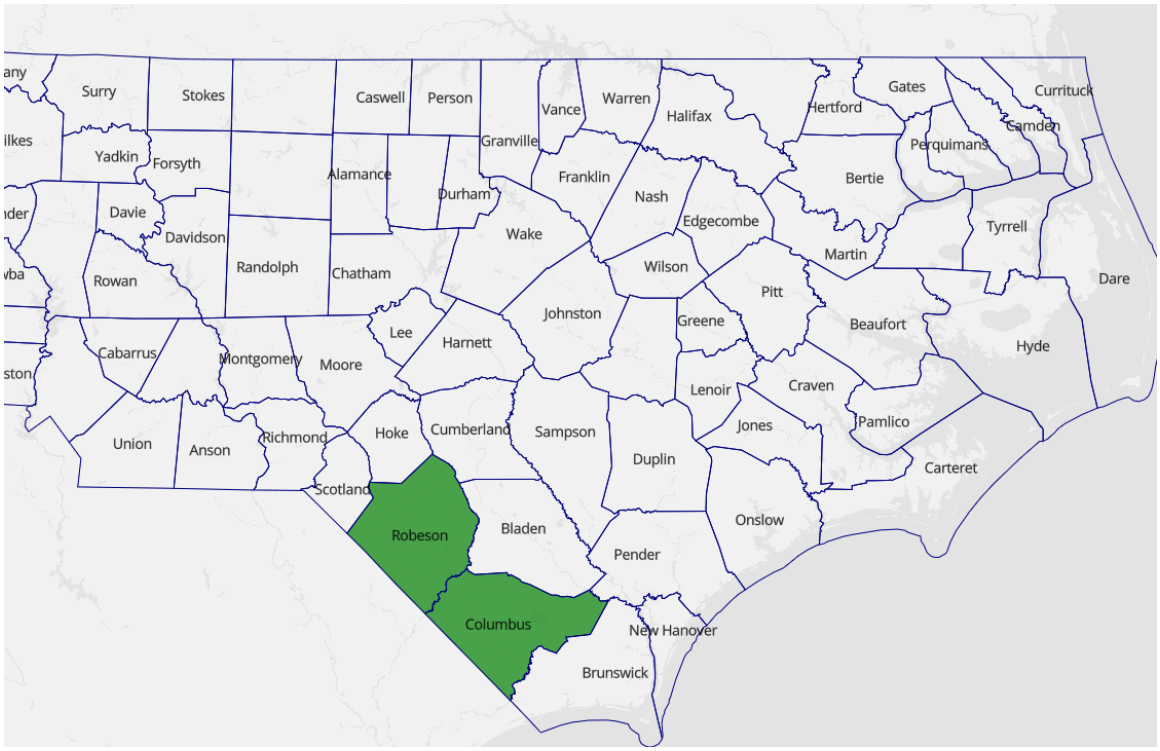
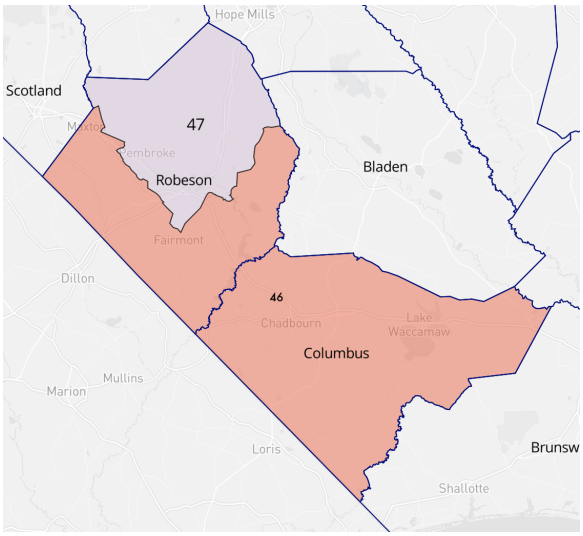
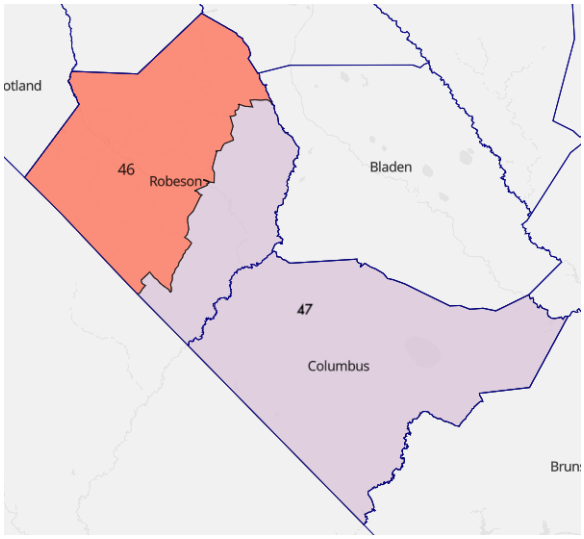


Figure 19: **Map of House Enacted Plan and Duchin Plan in Columbus and Robeson County Cluster**

(a) Enacted Map



(b) Duchin Map

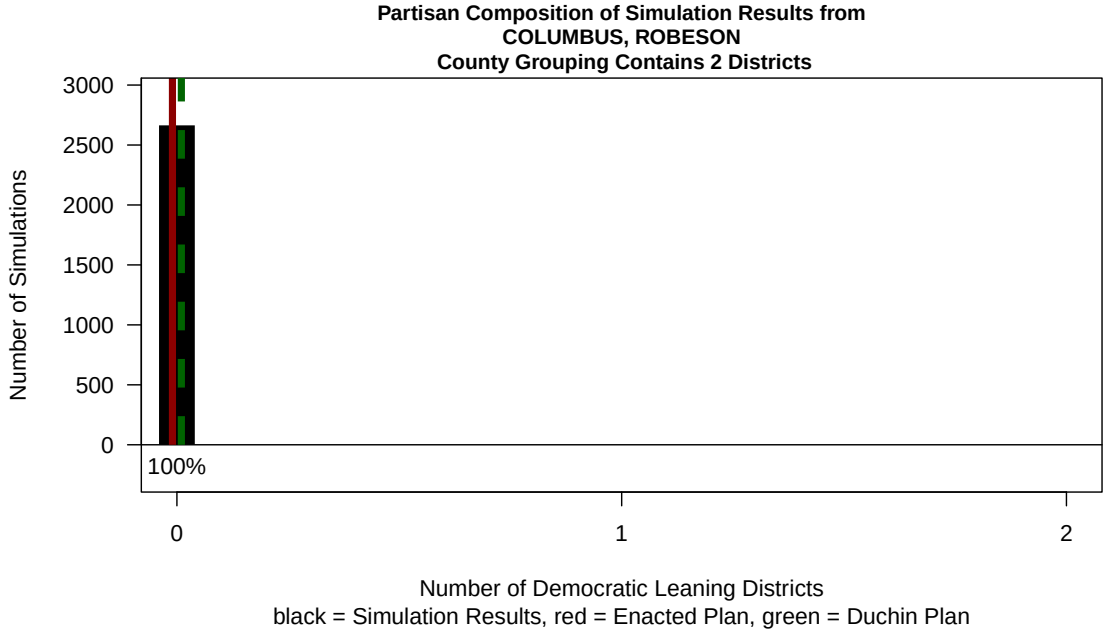


Partisan Lean of Districts

District:	Enacted Plan	Duchin Plan
46	0.42	0.49
47	0.48	0.42

Note: Partisan index is based on the two-party vote average of 11 statewide partisan elections between 2014-2020.

Figure 20: **Distribution of Partisan Districts from Simulations in Columbus and Robeson House County Cluster**



Note: Distribution of likely district partisanship based on the statewide partisan elections index calculated for each of the simulation results. The black bars show the distribution from the simulation results, with the percentage of simulations that generate each of the various possible number of Democratic seats in the cluster shown below each bar. The red vertical line shows the number of Democratic leaning seats in the Enacted Map in the same cluster, and the vertical dashed green line shows the number of Democratic leaning seats in the Duchin Map in the cluster.

Table 6: Simulation Results by Individual Elections

Columbus and Robeson House County Cluster

Number of Democratic Leaning Districts:			
	0	1	2
Individual Elections:			
2020 President	**100%**	0%	0%
2020 Senate	**100%**	0%	0%
2020 Governor	**100%**	0%	0%
2020 Lt. Governor	**100%**	0%	0%
2020 Attorney General	**100%**	0%	0%
2016 President	**100%**	0%	0%
2016 Senate	**100%**	0%	0%
2016 Governor	**100%**	0%	0%
2016 Lt. Governor	0%	**100%**	0%
2016 Attorney General	0%	**53%**	47%
2014 Senate	0	0%	**100%**

Note: Each row shows the percent of simulations that produce the number of Democratic leaning districts using the election or election index indicated in the row. The bolded number in each row is the number of Democratic leaning districts produced by the Enacted Plan using the equivalent election. For example, using the 2020 Presidential election 100% of the simulations produce 0 Democratic leaning districts. The Enacted Plan does as well, as the '0 District' cell is bolded in that row.

6.5 Carteret and Craven House County Grouping

The Carteret-Craven House county grouping contains 2 districts. In the Enacted Map these are Districts 3 and 13. The county cluster has an overall partisan index of 0.35, which is strongly Republican. I do not conduct simulations in this cluster because there is no possible way to assemble VTDs in this county grouping and produce two districts that meet the equal population criteria. To do so requires splitting a VTD, something both the Enacted Plan and Duchin Plans do, but the simulations are not capable of. However, there is agreement between the Enacted Plan and the Duchin Plan, as both plans create two Republican leaning districts that are nearly identical in shape. Furthermore, given the strong Republican lean of the county grouping and relatively even distribution of partisan preferences in the county, it would be impossible to assemble any district that leans Democratic.

A map of the location of this county cluster in relation to the rest of the state is shown in Figure 21. A map of the Enacted Map's district boundaries and the Duchin Map's district boundaries within this county grouping are shown in Figure 22.

Figure 21: **Map of Carteret and Craven County Cluster**

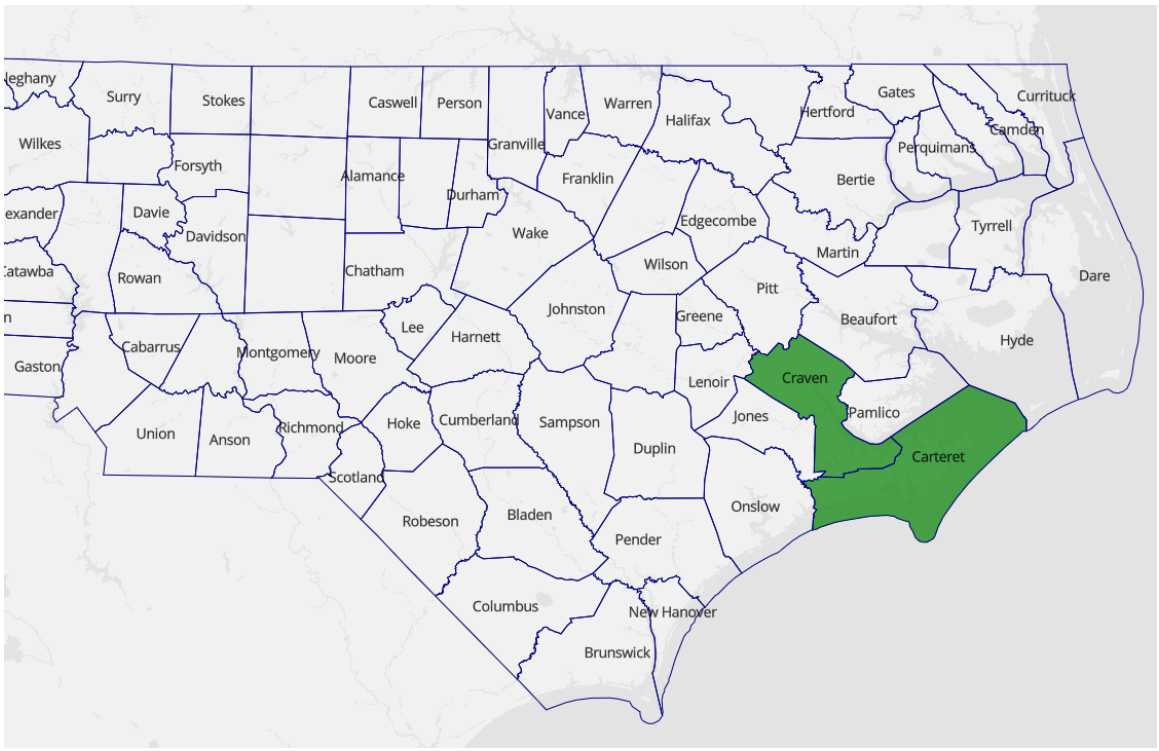
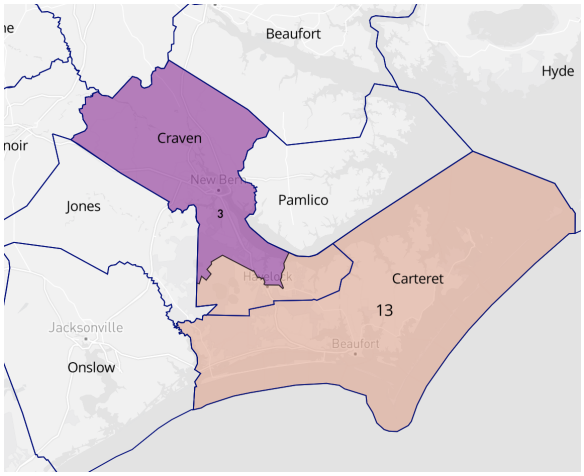
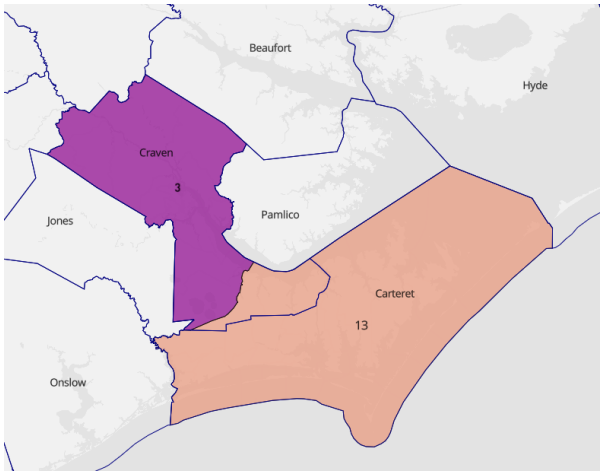


Figure 22: **Map of House Enacted Plan in Carteret and Craven County Cluster**

(a) Enacted Map



(b) Duchin Map



Partisan Lean of Districts

District:	Enacted Plan	Duchin Plan
3	0.40	0.40
13	0.31	0.31

Note: Partisan index is based on the two-party vote average of 11 statewide partisan elections between 2014-2020.

6.6 Duplin and Wayne House County Grouping

The Duplin-Wayne House county grouping contains 2 districts. In the Enacted Map these are Districts 4 and 10. The county cluster has an overall partisan index of 0.43, which is moderately Republican. After conducting 50,000 initial simulations to create two districts in this cluster, I discard any maps that contain more county traversals than the Enacted Plan, leaving 23,399 maps. Next, I would normally discard any simulations in which the average compactness score of the districts in the simulations that are not as large or larger than the compactness score of the Enacted Map. However, this leaves 0 simulated maps, as the Enacted Plan is more compact than any of the simulations (an average Polsby-Popper score of .50, which is very high). To have some simulations to compare to the Enacted Plan and the Duchin plan, I retained the 10% of the simulated maps that have the highest compactness score (2,704 maps).

A map of the location of this county cluster in relation to the rest of the state is shown in Figure 23. A map of the Enacted Maps' districts and the Duchin Map's district boundaries within this cluster are shown in Figure 24.

The distribution of district partisanship based on the statewide partisan elections index calculated for each of the simulation results is shown in Figure 25. The black bars show the distribution from the simulation results, with the percentage of simulations that generate each of the various possible number of Democratic seats in the cluster shown below each bar. The red vertical line shows the number of Democratic leaning seats in the Enacted Map in the same cluster, and the vertical dashed green line shows the number of Democratic leaning seats in the Duchin Map in the cluster. In 100% of the simulations there are 0 Democratic leaning districts. The Enacted Map is in agreement with the simulation results and generates 0 Democratic leaning districts. The Duchin Map creates one Democratic leaning district (District 21) surrounding the town of Goldsboro. However to avoid Republican leaning VTDs in the north and western portions of Wayne County, District 4 in the Duchin Plan joins these VTDs with Duplin County to the south. This creates a district that has a

northern "hook," which is much less compact than the districts in the Enacted Plan. The average Polsby-Popper score for Districts 21 and 4 in the Duchin plan is 0.32. What reason could there be for the shape of District 4? One possibility is that the district is attempting to keep Goldsboro, the largest city in Wayne County whole. However, both the Enacted and Duchin plans keep Goldsboro whole.[25] Given this, it is hard to imagine another explanation for the unusual shape of District 4 aside from an attempt to avoid Republican precincts so as to create a Democratic leaning seat in District 21.

Table 7 breaks apart the partisan index into the 11 constituent elections and shows the distribution of Democratic leaning seats generated if one were to look at each election separately. Each row shows the percent of simulations that produce the number of Democratic leaning districts using the election or election index indicated in the row. The bolded number in each row is the number of Democratic leaning districts produced by the Enacted Plan using the equivalent election. In all 11 of the elections considered the Enacted Plan agrees with the modal (most common) outcome of the simulations.

[25]The Enacted Plan places 5 residents from Goldsboro and the Goldsboro wastewater treatment plant in District 4. The remaining 99.99% of Goldsboro is in District 10.

Figure 23: **Map of Duplin and Wayne House County Cluster**

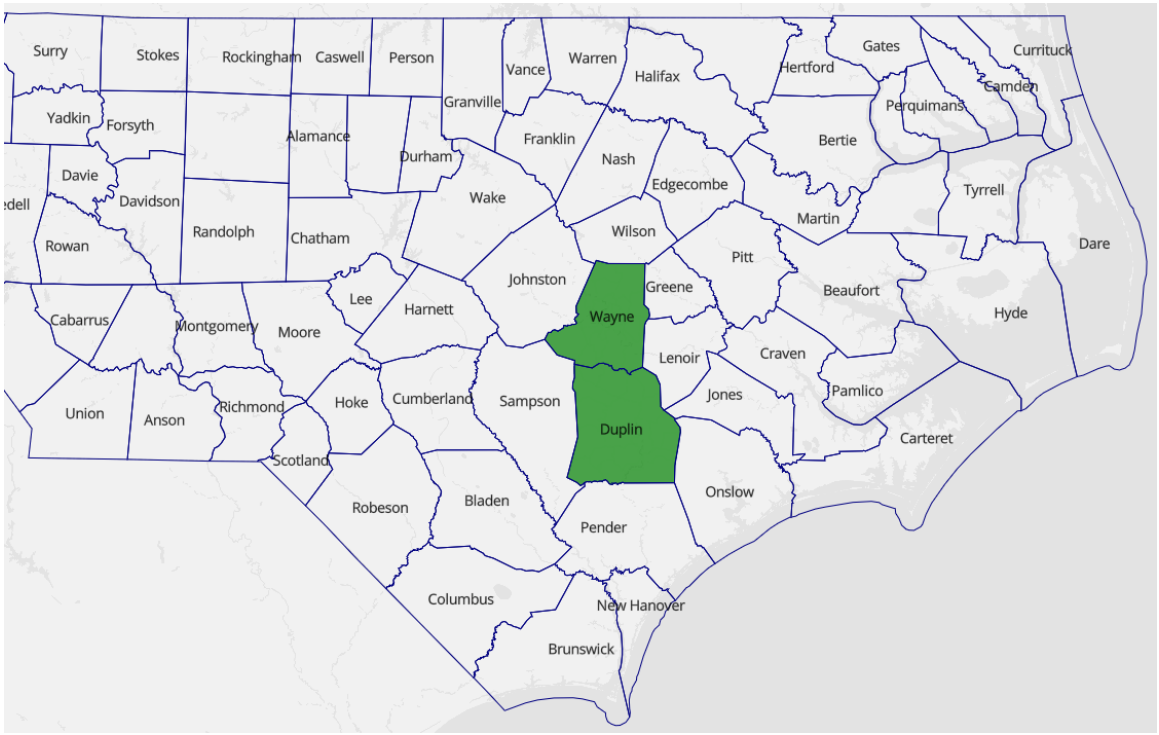
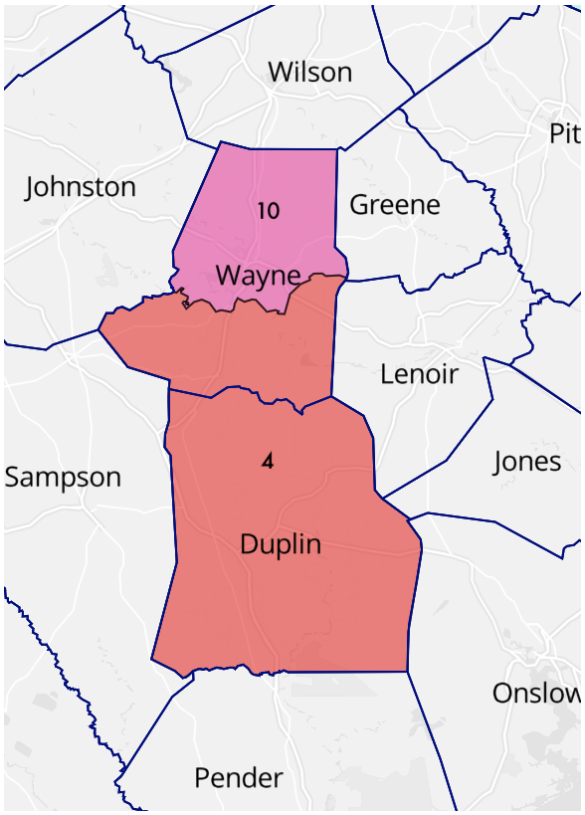
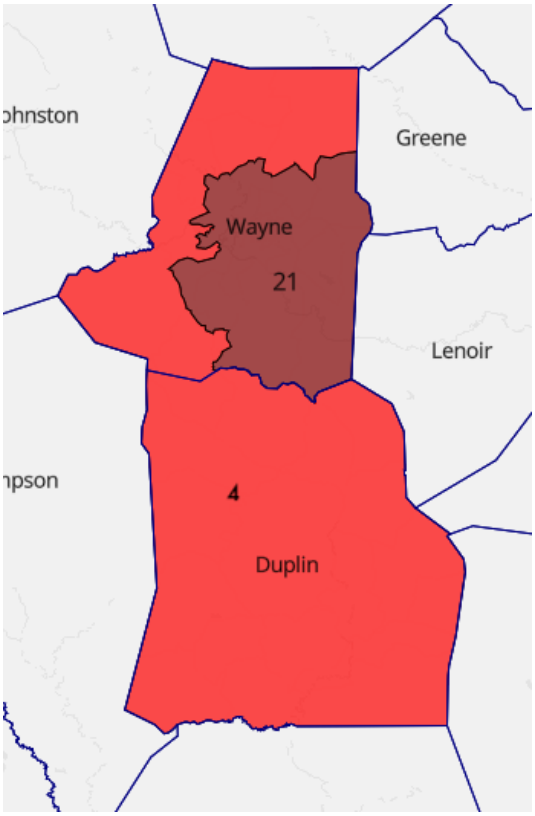


Figure 24: **Map of House Enacted Plan in Duplin and Wayne County Cluster**

(a) Enacted Map



(b) Duchin Map

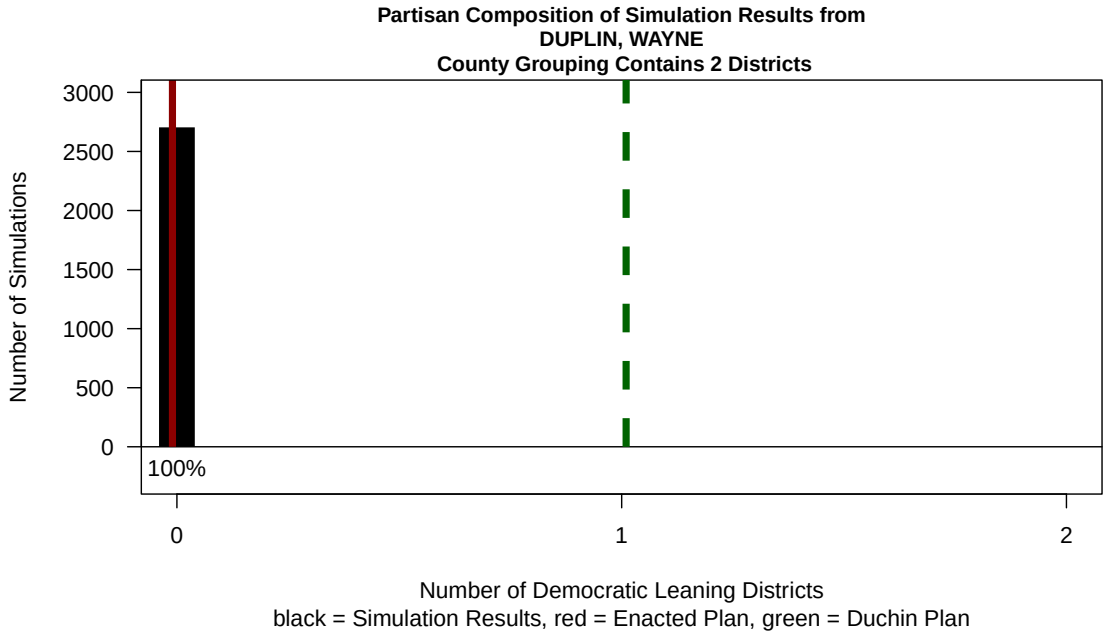


Partisan Lean of Districts

District:	Enacted Plan	Duchin Plan
4	0.41	0.36
10 (21 in Duchin)	0.46	0.51

Note: Partisan index is based on the two-party vote average of 11 statewide partisan elections between 2014-2020.

Figure 25: **Distribution of Partisan Districts from Simulations in Duplin and Wayne House County Cluster**



Note: Distribution of likely district partisanship based on the statewide partisan elections index calculated for each of the simulation results. The black bars show the distribution from the simulation results, with the percentage of simulations that generate each of the various possible number of Democratic seats in the cluster shown below each bar. The red vertical line shows the number of Democratic leaning seats in the Enacted Map in the same cluster, and the vertical dashed green line shows the number of Democratic leaning seats in the Duchin Map in the cluster.

Table 7: Simulation Results by Individual Elections

Duplin and Wayne House County Cluster

Number of Democratic Leaning Districts:			
	0	1	2
Individual Elections:			
2020 President	**100%**	0%	0%
2020 Senate	**100%**	0%	0%
2020 Governor	**100%**	0%	0%
2020 Lt. Governor	**100%**	0%	0%
2020 Attorney General	**100%**	0%	0%
2016 President	**100%**	0%	0%
2016 Senate	**100%**	0%	0%
2016 Governor	**100%**	0%	0%
2016 Lt. Governor	**100%**	0%	0%
2016 Attorney General	**95%**	5%	0%
2014 Senate	**95%**	5%	0%

Note: Each row shows the percent of simulations that produce the number of Democratic leaning districts using the election or election index indicated in the row. The bolded number in each row is the number of Democratic leaning districts produced by the Enacted Plan using the equivalent election. For example, using the 2020 Presidential election 100% of the simulations produce 0 Democratic leaning districts. The Enacted Plan does as well, as the '0 District' cell is bolded in that row.

6.7 Nash and Wilson House County Grouping

The Nash-Wilson House county grouping contains 2 districts. In the Enacted Map these are Districts 24 and 25. The county cluster has an overall partisan index of 0.52, which is slightly Democratic. After conducting 50,000 initial simulations to create two districts in this cluster, I discard any simulations that contain more county traversals than the Enacted Plan. This leaves 41,476 remaining simulated maps. Next, I discard any simulations in which the average compactness score of the districts in the simulations is not as large or larger than the compactness score of the Enacted Map. This leaves 14,569 simulated maps, each containing two districts.

A map of the location of this county cluster in relation to the rest of the state is shown in Figure 26. A map of the Enacted Map's district boundaries and the Duchin Map's district boundaries within this county grouping are shown in Figure 27.

The distribution of district partisanship based on the statewide partisan elections index calculated for each of the simulation results is shown in Figure 28. The black bars show the distribution from the simulation results, with the percentage of simulations that generate each of the various possible number of Democratic seats in the cluster shown below each bar. The red vertical line shows the number of Democratic leaning seats in the Enacted Map in the same cluster, and the vertical dashed green line shows the number of Democratic leaning seats in the Duchin Map in the cluster. In 100% of the simulations there are 2 Democratic leaning districts. The Enacted Map is in alignment with the modal outcome of the simulations by also creating 2 Democratic districts. The Duchin Map also generates 2 Democratic districts.

Table 8 breaks apart the partisan index into the 11 constituent elections and shows the distribution of Democratic leaning seats generated if one were to look at each election separately. Each row shows the percent of simulations that produce the number of Democratic leaning districts using the election or election index indicated in the row. The bolded number in each row is the number of Democratic leaning districts produced by the Enacted

Plan using the equivalent election. In this case there is unanimous agreement between the modal outcome in the simulations and the Enacted Map across all 11 elections.

Figure 26: **Map of Nash and Wilson House County Cluster**

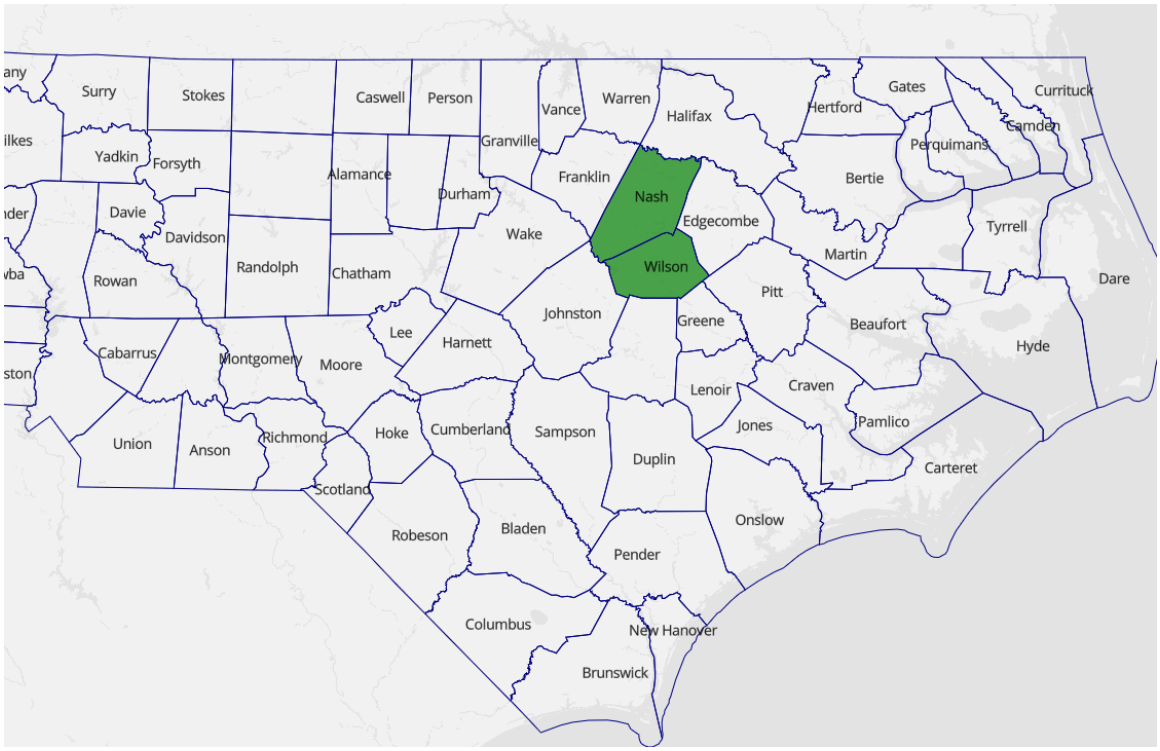
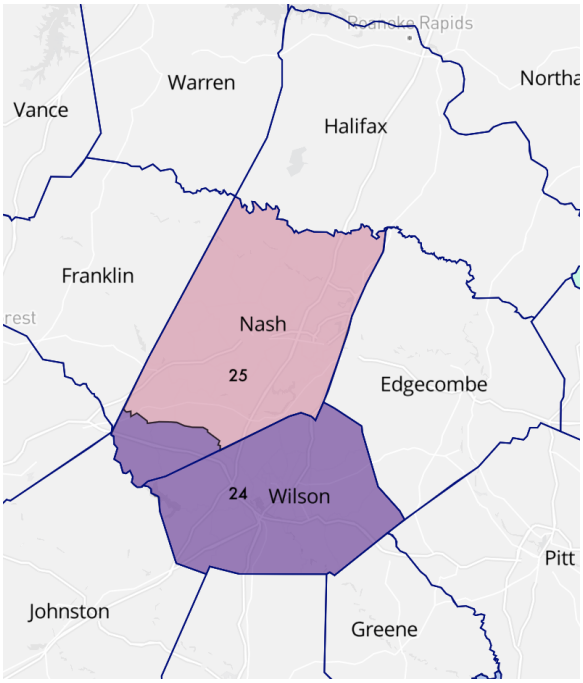
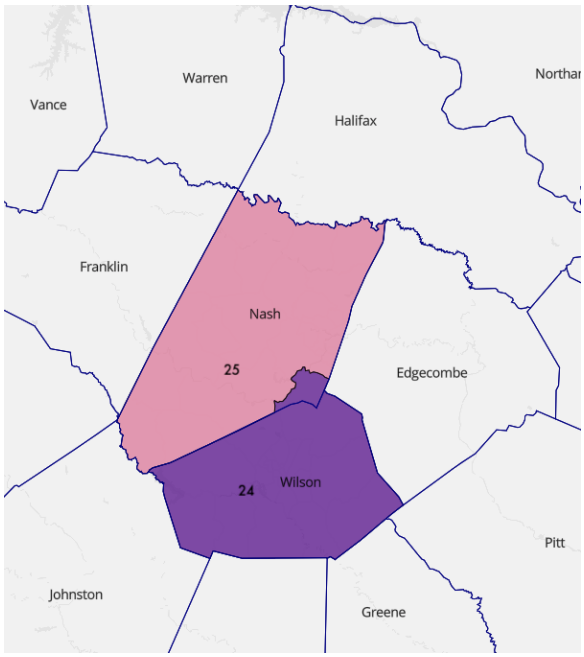


Figure 27: **Map of House Enacted Plan in Nash and Wilson County Cluster**

(a) Enacted Map



(b) Duchin Map

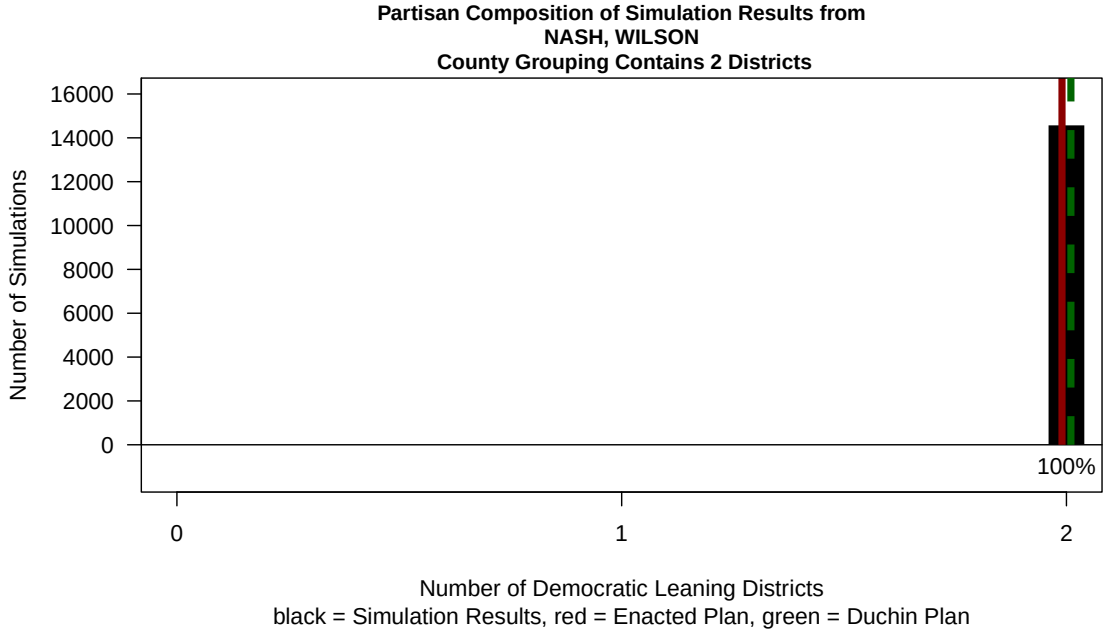


Partisan Lean of Districts

District:	Enacted Plan	Duchin Plan
24	0.52	0.52
25	0.52	0.52

Note: Partisan index is based on the two-party vote average of 11 statewide partisan elections between 2014-2020.

Figure 28: **Distribution of Partisan Districts from Simulations in Nash and Wilson House County Cluster**



Note: Distribution of likely district partisanship based on the statewide partisan elections index calculated for each of the simulation results. The black bars show the distribution from the simulation results, with the percentage of simulations that generate each of the various possible number of Democratic seats in the cluster shown below each bar. The red vertical line shows the number of Democratic leaning seats in the Enacted Map in the same cluster, and the vertical dashed green line shows the number of Democratic leaning seats in the Duchin Map in the cluster.

Table 8: Simulation Results by Individual Elections

Nash and Wilson House County Cluster

Number of Democratic Leaning Districts:			
	0	1	2
Individual Elections:			
2020 President	0%	**88%**	12%
2020 Senate	0%	0%	**100%**
2020 Governor	0%	0%	**100%**
2020 Lt. Governor	0%	**88%**	12%
2020 Attorney General	0%	0%	**100%**
2016 President	0%	0%	**100%**
2016 Senate	0%	0%	**100%**
2016 Governor	0%	0%	**100%**
2016 Lt. Governor	0%	0%	**100%**
2016 Attorney General	0%	0%	**100%**
2014 Senate	0%	**88%**	12%

Note: Each row shows the percent of simulations that produce the number of Democratic leaning districts using the election or election index indicated in the row. The bolded number in each row is the number of Democratic leaning districts produced by the Enacted Plan using the equivalent election. For example, using the 2020 Presidential election 88% of the simulations produce 1 Democratic leaning districts. The Enacted Plan does as well, as the '1 District' cell is bolded in that row.

6.8 Caswell and Orange House County Grouping

The Caswell-Orange House county grouping contains 2 districts. In the Enacted Map these are Districts 50 and 56. The county cluster has an overall partisan index of 0.71, which is strongly Democratic. After conducting 50,000 initial simulations to create two districts in this cluster, I discard any simulations that contain more county traversals than the Enacted Plan. This leaves 50,000 simulated maps since in this case all of the simulation results only include one county traversal, as does the Enacted Map. Next, I discard any simulations in which the average compactness score of the districts in the simulations is not as large or larger than the compactness score of the Enacted Map. This leaves 40,012 simulated maps, each containing two districts.

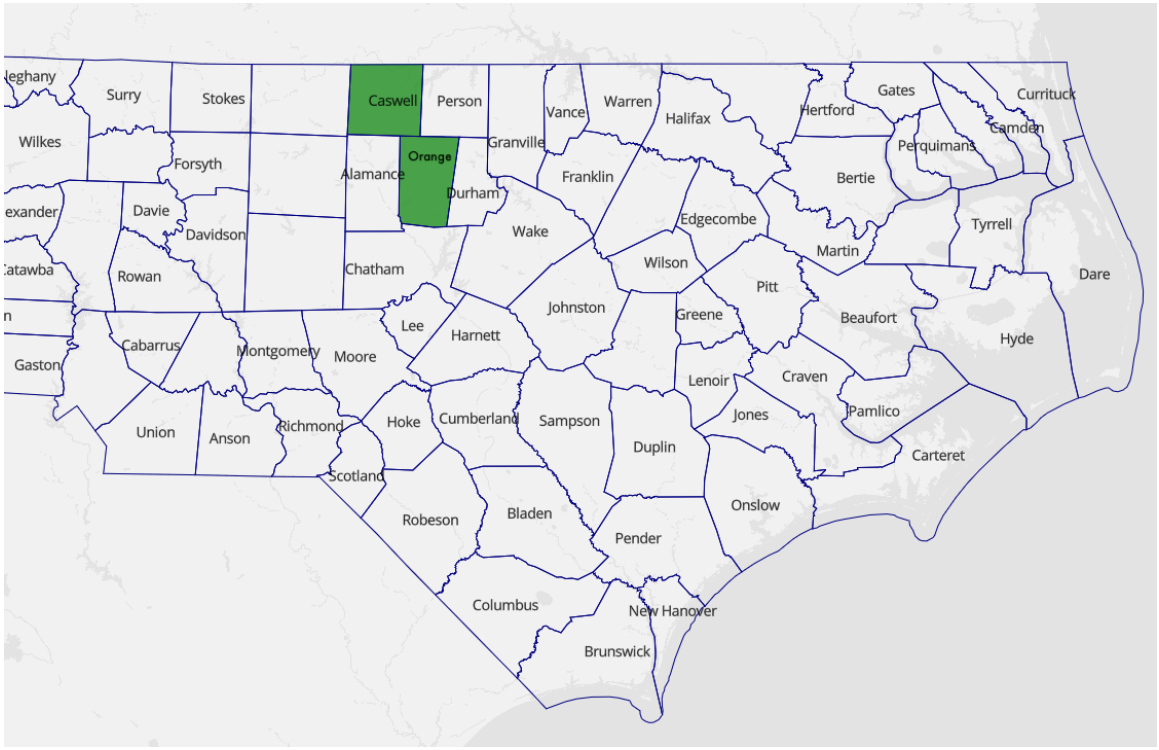
A map of the location of this county cluster in relation to the rest of the state is shown in Figure 29. A map of the Enacted Map's district boundaries and the Duchin Map's district boundaries within this county grouping are shown in Figure 30.

The distribution of district partisanship based on the statewide partisan elections index calculated for each of the simulation results is shown in Figure 31. The black bars show the distribution from the simulation results, with the percentage of simulations that generate each of the various possible number of Democratic seats in the cluster shown below each bar. The red vertical line shows the number of Democratic leaning seats in the Enacted Map in the same cluster, and the vertical dashed green line shows the number of Democratic leaning seats in the Duchin Map in the cluster. In 100% of the simulations there are 2 Democratic leaning districts. The Enacted Map is in alignment with the modal outcome of the simulations by also creating 2 Democratic districts. The Duchin Map also generates 2 Democratic districts.

Table 9 breaks apart the partisan index into the 11 constituent elections and shows the distribution of Democratic leaning seats generated if one were to look at each election separately. Each row shows the percent of simulations that produce the number of Democratic leaning districts using the election or election index indicated in the row. The bolded

number in each row is the number of Democratic leaning districts produced by the Enacted Plan using the equivalent election. In this case there is unanimous agreement between the modal outcome in the simulations and the Enacted Map across all 11 elections.

Figure 29: **Map of Caswell and Orange House County Cluster**



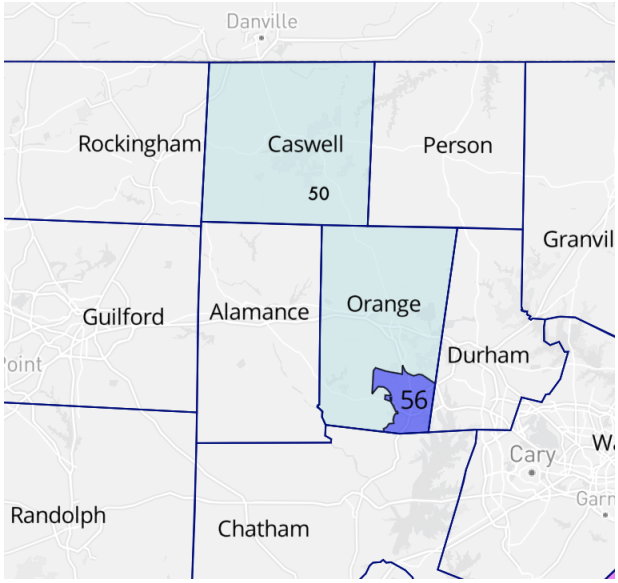
Partisan Lean of Districts

District:	Enacted Plan	Duchin Plan
50	0.57	0.56
56	0.85	0.85

Note: Partisan index is based on the two-party vote average of 11 statewide partisan elections between 2014-2020.

Figure 30: **Map of House Enacted Plan in Caswell and Orange County Cluster**

(a) Enacted Map



(b) Duchin Map

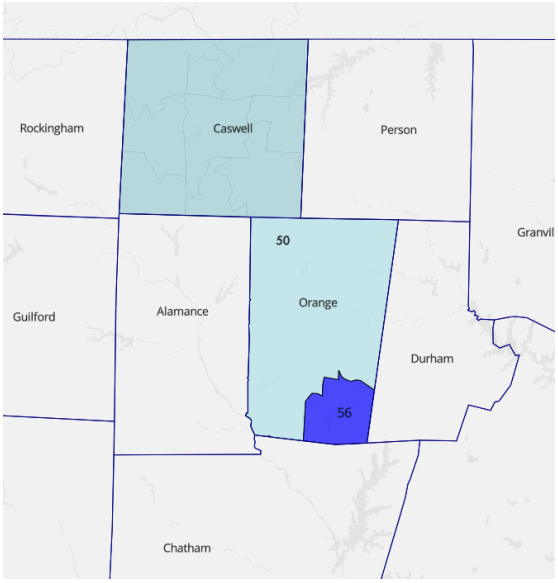
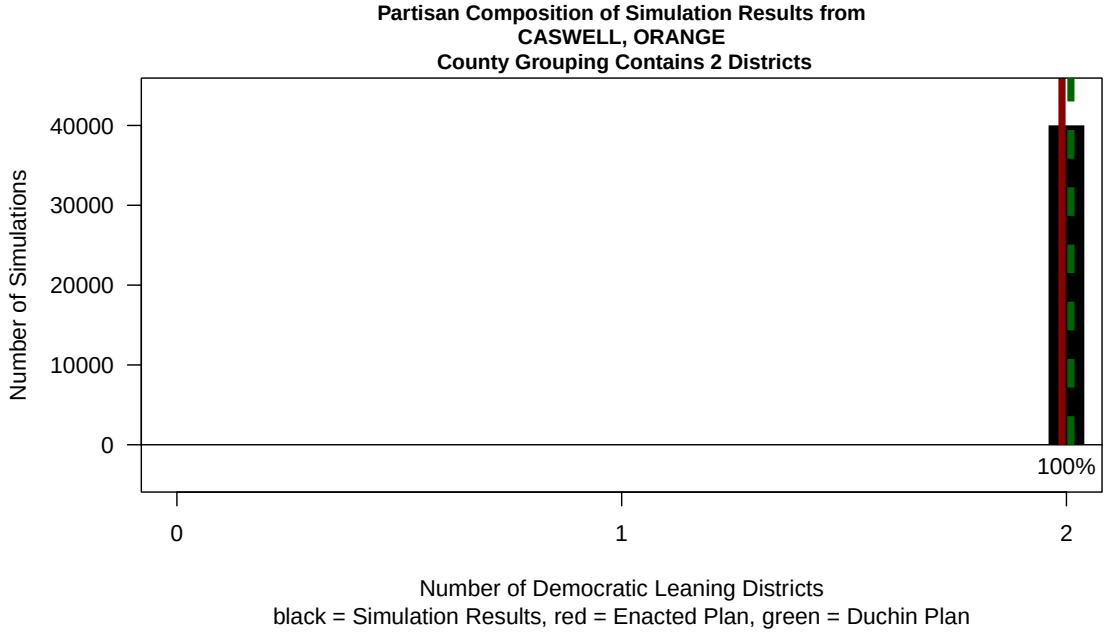


Figure 31: **Distribution of Partisan Districts from Simulations in Caswell and Orange House County Cluster**



Note: Distribution of likely district partisanship based on the statewide partisan elections index calculated for each of the simulation results. The black bars show the distribution from the simulation results, with the percentage of simulations that generate each of the various possible number of Democratic seats in the cluster shown below each bar. The red vertical line shows the number of Democratic leaning seats in the Enacted Map in the same cluster, and the vertical dashed green line shows the number of Democratic leaning seats in the Duchin Map in the cluster.

Table 9: Simulation Results by Individual Elections

Caswell and Orange House County Cluster

Number of Democratic Leaning Districts:			
	0	1	2
Individual Elections:			
2020 President	0%	0%	**100%**
2020 Senate	0%	0%	**100%**
2020 Governor	0%	0%	**100%**
2020 Lt. Governor	0%	0%	**100%**
2020 Attorney General	0%	0%	**100%**
2016 President	0%	0%	**100%**
2016 Senate	0%	0%	**100%**
2016 Governor	0%	0%	**100%**
2016 Lt. Governor	0%	0%	**100%**
2016 Attorney General	0%	0%	**100%**
2014 Senate	0%	0%	**100%**

Note: Each row shows the percent of simulations that produce the number of Democratic leaning districts using the election or election index indicated in the row. The bolded number in each row is the number of Democratic leaning districts produced by the Enacted Plan using the equivalent election. For example, using the 2020 Presidential election 100% of the simulations produce 2 Democratic leaning districts. The Enacted Plan does as well, as the '2 District' cell is bolded in that row.

6.9 Alexander, Surry, and Wilkes House County Grouping

The Alexander-Surry-Wilkes House county grouping contains 2 districts. In the Enacted Map these are Districts 90 and 94. The county cluster has an overall partisan index of 0.25, which is strongly Republican. After conducting 50,000 initial simulations to create two districts in this cluster, I discard any simulations that contain more county traversals than the Enacted Plan. This leaves 49,931 simulated maps. Next, I discard any simulations in which the average compactness score of the districts in the simulations is not as large or larger than the compactness score of the Enacted Map. This leaves 20,124 simulated maps, each containing two districts.

A map of the location of this county cluster in relation to the rest of the state is shown in Figure 32. A map of the Enacted Map's district boundaries and the Duchin Map's district boundaries within this county grouping are shown in Figure 33.

The distribution of district partisanship based on the statewide partisan elections index calculated for each of the simulation results is shown in Figure 34. The black bars show the distribution from the simulation results, with the percentage of simulations that generate each of the various possible number of Democratic seats in the cluster shown below each bar. The red vertical line shows the number of Democratic leaning seats in the Enacted Map in the same cluster, and the vertical dashed green line shows the number of Democratic leaning seats in the Duchin Map in the cluster. In 100% of the simulations there are 0 Democratic leaning districts. The Enacted Map is in alignment with the modal outcome of the simulations by also creating 0 Democratic districts. The Duchin Map also generates 0 Democratic districts.

Table 10 breaks apart the partisan index into the 11 constituent elections and shows the distribution of Democratic leaning seats generated if one were to look at each election separately. Each row shows the percent of simulations that produce the number of Democratic leaning districts using the election or election index indicated in the row. The bolded number in each row is the number of Democratic leaning districts produced by the Enacted

Plan using the equivalent election. In this case there is unanimous agreement between the modal outcome in the simulations and the Enacted Map across all 11 elections.

Figure 32: **Map of Alexander, Surry, and Wilkes County House County Cluster**

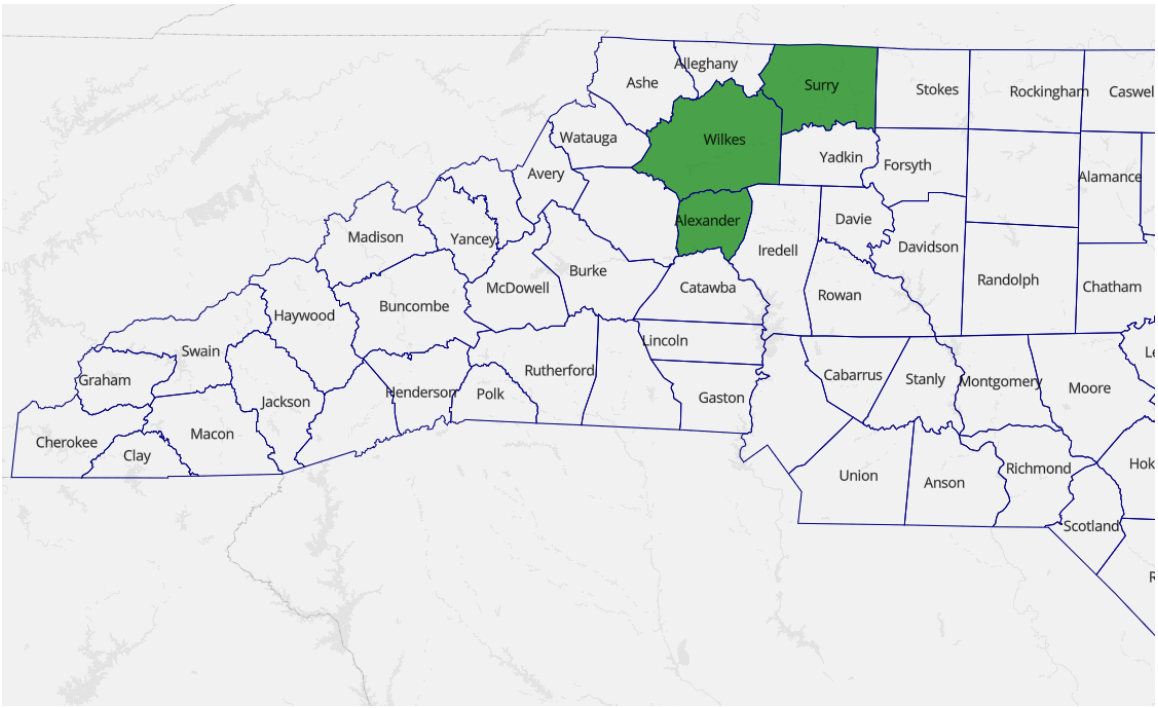
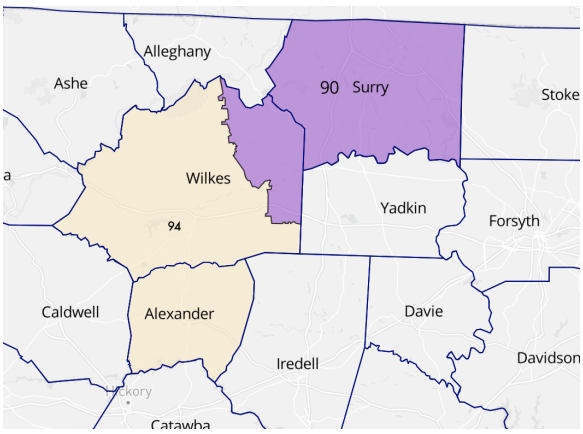
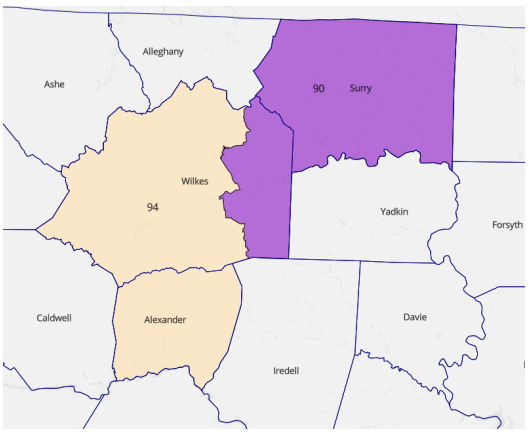


Figure 33: **Map of House Enacted Plan in Alexander, Surry, and Wilkes County Cluster**

(a) Enacted Map



(b) Duchin Map

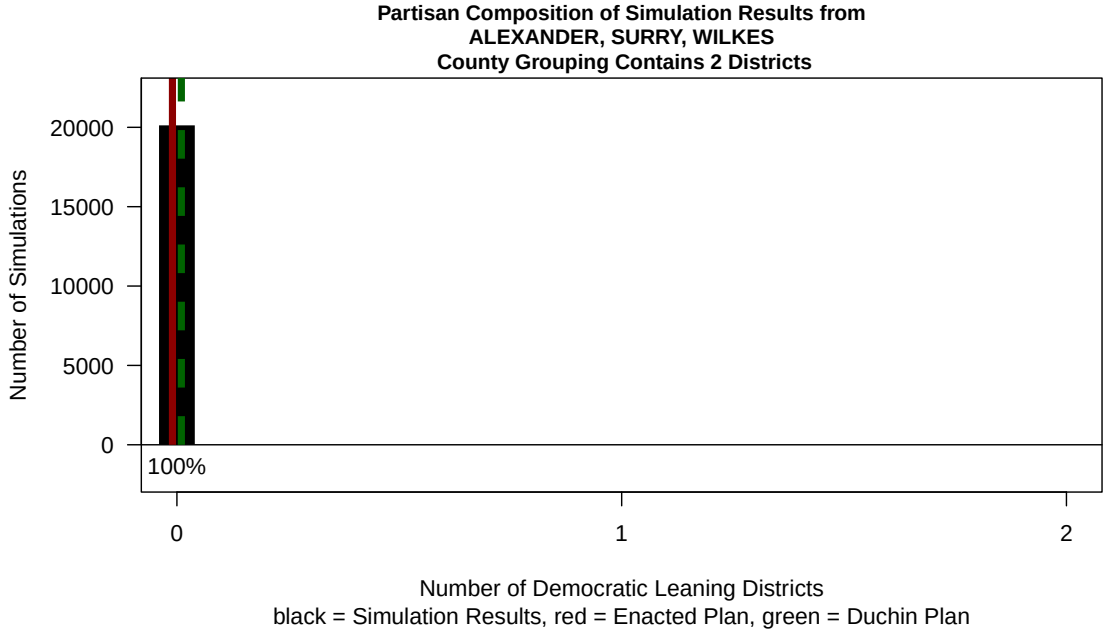


Partisan Lean of Districts

District:	Enacted Plan	Duchin Plan
90	0.26	0.26
94	0.25	0.25

Note: Partisan index is based on the two-party vote average of 11 statewide partisan elections between 2014-2020.

Figure 34: **Distribution of Partisan Districts from House Simulations in Alexander, Surry, and Wilkes CountyCluster**



Note: Distribution of likely district partisanship based on the statewide partisan elections index calculated for each of the simulation results. The black bars show the distribution from the simulation results, with the percentage of simulations that generate each of the various possible number of Democratic seats in the cluster shown below each bar. The red vertical line shows the number of Democratic leaning seats in the Enacted Map in the same cluster, and the vertical dashed green line shows the number of Democratic leaning seats in the Duchin Map in the cluster.

Table 10: Simulation Results by Individual Elections

Alexander, Surry, and Wilkes House County Cluster

Number of Democratic Leaning Districts:			
	0	1	2
Individual Elections:			
2020 President	**100%**	0%	0%
2020 Senate	**100%**	0%	0%
2020 Governor	**100%**	0%	0%
2020 Lt. Governor	**100%**	0%	0%
2020 Attorney General	**100%**	0%	0%
2016 President	**100%**	0%	0%
2016 Senate	**100%**	0%	0%
2016 Governor	**100%**	0%	0%
2016 Lt. Governor	**100%**	0%	0%
2016 Attorney General	**100%**	0%	0%
2014 Senate	**100%**	0%	0%

Note: Each row shows the percent of simulations that produce the number of Democratic leaning districts using the election or election index indicated in the row. The bolded number in each row is the number of Democratic leaning districts produced by the Enacted Plan using the equivalent election. For example, using the 2020 Presidential election 100% of the simulations produce 0 Democratic leaning districts. The Enacted Plan does as well, as the '0 District' cell is bolded in that row.

6.10 Franklin, Granville, and Vance House County Grouping

The Franklin-Granville-Vance House county grouping contains 2 districts. In the Enacted Map these are Districts 32 and 7. The county cluster has an overall partisan index of 0.51, which is very slightly Democratic. After conducting 50,000 initial simulations to create two districts in this cluster, I discard any simulations that contain more county traversals than the Enacted Plan. This leaves 17,823 simulated maps. Next, I discard any simulations in which the average compactness score of the districts in the simulations is not as large or larger than the compactness score of the Enacted Map. This leaves 7,682 simulated maps, each containing two districts.

A map of the location of this county cluster in relation to the rest of the state is shown in Figure 35. A map of the Enacted Map's district boundaries and the Duchin Map's district boundaries within this county grouping are shown in Figure 36.

The distribution of district partisanship based on the statewide partisan elections index calculated for each of the simulation results is shown in Figure 37. The black bars show the distribution from the simulation results, with the percentage of simulations that generate each of the various possible number of Democratic seats in the cluster shown below each bar. The red vertical line shows the number of Democratic leaning seats in the Enacted Map in the same cluster, and the vertical dashed green line shows the number of Democratic leaning seats in the Duchin Map in the cluster. In 100% of the simulations there is 1 Democratic leaning district. The Enacted Map is in alignment with the modal outcome of the simulations by also creating 1 Democratic district. The Duchin Map also generates 1 Democratic district.

Table 11 breaks apart the partisan index into the 11 constituent elections and shows the distribution of Democratic leaning seats generated if one were to look at each election separately. Each row shows the percent of simulations that produce the number of Democratic leaning districts using the election or election index indicated in the row. The bolded number in each row is the number of Democratic leaning districts produced by the Enacted

Plan using the equivalent election. In this case there is unanimous agreement between the modal outcome in the simulations and the Enacted Map across all 11 elections.

Figure 35: **Map of Franklin, Granville, and Vance House County Cluster**

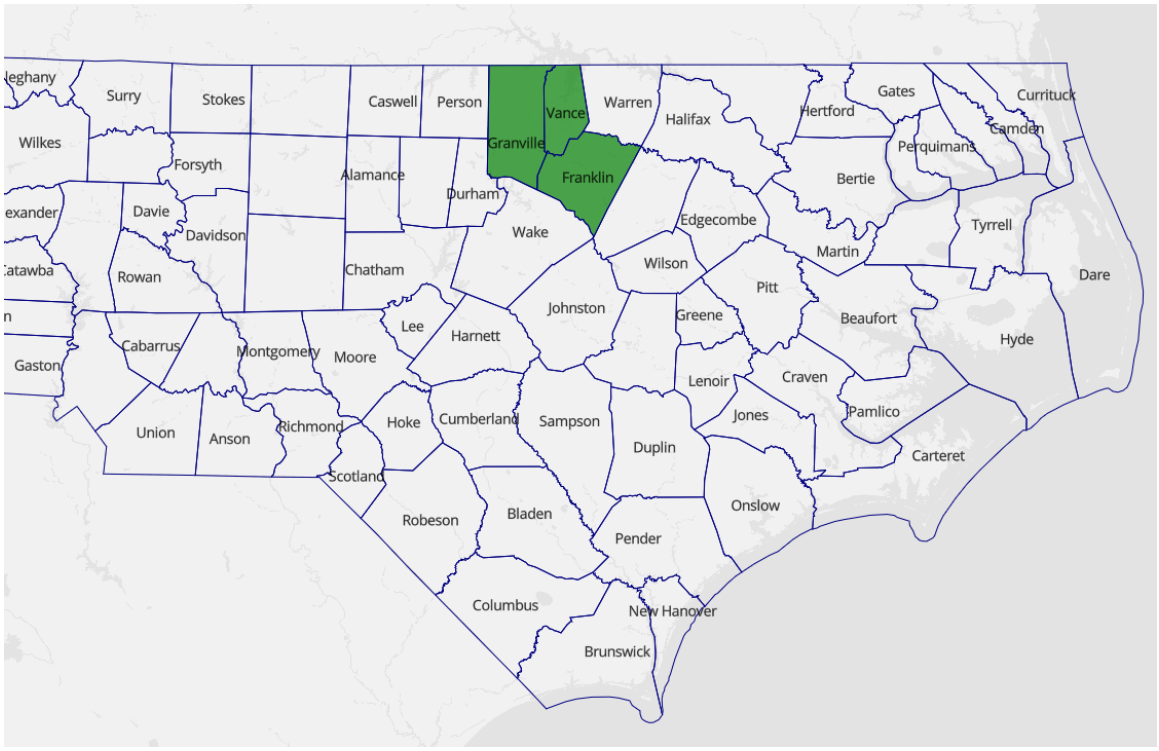
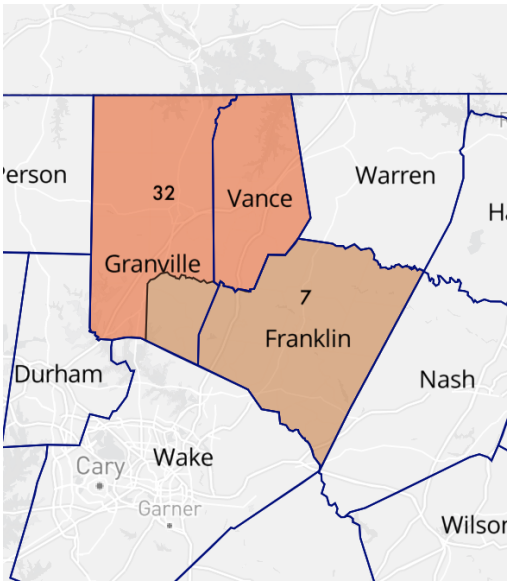
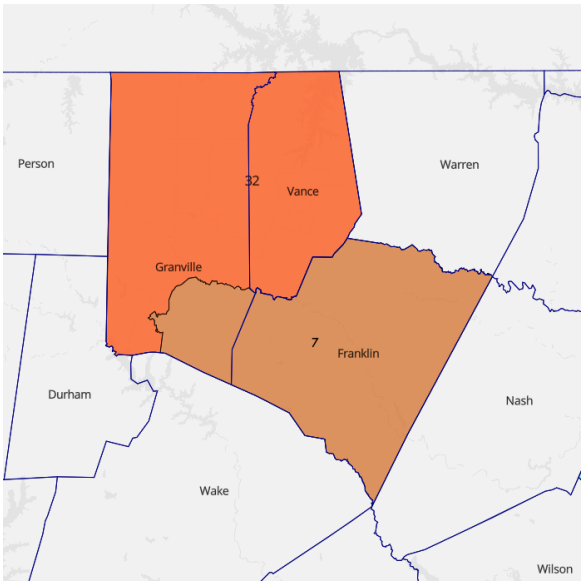


Figure 36: **Map of House Enacted Plan in Franklin, Granville, and Vance County Cluster**

(a) Enacted Map



(b) Duchin Map

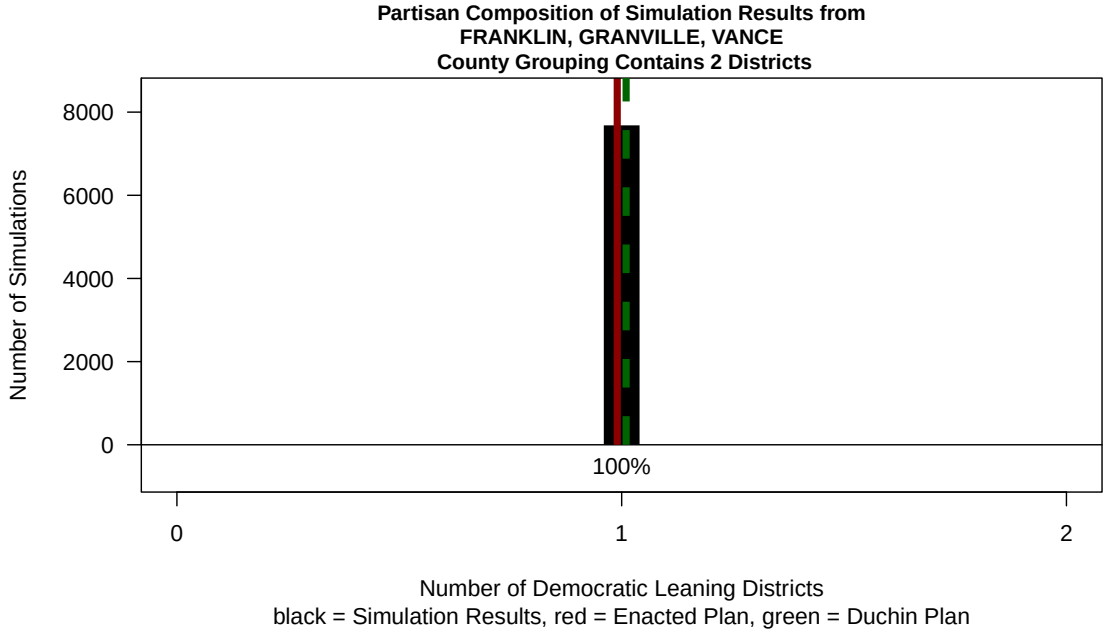


Partisan Lean of Districts

District:	Enacted Plan	Duchin Plan
7	0.44	0.44
32	0.58	0.58

Note: Partisan index is based on the two-party vote average of 11 statewide partisan elections between 2014-2020.

Figure 37: **Distribution of Partisan Districts from Simulations in Franklin, Granville, and Vance House County Cluster**



Note: Distribution of likely district partisanship based on the statewide partisan elections index calculated for each of the simulation results. The black bars show the distribution from the simulation results, with the percentage of simulations that generate each of the various possible number of Democratic seats in the cluster shown below each bar. The red vertical line shows the number of Democratic leaning seats in the Enacted Map in the same cluster, and the vertical dashed green line shows the number of Democratic leaning seats in the Duchin Map in the cluster.

Table 11: Simulation Results by Individual Elections

Franklin, Granville, and Vance House County Cluster

Number of Democratic Leaning Districts:			
	0	1	2
Individual Elections:			
2020 President	0%	**100%**	0%
2020 Senate	0%	**100%**	0%
2020 Governor	0%	**100%**	0%
2020 Lt. Governor	0%	**100%**	0%
2020 Attorney General	0%	**100%**	0%
2016 President	0%	**100%**	0%
2016 Senate	0%	**100%**	0%
2016 Governor	0%	**100%**	0%
2016 Lt. Governor	0%	**100%**	0%
2016 Attorney General	0%	**100%**	0%
2014 Senate	0%	**100%**	0%

Note: Each row shows the percent of simulations that produce the number of Democratic leaning districts using the election or election index indicated in the row. The bolded number in each row is the number of Democratic leaning districts produced by the Enacted Plan using the equivalent election. For example, using the 2020 Presidential election 100% of the simulations produce 1 Democratic leaning district. The Enacted Plan does as well, as the '1 District' cell is bolded in that row.

6.11 Alleghany, Ashe, Caldwell, and Watauga House County Grouping

The Alleghany-Ashe-Caldwell-Watauga House county grouping contains 2 districts. In the Enacted Map these are Districts 93 and 87. The county cluster has an overall partisan index of 0.36, which is strongly Republican. After conducting 50,000 initial simulations to create two districts in this cluster, I discard any simulations that contain more county traversals than the Enacted Plan. This leaves 47,843 simulated maps. Next, I discard any simulations in which the average compactness score of the districts in the simulations is not as large or larger than the compactness score of the Enacted Map. This leaves only six unique maps that are as compact as the Enacted Plan.

A map of the location of this county cluster in relation to the rest of the state is shown in Figure 38. A map of the Enacted Map's district boundaries and the Duchin Map's district boundaries within this county grouping are shown in Figure 39.

Because there are only six maps that fit the criteria I use of equal population, county traversals, and compactness equal to or better than the Enacted Map, I do not present the distribution of district partisanship for the simulations here. It is sufficient to say that in the Enacted Map, the Duchin map, and the six remaining simulations, all create 2 Republican districts and 0 Democratic leaning districts, regardless of the index or election used. Table 12 shows this below.

Figure 38: **Map of Alleghany, Ashe, Caldwell, and Watauga House County Cluster**

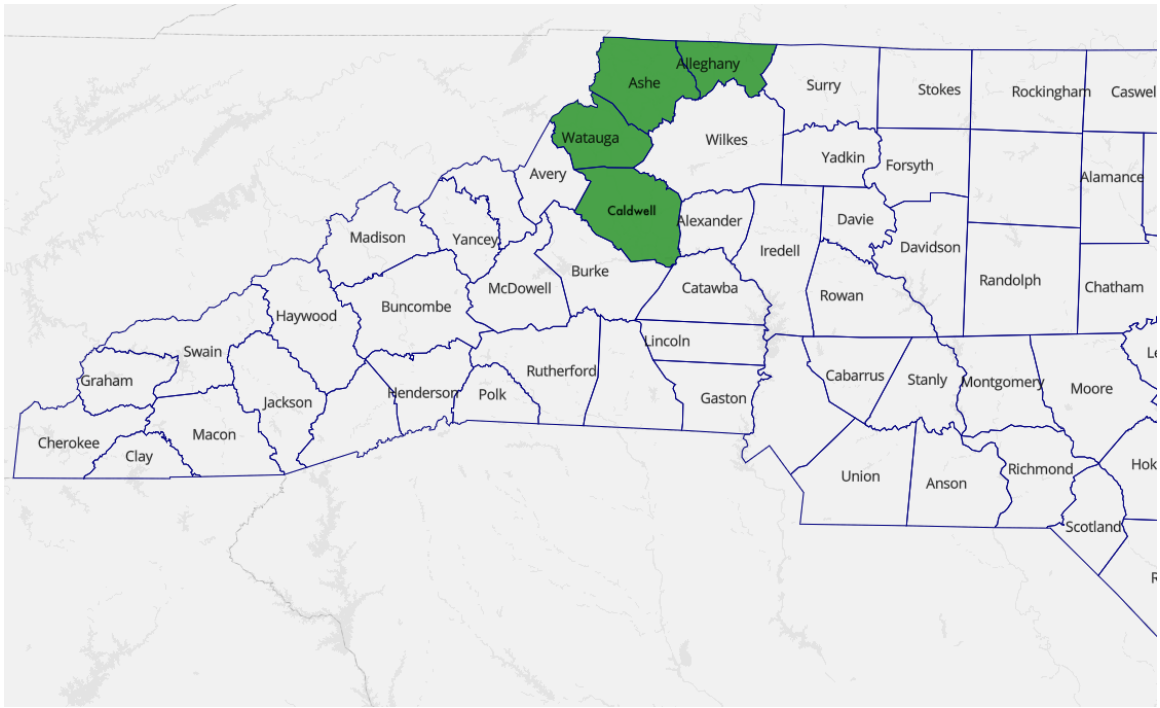
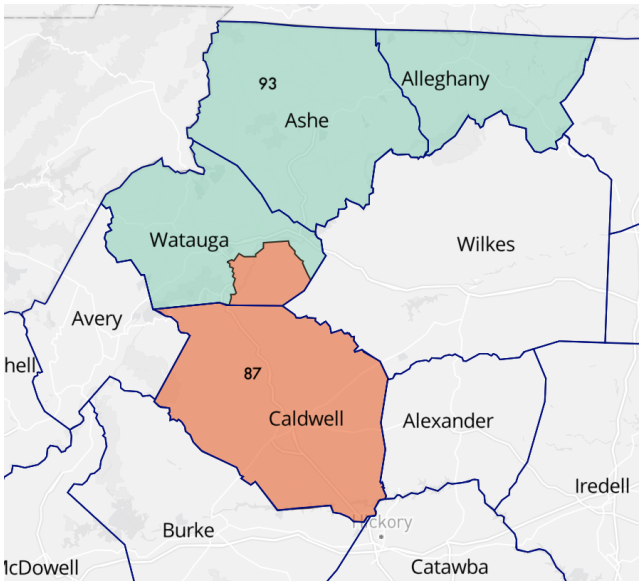
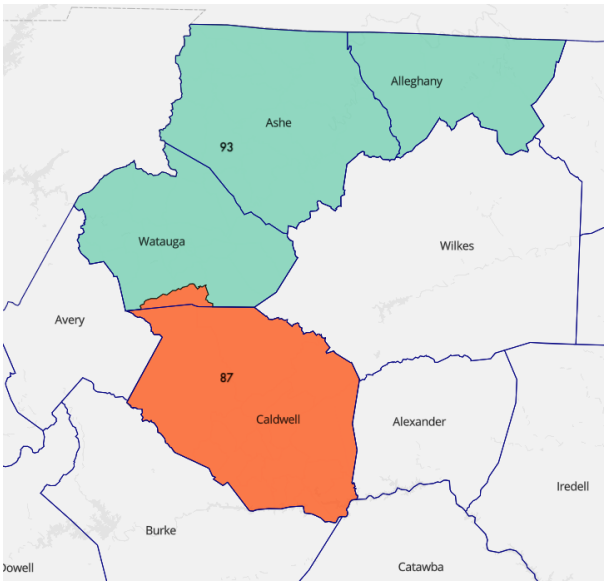


Figure 39: **Map of House Enacted Plan inAlleghany, Ashe, Caldwell, and Watauga County Cluster**

(a) Enacted Map



(b) Duchin Map



Partisan Lean of Districts

District:	Enacted Plan	Duchin Plan
87	0.28	0.27
93	0.43	0.43

Note: Partisan index is based on the two-party vote average of 11 statewide partisan elections between 2014-2020.

Table 12: Simulation Results by Individual Elections

Alleghany, Ashe, Caldwell, and Watauga House County Cluster

Number of Democratic Leaning Districts:			
	0	1	2
Election Indices:	Percentage of Simulations		
All Elections Index	**100%**	0%	0%
Individual Elections:			
2020 President	**100%**	0%	0%
2020 Senate	**100%**	0%	0%
2020 Governor	**100%**	0%	0%
2020 Lt. Governor	**100%**	0%	0%
2020 Attorney General	**100%**	0%	0%
2016 President	**100%**	0%	0%
2016 Senate	**100%**	0%	0%
2016 Governor	**100%**	0%	0%
2016 Lt. Governor	**100%**	0%	0%
2016 Attorney General	**100%**	0%	0%
2014 Senate	**100%**	0%	0%

Note: Each row shows the percent of simulations that produce the number of Democratic leaning districts using the election or election index indicated in the row. The bolded number in each row is the number of Democratic leaning districts produced by the Enacted Plan using the equivalent election. For example, using the 2020 Presidential election 100% of the simulations produce 0 Democratic leaning districts. The Enacted Plan does as well, as the '0 District' cell is bolded in that row.

6.12 Beaufort, Chowan, Currituck, Dare, Hyde, Pamlico, Perquimans, Tyrrell, and Washington House County Grouping

The Beaufort-Chowan-Currituck-Dare-Hyde-Pamlico-Perquimans-Tyrrell-Washington House county grouping contains 2 districts. In the Enacted Map these are Districts 1 and 79. The county cluster has an overall partisan index of 0.39, which is strongly Republican. After conducting 50,000 initial simulations to create two districts in this cluster, I discard any simulations that contain more county traversals than the Enacted Plan. This leaves 379 simulated maps. Next, I discard any simulations in which the average compactness score of the districts in the simulations is not as large or larger than the compactness score of the Enacted Map. This leaves only two unique maps that are as compact as the Enacted Plan.

A map of the location of this county cluster in relation to the rest of the state is shown in Figure 40. A map of the Enacted Map's district boundaries and the Duchin Map's district boundaries within this county grouping are shown in Figure 41.

Because there are only two maps that fit the criteria I use of equal population, county traversals, and compactness equal to or better than the Enacted Map, I do not present the distribution of district partisanship for the simulations here. It is sufficient to say that in the Enacted Map, the Duchin map, and the two remaining simulations, all create 2 Republican districts and 0 Democratic leaning districts, regardless of the index or election used. Table 13 shows this below.

Figure 40: **Map of Beaufort, Chowan, Currituck, Dare, Hyde, Pamlico, Perquimans, Tyrrell, and Washington House County Cluster**

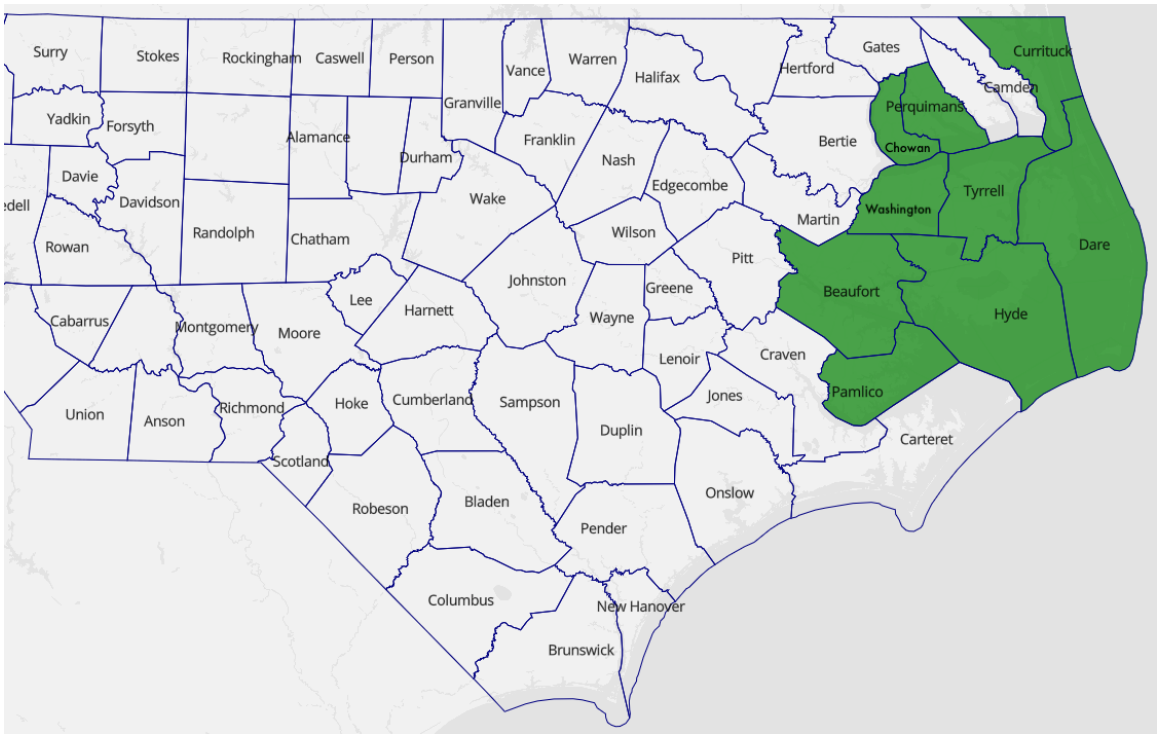
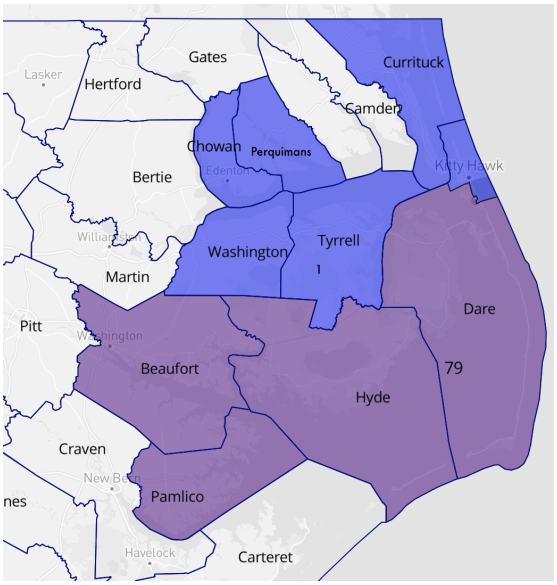
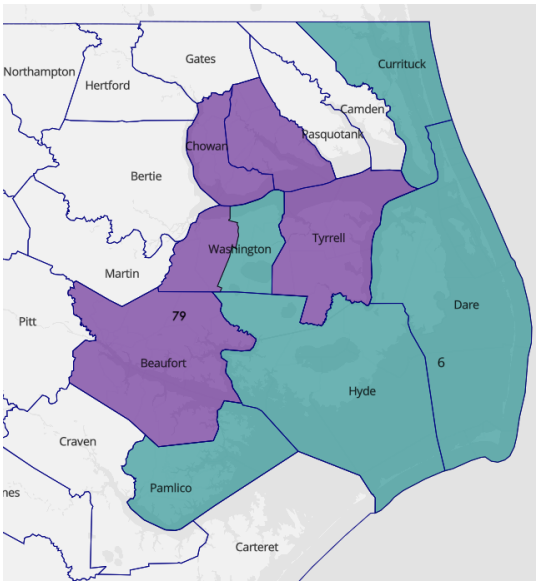


Figure 41: **Map of House Enacted Plan in Beaufort, Chowan, Currituck, Dare, Hyde, Pamlico, Perquimans, Tyrrell, and Washington County Cluster**

(a) Enacted Map



(b) Duchin Map



Partisan Lean of Districts

District:	Enacted Plan	Duchin Plan
1 (6 in Duchin)	0.39	0.36
79	0.39	0.41

Note: Partisan index is based on the two-party vote average of 11 statewide partisan elections between 2014-2020.

Table 13: Simulation Results by Individual Elections

Beaufort, Chowan, Currituck, Dare, Hyde, Pamlico, Perquimans, Tyrrell, and Washington House County Cluster

Number of Democratic Leaning Districts:			
	0	1	2
Election Indices:	Percentage of Simulations		
All Elections Index	**100%**	0%	0%
Individual Elections:			
2020 President	**100%**	0%	0%
2020 Senate	**100%**	0%	0%
2020 Governor	**100%**	0%	0%
2020 Lt. Governor	**100%**	0%	0%
2020 Attorney General	**100%**	0%	0%
2016 President	**100%**	0%	0%
2016 Senate	**100%**	0%	0%
2016 Governor	**100%**	0%	0%
2016 Lt. Governor	**100%**	0%	0%
2016 Attorney General	**100%**	0%	0%
2014 Senate	**100%**	0%	0%

Note: Each row shows the percent of simulations that produce the number of Democratic leaning districts using the election or election index indicated in the row. The bolded number in each row is the number of Democratic leaning districts produced by the Enacted Plan using the equivalent election. For example, using the 2020 Presidential election 100% of the simulations produce 0 Democratic leaning districts. The Enacted Plan does as well, as the '0 District' cell is bolded in that row.

6.13 Buncombe House County Grouping

The Buncombe House county grouping contains 3 districts. In the Enacted Map these are Districts 114, 115, and 116. The county cluster has an overall partisan index of 0.60, which is moderately Democratic. After conducting 50,000 initial simulations to create three districts in this cluster, I would normally discard any simulations that contain more county traversals than the Enacted Plan. However, this grouping contains only one county, so all of the simulations will contain the same number of traversals as the Enacted Map. Next, I discard any simulations in which the average compactness score of the districts in the simulations is not as large or larger than the compactness score of the Enacted Map. This leaves 38,664 simulated maps, each containing three districts.

A map of the location of this county cluster in relation to the rest of the state is shown in Figure 42. A map of the Enacted Map's district boundaries and the Duchin Map's district boundaries within this county grouping are shown in Figure 43.

The distribution of district partisanship based on the statewide partisan elections index calculated for each of the simulation results is shown in Figure 45. The black bars show the distribution from the simulation results, with the percentage of simulations that generate each of the various possible number of Democratic seats in the cluster shown below each bar. The red vertical line shows the number of Democratic leaning seats in the Enacted Map in the same cluster, and the vertical dashed green line shows the number of Democratic leaning seats in the Duchin Map in the cluster. In 28% of the simulations there are 2 Democratic leaning districts. in 72% oft he simulations there are three Democratic leaning districts. The Enacted Map is in alignment with the minority outcome of the simulations by also creating 2 Democratic districts. The Duchin Map generates 3 Democratic districts.

Table 15 breaks apart the partisan index into the 11 constituent elections and shows the distribution of Democratic leaning seats generated if one were to look at each election separately. Each row shows the percent of simulations that produce the number of Democratic leaning districts using the election or election index indicated in the row. The bolded

number in each row is the number of Democratic leaning districts produced by the Enacted Plan using the equivalent election. In this case the Enacted Plan creates 2 Democratic leaning districts, regardless of the election considered. However, the frequency with which the simulations produce 2 Democratic districts varies from a low of 2% in the 2020 Governor race to a 51% majority in the 2016 Presidential race.

One consideration for why the Enacted Plan diverges from the Duchin Plan and the modal outcome of the simulations is because it keeps a larger portion of the town of Asheville, the county seat and largest city in Buncombe County, in fewer districts. Figure 44 shows a map of the city and how the two different plans divide the city. The Duchin Plan splits Asheville nearly equally across all three districts in a pie shape while the Enacted Plan keeps much more of Asheville within two districts. There is a small portion of the southern most part of the city in District 116. The tactic of dividing Democratic cities in a 'pinwheel' or 'pizza' shape and grouping those 'slices' with more Republican suburban and exurban areas is a classic tactic to generate more Democratic districts and overcome the geographic clustering that is common among Democratic voters. The Enacted Plan keeps much more of Asheville within two districts. Table 14 shows the percent of Asheville voters in each district in each plan. It is clear that the Duchin plan splits Ashville into three roughly equal parts while the Enacted Plan places a much larger majority of Asheville into only two districts.

Table 14: Division of Asheville in Enacted Plan and Duchin Plan

	Percent of Asheville in district	
District:	Enacted Plan	Duchin Plan
114	55.6	27.7
115	30.9	39.9
116	13.5	32.5
Total:	100%	100%

Note: Population number for city by district for Enacted Plan from: `https://ncleg.gov/Files/GIS/Plans_Main/Senate_2021/SL%202021-173%20Senate%20-%20StatPack%20Report.pdf` Population numbers for city by district for Duchin Plan from Dave's Redistricting online. `https://davesredistricting.org/`

Figure 42: **Map of Buncombe House County Cluster**

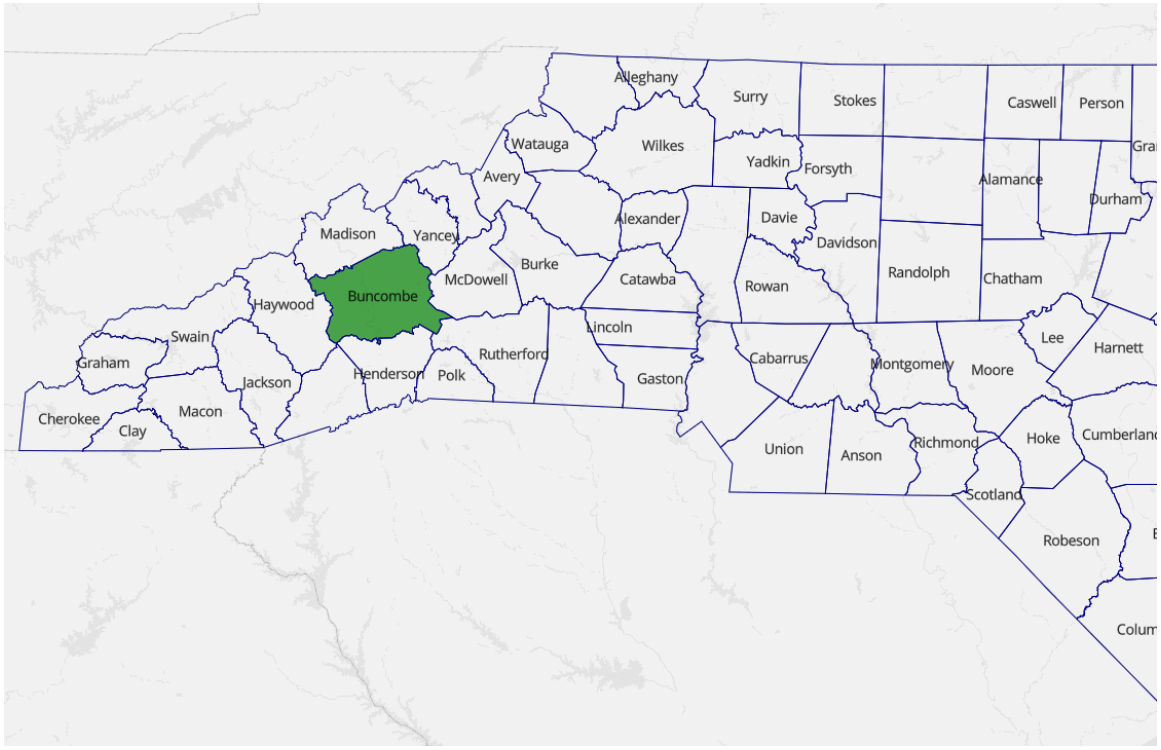
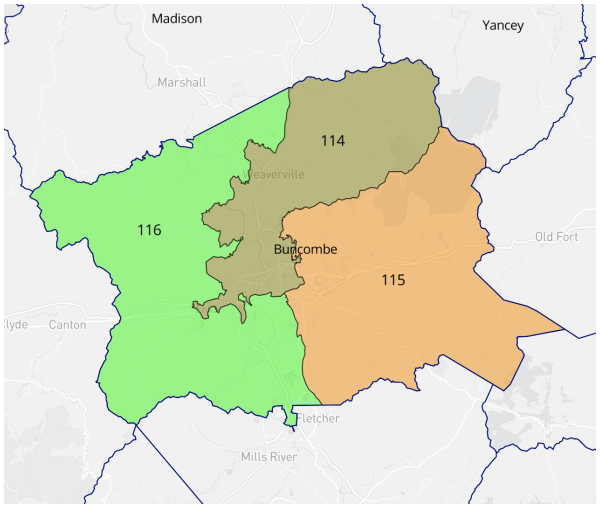
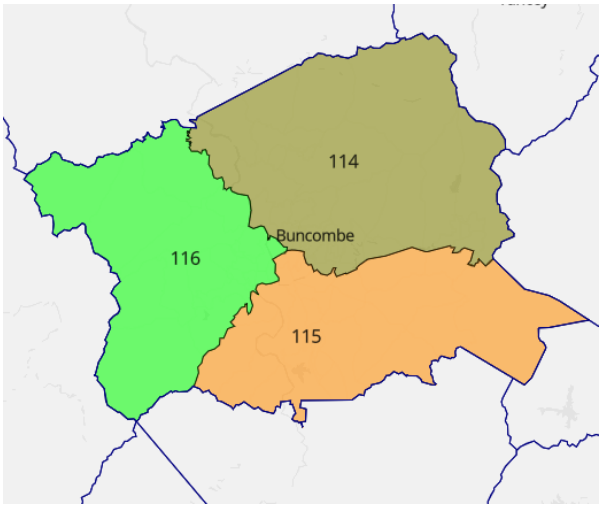


Figure 43: **Map of House Enacted Plan and Duchin Plan in Buncombe County Cluster**

(a) Enacted Map



(b) Duchin Map



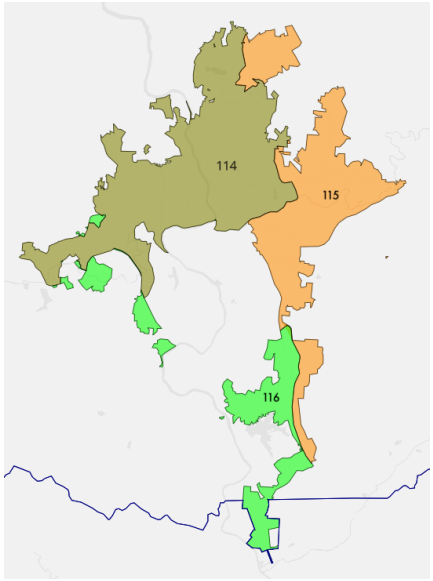
Partisan Lean of Districts

District:	Enacted Plan	Duchin Plan
114	0.72	0.62
115	0.60	0.60
116	0.46	0.57

Note: Partisan index is based on the two-party vote average of 11 statewide partisan elections between 2014-2020.

Figure 44: **Map of Asheville Divisions in Buncombe County Cluster**

(a) Enacted Map



(b) Duchin Map

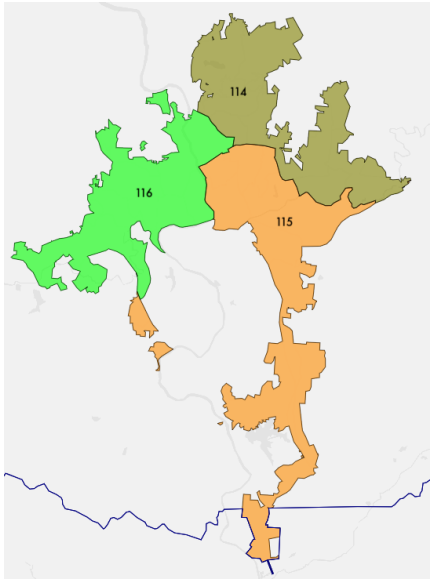
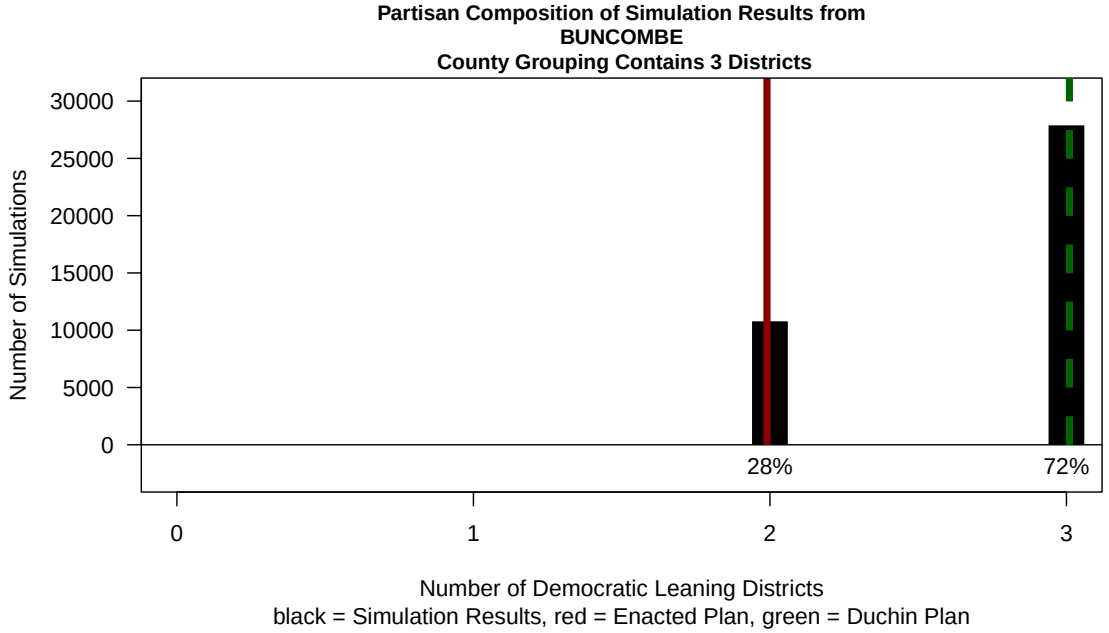


Figure 45: **Distribution of Partisan Districts from Simulations in Buncombe House County Cluster**



Note: Distribution of likely district partisanship based on the statewide partisan elections index calculated for each of the simulation results. The black bars show the distribution from the simulation results, with the percentage of simulations that generate each of the various possible number of Democratic seats in the cluster shown below each bar. The red vertical line shows the number of Democratic leaning seats in the Enacted Map in the same cluster, and the vertical dashed green line shows the number of Democratic leaning seats in the Duchin Map in the cluster.

Table 15: Simulation Results by Individual Elections

Buncombe House County Cluster

Number of Democratic Leaning Districts:				
	0	1	2	3
Individual Elections:				
2020 President	0%	0%	**26%**	74%
2020 Senate	0%	0%	**23%**	77%
2020 Governor	0%	0%	**2%**	98%
2020 Lt. Governor	0%	0%	**31%**	69%
2020 Attorney General	0%	0%	**16%**	84%
2016 President	0%	1%	**51%**	48%
2016 Senate	0%	1%	**46%**	53%
2016 Governor	0%	0%	**12%**	88%
2016 Lt. Governor	0%	1%	**43%**	56%
2016 Attorney General	0%	0%	**20%**	80%
2014 Senate	0%	0%	**24%**	76%

Note: Each row shows the percent of simulations that produce the number of Democratic leaning districts using the election or election index indicated in the row. The bolded number in each row is the number of Democratic leaning districts produced by the Enacted Plan using the equivalent election. For example, using the 2020 Presidential election 26% of the simulations produce 2 Democratic leaning districts. The Enacted Plan does as well, as the '2 Districts' cell is bolded in that row.

6.14 Anson and Union House County Grouping

The Anson-Union House county grouping contains 3 districts. In the Enacted Map these are Districts 55, 68 and 69. The county cluster has an overall partisan index of .37, which is strongly Republican. After conducting 50,000 initial simulations to create three districts in this cluster, I discard any simulations that contain more county traversals than the Enacted Plan. This leaves 43,555 simulated maps. Next, I discard any simulations in which the average compactness score of the districts in the simulations is not as large or larger than the compactness score of the Enacted Map. This leaves 20,759 simulated maps, each containing three districts.

A map of the location of this county cluster in relation to the rest of the state is shown in Figure 46. A map of the Enacted Map's district boundaries and the Duchin Map's district boundaries within this county grouping are shown in Figure 47.

The distribution of district partisanship based on the statewide partisan elections index calculated for each of the simulation results is shown in Figure 48. The black bars show the distribution from the simulation results, with the percentage of simulations that generate each of the various possible number of Democratic seats in the cluster shown below each bar. The red vertical line shows the number of Democratic leaning seats in the Enacted Map in the same cluster, and the vertical dashed green line shows the number of Democratic leaning seats in the Duchin Map in the cluster. In 100% of the simulations there are 0 Democratic leaning districts. The Enacted Map is in alignment with the modal outcome of the simulations by also creating 0 Democratic districts. The Duchin Map also generates 0 Democratic districts.

Table 16 breaks apart the partisan index into the 11 constituent elections and shows the distribution of Democratic leaning seats generated if one were to look at each election separately. Each row shows the percent of simulations that produce the number of Democratic leaning districts using the election or election index indicated in the row. The bolded number in each row is the number of Democratic leaning districts produced by the Enacted

Plan using the equivalent election. In this case there is unanimous agreement between the modal outcome in the simulations and the Enacted Map across all 11 elections.

Figure 46: **Map of Anson and Union House County Cluster**

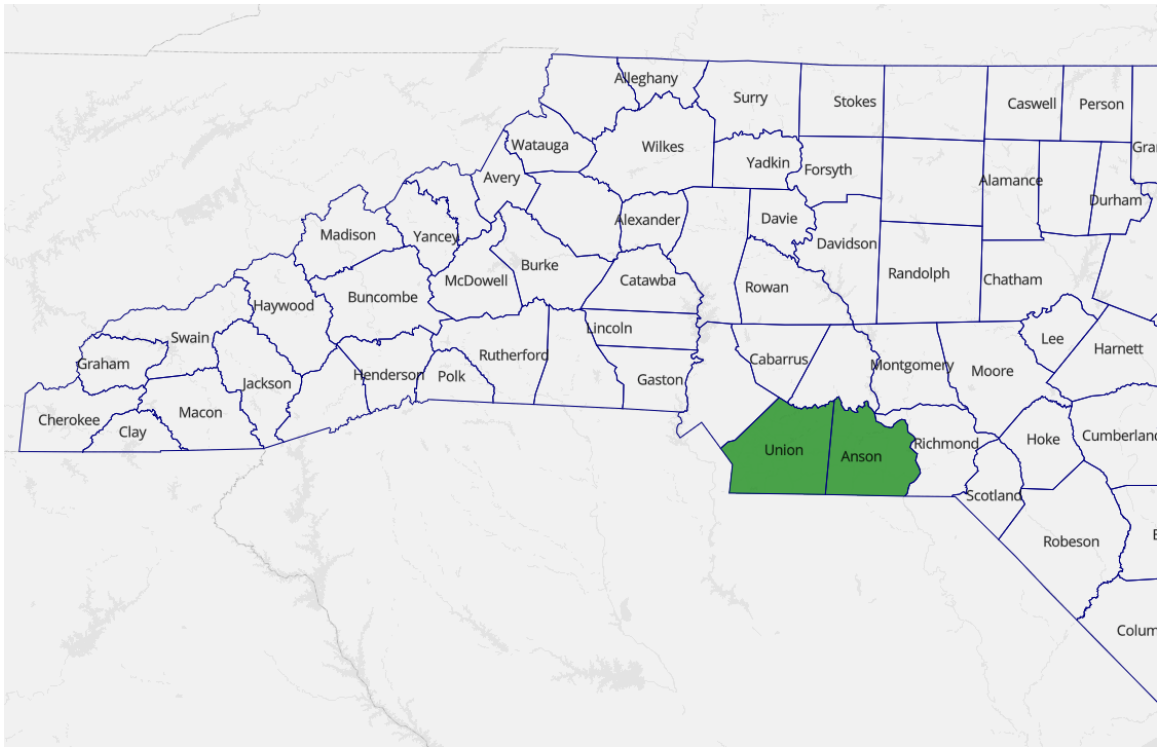
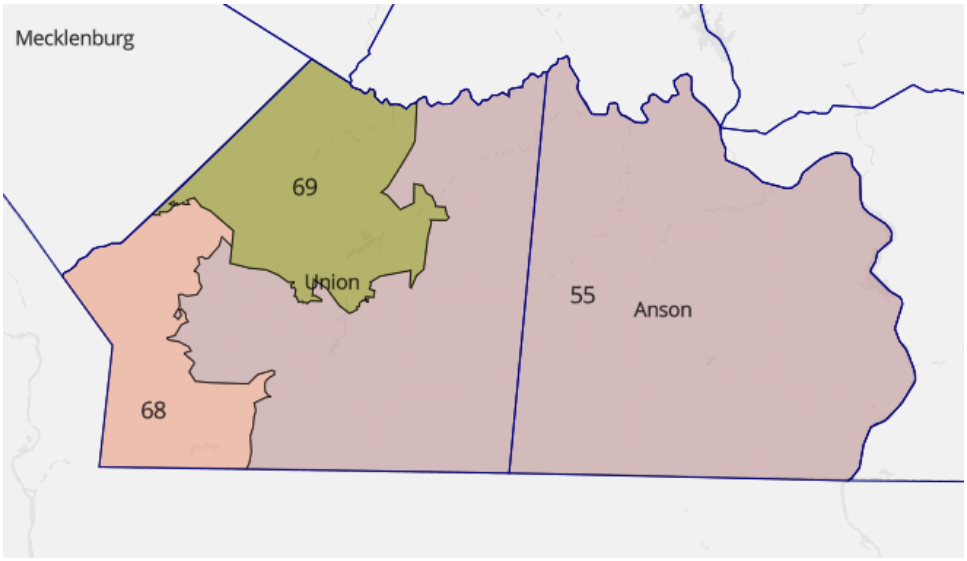
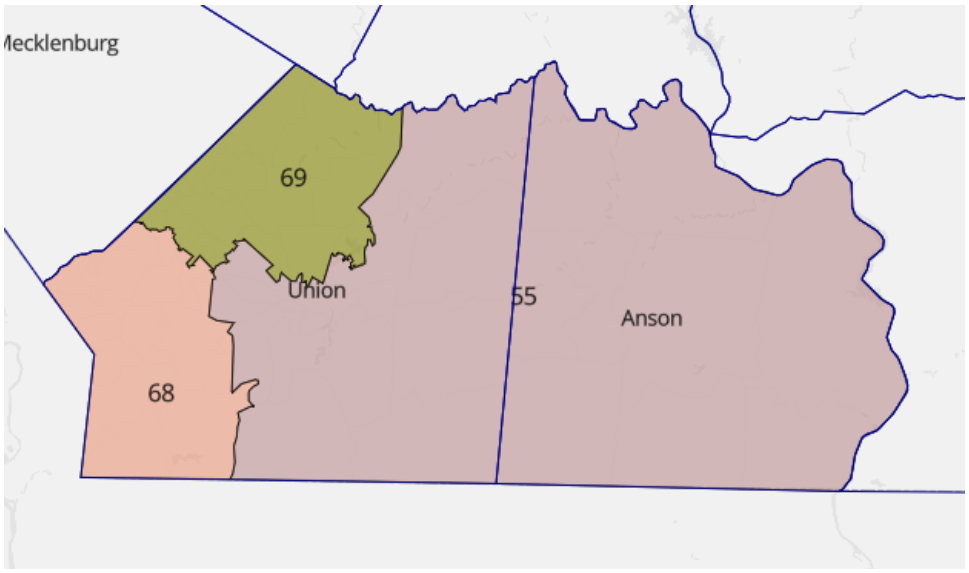


Figure 47: **Map of House Enacted Plan in Anson and Union House County Cluster**

(a) Enacted Map



(b) Duchin Map

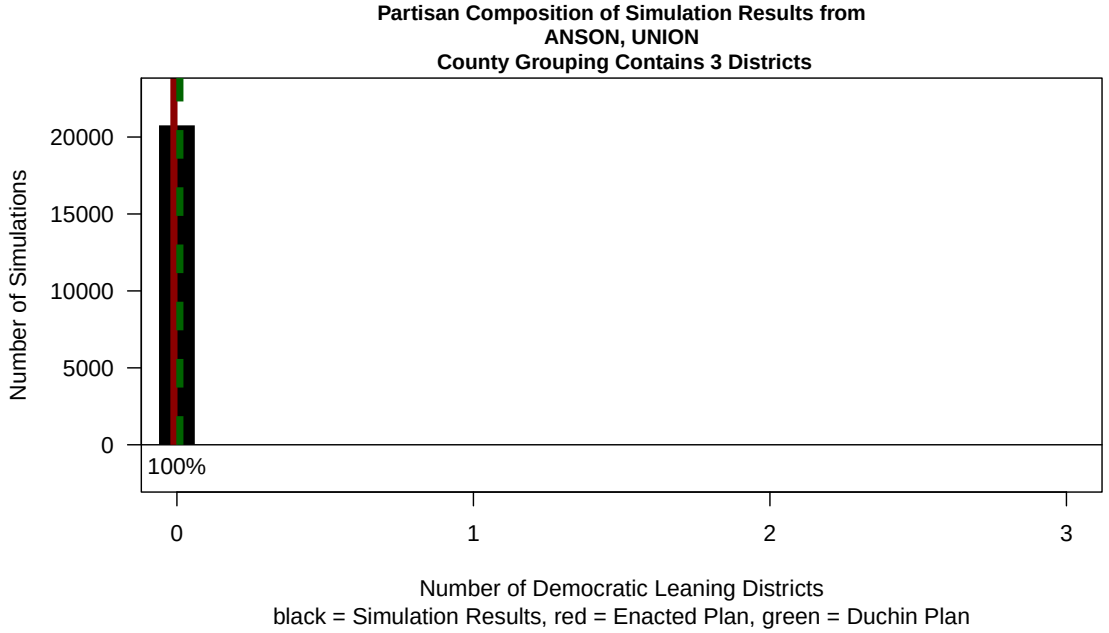


Partisan Lean of Districts

District:	Enacted Plan	Duchin Plan
55	0.41	0.44
68	0.36	0.35
69	0.35	0.34

Note: Partisan index is based on the two-party vote average of 11 statewide partisan elections between 2014-2020.

Figure 48: **Distribution of Partisan Districts from Simulations in Anson and Union House County Cluster**



Note: Distribution of likely district partisanship based on the statewide partisan elections index calculated for each of the simulation results. The black bars show the distribution from the simulation results, with the percentage of simulations that generate each of the various possible number of Democratic seats in the cluster shown below each bar. The red vertical line shows the number of Democratic leaning seats in the Enacted Map in the same cluster, and the vertical dashed green line shows the number of Democratic leaning seats in the Duchin Map in the cluster.

Table 16: Simulation Results by Individual Elections

Anson and Union House County Cluster

Number of Democratic Leaning Districts:				
	0	1	2	3
Individual Elections:				
2020 President	**100%**	0%	0%	0%
2020 Senate	**100%**	0%	0%	0%
2020 Governor	**100%**	0%	0%	0%
2020 Lt. Governor	**100%**	0%	0%	0%
2020 Attorney General	**100%**	0%	0%	0%
2016 President	**100%**	0%	0%	0%
2016 Senate	**100%**	0%	0%	0%
2016 Governor	**100%**	0%	0%	0%
2016 Lt. Governor	**100%**	0%	0%	0%
2016 Attorney General	**100%**	0%	0%	0%
2014 Senate	**73%**	27%	0%	0%

Note: Each row shows the percent of simulations that produce the number of Democratic leaning districts using the election or election index indicated in the row. The bolded number in each row is the number of Democratic leaning districts produced by the Enacted Plan using the equivalent election. For example, using the 2020 Presidential election 100% of the simulations produce 0 Democratic leaning districts. The Enacted Plan does as well, as the '0 District' cell is bolded in that row.

6.15 Onslow and Pender House County Grouping

The Onslow-Pender House county grouping contains 3 districts. In the Enacted Map these are Districts 14, 15, and 16. The county cluster has an overall partisan index of .35, which is heavily Republican. After conducting 50,000 initial simulations to create three districts in this cluster, I discard any simulations that contain more county traversals than the Enacted Plan. This leaves 48,928 simulated maps. Next, I discard any simulations in which the average compactness score of the districts in the simulations is not as large or larger than the compactness score of the Enacted Map. This leaves 35,873 simulated maps, each containing three districts.

A map of the location of this county cluster in relation to the rest of the state is shown in Figure 49. A map of the Enacted Map's district boundaries and the Duchin Map's district boundaries within this county grouping are shown in Figure 50.

The distribution of district partisanship based on the statewide partisan elections index calculated for each of the simulation results is shown in Figure 51. The black bars show the distribution from the simulation results, with the percentage of simulations that generate each of the various possible number of Democratic seats in the cluster shown below each bar. The red vertical line shows the number of Democratic leaning seats in the Enacted Map in the same cluster, and the vertical dashed green line shows the number of Democratic leaning seats in the Duchin Map in the cluster. In 100% of the simulations there are 0 Democratic leaning districts. The Enacted Map is in alignment with the modal outcome of the simulations by also creating 0 Democratic districts. The Duchin Map also generates 0 Democratic districts.

Table 17 breaks apart the partisan index into the 11 constituent elections and shows the distribution of Democratic leaning seats generated if one were to look at each election separately. Each row shows the percent of simulations that produce the number of Democratic leaning districts using the election or election index indicated in the row. The bolded number in each row is the number of Democratic leaning districts produced by the Enacted

Plan using the equivalent election. In this case there is unanimous agreement between the modal outcome in the simulations and the Enacted Map across all 11 elections.

Figure 49: **Map of Onslow and Pender House County Cluster**

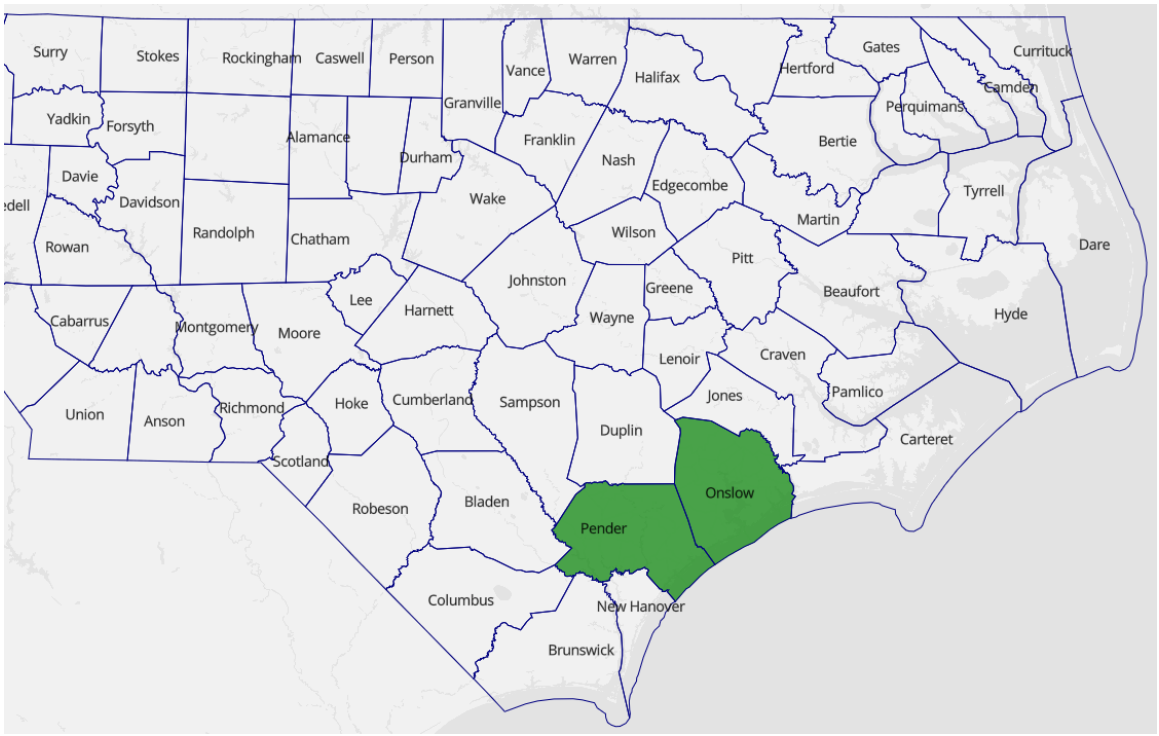
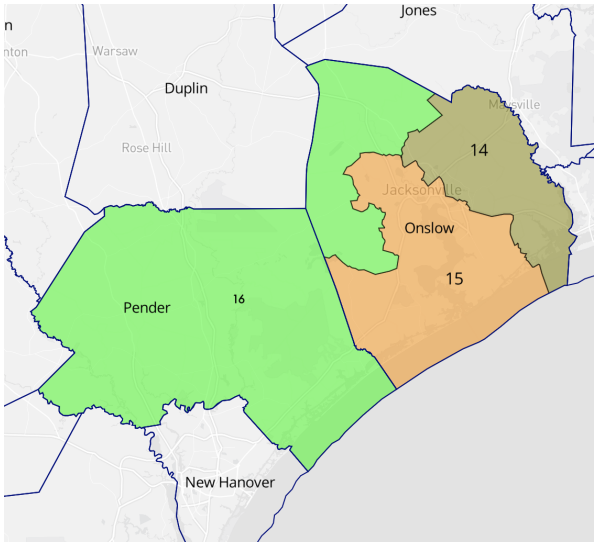
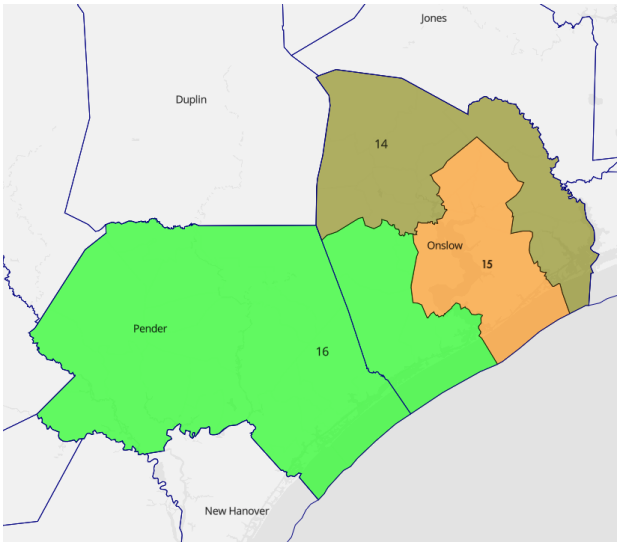


Figure 50: **Map of House Enacted Plan in Onslow and Pender County Cluster**

(a) Enacted Map



(b) Duchin Map

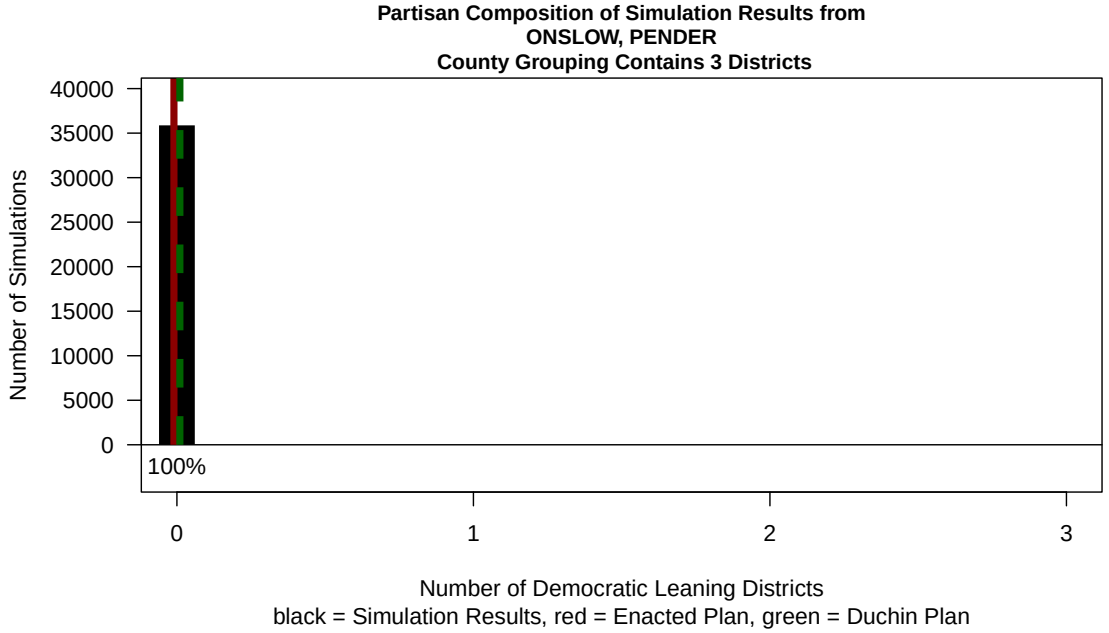


Partisan Lean of Districts

District:	Enacted Plan	Duchin Plan
14	0.39	0.29
15	0.32	0.49
16	0.33	0.33

Note: Partisan index is based on the two-party vote average of 11 statewide partisan elections between 2014-2020.

Figure 51: **Distribution of Partisan Districts from Simulations in Onslow and Pender House County Cluster**



Note: Distribution of likely district partisanship based on the statewide partisan elections index calculated for each of the simulation results. The black bars show the distribution from the simulation results, with the percentage of simulations that generate each of the various possible number of Democratic seats in the cluster shown below each bar. The red vertical line shows the number of Democratic leaning seats in the Enacted Map in the same cluster, and the vertical dashed green line shows the number of Democratic leaning seats in the Duchin Map in the cluster.

Table 17: Simulation Results by Individual Elections

Onslow and Pender House County Cluster

Number of Democratic Leaning Districts:				
	0	1	2	3
Individual Elections:				
2020 President	**100%**	0%	0%	0%
2020 Senate	**100%**	0%	0%	0%
2020 Governor	**100%**	0%	0%	0%
2020 Lt. Governor	**100%**	0%	0%	0%
2020 Attorney General	**100%**	0%	0%	0%
2016 President	**100%**	0%	0%	0%
2016 Senate	**100%**	0%	0%	0%
2016 Governor	**100%**	0%	0%	0%
2016 Lt. Governor	**100%**	0%	0%	0%
2016 Attorney General	**100%**	0%	0%	0%
2014 Senate	**100%**	0%	0%	0%

Note: Each row shows the percent of simulations that produce the number of Democratic leaning districts using the election or election index indicated in the row. The bolded number in each row is the number of Democratic leaning districts produced by the Enacted Plan using the equivalent election. For example, using the 2020 Presidential election 100% of the simulations produce 0 Democratic leaning districts. The Enacted Plan does as well, as the '0 District' cell is bolded in that row.

6.16 Cumberland House County Grouping

The Cumberland House county group contains 4 districts. In the Enacted Map these are Districts 42, 43, 44, and 45. The county cluster has an overall partisan index of .59, which is moderately Democratic. After conducting 50,000 initial simulations to create four districts in this cluster, I would normally discard any simulations that contain more county traversals than the Enacted Plan. However, Cumberland is a single county group, and so all of the simulations have the same number of traversals as the Enacted Map. Next, I discard any simulations in which the average compactness score of the districts in the simulations is not as large or larger than the compactness score of the Enacted Map. This leaves 10,521 simulated maps, each containing four districts.

A map of the location of this county cluster in relation to the rest of the state is shown in Figure 52. A map of the Enacted Map's district boundaries and the Duchin Map's district boundaries within this county grouping are shown in Figure 53.

The distribution of district partisanship based on the statewide partisan elections index calculated for each of the simulation results is shown in Figure 55. The black bars show the distribution from the simulation results, with the percentage of simulations that generate each of the various possible number of Democratic seats in the cluster shown below each bar. The red vertical line shows the number of Democratic leaning seats in the Enacted Map in the same cluster, and the vertical dashed green line shows the number of Democratic leaning seats in the Duchin Map in the cluster. In 82% of the simulations there are 3 Democratic leaning districts. The Enacted Map is in alignment with the modal outcome of the simulations by also creating 3 Democratic districts. In 18% of the simulations there are 4 Democratic leaning districts. The Duchin Map generates 4 Democratic districts. This falls outside of the 50% range of simulation results and is thus classified as a partisan outlier result.

Table 19 breaks apart the partisan index into the 11 constituent elections and shows the distribution of Democratic leaning seats generated if one were to look at each election

separately. Each row shows the percent of simulations that produce the number of Democratic leaning districts using the election or election index indicated in the row. The bolded number in each row is the number of Democratic leaning districts produced by the Enacted Plan using the equivalent election. In 5 of the 11 elections there is agreement between the modal outcome in the simulations and the Enacted Map. In 6 of the 11 elections the Enacted Plan results fall outside the middle 50% range of the simulations and would be classified as outliers.

One consideration for why the Enacted Plan diverges from the Duchin Plan is because it keeps a larger portion of the town of Fayetteville, the county seat and largest city in Cumberland County, in fewer districts. Figure 54 shows a map of the city and how the two different plans divide the city. The Duchin Plan splits Fayetteville nearly equally across all four districts in a pie shape. The tactic of dividing Democratic cities in a 'pinwheel' or 'pizza' shape and grouping those 'slices' with more Republican suburban and exurban areas is a classic tactic to generate more Democratic districts and overcome the geographic clustering that is common among Democratic voters. The Enacted Plan keeps much more of Fayetteville within three districts. A small portion of the southern most part of the city is located in District 45. Table 18 shows the percent of Fayetteville voters in each district in each plan. It is clear that the Duchin plan splits Fayetteville into 4 roughly equal parts while the Enacted Plan places a much larger majority of Fayetteville into only three districts.

Table 18: Division of Fayetteville in Enacted Plan and Duchin Plan

	Percent of Feyetville in district	
District:	Enacted Plan	Duchin Plan
42	31.4	33.4
43	21.4	21.5
44	39.9	26.8
45	7.3	18.3
Total:	100%	100%

Note: Population number for city by district for Enacted Plan from: `https://ncleg.gov/Files/GIS/Plans_Main/Senate_2021/SL%202021-173%20Senate%20-%20StatPack%20Report.pdf` Population numbers for city by district for Duchin Plan from Dave's Redistricting online. `https://davesredistricting.org/`

Figure 52: **Map of Cumberland House County Cluster**

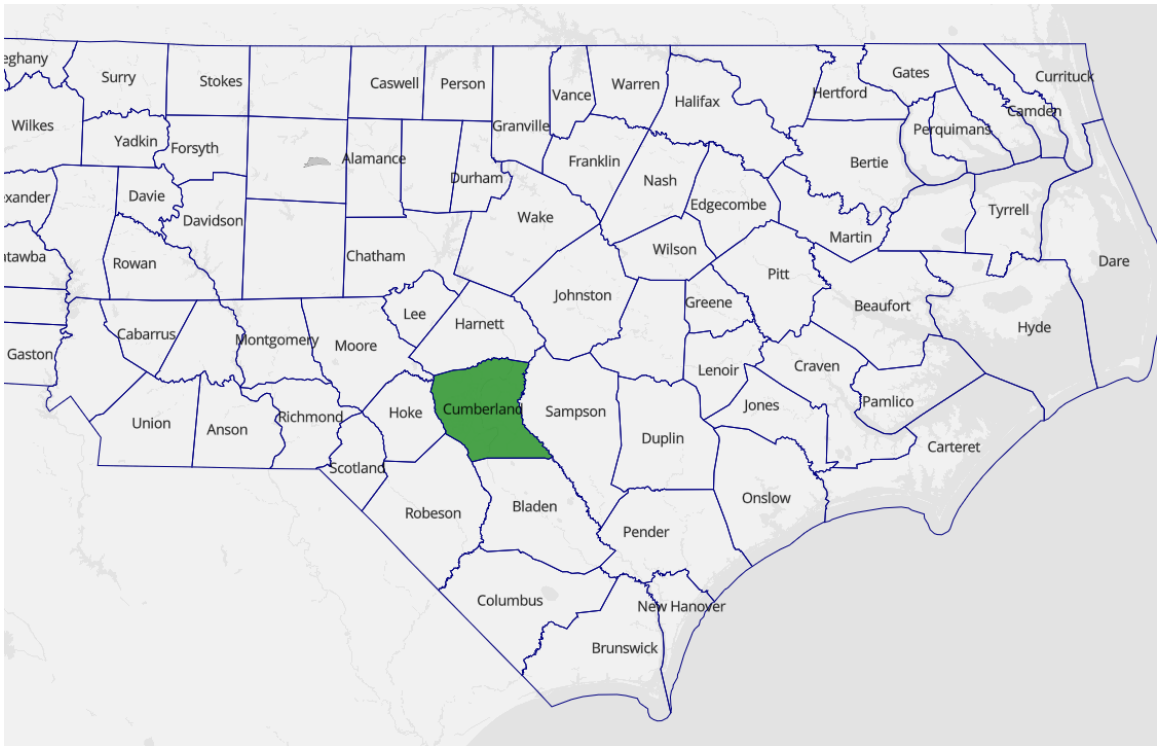
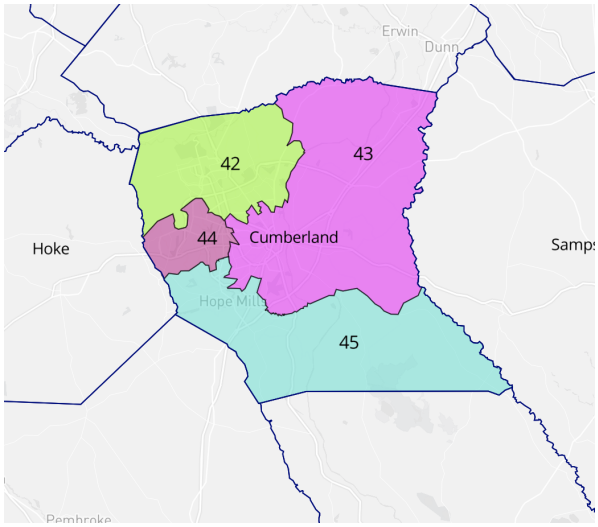
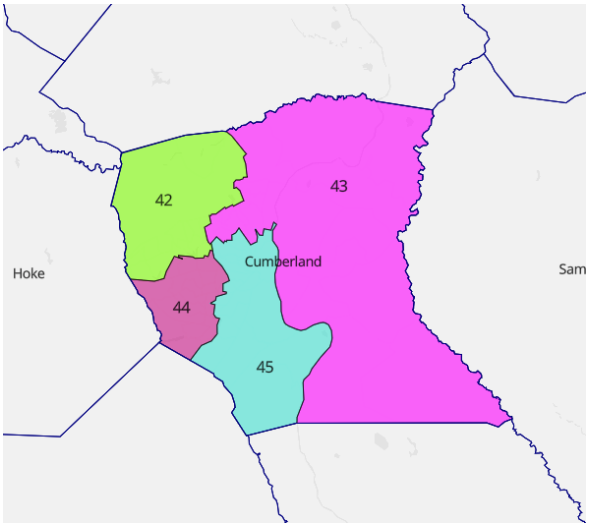


Figure 53: **Map of House Enacted Plan in Cumberland County Cluster**

(a) Enacted Map



(b) Duchin Map



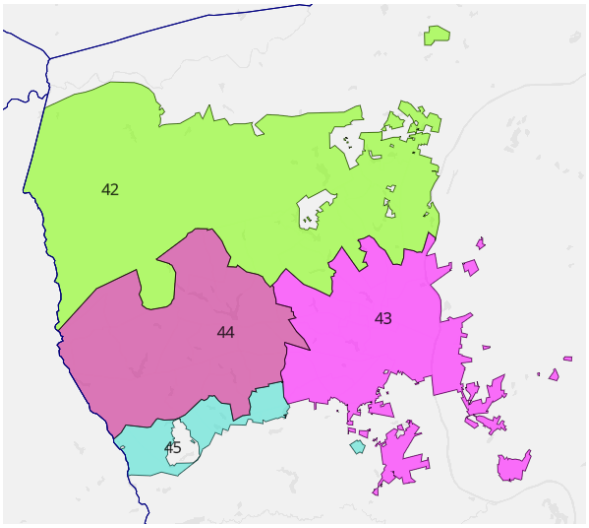
Partisan Lean of Districts

District:	Enacted Plan	Duchin Plan
42	0.67	0.72
43	0.50	0.55
44	0.72	0.60
45	0.49	0.53

Note: Partisan index is based on the two-party vote average of 11 statewide partisan elections between 2014-2020.

Figure 54: **Map of Fayetteville Divisions in Cumberland County Cluster**

(a) Enacted Map



(b) Duchin Map

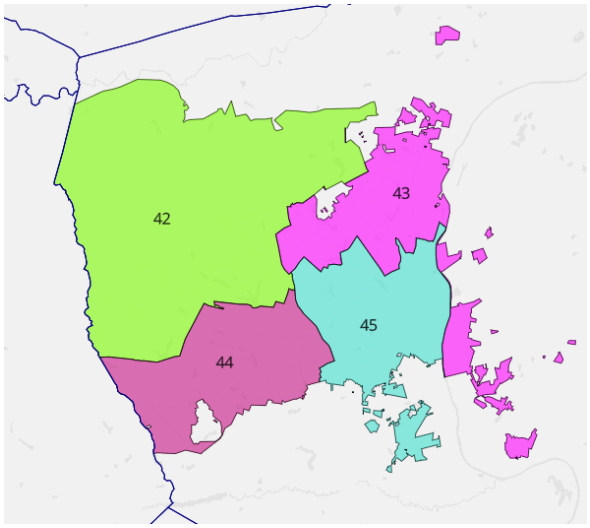
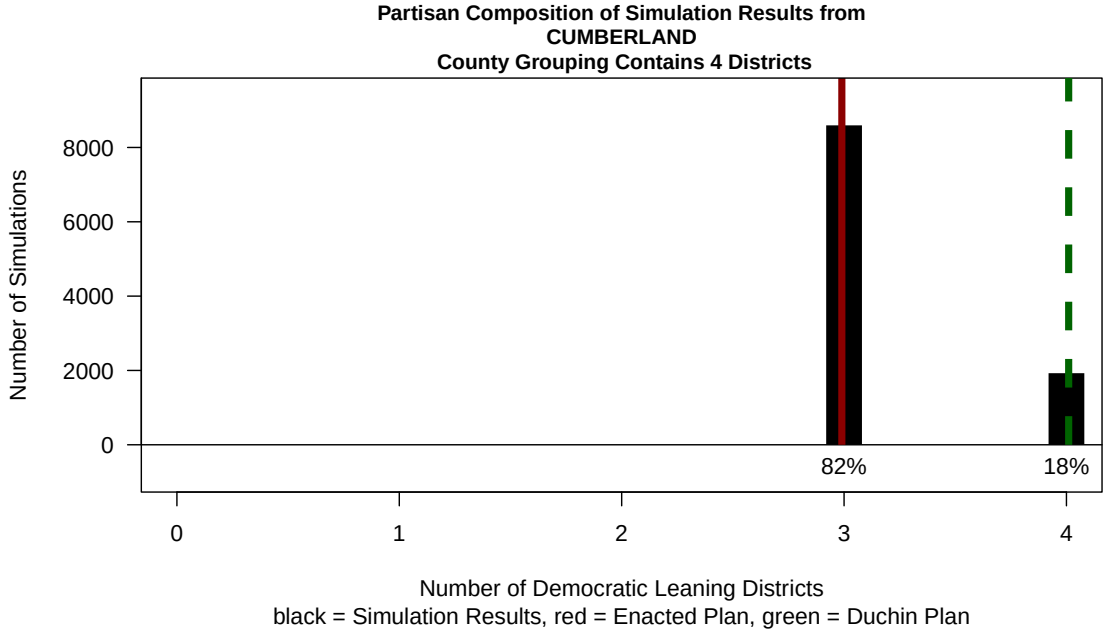


Figure 55: **Distribution of Partisan Districts from Simulations in Cumberland House County Cluster**



Note: Distribution of likely district partisanship based on the statewide partisan elections index calculated for each of the simulation results. The black bars show the distribution from the simulation results, with the percentage of simulations that generate each of the various possible number of Democratic seats in the cluster shown below each bar. The red vertical line shows the number of Democratic leaning seats in the Enacted Map in the same cluster, and the vertical dashed green line shows the number of Democratic leaning seats in the Duchin Map in the cluster.

Table 19: Simulation Results by Individual Elections

Cumberland House County Cluster

	Number of Democratic Leaning Districts:				
	0	1	2	3	4
Individual Elections:					
2020 President	0%	0%	**0%**	91%	9%
2020 Senate	0%	0%	**0%**	88%	12%
2020 Governor	0%	0%	0%	23%	**77%**
2020 Lt. Governor	0%	0%	**0%**	90%	10%
2020 Attorney General	0%	0%	0%	49%	**51%**
2016 President	0%	0%	0%	**90%**	10%
2016 Senate	0%	0%	**0%**	94%	6%
2016 Governor	0%	0%	**0%**	94%	6%
2016 Lt. Governor	0%	0%	**0%**	94%	6%
2016 Attorney General	0%	0%	0%	**48%**	52%
2014 Senate	0%	0%	0%	**89%**	11%

Note: Each row shows the percent of simulations that produce the number of Democratic leaning districts using the election or election index indicated in the row. The bolded number in each row is the number of Democratic leaning districts produced by the Enacted Plan using the equivalent election. For example, using the 2020 Presidential election 0% of the simulations produce 2 Democratic leaning districts. The Enacted Plan does as well, as the '3 Districts' cell is bolded in that row.

One thing to note regarding the instances in which the Enacted Plan does not align with the simulation results in individual elections. In all six cases the Enacted Plan creates one district (and occasionally two districts) that is extremely competitive and is effectively tied (less than 1% from 50/50), but is just below 0.50 and is thus not classified as a Democratic district. For example, in the 2020 Presidential race the Enacted Plan districts have a partisan lean of 0.719, 0.672, 0.495, and 0.492. Thus, two of the districts, while not classified as Democratic leaning will be heavily contested and both parties will likely win these districts at different times in the coming years.

6.17 Harnett and Johnston House County Grouping

The Harnett-Johnston House county group contains 4 districts. In the Enacted Map these are Districts 6, 26, 28, and 53. The county cluster has an overall partisan index of .38, which is moderately Republican. After conducting 50,000 initial simulations to create four districts in this cluster, I discard any simulations that contain more county traversals than the Enacted Plan. This leaves 34,976 simulations. Next, I discard any simulations in which the average compactness score of the districts in the simulations is not as large or larger than the compactness score of the Enacted Map. This leaves 593 simulated maps, each containing four districts.

A map of the location of this county cluster in relation to the rest of the state is shown in Figure 56. A map of the Enacted Map's district boundaries and the Duchin Map's district boundaries within this county grouping are shown in Figure 57.

The distribution of district partisanship based on the statewide partisan elections index calculated for each of the simulation results is shown in Figure 58. The black bars show the distribution from the simulation results, with the percentage of simulations that generate each of the various possible number of Democratic seats in the cluster shown below each bar. The red vertical line shows the number of Democratic leaning seats in the Enacted Map in the same cluster, and the vertical dashed green line shows the number of Democratic leaning seats in the Duchin Map in the cluster. In 100% of the simulations there are 0 Democratic leaning districts. The Enacted Map is in alignment with the modal outcome of the simulations by also creating 0 Democratic districts. The Duchin Map also generates 0 Democratic districts.

Table 20 breaks apart the partisan index into the 11 constituent elections and shows the distribution of Democratic leaning seats generated if one were to look at each election separately. Each row shows the percent of simulations that produce the number of Democratic leaning districts using the election or election index indicated in the row. The bolded number in each row is the number of Democratic leaning districts produced by the Enacted

Plan using the equivalent election. In all 11 of the individual elections there is agreement between the modal outcome in the simulations and the Enacted Map.

Figure 56: **Map of Harnett and Johnston House County Cluster**

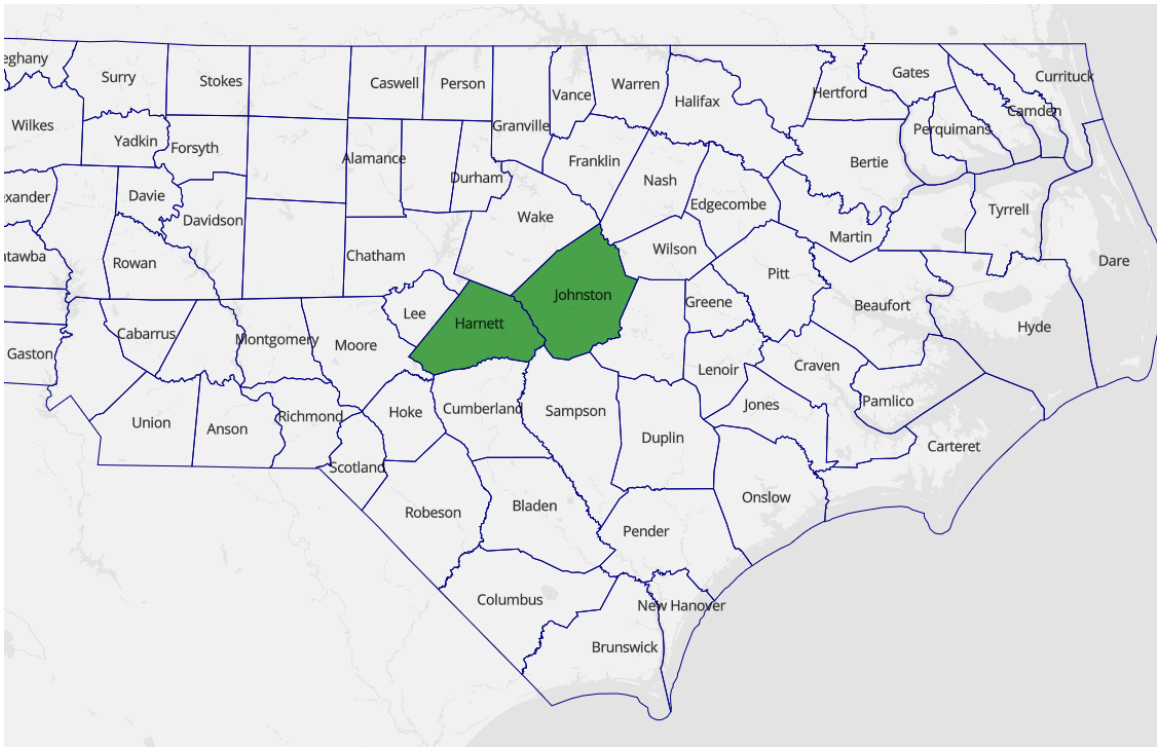
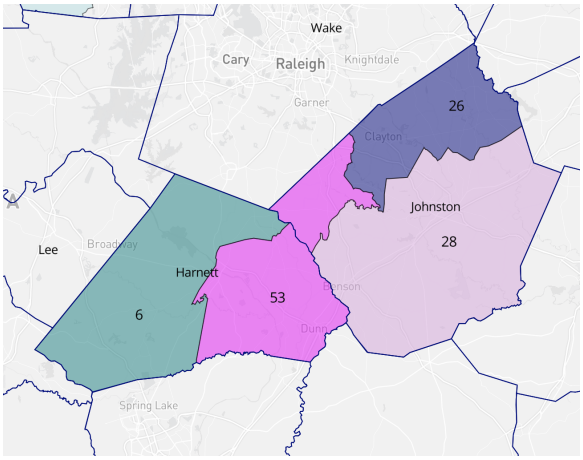
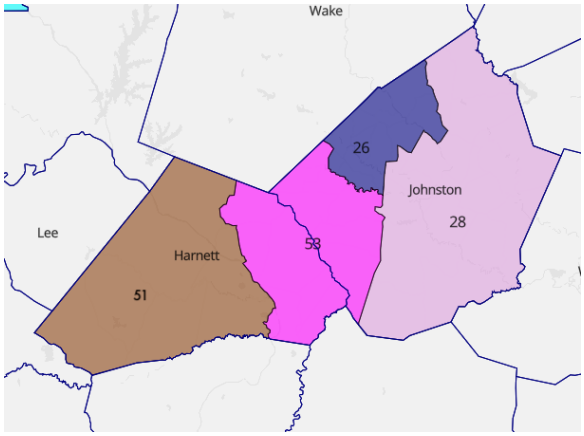


Figure 57: **Map of House Enacted Plan in Harnett and Johnston County Cluster**

(a) Enacted Map



(b) Duchin Map

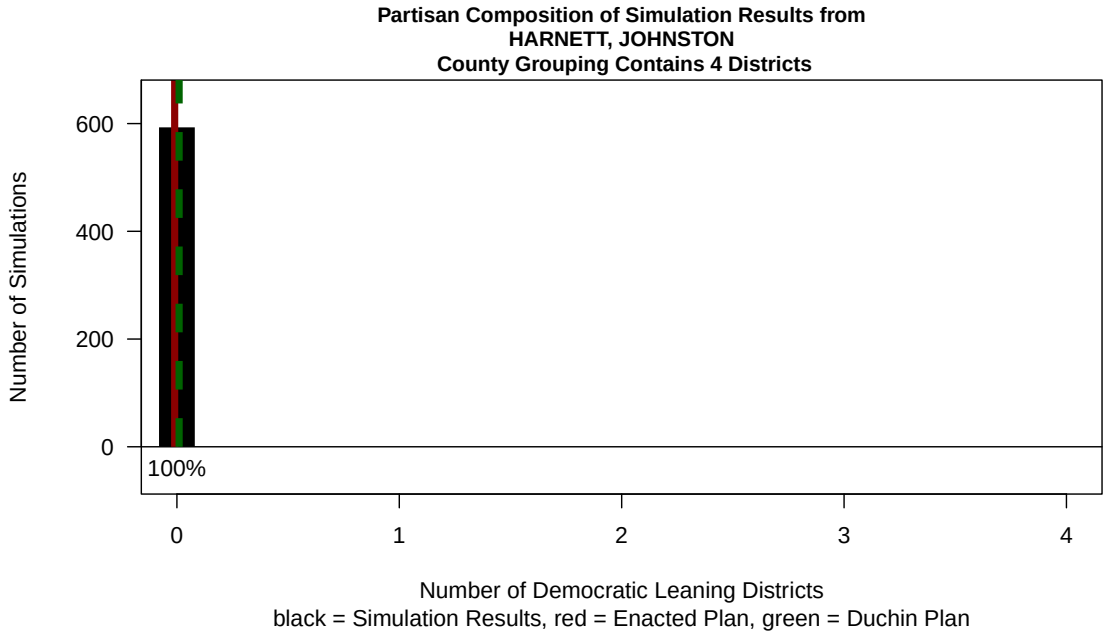


Partisan Lean of Districts

District:	Enacted Plan	Duchin Plan
6 (51 in Duchin)	0.40	0.42
26	0.41	0.43
28	0.34	0.35
53	0.37	0.33

Note: Partisan index is based on the two-party vote average of 11 statewide partisan elections between 2014-2020.

Figure 58: **Distribution of Partisan Districts from Simulations in Harnett and Johnston House County Cluster**



Note: Distribution of likely district partisanship based on the statewide partisan elections index calculated for each of the simulation results. The black bars show the distribution from the simulation results, with the percentage of simulations that generate each of the various possible number of Democratic seats in the cluster shown below each bar. The red vertical line shows the number of Democratic leaning seats in the Enacted Map in the same cluster, and the vertical dashed green line shows the number of Democratic leaning seats in the Duchin Map in the cluster.

Table 20: Simulation Results by Individual Elections

Harnett and Johnston House County Cluster

	Number of Democratic Leaning Districts:				
	0	1	2	3	4
Individual Elections:					
2020 President	**100%**	0%	0%	0%	0%
2020 Senate	**100%**	0%	0%	0%	0%
2020 Governor	**100%**	0%	0%	0%	0%
2020 Lt. Governor	**100%**	0%	0%	0%	0%
2020 Attorney General	**100%**	0%	0%	0%	0%
2016 President	**100%**	0%	0%	0%	0%
2016 Senate	**100%**	0%	0%	0%	0%
2016 Governor	**100%**	0%	0%	0%	0%
2016 Lt. Governor	**100%**	0%	0%	0%	0%
2016 Attorney General	**100%**	0%	0%	0%	0%
2014 Senate	**100%**	0%	0%	0%	0%

Note: Each row shows the percent of simulations that produce the number of Democratic leaning districts using the election or election index indicated in the row. The bolded number in each row is the number of Democratic leaning districts produced by the Enacted Plan using the equivalent election. For example, using the 2020 Presidential election 100% of the simulations produce 0 Democratic leaning districts. The Enacted Plan does as well, as the '0 District' cell is bolded in that row.

6.18 Catawba and Iredell House County Grouping

The Catawba-Iredell House county group contains 4 districts. In the Enacted Map these are Districts 84, 89, 95, and 96. The county cluster has an overall partisan index of .33, which is strongly Republican. After conducting 50,000 initial simulations to create four districts in this cluster, I discard any simulations that contain more county traversals than the Enacted Plan. This leaves 14,955 simulations. Next, I discard any simulations in which the average compactness score of the districts in the simulations is not as large or larger than the compactness score of the Enacted Map. This leaves 2,944 simulated maps, each containing four districts.

A map of the location of this county cluster in relation to the rest of the state is shown in Figure 59. A map of the Enacted Map's district boundaries and the Duchin Map's district boundaries within this county grouping are shown in Figure 60.

The distribution of district partisanship based on the statewide partisan elections index calculated for each of the simulation results is shown in Figure 61. The black bars show the distribution from the simulation results, with the percentage of simulations that generate each of the various possible number of Democratic seats in the cluster shown below each bar. The red vertical line shows the number of Democratic leaning seats in the Enacted Map in the same cluster, and the vertical dashed green line shows the number of Democratic leaning seats in the Duchin Map in the cluster. In 100% of the simulations there are 0 Democratic leaning districts. The Enacted Map is in alignment with the modal outcome of the simulations by also creating 0 Democratic districts. The Duchin Map also generates 0 Democratic districts.

Table 21 breaks apart the partisan index into the 11 constituent elections and shows the distribution of Democratic leaning seats generated if one were to look at each election separately. Each row shows the percent of simulations that produce the number of Democratic leaning districts using the election or election index indicated in the row. The bolded number in each row is the number of Democratic leaning districts produced by the Enacted

Plan using the equivalent election. In all 11 of the individual elections there is agreement between the modal outcome in the simulations and the Enacted Map.

Figure 59: **Map of Catawba and Iredell House County Cluster**

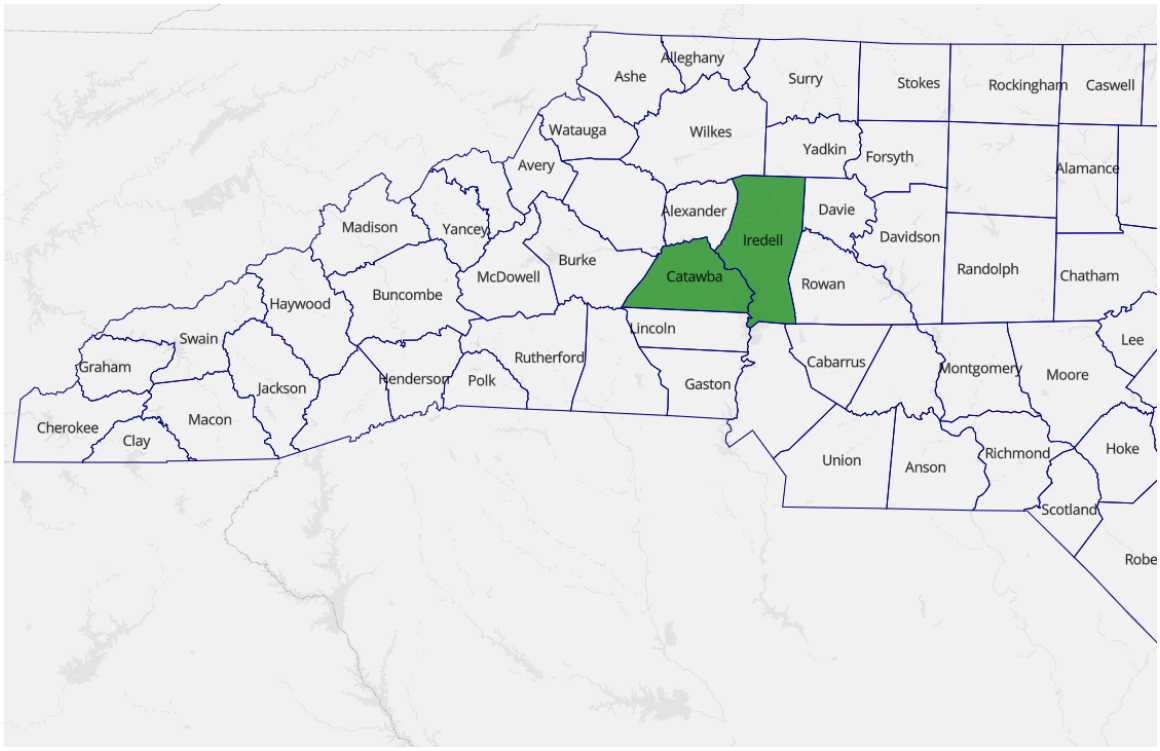
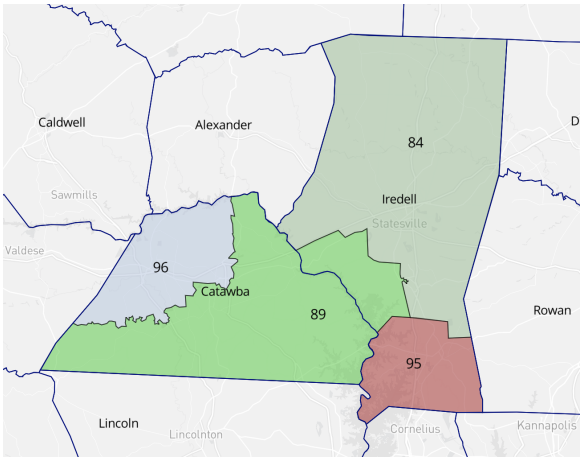
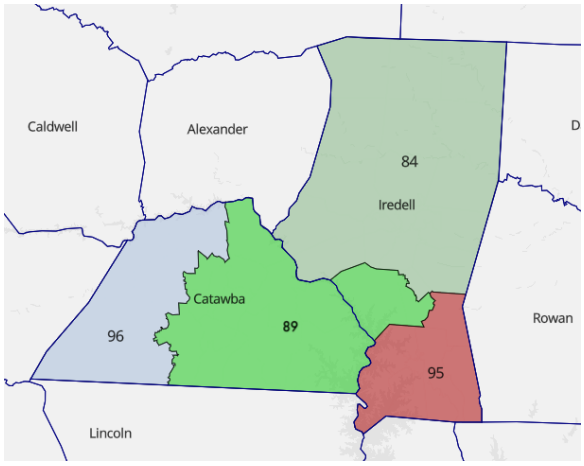


Figure 60: **Map of House Enacted Plan in Catawba and Iredell County Cluster**

(a) Enacted Map



(b) Duchin Map

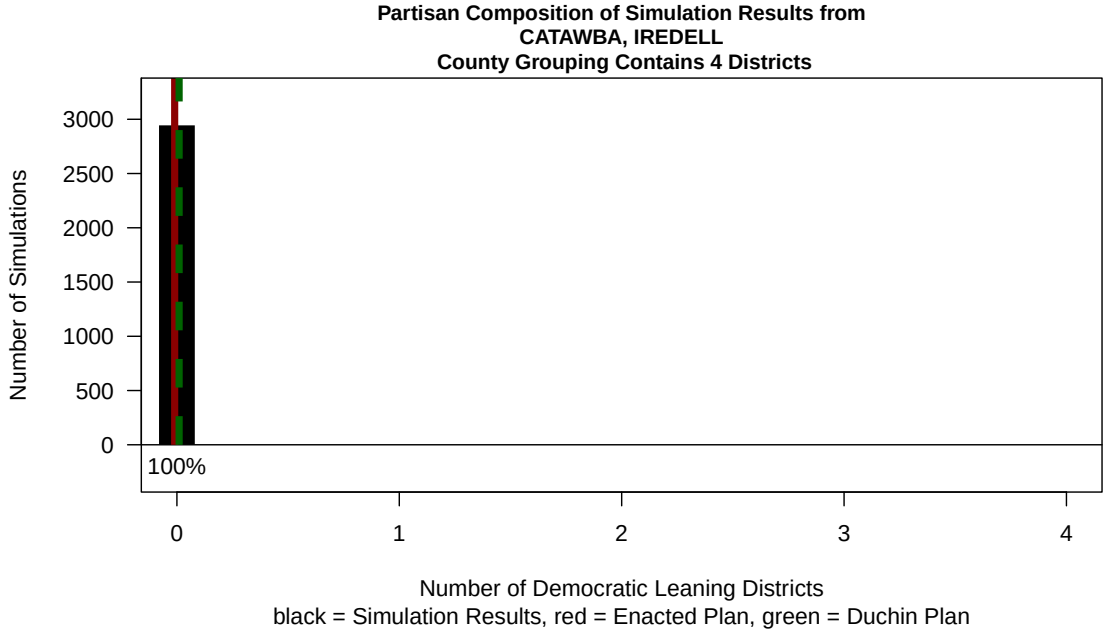


Partisan Lean of Districts

District:	Enacted Plan	Duchin Plan
84	0.34	0.34
89	0.26	0.28
95	0.34	0.34
96	0.37	0.36

Note: Partisan index is based on the two-party vote average of 11 statewide partisan elections between 2014-2020.

Figure 61: **Distribution of Partisan Districts from Simulations in Catawba and Iredell House County Cluster**



Note: Distribution of likely district partisanship based on the statewide partisan elections index calculated for each of the simulation results. The black bars show the distribution from the simulation results, with the percentage of simulations that generate each of the various possible number of Democratic seats in the cluster shown below each bar. The red vertical line shows the number of Democratic leaning seats in the Enacted Map in the same cluster, and the vertical dashed green line shows the number of Democratic leaning seats in the Duchin Map in the cluster.

Table 21: Simulation Results by Individual Elections

Catawba and Iredell House County Cluster

	Number of Democratic Leaning Districts:				
	0	1	2	3	4
Individual Elections:					
2020 President	**100%**	0%	0%	0%	0%
2020 Senate	**100%**	0%	0%	0%	0%
2020 Governor	**100%**	0%	0%	0%	0%
2020 Lt. Governor	**100%**	0%	0%	0%	0%
2020 Attorney General	**100%**	0%	0%	0%	0%
2016 President	**100%**	0%	0%	0%	0%
2016 Senate	**100%**	0%	0%	0%	0%
2016 Governor	**100%**	0%	0%	0%	0%
2016 Lt. Governor	**100%**	0%	0%	0%	0%
2016 Attorney General	**100%**	0%	0%	0%	0%
2014 Senate	**100%**	0%	0%	0%	0%

Note: Each row shows the percent of simulations that produce the number of Democratic leaning districts using the election or election index indicated in the row. The bolded number in each row is the number of Democratic leaning districts produced by the Enacted Plan using the equivalent election. For example, using the 2020 Presidential election 100% of the simulations produce 0 Democratic leaning districts. The Enacted Plan does as well, as the '0 District' cell is bolded in that row.

6.19 Durham and Person House County Grouping

The Durham-Person House county group contains 4 districts. In the Enacted Map these are Districts 2, 29, 30, and 31. The county cluster has an overall partisan index of .76, which is strongly Democratic. After conducting 50,000 initial simulations to create four districts in this cluster, I discard any simulations that contain more county traversals than the Enacted Plan. This leaves 49,896 simulations. Next, I discard any simulations in which the average compactness score of the districts in the simulations is not as large or larger than the compactness score of the Enacted Map. This leaves 37,800 simulated maps, each containing four districts.

A map of the location of this county cluster in relation to the rest of the state is shown in Figure 62. A map of the Enacted Map's district boundaries and the Duchin Map's district boundaries within this county grouping are shown in Figure 63.

The distribution of district partisanship based on the statewide partisan elections index calculated for each of the simulation results is shown in Figure 64. The black bars show the distribution from the simulation results, with the percentage of simulations that generate each of the various possible number of Democratic seats in the cluster shown below each bar. The red vertical line shows the number of Democratic leaning seats in the Enacted Map in the same cluster, and the vertical dashed green line shows the number of Democratic leaning seats in the Duchin Map in the cluster. In 100% of the simulations there are 4 Democratic leaning districts. The Enacted Map is in alignment with the modal outcome of the simulations by also creating 4 Democratic districts. The Duchin Map also generates 4 Democratic districts.

Table 22 breaks apart the partisan index into the 11 constituent elections and shows the distribution of Democratic leaning seats generated if one were to look at each election separately. Each row shows the percent of simulations that produce the number of Democratic leaning districts using the election or election index indicated in the row. The bolded number in each row is the number of Democratic leaning districts produced by the Enacted

Plan using the equivalent election. In all 11 of the individual elections there is agreement between the modal outcome in the simulations and the Enacted Map.

Figure 62: **Map of Durham and Person House County Cluster**

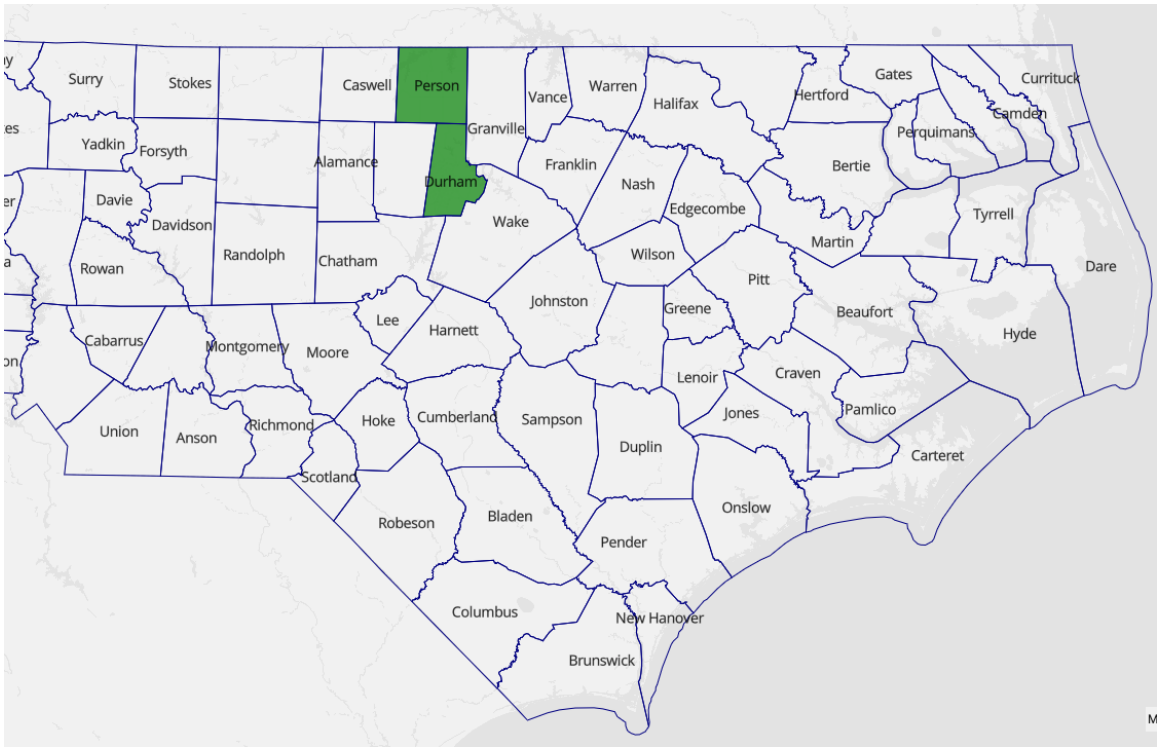
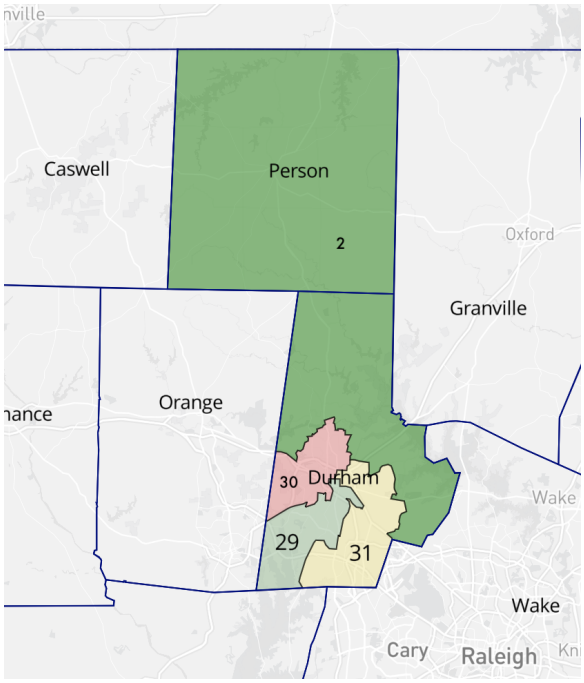
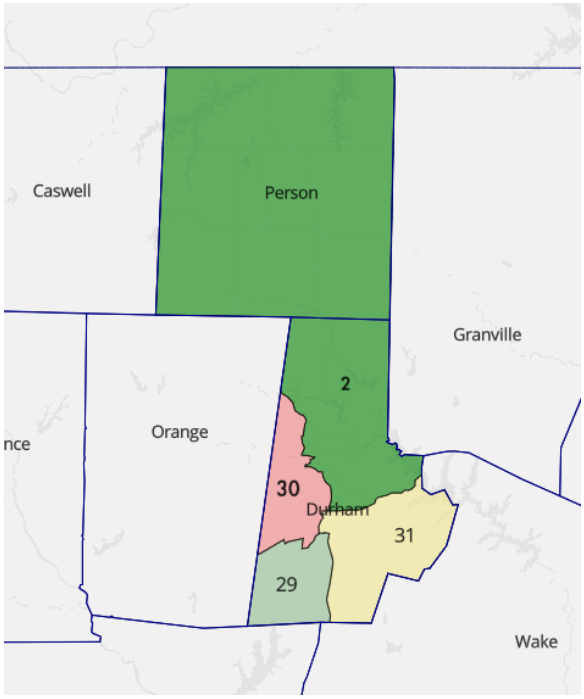


Figure 63: **Map of House Enacted Plan in Durham and Person House County Cluster**

(a) Enacted Map



(b) Duchin Map

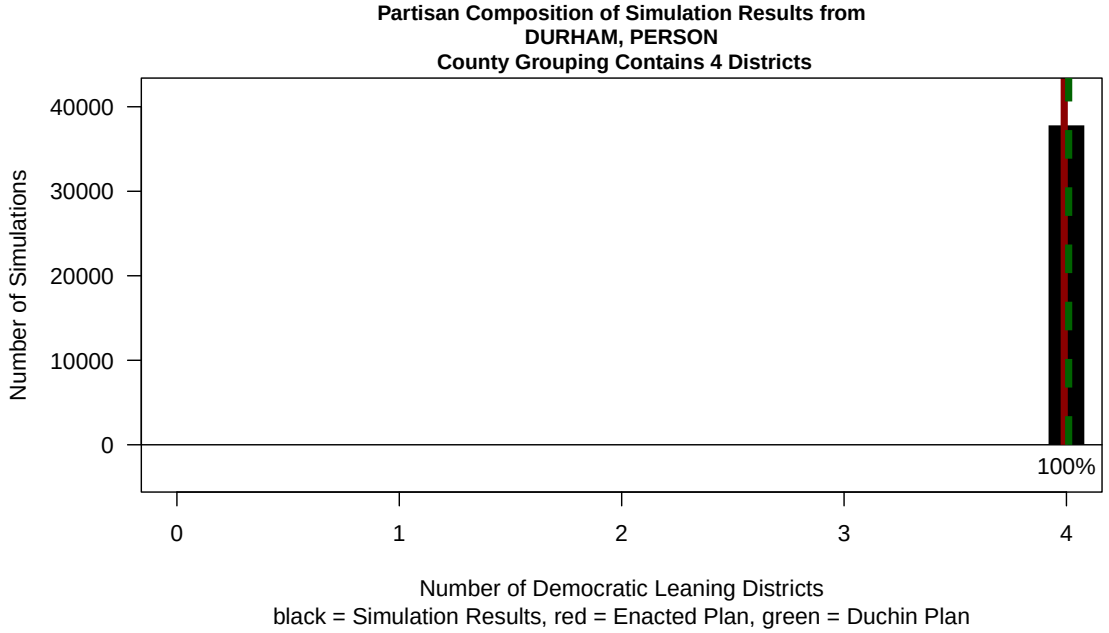


Partisan Lean of Districts

District:	Enacted Plan	Duchin Plan
2	0.52	0.58
29	0.86	0.83
30	0.87	0.81
31	0.81	0.81

Note: Partisan index is based on the two-party vote average of 11 statewide partisan elections between 2014-2020.

Figure 64: **Distribution of Partisan Districts from Simulations in Durham and Person House County Cluster**



Note: Distribution of likely district partisanship based on the statewide partisan elections index calculated for each of the simulation results. The black bars show the distribution from the simulation results, with the percentage of simulations that generate each of the various possible number of Democratic seats in the cluster shown below each bar. The red vertical line shows the number of Democratic leaning seats in the Enacted Map in the same cluster, and the vertical dashed green line shows the number of Democratic leaning seats in the Duchin Map in the cluster.

Table 22: Simulation Results by Individual Elections

Durham and Person House County Cluster

	Number of Democratic Leaning Districts:				
	0	1	2	3	4
Individual Elections:					
2020 President	0%	0%	0%	0%	**100%**
2020 Senate	0%	0%	0%	0%	**100%**
2020 Governor	0%	0%	0%	0%	**100%**
2020 Lt. Governor	0%	0%	0%	0%	**100%**
2020 Attorney General	0%	0%	0%	0%	**100%**
2016 President	0%	0%	0%	0%	**100%**
2016 Senate	0%	0%	0%	**0%**	100%
2016 Governor	0%	0%	0%	0%	**100%**
2016 Lt. Governor	0%	0%	0%	**0%**	100%
2016 Attorney General	0%	0%	0%	0%	**100%**
2014 Senate	0%	0%	0%	0%	**100%**

Note: Each row shows the percent of simulations that produce the number of Democratic leaning districts using the election or election index indicated in the row. The bolded number in each row is the number of Democratic leaning districts produced by the Enacted Plan using the equivalent election. For example, using the 2020 Presidential election 100% of the simulations produce 4 Democratic leaning districts. The Enacted Plan does as well, as the '4 District' cell is bolded in that row.

6.20 Brunswick and New Hanover House County Grouping

The Brunswick-New Hanover House county group contains 4 districts. In the Enacted Map these are Districts 17, 18, 19, and 20. The county cluster has an overall partisan index of .45, which is Republican leaning. After conducting 50,000 initial simulations to create four districts in this cluster, I discard any simulations that contain more county traversals than the Enacted Plan. This leaves 12,087 simulations. Next, I discard any simulations in which the average compactness score of the districts in the simulations is not as large or larger than the compactness score of the Enacted Map. This leaves 562 simulated maps, each containing four districts.

A map of the location of this county cluster in relation to the rest of the state is shown in Figure 65. A map of the Enacted Map's district boundaries and the Duchin Map's district boundaries within this county grouping are shown in Figure 66.

The distribution of district partisanship based on the statewide partisan elections index calculated for each of the simulation results is shown in Figure 67. The black bars show the distribution from the simulation results, with the percentage of simulations that generate each of the various possible number of Democratic seats in the cluster shown below each bar. The red vertical line shows the number of Democratic leaning seats in the Enacted Map in the same cluster, and the vertical dashed green line shows the number of Democratic leaning seats in the Duchin Map in the cluster. In 100% of the simulations there is 1 Democratic leaning district. The Enacted Map is in alignment with the modal outcome of the simulations by also creating 1 Democratic district. The Duchin Map generates 2 Democratic districts. The Duchin Map does not align with any of the simulations because it is less compact (average Polsby-Popper score of 0.35) than the Enacted Map (average Polsby-Popper score of 0.36) and the simulated maps, which are constrained to be at least as compact, on average, as the Enacted Map. This is evident by looking at the maps of the districts in the Duchin Plan. District 20 is a long and narrow district that begins south of Wilmington (the largest city in the cluster), takes in the eastern side of Wilmington, which

is more Republican, and then loops around to the north west. In doing this, the Duchin map then splits the more Democratic portion of Wilmington between districts 18 and 19 in order to create two Democratic leaning districts. As a result, the town of Wilmington is a part of districts 18, 19, and 20. This is also true of the Enacted Map, however, the Enacted map does this while creating more compact districts.

Table 23 breaks apart the partisan index into the 11 constituent elections and shows the distribution of Democratic leaning seats generated if one were to look at each election separately. Each row shows the percent of simulations that produce the number of Democratic leaning districts using the election or election index indicated in the row. The bolded number in each row is the number of Democratic leaning districts produced by the Enacted Plan using the equivalent election. In 10 of the 11 individual elections there is agreement between the modal outcome in the simulations and the Enacted Map. In the 1 scenario in which they do not agree (2020 Governor race), the Enacted Map generates one more Democratic district than the simulations do.

Figure 65: **Map of Brunswick and New Hanover House County Cluster**

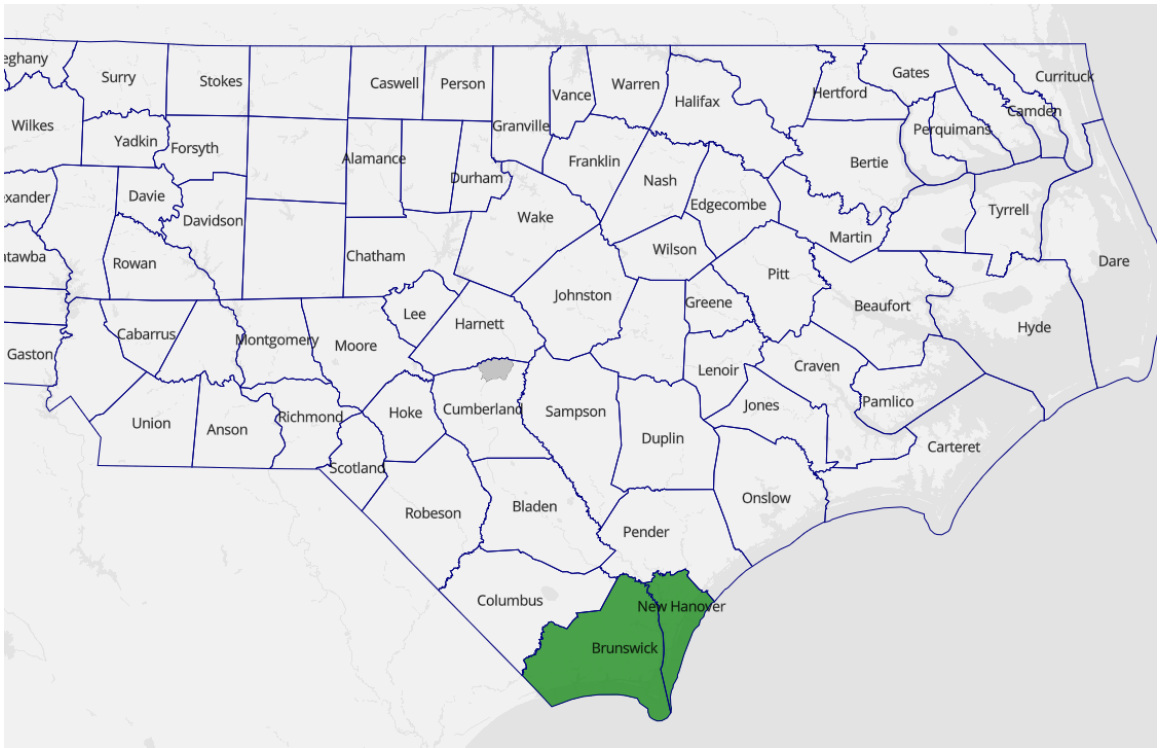
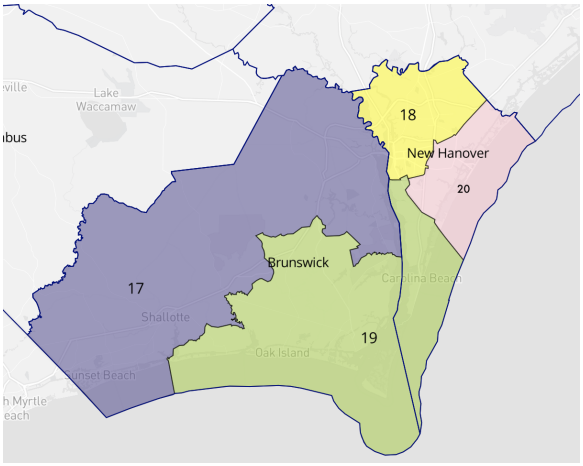
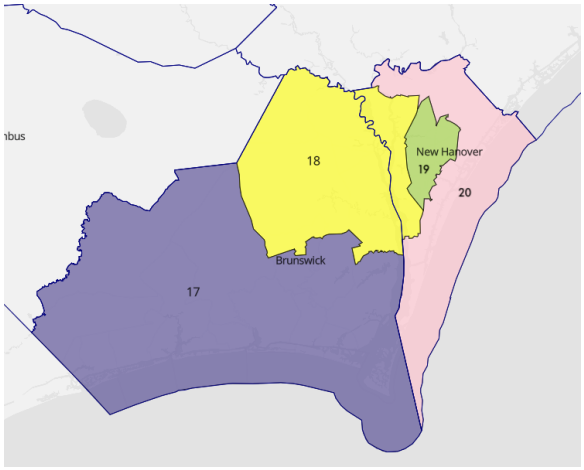


Figure 66: **Map of House Enacted Plan in Brunswick and New Hanover County Cluster**

(a) Enacted Map



(b) Duchin Map

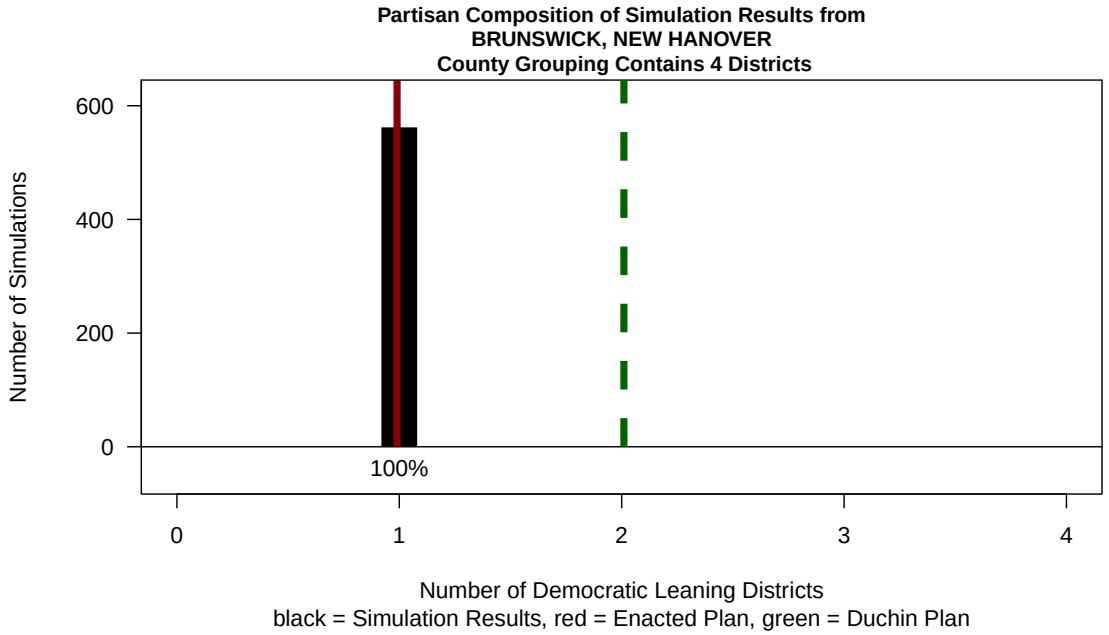


Partisan Lean of Districts

District:	Enacted Plan	Duchin Plan
17	0.39	0.35
18	0.60	0.53
19	0.39	0.55
20	0.45	0.41

Note: Partisan index is based on the two-party vote average of 11 statewide partisan elections between 2014-2020.

Figure 67: **Distribution of Partisan Districts from Simulations in Brunswick and New Hanover House County Cluster**



Note: Distribution of likely district partisanship based on the statewide partisan elections index calculated for each of the simulation results. The black bars show the distribution from the simulation results, with the percentage of simulations that generate each of the various possible number of Democratic seats in the cluster shown below each bar. The red vertical line shows the number of Democratic leaning seats in the Enacted Map in the same cluster, and the vertical dashed green line shows the number of Democratic leaning seats in the Duchin Map in the cluster.

Table 23: Simulation Results by Individual Elections

Brunswick and New Hanover House County Cluster

	Number of Democratic Leaning Districts:				
	0	1	2	3	4
Individual Elections:					
2020 President	0%	**100%**	0%	0%	0%
2020 Senate	0%	**100%**	0%	0%	0%
2020 Governor	0%	0%	**100%**	0%	0%
2020 Lt. Governor	0%	**100%**	0%	0%	0%
2020 Attorney General	0%	**100%**	0%	0%	0%
2016 President	0%	**100%**	0%	0%	0%
2016 Senate	0%	**100%**	0%	0%	0%
2016 Governor	0%	**100%**	0%	0%	0%
2016 Lt. Governor	0%	**100%**	0%	0%	0%
2016 Attorney General	0%	**100%**	0%	0%	0%
2014 Senate	0%	**100%**	0%	0%	0%

Note: Each row shows the percent of simulations that produce the number of Democratic leaning districts using the election or election index indicated in the row. The bolded number in each row is the number of Democratic leaning districts produced by the Enacted Plan using the equivalent election. For example, using the 2020 Presidential election 100% of the simulations produce 1 Democratic leaning district. The Enacted Plan does as well, as the '1 District' cell is bolded in that row.

6.21 Forsyth and Stokes House County Grouping

The Forsyth-Stokes House county group contains 5 districts. In the Enacted Map these are Districts 71, 72, 74, 75, and 91. The county cluster has an overall partisan index of .52, which is slightly Democratic leaning. After conducting 50,000 initial simulations to create five districts in this cluster, I discard any simulations that contain more county traversals than the Enacted Plan. This leaves 17,147 simulations. Next, I discard any simulations in which the average compactness score of the districts in the simulations is not as large or larger than the compactness score of the Enacted Map. This leaves 3,726 simulated maps, each containing five districts.

A map of the location of this county cluster in relation to the rest of the state is shown in Figure 68. A map of the Enacted Map's district boundaries and the Duchin Map's district boundaries within this county grouping are shown in Figure 69. I also include the 2020 map's boundaries for comparison.

The distribution of district partisanship based on the statewide partisan elections index calculated for each of the simulation results is shown in Figure 70. The black bars show the distribution from the simulation results, with the percentage of simulations that generate each of the various possible number of Democratic seats in the cluster shown below each bar. The red vertical line shows the number of Democratic leaning seats in the Enacted Map in the same cluster, and the vertical dashed green line shows the number of Democratic leaning seats in the Duchin Map in the cluster. In 33% of the simulations there are 2 Democratic leaning districts. In 50% of the simulations there are 3 Democratic leaning districts, and in 17% of the simulations there are 4 Democratic leaning districts. The Enacted Map creates 2 Democratic districts. The Duchin Map also generates 2 Democratic districts.

Table 24 breaks apart the partisan index into the 11 constituent elections and shows the distribution of Democratic leaning seats generated if one were to look at each election separately. Each row shows the percent of simulations that produce the number of Democratic leaning districts using the election or election index indicated in the row. The bolded

number in each row is the number of Democratic leaning districts produced by the Enacted Plan using the equivalent election. In 10 of the 11 individual elections the Enacted Map generates 2 Democratic districts. In 1 scenario (2020 Governor race), the Enacted Map generates 3 Democratic districts.

The Enacted Plan is also extremely similar to the maps used in Forsyth County in the 2020 elections. These districts were approved by a court in 2019. The county grouping was different, and Forsyth was combined with Yadkin County in 2020, however, in both plans the less populous county is kept whole and combined with a portion of Forsyth County. Within the more populated Forsyth County, the boundaries are extremely similar. The Enacted Plan is different by only 5 precincts total, and no district differs from the 2020 maps by more than a 3 precinct shift.

Figure 68: **Map of Forsyth and Stokes House County Cluster**

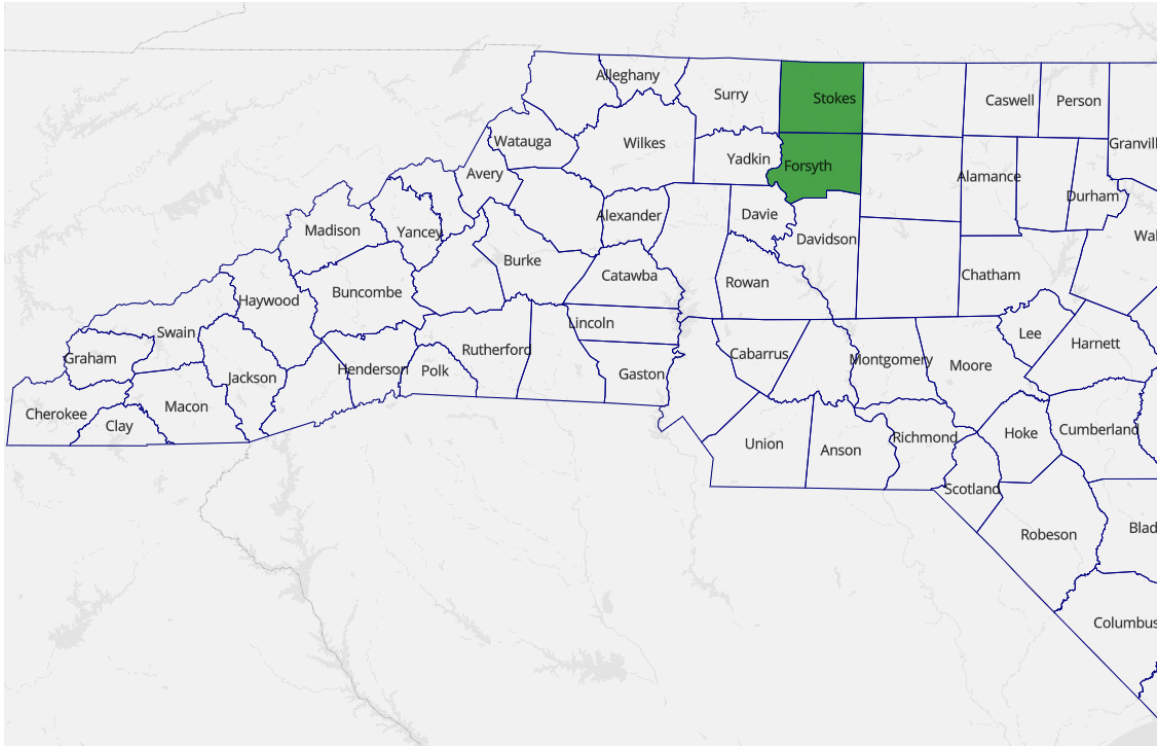
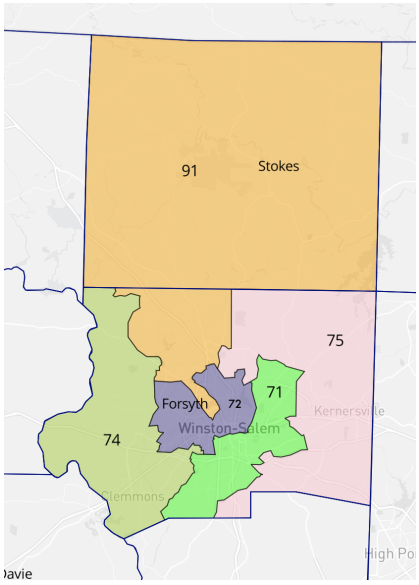
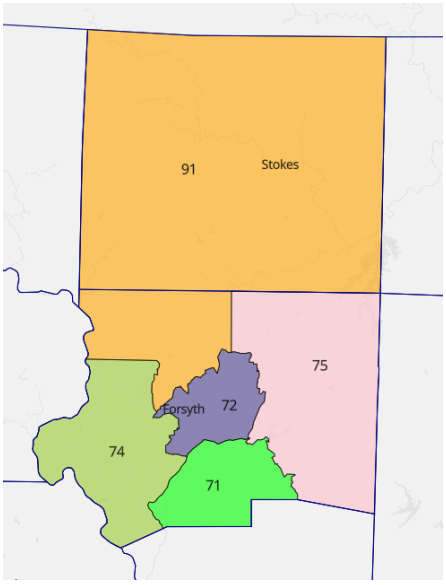


Figure 69: **Map of House Enacted Plan in Forsyth and Stokes County Cluster**

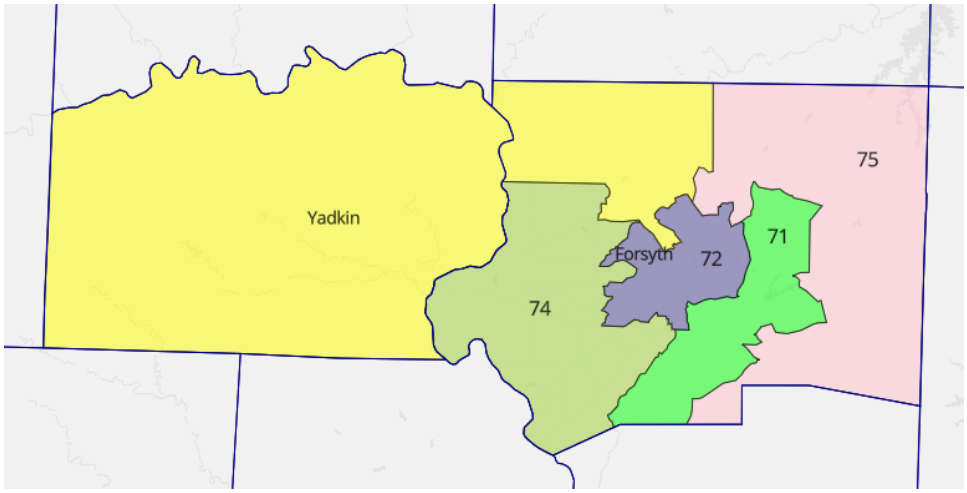
(a) Enacted Map



(b) Duchin Map



2020 Maps

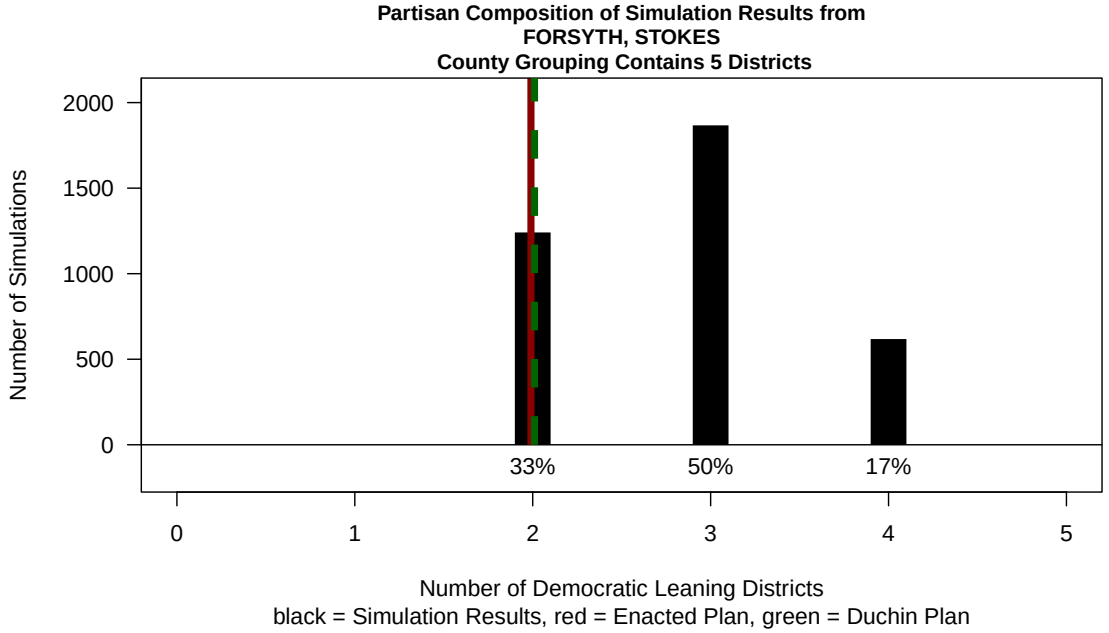


Partisan Lean of Districts

District:	Enacted Plan	Duchin Plan
71	0.71	0.69
72	0.70	0.74
74	0.45	0.46
75	0.39	0.42
91	0.38	0.35

Note: Partisan index is based on the two-party vote average of 11 statewide partisan elections between 2014-2020.

Figure 70: **Distribution of Partisan Districts from Simulations in Forsyth and Stokes House County Cluster**



Note: Distribution of likely district partisanship based on the statewide partisan elections index calculated for each of the simulation results. The black bars show the distribution from the simulation results, with the percentage of simulations that generate each of the various possible number of Democratic seats in the cluster shown below each bar. The red vertical line shows the number of Democratic leaning seats in the Enacted Map in the same cluster, and the vertical dashed green line shows the number of Democratic leaning seats in the Duchin Map in the cluster.

Table 24: Simulation Results by Individual Elections

Forsyth and Stokes House County Cluster

	Number of Democratic Leaning Districts:					
	0	1	2	3	4	5
Individual Elections:						
2020 President	0%	0%	**14%**	50%	35%	0%
2020 Senate	0%	0%	**29%**	52%	19%	0%
2020 Governor	0%	0%	0%	**21%**	79%	0%
2020 Lt. Governor	0%	0%	**44%**	44%	13%	0%
2020 Attorney General	0%	0%	**30%**	52%	18%	0%
2016 President	0%	0%	**45%**	45%	11%	0%
2016 Senate	0%	5%	**67%**	28%	0%	0%
2016 Governor	0%	0%	**21%**	55%	24%	0%
2016 Lt. Governor	0%	4%	**66%**	30%	0%	0%
2016 Attorney General	0%	0%	**25%**	56%	19%	0%
2014 Senate	0%	3%	**58%**	38%	1%	0%

Note: Each row shows the percent of simulations that produce the number of Democratic leaning districts using the election or election index indicated in the row. The bolded number in each row is the number of Democratic leaning districts produced by the Enacted Plan using the equivalent election. For example, using the 2020 Presidential election 14% of the simulations produce 2 Democratic leaning districts. The Enacted Plan does as well, as the '2 District' cell is bolded in that row.

6.22 Cabarrus, Davie, Rowan, and Yadkin House County Grouping

The Cabarrus-Davie-Rowan-Yadkin House county group contains 5 districts. In the Enacted Map these are Districts 73, 76, 77, 82, and 83. The county cluster has an overall partisan index of .36, which is strongly Republican. After conducting 50,000 initial simulations to create five districts in this cluster, I discard any simulations that contain more county traversals than the Enacted Plan. This leaves 6,649 simulations. Next, I discard any simulations in which the average compactness score of the districts in the simulations is not as large or larger than the compactness score of the Enacted Map. This leaves 283 simulated maps, each containing five districts.

A map of the location of this county cluster in relation to the rest of the state is shown in Figure 71. A map of the Enacted Map's district boundaries and the Duchin Map's district boundaries within this county grouping are shown in Figure 72.

The distribution of district partisanship based on the statewide partisan elections index calculated for each of the simulation results is shown in Figure 73. The black bars show the distribution from the simulation results, with the percentage of simulations that generate each of the various possible number of Democratic seats in the cluster shown below each bar. The red vertical line shows the number of Democratic leaning seats in the Enacted Map in the same cluster, and the vertical dashed green line shows the number of Democratic leaning seats in the Duchin Map in the cluster. In 99% of the simulations there are 0 Democratic leaning districts. The Enacted Map creates 0 Democratic districts. The Duchin Map also generates 0 Democratic districts.

Table 25 breaks apart the partisan index into the 11 constituent elections and shows the distribution of Democratic leaning seats generated if one were to look at each election separately. Each row shows the percent of simulations that produce the number of Democratic leaning districts using the election or election index indicated in the row. The bolded number in each row is the number of Democratic leaning districts produced by the Enacted

Plan using the equivalent election. In all of the 11 individual elections the Enacted Map generates 0 Democratic districts and is in agreement with the majority of the simulations results in 8 of the 11 individual elections considered.

Figure 71: **Map of Cabarrus, Davie, Rowan, and Yadkin House County Cluster**

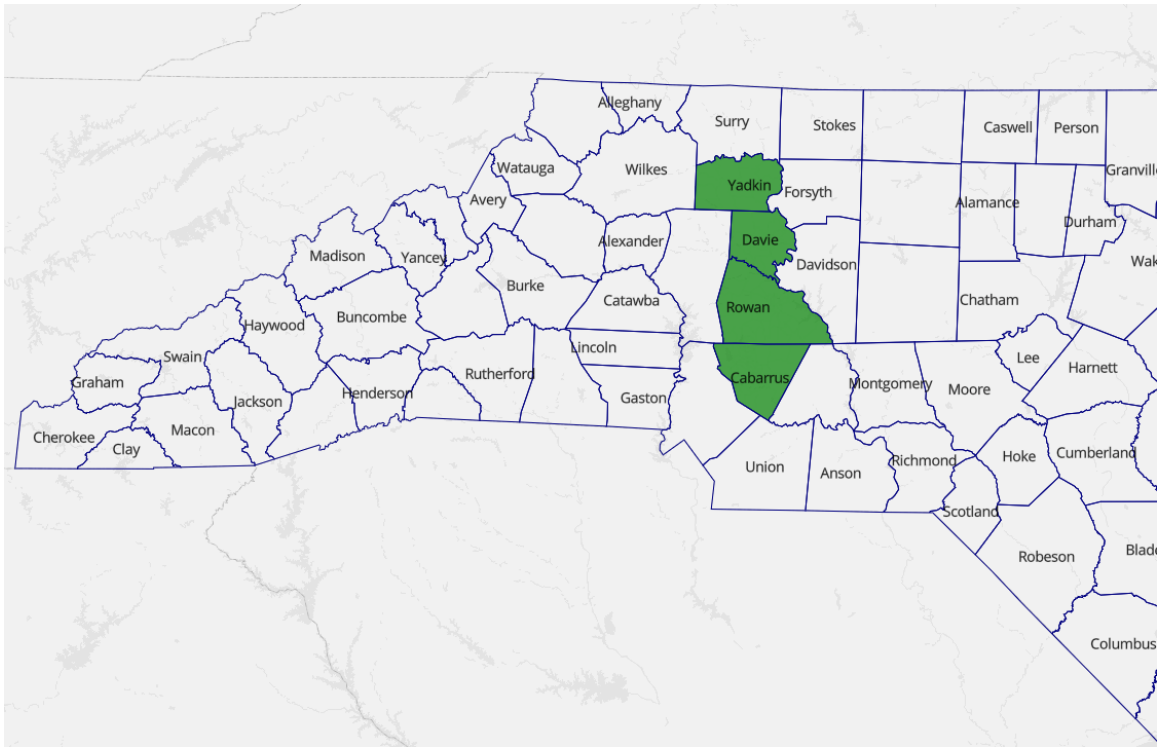
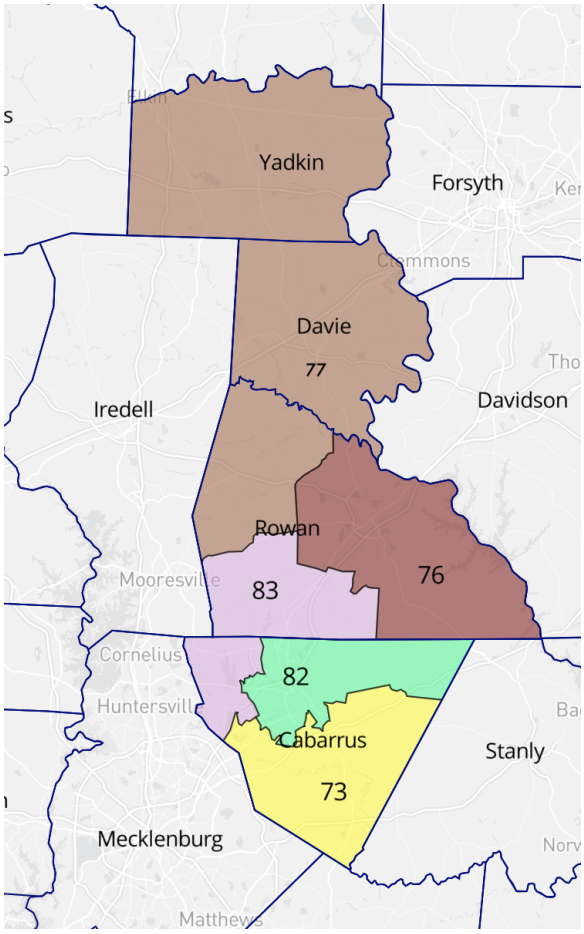
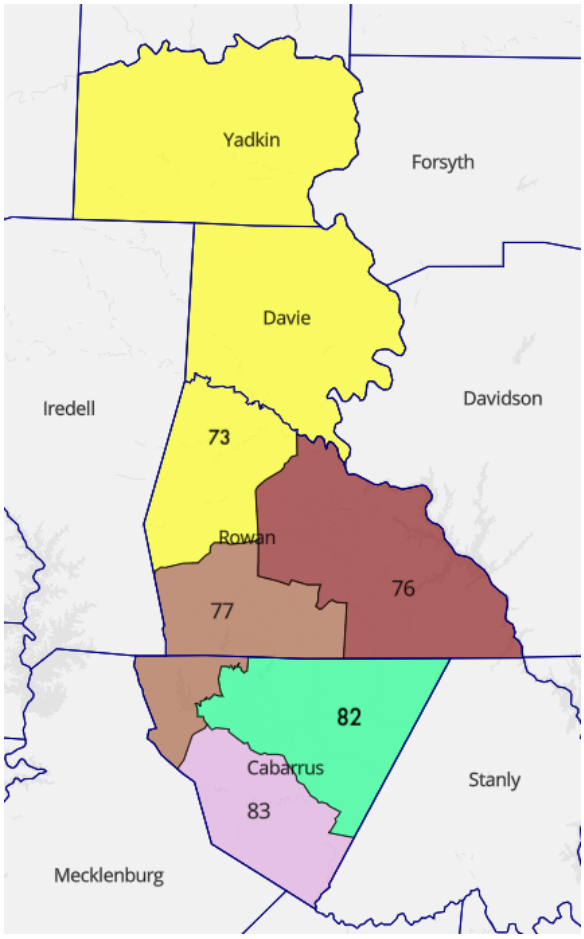


Figure 72: **Map of House Enacted Plan in Cabarrus, Davie, Rowan, and Yadkin County Cluster**

(a) Enacted Map



(b) Duchin Map

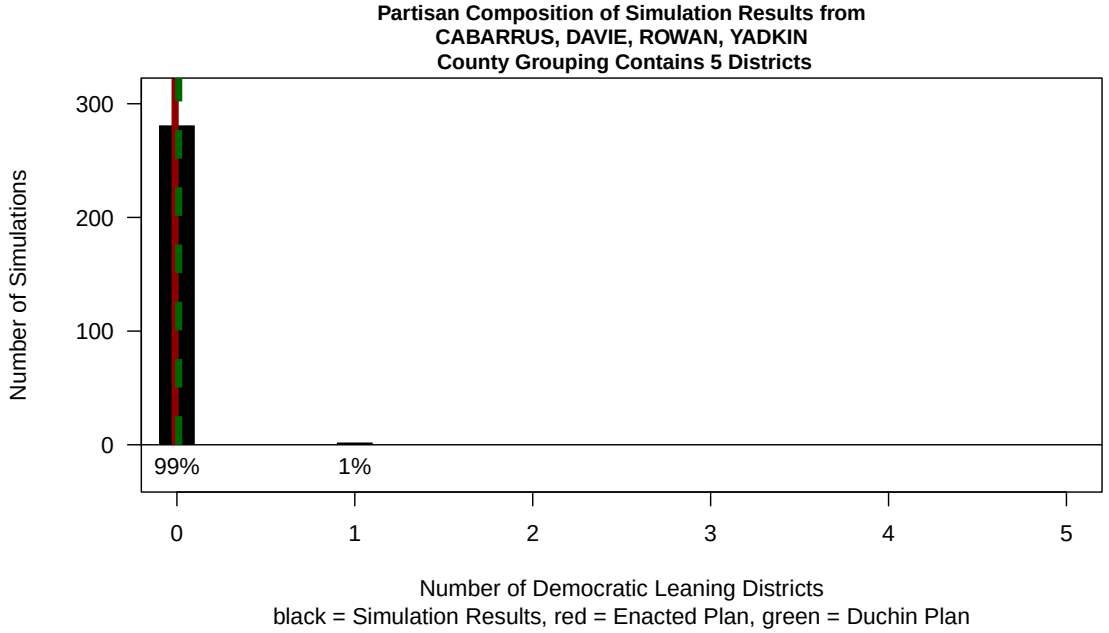


Partisan Lean of Districts

District:	Enacted Plan	Duchin Plan
73	0.40	0.25
76	0.40	0.40
77	0.25	0.35
82	0.45	0.41
83	0.34	0.43

Note: Partisan index is based on the two-party vote average of 11 statewide partisan elections between 2014-2020.

Figure 73: **Distribution of Partisan Districts from Simulations in Cabarrus, Davie, Rowan, and Yadkin House County Cluster**



Note: Distribution of likely district partisanship based on the statewide partisan elections index calculated for each of the simulation results. The black bars show the distribution from the simulation results, with the percentage of simulations that generate each of the various possible number of Democratic seats in the cluster shown below each bar. The red vertical line shows the number of Democratic leaning seats in the Enacted Map in the same cluster, and the vertical dashed green line shows the number of Democratic leaning seats in the Duchin Map in the cluster.

Table 25: Simulation Results by Individual Elections

Cabarrus, Davie, Rowan, and Yadkin House County Cluster

	Number of Democratic Leaning Districts:					
	0	1	2	3	4	5
Individual Elections:						
2020 President	**10%**	90%	0%	0%	0%	0%
2020 Senate	**85%**	15%	0%	0%	0%	0%
2020 Governor	**2%**	98%	0%	0%	0%	0%
2020 Lt. Governor	**87%**	13%	0%	0%	0%	0%
2020 Attorney General	**9%**	91%	0%	0%	0%	0%
2016 President	**100%**	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
2016 Senate	**100%**	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
2016 Governor	**100%**	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
2016 Lt. Governor	**100%**	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
2016 Attorney General	**100%**	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
2014 Senate	**100%**	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

Note: Each row shows the percent of simulations that produce the number of Democratic leaning districts using the election or election index indicated in the row. The bolded number in each row is the number of Democratic leaning districts produced by the Enacted Plan using the equivalent election. For example, using the 2020 Presidential election 10% of the simulations produce 0 Democratic leaning districts. The Enacted Plan does as well, as the '0 District' cell is bolded in that row.

6.23 Chatham, Lee, Moore, Randolph, and Richmond House County Grouping

The Chatham-Lee-Moore-Randolph-Richmond House county group contains 5 districts. In the Enacted Map these are Districts 51, 52, 54, 70, and 78. The county cluster has an overall partisan index of .38, which is strongly Republican. After conducting 50,000 initial simulations to create five districts in this cluster, I discard any simulations that contain more county traversals than the Enacted Plan. This leaves 1,868 simulations. Next, I discard any simulations in which the average compactness score of the districts in the simulations is not as large or larger than the compactness score of the Enacted Map. This leaves 939 simulated maps, each containing five districts.

A map of the location of this county cluster in relation to the rest of the state is shown in Figure 74. A map of the Enacted Map's district boundaries and the Duchin Map's district boundaries within this county grouping are shown in Figure 75.

The distribution of district partisanship based on the statewide partisan elections index calculated for each of the simulation results is shown in Figure 76. The black bars show the distribution from the simulation results, with the percentage of simulations that generate each of the various possible number of Democratic seats in the cluster shown below each bar. The red vertical line shows the number of Democratic leaning seats in the Enacted Map in the same cluster, and the vertical dashed green line shows the number of Democratic leaning seats in the Duchin Map in the cluster. In 18% of the simulations there are 0 Democratic leaning districts. In 82% of the simulations there is 1 Democratic leaning district. The Enacted Map creates 1 Democratic district. The Duchin Map also generates 1 Democratic district.

Table 26 breaks apart the partisan index into the 11 constituent elections and shows the distribution of Democratic leaning seats generated if one were to look at each election separately. Each row shows the percent of simulations that produce the number of Democratic leaning districts using the election or election index indicated in the row. The bolded

number in each row is the number of Democratic leaning districts produced by the Enacted Plan using the equivalent election. In all of the 11 individual elections the Enacted Map generates 1 Democratic district and is in agreement with the majority of the simulations results in all 11 individual elections considered.

Figure 74: **Map of Chatham, Lee, Moore, Randolph, and Richmond House County Cluster**

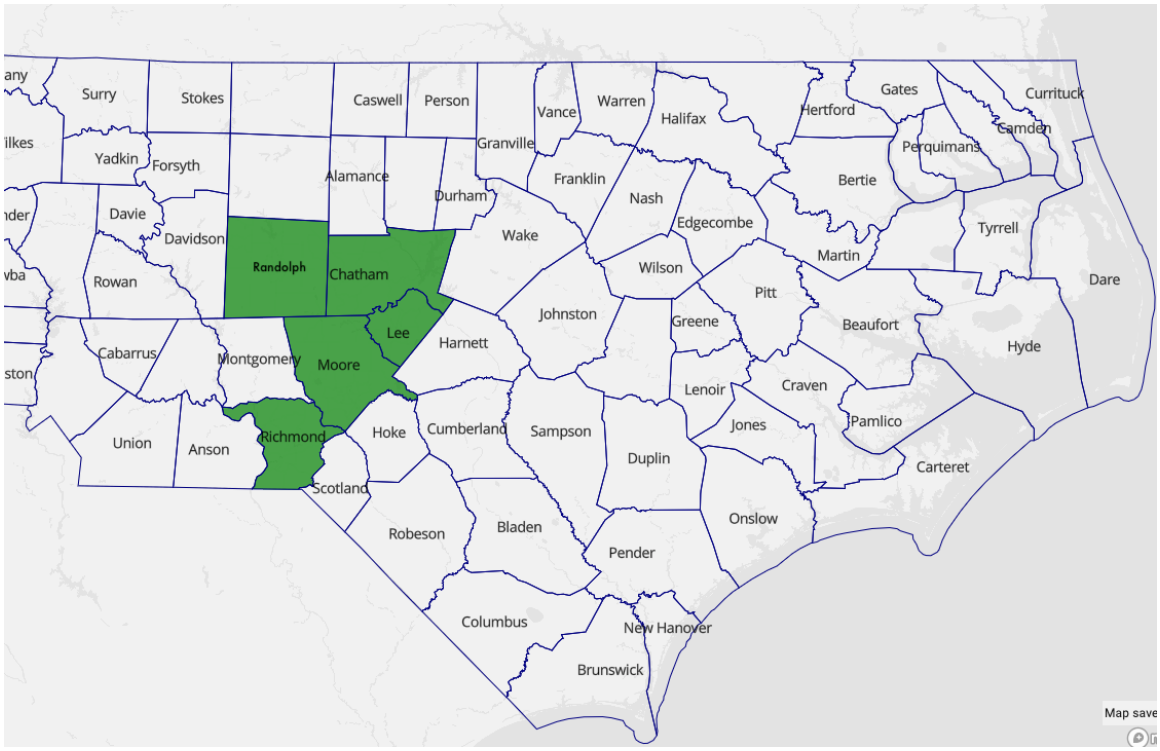
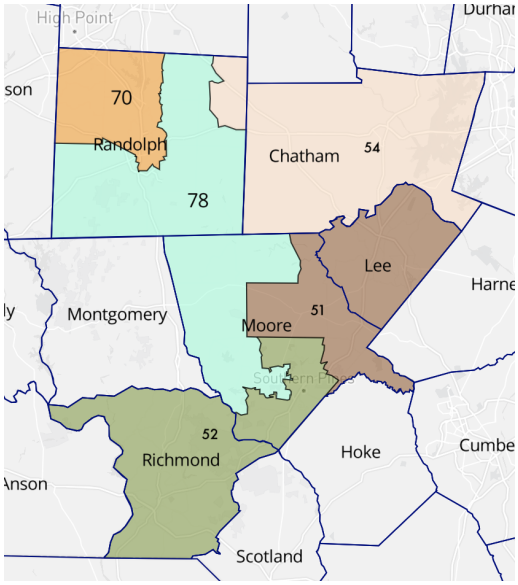
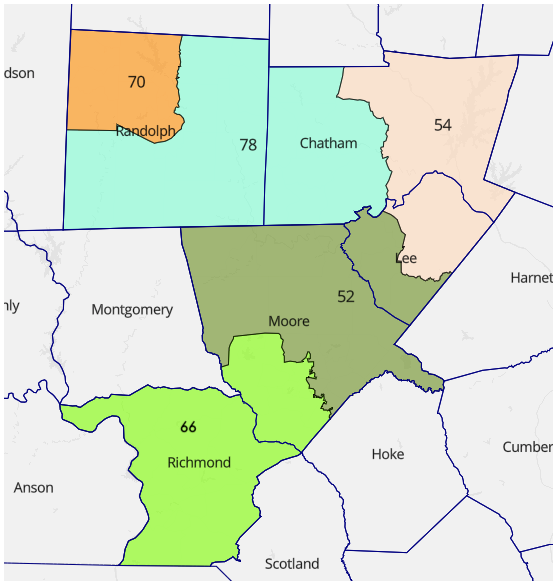


Figure 75: **Map of House Enacted Plan in Chatham, Lee, Moore, Randolph, and Richmond County Cluster**

(a) Enacted Map



(b) Duchin Map

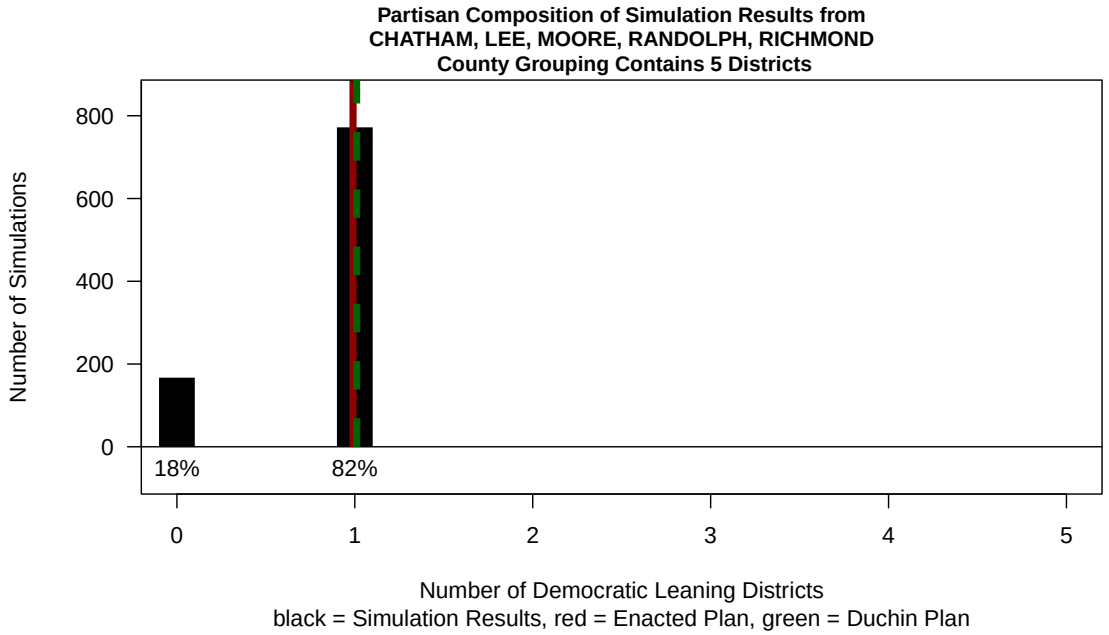


Partisan Lean of Districts

District:	Enacted Plan	Duchin Plan
51(66 in Duchin)	0.41	0.42
52	0.44	0.35
54	0.54	0.58
70	0.25	0.24
78	0.26	0.27

Note: Partisan index is based on the two-party vote average of 11 statewide partisan elections between 2014-2020.

Figure 76: **Distribution of Partisan Districts from Simulations in Chatham, Lee, Moore, Randolph, and Richmond House County Cluster**



Note: Distribution of likely district partisanship based on the statewide partisan elections index calculated for each of the simulation results. The black bars show the distribution from the simulation results, with the percentage of simulations that generate each of the various possible number of Democratic seats in the cluster shown below each bar. The red vertical line shows the number of Democratic leaning seats in the Enacted Map in the same cluster, and the vertical dashed green line shows the number of Democratic leaning seats in the Duchin Map in the cluster.

Table 26: Simulation Results by Individual Elections

Chatham, Lee, Moore, Randolph, and Richmond House County Cluster

	Number of Democratic Leaning Districts:					
	0	1	2	3	4	5
Individual Elections:						
2020 President	17%	**83%**	0%	0%	0%	0%
2020 Senate	18%	**82%**	0%	0%	0%	0%
2020 Governor	0%	**100%**	0%	0%	0%	0%
2020 Lt. Governor	18%	**82%**	0%	0%	0%	0%
2020 Attorney General	15%	**85%**	0%	0%	0%	0%
2016 President	18%	**82%**	0%	0%	0%	0%
2016 Senate	19%	**81%**	0%	0%	0%	0%
2016 Governor	15%	**85%**	0%	0%	0%	0%
2016 Lt. Governor	29%	**71%**	0%	0%	0%	0%
2016 Attorney General	14%	**86%**	0%	0%	0%	0%
2014 Senate	15%	**85%**	0%	0%	0%	0%

Note: Each row shows the percent of simulations that produce the number of Democratic leaning districts using the election or election index indicated in the row. The bolded number in each row is the number of Democratic leaning districts produced by the Enacted Plan using the equivalent election. For example, using the 2020 Presidential election 83% of the simulations produce 1 Democratic leaning district. The Enacted Plan does as well, as the '1 District' cell is bolded in that row.

6.24 Guilford House County Grouping

The Guilford House county group contains 6 districts. In the Enacted Map these are Districts 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, and 62. The county cluster has an overall partisan index of .61, which is strongly Democratic. After conducting 50,000 initial simulations to create six districts in this cluster, I would normally discard any simulations that contain more county traversals than the Enacted Plan. However, this grouping contains only one county, and thus the Enacted Plan will contain as many traversals as all of the simulations. Next, I discard any simulations in which the average compactness score of the districts in the simulations is not as large or larger than the compactness score of the Enacted Map. This leaves 15,489 simulated maps, each containing six districts.

A map of the location of this county cluster in relation to the rest of the state is shown in Figure 77. A map of the Enacted Map's district boundaries and the Duchin Map's district boundaries within this county grouping are shown in Figure 78. I also include the map of districts in this county from the 2020 plan for comparison here.

The distribution of district partisanship based on the statewide partisan elections index calculated for each of the simulation results is shown in Figure 79. The black bars show the distribution from the simulation results, with the percentage of simulations that generate each of the various possible number of Democratic seats in the cluster shown below each bar. The red vertical line shows the number of Democratic leaning seats in the Enacted Map in the same cluster, and the vertical dashed green line shows the number of Democratic leaning seats in the Duchin Map in the cluster. In 1% of the simulations there are 4 Democratic leaning districts. In 79% of the simulations there is 5 Democratic leaning district. in 21% of the simulations there are 6 Democratic districts. The Enacted Map creates 4 Democratic districts. The Duchin Map generates 5 Democratic districts.

Table 27 breaks apart the partisan index into the 11 constituent elections and shows the distribution of Democratic leaning seats generated if one were to look at each election separately. Each row shows the percent of simulations that produce the number of Demo-

cratic leaning districts using the election or election index indicated in the row. The bolded number in each row is the number of Democratic leaning districts produced by the Enacted Plan using the equivalent election. In 10 of the 11 individual elections the Enacted Map generates 4 Democratic districts and in 1 election (2020 Governor) the map contains 5 Democratic leaning districts.

An important point to consider when looking at the Enacted Map is that it closely adheres to the map used in Guilford County the 2020 election, which was approved by a court in 2019. The Enacted Plan is different by only four precincts. District 57 is identical across the two plans. Districts 59, 61, and 62 differ from the 2020 map by only 1 precinct each. District 60 differs from the 2020 map by 2 precincts and District 58 differs by only 3 precincts.

Figure 77: **Map of Guilford House County Cluster**

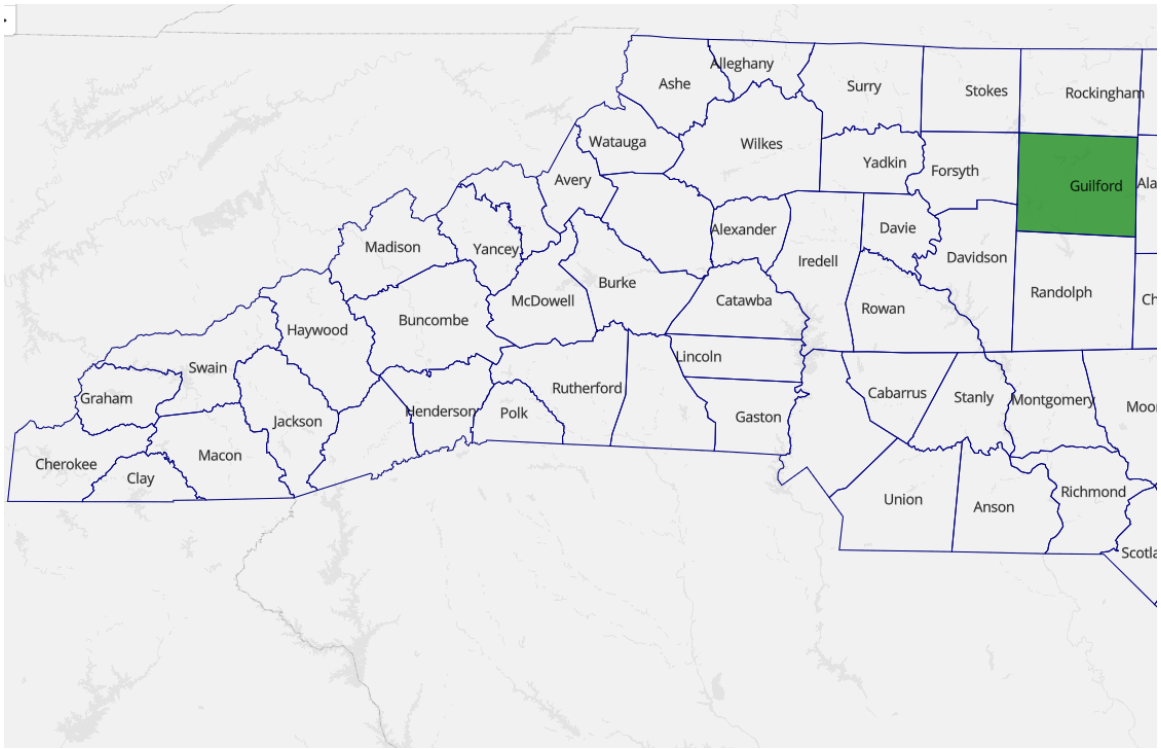
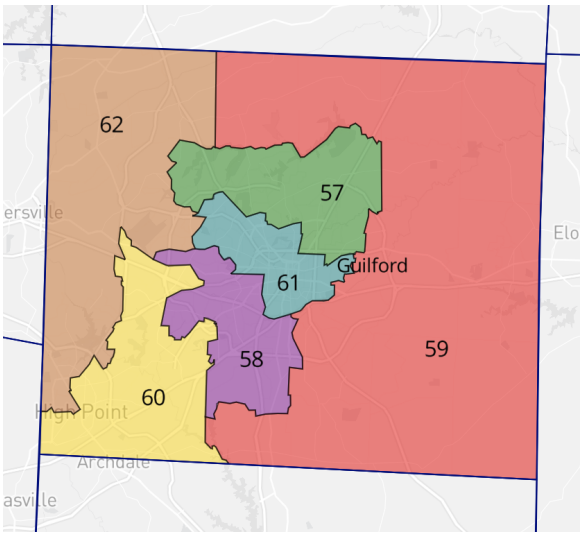
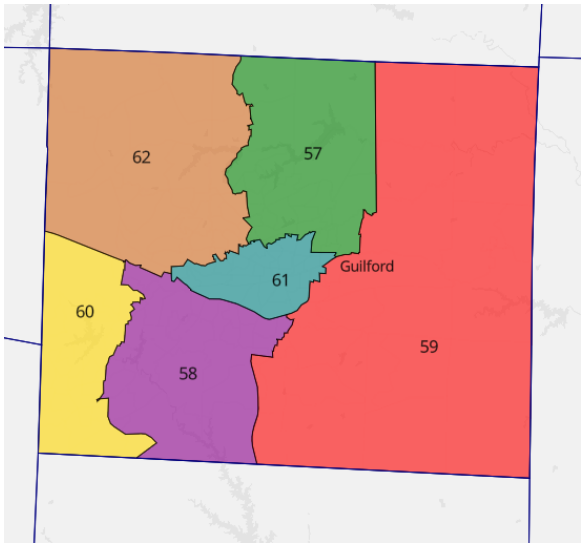


Figure 78: **Map of House Enacted Plan in Guilford County Cluster**

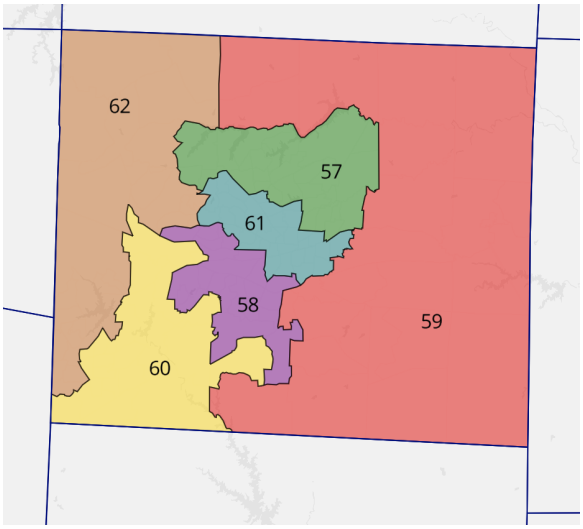
(a) Enacted Map



(b) Duchin Map



(c) 2020 Map

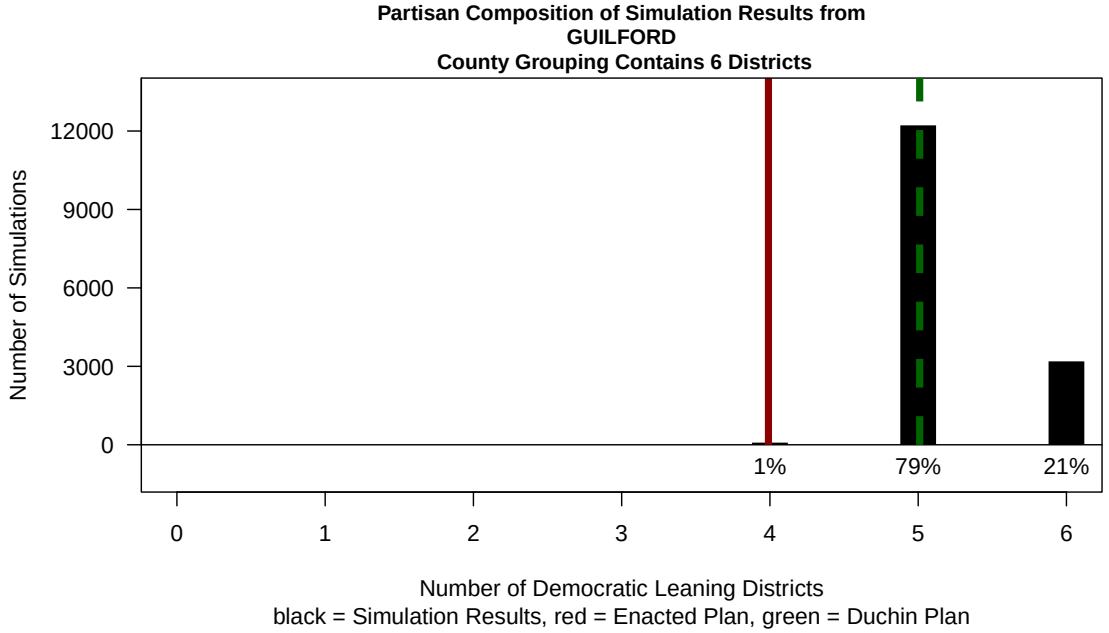


Partisan Lean of Districts

District:	Enacted Plan	Duchin Plan
57	0.68	0.65
58	0.74	0.65
59	0.46	0.54
60	0.64	0.57
61	0.74	0.80
62	0.43	0.48

Note: Partisan index is based on the two-party vote average of 11 statewide partisan elections between 2014-2020.

Figure 79: **Distribution of Partisan Districts from Simulations in Guilford House County Cluster**



Note: Distribution of likely district partisanship based on the statewide partisan elections index calculated for each of the simulation results. The black bars show the distribution from the simulation results, with the percentage of simulations that generate each of the various possible number of Democratic seats in the cluster shown below each bar. The red vertical line shows the number of Democratic leaning seats in the Enacted Map in the same cluster, and the vertical dashed green line shows the number of Democratic leaning seats in the Duchin Map in the cluster.

Table 27: Simulation Results by Individual Elections

Guilford HouseCounty Cluster

	Number of Democratic Leaning Districts:						
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
Individual Elections:							
2020 President	0%	0%	0%	0%	**0%**	41%	59%
2020 Senate	0%	0%	0%	0%	**0%**	73%	27%
2020 Governor	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	**1%**	99%
2020 Lt. Governor	0%	0%	0%	0%	**1%**	80%	19%
2020 Attorney General	0%	0%	0%	0%	**0%**	53%	47%
2016 President	0%	0%	0%	0%	**2%**	84%	13%
2016 Senate	0%	0%	0%	0%	**7%**	90%	3%
2016 Governor	0%	0%	0%	0%	**0%**	44%	56%
2016 Lt. Governor	0%	0%	0%	0%	**8%**	90%	3%
2016 Attorney General	0%	0%	0%	0%	**1%**	82%	17%
2014 Senate	0%	0%	0%	0%	**21%**	78%	1%

Note: Each row shows the percent of simulations that produce the number of Democratic leaning districts using the election or election index indicated in the row. The bolded number in each row is the number of Democratic leaning districts produced by the Enacted Plan using the equivalent election. For example, using the 2020 Presidential election 0% of the simulations produce 4 Democratic leaning districts. The Enacted Plan does, as the '1 District' cell is bolded in that row.

6.25 Avery, Cleveland, Gaston, Henderson, McDowell, Mitchell, Polk, Rutherford, and Yancey House County Grouping

The Avery-Cleveland-Gaston-Henderson-McDowell-Mitchell-Polk-Rutherford-Yancey House county group contains 7 districts. In the Enacted Map these are Districts 85, 108, 109, 110, 111, 113, and 117. The county cluster has an overall partisan index of .35, which is strongly Republican. After conducting 50,000 initial simulations to create seven districts in this cluster, I discard any simulations that contain more county traversals than the Enacted Plan. This leaves 14,667 simulated plans. Next, I discard any simulations in which the average compactness score of the districts in the simulations is not as large or larger than the compactness score of the Enacted Map. This leaves 11,815 simulated maps, each containing seven districts.

A map of the location of this county cluster in relation to the rest of the state is shown in Figure 80. A map of the Enacted Map's district boundaries and the Duchin Map's district boundaries within this county grouping are shown in Figure 81.

The distribution of district partisanship based on the statewide partisan elections index calculated for each of the simulation results is shown in Figure 82. The black bars show the distribution from the simulation results, with the percentage of simulations that generate each of the various possible number of Democratic seats in the cluster shown below each bar. The red vertical line shows the number of Democratic leaning seats in the Enacted Map in the same cluster, and the vertical dashed green line shows the number of Democratic leaning seats in the Duchin Map in the cluster. In 100% of the simulations there are 0 Democratic leaning districts. The Enacted Map creates 0 Democratic leaning districts. The Duchin Map generates 0 Democratic leaning districts.

Table 28 breaks apart the partisan index into the 11 constituent elections and shows the distribution of Democratic leaning seats generated if one were to look at each election separately. Each row shows the percent of simulations that produce the number of Democratic leaning districts using the election or election index indicated in the row. The bolded

number in each row is the number of Democratic leaning districts produced by the Enacted Plan using the equivalent election. In all 11 of the individual elections the Enacted Map generates 0 Democratic districts and is in agreement with all of the simulated results across all 11 elections.

Figure 80: **Map of Avery, Cleveland, Gaston, Henderson, McDowell, Mitchell, Polk, Rutherford, and Yancey House County Cluster**

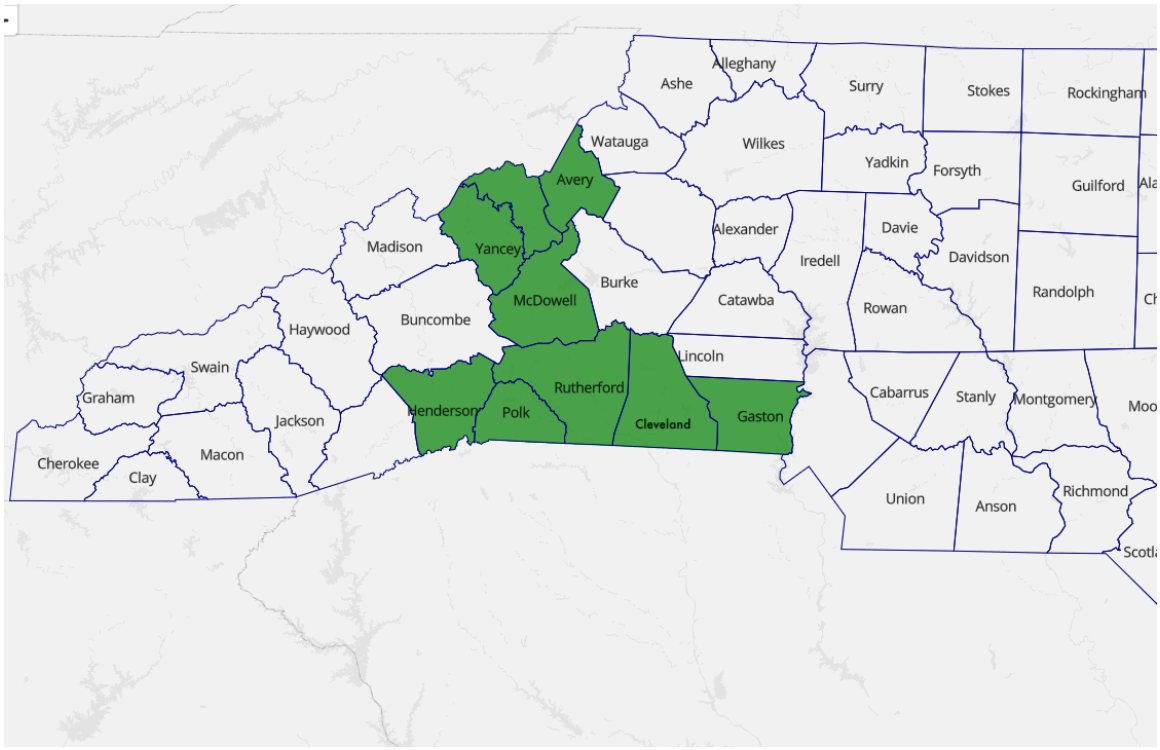
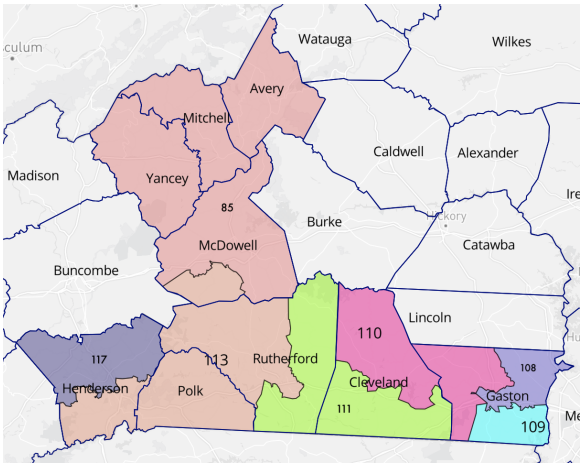
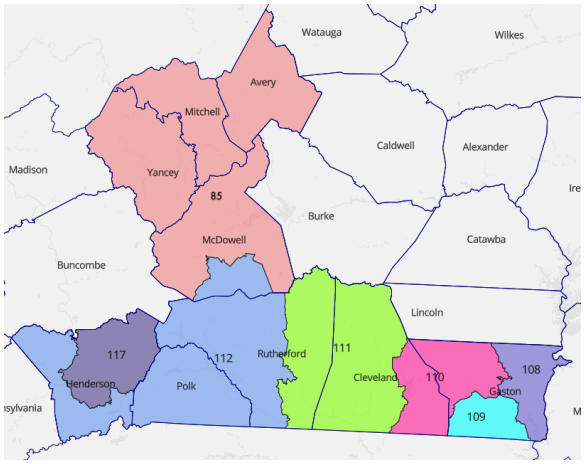


Figure 81: **Map of House Enacted Plan in Avery, Cleveland, Gaston, Henderson, McDowell, Mitchell, Polk, Rutherford, and Yancey County Cluster**

(a) Enacted Map



(b) Duchin Map

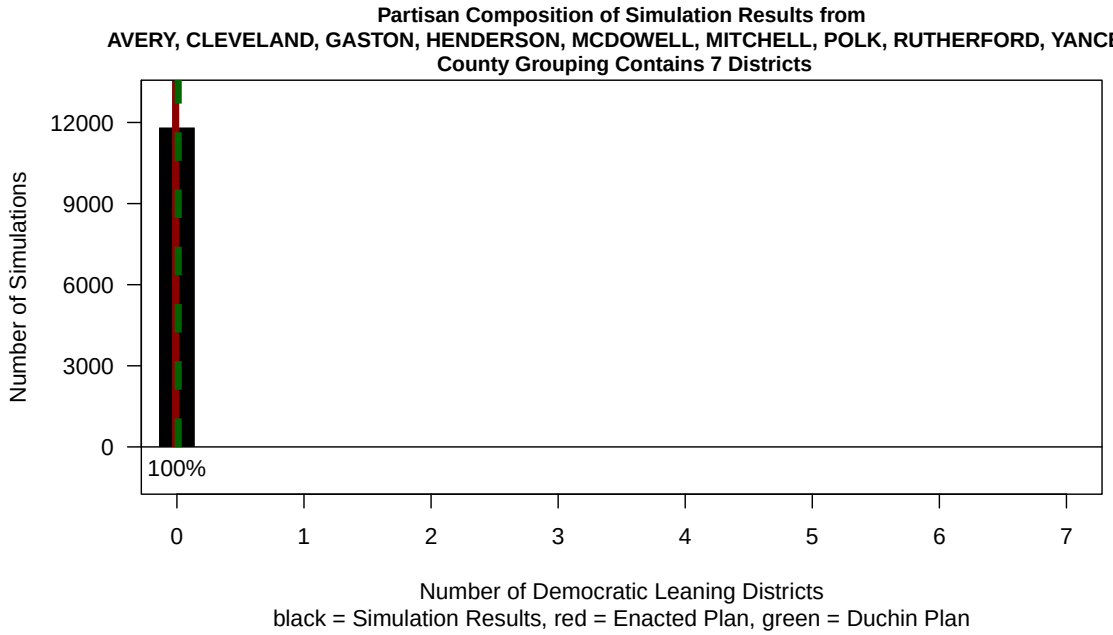


Partisan Lean of Districts

District:	Enacted Plan	Duchin Plan
85	0.28	0.28
108	0.38	0.32
109	0.38	0.43
110	0.31	0.32
111	0.32	0.34
113	0.35	0.33
117	0.40	0.40

Note: Partisan index is based on the two-party vote average of 11 statewide partisan elections between 2014-2020.

Figure 82: **Distribution of Partisan Districts from Simulations in Avery, Cleveland, Gaston, Henderson, McDowell, Mitchell, Polk, Rutherford, and Yancey House County Cluster**



Note: Distribution of likely district partisanship based on the statewide partisan elections index calculated for each of the simulation results. The black bars show the distribution from the simulation results, with the percentage of simulations that generate each of the various possible number of Democratic seats in the cluster shown below each bar. The red vertical line shows the number of Democratic leaning seats in the Enacted Map in the same cluster, and the vertical dashed green line shows the number of Democratic leaning seats in the Duchin Map in the cluster.

Table 28: Simulation Results by Individual Elections

Avery, Cleveland, Gaston, Henderson, McDowell, Mitchell, Polk, Rutherford, and Yancey House County Cluster

Number of Democratic Leaning Districts:			
	0	1	2-7
Individual Elections:			
2020 President	**100%**	0%	0%
2020 Senate	**100%**	0%	0%
2020 Governor	**99%**	1%	0%
2020 Lt. Governor	**100%**	0%	0%
2020 Attorney General	**100%**	0%	0%
2016 President	**100%**	0%	0%
2016 Senate	**100%**	0%	0%
2016 Governor	**100%**	0%	0%
2016 Lt. Governor	**100%**	0%	0%
2016 Attorney General	**100%**	0%	0%
2014 Senate	**100%**	0%	0%

Note: Each row shows the percent of simulations that produce the number of Democratic leaning districts using the election or election index indicated in the row. The bolded number in each row is the number of Democratic leaning districts produced by the Enacted Plan using the equivalent election. For example, using the 2020 Presidential election 100% of the simulations produce 0 Democratic leaning districts. The Enacted Plan does as well, as the '0 District' cell is bolded in that row.

6.26 Mecklenburg House County Grouping

The Mecklenburg House county group contains 13 districts. In the Enacted Map these are Districts 88, 92, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, and 112. The county cluster has an overall partisan index of .65, which is strongly Democratic. After conducting 50,000 initial simulations to create 13 districts in this cluster, I would normally discard any simulations that contain more county traversals than the Enacted Plan. However, this cluster is a single county, and thus, there are no traversals. Next, I discard any simulations in which the average compactness score of the districts in the simulations is not as large or larger than the compactness score of the Enacted Map. This leaves 3,161 simulated maps, each containing 13 districts.

A map of the location of this county cluster in relation to the rest of the state is shown in Figure 83. A map of the Enacted Map's district boundaries and the Duchin Map's district boundaries within this county grouping are shown in Figure 84.

The distribution of district partisanship based on the statewide partisan elections index calculated for each of the simulation results is shown in Figure 85. The black bars show the distribution from the simulation results, with the percentage of simulations that generate each of the various possible number of Democratic seats in the cluster shown below each bar. The red vertical line shows the number of Democratic leaning seats in the Enacted Map in the same cluster, and the vertical dashed green line shows the number of Democratic leaning seats in the Duchin Map in the cluster. In 1% of the simulations there are 10 Democratic leaning districts. In 56% of the simulations there are 11 Democratic leaning districts, and in 44% of the simulations there are 12 Democratic leaning districts. The Enacted Map aligns with the majority of simulations and creates 11 Democratic leaning districts. The Duchin Map generates 11 Democratic leaning districts as well.

Table 29 breaks apart the partisan index into the 11 constituent elections and shows the distribution of Democratic leaning seats generated if one were to look at each election separately. Each row shows the percent of simulations that produce the number of Demo-

cratic leaning districts using the election or election index indicated in the row. The bolded number in each row is the number of Democratic leaning districts produced by the Enacted Plan using the equivalent election. Across the 11 individual elections the Enacted Map generates between 9-13 Democratic districts and is in agreement with the majority of the simulated results in 7 of the 11 elections. In 10 of the 11 elections the Enacted Plan is within the middle 50% of the simulation results.

Figure 83: **Map of Mecklenburg House County Cluster**

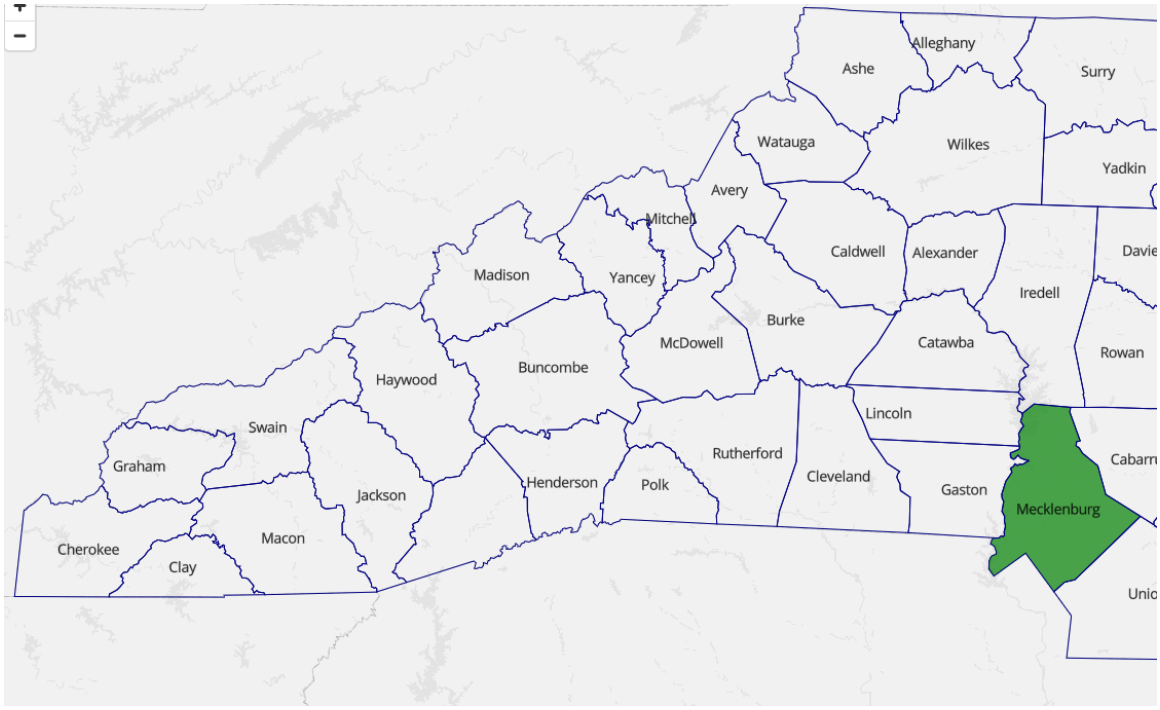
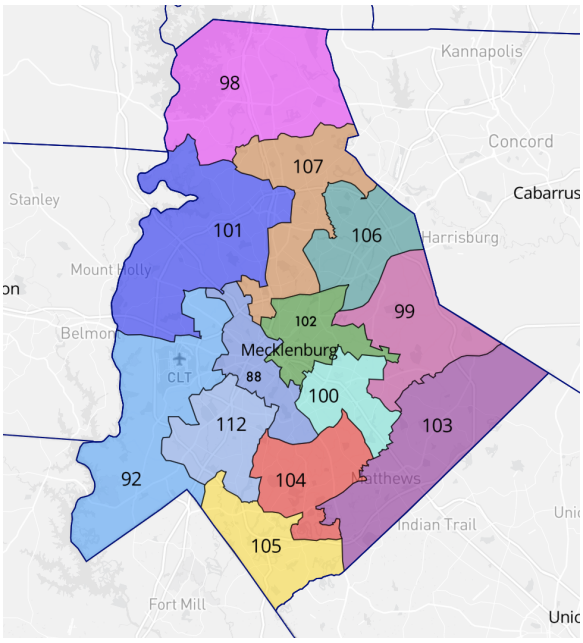
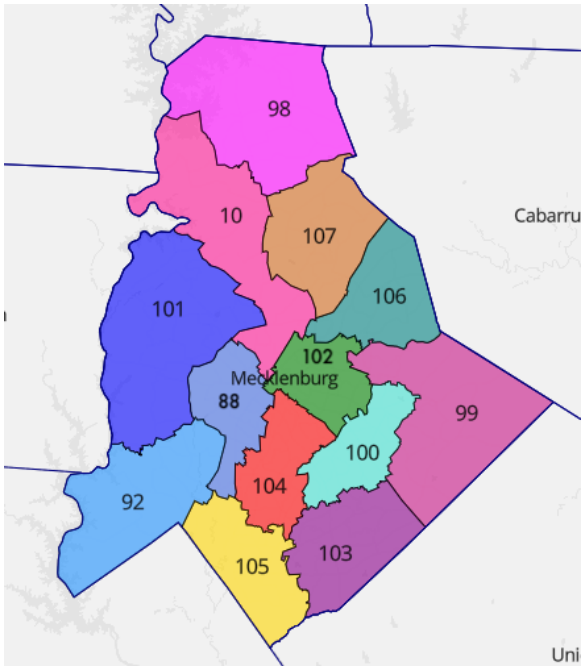


Figure 84: **Map of House Enacted Plan in Mecklenburg County Cluster**

(a) Enacted Map



(b) Duchin Map

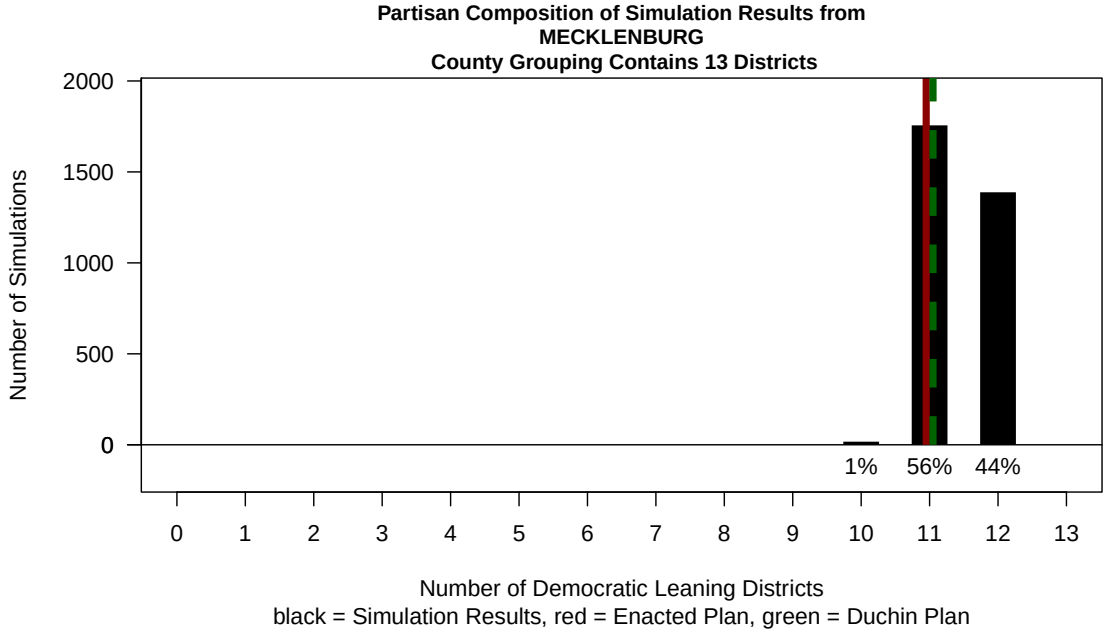


Partisan Lean of Districts

District:	Enacted Plan	Duchin Plan
88	0.65	0.75
92	0.70	0.69
98	0.47	0.47
99	0.78	0.59
100	0.73	0.68
101	0.72	0.74
102	0.82	0.80
103	0.47	0.49
104	0.51	0.55
105	0.54	0.55
106	0.80	0.82
107	0.74	0.75
112 (10 in Duchin)	0.72	0.75

Note: Partisan index is based on the two-party vote average of 11 statewide partisan elections between 2014-2020.

Figure 85: **Distribution of Partisan Districts from Simulations in Mecklenburg House County Cluster**



Note: Distribution of likely district partisanship based on the statewide partisan elections index calculated for each of the simulation results. The black bars show the distribution from the simulation results, with the percentage of simulations that generate each of the various possible number of Democratic seats in the cluster shown below each bar. The red vertical line shows the number of Democratic leaning seats in the Enacted Map in the same cluster, and the vertical dashed green line shows the number of Democratic leaning seats in the Duchin Map in the cluster.

Table 29: Simulation Results by Individual Elections

Mecklenburg House County Cluster

	Number of Democratic Leaning Districts:						
	0-7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Individual Elections:							
2020 President	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	**100%**
2020 Senate	0%	0%	0%	0%	**39%**	61%	0%
2020 Governor	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	**100%**
2020 Lt. Governor	0%	0%	0%	0%	**36%**	64%	0%
2020 Attorney General	0%	0%	0%	0%	**9%**	91%	0%
2016 President	0%	0%	0%	3%	**69%**	28%	0%
2016 Senate	0%	3%	**50%**	45%	2%	0%	0%
2016 Governor	0%	0%	0%	0%	11%	**76%**	13%
2016 Lt. Governor	0%	4%	**58%**	38%	0%	0%	0%
2016 Attorney General	0%	0%	5%	**34%**	57%	4%	0%
2014 Senate	0%	4%	**60%**	35%	0%	0%	0%

Note: Each row shows the percent of simulations that produce the number of Democratic leaning districts using the election or election index indicated in the row. The bolded number in each row is the number of Democratic leaning districts produced by the Enacted Plan using the equivalent election. For example, using the 2020 Presidential election 100% of the simulations produce 13 Democratic leaning districts. The Enacted Plan does as well, as the '13 District' cell is bolded in that row.

6.27 Wake House County Grouping

The Wake House county group contains 13 districts. In the Enacted Map these are Districts 11, 21, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 49, and 66. The county cluster has an overall partisan index of .61, which is strongly Democratic. After conducting 50,000 initial simulations to create 13 districts in this cluster, I would normally discard any simulations that contain more county traversals than the Enacted Plan. However, this cluster is a single county, and thus, there are no traversals. Next, I discard any simulations in which the average compactness score of the districts in the simulations is not as large or larger than the compactness score of the Enacted Map. This leaves 14,305 simulated maps, each containing 13 districts.

A map of the location of this county cluster in relation to the rest of the state is shown in Figure 86. A map of the Enacted Map's district boundaries and the Duchin Map's district boundaries within this county grouping are shown in Figure 87.

The distribution of district partisanship based on the statewide partisan elections index calculated for each of the simulation results is shown in Figure 88. The black bars show the distribution from the simulation results, with the percentage of simulations that generate each of the various possible number of Democratic seats in the cluster shown below each bar. The red vertical line shows the number of Democratic leaning seats in the Enacted Map in the same cluster, and the vertical dashed green line shows the number of Democratic leaning seats in the Duchin Map in the cluster. In 2% of the simulations there are 10 Democratic leaning districts. In 32% of the simulations there are 11 Democratic leaning districts, and in 66% of the simulations there are 12 Democratic leaning districts. The Enacted Map creates 11 Democratic leaning districts. The Duchin Map generates 11 Democratic leaning districts as well.

Table 30 breaks apart the partisan index into the 11 constituent elections and shows the distribution of Democratic leaning seats generated if one were to look at each election separately. Each row shows the percent of simulations that produce the number of Demo-

cratic leaning districts using the election or election index indicated in the row. The bolded number in each row is the number of Democratic leaning districts produced by the Enacted Plan using the equivalent election. Across the 11 individual elections the Enacted Map generates between 9-13 Democratic districts and is in agreement with the majority of the simulated results in 7 of the 11 elections.

Figure 86: **Map of Wake House County Cluster**

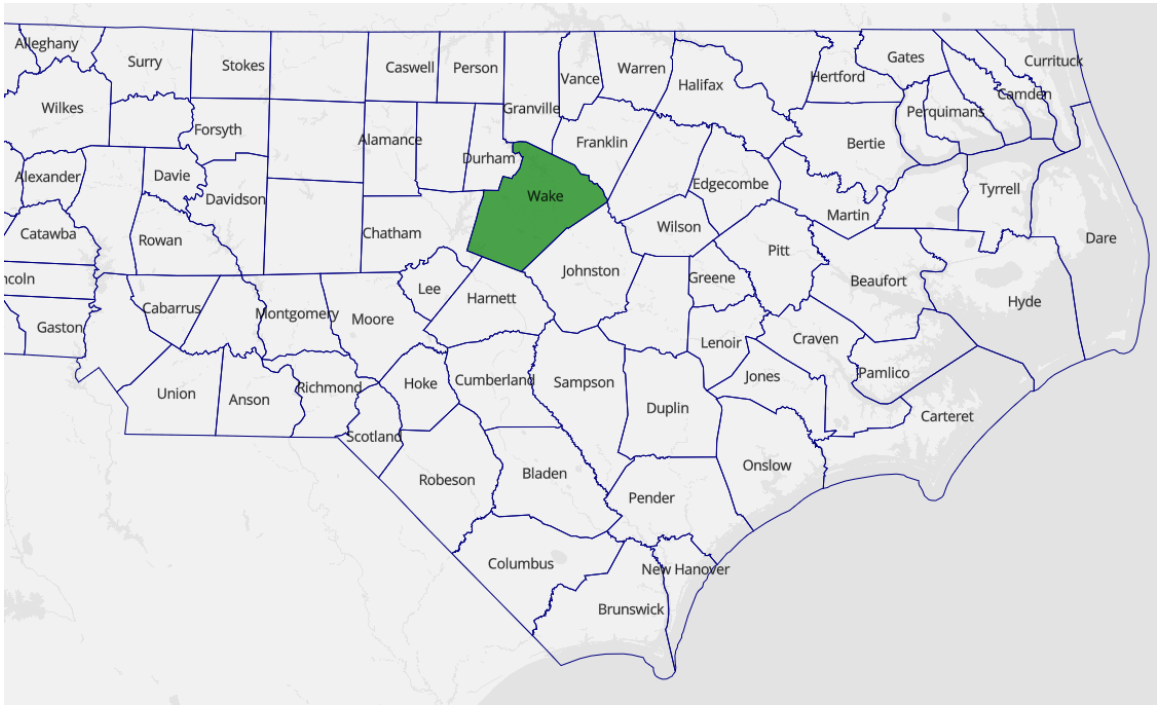
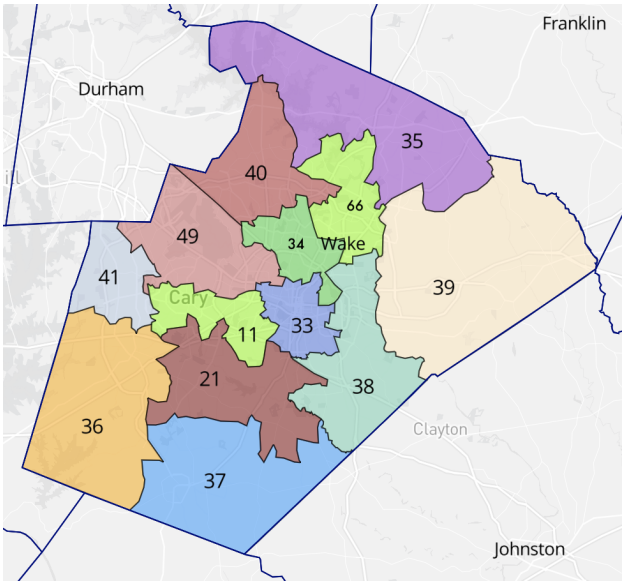
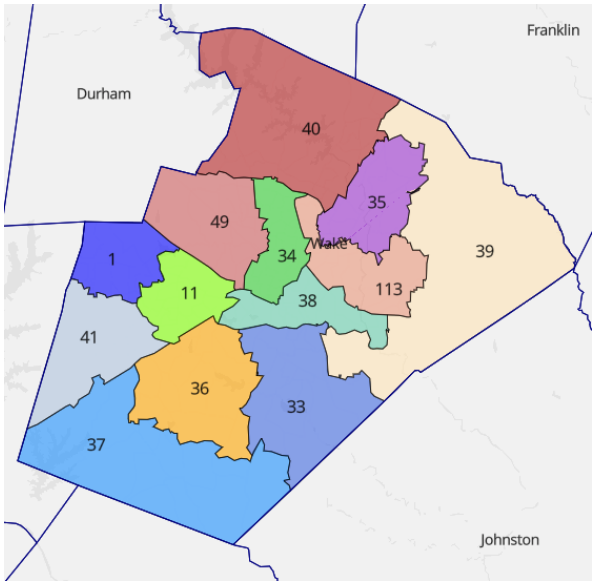


Figure 87: **Map of House Enacted Plan in Wake County Cluster**

(a) Enacted Map



(b) Duchin Map

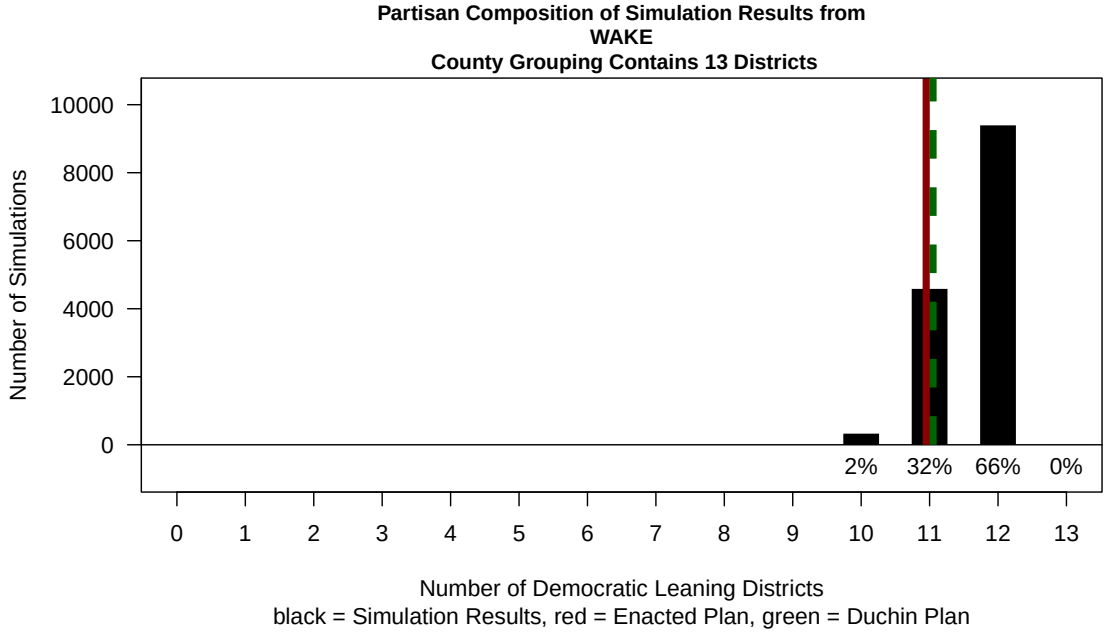


Partisan Lean of Districts

District:	Enacted Plan	Duchin Plan
11	0.69	0.65
21 (1 in Duchin)	0.53	0.65
33	0.83	0.65
34	0.65	0.62
35	0.47	0.63
36	0.55	0.53
37	0.45	0.46
38	0.75	0.84
39	0.59	0.59
40	0.56	0.49
41	0.64	0.58
49	0.65	0.64
66 (113 in Duchin)	0.65	0.69

Note: Partisan index is based on the two-party vote average of 11 statewide partisan elections between 2014-2020.

Figure 88: **Distribution of Partisan Districts from Simulations in Wake House County Cluster**



Note: Distribution of likely district partisanship based on the statewide partisan elections index calculated for each of the simulation results. The black bars show the distribution from the simulation results, with the percentage of simulations that generate each of the various possible number of Democratic seats in the cluster shown below each bar. The red vertical line shows the number of Democratic leaning seats in the Enacted Map in the same cluster, and the vertical dashed green line shows the number of Democratic leaning seats in the Duchin Map in the cluster.

Table 30: Simulation Results by Individual Elections

Wake House County Cluster

	Number of Democratic Leaning Districts:						
	0-7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Individual Elections:							
2020 President	0%	0%	0%	0%	**2%**	81%	17%
2020 Senate	0%	0%	0%	0%	**9%**	88%	2%
2020 Governor	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	**100%**
2020 Lt. Governor	0%	0%	0%	0%	**14%**	85%	0%
2020 Attorney General	0%	0%	0%	0%	**2%**	78%	20%
2016 President	0%	0%	2%	21%	**58%**	19%	0%
2016 Senate	0%	21%	**57%**	21%	1%	0%	0%
2016 Governor	0%	0%	0%	6%	**60%**	34%	0%
2016 Lt. Governor	0%	33%	**57%**	9%	0%	0%	0%
2016 Attorney General	0%	0%	2%	19%	**62%**	18%	0%
2014 Senate	0%	28%	**61%**	12%	0%	0%	0%

Note: Each row shows the percent of simulations that produce the number of Democratic leaning districts using the election or election index indicated in the row. The bolded number in each row is the number of Democratic leaning districts produced by the Enacted Plan using the equivalent election. For example, using the 2020 Presidential election 2% of the simulations produce 11 Democratic leaning districts. The Enacted Plan does as well, as the '11 District' cell is bolded in that row.

7 NC Senate Analysis

7.1 Senate Groupings with only 1 District

In the state Senate, there are 26 county clusters. 17 clusters containing 36 of the 50 districts are fixed based on the optimal county clusters determined by Cooper et al. (2021, 'Duke Study'). The remaining 9 clusters were selected by the General Assembly from four sets of choices between clusters as presented by the Duke Study.

In the Enacted Plan there are 14 county clusters composed of 48 counties in which the cluster contains only 1 Senate district. In these clusters there is no discretion for any map maker. The district is simply the boundaries of the county group. These counties collectively have a population of 2,906,456, or approximately 28% of the state's total population and account for 14 of the 50 seats in the state senate.

Figure 89 shows a map of the counties that constitute these single-district clusters in the Enacted Plan. Figure 90 shows a map of the countie that constitute these single-district clusters chosen in the Duchin Plan. Table 31 below shows each cluster, the counties included in the cluster, and the corresponding districts in the Senate Enacted Plan. The final two columns of the table show the partisan lean of the cluster using the 11 statewide partisan elections index discussed above and whether or not, based on that index, the cluster leans Democratic (or Republican). I classify a district (in the Enacted Plan and in the simulations as well) as being Democratic leaning if the partisan index for that district is greater than 0.50. In other words, if more than fifty percent of the ballots cast for the two major parties were for Democratic candidates, that district is classified as a Democratic leaning district. Obviously, districts with numbers much larger than (smaller than) 0.50 will be more likely to elect a Democrat (Republican) than districts that are very close to 0.50.

The bottom row of Table 31 shows the results for all 14 clusters together. Collectively these counties have a partisan index of 0.43, meaning roughly four in ten voters in these counties cast ballots for Democratic candidates in the 11 statewide races I consider here.

However, the location of voters for the different parties is not uniformly distributed across these counties. Given this spatial distribution of voters across the counties, 4 of the 14 clusters lean Democratic, or roughly 30 percent. In this case, the proportion of Democratic leaning districts is lower than the proportion of voters in these counties who favor Democratic candidates. However, this is not due to any district boundaries. It is again purely a function of the political geography of the state since all of these districts are entire county units and are, as such, fixed.

In some cases the Enacted Plan and the Duchin Plan use different county groupings from one another. This occurs in 4 cases and is shown in Table 31 below. This results in a net change of 3 counties included in single district groupings.[26]

In the Duchin Plan 5 of the 14 clusters lean Democratic, or approximately 36% of the districts. As in the Enacted Plan, the proportion of Democratic leaning districts is lower that the proportion of voters in these counties who favor Democratic candidates. However, this is not due to any district boundaries. It is again purely a function of the political geography of the state since all of these districts are entire county units and are, as such, fixed.

[26]Stokes replaces Yadkin, Henderson and Polk are replaced by McDowell and Cleveland.

Table 31: County Clusters Containing 1 Senate District

County Cluster	# Counties	District #	County Cluster Democratic Partisan Index	Democratic District
Clusters Used by Both Enacted and Duchin Plans				
Johnston	1	10	0.37	0
Onslow	1	6	0.34	0
Rowan-Stanly	2	33	0.31	0
Edgecombe-Pitt	2	5	0.57	1
Davidson-Davie	2	30	0.27	0
Caswell-Orange-Person	3	23	0.66	1
Franklin-Nash-Vance	3	11	0.51	1
Beaufort-Craven-Lenoir	3	3	0.42	0
Hoke-Robeson-Scotland	3	24	0.51	1
Greene-Wayne-Wilson	3	4	0.48	0
Clusters Used by Enacted Plan				
Henderson-Polk-Rutherford	3	48	0.36	0
Alexander-Surry-Wilkes-Yadkin	4	36	0.24	0
Carteret-Chowan-Halifax-Hyde-Martin-Pamlico-Warren-Washington	8	2	0.46	0
Bertie-Camden-Currituck-Dare-Gates-Hertford-Northampton-Pasquotank-Perquimans-Tyrrell	10	1	0.47	0
Alternative Clusters Used by Duchin Plan				
Cleveland-McDowell-Rutherford	3	47	0.32	0
Alexander-Stokes-Surry-Wilkes	4	45	0.25	0
Carteret-Chowan-Dare-Hyde-Pamlico-Pasquotank-Perquimans-Washington	8	2	0.39	0
Bertie-Camden-Currituck-Gates-Halifax-Hertford-Martin- Northampton-Tyrrell-Warren	10	1	0.54	1
Total Enacted:	48		0.43	4

Figure 89: **Map of Counties and County Clusters with only 1 Senate District in Enacted Plan**

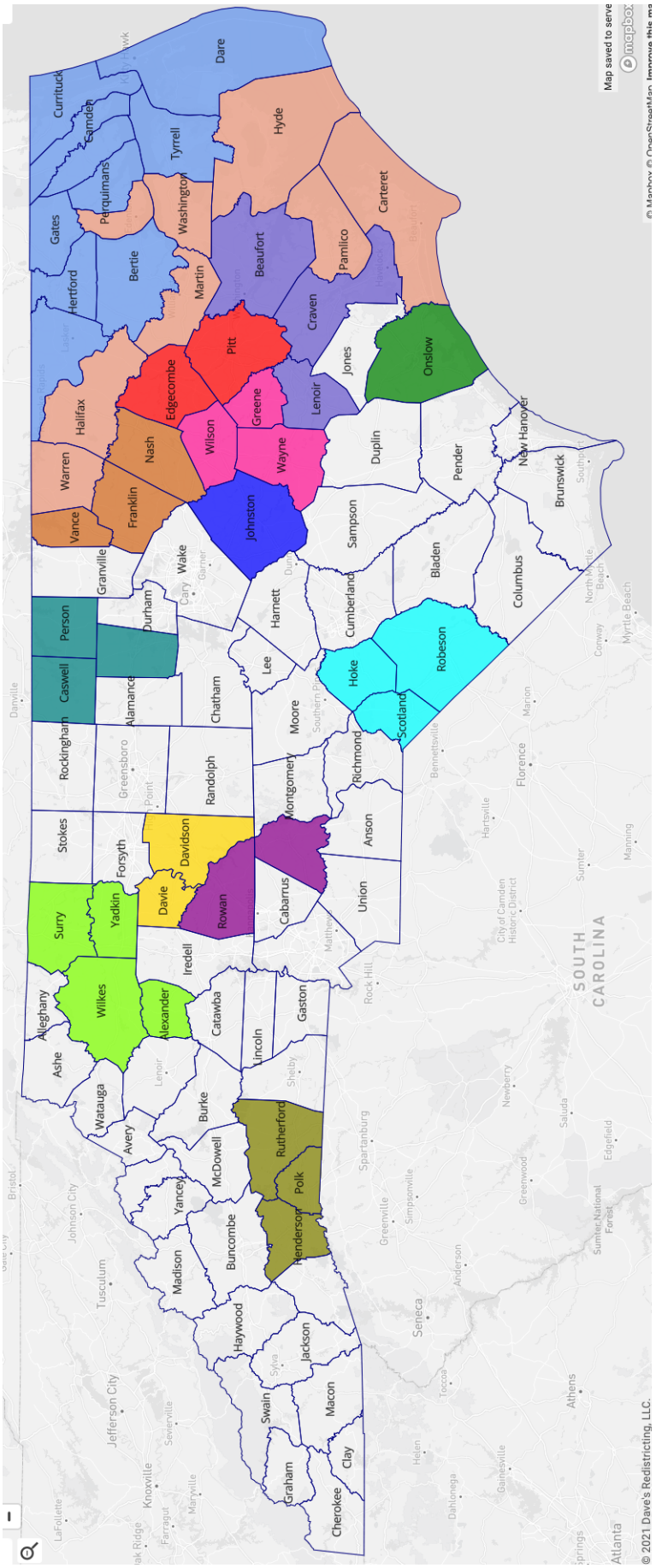
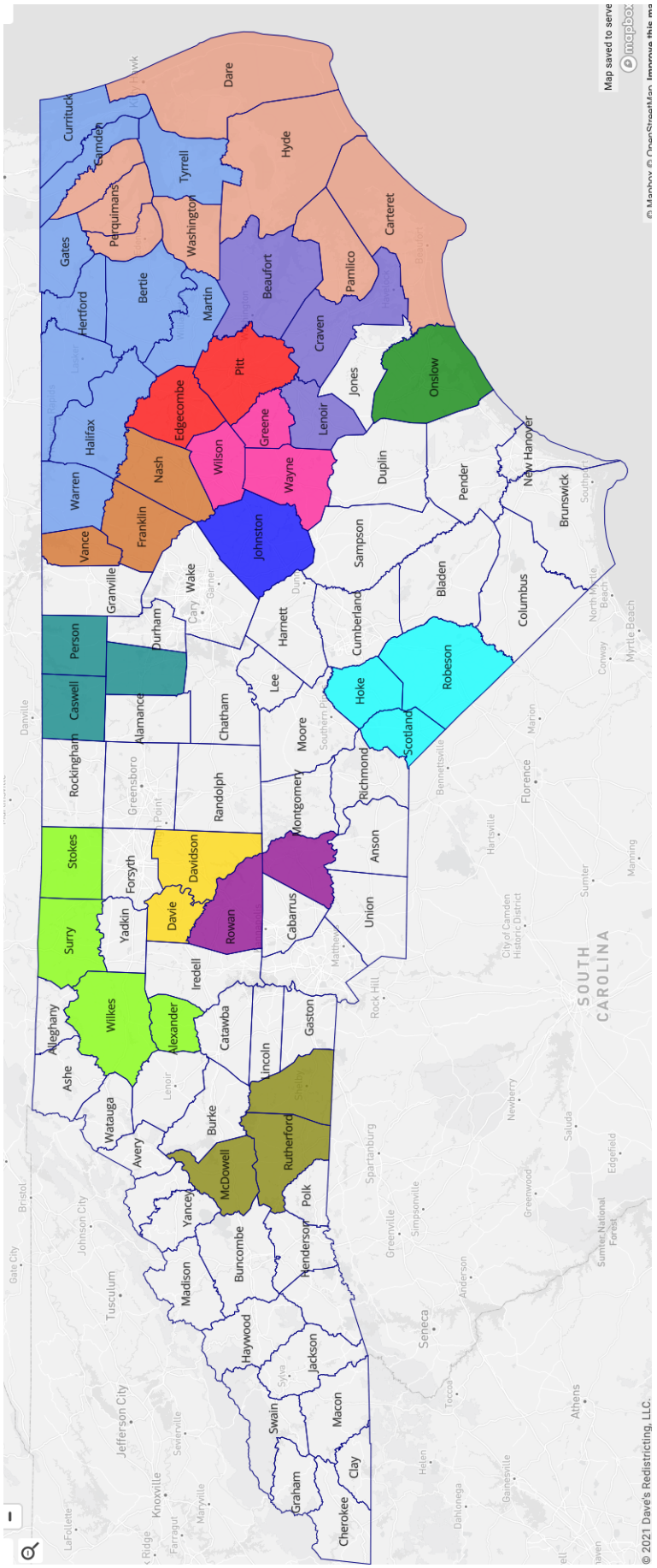


Figure 90: **Map of Counties and County Clusters with only 1 Senate District in Duchin Plan**



8 Senate Groupings with More than 1 District:

There are 12 county groups with more than 1 district where a map drawer has some discretion to draw districts. I consider each cluster separately because the districts are constrained to remain within the county cluster as the redistricting process is North Carolina is a series of discrete redistricting problems within each county cluster.

I conduct simulations in the 12 clusters that contain more than one Senate district. These clusters collectively account for 36 of the 50 districts in the North Carolina Senate. In the Enacted Plan, 20 of these districts lean Republican and 16 lean Democratic according to the statewide partisan elections index. In addition to calculating the number of Democratic leaning districts for the Enacted Plan, I also compute the same partisan index for the plaintiffs' Duchin Plan and compare how the Enacted Plan and the Duchin Plan perform on this same metric. The Duchin Plan creates 17 districts that lean Republican and 19 districts that lean Democratic according to the statewide partisan elections index in these districts.

I then place both maps in relation to the distribution of partisan outcomes from the simulated districts. In each cluster I consider the number of Democratic districts generated by each plan in comparison to the distribution of results from the simulations. I consider a plan to be a partisan outlier if the number of Democratic districts generated by the plan falls outside the middle 50% of simulation results. This is a conservative definition of an outlier. In the social sciences, medicine, and other disciplines it is traditional to consider something an outlier if it falls outside the middle 95% or 90% of the comparison distribution.

In the Senate, the Duchin Map chooses a different set of county clusters from those that have an alternative option presented in the Cooper et al. (2021, 'Duke Study') report. This occurs in three different county groupings. As a result, in these three different clusters the Duchin Senate Map and the Enacted Senate Map are not comparable because they use different groupings of counties. I compare the remaining nine clusters that are common between the two proposals. An overview of the results are as follows.

In 10 of the 12 clusters, the Enacted Map produces a number of Democratic districts

that falls within the middle 50% of simulation results and are not partisan outliers. Furthermore, the Enacted Map produces the same number of Democratic leaning districts as the modal (most common) number of Democratic leaning districts in the simulations in 10 of the 12 clusters.

In 10 of the 12 clusters, the Duchin Map produces a number of Democratic districts that fall within the middle 50% of simulation results and are not partisan outliers. Furthermore, the Duchin Map produces the same number of Democratic leaning districts as the modal (most common) number of Democratic leaning districts in the simulations in 10 of the 12 clusters.

In 6 of the 9 clusters that are common between the Enacted Map and the Duchin Map there is agreement between the two plans on the number of Democratic leaning districts.[27] This means there is disagreement in 4 of the 26 total clusters. Table 32 summarizes the results of the simulation analysis for the 12 Senate clusters with multiple districts. Figure 91 shows a map of the counties where the Enacted Plan and the Duchin Plan are in agreement on the number of Democratic leaning seats. Figure 92 shows a map of the counties where the Enacted Plan and the Duchin Plan disagree on the number of Democratic leaning seats.

Thereafter, I present the results cluster-by-cluster.

[27]These groupings are: Cumberland-Moore, Chatham-Durham, Alleghany et al., Brunswick-Columbus-New Hanover, Bladen et al., Alamance et al., and the combination of Buncombe, Burke, McDowell, Cleveland, Gaston, Lincoln, Henderson, Polk, Forsyth, Stokes, and Yadkin into four different groupings.

Table 32: Senate County Grouping Analysis Summary

			# of Districts that are Democratic Leaning		
County Cluster	**Cluster Democratic Partisan Index**	**# Districts**	**Enacted Map**	**Duchin Map**	**Simulations**
Clusters Used by both Enacted and Duchin Plans					
Cumberland-Moore	0.52	2	1	1	1
Chatham-Durham	0.75	2	2	2	2
Alleghany-Ashe-Avery-Caldwell-Catawba-Cherokee-Clay-Graham-Haywood-Jackson-Macon-Madison-Mitchell-Swain-Transylvania-Watauga-Yancy	0.36	2	0	0	0
Brunswick-Columbus-New Hanover	0.45	2	1	1	1
Bladen-Duplin-Harnett-Jones-Lee-Pender-Sampson	0.41	2	0	0	0
Guilford-Rockingham	0.57	3	2	**3**	2
Alamance-Anson-Cabarrus-Montgomery-Randolph-Richmond-Union	0.38	4	0	0	0
Granville-Wake	0.61	6	**4**	**5**	6
Iredell-Mecklenburg	0.60	6	**4**	5	5
Clusters Used by Enacted Plan					
Buncombe-Burke-McDowell	0.51	2	1		1
Cleveland-Gaston-Lincoln	0.34	2	0		0
Forsyth-Stokes	0.52	2	1		1
Alternative Clusters Used by Duchin Plan					
Buncombe-Henderson-Polk	0.54	2		1	1
Burke-Gaston-Lincoln	0.34	2		0	0
Forsyth-Yadkin	0.54	2		1	1
Total:		35	16	19	19

Note: Number of Democratic leaning districts is measured using the average two-party vote share in each district from the 11 statewide races noted earlier. Simulations range represents the middle 50% of outcomes from the simulations results. Clusters that fall outside of the simulation range are bolded.

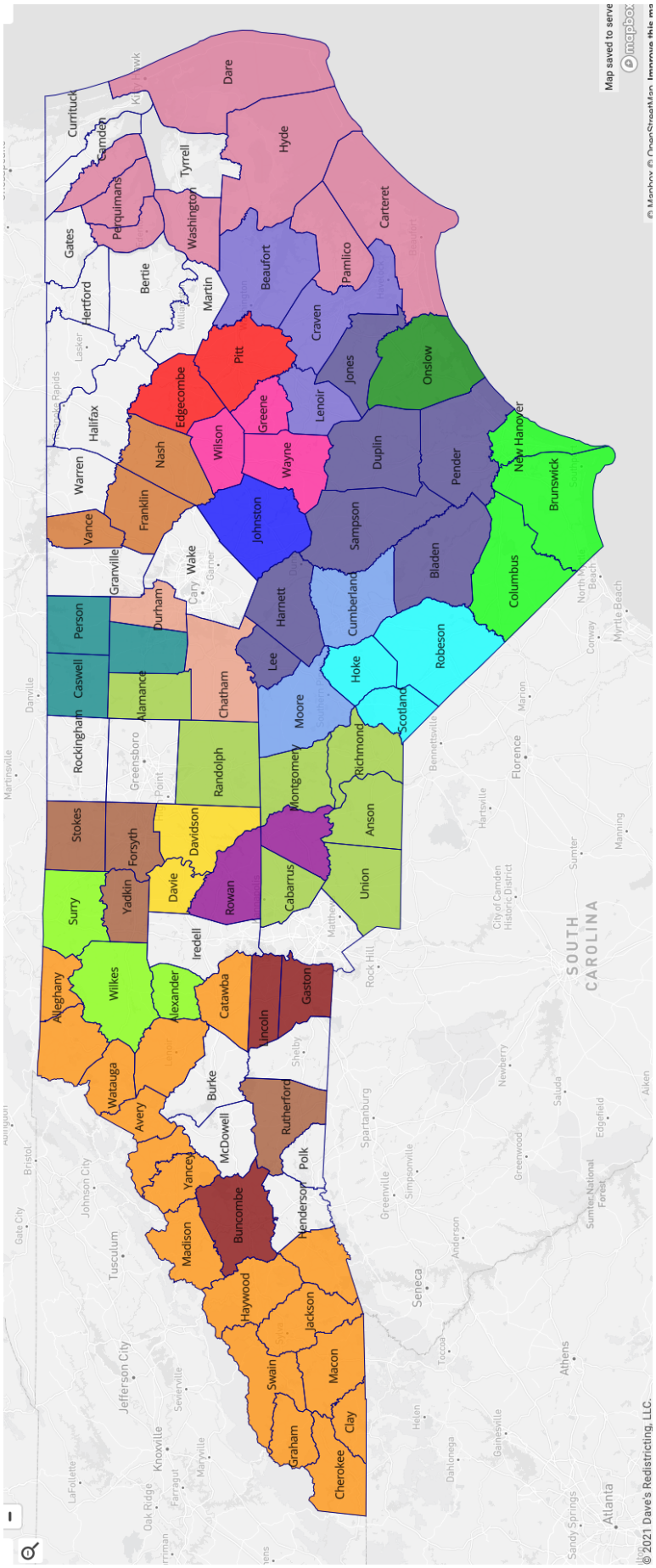
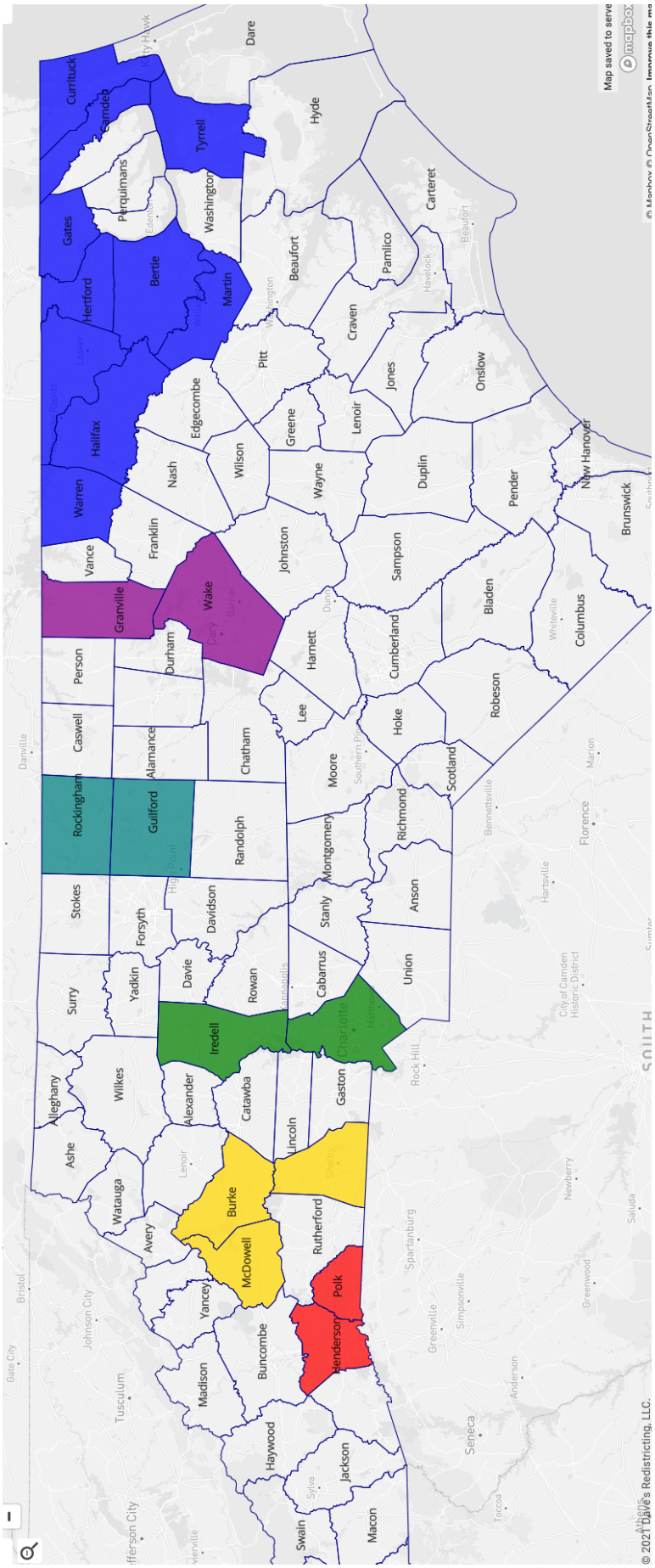


Figure 91: **Map of Senate Counties Where Enacted and Duchin Plans Agree on Partisan Lean of Districts**

Figure 92: **Map of Senate Counties Where Enacted and Duchin Plans Disagree on Partisan Lean of Districts**



8.1 Cumberland and Moore Senate County Grouping

The Cumberland-Moore Senate county group contains 2 districts. In the Enacted Map these are Districts 19 and 21. The county cluster has an overall partisan index of .52, which is slightly Democratic. After conducting 50,000 initial simulations to create two districts in this cluster, I discard any simulations that contain more county traversals than the Enacted Plan. All 50,000 simulations meet this criteria. Next, I discard any simulations in which the average compactness score of the districts in the simulations is not as large or larger than the compactness score of the Enacted Map. This leaves 42,625 simulated maps, each containing two districts.

A map of the location of this county cluster in relation to the rest of the state is shown in Figure 93. A map of the Enacted Map's district boundaries and the Duchin Map's district boundaries within this county grouping are shown in Figure 94.

The distribution of district partisanship based on the statewide partisan elections index calculated for each of the simulation results is shown in Figure 95. The black bars show the distribution from the simulation results, with the percentage of simulations that generate each of the various possible number of Democratic seats in the cluster shown below each bar. The red vertical line shows the number of Democratic leaning seats in the Enacted Map in the same cluster, and the vertical dashed green line shows the number of Democratic leaning seats in the Duchin Map in the cluster. In 77% of the simulations there is 1 Democratic leaning district. The Enacted Map is in alignment with the modal outcome of the simulations by also creating 1 Democratic district. The Duchin Map also generates 1 Democratic district.

Table 33 breaks apart the partisan index into the 11 constituent elections and shows the distribution of Democratic leaning seats generated if one were to look at each election separately. Each row shows the percent of simulations that produce the number of Democratic leaning districts using the election or election index indicated in the row. The bolded number in each row is the number of Democratic leaning districts produced by the Enacted Plan using the equivalent election. In 10 of the 11 individual elections there is agreement

between the modal outcome in the simulations and the Enacted Map.

Figure 93: **Map of Cumberland and Moore Senate County Cluster**

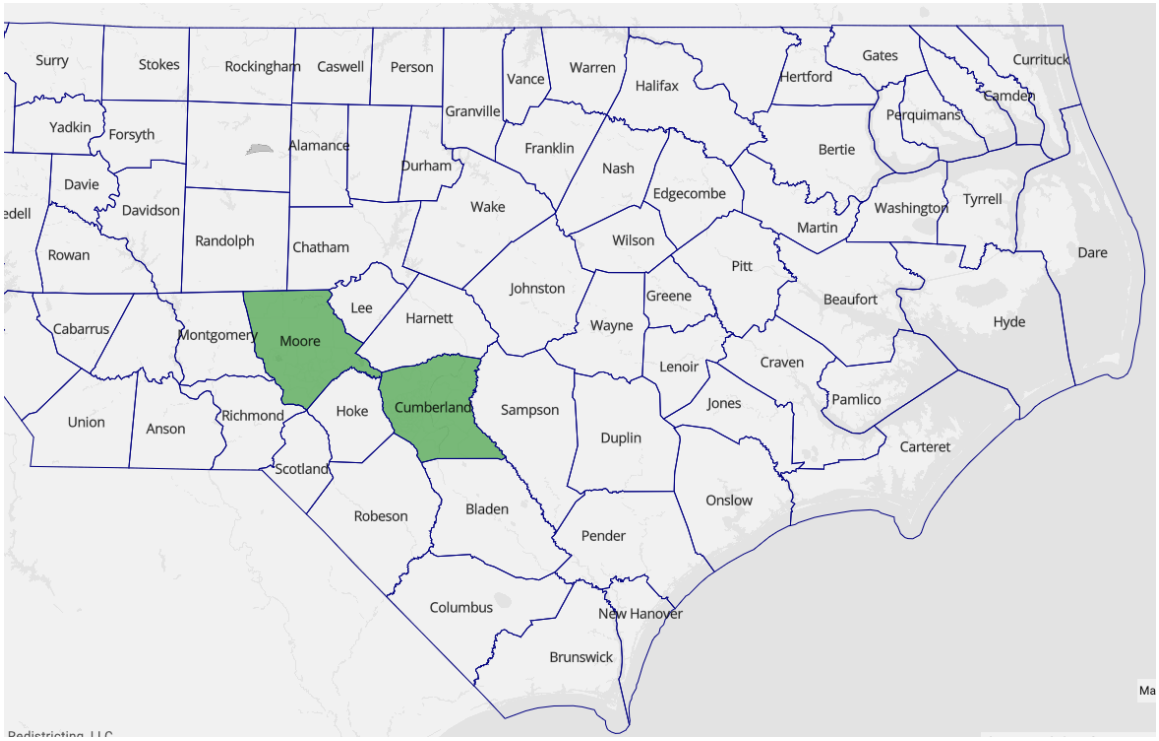
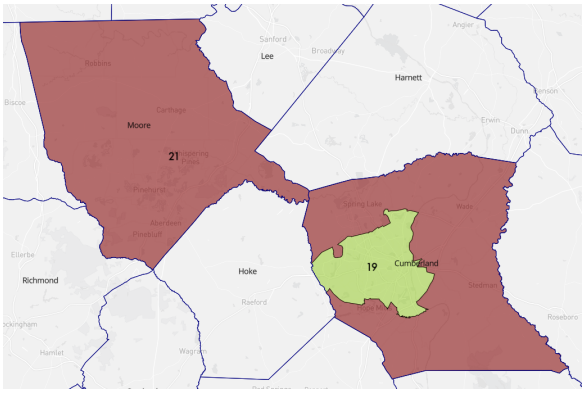
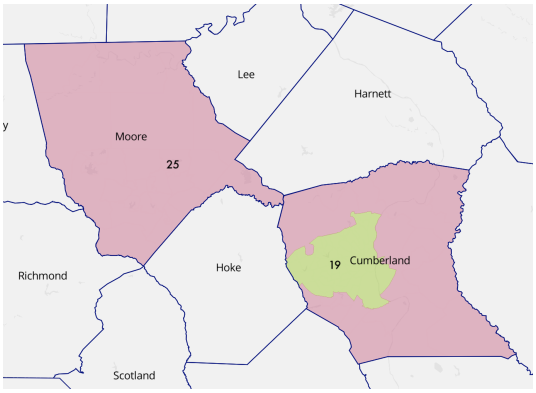


Figure 94: **Map of Enacted Plan in Cumberland and Moore Senate County Cluster**

(a) Enacted Map



(b) Duchin Map

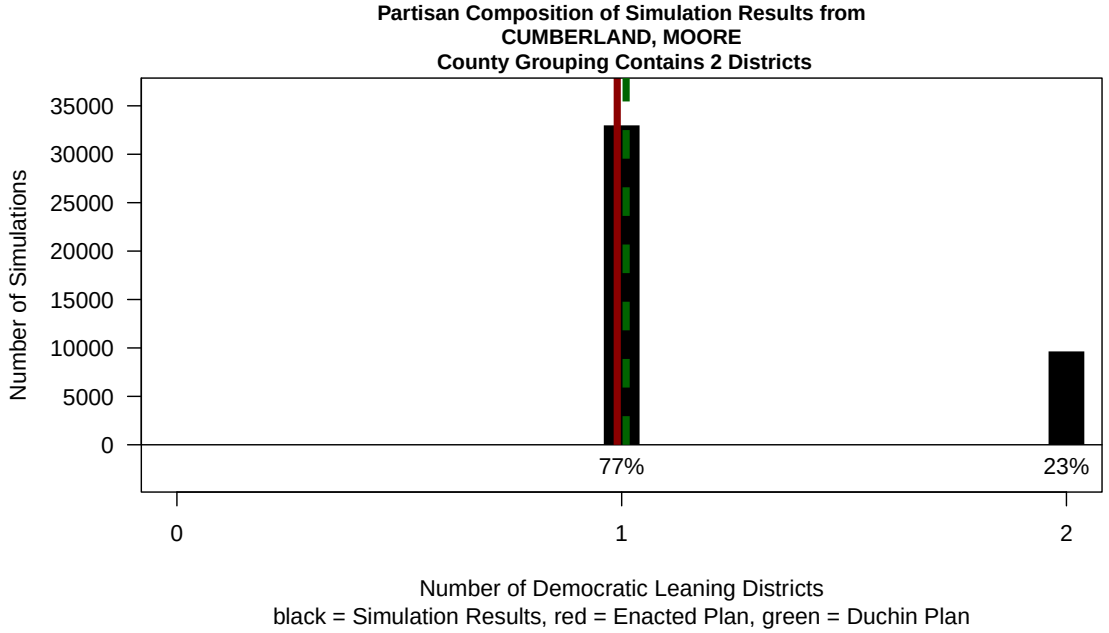


Partisan Lean of Districts

District:	Enacted Plan	Duchin Plan
19	0.66	0.66
25 (21 in Duchin)	0.40	0.40

Note: Partisan index is based on the two-party vote average of 11 statewide partisan elections between 2014-2020.

Figure 95: **Distribution of Partisan Districts from Simulations in Cumberland and Moore Senate County Cluster**



Note: Distribution of likely district partisanship based on the statewide partisan elections index calculated for each of the simulation results. The black bars show the distribution from the simulation results, with the percentage of simulations that generate each of the various possible number of Democratic seats in the cluster shown below each bar. The red vertical line shows the number of Democratic leaning seats in the Enacted Map in the same cluster, and the vertical dashed green line shows the number of Democratic leaning seats in the Duchin Map in the cluster.

Table 33: Simulation Results by Individual Elections

Cumberland and Moore Senate County Cluster

Number of Democratic Leaning Districts:			
	0	1	2
Individual Elections:			
2020 President	0%	**82%**	18%
2020 Senate	0%	**91%**	9%
2020 Governor	0%	**7%**	93%
2020 Lt. Governor	0%	**94%**	6%
2020 Attorney General	0%	**58%**	42%
2016 President	0%	**84%**	16%
2016 Senate	0%	**97%**	3%
2016 Governor	0%	**71%**	29%
2016 Lt. Governor	0%	**99%**	1%
2016 Attorney General	0%	**57%**	43%
2014 Senate	0%	**96%**	4%

Note: Each row shows the percent of simulations that produce the number of Democratic leaning districts using the election or election index indicated in the row. The bolded number in each row is the number of Democratic leaning districts produced by the Enacted Plan using the equivalent election. For example, using the 2020 Presidential election 82% of the simulations produce 1 Democratic leaning district. The Enacted Plan does as well, as the '1 District' cell is bolded in that row.

8.2 Chatham and Durham Senate County Grouping

The Chatham-Durham Senate county group contains 2 districts. In the Enacted Map these are Districts 20 and 22. The county cluster has an overall partisan index of .75, which is strongly Democratic. After conducting 50,000 initial simulations to create two districts in this cluster, I discard any simulations that contain more county traversals than the Enacted Plan. This leaves 49,721 simulations that meet this criteria. Next, I discard any simulations in which the average compactness score of the districts in the simulations is not as large or larger than the compactness score of the Enacted Map. This leaves 1,750 simulated maps, each containing two districts.

A map of the location of this county cluster in relation to the rest of the state is shown in Figure 96. A map of the Enacted Map's district boundaries and the Duchin Map's district boundaries within this county grouping are shown in Figure 97.

The distribution of district partisanship based on the statewide partisan elections index calculated for each of the simulation results is shown in Figure 98. The black bars show the distribution from the simulation results, with the percentage of simulations that generate each of the various possible number of Democratic seats in the cluster shown below each bar. The red vertical line shows the number of Democratic leaning seats in the Enacted Map in the same cluster, and the vertical dashed green line shows the number of Democratic leaning seats in the Duchin Map in the cluster. In 100% of the simulations there are 2 Democratic leaning districts. The Enacted Map is in alignment with the modal outcome of the simulations by also creating 2 Democratic leaning districts. The Duchin Map also generates 2 Democratic leaning districts.

Table 34 breaks apart the partisan index into the 11 constituent elections and shows the distribution of Democratic leaning seats generated if one were to look at each election separately. Each row shows the percent of simulations that produce the number of Democratic leaning districts using the election or election index indicated in the row. The bolded number in each row is the number of Democratic leaning districts produced by the Enacted

Plan using the equivalent election. In all 11 of the 11 individual elections there is agreement between the modal outcome in the simulations and the Enacted Map.

Figure 96: **Map of Chatham and Durham Senate County Cluster**

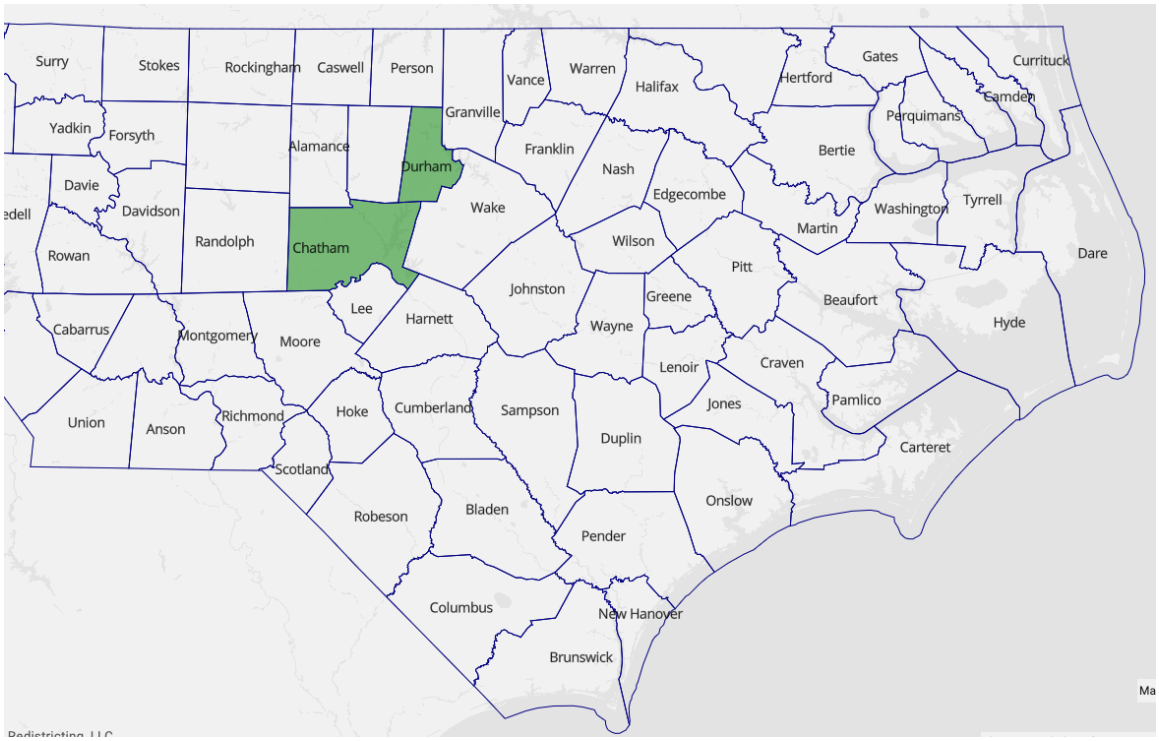
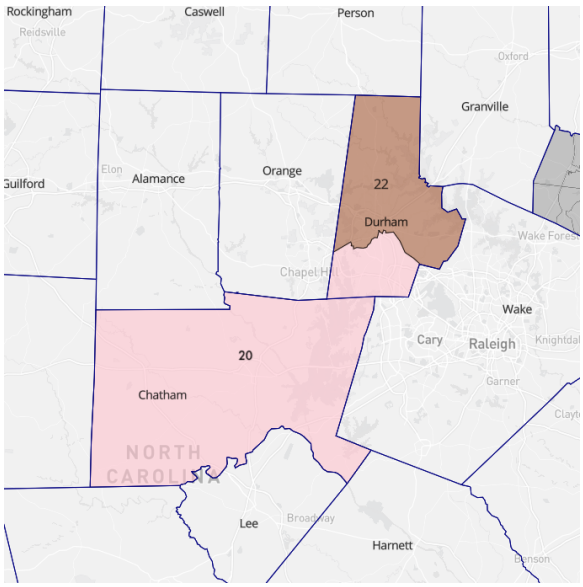
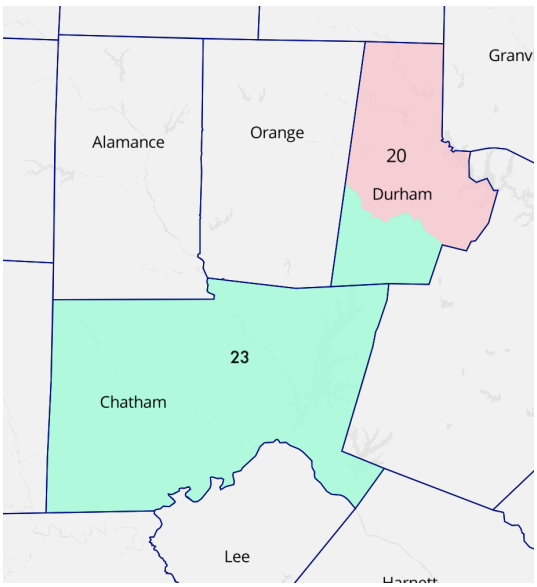


Figure 97: **Map of Enacted Plan in Chatham and Durham Senate County Cluster**

(a) Enacted Map



(b) Duchin Map

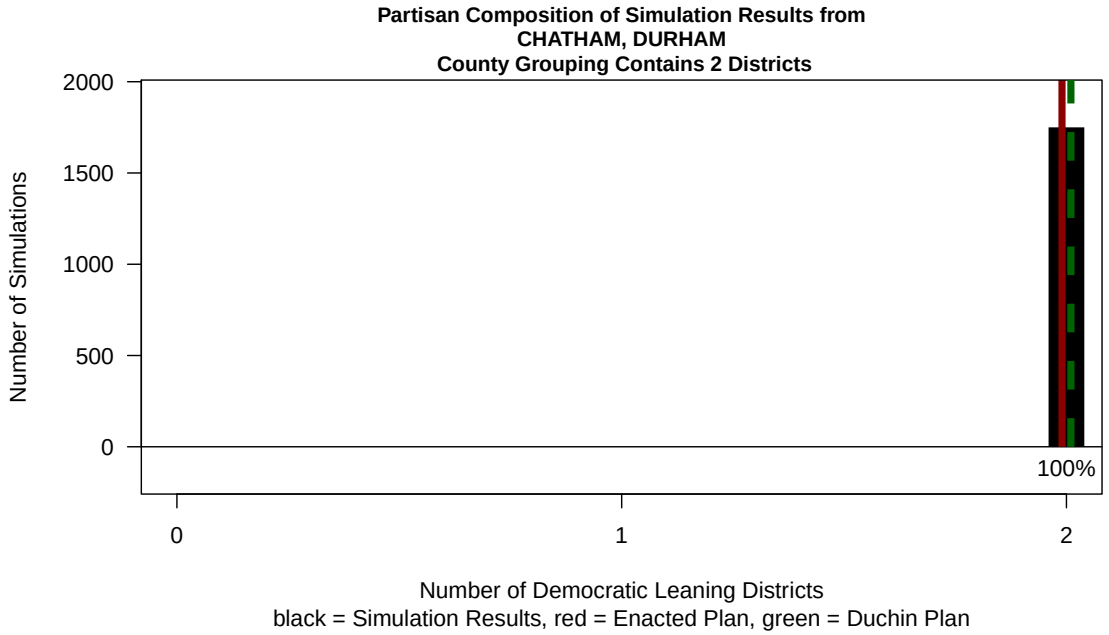


Partisan Lean of Districts

District:	Enacted Plan	Duchin Plan
20 (23 in Duchin)	0.72	0.71
22 (20 in Duchin)	0.79	0.79

Note: Partisan index is based on the two-party vote average of 11 statewide partisan elections between 2014-2020.

Figure 98: **Distribution of Partisan Districts from Simulations in Chatham and Durham Senate County Cluster**



Note: Distribution of likely district partisanship based on the statewide partisan elections index calculated for each of the simulation results. The black bars show the distribution from the simulation results, with the percentage of simulations that generate each of the various possible number of Democratic seats in the cluster shown below each bar. The red vertical line shows the number of Democratic leaning seats in the Enacted Map in the same cluster, and the vertical dashed green line shows the number of Democratic leaning seats in the Duchin Map in the cluster.

Table 34: Simulation Results by Individual Elections

Chatham and Durham Senate County Cluster

Number of Democratic Leaning Districts:			
	0	1	2
Individual Elections:			
2020 President	0%	0%	**100%**
2020 Senate	0%	0%	**100%**
2020 Governor	0%	0%	**100%**
2020 Lt. Governor	0%	0%	**100%**
2020 Attorney General	0%	0%	**100%**
2016 President	0%	0%	**100%**
2016 Senate	0%	0%	**100%**
2016 Governor	0%	0%	**100%**
2016 Lt. Governor	0%	0%	**100%**
2016 Attorney General	0%	0%	**100%**
2014 Senate	0%	0%	**100%**

Note: Each row shows the percent of simulations that produce the number of Democratic leaning districts using the election or election index indicated in the row. The bolded number in each row is the number of Democratic leaning districts produced by the Enacted Plan using the equivalent election. For example, using the 2020 Presidential election 100% of the simulations produce 2 Democratic leaning districts. The Enacted Plan does as well, as the '2 Districts' cell is bolded in that row.

8.3 Bladen, Duplin, Harnett, Jones, Lee, Pender, and Sampson Senate County Grouping

The Bladen-Duplin-Harnett-Jones-Lee-Pender-Sampson Senate county grouping contains 2 districts. In the Enacted Map these are Districts 9 and 12. The county cluster has an overall partisan index of 0.41, which is strongly Republican. After conducting 50,000 initial simulations to create two districts in this cluster, I discard any simulations that contain more county traversals than the Enacted Plan. All 50,000 simulated maps meet this criteria. Next, I discard any simulations in which the average compactness score of the districts in the simulations is not as large or larger than the compactness score of the Enacted Map. This leaves only one unique map that is as compact as the Enacted Plan.

A map of the location of this county cluster in relation to the rest of the state is shown in Figure 99. A map of the Enacted Map's district boundaries and the Duchin Map's district boundaries within this county grouping are shown in Figure 100.

Because there is only 1 map that fits the criteria I use of equal population, county traversals, and compactness equal to or better than the Enacted Map, I do not present the distribution of district partisanship for the simulations here. It is sufficient to say that in the Enacted Map, the Duchin map, and the remaining simulated map all create 2 Republican districts and 0 Democratic leaning districts, regardless of the index or election used. Table 35 shows this below.

Figure 99: **Map of Bladen, Duplin, Harnett, Jones, Lee, Pender, and Sampson Senate County Cluster**

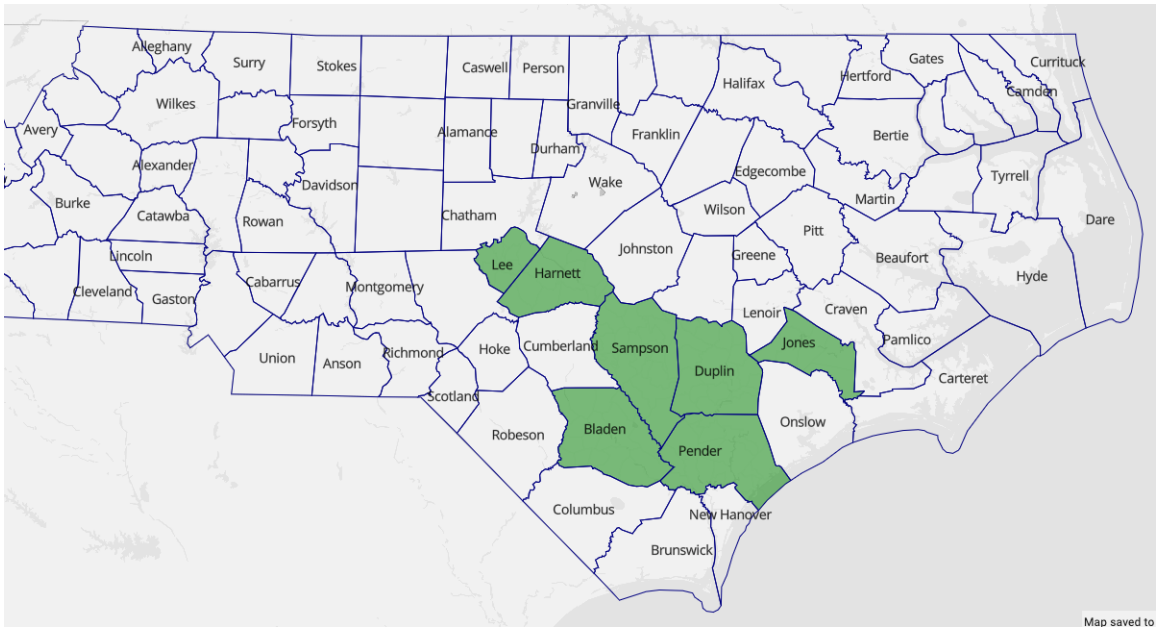
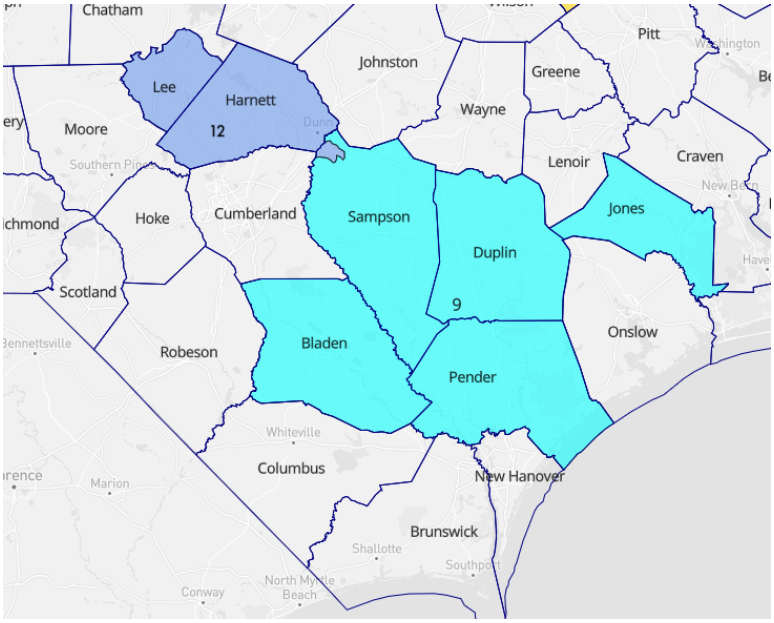
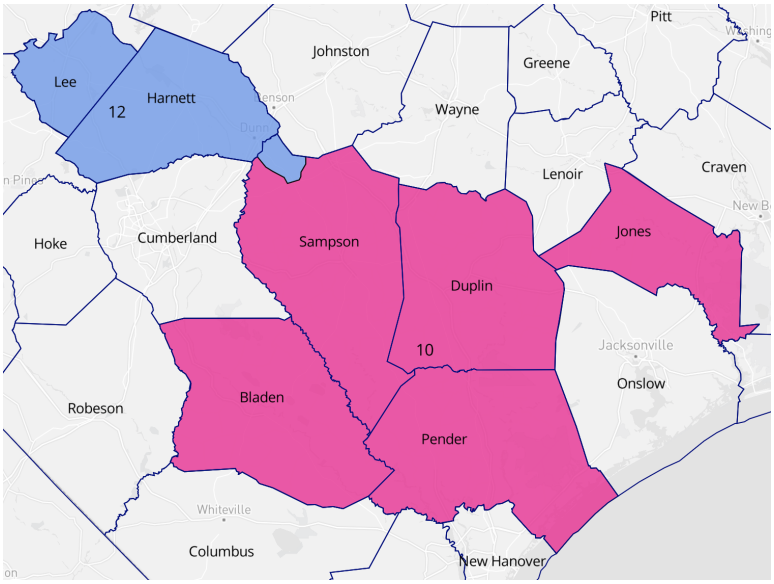


Figure 100: **Map of Enacted Plan in Bladen, Duplin, Harnett, Jones, Lee, Pender, and Sampson Senate County Cluster**

(a) Enacted Map



(b) Duchin Map



Partisan Lean of Districts

District:	Enacted Plan	Duchin Plan
9 (10 in Duchin)	0.40	0.41
12	0.41	0.41

Note: Partisan index is based on the two-party vote average of 11 statewide partisan elections between 2014-2020.

Table 35: Simulation Results by Individual Elections

Bladen, Duplin, Harnett, Jones, Lee, Pender, and Sampson Senate County Cluster

Number of Democratic Leaning Districts:			
	0	1	2
Individual Elections:			
2020 President	**100%**	0%	0%
2020 Senate	**100%**	0%	0%
2020 Governor	**100%**	0%	0%
2020 Lt. Governor	**100%**	0%	0%
2020 Attorney General	**100%**	0%	0%
2016 President	**100%**	0%	0%
2016 Senate	**100%**	0%	0%
2016 Governor	**100%**	0%	0%
2016 Lt. Governor	**100%**	0%	0%
2016 Attorney General	**100%**	0%	0%
2014 Senate	**100%**	0%	0%

Note: Each row shows the percent of simulations that produce the number of Democratic leaning districts using the election or election index indicated in the row. The bolded number in each row is the number of Democratic leaning districts produced by the Enacted Plan using the equivalent election. For example, using the 2020 Presidential election 100% of the simulations produce 0 Democratic leaning districts. The Enacted Plan does as well, as the '0 District' cell is bolded in that row.

8.4 Brunswick, Columbus, and New Hanover Senate County Grouping

The Brunswick-Columbus-New Hanover Senate county group contains 2 districts. In the Enacted Map these are Districts 7 and 8. The county cluster has an overall partisan index of .45, which is Republican leaning. After conducting 50,000 initial simulations to create two districts in this cluster, I discard any simulations that contain more county traversals than the Enacted Plan. This leaves 31,037 simulations that meet this criteria. Next, I discard any simulations in which the average compactness score of the districts in the simulations is not as large or larger than the compactness score of the Enacted Map. This leaves 30,499 simulated maps, each containing two districts.

A map of the location of this county cluster in relation to the rest of the state is shown in Figure 101. A map of the Enacted Map's district boundaries and the Duchin Map's district boundaries within this county grouping are shown in Figure 102.

The distribution of district partisanship based on the statewide partisan elections index calculated for each of the simulation results is shown in Figure 103. The black bars show the distribution from the simulation results, with the percentage of simulations that generate each of the various possible number of Democratic seats in the cluster shown below each bar. The red vertical line shows the number of Democratic leaning seats in the Enacted Map in the same cluster, and the vertical dashed green line shows the number of Democratic leaning seats in the Duchin Map in the cluster. In 77% of the simulations there is 1 Democratic leaning districts. The Enacted Map is in alignment with the modal outcome of the simulations by also creating 1 Democratic leaning district. The Duchin Map also generates 1 Democratic leaning district.

Table 36 breaks apart the partisan index into the 11 constituent elections and shows the distribution of Democratic leaning seats generated if one were to look at each election separately. Each row shows the percent of simulations that produce the number of Democratic leaning districts using the election or election index indicated in the row. The bolded

number in each row is the number of Democratic leaning districts produced by the Enacted Plan using the equivalent election. In 9 of the 11 individual elections there is agreement between the modal outcome in the simulations and the Enacted Map. In all 11 of the 11 individual elections the Enacted Plan falls within the middle 50% of the simulation results.

Figure 101: **Map of Brunswick, Columbus, and New Hanover Senate County Cluster**

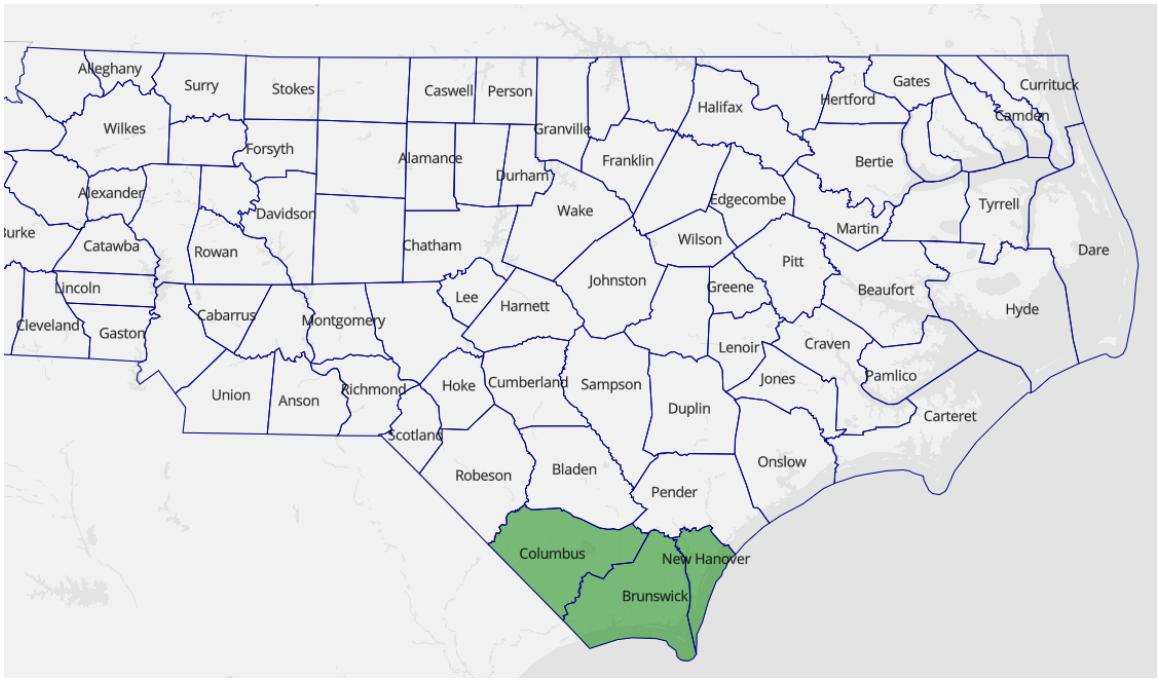
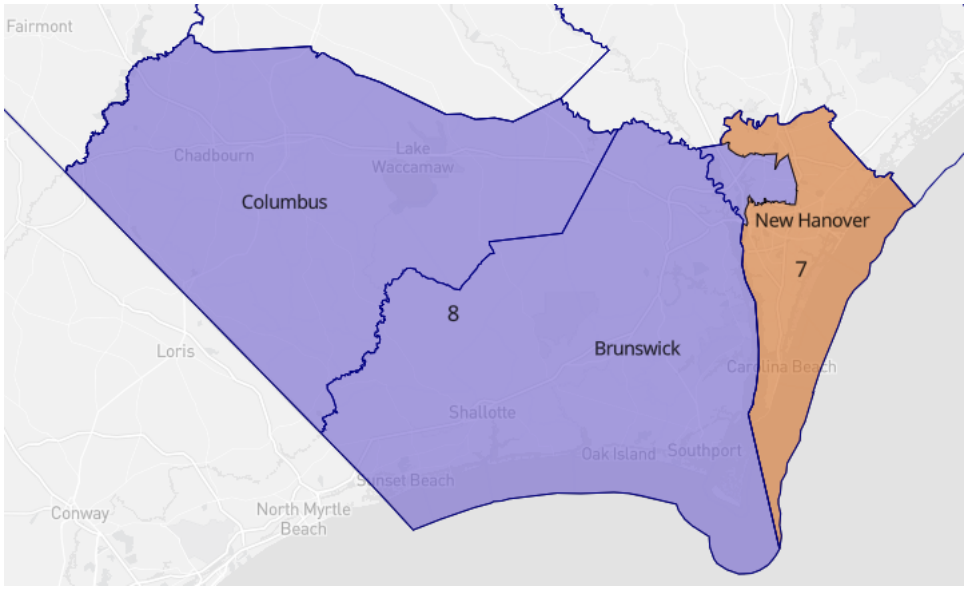
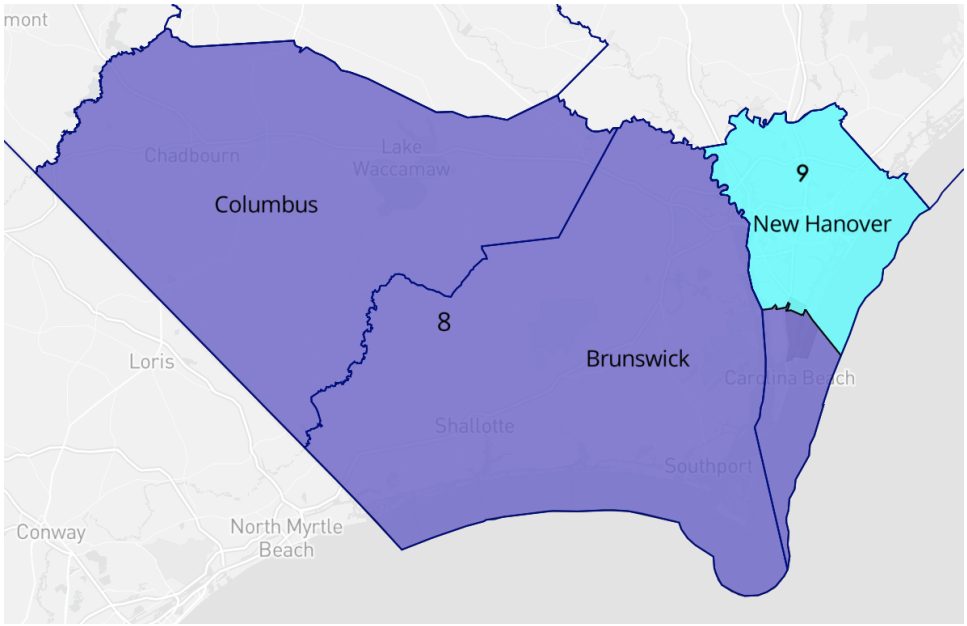


Figure 102: **Map of Enacted Plan in Brunswick, Columbus, and New Hanover Senate County Cluster**

(a) Enacted Map



(b) Duchin Map

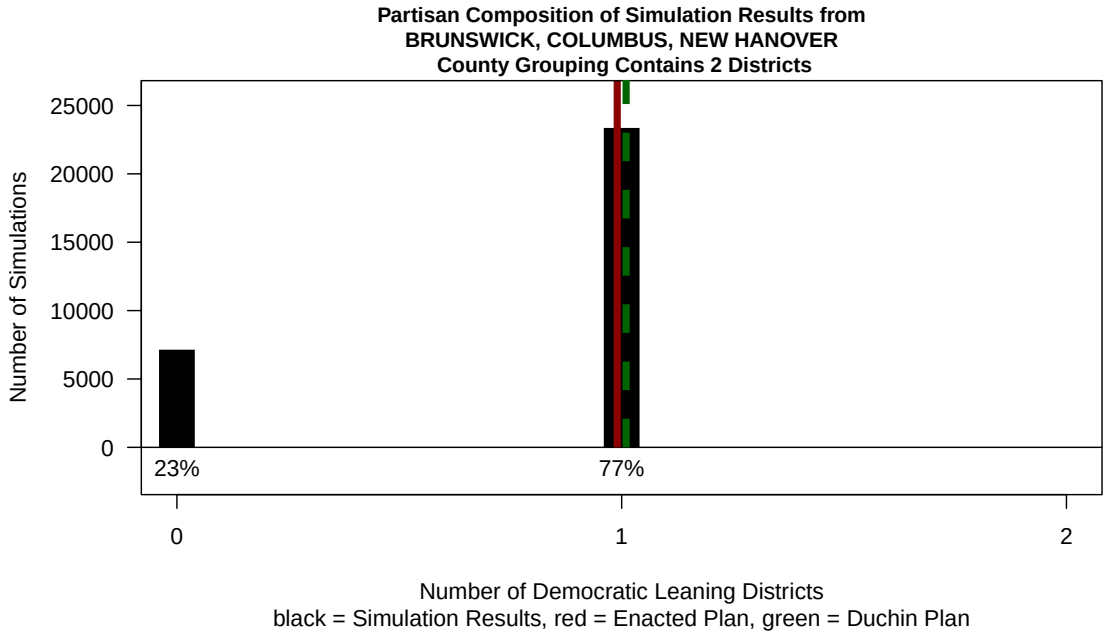


Partisan Lean of Districts

District:	Enacted Plan	Duchin Plan
7 (9 in Duchin)	0.50	0.52
8	0.39	0.39

Note: Partisan index is based on the two-party vote average of 11 statewide partisan elections between 2014-2020.

Figure 103: **Distribution of Partisan Districts from Simulations in Brunswick, Columbus, and New Hanover Senate County Cluster**



Note: Distribution of likely district partisanship based on the statewide partisan elections index calculated for each of the simulation results. The black bars show the distribution from the simulation results, with the percentage of simulations that generate each of the various possible number of Democratic seats in the cluster shown below each bar. The red vertical line shows the number of Democratic leaning seats in the Enacted Map in the same cluster, and the vertical dashed green line shows the number of Democratic leaning seats in the Duchin Map in the cluster.

Table 36: Simulation Results by Individual Elections

Brunswick, Columbus, and New Hanover County Senate Cluster

Number of Democratic Leaning Districts:			
	0	1	2
Individual Elections:			
2020 President	13%	**87%**	0%
2020 Senate	24%	**76%**	0%
2020 Governor	0%	**100%**	0%
2020 Lt. Governor	**28%**	72%	0%
2020 Attorney General	7%	**93%**	0%
2016 President	**100%**	0%	0%
2016 Senate	**100%**	0%	0%
2016 Governor	3%	**97%**	0%
2016 Lt. Governor	**100%**	0%	0%
2016 Attorney General	16%	**84%**	0%
2014 Senate	**26%**	74%	0%

Note: Each row shows the percent of simulations that produce the number of Democratic leaning districts using the election or election index indicated in the row. The bolded number in each row is the number of Democratic leaning districts produced by the Enacted Plan using the equivalent election. For example, using the 2020 Presidential election 87% of the simulations produce 1 Democratic leaning district. The Enacted Plan does as well, as the '1 District' cell is bolded in that row.

8.5 Alleghany, Ashe, Avery, Caldwell, Catawba, Cherokee, Clay, Graham, Haywood, Jackson, Macon, Madison, Mitchell, Swain, Transylvania, Watauga, and Yancey Senate County Grouping

The Alleghany-et al. Senate county group contains 3 districts. In the Enacted Map these are Districts 47, 45, and 50. The county cluster has an overall partisan index of .35, which is strongly Republican. After conducting 50,000 initial simulations to create three districts in this cluster, I discard any simulations that contain more county traversals than the Enacted Plan. This leaves 37,454 simulations that meet this criteria. Next, I discard any simulations in which the average compactness score of the districts in the simulations is not as large or larger than the compactness score of the Enacted Map. This leaves 22,065 simulated maps, each containing three districts.

A map of the location of this county cluster in relation to the rest of the state is shown in Figure 104. A map of the Enacted Map's district boundaries and the Duchin Map's district boundaries within this county grouping are shown in Figure 105.

The distribution of district partisanship based on the statewide partisan elections index calculated for each of the simulation results is shown in Figure 106. The black bars show the distribution from the simulation results, with the percentage of simulations that generate each of the various possible number of Democratic seats in the cluster shown below each bar. The red vertical line shows the number of Democratic leaning seats in the Enacted Map in the same cluster, and the vertical dashed green line shows the number of Democratic leaning seats in the Duchin Map in the cluster. In 100% of the simulations there are 0 Democratic leaning districts. The Enacted Map is in alignment with the modal outcome of the simulations by also creating 0 Democratic leaning districts. The Duchin Map also generates 0 Democratic leaning districts.

Table 37 breaks apart the partisan index into the 11 constituent elections and shows the distribution of Democratic leaning seats generated if one were to look at each election

separately. Each row shows the percent of simulations that produce the number of Democratic leaning districts using the election or election index indicated in the row. The bolded number in each row is the number of Democratic leaning districts produced by the Enacted Plan using the equivalent election. In all 11 of the 11 individual elections there is agreement between the modal outcome in the simulations and the Enacted Map.

Figure 104: **Map of Alleghany, Ashe, Avery, Caldwell, Catawba, Cherokee, Clay, Graham, Haywood, Jackson, Macon, Madison, Mitchell, Swain, Transylvania, Watauga, and Yancey Senate County Cluster**

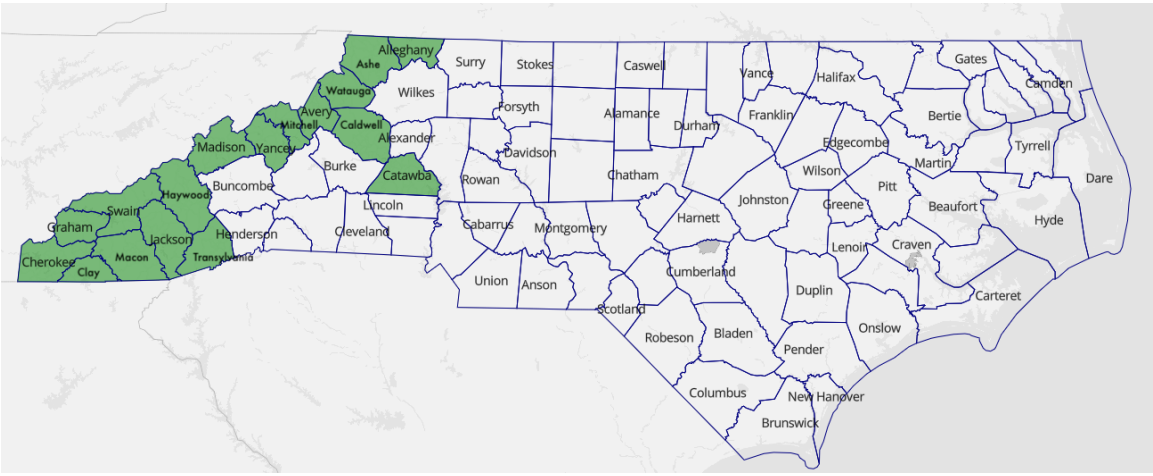
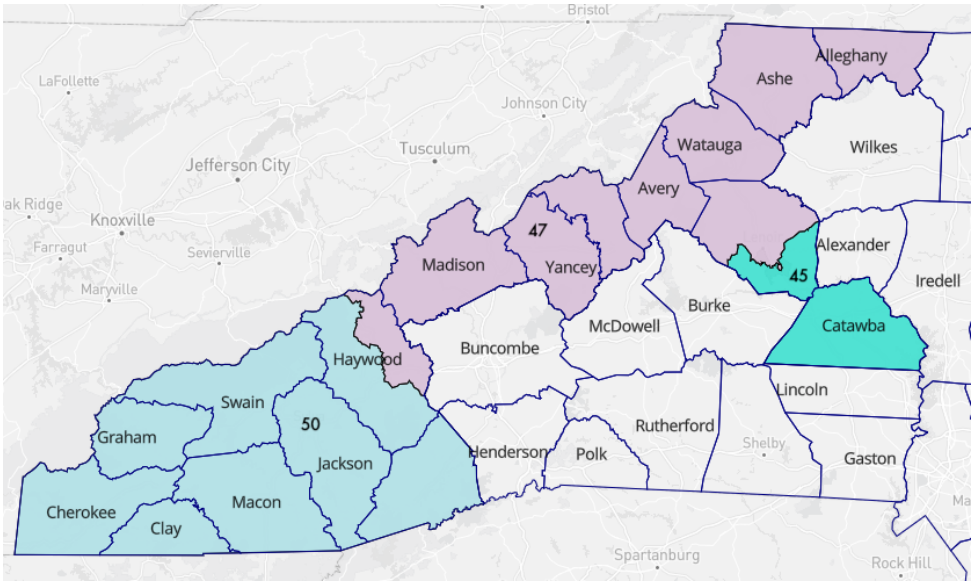
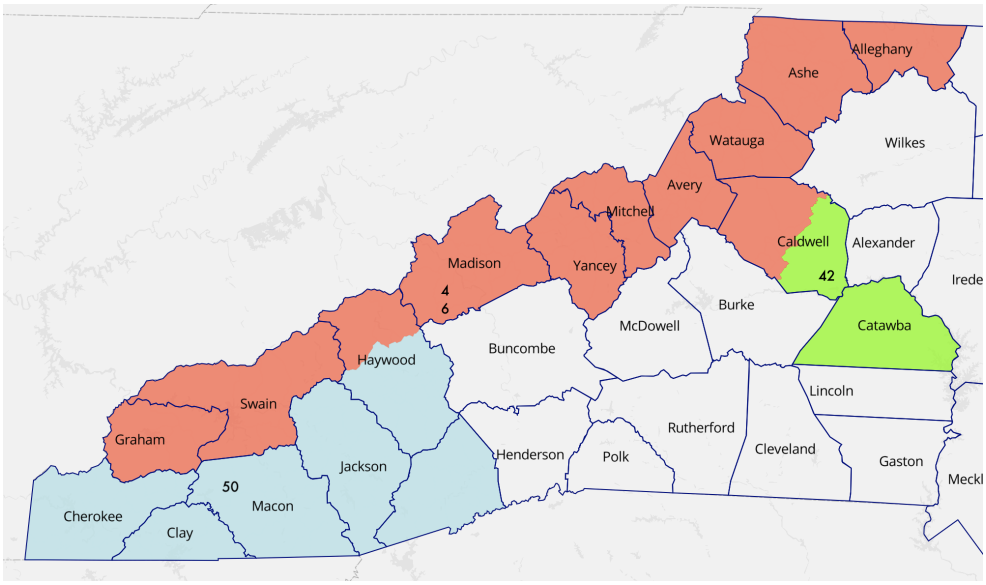


Figure 105: **Map of Enacted Plan in Alleghany, Ashe, Avery, Caldwell, Catawba, Cherokee, Clay, Graham, Haywood, Jackson, Macon, Madison, Mitchell, Swain, Transylvania, Watauga, and Yancey Senate County Cluster**

(a) Enacted Map



(b) Duchin Map

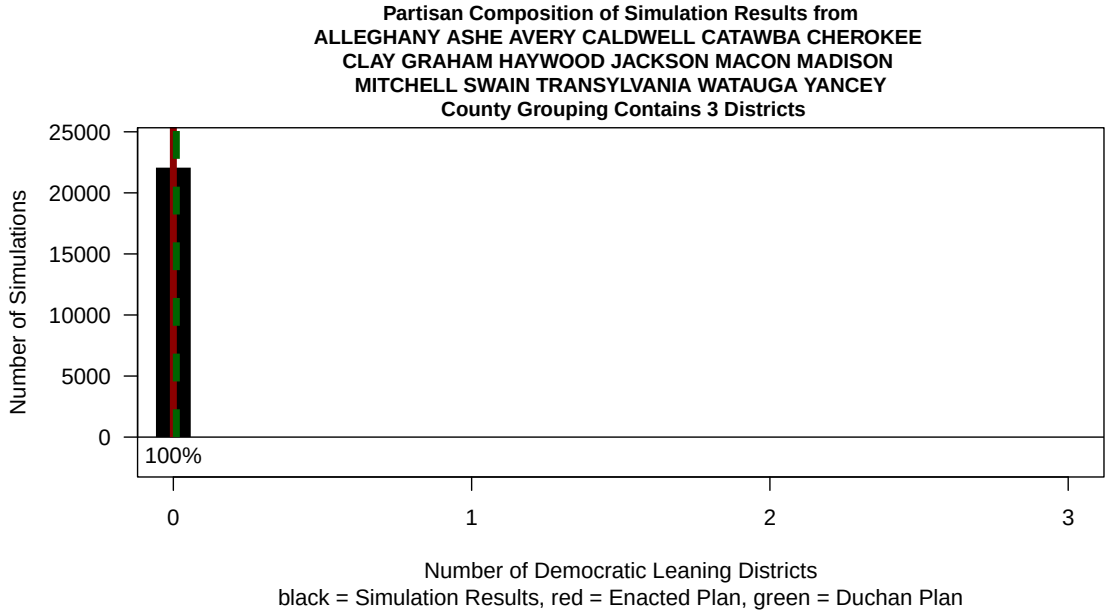


Partisan Lean of Districts

District:	Enacted Plan	Duchin Plan
45 (42 in Duchin)	0.30	0.30
47 (46 in Duchin)	0.37	0.38
50	0.37	0.37

Note: Partisan index is based on the two-party vote average of 11 statewide partisan elections between 2014-2020.

Figure 106: **Distribution of Partisan Districts from Simulations in Alleghany, Ashe, Avery, Caldwell, Catawba, Cherokee, Clay, Graham, Haywood, Jackson, Macon, Madison, Mitchell, Swain, Transylvania, Watauga, and Yancey Senate County Cluster**



Note: Distribution of likely district partisanship based on the statewide partisan elections index calculated for each of the simulation results. The black bars show the distribution from the simulation results, with the percentage of simulations that generate each of the various possible number of Democratic seats in the cluster shown below each bar. The red vertical line shows the number of Democratic leaning seats in the Enacted Map in the same cluster, and the vertical dashed green line shows the number of Democratic leaning seats in the Duchin Map in the cluster.

Table 37: Simulation Results by Individual Elections

Alleghany, Ashe, Avery, Caldwell, Catawba, Cherokee, Clay, Graham, Haywood, Jackson, Macon, Madison, Mitchell, Swain, Transylvania, Watauga, and Yancey Senate County Cluster

	Percentage of Simulations			
Number of Democratic Leaning Districts:	0	1	2	3
Individual Elections:				
2020 President	**100%**	0%	0%	0%
2020 Senate	**100%**	0%	0%	0%
2020 Governor	**100%**	0%	0%	0%
2020 Lt. Governor	**100%**	0%	0%	0%
2020 Attorney General	**100%**	0%	0%	0%
2016 President	**100%**	0%	0%	0%
2016 Senate	**100%**	0%	0%	0%
2016 Governor	**100%**	0%	0%	0%
2016 Lt. Governor	**100%**	0%	0%	0%
2016 Attorney General	**100%**	0%	0%	0%
2014 Senate	**100%**	0%	0%	0%

Note: Each row shows the percent of simulations that produce the number of Democratic leaning districts using the election or election index indicated in the row. The bolded number in each row is the number of Democratic leaning districts produced by the Enacted Plan using the equivalent election. For example, using the 2020 Presidential election 100% of the simulations produce 0 Democratic leaning districts. The Enacted Plan does as well, as the '0 Districts' cell is bolded in that row.

8.6 Guilford and Rockingham Senate County Grouping

The Guilford-Rockingham Senate county group contains 3 districts. In the Enacted Map these are Districts 26, 27, and 28. The county cluster has an overall partisan index of .57, which is solidly Democratic. After conducting 50,000 initial simulations to create three districts in this cluster, I discard any simulations that contain more county traversals than the Enacted Plan. This leaves 37,148 simulations that meet this criteria. Next, I discard any simulations in which the average compactness score of the districts in the simulations is not as large or larger than the compactness score of the Enacted Map. This leaves 24,667 simulated maps, each containing three districts.

A map of the location of this county cluster in relation to the rest of the state is shown in Figure 107. A map of the Enacted Map's district boundaries and the Duchin Map's district boundaries within this county grouping are shown in Figure 108.

The distribution of district partisanship based on the statewide partisan elections index calculated for each of the simulation results is shown in Figure 110. The black bars show the distribution from the simulation results, with the percentage of simulations that generate each of the various possible number of Democratic seats in the cluster shown below each bar. The red vertical line shows the number of Democratic leaning seats in the Enacted Map in the same cluster, and the vertical dashed green line shows the number of Democratic leaning seats in the Duchin Map in the cluster. In 94% of the simulations there are 2 Democratic leaning districts. The Enacted Map is in alignment with the modal outcome of the simulations by also creating 2 Democratic leaning districts. The Duchin Map generates 3 Democratic leaning districts, which only occurs in 6% of the simulations. This is outside the middle 50% of simulations and is a partisan outlier.

Table 39 breaks apart the partisan index into the 11 constituent elections and shows the distribution of Democratic leaning seats generated if one were to look at each election separately. Each row shows the percent of simulations that produce the number of Democratic leaning districts using the election or election index indicated in the row. The bolded

number in each row is the number of Democratic leaning districts produced by the Enacted Plan using the equivalent election. In all 11 of the 11 individual elections there is agreement between the modal (most common) outcome in the simulations and the Enacted Map.

The Duchin Plan creates three Democratic leaning district by dividing the city of Greensboro, the county seat and largest city in Guilford County, into three relatively equal pieces. The Enacted Plan does not and instead keeps the vast majority of Greensboro in two districts. Most of the Democratic leaning voting in this cluster reside in Greensboro. This "pie" division of Greensboro by the Duchin Plan therefore spread Democratic voters more equally across the three districts. However, it comes at the expense of dividing a city into more districts than necessary. Table 38 shows the division of Greensboro residents across the districts in the two plans. Figure 109 shows a map of the divisions.

Table 38: Division of Greensboro in Enacted Plan and Duchin Plan

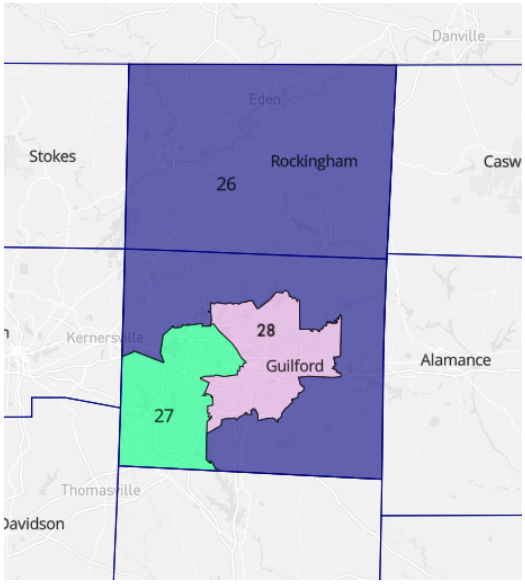
	Percent of Greensboro in district	
District:	Enacted Plan	Duchin Plan
26 (30 in Duchin)	4.3	19.6
27	30.8	20.4
28	64.9	60.0
Total:	100%	100%

Note: Population number for city by district for Enacted Plan from: `https://ncleg.gov/Files/GIS/Plans_Main/Senate_2021/SL%202021-173%20Senate%20-%20StatPack%20Report.pdf` Population numbers for city by district for Duchin Plan from Dave's Redistricting online. `https://davesredistricting.org/`

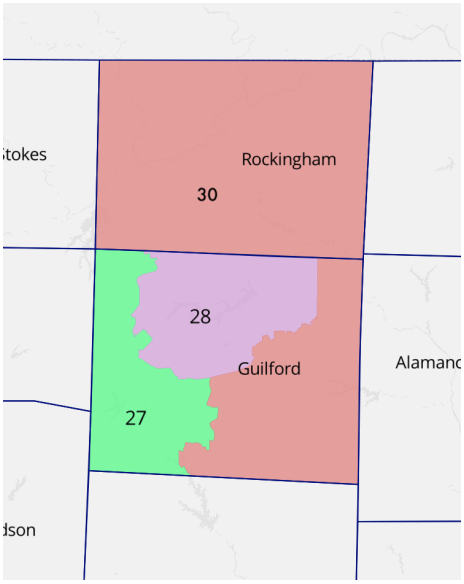
Figure 107: **Map of Guilford and Rockingham Senate County Cluster**

Figure 108: **Map of Enacted Plan in Guilford and Rockingham Senate County Cluster**

(a) Enacted Map



(b) Duchin Map



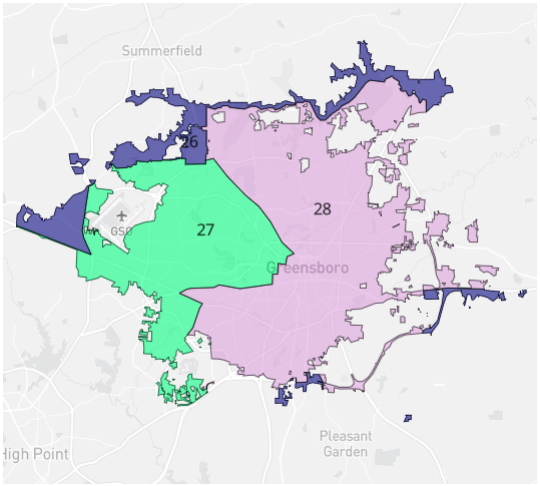
Partisan Lean of Districts

District:	Enacted Plan	Duchin Plan
26 (30 in Duchin)	0.37	0.52
27	0.60	0.58
28	0.77	0.62

Note: Partisan index is based on the two-party vote average of 11 statewide partisan elections between 2014-2020.

Figure 109: **Map of Greensboro Divisions in Guilford-Rockingham Senate County Cluster**

(a) Enacted Map



(b) Duchin Map

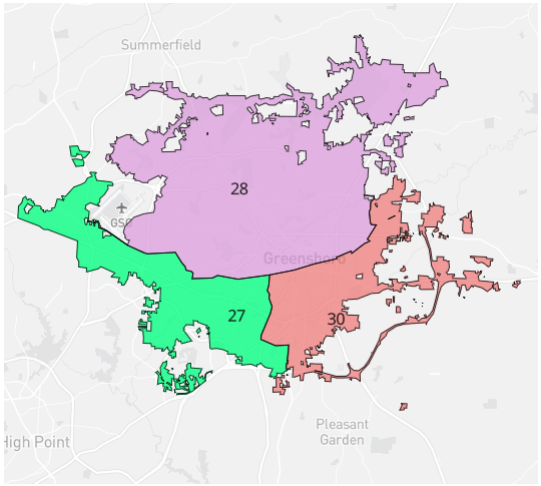
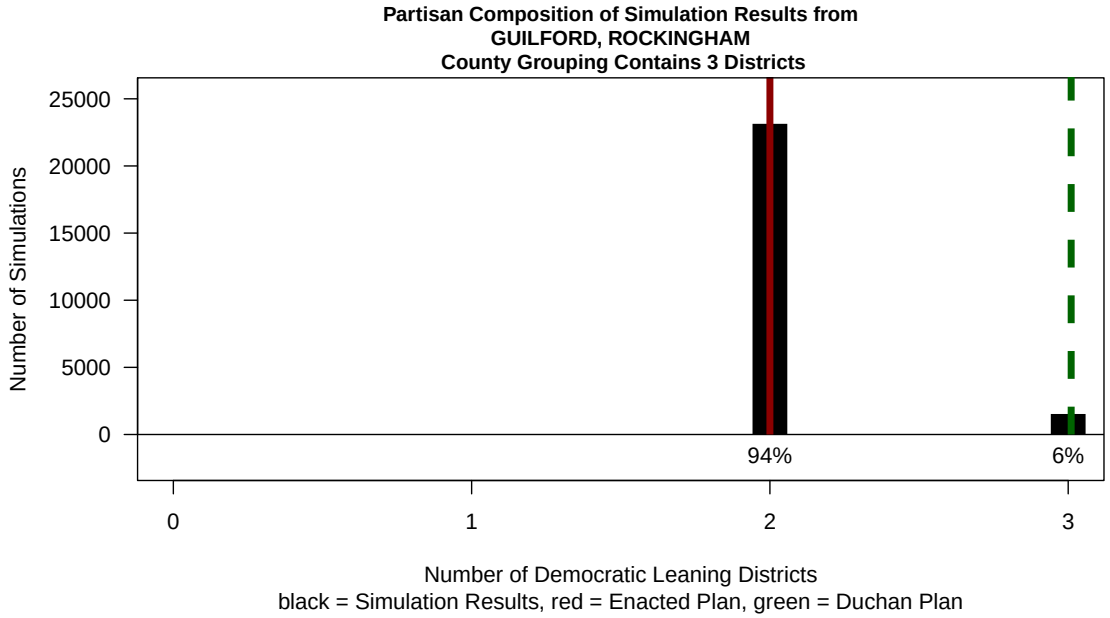


Figure 110: **Distribution of Partisan Districts from Simulations in Guilford and Rockingham Senate County Cluster**



Note: Distribution of likely district partisanship based on the statewide partisan elections index calculated for each of the simulation results. The black bars show the distribution from the simulation results, with the percentage of simulations that generate each of the various possible number of Democratic seats in the cluster shown below each bar. The red vertical line shows the number of Democratic leaning seats in the Enacted Map in the same cluster, and the vertical dashed green line shows the number of Democratic leaning seats in the Duchin Map in the cluster.

Table 39: Simulation Results by Individual Elections

Guilford and Rockingham County Cluster

Number of Democratic Leaning Districts:				
	0	1	2	3
Individual Elections:				
2020 President	0%	0%	**95%**	5%
2020 Senate	0%	0%	**94%**	6%
2020 Governor	0%	0%	**57%**	43%
2020 Lt. Governor	0%	0%	**96%**	4%
2020 Attorney General	0%	0%	**93%**	7%
2016 President	0%	0%	**96%**	4%
2016 Senate	0%	1%	**96%**	3%
2016 Governor	0%	0%	**83%**	17%
2016 Lt. Governor	0%	1%	**96%**	3%
2016 Attorney General	0%	0%	**91%**	9%
2014 Senate	0%	1%	**94%**	5%

Note: Each row shows the percent of simulations that produce the number of Democratic leaning districts using the election or election index indicated in the row. The bolded number in each row is the number of Democratic leaning districts produced by the Enacted Plan using the equivalent election. For example, using the 2020 Presidential election 95% of the simulations produce 2 Democratic leaning districts. The Enacted Plan does as well, as the '2 Districts' cell is bolded in that row.

8.7 Alamance, Anson, Cabarrus, Montgomery, Randolph, Richmond, and Union Senate County Grouping

The Alamance-Anson-Cabarrus-Montgomery-Randolph-Richmond-Union Senate county group contains 4 districts. In the Enacted Map these are Districts 25, 29, 34, and 35. The county cluster has an overall partisan index of .38, which is solidly Republican. After conducting 50,000 initial simulations to create four districts in this cluster, I discard any simulations that contain more county traversals than the Enacted Plan. This leaves 35,298 simulations that meet this criteria. Next, I discard any simulations in which the average compactness score of the districts in the simulations is not as large or larger than the compactness score of the Enacted Map. This leaves 25,747 simulated maps, each containing four districts.

A map of the location of this county cluster in relation to the rest of the state is shown in Figure 111. A map of the Enacted Map's district boundaries and the Duchin Map's district boundaries within this county grouping are shown in Figure 112.

The distribution of district partisanship based on the statewide partisan elections index calculated for each of the simulation results is shown in Figure 113. The black bars show the distribution from the simulation results, with the percentage of simulations that generate each of the various possible number of Democratic seats in the cluster shown below each bar. The red vertical line shows the number of Democratic leaning seats in the Enacted Map in the same cluster, and the vertical dashed green line shows the number of Democratic leaning seats in the Duchin Map in the cluster. In 100% of the simulations there are 0 Democratic leaning districts. The Enacted Map is in alignment with the modal outcome of the simulations by also creating 0 Democratic leaning districts. The Duchin Map also generates 0 Democratic leaning districts.

Table 40 breaks apart the partisan index into the 11 constituent elections and shows the distribution of Democratic leaning seats generated if one were to look at each election separately. Each row shows the percent of simulations that produce the number of Demo-

cratic leaning districts using the election or election index indicated in the row. The bolded number in each row is the number of Democratic leaning districts produced by the Enacted Plan using the equivalent election. In all 11 of the 11 individual elections there is agreement between the modal (most common) outcome in the simulations and the Enacted Map.

Figure 111: **Alamance, Anson, Cabarrus, Montgomery, Randolph, Richmond, and Union Senate County Cluster**

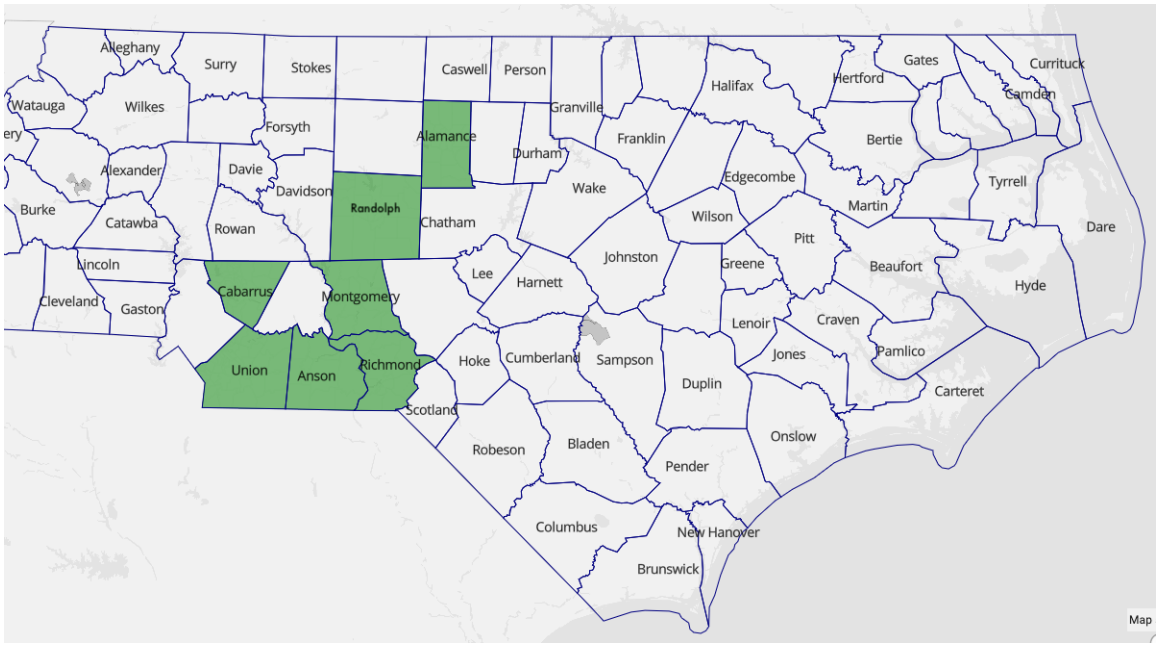
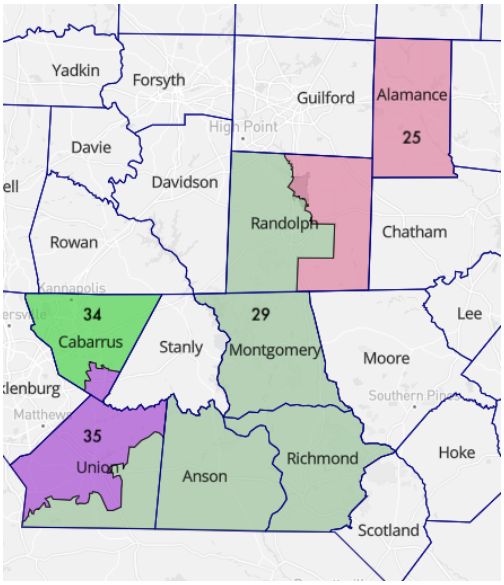
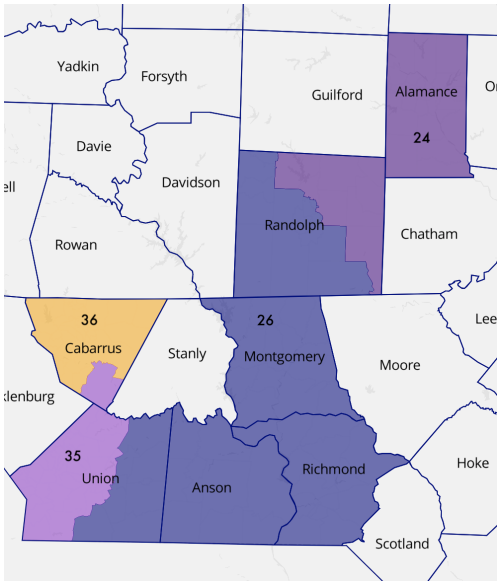


Figure 112: **Map of Enacted Plan in Alamance, Anson, Cabarrus, Montgomery, Randolph, Richmond, and Union Senate County Cluster**

(a) Enacted Map



(b) Duchin Map

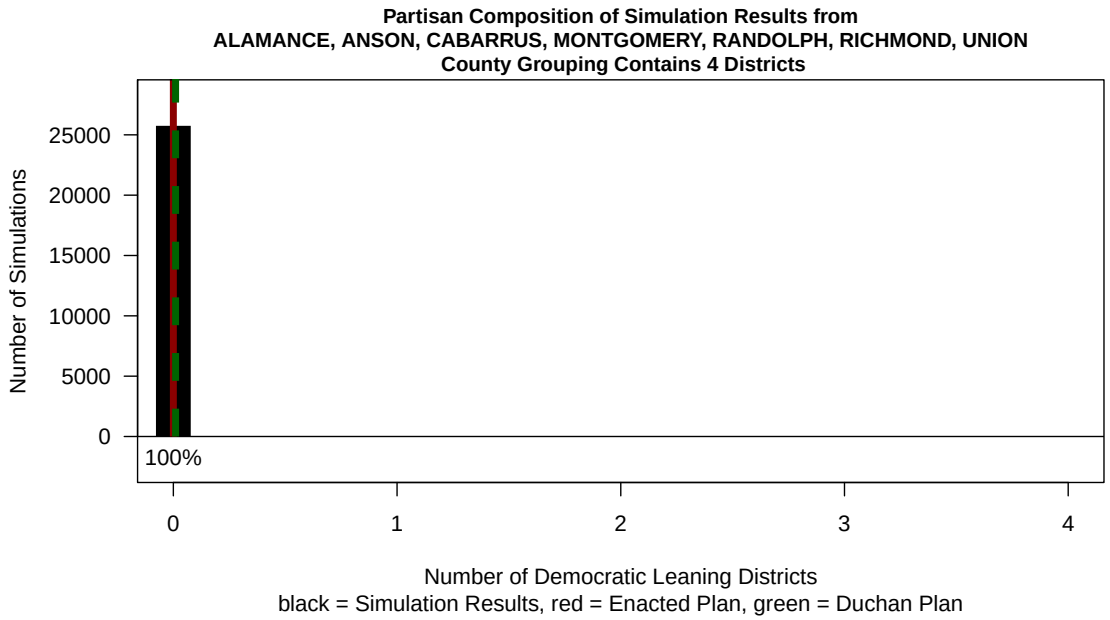


Partisan Lean of Districts

District:	Enacted Plan	Duchin Plan
25 (24 in Duchin)	0.40	0.40
29 (26 in Duchin)	0.34	0.34
34 (36 in Duchin)	0.44	0.44
35	0.36	0.36

Note: Partisan index is based on the two-party vote average of 11 statewide partisan elections between 2014-2020.

Figure 113: **Distribution of Partisan Districts from Simulations in Alamance, Anson, Cabarrus, Montgomery, Randolph, Richmond, and Union Senate County Cluster**



Note: Distribution of likely district partisanship based on the statewide partisan elections index calculated for each of the simulation results. The black bars show the distribution from the simulation results, with the percentage of simulations that generate each of the various possible number of Democratic seats in the cluster shown below each bar. The red vertical line shows the number of Democratic leaning seats in the Enacted Map in the same cluster, and the vertical dashed green line shows the number of Democratic leaning seats in the Duchin Map in the cluster.

Table 40: Simulation Results by Individual Elections

Alamance, Anson, Cabarrus, Montgomery, Randolph, Richmond, and Union Senate County Cluster

Number of Democratic Leaning Districts:					
	0	1	2	3	4
Individual Elections:					
2020 President	**100%**	0%	0%	0%	0%
2020 Senate	**100%**	0%	0%	0%	0%
2020 Governor	**100%**	0%	0%	0%	0%
2020 Lt. Governor	**100%**	0%	0%	0%	0%
2020 Attorney General	**100%**	0%	0%	0%	0%
2016 President	**100%**	0%	0%	0%	0%
2016 Senate	**100%**	0%	0%	0%	0%
2016 Governor	**100%**	0%	0%	0%	0%
2016 Lt. Governor	**100%**	0%	0%	0%	0%
2016 Attorney General	**100%**	0%	0%	0%	0%
2014 Senate	**100%**	0%	0%	0%	0%

Note: Each row shows the percent of simulations that produce the number of Democratic leaning districts using the election or election index indicated in the row. The bolded number in each row is the number of Democratic leaning districts produced by the Enacted Plan using the equivalent election. For example, using the 2020 Presidential election 100% of the simulations produce 0 Democratic leaning districts. The Enacted Plan does as well, as the '0 Districts' cell is bolded in that row.

8.8 Granville and Wake Senate County Grouping

The Granville-Wake Senate county group contains 6 districts. In the Enacted Map these are Districts 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, and 18. The county cluster has an overall partisan index of .61, which is solidly Democratic. After conducting 50,000 initial simulations to create six districts in this cluster, I discard any simulations that contain more county traversals than the Enacted Plan. This leaves 45,850 simulations that meet this criteria. Next, I discard any simulations in which the average compactness score of the districts in the simulations is not as large or larger than the compactness score of the Enacted Map. This leaves 2,835 simulated maps, each containing six districts.

A map of the location of this county cluster in relation to the rest of the state is shown in Figure 114. A map of the Enacted Map's district boundaries and the Duchin Map's district boundaries within this county grouping are shown in Figure 115.

The distribution of district partisanship based on the statewide partisan elections index calculated for each of the simulation results is shown in Figure 117. The black bars show the distribution from the simulation results, with the percentage of simulations that generate each of the various possible number of Democratic seats in the cluster shown below each bar. The red vertical line shows the number of Democratic leaning seats in the Enacted Map in the same cluster, and the vertical dashed green line shows the number of Democratic leaning seats in the Duchin Map in the cluster. In 1% of the simulations there are 4 Democratic leaning districts. In 24% of the simulations there are 5 Democratic leaning districts, and in 75% of the simulations there are 6 Democratic leaning districts. The Enacted Map generates 4 Democratic leaning districts, which is an outlier from middle 50% of the simulations. The Duchin Map generates 5 Democratic leaning districts and is also classified as a partisan outlier.

Table 42 breaks apart the partisan index into the 11 constituent elections and shows the distribution of Democratic leaning seats generated if one were to look at each election separately. Each row shows the percent of simulations that produce the number of Demo-

cratic leaning districts using the election or election index indicated in the row. The bolded number in each row is the number of Democratic leaning districts produced by the Enacted Plan using the equivalent election. In 10 of the 11 individual elections the Enacted Plan is not in alignment with the middle 50% of the simulation results and is therefore classified as an outlier.

Why is the Enacted Plan such an outlier in this county grouping? There are two factors to consider in explaining this divergence. First, while the Enacted Plan generates 4 solidly Democratic leaning districts, the remaining two districts are not solidly Republican. Instead, they would be best classified as highly competitive. District 13 has a partisan index of 0.481 and District 17 has a partisan index of 0.489. These two districts will likely be very closely decided with candidates from both parties winning them with some regularity, given their narrow margins. This is actually quite close to the partisan lean of the Duchin Plan. While the Duchin Plan creates 5 Democratic leaning districts in the county group, there are also two very competitive districts (District 22 - partisan index of 0.499 and District 17 - partisan index of 0.505). It just happens that one of the competitive districts is just over the .50 line and is classified as Democratic leaning. Thus, both plans generate 4 solidly Democratic districts and 2 highly competitive districts. The Duchin Plan's competitive districts are just slightly more Democratic by roughly 1.7 percentage points.

The second factor to consider is that the Enacted Plan divides the city of Raleigh and groups other municipalities differently from the Duchin Plan, which has the impact of placing a greater share of its residents in fewer districts. For example, District 13 keeps the cities of Wake Forest, Rolesville, and Zebulon together in one district. Additionally, the Enacted Plan places more of Raleigh into fewer districts. This is ideal if one is trying to keep municipalities together and spread across as few districts as possible. However, because the bulk of Democratic leaning voters in this county cluster are also in the city of Raleigh, this will have the effect of creating districts that are more heavily Democratic. This, of course, has the spillover effect of making the districts that do not contain portions of Raleigh to

likewise become more Republican. Figure 116 shows how the two different plans divide the city of Raleigh, and Table 41 shows that it is the case the the Duchin Plan spreads the resident of Raleigh out across more districts than does the Enacted Plan. The tactic of dividing Democratic cities in a 'pinwheel' or 'pizza' shape and grouping those 'slices' with more Republican suburban and exurban areas is a classic tactic to generate more Democratic districts and overcome the geographic clustering that is common among Democratic voters. The Enacted Plan keeps much more of Fayetteville within three districts.

Table 41: Division of Raleigh in Enacted Plan and Duchin Plan

	Percent of Raleigh in district	
District:	Enacted Plan	Duchin Plan
13 (22 in Duchin)	1.7	12.3
14	21.1	27.0
15	35.8	39.6
16	0	0
17	0	0
18	41.0	20.8
Total:	100%	100%

Note: Population number for city by district for Enacted Plan from: `https://ncleg.gov/Files/GIS/Plans_Main/Senate_2021/SL%202021-173%20Senate%20-%20StatPack%20Report.pdf` Population numbers for city by district for Duchin Plan from Dave's Redistricting online. `https://davesredistricting.org/`

Figure 114: **Granville and Wake Senate County Cluster**

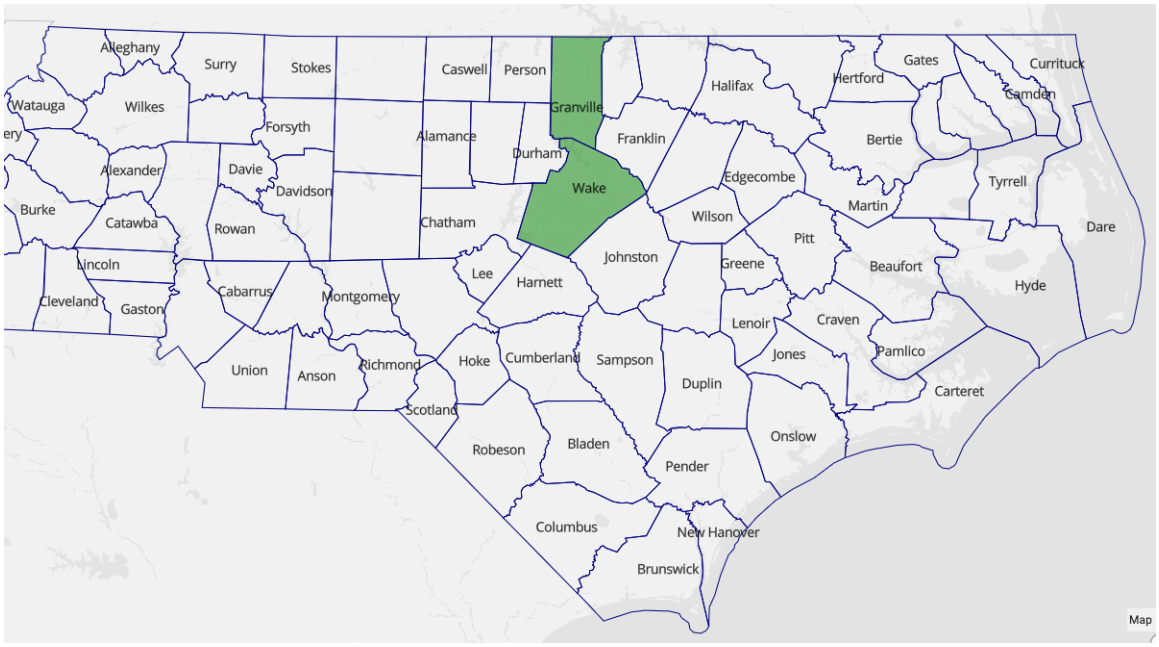
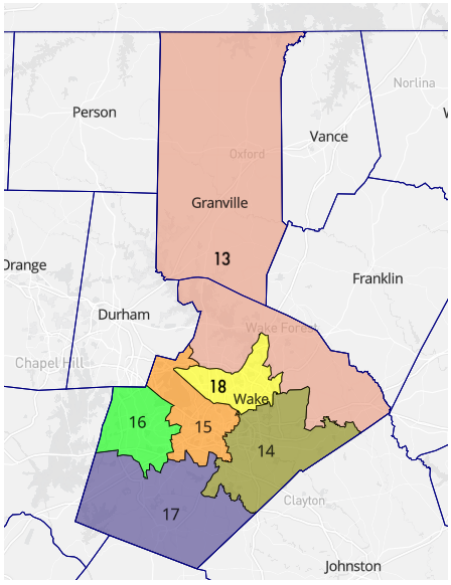
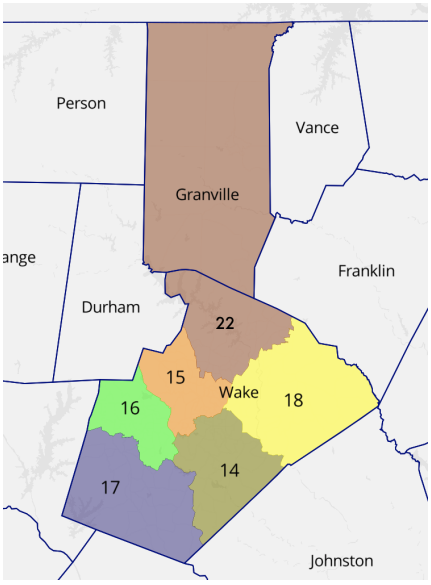


Figure 115: **Map of Enacted Plan in Granville and Wake Senate County Cluster**

(a) Enacted Map



(b) Duchin Map



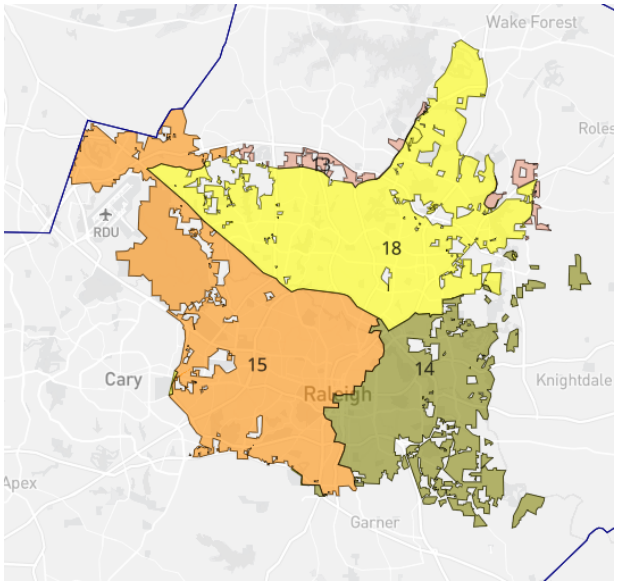
Partisan Lean of Districts

District:	Enacted Plan	Duchin Plan
13 (22 in Duchin)	0.48	0.50
14	0.73	0.73
15	0.68	0.64
16	0.63	0.63
17	0.49	0.51
18	0.65	0.65

Note: Partisan index is based on the two-party vote average of 11 statewide partisan elections between 2014-2020.

Figure 116: **Map of Raleigh Divisions in Wake Senate County Cluster**

(a) Enacted Map



(b) Duchin Map

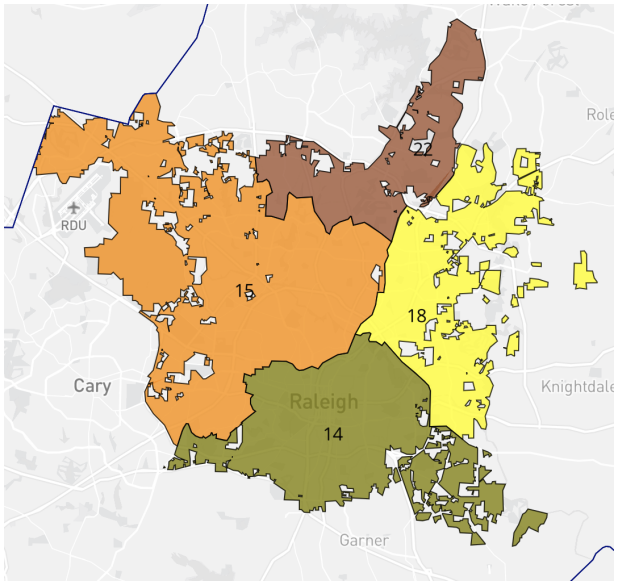
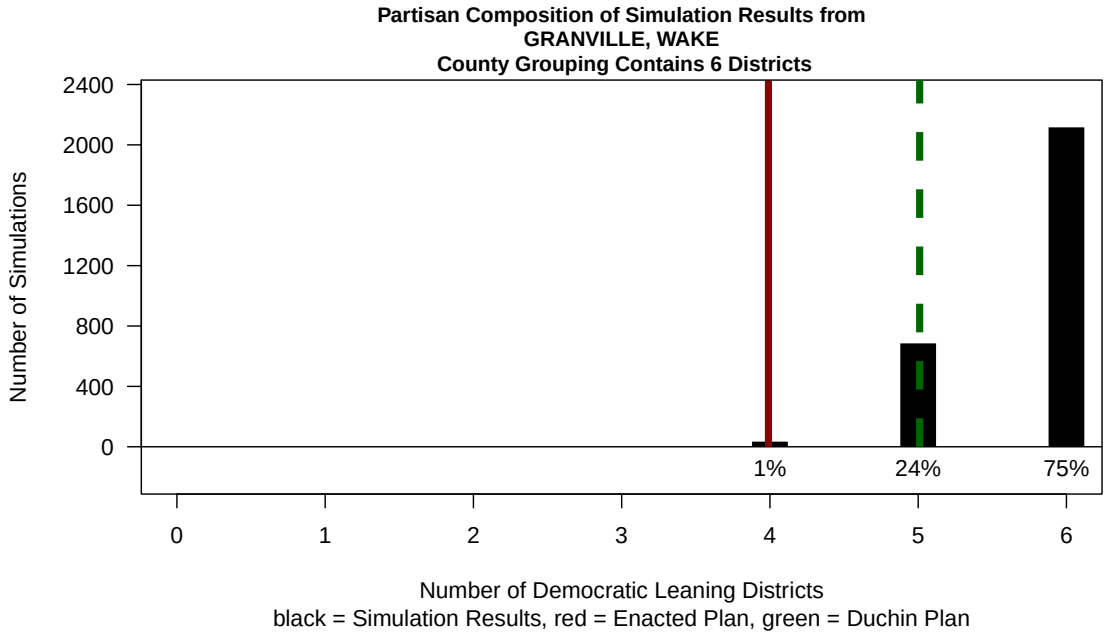


Figure 117: **Distribution of Partisan Districts from Simulations in Granville and Wake Senate County Cluster**



Note: Distribution of likely district partisanship based on the statewide partisan elections index calculated for each of the simulation results. The black bars show the distribution from the simulation results, with the percentage of simulations that generate each of the various possible number of Democratic seats in the cluster shown below each bar. The red vertical line shows the number of Democratic leaning seats in the Enacted Map in the same cluster, and the vertical dashed green line shows the number of Democratic leaning seats in the Duchin Map in the cluster.

Table 42: Simulation Results by Individual Elections

Granville and Wake Senate County Cluster

	Number of Democratic Leaning Districts:						
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
Individual Elections:							
2020 President	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	**0%**	100%
2020 Senate	0%	0%	0%	0%	**1%**	24%	75%
2020 Governor	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	**100%**
2020 Lt. Governor	0%	0%	0%	0%	**1%**	25%	74%
2020 Attorney General	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	**0%**	100%
2016 President	0%	0%	0%	0%	**4%**	35%	61%
2016 Senate	0%	0%	0%	0%	**19%**	70%	12%
2016 Governor	0%	0%	0%	0%	**1%**	24%	75%
2016 Lt. Governor	0%	0%	0%	11%	**13%**	71%	5%
2016 Attorney General	0%	0%	0%	0%	**1%**	26%	73%
2014 Senate	0%	0%	0%	0%	**9%**	63%	27%

Note: Each row shows the percent of simulations that produce the number of Democratic leaning districts using the election or election index indicated in the row. The bolded number in each row is the number of Democratic leaning districts produced by the Enacted Plan using the equivalent election. For example, using the 2020 Presidential election 0% of the simulations produce 5 Democratic leaning districts. The Enacted Plan does, as the '5 Districts' cell is bolded in that row.

8.9 Iredell and Mecklenburg Senate County Grouping

The Iredell-Mecklenburg Senate county group contains 6 districts. In the Enacted Map these are Districts 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, and 42. The county cluster has an overall partisan index of .60, which is solidly Democratic. After conducting 50,000 initial simulations to create six districts in this cluster, I discard any simulations that contain more county traversals than the Enacted Plan. All 50,000 simulations meet this criteria. Next, I discard any simulations in which the average compactness score of the districts in the simulations is not as large or larger than the compactness score of the Enacted Map. This leaves 7,700 simulated maps, each containing six districts.

A map of the location of this county cluster in relation to the rest of the state is shown in Figure 118. A map of the Enacted Map's district boundaries and the Duchin Map's district boundaries within this county grouping are shown in Figure 119.

The distribution of district partisanship based on the statewide partisan elections index calculated for each of the simulation results is shown in Figure 120. The black bars show the distribution from the simulation results, with the percentage of simulations that generate each of the various possible number of Democratic seats in the cluster shown below each bar. The red vertical line shows the number of Democratic leaning seats in the Enacted Map in the same cluster, and the vertical dashed green line shows the number of Democratic leaning seats in the Duchin Map in the cluster. In 5% of the simulations there are 4 Democratic leaning districts. In 95% of the simulations there are 5 Democratic leaning districts. The Enacted Map generates 4 Democratic leaning districts, which is an outlier from middle 50% of the simulations. The Duchin Map also generates 5 Democratic leaning districts.

Table 43 breaks apart the partisan index into the 11 constituent elections and shows the distribution of Democratic leaning seats generated if one were to look at each election separately. Each row shows the percent of simulations that produce the number of Democratic leaning districts using the election or election index indicated in the row. The bolded number in each row is the number of Democratic leaning districts produced by the Enacted

Plan using the equivalent election. In 9 of the 11 individual elections the Enacted Plan is in alignment with the majority outcome of the simulation results.

Why is the Enacted Plan an outlier in this county grouping? There are two factors to consider in explaining this divergence. First, while the Enacted Plan generates 4 solidly Democratic leaning districts, the remaining two districts are not solidly Republican. Instead, one is solidly Republican. District 37 in Iredell County has a partisan index of 0.36. The other would be best classified as highly competitive. District 41 has a partisan index of 0.490. This district will likely be very closely decided with candidates from both parties winning them with some regularity, given their narrow margins. This is actually quite close to the partisan lean of the Duchin Plan. While the Duchin Plan creates 5 Democratic leaning districts in the county group, there is also one solidly Republican district. District 34 in Iredell County has a partisan index of 0.36. The other would be best classified as highly competitive. District 37 has a partisan index of 0.526. Thus, both plans generate 4 solidly Democratic districts, 1 solidly Republican district and 1 competitive districts. The Duchin Plan's competitive districts are just slightly more Democratic by roughly 3.6 percentage points.

The second factor to consider is that the partisan index is calculated using elections from 2014-2020. Looking at Table 43 we see that the Enacted Plan is in agreement with 100% of the simulations in the five elections from the most recent election cycle. Given the trend in Mecklenburg towards more support for Democratic candidates, elections conducted under the Enacted Plan will align more consistently with the more recent elections in the index. That is, the Enacted Plan will more often generate 5 Democratic districts as is the case in 2020 than it will generate 4 Democratic districts as it did in the elections in 2016 and earlier.

Figure 118: **Iredell and Mecklenburg County Senate Cluster**

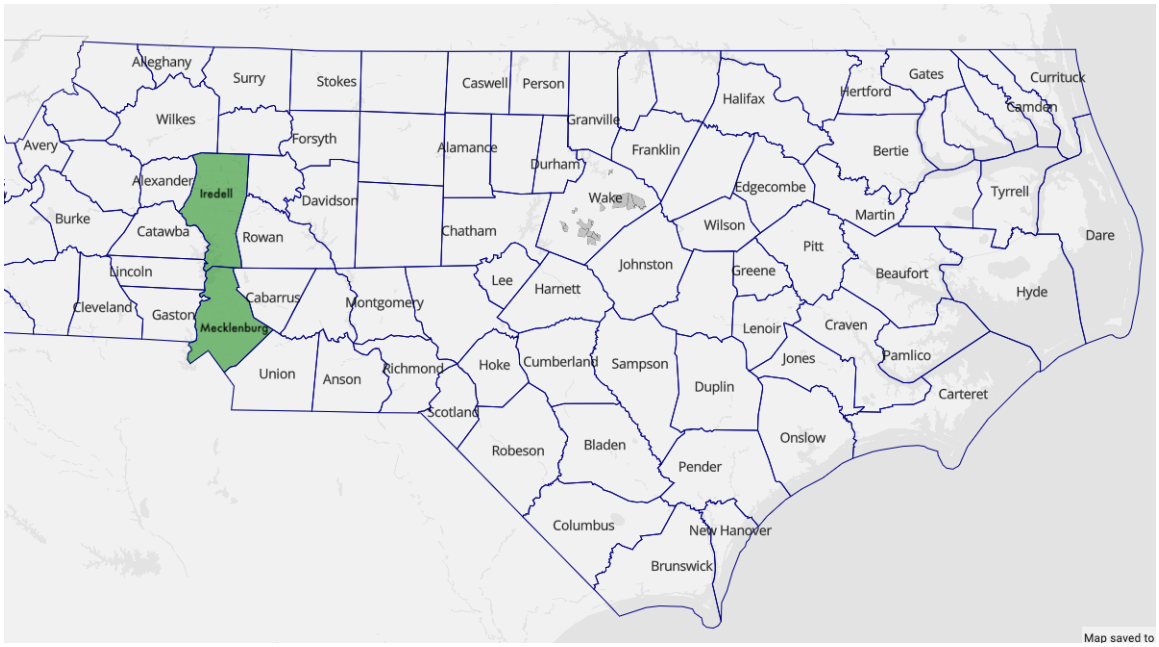
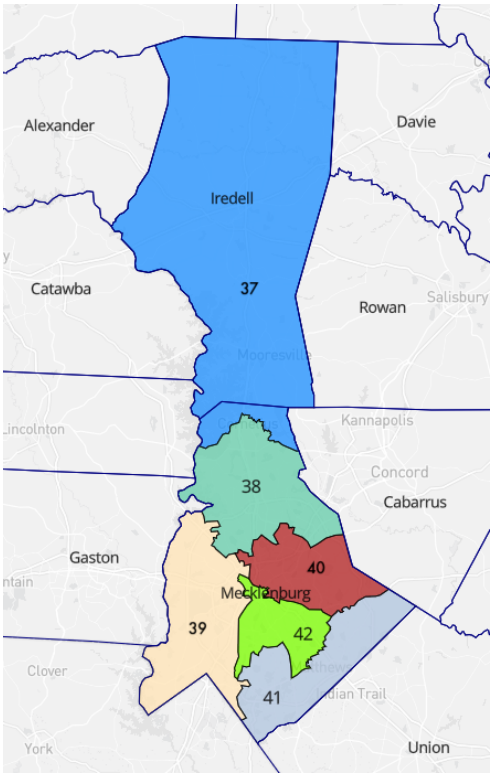
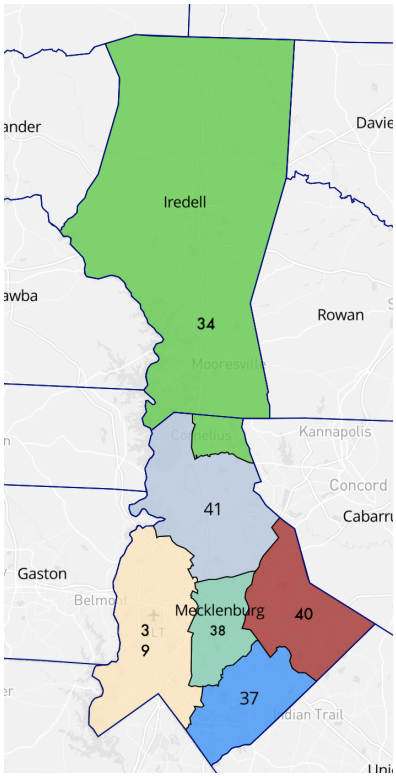


Figure 119: **Map of Enacted Plan in Iredell and Mecklenburg Senate County Cluster**

(a) Enacted Map



(b) Duchin Map

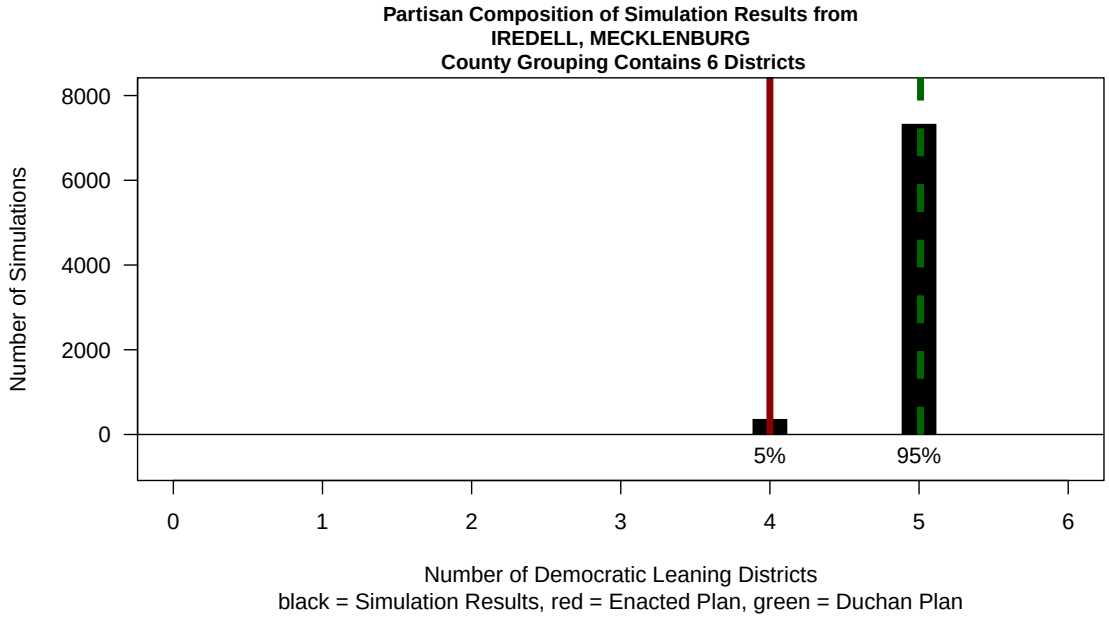


Partisan Lean of Districts

District:	Enacted Plan	Duchin Plan
37 (34 in Duchin)	0.36	0.36
38 (41 in Duchin)	0.65	0.66
39	0.73	0.73
40	0.83	0.72
41 (37 in Duchin)	0.49	0.53
42 (38 in Duchin)	0.65	0.68

Note: Partisan index is based on the two-party vote average of 11 statewide partisan elections between 2014-2020.

Figure 120: **Distribution of Partisan Districts from Simulations in Iredell and Mecklenburg Senate County Cluster**



Note: Distribution of likely district partisanship based on the statewide partisan elections index calculated for each of the simulation results. The black bars show the distribution from the simulation results, with the percentage of simulations that generate each of the various possible number of Democratic seats in the cluster shown below each bar. The red vertical line shows the number of Democratic leaning seats in the Enacted Map in the same cluster, and the vertical dashed green line shows the number of Democratic leaning seats in the Duchin Map in the cluster.

Table 43: Simulation Results by Individual Elections

Iredell and Mecklenburg Senate County Cluster

	Number of Democratic Leaning Districts:						
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
Individual Elections:							
2020 President	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	**100%**	0%
2020 Senate	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	**100%**	0%
2020 Governor	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	**100%**	0%
2020 Lt. Governor	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	**100%**	0%
2020 Attorney General	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	**100%**	0%
2016 President	0%	0%	0%	0%	**5%**	95%	0%
2016 Senate	0%	0%	0%	0%	**96%**	4%	0%
2016 Governor	0%	0%	0%	0%	**7%**	93%	0%
2016 Lt. Governor	0%	0%	0%	0%	**99%**	1%	0%
2016 Attorney General	0%	0%	0%	0%	**51%**	49%	0%
2014 Senate	0%	0%	0%	0%	**99%**	1%	0%

Note: Each row shows the percent of simulations that produce the number of Democratic leaning districts using the election or election index indicated in the row. The bolded number in each row is the number of Democratic leaning districts produced by the Enacted Plan using the equivalent election. For example, using the 2020 Presidential election 100% of the simulations produce 5 Democratic leaning districts. The Enacted Plan does as well, as the '5 Districts' cell is bolded in that row.

8.10 Buncombe, Burke, and McDowell Senate County Grouping

The Buncombe-Burke-McDowell Senate county group contains 2 districts. In the Enacted Map these are Districts 46 and 49. The county cluster has an overall partisan index of .51, which is very slightly Democratic. After conducting 50,000 initial simulations to create two districts in this cluster, I discard any simulations that contain more county traversals than the Enacted Plan. This leaves 49,161 simulations that meet this criteria. Next, I discard any simulations in which the average compactness score of the districts in the simulations is not as large or larger than the compactness score of the Enacted Map. This leaves 18,137 simulated maps, each containing two districts.

A map of the location of this county cluster in relation to the rest of the state is shown in Figure 121. A map of the Enacted Map's district boundaries is shown in Figure 122. The Duchin Plan uses an alternative county grouping and is therefore not comparable to this cluster in the Enacted Plan. I analyze the Duchin Plan and the alternative cluster in a later section of this report.

The distribution of district partisanship based on the statewide partisan elections index calculated for each of the simulation results is shown in Figure 123. The black bars show the distribution from the simulation results, with the percentage of simulations that generate each of the various possible number of Democratic seats in the cluster shown below each bar. The red vertical line shows the number of Democratic leaning seats in the Enacted Map in the same cluster, and the vertical dashed green line shows the number of Democratic leaning seats in the Duchin Map in the cluster. In 100% of the simulations there is 1 Democratic leaning district. The Enacted Map is in alignment with the modal outcome of the simulations by also creating 1 Democratic leaning district.

Table 44 breaks apart the partisan index into the 11 constituent elections and shows the distribution of Democratic leaning seats generated if one were to look at each election separately. Each row shows the percent of simulations that produce the number of Democratic leaning districts using the election or election index indicated in the row. The bolded

number in each row is the number of Democratic leaning districts produced by the Enacted Plan using the equivalent election. In all 11 of the 11 individual elections there is agreement between the modal (most common) outcome in the simulations and the Enacted Map.

Figure 121: **Map of Buncombe, Burke, and McDowell Senate County Cluster**

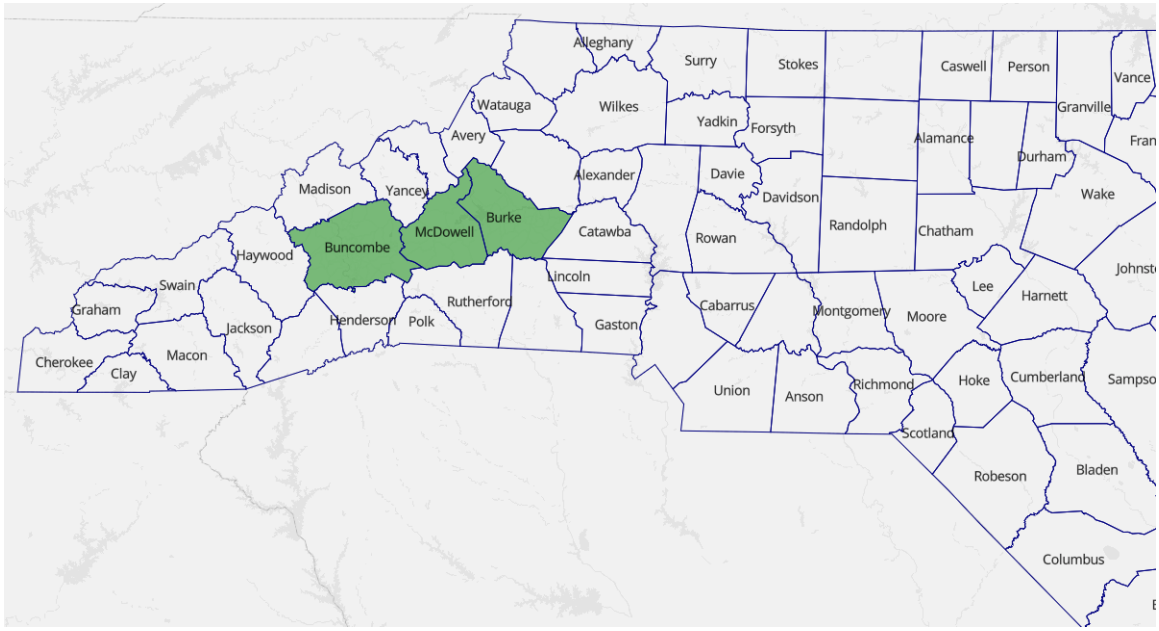
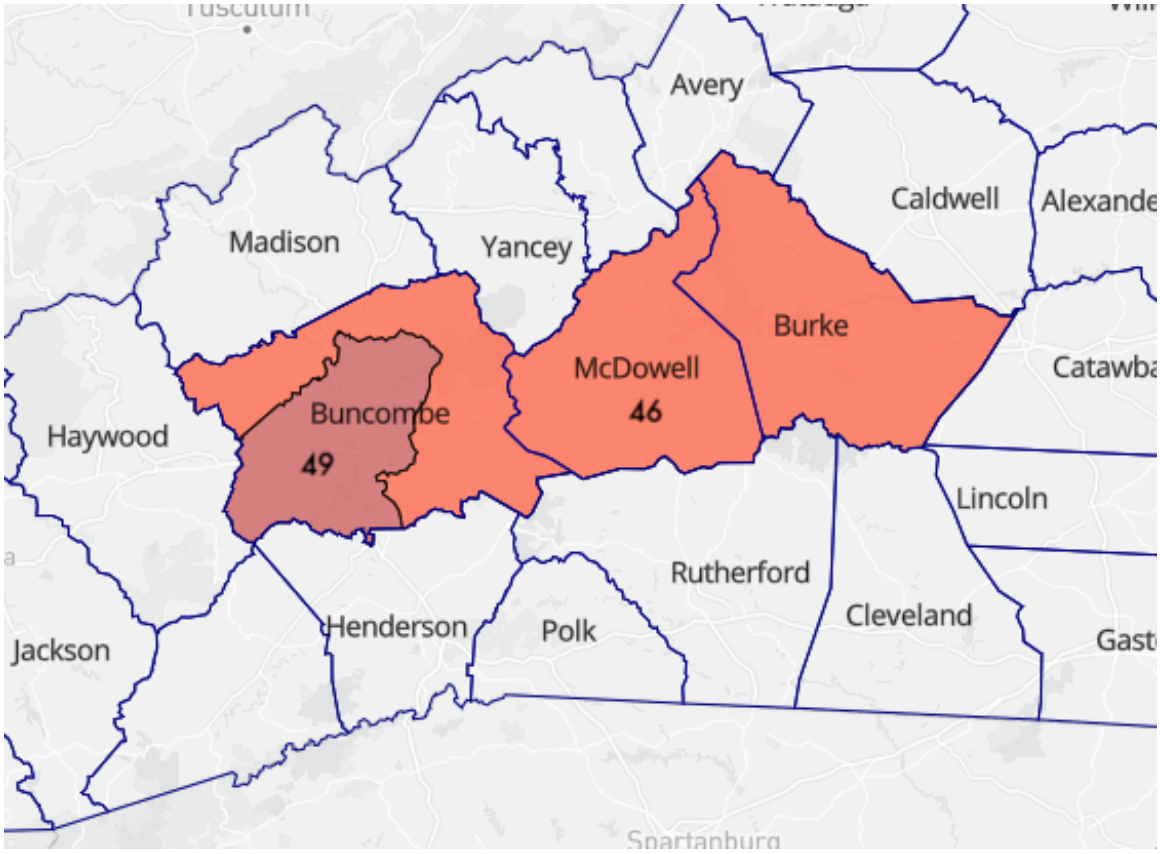


Figure 122: **Map of Enacted Plan in Buncombe, Burke, and McDowell Senate County Cluster**

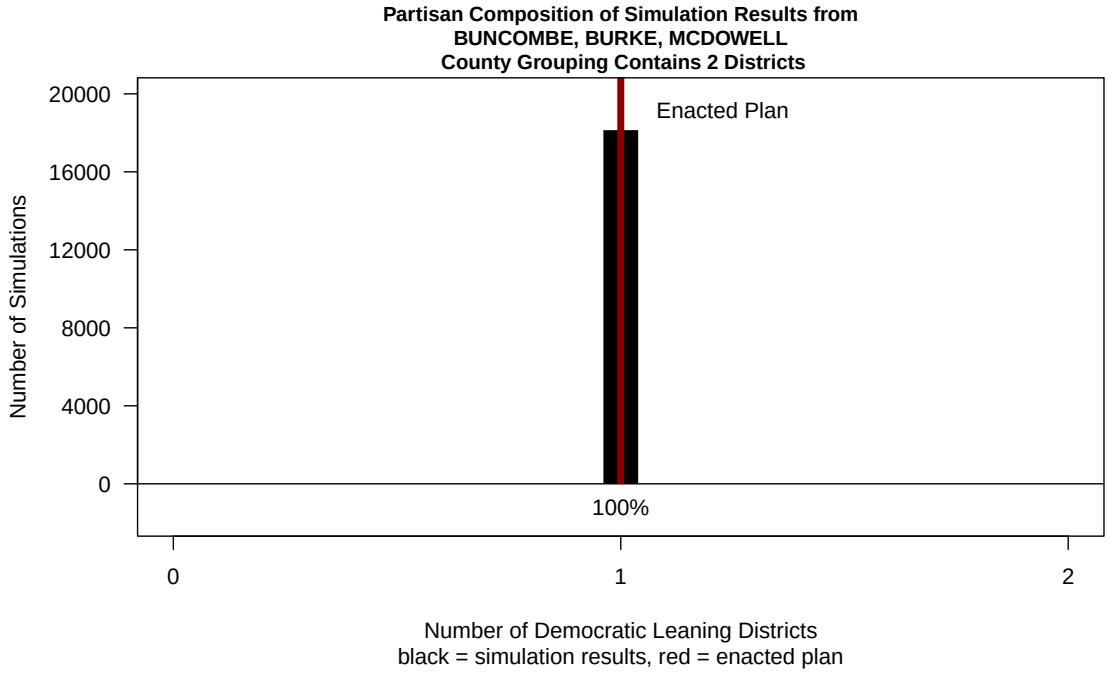


Partisan Lean of Districts

District:	Enacted Plan
46	0.37
49	0.65

Note: Partisan index is based on the two-party vote average of 11 statewide partisan elections between 2014-2020.

Figure 123: **Distribution of Partisan Districts from Simulations in Buncombe, Burke, and McDowell Senate County Cluster**



Note: Distribution of likely district partisanship based on the statewide partisan elections index calculated for each of the simulation results. The black bars show the distribution from the simulation results, with the percentage of simulations that generate each of the various possible number of Democratic seats in the cluster shown below each bar. The red vertical line shows the number of Democratic leaning seats in the Enacted Map in the same cluster.

Table 44: Simulation Results by Individual Elections

Buncombe, Burke, and McDowell County Cluster

Number of Democratic Leaning Districts:			
	0	1	2
Individual Elections:			
2020 President	0%	**100%**	0%
2020 Senate	0%	**100%**	0%
2020 Governor	0%	**100%**	0%
2020 Lt. Governor	0%	**100%**	0%
2020 Attorney General	0%	**100%**	0%
2016 President	0%	**100%**	0%
2016 Senate	0%	**100%**	0%
2016 Governor	0%	**100%**	0%
2016 Lt. Governor	0%	**100%**	0%
2016 Attorney General	0%	**100%**	0%
2014 Senate	0%	**100%**	0%

Note: Each row shows the percent of simulations that produce the number of Democratic leaning districts using the election or election index indicated in the row. The bolded number in each row is the number of Democratic leaning districts produced by the Enacted Plan using the equivalent election. For example, using the 2020 Presidential election 100% of the simulations produce 1 Democratic leaning district. The Enacted Plan does as well, as the '1 District' cell is bolded in that row.

8.11 Cleveland, Gaston, and Lincoln Senate County Grouping

The Cleveland-Gaston-Lincoln Senate county group contains 2 districts. In the Enacted Map these are Districts 43 and 44. The county cluster has an overall partisan index of .34, which is strongly Republican. After conducting 50,000 initial simulations to create two districts in this cluster, I discard any simulations that contain more county traversals than the Enacted Plan. This leaves 4,074 simulations that meet this criteria. Next, I discard any simulations in which the average compactness score of the districts in the simulations is not as large or larger than the compactness score of the Enacted Map. This leaves only four unique maps that are as compact as the Enacted Plan.

A map of the location of this county cluster in relation to the rest of the state is shown in Figure 124. A map of the Enacted Map's district boundaries is shown in Figure 125. The Duchin Plan uses an alternative county grouping and is therefore not comparable to this cluster in the Enacted Plan. I analyze the Duchin Plan and the alternative cluster in a later section of this report.

Because there are only four maps that fit the criteria I use of equal population, county traversals, and compactness equal to or better than the Enacted Map, I do not present the distribution of district partisanship for the simulations here. It is sufficient to say that in the Enacted Map and the four remaining simulations, all create 2 Republican districts and 0 Democratic leaning districts, regardless of the index or election used. Table 45 shows this below.

Table 45 breaks apart the partisan index into the 11 constituent elections and shows the distribution of Democratic leaning seats generated if one were to look at each election separately. Each row shows the percent of simulations that produce the number of Democratic leaning districts using the election or election index indicated in the row. The bolded number in each row is the number of Democratic leaning districts produced by the Enacted Plan using the equivalent election. In all 11 of the 11 individual elections there is unanimous agreement between the simulations and the Enacted Map.

Figure 124: **Map of Cleveland, Gaston, and Lincoln Senate County Cluster**

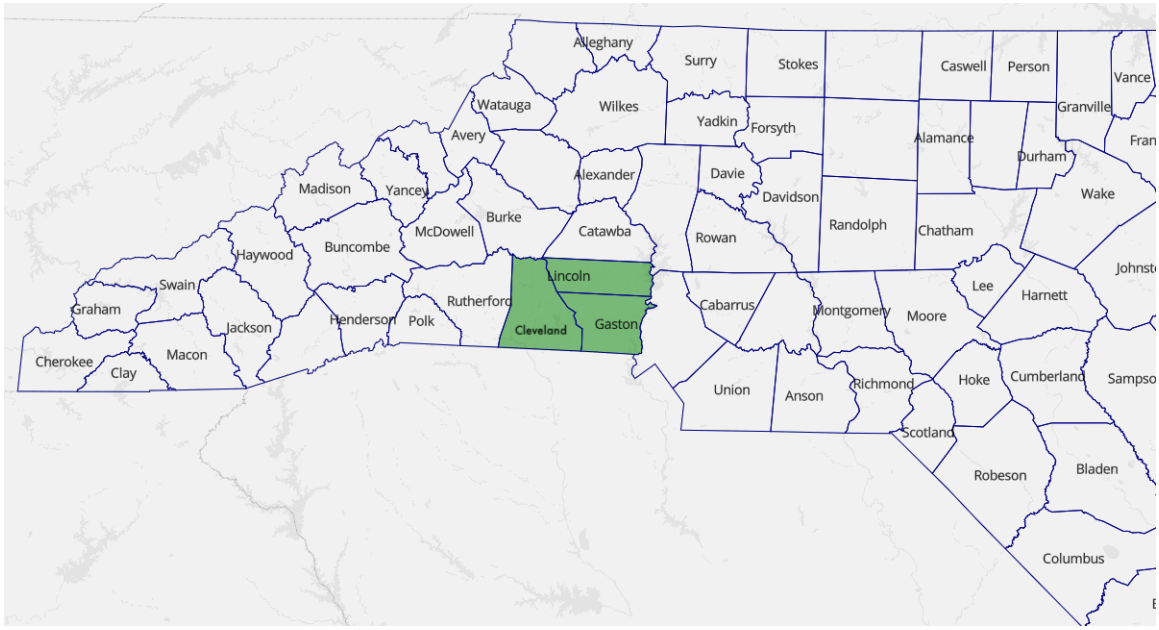
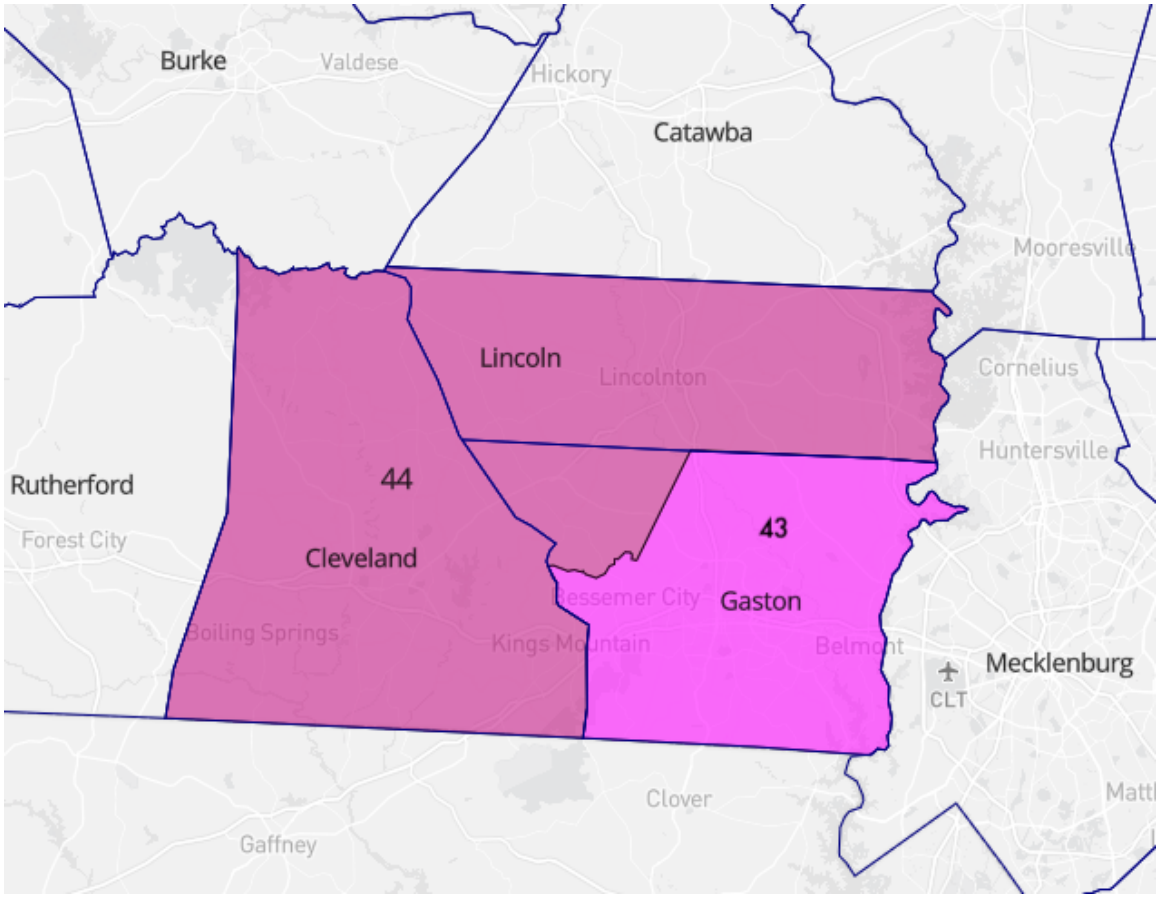


Figure 125: **Map of Enacted Plan in Cleveland, Gaston, and Lincoln Senate County Cluster**



Partisan Lean of Districts

District:	Enacted Plan
43	0.37
44	0.31

Note: Partisan index is based on the two-party vote average of 11 statewide partisan elections between 2014-2020.

Table 45: Simulation Results by Individual Elections

Cleveland, Gaston, and Lincoln Senate County Cluster

Number of Democratic Leaning Districts:			
	0	1	2
Individual Elections:			
2020 President	**100%**	0%	0%
2020 Senate	**100%**	0%	0%
2020 Governor	**100%**	0%	0%
2020 Lt. Governor	**100%**	0%	0%
2020 Attorney General	**100%**	0%	0%
2016 President	**100%**	0%	0%
2016 Senate	**100%**	0%	0%
2016 Governor	**100%**	0%	0%
2016 Lt. Governor	**100%**	0%	0%
2016 Attorney General	**100%**	0%	0%
2014 Senate	**100%**	0%	0%

Note: Each row shows the percent of simulations that produce the number of Democratic leaning districts using the election or election index indicated in the row. The bolded number in each row is the number of Democratic leaning districts produced by the Enacted Plan using the equivalent election. For example, using the 2020 Presidential election 100% of the simulations produce 0 Democratic leaning districts. The Enacted Plan does as well, as the '0 District' cell is bolded in that row.

8.12 Forsyth and Stokes Senate County Grouping

The Forsyth-Stokes Senate county group contains 2 districts. In the Enacted Map these are Districts 31 and 32. The county cluster has an overall partisan index of .52, which is slightly Democratic. After conducting 50,000 initial simulations to create two districts in this cluster, I discard any simulations that contain more county traversals than the Enacted Plan. This leaves 35,085 simulations that meet this criteria. Next, I discard any simulations in which the average compactness score of the districts in the simulations is not as large or larger than the compactness score of the Enacted Map. This leaves 9,601 simulated maps, each containing two districts.

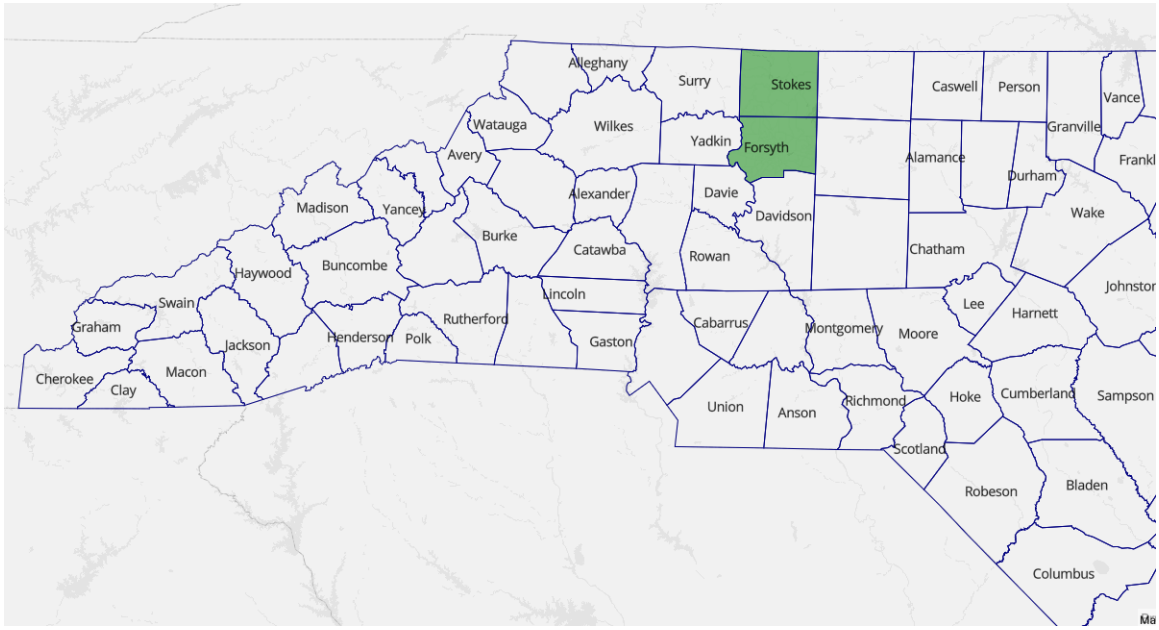
A map of the location of this county cluster in relation to the rest of the state is shown in Figure 126. A map of the Enacted Map's district boundaries is shown in Figure 127. The Duchin Plan uses an alternative county grouping and is therefore not comparable to this cluster in the Enacted Plan. I analyze the Duchin Plan and the alternative cluster in a later section of this report.

The distribution of district partisanship based on the statewide partisan elections index calculated for each of the simulation results is shown in Figure 128. The black bars show the distribution from the simulation results, with the percentage of simulations that generate each of the various possible number of Democratic seats in the cluster shown below each bar. The red vertical line shows the number of Democratic leaning seats in the Enacted Map in the same cluster, and the vertical dashed green line shows the number of Democratic leaning seats in the Duchin Map in the cluster. In 100% of the simulations there is 1 Democratic leaning district. The Enacted Map is in alignment with the modal outcome of the simulations by also creating 1 Democratic leaning district.

Table 46 breaks apart the partisan index into the 11 constituent elections and shows the distribution of Democratic leaning seats generated if one were to look at each election separately. Each row shows the percent of simulations that produce the number of Democratic leaning districts using the election or election index indicated in the row. The bolded

number in each row is the number of Democratic leaning districts produced by the Enacted Plan using the equivalent election. In 8 of the 11 individual elections there is agreement between the modal (most common) outcome in the simulations and the Enacted Map. In 9 of the 11 individual elections the Enacted Map falls inside the middle 50% of simulation results.

Figure 126: **Map of Forsyth and Stokes Senate County Cluster**



Partisan Lean of Districts

District:	Enacted Plan
31	0.38
32	0.69

Note: Partisan index is based on the two-party vote average of 11 statewide partisan elections between 2014-2020.

Figure 127: **Map of Enacted Plan in Forsyth and Stokes Senate County Cluster**

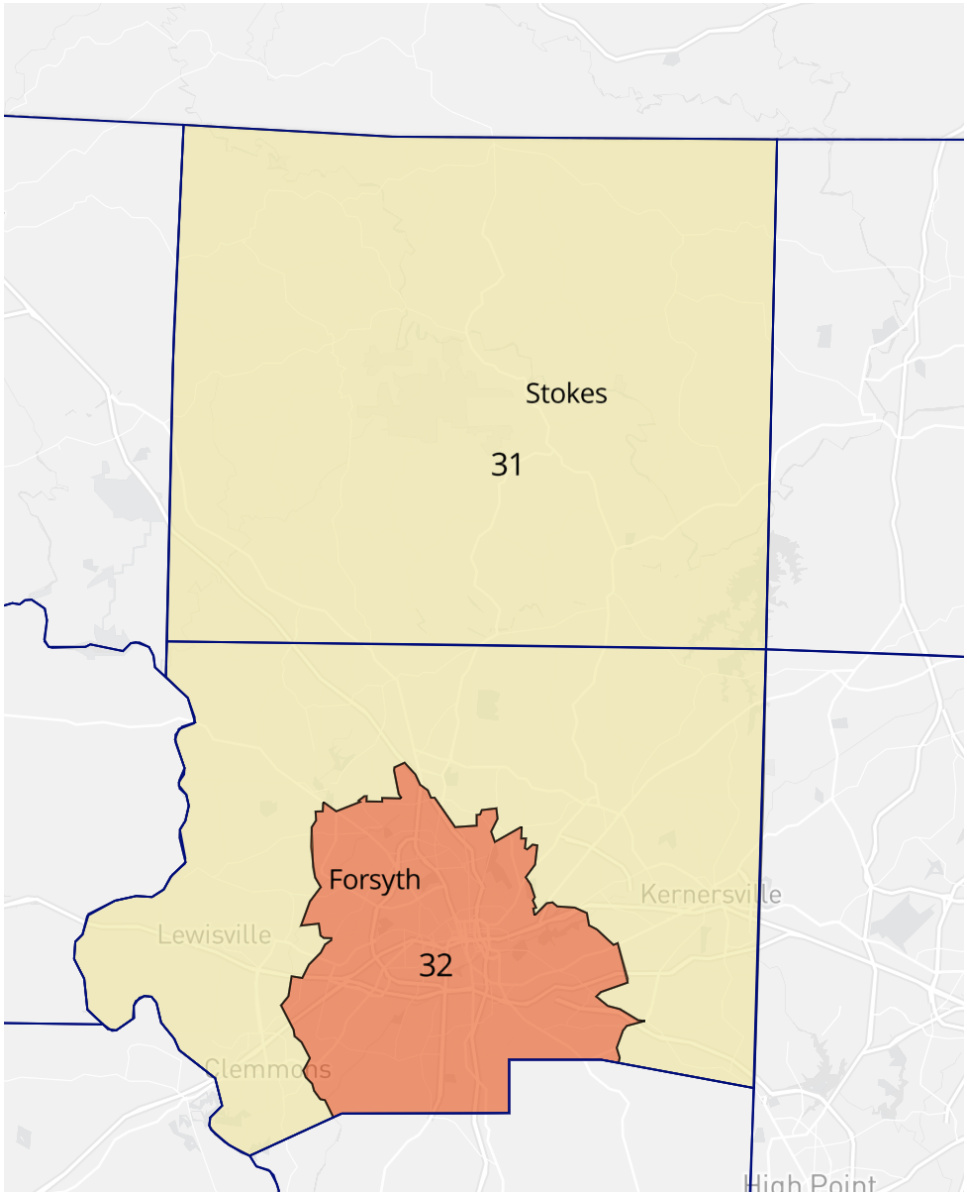
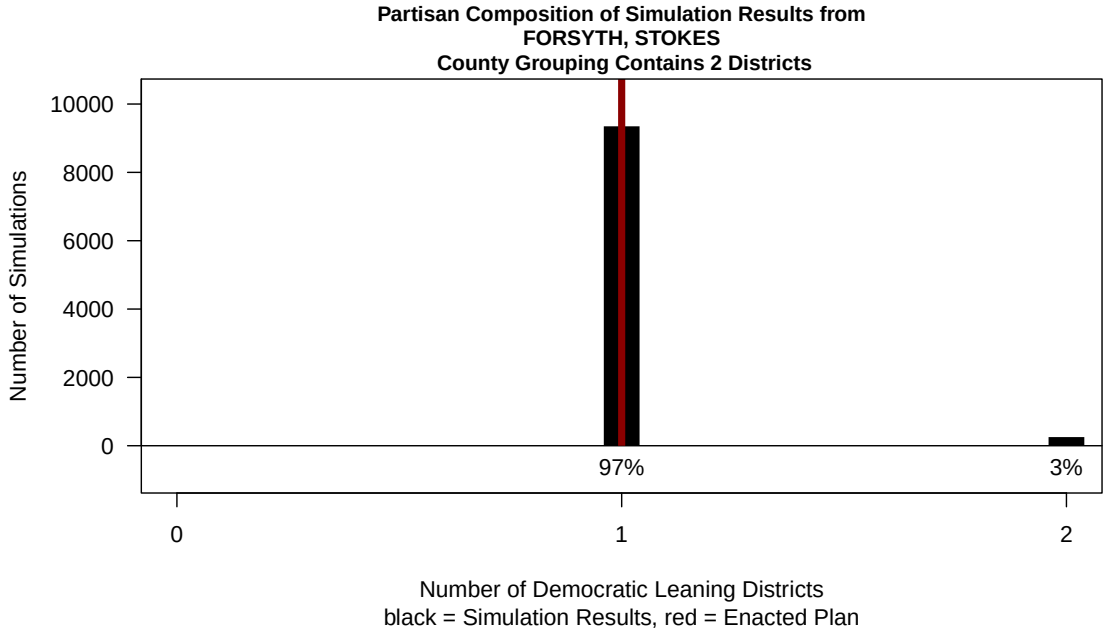


Figure 128: **Distribution of Partisan Districts from Simulations in Forsyth and Stokes Senate County Cluster**



Note: Distribution of likely district partisanship based on the statewide partisan elections index calculated for each of the simulation results. The black bars show the distribution from the simulation results, with the percentage of simulations that generate each of the various possible number of Democratic seats in the cluster shown below each bar. The red vertical line shows the number of Democratic leaning seats in the Enacted Map in the same cluster.

Table 46: Simulation Results by Individual Elections

Forsyth and Stokes Senate County Cluster

Number of Democratic Leaning Districts:			
	0	1	2
Individual Elections:			
2020 President	0%	**98%**	2%
2020 Senate	0%	**99%**	1%
2020 Governor	0%	**48%**	52%
2020 Lt. Governor	0%	**99%**	1%
2020 Attorney General	0%	**99%**	1%
2016 President	0%	**98%**	2%
2016 Senate	0%	**6%**	94%
2016 Governor	0%	**51%**	49%
2016 Lt. Governor	0%	**2%**	98%
2016 Attorney General	0%	**72%**	28%
2014 Senate	0%	**94%**	6%

Note: Each row shows the percent of simulations that produce the number of Democratic leaning districts using the election or election index indicated in the row. The bolded number in each row is the number of Democratic leaning districts produced by the Enacted Plan using the equivalent election. For example, using the 2020 Presidential election 98% of the simulations produce 1 Democratic leaning district. The Enacted Plan does as well, as the '1 District' cell is bolded in that row.

9 Comparison of Alternative Clusters to Those Chosen by the Legislature

In this section I compare the partisan index and simulations for the three alternative clusters chosen by the Duchin Plan and compare them to simulations in those same counties. The alternative clusters are very similar in their partisan indices as well as the partisan lean of the districts that are generated by the Enacted Map and the Duchin Map. This can be seen below in Table 47

Table 47: Senate Alternative County Grouping Analysis Summary

			# of Districts that are Democratic Leaning		
County Cluster	**Cluster Democratic Partisan Index**	**# Districts**	**Enacted Map**	**Duchin Map**	**Simulations**
Clusters Used by Enacted Plan					
Buncombe-Burke-McDowell	0.51	2	1		1
Cleveland-Gaston-Lincoln	0.34	2	0		0
Forsyth-Stokes	0.52	2	1		1
Alternative Clusters Used by Duchin Plan					
Buncombe-Henderson-Polk	0.54	2		1	1
Burke-Gaston-Lincoln	0.34	2		0	0
Forsyth-Yadkin	0.54	2		1	1
Total Enacted:		6	2	2	2
Total Duchin:		6	2	2	2

Note: Number of Democratic leaning districts is measured using the average two-party vote share in each district from the 11 statewide races noted earlier. Simulations range represents the middle 50% of outcomes from the simulations results. Clusters that fall outside of the simulation range are bolded.

9.1 Buncombe, Henderson, and Polk Senate Alternative County Grouping

The Buncombe-Henderson-Polk Senate alternative county group contains 2 districts. In the Duchin Map these are Districts 48 and 49. The county cluster has an overall partisan index of .53, which is slightly Democratic. After conducting 50,000 initial simulations to create two districts in this cluster, I discard any simulations that contain more county traversals than the Duchin Plan. This leaves 25,911 simulations that meet this criteria. Next, I discard any simulations in which the average compactness score of the districts in the simulations is not as large or larger than the compactness score of the Duchin Map. This leaves 17,474 simulated maps, each containing two districts.

A map of the location of this county cluster in relation to the rest of the state is shown in Figure 129. A map of the Duchin Map's district boundaries is shown in Figure 130.

The distribution of district partisanship based on the statewide partisan elections index calculated for each of the simulation results is shown in Figure 132. The black bars show the distribution from the simulation results, with the percentage of simulations that generate each of the various possible number of Democratic seats in the cluster shown below each bar. The vertical dashed green line shows the number of Democratic leaning seats in the Duchin Map in the cluster. In 100% of the simulations there is 1 Democratic leaning district. The Duchin Map is in alignment with the modal outcome of the simulations by creating 1 Democratic leaning district.

Table 49 breaks apart the partisan index into the 11 constituent elections and shows the distribution of Democratic leaning seats generated if one were to look at each election separately. Each row shows the percent of simulations that produce the number of Democratic leaning districts using the election or election index indicated in the row. The bolded number in each row is the number of Democratic leaning districts produced by the Duchin Plan using the equivalent election. In 7 of the 11 individual elections there is agreement between the modal (most common) outcome in the simulations and the Duchin Map. In 4

of the 11 individual elections the Duchin Map falls outside the middle 50% of simulation results and would be considered a statistical partisan outlier in these elections.

The Duchin Plan creates a solidly Democratic district and an additional very competitive district by dividing the city of Asheville. The Duchin Plan splits Asheville nearly equally across both districts while the Enacted Plan keeps the entirety of Asheville in one district. The tactic of dividing Democratic cities in a 'pinwheel' or 'pizza' shape and grouping those 'slices' with more Republican suburban and exurban areas is a classic tactic to generate more Democratic districts and overcome the geographic clustering that is common among Democratic voters. The Enacted Plan keeps the entirety of Asheville within one district. Table 48 shows the percent of Asheville voters in each district in each plan. It is clear that the Duchin plan splits Asheville into 2 roughly equal parts while the Enacted Plan places a much larger majority of Asheville into only 1 district. Figure 131 shows this division.

Table 48: Division of Asheville in Enacted Plan and Duchin Plan

	Percent of Asheville in district	
District:	Enacted Plan	Duchin Plan
46 (48 in Duchin)	0	42.8
49	100	57.2
Total:	100%	100%

Note: Population number for city by district for Enacted Plan from: `https://ncleg.gov/Files/GIS/Plans_Main/Senate_2021/SL%202021-173%20Senate%20-%20StatPack%20Report.pdf` Population numbers for city by district for Duchin Plan from Dave's Redistricting online. `https://davesredistricting.org/`

Figure 129: **Map of Buncombe, Henderson, and Polk Alternative Senate County Cluster**

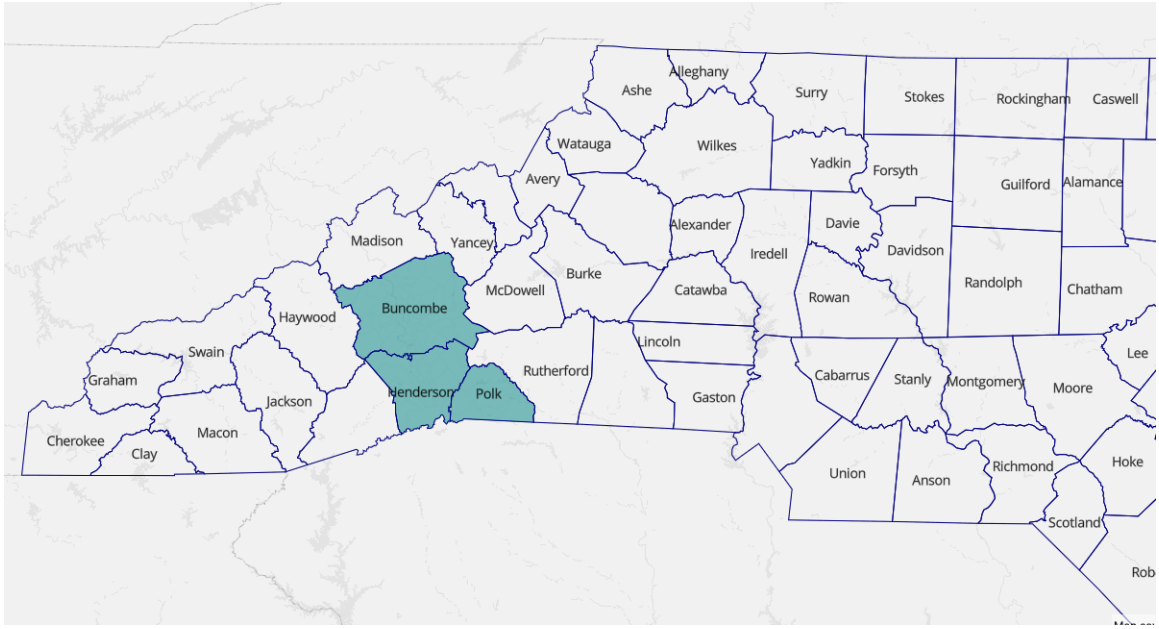
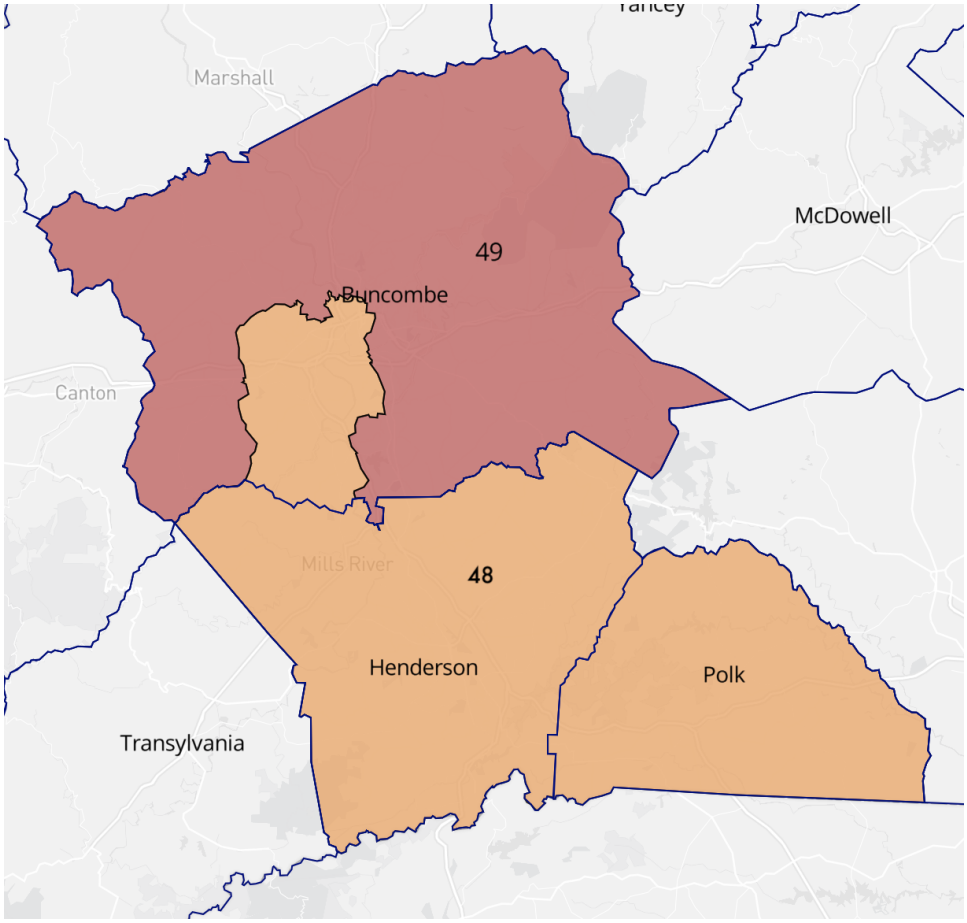


Figure 130: **Map of Duchin Plan in Buncombe, Henderson, and Polk Alternative Senate County Cluster**



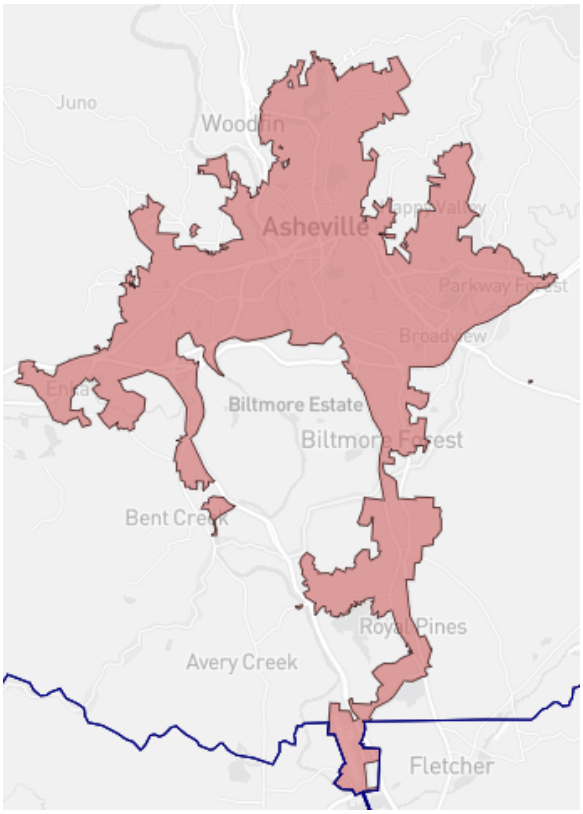
Partisan Lean of Districts

District:	Enacted Plan
48	0.49
49	0.56

Note: Partisan index is based on the two-party vote average of 11 statewide partisan elections between 2014-2020.

Figure 131: **Map of Division of Asheville in Enacted and Duchin Senate Plans**

(a) Enacted Map



(b) Duchin Map

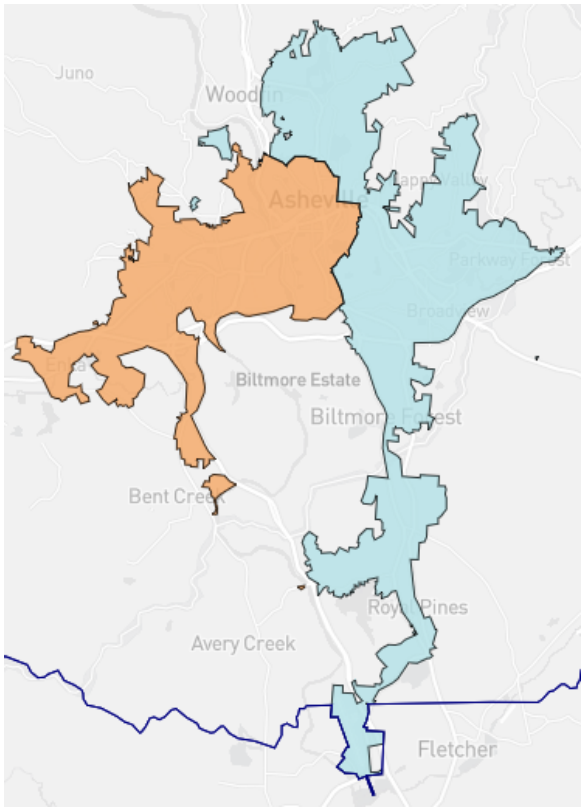
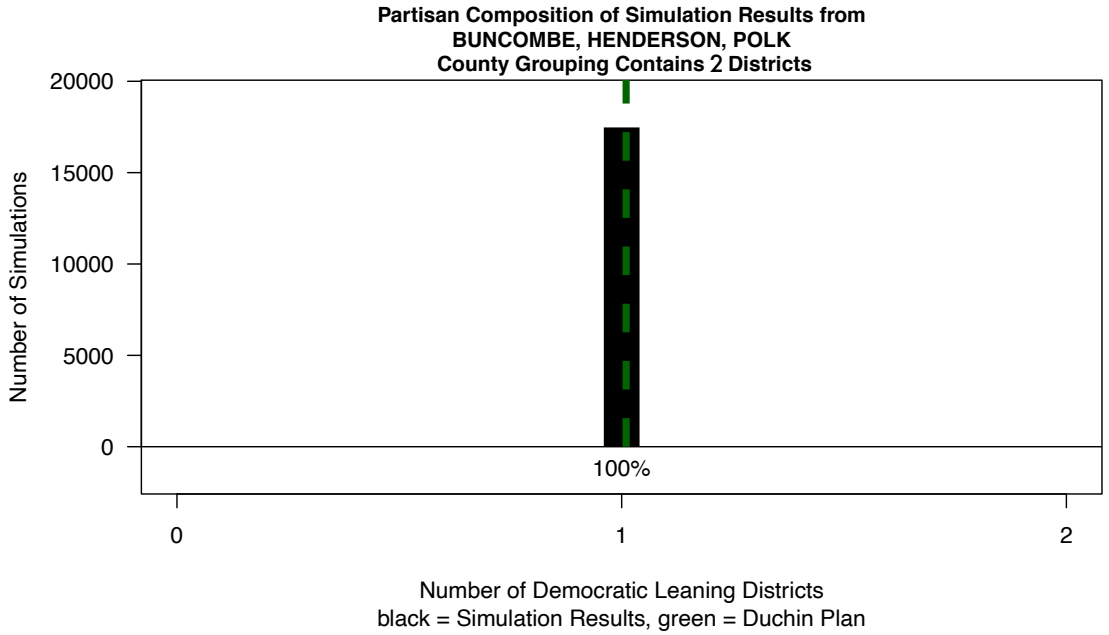


Figure 132: **Distribution of Partisan Districts from Simulations in Buncombe, Henderson, and Polk Alternative Senate County Cluster**



Note: Distribution of likely district partisanship based on the statewide partisan elections index calculated for each of the simulation results. The black bars show the distribution from the simulation results, with the percentage of simulations that generate each of the various possible number of Democratic seats in the cluster shown below each bar. The green vertical line shows the number of Democratic leaning seats in the Duchin Map in the same cluster.

Table 49: Simulation Results by Individual Elections

Buncombe, Henderson, and Polk Alternative Senate County Cluster

Number of Democratic Leaning Districts:			
	0	1	2
Individual Elections:			
2020 President	0%	100%	**0%**
2020 Senate	0%	**100%**	0%
2020 Governor	0%	93%	**7%**
2020 Lt. Governor	0%	**100%**	0%
2020 Attorney General	0%	100%	**0%**
2016 President	0%	**100%**	0%
2016 Senate	0%	**100%**	0%
2016 Governor	0%	100%	**0%**
2016 Lt. Governor	0%	**100%**	0%
2016 Attorney General	0%	**100%**	0%
2014 Senate	0%	**100%**	0%

Note: Each row shows the percent of simulations that produce the number of Democratic leaning districts using the election or election index indicated in the row. The bolded number in each row is the number of Democratic leaning districts produced by the Duchin Plan using the equivalent election. For example, using the 2020 Presidential election 0% of the simulations produce 2 Democratic leaning district. The Duchin Plan does, as the '2 District' cell is bolded in that row.

9.2 Burke, Gaston, and Lincoln Senate Alternative County Grouping

The Burke-Gaston-Lincoln Senate alternative county group contains 2 districts. In the Duchin Map these are Districts 43 and 44. The county cluster has an overall partisan index of .33, which is strongly Republican. After conducting 50,000 initial simulations to create two districts in this cluster, I discard any simulations that contain more county traversals than the Duchin Plan. This leaves 15,719 simulations that meet this criteria. Next, I discard any simulations in which the average compactness score of the districts in the simulations is not as large or larger than the compactness score of the Duchin Map. This leaves 13,370 simulated maps, each containing two districts.

A map of the location of this county cluster in relation to the rest of the state is shown in Figure 133. A map of the Duchin Map's district boundaries is shown in Figure 134.

The distribution of district partisanship based on the statewide partisan elections index calculated for each of the simulation results is shown in Figure 135. The black bars show the distribution from the simulation results, with the percentage of simulations that generate each of the various possible number of Democratic seats in the cluster shown below each bar. The vertical dashed green line shows the number of Democratic leaning seats in the Duchin Map in the cluster. In 100% of the simulations there are 0 Democratic leaning districts. The Duchin Map is in alignment with the modal outcome of the simulations by also creating 0 Democratic leaning districts.

Table 50 breaks apart the partisan index into the 11 constituent elections and shows the distribution of Democratic leaning seats generated if one were to look at each election separately. Each row shows the percent of simulations that produce the number of Democratic leaning districts using the election or election index indicated in the row. The bolded number in each row is the number of Democratic leaning districts produced by the Duchin Plan using the equivalent election. In all of the 11 individual elections there is agreement between the modal (most common) outcome in the simulations and the Duchin Map.

Figure 133: **Map of Burke, Gaston, and Lincoln Alternative Senate County Cluster**

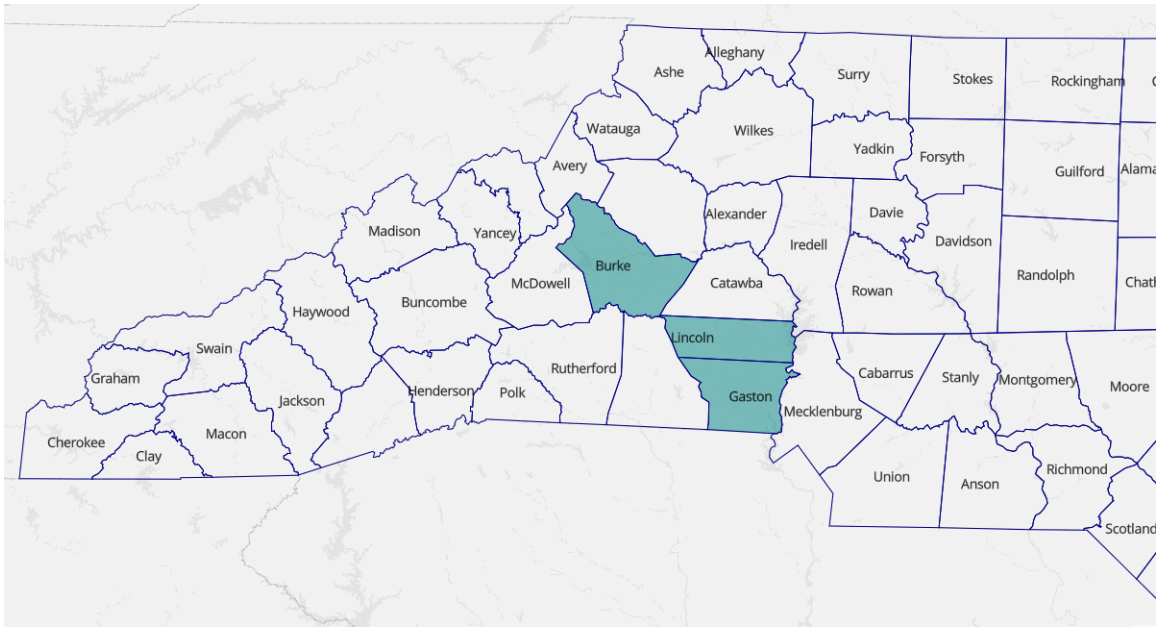


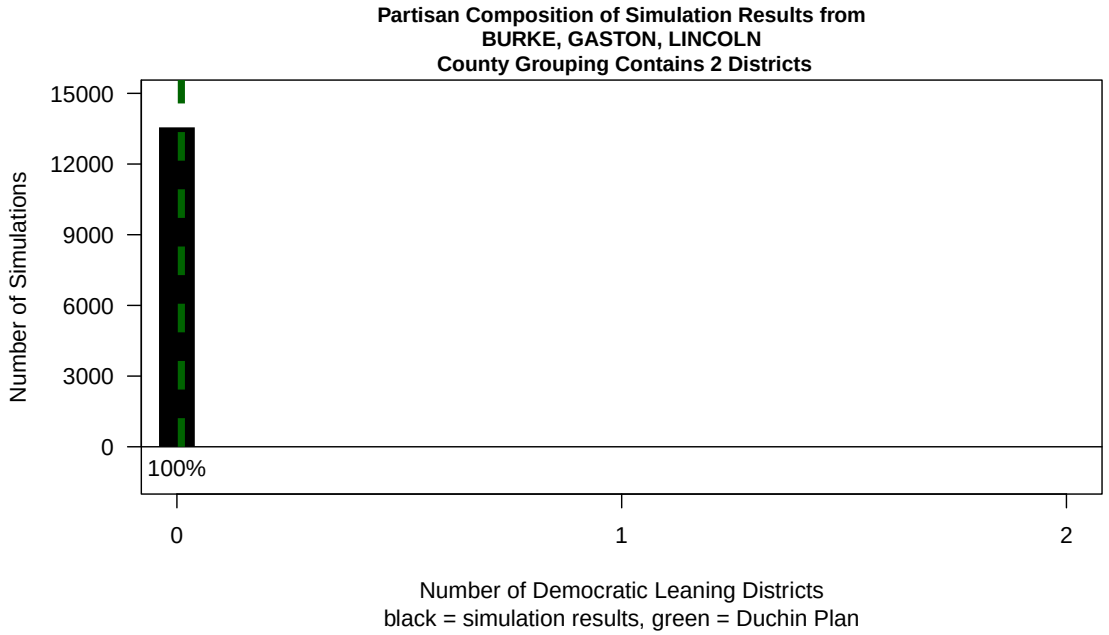
Figure 134: **Map of Duchin Plan in Burke, Gaston, and Lincoln Alternative Senate County Cluster**

Partisan Lean of Districts

District:	Enacted Plan
43	0.38
44	0.29

Note: Partisan index is based on the two-party vote average of 11 statewide partisan elections between 2014-2020.

Figure 135: **Distribution of Partisan Districts from Simulations in Burke, Gaston, and Lincoln Alternative Senate County Cluster**



Note: Distribution of likely district partisanship based on the statewide partisan elections index calculated for each of the simulation results. The black bars show the distribution from the simulation results, with the percentage of simulations that generate each of the various possible number of Democratic seats in the cluster shown below each bar. The green vertical line shows the number of Democratic leaning seats in the Duchin Map in the same cluster.

Table 50: Simulation Results by Individual Elections

Burke, Gaston, and Lincoln Alternative Senate County Cluster

Number of Democratic Leaning Districts:			
	0	1	2
Individual Elections:			
2020 President	**100%**	0%	0%
2020 Senate	**100%**	0%	0%
2020 Governor	**100%**	0%	0%
2020 Lt. Governor	**100%**	0%	0%
2020 Attorney General	**100%**	0%	0%
2016 President	**100%**	0%	0%
2016 Senate	**100%**	0%	0%
2016 Governor	**100%**	0%	0%
2016 Lt. Governor	**100%**	0%	0%
2016 Attorney General	**100%**	0%	0%
2014 Senate	**100%**	0%	0%

Note: Each row shows the percent of simulations that produce the number of Democratic leaning districts using the election or election index indicated in the row. The bolded number in each row is the number of Democratic leaning districts produced by the Duchin Plan using the equivalent election. For example, using the 2020 Presidential election 100% of the simulations produce 0 Democratic leaning districts. The Duchin Plan does as well, as the '0 Districts' cell is bolded in that row.

9.3 Forsyth and Yadkin Senate Alternative County Grouping

The Forsyth and Yadkin Senate alternative county group contains 2 districts. In the Duchin Map these are Districts 31 and 32. The county cluster has an overall partisan index of .53, which is slightly Democratic. After conducting 50,000 initial simulations to create two districts in this cluster, I discard any simulations that contain more county traversals than the Duchin Plan. This leaves 48,151 simulations that meet this criteria. Next, I discard any simulations in which the average compactness score of the districts in the simulations is not as large or larger than the compactness score of the Duchin Map. This leaves 19,706 simulated maps, each containing two districts.

A map of the location of this county cluster in relation to the rest of the state is shown in Figure 136. A map of the Duchin Map's district boundaries is shown in Figure 137.

The distribution of district partisanship based on the statewide partisan elections index calculated for each of the simulation results is shown in Figure 139. The black bars show the distribution from the simulation results, with the percentage of simulations that generate each of the various possible number of Democratic seats in the cluster shown below each bar. The vertical dashed green line shows the number of Democratic leaning seats in the Duchin Map in the cluster. In 100% of the simulations there are 0 Democratic leaning districts. The Duchin Map is in alignment with the modal outcome of the simulations by also creating 0 Democratic leaning districts.

Table 52 breaks apart the partisan index into the 11 constituent elections and shows the distribution of Democratic leaning seats generated if one were to look at each election separately. Each row shows the percent of simulations that produce the number of Democratic leaning districts using the election or election index indicated in the row. The bolded number in each row is the number of Democratic leaning districts produced by the Duchin Plan using the equivalent election. In all of the 11 individual elections there is agreement between the modal (most common) outcome in the simulations and the Duchin Map.

The Duchin Plan creates a solidly Democratic district and an additional very compet-

itive district by dividing the city of Winston-Salem. While Winston-Salem is too large to be a single district, the Duchin Plan splits Winston-Salem nearly equally across both districts while the Enacted Plan keeps a larger share of Winston-Salem in one district. The tactic of dividing Democratic cities in a 'pinwheel' or 'pizza' shape and grouping those 'slices' with more Republican suburban and exurban areas is a classic tactic to generate more Democratic districts and overcome the geographic clustering that is common among Democratic voters. The Enacted Plan keeps much more of Winston-Salem within one district. Table 51 shows the percent of Winston-Salem voters in each district in each plan. It is clear that the Duchin plan splits Winston-Salem into 2 roughly equal parts while the Enacted Plan places a much larger majority of Winston-Salem into only 1 district. Figure 138 shows this division.

Table 51: Division of Winton-Salem in Enacted Plan and Duchin Plan

	Percent of Winston-Salem in district	
District:	Enacted Plan	Duchin Plan
31	16.35	52.3
32	83.65	47.7
Total:	100%	100%

Note: Population number for city by district for Enacted Plan from: `https://ncleg.gov/Files/GIS/Plans_Main/Senate_2021/SL%202021-173%20Senate%20-%20StatPack%20Report.pdf` Population numbers for city by district for Duchin Plan from Dave's Redistricting online. `https://davesredistricting.org/`

Figure 136: **Map of Forsyth and Yadkin Alternative Senate County Cluster**

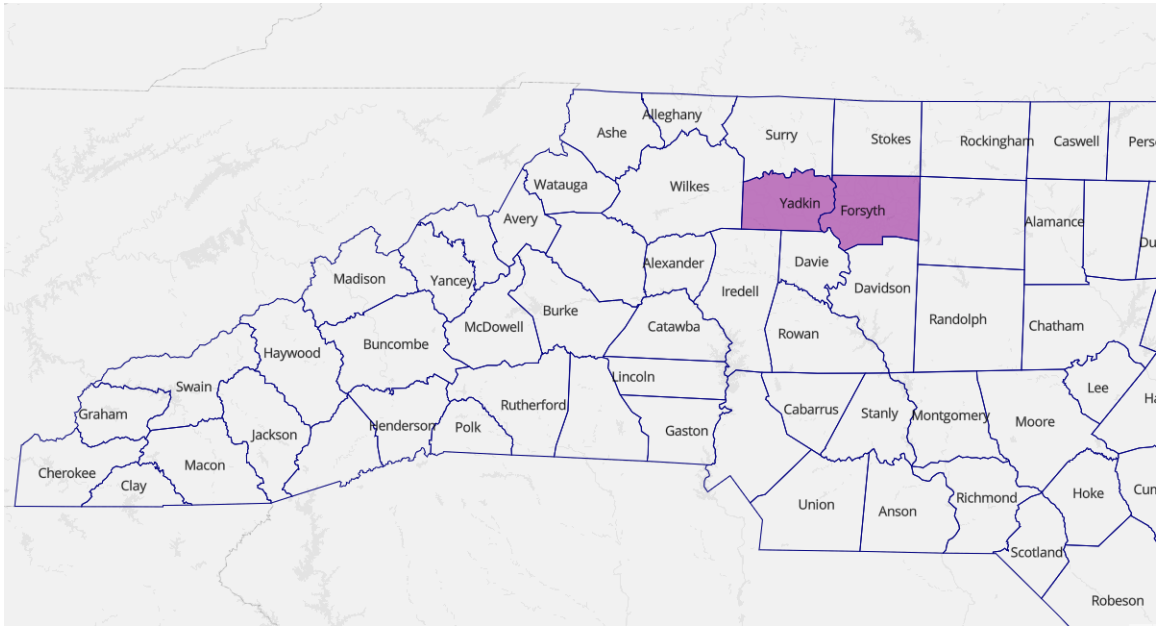


Figure 137: **Map of Duchin Plan in Forsyth and Yadkin Alternative Senate County Cluster**

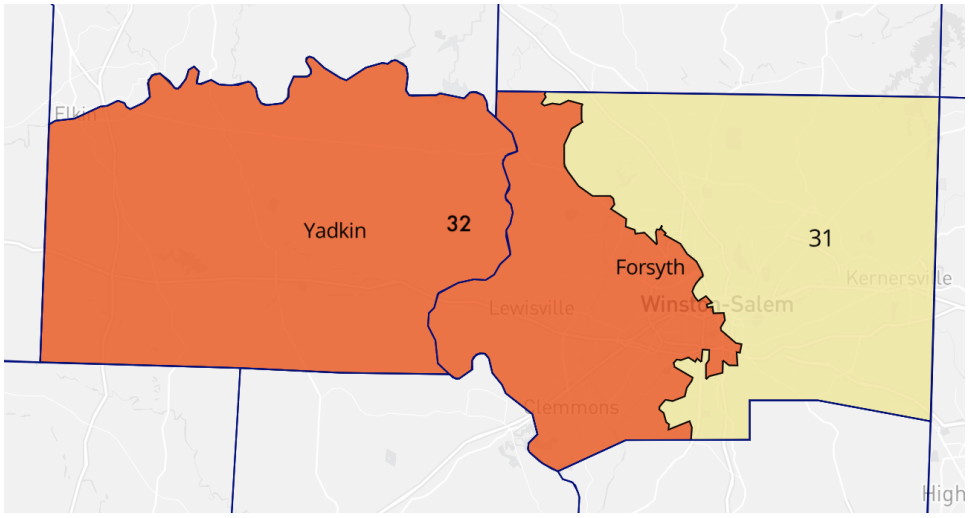
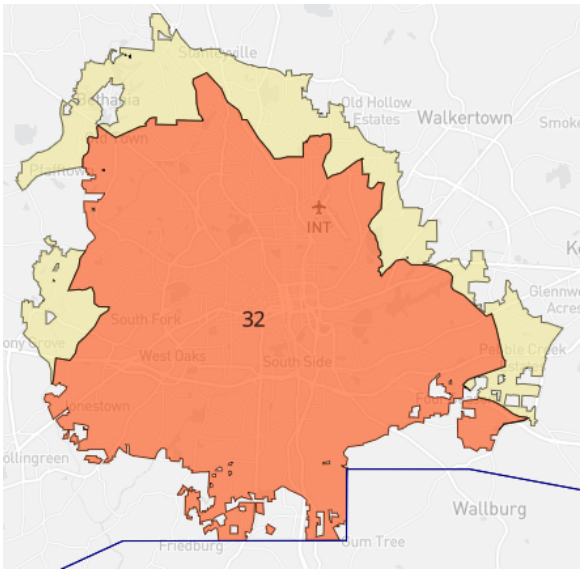
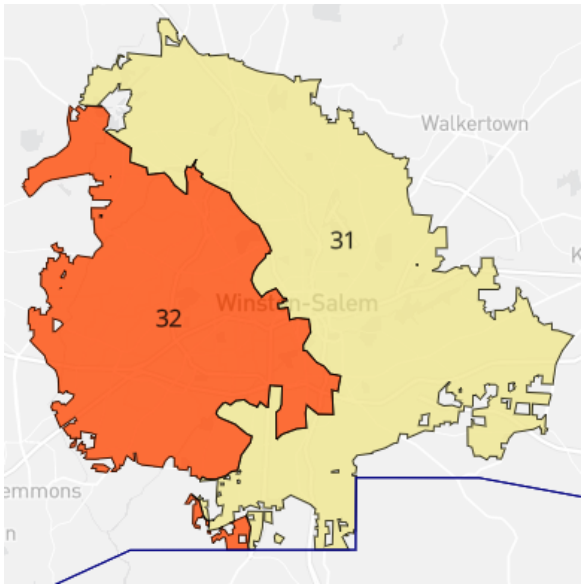


Figure 138: **Map of Division of Winston-Salem in Enacted and Duchin Senate Plans**

(a) Enacted Map



(b) Duchin Map

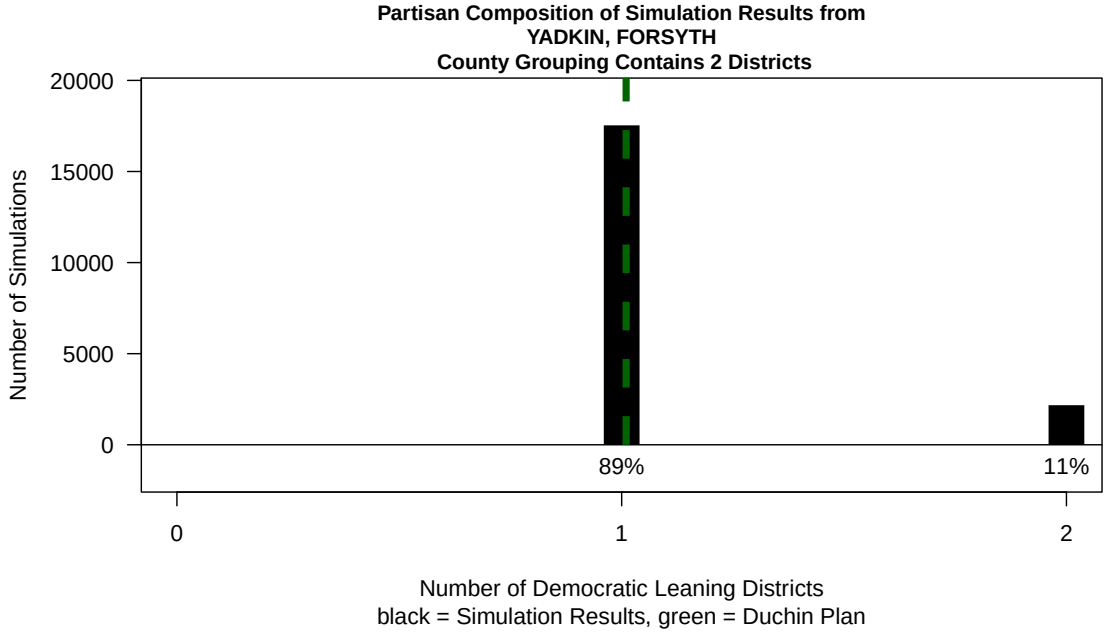


Partisan Lean of Districts

District:	Enacted Plan
31	0.58
32	0.49

Note: Partisan index is based on the two-party vote average of 11 statewide partisan elections between 2014-2020.

Figure 139: **Distribution of Partisan Districts from Simulations in Forsyth and Yadkin Alternative Senate County Cluster**



Note: Distribution of likely district partisanship based on the statewide partisan elections index calculated for each of the simulation results. The black bars show the distribution from the simulation results, with the percentage of simulations that generate each of the various possible number of Democratic seats in the cluster shown below each bar. The green vertical line shows the number of Democratic leaning seats in the Duchin Map in the same cluster.

Table 52: Simulation Results by Individual Elections

Forsyth and Yadkin Alternative Senate County Cluster

Number of Democratic Leaning Districts:			
	0	1	2
Individual Elections:			
2020 President	0%	56%	**44%**
2020 Senate	0%	**77%**	23%
2020 Governor	0%	0%	**100%**
2020 Lt. Governor	0%	**91%**	9%
2020 Attorney General	0%	**86%**	14%
2016 President	0%	**92%**	8%
2016 Senate	4%	**96%**	0%
2016 Governor	0%	62%	**38%**
2016 Lt. Governor	3%	**97%**	0%
2016 Attorney General	0%	**84%**	16%
2014 Senate	0%	**98%**	2%

Note: Each row shows the percent of simulations that produce the number of Democratic leaning districts using the election or election index indicated in the row. The bolded number in each row is the number of Democratic leaning districts produced by the Duchin Plan using the equivalent election. For example, using the 2020 Presidential election 44% of the simulations produce 2 Democratic leaning districts. The Duchin Plan does as well, as the '2 Districts' cell is bolded in that row.

10 Conclusion

Based upon my analysis of North Carolina's recently enacted redistricting plans for the General Assembly and the plans submitted by the North Carolina League of Conservation Voters, it is my opinion that the Enacted Maps are not "extreme partisan gerrymanders" as plaintiffs allege.

I come to this opinion through the use of a redistricting simulation algorithm to generate 50,000 simulated district maps in each county grouping in which there are multiple districts in both the North Carolina House of Representatives and the North Carolina Senate. The redistricting algorithm generates a representative sample of districts by following neutral redistricting criteria without regard to racial or partisan data. In this way, the simulated

districts establish a comparison set of plans that use purely non-partisan redistricting inputs. I then compare the simulated plans against the Enacted Plans and the Duchin Plans by reference to election results to assess whether the partisan effects of those plans are consistent with what one would expect to see in a redistricting plan composed without reference to any partisan considerations.

In the House, these simulations show that the Enacted Plans consistently score more often within the range of the non-partisan simulated maps than the Duchin Plans. In addition, the simulations show that the Enacted Plans contain one county grouping, the Guilford County grouping in the House of Representative, that is a partisan outlier. However, this grouping largely follows the boundaries of a 2019 court-approved district plan. In contrast, the Duchin Plans generate partisan outliers in four county groupings.

In the Senate analysis both the Enacted and Duchin plans generate partisan outliers when compared to the simulated district maps in two clusters each. Furthermore, neutral redistricting criteria such as following municipal lines support the decisions by the map drawers in the Enacted Plan in more districts, while in these same districts the Duchin Plan divides Democratic-leaning municipalities into more pieces in order to combine Democratic-leaning voters in cities with Republican voters in suburban and rural parts of North Carolina to create additional competitive or Democratic-leaning districts.

Based on the evidence and analysis presented below, my opinions regarding the 2021 enacted redistricting plans in the North Carolina General Assembly can be summarized as follows:

- The contemporary political geography of North Carolina is such that Democratic majorities are often geographically clustered in the largest cities of the state while Republican voters often dominate the suburban and rural portions of the state.

- This is not the case in the rural northeastern region of the state, where there are also significant Democratic majorities.

- This geographic clustering in cities an in the rural northeast puts the Democratic Party at a natural disadvantage when single-member districts are drawn.

- This is further amplified by the 'county grouping' process that is unique to North Carolina's redistricting process where districts are constrained to remain within county groups.

- This disadvantage partially arises from the difficulty, and in many cases impossibility, of drawing Democratic-leaning districts in many of the county groupings that comply with constitutional requirements, even though Democratic voters make up roughly 40% of voters in these parts of the state.

- Based on a comparison between the Enacted Plan, the Duchin Plan, and a set of 50,000 simulated maps, the Enacted Plan is less of a partisan outlier than the Duchin Plan in the State House.

- In the Senate analysis both the Enacted and Duchin plans generate partisan outliers when compared to the simulated district maps in two clusters each.

- Areas of disagreement between proposed plans often arise because the Duchin plan divides Democratic leaning municipalities into more pieces in order to combine Democratic-leaning voters with Republican voters in suburban and rural parts of the state to create additional competitive or Democratic leaning districts.

- Given these results, as well as the otherwise high degree of agreement between the Enacted and Duchin maps, it is my opinion that the Enacted Maps are not "extreme partisan gerrymanders" as plaintiffs allege.

Michael Jay Barber

CONTACT INFORMATION

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Provo, UT 84602

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Ph: (801) 422-7492

ACADEMIC APPOINTMENTS

Brigham Young University, Provo, UT

August 2020 - present Associate Professor, Department of Political Science
2014 - July 2020 Assistant Professor, Department of Political Science
2014 - present 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

19. **"Ideological Disagreement and Pre-emption in Municipal Policymaking"**
with Adam Dynes
Forthcoming at *American Journal of Political Science*
18. **"Comparing Campaign Finance and Vote Based Measures of Ideology"**
Forthcoming at *Journal of Politics*
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

"Misclassification and Bias in Predictions of Individual Ethnicity from Administrative Records" (Revise and Resubmit at *American Political Science Review*)

"Taking Cues When You Don't Care: Issue Importance and Partisan Cue Taking"
with Jeremy Pope (Revise and Resubmit)

"A Revolution of Rights in American Founding Documents"
with Scott Abramson and Jeremy Pope (Conditionally Accepted)

"410 Million Voting Records Show the Distribution of Turnout in America Today"
with John Holbein (Revise and Resubmit)

"Partisanship and Trolleyology"
with Ryan Davis (Under Review)

"Who's the Partisan: Are Issues or Groups More Important to Partisanship?"
with Jeremy Pope (Revise and Resubmit)

"Race and Realignment in American Politics"
with Jeremy Pope (Revise and Resubmit)

"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

"Representation and Issue Congruence in Congress"
with Taylor Petersen

"Education, Income, and the Vote for Trump"
with Edie Ellison

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 315: Congress and the Legislative Process

- Fall 2014, Winter 2015, Fall 2015, Winter 2016, Summer 2017

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)

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)

Additional Training	EITM 2012 at Princeton University - Participant and Graduate Student Coordinator
Computer Skills	Statistical Programs: R, Stata, SPSS, parallel computing

Updated December 22, 2021

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA COUNTY OF WAKE	IN THE GENERAL COURT OF JUSTICE SUPERIOR COURT DIVISION 21 CVS 015426
NORTH CAROLINA LEAGUE OF CONSERVATION VOTERS, et al., REBECCA HARPER, et al., Plaintiffs, vs. REPRESENTATIVE DESTIN HALL, in his official capacity as Chair of the House Standing Committee on Redistricting, et al., Defendants.	*Consolidated with* 21 CVS 500085

AFFIDAVIT OF MICHAEL BARBER

Now comes affiant Michael Barber, having been first duly cautioned and sworn, deposes and states as follows:

1. I am over the age of 18 and am competent to testify regarding the matters discussed below.

2. For the purposes of this litigation, I have been asked by counsel for Legislative Defendants to analyze relevant data and provide my expert opinions.

3. To that end, I have personally prepared the rebuttal report attached to this affidavit as Exhibit A, and swear to its authenticity and to the faithfulness of the opinions.

FURTHER THE AFFIANT SAYETH NAUGHT.

Executed on 28 December, 2021.

Michael Barber

Michael Barber

STATE OF FLORIDA

COUNTY OF PINELLAS

Sworn to and subscribed before me by online notarization this 28th day of December, 2021, by MICHAEL BARBER, who appeared by way of two-way audio/video communication technology, and he provided his Utah driver's license as identification.

Cynthia D. Glaros
Notary Public, State of Florida
My Commission Expires: 06/30/2022

Cynthia D. Glaros
Notary Public, State of Florida
Commission # GG228737
My Commission Expires June 30, 2022

Online Notary Public. This notarial act involved the use of online audio/video communication technology.

Reply Report of Michael Barber, PhD

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Contents

1 Introduction and Qualifications

I have been asked by counsel for the Legislative Defendants to analyze and respond to reports submitted by Drs. Magleby, Pegden, Mattingly, and Cooper with regards to their analysis of North Carolina's recently enacted redistricting plans for the General Assembly (the "Enacted Plans").[1]

I do this in the following ways. First, I provide a summary of their conclusions as well as comparisons between their main results and those I produced in my original report. I also consider the specific analysis they produce for several county groupings that are singled out in their reports for additional scrutiny. I also define a measure of substantive significance to determine the degree to which the Enacted Map differs from Dr. Pegden's simulations and subsequent expected seats analysis.

The results show that there is often not agreement, even among the plaintiffs' experts, as to whether or not a county grouping's districts constitute a partisan outlier. In some cases the simulations produced by different experts come to different conclusions, and in other cases some of the experts assert an extreme partisan gerrymander, but in that same grouping the map proposed by the North Carolina League of Conservation Voters (NCLCV Map) exhibits the same qualities as the Enacted Map.

Based on the evidence and analysis presented below, my opinions regarding these reports studying the North Carolina General Assembly can be summarized as follows:

- There is significant agreement between Dr. Magley's simulation results and those produced in my original report with regard to the number of seats carried by Democrats in both the simulations and and the Enacted Plan despite some differences in our particular simulation methods.

- However, Dr. Magleby does not present county grouping by county grouping analyses,

[1]Due to the incredibly tight time constraints between the submission of reports and the deadline for submission of rebuttal reports, I only analyze Dr. Cooper's report in the House clusters and not the Senate clusters. My analysis has been provided to the best of my ability given the time constraints.

so it is not possible to compare his results with mine to identify if there are differences at this more granular level.

- In many of the 12 county groupings considered by Drs. Pegden and Mattingly in the House the Enacted Plan is either not a statistical outlier, is not substantively different from the simulations, or is in agreement with the map proposed by the NCLCV plaintiffs in the districts under dispute. Furthermore, in other cases there are reasonable explanations for the boundaries of the map that are separate from partisanship.

- In the 5 county groupings considered by plaintiffs' experts in the Senate, there is also often disagreement on whether the map constitutes a large outlier. In many of the clusters the Enacted Plan is either not a statistical outlier, is not substantively different from the simulations, or is in agreement with the map proposed by the NCLCV plaintiffs in the districts under dispute.

I am an associate professor of political science at Brigham Young University and faculty fellow at 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. My dissertation was awarded the 2014 Carl Albert Award for best dissertation in the area of American Politics by the American Political Science Association.

I teach a number of undergraduate courses in American politics and quantitative research methods.[2] These include classes about political representation, Congressional elections, statistical methods, and research design.

I have worked as an expert witness in a number of cases in which I have been asked to analyze and evaluate various political and elections-related data and statistical methods. 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. I have previously provided expert reports in a number of

[2]The political science department at Brigham Young University does not offer any graduate degrees.

cases related to voting, redistricting, and election-related issues: *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); Common Cause, et al., Plaintiffs, vs. Lewis, et al., Defendants. Case No. 18-CVS-14001 (Wake County, North Carolina); 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); Community Success Initiative, et al., Plaintiffs, v. Timothy K. Moore, et al., Defendants, Case No. 19-cv-15941 (Wake County, North Carolina); 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); 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); 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); League of Women Voters of Ohio, et al., Relators, v. Ohio Redistricting Commission, et al., Respondents. Case No. 2021-1193 (Supreme Court of Ohio); Adams, et al., Relators, v. DeWine, et al., Respondents. Case No. 2021-1428 (Supreme Court of Ohio)*

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 my research uses advanced statistical methods for the analysis of quantitative data. I have worked on a number of research projects that use "big data" that include millions of observations, including a number of state voter files, campaign contribution lists, and data from the US Census. I have also used geographic information systems and other mapping techniques in my work with political data.

Much of this research has been published in peer-reviewed journals. I have published nearly 20 peer-reviewed articles, including in our discipline's flagship journal, *The American Political Science Review* as well as the inter-disciplinary journal,*Science Advances*. My CV,

which details my complete publication record, is attached to this report as Appendix A.

The analysis and opinions I provide in this report 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 reserve the right to alter, amend, or supplement these conclusions based upon further study or based upon the availability of additional information. I am being compensated for my time in preparing this report at an hourly rate of $400/hour. My compensation is in no way contingent on the conclusions reached as a result of my analysis. The opinions in this report are my own, and do not represent the view of Brigham Young University.

2 Review of Dr. Magleby's Report

My review of Dr. Magleby's report shows many areas in which our data and methods are similar and a few important areas where we differ in our methods. I begin with areas of similarity. As my report considered only the state legislative districts and not the congressional districts, I focus on that portion of Dr. Magleby's report as well.

My review of his report over the last several days indicates that our analysis is similar in the following ways:

- We both use a redistricting simulation algorithm to construct hypothetical legislative districts in the NC House and Senate.
- We both use data from historical elections at the level of the VTD to compute the partisan lean of the Enacted Plan as well as the simulated districts.
- We both use statewide election data to compute partisan indices.
- Using the partisan indices, we both compute the number of districts "carried" by

Democrats and Republicans as a measure of the partisan lean of the districts in the Enacted Plan and the set of simulations.

Our analysis differs in the following ways:

- While we both use a redistricting simulation algorithm to construct hypothetical legislative districts in the NC House and Senate, the exact method and computer programs differ in their construction.

- While we both use data from historical elections at the level of the VTD to compute the partisan lean of the Enacted Plan as well as the simulated districts, we use slightly different elections to generate a partisan index for each district. Professor Magleby uses the following elections in 2016 and 2020 in his index: President, US Senate, Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Attorney General, Treasurer, Secretary of State, Auditor, Agriculture Commissioner, Insurance Commissioner, Labor Commissioner, and Superintendent of Public Instruction. I also use elections for President, US Senate, Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and Attorney General. Due to the very tight time constraints of this case I was unable to obtain data for Treasurer, Secretary of State, Auditor, Agriculture Commissioner, Insurance Commissioner, Labor Commissioner, and Superintendent of Public Instruction. I also include the 2014 Senate race. However, the differences in our indices will not make a large difference given the large number of elections included in either index. Any one election carries very little weight. Finally, if the intention of simulations is to compare the Enacted Plan to a set of simulated districts, the more important factor is that the measure by which the Enacted Plan is evaluated is the same as the measure by which the simulated districts are measured. This is true of both sets of simulations.

- Professor Magleby takes a random sample of 1,000 districting plans from a larger set of simulations to use as his comparison set. From the description in his report, it appears that there is no consideration for whether the simulated districts divide more

counties or are more or less compact than the Enacted Plan. In my report I only include simulations with as many or fewer county traversals and simulations in which the districts comprising the county grouping have an average compactness score that is as large or larger than the Enacted Plan.

- We both conduct simulations separately for each county grouping, however, Professor Magleby's report does not include them in his report. Because of this, I am unable to identify county groupings where the Enacted Map may differ from the simulated districts.

At the statewide level, our results are quite similar. In the State House Dr. Magelby's index predicts the Enacted Plan to have 48 Democratic districts (see Figure 1 of Magleby report). Dr. Magleby's simulations produce a distribution of seats carried by Democrats, with a peak at 52 seats carried by Democrats for a gap of 4 seats between the Enacted Plan and the modal outcome of the simulations.

My index in the House yields 49 seats carried by Democrats (see Tables 1 and 2 in Barber report). Because I consider each county grouping separately, I do not produce a single statewide histogram of seats carried by Democrats statewide, however, Tables 1 and 2 in my report show the middle 50% range of simulations across all House clusters to be 50-55 Democratic seats, which would include the modal outcome in Dr. Magleby's Figure 1. This produces a gap of 1-6 seats between the Enacted Plan and the middle 50% range of simulated plans.

In the State Senate Dr. Magelby's index predicts the Enacted Plan to have 19 Democratic districts (see Figure 3 of Magleby report). Dr. Magleby's simulations produce a distribution of seats carried by Democrats, with a peak at 22 seats carried by Democrats for a gap of 3 seats between the Enacted Plan and the modal outcome of the simulations.

My index yields 20 seats carried by Democrats in the State Senate (see Tables 31 and 32 in Barber report). Because I consider each county grouping separately, I do not produce a single statewide histogram of seats carried by Democrats statewide, however, Tables 31

and 32 in my report show the middle 50% range of simulations across all clusters to be 23 Democratic seats for a gap of 3 seats between the Enacted Plan and the modal outcome of the simulations.

3 Review of Dr. Cooper's Report

Dr. Cooper provides no quantitative analysis of the Enacted Plan aside from computing a few different partisan indices of the Enacted Plan. He does not compare the plan to any other alternative plan or set of plans, simulated or otherwise. While the partisan indices he uses are quantitative in nature, the analysis he conducts is fundamentally qualitative. For his analysis of the State House and Senate he looks at each county grouping and offers opinions and anecdotes about the boundaries of the districts as well as the supposed intentions of the legislature. However, he offers no evidence aside from his own opinion to support his assertions of the intentions of the legislature when drawing the district boundaries.

There is nothing wrong, per se, with a qualitative approach to evaluating a state's map. However, qualitative research requires the same standards and rigor as quantitative research. King, Keohane, and Verba (2021), arguably the most influential recent work on qualitative research, describe the need for rigorously defined standards in qualitative research as the following:

> We argue that nonstatistical research will produce more reliable results if researchers pay attention to the rules of scientific inference—rules that are sometimes more clearly stated in the style of quantitate research....Indeed the distinctive characteristic that sets social science apart from casual observation is that social science seeks to arrive at valid inferences by the systematic use of well-established procedures of inquiry (pg. 4).[3]

[3]King, Gary., Verba, Sidney., Keohane, Robert O.. Designing Social Inquiry: Scientific Inference in Qualitative Research, New Edition. United States: Princeton University Press, 2021.

From my review of Dr. Cooper's cluster-by-cluster analysis, there is no systematic process by which he determines if a set of districts in a county group constitute a gerrymander or not. Dr. Cooper does not describe any methods or processes that would be consistent with analysis in political science. Instead, I would describe his report as more akin to "casual observation," rather than rigorous social science. Nevertheless, I consider the particular county groups that he identifies and compare his assessment to that of my report and the other plaintiff expert reports.

4 Review of Dr. Pegden's Report

Dr. Pegden provides an analysis of the districts in the State House and Senate, as well as the congressional maps. However, I only consider the State House and Senate portion of his report. My understanding of his analysis is that he performs something akin to a simulation analysis, but in a slightly different way. Through a series of very large number of small perturbations to the existing districts that adhere to the redistricting criteria in North Carolina he creates a large set of comparison maps. He then compares the Enacted Map to this set of comparison maps using the 2020 Attorney General election as a "proxy for partisan voting patterns (pg. 9)" in two ways.

Unlike myself, Professor Magleby, and Professor Mattingly, Dr. Pegden only considers one election instead of an index or series of elections. It is unclear to me why he makes this choice since using any individual election as a proxy for future state legislative election results will be subject to the idiosyncrasies (candidate-related factors, issues specific to the office and campaign, campaign spending/advertising, etc) of the particular election chosen. While he provides alternative elections in the Appendix of his report for the 2020 Presidential election, the 2020 Lieutenant Governor election, and the 2020 Governor election, these are only included for the statewide analysis and do not look at specific county groupings in a group-by-group analysis, like is done earlier in his report.

The first analysis Dr. Pegden conducts is to determine the proportion of maps that are more "partisan" than the set of comparison maps. This fraction is treated throughout the report in a similar fashion to a reported p-value in other quantitative research in the social sciences. As Dr. Pegden states: "My method produces a rigorous p-value (statistical significance level) which precisely captures the confidence one can have in the findings of my "second level" analyses. In particular, for my statewide analyses, my second-level claims are all valid at a statistical significance of p = .002 (pg. 6)."

He also produces an additional analysis for each county grouping in which he computes the expected seat share for the Enacted Plan and compares this to the expected seat share of the set of comparison maps he produces. As he states: "When I am evaluating the partisanship of a comparison districting (to compare it to the Enacted Plan), I am interested in the number of seats we expect Democrats might win in the districting, given unknown shifts in partisan support. In particular, the metric I use is: How many seats, on average, would Democrats win in the given districting, if a random uniform swing is applied to the historical voting data being used?" This comparison is akin to a measure of substantive significance, as it helps us to understand the substantive difference between the Enacted Map and the set of comparison maps generated by Dr. Pegden's algorithm.

Substantive significance is a way of measuring the "practical significance" of a statistical finding. Gross (2015) states, "The function of statistical tests is merely to answer: Is the variation great enough for us to place some confidence in the result; or, contrarily, may the latter be merely a happenstance of the specific sample on which the test was made? The question is interesting, but it is surely secondary, auxiliary, to the main question: Does the result show a relationship which is of substantive interest because of its nature and its magnitude? "[4] As an example, suppose a drug trial discovers a drug to reduce blood pressure that produces a statistically significant effect in a randomized controlled trial. However,

[4]Gross, Justin H. "Testing What Matters (If You Must Test at All): A Context-Driven Approach to Substantive and Statistical Significance." American Journal of Political Science 59, no. 3 (2015): 775-788. quoting Kish, Leslie. 1959. "Some Statistical Problems in Research Design." American Sociological Review 24(3):328–38.

suppose that the substantive impact of this drug on patients' blood pressure remains very small. Given this, it may not be in the interests of the company to produce the drug given other considerations such as cost, potential side effects, and the opportunity costs of other activities. This would be an example of a difference between statistical and substantive significance.

The previous paragraph is relevant to Dr. Pegden's analysis because the first and second level analyses he provides are akin to measures of statistical significance while the expected seat share he computes is akin to a measure of substantive significance. Various measures of redistricting have been created and used, but agreement on any one particular measure as the ideal is lacking. Furthermore, even when a particular measure is agreed upon, what constitutes a substantively significant difference using that measure is even rarer.[5] Cain et al. summarise this issue well when they state, "Any partisan gerrymandering doctrine that the Court adopts will presumably allow states to draw maps that deviate some from the counterfactual plans. Strict adherence is not likely to be required. The critical question in applying this method then becomes: How much deviation is too much?"[6]

Given this, agreement on a strict definition of substantive significance is vanishingly rare. As a guidepost, I look at the expected seat share between the Enacted Plan and the expected seat share of the middle 50% of Dr. Pegden's simulations (in other words, the simulations which constitute the 25th to the 75th percentile). I then calculate how this difference would translate into an expectation for a party to pick up an additional seat over the 5 legislative elections that would take place over the decade in which the plan would be in place.[7] A redistricting plan is in place for a decade, so it makes sense to consider the

[5]Herschlag, Gregory, Han Sung Kang, Justin Luo, Christy Vaughn Graves, Sachet Bangia, Robert Ravier, and Jonathan C. Mattingly. "Quantifying gerrymandering in North Carolina." Statistics and Public Policy 7, no. 1 (2020): 30-38.; Stephanopoulos, Nicholas O., and Eric M. McGhee. "The measure of a metric: The debate over quantifying partisan gerrymandering." Stan. L. Rev. 70 (2018): 1503.; Warrington, Gregory S. "A comparison of partisan-gerrymandering measures." Election Law Journal: Rules, Politics, and Policy 18, no. 3 (2019): 262-281.

[6]Cain, Bruce E., Wendy K. Tam Cho, Yan Y. Liu, and Emily R. Zhang. "A Reasonable Bias Approach to Gerrymandering: Using Automated Plan Generation to Evaluate Redistricting Proposals." William & Mary Law Review 59, no. 5 (2018): 1521.

[7]I also use the middle 50% standard in my own analysis when looking at whether the Enacted Plan is

substantive differences over that time period.

5 Review of Dr. Mattingly's Report

Dr. Mattingly also produces a set of simulated districting plans and compares the Enacted Plan to this set of comparison maps. Dr. Mattingly does not produce an election index, but instead analyzes separately the results in 12 or 16 different elections in 2016 and 2020. In his statewide analysis he includes 2020: Attorney General, United States Senate, Commissioner of Insurance, Lieutenant Governor, Governor, State Treasurer, Secretary of State, State Auditor, Commissioner of Agriculture, Commissioner of Insurance, and US President; 2016: Commissioner of Agriculture, Governor, Lieutenant Governor, US Senate, and President. In his cluster-by-cluster analysis these elections are 2020: Attorney General, United States Senate, Commissioner of Insurance, Lieutenant Governor, Governor, State Treasurer, Secretary of State, State Auditor, Commissioner of Agriculture, and United States President; 2016: Lieutenant Governor and President. It is unclear to me why he does not include the other 2020 races in the cluster-by-cluster analysis.

In his analysis of the State House Dr. Mattingly produces two different "ensembles" or sets of simulations. The first set he describes as "matched" in that the simulations match the criteria used to draw the Enacted Plan. However, this is often not the case in the cluster-by-cluster analyses where the simulations often do not match the degree to which the Enacted Plan follows these criteria (See, for example, Figures 6.1.3, 6.1.9, 6.1.12, 6.1.21, 6.1.24, 6.1.27, 6.1.30, 6.1.33, 6.1.36 where the Enacted Plan splits fewer municipalities or has fewer ousted voters than a substantial number of the simulations). The simulations are often higher than the Enacted Plan in number of municipalities split, number of voters "ousted" from a district (see pg. 9 of the Mattingly report for a description of ousted voters), and the average compactness of the simulated districts is also often lower than the Enacted Plan (see

an outlier from the simulation results. This interquartile range is a commonly used measure of the central range of expected outcomes in a distribution.

Figure 7.3.1 in Mattingly Report.) Given this, I analyze the results of Dr. Mattingly's second set of simulations that are more strict regarding municipal splits and district compactness and do not consider the first set of simulations especially helpful in analyzing the Enacted Plan.

In his analysis of the State Senate the opposite is true. As in the House Dr. Mattingly produces two different "ensembles" or sets of simulations. The first set he describes are "matched" in that the simulations match the criteria used to draw the Enacted Plan. Here Dr. Mattingly notes, "We will see that the enacted NC Senate preserves municipalities to a high degree; in a way consistent with the most municipality preserving distributions we could produce. Hence, we also provide a Secondary Ensemble for the NC Senate which does not explicitly preserve municipalities (though compactness and the county preservation lead to a degree of municipality preservation.) It coincides with the primary ensemble properties in other resects" (pg. 6). Given the stated interests of the legislature in keeping municipalities whole, it is unclear to me why it would be useful to produce an analysis that intentionally violates this principle.[8] As such, I focus my comparisons on the first set of simulations in the Senate.

6 Disagreement Among Plaintiffs' Experts in House County Groupings

In this section I consider the county groupings that are singled out in the various expert reports submitted by the plaintiffs as being especially egregious examples of gerrymandering. However, as I will show, there is often disagreement even among the plaintiffs' own experts as to the presence, degree, and extent of the problem.

[8]For example, the committee hearing transcripts state: "We honored municipal boundaries. The chair made every effort to keep municipalities whole throughout the draw." See 9:43:00-9:45:00 in the committee hearing `https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7pyfVT6VOc4&t=34565s&ab_channel=NCGARedistricting` and `https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=G0VerOsNMm4&ab_channel=NCGARedistricting` in the Senate.

6.1 Pitt House County Grouping

The Pitt county grouping contains two districts. The largest city in the cluster is Greenville, with a population of 87521, or nearly 1 district exactly (the target district population in the House is 208,788). However, creating a district that is entirely Greenville with the second district constituting everything in Pitt County that is not Greenville would create a district that resembles a donut hole (in other words, an embedded district). This type of district is also not proposed in the NCLCV proposed map. Given this, to avoid a "donut hole" scenario requires connecting the district that incorporates the majority of Greenville to the edge of the county so as to make sure this district is no longer embedded in the outer district. Simply adding a VTD to the district is not possible since no single VTD can be added without making the population of the district too large and the district highly non-compact. Thus, extending the boundaries of the district to the edge of the county necessitates splitting Greenville. The legislature chose to do this in a relatively east-west direction with northern Greenville in HD-8 and southern Greenville in HD-9.

Dr. Pegden's report states, "My theorems imply that the enacted districting is among the most optimized-for-partisanship 11% of all alternative districting satisfying my districting criteria (in other words, 89.1% are less optimized-for-partisanship)...(pg. 21)". 11% would not constitute a statistical outlier in a traditional scientific study.

With regards to substantive significance, Dr. Pegden's analysis predicts the expected seats from a range of uniform swings in election outcomes in the Enacted Plan in this cluster to be 1.3 Democratic seats. To gauge the substantive significance of this result, I compare it to the 25th percentile outcome of the simulations on the same metric. This yields an expected seats of between 1.45 Democratic districts, for a difference of between .15 districts. In other words, in a series of 5 elections with varying electoral environments (some good for Democrats and some good for Republicans) in each district in the cluster, we would expect the Enacted Map to elect an additional Democrat in the county group less than 1 time, on average, than the simulated maps would do.

In Dr. Mattingly's report, all 12 elections he considers generate a strongly Democratic district (HD-8). In only 3 of the 12 elections he considers a majority of the simulations create a second Democratic district while in 9 of the 12 elections the majority of the simulations generate a Republican district. In Figure 6.1.23 the Enacted Plan agrees with the majority outcome of the simulations in 10 of the 12 elections he considers.

These results are similar to those contained in my original report. In 10 of the 11 elections I include a majority of simulations generate one Democratic District and one Republican leaning district. In 10 of the 11 elections, the Enacted Plan agrees with the majority outcome of the simulated maps.

The overall picture here is one of agreement that in the majority of cases the Enacted Plan and the simulations generate one Democratic-leaning district and one Republican-leaning district.

Dr. Cooper does not provide any analysis of the Enacted Plan aside from calculating a partisan index of the districts. However, Dr. Cooper notes that Pitt County is currently represented by two Democrats, Kandie Smith and Brian Farkas. Dr. Cooper fails to note the old (2020) districting arrangement had 3 districts in Pitt County with the third district (District 12) extending into Lenoir County and being represented by Republican Chris Humphrey.

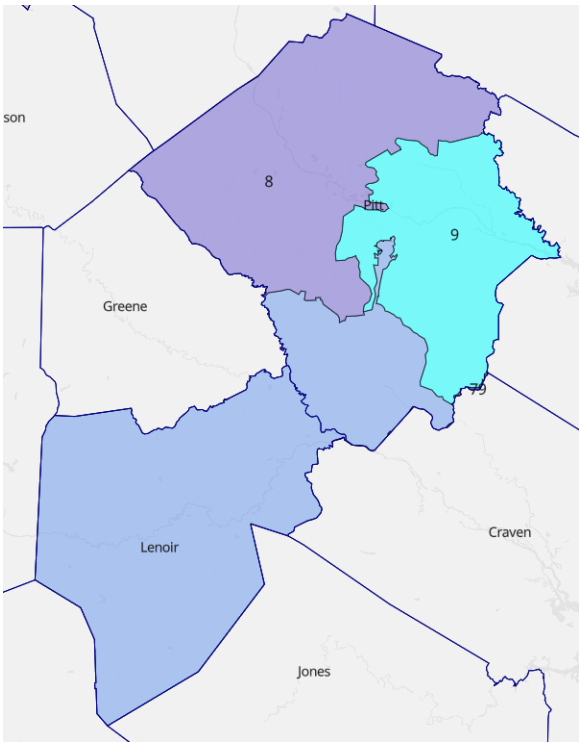


Figure 1: **2020 Districts in Pitt County**

6.2 Alamance House County Grouping

The Alamance County grouping contains two districts, HD-63 and HD-64. In this county there is disagreement between plaintiffs' experts as to whether or not the Enacted Map constitutes a gerrymander. Drs. Pegden and Mattingly do not find the map to be a partisan outlier, while Dr. Cooper objects to the particular shape of the districts.

Dr. Pegden's analysis places the Alamance County plan among the lowest quarter of districtings. He states, "In every run, the districting was in the most partisan 74% of districtings (in other words, 26.3% were less partisan, in every run) (pg. 23)." Because of this, he further states, "The Enacted Map is not unusual enough in the first-level analysis to enable a statistically significant second-level analysis of this cluster (pg. 23)." Looking at the range of expected Democratic seats in this county, the Enacted Plan is actually *more* Democratic than the median simulation in Dr. Pegden's report.

Dr. Mattingly also agrees that this plan is not an outlier. He states, "From Figure 6.1.25, we see that thought [sic] the Enacted Map tends have more Democrats in the more Democratic district and less in the less democratic [sic] district it not [sic] an outlier on its own (pg. 46)."

The simulations in my initial report also agree with this assessment. In 10 of 11 elections I analyze, the partisan lean of the districts in the Enacted Plan agree with the partisan lean of the majority of the simulations run. In 6 of the 11 elections a Democrat won a majority of the two-party vote in District 63 while in 5 of the elections the Republican candidate won the majority of the votes.

However, Dr. Cooper notes the unusual shape of the district but does not mention that this shape is largely the same (different by only 2.5 precincts) as the 2019 court-approved maps.

6.3 Duplin-Wayne House County Grouping

The Duplin-Wayne County grouping contains two districts, HD-4 and HD-10.

Dr. Pegden does not provide an analysis of this county. He states, "For this cluster, my conservative approach (as discussed in Section 4.3.2) does not allow my algorithm to generate any comparison maps other than the map itself." This is interesting as it aligns with my simulations in which I found no alternative maps that had an equal (or fewer) number of county traversals and were as compact or more compact than the Enacted Plan (see pg. 58 of Barber original report).

Dr. Mattingly does not find the map to be a partisan outlier in his analysis. He states, "In the Duplin-Wayne county cluster the two districts are safely Republican under the elections considered. The Enacted Map is typical, falling in the middle of the observed democratic [sic] fraction on the Histograms (pg. 42)."

However, the proposed NCLCV Map generates one consistently Democratic-leaning district across all 11 election that I analyze. This constitutes a partisan outlier in all 11 elections I consider and would also fall outside the majority of the simulation results in all comparable elections in Dr. Mattingly's simulations as well.[9]

[9]While we do not use the same elections Dr. Mattingly and I both use the 2016 Lieutenant Governor, 2016 President, 2020 Lieutenant Governor, 2020 US Senate, 2020 President, 2020 Attorney General, and 2020 Governor races.

6.4 Buncombe House County Grouping

The Buncombe County grouping contains three districts, HD-114, HD-115, and HD-116. In this county there is agreement among experts that the Enacted Map in this county grouping generally creates two Democratic seats and 1 Republican-leaning seat. The degree to which this is a partisan outlier is less certain.

Dr. Pegden reports that the Enacted Map in this county "was in the most partisan 0.020% of districtings (in other words, 99.979% were less partisan, in every run) (pg. 16)." This is a statistically significant result. The Enacted Map has an expected Democratic seats generated from the uniform swing analysis of 2.26 seats while the 25th percentile plan has an expected Democratic seats of 2.85. This leads to a substantive difference of 0.59 expected Democratic seats. Put another way, across 5 hypothetical elections of each district in the cluster, we would expect the Enacted Map to elect one fewer Democrat (meaning 2 rather than 3 in this cluster) than the 25th percentile simulation roughly 3 additional times.

Dr. Mattingly's presents simulations in which the Enacted Map and the simulations agree on the creation of 2 Democratic districts in the cluster (HD-114 and HD-115). In all 12 elections considered the Enacted Map and the simulations are in agreement on the partisan lean of these two ditricts. The third district, HD-116, is the source of the disagreement. In 10 of the 12 simulations HD-116 in the Enacted Plan does not agree with the majority of the simulations in Dr. Mattingly's report (see Figure 6.1.14).

Dr. Cooper offers his assessment by saying "By shifting the current district lines where the districts meet in Asheville, however, the Enacted Map packs as many Democrats as possible into HD-114, while HD-115 stays relatively constant in terms of predicted vote share. The C-shaped HD-116 now includes most of the Republican-leaning VTDs in Buncombe..." Dr. Cooper appears to imply that a more appropriate orientation of the district lines would be to place a substantial portion of Asheville into each of the three districts.

In other words, across all three experts, the disagreement with the Enacted Plan centers on district HD-116. The "C" shape in District HD-116, as noted by Dr. Cooper, is

the result of a decision to minimize the division of the city of Asheville. With a population of 94,589, the city will need to be split into two different districts, but not necessarily three. The Enacted Plan does this by placing approximately 87 percent of the city population in two districts, HD-114 and HD-115, leaving HD-116 to wrap around the the city and largely avoid its boundaries. This, however, creates the "C" shape of the district.

Finally, Dr. Cooper states, "Soon after the maps were passed, all three Democratic incumbents announced that they would be retiring and not running for office in these newly drawn districts." It is unclear to me how this fact is relevant to the shape of the new districts. If the Enacted Map create two strong Democratic districts, how is the announced retirement of all three Democratic incumbents in any way a result of the districting process, as Dr. Cooper implies? Dr. Cooper does not offer any other evidence that something else related to the new districts may have been the cause, such as double bunking, or a dramatic shift in the composition of each district from the old (2020) districts.

6.5 Cumberland House County Grouping

The Cumberland County group contains four districts, HD-42, HD-43, HD-44, and HD-45. In this cluster there is disagreement between the experts as to whether this county constitutes an extreme gerrymander.

Dr. Pegden's analysis contend the that the Enacted Plan is neither a statistically significant nor substantively significant outlier. He states, "In every run, the districting was in the most partisan 16% of districtings (in other words, 83.5% were less partisan, in every run)...The Enacted Map is not unusual enough in the first-level analysis to enable a statistically significant second-level analysis of this cluster (pg. 27)."

Beyond not being statistically unique, the substantive difference in the number of expected Democratic seats is very small. The Enacted Map has an expected Democratic seats generated from the uniform swing analysis of 3.21 seats while the 25th percentile plan has an expected Democratic seats of 3.25. This leads to a substantive difference of between 0.04 expected Democratic seats. In other words, across 5 hypothetical elections of each district in the cluster, we would expect the Enacted Map to elect one fewer Democrat (meaning 3 rather than 4 in this cluster) than the 25th percentile simulation less than 1 additional time.

Dr. Mattingly's presents analysis in which the simulations generate two solidly Democratic districts (HD-44 and HD-42) and two districts that are closer to the .50 line with HD-43 being Democratic-leaning and HD-45 being Republican-leaning (see Figure 6.1.29 in Mattingly Report). Regarding this outcome he states, "In an ensemble that better preserves municipalities, the most Republican district is typically more republican [sic] and the second most Republican district more Democratic. This makes the Enacted Plan which squeezes the two together with an [sic] large outlier."

A closer look at Figure 6.1.29 shows that the Enacted Plan is an outlier not because it favors one party over the other, but rather because it creates more competitive races than the majority of Dr. Mattingly's simulations. While Dr. Mattingly's simulations produce

a reliably Republican district in HD-45 and a reliably Democratic district in HD-43, the Enacted Plan creates neither and instead generates two very competitive districts. This produces a responsive map in which the partisanship of legislators elected to these two districts will likely shift frequently with shifting electoral preferences, something Dr. Mattingly notes is a desirable feature of a districting plan in other portions of his report (see pg. 3 and 4 of Mattingly Report).

Dr. Cooper agrees with this this when he states, "The Enacted Map creates two extremely competitive districts, HD-43 and HD-45 (with CCSC scores of D+1,334 and D+663, respectively) by splitting the Democratic-leaning City of Fayetteville into all four districts in the cluster." While his assessment of the competitiveness of these two districts is correct, he is incorrect as to the reason. Fayetteville has a population of 208,501 and as such is required to be divided into at least three districts, but not four. And while the Enacted Plan does draw parts of Fayetteville into all four districts, only 7.3 % of Fayetteville's population is placed in District 45.

Furthermore, the Enacted Plan places a much smaller proportion of Fayetteville in to the 45th district than NCLCV plaintiff's proposed map does. If Dr. Cooper's objections to dividing municipalities more than necessary is applied to this map, then plaintiff's map fares much worse than the Enacted Map. The table and figure below shows the comparison of how Fayetteville is divided in the two plans, which is also shown as Table 18 and Figure 54 in my original report.

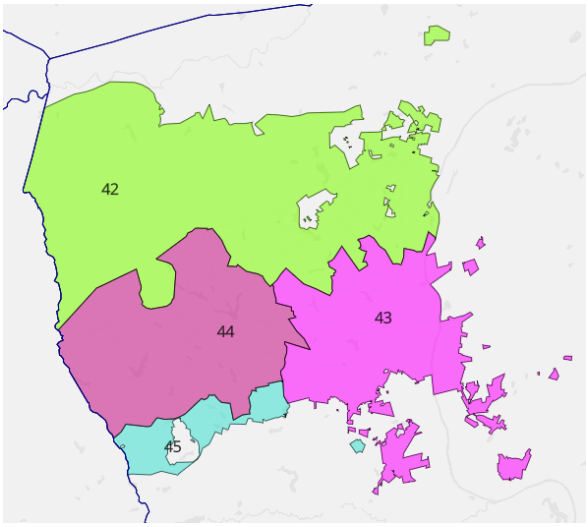
Table 1: Division of Fayetteville in Enacted Plan and NCLCV Plan

	Percent of Feyetville in district	
District:	Enacted Plan	NCLCV Plan
42	31.4	33.4
43	21.4	21.5
44	39.9	26.8
45	7.3	18.3
Total:	100%	100%

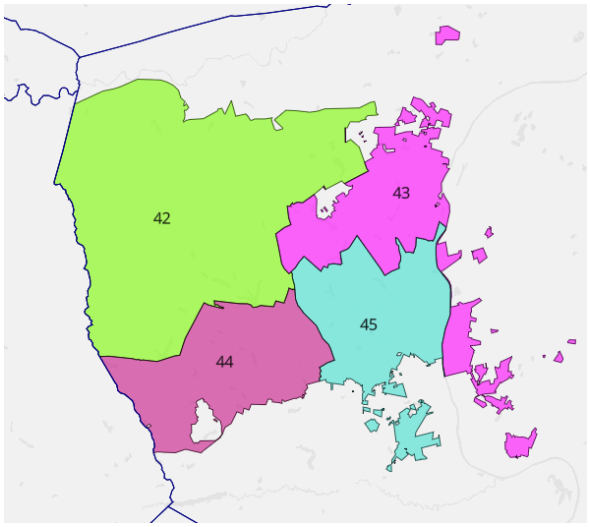
Note: Population number for city by district for Enacted Plan from: `https://ncleg.gov/Files/GIS/Plans_Main/Senate_2021/SL%202021-173%20Senate%20-%20StatPack%20Report.pdf` Population numbers for city by district for NCLCV Plan from Dave's Redistricting online. `https://davesredistricting.org/`

Figure 2: **Map of Fayetteville Divisions in Cumberland County Cluster**

(a) Enacted Map



(b) NCLCV Map



6.6 Durham-Person House County Grouping

The Durham-Person County grouping contains 4 districts, HD-2, HD-29, HD-30 and HD-31. In this cluster there is disagreement with one district in particular, HD-2, which takes in the entirety of Person County to the north and the northern and eastern portions of Durham county.

Dr. Pegden's analysis of this county cluster yields the following results. He states, "My theorems imply that the enacted districting is among the most optimized-for-partisanship 0.20% of all alternative districtings satisfying my districting criteria (in other words, 99.79% are less optimized-for-partisanship)" (pg. 25).

However, the substantive effect of this difference is very small. The Enacted Map has an expected Democratic seats generated from the uniform swing analysis of 3.87 seats while the 25th percentile plan has an expected Democratic seats of 3.95. This leads to a substantive difference of between 0.08 expected Democratic seats. Put another way, across 5 hypothetical elections of each district in the cluster, we would expect the Enacted Map to elect one fewer Democrat (meaning 3 rather than 4 in this cluster) than the 25th percentile simulation less than 1 additional time.

Dr. Mattingly's simulations reveal three highly Democratic districts and one district that is more competitive. In the three highly Democfatic district (HD-31, HD-29, and HD-30), the Enacted Plan and the simulations are in agreement in all 12 of the 12 elections considered. In 10 of the 12 elections he considers the Enacted Plan agrees with the majority of simulations on the partisanship of the more competitive district, HD-2 (see Figure 6.1.23 of Mattingly Report).

Dr. Cooper simultaneously criticizes the map for dividing Durham across all four district while also packing Democratic into three of the four districts. He states, "The Enacted Map splits the City of Durham across all four districts but packs Democratic voters in HDs 29, 39, and 31; there is not a single Republican or competitive VTD in those districts (pg. 84)." This is a confusing complaint to offer since there are nearly no Republican VTDs

in Durham County (if any at all when looking at Map 40 in Dr. Cooper's report), so it comes as no surprise that the three districts that are entirely contained in Durham County would contain no Republican-leaning VTDs. Furthermore, Dr. Cooper notes that the city of Durham is included in all four districts. However, remedying this by making sure District 2 contained no portion of Durham would only further make District 2 more Republican as the most Democratic VTDs in District 2 are those within the Durham city limits. Furthermore, the population of Durham is 283,506, which means it is large enough that it is absolutely necessary to include parts of Durham in all four districts.

6.7 Brunswick-New Hanover House County Grouping

The Brunswick-New Hanover County grouping contains 4 districts, HD-17, HD-18, HD-19, and HD-20. In this case, there is disagreement between experts as to whether this cluster constitutes an extreme gerrymander.

Dr. Pegden's analysis contends that the Enacted Plan is not a significant outlier, statistically or substantively. He states, "In every run, the districting was in the most partisan 11% of districtings (in other words, 89.4% were less partisan, in every run). The Enacted Map is not unusual enough in the first-level analysis to enable a statistically significant second-level analysis of this cluster (pg. 24)."

Beyond not being unusual in comparison to the simulations to perform a statistically significant second-level analysis, the substantive difference in the expected Democratic seat share is also very small. The Enacted Map has an expected Democratic seats generated from the uniform swing analysis of 1.25 seats while the 25th percentile plan has an expected Democratic seats of 1.25. This leads to a substantive difference of between 0.00 expected Democratic seats. In other words, across 5 hypothetical elections of each district in the cluster, we would not expect the Enacted Map to differ from the 25th percentile simulation at all, on average.

Dr. Mattingly argues on the other hand that the cluster is problematic. Specifically, he locates the problem in District 20. He states of this district, "The Republican party typically wins the second most democratic [sic] district [HD-20] in the Enacted Plan even though it would go to the Democrats under a number of elections when the neutral maps in the primary ensemble are used." Looking at Figure 6.1.35 in Dr. Mattingly's report we see that in 5 of the 12 elections the Enacted Plan agrees with the majority of simulations on the partisan lean of HD-20.

Dr. Cooper does not offer much by way of exposition in this cluster other than to claim that District 18 is packing Democratic voters "in and around Wilmington" and that "[t]he heavily Republican HD-19 also ensnares a Democratic-leaning VTD south of Wilmington,

which keeps that VTD out of competitive HD-20 (pg. 95)." Another way to consider the "packing" referred to by Dr. Cooper is to note that District 18 keeps the communities of Hightsville, Wrightsboro, Skippers Corner, Castle Hayne, Blue Clay Farms, Northchase, Murraysville, and Kings Grant — all municipalities in and around Wilmington — together. Secondly, the "ensnared" VTD that Dr. Cooper refers to is only moderately Democratic (.56 in the 2020 Presidential election) and would make only the slightest difference in the overall partisan lean of HD-20 were it to somehow capture it from HD-19.

6.8 Forsyth-Stokes House County Grouping

The Forsyth-Stokes County grouping contains 5 districts, HD-91, HD-71, HD-72, HD-74, and HD-75. In this county there is agreement among experts that the Enacted Map in this county grouping generally creates two Democratic seats and 2 Republican-leaning seats. The partisan lean of the middle district in the Enacted Plan, HD-74, is in dispute.

Dr. Pegden's analysis contends that the Enacted Plan is a significant outlier, statistically and substantively. He states, "My theorems imply that the enacted districting is among the most optimized-for-partisanship 0.26% of all alternative districtings satisfying my districting criteria (in other words, 99.73% are less optimized-for-partisanship) (pg. 18)."

The substantive difference in the expected Democratic seat share is as follows: The Enacted Map has an expected Democratic seats generated from the uniform swing analysis of 2.18 seats while the 25th percentile plan has an expected Democratic seats of 2.85. This leads to a substantive difference of 0.67 expected Democratic seats. Stated differently, across 5 hypothetical elections of each district in the cluster, we would expect the Enacted Map to elect one fewer Democrat (meaning 2 rather than 3 in this cluster) than the 25th percentile simulation roughly 3 additional times.

Dr. Mattingly's presents simulations that contain two districts that are consistently Democratic leaning (HD-71 and HD-72) and two districts in which the distribution of simulation results are nearly always Republican leaning (HD-91 and HD-75). Thus, the outlier in his analysis lies with HD-74 where the simulations often generate both Republican and Democratic leaning districts and the Enacted Plan is more consistently Republican leaning.

However, the Enacted Plan's District 74 is very similar in shape and partisan lean to the NCLCV "optimized map." A map of the similarities in these districts is presented in Figure 69 of my original report. The partisan lean of District 74 using the election index in my original report is 0.45 while the partisan lean of District 74 in the NCLCV map is 0.46. Thus, if the Enacted Map is an extreme gerrymander due to the boundaries and partisan lean of District 74, then this criticism would also apply to the proposed NCLCV map as

well.

Finally, Dr. Cooper notes of this district, "The splits of Winston-Salem do not make sense without reference to the anticipated voting behavior of the VTDs arranged into each district." However, this is not the case. The splits of Winston-Salem are largely the same as the 2020 maps, which were approved by a court in 2019. To a large degree the legislature appears to have chosen to leave the district boundaries much the same as the previous court-approved maps. Figure 69 in my original report presents this comparison between the current maps and the old maps in this cluster.

6.9 Cabarrus-Davie-Rowan-Yadkin House County Grouping

The Cabarrus County grouping contains 5 districts, HD-73, HD-76, HD-77, HD-82, and HD-83.

The layout of districts in this cluster is largely determined by the geography of the four counties in the cluster. Yadkin and Davie are sparsely populated and as such must constitute a portion of a single district (HD-77). This district then extends south into northern Rowan County, where it borders Davie County. Rowan County has a larger population - enough to sustain 1.68 districts. To minimize county traversals in the group, this implies creating a single district that is entirely contained within Rowan county and then another district that spans Rowan County and extends into northern Cabarrus County. Finally, Cabarrus County is the most populated county of the group (population = 225,804) with a population large enough to support 2.6 districts. This means that there will be two districts entirely contained in Cabarrus County with a partial district that spans Rowan and Cabarrus Counties. Because the county grouping is arranged in a linear North/South axis, this layout of districts - 1 in Yadkin and Davie, and partially in Rowan, 1 in Rowan, 1 spanning Rowan/Cabarrus, and 2 entirely in Cabarrus is the only arrangement that complies with the rules requiring the minimization of county traversals.

Thus, complaints of the districts are limited to the particular boundaries of the two and a half districts in Cabarrus county (HD-73, HD-82 and HD-83).

Dr. Pegden does not find the Enacted Plan to be a significant outlier. He states, "In every run, the districting was in the most partisan 12% of districtings (in other words, 87.7% were less partisan, in every run). The Enacted Map is not unusual enough in the first-level analysis to enable a statistically significant second-level analysis of this cluster (pg. 26)."

Beyond not being unusual in comparison to the simulations to perform a statistically significant second-level analysis, the substantive difference in the expected Democratic seat share is also very small. The Enacted Map has an expected Democratic seats generated from the uniform swing analysis of 0.33 seats while the 25th percentile plan has an expected

Democratic seats of 0.45. This leads to a substantive difference of 0.12 expected Democratic seats. In other words, across 5 hypothetical elections of each district in the cluster, we would expect the Enacted Map to elect one fewer Democrat (meaning 0 rather than 1 in this cluster) than the 25th percentile simulation less than 1 additional time.

Dr. Mattingly's simulations produce 4 very Republican districts and one district that generates both Republican and Democratic outcomes (HD-82), depending on the election one uses to measure partisanship. He states, "In the Cabarrus-Davie-Rowan-Yadkin county cluster, there are abnormally few Democrats in the most Democratic district (district 82)." In 4 of the 12 elections he considers the Enacted Plan agrees with the majority of the simulations on the partisanship of this swing district.

One important thing to note is that the proposed NCLCV map performs worse than the Enacted Plan by this metric described by Dr. Mattingly. The most Democratic district in this plan is actually *less* Democratic than the Enacted Plan (0.43 in the NCLCV plan compared to 0.41 in the Enacted Plan using the partisan index in my original report). Thus, by Dr. Mattingly's argument, this would place the NCLCV map as more of a partisan outlier than the Enacted Plan in this county cluster.

6.10 Guilford County House County Grouping

The Guilford County grouping contains 6 districts, HD-57, HD-58, HD-59, HD-60, HD-61, and HD-62.

Dr. Pegden's analysis contends that the Enacted Plan is a significant outlier. He states, "My theorems imply that the enacted districting is among the most optimized-for-partisanship 0.000089% of all alternative districtings satisfying my districting criteria (pg. 19)."

The substantive difference in the expected Democratic seat share is as follows: The Enacted Map has an expected Democratic seats generated from the uniform swing analysis of 4.46 seats while the 25th percentile plan has an expected Democratic seats of 5.45. This leads to a substantive difference of 0.99 expected Democratic seats. In other words, across 5 hypothetical elections of each district in the cluster, we would expect the Enacted Map to elect one fewer Democrat (meaning 4-5 rather than 5-6 in this cluster) than the 25th percentile simulation every time, on average.

Dr. Mattingly states of his simulations in this county: "The ensemble reliably has four democratic districts and a 5th which typically leans Republican but sometimes is competitive. Yet, the Enacted Plan gives one clearly Republican district and one which is often safely Republican and at times competitive (pg. 36)." District 59 is the district in question. Excluding HD-59, in 12 of the 12 elections the Enacted Plan agrees with the majority of Dr. Mattingly's simulations on the partisanship of the remaining 5 districts in the cluster. Thus the discussion of a potential gerrymander is focused on the composition of HD-59.

This also conforms with the simulation results in my original report. In 11 of the 11 elections I consider, the partisan lean of the districts in the Enacted Plan is one Democratic district short of the outcome in the majority of the simulations run.

However, one factor to consider is that District 59's boundaries are identical to the court-approved 2019 map's boundaries, but for one precinct, G53 (See Figure 78 in my original report for a map of the district under the two plans). District 59's population would

be is too large if the map were to use the exact boundaries from 2019 based on the updated 2020 census population numbers. At the same time, District 61 and 58 are within the new population thresholds based on the new census numbers. Thus, it makes perfect sense to move one precinct from 57 into either 61 or 58 to equalize the population of these districts. Precinct G53 may have been chosen because it contains the right population size and is nearly entirely within the city of Greensboro, allowing a larger share of Greensboro to be contained within fewer districts.

6.11 Mecklenburg County House County Grouping

The Mecklenburg County cluster contains 13 districts, HD-88, HD-92, HD-98, HD-99, HD-100, HD-101, HD-102, HD-103, HD-104, HD-105, HD-106, HD-107, and HD-112.

Dr. Pegden's analysis contends that the Enacted Plan is a outlier, but not to the degree of other clusters discussed above. He states, "My theorems imply that the enacted districting is among the most optimized-for-partisanship 5.0% of all alternative districtings satisfying my districting criteria (in other words, 95.0% are less optimized-for-partisanship) (pg. 20)." In a traditional scientific study, the 5% boundary represents the line of a statistically significant outlier.

The substantive difference in the expected Democratic seat share is as follows: The Enacted Map has an expected Democratic seats generated from the uniform swing analysis of 11.56 seats while the 25th percentile plan has an expected Democratic seats of 11.95. This leads to a substantive difference of 0.39 expected Democratic seats. Put another way, across 5 hypothetical elections of each district in the cluster, we would expect the Enacted Map to elect one fewer Democrat (meaning 11-12 rather than 12-13 in this cluster) than the 25th percentile simulation in approximately 2 of these 5 elections, on average. In other words, the difference across this range of electoral environments is Republicans picking up an additional seat about 2 in 5 times.

Dr. Mattingly's presents simulation analysis that present the partisan distributions of the different districts and where, specifically, an outlier might occur. Figure 6.1.2 of Dr. Mattingly's report shows that in the 10 most Democratic districts in the cluster, the Enacted Plan agrees with the majority of simulations in 12 of the 12 elections considered. Both the simulations and the Enacted Plan contain 9 comfortably Democratic districts and a 10th district that is Democratic in 11 of the 12 elections considered. In the 2 most Republican districts (HD-98 and HD-103), the Enacted Plan agrees with the majority of simulations in 12 of the 12 elections considered. These two districts occasionally lean Democratic and occasionally lean Republican, but in all 12 elections the Enacted Plan's partisan lean aligns

with the partisan lean of the majority of the simulations. This leaves one districts in dispute - HD-104. In District 104, the Enacted Plan agrees with the majority of the simulations in 11 of the 12 elections considered. Thus, across the 13 different districts in 12 different elections, the Enacted Plan is in alignment with the majority of the simulation results in all but 1 election (Figure 6.1.2 shows a misalignment of HD-104 with the majority of the simulations in the 2020 Commissioner of Agriculture election).

Dr. Cooper states that, "[t]he Enacted Map places no Republican VTDs in HDs 92, 99, 100, 101, 102, 106, 107, and 112, leaving every Republican-leaning VTD in HDs 88, 103, 104, and 105." Dr. Cooper omits here that there are very few Republican leaning VTDs at all on his map to begin with, they tend to be close to one another, and are concentrated in northern and southeastern Mecklenburg County. Thus it is not surprising that they are placed in relatively few of the districts given the desire for geographically compact districts. He notes the partisan composition of HDs 98 and 103 as being "carved out of the pockets of Republican voters in the north and southeast portions of the county... (pg. 68)." However, this assessment ignores the partisan geography of the cluster. District 98 is geographically compact and avoids traversing into the Charlotte city limits. Furthermore, District 103 in the southeast of the county keeps the cities of Mint Hill (there are 6 voters from this city not in District 103) and Matthews whole and together in one district.

6.12 Wake County House County Grouping

The Wake County cluster contains 13 districts, HD-11, HD-21, HD-33, HD-34, HD-35, HD-36, HD-37, HD-38, HD-39, HD-40, HD-41, HD-49, and HD-66.

Dr. Pegden's analysis contends that the Enacted Plan is a statistical outlier. He states, "My theorems imply that the enacted districting is among the most optimized-for-partisanship 2.2% of all alternative districtings satisfying my districting criteria (in other words, 97.8% are less optimized-for-partisanship) (pg. 22)."

The substantive difference in the expected Democratic seat share is as follows: The Enacted Map has an expected Democratic seats generated from the uniform swing analysis of 11.62 seats while the 25th percentile plan has an expected Democratic seats of 11.85. This leads to a substantive difference of 0.23 expected Democratic seats. In other words, across 5 hypothetical elections of each district in the cluster, we would expect the Enacted Map to elect one fewer Democrat (meaning 11-12 rather than 12-13 in this cluster) than the 25th percentile simulation in approximately 1 of these 5 elections, on average.

Dr. Mattingly's simulation analysis presents the partisan distributions of the different districts and where specifically an outlier might occur. Figure 6.1.5 of Dr. Mattingly's report shows that in the 10 most Democratic districts in the cluster, the Enacted Plan agrees with the majority of simulations in 12 of the 12 elections considered. In the most Republican district (HD-37), the Enacted Plan agrees with the majority of simulations in 9 of the 12 elections considered. This leaves two districts - HD-35 and HD-21. In District 35, the Enacted Plan agrees with the majority of the simulations in 7 of the 12 elections considered, and in HD-21 the Enacted Plan agrees with the majority of the simulations in 10 of the 12 elections considered. However, in the 2 elections where it is in disagreement, the Enacted Plan actually creates a *Democratic* leaning district where the majority of simulations create a Republican leaning district. Thus, the results in this cluster are mixed. Some of the Enacted Plan's districts are more Republican, on average, than the simulations and in other cases the Enacted Plan's districts are more Democratic. And in most cases there is agreement.

7 Disagreement Among Plaintiff Experts in Senate County Groupings

7.1 Cumberland and Moore Senate County Grouping

The Cumberland and Moore Senate county grouping contains two districts, SD-19 and SD-21.

Dr. Pegden's analysis contend that the Enacted Plan is a statistical outlier. He states, "My theorems imply that the enacted districting is among the most optimized-for-partisanship 0.000015% of all alternative districtings satisfying my districting criteria (in other words, 99.999984% are less optimized-for-partisanship) (pg. 28)."

The substantive difference in the expected Democratic seat share is as follows: The Enacted Map has an expected Democratic seats generated from the uniform swing analysis of 1.01 seats while the 25th percentile plan has an expected Democratic seats of 1.35. This leads to a substantive difference of 0.34 expected Democratic seats. Put differently, across 5 hypothetical elections of each district in the cluster, we would expect the Enacted Map to elect one fewer Democrat (meaning 1 rather than 2 in this cluster) than the 25th percentile simulation in approximately 1-2 of these 10 elections, on average. In other words, the difference across this range of electoral environments is Republicans picking up an additional seat less than 2 in 5 times.

Dr. Mattingly states of the result of the simulations in this cluster, "The districts in the enacted are chosen to maximize the number of Democrats in the more democratic district and the number of republicans in the most Republican district. The map is an extreme outlier in both of these regards. The effect is a maximally non-responsive map." It is noteworthy that in other clusters Dr. Mattingly criticizes the map for being overly responsive (see Cumberland House grouping discussion). Despite this critique, from Figure 6.2.10 we see that in all 12 elections the Enacted Map agrees with the majority of the simulations in all districts. In not a single election do a majority of the simulations produce

two Democratic seats.

It is also noteworthy that the NCLCV plaintiff's proposed plan is identical to Enacted Plan in this cluster.

7.2 Fosyth-Stokes Senate County Grouping

The Forsyth and Stokes Senate county grouping contains two districts, SD-31 and SD-32.

Dr. Pegden's analysis contend that the Enacted Plan is a statistical outlier. He states, "My theorems imply that the enacted districting is among the most optimized-for-partisanship 0.0051% of all alternative districtings satisfying my districting criteria (in other words, 99.9947% are less optimized-for-partisanship) (pg. 29)."

However, in this cluster the substantive difference in the expected Democratic seat share is nearly zero. This is a particularly good example of the importance of distinguishing between statistical and substantive significance. The Enacted Map has an expected Democratic seats generated from the uniform swing analysis of 1.00 seats while the 25th percentile plan has an expected Democratic seats of 1.05. This leads to a substantive difference of 0.05 expected Democratic seats. Put another way, across 5 hypothetical elections of each district in the cluster, we would expect the Enacted Map to elect one fewer Democrat (meaning 1 rather than 2 in this cluster) than the 25th percentile simulation in approximately 0 of these 5 elections, on average. In other words, the difference between the Enacted Plan and the simulations results across this range of electoral environments is effectively zero in this cluster.

Dr. Mattingly states of the result of the simulations in this cluster, "The districts in the enacted are chosen to maximize the number of Democrats in the more democratic district and the number of republicans [sic] in the most Republican district. The map is an extreme outlier in both of these regards. The effect is a maximally non-responsive map (pg. 61)." This is similar to his objection to the Cumberland-Moore cluster above, and is again

noteworthy that in other clusters Dr. Mattingly criticizes the map for being overly responsive (see Cumberland House grouping discussion). Despite this critique, from Figure 6.2.7 we see that in all 12 elections the Enacted Map agrees with the majority of the simulations in all districts. In not a single election do the simulations produce two Democratic seats.

7.3 Guilford-Rockingham Senate County Grouping

The Guilford and Rockingham Senate county grouping contains 3 districts, SD-26, SD-27, and SD-28.

Dr. Pegden's analysis contend that the Enacted Plan is a statistical outlier. He states, "My theorems imply that the enacted districting is among the most optimized-for-partisanship 0.00012% of all alternative districtings satisfying my districting criteria (in other words, 99.99987% are less optimized-for-partisanship) (pg. 31)."

The substantive difference in the expected Democratic seat share is as follows: The Enacted Map has an expected Democratic seats generated from the uniform swing analysis of 2 seats while the 25th percentile plan has an expected Democratic seats of 2.25. This leads to a substantive difference of 0.25 expected Democratic seats. Put differently, across 5 hypothetical elections of each district in the cluster, we would expect the Enacted Map to elect one fewer Democrat (meaning 2 rather than 3 in this cluster) than the 25th percentile simulation in approximately 1-2 of these 10 elections, on average. In other words, the difference across this range of electoral environments is Republicans picking up an additional seat less than 2 in 5 times.

Dr. Mattingly's summary of the simulations results in this cluster are as follows: "The three districts in the Guilford-Rockingham cluster are constructed to pack an exceptional number of democrats [sic] in the most democratic [sic] district (district 28) and exceptionally few Democrats in the most Republican district (district 26). The effect is to ensure a Republican victory in the district 26, when in some elections the most republican [sic] district would be at risk of going to the Democratic Party (pg. 63)." However, in 11 of the 12

elections the Enacted Map's least Democratic district (SD-26) agrees with the majority of the simulations by electing a Republican. In only 1 of the 12 elections do the majority of his simulations produce 3 Democratic districts while the Enacted Plan produces only 2. SD-26 is less competitive (i.e. more Republican leaning) than the majority of simulations, but the inverse is also true of SD-27, which is competitive in many of the simulations and in a few rare cases elects a Republican but is more Democratic and always elects a Democrat in the Enacted Plan.

7.4 Granville-Wake Senate County Grouping

The Granville and Wake Senate county cluster contains 6 districts, SD-13, SD-14, SD-15, SD-16, SD-17, and SD-18.

Dr. Pegden's analysis contend that the Enacted Plan is a statistical outlier. He states, "My theorems imply that the enacted districting is among the most optimized-for-partisanship 0.000030% of all alternative districtings satisfying my districting criteria (in other words, 99.999969% are less optimized-for-partisanship) (pg. 30)."

The substantive difference in the expected Democratic seat share is as follows: The Enacted Map has an expected Democratic seats generated from the uniform swing analysis of 5.13 seats while the 25th percentile plan has an expected Democratic seats of 5.75. This leads to a substantive difference of 0.62 expected Democratic seats. Put another way, across 6 hypothetical elections of each district in the cluster, we would expect the Enacted Map to elect one fewer Democrat (meaning 5 rather than 6 in this cluster) than the 25th percentile simulation in approximately 3 of these 5 elections, on average. In other words, the difference across this range of electoral environments is Republicans picking up an additional seat roughly 3 in 5 times.

Dr. Mattingly's presents simulations that contain four districts that are solidly Democratic in which no simulation nor the Enacted Plan produce a Republican-leaning seat (see Figure 6.2.4 in Dr. Mattingly's report). The simulations also contain two seats (SD-13 and

SD-17) in which a majority of the simulations produce a Republican-leaning seat (4 of the 12 elections considered) and in other elections produce a Democratic-leaning seat (5 of the 12 elections considered). In some cases the majority of simulations in SD-13 and SD-17 diverge with one district being majority Republican and the other producing a majority of the simulations generating a Democratic district (3 of the 12 elections). In the most Republican district the Enacted Plan agrees with the majority of the simulations in 10 of the 12 elections considered and in the second most Republican district there is agreement in 9 of the 12 elections considered.

7.5 Iredell-Mecklenburg Senate County Grouping

The Iredell and Mecklenburg Senate county cluster contains 6 districts, SD-37, SD-38, SD-39, SD-40, SD-41, and SD-42.

Dr. Pegden's analysis contend that the Enacted Plan is a statistical outlier. He states, 'My theorems imply that the enacted districting is among the most optimized-for-partisanship 0.0057% of all alternative districtings satisfying my districting criteria (in other words, 99.9943% are less optimized-for-partisanship) (pg. 32)."

However, the substantive difference in the expected Democratic seat share is much smaller. The Enacted Map has an expected Democratic seats generated from the uniform swing analysis of 4.67 seats while the 25th percentile plan has an expected number of Democratic seats of 4.85. This leads to a substantive difference of 0.18 expected Democratic seats. In other words, across 5 hypothetical elections of each district in the cluster, we would expect the Enacted Map to elect one fewer Democrat (meaning 4 rather than 5 in this cluster) than the 25th percentile simulation in approximately 1 of these 5 elections, on average. Put another way, the difference across this range of electoral environments is Republicans picking up an additional seat roughly 1 in 5 times.

Dr. Mattingly's simulations in this cluster contain four districts that are solidly Democratic in which no majority of his simulations nor the Enacted Plan produce a Republican-

leaning seat (see Figure 6.2.1 in Dr. Mattingly's report). The simulations also contain one seat (SD-37) in which a majority of the simulations produce a heavily Republican-leaning seat in all 12 elections. The Enacted Plan is in total agreement with the majority of simulations in these districts. This leaves SD-41, which is a more competitive seat in the simulations. In 9 of the 12 elections considered the partisan outcome in the Enacted Plan matches the partisan outcome in the majority of the simulations by producing a majority of the two-party vote share for the Democratic candidate.

Appendix A: Curriculum Vitae

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
2014 - July 2020 Assistant Professor, Department of Political Science
2014 - present 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

19. **"Ideological Disagreement and Pre-emption in Municipal Policymaking"**
with Adam Dynes
Forthcoming at *American Journal of Political Science*
18. **"Comparing Campaign Finance and Vote Based Measures of Ideology"**
Forthcoming at *Journal of Politics*
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

"Misclassification and Bias in Predictions of Individual Ethnicity from Administrative Records" (Revise and Resubmit at *American Political Science Review*)

"Taking Cues When You Don't Care: Issue Importance and Partisan Cue Taking"
with Jeremy Pope (Revise and Resubmit)

"A Revolution of Rights in American Founding Documents"
with Scott Abramson and Jeremy Pope (Conditionally Accepted)

"410 Million Voting Records Show the Distribution of Turnout in America Today"
with John Holbein (Revise and Resubmit)

"Partisanship and Trolleyology"
with Ryan Davis (Under Review)

"Who's the Partisan: Are Issues or Groups More Important to Partisanship?"
with Jeremy Pope (Revise and Resubmit)

"Race and Realignment in American Politics"
with Jeremy Pope (Revise and Resubmit)

"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

"Representation and Issue Congruence in Congress"
with Taylor Petersen

"Education, Income, and the Vote for Trump"
with Edie Ellison

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 315: Congress and the Legislative Process

- Fall 2014, Winter 2015, Fall 2015, Winter 2016, Summer 2017

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)

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)

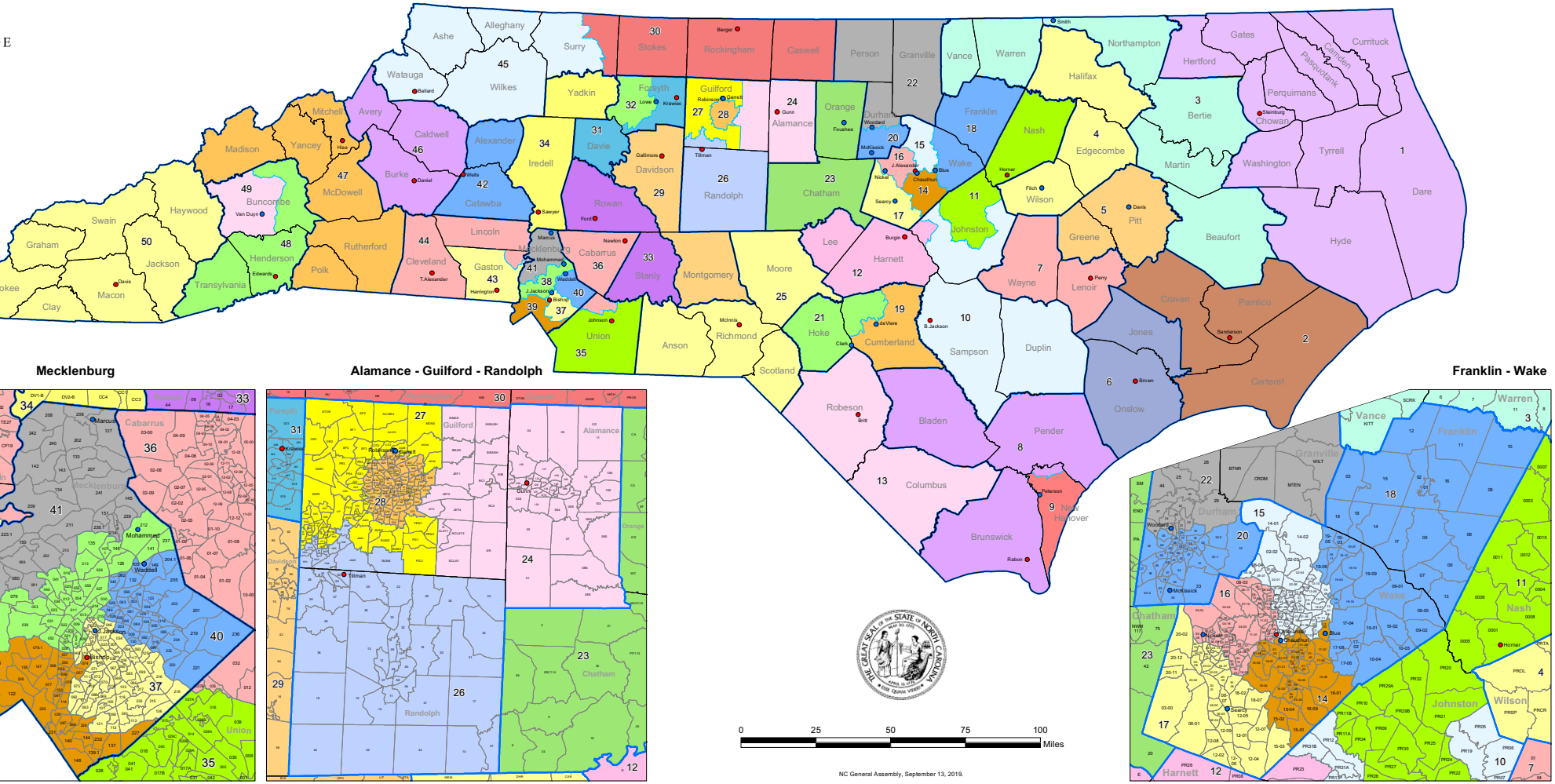
Expert Witness in Alabama, et al., Plaintiffs, v. United States Department of Commerce; Gina Raimondo, et al., Defendants. Case No. CASE No. 3:21-cv-00211-RAH-ECM-KCN (U.S. District Court for the Middle District of Alabama Eastern Division)

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)

Additional Training	EITM 2012 at Princeton University - Participant and Graduate Student Coordinator
Computer Skills	Statistical Programs: R, Stata, SPSS, parallel computing

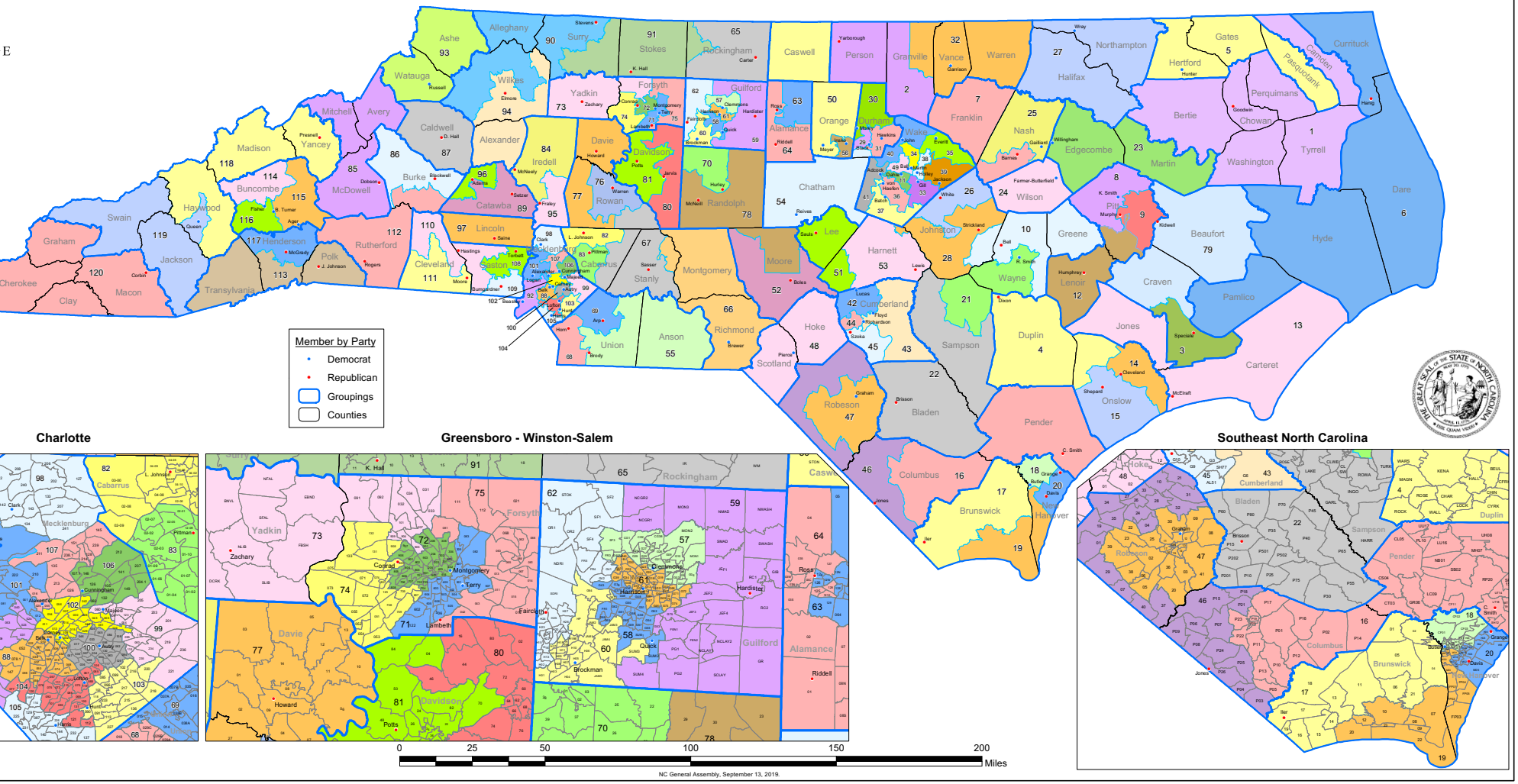
Updated December 22, 2021

2019 Senate Consensus Nonpartisan Map



PLAINTIFFS' EXHIBIT
1400

HB 1020, 2nd Edition - 2019 House Remedial Map



PLAINTIFFS' EXHIBIT
1401

A Look Back at North Carolina's Historic 2020 Election & Looking Ahead at 2021

Presentation to House Election Law & Campaign Finance Reform Committee
February 24, 2021
Karen Brinson Bell, Executive Director

NORTH CAROLINA
STATE BOARD OF ELECTIONS

Historic Election

- First Super Tuesday Primary
- 2nd Primary & New Election held June 23 with pandemic protocols
- Launch of Democracy Heroes
- Online Absentee Request Form
- Redesign of Absentee By Mail Envelope
- Intelligent Mail Barcoding and BallotTrax
- Secure electronic ballot option for military, overseas, & visually impaired
- Completely new design and platform for SBE website
  - More data than ever provided (more than 140 reports published)
- More than 14 million PPE items delivered, plus 6 million single-use pens

NORTH CAROLINA
STATE BOARD OF ELECTIONS

Historic Election

Old Design

Absentee Application and Certificate

Fraudulently or Falsely completing this form is a Class I felony under Chapter 163 of the N.C. General Statutes
The following people are PROHIBITED from signing the Witness Certification:
For all voters: a candidate, UNLESS the candidate is the voter's near relative;
For voters who are patients or residents of a hospital, clinic, nursing home, or adult care home: (1) an owner, manager, director, or employee of that facility; (2) an individual who holds any federal, State, or local elective office; and (3) an individual who holds office in a State, congressional district, county or precinct political party or organization, or who is a campaign manager or treasurer for any candidate or political party.

Voter's Certification (Required)
I attest that I am currently registered to vote in this county and I will have resided at the address on this application for 30 days immediately prior to this election. I am a United States citizen and I am at least 18 years old, or will be by the date of the general election. I understand that it is a felony to vote more than one time in an election. I have not been convicted of a felony, or if I have been convicted of a felony, I have completed my sentence, including any probation or parole.

I further certify that I marked the enclosed ballot (or it was marked for me according to my instructions) in the presence of:

☐ two (2) witnesses who are at least 18 years of age and who are not disqualified by law to witness the casting of my absentee ballot (the witnesses must complete **Option 1** of the *Witness Certification*)

OR

☐ a notary public (the notary must complete **Option 2** of the *Witness Certification*)

X _____
Signature of Voter (Required) Date

_____
Name Correction (if applicable)

Voter Assistant Certification (if applicable)

☐ I certify that: • the Voter requested my assistance • I assisted by marking the ballot and/or the Absentee Application and Certificate according to the Voter's instruction only • I assisted only while in the Voter's presence • I am the Voter's near relative or verifiable legal guardian, or I am providing assistance because a near relative or legal guardian is unavailable to assist the voter and I am not disqualified from assisting the Voter under G.S. 163-226.3(a)(4) or G.S. 163-237(c).

☐ I certify that: • Due to a disability the Voter requested my assistance placing the sealed absentee return envelope in the closest U.S. Mail depository or mailbox • I mailed the ballot as directed by the Voter • I am not disqualified from assisting the Voter under G.S. 163-226.3(a)(4) or G.S. 163-237(c).

_____ _____
Name of Assistant Address of Assistant

X _____
Assistant's Signature Date

Witness Certification

Option 1: Two (2) Witnesses
(Required Unless a Notary Public is the Witness)

I certify that: • I am at least 18 years old • I am not disqualified from witnessing the ballot as described in the WARNING on the flap of this envelope • The Voter marked the enclosed ballot in my presence, or caused it to be marked in the Voter's presence according to his/her instruction • The Voter signed this *Absentee Application and Certificate*, or caused it to be signed • I respected the secrecy of the ballot and the Voter's privacy, unless I assisted the Voter at his/her request [complete *Voter Assistant Certification* section].

Witness #1	Witness #2
Signature (Required)	Signature (Required)
Street Address (Required)	Street Address (Required)
City, State and Zip (Required)	City, State and Zip (Required)
Date	Date

Option 2: Notary Public as Witness
(Required Unless Two Witnesses Provided)

I certify that: on the _____ day of _____, 20_____, the Voter: _____ personally appeared before me, was positively identified and in my presence, the Voter marked the enclosed ballot, or caused it to be marked in the Voter's presence according to his/her instruction • The Voter signed this *Absentee Application and Certificate*, or caused it to be signed • I am at least 18 years old • I am not disqualified for witnessing the ballot as described in the WARNING on the flap of this envelope • I respected the secrecy of the ballot and the privacy of the Voter, unless I assisted the Voter at his/her request [complete Voter Assistant Certification section].

NOTE: A notary may not charge any fee for witnessing and affixing a notarial seal to an absentee ballot application or certificate. [G.S. § 10B-30].

STATE OF _____
COUNTY OF _____ SEAL

_____ _____
Notary Public Commission Expiration Date

Affix NON-BARCODE Label HERE

Affix BARCODE Label HERE

Date Ballot Received:		Voter Certification Signed:	☐ Yes ☐ No
Receipt Method:		Witness Certification Signed:	☐ Yes ☐ No
Board Meeting Date:		CBE Reviewer Initials	
Board Signature:		Board Approval Date:	

Second Primary Request or Runoff Request
In the event that a Second Primary (or Runoff Election) is called, I request that an absentee application and ballot be issued to me and mailed to me.

_____ _____
Signature of Voter (if applicable) Date

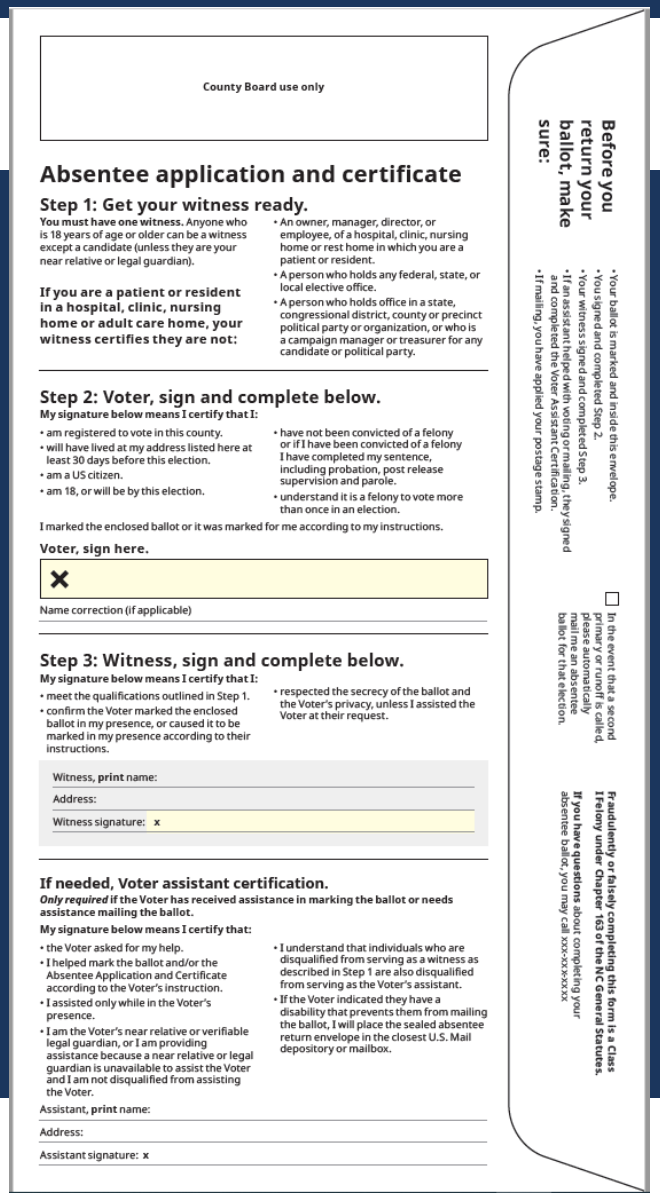
_____
Address where application and ballots should be mailed

NCSBE v2020.01

NORTH CAROLINA STATE BOARD OF ELECTIONS

Historic Election

New Design



County Board use only

Absentee application and certificate

Step 1: Get your witness ready.

You must have one witness. Anyone who is 18 years of age or older can be a witness except a candidate (unless they are your near relative or legal guardian).

If you are a patient or resident in a hospital, clinic, nursing home or adult care home, your witness certifies they are not:

- An owner, manager, director, or employee, of a hospital, clinic, nursing home or rest home in which you are a patient or resident.
- A person who holds any federal, state, or local elective office.
- A person who holds office in a state, congressional district, county or precinct political party or organization, or who is a campaign manager or treasurer for any candidate or political party.

Step 2: Voter, sign and complete below.

My signature below means I certify that I:

- am registered to vote in this county.
- will have lived at my address listed here at least 30 days before this election.
- am a US citizen.
- am 18, or will be by this election.
- have not been convicted of a felony or if I have been convicted of a felony I have completed my sentence, including probation, post release supervision and parole.
- understand it is a felony to vote more than once in an election.

I marked the enclosed ballot or it was marked for me according to my instructions.

Voter, sign here.

✕

Name correction (if applicable)

Step 3: Witness, sign and complete below.

My signature below means I certify that I:

- meet the qualifications outlined in Step 1.
- confirm the Voter marked the enclosed ballot in my presence, or caused it to be marked in my presence according to their instructions.
- respected the secrecy of the ballot and the Voter's privacy, unless I assisted the Voter at their request.

Witness, **print** name:

Address:

Witness signature: x

If needed, Voter assistant certification.

Only required **if the Voter has received assistance in marking the ballot or needs assistance mailing the ballot.**

My signature below means I certify that:

- the Voter asked for my help.
- I helped mark the ballot and/or the Absentee Application and Certificate according to the Voter's instruction.
- I assisted only while in the Voter's presence.
- I am the Voter's near relative or verifiable legal guardian, or I am providing assistance because a near relative or legal guardian is unavailable to assist the Voter and I am not disqualified from assisting the Voter.
- I understand that individuals who are disqualified from serving as a witness as described in Step 1 are also disqualified from serving as the Voter's assistant.
- If the Voter indicated they have a disability that prevents them from mailing the ballot, I will place the sealed absentee return envelope in the closest U.S. Mail depository or mailbox.

Assistant, **print** name:

Address:

Assistant signature: x

Before you return your ballot, make sure:

- Your ballot is marked and inside this envelope.
- You signed and completed Step 2.
- Your witness signed and completed Step 3.
- If an assistant helped with voting or mailing, they signed and completed the Voter Assistant Certification.
- If mailing, you have applied your postage stamp.

☐ In the event that a second primary or runoff is called, please automatically mail me an absentee ballot for that election.

Fraudulently or falsely completing this form is a Class I felony under Chapter 163 of the NC General Statutes.

If you have questions about completing your absentee ballot, you may call xxx-xxx-xxxx

NORTH CAROLINA
STATE BOARD OF ELECTIONS

Historic Election

- Most registered voters: 7.3+ million
- September 4: First in the nation to send out absentee by mail ballots
  - 1.4+ million requests
  - 1+ million ballots cast
- October 15-31: One-stop early voting period
  - Most sites ever (471)
  - Most hours ever (77,887)
  - Most voters in a single day (348,000)
  - 3.6+ million votes cast

NORTH CAROLINA
STATE BOARD OF ELECTIONS

Historic Election

- November 3: Election Day
  - 2,660 sites open
  - Approximately 900,000 ballots cast
  - Last results upload: 12:28 a.m., 11/4
- 75.4% voter turnout (5.54 million ballots cast)
  - 18% absentee by mail (4% in 2016)
  - 65% one-stop early voting (62% in 2016)
  - 16% Election Day in-person (33% in 2016)
- Civitas Institute Poll: 68% of North Carolinians think the election was conducted "fairly"
- No COVID case spread linked to voting

NORTH CAROLINA
STATE BOARD OF ELECTIONS

Historic Election

Chief Justice of State Supreme Court Recount

- Closest statewide contest in modern history
- At time of state canvass, separated by 416 votes and pending protests; could not certify
- Statewide machine recount of all ballots cast (401-vote difference)
- Sample hand-to-eye recount
  - Beasley gained 28 votes; Newby gained 39 votes
  - Beasley conceded; candidates withdrew protests
- December 18: SBE certified the contest results; Newby prevailed

NORTH CAROLINA
STATE BOARD OF ELECTIONS

How This Was Achieved

- Direct field support – 8 Security & Support Technicians
  - 4 interim directors; 14 new directors
  - Operations continued through quarantine
- 143 enhancements completed in our legacy SEIMS system
- Certified voting systems (first since 2012) procured, delivered, tested, and implemented in 30+ counties in 8 weeks
- More than 6,000 ballot styles coded and proofed
- Ballot on demand and highspeed scanners strategically deployed statewide
- 32 Numbered Memoranda issued as guidance to county boards of elections
- 80+ press releases and 100+ tv/radio/podcast interviews; 7 press conferences
- Completed 470 campaign finance audits
  - 13,062 items scanned (2020); 2,287 items scanned (January 2021)
- Administration of $26 million in HAVA and CARES Act for elections

NORTH CAROLINA
STATE BOARD OF ELECTIONS

Meeting the Challenges

- Continued Growth in Voter Registration
  - 2008 – 6.2 million
  - 2012 – 6.6 million
  - 2016 – 6.9 million
  - 2020 – 7.3 million
- Growth in campaign committees and reporting
- Main phone line, central email, & mail processing:
  - Highest calls in a week: 2,102; highest in a day: 453; Election Day: 600+ calls
  - 5,930 voter registration forms received & distributed to CBEs in a single week
- 33 lawsuits (25 currently)

- Jan. 2017 – Critical Infrastructure designation
  - Assessments by DHS, National Guard, DIT, and cyber advisors yielded Security Roadmap to protect our systems from cyber and physical attacks
  - Mis- and disinformation (#YourVoteCountsNC)
  - 6 regional cybersecurity workshops, 2 state conference presentations, 3 CISA webinars, & online learning modules
  - Supported 3 separate counties through ransomware attacks that occurred in county government during election periods
  - Hosted Acting DHS Secretary Chad Wolf

NORTH CAROLINA
STATE BOARD OF ELECTIONS

Securing the Election: Pre-Election Processes & Audits

- Certified voting systems – all paper ballot system
  - Election Systems & Software (ES&S)
  - Hart InterCivic
  - Rigorous certification process: federal and state standards, independent review by certified lab, public demonstrations, acceptance testing, and $17 million bond
- By law, voting machines and tabulation software are NOT connected to the internet
- Logic & accuracy testing before every election on every component
- Chain of custody and reconciliation checks
- Bipartisan, trained election officials
- Criminal background checks of SBE employees and CBE directors

NORTH CAROLINA
STATE BOARD OF ELECTIONS

Securing the Election: Post-Election Processes & Audits

Election Night Results:

- Clean transfer of data with each upload
- Monitoring
- Unofficial until canvass complete

County canvass process for each election:

- Sample hand-to-eye audit
- Reconciliation
- Confirm all eligible ballots have been counted
  - Ballots that were unable to be read in the precinct (ballot jams, torn ballots, etc.)
  - Absentee ballots
  - Provisional ballots

Audits before State canvass:

- Voter history audit
- Manual edit audit
- Sample audit
- Close contest audit

NORTH CAROLINA
STATE BOARD OF ELECTIONS

Key Agency Initiatives in 2021

- IT/Voting Systems
  - Reconciliation audit tools for counties
  - Migration of legacy SEIMS to new system; complete several phases of SEIMS modernization
  - Risk-limiting audits
  - Vulnerability scanning
  - Voting Systems Certification (new systems & modifications)
  - Help Desk software to build knowledge base, provide consistent guidance to counties (currently receive 10,000-14,000 Help Desk tickets annually)
- Election Administration
  - County board wellness checks to ensure compliance
  - Pollworker e-pollbook training
  - County board member orientation and training (new appointments in June 2021)
  - Preparing for redistricting and upcoming elections
- Operations
  - County physical security (HAVA grants)
- Communications
  - SEIMS/Voter Tools working changes/updates to make more voter friendly
- Campaign Finance
  - Modernizing campaign finance reporting software

66 initiatives or projects identified to begin or complete in the next 6 months

NORTH CAROLINA
STATE BOARD OF ELECTIONS

Legislative Priorities

- Budget requests
  - Secure physical building
  - Authorization to use HAVA funds:
    - SEIMS modernization development
    - SSTs and voting systems admins
    - Security and infrastructure improvement
    - Consultant to create ePollbook standards
    - ERIC membership to improve list maintenance and cross check efforts
  - Campaign finance modernization
  - Historical data project
- Review of IT consolidation with DIT
- Conform state law to ADA for blind voters, add compliance attorney
- Require disclaimer for mailers sent by third parties
- Campaign finance:
  - Waiver requests considered by State Board prior to filing a contested case with OAH
  - Remove reference to April for reporting schedule for odd-numbered year filing
  - Clarify that 48-hour reports in even-numbered years are only required for candidates on the ballot in even-numbered years
  - Create (judicial) and adjust (non-statewide) campaign finance threshold to $3,000

NORTH CAROLINA
STATE BOARD OF ELECTIONS

Legislative Priorities

Election schedule changes due to census delay (eta September) and redistricting:

- Municipal Elections
- 2022 Primary

- 2-month process for geocode changes for filing and ballot styles
- Municipal filing currently set for July
  - Census data needed to address municipal district & ward elections (62 municipalities)
  - Other municipalities may require districts or wards
- Recommendations:
  - Move all 2021 municipal elections to 2022
    - Address redistricting
    - Reduce voter confusion
    - Reduce municipal expenses
  - Move 2022 elections to May 3 primary, July 12 second primary, and November 8 general

NORTH CAROLINA
STATE BOARD OF ELECTIONS

Thank You!

NORTH CAROLINA
STATE BOARD OF ELECTIONS

Principal Clerk ____
Reading Clerk ____

SENATE
NOTICE OF JOINT COMMITTEE MEETING
AND
BILL SPONSOR NOTICE

The **Senate Committee on Redistricting and Elections** will meet at the following time:

DAY	DATE	TIME	ROOM
Thursday	August 5, 2021	2:00 PM	544 LOB

Senator Ralph Hise will be presiding.

Joint meeting of the Senate Redistricting and Elections Committee and the House Redistricting Committee to begin discussion on the redistricting process.

Senator Warren Daniel, Co-Chair
Senator Ralph Hise, Co-Chair
Senator Paul Newton, Co-Chair

From: "Erika Churchill (Legislative Analysis)" <Erika.Churchill@ncleg.gov>
Date: August 5, 2021 at 6:17:54 PM EDT
To: "Andre Beliveau (Sen. Paul Newton)" <Andre.Beliveau@ncleg.gov>, "Andy Perrigo (Sen. Warren Daniel)" <Andy.Perrigo@ncleg.gov>, "Angela Ford (Sen. Carl Ford)" <Angela.Ford@ncleg.gov>, "Bonnie McNeil (Sen. Dan Blue)" <Bonnie.McNeil@ncleg.gov>, Brent Woodcox <Brent.Woodcox@ncleg.gov>, "Brian Fork (President Pro Tem's Office)" <Brian.Fork@ncleg.gov>, "Christopher Stock (Sen. Brent Jackson)" <Christopher.Stock@ncleg.gov>, "Corneisha Mitchell (Sen. Paul Lowe)" <Corneisha.Mitchell@ncleg.gov>, "Debbie Lown (Sen. Joyce Krawiec)" <Debbie.Lown@ncleg.gov>, "Dion Clark (Sen. Ben Clark)" <Dion.Clark@ncleg.gov>, "Edwin Woodard (Sen. Don Davis)" <Edwin.Woodard@ncleg.gov>, "Erika Churchill (Legislative Analysis)" <Erika.Churchill@ncleg.gov>, "Heather Millett (Sen. Chuck Edwards)" <Jessie.Frank@ncleg.gov>, "Hillary Woodard (Legislative Analysis)" <Hillary.Woodard@ncleg.gov>, "Jessica Bolin (Sen. Natasha Marcus)" <Jessica.Bolin@ncleg.gov>, "Jessica Sammons (Legislative Analysis)" <Jessica.Sammons@ncleg.gov>, "Joshua Yost (President Pro Tem's Office)" <Joshua.Yost@ncleg.gov>, "Julie Bradburn (Senate Rules Committee)" <Julie.Bradburn@ncleg.gov>, "Kolt Ulm (President Pro Tem's Office)" <Kolt.Ulm@ncleg.gov>, "Leigh Ann Biddix (Sen. Jim Perry)" <LeighAnn.Biddix@ncleg.gov>, "Lorie Byrd (Sen. Kathy Harrington)" <Lorie.Byrd@ncleg.gov>, "Michael Cullen (Sen. Wiley Nickel)" <Michael.Cullen@ncleg.gov>, "Paula Fields (Sen. Bill Rabon)" <Paula.Fields@ncleg.gov>, "Sarah Pilon (Legislative Analysis)" <Sarah.Pilon@ncleg.gov>, "Sen. Ben Clark" <Ben.Clark@ncleg.gov>, "Sen. Bill Rabon" <Bill.Rabon@ncleg.gov>, "Sen. Brent Jackson" <Brent.Jackson@ncleg.gov>, "Sen. Carl Ford" <Carl.Ford@ncleg.gov>, "Sen. Chuck Edwards" <Chuck.Edwards@ncleg.gov>, "Sen. Dan Blue" <Dan.Blue@ncleg.gov>, "Sen. Don Davis" <Don.Davis@ncleg.gov>, "Sen. Jim Perry" <Jim.Perry@ncleg.gov>, "Sen. Joyce Krawiec" <Joyce.Krawiec@ncleg.gov>, "Sen. Kathy Harrington" <Kathy.Harrington@ncleg.gov>, "Sen. Natasha Marcus" <Natasha.Marcus@ncleg.gov>, "Sen. Paul Lowe" <Paul.Lowe@ncleg.gov>, "Sen. Paul Newton" <Paul.Newton@ncleg.gov>, "Sen. Ralph Hise" <Ralph.Hise@ncleg.gov>, "Sen. Warren Daniel" <Warren.Daniel@ncleg.gov>, "Sen. Wiley Nickel" <Wiley.Nickel@ncleg.gov>, "Shelly Carver (Sen. Bill Rabon)" <Shelly.Carver@ncleg.gov>, "Susan Fanning (Sen. Ralph Hise)" <Susan.Fanning@ncleg.gov>, HSE - House Redistricting <HSE-HouseRedistricting@ncleg.gov>
Cc: "Jessica Sammons (Legislative Analysis)" <Jessica.Sammons@ncleg.gov>, "Hillary Woodard (Legislative Analysis)" <Hillary.Woodard@ncleg.gov>, "Sarah Pilon (Legislative Analysis)" <Sarah.Pilon@ncleg.gov>, "Brian Fork (President Pro Tem's Office)" <Brian.Fork@ncleg.gov>, Brent Woodcox <Brent.Woodcox@ncleg.gov>, "Nathan Babcock (Senate Pro Tem's Office)" <Nathan.Babcock@ncleg.gov>, "Dylan Reel (Rep. Destin Hall)" <Dylan.Reel@ncleg.gov>
Subject: 2019 Redistricting Criteria

Members,

As discussed in today's joint meeting, attached please find the criteria from the 2019 Congressional redistricting, and the September 2019 legislative redistricting. The September 2019 legislative redistricting criteria is an excerpt, on pages 354 -355, of the Common Cause v Lewis order issued September 3, 2019. If anyone would like a copy of the entire opinion, please let me know.

Also attached are the two 2021 Regular Session bills mentioned by Senator Clark.

Thanks,
Erika C

Erika Churchill
Staff Attorney, Legislative Analysis Division
North Carolina General Assembly
300 N. Salisbury St, Suite 500B
Raleigh, NC 27603
(919)733-2578

2019 CONGRESSIONAL PLAN CRITERIA

- Equal Population. The Committee will use the 2010 federal decennial census data as the sole basis of population for the establishment of districts in the 2019 Congressional Plan. The number of persons in each congressional district shall be as nearly as equal as practicable, as determined under the most recent federal decennial census.
- Contiguity. Congressional districts shall be comprised of contiguous territory. Contiguity by water is sufficient.
- Data. Data identifying the race of individuals or voters shall *not* be used in the construction or consideration of districts in the 2019 Congressional Plan. Voting districts ("VTDs") should be split only when necessary to comply with the zero deviation population requirements.
- Compactness. In light of the *Harris* court's criticism of the compactness of the First and Twelfth Districts, the Committee shall make reasonable efforts to construct districts in the 2019 Congressional Plan that maintain or improve the compactness of the current enacted plan and keep as many or more counties and VTDs whole as compared to the current enacted plan. Division of counties shall only be made for reasons of equalizing population and consideration of double bunking.
- Double Bunking. Candidates for Congress are not required by law to reside in a district they seek to represent. However, reasonable efforts shall be made to ensure that incumbent members of Congress are not paired with another incumbent in one of the new districts constructed in the 2019 Congressional Plan.
- Election Data. Partisan considerations and election results data *shall not* be used in the drawing of legislative districts in the 2019 Congressional Plan.

a) Alamance-Guilford-Randolph (except that Senate Districts 24 and 28 shall not be redrawn, and any portions of Senate District 27 added by the *Covington* Special Master shall not be altered)

b) Bladen-Brunswick-New Hanover-Pender

c) Buncombe-Henderson-Transylvania

d) Davie-Forsyth

e) Duplin-Harnett-Johnston-Lee-Nash-Sampson

f) Franklin-Wake

g) Mecklenburg

4. The Court will afford the General Assembly two weeks from the date of this Order, namely through September 18, 2019, to enact Remedial Maps for the House and Senate legislative districts for the 2020 election (hereinafter "Remedial Maps") in conformity with this Order.

5. Except as otherwise noted in this Order, the following criteria shall exclusively govern the redrawing of districts in the House and Senate county groupings set forth above:

a. Equal Population. The mapmakers shall use the 2010 federal decennial census data as the sole basis of population for drawing legislative districts in the Remedial Maps. The number of persons in each legislative district shall comply with the +/- 5 percent population deviation standard established by *Stephenson v. Bartlett*, 355 N.C. 354, 562 S.E. 2d 377 (2002).

b. Contiguity. Legislative districts shall be comprised of contiguous territory. Contiguity by water is sufficient.

c. County Groupings and Traversals. The mapmakers shall draw legislative districts in the Remedial Maps within county groupings as required by *Stephenson v. Bartlett*, 355 N.C. 354, 562 S.E. 2d 377 (2002) (*Stephenson I*), *Stephenson v. Bartlett*, 357 N.C. 301, 582 S.E.2d 247 (2003) (*Stephenson II*), *Dickson v. Rucho*, 367 N.C. 542, 766 S.E.2d 238 (2014) (*Dickson I*) and *Dickson v. Rucho*, 368 N.C. 481, 781 S.E.2d 460 (2015) (*Dickson II*). Within county groupings, county lines shall not be traversed except as authorized by *Stephenson I*, *Stephenson II*, *Dickson I*, and *Dickson II*. The county groupings utilized in the 2017 House and Senate Maps shall be utilized in the Remedial Maps.

d. Compactness. The mapmakers shall make reasonable efforts to draw legislative districts in the Remedial Maps that improve the compactness of the districts when compared to districts in place prior to the 2017 Enacted Legislative Maps. In doing so, the mapmaker may use as a guide the minimum Reock ("dispersion") and Polsby-Popper ("perimeter") scores identified by Richard H. Pildes and Richard G. Neimi in *Expressive Harms, "Bizarre Districts," and Voting Rights: Evaluating Election-District Appearances After Shaw v. Reno*, 92 Mich. L. Rev. 483 (1993).

e. Fewer Split Precincts. The mapmakers shall make reasonable efforts to draw legislative districts in the Remedial Maps that split fewer precincts when compared to districts in place prior to the 2017 Enacted Legislative Maps.

f. Municipal Boundaries. The mapmakers may consider municipal boundaries when drawing legislative districts in the Remedial Maps.

g. Incumbency Protection. The mapmakers may take reasonable efforts to not pair incumbents unduly in the same election district.

h. Election Data. Partisan considerations and election results data shall not be used in the drawing of legislative districts in the Remedial Maps.

6. In redrawing the relevant districts in the Remedial Maps, the invalidated 2017 districts may not be used as a starting point for drawing new districts, and no effort may be made to preserve the cores of invalidated 2017 districts.

7. Any Remedial Maps must comply with the VRA and other federal requirements concerning the racial composition of districts. Within 14 days of this Order, all parties may submit briefing, which may attach expert analysis, on whether the *Gingles* factors are met in particular counties and county groupings and/or the minimum BVAP needed in particular counties and county groupings for African Americans to be able to elect candidates of their choice to the General Assembly. Any such submission by Legislative Defendants is subject to the limitations set forth in subparagraphs (a) and (b) immediately below.

    a) If Legislative Defendants assert that the *Gingles* factors are met in any counties or county groupings, they shall not only provide evidentiary support for that assertion, but shall also show good cause why they did not compile such evidence during the 2017 redistricting process and shall show good cause why they should not be held judicially estopped from

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA

SESSION 2021

S **1**

SENATE BILL 581

Short Title:	Redistricting Criteria for 2021.	(Public)
Sponsors:	Senators Clark and Fitch (Primary Sponsors).	
Referred to:	Rules and Operations of the Senate	

April 7, 2021

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT TO ESTABLISH CRITERIA FOR LEGISLATIVE AND CONGRESSIONAL REDISTRICTING FOLLOWING THE RETURN OF THE 2020 DECENNIAL CENSUS.

Whereas, following the receipt on March 2, 2011, of population data from the 2010 decennial census pursuant to P.L. 94-171 (2010 Redistricting Data File), the General Assembly realigned districts for the following bodies on the following dates:

(1) House of Representatives of the United States Congress on July 28, 2011, in S.L. 2011-403, as amended by S.L. 2011-414, hereinafter referred to as Senate Bill 453.

(2) North Carolina Senate on July 27, 2011, in S.L. 2011-402, as amended by S.L. 2011-413, hereinafter referred to as Senate Bill 455.

(3) North Carolina House of Representatives on July 28, 2011, in S.L. 2011-404, as amended by S.L. 2011-416, hereinafter referred to as House Bill 937; and

Whereas, on February 5, 2016, the United States District Court for the Middle District of North Carolina held in Harris v. McCrory, 159 F. Supp. 3d 600, that Senate Bill 453 was an unconstitutional racial gerrymander; and

Whereas, on February 19, 2016, the General Assembly enacted a remedial plan for congressional districts in S.L. 2016-1, hereinafter referred to as Senate Bill 2; and

Whereas, on October 28, 2019, a three-judge panel of the superior court division of the General Court of Justice in Harper v. Lewis, 19 CVS 012667, concluded that the congressional districts enacted in Senate Bill 2 were unconstitutional extreme partisan gerrymanders and enjoined the State from holding elections under those districts; and

Whereas, on November 15, 2019, the General Assembly enacted a remedial plan for congressional districts for the 2020 general election in S.L. 2019-249, hereinafter referred to as House Bill 1029; and

Whereas, on August 11, 2016, the United States District Court for the Middle District of North Carolina held in Covington v. North Carolina, 316 F.R.D. 117, aff'd, 137 S. Ct. 2211, that portions of Senate Bill 455 and House Bill 937 were unconstitutional racial gerrymanders; and

Whereas, on August 31, 2017, the General Assembly enacted remedial plans for legislative districts for use beginning with the 2018 general election in S.L. 2017-208, hereinafter referred to as House Bill 927, and S.L. 2017-207, hereinafter referred to as Senate Bill 691; and

Whereas, on January 21, 2018, the United States District Court for the Middle District of North Carolina held in Covington v. North Carolina, 283 F. Supp. 3d 410, aff'd in part and rev'd in part, 138 S. Ct. 2548, that certain districts realigned in House Bill 927 and Senate Bill

691 continued to be unconstitutional racial gerrymanders and instituted its own remedial districts for use beginning with the 2018 general election; and

Whereas, on November 2, 2018, a three-judge panel of the superior court division of the General Court of Justice in NAACP v. Lewis, 18 CVS 002322, held that certain districts realigned by the General Assembly in 2017 violated the North Carolina Constitution's prohibition against mid-decade redistricting; and

Whereas, on September 3, 2019, a three-judge panel of the superior court division of the General Court of Justice in Common Cause v. Lewis, 18 CVS 014001, held that additional portions of House Bill 927 and Senate Bill 691 were unconstitutional partisan gerrymanders; and

Whereas, on September 17, 2019, the General Assembly enacted remedial plans for legislative districts for use in the 2020 general election in S.L. 2019-220, hereinafter referred to as House Bill 1020, and S.L. 2019-219, hereinafter referred to as Senate Bill 692; and

Whereas, on October 28, 2019, the three-judge panel of the superior court division of the General Court of Justice approved the remedial maps for use in the 2020 general election; and

Whereas, every congressional and legislative election conducted in the State of North Carolina during the 2010 decade was conducted with the use of unconstitutional congressional and legislating districting plans that contained either racial gerrymanders, partisan gerrymanders, or both; and

Whereas, it is the intent of the General Assembly to avoid racial and partisan gerrymanders in future congressional and legislative districts; Now, therefore,

The General Assembly of North Carolina enacts:

SECTION 1. Following the return of the 2020 federal decennial census, for the purpose of revising districts and the apportionment among those districts of members of the Senate and the House of Representatives of the General Assembly and the House of Representatives of the United States Congress, the following requirements shall apply:

(1) Baseline criteria. – Baseline criteria, as defined below, shall have priority over any other redistricting criteria. For purposes of this act, baseline criteria refers to all of the following, in order of priority:

a. Equal population. – Each member of each body identified above shall represent, as nearly as may be, an equal number of inhabitants. The ideal population for a district is the population of the State, as reported by the 2020 federal decennial census, divided by the number of members in a plan for one of the bodies identified above.

b. Population deviation. – For purposes of this act, "total population deviation" refers to the difference between the population of the most populous district and the least populous district, and "population deviation from ideal" refers to the difference between the actual population of a district and the ideal population for that district. Population deviations for each body identified above shall be as follows:

1. Congress. – Population deviation from ideal shall be zero or one person, unless a higher deviation is necessary to achieve or optimize a compelling State interest associated with the baseline criteria.

2. North Carolina Senate and House of Representatives. – Total population deviation shall not exceed ten percent (10%). Population deviation from ideal shall not exceed five percent (5%), in accordance with Stephenson v. Bartlett, 355 N.C. 354, 562 S.E.2d 377 (2002).

c. Contiguity. – All districts shall be contiguous. Contiguity by water is sufficient. To the extent practicable, areas within a district should be easily accessible to one another without requiring travel through another district.

d. County groupings. – Legislative districts shall be drawn within county groups as required by Stephenson v. Bartlett, 355 N.C. 354, 562 S.E.2d 377 (2002), Stephenson v. Bartlett, 357 N.C. 301, 582 S.E.2d 247 (2003), Dickson v. Rucho, 367 N.C. 542, 766 S.E.2d 238 (2014), and Dickson v. Rucho, 368 N.C. 481, 781 S.E.2d 460 (2015). Within county groupings, county lines shall not be crossed except as authorized by the cases identified in this sub-subdivision.

e. Political boundaries. – All districts shall minimize the number of split precincts and municipalities.

f. Communities of interest. – All districts shall minimize the number of split communities of interest. For purposes of this act, "communities of interest" are geographically contiguous areas of cohesive populations of people that share common social, cultural, and economic interests that should be included within a single district for purposes of their effective, fair, and equitable representation. A community of interest does not include a community based on political affiliation or relationships with a political party, elected official, or candidate for office. Public and private institutions of higher education that offer a postsecondary degree, as defined in G.S. 116-15(a2)(1), and have a residential campus, including off-site housing near the campus, constitute communities of interest.

g. Compactness. – Reasonable efforts shall be made to ensure that all districts are compact. The following measures shall be used for assessing compactness:

1. The number of cut edges in a plan, as described in Recombination, A family of Markov chains for redistricting by Daryl DeFord, Moon Duchin, and Justin Solomon in an article published on March 27, 2020, and available at https://mggg.org/uploads/ReCom.pdf.
2. Reock, i.e., dispersion, and Polsby-Popper, i.e., perimeter, assessments.

(2) Candidate considerations. – No effort shall be made to create a district favorable or unfavorable to any candidate.

(3) Partisan advantage. – No effort shall be made to maintain or establish an electoral advantage for any party in any plan. Based on an outlier analysis conducted in accordance with subdivision (6) of this section, except as necessary to comply with State and federal law, a plan shall not advantage a political party beyond the most common seat distribution for that plan, except as follows:

a. For a congressional plan, by no more than one district.
b. For a plan for the North Carolina Senate, by no more than two districts.
c. For a plan for the North Carolina House of Representatives, by no more than three districts.

(4) Partisan election data. – Election results data may only be used as part of an ensemble analysis of an entire plan, including an outlier analysis, as provided in subdivision (6) of this section. Election results data shall not be used in order to provide any party a disproportionate number of seats in a plan, and a

composite index of election results shall not be used. Only election results data from elections for the following offices occurring in and after the year 2016 shall be considered:

a. All offices of the Council of State.
b. President of the United States.
c. United States Senate.

(5) Partisan analysis. – To add context and validity to the outlier analysis performed pursuant to subdivision (6) of this section, the third-party consultant identified in subdivision (6) of this section shall produce rank-ordered marginal histograms that show typical vote fractions of all districts in each plan from the district that favors each political party the most to the district that favors each political party the least. Additionally, all plans shall be evaluated based on elections from each general election in at least the previous 10 years for each of the offices identified in sub-subdivisions a., b., and c. of subdivision (4) of this section with different statewide vote counts. To the extent possible, the information produced pursuant to this subdivision shall comport with the methodology discussed in the article Quantifying Gerrymandering in North Carolina by Gregory Herschlag, Han Sung Kang, Justin Luo, Christy Vaughn Graves, Sachet Bangia, Robert Ravier, and Jonathan C. Mattingly, published in volume 7, issue 1, of the 2020 edition of the journal Statistics and Public Policy.

(6) Outlier analysis. – All districting plans shall be subjected to an analysis of their probable partisan effects prior to their adoption by any committee of the General Assembly or enactment by the General Assembly. This process shall be performed by a third-party consultant. The third-party consultant shall produce at least all of the following:

a. An ensemble of at least 20,000 alternative plans that meet the requirements of this section. Election data shall not be used in the construction of the ensemble.
b. An analysis of the plans using a method for which the consultant shall provide a detailed description.
c. Evidence that the number of plans drawn for the analysis is sufficient for the statistics and diagrams presented to have stabilized.
d. Evidence that choices made in generating the plans are consistent with the policy priorities specified in this section and do not affect qualitative outcomes.

(7) Summary metrics. – The following summary metrics shall be used as part of the outlier analysis described in subdivision (6) of this section:

a. Declination. – The method developed by Gregory S. Warrington to identify possible partisan gerrymanders by analyzing voter distributions.
b. Gerrymandering index. – The method developed by Jonathan Mattingly to quantify and provide relative context for packing and cracking in districting plans by measuring how individual districts deviate from an expected percentage of partisan voters.

(8) Consultant disclosure. – Notwithstanding any other provision of law, if any member, committee, officer, or employee of the General Assembly hires or consults with any person or entity not employed by the General Assembly regarding the realignment of districts for any plan, all related information is no longer confidential and is a public record. The member, committee, officer, or employee of the General Assembly shall publish the name of the person or

entity and all communications with that person or entity within 24 hours of hiring that person or entity and receiving any communication from that person or entity.

(9) Map source disclosure. – If any member, committee, officer, or employee of the General Assembly receives a plan to realign districts from any person or entity that is not a member of or employed by the General Assembly, the member, committee, officer, or employee shall publish the plan and the name of the person or entity that provided the plan within 24 hours of receipt.

(10) Privileged relationship disclosure. – Notwithstanding any other provision of law, including G.S. 120-133(b), any attorney-client privilege, confidentiality, or other privilege that may exist between any member, committee, officer, or employee of the General Assembly and any person or entity, including any attorney, regarding the realignment of districts pursuant to this act shall dissolve upon the act establishing the relevant district plan becoming law.

SECTION 2. This act is effective when it becomes law.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA

SESSION 2021

S **1**

SENATE BILL 511

Short Title:	Redistricting County Cluster Process.	(Public)
Sponsors:	Senators Clark and Woodard (Primary Sponsors).	
Referred to:	Rules and Operations of the Senate	

April 6, 2021

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT TO ESTABLISH A PROCESS FOR THE CREATION AND SELECTION OF COUNTY CLUSTER MAPS TO BE USED WHEN REVISING DISTRICTS FOR THE SENATE AND THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES FOLLOWING THE RETURN OF THE 2020 DECENNIAL CENSUS.

Whereas, the United States Bureau of the Census intends to release the 2020 federal decennial census apportionment counts to the President of the United States no later than April 30, 2021; and

Whereas, the 2021 Regular Session of the General Assembly convened for the 2021-2022 biennium on January 13, 2021; and

Whereas, G.S. 163-132.1C requires that "[t]he State of North Carolina shall participate in the 2020 Census Redistricting Data Program, conducted pursuant to P.L. 94-171, of the United States Bureau of the Census, so that the State will receive 2020 Census data by voting districts"; and

Whereas, on March 31, 2020, the Census Redistricting and Voting Rights Data Office completed Phase 2 of the 2020 Census Redistricting Data Program, entitled "The Voting District Project," which provides states the opportunity to submit their voting districts for inclusion in the 2020 census redistricting data tabulations (P.L. 94-171, Redistricting Data File); and

Whereas, the Secretary of Commerce intends to provide census results to each state's governor and the officers or public bodies with responsibility for legislative redistricting no later than September 30, 2021; and

Whereas, the filing period for the Senate and the House of Representatives of the General Assembly will begin December 6, 2021, and conclude December 17, 2021, for candidates who are seeking their party's nomination in the March 8, 2022, primary; and

Whereas, Sections 3(3) and 5(3) of Article II of the Constitution of North Carolina, "the Whole County Provisions," as interpreted by the Supreme Court of North Carolina in Stephenson v. Bartlett, 355 N.C. 354, 562 S.E.2d 377 (2002), Stephenson v. Bartlett, 357 N.C. 301, 582 S.E.2d 247 (2003), Dickson v. Rucho, 367 N.C. 542, 766 S.E.2d 238 (2014), and Dickson v. Rucho, 368 N.C. 481, 781 S.E.2d 460 (2015), require that legislative districts be drawn within county clusters; and

Whereas, in 2019, a team of mathematicians sponsored by Duke University released a report entitled, "Optimal Legislative County Clustering in North Carolina," which revealed that multiple optimal county cluster maps for the Senate and the House of Representatives of the General Assembly would likely emerge from a given census population; and

Whereas, in 2019, a team of mathematicians sponsored by Duke University made publicly available computer code that can be used to generate the total set of optimum cluster maps; and

Whereas, the General Assembly must choose one cluster map for each chamber from among multiple options for the purpose of decennially revising districts for the Senate and the House of Representatives of the General Assembly; and

Whereas, the selection of a cluster map for revising districts for the Senate and the House of Representatives of the General Assembly has the potential to influence the partisan distribution of future General Assemblies; and

Whereas, objective criteria need to be established and used for selecting one optimum cluster map for each chamber of the General Assembly from among the several options; Now, therefore,

The General Assembly of North Carolina enacts:

SECTION 1. For purposes of this act, the following definitions shall apply:

(1) Census Bureau. – The United States Bureau of the Census.

(2) Cluster. – A grouping of one or more counties that is capable of containing a whole number of legislative districts.

(3) Cluster code. – A shorthand cluster descriptor consisting of four numbers and a colon (##:##). The first two spaces indicate the number of districts that can be contained in a cluster. The last two spaces indicate the number of counties that form a cluster.

(4) Cluster count. – The number of unique clusters in a cluster map.

(5) Cluster map. – A statewide map depicting a complete set of clusters for use in revising districts for the Senate or the House of Representatives of the General Assembly.

(6) Cluster map set. – The total collection of optimum cluster maps for consideration prior to revising districts for the Senate and the House of Representatives of the General Assembly.

(7) Data from the 2020 decennial census. – Population data needed for legislative redistricting that the Census Bureau is required to provide to the State under P.L. 94-171, including the population of the State and population amounts for each county therein.

(8) Ideal cluster population. – The number determined by multiplying the ideal district population by the number of whole districts that can be contained in a cluster.

(9) Ideal district population. – The number determined by dividing the number of members in a plan into the population of the State as reported in the 2020 decennial census.

(10) Monocluster (MC). – A cluster that contains a single district of the Senate or the House of Representatives of the General Assembly and is within five percent (5%) of its ideal cluster population. In a monocluster, the geographic boundary of the cluster and the district that it supports are the same. Thus, all measurable attributes, e.g., compactness and political performance, for the cluster and the district it contains are the same.

(11) Optimum cluster map. – A cluster map that meets the requirements of Sections 3(3) and 5(3) of Article II of the Constitution of North Carolina, as interpreted by the Supreme Court of North Carolina, including the requirement that no cluster within the map may deviate from the ideal cluster population by more or less than five percent (5%).

(12) Plan. – A plan for revising districts for the Senate or the House of Representatives of the General Assembly.

(13) Polycluster (PC). – A cluster that contains two or more districts of the Senate or the House of Representatives of the General Assembly and is within five percent (5%) of its ideal cluster population. In a polycluster, the geographic boundary of the cluster and the boundaries of the districts contained therein are not the same. All measurable attributes of a polycluster, e.g., compactness and political performance, may differ from those of the districts contained therein.

(14) Super cluster. – A collection of clusters formed from a subset of counties in which the counties can be combined in alternate ways to form one or more complete sets of county clusters. A super cluster may consist of monoclusters, polyclusters, or both.

SECTION 2. For the purpose of establishing cluster maps to serve as the basis for the apportionment of seats in the Senate and the House of Representatives of the General Assembly following the return of the 2020 decennial census, in order to nominate and elect members of the two chambers, the following process shall be used:

(1) Within 14 days of the date on which the Census Bureau provides data from the 2020 decennial census to the State, the Legislative Services Officer shall provide that data to the State Board of Elections. From that data, the State Board shall develop a cluster map set. The State Board may, in its discretion, delegate all or a portion of the responsibility of developing a cluster map set to the Department of Mathematics at Duke University or the School of Government at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

(2) Within 28 days of the date on which the Census Bureau provides data from the 2020 decennial census to the State, the Executive Director of the State Board of Elections (Executive Director) shall provide the cluster map set, obtained pursuant to subdivision (1) of this section, to the President Pro Tempore of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Principal Clerk of the Senate, and the Principal Clerk of the House of Representatives.

(3) Within 29 days of the date on which the Census Bureau provides data from the 2020 decennial census to the State, the Principal Clerk of the Senate and the Principal Clerk of the House of Representatives shall make available the cluster map set to the members of the Senate and the House of Representatives, including the chairs of any standing or select redistricting committee.

(4) Within 30 days of the date on which the Census Bureau provides data from the 2020 decennial census to the State, the chair or chairs of any committee tasked with reapportioning districts for the Senate or the House of Representatives shall post the cluster map set on the website for the General Assembly for comment and review by the public. Comments shall be received for a period of at least five days, and the committee or committees shall take no action during that time.

(5) Within 37 days of the date on which the Census Bureau provides data from the 2020 decennial census to the State, all committees tasked with reapportioning districts for the Senate and the House of Representatives of the General Assembly shall meet jointly for the purpose of receiving in-person public comments regarding the selection of a cluster map from the cluster map set provided by the State Board of Elections.

(6) When selecting a cluster map, no committee tasked with reapportioning districts for the Senate and the House of Representatives of the General Assembly shall consider the following factors:

a. Incumbency protection. – The committee or committees shall not make any effort to avoid pairing an incumbent member of the Senate or the House of Representatives with another incumbent when selecting a cluster map.

b. Partisan advantage. – The committee or committees shall not make any effort to favor one political party over another when selecting a cluster map.

(7) The Executive Director shall ensure that each cluster map in the cluster map set provided to the General Assembly pursuant to subdivision (2) of this section includes the following:

a. A notes section on each cluster map that identifies the total number of clusters, monoclusters, and polyclusters. Cluster maps shall be provided in Portable Document Format.

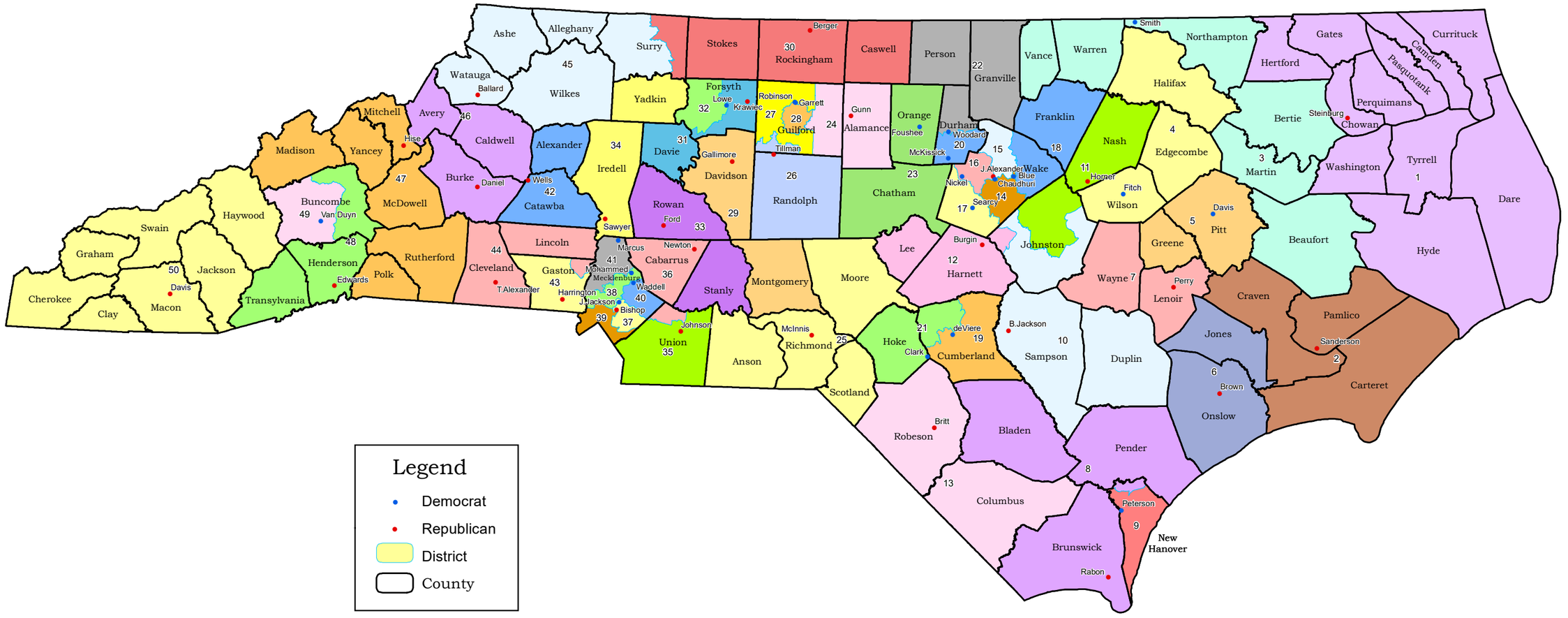
b. Shapefiles and block assignment files for each cluster map.

c. A table for each cluster map that contains the following data in separate columns:

1. An identifying number for the cluster map.
2. An identifier for each cluster.
3. A list of all counties in each cluster.
4. The cluster code for each cluster.
5. The population of each cluster.
6. The percentage by which the cluster varies from its ideal cluster population.

SECTION 3. This act is effective when it becomes law.

2019 Senate Consensus Nonpartisan Map



Senate Consensus Nonpartisan Map v3

Printed by the NC General Assembly, September 13, 2019

Joint Meeting of Committees

August 12, 2021

House Committee on Redistricting

Senate Committee on Redistricting and Elections

Criteria Adopted by the Committees

- **Equal Population.** The Committees will use the 2020 federal decennial census data as the sole basis of population for the establishment of districts in the 2021 Congressional, House, and Senate plans. The number of persons in each legislative district shall be within plus or minus 5% of the ideal district population, as determined under the most recent federal decennial census. The number of persons in each congressional district shall be as nearly as equal as practicable, as determined under the most recent federal decennial census.

- **Contiguity.** No point contiguity shall be permitted in any 2021 Congressional, House, and Senate plan. Congressional, House, and Senate districts shall be compromised of contiguous territory. Contiguity by water is sufficient.

- **Counties, Groupings, and Traversals.** The Committees shall draw legislative districts within county groupings as required by *Stephenson v. Bartlett*, 355 N.C. 354, 562 S.E.2d 377 (2002) (*Stephenson I*), *Stephenson v. Bartlett*, 357 N.C. 301, 582 S.E.2d 247 (2003) (*Stephenson II*), *Dickson v. Rucho*, 367 N.C. 542, 766 S.E.2d 238 (2014) (*Dickson I*) and *Dickson v. Rucho*, 368 N.C. 481, 781 S.E. 2d 460 (2015) (*Dickson II*). Within county groupings, county lines shall not be traversed except as authorized by *Stephenson I, Stephenson II, Dickson I,* and *Dickson II*.

  Division of counties in the 2021 Congressional plan shall only be made for reasons of equalizing population and consideration of double bunking. If a county is of sufficient population size to contain an entire congressional district within the county's boundaries, the Committees shall construct a district entirely within that county.

- **Racial Data.** Data identifying the race of individuals or voters *shall not* be used in the construction or consideration of districts in the 2021 Congressional, House, and Senate plans. The Committees will draw districts that comply with the Voting Rights Act.

- **VTDs.** Voting districts ("VTDs") should be split only when necessary.

- **Compactness.** The Committees shall make reasonable efforts to draw legislative districts in the 2021 Congressional, House and Senate plans that are compact. In doing so, the Committee may use as a guide the minimum Reock ("dispersion") and Polsby-Popper ("permiter") scores identified by Richard H. Pildes and Richard G. Neimi in *Expressive Harms, "Bizarre Districts," and Voting Rights: Evaluating Election-District Appearances After Shaw v. Reno*, 92 Mich. L. Rev. 483 (1993).

- **Municipal Boundaries.** The Committees may consider municipal boundaries when drawing districts in the 2021 Congressional, House, and Senate plans.

- **Election Data.** Partisan considerations and election results data *shall not* be used in the drawing of districts in the 2021 Congressional, House, and Senate plans.

- **Member Residence.** Member residence may be considered in the formation of legislative and congressional districts.

- **Community Consideration.** So long as a plan complies with the foregoing criteria, local knowledge of the character of communities and connections between communities may be considered in the formation of legislative and congressional districts.

Senate Committee on Redistricting and Elections
Wednesday, August 18, 2021 at 9:00 AM
643 Legislative Office Building

AGENDA

Welcome and Opening Remarks

Introduction of Sergeant-at-Arms

Presentations

Joint meeting of the Senate Redistricting and Elections and House Redistricting Committees for discussion of the schedule for public hearings.

Other Business

Adjournment

North Carolina: 2010

Population and Housing Unit Counts

2010 Census of Population and Housing

Issued August 2012
CPH-2-35

U.S. Department of Commerce
Economics and Statistics Administration
U.S. CENSUS BUREAU
census.gov

United States Census 2010

North Carolina: 2010

Population and Housing Unit Counts

Issued August 2012

CPH-2-35

U.S. Department of Commerce
Rebecca M. Blank,
Acting Secretary

Rebecca M. Blank,
Deputy Secretary

Economics and Statistics Administration
Vacant,
Under Secretary
for Economic Affairs

U.S. CENSUS BUREAU
Thomas L. Mesenbourg,
Acting Director

SUGGESTED CITATION

U.S. Census Bureau,
2010 Census of
Population and Housing,
Population and
Housing Unit Counts,
CPH-2-35, North Carolina
U.S. Government Printing Office,
Washington, DC,
2012

ECONOMICS
AND STATISTICS
ADMINISTRATION

Economics and Statistics Administration

Vacant,
Under Secretary for
Economic Affairs

U.S. CENSUS BUREAU

Thomas L. Mesenbourg,
Acting Director

Nancy A. Potok,
Deputy Director and
Chief Operating Officer

Vacant,
Associate Director
for Demographic Programs

Enrique J. Lamas,
Chief, Population Division

CONTENTS

*Appendix may be found in the separate volume, CPH-2-A, *Population and Housing Unit Counts, Selected Appendixes,* in print and on the Internet at <www.census.gov /prod/cen2010/cph-2-a.pdf>.

LIST OF STATISTICAL TABLES

How to Use This Census Report

CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION

Data from the 2010 Census for the United States and Puerto Rico are presented in two printed report series and a single report for American Indians and Alaska Natives by tribe:

1. CPH-1, *Summary Population and Housing Characteristics*

2. CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*

3. CPH-3, *Characteristics of American Indians and Alaska Natives by Tribe*

The data from the 2010 Census were derived from a limited number of basic questions asked of the entire population and about every housing unit. Appendix D (see *Selected Appendixes* report at <www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/cph-2-a.pdf>) presents a facsimile of the questionnaire pages used to collect the data included in this report. Note that the "long form" data included in previous censuses are not included in the 2010 Census.

The CPH-1, *Summary Population and Housing Characteristics,* report series provides data based on age, Hispanic or Latino origin, household relationship, race, sex, tenure (owner- or renter-occupied), and vacancy characteristics. Land area measurements and population density also are provided. This series is similar to the Census 2000 PHC-1 series.

The CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts,* report series provides 2010 Census and historical comparisons of the population and housing unit counts. It also provides area measurements and density. The user notes section documents geographic changes over the past decade. This series is similar to the Census 2000 PHC-3 series.

In each series, there is one report for each state, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico, plus a United States summary report. Many tables in the United States summary reports include data for Puerto Rico.

The CPH-3, *Characteristics of American Indians and Alaska Natives by Tribe,* report provides population and housing information for selected American Indian and Alaska Native tribes. This report is similar to the Census 2000 PHC-5 report. This is a single report covering the entire United States.

HOW TO FIND GEOGRAPHIC AREAS AND SUBJECT MATTER DATA

This report includes a table finding guide to assist the user in locating those statistical tables that contain the desired data. The table finding guide lists alphabetically, by geographic area, the subjects shown in this report. To determine which tables in this report show data for a particular topic, find the subject in the left-hand column of the table finding guide and then look across the columns using the headings at the top for the desired type of geographic area. Figure I-1 is an example of a table finding guide.

The table finding guide does not include cross-classification of subject-matter items. Additional information to locate data within specific reports is provided in the headnote at the top of the table finding guide and in the footnotes at the bottom of the guide.

Figure I-1.

Table Finding Guide

SUBJECTS BY TYPE OF GEOGRAPHIC AREA AND TABLE NUMBER

The types of geographic areas covered in this report are shown on the side, and subjects are shown at the top. See CPH-2-A, *Population and Housing Unit Counts, Selected Appendixes* (<www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/cph-2-a.pdf>), for a description of area classifications (Appendix A) and for definitions and explanations of subject characteristics (Appendix B).

Geographic area	Population			Housing units			Area measurement		Average per square mile of land (density)		
	2010 Census	Previous censuses	Change from previous census	2010 Census	Previous censuses	Change from previous census	Total area	Land area	Population	Housing units	Number of places
THE STATE[1]											
Total	1,2,3,4,5,7,8,9,12	1,4,8,9	1,5,9	1,2,4,5,8,9,12	1,4,8,9	1,5,9	8,9	2,5,8,9	5,8,9	5,8,9	1,3
Urban and rural	1,2,3,7,12	1	1	1,2,12	1	1	–	2	–	–	3
Current urban definition	1,2,7,12	1	1	1,2,12	1	1	–	2	–	–	–
1950–90 urban definition	1	1	1	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
Urban and rural by size of place	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
In urbanized area and in urban cluster	2,7,12	–	–	2,12	–	–	–	2	–	–	–
Size of urban area	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	–
In place and not in place	3,7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
COUNTY[2]											
Total	4,5,6,8	4,6,8	5,6	4,8	4,8	5	8	5,8	5,8	5,8	–
Urban and rural	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
By percent change rank	6	6	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
COUNTY SUBDIVISION[3]											
By county	8	8	–	8	8	–	8	8	8	8	–
Alphabetically	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	–
By 2010 rank	10a	10a	–	10a	10a	–	–	–	–	–	–
By percent change rank	11a	11a	11a	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
PLACE											
By county and county subdivision	8	8	–	8	8	–	8	8	8	8	–
Alphabetically	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	–
By 2010 rank	10	10	–	10	10	–	–	–	–	–	–
By percent change rank	11	11	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
URBAN AREA											
Urbanized area and urban cluster	12	–	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

[1] State, District of Columbia, or Puerto Rico.
[2] Parish in Louisiana; city and borough, municipality, borough, or census area in Alaska; and municipio in Puerto Rico; in Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia, one or more cities are independent of counties and are treated as statistical equivalents of counties; the entire District of Columbia, which has no counties, is treated as a county equivalent.
[3] County subdivisions within the state are shown alphabetically with places for the following 12 states: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin.

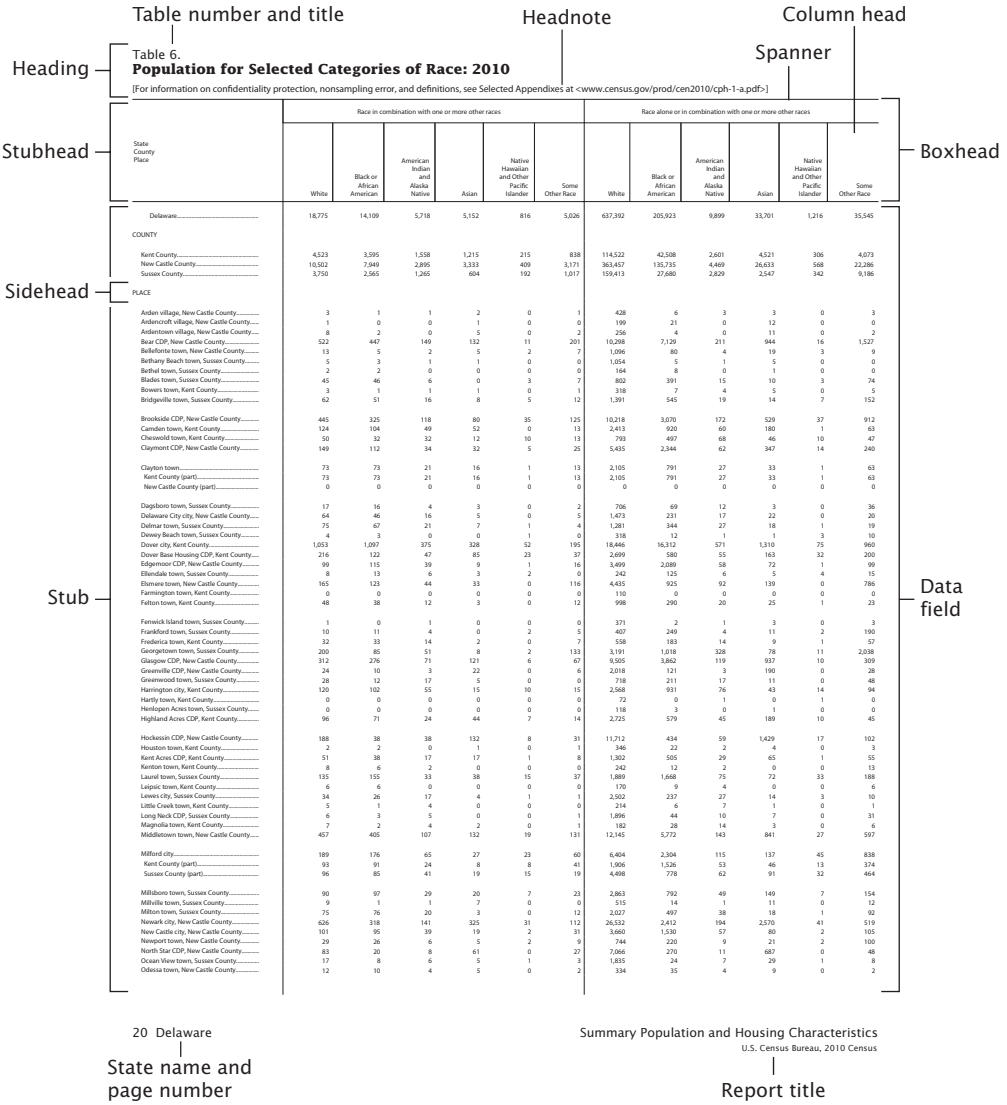
HOW TO USE THE STATISTICAL TABLES

Parts of a Statistical Table

The census data included in printed reports are arranged in tables. Each table includes four major parts: (1) heading, (2) boxhead, (3) stub, and (4) data field. A typical census report table is illustrated in Figure I-2.

The heading consists of the table number, title, and headnote. The table number indicates the position of the table within the report, while the title is a brief statement indicating the subjects and time reference of the data presented in the table. The headnote is enclosed in brackets and is located under the title. It contains statements that qualify, explain, or provide information pertaining to the entire table.

Figure I-2.
PARTS OF A STATISTICAL TABLE



The boxhead is under the heading. This portion of the table, which contains the individual column heads or captions, describes the data in each vertical column. In the boxhead of many tables, a spanner appears across and above two or more column heads or across two or more lower spanners. The purpose of a spanner is to classify or qualify items below it or separate the table into identifiable blocks in terms of major aspects of the data.

The stub is located at the left edge of the table. It includes a listing of line or row captions or descriptions. At the top of the stub is the stubhead. The stubhead is considered to be an extension of the table title and usually shows generic geographic area designations and restrictions.

In the stub, several features are used to help the user better understand the contents of the table. Usually, a block of data lines is preceded by a sidehead. The sidehead, similar to a spanner, describes and classifies the stub entries following it. The use of indentation in a stub indicates the relationship of one data line to another. Indented data lines represent subcategories that, in most instances, sum to a total. Occasionally in tables, it is desirable to show one or more single-line subcategories that do not sum to the total.

The data field is that part of the statistical table that contains the data. It extends from the bottom of the boxhead to the bottom of the table and from the right of the stub to the right edge of the page.

Both geographic and subject-matter terms appear in tables. It is important to read the definitions of the terms used in the tables because census terms often are defined in special ways that reflect the manner in which the questions were asked and the data were tabulated. Definitions of geographic terms are provided in Appendix A of CPH-2-A, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, *Selected Appendixes* (<www.census.gov /prod/cen2010/cph-2-a.pdf>). Census tables often include derived measures such as medians, means, percentages, and ratios. These and other subject-matter terms are defined in Appendix B of the same report.

Symbols and Geographic Abbreviations

The following symbols are used in the tables and explanations of subjects covered in 2010 Census reports:

- A dash "–" represents zero or a derived measure that rounds to less than 0.1.
- (X) means not applicable. In the 1990 and earlier decennial census reports, three dots ". . . " meant not applicable.
- (NA) means not available.
- The superscript prefix "r" indicates that a Census 2000 count has been revised since the publication of the Census 2000 reports as a result of certified Count Question Resolution (CQR) changes (see also <www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/notes/errata.pdf>). This symbol appears only in the 2010 Census CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, report series.
- A minus sign "–" preceding a figure denotes decrease. The minus sign appears only in the 2010 Census CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, report series.

The following are examples of geographic abbreviations and terms that may be used in the tables in this report:

- A "(part)" next to the name of a geographic area in a hierarchical presentation indicates that the geographic entity is located only partially in the superior geographic entity. For example, a "(part)" next to a place name in a county subdivision-place hierarchy indicates that the place is located in more than one county subdivision. (Places also may be "split" by county, congressional district, urban/rural, metropolitan area, voting district, and other geographic boundaries, depending on the presentation.) Other geographic entities also can be "split" by a higher-level entity. The exception is a tabulation block, which is unique within all geographic entities in census products.
- ANVSA is Alaska Native village statistical area.
- ANRC is Alaska Native Regional Corporation.
- CCD is census county division.
- CDP is census designated place.
- CSA is combined statistical area.
- NECTA is New England city and town area.
- Metro Area is metropolitan statistical area.

- Micro Area is micropolitan statistical area.
- OTSA is Oklahoma tribal statistical area.
- SDTSA is state designated tribal statistical area.
- TDSA is tribal designated statistical area.
- UT is unorganized territory.

GRAPHICS

Charts, statistical maps, and other graphic summaries are included in some 2010 Census reports.

USER NOTES

User notes include general explanatory information, historical notes, and geographic notes. They also provide information about unique characteristics of the report and sometimes changes or corrections made too late to be reflected in the text or tables themselves. However, sometimes this information becomes available too late to be reflected even in the user notes. Therefore, updates are available in the *Notes and Errata* document at <www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/notes/errata.pdf>.

APPENDIXES

Appendixes A through D, and F through H, described below, are in the separate printed volume, CPH-2-A, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, *Selected Appendixes,* or on the Internet at <www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/cph-2-a.pdf>. Appendix E is included in this report.

Appendix A, Geographic Terms and Concepts. Provides definitions of the types of geographic areas and related information used in census products.

Appendix B, Definitions of Subject Characteristics. Contains definitions for the subject-matter terms used in census products, including explanations of derived measures, limitations of the data, and comparability with previous censuses. The subjects are listed alphabetically. Population characteristics are defined first, followed by the definitions of the housing subjects.

Appendix C, Data Collection and Processing Procedures. Explains the 2010 Census mission and scope and provides thumbnail descriptions of 2010 Census operations.

Appendix D, Questionnaire. Presents a facsimile of the 2010 Census questionnaire used to collect the data in this report.

Appendix E, Maps. Contains maps depicting the geographic areas shown in this report.

Appendix F, Operational Overview and Accuracy of the Data. Provides information on 2010 Census operations, including group quarters enumeration, confidentiality of the data, imputation of housing unit status and population counts, sources of errors in the data, and data editing.

Appendix G, Residence Rule and Residence Situations for the 2010 Census of the United States. Contains a description of the residence rule and residence situations used by Census Bureau staff to guide decisions on where people should be counted in the 2010 Census. This document is the basis for residence-related sections of questionnaires, collection instruments, field materials, and training materials.

Appendix H, Acknowledgments. Lists many of the U.S. Census Bureau staff who participated in report preparation.

Table Finding Guide

SUBJECTS BY TYPE OF GEOGRAPHIC AREA AND TABLE NUMBER

The types of geographic areas covered in this report are shown on the side, and subjects are shown at the top. See CPH-2-A, *Population and Housing Unit Counts, Selected Appendixes* (<www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/cph-2-a.pdf>), for a description of area classifications (Appendix A) and for definitions and explanations of subject characteristics (Appendix B).

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	2010 Census	Previous censuses	Change from previous census	2010 Census	Previous censuses	Change from previous census	Total area	Land area	Population	Housing units	Number of places
THE STATE[1]											
Total	1,2,3,4,5,7,8,9,12	1,4,8,9	1,5,9	1,2,4,5,8,9,12	1,4,8,9	1,5,9	8,9	2,5,8,9	5,8,9	5,8,9	1,3
Urban and rural	1,2,3,7,12	1	1	1,2,12	1	1	–	2	–	–	3
Current urban definition	1,2,7,12	1	1	1,2,12	1	1	–	2	–	–	–
1950–90 urban definition	1	1	1	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
Urban and rural by size of place	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
In urbanized area and in urban cluster	2,7,12	–	–	2,12	–	–	–	2	–	–	–
Size of urban area	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	–
In place and not in place	3,7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
COUNTY[2]											
Total	4,5,6,8	4,6,8	5,6	4,8	4,8	5	8	5,8	5,8	5,8	–
Urban and rural	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
By percent change rank	6	6	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
COUNTY SUBDIVISION[3]											
By county	8	8	–	8	8	–	8	8	8	8	–
Alphabetically	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	–
By 2010 rank	10a	10a	–	10a	10a	–	–	–	–	–	–
By percent change rank	11a	11a	11a	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
PLACE											
By county and county subdivision	8	8	–	8	8	–	8	8	8	8	–
Alphabetically	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	–
By 2010 rank	10	10	–	10	10	–	–	–	–	–	–
By percent change rank	11	11	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
URBAN AREA											
Urbanized area and urban cluster	12	–	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

[1] State, District of Columbia, or Puerto Rico.

[2] Parish in Louisiana; city and borough, municipality, borough, or census area in Alaska; and municipio in Puerto Rico; in Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia, one or more cities are independent of counties and are treated as statistical equivalents of counties; the entire District of Columbia, which has no counties, is treated as a county equivalent.

[3] County subdivisions within the state are shown alphabetically with places for the following 12 states: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin.

User Notes

Additional information concerning this 2010 Census product may become available after this report is published. This information, called *Notes and Errata*, is available in portable document format (PDF) on the U.S. Census Bureau's Internet site at <www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/notes/errata.pdf>.

GENERAL NOTES

User Note 1

The user should be aware that there are limitations to many of these data. Please refer to the text provided with this report for further explanation of the limitations of the data. The population and other data shown for the 2010 Census in this report are as of April 1, 2010; the boundaries used for all geographic entities are as of January 1, 2010. All boundaries are intended for Census Bureau statistical data collection and presentation only; their depiction and designation for statistical purposes do not constitute a determination of jurisdictional authority or entitlement. Corrections to the 2010 Census data as a result of certified Count Question Resolution (CQR) changes are available from the Census Bureau's Internet site at <www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/notes/errata.pdf>.

User Note 2

Data comparability for county subdivisions is shown only when the county subdivision contains substantially the same territory as reported for Census 2000 (generally defined as at least 60 percent of the previous territory). There is no comparability provided for county subdivisions that have been extensively revised. Revised entities are noted by and within county. Changes to a geographic entity can be the result of legal change actions, statistical redefinition, correction of previous boundary or drafting errors, or new erroneous information.

Incorporated place and census designated place (CDP) comparability is provided for all places that retained their name or general area without regard to the amount of territorial change between censuses. Place comparability is not shown if the entity is new for the 2010 Census or is the result of a merger that created an entirely new entity, or if a 2010 Census geographic area shares no area with a Census 2000 area of the same name. American Indian area (including tribal subdivisions), Alaska Native area, and Hawaiian home land comparability follows the same rules as for place comparability.

User Note 3

When applicable, tables show the revised Census 2000 population and/or housing unit counts that resulted from the Count Question Resolution (CQR) program. These revised counts are accompanied by a prefix "r" symbol in the data tables.

Derived values (e.g., percent distribution, density, or change) that are calculated from Census 2000 population or housing unit counts only account for the aforementioned CQR revisions in certain cases.

- Calculations include the corrected Census 2000 counts when a table:
  - Shows population or housing unit change (or percent change) from 2000 to 2010.
  - Shows population or housing unit change (or percent change) from 1990 to 2000, and also shows the 2000 population or housing unit count that it is derived from.
  - Shows population or housing unit density or percent distribution in 2000, and also shows the 2000 population or housing unit count that it is derived from.

- Calculations do not include the corrected Census 2000 counts when a table:
  - Shows population or housing unit change (or percent change) from 1990 to 2000, but does not show the 2000 population or housing unit count that it is derived from.
  - Shows population or housing unit density or percent distribution in 2000, but does not show the 2000 population or housing unit count that it is derived from.
- When a table shows component parts of a revised 2000 population or housing unit count (e.g., classified by urban/rural or by size of place), the component parts may not sum to the total population or housing unit count, because the component parts were not revised during the 2000 CQR program. Therefore, any derived values (e.g., percent distribution or number of places by population size) for the component parts cannot account for the revised Census 2000 counts either.

CORRECTION NOTES

Candor town, Montgomery County

Candor town annexed into Moore County before January 1, 2010, but the information was reported to the Census Bureau too late to be included in the 2010 Census.

HISTORICAL NOTES

The area of North Carolina was part of the original territory of the United States. Both North Carolina and South Carolina were included in the charter that established Carolina in 1663. The two areas separated in 1712—a separation that was finalized when the Carolina Colony was dissolved in 1729—with generally the same shared boundary as the present states. However, they did not settle on a final boundary until 1813. North Carolina ratified the U.S. Constitution on November 21, 1789; it was the 12th of the original 13 states to join the Union. North Carolina ceded its territory westward to the Mississippi River, comprising present-day Tennessee, to the United States in 1790, to assume generally the same boundary as the present state.

Census data for North Carolina are available beginning with the 1790 census. For an explanation of the revision to the 1810 population of North Carolina, see Richard L. Forstall, *Population of States and Counties of the United States: 1790–1990,* Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1996, page 118.

GEOGRAPHIC NOTES

North Carolina is divided into 100 counties. The 1,041 county subdivisions in the state include 1,035 townships, which are administrative units used for election purposes and real property recordation. In Buncombe County, one city (Asheville) is independent of any MCD and serves as a county subdivision. Three counties have territory not assigned to any township creating four separate areas; these areas are reported as unorganized territories (UTs). Cleveland County dissolved all townships and the entire county is now treated as a single county subdivision. Three cities (Charlotte in Mecklenburg County, Wilmington in New Hanover County, and Winston-Salem in Forsyth County) and one town (Pineville in Mecklenburg County) are geographically coextensive with a single township. In addition, Greensboro city in Guilford County is coextensive with two townships, Gilmer and Morehead.

There are 533 incorporated places and 186 CDPs in North Carolina. Incorporated places in the state are legally described as cities, towns, and villages. Except for Asheville city in Buncombe County, which is independent of any township, the Census Bureau treats all incorporated places and CDPs as dependent within townships and UTs.

GEOGRAPHIC CHANGE NOTES

The Geographic Change Notes listed below document high-level geographic entities—American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and Hawaiian home lands; counties and their equivalents; county subdivisions; and places—that are different from the information reported in Census 2000. The notes identify

geographic entities whose name, legal description, and/or boundary have changed, entities that no longer exist, newly established entities (both legal and statistical), and changes in geographic relationships, such as places that exist in one county and have expanded into or withdrawn from another county (the notes do not identify the other county(ies) in which the entity exists; this can be determined from Table 9 of this publication), places that have been removed from comparable 2000 county subdivisions, and places that have become independent of or dependent within one or more county subdivisions. The changes are reported by and within county; counties without changes are not shown in the listing. Changes to American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and Hawaiian home lands appear after the list of counties; areas with no changes are not shown. A few of the reported changes in name, legal status, or legal relationship may be incorrect; if so, the correct version is shown in any Correction Notes section above. Some changes are the result of legal actions that took place prior to Census 2000 but were not reported in that census.

For the 2010 Census, the notes reflect any boundary change that affects a geographic entity, regardless of whether it is the result of legal action, redefinition of a statistical entity, correction of a previous drafting error, or new erroneous information. Between Census 2000 and the 2010 Census, the Census Bureau invested in improving the coordinate accuracy of its geographic database. As a result, the geographic positions of boundaries may be different between the two censuses even though little or no change actually occurred to the boundaries. In compiling the Geographic Change Notes, the Census Bureau inspected the many corrections to determine if a change actually affected significant land area or population. For example, the county-level text "all MCDs [minor civil divisions] revised" may reflect a legal redistricting of all county subdivisions in the county, a major or minor relocation of county subdivision boundaries due to more accurate mapping or more accurate boundary information, or a combination of these that, in one way or another, affect every county subdivision in a county. Boundary corrections that resulted in incorporated places gaining or losing territory are shown as annexations or detachments even if no legal action occurred between 2000 and 2010. Most places shown with a detachment resulted from such corrections. In states whose legal entities rarely undergo a legal boundary change, such as the New England states, most of the entities reported to have annexed, detached, exchanged, gained, or lost territory did so as the result of mapping changes, not legal actions. The extent and location of the boundary changes affecting any particular entity can be determined by comparing the TIGER/Line® Shapefiles, Cartographic Boundary Files, or a comparable set of maps for the 2000 and 2010 censuses.

Counties, County Subdivisions, and Places

Alamance County—*MCD Changes:* County partially redistricted affecting comparability; Township 7, Albright gained area from Township 2, Coble; Township 11, Pleasant Grove gained area from Township 13, Haw River; Township 12, Burlington gained area from Township 6, Graham; *Name Changes:* Elon town name changed from Elon College; *Incorporations:* Ossipee town in 2002 (formed from part of deleted Altamahaw-Ossipee CDP and additional area); *Annexations:* Burlington, Graham, and Mebane cities; Elon, Gibsonville, Green Level, Haw River, Ossipee, and Swepsonville towns; Alamance village; *Detachments:* Mebane city; Gibsonville, Green Level, and Haw River towns; *New CDPs:* Altamahaw (formed from part of deleted Altamahaw-Ossipee CDP and additional area); *Deleted CDPs:* Altamahaw-Ossipee (part incorporated into Ossipee town and part taken to form part of Altamahaw CDP); *CDP Changes:* Glen Raven CDP part annexed to Burlington city and lost additional area; Saxapahaw CDP gained and lost area; Woodlawn CDP lost area.

Alexander County—*County Changes:* Gwaltneys township, Alexander County, gained area from New Hope township, Iredell County; *Annexations:* Taylorsville town; *Detachments:* Taylorsville town; *New CDPs:* Hiddenite.

Alleghany County—*County Changes:* Glade Creek township, Alleghany County, gained area from Franklin township, Surry County; *MCD Changes:* County partially redistricted affecting comparability; Cherry Lane township lost area to Gap Civil, Glade Creek, and Whitehead townships; Gap Civil township gained area from Cherry Lane and Prathers Creek townships and lost area to Whitehead township; Glade Creek

township gained area from Cherry Lane township; Prathers Creek township lost area to Gap Civil township; Whitehead township gained area from Cherry Lane and Gap Civil townships; *Annexations:* Sparta town.

Anson County—*MCD Changes:* County redistricted affecting comparability; Ansonville township gained area from Lanesboro township and lost area to Wadesboro township; Burnsville township gained area from Lanesboro township; Gulledge township lost area to Morven, Wadesboro, and White Store townships; Lanesboro township gained area from Wadesboro and White Store townships and lost area to Ansonville and Burnsville townships; Lilesville township lost area to Morven and Wadesboro townships; Morven township gained area from Gulledge and Lilesville townships; Wadesboro township gained area from Ansonville, Gulledge, and Lilesville townships and lost area to Lanesboro township; White Store township gained area from Gulledge township and lost area to Lanesboro township; *Annexations:* Peachland, Polkton, and Wadesboro towns; *Detachments:* Polkton town.

Ashe County—*MCD Changes:* County redistricted affecting comparability; Chestnut Hill township gained area from Jefferson and Peak Creek townships, exchanged area with Walnut Hill township, and lost area to Grassy Creek township; Clifton township gained area from Horse Creek and Walnut Hill townships, exchanged area with Creston, Laurel, and Piney Creek townships, and lost area to West Jefferson township; Creston township gained area from Elk township, exchanged area with Clifton, North Fork, and West Jefferson townships, and lost area to Laurel and Old Fields townships; Elk township gained area from Pine Swamp township, exchanged area with Old Fields township, and lost area to Creston township; Grassy Creek township gained area from Chestnut Hill township, exchanged area with Helton township, and lost area to Walnut Hill township; Helton township exchanged area with Grassy Creek and Piney Creek townships and lost area to Hurricane and Walnut Hill townships; Horse Creek township gained area from Hurricane, Laurel, and Pond Mountain townships, exchanged area with Piney Creek township, and lost area to Clifton township; Hurricane township gained area from Helton township, exchanged area with Pond Mountain township, and lost area to Horse Creek and Piney Creek townships; Jefferson township gained area from Obids and Walnut Hill townships, exchanged area with Peak Creek and West Jefferson townships, and lost area to Chestnut Hill township; Laurel township gained area from Creston township, exchanged area with Clifton, North Fork, and Pond Mountain townships, and lost area to Horse Creek township; North Fork township exchanged area with Creston and Laurel townships; Obids township gained area from Peak Creek township, exchanged area with Pine Swamp township, and lost area to Jefferson and West Jefferson townships; Old Fields township gained area from Creston township and exchanged area with Elk, Pine Swamp, and West Jefferson townships; Peak Creek township exchanged area with Jefferson township and lost area to Chestnut Hill and Obids townships; Pine Swamp township exchanged area with Obids, Old Fields, and West Jefferson townships and lost area to Elk township; Piney Creek township gained area from Hurricane township and exchanged area with Clifton, Helton, Horse Creek, and Walnut Hill townships; Pond Mountain township exchanged area with Hurricane and Laurel townships and lost area to Horse Creek township; Walnut Hill township gained area from Grassy Creek and Helton townships, exchanged area with Chestnut Hill and Piney Creek townships, and lost area to Clifton, Jefferson, and West Jefferson townships; West Jefferson township gained area from Clifton, Obids, and Walnut Hill townships and exchanged area with Creston, Jefferson, Old Fields, and Pine Swamp townships; *Annexations:* Jefferson and West Jefferson towns; *Detachments:* West Jefferson town; *Deleted Relationships:* Lansing town removed from Clifton and Horse Creek townships due to MCD redistricting.

Avery County—*MCD Changes:* County partially redistricted affecting comparability; Altamont township exchanged area with Pineola township; Banner Elk township gained area from Linville township and lost area to Beech Mountain township; Beech Mountain township gained area from Banner Elk township and lost area to Elk Park township; Cranberry township gained area from Elk Park township; Elk Park township gained area from Beech Mountain township and lost area to Cranberry township; Frank township gained area from Minneapolis township; Linville township lost area to Banner Elk township; Minneapolis township lost area to Frank township; Pineola township exchanged area with Altamont township; *Annexations:* Banner Elk, Beech Mountain, and Newland towns.

Beaufort County—*Annexations:* Washington city; Aurora, Belhaven, and Chocowinity towns; *New CDPs:* Bayview and Pinetown; *CDP Changes:* River Road CDP gained area; *Deleted Relationships:* River Road CDP removed from Chocowinity township.

Bertie County—*Name Changes:* Mitchell township name corrected from Mitchells; Snakebite township name corrected from Snake Bite; *MCD Changes:* County redistricted affecting comparability for all townships except Roxobel township; Colerain township gained area from Whites township and lost area to Mitchell township; Indian Woods township lost area to Snakebite and Woodville townships; Merry Hill township lost area to Windsor township; Mitchell township gained area from Colerain and Windsor townships and exchanged area with Snakebite township; Snakebite township gained area from Indian Woods township, exchanged area with Mitchell and Woodville townships, and lost area to Windsor township; Whites township gained area from Windsor township and lost area to Colerain township; Windsor township gained area from Merry Hill and Snakebite townships and lost area to Mitchell and Whites townships; Woodville township gained area from Indian Woods township and exchanged area with Snakebite township; *Annexations:* Aulander and Windsor towns; *Detachments:* Askewville and Aulander towns.

Bladen County—*MCD Changes:* Bladenboro township gained area from Elizabethtown township; Brown Marsh township lost area to Elizabethtown township; Colly township gained area from Frenches Creek and Lake Creek townships; Elizabethtown township gained area from Brown Marsh township and lost area to Bladenboro township; Frenches Creek township lost area to Colly and Lake Creek townships; Lake Creek township gained area from Frenches Creek township and lost area to Colly township; *Annexations:* Bladenboro, Clarkton, Elizabethtown, and White Lake towns; *Detachments:* East Arcadia, Elizabethtown, Tar Heel, and White Lake towns; *CDP Changes:* White Oak CDP gained area.

Brunswick County—*MCD Changes:* County redistricted affecting comparability for all townships except Smithville township; Lockwoods Folly township exchanged area with Town Creek township and lost area to Waccamaw township; Northwest township exchanged area with Town Creek township; Shallotte township lost area to Waccamaw township; Town Creek township exchanged area with Lockwoods Folly and Northwest townships; Waccamaw township gained area from Lockwoods Folly and Shallotte townships; *Annexations:* Boiling Spring Lakes, Northwest, and Southport cities; Belville, Calabash, Carolina Shores, Caswell Beach, Holden Beach, Leland, Navassa, Oak Island, Ocean Isle Beach, St. James, Sandy Creek, Shallotte, Sunset Beach, and Varnamtown towns; *Detachments:* Boiling Spring Lakes and Southport cities; Belville (including part to Leland town) and Shallotte towns.

Buncombe County—*Became Dependent:* Biltmore Forest town within Asheville and Limestone townships; Black Mountain town within Black Mountain township; Montreat town within Black Mountain township; Weaverville town within Reems Creek township; Woodfin town within Asheville, French Broad, and Reems Creek townships; *MCD Changes:* County partially redistricted affecting comparability for all townships except Upper Hominy; Asheville township gained area when Biltmore Forest and Woodfin towns became dependent, gained area from Lower Hominy township, exchanged area with Reems Creek township, and lost area to Limestone and Swannanoa townships; Avery Creek township lost area to Lower Hominy township; Black Mountain township gained area when Black Mountain and Montreat towns became dependent and gained area from Swannanoa township; Broad River township lost area to Fairview township; Fairview township gained area from Broad River township; Flat Creek township exchanged area with Reems Creek township; French Broad township gained area when Woodfin town became dependent; Ivy township gained area from Swannanoa township; Leicester township gained area from Sandy Mush township; Limestone township gained area when Biltmore Forest town became dependent and gained area from Asheville township; Lower Hominy township gained area from Avery Creek township and lost area to Asheville township; Reems Creek township gained area when Weaverville and Woodfin towns became dependent, gained area from Swannanoa township, and exchanged area with Asheville and Flat Creek townships; Sandy Mush township lost area to Leicester township; Swannanoa township gained area from Asheville township and lost area to Black Mountain, Ivy, and Reems Creek townships; *Annexations from MCDs:* Asheville city from Asheville, Avery Creek, Limestone, Lower Hominy, Reems Creek, and Swannanoa townships; *Additional Annexations:* Black Mountain, Weaverville, and Woodfin towns; *Detachments to MCDs:* Asheville city to

Asheville and Avery Creek townships; *Additional Detachments:* Black Mountain and Weaverville towns; *CDP Changes:* Royal Pines CDP part annexed to Asheville city.

Burke County—*MCD Changes:* Upper Creek township gained area from Jonas Ridge township and lost area to Quaker Meadows township; *Annexations:* Hickory and Morganton cities; Connelly Springs, Glen Alpine, Hildebran, Long View, Rhodhiss, Rutherford College, and Valdese towns; *Detachments:* Morganton city; Drexel town; *CDP Changes:* Icard CDP part annexed to Hildebran town.

Cabarrus County—*Incorporations:* Midland town in 2000; *Annexations:* Concord, Kannapolis, and Locust cities; Harrisburg, Midland, and Mount Pleasant towns; *Detachments:* Concord (including part to Kannapolis city), Kannapolis (including part to Concord city), and Locust cities; Harrisburg town.

Caldwell County—*MCD Changes:* County redistricted affecting comparability; Globe township exchanged area with Mulberry and Wilson Creek townships; Hudson township gained area from Little River township and exchanged area with Lovelady and North Catawba townships; Johns River township exchanged area with Lenoir, Mulberry townships, and Wilson Creek townships; Kings Creek township exchanged area with Little River and Lower Creek townships; Lenoir township gained area from Mulberry township and exchanged area with Johns River township; Little River township exchanged area with Kings Creek and Lower Creek townships and lost area to Hudson and Lovelady townships; Lovelady township gained area from Little River township and exchanged area with Hudson township; Lower Creek township gained area from Patterson township and exchanged area with Kings Creek and Little River townships; Mulberry township exchanged area with Globe and Johns River townships and lost area to Lenoir township; North Catawba township exchanged area with Hudson township; Patterson township lost area to Lower Creek and Yadkin Valley townships; Wilson Creek township exchanged area with Globe and Johns River townships; Yadkin Valley township gained area from Patterson township; *Annexations:* Hickory and Lenoir cities; Blowing Rock, Cajah's Mountain, Gamewell, Granite Falls, Hudson, Rhodhiss, and Sawmills towns; Cedar Rock village; *Detachments:* Lenoir city; Gamewell town.

Camden County—*Annexations:* Elizabeth City city; *Detachments:* Elizabeth City city; *New CDPs:* Camden and South Mills.

Carteret County—*Annexations:* Atlantic Beach, Beaufort, Bogue, Cape Carteret, Morehead City, Newport, Peletier, and Pine Knoll Shores towns; *Detachments:* Atlantic Beach, Cape Carteret, and Cedar Point towns; *New CDPs:* Atlantic, Broad Creek, Davis, Gloucester, and Marshallberg.

Caswell County—*Annexations:* Yanceyville town; *Detachments:* Yanceyville town.

Catawba County—*MCD Changes:* Bandy's township gained area from Hickory township; *Annexations:* Claremont, Conover, Hickory, and Newton cities; Brookford, Catawba, Long View, and Maiden towns; *Detachments:* Claremont, Conover, and Hickory cities; Maiden town; *Deleted CDPs:* Sherrills Ford (part added to Lake Norman of Catawba CDP); *CDP Changes:* Lake Norman of Catawba CDP gained area from deleted Sherrills Ford CDP; Mountain View and St. Stephens CDPs parts annexed to Hickory city.

Chatham County—*Name Changes:* Fearrington Village CDP name changed from Fearrington; *MCD Changes:* Hickory Mountain township gained area from Gulf township; *Annexations:* Cary, Pittsboro, and Siler City towns; *New CDPs:* Bennett, Gulf, and Moncure; *CDP Changes:* Fearrington Village CDP gained and lost area.

Cherokee County—*Annexations:* Andrews and Murphy towns; *Detachments:* Andrews town; *New CDPs:* Marble.

Chowan County—*Annexations:* Edenton town; *Detachments:* Edenton town.

Cleveland County—*County Changes:* Cleveland [county subdivision], Cleveland County, lost area to Crowders Mountain township, Gaston County; *MCD Changes:* Cleveland [county subdivision] formed from merger of all 2000 townships (Township 1, River; Township 2, Boiling Springs; Township 3, Rippys; Township 4, Kings Mountain; Township 5, Warlick; Township 6, Shelby; Township 7, Sandy Run; Township 8, Polkville; Township 9, Double Shoals; Township 10, Knob Creek; and Township 11, Casar); *Annexations:*

Kings Mountain and Shelby cities; Boiling Springs, Earl, and Lattimore towns; *Detachments:* Boiling Springs town; *CDP Changes:* Light Oak CDP part annexed to Shelby city.

Columbus County—*Name Changes:* Welches Creek township name corrected from Welch Creek; *MCD Changes:* Bolton township exchanged area with Bogue and Ransom townships; Tatums township gained area from Western Prong township; Williams township gained area from South Williams township; *Annexations:* Whiteville city; Bolton, Brunswick, and Tabor City towns; *Detachments:* Whiteville city; *New CDPs:* Delco, Evergreen, Hallsboro, and Riegelwood.

Craven County—*Annexations:* Havelock and New Bern cities; Bridgeton and Cove City towns; *Detachments:* Vanceboro town; *CDP Changes:* Brices Creek CDP part annexed to New Bern city and lost area to James City CDP; James City CDP gained area from Brices Creek CDP, part annexed to New Bern city, and lost additional area; Neuse Forest CDP gained area.

Cumberland County—*MCD Changes:* Cedar Creek township gained area from Beaver Dam township; *Incorporations:* Eastover town in 2007 (formed from the predominant part of deleted Eastover CDP and additional area); *Annexations:* Fayetteville city; Eastover, Godwin, Hope Mills, Spring Lake, Stedman, and Wade towns; *Detachments:* Hope Mills and Spring Lake towns; *Deleted CDPs:* Eastover (incorporated), Fort Bragg (annexed to Fayetteville city and Spring Lake town), and Pope AFB (annexed to Fayetteville city and Spring Lake town); *CDP Changes:* Vander CDP part annexed to Fayetteville city.

Currituck County—*New CDPs:* Coinjock and Moyock.

Dare County—*Incorporations:* Duck town in 2002; *Annexations:* Kill Devil Hills, Kitty Hawk, and Manteo towns; *New CDPs:* Avon, Buxton, Frisco, Hatteras, Manns Harbor, Rodanthe, Salvo, and Waves.

Davidson County—*MCD Changes:* Conrad Hill township gained area from Silver Hill township; *Incorporations:* Midway town in 2006; Wallburg town in 2004; *Annexations:* High Point, Lexington, and Thomasville cities; Denton town; *Detachments:* Thomasville city; *New CDPs:* Southmont and Tyro.

Davie County—*Annexations:* Bermuda Run and Mocksville towns; *Detachments:* Mocksville town; *New CDPs:* Advance and Hillsdale.

Duplin County—*Annexations:* Beulaville, Calypso, Faison, Kenansville, Magnolia, Rose Hill, Teachey, Wallace, and Warsaw towns; *Detachments:* Magnolia, Wallace, and Warsaw towns; *New CDPs:* Potters Hill.

Durham County—*Annexations:* Durham and Raleigh cities; Chapel Hill and Morrisville towns; *New CDPs:* Rougemont (part); *CDP Changes:* Gorman CDP part annexed to Durham city.

Edgecombe County—*Annexations:* Rocky Mount city; Pinetops, Princeville, Sharpsburg, and Tarboro towns.

Forsyth County—*MCD Changes:* Middle Fork I and Middle Fork II townships formed from deleted Middle Fork township; *Deleted MCDs:* Middle Fork township split to form Middle Fork I and Middle Fork II townships and part annexed to Winston township, coextensive with Winston-Salem city; *Annexations from MCDs:* Winston-Salem city, coextensive with Winston township, from Abbotts Creek, Bethania, Broadbay, Kernersville, Lewisville, Middle Fork I, Middle Fork II, Old Richmond, Old Town, Salem Chapel, South Fork, and Vienna townships; *Additional Annexations:* High Point and King cities; Kernersville, Lewisville, Rural Hall, and Walkertown towns; Clemmons and Tobaccoville villages; *Detachments to MCDs:* Winston-Salem city, coextensive with Winston township, to South Fork township; *Additional Detachments:* Lewisville and Walkertown towns; Clemmons village; *New CDPs:* Germanton (part); *Deleted Relationships:* Clemmons village removed from South Fork township.

Franklin County—*Annexed into County:* Wake Forest town; *Additional Annexations:* Bunn, Franklinton, Louisburg, Wake Forest, and Youngsville towns; *Detachments:* Franklinton town; *New CDPs:* Lake Royale.

Gaston County—*Incorporations:* Dellview town restored in 2001 to the place universe for the 2010 Census; *County Changes:* Crowders Mountain township, Gaston County, gained area from Cleveland [county subdivision], Cleveland County; *MCD Changes:* Cherryville and Riverbend townships gained area from Dallas

township; South Point township gained area from Gastonia township; *Annexations:* Belmont, Bessemer City, Cherryville, Gastonia, Kings Mountain, and Mount Holly cities; Cramerton, Dallas, High Shoals, Ranlo, and Stanley towns; *Detachments:* Belmont (including part to Cramerton town), Cherryville, Gastonia, and Kings Mountain cities; Dallas, McAdenville, Ranlo, and Stanley towns; *Deleted CDPs:* South Gastonia (part annexed to Gastonia city); *Note:* Dellview town is an inactive government.

Gates County—*New CDPs:* Sunbury.

Graham County—*Annexations:* Robbinsville town.

Granville County—*Incorporations:* Butner town in 2007 (formed from part of deleted Butner CDP and additional area); *Annexations:* Creedmoor and Oxford cities; Stem town; *Deleted CDPs:* Butner (incorporated).

Greene County—*County Changes:* Bull Head township, Greene County, gained area from Stantonsburg township, Wilson County; *Annexations:* Snow Hill town; *New CDPs:* Maury.

Guilford County—*MCD Changes:* Bruce township gained area from Center Grove township; Greene township gained area from Clay township; High Point township gained area from Jamestown township; Rock Creek township gained area from Jefferson township; Washington township gained area from Madison township; *Annexations from MCDs:* Greensboro city, part coextensive with Gilmer township, from Fentress, Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe townships; Greensboro city, part coextensive with Morehead township, from Bruce, Center Grove, Deep River, Friendship, Jamestown, and Sumner townships; *Annexed into County:* Burlington city; *Additional Annexations:* Archdale, Burlington, and High Point cities; Gibsonville, Jamestown, Kernersville, Oak Ridge, Pleasant Garden, and Summerfield towns; *Detachments to MCDs:* Greensboro city, part coextensive with Gilmer township, to Monroe township; Greensboro city, part coextensive with Morehead township, to Deep River, Friendship, and Sumner townships; *Additional Detachments:* High Point city; Gibsonville (including part to Burlington city), Jamestown, Summerfield, and Whitsett towns; *CDP Changes:* McLeansville CDP part annexed to Greensboro city; *Deleted Relationships:* Jamestown town removed from High Point township; Greensboro city removed from Sumner township (both deletions were 2000 errors).

Halifax County—*MCD Changes:* Butterwood township gained area from Littleton township; Enfield township gained area from Roseneath township and exchanged area with Faucett township; Weldon township gained area from Halifax and Roanoke Rapids townships; *Annexations:* Roanoke Rapids city; Enfield and Weldon towns; *New CDPs:* Hollister; *CDP Changes:* South Rosemary CDP part annexed to Roanoke Rapids city; South Weldon CDP parts annexed to Roanoke Rapids city and Weldon town and lost additional area.

Harnett County—*Annexed into County:* Benson town; *Additional Annexations:* Dunn city; Angier, Broadway, Coats, Erwin, and Lillington towns; *Detachments:* Angier, Coats, Erwin, and Lillington towns; *New CDPs:* Bunnlevel and Mamers.

Haywood County—*MCD Changes:* Jonathan Creek township gained area from Ivy Hill township; *Annexations:* Canton, Clyde, Maggie Valley, and Waynesville towns; *Detachments:* Canton and Maggie Valley towns; *CDP Changes:* Lake Junaluska CDP part annexed to Waynesville town.

Henderson County—*Incorporations:* Mills River town in 2003; *Annexations:* Hendersonville and Saluda cities; Fletcher, Laurel Park, and Mills River towns; Flat Rock village; *Detachments:* Hendersonville and Saluda cities; Laurel Park town; *New CDPs:* Dana, Edneyville, Fruitland, Gerton, Hoopers Creek, and Horse Shoe; *CDP Changes:* Balfour CDP part annexed to Hendersonville city and lost additional area; Barker Heights CDP part annexed to Hendersonville city; East Flat Rock CDP gained area and parts annexed to Hendersonville city and Flat Rock village; Etowah and Mountain Home CDPs gained area; Valley Hill CDP part annexed to Laurel Park town.

Hertford County—*Annexations:* Ahoskie and Murfreesboro towns; *Detachments:* Ahoskie and Murfreesboro towns.

Hoke County—*Annexations:* Raeford city; *CDP Changes:* Ashley Heights and Five Points CDPs gained and lost area; Dundarrach CDP lost area; Silver City CDP part annexed to Raeford city.

Hyde County—*New CDPs:* Engelhard, Fairfield, and Swan Quarter.

Iredell County—*County Changes:* New Hope township, Iredell County, lost area to Gwaltneys township, Alexander County; *Annexations:* Statesville city; Davidson, Love Valley, Mooresville, and Troutman towns; *Detachments:* Statesville city; Mooresville town.

Jackson County—*MCD Changes:* Barkers Creek township gained area from Dillsboro and Greens Creek townships; Canada township gained area from Caney Fork township and lost area to Hamburg township; Caney Fork township lost area to Canada and River townships; Cashiers township exchanged area with Hamburg township; Cullowhee township lost area to Mountain, River, and Scott Creek townships; Dillsboro township lost area to Barkers Creek township; Greens Creek township lost area to Barkers Creek and Savannah townships; Hamburg township gained area from Canada township, exchanged area with Cashiers township, and lost area to River township; Mountain township gained area from Cullowhee township; River township gained area from Caney Fork, Cullowhee, and Hamburg townships; Savannah township gained area from Greens Creek township; Scott Creek township gained area from Cullowhee and Sylvia townships; Sylvia township lost area to Scott Creek township; *Annexations:* Dillsboro and Webster towns; *Detachments:* Webster town; *New CDPs:* Cherokee (part) and Glenville.

Johnston County—*MCD Changes:* Clayton township gained area from Wilson Mills township; Selma township exchanged area with Smithfield township; *Incorporations:* Archer Lodge town in 2009; *Annexations:* Benson, Clayton, Four Oaks, Kenly, Pine Level, Princeton, Selma, Smithfield, and Wilson's Mills towns; *Detachments:* Benson, Four Oaks, Kenly, and Smithfield towns; *Deleted CDPs:* West Smithfield (annexed to Smithfield town); *Deleted Relationships:* Benson town removed from Elevation township.

Jones County—*MCD Changes:* Township 1, White Oak gained area from Township 2, Pollocksville and lost area to Township 3, Trenton; *Annexations:* Trenton town.

Lee County—*Annexations:* Sanford city.

Lenoir County—*Annexations:* Kinston city; La Grange town; *Detachments:* Kinston city; *New CDPs:* Jackson Heights.

Lincoln County—*Annexations:* Lincolnton city; Maiden town; *New CDPs:* Denver and Iron Station; *Deleted CDPs:* Boger City (core annexed to Lincolnton city before 2000); *CDP Changes:* Westport CDP gained area.

McDowell County—*MCD Changes:* Montford Cove township gained area from Crooked Creek township; *Annexations:* Marion city; Old Fort town; *CDP Changes:* West Marion CDP part annexed to Marion city.

Macon County—*Annexations:* Franklin and Highlands towns; *Detachments:* Franklin town.

Madison County—*Name Changes:* Township 11, Revere-Rice Cove name corrected from Township 11, Revere Rice Cove (adding hyphen); *Annexations:* Marshall and Mars Hill towns.

Martin County—*Name Changes:* Bear Grass town name corrected from Beargrass; *Annexations:* Robersonville and Williamston towns.

Mecklenburg County—*Name Changes:* Township 3, Steele Creek name corrected from Township 3, Steel Creek; *MCD Changes:* County redistricted affecting comparability; Township 2, Berryhill lost area to Township 12, Paw Creek; Township 6, Clear Creek lost area to Township 13, Morning Star; Township 9, Deweese gained area from Township 10, Lemley; Township 10, Lemley lost area to Township 9, Deweese; Township 11, Long Creek gained area from Township 12, Paw Creek and lost area to Township 15, Huntersville; Township 12, Paw Creek gained area from Township 2, Berryhill and lost area to Township 11, Long Creek; Township 13, Morning Star gained area from Township 6, Clear Creek; Township 15, Huntersville gained area from Township 11, Long Creek; *Annexed into County:* Midland town (incorporated in 2000 in Cabarrus County and annexed into Mecklenburg County in 2003); Stallings town; *Annexations*

from MCDs: Charlotte city, coextensive with Township 1, Charlotte, from Township 2, Berryhill; Township 3, Steel Creek; Township 5, Providence; Township 6, Clear Creek; Township 7, Crab Orchard; Township 8, Mallard Creek; Township 11, Long Creek; Township 12, Paw Creek; Township 13, Morning Star; and Township 14, Pineville; *Additional Annexations:* Cornelius, Davidson, Huntersville, Matthews, Midland, Mint Hill, Pineville, Stallings, and Weddington towns; *Detachments to MCDs:* Charlotte city, coextensive with Township 1, Charlotte, to Township 5, Providence (to Matthews town) and Township 13, Morningstar (to Mint Hill town)*; Deleted Relationships:* Davidson town removed from Township 10, Lemley due to MCD boundary change.

Mitchell County—*MCD Changes:* Bakersville township gained area from Fork Mountain-Little Rock Creek township and exchanged area with Snow Creek township; Bradshaw township gained area from Poplar township; Fork Mountain-Little Rock Creek township gained area from Harrell township and lost area to Bakersville township; Harrell township lost area to Fork Mountain-Little Rock Creek township; Poplar township lost area to Bradshaw township; Snow Creek township exchanged area with Bakersville township; *Annexations:* Spruce Pine town; *Detachments:* Bakersville town.

Montgomery County—*Annexations:* Biscoe, Candor, Mount Gilead, Star, and Troy towns.

Moore County—*Name Changes:* Township 8, Sandhills name corrected from Township 8, Sandhill; *Description Changes:* Robbins town changed from a city; *Annexations:* Aberdeen, Cameron, Carthage, Pinebluff, Robbins, Southern Pines, Taylortown, and Vass towns; Foxfire, Pinehurst, and Whispering Pines villages; *Detachments:* Aberdeen (including part to Southern Pines town), Cameron, Carthage, Robbins, Southern Pines (including part to Carthage town), and Taylortown towns; Foxfire, Pinehurst (including parts to Aberdeen and Southern Pines towns), and Whispering Pines villages; *CDP Changes:* Seven Lakes CDP gained area.

Nash County—*MCD Changes:* Castalia and Griffins townships gained area from Nashville township; Jackson township gained area from Ferrells township; *Annexations:* Rocky Mount city; Dortches, Middlesex, Nashville, Spring Hope, and Whitakers towns; *Detachments:* Dortches (to Rocky Mount city), Middlesex, Nashville, and Sharpsburg towns.

New Hanover County—*MCD Changes:* Cape Fear township gained area from Harnett township; *Annexations from MCDs:* Wilmington city, coextensive with Wilmington township, from Harnett and Masonboro townships; *Additional Annexations:* Carolina Beach and Kure Beach towns; *Detachments to MCDs:* Wilmington city, coextensive with Wilmington township, to Cape Fear (to Wrightsboro CDP) and Harnett (including part to Kings Grant CDP) townships*; Additional Detachments:* Carolina Beach town (to Kure Beach town); *New CDPs:* Blue Clay Farms, Northchase, and Porters Neck (formed from part of deleted Kirkland CDP, part of Bayshore CDP, and additional area); *Deleted CDPs:* Kirkland (part taken to form part of Porters Neck CDP); Masonboro (part annexed to Wilmington city); Seagate (annexed to Wilmington city); *CDP Changes:* Bayshore CDP part taken to form Porters Neck CDP; Castle Hayne CDP gained area; Kings Grant CDP gained area detached from Wilmington city and part annexed to Wilmington city; Murraysville CDP gained and lost area; Ogden CDP part annexed to Wilmington city; Silver Lake CDP part annexed to Wilmington city and lost additional area; Skippers Corner CDP gained area from Wrightsboro CDP, gained additional area, and lost area; Wrightsboro CDP gained area detached from Wilmington city, gained additional area, and lost area to Skippers Corner CDP; *Deleted Relationships:* Wilmington city removed from Harnett and Masonboro townships (errors in 2000).

Northampton County—*MCD Changes:* Gaston township exchanged area with Oconeechee township and lost area to Pleasant Hill township; Jackson township gained area from Seaboard township and exchanged area with Roanoke township; Kirby township exchanged area with Wiccacanee township; Oconeechee township exchanged area with Gaston, Roanoke, and Seaboard townships and lost area to Pleasant Hill township; Pleasant Hill township gained area from Gaston and Oconeechee townships and lost area to Seaboard township; Roanoke township exchanged area with Jackson and Oconeechee townships; Seaboard township gained area from Pleasant Hill township, exchanged area with Oconeechee township, and lost

area to Jackson township; Wiccacanee township exchanged area with Kirby township; *Annexations:* Lasker, Rich Square, Seaboard, and Woodland towns; *Detachments:* Lasker, Seaboard, and Woodland towns.

Onslow County—*Description Changes:* North Topsail Beach town changed from a city; *MCD Changes:* Camp Lejeune UT gained area from Stump Sound township; Hofmann Forest UT lost area to White Oak township; Jacksonville township gained area from Richlands township and lost area to Stump Sound and White Oak townships; Richlands township lost area to Jacksonville township; Stump Sound township gained area from Jacksonville township and lost area to Camp Lejeune UT; Swansboro township lost area to White Oak township; White Oak township gained area from Hofmann Forest UT and Jacksonville and Swansboro townships; *Annexations:* Jacksonville city; Holly Ridge, Richlands, Surf City, and Swansboro towns; *Detachments:* Jacksonville city (including part to Piney Green CDP); Swansboro town; *CDP Changes:* Half Moon CDP gained area; Piney Green CDP gained area detached from Jacksonville city, gained additional area, and part annexed to Jacksonville city; *Deleted Relationships:* Piney Green CDP removed from Camp Lejeune UT.

Orange County—*MCD Changes:* Cheeks township gained area from Cedar Grove township and lost area to Bingham township; Eno township gained area from Hillsborough township; *Annexations:* Durham and Mebane cities; Carrboro, Chapel Hill, and Hillsborough towns; *Detachments:* Hillsborough town; *New CDPs:* Efland.

Pamlico County—*MCD Changes:* County partially redistricted affecting comparability for all townships except Township 5; Township 1 lost area to Township 3; Township 2 exchanged area with Township 3; Township 3 gained area from Township 1, exchanged area with Township 2, and lost area to Township 4; Township 4 gained area from Township 3; *Incorporations:* Grantsboro town in 2001; *Annexations:* Alliance, Bayboro, Minnesott Beach, and Oriental towns; *Detachments:* Alliance town; *New CDPs:* Hobucken; *Deleted Relationships:* Alliance town removed from Township 1; Stonewall town removed from Township 2 (both due to MCD boundary changes).

Pasquotank County—*Annexations:* Elizabeth City city; *Detachments:* Elizabeth City city.

Pender County—*Annexations:* Burgaw, Surf City, Wallace, and Watha towns; *Detachments:* Wallace town; *New CDPs:* Hampstead and Rocky Point.

Perquimans County—*Annexations:* Hertford and Winfall towns; *Detachments:* Hertford town.

Person County—*MCD Changes:* Allensville township gained area from Holloway, Mount Tirzah, and Roxboro townships; Brushy Fork township lost area to Flat River township; Flat River township gained area from Bushy Fork and Mount Tirzah townships and lost area to Roxboro township; Holloway township lost area to Allensville township; Mount Tirzah township lost area to Allensville and Flat River townships; Olive Hill township lost area to Roxboro township; Roxboro township gained area from Flat River and Olive Hill townships and lost area to Allensville and Woodsdale townships; Woodsdale township gained area from Roxboro township; *Annexations:* Roxboro city; *New CDPs:* Rougemont (part).

Pitt County—*Annexations:* Greenville city; Ayden, Farmville, Grifton, Grimesland, and Winterville towns; *Detachments:* Greenville city; Farmville town; *New CDPs:* Bell Arthur, Belvoir, and Stokes.

Polk County—*MCD Changes:* Tryon township gained area from Columbus township; White Oak township gained area from Saluda township; *Annexations:* Saluda city; Columbus and Tryon towns.

Randolph County—*Annexations:* Archdale, Asheboro, High Point, Randleman, and Thomasville cities; Franklinville, Liberty, Ramseur, and Seagrove towns; *Detachments:* Archdale, Randleman, and Trinity (including parts to Archdale and Thomasville cities) cities.

Richmond County—*County Changes:* Marks Creek township, Richmond County, gained area from Laurel Hill township, Scotland County; Marks Creek township, Richmond County, lost area to Williamson township, Scotland County; *Annexations:* Hamlet and Rockingham cities; Ellerbe and Norman towns; *Detachments:* Rockingham city; *New CDPs:* Cordova; *CDP Changes:* East Rockingham CDP part annexed to Rockingham city.

Robeson County—*Name Changes:* Gaddys township name corrected from Gaddy; Wisharts township name corrected from Wishart; *Annexations:* Lumberton city; Fairmont, Maxton, Orrum, Parkton, Pembroke, Proctorville, Red Springs, Rennert, and St. Pauls towns; *Detachments:* Fairmont, Orrum, Pembroke, Red Springs, and St. Pauls towns; *New CDPs:* Wakulla; *CDP Changes:* Prospect CDP gained area.

Rockingham County—*Annexations:* Eden and Reidsville cities; Madison, Mayodan, and Stoneville towns; *Detachments:* Eden and Reidsville cities; *New CDPs:* Ruffin.

Rowan County—*MCD Changes:* Atwell township gained area from China Grove township; *Annexations:* Kannapolis and Salisbury cities; China Grove, Cleveland, Faith, Granite Quarry, Landis, Rockwell, and Spencer towns; *Deleted Relationships:* Kannapolis city removed from Atwell township due to MCD boundary correction.

Rutherford County—*Name Changes:* Chimney Rock Village village name changed from Chimney Rock; *MCD Changes:* Colfax township lost area to Cool Spring township; Cool Spring township gained area from Colfax township and exchanged area with Rutherfordton township; High Shoals township gained area from Sulphur Springs township; Rutherfordton township exchanged area with Cool Spring township and lost area to Sulphur Springs township; Sulphur Springs township gained area from Rutherfordton township and lost area to High Shoals township; *Annexations:* Bostic, Ellenboro, Forest City, Lake Lure, Ruth, Rutherfordton, and Spindale towns; Chimney Rock Village village; *Detachments:* Forest City, Lake Lure (including part to Chimney Rock Village village), Ruth, Rutherfordton, and Spindale towns; Chimney Rock Village village (to Lake Lure town); *New CDPs:* Caroleen, Cliffside, and Henrietta.

Sampson County—*Name Changes:* Spivey's Corner CDP name changed from Spiveys Corner (adding apostrophe); *MCD Changes:* Belvoir township gained area from Herring township; *Annexations:* Clinton city; *Detachments:* Salemburg town; *CDP Changes:* Spivey's Corner CDP gained area.

Scotland County—*County Changes:* Williamson township, Scotland County, gained area from Marks Creek township, Richmond County; Laurel Hill township, Scotland County, lost area to Marks Creek township, Richmond County; *Annexations:* Laurinburg city; Maxton town; *New CDPs:* Deercroft, Laurel Hill, Old Hundred, and Scotch Meadows.

Stanly County—*Incorporations:* Misenheimer village in 2003; Red Cross town in 2002; *Annexations:* Albemarle and Locust cities; Badin, New London, Norwood, Oakboro, Red Cross, Richfield, and Stanfield towns; *Detachments:* Locust city; Norwood, Oakboro, Richfield, and Stanfield towns; *New CDPs:* Aquadale and Millingport.

Stokes County—*Annexations:* King city; Danbury town; *Detachments:* King city; Danbury town; *New CDPs:* Germanton and Pinnacle.

Surry County—*County Changes:* Franklin township, Surry County, lost area to Glade Creek township, Alleghany County; *Annexations:* Mount Airy city; Dobson, Elkin, and Pilot Mountain towns; *Detachments:* Elkin town; *New CDPs:* Lowgap; *CDP Changes:* Flat Rock CDP gained area and part annexed to Mount Airy city; Toast and White Plains CDPs parts annexed to Mount Airy city.

Swain County—*Annexations:* Bryson City town; *New CDPs:* Cherokee (part).

Transylvania County—*Annexations:* Brevard city; Rosman town; *Detachments:* Rosman town.

Tyrrell County—*Annexations:* Columbia town; *Detachments:* Columbia town.

Union County—*Incorporations:* Fairview town in 2001; *Annexed into County:* Mint Hill town; *Additional Annexations:* Monroe city; Hemby Bridge, Indian Trail, Marshville, Mineral Springs, Mint Hill, Stallings, Unionville, Waxhaw, Weddington, and Wingate towns; Marvin and Wesley Chapel villages; *Detachments:* Hemby Bridge, Waxhaw, and Weddington towns; Wesley Chapel village.

Vance County—*Annexations:* Henderson city; *CDP Changes:* South Henderson CDP gained area, part annexed to Henderson city, and lost additional area.

Wake County—*Annexed into County:* Angier and Clayton towns; *Additional Annexations:* Durham and Raleigh cities; Angier, Apex, Cary, Clayton, Fuquay-Varina, Garner, Holly Springs, Knightdale, Morrisville, Rolesville, Wake Forest, Wendell, and Zebulon towns; *Detachments:* Raleigh city; Apex, Cary, Fuquay-Varina, Garner, Holly Springs, Morrisville, Rolesville, Wake Forest, and Zebulon towns.

Warren County—*MCD Changes:* Hawtree township gained area from Smith Creek and Warrenton townships; River township gained area from Judkins township; *Annexations:* Warrenton town; *Deleted Relationships:* Macon town removed from Warrenton township due to MCD boundary correction.

Washington County—*MCD Changes:* Lees Mill township exchanged area with Plymouth, Scuppernong, and Skinnersville townships; Plymouth township exchanged area with Lees Mill township; Scuppernong township exchanged area with Lees Mill and Skinnersville townships; Skinnersville township exchanged area with Lees Mill and Scuppernong townships; *Annexations:* Creswell and Plymouth towns.

Watauga County—*Annexations:* Beech Mountain, Blowing Rock, and Boone towns; *Detachments:* Beech Mountain, Blowing Rock, and Boone towns; *New CDPs:* Cove Creek, Foscoe, and Valle Crucis; *Deleted Relationships:* Seven Devils town removed from Shawneehaw township due to MCD boundary correction.

Wayne County—*Annexations:* Goldsboro city; Mount Olive and Pikeville towns; *Detachments:* Goldsboro (including part to Elroy CDP) city; Mount Olive town; *CDP Changes:* Elroy CDP gained area detached from Goldsboro city, gained additional area, and part annexed to Goldsboro city; Mar-Mac CDP part annexed to Goldsboro city.

Wilkes County—*Annexations:* Elkin, North Wilkesboro, and Wilkesboro towns; *CDP Changes:* Cricket CDP part annexed to North Wilkesboro town and lost additional area; Fairplains CDP part annexed to North Wilkesboro town; Hays CDP gained area; Pleasant Hill CDP part annexed to Elkin town and lost additional area.

Wilson County—*County Changes:* Stantonsburg township, Wilson County, lost area to Bull Head township, Greene County; *Annexations:* Wilson city; Black Creek, Elm City, Kenly, Sharpsburg, Sims, and Stantonsburg towns.

Yadkin County—*Mergers:* Arlington town merged into Jonesville town in 2001; *Annexations:* Boonville, Jonesville, and Yadkinville towns; *Detachments:* Boonville and Yadkinville towns.

Yancey County—*MCD Changes:* Burnsville township gained area from Pensacola township; Cane River township gained area from Price Creek township; Green Mountain township gained area from Brush Creek and Jacks Creek townships.

American Indian Areas

Eastern Cherokee Reservation—Gained area in Graham County, gained and lost area in Cherokee and Swain Counties, and lost area in Jackson County; *Tribal Subdivision Changes:* Birdtown Community gained area not in a 2000 tribal subdivision and lost area to area not in a 2010 tribal subdivision in Swain County; Cherokee County Community gained area not in a 2000 tribal subdivision and lost area to area not in a 2010 tribal subdivision in Cherokee County; Yellowhill Community name changed from Cherokee Community and gained and lost area not in a 2000 tribal subdivision in Swain County.

Coharie SDTSA—Expanded into Cumberland County, gained additional area in Harnett and Sampson Counties, lost area and removed from Duplin and Wayne Counties, and lost additional area in Sampson County.

Haliwa-Saponi SDTSA—Gained area in Halifax and Nash Counties.

Lumbee SDTSA—Lost area in Cumberland County and lost and gained area exchanged between Richmond and Scotland Counties (see *County Changes* notes for Richmond and Scotland Counties).

Meherrin SDTSA—Gained and lost area in Hertford County.

Occaneechi-Saponi SDTSA—New area for 2010 in Alamance and Orange Counties.

Sappony SDTSA—Name changed from Indians of Person County SDTSA.

Waccamaw Siouan SDTSA—Lost area in Columbus County.

Crosswalk of Urban Areas and Places: 2010

Urban Area	Place Within Urban Area
URBANIZED AREA	
Asheville, NC Urbanized Area	Asheville city (part)
	Avery Creek CDP (part)
	Balfour CDP
	Barker Heights CDP
	Bent Creek CDP (part)
	Biltmore Forest town (part)
	Black Mountain town (part)
	Canton town (part)
	Clyde town (part)
	Dana CDP (part)
	East Flat Rock CDP (part)
	Etowah CDP (part)
	Fairview CDP (part)
	Flat Rock village (part)
	Fletcher town (part)
	Fruitland CDP (part)
	Hendersonville city
	Hoopers Creek CDP (part)
	Horse Shoe CDP (part)
	Lake Junaluska CDP (part)
	Laurel Park town
	Maggie Valley town (part)
	Mars Hill town (part)
	Mills River town (part)
	Montreat town (part)
	Mountain Home CDP
	Royal Pines CDP
	Swannanoa CDP (part)
	Valley Hill CDP (part)
	Waynesville town (part)
	Weaverville town (part)
	West Canton CDP (part)
	Woodfin town (part)
Burlington, NC Urbanized Area	Alamance village (part)
	Burlington city (part)
	Efland CDP (part)
	Elon town (part)
	Gibsonville town (part)
	Glen Raven CDP (part)
	Graham city (part)
	Green Level town (part)
	Haw River town (part)
	Mebane city (part)
	Swepsonville town (part)
	Whitsett town (part)
	Woodlawn CDP (part)
Charlotte, NC--SC Urbanized Area (part)	Charlotte city (part)
	Concord city (part)
	Cornelius town (part)
	Davidson town (part)
	Hemby Bridge town (part)
	Huntersville town (part)
	Indian Trail town (part)
	Kannapolis city (part)
	Lake Norman of Catawba CDP (part)
	Lake Park village
	Lowesville CDP (part)
	Marshville town (part)
	Marvin village (part)
	Matthews town
	Mineral Springs town (part)
	Mint Hill town (part)
	Monroe city (part)
	Mooresville town (part)
	Mount Holly city (part)
	Pineville town
	Stallings town
	Statesville city (part)
	Troutman town (part)
	Unionville town (part)
	Waxhaw town (part)
	Weddington town (part)
	Wesley Chapel village (part)
	Westport CDP (part)
	Wingate town (part)
Concord, NC Urbanized Area	China Grove town (part)
	Concord city (part)
	East Spencer town (part)
	Enochville CDP (part)

Urban Area	Place Within Urban Area
URBANIZED AREA—Con.	
Concord, NC Urbanized Area—Con.	Faith town
	Granite Quarry town (part)
	Harrisburg town (part)
	Kannapolis city (part)
	Landis town (part)
	Rockwell town (part)
	Salisbury city (part)
	Spencer town (part)
Durham, NC Urbanized Area	Carrboro town (part)
	Chapel Hill town (part)
	Durham city (part)
	Gorman CDP (part)
	Hillsborough town (part)
	Morrisville town (part)
Fayetteville, NC Urbanized Area	Fayetteville city (part)
	Hope Mills town (part)
	Parkton town (part)
	Raeford city (part)
	Rockfish CDP (part)
	Silver City CDP (part)
	Spring Lake town (part)
	Vander CDP (part)
Gastonia, NC--SC Urbanized Area (part)	Belmont city (part)
	Bessemer City city (part)
	Cramerton town
	Dallas town (part)
	Gastonia city (part)
	Kings Mountain city (part)
	Lowell city
	McAdenville town (part)
	Mount Holly city (part)
	Ranlo town
	Spencer Mountain town (part)
	Stanley town (part)
Goldsboro, NC Urbanized Area	Brogden CDP (part)
	Elroy CDP (part)
	Goldsboro city (part)
	Mar-Mac CDP (part)
	Pikeville town (part)
	Walnut Creek village (part)
Greensboro, NC Urbanized Area	Forest Oaks CDP (part)
	Greensboro city (part)
	High Point city (part)
	Jamestown town (part)
	McLeansville CDP (part)
	Oak Ridge town (part)
	Pleasant Garden town (part)
	Stokesdale town (part)
	Summerfield town (part)
Greenville, NC Urbanized Area	Ayden town (part)
	Greenville city (part)
	Simpson village
	Winterville town (part)
Hickory, NC Urbanized Area	Bethlehem CDP (part)
	Brookford town
	Cajah's Mountain town (part)
	Claremont city (part)
	Connelly Springs town (part)
	Conover city (part)
	Drexel town (part)
	Gamewell town (part)
	Glen Alpine town (part)
	Granite Falls town (part)
	Hickory city (part)
	Hildebran town
	Hudson town
	Icard CDP (part)
	Lenoir city (part)
	Long View town (part)
	Maiden town (part)
	Morganton city (part)
	Mountain View CDP (part)
	Newton city (part)
	Northlakes CDP (part)
	Rhodhiss town (part)

Crosswalk of Urban Areas and Places: 2010—Con.

Urban Area	Place Within Urban Area
URBANIZED AREA—Con.	
Hickory, NC Urbanized Area—Con.	Rutherford College town (part) St. Stephens CDP Salem CDP (part) Sawmills town (part) Valdese town (part)
High Point, NC Urbanized Area	Archdale city (part) High Point city (part) Jamestown town (part) Thomasville city (part) Trinity city (part)
Jacksonville, NC Urbanized Area	Half Moon CDP (part) Jacksonville city (part) Piney Green CDP (part) Pumpkin Center CDP (part)
Myrtle Beach--Socastee, SC--NC Urbanized Area (part)	Calabash town (part) Carolina Shores town Ocean Isle Beach town (part) Shallotte town (part) Sunset Beach town (part)
New Bern, NC Urbanized Area	Brices Creek CDP (part) Bridgeton town (part) James City CDP (part) Neuse Forest CDP (part) New Bern city (part) River Bend town (part) Trent Woods town (part)
Raleigh, NC Urbanized Area	Angier town (part) Apex town (part) Cary town (part) Clayton town (part) Fuquay-Varina town (part) Garner town (part) Holly Springs town (part) Knightdale town (part) Morrisville town (part) Raleigh city (part) Rolesville town (part) Wake Forest town (part) Wendell town (part) Youngsville town (part)
Rocky Mount, NC Urbanized Area	Dortches town (part) Nashville town (part) Red Oak town (part) Rocky Mount city (part) Sharpsburg town (part)
Wilmington, NC Urbanized Area	Bayshore CDP (part) Belville town (part) Blue Clay Farms CDP (part) Carolina Beach town (part) Castle Hayne CDP (part) Hightsville CDP (part) Kings Grant CDP Kure Beach town (part) Leland town (part) Murraysville CDP (part) Myrtle Grove CDP (part) Navassa town (part) Northchase CDP Ogden CDP (part) Porters Neck CDP (part) Sea Breeze CDP (part) Silver Lake CDP (part) Skippers Corner CDP (part) Wilmington city (part) Wrightsboro CDP (part) Wrightsville Beach town (part)
Winston-Salem, NC Urbanized Area	Bermuda Run town Bethania town Clemmons village (part) Germanton CDP (part) Hillsdale CDP Kernersville town (part) King city (part) Lewisville town (part)
Winston-Salem, NC Urbanized Area—Con.	Lexington city (part) Midway town (part) Oak Ridge town (part) Rural Hall town Tobaccoville village (part) Walkertown town (part) Wallburg town (part) Welcome CDP (part) Winston-Salem city (part)
URBAN CLUSTER	
Ahoskie, NC Urban Cluster	Ahoskie town (part)
Albemarle, NC Urban Cluster	Albemarle city (part) New London town (part)
Archer Lodge--Clayton, NC Urban Cluster	Archer Lodge town (part) Clayton town (part)
Asheboro, NC Urban Cluster	Asheboro city (part) Randleman city (part)
Benson, NC Urban Cluster	Benson town (part)
Biscoe, NC Urban Cluster	Biscoe town (part) Star town (part)
Boiling Spring Lakes, NC Urban Cluster	Boiling Spring Lakes city (part)
Boiling Springs, NC Urban Cluster	Boiling Springs town (part)
Boone, NC Urban Cluster	Boone town (part)
Brevard, NC Urban Cluster	Brevard city (part) Rosman town (part)
Buies Creek, NC Urban Cluster	Buies Creek CDP (part) Coats town (part) Lillington town (part)
Burgaw, NC Urban Cluster	Burgaw town (part)
Butner, NC Urban Cluster	Butner town (part) Creedmoor city (part)
Cherryville, NC Urban Cluster	Cherryville city (part) Waco town (part)
Clinton, NC Urban Cluster	Clinton city (part)
Cullowhee, NC Urban Cluster	Cullowhee CDP (part) Dillsboro town (part) Forest Hills village (part) Sylva town (part) Webster town (part)
Dunn, NC Urban Cluster	Dunn city (part) Erwin town (part)
Eden, NC Urban Cluster	Eden city (part)
Edenton, NC Urban Cluster	Edenton town (part)
Elizabeth City, NC Urban Cluster	Elizabeth City city (part)
Elizabethtown, NC Urban Cluster	Elizabethtown town (part)
Elkin, NC Urban Cluster	Elkin town (part) Jonesville town (part) Pleasant Hill CDP (part)
Enfield, NC Urban Cluster	Enfield town (part)
Fairfield Harbour, NC Urban Cluster	Fairfield Harbour CDP (part)
Fairmont, NC Urban Cluster	Fairmont town (part)
Farmville, NC Urban Cluster	Farmville town (part)
Fearrington Village, NC Urban Cluster	Fearrington Village CDP

Crosswalk of Urban Areas and Places: 2010—Con.

Urban Area	Place Within Urban Area
URBAN CLUSTER—Con.	
Forest City, NC Urban Cluster	Bostic town (part) Caroleen CDP (part) Forest City town (part) Henrietta CDP (part) Ruth town (part) Rutherfordton town (part) Spindale town (part)
Franklin, NC Urban Cluster	Franklin town (part)
Grifton, NC Urban Cluster	Ayden town (part) Grifton town (part)
Hampstead, NC Urban Cluster	Hampstead CDP (part) Surf City town (part)
Havelock, NC Urban Cluster	Havelock city (part)
Henderson, NC Urban Cluster	Henderson city (part) South Henderson CDP (part)
Jefferson, NC Urban Cluster	Jefferson town (part) West Jefferson town (part)
Kill Devil Hills, NC Urban Cluster	Duck town (part) Kill Devil Hills town Kitty Hawk town (part) Manteo town (part) Nags Head town (part) Southern Shores town
Kinston, NC Urban Cluster	Jackson Heights CDP (part) Kinston city (part)
La Grange, NC Urban Cluster	La Grange town (part)
Lake Norman of Catawba, NC Urban Cluster	Denver CDP (part) Lake Norman of Catawba CDP (part)
Landrum, SC--NC Urban Cluster (part)	Tryon town (part)
Laurinburg, NC Urban Cluster	East Laurinburg town (part) Laurel Hill CDP (part) Laurinburg city (part) Maxton town (part) Old Hundred CDP (part)
Lillington, NC Urban Cluster	Lillington town (part)
Lincolnton, NC Urban Cluster	High Shoals town (part) Iron Station CDP (part) Lincolnton city (part)
Locust, NC Urban Cluster	Locust city (part) Stanfield town (part)
Louisburg, NC Urban Cluster	Louisburg town (part)
Lumberton, NC Urban Cluster	Barker Ten Mile CDP (part) Lumberton city (part)
Maiden, NC Urban Cluster	Maiden town (part)
Manteo, NC Urban Cluster	Manns Harbor CDP (part) Manteo town (part)
Marion, NC Urban Cluster	Marion city (part) West Marion CDP (part)
Mayodan, NC Urban Cluster	Madison town (part) Mayodan town (part)
Mocksville, NC Urban Cluster	Mocksville town (part)
Morehead City, NC Urban Cluster	Atlantic Beach town (part) Beaufort town (part) Bogue town (part) Broad Creek CDP (part) Cape Carteret town (part) Cedar Point town (part) Emerald Isle town (part) Indian Beach town (part)
URBAN CLUSTER—Con.	
Morehead City, NC Urban Cluster—Con.	Morehead City town (part) Newport town (part) Peletier town (part) Pine Knoll Shores town (part)
Mount Airy, NC--VA Urban Cluster (part)	Flat Rock CDP (part) Mount Airy city (part) Toast CDP (part) White Plains CDP (part)
Mount Olive, NC Urban Cluster	Calypso town (part) Mount Olive town (part)
Murfreesboro, NC Urban Cluster	Murfreesboro town (part)
North Wilkesboro--Wilkesboro, NC Urban Cluster	Cricket CDP (part) Fairplains CDP (part) Millers Creek CDP (part) Moravian Falls CDP (part) Mulberry CDP (part) North Wilkesboro town (part) Wilkesboro town (part)
Oak Island, NC Urban Cluster	Caswell Beach town (part) Oak Island town (part) Southport city (part)
Oxford, NC Urban Cluster	Oxford city (part)
Pembroke, NC Urban Cluster	Pembroke town (part)
Pinehurst--Southern Pines, NC Urban Cluster	Aberdeen town (part) Pinebluff town (part) Pinehurst village (part) Southern Pines town (part) Taylortown town (part)
Pittsboro, NC Urban Cluster	Pittsboro town (part)
Plymouth, NC Urban Cluster	Plymouth town (part)
Ramseur, NC Urban Cluster	Franklinville town (part) Ramseur town (part)
Red Springs, NC Urban Cluster	Red Springs town (part)
Reidsville, NC Urban Cluster	Reidsville city (part)
Roanoke Rapids, NC Urban Cluster	Garysburg town (part) Gaston town (part) Roanoke Rapids city (part) South Rosemary CDP (part) South Weldon CDP Weldon town (part)
Rockingham--Hamlet, NC Urban Cluster	Cordova CDP (part) Dobbins Heights town East Rockingham CDP (part) Hamlet city (part) Rockingham city (part)
Roxboro, NC Urban Cluster	Roxboro city (part)
St. James, NC Urban Cluster	St. James town (part)
St. Pauls, NC Urban Cluster	St. Pauls town (part)
Sanford, NC Urban Cluster	Sanford city (part)
Seven Lakes, NC Urban Cluster	Seven Lakes CDP (part)
Shelby, NC Urban Cluster	Kings Mountain city (part) Light Oak CDP Patterson Springs town (part) Shelby city (part)
Siler City, NC Urban Cluster	Siler City town (part)
Smithfield, NC Urban Cluster	Four Oaks town (part) Pine Level town (part) Selma town (part) Smithfield town (part) Wilson's Mills town (part)

Crosswalk of Urban Areas and Places: 2010—Con.

Urban Area	Place Within Urban Area
URBAN CLUSTER—Con.	
Sneads Ferry, NC Urban Cluster	Sneads Ferry CDP (part)
Spruce Pine, NC Urban Cluster	Spruce Pine town (part)
Swansboro, NC Urban Cluster	Swansboro town (part)
Tabor City, NC--SC Urban Cluster (part)	Tabor City town (part)
Tarboro, NC Urban Cluster	Princeville town (part) Tarboro town (part)
Taylorsville, NC Urban Cluster	Hiddenite CDP (part) Taylorsville town (part)
Troy, NC Urban Cluster	Troy town (part)
Wadesboro, NC Urban Cluster	Wadesboro town (part)
Wallace, NC Urban Cluster	Teachey town (part) Wallace town (part)
Warsaw, NC Urban Cluster	Warsaw town (part)
Washington, NC Urban Cluster	Chocowinity town (part) River Road CDP (part) Washington city (part) Washington Park town
Wendell--Zebulon, NC Urban Cluster	Wendell town (part) Zebulon town (part)
Whispering Pines, NC Urban Cluster	Southern Pines town (part) Whispering Pines village (part)
Whiteville, NC Urban Cluster	Brunswick town (part) Whiteville city (part)
Williamston, NC Urban Cluster	Williamston town (part)
Wilson, NC Urban Cluster	Wilson city (part)
Windsor, NC Urban Cluster	Windsor town (part)
Yadkinville, NC Urban Cluster	Yadkinville town (part)

Table 1.

Population: Earliest Census to 2010; and Housing Units: 1950 to 2010

[For information concerning historical counts and geographic change, see "User Notes." For information on confidentiality, nonsampling error, and definitions, see Appendixes]

State Urban and Rural	State total				Urban			Rural			Percent of total	
	Number	Change from preceding census		Number of places of 2,500 or more	Number	Change from preceding census		Number	Change from preceding census			
		Number	Percent			Number	Percent		Number	Percent	Urban	Rural
POPULATION												
Current urban definition:												
2010 (Apr. 1)	9,535,483	1,488,998	18.5	271	6,301,756	1,452,274	29.9	3,233,727	33,896	1.1	66.1	33.9
2000 (Apr. 1)	r 8,046,485	1,414,037	21.3	227	4,849,482	1,016,975	26.5	3,199,831	403,701	14.4	60.2	39.8
1990 (Apr. 1)	6,632,448	(X)	(X)	204	3,832,507	(X)	(X)	2,796,130	(X)	(X)	57.8	42.2
1950–90 urban definition:												
1990 (Apr. 1)	6,632,448	752,353	12.8	204	3,337,778	514,926	18.2	3,290,859	231,945	7.6	50.4	49.6
1980 (Apr. 1)	5,880,095	795,684	15.6	188	2,822,852	512,471	22.2	3,058,914	287,236	10.4	48.0	52.0
1970 (Apr. 1)	5,084,411	528,256	11.6	138	2,310,381	508,460	28.2	2,771,678	17,444	0.6	45.5	54.5
1960 (Apr. 1)	4,556,155	494,226	12.2	125	1,801,921	433,820	31.7	2,754,234	60,406	2.2	39.5	60.5
1950 (Apr. 1)	4,061,929	(X)	(X)	107	1,368,101	(X)	(X)	2,693,828	(X)	(X)	33.7	66.3
Pre-1950 urban definition:												
1960 (Apr. 1)	4,556,155	494,226	12.2	106	1,647,085	408,892	33.0	2,909,070	85,334	3.0	36.2	63.8
1950 (Apr. 1)	4,061,929	490,306	13.7	88	1,238,193	264,018	27.1	2,823,736	226,288	8.7	30.5	69.5
1940 (Apr. 1)	3,571,623	401,347	12.7	76	974,175	164,328	20.3	2,597,448	237,019	10.0	27.3	72.7
1930 (Apr. 1)	3,170,276	611,153	23.9	68	809,847	319,477	65.2	2,360,429	291,676	14.1	25.5	74.5
1920 (Jan. 1)	2,559,123	352,836	16.0	55	490,370	171,896	54.0	2,068,753	180,940	9.6	19.2	80.8
1910 (Apr. 15)	2,206,287	312,477	16.5	40	318,474	131,684	70.5	1,887,813	180,793	10.6	14.4	85.6
1900 (June 1)	1,893,810	275,861	17.1	28	186,790	71,031	61.4	1,707,020	204,830	13.6	9.9	90.1
1890 (June 1)	1,617,949	218,199	15.6	18	115,759	60,643	110.0	1,502,190	157,556	11.7	7.2	92.8
1880 (June 1)	1,399,750	328,389	30.7	9	55,116	18,898	52.2	1,344,634	309,491	29.9	3.9	96.1
1870 (June 1)	1,071,361	78,739	7.9	5	36,218	11,664	47.5	1,035,143	67,075	6.9	3.4	96.6
1860 (June 1)	992,622	123,583	14.2	4	24,554	3,445	16.3	968,068	120,138	14.2	2.5	97.5
1850 (June 1)	869,039	115,620	15.3	4	21,109	7,799	58.6	847,930	107,821	14.6	2.4	97.6
1840 (June 1)	753,419	15,432	2.1	3	13,310	2,855	27.3	740,109	12,577	1.7	1.8	98.2
1830 (June 1)	737,987	99,158	15.5	3	10,455	–2,047	–16.4	727,532	101,205	16.2	1.4	98.6
1820 (Aug. 7)	638,829	82,303	14.8	4	12,502	12,502	(X)	626,327	69,801	12.5	2.0	98.0
1810 (Aug. 6)	556,526	78,423	16.4	–	–	–	–	556,526	78,423	16.4	–	100.0
1800 (Aug. 4)	478,103	84,352	21.4	–	–	–	–	478,103	84,352	21.4	–	100.0
1790 (Aug. 2)	393,751	(X)	(X)	–	–	(X)	(X)	393,751	(X)	(X)	–	100.0
HOUSING UNITS												
Current urban definition:												
2010 (Apr. 1)	4,327,528	805,198	22.9	(X)	2,787,646	706,308	33.9	1,539,882	97,276	6.7	64.4	35.6
2000 (Apr. 1)	r 3,522,330	704,258	25.0	(X)	2,081,338	475,410	29.6	1,442,606	230,341	19.0	59.1	40.9
1990 (Apr. 1)	2,818,072	(X)	(X)	(X)	1,605,928	(X)	(X)	1,212,265	(X)	(X)	57.0	43.0
1950–90 urban definition:												
1990 (Apr. 1)	2,818,072	543,876	23.9	(X)	1,399,991	328,502	30.7	1,418,202	214,954	17.9	49.7	50.3
1980 (Apr. 1)	2,274,196	632,181	38.5	(X)	1,071,489	338,573	46.2	1,203,248	294,942	32.5	47.1	52.9
1970 (Apr. 1)	1,642,015	319,058	24.1	(X)	732,916	181,656	33.0	908,306	136,609	17.7	44.7	55.3
1960 (Apr. 1)	1,322,957	264,590	25.0	(X)	551,260	169,453	44.4	771,697	95,137	14.1	41.7	58.3
1950 (Apr. 1)	1,058,367	(X)	(X)	(X)	381,807	(X)	(X)	676,560	(X)	(X)	36.1	63.9

Table 2.

Population, Housing Units, and Land Area by Urban and Rural and Size of Urban Area: 2010

[Areas classified by population size. For information on confidentiality, nonsampling error, and definitions, see Appendixes]

State Urban and Rural Size of Urban Area [Population]	Population		Housing units		Land area		Number of urban areas		
	Total	Percent distribution	Total	Percent distribution	In square miles	Percent distribution	Total	Entirely in state	Partly in state
North Carolina	**9,535,483**	**100.0**	**4,327,528**	**100.0**	**48,618**	**100.0**	**115**	**108**	**7**
Urban	**6,301,756**	**66.1**	**2,787,646**	**64.4**	**4,609**	**9.5**	**115**	**108**	**7**
In urbanized area	5,232,799	54.9	2,280,125	52.7	3,585	7.4	19	16	3
1,000,000 or more	1,180,484	12.4	497,927	11.5	690	1.4	1	–	1
500,000 to 999,999	884,891	9.3	365,168	8.4	518	1.1	1	1	–
250,000 to 499,999	1,641,366	17.2	735,415	17.0	1,152	2.4	5	5	–
100,000 to 249,999	1,346,258	14.1	599,925	13.9	1,083	2.2	9	7	2
50,000 to 99,999	179,800	1.9	81,690	1.9	142	0.3	3	3	–
In urban cluster	1,068,957	11.2	507,521	11.7	1,024	2.1	96	92	4
25,000 to 49,999	366,536	3.8	181,155	4.2	344	0.7	12	11	1
10,000 to 24,999	440,665	4.6	208,843	4.8	432	0.9	26	25	1
5,000 to 9,999	120,807	1.3	52,550	1.2	118	0.2	18	18	–
2,500 to 4,999	140,949	1.5	64,973	1.5	130	0.3	40	38	2
Cumulative summary:									
Urban area of—									
1,000,000 or more	1,180,484	12.4	497,927	11.5	690	1.4	1	–	1
500,000 or more	2,065,375	21.7	863,095	19.9	1,208	2.5	2	1	1
250,000 or more	3,706,741	38.9	1,598,510	36.9	2,360	4.9	7	6	1
100,000 or more	5,052,999	53.0	2,198,435	50.8	3,443	7.1	16	13	3
50,000 or more	5,232,799	54.9	2,280,125	52.7	3,585	7.4	19	16	3
25,000 or more	5,599,335	58.7	2,461,280	56.9	3,929	8.1	31	27	4
10,000 or more	6,040,000	63.3	2,670,123	61.7	4,361	9.0	57	52	5
5,000 or more	6,160,807	64.6	2,722,673	62.9	4,479	9.2	75	70	5
2,500 or more	6,301,756	66.1	2,787,646	64.4	4,609	9.5	115	108	7
Rural	**3,233,727**	**33.9**	**1,539,882**	**35.6**	**44,009**	**90.5**	**(X)**	**(X)**	**(X)**

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Table 3.

Population by Urban and Rural and Size of Place: 2010

[Places classified by population size. For information on confidentiality, nonsampling error, and definitions, see Appendixes]

State Size of Place [Population]	Total			Urban							
					In place						
					All urban places (entirely or partly urban)		Entirely urban places		Partly urban places		
	Population	Number of places	Percent of total population	Total	Population	Number of places	Population	Number of places	Population	Number of places	Not in place
North Carolina	**9,535,483**	**739**	**100.0**	**6,301,756**	**5,216,110**	**410**	**140,201**	**33**	**5,075,909**	**377**	**1,085,646**
In place	**5,606,107**	**739**	**58.8**	**5,216,110**	**5,216,110**	**410**	**140,201**	**33**	**5,075,909**	**377**	**(X)**
Not in place	**3,929,376**	**(X)**	**41.2**	**1,085,646**	**(X)**	**(X)**	**(X)**	**(X)**	**(X)**	**(X)**	**1,085,646**
In place of—											
1,000,000 or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(X)
500,000 to 999,999	731,424	1	7.7	731,389	731,389	1	–	–	731,389	1	(X)
250,000 to 499,999	673,558	2	7.1	672,944	672,944	2	–	–	672,944	2	(X)
100,000 to 249,999	1,004,592	6	10.5	1,002,666	1,002,666	6	–	–	1,002,666	6	(X)
50,000 to 99,999	503,609	7	5.3	499,104	499,104	7	–	–	499,104	7	(X)
25,000 to 49,999	627,586	18	6.6	617,623	617,623	18	27,198	1	590,425	17	(X)
10,000 to 24,999	782,490	50	8.2	765,957	765,957	50	26,968	2	738,989	48	(X)
5,000 to 9,999	430,746	61	4.5	393,889	393,889	61	31,034	4	362,855	57	(X)
2,500 to 4,999	449,181	126	4.7	374,995	374,995	117	38,663	11	336,332	106	(X)
2,000 to 2,499	90,458	41	1.0	62,118	62,118	33	6,542	3	55,576	30	(X)
1,500 to 1,999	82,733	48	0.9	38,536	38,536	26	1,725	1	36,811	25	(X)
1,000 to 1,499	87,495	71	0.9	33,091	33,091	34	2,441	2	30,650	32	(X)
500 to 999	92,700	129	1.0	18,328	18,328	34	4,053	5	14,275	29	(X)
200 to 499	42,989	124	0.5	5,383	5,383	18	1,577	4	3,806	14	(X)
Less than 200	6,546	55	0.1	87	87	3	–	–	87	3	(X)
Cumulative summary:											
In place of—											
1,000,000 or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(X)
500,000 or more	731,424	1	7.7	731,389	731,389	1	–	–	731,389	1	(X)
250,000 or more	1,404,982	3	14.7	1,404,333	1,404,333	3	–	–	1,404,333	3	(X)
100,000 or more	2,409,574	9	25.3	2,406,999	2,406,999	9	–	–	2,406,999	9	(X)
50,000 or more	2,913,183	16	30.6	2,906,103	2,906,103	16	–	–	2,906,103	16	(X)
25,000 or more	3,540,769	34	37.1	3,523,726	3,523,726	34	27,198	1	3,496,528	33	(X)
10,000 or more	4,323,259	84	45.3	4,289,683	4,289,683	84	54,166	3	4,235,517	81	(X)
5,000 or more	4,754,005	145	49.9	4,683,572	4,683,572	145	85,200	7	4,598,372	138	(X)
2,500 or more	5,203,186	271	54.6	5,058,567	5,058,567	262	123,863	18	4,934,704	244	(X)
2,000 or more	5,293,644	312	55.5	5,120,685	5,120,685	295	130,405	21	4,990,280	274	(X)
1,500 or more	5,376,377	360	56.4	5,159,221	5,159,221	321	132,130	22	5,027,091	299	(X)
1,000 or more	5,463,872	431	57.3	5,192,312	5,192,312	355	134,571	24	5,057,741	331	(X)
500 or more	5,556,572	560	58.3	5,210,640	5,210,640	389	138,624	29	5,072,016	360	(X)
200 or more	5,599,561	684	58.7	5,216,023	5,216,023	407	140,201	33	5,075,822	374	(X)

Table 3.
Population by Urban and Rural and Size of Place: 2010—Con.

[Places classified by population size. For information on confidentiality, nonsampling error, and definitions, see Appendixes]

Rural								State Size of Place [Population]
	In place							
	All rural places (entirely or partly rural)		Entirely rural places		Partly rural places			
Total	Population	Number of places	Population	Number of places	Population	Number of places	Not in place	
3,233,727	**389,997**	**706**	**239,460**	**329**	**150,537**	**377**	**2,843,730**	**North Carolina**
389,997	**389,997**	**706**	**239,460**	**329**	**150,537**	**377**	**(X)**	**In place**
2,843,730	**(X)**	**(X)**	**(X)**	**(X)**	**(X)**	**(X)**	**2,843,730**	**Not in place**
								In place of—
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(X)	1,000,000 or more
35	35	1	–	–	35	1	(X)	500,000 to 999,999
614	614	2	–	–	614	2	(X)	250,000 to 499,999
1,926	1,926	6	–	–	1,926	6	(X)	100,000 to 249,999
4,505	4,505	7	–	–	4,505	7	(X)	50,000 to 99,999
9,963	9,963	17	–	–	9,963	17	(X)	25,000 to 49,999
16,533	16,533	48	–	–	16,533	48	(X)	10,000 to 24,999
36,857	36,857	57	–	–	36,857	57	(X)	5,000 to 9,999
74,186	74,186	115	29,007	9	45,179	106	(X)	2,500 to 4,999
28,340	28,340	38	17,353	8	10,987	30	(X)	2,000 to 2,499
44,197	44,197	47	37,579	22	6,618	25	(X)	1,500 to 1,999
54,404	54,404	69	45,653	37	8,751	32	(X)	1,000 to 1,499
74,372	74,372	124	67,280	95	7,092	29	(X)	500 to 999
37,606	37,606	120	36,224	106	1,382	14	(X)	200 to 499
6,459	6,459	55	6,364	52	95	3	(X)	Less than 200
								Cumulative summary:
								In place of—
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(X)	1,000,000 or more
35	35	1	–	–	35	1	(X)	500,000 or more
649	649	3	–	–	649	3	(X)	250,000 or more
2,575	2,575	9	–	–	2,575	9	(X)	100,000 or more
7,080	7,080	16	–	–	7,080	16	(X)	50,000 or more
17,043	17,043	33	–	–	17,043	33	(X)	25,000 or more
33,576	33,576	81	–	–	33,576	81	(X)	10,000 or more
70,433	70,433	138	–	–	70,433	138	(X)	5,000 or more
144,619	144,619	253	29,007	9	115,612	244	(X)	2,500 or more
172,959	172,959	291	46,360	17	126,599	274	(X)	2,000 or more
217,156	217,156	338	83,939	39	133,217	299	(X)	1,500 or more
271,560	271,560	407	129,592	76	141,968	331	(X)	1,000 or more
345,932	345,932	531	196,872	171	149,060	360	(X)	500 or more
383,538	383,538	651	233,096	277	150,442	374	(X)	200 or more

Table 4.

Population and Housing Units: 1970 to 2010

[For information concerning historical counts and geographic change, see "User Notes." For information on confidentiality, nonsampling error, and definitions, see Appendixes]

State County/County Equivalent	Population					Housing units				
	2010	2000	1990	1980	1970	2010	2000	1990	1980	1970
North Carolina	**9,535,483** r	**8,046,485**	**6,632,448**	**5,880,095**	**5,084,411**	**4,327,528** r	**3,522,330**	**2,818,072**	**2,274,196**	**1,642,015**
Alamance County	151,131	130,800	108,213	99,319	96,502	66,576	55,463	45,312	38,179	30,935
Alexander County	37,198	33,603	27,544	24,999	19,466	16,189	14,098	11,197	9,386	6,436
Alleghany County	11,155	10,677	9,590	9,587	8,134	8,094	6,412	5,344	4,670	3,413
Anson County	26,948	25,275	23,474	25,649	23,488	11,576	10,221	9,255	9,074	7,431
Ashe County	27,281	24,384	22,209	22,325	19,571	17,342	13,268	11,119	9,525	7,018
Avery County	17,797	17,167	14,867	14,409	12,655	13,890	11,911	8,923	7,075	4,444
Beaufort County	47,759	44,958	42,283	40,355	35,980	24,688	22,139	19,598	17,172	13,015
Bertie County	21,282 r	19,757	20,388	21,024	20,528	9,822 r	9,043	8,331	7,902	6,640
Bladen County	35,190	32,278	28,663	30,491	26,477	17,718	15,316	12,685	11,427	8,451
Brunswick County	107,431 r	73,141	50,985	35,777	24,223	77,482 r	51,430	37,114	21,551	11,729
Buncombe County	238,318	206,330	174,819	160,934	145,056	113,365	93,973	77,950	66,131	51,618
Burke County	90,912 r	89,145	75,740	72,504	60,364	40,879	37,427	31,574	27,533	18,732
Cabarrus County	178,011	131,063	98,935	85,895	74,629	71,937	52,848	39,713	32,468	24,436
Caldwell County	83,029 r	77,386	70,709	67,746	56,699	37,659 r	33,420	29,454	25,557	18,064
Camden County	9,980	6,885	5,904	5,829	5,453	4,104	2,973	2,466	2,148	1,747
Carteret County	66,469	59,383	52,553	41,092	31,603	48,179	40,947	34,574	23,740	12,720
Caswell County	23,719	23,501	20,693	20,705	19,055	10,619	9,601	8,254	7,656	5,623
Catawba County	154,358 r	141,686	118,412	105,208	90,873	67,886 r	59,921	49,192	40,731	30,106
Chatham County	63,505	49,329	38,759	33,415	29,554	28,753	21,358	16,642	12,896	9,621
Cherokee County	27,444	24,298	20,170	18,933	16,330	17,515	13,499	10,319	8,536	5,844
Chowan County	14,793 r	14,150	13,506	12,558	10,764	7,289	6,443	5,910	5,265	3,614
Clay County	10,587	8,775	7,155	6,619	5,180	7,140	5,425	4,158	3,370	2,059
Cleveland County	98,078	96,287	84,713	83,435	72,556	43,373	40,317	34,231	30,410	22,609
Columbus County	58,098	54,749	49,587	51,037	46,937	26,042	24,060	20,513	19,059	14,973
Craven County	103,505 r	91,523	81,613	71,043	62,554	45,002 r	38,194	32,293	25,549	18,937
Cumberland County	319,431	302,963	274,713	247,160	212,042	135,524	118,425	98,360	81,340	56,864
Currituck County	23,547	18,190	13,736	11,089	6,976	14,453	10,687	7,367	5,405	2,735
Dare County	33,920	29,967	22,746	13,377	6,995	33,492	26,671	21,567	11,006	5,057
Davidson County	162,878	147,246	126,677	113,162	95,627	72,655	62,432	53,266	44,285	30,931
Davie County	41,240	34,835	27,859	24,599	18,855	18,238	14,953	11,496	9,477	6,190
Duplin County	58,505	49,063	39,995	40,952	38,015	25,728	20,520	16,395	15,591	12,630
Durham County	267,587	223,314	181,854	152,235	132,681	120,217	95,452	77,717	58,090	43,026
Edgecombe County	56,552	55,606	56,692	55,988	52,341	24,838 r	24,003	21,831	20,278	16,071
Forsyth County	350,670	306,067	265,878	243,704	215,118	156,872	133,093	115,715	95,884	70,848
Franklin County	60,619	47,260	36,414	30,055	26,820	26,577	20,364	14,957	11,154	8,242
Gaston County	206,086 r	190,304	175,093	162,568	148,415	88,686 r	78,813	69,133	59,205	46,165
Gates County	12,197	10,516	9,305	8,875	8,524	5,208	4,389	3,696	3,224	2,622
Graham County	8,861	7,993	7,196	7,217	6,562	5,930	5,084	4,132	3,578	2,528
Granville County	59,916	48,498	38,341	34,043	32,762	22,827	17,896	14,162	11,563	8,970
Greene County	21,362	18,974	15,384	16,117	14,967	8,213	7,368	5,944	5,588	4,707
Guilford County	488,406	421,048	347,420	317,154	288,645	218,017	180,391	146,812	120,479	91,076
Halifax County	54,691	57,370	55,516	55,076	53,884	25,781	25,309	22,480	20,135	16,281
Harnett County	114,678	91,025	67,833	59,570	49,667	46,731	38,605	27,900	22,175	15,867
Haywood County	59,036	54,033	46,942	46,495	41,710	34,954	28,640	23,975	20,363	15,030
Henderson County	106,740	89,173	69,285	58,580	42,804	54,710	42,996	34,131	27,205	17,502
Hertford County	24,669 r	22,977	22,523	23,368	24,439	10,635	9,724	8,870	8,259	7,075
Hoke County	46,952	33,646	22,856	20,383	16,436	18,211	12,518	7,999	6,477	4,305
Hyde County	5,810	5,826	5,411	5,873	5,571	3,347	3,302	2,905	2,836	2,002
Iredell County	159,437	122,660	92,935	82,538	72,197	69,013	51,918	39,192	32,361	23,867
Jackson County	40,271	33,121	26,846	25,811	21,593	25,948	19,291	14,052	11,960	7,254
Johnston County	168,878 r	121,900	81,306	70,599	61,737	67,682 r	50,163	34,172	27,961	21,023
Jones County	10,153	10,381	9,414	9,705	9,779	4,838	4,679	3,829	3,655	3,027
Lee County	57,866 r	49,208	41,370	36,718	30,467	24,136 r	19,983	16,953	13,998	9,764
Lenoir County	59,495 r	59,636	57,274	59,819	55,204	27,437 r	27,178	23,739	22,563	17,289
Lincoln County	78,265	63,780	50,319	42,372	32,682	33,641	25,717	20,189	16,166	10,664
McDowell County	44,996	42,151	35,681	35,135	30,648	20,808	18,377	15,091	13,946	10,213
Macon County	33,922 r	29,808	23,499	20,178	15,788	25,245 r	20,745	17,174	13,358	8,446
Madison County	20,764	19,635	16,953	16,827	16,003	10,608	9,722	7,667	7,167	5,565
Martin County	24,505 r	25,546	25,078	25,948	24,730	11,704 r	10,910	10,104	9,319	7,601
Mecklenburg County	919,628 r	695,370	511,481	404,270	354,656	398,510 r	292,755	216,416	156,134	114,974
Mitchell County	15,579	15,687	14,433	14,428	13,447	8,713	7,919	6,983	6,055	4,895
Montgomery County	27,798	26,822	23,352	22,469	19,267	15,914	14,145	10,421	9,520	6,888
Moore County	88,247 r	74,762	59,000	50,505	39,048	43,940 r	35,145	27,353	21,048	13,265
Nash County	95,840 r	87,385	76,677	67,153	59,122	42,286 r	37,049	31,024	25,719	18,512
New Hanover County	202,667 r	160,327	120,284	103,471	82,996	101,436 r	79,634	57,076	43,319	31,475
Northampton County	22,099	22,086	20,798	22,195	23,099	11,674	10,455	8,974	8,721	6,883
Onslow County	177,772	150,355	149,838	112,784	103,126	68,226	55,726	47,526	35,437	24,547
Orange County	133,801 r	115,531	93,851	77,055	57,567	55,597 r	47,706	38,683	28,712	16,950
Pamlico County	13,144	12,934	11,368	10,398	9,467	7,534	6,781	6,048	5,011	3,563
Pasquotank County	40,661	34,897	31,298	28,462	26,824	16,833	14,289	12,298	10,502	8,634
Pender County	52,217	41,082	28,855	22,262	18,149	26,724	20,798	15,437	10,398	6,758
Perquimans County	13,453	11,368	10,447	9,486	8,351	6,986	6,043	4,972	4,170	2,894
Person County	39,464	35,623	30,180	29,164	25,914	18,193	15,504	12,548	10,685	8,222
Pitt County	168,148 r	133,719	108,480	90,146	73,900	74,990 r	58,365	43,020	32,973	22,874

Table 4.
Population and Housing Units: 1970 to 2010—Con.

[For information concerning historical counts and geographic change, see "User Notes." For information on confidentiality, nonsampling error, and definitions, see Appendixes]

State County/County Equivalent	Population					Housing units				
	2010	2000	1990	1980	1970	2010	2000	1990	1980	1970
Polk County	20,510	18,324	14,416	12,984	11,735	11,432	9,192	7,273	5,927	4,646
Randolph County	141,752	r 130,471	106,546	91,300	76,358	61,041	r 54,428	43,634	35,082	24,949
Richmond County	46,639	46,564	44,518	45,161	39,889	20,738	19,886	18,218	16,897	13,115
Robeson County	134,168	r 123,245	105,170	101,610	84,842	52,751	r 47,749	39,043	33,319	24,121
Rockingham County	93,643	91,928	86,064	83,426	72,402	43,696	40,208	35,657	32,258	23,898
Rowan County	138,428	130,340	110,605	99,186	90,035	60,211	53,980	46,264	39,049	29,796
Rutherford County	67,810	r 62,901	56,919	53,787	47,337	33,878	r 29,536	25,221	21,800	16,407
Sampson County	63,431	60,161	47,297	49,687	44,954	27,234	25,142	19,183	18,235	14,175
Scotland County	36,157	35,998	33,763	32,273	26,929	15,193	14,693	12,761	11,112	7,848
Stanly County	60,585	58,100	51,765	48,517	42,822	27,110	24,582	21,808	19,185	15,139
Stokes County	47,401	44,711	37,223	33,086	23,782	21,924	19,262	15,160	12,710	7,979
Surry County	73,673	71,219	61,704	59,449	51,415	33,667	31,033	26,022	23,284	17,322
Swain County	13,981	12,968	11,268	10,283	8,835	8,723	7,105	5,664	4,853	3,305
Transylvania County	33,090	29,334	25,520	23,417	19,713	19,163	15,553	12,893	10,234	7,032
Tyrrell County	4,407	4,149	3,856	3,975	3,806	2,068	2,032	1,907	1,766	1,371
Union County	201,292	r 123,772	84,210	70,436	54,714	72,870	r 45,723	30,758	24,092	16,623
Vance County	45,422	42,954	38,892	36,748	32,691	20,082	18,196	15,743	13,808	10,099
Wake County	900,993	r 627,866	426,301	301,429	229,006	371,836	r 258,961	177,075	113,439	71,520
Warren County	20,972	19,972	17,265	16,232	15,810	11,806	10,548	8,714	7,010	4,855
Washington County	13,228	13,723	13,997	14,801	14,038	6,491	6,174	5,644	5,432	4,243
Watauga County	51,079	r 42,693	36,952	31,666	23,404	32,137	r 23,156	19,538	14,662	8,595
Wayne County	122,623	113,329	104,666	97,054	85,408	52,949	47,313	39,483	35,032	25,370
Wilkes County	69,340	65,632	59,393	58,657	49,524	33,065	29,261	24,960	22,117	15,906
Wilson County	81,234	r 73,811	66,061	63,132	57,486	35,511	r 30,728	26,662	23,447	17,846
Yadkin County	38,406	36,348	30,488	28,439	24,599	17,341	15,821	12,921	11,099	8,306
Yancey County	17,818	17,774	15,419	14,934	12,629	11,032	9,729	7,994	6,882	4,563

Table 5.

Population, Housing Units, Land Area, and Density: 2010; and Percent Change: 1980 to 2010

[For information concerning historical counts and geographic change, see "User Notes." For information on confidentiality, nonsampling error, and definitions, see Appendixes]

State County/County Equivalent	Population	Housing units	Land area in square miles	Average per square mile of land		Percent change					
						Population			Housing units		
				Population density	Housing unit density	2000 to 2010	1990 to 2000	1980 to 1990	2000 to 2010	1990 to 2000	1980 to 1990
North Carolina	**9,535,483**	**4,327,528**	**48,617.91**	**196.1**	**89.0**	**18.5**	**21.4**	**12.8**	**22.9**	**25.0**	**23.9**
Alamance County	151,131	66,576	423.94	356.5	157.0	15.5	20.9	9.0	20.0	22.4	18.7
Alexander County	37,198	16,189	259.99	143.1	62.3	10.7	22.0	10.2	14.8	25.9	19.3
Alleghany County	11,155	8,094	235.06	47.5	34.4	4.5	11.3	–	26.2	20.0	14.4
Anson County	26,948	11,576	531.45	50.7	21.8	6.6	7.7	–8.5	13.3	10.4	2.0
Ashe County	27,281	17,342	426.13	64.0	40.7	11.9	9.8	–0.5	30.7	19.3	16.7
Avery County	17,797	13,890	247.09	72.0	56.2	3.7	15.5	3.2	16.6	33.5	26.1
Beaufort County	47,759	24,688	827.19	57.7	29.8	6.2	6.3	4.8	11.5	13.0	14.1
Bertie County	21,282	9,822	699.27	30.4	14.0	7.7	–3.0	–3.0	8.6	8.6	5.4
Bladen County	35,190	17,718	874.33	40.2	20.3	9.0	12.6	–6.0	15.7	20.7	11.0
Brunswick County	107,431	77,482	846.97	126.8	91.5	46.9	43.5	42.5	50.7	38.6	72.2
Buncombe County	238,318	113,365	656.67	362.9	172.6	15.5	18.0	8.6	20.6	20.6	17.9
Burke County	90,912	40,879	507.10	179.3	80.6	2.0	17.7	4.5	9.2	18.5	14.7
Cabarrus County	178,011	71,937	361.75	492.1	198.9	35.8	32.5	15.2	36.1	33.1	22.3
Caldwell County	83,029	37,659	471.57	176.1	79.9	7.3	9.5	4.4	12.7	13.5	15.2
Camden County	9,980	4,104	240.56	41.5	17.1	45.0	16.6	1.3	38.0	20.6	14.8
Carteret County	66,469	48,179	506.25	131.3	95.2	11.9	13.0	27.9	17.7	18.4	45.6
Caswell County	23,719	10,619	424.92	55.8	25.0	0.9	13.6	–0.1	10.6	16.3	7.8
Catawba County	154,358	67,886	398.72	387.1	170.3	8.9	19.7	12.6	13.3	21.8	20.8
Chatham County	63,505	28,753	682.19	93.1	42.1	28.7	27.3	16.0	34.6	28.3	29.0
Cherokee County	27,444	17,515	455.43	60.3	38.5	12.9	20.5	6.5	29.8	30.8	20.9
Chowan County	14,793	7,289	172.47	85.8	42.3	4.5	7.6	7.5	13.1	9.0	12.3
Clay County	10,587	7,140	214.75	49.3	33.2	20.6	22.6	8.1	31.6	30.5	23.4
Cleveland County	98,078	43,373	464.25	211.3	93.4	1.9	13.7	1.5	7.6	17.8	12.6
Columbus County	58,098	26,042	937.29	62.0	27.8	6.1	10.4	–2.8	8.2	17.3	7.6
Craven County	103,505	45,002	708.96	146.0	63.5	13.1	12.0	14.9	17.8	18.1	26.4
Cumberland County	319,431	135,524	652.31	489.7	207.8	5.4	10.3	11.1	14.4	20.4	20.9
Currituck County	23,547	14,453	261.85	89.9	55.2	29.5	32.4	23.9	35.2	45.1	36.3
Dare County	33,920	33,492	383.42	88.5	87.4	13.2	31.7	70.0	25.6	23.7	96.0
Davidson County	162,878	72,655	552.67	294.7	131.5	10.6	16.2	11.9	16.4	17.2	20.3
Davie County	41,240	18,238	264.11	156.1	69.1	18.4	25.0	13.3	22.0	30.1	21.3
Duplin County	58,505	25,728	816.22	71.7	31.5	19.2	22.7	–2.3	25.4	25.2	5.2
Durham County	267,587	120,217	285.98	935.7	420.4	19.8	22.8	19.5	25.9	22.8	33.8
Edgecombe County	56,552	24,838	505.34	111.9	49.2	1.7	–1.9	1.3	3.5	9.9	7.7
Forsyth County	350,670	156,872	408.15	859.2	384.3	14.6	15.1	9.1	17.9	15.0	20.7
Franklin County	60,619	26,577	491.68	123.3	54.1	28.3	29.8	21.2	30.5	36.2	34.1
Gaston County	206,086	88,686	356.03	578.8	249.1	8.3	8.7	7.7	12.5	14.0	16.8
Gates County	12,197	5,208	340.44	35.8	15.3	16.0	13.0	4.8	18.7	18.8	14.6
Graham County	8,861	5,930	292.08	30.3	20.3	10.9	11.1	–0.3	16.6	23.0	15.5
Granville County	59,916	22,827	531.57	112.7	42.9	23.5	26.5	12.6	27.6	26.4	22.5
Greene County	21,362	8,213	265.93	80.3	30.9	12.6	23.3	–4.5	11.5	24.0	6.4
Guilford County	488,406	218,017	645.70	756.4	337.6	16.0	21.2	9.5	20.9	22.9	21.9
Halifax County	54,691	25,781	724.09	75.5	35.6	–4.7	3.3	0.8	1.9	12.6	11.6
Harnett County	114,678	46,731	594.99	192.7	78.5	26.0	34.2	13.9	21.0	38.4	25.8
Haywood County	59,036	34,954	553.69	106.6	63.1	9.3	15.1	1.0	22.0	19.5	17.7
Henderson County	106,740	54,710	373.07	286.1	146.6	19.7	28.7	18.3	27.2	26.0	25.5
Hertford County	24,669	10,635	353.06	69.9	30.1	7.4	0.3	–3.6	9.4	9.6	7.4
Hoke County	46,952	18,211	390.74	120.2	46.6	39.5	47.2	12.1	45.5	56.5	23.5
Hyde County	5,810	3,347	612.70	9.5	5.5	–0.3	7.7	–7.9	1.4	13.7	2.4
Iredell County	159,437	69,013	573.83	277.8	120.3	30.0	32.0	12.6	32.9	32.5	21.1
Jackson County	40,271	25,948	490.75	82.1	52.9	21.6	23.4	4.0	34.5	37.3	17.5
Johnston County	168,878	67,682	791.30	213.4	85.5	38.5	50.0	15.2	34.9	46.9	22.2
Jones County	10,153	4,838	470.71	21.6	10.3	–2.2	10.3	–3.0	3.4	22.2	4.8
Lee County	57,866	24,136	254.96	227.0	94.7	17.6	18.5	12.7	20.8	17.4	21.1
Lenoir County	59,495	27,437	400.59	148.5	68.5	–0.2	4.1	–4.3	1.0	14.5	5.2
Lincoln County	78,265	33,641	297.94	262.7	112.9	22.7	26.8	18.8	30.8	27.4	24.9
McDowell County	44,996	20,808	440.61	102.1	47.2	6.7	18.1	1.6	13.2	21.8	8.2
Macon County	33,922	25,245	515.56	65.8	49.0	13.8	26.9	16.5	21.7	20.8	28.6
Madison County	20,764	10,608	449.57	46.2	23.6	5.7	15.8	0.7	9.1	26.8	7.0
Martin County	24,505	11,704	461.22	53.1	25.4	–4.1	2.1	–3.4	7.3	8.2	8.4
Mecklenburg County	919,628	398,510	523.84	1,755.6	760.7	32.3	36.0	26.5	36.1	35.3	38.6
Mitchell County	15,579	8,713	221.42	70.4	39.4	–0.7	8.7	–	10.0	13.4	15.3
Montgomery County	27,798	15,914	491.76	56.5	32.4	3.6	14.9	3.9	12.5	35.7	9.5
Moore County	88,247	43,940	697.84	126.5	63.0	18.0	26.7	16.8	25.0	28.5	30.0
Nash County	95,840	42,286	540.41	177.3	78.2	9.7	14.0	14.2	14.1	19.4	20.6
New Hanover County	202,667	101,436	191.53	1,058.1	529.6	26.4	33.3	16.2	27.4	39.5	31.8
Northampton County	22,099	11,674	536.59	41.2	21.8	0.1	6.2	–6.3	11.7	16.5	2.9
Onslow County	177,772	68,226	762.74	233.1	89.4	18.2	0.3	32.9	22.4	17.3	34.1
Orange County	133,801	55,597	397.96	336.2	139.7	15.8	26.0	21.8	16.5	27.4	34.7
Pamlico County	13,144	7,534	336.54	39.1	22.4	1.6	13.8	9.3	11.1	12.1	20.7

Table 5.

Population, Housing Units, Land Area, and Density: 2010; and Percent Change: 1980 to 2010—Con.

[For information concerning historical counts and geographic change, see "User Notes." For information on confidentiality, nonsampling error, and definitions, see Appendixes]

State County/County Equivalent	Population	Housing units	Land area in square miles	Average per square mile of land		Percent change					
						Population			Housing units		
				Population density	Housing unit density	2000 to 2010	1990 to 2000	1980 to 1990	2000 to 2010	1990 to 2000	1980 to 1990
Pasquotank County	40,661	16,833	226.88	179.2	74.2	16.5	11.5	10.0	17.8	16.2	17.1
Pender County	52,217	26,724	869.79	60.0	30.7	27.1	42.4	29.6	28.5	34.7	48.5
Perquimans County	13,453	6,986	247.09	54.4	28.3	18.3	8.8	10.1	15.6	21.5	19.2
Person County	39,464	18,193	392.32	100.6	46.4	10.8	18.0	3.5	17.3	23.6	17.4
Pitt County	168,148	74,990	651.97	257.9	115.0	25.7	23.3	20.3	28.5	35.8	30.5
Polk County	20,510	11,432	237.79	86.3	48.1	11.9	27.1	11.0	24.4	26.4	22.7
Randolph County	141,752	61,041	782.52	181.1	78.0	8.6	22.4	16.7	12.1	24.7	24.4
Richmond County	46,639	20,738	473.82	98.4	43.8	0.2	4.6	–1.4	4.3	9.2	7.8
Robeson County	134,168	52,751	949.22	141.3	55.6	8.9	17.3	3.5	10.5	22.4	17.2
Rockingham County	93,643	43,696	565.55	165.6	77.3	1.9	6.8	3.2	8.7	12.8	10.5
Rowan County	138,428	60,211	511.37	270.7	117.7	6.2	17.8	11.5	11.5	16.7	18.5
Rutherford County	67,810	33,878	564.15	120.2	60.1	7.8	10.5	5.8	14.7	17.1	15.7
Sampson County	63,431	27,234	944.74	67.1	28.8	5.4	27.2	–4.8	8.3	31.1	5.2
Scotland County	36,157	15,193	318.84	113.4	47.7	0.4	6.6	4.6	3.4	15.1	14.8
Stanly County	60,585	27,110	395.09	153.3	68.6	4.3	12.2	6.7	10.3	12.7	13.7
Stokes County	47,401	21,924	448.86	105.6	48.8	6.0	20.1	12.5	13.8	27.1	19.3
Surry County	73,673	33,667	532.17	138.4	63.3	3.4	15.4	3.8	8.5	19.3	11.8
Swain County	13,981	8,723	528.00	26.5	16.5	7.8	15.1	9.6	22.8	25.4	16.7
Transylvania County	33,090	19,163	378.53	87.4	50.6	12.8	14.9	9.0	23.2	20.6	26.0
Tyrrell County	4,407	2,068	389.03	11.3	5.3	6.2	7.6	–3.0	1.8	6.6	8.0
Union County	201,292	72,870	631.52	318.7	115.4	62.6	46.9	19.6	59.4	48.6	27.7
Vance County	45,422	20,082	253.52	179.2	79.2	5.7	10.4	5.8	10.4	15.6	14.0
Wake County	900,993	371,836	835.22	1,078.7	445.2	43.5	47.3	41.4	43.6	46.2	56.1
Warren County	20,972	11,806	428.46	48.9	27.6	5.0	15.7	6.4	11.9	21.0	24.3
Washington County	13,228	6,491	348.13	38.0	18.6	–3.6	–2.0	–5.4	5.1	9.4	3.9
Watauga County	51,079	32,137	312.56	163.4	102.8	19.6	15.5	16.7	38.8	18.5	33.3
Wayne County	122,623	52,949	553.09	221.7	95.7	8.2	8.3	7.8	11.9	19.8	12.7
Wilkes County	69,340	33,065	754.28	91.9	43.8	5.6	10.5	1.3	13.0	17.2	12.9
Wilson County	81,234	35,511	368.17	220.6	96.5	10.1	11.7	4.6	15.6	15.3	13.7
Yadkin County	38,406	17,341	334.83	114.7	51.8	5.7	19.2	7.2	9.6	22.4	16.4
Yancey County	17,818	11,032	312.60	57.0	35.3	0.2	15.3	3.2	13.4	21.7	16.2

Table 6.

Rank of Counties by Percent Change in Population: 2000 to 2010

[For information concerning historical counts and geographic change, see "User Notes." For information on confidentiality, nonsampling error, and definitions, see Appendixes]

County/County Equivalent	Population		Percent change		County/County Equivalent	Population		Percent change	
	2010	2000	Rank	Percent		2010	2000	Rank	Percent
Union County	201,292	r 123,772	1	62.6	Nash County	95,840	r 87,385	51	9.7
Brunswick County	107,431	r 73,141	2	46.9	Haywood County	59,036	54,033	52	9.3
Camden County	9,980	6,885	3	45.0	Bladen County	35,190	32,278	53	9.0
Wake County	900,993	r 627,866	4	43.5	Catawba County	154,358	r 141,686	54	8.9
Hoke County	46,952	33,646	5	39.5	Robeson County	134,168	r 123,245	55	8.9
Johnston County	168,878	r 121,900	6	38.5	Randolph County	141,752	r 130,471	56	8.6
Cabarrus County	178,011	131,063	7	35.8	Gaston County	206,086	r 190,304	57	8.3
Mecklenburg County	919,628	r 695,370	8	32.3	Wayne County	122,623	113,329	58	8.2
Iredell County	159,437	122,660	9	30.0	Swain County	13,981	12,968	59	7.8
Currituck County	23,547	18,190	10	29.5	Rutherford County	67,810	r 62,901	60	7.8
Chatham County	63,505	49,329	11	28.7	Bertie County	21,282	r 19,757	61	7.7
Franklin County	60,619	47,260	12	28.3	Hertford County	24,669	r 22,977	62	7.4
Pender County	52,217	41,082	13	27.1	Caldwell County	83,029	r 77,386	63	7.3
New Hanover County	202,667	r 160,327	14	26.4	McDowell County	44,996	42,151	64	6.7
Harnett County	114,678	91,025	15	26.0	Anson County	26,948	25,275	65	6.6
Pitt County	168,148	r 133,719	16	25.7	Beaufort County	47,759	44,958	66	6.2
Granville County	59,916	48,498	17	23.5	Tyrrell County	4,407	4,149	67	6.2
Lincoln County	78,265	63,780	18	22.7	Rowan County	138,428	130,340	68	6.2
Jackson County	40,271	33,121	19	21.6	Columbus County	58,098	54,749	69	6.1
Clay County	10,587	8,775	20	20.6	Stokes County	47,401	44,711	70	6.0
Durham County	267,587	223,314	21	19.8	Madison County	20,764	19,635	71	5.7
Henderson County	106,740	89,173	22	19.7	Vance County	45,422	42,954	72	5.7
Watauga County	51,079	r 42,693	23	19.6	Yadkin County	38,406	36,348	73	5.7
Duplin County	58,505	49,063	24	19.2	Wilkes County	69,340	65,632	74	5.6
Davie County	41,240	34,835	25	18.4	Cumberland County	319,431	302,963	75	5.4
Perquimans County	13,453	11,368	26	18.3	Sampson County	63,431	60,161	76	5.4
Onslow County	177,772	150,355	27	18.2	Warren County	20,972	19,972	77	5.0
Moore County	88,247	r 74,762	28	18.0	Chowan County	14,793	r 14,150	78	4.5
Lee County	57,866	r 49,208	29	17.6	Alleghany County	11,155	10,677	79	4.5
Pasquotank County	40,661	34,897	30	16.5	Stanly County	60,585	58,100	80	4.3
Guilford County	488,406	421,048	31	16.0	Avery County	17,797	17,167	81	3.7
Gates County	12,197	10,516	32	16.0	Montgomery County	27,798	26,822	82	3.6
Orange County	133,801	r 115,531	33	15.8	Surry County	73,673	71,219	83	3.4
Alamance County	151,131	130,800	34	15.5	Burke County	90,912	r 89,145	84	2.0
Buncombe County	238,318	206,330	35	15.5	Rockingham County	93,643	91,928	85	1.9
Forsyth County	350,670	306,067	36	14.6	Cleveland County	98,078	96,287	86	1.9
Macon County	33,922	r 29,808	37	13.8	Edgecombe County	56,552	55,606	87	1.7
Dare County	33,920	29,967	38	13.2	Pamlico County	13,144	12,934	88	1.6
Craven County	103,505	r 91,523	39	13.1	Caswell County	23,719	23,501	89	0.9
Cherokee County	27,444	24,298	40	12.9	Scotland County	36,157	35,998	90	0.4
Transylvania County	33,090	29,334	41	12.8	Yancey County	17,818	17,774	91	0.2
Greene County	21,362	18,974	42	12.6	Richmond County	46,639	46,564	92	0.2
Carteret County	66,469	59,383	43	11.9	Northampton County	22,099	22,086	93	0.1
Polk County	20,510	18,324	44	11.9	Lenoir County	59,495	r 59,636	94	–0.2
Ashe County	27,281	24,384	45	11.9	Hyde County	5,810	5,826	95	–0.3
Graham County	8,861	7,993	46	10.9	Mitchell County	15,579	15,687	96	–0.7
Person County	39,464	35,623	47	10.8	Jones County	10,153	10,381	97	–2.2
Alexander County	37,198	33,603	48	10.7	Washington County	13,228	13,723	98	–3.6
Davidson County	162,878	147,246	49	10.6	Martin County	24,505	r 25,546	99	–4.1
Wilson County	81,234	r 73,811	50	10.1	Halifax County	54,691	57,370	100	–4.7

Table 7.
Population by Urban and Rural: 2010

[For information on confidentiality, nonsampling error, and definitions, see Appendixes]

State County/County Equivalent	Total population	Urban			Rural			Percent of total population	
		Total	In urbanized area	In urban cluster	Total	In place	Not in place	Urban	Rural
North Carolina	**9,535,483**	**6,301,756**	**5,232,799**	**1,068,957**	**3,233,727**	**389,997**	**2,843,730**	**66.1**	**33.9**
Alamance County	151,131	107,971	107,971	–	43,160	4,270	38,890	71.4	28.6
Alexander County	37,198	10,126	4,738	5,388	27,072	1,939	25,133	27.2	72.8
Alleghany County	11,155	–	–	–	11,155	1,770	9,385	–	100.0
Anson County	26,948	5,791	–	5,791	21,157	5,741	15,416	21.5	78.5
Ashe County	27,281	4,129	–	4,129	23,152	330	22,822	15.1	84.9
Avery County	17,797	1,996	–	1,996	15,801	2,645	13,156	11.2	88.8
Beaufort County	47,759	16,429	–	16,429	31,330	4,626	26,704	34.4	65.6
Bertie County	21,282	3,566	–	3,566	17,716	2,751	14,965	16.8	83.2
Bladen County	35,190	3,085	–	3,085	32,105	6,027	26,078	8.8	91.2
Brunswick County	107,431	61,278	39,915	21,363	46,153	7,195	38,958	57.0	43.0
Buncombe County	238,318	180,932	180,932	–	57,386	3,276	54,110	75.9	24.1
Burke County	90,912	52,136	52,136	–	38,776	2,208	36,568	57.3	42.7
Cabarrus County	178,011	143,738	143,551	187	34,273	6,819	27,454	80.7	19.3
Caldwell County	83,029	54,444	54,444	–	28,585	2,241	26,344	65.6	34.4
Camden County	9,980	45	–	45	9,935	1,053	8,882	0.5	99.5
Carteret County	66,469	44,798	–	44,798	21,671	4,672	16,999	67.4	32.6
Caswell County	23,719	191	–	191	23,528	2,205	21,323	0.8	99.2
Catawba County	154,358	107,595	101,101	6,494	46,763	6,017	40,746	69.7	30.3
Chatham County	63,505	21,641	6,513	15,128	41,864	2,054	39,810	34.1	65.9
Cherokee County	27,444	–	–	–	27,444	3,729	23,715	–	100.0
Chowan County	14,793	4,790	–	4,790	10,003	214	9,789	32.4	67.6
Clay County	10,587	–	–	–	10,587	311	10,276	–	100.0
Cleveland County	98,078	43,360	11,171	32,189	54,718	7,552	47,166	44.2	55.8
Columbus County	58,098	11,274	–	11,274	46,824	8,059	38,765	19.4	80.6
Craven County	103,505	74,825	50,503	24,322	28,680	4,697	23,983	72.3	27.7
Cumberland County	319,431	276,729	276,729	–	42,702	7,493	35,209	86.6	13.4
Currituck County	23,547	397	–	397	23,150	4,094	19,056	1.7	98.3
Dare County	33,920	24,097	–	24,097	9,823	7,576	2,247	71.0	29.0
Davidson County	162,878	85,699	85,699	–	77,179	9,804	67,375	52.6	47.4
Davie County	41,240	12,253	7,062	5,191	28,987	2,253	26,734	29.7	70.3
Duplin County	58,505	7,919	–	7,919	50,586	7,281	43,305	13.5	86.5
Durham County	267,587	252,528	252,528	–	15,059	2,070	12,989	94.4	5.6
Edgecombe County	56,552	30,930	17,349	13,581	25,622	3,663	21,959	54.7	45.3
Forsyth County	350,670	324,908	324,908	–	25,762	2,368	23,394	92.7	7.3
Franklin County	60,619	8,900	4,829	4,071	51,719	5,092	46,627	14.7	85.3
Gaston County	206,086	165,595	158,926	6,669	40,491	1,387	39,104	80.4	19.6
Gates County	12,197	–	–	–	12,197	610	11,587	–	100.0
Graham County	8,861	–	–	–	8,861	665	8,196	–	100.0
Granville County	59,916	27,112	963	26,149	32,804	1,871	30,933	45.3	54.7
Greene County	21,362	–	–	–	21,362	3,908	17,454	–	100.0
Guilford County	488,406	426,406	426,406	–	62,000	14,227	47,773	87.3	12.7
Halifax County	54,691	24,772	–	24,772	29,919	6,232	23,687	45.3	54.7
Harnett County	114,678	50,549	12,294	38,255	64,129	2,786	61,343	44.1	55.9
Haywood County	59,036	26,306	26,306	–	32,730	2,216	30,514	44.6	55.4
Henderson County	106,740	71,227	71,227	–	35,513	15,371	20,142	66.7	33.3
Hertford County	24,669	7,737	–	7,737	16,932	1,707	15,225	31.4	68.6
Hoke County	46,952	26,692	26,692	–	20,260	2,198	18,062	56.8	43.2
Hyde County	5,810	–	–	–	5,810	1,975	3,835	–	100.0
Iredell County	159,437	98,991	98,991	–	60,446	1,332	59,114	62.1	37.9
Jackson County	40,271	10,837	–	10,837	29,434	2,219	27,215	26.9	73.1
Johnston County	168,878	80,999	37,449	43,550	87,879	7,685	80,194	48.0	52.0
Jones County	10,153	–	–	–	10,153	1,617	8,536	–	100.0
Lee County	57,866	33,120	–	33,120	24,746	2,530	22,216	57.2	42.8
Lenoir County	59,495	32,719	–	32,719	26,776	1,107	25,669	55.0	45.0
Lincoln County	78,265	35,569	10,797	24,772	42,696	3,196	39,500	45.4	54.6
McDowell County	44,996	13,363	–	13,363	31,633	1,822	29,811	29.7	70.3
Macon County	33,922	6,781	–	6,781	27,141	959	26,182	20.0	80.0
Madison County	20,764	1,948	1,948	–	18,816	1,634	17,182	9.4	90.6
Martin County	24,505	5,361	–	5,361	19,144	3,505	15,639	21.9	78.1
Mecklenburg County	919,628	909,830	909,830	–	9,798	2,066	7,732	98.9	1.1
Mitchell County	15,579	2,704	–	2,704	12,875	854	12,021	17.4	82.6
Montgomery County	27,798	6,439	–	6,439	21,359	2,496	18,863	23.2	76.8
Moore County	88,247	43,543	–	43,543	44,704	8,114	36,590	49.3	50.7
Nash County	95,840	50,256	50,256	–	45,584	8,444	37,140	52.4	47.6
New Hanover County	202,667	198,178	198,178	–	4,489	2,595	1,894	97.8	2.2
Northampton County	22,099	2,350	–	2,350	19,749	4,222	15,527	10.6	89.4
Onslow County	177,772	130,931	105,419	25,512	46,841	6,145	40,696	73.7	26.3
Orange County	133,801	95,625	95,625	–	38,176	576	37,600	71.5	28.5
Pamlico County	13,144	–	–	–	13,144	5,507	7,637	–	100.0
Pasquotank County	40,661	23,860	–	23,860	16,801	308	16,493	58.7	41.3
Pender County	52,217	16,315	2,143	14,172	35,902	6,625	29,277	31.2	68.8
Perquimans County	13,453	–	–	–	13,453	2,737	10,716	–	100.0

Table 7.
Population by Urban and Rural: 2010—Con.

[For information on confidentiality, nonsampling error, and definitions, see Appendixes]

State County/County Equivalent	Total population	Urban			Rural			Percent of total population	
		Total	In urbanized area	In urban cluster	Total	In place	Not in place	Urban	Rural
Person County	39,464	9,660	–	9,660	29,804	326	29,478	24.5	75.5
Pitt County	168,148	125,378	117,798	7,580	42,770	5,268	37,502	74.6	25.4
Polk County	20,510	1,585	–	1,585	18,925	1,795	17,130	7.7	92.3
Randolph County	141,752	62,027	21,284	40,743	79,725	6,799	72,926	43.8	56.2
Richmond County	46,639	25,404	–	25,404	21,235	2,250	18,985	54.5	45.5
Robeson County	134,168	50,161	505	49,656	84,007	5,320	78,687	37.4	62.6
Rockingham County	93,643	35,636	–	35,636	58,007	5,512	52,495	38.1	61.9
Rowan County	138,428	84,687	84,687	–	53,741	1,413	52,328	61.2	38.8
Rutherford County	67,810	26,418	–	26,418	41,392	3,751	37,641	39.0	61.0
Sampson County	63,431	9,538	–	9,538	53,893	8,388	45,505	15.0	85.0
Scotland County	36,157	18,660	–	18,660	17,497	2,870	14,627	51.6	48.4
Stanly County	60,585	19,561	–	19,561	41,024	11,204	29,820	32.3	67.7
Stokes County	47,401	11,520	11,520	–	35,881	2,835	33,046	24.3	75.7
Surry County	73,673	22,982	–	22,982	50,691	5,171	45,520	31.2	68.8
Swain County	13,981	–	–	–	13,981	2,415	11,566	–	100.0
Transylvania County	33,090	13,356	235	13,121	19,734	144	19,590	40.4	59.6
Tyrrell County	4,407	–	–	–	4,407	891	3,516	–	100.0
Union County	201,292	146,361	146,361	–	54,931	15,063	39,868	72.7	27.3
Vance County	45,422	20,858	–	20,858	24,564	883	23,681	45.9	54.1
Wake County	900,993	846,020	833,188	12,832	54,973	1,914	53,059	93.9	6.1
Warren County	20,972	–	–	–	20,972	2,099	18,873	–	100.0
Washington County	13,228	4,265	–	4,265	8,963	1,060	7,903	32.2	67.8
Watauga County	51,079	22,763	–	22,763	28,316	4,825	23,491	44.6	55.4
Wayne County	122,623	65,721	61,054	4,667	56,902	3,698	53,204	53.6	46.4
Wilkes County	69,340	18,867	–	18,867	50,473	7,560	42,913	27.2	72.8
Wilson County	81,234	49,828	638	49,190	31,406	5,315	26,091	61.3	38.7
Yadkin County	38,406	5,885	–	5,885	32,521	1,992	30,529	15.3	84.7
Yancey County	17,818	–	–	–	17,818	1,693	16,125	–	100.0

Table 8.

Population and Housing Units: 1990 to 2010; and Area Measurements and Density: 2010

[For information concerning historical counts and geographic change, see "User Notes." For information on confidentiality, nonsampling error, and definitions, see Appendixes]

State County/County Equivalent County Subdivision Place	Population			Housing units			Area measurements in square miles		Average per square mile of land	
	2010	2000	1990	2010	2000	1990	Total area	Land area	Population density	Housing unit density
North Carolina	**9,535,483**	r **8,046,485**	**6,632,448**	**4,327,528**	r **3,522,330**	**2,818,072**	**53,819.16**	**48,617.91**	**196.1**	**89.0**
Alamance County	151,131	130,800	108,213	66,576	55,463	45,312	434.74	423.94	356.5	157.0
Township 1, Patterson	4,869	4,001	2,800	2,095	1,659	1,142	50.75	50.05	97.3	41.9
Township 2, Coble	4,491	3,390	3,231	1,958	1,517	1,343	30.56	29.43	152.6	66.5
Alamance village	951	310	258	401	161	123	0.76	0.75	1,268.0	534.7
Township 3, Boone Station	25,227	18,926	14,895	10,518	7,427	5,487	26.10	25.30	997.1	415.7
Burlington city (part)	8,321	5,815	4,449	4,102	2,516	1,859	6.37	6.26	1,329.2	655.3
Elon town	9,419	r 6,748	4,448	3,063	r 2,006	1,134	3.93	3.89	2,421.3	787.4
Gibsonville town (part)	3,148	r 2,187	1,484	1,330	r 861	614	1.25	1.25	2,518.4	1,064.0
Glen Raven CDP (part)	1,223	1,184	1,296	550	518	533	1.50	1.48	826.4	371.6
Ossipee town (part)	41	(X)	(X)	21	(X)	(X)	0.05	0.05	820.0	420.0
Township 4, Morton	5,414	5,084	4,501	2,394	2,096	1,773	37.27	36.51	148.3	65.6
Altamahaw CDP	347	(X)	(X)	177	(X)	(X)	1.39	1.36	255.1	130.1
Ossipee town (part)	502	(X)	(X)	252	(X)	(X)	0.57	0.55	912.7	458.2
Township 5, Faucette	3,339	3,241	3,007	1,525	1,415	1,222	35.80	33.69	99.1	45.3
Haw River town (part)	44	8	(X)	18	3	(X)	0.14	0.14	314.3	128.6
Township 6, Graham	24,183	22,827	19,327	10,564	9,632	8,240	18.44	18.17	1,330.9	581.4
Burlington city (part)	7,715	7,412	6,089	3,066	2,943	2,595	3.41	3.36	2,296.1	912.5
Graham city (part)	13,943	12,597	10,303	6,418	5,591	4,454	8.04	8.00	1,742.9	802.3
Haw River town (part)	25	32	209	13	11	95	0.01	0.01	2,500.0	1,300.0
Swepsonville town (part)	–	(X)	(X)	–	(X)	(X)	0.08	0.05	–	–
Township 7, Albright	4,383	3,400	2,567	1,925	1,523	1,077	21.47	21.06	208.1	91.4
Township 8, Newlin	6,349	5,192	3,296	2,680	2,145	1,368	66.55	65.58	96.8	40.9
Saxapahaw CDP (part)	443	478	458	191	205	176	2.66	2.51	176.5	76.1
Township 9, Thompson	8,532	7,125	4,809	3,699	2,917	1,897	35.28	34.52	247.2	107.2
Saxapahaw CDP (part)	1,205	940	720	552	372	273	2.86	2.67	451.3	206.7
Swepsonville town (part)	1,087	859	(X)	492	378	(X)	1.22	1.17	929.1	420.5
Township 10, Melville	16,681	13,244	9,277	7,195	5,663	3,789	28.64	27.89	598.1	258.0
Graham city (part)	84	(X)	(X)	49	(X)	(X)	0.74	0.72	116.7	68.1
Mebane city (part)	9,600	r 6,692	4,269	4,218	r 2,989	1,806	6.55	6.52	1,472.4	646.9
Swepsonville town (part)	67	63	(X)	39	27	(X)	0.19	0.19	352.6	205.3
Woodlawn CDP (part)	900	907	(X)	385	373	(X)	3.68	3.44	261.6	111.9
Township 11, Pleasant Grove	4,575	3,732	2,779	1,896	1,501	1,051	44.74	43.84	104.4	43.2
Green Level town (part)	177	–	(X)	60	–	(X)	0.02	0.02	8,850.0	3,000.0
Township 12, Burlington	37,537	35,143	32,797	17,632	15,580	14,876	23.78	23.53	1,595.3	749.3
Burlington city (part)	33,246	31,690	28,960	15,891	14,108	13,242	14.63	14.59	2,278.7	1,089.2
Glen Raven CDP (part)	1,527	1,566	1,320	602	621	547	2.10	2.03	752.2	296.6
Township 13, Haw River	5,551	5,495	4,927	2,495	2,388	2,047	15.36	14.38	386.0	173.5
Burlington city (part)	26	–	–	11	–	–	0.03	0.03	866.7	366.7
Graham city (part)	126	236	123	56	94	63	0.91	0.89	141.6	62.9
Green Level town (part)	1,923	2,042	(X)	849	823	(X)	1.33	1.33	1,445.9	638.3
Haw River town (part)	2,229	1,868	1,646	1,004	875	742	2.69	2.65	841.1	378.9
Woodlawn CDP (part)	–	144	(X)	–	58	(X)	–	–	–	–
Alexander County	37,198	33,603	27,544	16,189	14,098	11,197	263.65	259.99	143.1	62.3
Ellendale township	3,632	3,482	3,047	1,591	1,417	1,199	40.72	40.67	89.3	39.1
Gwaltneys township	2,252	2,130	1,860	1,004	881	751	43.61	43.56	51.7	23.0
Little River township	1,439	1,373	630	645	576	256	28.60	28.59	50.3	22.6
Millers township	2,221	1,924	1,162	918	764	455	25.56	25.00	88.8	36.7
Stony Point CDP (part)	24	38	(X)	7	10	(X)	0.07	0.07	342.9	100.0
Sharpes township	5,154	4,988	4,076	2,222	2,105	1,640	26.82	26.71	193.0	83.2
Hiddenite CDP	536	(X)	(X)	260	(X)	(X)	1.59	1.59	337.1	163.5
Stony Point CDP (part)	1,137	1,168	1,131	504	511	461	2.37	2.36	481.8	213.6
Taylorsville town (part)	–	(X)	(X)	–	(X)	(X)	0.03	0.03	–	–
Sugar Loaf township	1,326	1,426	1,023	644	595	437	24.38	24.37	54.4	26.4
Taylorsville township	11,099	9,461	8,334	4,580	4,021	3,352	37.29	36.95	300.4	124.0
Taylorsville town (part)	2,098	r 1,813	1,566	1,026	r 827	710	2.34	2.34	896.6	438.5
Wittenburg township	10,075	8,819	7,412	4,585	3,739	3,107	36.66	34.15	295.0	134.3
Bethlehem CDP	4,214	3,713	3,186	1,917	1,549	1,310	8.88	7.62	553.0	251.6
Alleghany County	11,155	10,677	9,590	8,094	6,412	5,344	236.55	235.06	47.5	34.4
Cherry Lane township	1,528	1,625	1,205	1,654	1,397	1,083	40.73	40.57	37.7	40.8
Cranberry township	375	429	451	378	291	319	23.94	23.94	15.7	15.8
Gap Civil township	4,474	4,177	3,676	2,466	2,147	1,712	48.79	48.18	92.9	51.2
Sparta town	1,770	1,817	1,957	966	922	915	2.41	2.40	737.5	402.5
Glade Creek township	1,991	1,935	2,134	1,407	1,053	1,078	39.77	39.51	50.4	35.6
Piney Creek township	858	807	666	822	509	351	28.79	28.42	30.2	28.9
Prathers Creek township	869	774	767	613	472	430	30.56	30.51	28.5	20.1
Whitehead township	1,060	930	691	754	543	371	23.97	23.93	44.3	31.5

Table 8.

Population and Housing Units: 1990 to 2010; and Area Measurements and Density: 2010—Con.

[For information concerning historical counts and geographic change, see "User Notes." For information on confidentiality, nonsampling error, and definitions, see Appendixes]

State County/County Equivalent County Subdivision Place	Population			Housing units			Area measurements in square miles		Average per square mile of land	
	2010	2000	1990	2010	2000	1990	Total area	Land area	Population density	Housing unit density
North Carolina—Con.										
Anson County	26,948	25,275	23,474	11,576	10,221	9,255	537.09	531.45	50.7	21.8
Ansonville township	1,698	1,617	1,581	829	709	647	69.06	68.57	24.8	12.1
Ansonville town	631	636	630	307	262	228	1.47	1.47	429.3	208.8
Burnsville township	1,942	1,604	1,402	911	701	583	49.06	49.01	39.6	18.6
Gulledge township	2,238	2,580	2,096	1,031	1,009	789	65.36	65.14	34.4	15.8
Lanesboro township	6,015	4,540	3,021	1,731	1,390	1,124	61.19	61.18	98.3	28.3
Peachland town	437	554	505	217	213	186	1.01	1.01	432.7	214.9
Polkton town (part)	3,375	r 1,916	662	516	336	260	3.18	3.18	1,061.3	162.3
Lilesville township	3,366	3,426	3,489	1,660	1,467	1,354	102.86	98.53	34.2	16.8
Lilesville town	536	459	468	232	202	201	0.99	0.99	541.4	234.3
Morven township	2,065	2,047	1,736	947	860	688	52.88	52.47	39.4	18.0
McFarlan town	117	89	98	50	44	43	0.92	0.92	127.2	54.3
Morven town	511	579	590	258	249	255	1.03	1.03	496.1	250.5
Wadesboro township	9,118	9,039	9,761	4,242	3,913	3,910	75.36	75.28	121.1	56.3
Polkton town (part)	–	–	(X)	–	–	(X)	0.01	0.01	–	–
Wadesboro town	5,813	r 3,568	3,862	2,692	r 1,599	1,642	6.32	6.31	921.2	426.6
White Store township	506	422	388	225	172	160	61.32	61.27	8.3	3.7
Ashe County	27,281	24,384	22,209	17,342	13,268	11,119	429.27	426.13	64.0	40.7
Chestnut Hill township	828	624	535	617	393	300	22.03	21.52	38.5	28.7
Clifton township	1,911	1,635	1,691	1,084	864	780	29.87	29.61	64.5	36.6
Creston township	612	786	670	418	399	326	28.89	28.74	21.3	14.5
Elk township	613	616	526	448	349	312	11.71	11.63	52.7	38.5
Grassy Creek township	455	444	386	401	273	230	15.18	15.09	30.2	26.6
Helton township	718	710	772	448	392	382	18.48	18.42	39.0	24.3
Horse Creek township	680	661	639	392	320	285	18.20	18.16	37.4	21.6
Hurricane township	302	526	571	238	285	273	13.86	13.82	21.9	17.2
Jefferson township	4,718	4,107	3,691	2,660	2,016	1,608	33.02	32.63	144.6	81.5
Jefferson town (part)	1,544	1,421	1,300	727	616	521	2.04	2.04	756.9	356.4
Laurel township	413	418	452	242	235	209	11.60	11.56	35.7	20.9
North Fork township	868	823	798	587	430	369	26.30	26.22	33.1	22.4
Obids township	1,376	1,400	1,132	1,002	939	764	22.56	22.22	61.9	45.1
Old Fields township	2,708	1,816	1,562	1,961	1,095	815	22.36	22.34	121.2	87.8
West Jefferson town (part)	4	–	(X)	3	–	(X)	0.07	0.07	57.1	42.9
Peak Creek township	1,104	1,168	970	861	648	576	37.84	37.64	29.3	22.9
Pine Swamp township	2,614	1,891	1,456	1,686	1,113	809	35.92	35.55	73.5	47.4
Piney Creek township	1,138	906	889	648	453	436	16.12	16.04	70.9	40.4
Lansing town	158	146	125	90	77	72	0.34	0.33	478.8	272.7
Pond Mountain township	240	258	275	179	162	134	16.72	16.70	14.4	10.7
Walnut Hill township	1,369	1,497	1,222	909	781	575	21.56	21.31	64.2	42.7
West Jefferson township	4,614	4,098	3,972	2,561	2,121	1,936	27.06	26.92	171.4	95.1
Jefferson town (part)	67	1	(X)	27	1	(X)	0.03	0.03	2,233.3	900.0
West Jefferson town (part)	1,295	1,081	1,002	748	601	548	2.02	2.02	641.1	370.3
Avery County	17,797	17,167	14,867	13,890	11,911	8,923	247.23	247.09	72.0	56.2
Altamont township	1,297	1,223	(X)	751	623	(X)	16.29	16.29	79.6	46.1
Crossnore town	192	242	271	87	119	107	0.45	0.45	426.7	193.3
Banner Elk township	2,996	2,654	(X)	4,290	3,121	(X)	27.77	27.75	108.0	154.6
Banner Elk town	1,028	r 828	933	607	r 296	229	1.89	1.89	543.9	321.2
Beech Mountain town (part)	24	13	7	347	336	56	1.59	1.59	15.1	218.2
Seven Devils town (part)	28	17	20	124	96	118	0.66	0.66	42.4	187.9
Sugar Mountain village (part)	198	226	(X)	1,540	1,212	(X)	2.32	2.32	85.3	663.8
Beech Mountain township	672	689	(X)	403	328	(X)	13.66	13.66	49.2	29.5
Carey's Flat township	132	177	(X)	194	194	(X)	43.84	43.84	3.0	4.4
Cranberry township	614	550	(X)	452	256	(X)	9.12	9.12	67.3	49.6
Elk Park township	1,227	1,146	(X)	603	548	(X)	9.22	9.22	133.1	65.4
Elk Park town	452	459	486	250	237	220	0.69	0.69	655.1	362.3
Frank township	296	307	(X)	143	140	(X)	3.08	3.08	96.1	46.4
Heaton township	443	427	(X)	256	216	(X)	5.49	5.49	80.7	46.6
Hughes township	490	446	(X)	250	223	(X)	4.37	4.37	112.1	57.2
Ingalls township	2,930	2,388	(X)	594	544	(X)	21.84	21.84	134.2	27.2
Linville township	453	605	(X)	1,271	1,166	(X)	16.42	16.36	27.7	77.7
Grandfather village	25	73	34	409	377	28	1.53	1.48	16.9	276.4
Sugar Mountain village (part)	–	–	(X)	–	–	(X)	0.13	0.13	–	–
Minneapolis township	384	429	(X)	242	244	(X)	8.52	8.52	45.1	28.4
Montezuma township	676	629	(X)	395	318	(X)	6.76	6.76	100.0	58.4
Newland No. 1 township	1,189	1,226	(X)	734	685	(X)	8.49	8.49	140.0	86.5
Newland town (part)	321	349	(X)	169	164	(X)	0.41	0.41	782.9	412.2

Table 8.

Population and Housing Units: 1990 to 2010; and Area Measurements and Density: 2010—Con.

[For information concerning historical counts and geographic change, see "User Notes." For information on confidentiality, nonsampling error, and definitions, see Appendixes]

State County/County Equivalent County Subdivision Place	Population			Housing units			Area measurements in square miles		Average per square mile of land	
	2010	2000	1990	2010	2000	1990	Total area	Land area	Population density	Housing unit density
North Carolina—Con.										
Avery County—Con.										
Newland No. 2 township	1,096	1,079	(X)	605	582	(X)	7.59	7.59	144.4	79.7
Newland town (part)	377	355	(X)	193	199	(X)	0.34	0.34	1,108.8	567.6
Pineola township	1,207	1,407	(X)	1,816	1,854	(X)	11.19	11.12	108.5	163.3
Plumtree township	711	729	(X)	376	368	(X)	14.01	14.01	50.7	26.8
Pyatte township	516	498	(X)	255	234	(X)	5.57	5.57	92.6	45.8
Roaring Creek township	468	558	(X)	260	267	(X)	14.00	14.00	33.4	18.6
Beaufort County	47,759	44,958	42,283	24,688	22,139	19,598	958.22	827.19	57.7	29.8
Bath township	4,649	4,366	3,797	3,084	2,637	2,434	165.74	110.96	41.9	27.8
Bath town	249	275	154	176	150	108	0.92	0.36	691.7	488.9
Bayview CDP	346	(X)	(X)	305	(X)	(X)	1.06	1.06	326.4	287.7
Chocowinity township	9,290	7,664	6,489	4,670	3,722	2,968	173.45	159.86	58.1	29.2
Chocowinity town	820	733	624	393	330	271	1.01	1.01	811.9	389.1
Washington city (part)	7	(X)	(X)	7	(X)	(X)	1.08	0.58	12.1	12.1
Long Acre township	9,185	8,521	7,845	4,350	3,947	3,448	115.50	109.39	84.0	39.8
Pinetown CDP	155	(X)	(X)	84	(X)	(X)	1.01	1.01	153.5	83.2
River Road CDP	4,394	4,094	3,892	2,159	1,946	1,799	7.11	7.11	618.0	303.7
Washington city (part)	264	224	(X)	133	97	(X)	0.43	0.43	614.0	309.3
Washington Park town	451	440	486	220	218	227	0.26	0.26	1,734.6	846.2
Pantego township	6,685	6,894	6,924	3,357	3,270	2,956	198.17	183.35	36.5	18.3
Belhaven town	1,688	1,968	2,269	940	1,015	980	2.09	1.59	1,061.6	591.2
Pantego town	179	170	171	88	78	86	0.80	0.80	223.8	110.0
Richland township	3,112	3,381	3,543	2,311	2,264	2,088	208.91	167.74	18.6	13.8
Aurora town	520	583	654	315	316	296	1.03	0.93	559.1	338.7
Washington township	14,838	14,132	13,684	6,916	6,299	5,704	96.45	95.88	154.8	72.1
Washington city (part)	9,473	r 9,395	9,160	4,614	r 4,318	3,921	7.51	7.18	1,319.4	642.6
Bertie County	21,282	r 19,757	20,388	9,822	r 9,043	8,331	741.25	699.27	30.4	14.0
Colerain township	3,176	3,320	3,428	1,590	1,528	1,478	85.72	79.24	40.1	20.1
Colerain town	204	221	241	120	121	125	0.26	0.26	784.6	461.5
Powellsville town (part)	262	239	81	138	122	36	0.30	0.30	873.3	460.0
Indian Woods township	471	583	640	264	268	248	38.45	38.16	12.3	6.9
Merry Hill township	992	965	1,144	527	508	482	89.75	69.88	14.2	7.5
Mitchell township	2,628	r 2,427	2,766	1,224	r 1,079	1,076	69.73	69.73	37.7	17.6
Askewville town (part)	5	(X)	(X)	2	(X)	(X)	0.01	0.01	500.0	200.0
Aulander town	895	r 922	1,209	450	r 417	493	1.48	1.48	604.7	304.1
Powellsville town (part)	14	20	22	12	14	13	0.05	0.05	280.0	240.0
Roxobel township	1,671	r 1,796	1,569	812	r 749	644	58.87	58.67	28.5	13.8
Kelford town	251	245	204	130	116	103	0.48	0.48	522.9	270.8
Lewiston Woodville town (part)	–	6	1	–	3	2	0.02	0.02	–	–
Roxobel town	240	263	244	128	121	124	1.04	1.04	230.8	123.1
Snakebite township	1,410	1,277	1,204	631	540	456	68.29	68.29	20.6	9.2
Whites township	1,554	1,395	1,578	836	779	660	73.47	63.31	24.5	13.2
Windsor township	7,971	r 6,540	6,322	3,277	r 2,969	2,622	154.10	151.00	52.8	21.7
Askewville town (part)	236	180	201	106	85	83	0.47	0.47	502.1	225.5
Windsor town	3,630	r 2,324	2,209	1,193	r 1,100	979	2.83	2.83	1,282.7	421.6
Woodville township	1,409	1,454	1,737	661	623	665	102.88	100.99	14.0	6.5
Lewiston Woodville town (part)	549	607	787	262	280	322	1.95	1.94	283.0	135.1
Bladen County	35,190	32,278	15,316	17,718	15,316	12,685	887.16	874.33	40.2	20.3
Abbotts township	1,094	1,047	1,173	493	457	472	28.18	28.17	38.8	17.5
Bethel township	4,467	3,423	2,842	1,934	1,536	1,195	43.29	42.86	104.2	45.1
Dublin town	338	250	246	145	113	113	0.44	0.44	768.2	329.5
Bladenboro township	6,009	5,704	5,362	2,862	2,631	2,267	64.48	64.26	93.5	44.5
Bladenboro town	1,750	1,718	1,821	897	832	821	2.22	2.22	788.3	404.1
Butters CDP	294	261	(X)	129	119	(X)	1.32	1.31	224.4	98.5
Brown Marsh township	1,865	1,942	1,911	885	876	768	33.34	33.29	56.0	26.6
Clarkton town	837	705	739	377	321	291	1.25	1.24	675.0	304.0
Carvers Creek township	1,884	2,071	2,035	941	897	809	74.76	74.02	25.5	12.7
East Arcadia town	487	524	468	214	209	174	2.18	2.18	223.4	98.2
Central township	1,259	1,124	996	550	490	399	33.55	32.36	38.9	17.0
Colly township	2,262	1,870	1,462	2,136	1,686	1,314	97.22	93.96	24.1	22.7
White Lake town	802	529	390	1,443	1,060	816	2.62	0.98	818.4	1,472.4
Cypress Creek township	965	894	718	441	378	297	45.17	45.13	21.4	9.8
Elizabethtown township	6,948	6,778	5,921	3,320	2,990	2,497	71.30	70.52	98.5	47.1
Elizabethtown town	3,583	3,698	3,704	1,832	1,688	1,586	4.68	4.65	770.5	394.0

Table 8.

Population and Housing Units: 1990 to 2010; and Area Measurements and Density: 2010—Con.

[For information concerning historical counts and geographic change, see "User Notes." For information on confidentiality, nonsampling error, and definitions, see Appendixes]

State County/County Equivalent County Subdivision Place	Population			Housing units			Area measurements in square miles		Average per square mile of land	
	2010	2000	1990	2010	2000	1990	Total area	Land area	Population density	Housing unit density
North Carolina—Con.										
Bladen County—Con.										
Frenches Creek township	1,035	784	731	569	431	366	79.20	78.62	13.2	7.2
Kelly CDP	544	454	(X)	312	244	(X)	11.59	11.59	46.9	26.9
Hollow township	2,318	1,902	1,611	1,028	859	637	45.86	45.49	51.0	22.6
Tar Heel town	117	70	115	65	36	46	0.17	0.17	688.2	382.4
Lake Creek township	909	663	604	602	316	319	78.20	75.62	12.0	8.0
Turnbull township	733	736	475	340	319	175	48.96	48.96	15.0	6.9
White Oak township	1,896	1,765	1,210	856	763	507	82.33	80.16	23.7	10.7
White Oak CDP	338	304	(X)	161	120	(X)	5.11	5.11	66.1	31.5
Whites Creek township	1,546	1,575	1,612	761	687	663	61.31	60.93	25.4	12.5
Brunswick County	107,431 r	73,141	50,985	77,482 r	51,430	37,114	1,049.82	846.97	126.8	91.5
Lockwoods Folly township	23,248	16,100	10,705	19,354	13,976	10,084	245.46	211.79	109.8	91.4
Holden Beach town	575	787	626	2,335	2,062	1,624	3.42	2.71	212.2	861.6
Oak Island town (part)	11	(X)	(X)	7	(X)	(X)	9.94	9.94	1.1	0.7
St. James town (part)	2,849	804	(X)	2,068	618	(X)	7.43	7.39	385.5	279.8
Shallotte town (part)	1,691	491	433	849	153	168	4.43	4.38	386.1	193.8
Varnamtown town	541	481	404	277	235	208	0.97	0.91	594.5	304.4
Northwest township	12,190	9,319	7,454	5,310	3,888	2,917	86.47	85.09	143.3	62.4
Belville town (part)	2	–	–	2	–	–	0.04	0.03	66.7	66.7
Leland town (part)	3,671	1,412	1,559	1,707	647	643	3.16	3.07	1,195.8	556.0
Navassa town	1,505	479	445	661	191	144	13.82	13.34	112.8	49.6
Northwest city	735	671	(X)	326	293	(X)	7.01	7.01	104.9	46.5
Sandy Creek town	260	246	243	104	105	82	1.26	1.26	206.3	82.5
Shallotte township	26,545	18,420	11,818	23,902	15,502	10,826	149.42	112.72	235.5	212.0
Calabash town	1,786	711	1,210	1,445	508	786	3.68	3.33	536.3	433.9
Carolina Shores town	3,048	1,482	(X)	1,981	838	(X)	2.56	2.56	1,190.6	773.8
Ocean Isle Beach town	550	426	523	3,206	2,507	1,915	4.53	3.39	162.2	945.7
Shallotte town (part)	1,984	890	532	1,059	444	245	4.70	4.68	423.9	226.3
Sunset Beach town	3,572	1,824	311	5,110	2,983	1,066	7.34	6.45	553.8	792.2
Smithville township	14,467	12,019	9,488	14,908	10,611	8,506	199.38	77.28	187.2	192.9
Bald Head Island village	158	173	78	1,111	599	394	5.77	3.87	40.8	287.1
Caswell Beach town	398	370	175	685	571	439	4.05	2.93	135.8	233.8
Oak Island town (part)	6,772	6,571	(X)	8,679	6,651	(X)	9.98	8.58	789.3	1,011.5
St. James town (part)	316	–	(X)	195	–	(X)	0.87	0.87	363.2	224.1
Southport city	2,833	2,351	2,369	1,777	1,292	1,166	3.78	3.75	755.5	473.9
Town Creek township	27,533 r	14,424	9,260	12,490 r	6,234	3,844	221.51	212.76	129.4	58.7
Belville town (part)	1,934 r	363	66	785 r	176	33	1.81	1.62	1,193.8	484.6
Boiling Spring Lakes city	5,372	2,972	1,650	2,418	1,409	824	23.99	23.29	230.7	103.8
Bolivia town	143	148	228	77	77	100	0.64	0.64	223.4	120.3
Leland town (part)	9,856	526	242	4,876	272	107	16.71	16.71	589.8	291.8
Waccamaw township	3,448	2,859	2,260	1,518	1,219	937	147.59	147.34	23.4	10.3
Shallotte town (part)	–	–	(X)	–	–	(X)	0.22	0.22	–	–
Buncombe County	238,318	206,330	174,819	113,365	93,973	77,950	660.14	656.67	362.9	172.6
Asheville city	83,393	68,889	61,855	41,626	33,567	29,863	45.23	44.93	1,856.1	926.5
Asheville township	16,075	11,881	71,247	7,743	5,273	33,514	28.40	27.93	575.5	277.2
Biltmore Forest town (part)	669	(X)	(X)	356	(X)	(X)	1.40	1.40	477.9	254.3
Woodfin town (part)	3,048	(X)	(X)	1,480	(X)	(X)	3.35	3.18	958.5	465.4
Avery Creek township	6,968	5,507	4,653	3,358	2,479	1,839	28.96	28.68	243.0	117.1
Avery Creek CDP	1,950	1,405	1,144	824	584	424	1.73	1.73	1,127.2	476.3
Bent Creek CDP	1,287	1,389	1,487	590	583	556	2.22	2.21	582.4	267.0
Black Mountain township	13,416	4,163	10,840	6,984	1,836	5,223	56.71	56.12	239.1	124.4
Black Mountain town	7,848	(X)	(X)	4,141	(X)	(X)	6.72	6.70	1,171.3	618.1
Montreat town	723	(X)	(X)	666	(X)	(X)	2.73	2.73	264.8	244.0
Swannanoa CDP (part)	824	857	549	247	260	184	0.77	0.74	1,113.5	333.8
Broad River township	1,763	1,542	1,070	1,140	829	569	42.79	42.78	41.2	26.6
Fairview township	11,111	9,593	6,544	4,931	3,889	2,601	48.19	48.14	230.8	102.4
Fairview CDP	2,678	2,495	1,830	1,182	971	718	6.22	6.22	430.5	190.0
Flat Creek township	6,068	4,601	3,602	2,566	1,902	1,326	21.49	21.49	282.4	119.4
French Broad township	6,912	5,597	3,940	2,699	2,097	1,438	24.47	23.81	290.3	113.4
Woodfin town (part)	1,242	(X)	(X)	295	(X)	(X)	2.70	2.59	479.5	113.9
Ivy township	3,569	3,669	2,757	1,696	1,581	1,182	61.87	61.86	57.7	27.4
Leicester township	19,148	15,702	11,445	8,509	6,504	4,560	67.55	67.40	284.1	126.2
Woodfin town (part)	841	(X)	(X)	358	(X)	(X)	1.84	1.71	491.8	209.4
Limestone township	14,394	13,874	16,007	6,324	6,124	7,370	29.18	28.49	505.2	222.0
Biltmore Forest town (part)	674	(X)	(X)	333	(X)	(X)	1.51	1.51	446.4	220.5
Royal Pines CDP	4,272	5,334	4,418	1,892	2,303	1,865	2.72	2.71	1,576.4	698.2
Lower Hominy township	9,491	7,767	8,760	4,279	3,536	3,683	19.91	19.74	480.8	216.8

Table 8.

Population and Housing Units: 1990 to 2010; and Area Measurements and Density: 2010—Con.

[For information concerning historical counts and geographic change, see "User Notes." For information on confidentiality, nonsampling error, and definitions, see Appendixes]

State County/County Equivalent County Subdivision Place	Population			Housing units			Area measurements in square miles		Average per square mile of land	
	2010	2000	1990	2010	2000	1990	Total area	Land area	Population density	Housing unit density
North Carolina—Con.										
Buncombe County—Con.										
Reems Creek township	12,263	8,706	9,458	6,076	3,890	4,045	43.04	43.02	285.1	141.2
Weaverville town	3,120	(X)	(X)	1,582	(X)	(X)	3.44	3.43	909.6	461.2
Woodfin town (part)	992	(X)	(X)	565	(X)	(X)	1.31	1.31	757.3	431.3
Sandy Mush township	1,407	1,351	1,003	674	630	422	33.61	33.61	41.9	20.1
Swannanoa township	15,551	13,547	12,666	7,043	5,813	5,603	47.51	47.44	327.8	148.5
Swannanoa CDP (part)	3,752	3,275	2,989	1,707	1,514	1,314	5.66	5.66	662.9	301.6
Upper Hominy township	16,789	14,782	10,829	7,717	6,493	4,576	61.24	61.22	274.2	126.1
Burke County	90,912 r	89,145	75,740	40,879	37,427	31,574	515.08	507.10	179.3	80.6
Drexel township	6,594	6,790	6,131	3,048	2,951	2,535	12.07	11.64	566.5	261.9
Drexel town	1,858	1,938	1,746	833	811	727	1.36	1.36	1,366.2	612.5
Valdese town (part)	211	82	36	64	25	13	1.98	1.98	106.6	32.3
Icard township	17,628 r	16,750	14,060	7,698	7,050	5,659	57.54	56.55	311.7	136.1
Connelly Springs town (part)	620	643	261	271	258	114	2.23	2.23	278.0	121.5
Hickory city (part)	66	63	79	32	25	15	0.93	0.93	71.0	34.4
Hildebran town	2,023	1,472	786	888	626	344	2.87	2.87	704.9	309.4
Icard CDP	2,664	2,734	2,553	1,211	1,198	1,060	3.84	3.83	695.6	316.2
Long View town (part)	752	709	268	371	333	127	0.60	0.60	1,253.3	618.3
Rhodhiss town (part)	700 r	312	226	307 r	161	100	0.83	0.79	886.1	388.6
Jonas Ridge township	678	739	659	615	605	524	24.35	24.35	27.8	25.3
Linville township	1,761	1,442	1,131	1,018	796	637	47.19	41.78	42.1	24.4
Glen Alpine town (part)	–	(X)	(X)	–	(X)	(X)	–	–	–	–
Lovelady township	8,546	8,917	8,005	4,049	3,920	3,538	22.70	22.30	383.2	181.6
Connelly Springs town (part)	1,049	1,171	1,088	460	494	463	2.76	2.76	380.1	166.7
Rutherford College town	1,341 r	1,303	1,126	614 r	574	486	2.26	2.26	593.4	271.7
Valdese town (part)	4,279	4,403	3,878	2,095	1,967	1,782	5.75	5.73	746.8	365.6
Lower Creek township	2,830	3,019	2,079	1,236	1,159	812	21.45	21.32	132.7	58.0
Lower Fork township	3,667	3,250	2,364	1,617	1,376	980	59.88	59.87	61.2	27.0
Morganton township	28,058	28,365	24,730	12,121	11,513	10,415	59.84	59.72	469.8	203.0
Morganton city (part)	14,960	15,661	13,623	6,749	6,601	5,979	15.15	15.15	987.5	445.5
Salem CDP	2,218	2,923	2,271	1,036	962	949	4.29	4.29	517.0	241.5
Quaker Meadows township	7,339	6,664	5,827	3,275	2,702	2,299	36.62	36.62	200.4	89.4
Morganton city (part)	1,455	1,228	1,163	646	522	459	2.66	2.66	547.0	242.9
Silver Creek township	10,793	10,002	8,228	4,761	3,974	3,151	53.85	53.83	200.5	88.4
Glen Alpine town (part)	1,517	1,090	563	678	443	248	2.14	2.14	708.9	316.8
Morganton city (part)	503	421	299	223	190	120	1.35	1.35	372.6	165.2
Smoky Creek township	772	847	665	355	351	251	10.01	9.57	80.7	37.1
Upper Creek township	1,180	1,354	1,014	580	601	430	82.99	82.98	14.2	7.0
Upper Fork township	1,066	1,006	851	506	429	344	26.57	26.57	40.1	19.0
Cabarrus County	178,011	131,063	98,935	71,937	52,848	39,713	364.46	361.75	492.1	198.9
Township 1, Harrisburg	24,424	13,709	8,110	8,924	5,094	2,996	43.86	43.86	556.9	203.5
Concord city (part)	1,418	500	(X)	505	214	(X)	2.37	2.37	598.3	213.1
Harrisburg town (part)	10,914	4,449	1,625	3,965	1,592	624	8.14	8.14	1,340.8	487.1
Midland town (part)	–	(X)	(X)	–	(X)	(X)	0.01	0.01	–	–
Township 2, Poplar Tent	35,668	20,447	11,108	13,744	7,770	4,149	38.52	38.51	926.2	356.9
Concord city (part)	32,597	18,150	969	12,510	6,764	328	31.04	31.03	1,050.5	403.2
Harrisburg town (part)	612	44	(X)	209	22	(X)	0.91	0.91	672.5	229.7
Kannapolis city (part)	262	320	(X)	110	131	(X)	1.08	1.08	242.6	101.9
Township 3, Odell	12,348	4,203	3,001	4,375	1,577	1,068	28.30	26.38	468.1	165.8
Concord city (part)	4,414	(X)	(X)	1,454	(X)	(X)	2.00	2.00	2,207.0	727.0
Kannapolis city (part)	1,017	–	(X)	336	–	(X)	1.68	1.68	605.4	200.0
Township 4, Kannapolis	42,072	36,694	30,659	18,511	15,889	13,050	33.55	33.20	1,267.2	557.6
Concord city (part)	8,975	7,430	2,743	3,916	3,231	1,305	5.55	5.55	1,617.1	705.6
Kannapolis city (part)	31,162	27,386	21,241	13,773	11,850	9,139	23.43	23.15	1,346.1	594.9
Township 5, New Gilead	4,067	3,463	3,365	1,697	1,377	1,263	23.88	23.73	171.4	71.5
Concord city (part)	200	259	182	81	88	57	0.57	0.57	350.9	142.1
Kannapolis city (part)	753	184	(X)	280	76	(X)	1.09	1.00	753.0	280.0
Township 6, Rimertown	2,636	2,232	1,743	1,054	877	652	25.70	25.57	103.1	41.2
Township 7, Gold Hill	1,431	1,270	991	587	507	385	26.72	26.72	53.6	22.0
Township 8, Mount Pleasant	5,607	5,110	4,733	2,241	1,981	1,769	31.25	31.25	179.4	71.7
Concord city (part)	–	5	(X)	–	1	(X)	–	–	–	–
Mount Pleasant town (part)	1,652	1,259	1,027	689	521	447	2.17	2.17	761.3	317.5
Township 9, Georgeville	3,458	2,860	2,178	1,392	1,079	819	29.30	29.20	118.4	47.7
Locust city (part)	198	(X)	(X)	90	(X)	(X)	1.03	1.03	192.2	87.4
Mount Pleasant town (part)	–	(X)	(X)	–	(X)	(X)	1.17	1.17	–	–

Table 8.

Population and Housing Units: 1990 to 2010; and Area Measurements and Density: 2010—Con.

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State County/County Equivalent County Subdivision Place	Population			Housing units			Area measurements in square miles		Average per square mile of land	
	2010	2000	1990	2010	2000	1990	Total area	Land area	Population density	Housing unit density
North Carolina—Con.										
Cabarrus County—Con.										
Township 10, Midland	6,241	5,082	4,123	2,541	2,018	1,606	45.53	45.52	137.1	55.8
Locust city (part)	17	–	(X)	13	–	(X)	0.98	0.98	17.3	13.3
Midland town (part)	3,073	(X)	(X)	1,283	(X)	(X)	9.98	9.98	307.9	128.6
Township 11, Central Cabarrus	21,937	16,633	11,922	8,639	6,622	4,651	29.49	29.45	744.9	293.3
Concord city (part)	13,340	10,273	6,451	5,432	4,130	2,621	10.39	10.37	1,286.4	523.8
Township 12, Concord	18,122	19,360	17,002	8,232	8,057	7,305	8.37	8.37	2,165.1	983.5
Concord city (part)	18,122	19,360	17,002	8,232	8,057	7,305	8.37	8.37	2,165.1	983.5
Caldwell County	83,029 r	77,386	70,709	37,659 r	33,420	29,454	474.31	471.57	176.1	79.9
Globe township	385	460	360	375	374	359	40.50	40.50	9.5	9.3
Blowing Rock town (part)	25	35	14	54	53	56	0.27	0.27	92.6	200.0
Hudson township	12,628 r	10,646	10,411	5,408 r	4,427	4,118	19.61	19.61	644.0	275.8
Cajah's Mountain town (part)	975 r	812	938	428 r	321	293	1.24	1.24	786.3	345.2
Hudson town	3,776	3,078	2,819	1,694	1,400	1,188	3.73	3.73	1,012.3	454.2
Lenoir city (part)	724 r	270	257	301 r	122	134	0.60	0.60	1,206.7	501.7
Sawmills town (part)	2,179	2,557	2,012	934	995	761	2.33	2.33	935.2	400.9
Johns River township	1,387	1,436	1,654	688	664	700	43.94	43.94	31.6	15.7
Kings Creek township	1,715	1,792	1,711	812	739	679	34.84	34.84	49.2	23.3
Lenoir township	21,005 r	19,503	18,296	9,200 r	8,335	7,552	49.60	49.60	423.5	185.5
Cajah's Mountain town (part)	609 r	548	394	253 r	227	155	0.60	0.60	1,015.0	421.7
Gamewell town	4,051 r	3,721	3,357	1,786 r	1,645	1,359	8.12	8.12	498.9	220.0
Lenoir city (part)	8,016 r	8,114	7,019	3,619 r	3,578	3,111	7.76	7.76	1,033.0	466.4
Little River township	4,208	4,186	3,354	1,906	1,756	1,347	54.45	54.44	77.3	35.0
Cedar Rock village (part)	26	35	(X)	10	12	(X)	0.26	0.26	100.0	38.5
Lovelady township	18,000	15,359	12,324	7,821	6,362	5,161	43.54	41.24	436.5	189.6
Granite Falls town	4,722 r	4,611	3,253	2,077 r	1,848	1,366	5.24	5.20	908.1	399.4
Hickory city (part)	18	14	(X)	11	8	(X)	0.79	0.79	22.8	13.9
Lenoir city (part)	–	(X)	(X)	–	(X)	(X)	0.03	0.03	–	–
Northlakes CDP	1,534	1,390	1,219	657	535	502	1.90	1.50	1,022.7	438.0
Rhodhiss town (part)	370 r	72	412	161 r	34	150	0.43	0.39	948.7	412.8
Sawmills town (part)	3,061	2,364	2,076	1,333	1,050	837	4.29	4.29	713.5	310.7
Lower Creek township	12,393	12,490	11,941	5,979	5,495	5,064	35.12	35.11	353.0	170.3
Cedar Rock village (part)	274	280	(X)	127	114	(X)	0.90	0.90	304.4	141.1
Lenoir city (part)	9,488	8,390	6,916	4,648	3,753	3,093	11.24	11.24	844.1	413.5
Mulberry township	826	957	924	426	441	388	34.77	34.77	23.8	12.3
North Catawba township	6,939	6,699	5,912	2,989	2,783	2,281	16.16	15.73	441.1	190.0
Cajah's Mountain town (part)	1,239	1,334	1,097	536	575	425	1.55	1.55	799.4	345.8
Patterson township	2,283	2,461	2,534	1,279	1,171	1,126	36.13	36.13	63.2	35.4
Blowing Rock town (part)	24	18	30	53	38	48	0.15	0.15	160.0	353.3
Wilson Creek township	55	96	57	147	306	158	17.51	17.51	3.1	8.4
Yadkin Valley township	1,205	1,301	1,231	629	567	521	48.14	48.14	25.0	13.1
Camden County	9,980	6,885	5,904	4,104	2,973	2,466	310.21	240.56	41.5	17.1
Courthouse township	3,822	2,626	2,086	1,561	1,093	833	56.93	53.18	71.9	29.4
Camden CDP	599	(X)	(X)	294	(X)	(X)	1.59	1.58	379.1	186.1
Elizabeth City city (part)	45	–	29	32	–	20	0.29	0.09	500.0	355.6
Shiloh township	2,506	1,941	1,731	1,091	881	787	135.11	69.21	36.2	15.8
South Mills township	3,652	2,318	2,087	1,452	999	846	118.18	118.18	30.9	12.3
South Mills CDP	454	(X)	(X)	186	(X)	(X)	1.79	1.79	253.6	103.9
Carteret County	66,469	59,383	52,553	48,179	40,947	34,574	1,340.63	506.25	131.3	95.2
Atlantic township	694	817	808	522	452	426	38.00	11.81	58.8	44.2
Atlantic CDP	543	(X)	(X)	434	(X)	(X)	0.94	0.92	590.2	471.7
Beaufort township	8,650	7,665	7,563	5,102	3,971	3,628	58.29	43.91	197.0	116.2
Beaufort town	4,039	3,771	3,808	2,745	2,187	2,085	5.62	4.62	874.2	594.2
Morehead City town (part)	36	(X)	(X)	149	(X)	(X)	0.60	0.42	85.7	354.8
Cedar Island township	327	324	316	241	200	171	246.11	22.00	14.9	11.0
Davis township	426	412	459	267	232	222	140.80	54.83	7.8	4.9
Davis CDP	422	(X)	(X)	263	(X)	(X)	2.19	2.18	193.6	120.6
Harkers Island township	1,207	1,525	1,761	1,177	1,109	1,050	106.09	10.63	113.5	110.7
Harkers Island CDP	1,207	1,525	1,759	1,177	1,109	1,036	3.85	2.24	538.8	525.4
Harlowe township	1,570	1,272	1,072	760	601	461	30.37	26.01	60.4	29.2
Marshallberg township	469	528	565	346	313	296	3.42	1.37	342.3	252.6
Marshallberg CDP	403	(X)	(X)	303	(X)	(X)	0.64	0.64	629.7	473.4
Merrimon township	605	657	469	455	385	281	113.29	66.84	9.1	6.8

Table 8.

Population and Housing Units: 1990 to 2010; and Area Measurements and Density: 2010—Con.

[For information concerning historical counts and geographic change, see "User Notes." For information on confidentiality, nonsampling error, and definitions, see Appendixes]

State County/County Equivalent County Subdivision Place	Population			Housing units			Area measurements in square miles		Average per square mile of land	
	2010	2000	1990	2010	2000	1990	Total area	Land area	Population density	Housing unit density
North Carolina—Con.										
Carteret County—Con.										
Morehead township	25,256	23,748	21,836	20,598	18,476	16,318	117.62	35.89	703.7	573.9
Atlantic Beach town	1,495	1,781	1,938	4,935	4,728	4,599	2.67	2.33	641.6	2,118.0
Broad Creek CDP (part)	2,334	(X)	(X)	1,051	(X)	(X)	2.81	2.80	833.6	375.4
Emerald Isle town (part)	134	73	129	374	406	373	0.24	0.24	558.3	1,558.3
Indian Beach town	112	95	153	1,565	1,218	827	1.48	0.56	200.0	2,794.6
Morehead City town (part)	8,625	7,691	6,046	5,234	4,296	3,206	7.91	6.43	1,341.4	814.0
Newport town (part)	225	12	(X)	83	6	(X)	0.87	0.87	258.6	95.4
Pine Knoll Shores town	1,339	1,524	1,360	2,049	2,049	1,542	2.54	2.22	603.2	923.0
Newport township	9,974	8,326	7,112	4,245	3,307	2,822	63.66	62.88	158.6	67.5
Broad Creek CDP (part)	–	(X)	(X)	–	(X)	(X)	0.30	0.30	–	–
Newport town (part)	3,925	3,337	2,516	1,614	1,226	920	6.86	6.80	577.2	237.4
Portsmouth township	–	4	–	–	1	–	109.66	6.01	–	–
Sea Level township	522	461	521	308	186	171	35.06	11.14	46.9	27.6
Smyrna township	787	679	651	416	333	292	61.19	21.47	36.7	19.4
Stacy township	214	206	264	150	128	132	35.93	15.90	13.5	9.4
Straits township	2,826	2,686	2,115	1,640	1,343	1,028	44.52	36.39	77.7	45.1
Gloucester CDP	537	(X)	(X)	343	(X)	(X)	1.45	1.44	372.9	238.2
White Oak township	12,942	10,073	7,044	11,952	9,910	7,278	136.62	79.17	163.5	151.0
Bogue town	684	590	(X)	296	259	(X)	3.00	2.77	246.9	106.9
Cape Carteret town	1,917	1,214	1,013	1,027	711	582	2.67	2.49	769.9	412.4
Cedar Point town	1,279	929	628	955	893	631	2.20	2.20	581.4	434.1
Emerald Isle town (part)	3,521	3,415	2,305	6,361	5,611	4,201	4.84	4.75	741.3	1,339.2
Peletier town	644	487	(X)	393	282	(X)	3.68	3.62	177.9	108.6
Caswell County	23,719	23,501	20,693	10,619	9,601	8,254	428.25	424.92	55.8	25.0
Anderson township	2,172	2,258	2,189	991	885	807	45.72	45.65	47.6	21.7
Dan River township	2,567	2,644	2,361	1,236	1,133	989	48.49	48.19	53.3	25.6
Hightowers township	1,773	1,557	1,363	865	674	542	50.86	50.13	35.4	17.3
Leasburg township	1,210	1,256	1,318	609	555	551	42.76	42.51	28.5	14.3
Locust Hill township	2,545	2,419	1,903	1,090	953	715	48.18	48.17	52.8	22.6
Milton township	2,217	2,298	2,451	1,174	1,010	1,019	43.03	42.01	52.8	27.9
Milton town	166	132	185	108	86	97	0.39	0.39	425.6	276.9
Yanceyville town (part)	13	(X)	(X)	7	(X)	(X)	0.05	0.05	260.0	140.0
Pelham township	3,602	3,470	3,498	1,660	1,567	1,421	44.74	44.60	80.8	37.2
Stoney Creek township	3,866	3,725	2,562	1,691	1,518	965	53.87	53.83	71.8	31.4
Yanceyville township	3,767	3,874	3,048	1,303	1,306	1,245	50.60	49.83	75.6	26.1
Yanceyville town (part)	2,026	2,091	1,973	741	748	794	5.51	5.47	370.4	135.5
Catawba County	154,358 r	141,686	118,412	67,886 r	59,921	49,192	413.42	398.72	387.1	170.3
Bandy's township	4,864	4,358	3,343	2,033	1,798	1,303	44.10	43.85	110.9	46.4
Caldwell township	7,722	7,214	5,452	3,189	2,889	2,083	35.57	35.38	218.3	90.1
Maiden town (part)	559	544	557	232	203	200	0.72	0.67	834.3	346.3
Catawba township	8,490	7,724	6,465	3,700	3,191	2,483	52.49	50.57	167.9	73.2
Catawba town	603	698	539	297	285	221	3.99	3.93	153.4	75.6
Lake Norman of Catawba CDP (part)	453	255	(X)	261	176	(X)	2.71	2.08	217.8	125.5
Clines township	24,354	21,780	16,074	10,053 r	8,568	6,326	62.51	60.48	402.7	166.2
Claremont city (part)	1,346 r	1,060	980	644 r	501	427	2.50	2.50	538.4	257.6
Conover city (part)	2,550 r	1,929	1,033	1,018 r	691	352	3.54	3.51	726.5	290.0
Hickory city (part)	1,690	967	183	603	333	67	1.28	1.27	1,330.7	474.8
St. Stephens CDP (part)	2,310 r	2,852	2,526	1,023 r	1,075	998	3.31	3.29	702.1	310.9
Hickory township	61,829	59,448	52,777	27,985	25,623	22,377	69.05	67.57	915.0	414.2
Brookford town	382	434	451	214	212	205	0.62	0.60	636.7	356.7
Conover city (part)	73	87	101	34	45	45	0.80	0.80	91.3	42.5
Hickory city (part)	38,186	36,166	27,990	18,057	16,196	12,602	26.15	26.07	1,464.7	692.6
Long View town (part)	4,119	4,013	3,085	1,944	1,832	1,384	3.35	3.34	1,233.2	582.0
Mountain View CDP	3,552	3,768	3,697	1,439	1,404	1,311	4.64	4.63	767.2	310.8
St. Stephens CDP (part)	6,449	6,574	6,208	2,610	2,604	2,362	6.60	6.21	1,038.5	420.3
Jacobs Fork township	5,157	4,682	3,498	2,072	1,846	1,340	40.06	39.61	130.2	52.3
Maiden town (part)	27	38	(X)	12	16	(X)	1.05	1.05	25.7	11.4
Newton city (part)	29	70	(X)	11	26	(X)	0.69	0.69	42.0	15.9
Mountain Creek township	9,678	6,916	4,984	4,945	3,622	2,871	50.78	42.70	226.7	115.8
Lake Norman of Catawba CDP (part)	6,958	4,489	(X)	3,784	2,600	(X)	29.66	21.75	319.9	174.0
Newton township	32,264 r	29,564	25,819	13,909 r	12,384	10,409	58.87	58.56	551.0	237.5
Claremont city (part)	6	–	–	2	–	–	0.23	0.23	26.1	8.7
Conover city (part)	5,542 r	4,651	4,331	2,602 r	2,170	1,844	6.59	6.58	842.2	395.4
Hickory city (part)	50	12	49	16	9	17	0.65	0.65	76.9	24.6
Maiden town (part)	2,722 r	2,595	2,017	1,138	1,039	823	3.79	3.77	722.0	301.9
Newton city (part)	12,939 r	12,589	9,077	5,684 r	5,339	3,896	13.13	13.08	989.2	434.6

Table 8.

Population and Housing Units: 1990 to 2010; and Area Measurements and Density: 2010—Con.

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State County/County Equivalent County Subdivision Place	Population			Housing units			Area measurements in square miles		Average per square mile of land	
	2010	2000	1990	2010	2000	1990	Total area	Land area	Population density	Housing unit density
North Carolina—Con.										
Chatham County	63,505	49,329	38,759	28,753	21,358	16,642	709.83	682.19	93.1	42.1
Albright township	2,584	2,553	2,149	1,159	1,031	854	52.91	52.42	49.3	22.1
Baldwin township	7,605	6,133	4,518	3,593	2,740	2,066	45.50	44.75	169.9	80.3
Bear Creek township	3,602	3,419	3,221	1,653	1,493	1,369	82.31	82.03	43.9	20.2
Bennett CDP	282	(X)	(X)	142	(X)	(X)	3.22	3.21	87.9	44.2
Cape Fear township	1,323	1,170	1,048	622	515	451	54.82	50.46	26.2	12.3
Center township	7,464	5,927	4,854	3,395	2,515	2,048	65.84	64.96	114.9	52.3
Pittsboro town	3,743	2,226	1,621	1,606	939	699	4.17	4.14	904.1	387.9
Gulf township	3,363	3,232	3,083	1,581	1,454	1,275	73.05	72.81	46.2	21.7
Goldston town	268	319	333	144	142	155	0.79	0.79	339.2	182.3
Gulf CDP	144	(X)	(X)	75	(X)	(X)	0.92	0.91	158.2	82.4
Hadley township	2,476	1,460	1,059	1,106	656	436	46.84	46.52	53.2	23.8
Haw River township	1,373	1,215	1,018	644	518	440	22.18	21.07	65.2	30.6
Moncure CDP	711	(X)	(X)	371	(X)	(X)	4.94	4.71	151.0	78.8
Hickory Mountain township	2,699	1,928	1,474	1,245	812	609	62.01	61.64	43.8	20.2
Matthews township	13,442	11,965	9,406	5,248	4,653	3,820	68.10	67.74	198.4	77.5
Siler City town	7,887	6,966	4,808	2,890	2,526	2,027	6.02	6.00	1,314.5	481.7
New Hope township	2,700	2,074	1,732	1,179	924	753	52.43	40.84	66.1	28.9
Oakland township	1,250	1,067	948	560	484	386	28.13	27.74	45.1	20.2
Williams township	13,624	7,186	4,249	6,768	3,563	2,135	55.74	49.21	276.9	137.5
Cary town (part)	1,422	19	(X)	842	10	(X)	1.33	1.33	1,069.2	633.1
Fearrington Village CDP	2,339	903	1,101	1,476	533	574	1.79	1.78	1,314.0	829.2
Cherokee County	27,444	24,298	20,170	17,515	13,499	10,319	466.72	455.43	60.3	38.5
Beaverdam township	797	850	635	699	566	435	93.77	90.07	8.8	7.8
Hothouse township	1,591	1,271	908	1,263	836	520	29.01	29.01	54.8	43.5
Murphy township	10,921	9,620	8,215	6,491	5,035	3,963	131.33	129.13	84.6	50.3
Murphy town	1,627	1,568	1,575	860	819	803	2.64	2.40	677.9	358.3
Notla township	4,570	3,568	2,649	3,107	2,158	1,468	46.65	45.50	100.4	68.3
Shoal Creek township	2,290	2,025	1,571	1,908	1,314	956	71.23	66.98	34.2	28.5
Valleytown township	7,275	6,964	6,192	4,047	3,590	2,977	94.73	94.73	76.8	42.7
Andrews town	1,781	1,602	2,551	971	831	1,232	1.63	1.63	1,092.6	595.7
Marble CDP	321	(X)	(X)	169	(X)	(X)	1.10	1.10	291.8	153.6
Chowan County	14,793 r	14,150	13,506	7,289	6,443	5,910	233.30	172.47	85.8	42.3
Township 1, Edenton	7,731 r	7,416	7,447	3,725	3,182	3,007	61.46	45.02	171.7	82.7
Edenton town (part)	5,004 r	5,004	5,201	2,517 r	2,194	2,173	4.32	4.13	1,211.6	609.4
Township 2, Middle	3,644	3,404	3,017	1,849	1,683	1,486	64.93	55.59	65.6	33.3
Township 3, Upper	1,333	1,324	1,336	668	646	591	37.47	33.87	39.4	19.7
Township 4, Yeopim	2,085	2,006	1,706	1,047	932	826	69.44	37.98	54.9	27.6
Edenton town (part)	–	54	67	1	22	26	1.24	1.24	–	0.8
Clay County	10,587	8,775	7,155	7,140	5,425	4,158	220.63	214.75	49.3	33.2
Brasstown township	2,014 r	1,560	1,296	1,179 r	849	654	24.02	23.99	84.0	49.1
Hayesville township	3,868 r	3,254	2,732	2,318 r	1,829	1,508	31.65	30.46	127.0	76.1
Hayesville town	311 r	458	279	188 r	196	179	0.47	0.47	661.7	400.0
Hiawassee township	1,578	1,358	954	1,521	1,150	795	16.78	12.46	126.6	122.1
Shooting Creek township	1,513	1,291	1,078	1,054	804	653	68.95	68.77	22.0	15.3
Sweetwater township	850 r	711	646	527 r	397	302	17.63	17.53	48.5	30.1
Tusquittee township	764 r	601	449	541 r	396	246	61.60	61.53	12.4	8.8
Cleveland County	98,078	96,287	84,713	43,373	40,317	34,231	468.25	464.25	211.3	93.4
Cleveland	98,078	(X)	(X)	43,373	(X)	(X)	468.25	464.25	211.3	93.4
Belwood town	950	962	631	423	410	277	12.31	12.30	77.2	34.4
Boiling Springs town	4,647	3,866	2,445	1,471	1,184	713	4.45	4.45	1,044.3	330.6
Casar town	297	308	328	152	145	137	1.75	1.75	169.7	86.9
Earl town	260	234	230	117	109	104	0.86	0.86	302.3	136.0
Fallston town	607	603	498	269	254	219	2.17	2.16	281.0	124.5
Grover town	708	698	516	315	313	233	0.99	0.96	737.5	328.1
Kings Mountain city (part)	9,242	9,103	8,007	4,173	3,840	3,447	10.45	10.20	906.1	409.1
Kingstown town	681	845	956	281	273	275	1.76	1.76	386.9	159.7
Lattimore town	488	419	183	154	127	78	1.03	1.03	473.8	149.5
Lawndale town	606	642	573	289	300	254	0.86	0.80	757.5	361.3
Light Oak CDP	691	779	1,339	334	255	425	1.44	1.44	479.9	231.9
Mooresboro town	311	314	294	153	140	144	1.77	1.77	175.7	86.4
Patterson Springs town	622	620	690	270	272	305	0.91	0.91	683.5	296.7
Polkville city	545	535	1,514	279	234	650	1.86	1.86	293.0	150.0
Shelby city	20,323	19,477	14,669	9,919	8,853	6,474	21.11	21.08	964.1	470.5
Waco town	321	328	320	149	145	137	0.79	0.79	406.3	188.6

Table 8.

Population and Housing Units: 1990 to 2010; and Area Measurements and Density: 2010—Con.

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State County/County Equivalent County Subdivision Place	Population			Housing units			Area measurements in square miles		Average per square mile of land	
	2010	2000	1990	2010	2000	1990	Total area	Land area	Population density	Housing unit density
North Carolina—Con.										
Columbus County	58,098	54,749	49,587	26,042	24,060	20,513	953.64	937.29	62.0	27.8
Bogue township	3,058	3,094	2,975	1,669	1,523	1,294	100.89	100.71	30.4	16.6
Hallsboro CDP	465	(X)	(X)	249	(X)	(X)	3.26	3.26	142.6	76.4
Lake Waccamaw town (part)	232	168	–	278	160	–	0.29	0.29	800.0	958.6
Bolton township	1,611	1,726	1,599	732	740	625	111.26	111.25	14.5	6.6
Bolton town	691	494	531	314	219	229	3.75	3.75	184.3	83.7
Lake Waccamaw town (part)	67	109	(X)	51	76	(X)	0.60	0.60	111.7	85.0
Bug Hill township	2,892	2,604	2,357	1,318	1,147	945	77.36	77.13	37.5	17.1
Cerro Gordo township	2,152	2,180	1,918	982	965	772	49.79	49.50	43.5	19.8
Cerro Gordo town	207	244	227	98	102	96	0.75	0.75	276.0	130.7
Chadbourn township	6,219	6,279	5,693	2,907	2,808	2,383	51.72	51.51	120.7	56.4
Chadbourn town	1,856	2,129	2,005	951	983	873	2.63	2.63	705.7	361.6
Fair Bluff township	1,788	2,002	1,931	914	959	831	37.63	37.52	47.7	24.4
Fair Bluff town	951	1,181	1,068	526	588	467	2.15	2.15	442.3	244.7
Lees township	3,835	3,415	2,784	1,719	1,548	1,168	90.05	89.91	42.7	19.1
Ransom township	4,809	4,114	3,739	2,102	1,740	1,451	80.24	79.69	60.3	26.4
Delco CDP	348	(X)	(X)	157	(X)	(X)	1.52	1.52	228.9	103.3
Riegelwood CDP	579	(X)	(X)	260	(X)	(X)	3.40	3.12	185.6	83.3
Sandyfield town	447	340	(X)	186	135	(X)	3.46	3.45	129.6	53.9
South Williams township	7,023	5,507	4,972	2,526	2,348	2,038	46.10	45.94	152.9	55.0
Tabor City town	2,511	2,509	2,330	1,239	1,116	1,026	3.17	3.17	792.1	390.9
Tatums township	3,771	3,614	3,127	1,767	1,575	1,221	79.38	79.29	47.6	22.3
Boardman town	157	202	(X)	87	89	(X)	3.09	3.07	51.1	28.3
Evergreen CDP	420	(X)	(X)	199	(X)	(X)	3.86	3.86	108.8	51.6
Waccamaw township	2,175	2,177	1,946	1,060	980	858	53.13	39.32	55.3	27.0
Lake Waccamaw town (part)	1,181	1,134	954	639	557	482	2.63	2.62	450.8	243.9
Welches Creek township	1,783	1,731	1,443	840	776	633	39.63	39.55	45.1	21.2
Western Prong township	811	1,265	897	360	536	392	20.52	20.52	39.5	17.5
Whiteville township	11,593	11,010	10,266	5,115	4,696	4,329	47.91	47.69	243.1	107.3
Brunswick town	1,119	360	302	196	165	117	0.42	0.42	2,664.3	466.7
Whiteville city	5,394	5,148	5,078	2,662	2,450	2,287	5.46	5.46	987.9	487.5
Williams township	4,578	4,031	3,940	2,031	1,719	1,573	68.03	67.77	67.6	30.0
Craven County	103,505 r	91,523	81,613	45,002 r	38,194	32,293	774.16	708.96	146.0	63.5
Township 1	8,656	7,402	5,938	3,437	3,118	2,443	168.34	167.09	51.8	20.6
Vanceboro town	1,005	898	946	429	434	417	1.71	1.71	587.7	250.9
Township 2	8,695 r	6,997	6,371	4,385 r	3,513	2,871	87.59	80.89	107.5	54.2
Bridgeton town	454	328	498	233	211	262	1.53	1.53	296.7	152.3
Fairfield Harbour CDP	2,952	1,983	(X)	1,829	1,248	(X)	4.13	2.88	1,025.0	635.1
New Bern city (part)	124	(X)	(X)	66	(X)	(X)	0.31	0.30	413.3	220.0
Township 3	3,462	3,516	3,427	1,628	1,569	1,378	95.35	95.01	36.4	17.1
Cove City town	399	433	497	195	195	193	0.64	0.64	623.4	304.7
Dover town	401	443	451	197	214	189	0.95	0.95	422.1	207.4
Township 5	3,836	3,359	2,635	1,718	1,438	1,018	75.29	55.48	69.1	31.0
Township 6	25,398	26,148	25,112	8,882	8,400	8,037	173.34	151.46	167.7	58.6
Havelock city	20,735	22,442	20,300	6,810	6,783	6,110	17.65	16.85	1,230.6	404.2
Neuse Forest CDP	2,005	1,426	1,110	824	555	409	3.18	3.16	634.5	260.8
Township 7	14,197 r	9,063	6,878	6,011	3,881	2,895	42.52	32.26	440.1	186.3
Brices Creek CDP	3,073 r	2,052	(X)	1,196 r	837	(X)	8.34	7.84	392.0	152.6
James City CDP (part)	5,899 r	5,422	4,279	2,636 r	2,398	1,823	13.68	7.59	777.2	347.3
New Bern city (part)	2,989 r	446	(X)	1,282 r	194	(X)	7.54	7.32	408.3	175.1
Township 8	35,865 r	31,893	28,793	17,513 r	14,996	12,709	58.36	53.94	664.9	324.7
James City CDP (part)	–	(X)	(X)	–	(X)	(X)	0.20	–	–	–
New Bern city (part)	26,411 r	22,665	17,363	13,123 r	10,904	8,024	21.83	20.61	1,281.5	636.7
River Bend town	3,119	2,923	2,408	1,577	1,477	1,173	2.75	2.51	1,242.6	628.3
Trent Woods town	4,155 r	4,224	2,366	1,836 r	1,763	919	3.43	2.95	1,408.5	622.4
Township 9	3,396 r	3,145	2,459	1,428 r	1,279	942	73.37	72.82	46.6	19.6
Cumberland County	319,431	302,963	274,713	135,524	118,425	98,360	658.37	652.31	489.7	207.8
Beaver Dam township	1,559	1,750	1,541	693	750	614	66.15	66.10	23.6	10.5
Black River township	2,180	2,343	2,511	911	930	911	37.54	36.90	59.1	24.7
Falcon town (part)	258 r	343	353	94 r	104	91	1.10	1.09	236.7	86.2
Godwin town	139	112	77	60	43	39	0.52	0.52	267.3	115.4
Wade town (part)	37	35	(X)	30	18	(X)	0.15	0.15	246.7	200.0
Carvers Creek township	22,866	21,379	19,200	10,127	8,688	7,251	83.36	82.33	277.7	123.0
Fayetteville city (part)	10,683	5,400	3,188	5,012	2,025	1,078	12.07	11.83	903.0	423.7
Linden town	130	127	180	65	58	71	0.51	0.51	254.9	127.5
Spring Lake town (part)	–	(X)	(X)	–	(X)	(X)	1.22	1.20	–	–

Table 8.

Population and Housing Units: 1990 to 2010; and Area Measurements and Density: 2010—Con.

[For information concerning historical counts and geographic change, see "User Notes." For information on confidentiality, nonsampling error, and definitions, see Appendixes]

State County/County Equivalent County Subdivision Place	Population			Housing units			Area measurements in square miles		Average per square mile of land	
	2010	2000	1990	2010	2000	1990	Total area	Land area	Population density	Housing unit density
North Carolina—Con.										
Cumberland County—Con.										
Cedar Creek township	12,586	11,384	9,422	5,504	4,785	3,845	111.66	110.92	113.5	49.6
Fayetteville city (part)	2,004	1,619	1,552	939	674	663	2.71	2.64	759.1	355.7
Stedman town	1,028	664	577	447	286	225	2.08	2.08	494.2	214.9
Vander CDP (part)	283	282	385	159	129	148	1.54	1.54	183.8	103.2
Cross Creek township	66,163	66,861	66,746	31,614	30,154	28,133	36.16	35.55	1,861.1	889.3
Fayetteville city (part)	66,161	66,820	66,746	31,611	30,135	28,133	36.10	35.49	1,864.2	890.7
Eastover township	12,753	10,943	9,421	5,391	4,708	3,776	89.51	89.10	143.1	60.5
Eastover town	3,628	1,376	1,243	1,637	621	529	11.34	11.33	320.2	144.5
Fayetteville city (part)	450	535	619	222	270	281	1.28	1.17	384.6	189.7
Vander CDP (part)	863	922	794	422	398	322	2.22	2.21	390.5	191.0
Wade town (part)	519	r 475	309	228	r 216	141	1.65	1.64	316.5	139.0
Grays Creek township	9,319	7,866	4,789	3,595	3,077	1,665	49.35	48.76	191.1	73.7
Manchester township	24,643	31,170	35,329	8,410	8,216	8,440	48.17	47.89	514.6	175.6
Fayetteville city (part)	10,598	(X)	(X)	2,498	(X)	(X)	19.54	19.46	544.6	128.4
Spring Lake town (part)	11,964	8,098	7,524	4,855	3,623	3,090	22.04	21.86	547.3	222.1
Pearces Mill township	17,771	14,756	12,272	7,477	6,501	4,815	14.26	14.07	1,263.0	531.4
Fayetteville city (part)	3,053	2,886	793	1,301	1,185	285	1.95	1.87	1,632.6	695.7
Hope Mills town (part)	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.01	0.01	–	–
Rockfish township	55,819	44,816	32,717	21,979	17,285	11,915	52.81	51.94	1,074.7	423.2
Fayetteville city (part)	14,815	1,432	(X)	5,941	587	(X)	5.49	5.43	2,728.4	1,094.1
Hope Mills town (part)	15,176	11,237	8,184	6,048	4,497	3,133	7.03	6.93	2,189.9	872.7
Seventy-First township	93,772	89,695	80,618	39,823	33,331	26,995	69.40	68.76	1,363.8	579.2
Fayetteville city (part)	92,800	42,323	2,797	39,481	18,689	1,272	68.58	67.95	1,365.7	581.0
Currituck County	23,547	18,190	13,736	14,453	10,687	7,367	526.59	261.85	89.9	55.2
Crawford township	7,208	5,662	4,936	2,948	2,293	1,941	102.19	84.72	85.1	34.8
Coinjock CDP (part)	298	(X)	(X)	148	(X)	(X)	0.71	0.71	419.7	208.5
Fruitville township	1,637	1,543	1,139	1,350	967	713	94.99	31.03	52.8	43.5
Moyock township	6,879	4,647	3,091	2,630	1,726	1,147	73.94	69.13	99.5	38.0
Moyock CDP	3,759	(X)	(X)	1,295	(X)	(X)	10.53	10.49	358.3	123.5
Poplar Branch township	7,823	6,338	4,570	7,525	5,701	3,566	255.48	76.97	101.6	97.8
Coinjock CDP (part)	37	(X)	(X)	31	(X)	(X)	0.16	0.13	284.6	238.5
Dare County	33,920	29,967	22,746	33,492	26,671	21,567	1,562.56	383.42	88.5	87.4
Atlantic township	17,809	15,342	10,378	17,593	13,910	11,361	131.15	24.43	729.0	720.1
Duck town	369	(X)	(X)	2,722	(X)	(X)	3.72	2.42	152.5	1,124.8
Kill Devil Hills town	6,683	5,897	4,238	6,617	5,302	4,809	5.67	5.62	1,189.1	1,177.4
Kitty Hawk town	3,272	2,991	1,937	3,196	2,618	2,105	8.28	8.11	403.5	394.1
Southern Shores town	2,714	2,201	1,447	2,369	1,921	1,452	4.15	3.95	687.1	599.7
Croatan township	1,085	1,035	880	615	544	469	679.54	158.72	6.8	3.9
Manns Harbor CDP	821	(X)	(X)	455	(X)	(X)	4.10	4.08	201.2	111.5
East Lake township	161	147	139	85	78	61	194.57	132.83	1.2	0.6
Hatteras township	2,921	2,642	2,584	2,824	2,178	1,861	114.18	15.89	183.8	177.7
Buxton CDP	1,273	(X)	(X)	830	(X)	(X)	2.99	2.96	430.1	280.4
Frisco CDP	200	(X)	(X)	364	(X)	(X)	0.78	0.75	266.7	485.3
Hatteras CDP	504	(X)	(X)	876	(X)	(X)	1.68	1.57	321.0	558.0
Kinnakeet township	1,401	1,359	1,230	3,156	2,421	1,902	275.97	17.61	79.6	179.2
Avon CDP	776	(X)	(X)	1,649	(X)	(X)	2.41	2.36	328.8	698.7
Rodanthe CDP	261	(X)	(X)	580	(X)	(X)	1.10	1.09	239.4	532.1
Salvo CDP	229	(X)	(X)	606	(X)	(X)	0.98	0.97	236.1	624.7
Waves CDP	134	(X)	(X)	320	(X)	(X)	0.55	0.55	243.6	581.8
Nags Head township	10,543	9,442	7,535	9,219	7,540	5,913	167.16	33.93	310.7	271.7
Manteo town	1,434	1,052	991	1,353	924	684	1.98	1.92	746.9	704.7
Nags Head town	2,757	2,700	1,838	4,884	4,149	3,117	6.66	6.58	419.0	742.2
Wanchese CDP	1,642	1,527	1,380	789	690	583	5.49	4.67	351.6	169.0
Davidson County	162,878	147,246	126,677	72,655	62,432	53,266	567.02	552.67	294.7	131.5
Abbotts Creek township	12,846	7,666	6,285	5,569	3,144	2,638	30.21	30.21	425.2	184.3
High Point city (part)	4,807	919	428	2,174	415	282	1.49	1.49	3,226.2	1,459.1
Wallburg town (part)	2,870	(X)	(X)	1,153	(X)	(X)	5.37	5.37	534.5	214.7
Alleghany township	710	655	506	467	426	378	24.55	23.79	29.8	19.6
Arcadia township	10,799	8,521	6,400	4,416	3,303	2,478	21.21	21.21	509.1	208.2
Welcome CDP (part)	114	61	33	44	25	13	0.41	0.41	278.0	107.3
Boone township	4,753	4,483	3,383	2,062	1,856	1,314	35.42	33.89	140.2	60.8
Tyro CDP (part)	288	(X)	(X)	97	(X)	(X)	1.02	1.02	282.4	95.1
Conrad Hill township	9,401	8,918	8,076	4,053	3,641	3,125	41.72	41.70	225.4	97.2
Lexington city (part)	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.15	0.15	–	–

Table 8.

Population and Housing Units: 1990 to 2010; and Area Measurements and Density: 2010—Con.

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State County/County Equivalent County Subdivision Place	Population			Housing units			Area measurements in square miles		Average per square mile of land	
	2010	2000	1990	2010	2000	1990	Total area	Land area	Population density	Housing unit density
North Carolina—Con.										
Davidson County—Con.										
Cotton Grove township	9,066	7,945	7,318	4,500	3,759	3,528	42.86	36.77	246.6	122.4
Lexington city (part)	765	630	292	324	266	130	3.86	3.86	198.2	83.9
Southmont CDP	1,470	(X)	(X)	782	(X)	(X)	4.57	4.56	322.4	171.5
Emmons township	7,243	6,846	6,338	3,147	2,850	2,461	52.26	52.21	138.7	60.3
Denton town (part)	1,636	1,450	1,292	766	651	567	1.98	1.98	826.3	386.9
Hampton township	1,282	698	614	546	301	244	6.84	6.77	189.4	80.6
Healing Spring township	2,642	2,484	1,644	1,492	1,214	1,024	37.93	35.18	75.1	42.4
Denton town (part)	–	–	(X)	–	–	(X)	–	–	–	–
Jackson Hill township	1,107	1,029	790	499	447	335	24.55	24.17	45.8	20.6
Lexington township	30,851	31,175	29,408	14,298	13,323	12,621	55.15	54.69	564.1	261.4
Lexington city (part)	18,166	19,323	16,289	8,614	8,244	7,356	13.96	13.96	1,301.3	617.0
Welcome CDP (part)	3,534	2,980	3,009	1,593	1,298	1,204	7.82	7.82	451.9	203.7
Midway township	12,181	11,606	9,897	5,140	4,679	3,856	34.42	34.16	356.6	150.5
Midway town	4,679	(X)	(X)	1,963	(X)	(X)	7.67	7.67	610.0	255.9
Wallburg town (part)	177	(X)	(X)	64	(X)	(X)	0.21	0.21	842.9	304.8
Welcome CDP (part)	514	497	335	218	191	140	1.00	1.00	514.0	218.0
Reedy Creek township	5,088	4,659	3,563	2,210	1,967	1,441	21.06	20.96	242.7	105.4
Welcome CDP (part)	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.09	0.09	–	–
Silver Hill township	6,164	5,917	4,658	2,780	2,592	2,107	32.33	31.23	197.4	89.0
Thomasville township	39,010	36,071	30,802	17,211	15,299	12,859	64.71	64.37	606.0	267.4
High Point city (part)	503	244	43	270	91	17	0.78	0.78	644.9	346.2
Thomasville city (part)	26,493	19,788	15,915	11,743	8,515	6,928	16.50	16.49	1,606.6	712.1
Tyro township	9,025	7,852	6,376	3,922	3,304	2,607	36.68	36.40	247.9	107.7
Tyro CDP (part)	3,591	(X)	(X)	1,506	(X)	(X)	11.83	11.83	303.6	127.3
Yadkin College township	710	721	619	343	327	250	5.12	4.98	142.6	68.9
Davie County	41,240	34,835	27,859	18,238	14,953	11,496	267.09	264.11	156.1	69.1
Calahaln township	2,673	2,435	1,786	1,178	1,080	728	39.02	38.71	69.1	30.4
Mocksville town (part)	–	(X)	(X)	–	(X)	(X)	–	–	–	–
Clarksville township	3,766	3,247	2,504	1,695	1,355	1,026	39.27	39.07	96.4	43.4
Farmington township	11,313	8,573	7,990	5,169	3,842	3,252	52.14	51.41	220.1	100.5
Bermuda Run town	1,725	1,431	(X)	1,021	828	(X)	1.71	1.65	1,045.5	618.8
Hillsdale CDP	984	(X)	(X)	460	(X)	(X)	1.37	1.30	756.9	353.8
Fulton township	2,281	1,992	1,631	1,024	843	651	28.04	27.64	82.5	37.0
Jerusalem township	6,062	5,826	4,636	2,656	2,535	1,944	32.56	32.02	189.3	82.9
Cooleemee town	960	905	971	461	456	444	0.78	0.76	1,263.2	606.6
Mocksville township	9,837	8,434	7,014	4,276	3,570	2,970	46.71	46.35	212.2	92.3
Mocksville town (part)	5,051	4,178	3,399	2,218	1,781	1,514	7.55	7.53	670.8	294.6
Shady Grove township	5,308	4,328	2,298	2,240	1,728	925	29.35	28.92	183.5	77.5
Advance CDP	1,138	(X)	(X)	514	(X)	(X)	7.23	7.16	158.9	71.8
Duplin County	58,505	49,063	39,995	25,728	20,520	16,395	821.67	816.22	71.7	31.5
Albertson township	3,878	2,513	1,359	1,341	937	542	38.69	38.33	101.2	35.0
Cypress Creek township	3,409	3,069	2,695	1,545	1,387	1,156	83.92	83.69	40.7	18.5
Faison township	4,489	3,803	3,170	2,032	1,660	1,345	75.79	75.15	59.7	27.0
Calypso town	538	410	499	240	204	204	0.99	0.99	543.4	242.4
Faison town (part)	961	744	701	428	354	319	0.78	0.78	1,232.1	548.7
Mount Olive town (part)	51	30	1	26	12	1	0.02	0.02	2,550.0	1,300.0
Glisson township	2,718	1,643	1,008	1,083	688	436	35.27	34.87	77.9	31.1
Island Creek township	10,390	8,542	7,588	4,815	3,709	3,138	93.39	92.59	112.2	52.0
Greenevers town	634	560	512	286	236	205	1.57	1.57	403.8	182.2
Teachey town	376	245	244	188	97	113	0.93	0.93	404.3	202.2
Wallace town (part)	3,873	3,326	2,911	1,814	1,433	1,237	2.83	2.83	1,368.6	641.0
Kenansville township	5,565	4,807	3,616	2,401	1,841	1,343	107.52	106.67	52.2	22.5
Kenansville town	855	1,149	856	480	314	328	2.12	2.12	403.3	226.4
Magnolia town (part)	–	(X)	(X)	–	(X)	(X)	0.06	0.06	–	–
Warsaw town (part)	7	(X)	(X)	3	(X)	(X)	0.10	0.10	70.0	30.0
Limestone township	7,721	6,566	5,427	3,555	2,899	2,291	98.48	98.22	78.6	36.2
Beulaville town	1,296	1,067	933	663	501	453	1.52	1.52	852.6	436.2
Potters Hill CDP	481	(X)	(X)	235	(X)	(X)	5.35	5.35	89.9	43.9
Magnolia township	3,140	3,058	1,972	1,325	1,119	800	56.14	55.67	56.4	23.8
Magnolia town (part)	939	932	747	416	384	319	0.97	0.97	968.0	428.9
Rockfish township	1,892	1,491	1,185	795	607	490	51.98	51.75	36.6	15.4
Harrells town (part)	23	18	2	8	8	1	0.27	0.27	85.2	29.6
Wallace town (part)	7	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rose Hill township	3,411	2,818	2,763	1,540	1,193	1,178	25.16	25.03	136.3	61.5
Rose Hill town	1,626	1,330	1,287	748	594	586	1.44	1.44	1,129.2	519.4
Smith township	2,517	2,203	1,893	1,129	931	773	46.83	46.54	54.1	24.3
Warsaw township	6,108	5,627	5,297	2,772	2,446	2,148	56.25	55.92	109.2	49.6
Warsaw town (part)	3,047	3,051	2,859	1,444	1,331	1,199	2.96	2.95	1,032.9	489.5
Wolfscrape township	3,267	2,923	2,022	1,395	1,103	755	52.23	51.78	63.1	26.9

Table 8.

Population and Housing Units: 1990 to 2010; and Area Measurements and Density: 2010—Con.

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State County/County Equivalent County Subdivision Place	Population			Housing units			Area measurements in square miles		Average per square mile of land	
	2010	2000	1990	2010	2000	1990	Total area	Land area	Population density	Housing unit density
North Carolina—Con.										
Durham County	267,587	223,314	181,854	120,217	95,452	77,717	297.87	285.98	935.7	420.4
Carr township	3,064	1,776	2,034	1,378	798	814	27.44	23.53	130.2	58.6
Durham city (part)	18	(X)	(X)	8	(X)	(X)	1.04	1.04	17.3	7.7
Raleigh city (part)	1,060	–	(X)	490	–	(X)	0.27	0.27	3,925.9	1,814.8
Durham township	106,210	103,863	138,578	46,873	43,778	61,210	41.12	40.88	2,598.1	1,146.6
Durham city (part)	104,422	102,968	136,527	46,095	43,384	60,577	37.13	36.94	2,826.8	1,247.8
Lebanon township	18,722	16,415	13,882	7,638	6,182	4,801	29.88	29.46	635.5	259.3
Durham city (part)	8,159	5,424	16	3,202	2,090	5	6.39	6.31	1,293.0	507.4
Mangum township	6,362	5,821	3,902	2,721	2,276	1,527	71.54	69.38	91.7	39.2
Durham city (part)	1,192	703	(X)	513	279	(X)	1.54	1.54	774.0	333.1
Rougemont CDP (part)	831	(X)	(X)	367	(X)	(X)	5.56	5.48	151.6	67.0
Oak Grove township	39,856	27,569	12,426	15,904	10,940	4,857	54.15	49.79	800.5	319.4
Durham city (part)	27,818	16,125	33	11,003	6,250	13	16.18	15.93	1,746.3	690.7
Gorman CDP	1,011	1,002	1,090	433	428	442	2.93	2.88	351.0	150.3
Triangle township	93,373	67,870	11,013	45,703	31,478	4,501	73.74	72.93	1,280.3	626.7
Chapel Hill town (part)	2,836	1,917	1,115	1,624	956	579	1.63	1.62	1,750.6	1,002.5
Durham city (part)	86,691	61,776	18	42,394	28,789	7	45.97	45.59	1,901.5	929.9
Morrisville town (part)	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.01	0.01	–	–
Raleigh city (part)	7	(X)	(X)	5	(X)	(X)	0.15	0.15	46.7	33.3
Edgecombe County	56,552	55,606	56,692	24,838 r	24,003	21,831	506.65	505.34	111.9	49.2
Township 1, Tarboro	15,189	13,962	16,144	6,547	6,569	6,332	37.16	36.81	412.6	177.9
Princeville town	2,082	940	1,652	845	761	656	1.52	1.51	1,378.8	559.6
Tarboro town (part)	11,413	11,138	11,037	4,992	4,911	4,520	11.05	11.01	1,036.6	453.4
Township 2, Lower Conetoe	1,906	1,949	1,553	796	804	590	41.28	41.09	46.4	19.4
Conetoe town	294	365	294	140	139	118	0.36	0.36	816.7	388.9
Township 3, Upper Conetoe	736	828	724	357	374	264	57.37	57.37	12.8	6.2
Speed town	80	70	88	38	60	34	0.28	0.28	285.7	135.7
Township 4, Deep Creek	911	848	804	381	361	289	33.77	33.69	27.0	11.3
Township 5, Lower Fishing Creek	1,282	1,294	1,481	506	534	542	35.34	35.31	36.3	14.3
Leggett town	60	77	108	29	33	37	0.70	0.70	85.7	41.4
Tarboro town (part)	2	(X)	(X)	1	(X)	(X)	0.12	0.12	16.7	8.3
Township 6, Upper Fishing Creek	1,560	1,540	1,754	709	650	647	54.94	54.91	28.4	12.9
Whitakers town (part)	402	440	464	193	192	180	0.39	0.39	1,030.8	494.9
Township 7, Swift Creek	3,525	3,944	3,253	1,218	1,691	1,166	53.90	53.79	65.5	22.6
Rocky Mount city (part)	2,116	751	–	660	280	–	4.89	4.89	432.7	135.0
Township 8, Sparta	2,554	2,168	1,333	993	852	514	38.89	38.77	65.9	25.6
Township 9, Otter Creek	1,807	1,702	1,748	844	754	742	25.62	25.56	70.7	33.0
Macclesfield town	471	458	493	256	229	232	0.52	0.52	905.8	492.3
Township 10, Lower Town Creek	3,303	2,925	3,293	1,478	1,322	1,258	23.82	23.80	138.8	62.1
Pinetops town	1,374	1,419	1,514	664	602	587	1.00	1.00	1,374.0	664.0
Township 11, Walnut Creek	1,931	1,858	1,597	787	759	575	25.12	25.00	77.2	31.5
Township 12, Rocky Mount	17,896	19,344	20,232	8,598 r	7,978	7,881	38.51	38.39	466.2	224.0
Rocky Mount city (part)	15,408 r	16,663	17,057	7,456 r	6,802	6,594	8.40	8.38	1,838.7	889.7
Township 13, Cokey	2,134	1,854	1,471	863	742	550	28.64	28.57	74.7	30.2
Township 14, Upper Town Creek	1,818	1,390	1,171	761	613	477	12.28	12.26	148.3	62.1
Rocky Mount city (part)	–	(X)	(X)	–	(X)	(X)	0.01	0.01	–	–
Sharpsburg town (part)	209	79	89	79	42	35	0.18	0.18	1,161.1	438.9
Forsyth County	350,670	306,067	265,878	156,872	133,093	115,715	412.70	408.15	859.2	384.3
Abbotts Creek township	11,310	12,869	12,434	5,026	5,437	4,835	26.84	26.81	421.9	187.5
High Point city (part)	8	6	6	5	1	3	0.19	0.19	42.1	26.3
Kernersville town (part)	3,897	1,112	152	1,776	660	61	5.51	5.50	708.5	322.9
Belews Creek township	6,160	5,631	4,357	2,532	2,197	1,589	32.33	31.33	196.6	80.8
Bethania township	9,200	9,543	12,671	4,149	4,162	5,430	23.20	23.11	398.1	179.5
Bethania town (part)	259	272	(X)	124	120	(X)	0.33	0.33	784.8	375.8
Germanton CDP (part)	417	(X)	(X)	199	(X)	(X)	0.59	0.59	706.8	337.3
King city (part)	439	447	(X)	167	167	(X)	0.17	0.17	2,582.4	982.4
Rural Hall town	2,937	2,464	1,652	1,433	1,160	786	2.86	2.85	1,030.5	502.8
Tobaccoville village (part)	301	251	(X)	139	103	(X)	2.28	2.27	132.6	61.2
Broadbay township	2,002	2,904	(X)	882	1,310	(X)	6.25	6.23	321.3	141.6
Clemmonsville township	14,927	13,123	8,833	6,542	5,182	3,336	18.61	18.15	822.4	360.4
Clemmons village (part)	12,046	11,104	5,809	5,383	4,422	2,167	9.04	8.86	1,359.6	607.6
Kernersville township	30,386	26,372	21,995	13,626	11,283	9,145	31.18	30.97	981.1	440.0
Kernersville town (part)	19,170	16,014	10,684	9,152	7,290	5,008	11.17	11.06	1,733.3	827.5
Walkertown town (part)	527	269	(X)	235	116	(X)	0.57	0.56	941.1	419.6
Lewisville township	17,707	15,431	11,505	7,326	6,323	4,626	32.36	31.81	556.6	230.3
Clemmons village (part)	6,581	2,723	211	2,663	1,192	89	2.97	2.95	2,230.8	902.7
Lewisville town (part)	7,043	6,315	(X)	2,979	2,494	(X)	7.32	7.24	972.8	411.5
Middle Fork I township	1,710	(X)	(X)	691	(X)	(X)	2.45	2.44	700.8	283.2
Walkertown town (part)	672	(X)	(X)	306	(X)	(X)	0.84	0.84	800.0	364.3

Table 8.

Population and Housing Units: 1990 to 2010; and Area Measurements and Density: 2010—Con.

[For information concerning historical counts and geographic change, see "User Notes." For information on confidentiality, nonsampling error, and definitions, see Appendixes]

State County/County Equivalent County Subdivision Place	Population			Housing units			Area measurements in square miles		Average per square mile of land	
	2010	2000	1990	2010	2000	1990	Total area	Land area	Population density	Housing unit density
North Carolina—Con.										
Forsyth County—Con.										
Middle Fork II township	2,639	(X)	(X)	1,175	(X)	(X)	6.31	6.29	419.6	186.8
Kernersville town (part)	4	(X)	(X)	3	(X)	(X)	0.09	0.09	44.4	33.3
Walkertown town (part)	1,873	(X)	(X)	813	(X)	(X)	3.34	3.33	562.5	244.1
Old Richmond township	5,236	5,165	4,694	2,368	2,263	1,927	29.60	29.38	178.2	80.6
King city (part)	180	183	–	74	69	–	0.69	0.68	264.7	108.8
Tobaccoville village (part)	2,140	1,958	(X)	956	841	(X)	5.34	5.32	402.3	179.7
Old Town township	149	176	(X)	74	70	(X)	0.53	0.52	286.5	142.3
Bethania town (part)	69	82	(X)	42	28	(X)	0.32	0.31	222.6	135.5
Salem Chapel township	6,808	7,069	6,098	3,063	3,054	2,549	32.59	32.49	209.5	94.3
Germanton CDP (part)	108	(X)	(X)	46	(X)	(X)	0.21	0.21	514.3	219.0
Walkertown town (part)	1,603	1,733	1,087	752	789	490	1.86	1.86	861.8	404.3
South Fork township	2,576	3,213	(X)	1,188	1,477	(X)	10.55	10.44	246.7	113.8
Vienna township	10,243	12,016	9,450	4,256	4,841	3,591	26.19	25.73	398.1	165.4
Bethania town (part)	–	–	(X)	–	–	(X)	0.04	0.04	–	–
Lewisville town (part)	5,596	2,511	(X)	2,285	1,007	(X)	6.87	6.73	831.5	339.5
Winston township	229,617	185,776	143,471	103,974	82,593	65,632	133.70	132.45	1,733.6	785.0
Winston-Salem city	229,617	185,776	143,418	103,974	82,593	65,610	133.70	132.45	1,733.6	785.0
Franklin County	60,619	47,260	36,414	26,577	20,364	14,957	494.50	491.68	123.3	54.1
Cedar Rock township	2,371	2,254	1,966	1,133	1,011	863	45.73	45.47	52.1	24.9
Cypress Creek township	3,843	2,486	1,272	2,655	1,636	576	36.45	35.80	107.3	74.2
Lake Royale CDP	2,506	(X)	(X)	2,094	(X)	(X)	7.01	6.47	387.3	323.6
Dunn township	8,402	7,052	4,936	3,416	2,808	2,091	49.51	49.17	170.9	69.5
Bunn town	344	357	364	207	179	177	0.54	0.54	637.0	383.3
Franklinton township	8,311	7,778	6,970	3,812	3,334	2,940	71.73	71.49	116.3	53.3
Franklinton town	2,023	1,745	1,615	1,008	832	755	1.60	1.60	1,264.4	630.0
Gold Mine township	1,630	1,629	1,390	775	751	614	39.06	38.78	42.0	20.0
Centerville town	89	99	115	52	51	53	0.28	0.28	317.9	185.7
Harris township	8,327	5,893	3,609	3,391	2,513	1,521	59.35	58.90	141.4	57.6
Hayesville township	2,098	1,776	1,516	945	777	614	33.05	32.99	63.6	28.6
Louisburg township	8,496	7,865	7,917	3,545	3,171	2,953	58.28	58.00	146.5	61.1
Louisburg town	3,359	3,111	3,037	1,345	1,251	1,064	2.71	2.71	1,239.5	496.3
Sandy Creek township	2,718	2,614	2,154	1,260	1,137	860	53.28	53.21	51.1	23.7
Youngsville township	14,423	7,913	4,684	5,645	3,226	1,925	48.07	47.86	301.4	117.9
Wake Forest town (part)	899	(X)	(X)	306	(X)	(X)	0.40	0.40	2,247.5	765.0
Youngsville town	1,157	651	424	562	274	191	1.62	1.62	714.2	346.9
Gaston County	206,086	r 190,304	175,093	88,686	r 78,813	69,133	364.10	356.03	578.8	249.1
Cherryville township	16,500	15,724	14,068	7,297	6,548	5,685	65.65	65.16	253.2	112.0
Bessemer City city (part)	–	–	(X)	–	–	(X)	0.02	0.02	–	–
Cherryville city	5,760	5,361	4,756	2,621	2,356	2,079	5.50	5.49	1,049.2	477.4
Dellview town	13	(X)	(X)	5	(X)	(X)	0.11	0.11	118.2	45.5
High Shoals town (part)	–	(X)	(X)	–	(X)	(X)	0.13	0.13	–	–
Crowders Mountain township	15,821	14,426	14,411	6,800	5,961	5,497	49.23	48.99	322.9	138.8
Bessemer City city (part)	5,340	5,119	4,698	2,348	2,149	1,864	4.81	4.77	1,119.5	492.2
Gastonia city (part)	2,709	1,925	366	1,173	811	112	7.82	7.79	347.8	150.6
Kings Mountain city (part)	1,054	590	756	424	224	242	2.12	2.12	497.2	200.0
Dallas township	21,436	19,542	18,373	9,013	8,004	7,098	57.73	57.24	374.5	157.5
Dallas town	4,488	3,402	3,012	2,003	1,440	1,272	2.91	2.91	1,542.3	688.3
Gastonia city (part)	345	18	–	119	5	–	1.24	1.24	278.2	96.0
High Shoals town (part)	696	729	605	308	315	241	2.52	2.46	282.9	125.2
Ranlo town (part)	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.02	0.02	–	–
Stanley town (part)	452	478	466	159	188	168	0.41	0.41	1,102.4	387.8
Gastonia township	85,249	r 82,608	75,545	36,790	34,264	30,172	70.75	70.44	1,210.2	522.3
Gastonia city (part)	66,561	r 63,752	54,119	28,963	26,687	21,999	39.23	39.03	1,705.4	742.1
Lowell city (part)	12	–	–	8	–	–	0.08	0.08	150.0	100.0
Ranlo town (part)	3,434	2,198	1,650	1,369	917	663	1.68	1.68	2,044.0	814.9
Spencer Mountain town (part)	37	51	115	8	17	35	0.35	0.32	115.6	25.0
Riverbend township	26,596	22,872	19,405	11,251	9,349	7,449	58.52	56.34	472.1	199.7
Mount Holly city (part)	9,253	6,079	4,519	3,880	2,633	1,880	7.55	7.45	1,242.0	520.8
Ranlo town (part)	–	(X)	(X)	–	(X)	(X)	0.01	0.01	–	–
Spencer Mountain town (part)	–	–	20	–	–	8	0.19	0.17	–	–
Stanley town (part)	3,104	2,575	2,357	1,348	1,115	954	2.29	2.27	1,367.4	593.8
South Point township	40,484	r 35,132	33,291	17,535	r 14,687	13,232	62.23	57.85	699.8	303.1
Belmont city	10,076	r 8,794	8,434	4,221	r 3,585	3,217	10.11	9.93	1,014.7	425.1
Cramerton town	4,165	2,976	2,371	1,834	1,229	1,007	3.98	3.68	1,131.8	498.4
Gastonia city (part)	2,126	660	247	983	354	85	2.44	2.44	871.3	402.9
Lowell city (part)	3,514	2,662	2,704	1,528	1,137	1,124	2.58	2.58	1,362.0	592.2
McAdenville town	651	619	830	283	282	313	1.45	1.39	468.3	203.6
Mount Holly city (part)	4,403	r 3,538	3,191	2,025	r 1,609	1,404	2.44	2.33	1,889.7	869.1

Table 8.

Population and Housing Units: 1990 to 2010; and Area Measurements and Density: 2010—Con.

[For information concerning historical counts and geographic change, see "User Notes." For information on confidentiality, nonsampling error, and definitions, see Appendixes]

State County/County Equivalent County Subdivision Place	Population			Housing units			Area measurements in square miles		Average per square mile of land	
	2010	2000	1990	2010	2000	1990	Total area	Land area	Population density	Housing unit density
North Carolina—Con.										
Gates County	12,197	10,516	9,305	5,208	4,389	3,696	345.69	340.44	35.8	15.3
Gatesville township	1,614	1,765	1,780	759	694	676	47.64	45.67	35.3	16.6
Gatesville town	321	281	308	168	142	148	0.40	0.40	802.5	420.0
Hall township	1,538	1,434	1,253	691	625	530	55.73	53.75	28.6	12.9
Haslett township	2,560	1,530	1,020	976	587	387	30.87	30.82	83.1	31.7
Holly Grove township	2,141	1,855	1,636	910	800	649	55.51	55.50	38.6	16.4
Sunbury CDP	289	(X)	(X)	144	(X)	(X)	2.45	2.45	118.0	58.8
Hunters Mill township	1,446	1,301	1,269	629	560	495	69.94	69.61	20.8	9.0
Mintonsville township	1,097	1,021	1,007	473	453	403	35.40	35.05	31.3	13.5
Reynoldson township	1,801	1,610	1,340	770	670	556	50.60	50.05	36.0	15.4
Graham County	8,861	7,993	7,196	5,930	5,084	4,132	301.67	292.08	30.3	20.3
Cheoah township	6,794	6,131	5,652	3,878	3,261	2,812	165.46	161.15	42.2	24.1
Robbinsville town	620	747	709	384	393	360	0.46	0.46	1,347.8	834.8
Stecoah township	1,425	1,174	957	1,284	1,060	764	61.86	57.24	24.9	22.4
Yellow Creek township	642	688	587	768	763	556	74.35	73.69	8.7	10.4
Lake Santeetlah town	45	67	5	195	172	19	0.19	0.19	236.8	1,026.3
Granville County	59,916	48,498	38,341	22,827	17,896	14,162	536.50	531.57	112.7	42.9
Brassfield township	12,180	7,299	4,353	4,931	2,927	1,681	80.76	79.64	152.9	61.9
Creedmoor city (part)	1,631	504	(X)	620	223	(X)	1.49	1.49	1,094.6	416.1
Dutchville township	17,725	13,801	10,029	4,914	3,850	3,157	54.52	52.87	335.3	92.9
Butner town	7,591	5,792	4,679	2,999	1,489	1,244	13.95	13.93	544.9	215.3
Creedmoor city (part)	2,493	1,728	1,506	1,108	797	685	3.32	3.10	804.2	357.4
Fishing Creek township	8,169	7,787	7,502	3,524	3,157	2,895	63.62	63.32	129.0	55.7
Oxford city (part)	3,537	3,528	3,571	1,603	1,453	1,415	2.18	2.18	1,622.5	735.3
Oak Hill township	1,776	1,706	1,560	851	722	590	59.28	59.20	30.0	14.4
Oxford township	7,425	7,065	6,573	3,189	2,805	2,511	40.44	40.31	184.2	79.1
Oxford city (part)	4,670	4,785	4,342	2,072	1,927	1,696	2.95	2.95	1,583.1	702.4
Salem township	1,884	1,411	1,181	760	570	460	28.76	28.63	65.8	26.5
Oxford city (part)	254	25	(X)	96	15	(X)	0.93	0.92	276.1	104.3
Sassafras Fork township	2,831	2,565	2,186	1,317	1,162	980	67.64	66.82	42.4	19.7
Stovall town	418	376	409	191	168	173	1.05	1.05	398.1	181.9
Tally Ho township	5,553	4,568	3,246	2,299	1,763	1,232	75.17	74.62	74.4	30.8
Stem town	463	229	249	225	102	111	1.51	1.51	306.6	149.0
Walnut Grove township	2,373	2,296	1,715	1,042	940	658	66.30	66.15	35.9	15.8
Greene County	21,362	18,974	15,384	8,213	7,368	5,944	266.40	265.93	80.3	30.9
Bull Head township	1,574	1,346	913	627	534	383	31.24	31.19	50.5	20.1
Carrs township	839	871	665	358	350	261	22.28	22.27	37.7	16.1
Hookerton township	4,345	4,049	3,354	1,796	1,574	1,295	34.97	34.92	124.4	51.4
Hookerton town	409	467	422	212	219	188	0.33	0.33	1,239.4	642.4
Snow Hill town (part)	181	208	39	60	39	15	0.15	0.15	1,206.7	400.0
Jason township	1,868	1,689	1,203	778	649	473	22.23	22.08	84.6	35.2
Olds township	3,990	2,846	2,206	763	718	630	38.42	38.40	103.9	19.9
Maury CDP (part)	1,413	(X)	(X)	123	(X)	(X)	0.81	0.81	1,744.4	151.9
Ormonds township	1,980	2,040	1,835	903	853	719	38.06	38.06	52.0	23.7
Maury CDP (part)	272	(X)	(X)	120	(X)	(X)	0.24	0.24	1,133.3	500.0
Shine township	1,780	1,469	1,018	734	621	443	20.19	20.12	88.5	36.5
Snow Hill township	2,901	2,567	2,400	1,381	1,218	1,024	22.52	22.51	128.9	61.4
Snow Hill town (part)	1,414	1,306	1,339	744	644	592	1.40	1.40	1,010.0	531.4
Speights Bridge township	2,085	2,097	1,790	873	851	716	36.49	36.37	57.3	24.0
Walstonburg town	219	224	188	107	101	92	0.41	0.41	534.1	261.0
Guilford County	488,406	421,048	347,420	218,017	180,391	146,812	657.63	645.70	756.4	337.6
Bruce township	9,768	9,332	6,885	3,761	3,583	2,767	31.66	31.32	311.9	120.1
Stokesdale town (part)	725	495	394	291	198	160	3.82	3.78	191.8	77.0
Summerfield town (part)	7,781	5,595	(X)	2,933	2,159	(X)	21.80	21.54	361.2	136.2
Center Grove township	7,457	5,096	4,035	2,665	1,924	1,609	25.78	25.48	292.7	104.6
Summerfield town (part)	2,422	1,423	(X)	807	494	(X)	4.93	4.90	494.3	164.7
Clay township	7,359	6,782	6,017	3,027	2,704	2,278	36.81	36.51	201.6	82.9
Forest Oaks CDP (part)	2,521	1,967	1,810	960	732	639	2.67	2.65	951.3	362.3
Deep River township	18,518	10,938	6,190	7,515	4,138	2,328	32.00	31.75	583.2	236.7
High Point city (part)	12,933	6,221	1,517	5,278	2,267	568	7.81	7.63	1,695.0	691.7
Kernersville town (part)	52	–	–	20	–	–	0.66	0.66	78.8	30.3
Oak Ridge town (part)	407	222	(X)	150	91	(X)	0.97	0.97	419.6	154.6
Fentress township	10,372	10,459	9,748	4,405	4,286	3,855	35.49	34.99	296.4	125.9
Forest Oaks CDP (part)	1,369	1,274	1,244	615	520	484	2.28	2.20	622.3	279.5
Pleasant Garden town (part)	4,418	4,652	(X)	1,786	1,846	(X)	15.07	14.95	295.5	119.5

Table 8.

Population and Housing Units: 1990 to 2010; and Area Measurements and Density: 2010—Con.

[For information concerning historical counts and geographic change, see "User Notes." For information on confidentiality, nonsampling error, and definitions, see Appendixes]

State County/County Equivalent County Subdivision Place	Population			Housing units			Area measurements in square miles		Average per square mile of land	
	2010	2000	1990	2010	2000	1990	Total area	Land area	Population density	Housing unit density
North Carolina—Con.										
Guilford County—Con.										
Friendship township	8,648	13,327	9,027	4,155	5,510	3,507	12.12	12.09	715.3	343.7
High Point city (part)	6,502	4,119	67	3,247	1,869	24	3.10	3.10	2,097.4	1,047.4
Gilmer township	74,448	58,761	53,560	32,173	24,495	22,422	41.53	39.36	1,891.5	817.4
Greensboro city (part)	74,448	58,761	53,560	32,173	24,495	22,422	41.53	39.36	1,891.5	817.4
Greene township	3,386	2,936	2,420	1,530	1,224	987	37.39	37.13	91.2	41.2
High Point township	79,032	73,422	67,736	35,571	30,952	28,608	40.78	39.73	1,989.2	895.3
High Point city (part)	78,584	72,869	67,131	35,365	30,717	28,368	39.99	38.95	2,017.6	908.0
Jamestown township	12,643	12,995	10,561	5,435	5,397	4,264	28.58	27.95	452.3	194.5
Archdale city (part)	333	286	296	149	122	113	0.79	0.79	421.5	188.6
High Point city (part)	1,023	1,447	267	331	581	129	1.80	1.37	746.7	241.6
Jamestown town	3,382	3,049	2,565	1,517	1,278	1,036	2.90	2.90	1,166.2	523.1
Jefferson township	10,424	9,903	8,716	4,475	4,124	3,405	44.42	43.91	237.4	101.9
McLeansville CDP	1,021	1,080	1,154	479	468	468	6.25	6.18	165.2	77.5
Sedalia town (part)	346	361	(X)	152	134	(X)	1.02	1.01	342.6	150.5
Madison township	5,701	4,836	3,758	2,339	1,891	1,355	32.40	31.95	178.4	73.2
Monroe township	10,487	10,078	8,055	4,220	4,251	3,215	27.86	27.54	380.8	153.2
Morehead township	195,218	165,130	129,955	91,901	74,810	57,986	90.27	87.15	2,240.0	1,054.5
Greensboro city (part)	195,218	165,130	129,955	91,901	74,810	57,986	90.27	87.15	2,240.0	1,054.5
Oak Ridge township	11,402	7,529	4,716	4,262	2,838	1,725	36.03	35.74	319.0	119.3
Oak Ridge town (part)	5,778	3,766	(X)	2,076	1,371	(X)	14.55	14.41	401.0	144.1
Stokesdale town (part)	4,322	2,772	1,740	1,664	1,070	663	15.58	15.47	279.4	107.6
Summerfield town (part)	29	(X)	(X)	16	(X)	(X)	0.12	0.11	263.6	145.5
Rock Creek township	11,635	6,850	5,492	5,351	3,015	2,238	36.38	35.89	324.2	149.1
Burlington city (part)	655	(X)	(X)	344	(X)	(X)	0.93	0.93	704.3	369.9
Gibsonville town (part)	3,262	2,231	1,961	1,468	978	830	2.25	2.25	1,449.8	652.4
Sedalia town (part)	277	257	(X)	127	106	(X)	1.08	1.08	256.5	117.6
Whitsett town	590	686	(X)	279	308	(X)	2.66	2.63	224.3	106.1
Sumner township	8,971	10,183	8,502	3,994	4,218	3,472	31.63	31.19	287.6	128.1
Pleasant Garden town (part)	71	62	(X)	33	28	(X)	0.32	0.32	221.9	103.1
Washington township	2,937	2,491	2,047	1,238	1,031	791	36.51	36.02	81.5	34.4
Halifax County	54,691	57,370	55,516	25,781	25,309	22,480	731.18	724.09	75.5	35.6
Brinkleyville township	5,159	5,270	4,992	2,242	2,122	1,771	113.60	112.97	45.7	19.8
Hollister CDP	674	(X)	(X)	335	(X)	(X)	3.99	3.98	169.3	84.2
Butterwood township	568	547	615	285	268	260	31.91	31.80	17.9	9.0
Conoconnara township	499	663	788	310	326	321	50.68	50.65	9.9	6.1
Enfield township	5,842	6,266	6,745	2,695	2,594	2,472	126.79	126.43	46.2	21.3
Enfield town	2,532	r 2,370	3,082	1,127	r 973	1,139	1.22	1.22	2,075.4	923.8
Faucett township	1,738	1,848	1,814	886	825	748	65.47	65.29	26.6	13.6
Halifax township	2,775	2,838	2,427	948	857	657	72.94	72.86	38.1	13.0
Halifax town	234	344	327	131	123	138	0.46	0.46	508.7	284.8
Littleton township	3,991	4,227	3,755	2,570	2,359	1,896	64.33	61.70	64.7	41.7
Littleton town	674	692	691	395	378	356	0.96	0.96	702.1	411.5
Palmyra township	1,083	1,310	1,382	554	601	544	60.52	59.85	18.1	9.3
Hobgood town	348	404	435	188	202	186	1.03	1.03	337.9	182.5
Roanoke Rapids township	23,144	23,837	22,182	10,399	10,718	9,372	32.61	30.41	761.1	342.0
Roanoke Rapids city (part)	15,359	16,705	15,515	6,858	7,462	6,619	7.84	7.80	1,969.1	879.2
South Rosemary CDP	2,836	2,843	1,955	1,352	1,366	850	6.13	6.12	463.4	220.9
Roseneath township	572	641	787	286	288	306	32.93	32.88	17.4	8.7
Scotland Neck township	3,684	4,267	4,514	1,886	1,869	1,833	47.88	47.77	77.1	39.5
Scotland Neck town	2,059	2,362	2,575	1,085	1,097	1,066	1.19	1.19	1,730.3	911.8
Weldon township	5,636	5,656	5,515	2,720	2,482	2,300	31.54	31.47	179.1	86.4
Roanoke Rapids city (part)	395	252	207	227	133	119	2.15	2.15	183.7	105.6
South Weldon CDP	705	1,414	1,640	289	587	591	0.44	0.44	1,602.3	656.8
Weldon town	1,655	1,374	1,392	809	624	666	2.84	2.84	582.7	284.9
Harnett County	114,678	91,025	67,833	46,731	38,605	27,900	601.30	594.99	192.7	78.5
Anderson Creek township	14,060	11,216	9,435	6,062	5,703	4,105	66.78	66.33	212.0	91.4
Lillington town (part)	–	(X)	(X)	15	(X)	(X)	0.19	0.19	–	78.9
Averasboro township	13,018	12,965	13,101	6,158	5,835	5,566	35.66	35.39	367.8	174.0
Dunn city (part)	9,261	9,193	8,288	4,416	4,099	3,615	6.34	6.34	1,460.7	696.5
Erwin town (part)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Barbecue township	17,033	9,174	3,712	6,330	3,732	1,668	59.65	58.84	289.5	107.6
Black River township	10,373	8,085	5,275	4,240	3,308	2,191	29.36	28.99	357.8	146.3
Angier town (part)	4,247	3,419	2,235	1,779	1,478	962	2.47	2.45	1,733.5	726.1
Buckhorn township	2,435	1,905	1,229	1,024	817	490	28.40	28.15	86.5	36.4

Table 8.

Population and Housing Units: 1990 to 2010; and Area Measurements and Density: 2010—Con.

[For information concerning historical counts and geographic change, see "User Notes." For information on confidentiality, nonsampling error, and definitions, see Appendixes]

State County/County Equivalent County Subdivision Place	Population			Housing units			Area measurements in square miles		Average per square mile of land	
	2010	2000	1990	2010	2000	1990	Total area	Land area	Population density	Housing unit density
North Carolina—Con.										
Harnett County—Con.										
Duke township	5,976	5,965	5,532	2,654	2,581	2,479	18.60	18.08	330.5	146.8
Dunn city (part)	2	3	48	1	1	23	0.13	0.13	15.4	7.7
Erwin town (part)	4,394	4,537	4,061	2,012	2,032	1,891	4.13	4.09	1,074.3	491.9
Grove township	10,911	9,475	7,378	4,447	3,956	3,048	53.65	53.33	204.6	83.4
Benson town (part)	–	(X)	(X)	–	(X)	(X)	–	–	–	–
Coats town	2,112	1,845	1,493	935	844	688	1.43	1.43	1,476.9	653.8
Erwin town (part)	11	(X)	(X)	3	(X)	(X)	0.09	0.09	122.2	33.3
Hectors Creek township	5,112	3,629	1,972	2,017	1,431	789	36.30	36.08	141.7	55.9
Johnsonville township	10,808	6,927	2,986	3,988	2,819	1,237	65.45	65.13	165.9	61.2
Lillington township	4,892	4,573	3,975	1,881	1,703	1,491	28.76	27.41	178.5	68.6
Lillington town (part)	2,808	2,472	2,048	957	802	699	2.83	2.81	999.3	340.6
Neills Creek township	7,464	5,921	4,695	2,582	2,184	1,547	32.84	32.46	229.9	79.5
Angier town (part)	–	(X)	(X)	–	(X)	(X)	0.21	0.21	–	–
Buies Creek CDP	2,942	2,215	2,085	699	698	521	2.30	2.29	1,284.7	305.2
Lillington town (part)	386	443	–	149	92	–	1.55	1.53	252.3	97.4
Stewarts Creek township	3,767	3,482	3,027	1,659	1,420	1,118	50.18	49.79	75.7	33.3
Bunnlevel CDP	552	(X)	(X)	244	(X)	(X)	7.59	7.56	73.0	32.3
Erwin town (part)	–	(X)	(X)	–	(X)	(X)	0.01	0.01	–	–
Lillington town (part)	–	(X)	(X)	–	(X)	(X)	–	–	–	–
Upper Little River township	8,829	7,708	5,505	3,689	3,116	2,167	95.67	95.00	92.9	38.8
Broadway town (part)	25	–	–	6	–	–	0.01	0.01	2,500.0	600.0
Lillington town (part)	–	–	–	1	–	–	0.02	0.02	–	50.0
Mamers CDP	826	(X)	(X)	357	(X)	(X)	6.05	6.04	136.8	59.1
Haywood County	59,036	54,033	46,942	34,954	28,640	23,975	554.62	553.69	106.6	63.1
Beaverdam township	12,801	11,274	10,397	6,020	5,282	4,743	46.09	46.09	277.7	130.6
Canton town	4,227	4,029	3,790	2,068	2,003	1,854	3.77	3.77	1,121.2	548.5
West Canton CDP (part)	1,220	1,125	1,105	543	509	477	1.22	1.22	1,000.0	445.1
Cataloochee township	37	34	41	55	30	23	111.66	111.64	0.3	0.5
Cecil township	504	442	400	316	286	206	54.63	54.48	9.3	5.8
Clyde township	6,542	6,075	5,218	3,216	2,771	2,273	14.76	14.76	443.2	217.9
Clyde town	1,223	1,324	1,041	619	607	475	0.88	0.88	1,389.8	703.4
Lake Junaluska CDP (part)	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.04	0.04	–	–
West Canton CDP (part)	27	31	14	15	16	7	0.15	0.15	180.0	100.0
Crabtree township	1,736	1,393	1,088	928	691	517	34.56	34.56	50.2	26.9
East Fork township	1,652	1,646	1,411	1,174	983	813	48.48	48.48	34.1	24.2
Fines Creek township	1,266	1,005	839	809	503	469	65.95	65.75	19.3	12.3
Iron Duff township	1,078	974	825	604	450	397	10.01	10.01	107.7	60.3
Lake Junaluska CDP (part)	4	–	(X)	2	–	(X)	0.15	0.15	26.7	13.3
Ivy Hill township	4,866	4,722	3,137	5,193	3,846	2,717	41.29	41.29	117.8	125.8
Lake Junaluska CDP (part)	404	442	148	218	215	68	0.56	0.56	721.4	389.3
Maggie Valley town	1,150	607	185	1,648	565	156	3.18	3.18	361.6	518.2
Waynesville town (part)	6	(X)	(X)	6	(X)	(X)	0.02	0.02	300.0	300.0
Jonathan Creek township	3,118	2,514	1,537	2,293	1,443	927	25.77	25.77	121.0	89.0
Pigeon township	5,546	5,288	4,260	2,561	2,279	1,796	23.98	23.97	231.4	106.8
Waynesville township	19,489	18,353	17,484	11,521	9,909	8,939	65.56	65.24	298.7	176.6
Lake Junaluska CDP (part)	2,326	2,233	2,334	1,759	1,633	1,544	4.90	4.59	506.8	383.2
Waynesville town (part)	9,863	9,232	6,760	5,528	4,761	3,356	8.90	8.90	1,108.2	621.1
White Oak township	401	313	305	264	167	155	11.90	11.65	34.4	22.7
Henderson County	106,740	89,173	69,285	54,710	42,996	34,131	375.23	373.07	286.1	146.6
Blue Ridge township	11,172 r	8,491	5,805	5,181 r	4,017	2,750	35.41	35.34	316.1	146.6
Dana CDP	3,329	(X)	(X)	1,454	(X)	(X)	8.93	8.91	373.6	163.2
East Flat Rock CDP (part)	92	22	48	44	11	26	0.38	0.38	242.1	115.8
Edneyville CDP (part)	83	(X)	(X)	36	(X)	(X)	0.29	0.29	286.2	124.1
Hendersonville city (part)	126 r	–	(X)	150 r	–	(X)	0.08	0.08	1,575.0	1,875.0
Clear Creek township	6,011 r	4,612	3,093	3,228 r	2,204	1,672	16.94	16.86	356.5	191.5
Edneyville CDP (part)	66	(X)	(X)	29	(X)	(X)	0.51	0.51	129.4	56.9
Fruitland CDP	2,031	(X)	(X)	1,183	(X)	(X)	8.05	8.03	252.9	147.3
Hendersonville city (part)	851 r	70	(X)	637 r	54	(X)	0.37	0.37	2,300.0	1,721.6
Crab Creek township	4,558	4,109	2,830	2,526	2,043	1,419	40.51	40.30	113.1	62.7
Etowah CDP (part)	1,562	(X)	(X)	794	(X)	(X)	7.62	7.53	207.4	105.4
Horse Shoe CDP (part)	–	(X)	(X)	–	(X)	(X)	–	–	–	–
Laurel Park town (part)	22	1	(X)	10	2	(X)	0.16	0.16	137.5	62.5
Valley Hill CDP (part)	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Edneyville township	4,734	3,454	2,422	2,889	2,041	1,638	53.02	53.00	89.3	54.5
Edneyville CDP (part)	2,218	(X)	(X)	1,011	(X)	(X)	9.94	9.93	223.4	101.8
Gerton CDP	254	(X)	(X)	319	(X)	(X)	3.79	3.79	67.0	84.2

Table 8.

Population and Housing Units: 1990 to 2010; and Area Measurements and Density: 2010—Con.

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State County/County Equivalent County Subdivision Place	Population			Housing units			Area measurements in square miles		Average per square mile of land	
	2010	2000	1990	2010	2000	1990	Total area	Land area	Population density	Housing unit density
North Carolina—Con.										
Henderson County—Con.										
Green River township	4,695	3,948	3,137	2,852	2,002	1,574	56.13	55.68	84.3	51.2
Flat Rock village (part)	212	120	(X)	138	60	(X)	0.60	0.59	359.3	233.9
Saluda city (part)	12	4	3	11	2	3	0.05	0.05	240.0	220.0
Hendersonville township	47,527	43,697	36,312	25,092	21,401	18,289	63.52	62.89	755.7	399.0
Balfour CDP	1,187 r	1,212	1,118	571 r	535	539	1.80	1.79	663.1	319.0
Barker Heights CDP	1,254 r	1,246	1,137	533 r	538	588	1.01	1.01	1,241.6	527.7
East Flat Rock CDP (part)	4,903 r	4,100	3,170	2,237 r	1,803	1,546	3.93	3.91	1,254.0	572.1
Etowah CDP (part)	794	(X)	(X)	474	(X)	(X)	2.12	2.10	378.1	225.7
Flat Rock village (part)	2,902	2,445	(X)	2,012	1,399	(X)	7.64	7.52	385.9	267.6
Hendersonville city (part)	12,160 r	10,499	7,284	6,957 r	5,164	3,690	6.52	6.49	1,873.7	1,072.0
Horse Shoe CDP (part)	1,183	(X)	(X)	579	(X)	(X)	4.70	4.64	255.0	124.8
Laurel Park town (part)	2,158 r	2,016	1,322	1,428	1,113	827	2.65	2.63	820.5	543.0
Mountain Home CDP	3,622	2,169	1,898	1,631	993	868	3.79	3.77	960.7	432.6
Valley Hill CDP (part)	2,070 r	2,008	1,802	1,199 r	1,051	866	2.38	2.32	892.2	516.8
Hoopers Creek township	14,573	9,994	7,509	6,655	4,414	3,242	32.19	31.99	455.5	208.0
Fletcher town (part)	7,187	4,185	2,787	3,208	1,816	1,193	6.38	6.31	1,139.0	508.4
Hoopers Creek CDP	1,056	(X)	(X)	475	(X)	(X)	6.98	6.97	151.5	68.1
Mills River township	13,470	10,868	8,177	6,287	4,874	3,547	77.52	77.01	174.9	81.6
Etowah CDP (part)	4,588	2,766	1,997	2,252	1,365	934	8.00	7.91	580.0	284.7
Fletcher town (part)	–	–	(X)	–	–	(X)	0.11	0.10	–	–
Horse Shoe CDP (part)	1,168	(X)	(X)	478	(X)	(X)	2.87	2.82	414.2	169.5
Mills River town	6,802	(X)	(X)	3,108	(X)	(X)	22.55	22.39	303.8	138.8
Hertford County	24,669 r	22,977	22,523	10,635	9,724	8,870	360.35	353.06	69.9	30.1
Ahoskie township	8,620	8,561	8,361	3,847	3,602	3,410	52.44	52.38	164.6	73.4
Ahoskie town (part)	5,036	4,523	4,535	2,308	2,010	1,951	4.18	4.18	1,204.8	552.2
Harrellsville township	1,357	1,524	1,335	669	667	572	75.30	70.77	19.2	9.5
Harrellsville town	106	102	106	53	50	47	0.29	0.29	365.5	182.8
Maneys Neck township	1,344	1,421	1,484	679	635	562	62.22	61.04	22.0	11.1
Como town	91	78	102	47	44	45	3.15	3.15	28.9	14.9
Murfreesboro town (part)	11	–	(X)	3	–	(X)	0.26	0.23	47.8	13.0
Murfreesboro township	6,085 r	5,956	5,880	2,559	2,397	2,124	52.18	51.81	117.4	49.4
Murfreesboro town (part)	2,824 r	2,421	2,580	1,104	986	931	2.03	2.01	1,405.0	549.3
St. Johns township	2,822	2,432	2,563	1,347	1,076	977	70.86	70.86	39.8	19.0
Ahoskie town (part)	3	–	(X)	1	–	(X)	0.13	0.13	23.1	7.7
Winton township	4,441	3,083	2,900	1,534	1,347	1,225	47.35	46.21	96.1	33.2
Cofield village	413	347	407	216	168	179	3.14	3.14	131.5	68.8
Winton town	769	956	796	393	385	359	0.86	0.82	937.8	479.3
Hoke County	46,952	33,646	22,856	18,211	12,518	7,999	392.30	390.74	120.2	46.6
Allendale township	722	675	358	248	234	122	23.70	23.70	30.5	10.5
Antioch township	4,185	3,728	2,912	1,540	1,348	1,000	36.27	36.01	116.2	42.8
Red Springs town (part)	–	–	(X)	–	–	(X)	–	–	–	–
Blue Springs township	1,628	1,741	1,172	595	593	388	32.03	31.99	50.9	18.6
Bowmore CDP	103	145	(X)	51	73	(X)	3.32	3.32	31.0	15.4
Fort Bragg Military Reservation township	–	–	–	–	2	–	139.85	139.32	–	–
McLauchlin township	21,455	11,198	4,096	8,159	4,206	1,610	34.87	34.59	620.3	235.9
Rockfish CDP	3,298	2,353	(X)	1,271	893	(X)	5.05	4.95	666.3	256.8
Quewhiffle township	4,049	4,156	3,547	1,581	1,309	927	54.97	54.84	73.8	28.8
Ashley Heights CDP	380	341	(X)	154	132	(X)	2.22	2.22	171.2	69.4
Five Points CDP	689	306	(X)	274	125	(X)	8.28	8.28	83.2	33.1
Raeford township	12,995	10,419	9,256	5,318	4,138	3,413	37.19	37.03	350.9	143.6
Raeford city	4,611	3,386	3,469	1,950	1,440	1,330	4.27	4.25	1,084.9	458.8
Silver City CDP	882	1,146	1,343	418	465	480	1.49	1.49	591.9	280.5
Stonewall township	1,918	1,729	1,515	770	688	539	33.42	33.26	57.7	23.2
Dundarrach CDP	41	62	(X)	21	31	(X)	1.32	1.32	31.1	15.9
Hyde County	5,810	5,826	5,411	3,347	3,302	2,905	1,424.03	612.70	9.5	5.5
Currituck township	1,129	1,195	1,184	629	697	597	285.49	226.06	5.0	2.8
Fairfield township	1,160	1,030	487	254	280	230	84.65	83.18	13.9	3.1
Fairfield CDP	258	(X)	(X)	140	(X)	(X)	7.04	7.04	36.6	19.9
Lake Landing township	1,784	1,852	2,027	1,022	1,018	977	624.66	213.87	8.3	4.8
Engelhard CDP	445	(X)	(X)	237	(X)	(X)	3.22	3.22	138.2	73.6
Lake Mattamuskeet UT	7	22	15	10	12	5	78.37	14.62	0.5	0.7
Ocracoke township	948	769	713	983	784	604	145.05	8.77	108.1	112.1
Ocracoke CDP	948	769	(X)	983	784	(X)	9.62	8.60	110.2	114.3
Swan Quarter township	782	958	985	449	511	492	205.81	66.19	11.8	6.8
Swan Quarter CDP	324	(X)	(X)	205	(X)	(X)	3.95	3.95	82.0	51.9

Table 8.

Population and Housing Units: 1990 to 2010; and Area Measurements and Density: 2010—Con.

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State County/County Equivalent County Subdivision Place	Population			Housing units			Area measurements in square miles		Average per square mile of land	
	2010	2000	1990	2010	2000	1990	Total area	Land area	Population density	Housing unit density
North Carolina—Con.										
Iredell County	159,437	122,660	92,935	69,013	51,918	39,192	596.90	573.83	277.8	120.3
Barringer township	6,533	5,193	4,070	2,778	2,087	1,552	30.41	30.34	215.3	91.6
Mooresville town (part)	65	41	(X)	24	16	(X)	1.80	1.80	36.1	13.3
Statesville city (part)	–	(X)	(X)	1	(X)	(X)	0.13	0.13	–	7.7
Troutman town (part)	406	103	74	178	53	35	1.70	1.69	240.2	105.3
Bethany township	7,277	5,633	5,151	3,077	2,292	1,876	26.81	26.61	273.5	115.6
Statesville city (part)	451	286	–	288	162	–	0.76	0.74	609.5	389.2
Chambersburg township	11,344	10,235	8,121	4,704	4,099	3,067	48.40	48.10	235.8	97.8
Statesville city (part)	3,094	2,815	–	1,281	1,129	–	6.61	6.57	470.9	195.0
Coddle Creek township	32,599	22,488	15,871	13,398	9,293	6,425	45.78	45.68	713.6	293.3
Mooresville town (part)	23,059	15,718	9,317	9,500	6,573	3,808	12.30	12.26	1,880.8	774.9
Concord township	6,999	6,077	4,288	2,936	2,411	1,709	34.81	34.65	202.0	84.7
Statesville city (part)	–	–	(X)	2	–	(X)	0.29	0.28	–	7.1
Stony Point CDP (part)	156	174	155	74	80	59	0.55	0.55	283.6	134.5
Cool Springs township	3,912	3,500	1,823	1,586	1,367	693	30.44	30.23	129.4	52.5
Statesville city (part)	–	2	(X)	1	2	(X)	0.29	0.29	–	3.4
Davidson township	32,786	17,397	8,071	14,248	8,066	4,377	53.58	38.11	860.3	373.9
Davidson town (part)	294	–	–	118	–	–	0.35	0.35	840.0	337.1
Mooresville town (part)	9,587	3,064	–	4,131	1,152	–	6.88	6.87	1,395.5	601.3
Eagle Mills township	1,912	1,856	1,621	882	796	700	38.64	38.34	49.9	23.0
Harmony town (part)	95	53	82	39	24	32	0.20	0.20	475.0	195.0
Fallstown township	8,736	6,295	5,386	3,971	2,824	2,338	34.23	30.40	287.4	130.6
Troutman town (part)	1,977	1,489	1,419	846	642	543	3.69	3.67	538.7	230.5
New Hope township	1,662	1,460	1,447	881	734	700	36.25	36.18	45.9	24.4
Love Valley town	90	30	67	118	31	74	0.62	0.62	145.2	190.3
Olin township	1,840	1,574	1,372	801	662	545	30.10	29.87	61.6	26.8
Sharpesburg township	2,622	2,449	1,801	1,140	1,006	705	34.75	34.55	75.9	33.0
Shiloh township	8,705	7,793	6,042	3,759	3,214	2,407	52.72	51.47	169.1	73.0
Statesville city (part)	27	40	1	19	14	1	0.52	0.52	51.9	36.5
Statesville township	26,460	25,083	23,803	12,302	10,795	10,431	32.69	32.52	813.7	378.3
Statesville city (part)	20,960	20,177	17,566	9,962	8,734	7,915	15.76	15.72	1,333.3	633.7
Turnersburg township	3,880	3,558	2,392	1,604	1,423	987	36.15	35.84	108.3	44.8
Harmony town (part)	436	473	349	198	199	163	1.16	1.15	379.1	172.2
Union Grove township	2,170	2,069	1,672	946	849	679	31.13	30.92	70.2	30.6
Jackson County	40,271	33,121	26,846	25,948	19,291	14,052	494.54	490.75	82.1	52.9
Barkers Creek township	1,839	1,539	1,013	1,251	962	577	23.40	23.40	78.6	53.5
Canada township	640	552	403	607	427	241	64.98	64.11	10.0	9.5
Caney Fork township	738	712	597	483	409	380	50.95	50.95	14.5	9.5
Cashiers township	1,974	1,678	1,099	3,821	2,675	1,514	60.57	60.22	32.8	63.5
Cashiers CDP	157	196	(X)	186	182	(X)	1.07	1.07	146.7	173.8
Highlands town (part)	4	–	4	35 r	17	10	0.53	0.53	7.5	66.0
Cullowhee township	9,428	6,411	5,771	3,691	2,124	1,660	30.81	30.81	306.0	119.8
Cullowhee CDP (part)	6,227	3,572	4,013	1,873	820	777	3.41	3.41	1,826.1	549.3
Forest Hills village	365	330	(X)	226	182	(X)	0.50	0.50	730.0	452.0
Dillsboro township	1,527	1,271	940	914	751	516	7.39	7.39	206.6	123.7
Dillsboro town	232	205	121	140	126	74	0.48	0.48	483.3	291.7
Sylva town (part)	21	37	30	8	19	22	0.03	0.03	700.0	266.7
Greens Creek township	1,429	1,009	876	787	555	414	12.33	12.33	115.9	63.8
Hamburg township	1,738	1,572	1,269	2,620	1,776	1,401	48.15	46.00	37.8	57.0
Glenville CDP	110	(X)	(X)	235	(X)	(X)	1.34	1.34	82.1	175.4
Mountain township	492	433	235	542	384	246	18.35	18.22	27.0	29.7
Qualla township	6,161	5,288	4,352	3,276	2,573	1,856	59.50	59.49	103.6	55.1
Cherokee CDP (part)	1,147	(X)	(X)	497	(X)	(X)	4.91	4.91	233.6	101.2
River township	1,359	1,107	764	820	570	376	22.29	22.01	61.7	37.3
Cullowhee CDP (part)	1	7	16	1	3	7	0.02	0.02	50.0	50.0
Savannah township	1,495	1,162	816	992	705	482	23.35	23.35	64.0	42.5
Scott Creek township	2,094	1,930	1,586	1,416	1,237	1,041	38.81	38.81	54.0	36.5
Sylva township	6,671	6,076	5,291	3,429	3,050	2,558	23.02	23.02	289.8	149.0
Sylva town (part)	2,562	2,387	1,779	1,327	1,259	877	3.13	3.13	818.5	424.0
Webster township	2,686	2,381	1,834	1,299	1,093	790	10.65	10.65	252.2	122.0
Cullowhee CDP (part)	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.07	0.07	–	–
Sylva town (part)	5	11	(X)	3	5	(X)	0.03	0.03	166.7	100.0
Webster town	363	486	410	175	227	185	1.00	1.00	363.0	175.0
Johnston County	168,878 r	121,900	81,306	67,682 r	50,163	34,172	795.50	791.30	213.4	85.5
Banner township	6,833 r	6,327	5,760	3,157 r	2,854	2,472	38.55	38.41	177.9	82.2
Benson town (part)	3,311 r	2,993	3,044	1,554 r	1,394	1,322	2.79	2.78	1,191.0	559.0
Bentonville township	1,929 r	1,771	1,275	827 r	768	559	53.94	53.78	35.9	15.4

Table 8.

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State County/County Equivalent County Subdivision Place	Population			Housing units			Area measurements in square miles		Average per square mile of land	
	2010	2000	1990	2010	2000	1990	Total area	Land area	Population density	Housing unit density
North Carolina—Con.										
Johnston County—Con.										
Beulah township	4,311 r	4,276	3,774	1,942 r	1,916	1,658	41.35	41.34	104.3	47.0
Kenly town (part)	1,176 r	1,475	1,396	612 r	711	644	1.20	1.20	980.0	510.0
Boon Hill township	7,283 r	6,206	5,143	3,037 r	2,678	2,176	67.45	67.32	108.2	45.1
Princeton town	1,194 r	1,090	1,181	571 r	537	537	1.04	1.04	1,148.1	549.0
Clayton township	30,712 r	21,406	11,731	12,346 r	8,508	4,731	56.52	56.40	544.5	218.9
Clayton town (part)	13,977 r	8,126	4,756	5,876 r	3,415	2,018	10.80	10.78	1,296.6	545.1
Wilson's Mills town (part)	–	(X)	(X)	–	(X)	(X)	0.25	0.25	–	–
Cleveland township	19,628 r	10,087	3,273	7,110 r	3,844	1,305	39.16	39.07	502.4	182.0
Elevation township	6,684 r	5,068	3,472	2,751	2,106	1,468	51.89	51.74	129.2	53.2
Ingrams township	7,016 r	5,926	5,063	3,079 r	2,630	2,234	60.86	59.36	118.2	51.9
Four Oaks town	1,921 r	1,514	1,308	888 r	713	598	1.63	1.62	1,185.8	548.1
Meadow township	3,366	3,021	2,391	1,477	1,300	1,016	45.87	45.51	74.0	32.5
Micro township	2,812	2,503	1,951	1,206	1,088	792	23.23	23.21	121.2	52.0
Kenly town (part)	– r	–	(X)	– r	–	(X)	0.34	0.34	–	–
Micro town	441	454	417	212	225	193	0.38	0.38	1,160.5	557.9
O'Neals township	8,868 r	7,209	5,086	3,575 r	2,928	2,120	74.75	74.25	119.4	48.1
Zebulon town (part)	–	–	(X)	–	–	(X)	–	–	–	–
Pine Level township	4,852 r	3,753	2,926	2,040	1,704	1,289	19.86	19.83	244.7	102.9
Pine Level town (part)	1,694 r	1,319	1,217	757	652	558	1.44	1.44	1,176.4	525.7
Selma town (part)	366	28	–	155	13	–	0.16	0.16	2,287.5	968.8
Pleasant Grove township	14,677 r	8,884	3,445	5,609 r	3,441	1,448	45.25	45.06	325.7	124.5
Selma township	9,860 r	9,863	8,065	4,168 r	4,069	3,373	29.99	29.97	329.0	139.1
Selma town (part)	5,702	5,886	4,600	2,431	2,502	1,987	3.80	3.80	1,500.5	639.7
Smithfield town (part)	1,107	968	545	486	398	216	2.06	2.06	537.4	235.9
Smithfield township	16,409 r	14,250	12,971	6,855 r	6,097	5,538	66.10	65.68	249.8	104.4
Pine Level town (part)	6	(X)	(X)	3	(X)	(X)	0.19	0.19	31.6	15.8
Selma town (part)	–	–	(X)	–	–	(X)	0.01	0.01	–	–
Smithfield town (part)	9,859 r	9,899	6,995	4,348	4,276	3,062	9.81	9.80	1,006.0	443.7
Wilson's Mills town (part)	–	(X)	(X)	–	(X)	(X)	0.05	0.05	–	–
Wilders township	18,083 r	8,097	3,347	6,653 r	3,202	1,390	60.56	60.23	300.2	110.5
Archer Lodge town	4,292	(X)	(X)	1,536	(X)	(X)	9.31	9.28	462.5	165.5
Clayton town (part)	2,139	(X)	(X)	772	(X)	(X)	2.68	2.68	798.1	288.1
Wilson Mills township	5,555 r	3,253	1,630	1,850 r	1,030	603	20.17	20.14	275.8	91.9
Selma town (part)	5	(X)	(X)	4	(X)	(X)	0.87	0.87	5.7	4.6
Smithfield town (part)	–	(X)	(X)	–	(X)	(X)	0.26	0.26	–	–
Wilson's Mills town (part)	2,277 r	1,296	(X)	823 r	506	(X)	4.21	4.20	542.1	196.0
Jones County	10,153	10,381	9,414	4,838	4,679	3,829	473.22	470.71	21.6	10.3
Township 1, White Oak	2,038	2,071	1,950	989	941	772	91.89	91.17	22.4	10.8
Maysville town	1,019	1,002	892	489	483	393	0.70	0.70	1,455.7	698.6
Township 2, Pollocksville	2,612	2,709	2,406	1,283	1,192	1,015	104.91	103.77	25.2	12.4
Pollocksville town	311	269	299	167	153	147	0.32	0.30	1,036.7	556.7
Township 3, Trenton	1,981	2,129	1,897	925	939	742	91.09	90.77	21.8	10.2
Trenton town	287	206	230	137	125	121	0.22	0.22	1,304.5	622.7
Township 4, Cypress Creek	907	907	895	410	418	367	43.40	43.28	21.0	9.5
Township 5, Tuckahoe	900	916	861	419	437	360	49.14	49.07	18.3	8.5
Township 6, Chinquapin	641	681	666	323	338	287	39.63	39.55	16.2	8.2
Township 7, Beaver Creek	1,074	968	739	489	414	286	53.14	53.09	20.2	9.2
Lee County	57,866 r	49,208	41,370	24,136 r	19,983	16,953	259.04	254.96	227.0	94.7
Township 1, Greenwood	8,885	7,055	5,115	3,652	2,915	2,074	49.21	48.17	184.5	75.8
Township 2, Jonesboro	12,859 r	11,152	9,972	5,280 r	4,582	4,223	24.35	23.80	540.3	221.8
Sanford city (part)	7,258	6,361	2,647	2,759	2,466	1,151	7.95	7.88	921.1	350.1
Township 3, Cape Fear	3,949	3,527	2,922	1,739	1,524	1,195	43.48	42.90	92.1	40.5
Broadway town (part)	1,204	1,015	973	532	419	393	1.32	1.29	933.3	412.4
Sanford city (part)	–	12	(X)	–	5	(X)	0.08	0.08	–	–
Township 4, Deep River	2,161	2,118	1,883	930	835	678	32.68	32.25	67.0	28.8
Sanford city (part)	2	–	(X)	1	–	(X)	1.64	1.63	1.2	0.6
Township 5, East Sanford	6,747	6,774	6,031	2,457	2,461	2,353	18.79	18.59	362.9	132.2
Sanford city (part)	5,056	5,241	4,325	1,757	1,809	1,671	2.85	2.84	1,780.3	618.7
Township 6, West Sanford	18,236	14,178	11,953	7,954	5,939	5,054	39.31	38.63	472.1	205.9
Sanford city (part)	15,703	11,592	7,503	6,862	4,937	3,401	14.33	14.16	1,109.0	484.6
Township 7, Pocket	5,029	4,404	3,498	2,124	1,727	1,377	51.22	50.62	99.3	42.0
Sanford city (part)	75	14	(X)	32	6	(X)	0.20	0.20	375.0	160.0
Lenoir County	59,495 r	59,636	57,274	27,437 r	27,178	23,739	402.82	400.59	148.5	68.5
Contentnea Neck township	3,684	3,143	2,857	1,598	1,540	1,147	37.55	37.40	98.5	42.7
Grifton town (part)	186	184	253	95	147	108	0.15	0.15	1,240.0	633.3

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	2010	2000	1990	2010	2000	1990	Total area	Land area	Population density	Housing unit density
North Carolina—Con.										
Lenoir County—Con.										
Falling Creek township	5,979	5,896	5,265	2,619	2,446	2,088	31.07	30.79	194.2	85.1
Kinston city (part)	933	1,175	738	451	473	295	3.64	3.62	257.7	124.6
Institute township	2,623	2,398	1,350	1,142	1,020	541	22.38	22.36	117.3	51.1
Kinston township	21,406	23,445	25,619	10,662	11,069	10,947	26.80	26.51	807.5	402.2
Kinston city (part)	20,323	21,983	24,066	10,219	10,553	10,364	13.01	12.96	1,568.1	788.5
Moseley Hall township	5,715	5,618	4,928	2,628	2,436	2,024	46.75	46.53	122.8	56.5
La Grange town	2,873	2,844	2,805	1,440	1,330	1,220	2.31	2.30	1,249.1	626.1
Neuse township	5,129	5,237	5,552	2,240	2,751	2,295	33.14	32.73	156.7	68.4
Jackson Heights CDP	1,141	(X)	(X)	491	(X)	(X)	1.44	1.44	792.4	341.0
Kinston city (part)	41	12	54	26	19	23	0.70	0.67	61.2	38.8
Pink Hill township	3,039	r 2,769	2,201	1,308	r 1,136	903	36.33	36.31	83.7	36.0
Pink Hill town	552	r 562	547	240	r 245	244	0.47	0.47	1,174.5	510.6
Sand Hill township	1,256	1,124	941	554	525	403	24.10	23.87	52.6	23.2
Southwest township	1,503	1,531	1,534	680	726	619	19.72	19.51	77.0	34.9
Kinston city (part)	4	7	18	4	6	7	0.75	0.68	5.9	5.9
Trent township	3,527	2,972	2,029	1,494	1,242	884	50.42	50.03	70.5	29.9
Vance township	3,545	3,653	3,527	1,608	1,481	1,292	30.92	30.91	114.7	52.0
Kinston city (part)	376	511	419	162	178	137	0.42	0.42	895.2	385.7
Woodington township	2,089	1,850	1,471	904	806	596	43.66	43.66	47.8	20.7
Lincoln County	78,265	63,780	50,319	33,641	25,717	20,189	307.04	297.94	262.7	112.9
Catawba Springs township	22,548	14,852	10,094	9,867	6,261	4,254	73.22	65.02	346.8	151.8
Denver CDP	2,309	(X)	(X)	1,058	(X)	(X)	6.22	6.22	371.2	170.1
Lowesville CDP	2,945	1,440	1,092	1,187	589	407	6.81	6.80	433.1	174.6
Westport CDP	4,026	2,006	1,280	1,671	826	559	5.63	3.67	1,097.0	455.3
Howards Creek township	8,988	7,675	5,429	3,685	3,007	2,159	65.71	65.51	137.2	56.3
Ironton township	20,744	17,376	14,007	8,712	6,793	5,385	72.66	72.41	286.5	120.3
Iron Station CDP	755	(X)	(X)	347	(X)	(X)	2.36	2.36	319.9	147.0
Lincolnton city (part)	1,134	1,140	(X)	507	465	(X)	0.84	0.83	1,366.3	610.8
Maiden town (part)	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.02	0.02	–	–
Lincolnton township	20,145	18,702	16,600	8,843	7,538	6,732	43.35	43.05	467.9	205.4
Lincolnton city (part)	9,352	8,825	6,955	4,335	3,681	2,929	7.84	7.76	1,205.2	558.6
Maiden town (part)	2	–	–	1	–	–	0.01	0.01	200.0	100.0
North Brook township	5,840	5,175	4,189	2,534	2,118	1,662	52.10	51.96	112.4	48.8
McDowell County	44,996	42,151	35,681	20,808	18,377	15,091	446.00	440.61	102.1	47.2
Brackett township	476	502	290	236	197	128	22.91	22.91	20.8	10.3
Crooked Creek township	3,527	3,470	2,301	1,714	1,491	917	36.86	36.82	95.8	46.6
Dysartsville township	3,450	2,901	2,400	1,469	1,109	843	40.63	40.42	85.4	36.3
Glenwood township	2,814	2,591	1,406	914	767	555	16.04	15.95	176.4	57.3
Marion city (part)	785	(X)	(X)	–	(X)	(X)	0.23	0.23	3,413.0	–
West Marion CDP (part)	–	–	(X)	–	–	(X)	0.04	0.04	–	–
Higgins township	2,202	1,778	1,689	995	750	618	11.42	11.41	193.0	87.2
Marion city (part)	24	–	(X)	7	–	(X)	0.43	0.43	55.8	16.3
Marion township	19,949	18,637	13,727	9,053	8,341	6,192	90.25	88.67	225.0	102.1
Marion city (part)	7,029	4,943	4,765	3,125	2,351	2,256	4.74	4.71	1,492.4	663.5
West Marion CDP (part)	1,348	1,556	1,234	643	731	577	1.68	1.68	802.4	382.7
Montford Cove township	2,541	2,178	3,069	1,148	962	1,196	39.98	39.97	63.6	28.7
Nebo township	3,652	3,704	4,020	1,821	1,656	1,607	29.82	26.63	137.1	68.4
Marion city (part)	–	(X)	(X)	–	(X)	(X)	0.01	0.01	–	–
North Cove township	2,263	2,279	1,843	1,421	1,174	910	83.92	83.88	27.0	16.9
Old Fort township	4,122	4,111	4,936	2,037	1,930	2,125	74.17	73.95	55.7	27.5
Old Fort town	908	963	732	487	496	358	1.23	1.22	744.3	399.2
Macon County	33,922	r 29,808	23,499	25,245	r 20,745	17,174	519.69	515.56	65.8	49.0
Burningtown township	894	1,005	606	588	526	368	43.55	43.46	20.6	13.5
Cartoogechaye township	2,436	1,989	1,900	1,830	1,354	1,146	75.40	75.26	32.4	24.3
Cowee township	2,273	1,884	1,241	1,655	1,275	871	45.97	45.65	49.8	36.3
Ellijay township	2,691	2,429	1,713	2,014	1,617	1,234	25.41	25.32	106.3	79.5
Flats township	466	534	405	576	496	367	14.37	14.32	32.5	40.2
Franklin township	14,509	12,568	9,799	7,926	6,926	5,746	51.58	51.09	284.0	155.1
Franklin town (part)	3,845	3,463	2,873	2,142	1,904	1,682	4.24	4.16	924.3	514.9
Highlands township	2,668	r 2,617	2,093	4,747	r 3,779	3,130	57.53	57.22	46.6	83.0
Highlands town (part)	920	r 915	944	2,064	r 1,722	1,586	5.62	5.48	167.9	376.6
Millshoal township	2,802	2,395	2,082	1,823	1,485	1,335	27.62	27.54	101.7	66.2
Franklin town (part)	–	27	(X)	–	12	(X)	0.03	0.02	–	–
Nantahala township	802	848	771	930	696	597	74.89	72.51	11.1	12.8
Smithbridge township	3,858	2,952	2,297	2,475	1,928	1,654	74.13	73.98	52.1	33.5
Sugarfork township	523	587	592	681	663	726	29.24	29.19	17.9	23.3

Table 8.

Population and Housing Units: 1990 to 2010; and Area Measurements and Density: 2010—Con.

[For information concerning historical counts and geographic change, see "User Notes." For information on confidentiality, nonsampling error, and definitions, see Appendixes]

State County/County Equivalent County Subdivision Place	Population			Housing units			Area measurements in square miles		Average per square mile of land	
	2010	2000	1990	2010	2000	1990	Total area	Land area	Population density	Housing unit density
North Carolina—Con.										
Madison County	20,764	19,635	16,953	10,608	9,722	7,667	451.44	449.57	46.2	23.6
Township 1, North Marshall	2,990	2,755	(X)	1,387	1,269	(X)	27.14	26.85	111.4	51.7
Marshall town (part)	670	652	(X)	392	348	(X)	2.42	2.33	287.6	168.2
Township 1, South Marshall	1,194	1,078	(X)	592	543	(X)	33.23	32.90	36.3	18.0
Marshall town (part)	202	188	(X)	92	95	(X)	1.55	1.43	141.3	64.3
Township 2, Laurel	1,100	1,255	1,271	591	631	605	74.16	74.16	14.8	8.0
Township 3, Mars Hill	4,492	4,101	3,719	1,828	1,655	1,340	24.05	24.05	186.8	76.0
Mars Hill town (part)	1,838	1,762	1,611	616	584	466	1.94	1.94	947.4	317.5
Township 4, Beech Glenn	3,327	2,793	2,222	1,534	1,238	999	44.05	44.05	75.5	34.8
Mars Hill town (part)	31	2	(X)	3	2	(X)	0.03	0.03	1,033.3	100.0
Township 5, Walnut	1,790	1,762	1,198	1,001	922	573	41.77	41.38	43.3	24.2
Township 6, Hot Springs	1,254	1,365	992	746	732	497	53.31	52.46	23.9	14.2
Hot Springs town	560	645	534	361	368	288	3.40	3.13	178.9	115.3
Township 7, Ebbs Chapel	1,264	1,233	1,091	1,031	912	737	37.25	37.25	33.9	27.7
Township 8, Spring Creek	914	1,012	805	683	671	421	65.88	65.88	13.9	10.4
Township 9, Sandy Mush	551	576	439	300	299	229	17.39	17.39	31.7	17.3
Township 10, Grapevine	1,498	1,313	1,043	716	643	477	20.30	20.30	73.8	35.3
Township 11, Revere-Rice Cove	390	392	461	199	207	197	12.89	12.89	30.3	15.4
Martin County	24,505 r	25,546	25,078	11,704 r	10,910	10,104	461.51	461.22	53.1	25.4
Beargrass township	2,065 r	1,882	1,748	939 r	774	675	30.28	30.28	68.2	31.0
Bear Grass town	73 r	68	77	40 r	36	39	0.27	0.27	270.4	148.1
Cross Roads township	1,515 r	1,444	1,131	702 r	623	481	24.37	24.37	62.2	28.8
Everetts town	164	179	143	88	85	66	0.45	0.45	364.4	195.6
Goose Nest township	1,100 r	1,298	1,686	624 r	587	649	68.12	68.12	16.1	9.2
Oak City town	317 r	376	389	188 r	178	172	0.46	0.46	689.1	408.7
Griffins township	1,262	1,187	1,021	580	491	418	61.91	61.90	20.4	9.4
Hamilton township	1,544 r	1,792	2,038	755 r	769	761	58.53	58.46	26.4	12.9
Hamilton town	408	516	544	224	216	215	0.49	0.49	832.7	457.1
Hassell town	84 r	76	95	40 r	37	45	0.27	0.27	311.1	148.1
Jamesville township	2,689	2,619	2,476	1,278	1,145	1,065	63.43	63.28	42.5	20.2
Jamesville town	491	502	612	256	233	280	1.39	1.39	353.2	184.2
Poplar Point township	511 r	505	503	246 r	236	197	16.05	16.01	31.9	15.4
Robersonville township	3,451 r	3,935	4,432	1,693 r	1,689	1,721	52.42	52.42	65.8	32.3
Parmele town	278	290	321	145	133	129	1.19	1.19	233.6	121.8
Robersonville town	1,488	1,731	1,940	799	785	821	1.22	1.22	1,219.7	654.9
Williams township	1,256	1,174	1,055	578	524	434	45.73	45.73	27.5	12.6
Williamston township	9,112 r	9,710	8,988	4,309 r	4,072	3,703	40.66	40.64	224.2	106.0
Williamston town	5,511 r	5,946	5,503	2,685 r	2,548	2,327	3.84	3.84	1,435.2	699.2
Mecklenburg County	919,628 r	695,370	511,481	398,510 r	292,755	216,416	545.91	523.84	1,755.6	760.7
Township 1, Charlotte	731,424 r	540,167	389,571	319,918 r	230,133	168,021	299.67	297.68	2,457.1	1,074.7
Charlotte city	731,424 r	540,167	389,571	319,918 r	230,133	168,021	299.67	297.68	2,457.1	1,074.7
Township 2, Berryhill	3,812	3,435	3,824	1,627	1,525	1,597	13.42	12.31	309.7	132.2
Township 3, Steele Creek	8,831	9,323	6,586	3,783	3,932	2,941	23.94	20.68	427.0	182.9
Township 5, Providence	10,575	10,939	(X)	4,060	4,327	(X)	5.51	5.48	1,929.7	740.9
Matthews town (part)	6,129	5,296	3,871	2,487	1,944	1,478	2.35	2.33	2,630.5	1,067.4
Weddington town (part)	7	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Township 6, Clear Creek	21,423 r	20,836	16,157	8,286 r	7,814	5,879	30.89	30.69	698.0	270.0
Midland town (part)	–	(X)	(X)	–	(X)	(X)	–	–	–	–
Mint Hill town (part)	12,369	12,297	9,827	4,720	4,694	3,496	14.73	14.63	845.5	322.6
Township 7, Crab Orchard	4,869	12,003	(X)	1,943	4,815	(X)	7.95	7.89	617.1	246.3
Township 8, Mallard Creek	4,088	8,871	(X)	1,793	3,739	(X)	11.27	11.21	364.7	159.9
Huntersville town (part)	1,643	34	(X)	609	20	(X)	2.28	2.26	727.0	269.5
Township 9, Deweese	21,932	11,159	6,804	9,022	3,910	2,163	21.46	20.72	1,058.5	435.4
Cornelius town (part)	9,564	2,698	2,051	4,108	1,188	812	4.83	4.69	2,039.2	875.9
Davidson town (part)	10,650	6,542	3,695	4,135	1,872	959	5.65	5.41	1,968.6	764.3
Huntersville town (part)	582	486	(X)	349	303	(X)	0.29	0.29	2,006.9	1,203.4
Township 10, Lemley	24,801	15,660	6,121	11,988	7,838	3,192	31.05	19.28	1,286.4	621.8
Cornelius town (part)	15,127	9,271	530	7,775	4,528	267	7.52	7.36	2,055.3	1,056.4
Huntersville town (part)	9,598	3,807	(X)	4,189	1,832	(X)	9.59	9.54	1,006.1	439.1
Township 11, Long Creek	11,204	12,650	11,022	4,497	4,902	4,136	28.10	26.66	420.3	168.7
Huntersville town (part)	7,037	5,060	(X)	2,728	1,860	(X)	12.35	12.29	572.6	222.0
Township 12, Paw Creek	6,563	5,260	6,317	2,751	2,243	2,611	15.11	14.00	468.8	196.5
Township 13, Morning Star	33,650 r	22,665	15,995	13,775 r	8,498	6,883	25.73	25.53	1,318.1	539.6
Matthews town (part)	21,069 r	16,829	9,780	8,534 r	6,193	3,852	14.85	14.78	1,425.5	577.4
Mint Hill town (part)	10,300 r	3,312	1,740	4,411 r	1,393	597	9.30	9.18	1,122.0	480.5
Stallings town (part)	399	(X)	(X)	128	(X)	(X)	0.27	0.27	1,477.8	474.1
Township 14, Pineville	7,479	6,031	(X)	4,051	2,908	(X)	6.66	6.62	1,129.8	611.9
Pineville town	7,479	3,449	2,970	4,051	1,760	1,495	6.66	6.62	1,129.8	611.9

Table 8.

Population and Housing Units: 1990 to 2010; and Area Measurements and Density: 2010—Con.

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State County/County Equivalent County Subdivision Place	Population			Housing units			Area measurements in square miles		Average per square mile of land	
	2010	2000	1990	2010	2000	1990	Total area	Land area	Population density	Housing unit density
North Carolina—Con.										
Mecklenburg County—Con.										
Township 15, Huntersville	28,977	16,371	5,013	11,016	6,171	2,049	25.16	25.09	1,154.9	439.1
Cornelius town (part)	175	(X)	(X)	64	(X)	(X)	0.03	0.03	5,833.3	2,133.3
Huntersville town (part)	27,913	15,573	3,023	10,602	5,844	1,332	15.26	15.23	1,832.8	696.1
Mitchell County	15,579	15,687	14,433	8,713	7,919	6,983	222.09	221.42	70.4	39.4
Bakersville township	1,810	1,724	1,584	1,003	847	713	16.92	16.85	107.4	59.5
Bakersville town	464	357	332	269	206	166	0.75	0.75	618.7	358.7
Bradshaw township	399	530	528	289	296	262	22.05	21.93	18.2	13.2
Cane Creek township	771	757	671	415	373	307	18.01	18.01	42.8	23.0
Fork Mountain-Little Rock Creek township	774	745	758	588	516	438	22.93	22.93	33.8	25.6
Grassy Creek township	8,267	8,282	7,130	4,433	4,086	3,421	56.87	56.82	145.5	78.0
Spruce Pine town	2,175	2,030	2,010	1,042	968	1,010	3.98	3.98	546.5	261.8
Harrell township	1,179	1,241	1,095	733	611	522	35.95	35.92	32.8	20.4
Poplar township	239	339	300	153	173	129	18.07	17.91	13.3	8.5
Red Hill township	361	390	336	214	207	174	9.32	9.16	39.4	23.4
Snow Creek township	1,779	1,679	1,282	885	810	604	21.97	21.91	81.2	40.4
Montgomery County	27,798	26,822	23,352	15,914	14,145	10,421	501.79	491.76	56.5	32.4
Biscoe township	5,765	5,566	4,538	2,274	2,034	1,823	48.10	47.94	120.3	47.4
Biscoe town (part)	1,656	1,635	1,484	591	554	544	2.22	2.22	745.9	266.2
Candor town	840	825	748	336	299	326	1.60	1.60	525.0	210.0
Cheek Creek township	628	615	758	332	317	332	35.13	35.06	17.9	9.5
Eldorado township	1,873	1,544	668	2,825	2,156	1,076	49.02	42.88	43.7	65.9
Little River township	851	814	879	416	344	311	34.75	34.75	24.5	12.0
Mount Gilead township	2,995	3,597	3,810	1,456	1,458	1,426	70.25	69.88	42.9	20.8
Mount Gilead town (part)	1,177	1,389	1,336	569	553	523	3.34	3.34	352.4	170.4
Ophir township	641	691	504	328	292	201	41.38	41.37	15.5	7.9
Pee Dee township	1,434	1,268	846	2,294	2,427	715	32.45	30.32	47.3	75.7
Mount Gilead town (part)	4	(X)	(X)	5	(X)	(X)	0.02	0.02	200.0	250.0
Rocky Springs township	2,369	2,104	1,552	812	694	549	63.52	63.46	37.3	12.8
Star township	3,147	2,770	2,629	1,452	1,213	1,089	30.22	30.17	104.3	48.1
Biscoe town (part)	44	65	–	16	18	–	0.05	0.05	880.0	320.0
Star town	876	807	775	420	364	318	1.24	1.24	706.5	338.7
Troy township	6,270	6,281	6,085	2,489	2,382	2,251	55.96	55.86	112.2	44.6
Troy town	3,189	3,430	3,387	1,262	1,209	1,181	3.63	3.59	888.3	351.5
Uwharrie township	1,825	1,572	1,077	1,236	828	648	41.01	40.08	45.5	30.8
Moore County	88,247 r	74,762	59,000	43,940 r	35,145	27,353	705.85	697.84	126.5	63.0
Township 1, Carthage	6,820	6,351	4,864	3,144	2,680	2,009	98.49	98.29	69.4	32.0
Carthage town (part)	2,199 r	1,873	976	1,067 r	774	438	4.92	4.89	449.7	218.2
Township 2, Bensalem	3,319	3,543	3,038	1,611	1,455	1,230	97.58	97.00	34.2	16.6
Robbins town (part)	1	–	(X)	1	–	(X)	0.06	0.06	16.7	16.7
Seven Lakes CDP (part)	–	–	(X)	–	–	(X)	0.06	0.06	–	–
Township 3, Sheffield	5,770	5,514	5,140	2,610	2,316	2,132	74.06	73.94	78.0	35.3
Robbins town (part)	969	1,067	872	390	406	403	1.18	1.18	821.2	330.5
Township 4, Ritter	2,753	2,790	2,394	1,322	1,209	1,019	54.23	53.75	51.2	24.6
Robbins town (part)	127	128	98	66	65	46	0.18	0.18	705.6	366.7
Township 5, Deep River	409	379	408	263	203	188	43.20	42.89	9.5	6.1
Township 6, Greenwood	3,877	3,513	2,354	1,753	1,489	995	44.58	44.40	87.3	39.5
Cameron town	285	151	215	148	78	90	1.22	1.22	233.6	121.3
Township 7, McNeill	18,592	16,397	13,655	9,749	8,066	6,622	76.69	75.44	246.4	129.2
Carthage town (part)	6	11	(X)	3	7	(X)	1.42	1.42	4.2	2.1
Pinehurst village (part)	259	186	17	142	104	8	0.29	0.29	893.1	489.7
Southern Pines town (part)	9,091	8,059	6,660	5,326	4,236	3,308	12.48	12.35	736.1	431.3
Vass town	720	750	670	348	351	288	3.30	3.28	219.5	106.1
Whispering Pines village	2,928	2,090	1,346	1,365	1,054	775	4.02	3.39	863.7	402.7
Township 8, Sandhills	17,032	13,760	12,884	7,802	6,024	5,481	81.60	81.27	209.6	96.0
Aberdeen town	6,350	3,400	2,717	3,081	1,655	1,246	8.63	8.51	746.2	362.0
Foxfire village (part)	8	14	–	5	6	–	0.52	0.52	15.4	9.6
Pinebluff town	1,337	1,109	876	579	481	367	2.68	2.65	504.5	218.5
Pinehurst village (part)	13	2	291	5	2	184	0.08	0.08	162.5	62.5
Southern Pines town (part)	3,076	2,778	2,444	1,437	1,217	1,113	3.68	3.68	835.9	390.5
Township 9, Mineral Springs	25,915 r	19,430	12,389	13,824 r	10,199	6,742	101.53	98.88	262.1	139.8
Carthage town (part)	–	–	(X)	–	–	(X)	–	–	–	–
Foxfire village (part)	894	460	334	518	318	308	6.16	6.10	146.6	84.9
Pinehurst village (part)	12,852 r	9,541	4,795	7,487 r	5,564	3,134	14.19	13.60	945.0	550.5
Seven Lakes CDP (part)	4,888	3,214	2,049	2,352	1,537	995	9.99	8.33	586.8	282.4
Southern Pines town (part)	167	81	25	96	35	17	0.65	0.62	269.4	154.8
Taylortown town	722 r	875	545	350 r	349	253	1.33	1.33	542.9	263.2
Township 10, Little River	3,760	3,085	1,887	1,862	1,504	940	33.90	31.98	117.6	58.2

Table 8.

Population and Housing Units: 1990 to 2010; and Area Measurements and Density: 2010—Con.

[For information concerning historical counts and geographic change, see "User Notes." For information on confidentiality, nonsampling error, and definitions, see Appendixes]

State County/County Equivalent County Subdivision Place	Population			Housing units			Area measurements in square miles		Average per square mile of land	
	2010	2000	1990	2010	2000	1990	Total area	Land area	Population density	Housing unit density
North Carolina—Con.										
Nash County	95,840 r	87,385	76,677	42,286 r	37,049	31,024	542.77	540.41	177.3	78.2
Bailey township	4,397	3,737	2,822	1,824	1,569	1,190	31.75	31.58	139.2	57.8
Bailey town	569	670	553	265	302	271	0.70	0.70	812.9	378.6
Castalia township	2,030	1,926	1,385	898	773	553	32.46	32.38	62.7	27.7
Castalia town	268	340	261	125	139	114	0.75	0.75	357.3	166.7
Coopers township	3,625	3,105	2,363	1,528	1,294	960	31.04	30.41	119.2	50.2
Dry Wells township	3,702	3,125	2,542	1,562	1,361	1,045	31.71	31.66	116.9	49.3
Middlesex town	822	838	730	417	426	315	1.05	1.05	782.9	397.1
Ferrells township	2,946	2,558	1,909	1,296	1,061	740	29.94	29.89	98.6	43.4
Griffins township	2,890	2,676	2,412	1,191	1,012	814	59.31	59.29	48.7	20.1
Jackson township	3,143	2,644	2,027	1,204	1,055	783	41.44	41.27	76.2	29.2
Mannings township	5,349	5,237	4,944	2,491	2,219	2,081	62.29	62.09	86.1	40.1
Momeyer town	224	291	(X)	111	126	(X)	1.11	1.10	203.6	100.9
Spring Hope town	1,320	1,261	1,221	722	595	618	1.51	1.51	874.2	478.1
Nashville township	10,238 r	8,429	6,981	3,963 r	3,171	2,634	45.30	45.15	226.8	87.8
Nashville town (part)	5,349 r	4,417	3,617	2,358 r	1,793	1,333	3.91	3.91	1,368.0	603.1
Red Oak town (part)	–	–	(X)	–	–	(X)	–	–	–	–
North Whitakers township	2,471	2,537	2,254	1,096	1,029	819	53.44	53.41	46.3	20.5
Whitakers town (part)	342	359	396	179	178	176	0.43	0.43	795.3	416.3
Oak Level township	6,995 r	4,508	3,912	2,986 r	1,992	1,563	20.97	20.75	337.1	143.9
Nashville town (part)	3	(X)	(X)	2	(X)	(X)	0.23	0.23	13.0	8.7
Rocky Mount city (part)	2,829 r	1,507	916	1,257 r	744	374	2.13	2.13	1,328.2	590.1
Red Oak township	3,581	2,814	2,351	1,458	1,082	855	24.13	24.13	148.4	60.4
Dortches town (part)	120	147	180	63	65	67	1.04	1.04	115.4	60.6
Red Oak town (part)	3,003	2,337	280	1,216	885	114	18.61	18.61	161.4	65.3
Rocky Mount township	16,257 r	17,414	18,499	8,066 r	8,135	8,061	24.16	23.79	683.4	339.1
Rocky Mount city (part)	11,998 r	13,630	14,524	6,158 r	6,350	6,398	5.79	5.78	2,075.8	1,065.4
Sharpsburg town (part)	1,252	1,340	1,212	602	624	517	0.61	0.61	2,052.5	986.9
South Whitakers township	3,197	3,147	2,243	1,197	1,055	772	23.43	23.25	137.5	51.5
Dortches town (part)	3	2	4	1	1	1	0.10	0.10	30.0	10.0
Red Oak town (part)	134	132	(X)	51	48	(X)	0.48	0.47	285.1	108.5
Rocky Mount city (part)	2,000	2,036	353	719	621	147	4.95	4.81	415.8	149.5
Stony Creek township	25,019 r	23,528	20,033	11,526 r	10,241	8,154	31.41	31.35	798.1	367.7
Dortches town (part)	812	660	656	358	285	257	6.71	6.71	121.0	53.4
Red Oak town (part)	293	254	(X)	109	97	(X)	0.44	0.44	665.9	247.7
Rocky Mount city (part)	23,126 r	21,390	16,147	10,703 r	9,370	6,660	17.83	17.78	1,300.7	602.0
New Hanover County	202,667 r	160,327	120,284	101,436 r	79,634	57,076	328.20	191.53	1,058.1	529.6
Cape Fear township	18,388	15,711	12,570	7,555	6,448	4,765	78.47	71.33	257.8	105.9
Blue Clay Farms CDP	33	(X)	(X)	16	(X)	(X)	2.46	2.44	13.5	6.6
Castle Hayne CDP	1,202	1,116	1,182	564	471	462	5.15	4.76	252.5	118.5
Hightsville CDP	739	759	(X)	180	186	(X)	1.62	1.47	502.7	122.4
Kings Grant CDP (part)	1,402	1,305	1,379	620	579	541	1.12	1.11	1,263.1	558.6
Murraysville CDP (part)	2,697	1,537	(X)	1,093	605	(X)	3.23	3.22	837.6	339.4
Northchase CDP	3,747	(X)	(X)	1,644	(X)	(X)	1.76	1.73	2,165.9	950.3
Skippers Corner CDP	2,785	1,246	(X)	926	449	(X)	7.05	6.98	399.0	132.7
Wrightsboro CDP (part)	4,896	4,496	4,745	2,111	1,897	1,798	11.58	11.13	439.9	189.7
Federal Point township	25,469 r	17,313	10,413	15,924 r	10,861	7,495	89.69	23.38	1,089.3	681.1
Carolina Beach town	5,706 r	4,778	3,630	5,626 r	4,224	3,342	2.75	2.46	2,319.5	2,287.0
Kure Beach town	2,012 r	1,542	619	2,213 r	1,590	937	0.85	0.84	2,395.2	2,634.5
Myrtle Grove CDP (part)	4,278	3,457	2,101	1,897	1,490	915	4.43	4.10	1,043.4	462.7
Sea Breeze CDP	1,969	1,312	(X)	1,011	643	(X)	2.02	1.80	1,093.9	561.7
Silver Lake CDP (part)	1,286	548	438	569	253	177	1.00	0.98	1,312.2	580.6
Harnett township	37,561	30,869	29,221	18,289	15,553	13,514	68.99	34.91	1,075.9	523.9
Bayshore CDP	3,393	2,512	1,661	1,413	1,058	669	2.48	2.43	1,396.3	581.5
Kings Grant CDP (part)	6,711	6,433	6,082	2,877	2,573	2,274	3.43	3.43	1,956.6	838.8
Murraysville CDP (part)	11,518	5,742	(X)	4,995	2,455	(X)	5.44	5.38	2,140.9	928.4
Ogden CDP	6,766	5,481	3,228	2,824	2,270	1,319	4.81	4.55	1,487.0	620.7
Porters Neck CDP	6,204	(X)	(X)	2,780	(X)	(X)	5.71	5.37	1,155.3	517.7
Wrightsboro CDP (part)	–	(X)	(X)	–	(X)	(X)	0.02	0.02	–	–
Wrightsville Beach town	2,477	2,593	2,937	2,751	3,050	2,413	2.28	1.40	1,769.3	1,965.0
Masonboro township	14,773 r	20,871	12,797	6,268 r	8,233	4,919	38.04	10.43	1,416.4	601.0
Myrtle Grove CDP (part)	4,597 r	3,666	2,174	1,936 r	1,530	913	2.79	2.61	1,761.3	741.8
Silver Lake CDP (part)	4,312	5,240	3,633	1,709	2,196	1,326	1.51	1.48	2,913.5	1,154.7
Wilmington township	106,476	75,563	55,283	53,400	38,539	26,383	53.00	51.49	2,067.9	1,037.1
Wilmington city	106,476	75,451	55,263	53,400	38,500	26,376	53.00	51.49	2,067.9	1,037.1

Table 8.

Population and Housing Units: 1990 to 2010; and Area Measurements and Density: 2010—Con.

[For information concerning historical counts and geographic change, see "User Notes." For information on confidentiality, nonsampling error, and definitions, see Appendixes]

State County/County Equivalent County Subdivision Place	Population			Housing units			Area measurements in square miles		Average per square mile of land	
	2010	2000	1990	2010	2000	1990	Total area	Land area	Population density	Housing unit density
North Carolina—Con.										
Northampton County	22,099	22,086	20,798	11,674	10,455	8,974	550.60	536.59	41.2	21.8
Gaston township	5,973	5,605	4,595	3,867	3,265	2,451	71.93	61.70	96.8	62.7
Gaston town	1,152	973	1,003	531	479	451	1.83	1.69	681.7	314.2
Jackson township	980	1,043	956	490	424	413	12.91	12.88	76.1	38.0
Jackson town (part)	513	695	592	256	243	260	0.99	0.99	518.2	258.6
Kirby township	3,701	3,552	3,470	1,776	1,618	1,457	83.75	83.49	44.3	21.3
Conway town	836	734	759	405	356	343	1.82	1.82	459.3	222.5
Severn town	276	263	260	143	117	122	1.01	1.01	273.3	141.6
Oconeechee township	2,153	2,218	2,192	1,081	993	891	68.05	66.29	32.5	16.3
Garysburg town	1,057	1,254	1,144	536	526	454	0.94	0.94	1,124.5	570.2
Pleasant Hill township	604	600	533	276	228	195	23.36	23.32	25.9	11.8
Rich Square township	3,214	3,566	3,516	1,647	1,579	1,430	82.28	81.59	39.4	20.2
Rich Square town	958	931	1,058	489	441	440	3.09	3.09	310.0	158.3
Woodland town	809	833	760	364	356	297	1.25	1.25	647.2	291.2
Roanoke township	2,143	2,018	1,890	836	720	582	71.93	71.43	30.0	11.7
Lasker town	122	103	139	66	58	76	1.12	1.12	108.9	58.9
Seaboard township	1,494	1,605	1,818	788	763	757	49.25	49.06	30.5	16.1
Jackson town (part)	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.02	0.02	–	–
Seaboard town	632	695	791	363	338	327	0.96	0.96	658.3	378.1
Wiccacanee township	1,837	1,879	1,828	913	865	798	87.14	86.82	21.2	10.5
Onslow County	177,772	150,355	149,838	68,226	55,726	47,526	905.91	762.74	233.1	89.4
Camp Lejeune UT	29,111	34,452	50,266	3,739	4,633	4,679	267.80	195.71	148.7	19.1
Holly Ridge town (part)	–	(X)	(X)	–	(X)	(X)	0.08	0.08	–	–
Jacksonville city (part)	27,771	33,135	–	3,707	4,563	–	29.95	26.43	1,050.7	140.3
Sneads Ferry CDP (part)	4	(X)	(X)	2	(X)	(X)	2.02	0.02	200.0	100.0
Hofmann Forest UT	5	81	88	3	40	29	74.69	74.69	0.1	–
Jacksonville township	70,537	59,053	56,205	28,740	24,033	21,933	109.68	108.98	647.2	263.7
Half Moon CDP (part)	7,863	6,285	5,754	2,860	2,254	1,921	5.82	5.82	1,351.0	491.4
Jacksonville city (part)	42,361	33,560	30,013	17,423	13,741	11,810	20.58	19.91	2,127.6	875.1
Piney Green CDP (part)	–	–	(X)	–	–	(X)	0.04	0.01	–	–
Pumpkin Center CDP	2,222	2,228	2,857	827	769	955	1.37	1.37	1,621.9	603.6
Richlands township	20,615	12,497	10,325	8,039	5,231	4,110	141.04	140.88	146.3	57.1
Half Moon CDP (part)	489	360	552	194	144	185	1.58	1.58	309.5	122.8
Richlands town	1,520	928	996	690	424	431	1.58	1.58	962.0	436.7
Stump Sound township	17,336	12,025	9,372	11,072	8,165	6,772	146.59	99.87	173.6	110.9
Holly Ridge town (part)	1,268	831	728	759	498	372	3.69	3.69	343.6	205.7
North Topsail Beach town	743	843	(X)	2,547	2,085	(X)	10.52	6.35	117.0	401.1
Sneads Ferry CDP (part)	2,642	2,248	2,031	1,550	1,331	1,081	3.81	3.78	698.9	410.1
Surf City town (part)	292	292	317	744	649	742	0.54	0.53	550.9	1,403.8
Swansboro township	19,417	15,103	10,115	8,370	6,602	4,588	63.42	41.49	468.0	201.7
Swansboro town	2,663	r 1,459	1,165	1,379	r 819	586	2.24	2.09	1,274.2	659.8
White Oak township	20,751	17,144	13,467	8,263	7,022	5,415	102.69	101.11	205.2	81.7
Jacksonville city (part)	13	20	–	5	8	–	0.18	0.17	76.5	29.4
Piney Green CDP (part)	13,293	11,648	8,975	5,191	4,667	3,546	13.64	13.58	978.9	382.3
Orange County	133,801	r 115,531	93,851	55,597	r 47,706	38,683	401.43	397.96	336.2	139.7
Bingham township	6,527	6,181	5,184	3,067	2,830	2,310	74.53	74.10	88.1	41.4
Cedar Grove township	5,222	4,930	3,691	2,270	2,082	1,463	77.75	76.73	68.1	29.6
Chapel Hill township	87,971	r 76,578	61,973	35,764	r 31,085	25,708	91.66	90.93	967.5	393.3
Carrboro town	19,582	16,782	12,134	9,258	8,207	6,485	6.49	6.46	3,031.3	1,433.1
Chapel Hill town (part)	54,397	r 44,102	37,596	20,630	r 16,437	14,264	19.64	19.50	2,789.6	1,057.9
Durham city (part)	6	23	(X)	–	–	(X)	–	–	–	–
Cheeks township	9,313	7,064	5,422	3,981	2,930	2,154	50.63	50.20	185.5	79.3
Efland CDP	734	(X)	(X)	347	(X)	(X)	1.81	1.80	407.8	192.8
Mebane city (part)	1,793	675	485	827	290	211	1.92	1.84	974.5	449.5
Eno township	7,501	6,092	5,262	3,079	2,609	2,164	37.38	36.98	202.8	83.3
Durham city (part)	24	16	17	6	5	5	0.01	0.01	2,400.0	600.0
Hillsborough town (part)	–	–	(X)	–	–	(X)	0.01	0.01	–	–
Hillsborough township	13,809	11,639	10,136	5,920	4,909	4,069	25.54	25.29	546.0	234.1
Hillsborough town (part)	6,087	5,446	4,263	2,593	2,329	1,783	5.39	5.32	1,144.2	487.4
Little River township	3,458	3,047	2,183	1,516	1,261	815	43.95	43.73	79.1	34.7
Pamlico County	13,144	12,934	11,368	7,534	6,781	6,048	566.75	336.54	39.1	22.4
Township 1	2,697	3,434	3,025	1,180	1,420	1,191	86.61	84.28	32.0	14.0
Grantsboro town (part)	195	r 754	(X)	85	r 322	(X)	1.48	1.48	131.8	57.4
Township 2	2,909	2,819	2,459	2,062	1,700	1,459	137.48	81.98	35.5	25.2
Oriental town	900	875	786	682	576	487	1.64	1.41	638.3	483.7

Table 8.

Population and Housing Units: 1990 to 2010; and Area Measurements and Density: 2010—Con.

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State County/County Equivalent County Subdivision Place	Population			Housing units			Area measurements in square miles		Average per square mile of land	
	2010	2000	1990	2010	2000	1990	Total area	Land area	Population density	Housing unit density
North Carolina—Con.										
Pamlico County—Con.										
Township 3	2,546	2,924	2,237	1,219	1,187	1,109	32.96	32.08	79.4	38.0
Alliance town	776	542	464	320	246	206	2.09	2.09	371.3	153.1
Bayboro town (part)	688	741	733	371	340	322	1.50	1.49	461.7	249.0
Grantsboro town (part)	493	(X)	(X)	238	(X)	(X)	2.37	2.37	208.0	100.4
Stonewall town	281	(X)	(X)	143	(X)	(X)	2.01	1.71	164.3	83.6
Township 4	2,268	1,274	1,525	1,126	812	785	229.64	89.89	25.2	12.5
Bayboro town (part)	575	(X)	(X)	–	(X)	(X)	0.36	0.36	1,597.2	–
Hobucken CDP	129	(X)	(X)	137	(X)	(X)	5.11	5.08	25.4	27.0
Mesic town	220	257	310	130	146	129	1.15	1.03	213.6	126.2
Vandemere town	254	289	315	148	153	153	1.63	1.52	167.1	97.4
Township 5	2,724	2,483	2,126	1,947	1,662	1,506	80.07	48.31	56.4	40.3
Arapahoe town	556	436	450	252	214	204	2.17	2.17	256.2	116.1
Minnesott Beach town	440	311	266	340	230	231	3.55	3.47	126.8	98.0
Pasquotank County	40,661	34,897	31,298	16,833	14,289	12,298	289.44	226.88	179.2	74.2
Elizabeth City township	11,741	12,220	12,759	5,763	5,718	5,512	5.71	5.36	2,190.5	1,075.2
Elizabeth City city (part)	11,423	11,874	11,788	5,612	5,563	5,121	4.22	3.87	2,951.7	1,450.1
Mount Hermon township	6,927	5,080	4,340	2,779	2,036	1,596	34.77	34.73	199.5	80.0
Elizabeth City city (part)	1,748	930	260	782	408	104	3.74	3.74	467.4	209.1
Newland township	2,791	2,301	2,046	1,123	909	746	62.26	62.26	44.8	18.0
Nixonton township	9,170	7,035	5,839	3,191	2,442	1,897	45.95	36.77	249.4	86.8
Elizabeth City city (part)	4,286	3,265	2,072	1,194	985	497	2.46	2.39	1,793.3	499.6
Providence township	8,351	6,864	4,903	3,182	2,503	1,899	46.55	45.73	182.6	69.6
Elizabeth City city (part)	1,181	r 1,174	143	547	507	58	1.54	1.54	766.9	355.2
Salem township	1,681	1,397	1,411	795	681	648	94.18	42.03	40.0	18.9
Pender County	52,217	41,082	28,855	26,724	20,798	15,437	932.79	869.79	60.0	30.7
Burgaw township	8,405	7,474	5,515	3,510	2,876	2,326	81.21	80.78	104.0	43.5
Burgaw town	3,872	3,337	2,099	1,473	1,051	821	5.47	5.46	709.2	269.8
St. Helena village	389	395	321	184	175	145	5.64	5.64	69.0	32.6
Canetuck township	370	361	369	211	210	190	45.67	44.19	8.4	4.8
Caswell township	1,418	1,172	1,016	727	601	486	49.36	48.91	29.0	14.9
Atkinson town (part)	299	236	275	142	117	141	0.91	0.91	328.6	156.0
Columbia township	2,304	2,179	1,790	1,042	904	689	98.49	98.38	23.4	10.6
Atkinson town (part)	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.08	0.08	–	–
Grady township	2,368	2,192	1,725	1,119	962	698	52.20	51.24	46.2	21.8
Holly township	2,360	2,263	2,095	1,194	1,137	946	206.39	205.70	11.5	5.8
Long Creek township	2,241	1,854	1,280	974	798	538	40.77	40.55	55.3	24.0
Rocky Point township	7,266	5,786	3,377	2,860	2,370	1,450	54.34	53.31	136.3	53.6
Rocky Point CDP	1,602	(X)	(X)	609	(X)	(X)	6.92	6.92	231.5	88.0
Topsail township	21,253	13,806	8,403	13,146	9,190	6,704	214.76	157.28	135.1	83.6
Hampstead CDP	4,083	(X)	(X)	1,823	(X)	(X)	20.40	20.26	201.5	90.0
Surf City town (part)	1,561	1,101	653	2,568	1,929	1,500	9.00	6.74	231.6	381.0
Topsail Beach town	368	471	346	1,298	1,149	998	5.88	4.39	83.8	295.7
Union township	4,232	3,995	3,285	1,941	1,750	1,410	89.62	89.45	47.3	21.7
Wallace town (part)	–	18	28	–	7	14	0.24	0.24	–	–
Watha town	190	151	154	86	71	65	1.27	1.27	149.6	67.7
Perquimans County	13,453	11,368	10,447	6,986	6,043	4,972	328.97	247.09	54.4	28.3
Belvidere township	1,302	1,268	1,219	656	618	504	62.98	62.98	20.7	10.4
Bethel township	3,848	3,054	2,455	2,435	2,140	1,518	95.34	42.64	90.2	57.1
Hertford town (part)	340	361	232	158	166	70	1.38	1.38	246.4	114.5
Hertford township	2,601	2,317	2,599	1,270	1,150	1,163	47.33	46.57	55.9	27.3
Hertford town (part)	1,803	1,709	1,873	904	875	843	1.44	1.42	1,269.7	636.6
New Hope township	3,005	2,502	2,337	1,445	1,181	1,032	76.81	52.06	57.7	27.8
Parkville township	2,697	2,227	1,837	1,180	954	755	46.50	42.84	63.0	27.5
Hertford town (part)	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.06	0.06	–	–
Winfall town	594	554	501	302	276	253	2.29	2.28	260.5	132.5
Person County	39,464	35,623	30,180	18,193	15,504	12,548	404.08	392.32	100.6	46.4
Allensville township	3,136	2,706	2,099	1,316	1,093	799	48.37	48.21	65.0	27.3
Bushy Fork township	2,516	2,431	1,897	1,099	1,022	770	45.64	45.46	55.3	24.2
Cunningham township	1,770	1,790	1,368	1,287	1,084	841	43.93	38.28	46.2	33.6
Flat River township	7,137	4,885	3,083	3,033	1,989	1,221	47.27	47.15	151.4	64.3
Rougemont CDP (part)	122	(X)	(X)	63	(X)	(X)	0.49	0.49	249.0	128.6
Roxboro city (part)	17	28	(X)	7	16	(X)	0.13	0.12	141.7	58.3

Table 8.

Population and Housing Units: 1990 to 2010; and Area Measurements and Density: 2010—Con.

[For information concerning historical counts and geographic change, see "User Notes." For information on confidentiality, nonsampling error, and definitions, see Appendixes]

State County/County Equivalent County Subdivision Place	Population			Housing units			Area measurements in square miles		Average per square mile of land	
	2010	2000	1990	2010	2000	1990	Total area	Land area	Population density	Housing unit density
North Carolina—Con.										
Person County—Con.										
Holloway township	2,362	1,919	1,384	1,115	811	581	46.35	42.29	55.9	26.4
Mount Tirzah township	3,340	2,935	2,200	1,439	1,212	872	46.57	46.45	71.9	31.0
Rougemont CDP (part)	25	(X)	(X)	12	(X)	(X)	0.31	0.31	80.6	38.7
Olive Hill township	2,417	2,357	1,999	1,082	1,009	803	42.71	42.16	57.3	25.7
Roxboro township	15,284	15,255	14,536	7,141	6,707	6,055	45.43	44.99	339.7	158.7
Roxboro city (part)	8,345	8,668	7,332	4,037	3,938	3,195	6.19	6.19	1,348.1	652.2
Woodsdale township	1,502	1,345	1,614	681	577	606	37.81	37.31	40.3	18.3
Roxboro city (part)	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.14	0.14	–	–
Pitt County	168,148	r 133,719	108,480	74,990	r 58,365	43,020	654.82	651.97	257.9	115.0
Arthur township	6,050	r 4,826	3,989	2,695	r 2,112	1,479	34.20	34.19	177.0	78.8
Bell Arthur CDP	466	(X)	(X)	207	(X)	(X)	1.86	1.86	250.5	111.3
Greenville city (part)	1,464	r 788	7	789	r 481	4	1.19	1.19	1,230.3	663.0
Ayden township	7,525	6,785	6,677	3,406	2,928	2,701	34.15	34.15	220.4	99.7
Ayden town (part)	4,928	4,622	4,883	2,372	2,067	1,962	3.48	3.48	1,416.1	681.6
Belvoir township	9,334	r 8,379	6,768	3,475	r 3,405	2,413	55.16	54.76	170.5	63.5
Belvoir CDP	307	(X)	(X)	127	(X)	(X)	1.98	1.98	155.1	64.1
Greenville city (part)	1,522	r 938	1,418	613	r 539	471	1.15	1.07	1,422.4	572.9
Bethel township	2,470	2,854	3,162	1,166	1,170	1,173	41.62	41.62	59.3	28.0
Bethel town	1,577	r 1,760	1,842	747	r 747	743	1.06	1.06	1,487.7	704.7
Carolina township	2,070	r 1,867	1,747	898	r 774	704	58.78	58.71	35.3	15.3
Greenville city (part)	48	–	–	17	–	–	0.09	0.09	533.3	188.9
Stokes CDP	376	(X)	(X)	174	(X)	(X)	4.43	4.43	84.9	39.3
Chicod township	6,645	5,300	3,680	2,700	2,163	1,499	64.11	64.11	103.6	42.1
Falkland township	3,682	r 2,502	1,605	1,581	r 1,062	702	42.82	42.53	86.6	37.2
Falkland town	96	112	108	39	42	45	0.25	0.25	384.0	156.0
Greenville city (part)	1,460	r 693	214	620	r 322	128	1.73	1.70	858.8	364.7
Farmville township	6,703	r 6,450	6,521	3,044	r 2,815	2,639	36.57	36.54	183.4	83.3
Farmville town	4,654	r 4,421	4,446	2,239	r 2,038	1,887	3.36	3.36	1,385.1	666.4
Fountain township	1,356	1,411	1,300	647	630	576	26.68	26.66	50.9	24.3
Fountain town	427	533	445	210	246	216	0.93	0.93	459.1	225.8
Greenville township	49,564	r 42,207	37,483	22,900	r 18,711	14,907	22.33	21.80	2,273.6	1,050.5
Greenville city (part)	48,550	r 40,927	35,653	22,610	r 18,088	14,113	17.71	17.23	2,817.8	1,312.2
Grifton township	4,900	4,355	4,057	2,083	2,016	1,635	44.42	44.36	110.5	47.0
Ayden town (part)	4	(X)	(X)	1	(X)	(X)	0.01	0.01	400.0	100.0
Grifton town (part)	2,431	r 1,939	2,140	1,035	r 960	874	1.90	1.90	1,279.5	544.7
Grimesland township	11,746	r 9,146	6,404	4,789	r 3,646	2,634	46.05	45.62	257.5	105.0
Greenville city (part)	1,197	r 576	372	577	r 311	218	0.60	0.59	2,028.8	978.0
Grimesland town	441	440	469	191	187	205	0.68	0.68	648.5	280.9
Simpson village	416	464	432	217	207	180	0.37	0.37	1,124.3	586.5
Pactolus township	8,154	r 5,662	4,621	3,332	r 2,611	1,825	70.12	69.13	118.0	48.2
Greenville city (part)	1,967	r 298	3	868	r 266	2	3.14	3.00	655.7	289.3
Swift Creek township	1,669	1,402	1,252	742	609	505	31.43	31.43	53.1	23.6
Winterville township	46,280	r 30,573	18,658	21,532	r 13,713	7,678	46.38	46.36	998.3	464.5
Greenville city (part)	28,346	r 16,989	7,305	14,470	r 8,488	3,118	9.74	9.73	2,913.3	1,487.2
Winterville town	9,269	r 4,794	3,069	3,593	r 1,938	1,182	4.60	4.60	2,015.0	781.1
Polk County	20,510	18,324	14,416	11,432	9,192	7,273	238.54	237.79	86.3	48.1
Columbus township	6,474	5,719	3,992	3,465	2,853	1,990	43.70	43.57	148.6	79.5
Columbus town (part)	999	992	812	508	442	397	3.15	3.15	317.1	161.3
Cooper Gap township	2,206	1,882	1,364	1,213	867	626	49.13	48.76	45.2	24.9
Green Creek township	3,607	2,994	2,448	1,695	1,301	980	51.63	51.61	69.9	32.8
Saluda township	1,972	1,869	1,541	1,338	1,155	950	33.04	33.04	59.7	40.5
Saluda city (part)	701	571	540	482	427	388	1.51	1.51	464.2	319.2
Tryon township	3,747	3,811	3,630	2,400	2,084	2,034	17.42	17.42	215.1	137.8
Tryon town	1,646	1,760	1,680	1,066	985	954	2.00	2.00	823.0	533.0
White Oak township	2,504	2,049	1,531	1,321	932	693	43.61	43.39	57.7	30.4
Columbus town (part)	–	(X)	(X)	–	(X)	(X)	0.41	0.41	–	–
Randolph County	141,752	r 130,471	106,546	61,041	r 54,428	43,634	789.35	782.52	181.1	78.0
Asheboro township	23,561	23,251	20,032	10,695	10,107	8,688	21.65	21.65	1,088.3	494.0
Asheboro city (part)	19,271	18,714	14,883	8,822	8,198	6,721	12.21	12.21	1,578.3	722.5
Back Creek township	5,131	4,550	3,711	2,171	1,819	1,412	40.72	40.06	128.1	54.2
Asheboro city (part)	93	5	–	76	1	–	1.18	1.11	83.8	68.5
Randleman city (part)	9	7	(X)	5	3	(X)	0.38	0.38	23.7	13.2
Brower township	1,409	1,375	993	667	596	439	32.02	32.00	44.0	20.8

Table 8.

Population and Housing Units: 1990 to 2010; and Area Measurements and Density: 2010—Con.

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State County/County Equivalent County Subdivision Place	Population			Housing units			Area measurements in square miles		Average per square mile of land	
	2010	2000	1990	2010	2000	1990	Total area	Land area	Population density	Housing unit density
North Carolina—Con.										
Randolph County—Con.										
Cedar Grove township	8,947	8,656	6,483	3,704	3,388	2,601	44.06	43.95	203.6	84.3
Asheboro city (part)	304	153	4	169	62	2	1.14	1.14	266.7	148.2
Coleridge township	2,290	2,222	1,851	1,025	936	811	48.86	48.77	47.0	21.0
Columbia township	7,016	6,723	5,546	3,060	2,790	2,389	55.84	55.55	126.3	55.1
Franklinville town (part)	–	–	(X)	–	–	(X)	0.04	0.04	–	–
Ramseur town (part)	1,692	1,588	1,186	747	697	550	2.08	1.92	881.3	389.1
Staley town	393	347	204	171	136	97	1.16	1.16	338.8	147.4
Concord township	2,613	2,371	1,671	1,136	1,007	673	51.16	51.08	51.2	22.2
Asheboro city (part)	–	–	2	–	–	1	0.06	0.06	–	–
Franklinville township	10,080	8,557	6,750	4,102	3,626	2,780	41.52	41.17	244.8	99.6
Asheboro city (part)	1,932	918	896	747	373	382	1.50	1.50	1,288.0	498.0
Franklinville town (part)	1,164	1,258	666	438	575	259	1.61	1.59	732.1	275.5
Ramseur town (part)	–	(X)	(X)	–	(X)	(X)	0.15	0.04	–	–
Randleman city (part)	18	2	26	9	1	10	0.03	0.03	600.0	300.0
Grant township	6,336	5,189	3,581	2,626	2,018	1,405	43.79	43.67	145.1	60.1
Asheboro city (part)	683	124	–	237	52	–	0.90	0.90	758.9	263.3
Level Cross township	3,970	3,888	3,017	1,691	1,616	1,215	16.73	15.59	254.7	108.5
Randleman city (part)	33	(X)	(X)	13	(X)	(X)	0.04	0.04	825.0	325.0
Liberty township	5,792	5,711	4,848	2,648	2,379	2,085	41.46	41.20	140.6	64.3
Liberty town	2,656	2,661	2,047	1,237	1,094	929	3.12	3.11	854.0	397.7
New Hope township	1,198	1,122	921	554	519	376	50.75	50.68	23.6	10.9
New Market township	6,620	6,867	6,682	2,866	2,819	2,543	34.05	31.91	207.5	89.8
Archdale city (part)	–	(X)	(X)	1	(X)	(X)	0.05	0.05	–	20.0
Randleman city (part)	–	–	(X)	–	–	(X)	0.07	0.07	–	–
Pleasant Grove township	571	551	558	280	264	245	15.50	15.50	36.8	18.1
Providence township	6,786	5,679	3,719	2,755	2,266	1,453	38.63	38.53	176.1	71.5
Randleman township	9,536	7,482	5,770	4,115	3,287	2,588	14.48	13.78	692.0	298.6
Asheboro city (part)	2,729	1,758	577	1,107	829	358	1.63	1.62	1,684.6	683.3
Randleman city (part)	4,053	3,548	2,586	1,856	1,538	1,160	3.58	3.54	1,144.9	524.3
Richland township	3,811	3,667	2,745	1,681	1,523	1,137	47.90	47.83	79.7	35.1
Seagrove town	228	246	244	125	119	116	1.04	1.04	219.2	120.2
Tabernacle township	6,541	5,958	4,289	2,778	2,426	1,660	50.84	50.62	129.2	54.9
Trinity township	26,604 r	23,855	21,340	11,292 r	9,943	8,379	50.48	50.16	530.4	225.1
Archdale city (part)	11,082 r	8,721	6,679	4,766 r	3,862	2,845	7.39	7.37	1,503.7	646.7
High Point city (part)	11	14	41	7	11	19	0.29	0.29	37.9	24.1
Thomasville city (part)	264	–	(X)	127	–	(X)	0.28	0.28	942.9	453.6
Trinity city	6,614 r	6,714	(X)	2,865 r	2,767	(X)	17.05	16.87	392.1	169.8
Union township	2,940	2,797	2,039	1,195	1,099	755	48.90	48.80	60.2	24.5
Richmond County	46,639	46,564	44,518	20,738	19,886	18,218	479.92	473.82	98.4	43.8
Beaverdam township	3,676	3,951	2,360	1,296	1,202	805	95.90	95.09	38.7	13.6
Hoffman town	588	624	348	237	238	150	3.40	3.40	172.9	69.7
Black Jack township	513	449	351	222	188	143	28.67	27.45	18.7	8.1
Marks Creek township	13,914	13,837	13,298	6,165	5,985	5,549	91.24	90.75	153.3	67.9
Dobbins Heights town	866	936	1,122	464	474	580	0.88	0.88	984.1	527.3
Hamlet city (part)	6,273	5,981	6,060	2,774	2,717	2,627	5.27	5.18	1,211.0	535.5
Rockingham city (part)	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.02	0.02	–	–
Mineral Springs township	3,899	3,730	3,652	1,833	1,706	1,525	78.71	78.30	49.8	23.4
Ellerbe town	1,054	1,021	1,132	490	447	484	1.48	1.48	712.2	331.1
Norman town	138	72	105	69	50	49	0.57	0.57	242.1	121.1
Rockingham township	15,745	15,630	15,782	7,290	6,948	6,515	56.85	56.19	280.2	129.7
Hamlet city (part)	222	37	136	84	21	60	0.09	0.09	2,466.7	933.3
Rockingham city (part)	8,876	9,072	8,838	4,239	4,113	3,724	6.40	6.40	1,386.9	662.3
Steeles township	467	564	605	231	254	229	70.67	69.29	6.7	3.3
Wolf Pit township	8,425	8,403	8,470	3,701	3,603	3,452	57.86	56.75	148.5	65.2
Cordova CDP	1,775	(X)	(X)	758	(X)	(X)	2.15	2.13	833.3	355.9
East Rockingham CDP	3,736	3,885	4,158	1,672	1,752	1,813	3.43	3.41	1,095.6	490.3
Rockingham city (part)	682	600	561	305	262	247	1.27	1.25	545.6	244.0
Robeson County	134,168 r	123,245	105,170	52,751 r	47,749	39,043	950.99	949.22	141.3	55.6
Alfordsville township	2,146	1,977	1,743	836	706	539	43.67	43.63	49.2	19.2
Raemon CDP	282	212	(X)	113	80	(X)	4.34	4.31	65.4	26.2
Back Swamp township	5,215	5,202	3,668	1,648	1,567	1,295	37.40	37.28	139.9	44.2
Fairmont town (part)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lumberton city (part)	1,254	1,118	–	55	55	–	1.75	1.75	716.6	31.4
Britts township	3,445	2,883	2,099	1,414	1,209	844	26.42	26.41	130.4	53.5

Table 8.

Population and Housing Units: 1990 to 2010; and Area Measurements and Density: 2010—Con.

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State County/County Equivalent County Subdivision Place	Population			Housing units			Area measurements in square miles		Average per square mile of land	
	2010	2000	1990	2010	2000	1990	Total area	Land area	Population density	Housing unit density
North Carolina—Con.										
Robeson County—Con.										
Burnt Swamp township	2,606	2,229	1,946	997	838	625	11.38	11.36	229.4	87.8
East Howellsville township	2,459	2,355	1,562	1,019	918	646	37.75	37.67	65.3	27.1
Fairmont township	5,518	6,055	6,098	2,460	2,565	2,374	34.52	34.43	160.3	71.4
Fairmont town (part)	2,663	2,604	2,489	1,255	1,186	1,097	2.77	2.76	964.9	454.7
Gaddys township	1,511	1,363	1,009	568	512	360	19.07	19.07	79.2	29.8
Lumber Bridge township	2,407	2,145	1,639	991	815	605	24.05	24.03	100.2	41.2
Lumber Bridge town	94	118	109	51	47	50	0.68	0.67	140.3	76.1
Rex CDP (part)	55	43	(X)	35	14	(X)	0.72	0.72	76.4	48.6
Lumberton township	24,839	24,268	23,769	10,615	10,438	9,600	34.89	34.75	714.8	305.5
Barker Ten Mile CDP (part)	520	511	587	213	206	214	1.06	1.06	490.6	200.9
Lumberton city (part)	19,429	19,110	18,421	8,493	8,503	7,540	14.39	14.32	1,356.8	593.1
Maxton township	5,880	6,139	5,429	2,458	2,387	1,929	43.82	43.48	135.2	56.5
Maxton town (part)	2,230	2,356	2,353	1,040	1,006	914	2.30	2.30	969.6	452.2
Orrum township	2,001	1,934	1,744	859	802	679	36.27	36.23	55.2	23.7
Orrum town	91	79	103	50	36	45	0.48	0.48	189.6	104.2
Proctorville town	117	133	168	56	61	70	0.45	0.45	260.0	124.4
Parkton township	4,170 r	3,801	2,019	1,690 r	1,403	773	26.17	26.05	160.1	64.9
Parkton town	436 r	429	367	209 r	194	182	0.68	0.68	641.2	307.4
Pembroke township	13,732	10,794	9,720	4,763	3,843	3,151	37.65	37.65	364.7	126.5
Pembroke town	2,973 r	2,681	2,241	1,266	1,043	919	2.87	2.87	1,035.9	441.1
Prospect CDP (part)	139	139	(X)	51	50	(X)	0.77	0.77	180.5	66.2
Philadelphus township	3,593	2,803	2,057	1,274	984	668	28.65	28.44	126.3	44.8
Red Springs town (part)	1	(X)	(X)	1	(X)	(X)	0.84	0.68	1.5	1.5
Raft Swamp township	3,860	3,544	2,964	1,439	1,308	1,028	17.23	17.23	224.0	83.5
Lumberton city (part)	47	42	45	22	14	14	0.67	0.67	70.1	32.8
Red Springs township	6,175	5,958	5,577	2,552	2,281	2,152	19.20	19.17	322.1	133.1
Red Springs town (part)	3,427	3,493	3,799	1,603	1,458	1,549	2.82	2.82	1,215.2	568.4
Rennert township	3,408 r	3,032	1,764	1,152 r	973	588	21.29	21.29	160.1	54.1
Rennert town	383	283	217	139	99	87	1.10	1.10	348.2	126.4
Rowland township	2,351	2,421	2,639	1,081	1,072	965	36.17	36.15	65.0	29.9
Rowland town	1,037	1,146	1,141	535	542	486	1.05	1.05	987.6	509.5
Saddletree township	4,891	4,198	3,053	1,793	1,531	1,094	31.84	31.79	153.9	56.4
Barker Ten Mile CDP (part)	122	114	101	46	45	37	0.57	0.57	214.0	80.7
Lumberton city (part)	255	165	125	85	63	49	0.84	0.83	307.2	102.4
St. Pauls township	9,030 r	7,825	6,479	3,493 r	3,095	2,534	58.04	57.97	155.8	60.3
Rex CDP (part)	–	12	(X)	–	3	(X)	0.02	0.02	–	–
St. Pauls town	2,035 r	2,247	1,992	865 r	985	861	1.08	1.08	1,884.3	800.9
Shannon township	1,381	1,107	794	488	397	295	10.72	10.72	128.8	45.5
Shannon CDP	263	197	(X)	92	86	(X)	1.02	1.02	257.8	90.2
Smiths township	6,030	5,141	4,548	2,156	1,826	1,449	52.72	52.70	114.4	40.9
Prospect CDP (part)	842	551	(X)	313	198	(X)	3.16	3.16	266.5	99.1
Wakulla CDP	105	(X)	(X)	43	(X)	(X)	0.86	0.86	122.1	50.0
Smyrna township	2,048	2,038	1,505	821	791	552	18.66	18.61	110.0	44.1
Lumberton city (part)	339	360	10	134	165	3	0.08	0.08	4,237.5	1,675.0
Sterlings township	959	1,017	1,049	471	466	488	44.57	44.50	21.6	10.6
Thompson township	1,236	1,238	1,000	485	444	350	26.25	26.22	47.1	18.5
McDonald town	113	119	88	49	41	39	0.26	0.26	434.6	188.5
Union township	3,053	2,870	2,259	1,188	1,031	770	43.32	43.32	70.5	27.4
Elrod CDP	417	441	(X)	192	164	(X)	5.34	5.34	78.1	36.0
Raynham town	72 r	72	106	30 r	31	47	0.12	0.12	600.0	250.0
West Howellsville township	2,868	2,313	1,720	1,115	875	648	38.72	38.68	74.1	28.8
Barker Ten Mile CDP (part)	310	351	399	135	135	132	0.65	0.65	476.9	207.7
Whitehouse township	1,053	1,200	1,125	474	490	430	23.12	23.10	45.6	20.5
Marietta town	175	164	206	79	67	70	1.12	1.12	156.3	70.5
Wisharts township	6,303	5,395	4,201	2,451	2,182	1,614	67.46	67.30	93.7	36.4
Lumberton city (part)	218	(X)	(X)	88	(X)	(X)	0.25	0.25	872.0	352.0
Rockingham County	93,643	91,928	86,064	43,696	40,208	35,657	572.71	565.55	165.6	77.3
Huntsville township	6,085	5,364	4,110	2,666	2,298	1,659	42.74	40.92	148.7	65.2
Madison town (part)	33	35	(X)	16	17	(X)	0.23	0.23	143.5	69.6
Leaksville township	20,857	21,511	21,967	10,320	9,860	9,523	43.29	42.72	488.2	241.6
Eden city (part)	15,527	15,908	15,238	7,796	7,368	6,797	13.63	13.47	1,152.7	578.8
Madison township	8,111	8,138	8,267	3,969	3,845	3,603	45.80	45.69	177.5	86.9
Madison town (part)	2,213	2,227	2,371	1,112	1,039	1,042	3.33	3.31	668.6	336.0
Mayodan town (part)	2,441	2,417	2,471	1,278	1,268	1,201	2.61	2.59	942.5	493.4
Mayo township	7,377	7,308	5,988	3,280	3,052	2,366	54.22	53.77	137.2	61.0
Mayodan town (part)	37	(X)	(X)	52	(X)	(X)	0.28	0.28	132.1	185.7
Stoneville town	1,056	1,002	1,109	537	518	477	1.29	1.29	818.6	416.3

Table 8.

Population and Housing Units: 1990 to 2010; and Area Measurements and Density: 2010—Con.

[For information concerning historical counts and geographic change, see "User Notes." For information on confidentiality, nonsampling error, and definitions, see Appendixes]

State County/County Equivalent County Subdivision Place	Population			Housing units			Area measurements in square miles		Average per square mile of land	
	2010	2000	1990	2010	2000	1990	Total area	Land area	Population density	Housing unit density
North Carolina—Con.										
Rockingham County—Con.										
New Bethel township	6,703	5,755	4,154	2,765	2,277	1,633	59.54	59.30	113.0	46.6
Price township	1,645	1,591	1,481	749	690	620	25.09	25.06	65.6	29.9
Reidsville township	19,874	19,783	18,067	9,551	8,723	7,645	53.97	52.79	376.5	180.9
Reidsville city (part)	14,465	14,458	12,158	7,138	6,467	5,357	14.87	14.15	1,022.3	504.5
Ruffin township	5,726	5,669	5,284	2,750	2,556	2,138	82.21	81.77	70.0	33.6
Reidsville city (part)	–	–	(X)	–	–	(X)	0.11	0.11	–	–
Ruffin CDP	368	(X)	(X)	211	(X)	(X)	4.54	4.52	81.4	46.7
Simpsonville township	3,976	3,728	4,889	1,773	1,549	1,912	44.17	43.10	92.3	41.1
Reidsville city (part)	24	22	25	9	8	12	1.28	0.67	35.8	13.4
Wentworth township	8,825	8,534	7,891	3,859	3,468	3,057	75.18	74.50	118.5	51.8
Eden city (part)	–	(X)	(X)	–	(X)	(X)	–	–	–	–
Reidsville city (part)	2	5	(X)	1	2	(X)	0.24	0.10	20.0	10.0
Wentworth town	2,807	2,779	(X)	1,138	1,081	(X)	14.25	14.19	197.8	80.2
Williamsburg township	4,464	4,547	3,966	2,014	1,890	1,501	46.50	45.94	97.2	43.8
Reidsville city (part)	29	(X)	(X)	10	(X)	(X)	0.02	0.02	1,450.0	500.0
Rowan County	138,428	130,340	110,605	60,211	53,980	46,264	523.72	511.37	270.7	117.7
Atwell township	12,428	11,226	8,692	5,116	4,432	3,393	60.12	59.80	207.8	85.6
Enochville CDP	2,925	2,851	2,901	1,251	1,219	1,157	4.64	4.41	663.3	283.7
Landis town (part)	–	(X)	(X)	–	(X)	(X)	0.11	0.07	–	–
China Grove township	24,501	23,348	21,616	10,772	9,860	9,219	38.24	37.88	646.8	284.4
China Grove town	3,563	3,616	2,732	1,564	1,466	1,163	2.12	2.12	1,680.7	737.7
Kannapolis city (part)	9,431	9,020	8,476	4,146	3,884	3,583	5.22	5.03	1,875.0	824.3
Landis town (part)	3,109	2,996	2,333	1,426	1,293	1,055	3.47	3.42	909.1	417.0
Cleveland township	2,817	2,700	1,955	1,201	1,079	807	28.65	28.61	98.5	42.0
Cleveland town	871	808	696	377	320	296	1.55	1.55	561.9	243.2
Franklin township	12,322	12,301	9,958	5,863	5,474	4,365	37.12	36.96	333.4	158.6
Salisbury city (part)	6,567	3,918	2,975	3,307	1,868	1,389	4.35	4.35	1,509.7	760.2
Gold Hill township	11,278	10,015	7,210	4,776	4,056	2,891	32.26	32.17	350.6	148.5
Faith town (part)	273	161	4	112	69	2	0.35	0.35	780.0	320.0
Granite Quarry town (part)	1,110	917	790	481	399	328	0.83	0.83	1,337.3	579.5
Rockwell town	2,108	1,971	1,598	927	781	650	1.68	1.68	1,254.8	551.8
Litaker township	11,867	10,299	9,581	5,108	4,122	3,707	39.74	39.71	298.8	128.6
Faith town (part)	534	534	549	244	239	232	0.72	0.72	741.7	338.9
Granite Quarry town (part)	590	330	208	230	127	82	0.73	0.73	808.2	315.1
Salisbury city (part)	295	211	7	97	5	3	0.34	0.34	867.6	285.3
Locke township	14,149	12,401	9,302	4,969	4,437	3,395	30.58	30.58	462.7	162.5
Salisbury city (part)	5,119	867	751	1,469	342	297	5.11	5.11	1,001.8	287.5
Morgan township	3,424	3,439	2,558	2,072	1,723	1,580	61.12	56.29	60.8	36.8
Mount Ulla township	1,692	1,397	1,116	714	575	450	28.59	28.57	59.2	25.0
Providence township	9,985	8,892	7,089	4,372	3,829	3,094	54.44	48.60	205.5	90.0
Granite Quarry town (part)	1,015	871	625	453	391	265	0.92	0.92	1,103.3	492.4
Salisbury township	28,205	28,594	27,189	12,893	12,199	11,633	30.68	30.12	936.4	428.1
East Spencer town	1,534	1,755	2,055	857	796	895	1.60	1.60	958.8	535.6
Granite Quarry town (part)	215	57	23	82	23	13	0.38	0.38	565.8	215.8
Salisbury city (part)	21,681	21,466	19,354	9,753	9,073	8,217	12.35	12.35	1,755.5	789.7
Spencer town	3,267	3,355	3,195	1,426	1,427	1,371	3.06	3.06	1,067.6	466.0
Scotch Irish township	1,820	1,751	1,347	765	673	543	35.33	35.30	51.6	21.7
Steele township	1,725	1,687	1,236	698	625	478	21.98	21.97	78.5	31.8
Unity township	2,215	2,290	1,756	892	896	709	24.87	24.83	89.2	35.9
Rutherford County	67,810 r	62,901	56,919	33,878 r	29,536	25,221	565.85	564.15	120.2	60.1
Camp Creek township	1,299	1,247	1,168	647	535	473	36.63	36.56	35.5	17.7
Chimney Rock township	2,666	2,246	1,700	3,487	2,800	2,091	65.45	64.17	41.5	54.3
Chimney Rock Village village	113	175	(X)	213	200	(X)	3.15	3.15	35.9	67.6
Lake Lure town	1,192	1,027	691	2,211	1,957	1,155	14.59	13.38	89.1	165.2
Colfax township	8,681	7,680	6,841	3,880	3,385	2,887	52.70	52.66	164.8	73.7
Caroleen CDP (part)	36	(X)	(X)	15	(X)	(X)	0.12	0.12	300.0	125.0
Ellenboro town	873	479	514	403	251	250	1.27	1.27	687.4	317.3
Cool Spring township	14,804	14,815	15,637	6,998	6,787	6,661	33.35	33.27	445.0	210.3
Bostic town	386	328	371	187	153	151	0.93	0.93	415.1	201.1
Forest City town (part)	7,476	7,549	7,475	3,658	3,638	3,310	8.34	8.33	897.5	439.1
Spindale town (part)	317	530	417	158	271	173	0.24	0.24	1,320.8	658.3
Duncans Creek township	594	617	494	324	286	220	30.10	30.10	19.7	10.8
Gilkey township	1,952	1,773	1,402	950	739	552	19.33	19.30	101.1	49.2
Golden Valley township	1,013	896	830	634	392	355	55.59	55.57	18.2	11.4

Table 8.

Population and Housing Units: 1990 to 2010; and Area Measurements and Density: 2010—Con.

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State County/County Equivalent County Subdivision Place	Population			Housing units			Area measurements in square miles		Average per square mile of land	
	2010	2000	1990	2010	2000	1990	Total area	Land area	Population density	Housing unit density
North Carolina—Con.										
Rutherford County—Con.										
Green Hill township	2,878	r 2,468	1,829	1,346	r 1,025	749	44.71	44.68	64.4	30.1
Rutherfordton town (part)	–	2	–	1	1	–	0.08	0.08	–	12.5
High Shoals township	8,363	7,550	6,811	3,796	3,426	2,884	40.69	40.64	205.8	93.4
Caroleen CDP (part)	616	(X)	(X)	298	(X)	(X)	0.99	0.99	622.2	301.0
Cliffside CDP	611	(X)	(X)	269	(X)	(X)	2.33	2.33	262.2	115.5
Henrietta CDP	461	(X)	(X)	236	(X)	(X)	0.59	0.58	794.8	406.9
Logan Store township	3,904	3,791	3,099	1,770	1,570	1,263	56.73	56.70	68.9	31.2
Morgan township	1,592	1,490	1,166	831	655	461	36.45	36.45	43.7	22.8
Rutherfordton township	13,107	12,080	10,766	6,041	5,268	4,581	26.50	26.50	494.6	228.0
Forest City town (part)	–	(X)	(X)	–	(X)	(X)	0.01	0.01	–	–
Ruth town	440	329	366	203	155	147	0.42	0.42	1,047.6	483.3
Rutherfordton town (part)	4,213	4,129	3,617	1,986	1,764	1,572	4.05	4.05	1,040.2	490.4
Spindale town (part)	4,004	3,492	3,623	1,893	1,616	1,562	5.11	5.11	783.6	370.5
Sulphur Springs township	5,133	4,660	3,902	2,308	1,991	1,500	46.06	46.00	111.6	50.2
Union township	1,824	1,588	1,273	866	677	543	21.56	21.55	84.6	40.2
Sampson County	63,431	60,161	47,297	27,234	25,142	19,183	946.60	944.74	67.1	28.8
Belvoir township	2,160	1,754	1,450	880	758	606	26.58	26.50	81.5	33.2
Bonnetsville CDP (part)	332	282	(X)	133	128	(X)	2.69	2.69	123.4	49.4
Dismal township	4,054	3,650	2,642	1,722	1,473	1,036	56.45	56.41	71.9	30.5
Franklin township	2,228	2,450	2,075	1,098	1,028	790	99.02	98.95	22.5	11.1
Harrells town (part)	179	r 182	183	87	r 82	76	2.88	2.88	62.2	30.2
Ivanhoe CDP	264	311	(X)	129	123	(X)	5.04	5.03	52.5	25.6
Halls township	2,476	2,265	1,844	1,099	981	779	47.82	47.73	51.9	23.0
Keener CDP	567	508	(X)	261	241	(X)	11.18	11.17	50.8	23.4
Herring township	1,876	1,834	1,387	822	769	589	38.64	38.45	48.8	21.4
Vann Crossroads CDP (part)	167	173	(X)	76	69	(X)	2.90	2.90	57.6	26.2
Honeycutt township	3,124	2,910	2,184	1,416	1,272	910	42.52	42.38	73.7	33.4
Salemburg town	435	469	409	240	252	208	0.98	0.98	443.9	244.9
Lisbon township	1,964	1,833	1,082	779	720	460	37.67	37.64	52.2	20.7
Ingold CDP	471	484	(X)	191	181	(X)	5.19	5.18	90.9	36.9
Little Coharie township	6,215	6,061	5,282	2,852	2,655	2,153	69.68	69.59	89.3	41.0
Autryville town	196	196	177	118	105	86	0.52	0.52	376.9	226.9
Bonnetsville CDP (part)	111	108	(X)	57	55	(X)	0.62	0.62	179.0	91.9
Roseboro town	1,191	1,267	1,441	587	567	583	1.18	1.18	1,009.3	497.5
McDaniels township	1,317	1,217	1,018	576	521	401	54.97	54.85	24.0	10.5
Mingo township	2,770	2,480	1,580	1,096	994	600	32.62	32.54	85.1	33.7
Falcon town (part)	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.12	0.12	–	–
Newton Grove township	2,130	2,044	1,636	958	851	703	29.79	29.72	71.7	32.2
Newton Grove town	569	606	511	265	240	214	3.10	3.08	184.7	86.0
North Clinton township	11,242	10,863	9,652	4,872	4,688	3,997	45.96	45.94	244.7	106.1
Clinton city (part)	6,549	6,477	6,315	2,857	2,873	2,716	5.62	5.62	1,165.3	508.4
Piney Grove township	2,774	2,707	1,700	1,087	1,025	688	72.69	72.68	38.2	15.0
Faison town (part)	–	–	(X)	–	–	(X)	–	–	–	–
Plain View township	5,095	4,537	2,596	2,073	1,801	1,025	46.20	45.99	110.8	45.1
Plain View CDP	1,961	1,820	(X)	848	732	(X)	16.68	16.62	118.0	51.0
Spivey's Corner CDP (part)	408	332	(X)	154	128	(X)	3.89	3.89	104.9	39.6
South Clinton township	6,877	6,540	5,360	2,757	2,589	2,083	51.65	51.32	134.0	53.7
Clinton city (part)	2,090	2,123	1,889	854	817	841	2.07	2.05	1,019.5	416.6
South River township	1,748	1,990	1,669	825	854	680	49.77	49.74	35.1	16.6
Garland town	625	808	746	307	313	302	1.08	1.08	578.7	284.3
Taylors Bridge township	1,388	1,344	1,125	620	595	473	60.75	60.70	22.9	10.2
Delway CDP	203	270	(X)	100	101	(X)	9.64	9.63	21.1	10.4
Turkey township	2,181	2,115	1,842	916	869	733	48.55	48.47	45.0	18.9
Turkey town	292	262	280	116	105	119	0.40	0.40	730.0	290.0
Westbrook township	1,812	1,567	1,173	786	699	477	35.26	35.13	51.6	22.4
Spivey's Corner CDP (part)	98	116	(X)	47	50	(X)	3.89	3.89	25.2	12.1
Vann Crossroads CDP (part)	169	151	(X)	76	72	(X)	1.66	1.66	101.8	45.8
Scotland County	36,157	35,998	33,763	15,193	14,693	12,761	320.32	318.84	113.4	47.7
Laurel Hill township	3,245	3,411	3,388	1,428	1,490	1,355	80.88	80.54	40.3	17.7
Laurinburg city (part)	835	813	911	373	360	363	0.99	0.98	852.0	380.6
Spring Hill township	5,045	4,958	4,073	2,126	1,968	1,487	90.15	89.71	56.2	23.7
Deercroft CDP	411	(X)	(X)	190	(X)	(X)	1.35	1.29	318.6	147.3
Wagram town	840	801	480	373	361	208	1.46	1.46	575.3	255.5
Stewartsville township	20,184	19,707	18,952	8,406	7,997	7,141	82.21	81.86	246.6	102.7
East Laurinburg town	300	295	302	132	140	128	0.19	0.19	1,578.9	694.7
Laurinburg city (part)	15,127	15,061	10,732	6,675	6,243	4,274	11.69	11.54	1,310.8	578.4
Maxton town (part)	196	195	223	77	67	71	0.40	0.40	490.0	192.5

Table 8.

Population and Housing Units: 1990 to 2010; and Area Measurements and Density: 2010—Con.

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State County/County Equivalent County Subdivision Place	Population			Housing units			Area measurements in square miles		Average per square mile of land	
	2010	2000	1990	2010	2000	1990	Total area	Land area	Population density	Housing unit density
North Carolina—Con.										
Scotland County—Con.										
Williamson township	7,683	7,922	7,341	3,233	3,238	2,776	67.08	66.73	115.1	48.4
Gibson town	540	584	532	256	247	214	0.98	0.98	551.0	261.2
Laurel Hill CDP	1,254	(X)	(X)	584	(X)	(X)	2.41	2.40	522.5	243.3
Old Hundred CDP	287	(X)	(X)	108	(X)	(X)	0.97	0.97	295.9	111.3
Scotch Meadows CDP	580	(X)	(X)	204	(X)	(X)	0.34	0.34	1,705.9	600.0
Stanly County	60,585	58,100	51,765	27,110	24,582	21,808	404.84	395.09	153.3	68.6
Almond township	3,326	2,997	2,433	1,390	1,191	975	33.34	33.34	99.8	41.7
Millingport CDP (part)	339	(X)	(X)	152	(X)	(X)	3.27	3.27	103.7	46.5
Big Lick township	5,125	4,686	4,287	2,302	1,986	1,709	40.66	40.66	126.0	56.6
Oakboro town (part)	1,735	1,195	600	766	534	247	2.36	2.36	735.2	324.6
Red Cross town (part)	477	(X)	(X)	218	(X)	(X)	2.17	2.17	219.8	100.5
Center township	5,857	5,954	5,755	3,051	2,915	2,627	44.71	41.01	142.8	74.4
Norwood town	2,379	2,216	1,617	1,311	1,036	679	4.62	4.48	531.0	292.6
Endy township	1,944	1,931	1,651	852	802	694	19.29	19.29	100.8	44.2
Albemarle city (part)	–	–	(X)	–	–	(X)	0.14	0.14	–	–
Furr township	9,915	9,046	7,064	4,121	3,585	2,714	59.37	59.37	167.0	69.4
Locust city (part)	2,715	2,416	1,940	1,168	981	739	6.13	6.13	442.9	190.5
Oakboro town (part)	124	3	(X)	44	1	(X)	0.10	0.10	1,240.0	440.0
Red Cross town (part)	265	(X)	(X)	122	(X)	(X)	1.41	1.41	187.9	86.5
Stanfield town	1,486	1,113	517	574	459	209	4.45	4.45	333.9	129.0
Harris township	6,480	6,330	5,419	2,434	2,276	2,055	49.18	45.32	143.0	53.7
Albemarle city (part)	118	127	146	50	49	55	0.26	0.26	453.8	192.3
Badin town (part)	847	–	(X)	–	–	(X)	0.18	0.18	4,705.6	–
Misenheimer village (part)	354	(X)	(X)	76	(X)	(X)	0.62	0.61	580.3	124.6
New London town	600	326	414	260	144	167	1.94	1.94	309.3	134.0
Richfield town (part)	416	403	385	178	174	167	1.88	1.86	223.7	95.7
North Albemarle township	14,046	13,941	13,243	6,739	6,188	5,927	51.70	50.04	280.7	134.7
Albemarle city (part)	9,641	9,563	8,922	4,617	4,282	3,960	10.34	10.33	933.3	447.0
Badin town (part)	1,127	1,154	(X)	602	586	(X)	1.63	1.63	691.4	369.3
Ridenhour township	3,029	2,468	2,155	1,169	1,023	863	36.02	36.02	84.1	32.5
Millingport CDP (part)	260	(X)	(X)	104	(X)	(X)	2.41	2.41	107.9	43.2
Misenheimer village (part)	374	(X)	(X)	57	(X)	(X)	1.01	1.01	370.3	56.4
Richfield town (part)	197	112	150	80	51	66	0.39	0.39	505.1	205.1
South Albemarle township	8,225	8,358	7,874	3,928	3,639	3,481	30.49	29.96	274.5	131.1
Albemarle city (part)	6,144	5,990	5,871	2,832	2,623	2,527	6.14	6.01	1,022.3	471.2
Tyson township	2,638	2,389	1,884	1,124	977	763	40.09	40.08	65.8	28.0
Aquadale CDP	397	(X)	(X)	184	(X)	(X)	3.26	3.26	121.8	56.4
Stokes County	47,401	44,711	37,223	21,924	19,262	15,160	455.63	448.86	105.6	48.8
Beaver Island township	3,707	3,565	2,768	1,687	1,534	1,128	47.41	47.21	78.5	35.7
Big Creek township	2,023	1,984	1,818	1,117	933	799	50.29	49.99	40.5	22.3
Danbury township	1,238	1,229	1,198	608	544	510	31.34	31.09	39.8	19.6
Danbury town	189	108	122	55	53	50	0.80	0.80	236.3	68.8
Meadows township	5,336	5,279	4,276	2,430	2,268	1,741	53.22	52.62	101.4	46.2
Germanton CDP (part)	302	(X)	(X)	139	(X)	(X)	0.97	0.95	317.9	146.3
Peters Creek township	2,026	2,053	2,177	1,031	992	921	42.35	42.13	48.1	24.5
Quaker Gap township	2,818	2,796	1,843	1,377	1,233	765	45.17	44.94	62.7	30.6
Sauratown township	5,681	5,560	5,291	2,676	2,379	2,142	46.33	42.25	134.5	63.3
Walnut Cove town	1,425	1,465	1,088	755	636	461	2.44	2.41	591.3	313.3
Snow Creek township	2,738	2,653	2,279	1,363	1,208	964	55.91	55.71	49.1	24.5
Yadkin township	21,834	19,592	15,573	9,635	8,171	6,190	83.60	82.92	263.3	116.2
King city (part)	6,285	5,322	4,059	2,832	2,202	1,562	5.03	4.99	1,259.5	567.5
Pinnacle CDP	894	(X)	(X)	384	(X)	(X)	3.63	3.61	247.6	106.4
Tobaccoville village (part)	–	–	(X)	–	–	(X)	0.06	0.06	–	–
Surry County	73,673	71,219	61,704	33,667	31,033	26,022	536.30	532.17	138.4	63.3
Bryan township	2,747	2,617	2,377	1,363	1,194	1,081	69.48	69.13	39.7	19.7
Dobson township	8,860	8,088	6,683	3,675	3,348	2,727	69.04	68.40	129.5	53.7
Dobson town	1,586	1,457	1,195	641	594	499	1.97	1.96	809.2	327.0
White Plains CDP (part)	179	165	127	77	78	59	0.73	0.73	245.2	105.5
Eldora township	3,715	3,541	2,585	1,599	1,421	974	30.60	30.46	122.0	52.5
White Plains CDP (part)	180	155	123	77	71	52	0.48	0.48	375.0	160.4
Elkin township	6,288	6,524	5,842	2,974	2,882	2,635	26.33	26.00	241.8	114.4
Elkin town (part)	3,921	4,036	3,720	1,941	1,819	1,765	6.60	6.52	601.4	297.7
Franklin township	2,400	2,155	1,598	1,191	961	731	42.03	41.87	57.3	28.4
Lowgap CDP	324	(X)	(X)	157	(X)	(X)	1.14	1.14	284.2	137.7

Table 8.

Population and Housing Units: 1990 to 2010; and Area Measurements and Density: 2010—Con.

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State County/County Equivalent County Subdivision Place	Population			Housing units			Area measurements in square miles		Average per square mile of land	
	2010	2000	1990	2010	2000	1990	Total area	Land area	Population density	Housing unit density
North Carolina—Con.										
Surry County—Con.										
Long Hill township	1,602	1,495	1,434	725	660	568	11.87	11.81	135.6	61.4
Marsh township	2,631	2,499	1,486	1,041	912	604	24.42	24.12	109.1	43.2
Mount Airy township	24,334	24,828	23,378	11,599	11,219	10,106	60.80	60.29	403.6	192.4
Flat Rock CDP	1,556	1,690	1,812	745	754	795	2.63	2.61	596.2	285.4
Mount Airy city	10,388	8,484	7,156	5,296	4,129	3,417	11.79	11.65	891.7	454.6
Toast CDP	1,450	1,922	2,125	704	886	897	1.52	1.51	960.3	466.2
White Plains CDP (part)	715	729	777	336	357	344	2.83	2.81	254.4	119.6
Pilot township	4,020	3,537	3,273	1,882	1,624	1,381	22.82	22.66	177.4	83.1
Pilot Mountain town	1,477	1,281	1,181	739	644	574	2.02	2.00	738.5	369.5
Rockford township	1,846	1,780	1,392	843	778	584	27.28	26.86	68.7	31.4
Shoals township	2,032	1,872	1,407	962	831	583	29.19	28.75	70.7	33.5
Siloam township	1,148	1,071	859	518	466	369	20.28	20.02	57.3	25.9
South Westfield township	2,233	2,058	1,302	928	870	541	17.37	17.34	128.8	53.5
Stewarts Creek township	7,169	6,690	5,939	3,164	2,783	2,274	57.88	57.59	124.5	54.9
Westfield township	2,648	2,464	2,149	1,203	1,084	864	26.92	26.88	98.5	44.8
Swain County	13,981	12,968	11,268	8,723	7,105	5,664	540.64	528.00	26.5	16.5
Charleston township	11,982	11,234	9,883	7,033	5,749	4,625	270.58	269.59	44.4	26.1
Bryson City town	1,424	1,411	1,145	833	713	619	2.29	2.18	653.2	382.1
Cherokee CDP (part)	991	(X)	(X)	531	(X)	(X)	7.15	7.15	138.6	74.3
Forneys Creek UT	11	23	(X)	37	67	(X)	187.17	179.55	0.1	0.2
Nantahala township	1,988	1,711	1,370	1,653	1,289	995	82.90	78.85	25.2	21.0
Transylvania County	33,090	29,334	25,520	19,163	15,553	12,893	380.51	378.53	87.4	50.6
Boyd township	3,694	3,349	2,806	1,752	1,505	1,173	48.04	48.01	76.9	36.5
Brevard township	11,623	10,354	10,340	5,771	4,683	4,535	63.18	63.07	184.3	91.5
Brevard city (part)	7,609	6,789	5,388	3,867	3,058	2,362	5.04	5.03	1,512.7	768.8
Catheys Creek township	3,821	3,606	3,302	1,810	1,589	1,443	31.98	31.97	119.5	56.6
Brevard city (part)	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.06	0.06	–	–
Rosman town (part)	514	444	337	243	214	152	0.44	0.44	1,168.2	552.3
Dunns Rock township	4,877	4,106	3,006	3,494	2,571	1,846	30.35	30.08	162.1	116.2
Brevard city (part)	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.03	0.03	–	–
Eastatoe township	2,989	2,589	2,335	1,784	1,405	1,130	50.32	50.13	59.6	35.6
Rosman town (part)	62	46	48	29	22	14	0.06	0.06	1,033.3	483.3
Gloucester township	1,326	1,124	715	719	615	446	56.93	56.92	23.3	12.6
Hogback township	2,215	2,000	1,488	2,420	2,007	1,464	61.25	60.26	36.8	40.2
Little River township	2,545	2,206	1,528	1,413	1,178	856	38.46	38.09	66.8	37.1
Tyrrell County	4,407	4,149	3,856	2,068	2,032	1,907	594.22	389.03	11.3	5.3
Alligator township	330	381	437	163	161	185	206.19	85.57	3.9	1.9
Columbia township	2,929	2,590	2,181	1,265	1,183	1,106	121.85	69.35	42.2	18.2
Columbia town	891	819	836	433	411	392	1.22	1.20	742.5	360.8
Gum Neck township	425	462	438	239	256	213	199.88	173.64	2.4	1.4
Scuppernong township	673	673	755	378	412	381	26.73	21.09	31.9	17.9
South Fork township	50	43	45	23	20	22	39.57	39.37	1.3	0.6
Union County	201,292	r 123,772	84,210	72,870	r 45,723	30,758	639.53	631.52	318.7	115.4
Buford township	10,323	9,102	7,688	4,075	3,447	2,813	98.95	97.88	105.5	41.6
Mineral Springs town (part)	14	–	(X)	5	–	(X)	0.16	0.16	87.5	31.3
Goose Creek township	14,773	r 11,382	8,167	5,593	r 4,195	2,970	83.03	82.21	179.7	68.0
Fairview town	3,324	(X)	(X)	1,302	(X)	(X)	30.28	29.92	111.1	43.5
Indian Trail town (part)	161	(X)	(X)	70	(X)	(X)	0.62	0.61	263.9	114.8
Mint Hill town (part)	53	(X)	(X)	18	(X)	(X)	0.12	0.12	441.7	150.0
Monroe city (part)	166	79	(X)	58	31	(X)	0.68	0.68	244.1	85.3
Stallings town (part)	1,505	(X)	(X)	545	(X)	(X)	0.65	0.64	2,351.6	851.6
Unionville town (part)	4,678	3,742	(X)	1,732	1,330	(X)	19.86	19.72	237.2	87.8
Jackson township	11,012	8,086	5,851	4,200	3,013	2,105	59.15	58.34	188.8	72.0
JAARS CDP	597	360	(X)	177	173	(X)	0.86	0.86	694.2	205.8
Mineral Springs town (part)	555	383	(X)	228	139	(X)	1.98	1.97	281.7	115.7
Waxhaw town (part)	3,203	1,732	1,294	1,189	596	453	5.83	5.81	551.3	204.6
Lanes Creek township	2,650	2,260	1,475	1,044	845	532	46.49	46.14	57.4	22.6
Marshville township	8,523	7,490	6,587	3,360	2,894	2,421	77.91	77.02	110.7	43.6
Marshville town	2,402	2,360	2,160	926	868	793	2.22	2.21	1,086.9	419.0
Wingate town (part)	362	17	97	109	6	25	0.17	0.17	2,129.4	641.2
Monroe township	52,310	40,806	30,291	19,445	14,999	11,334	100.46	98.53	530.9	197.4
Indian Trail town (part)	2,086	695	(X)	771	244	(X)	2.07	2.01	1,037.8	383.6
Mineral Springs town (part)	64	57	(X)	25	23	(X)	0.55	0.55	116.4	45.5
Monroe city (part)	32,519	26,071	16,385	12,241	9,558	6,531	29.37	28.76	1,130.7	425.6
Unionville town (part)	1,251	1,055	(X)	481	387	(X)	7.34	7.24	172.8	66.4
Wesley Chapel village (part)	70	105	(X)	26	34	(X)	0.02	0.02	3,500.0	1,300.0
Wingate town (part)	3,129	2,389	2,724	937	819	654	1.83	1.82	1,719.2	514.8

Table 8.

Population and Housing Units: 1990 to 2010; and Area Measurements and Density: 2010—Con.

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State County/County Equivalent County Subdivision Place	Population			Housing units			Area measurements in square miles		Average per square mile of land	
	2010	2000	1990	2010	2000	1990	Total area	Land area	Population density	Housing unit density
North Carolina—Con.										
Union County—Con.										
New Salem township	3,532	2,925	2,324	1,428	1,159	887	67.97	67.02	52.7	21.3
Sandy Ridge township	45,672	16,427	8,564	14,786	5,584	2,951	65.63	64.75	705.4	228.4
Indian Trail town (part)	–	–	(X)	–	–	(X)	–	–	–	–
Marvin village	5,579	1,039	(X)	1,625	355	(X)	5.94	5.89	947.2	275.9
Mineral Springs town (part)	2,006	930	(X)	770	329	(X)	5.52	5.46	367.4	141.0
Monroe city (part)	–	(X)	(X)	–	(X)	(X)	0.01	0.01	–	–
Stallings town (part)	7	9	13	5	4	5	0.12	0.12	58.3	41.7
Waxhaw town (part)	6,656	893	–	2,328	341	–	5.84	5.73	1,161.6	406.3
Weddington town (part)	8,758	5,997	3,312	3,016	1,975	1,103	16.67	16.30	537.3	185.0
Wesley Chapel village (part)	6,487	1,518	(X)	1,998	563	(X)	8.49	8.41	771.3	237.6
Vance township	52,497 r	25,294	13,264	18,939 r	9,587	4,744	39.95	39.63	1,324.7	477.9
Hemby Bridge town	1,520 r	1,414	(X)	594 r	542	(X)	2.39	2.35	646.8	252.8
Indian Trail town (part)	31,271 r	11,054	1,942	10,859 r	4,285	717	19.17	19.07	1,639.8	569.4
Lake Park village	3,422	2,093	(X)	1,245	781	(X)	0.81	0.78	4,387.2	1,596.2
Monroe city (part)	112	78	(X)	76	32	(X)	0.32	0.31	361.3	245.2
Stallings town (part)	11,920 r	3,162	2,119	4,632 r	1,213	773	6.93	6.89	1,730.0	672.3
Weddington town (part)	694	699	491	267	239	149	1.14	1.14	608.8	234.2
Wesley Chapel village (part)	906	926	(X)	335	315	(X)	1.05	1.04	871.2	322.1
Vance County	45,422	42,954	38,892	20,082	18,196	15,743	269.82	253.52	179.2	79.2
Dabney township	2,818	2,438	1,967	1,177	969	719	17.39	17.32	162.7	68.0
Henderson city (part)	56	12	2	51	3	1	0.38	0.38	147.4	134.2
Henderson township	21,046	22,067	22,247	9,457	9,297	9,030	33.48	33.35	631.1	283.6
Henderson city (part)	15,312	16,083	15,653	7,050	6,867	6,445	8.13	8.12	1,885.7	868.2
South Henderson CDP	1,213	1,220	1,374	520	505	563	1.87	1.87	648.7	278.1
Kittrell township	5,822	4,667	4,147	2,258	1,828	1,448	47.89	47.76	121.9	47.3
Kittrell town	467	148	228	81	68	90	0.21	0.21	2,223.8	385.7
Middleburg township	3,712	3,390	2,766	1,891	1,614	1,227	45.03	38.51	96.4	49.1
Middleburg town	133	162	131	56	56	52	0.57	0.57	233.3	98.2
Sandy Creek township	6,711	5,896	4,162	2,619	2,342	1,621	33.89	33.58	199.9	78.0
Townsville township	1,341	1,065	1,181	912	637	723	39.58	33.11	40.5	27.5
Watkins township	640	639	592	287	274	224	10.85	10.83	59.1	26.5
Williamsboro township	3,332	2,792	1,830	1,481	1,235	751	41.71	39.06	85.3	37.9
Wake County	900,993 r	627,866	426,301	371,836 r	258,961	177,075	857.32	835.22	1,078.7	445.2
Bartons Creek township	22,055	18,408	11,732	7,988	6,387	3,920	37.97	35.47	621.8	225.2
Raleigh city (part)	2,683	2,005	101	1,073	815	33	1.54	1.54	1,742.2	696.8
Buckhorn township	3,251	2,160	1,646	1,173	854	643	39.30	35.08	92.7	33.4
Apex town (part)	1,193	83	(X)	323	35	(X)	1.11	1.11	1,074.8	291.0
Holly Springs town (part)	2	(X)	(X)	1	(X)	(X)	0.66	0.66	3.0	1.5
Cary township	74,074	69,044	45,074	31,535	28,087	18,397	32.39	31.77	2,331.6	992.6
Apex town (part)	209	64	–	78	33	–	0.26	0.20	1,045.0	390.0
Cary town (part)	72,186	66,305	40,926	30,736	26,949	16,804	25.65	25.14	2,871.4	1,222.6
Morrisville town (part)	–	–	(X)	–	–	(X)	0.03	0.01	–	–
Raleigh city (part)	97	–	7	36	–	3	2.43	2.43	39.9	14.8
Cedar Fork township	40,841	10,911	2,709	18,180	5,255	1,339	36.53	35.57	1,148.2	511.1
Cary town (part)	13,431	5,254	629	5,007	1,829	313	7.43	7.06	1,902.4	709.2
Durham city (part)	–	–	(X)	–	–	(X)	0.02	0.02	–	–
Morrisville town (part)	18,576	5,208	1,489	8,357	3,210	754	8.27	8.24	2,254.4	1,014.2
Raleigh city (part)	8,627	14	26	4,704	7	16	6.43	6.34	1,360.7	742.0
Holly Springs township	33,071	16,304	5,786	11,863	6,348	2,131	47.97	46.85	705.9	253.2
Apex town (part)	20	–	223	14	–	72	2.07	2.07	9.7	6.8
Cary town (part)	2,024	284	(X)	760	111	(X)	0.39	0.39	5,189.7	1,948.7
Fuquay-Varina town (part)	756	253	105	246	89	33	1.33	1.31	577.1	187.8
Holly Springs town (part)	22,470	9,192	1,024	7,974	3,642	372	13.66	13.54	1,659.5	588.9
House Creek township	57,439	51,727	44,667	29,006	24,657	20,502	22.05	21.82	2,632.4	1,329.3
Raleigh city (part)	56,696	51,001	42,565	28,687	24,344	19,509	20.31	20.10	2,820.7	1,427.2
Leesville township	41,850	29,998	15,896	18,242	12,452	6,807	21.39	21.27	1,967.6	857.6
Raleigh city (part)	30,284	13,905	6,258	14,030	6,948	3,496	9.35	9.24	3,277.5	1,518.4
Little River township	12,528	10,985	8,666	5,163	4,397	3,445	53.80	53.44	234.4	96.6
Zebulon town (part)	4,433	4,046	3,173	1,862	1,661	1,233	4.16	4.14	1,070.8	449.8
Marks Creek township	21,932	16,278	11,305	8,463	6,348	4,304	53.03	52.76	415.7	160.4
Clayton town (part)	–	(X)	(X)	–	(X)	(X)	0.05	0.05	–	–
Knightdale town (part)	–	(X)	(X)	–	(X)	(X)	0.15	0.15	–	–
Wendell town	5,845	4,247	2,921	2,430	1,785	1,172	5.22	5.20	1,124.0	467.3
Meredith township	13,926	11,498	8,090	7,583	6,097	3,850	9.56	9.53	1,461.3	795.7
Raleigh city (part)	13,744	10,929	6,962	7,490	5,874	3,297	7.91	7.90	1,739.7	948.1

Table 8.

Population and Housing Units: 1990 to 2010; and Area Measurements and Density: 2010—Con.

[For information concerning historical counts and geographic change, see "User Notes." For information on confidentiality, nonsampling error, and definitions, see Appendixes]

State County/County Equivalent County Subdivision Place	Population			Housing units			Area measurements in square miles		Average per square mile of land	
	2010	2000	1990	2010	2000	1990	Total area	Land area	Population density	Housing unit density
North Carolina—Con.										
Wake County—Con.										
Middle Creek township	44,136	25,151	15,105	16,963	10,126	5,886	60.79	60.42	730.5	280.8
Angier town (part)	103	(X)	(X)	50	(X)	(X)	0.26	0.25	412.0	200.0
Cary town (part)	1,427	(X)	(X)	456	(X)	(X)	0.76	0.76	1,877.6	600.0
Fuquay-Varina town (part)	17,181	7,645	4,457	7,078	3,286	1,926	10.81	10.77	1,595.3	657.2
Holly Springs town (part)	2,189	–	(X)	683	–	(X)	0.81	0.81	2,702.5	843.2
Neuse township	73,617	48,256	32,708	30,459	20,429	14,471	27.50	27.36	2,690.7	1,113.3
Raleigh city (part)	71,942	44,189	26,134	29,762	18,880	12,006	22.09	22.04	3,264.2	1,350.4
New Light township	7,591	4,708	2,554	2,900	1,827	1,062	49.45	41.77	181.7	69.4
Panther Branch township	24,019 r	14,851	7,156	8,954 r	5,632	2,681	39.13	38.41	625.3	233.1
Garner town (part)	2,359	14	24	863	6	12	1.40	1.39	1,697.1	620.9
Raleigh township	117,838 r	110,725	103,755	50,239 r	45,528	45,165	37.53	37.43	3,148.2	1,342.2
Raleigh city (part)	117,555 r	110,412	102,979	50,098 r	45,379	44,776	36.85	36.77	3,197.0	1,362.5
St. Marys township	58,484 r	38,204	32,324	23,023 r	15,313	12,513	60.48	60.32	969.6	381.7
Garner town (part)	22,937 r	17,761	14,940	9,865 r	7,255	5,962	12.80	12.76	1,797.6	773.1
Raleigh city (part)	24,482 r	9,778	7,969	8,563	3,572	2,871	9.77	9.74	2,513.6	879.2
St. Matthews township	65,731	44,631	26,976	26,318	18,222	11,010	57.51	57.13	1,150.6	460.7
Knightdale town (part)	11,401	5,958	1,884	4,723	2,352	785	6.06	6.05	1,884.5	780.7
Raleigh city (part)	40,757	23,087	8,649	16,083	9,632	3,539	14.90	14.78	2,757.6	1,088.2
Swift Creek township	50,225	35,472	20,891	21,626	14,494	8,788	44.58	42.99	1,168.3	503.0
Cary town (part)	13,005	9,536	2,015	5,778	3,320	743	5.76	5.61	2,318.2	1,029.9
Fuquay-Varina town (part)	–	(X)	(X)	1	(X)	(X)	0.01	0.01	–	100.0
Garner town (part)	449	12	3	265	2	1	0.60	0.60	748.3	441.7
Raleigh city (part)	18,253	9,872	6,301	8,378	4,914	3,097	6.09	5.71	3,196.7	1,467.3
Wake Forest township	65,491	29,845	15,586	24,860	11,659	6,149	73.41	72.98	897.4	340.6
Raleigh city (part)	17,705	902	(X)	6,725	335	(X)	5.91	5.89	3,005.9	1,141.8
Rolesville town	3,786	907	572	1,341	384	227	3.95	3.93	963.4	341.2
Wake Forest town (part)	29,218	12,588	5,832	11,064	5,091	2,333	14.82	14.70	1,987.6	752.7
White Oak township	72,894	38,710	10,754	27,298	14,849	4,083	52.95	52.85	1,379.3	516.5
Apex town (part)	36,054	20,065	4,745	13,507	7,960	1,754	12.00	12.00	3,004.5	1,125.6
Cary town (part)	31,739	13,138	288	11,724	4,644	148	14.11	14.07	2,255.8	833.3
Warren County	20,972	19,972	17,265	11,806	10,548	8,714	443.76	428.46	48.9	27.6
Fishing Creek township	1,781	1,692	1,501	815	697	524	48.80	48.75	36.5	16.7
Fork township	517	526	505	275	257	203	41.05	40.98	12.6	6.7
Hawtree township	1,457	1,858	1,340	746	594	537	37.84	37.59	38.8	19.8
Judkins township	718	905	880	433	482	386	54.01	53.90	13.3	8.0
Nutbush township	2,538	1,582	1,387	931	761	693	33.77	32.23	78.7	28.9
River township	1,352	1,199	933	1,091	1,005	913	34.33	28.58	47.3	38.2
Roanoke township	1,214	1,031	544	1,493	1,210	960	13.35	9.27	131.0	161.1
Sandy Creek township	1,866	1,670	1,275	817	706	519	33.26	33.11	56.4	24.7
Shocco township	1,358	1,270	993	629	543	416	35.84	35.82	37.9	17.6
Sixpound township	1,061	926	1,060	1,124	975	813	39.09	35.98	29.5	31.2
Macon town	119	115	153	63	63	68	0.47	0.47	253.2	134.0
Smith Creek township	2,334	2,198	2,266	1,138	1,039	952	25.59	25.55	91.4	44.5
Norlina town	1,118	1,107	996	567	534	456	1.12	1.11	1,007.2	510.8
Warrenton township	4,776	5,115	4,581	2,314	2,279	1,798	46.84	46.70	102.3	49.6
Warrenton town	862	811	949	528	472	470	0.97	0.97	888.7	544.3
Washington County	13,228	13,723	13,997	6,491	6,174	5,644	423.85	348.13	38.0	18.6
Lees Mill township	2,884	2,916	2,935	1,488	1,313	1,171	129.96	114.64	25.2	13.0
Roper town	611	613	669	318	268	260	0.86	0.86	710.5	369.8
Plymouth township	7,334	7,569	7,707	3,449	3,314	3,082	78.48	78.31	93.7	44.0
Plymouth town	3,878	4,107	4,328	1,856	1,829	1,793	4.04	4.03	962.3	460.5
Scuppernong township	1,724	1,481	1,481	861	685	635	107.40	82.52	20.9	10.4
Creswell town	276	278	361	133	141	149	0.57	0.57	484.2	233.3
Skinnersville township	1,286	1,757	1,874	693	862	756	107.99	72.67	17.7	9.5
Watauga County	51,079 r	42,693	36,952	32,137 r	23,156	19,538	313.45	312.56	163.4	102.8
Bald Mountain township	619	485	370	432	272	197	11.79	11.65	53.1	37.1
Beaverdam township	1,351	1,283	1,176	740	613	529	26.80	26.75	50.5	27.7
Blowing Rock township	2,715	2,858	2,332	3,700	2,671	2,261	19.84	19.64	138.2	188.4
Blowing Rock town (part)	1,192	1,365	1,219	1,952	1,433	1,335	2.61	2.56	465.6	762.5
Boone town (part)	–	(X)	(X)	–	(X)	(X)	0.01	0.01	–	–
Blue Ridge township	4,211	3,628	2,204	2,891	1,874	1,213	27.87	27.85	151.2	103.8
Blowing Rock town (part)	–	(X)	(X)	1	(X)	(X)	0.02	0.02	–	50.0
Boone town (part)	673	320	(X)	393	187	(X)	0.20	0.20	3,365.0	1,965.0

Table 8.

Population and Housing Units: 1990 to 2010; and Area Measurements and Density: 2010—Con.

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State County/County Equivalent County Subdivision Place	Population			Housing units			Area measurements in square miles		Average per square mile of land	
	2010	2000	1990	2010	2000	1990	Total area	Land area	Population density	Housing unit density
North Carolina—Con.										
Watauga County—Con.										
Boone township	9,379 r	8,697	(X)	2,392 r	2,216	(X)	1.59	1.59	5,898.7	1,504.4
Boone town (part)	9,379 r	8,697	(X)	2,392 r	2,216	(X)	1.59	1.59	5,898.7	1,504.4
Brushy Fork township	4,935	3,205	(X)	2,594	1,726	(X)	12.52	12.51	394.5	207.4
Boone town (part)	1,110	176	(X)	463	120	(X)	0.20	0.20	5,550.0	2,315.0
Cove Creek CDP (part)	82	(X)	(X)	35	(X)	(X)	0.35	0.35	234.3	100.0
Cove Creek township	3,118	2,935	2,335	1,705	1,407	1,024	24.22	24.21	128.8	70.4
Cove Creek CDP (part)	880	(X)	(X)	454	(X)	(X)	6.29	6.28	140.1	72.3
Elk township	638	462	314	779	368	298	23.37	23.36	27.3	33.3
Laurel Creek township	1,947	1,756	1,383	2,899	2,292	1,958	26.69	26.58	73.3	109.1
Beech Mountain town (part)	296	297	229	1,940	1,532	1,420	5.07	5.07	58.4	382.6
Cove Creek CDP (part)	209	(X)	(X)	115	(X)	(X)	1.87	1.87	111.8	61.5
Meat Camp township	3,191	2,673	2,214	1,661	1,318	981	30.15	30.11	106.0	55.2
New River township	11,838 r	8,839	3,322	6,166 r	4,488	1,502	24.91	24.76	478.1	249.0
Boone town (part)	5,960 r	4,277	(X)	3,005 r	2,226	(X)	4.14	4.13	1,443.1	727.6
North Fork township	229	222	232	152	113	105	12.19	12.18	18.8	12.5
Shawneehaw township	765	675	668	577	421	355	12.26	12.26	62.4	47.1
Valle Crucis CDP (part)	23	(X)	(X)	15	(X)	(X)	0.75	0.75	30.7	20.0
Stony Fork township	2,585	2,061	1,773	1,366	976	785	26.52	26.46	97.7	51.6
Watauga township	3,558	2,914	2,346	4,083	2,401	2,113	32.74	32.62	109.1	125.2
Foscoe CDP	1,370	(X)	(X)	1,458	(X)	(X)	5.78	5.78	237.0	252.2
Seven Devils town (part)	164	112	97	455	249	208	1.45	1.44	113.9	316.0
Valle Crucis CDP (part)	389	(X)	(X)	311	(X)	(X)	3.69	3.69	105.4	84.3
Wayne County	122,623	113,329	104,666	52,949	47,313	39,483	556.85	553.09	221.7	95.7
Brogden township	21,881	20,753	18,691	9,381	8,816	7,350	82.74	81.18	269.5	115.6
Brogden CDP	2,633	2,907	3,246	1,148	1,157	1,154	2.25	2.21	1,191.4	519.5
Goldsboro city (part)	20	8	3	5	2	1	0.15	0.15	133.3	33.3
Mar-Mac CDP	3,615	3,004	3,282	1,581	1,485	1,326	4.58	4.55	794.5	347.5
Mount Olive town (part)	4,538	4,537	4,581	2,093	2,000	1,852	2.66	2.66	1,706.0	786.8
Buck Swamp township	7,157	4,398	2,891	2,774	1,753	1,071	31.84	31.79	225.1	87.3
Pikeville town (part)	130	138	(X)	50	46	(X)	0.22	0.22	590.9	227.3
Fork township	11,149	9,805	7,690	4,027	3,253	2,525	46.77	46.46	240.0	86.7
Goldsboro city (part)	1,602	1,827	1,377	52	2	27	1.13	1.13	1,417.7	46.0
Goldsboro township	22,380	23,938	26,736	11,317	11,460	11,676	18.19	18.04	1,240.6	627.3
Goldsboro city (part)	22,134	23,885	25,849	11,283	11,429	11,319	13.83	13.82	1,601.6	816.4
Grantham township	4,264	3,959	3,285	1,903	1,736	1,318	77.52	77.47	55.0	24.6
Great Swamp township	2,362	1,820	1,496	1,089	782	580	29.39	29.33	80.5	37.1
Fremont town (part)	5	7	72	2	2	24	0.01	0.01	500.0	200.0
Indian Springs township	7,790	5,858	4,199	2,852	2,319	1,712	73.08	72.63	107.3	39.3
Goldsboro city (part)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Seven Springs town	110	86	163	61	67	84	0.33	0.33	333.3	184.8
Nahunta township	3,608	3,685	3,553	1,763	1,633	1,448	48.73	48.67	74.1	36.2
Eureka town	197	244	282	115	124	120	0.36	0.36	547.2	319.4
Fremont town (part)	1,250	1,456	1,638	679	669	701	1.35	1.35	925.9	503.0
New Hope township	15,559	18,106	21,282	6,302	6,864	5,973	63.78	63.05	246.8	100.0
Elroy CDP	3,869 r	3,848	4,028	1,756 r	1,694	1,654	6.59	6.59	587.1	266.5
Goldsboro city (part)	4,252 r	7,823	10,869	1,491 r	2,595	1,975	6.60	6.60	644.2	225.9
Walnut Creek village	835	859	623	363	332	221	1.88	1.57	531.8	231.2
Pikeville township	3,138	2,715	1,968	1,361	1,155	805	19.35	19.31	162.5	70.5
Pikeville town (part)	548	581	598	284	288	274	0.48	0.48	1,141.7	591.7
Saulston township	7,676	6,071	3,902	3,128	2,415	1,490	34.67	34.38	223.3	91.0
Goldsboro city (part)	737	711	(X)	276	238	(X)	0.37	0.37	1,991.9	745.9
Stoney Creek township	15,659	12,221	8,973	7,052	5,127	3,535	30.78	30.77	508.9	229.2
Goldsboro city (part)	7,692 r	4,893	2,611	3,717 r	2,149	1,023	6.08	6.07	1,267.2	612.4
Wilkes County	69,340	65,632	59,393	33,065	29,261	24,960	756.92	754.28	91.9	43.8
Antioch township	1,103	1,104	924	501	473	381	21.87	21.82	50.5	23.0
Beaver Creek township	600	517	476	276	236	206	20.92	20.61	29.1	13.4
Boomer township	2,286	2,132	1,760	1,112	926	704	33.66	33.01	69.3	33.7
Brushy Mountain township	551	524	502	293	264	226	24.85	24.85	22.2	11.8
Edwards township	7,318	6,959	6,300	3,383	3,094	2,678	64.17	63.97	114.4	52.9
Elkin town (part)	80	73	70	41	35	33	0.12	0.12	666.7	341.7
Pleasant Hill CDP	878	1,109	1,114	434	522	502	2.59	2.58	340.3	168.2
Ronda town	417	460	367	205	201	166	1.08	1.08	386.1	189.8
Elk township	1,002	997	943	690	567	425	52.64	52.64	19.0	13.1
Jobs Cabin township	567	457	449	433	255	221	36.98	36.98	15.3	11.7

Table 8.

Population and Housing Units: 1990 to 2010; and Area Measurements and Density: 2010—Con.

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State County/County Equivalent County Subdivision Place	Population			Housing units			Area measurements in square miles		Average per square mile of land	
	2010	2000	1990	2010	2000	1990	Total area	Land area	Population density	Housing unit density
North Carolina—Con.										
Wilkes County—Con.										
Lewis Fork township	1,585	1,416	1,194	843	606	436	23.76	23.43	67.6	36.0
Lovelace township	719	689	544	338	317	220	22.25	22.25	32.3	15.2
Moravian Falls township	3,007	2,800	2,357	1,437	1,221	1,001	29.35	28.98	103.8	49.6
Moravian Falls CDP (part)	1,128	1,061	966	548	484	434	3.02	3.01	374.8	182.1
Mulberry township	6,688	6,309	5,878	3,033	2,692	2,359	56.16	56.16	119.1	54.0
Fairplains CDP (part)	458	490	485	225	222	204	1.36	1.36	336.8	165.4
Hays CDP (part)	78	65	45	26	23	21	0.71	0.71	109.9	36.6
Mulberry CDP	2,332	2,269	2,339	1,072	999	941	5.09	5.09	458.2	210.6
New Castle township	1,740	1,689	1,529	796	737	616	33.04	32.91	52.9	24.2
North Wilkesboro township	7,319	7,241	6,954	3,511	3,346	3,160	16.15	16.15	453.2	217.4
Cricket CDP (part)	727	920	770	354	382	350	1.64	1.64	443.3	215.9
Fairplains CDP (part)	1,662	1,561	1,854	784	752	816	2.86	2.86	581.1	274.1
North Wilkesboro town (part)	3,494	3,276	2,855	1,723	1,572	1,416	5.49	5.49	636.4	313.8
Wilkesboro town (part)	1	17	18	3	9	7	0.10	0.10	10.0	30.0
Reddies River township	10,870	10,047	9,126	4,987	4,466	3,740	37.91	37.38	290.8	133.4
Cricket CDP (part)	1,128	1,133	1,245	535	569	553	1.94	1.94	581.4	275.8
Millers Creek CDP	2,112	2,071	1,787	1,002	900	735	4.48	4.48	471.4	223.7
North Wilkesboro town (part)	79	(X)	(X)	22	(X)	(X)	0.32	0.32	246.9	68.8
Wilkesboro town (part)	34	8	18	18	5	8	1.22	1.22	27.9	14.8
Rock Creek township	6,046	5,875	5,194	2,704	2,527	2,062	31.59	31.59	191.4	85.6
Hays CDP (part)	1,773	1,666	1,477	770	706	591	5.45	5.45	325.3	141.3
North Wilkesboro town (part)	5	–	(X)	1	–	(X)	–	–	–	–
Somers township	1,077	989	958	516	449	391	30.25	30.22	35.6	17.1
Stanton township	541	477	488	296	227	203	16.03	16.03	33.7	18.5
Traphill township	3,391	3,083	2,600	1,655	1,424	1,161	57.92	57.92	58.5	28.6
Union township	1,259	1,178	1,021	852	614	540	60.43	60.41	20.8	14.1
Walnut Grove township	1,223	1,258	985	649	553	446	55.45	55.45	22.1	11.7
Wilkesboro township	10,448	9,891	9,211	4,760	4,267	3,784	31.53	31.53	331.4	151.0
Moravian Falls CDP (part)	773	379	770	314	172	368	2.02	2.02	382.7	155.4
North Wilkesboro town (part)	667	840	529	250	265	191	0.77	0.77	866.2	324.7
Wilkesboro town (part)	3,378	3,134	2,537	1,612	1,368	1,012	4.58	4.58	737.6	352.0
Wilson County	81,234	r 73,811	66,061	35,511	r 30,728	26,662	373.73	368.17	220.6	96.5
Black Creek township	4,087	3,590	3,259	1,711	1,459	1,262	38.57	38.17	107.1	44.8
Black Creek town	769	714	669	333	296	274	0.72	0.72	1,068.1	462.5
Wilson city (part)	3	–	–	1	–	–	0.57	0.39	7.7	2.6
Cross Roads township	3,896	3,553	3,187	1,654	1,496	1,262	28.27	28.25	137.9	58.5
Lucama town	1,108	r 876	933	478	r 425	397	0.62	0.62	1,787.1	771.0
Gardners township	3,870	r 3,377	2,832	1,511	1,328	1,022	42.21	42.10	91.9	35.9
Old Fields township	5,379	r 3,673	3,466	2,222	1,550	1,366	51.30	49.05	109.7	45.3
Sims town	282	128	124	117	72	57	0.17	0.17	1,658.8	688.2
Wilson city (part)	419	88	8	220	51	4	2.00	2.00	209.5	110.0
Saratoga township	1,665	1,773	1,868	755	740	705	42.01	41.92	39.7	18.0
Saratoga town	408	379	342	188	168	141	0.64	0.64	637.5	293.8
Springhill township	3,131	r 2,736	2,302	1,328	r 1,143	924	36.64	35.29	88.7	37.6
Kenly town (part)	163	r 200	153	91	r 87	73	0.07	0.07	2,328.6	1,300.0
Stantonsburg township	1,968	1,891	1,441	868	790	596	23.49	23.36	84.2	37.2
Stantonsburg town	784	726	782	382	334	334	0.58	0.58	1,351.7	658.6
Wilson city (part)	–	(X)	(X)	–	(X)	(X)	0.01	0.01	–	–
Taylors township	9,001	4,615	2,975	3,727	1,957	1,259	21.48	21.14	425.8	176.3
Wilson city (part)	7,476	2,917	447	3,022	1,210	214	4.47	4.33	1,726.6	697.9
Toisnot township	5,462	r 5,434	5,162	2,464	2,171	1,974	46.95	46.72	116.9	52.7
Elm City town	1,298	r 1,412	1,624	639	r 585	634	0.77	0.77	1,685.7	829.9
Sharpsburg town (part)	563	1,002	412	249	328	141	0.23	0.23	2,447.8	1,082.6
Wilson city (part)	5	–	(X)	2	–	(X)	0.06	0.06	83.3	33.3
Wilson township	42,775	43,169	39,569	19,271	18,094	16,292	42.81	42.18	1,014.1	456.9
Wilson city (part)	41,264	41,400	36,475	18,625	17,399	15,165	22.49	21.95	1,879.9	848.5
Yadkin County	38,406	36,348	30,488	17,341	15,821	12,921	337.51	334.83	114.7	51.8
Boonville township	4,179	3,883	3,372	1,995	1,756	1,469	40.76	40.39	103.5	49.4
Boonville town	1,222	1,138	1,056	594	511	450	1.24	1.24	985.5	479.0
Deep Creek township	3,326	2,838	1,885	1,371	1,195	812	31.37	31.23	106.5	43.9
East Bend township	3,489	3,383	2,663	1,587	1,468	1,135	32.01	31.49	110.8	50.4
East Bend town	612	659	619	296	304	271	1.30	1.29	474.4	229.5
Forbush township	4,032	3,695	2,944	1,806	1,593	1,221	42.63	42.18	95.6	42.8
North Buck Shoals township	2,348	2,330	1,951	1,031	1,008	833	22.51	22.44	104.6	45.9

Table 8.

Population and Housing Units: 1990 to 2010; and Area Measurements and Density: 2010—Con.

[For information concerning historical counts and geographic change, see "User Notes." For information on confidentiality, nonsampling error, and definitions, see Appendixes]

State County/County Equivalent County Subdivision Place	Population			Housing units			Area measurements in square miles		Average per square mile of land	
	2010	2000	1990	2010	2000	1990	Total area	Land area	Population density	Housing unit density
North Carolina—Con.										
Yadkin County—Con.										
North Fall Creek township	1,515	1,433	1,137	687	638	493	22.17	21.87	69.3	31.4
North Knobs township	4,649	4,461	4,285	2,245	2,097	1,933	22.93	22.80	203.9	98.5
Jonesville town	2,285	1,464	1,549	1,179	752	730	2.85	2.83	807.4	416.6
North Liberty township	6,013	5,770	5,231	2,616	2,332	2,117	24.60	24.42	246.2	107.1
Yadkinville town	2,959	2,818	2,525	1,235	1,026	1,003	2.79	2.78	1,064.4	444.2
South Buck Shoals township	1,368	1,293	1,042	578	533	404	21.86	21.73	63.0	26.6
South Fall Creek township	2,551	2,442	1,985	1,156	1,065	831	23.82	23.76	107.4	48.7
South Knobs township	1,804	1,729	1,467	853	788	641	19.96	19.93	90.5	42.8
South Liberty township	3,132	3,091	2,526	1,416	1,348	1,032	32.89	32.60	96.1	43.4
Yancey County	17,818	17,774	15,419	11,032	9,729	7,994	313.16	312.60	57.0	35.3
Brush Creek township	523	531	490	317	329	245	12.36	12.20	42.9	26.0
Burnsville township	4,409	4,408	4,062	2,494	2,217	1,988	24.98	24.98	176.5	99.8
Burnsville town	1,693	1,623	1,482	879	845	747	1.58	1.58	1,071.5	556.3
Cane River township	1,880	1,670	1,168	1,014	820	593	25.42	25.42	74.0	39.9
Crabtree township	3,359	3,148	2,804	1,655	1,516	1,267	29.37	29.36	114.4	56.4
Egypt township	585	677	648	604	506	438	23.37	23.37	25.0	25.8
Green Mountain township	600	637	565	379	296	255	12.03	11.86	50.6	32.0
Jacks Creek township	1,686	1,688	1,412	920	855	648	21.76	21.76	77.5	42.3
Pensacola township	625	707	505	572	735	450	40.95	40.95	15.3	14.0
Price Creek township	1,364	1,334	1,295	1,118	609	589	27.03	27.03	50.5	41.4
Ramseytown township	443	555	456	299	305	269	35.43	35.19	12.6	8.5
South Toe township	2,344	2,419	2,014	1,660	1,541	1,252	60.47	60.47	38.8	27.5

Table 9.

Population and Housing Units: 1990 to 2010; and Area Measurements and Density: 2010

[For information concerning historical counts and geographic change, see "User Notes." For information on confidentiality, nonsampling error, and definitions, see Appendixes]

State Place and [in Selected States] County Subdivision	Population				Housing units			
	2010	2000	1990	Percent change 2000 to 2010	2010	2000	1990	Percent change 2000 to 2010
North Carolina	**9,535,483**	**r 8,046,485**	**6,632,448**	**18.5**	**4,327,528**	**r 3,522,330**	**2,818,072**	**22.9**
Aberdeen town, Moore County	6,350	3,400	2,717	86.8	3,081	1,655	1,246	86.2
Advance CDP, Davie County	1,138	(X)	(X)	(X)	514	(X)	(X)	(X)
Ahoskie town, Hertford County	5,039	4,523	4,535	11.4	2,309	2,010	1,951	14.9
Alamance village, Alamance County	951	310	258	206.8	401	161	123	149.1
Albemarle city, Stanly County	15,903	15,680	14,940	1.4	7,499	6,954	6,596	7.8
Alliance town, Pamlico County	776	r 785	681	–1.1	320	r 305	258	4.9
Altamahaw CDP, Alamance County	347	(X)	(X)	(X)	177	(X)	(X)	(X)
Andrews town, Cherokee County	1,781	1,602	2,551	11.2	971	831	1,232	16.8
Angier town	4,350	3,419	2,235	27.2	1,829	1,478	962	23.7
Harnett County	4,247	3,419	2,235	24.2	1,779	1,478	962	20.4
Wake County	103	(X)	(X)	(X)	50	(X)	(X)	(X)
Ansonville town, Anson County	631	636	630	–0.8	307	262	228	17.2
Apex town, Wake County	37,476	20,212	4,789	85.4	13,922	8,028	1,776	73.4
Aquadale CDP, Stanly County	397	(X)	(X)	(X)	184	(X)	(X)	(X)
Arapahoe town, Pamlico County	556	436	450	27.5	252	214	204	17.8
Archdale city	11,415	r 9,007	6,975	26.7	4,916	r 3,984	2,958	23.4
Guilford County	333	286	296	16.4	149	122	113	22.1
Randolph County	11,082	r 8,721	6,679	27.1	4,767	r 3,862	2,845	23.4
Archer Lodge town, Johnston County	4,292	(X)	(X)	(X)	1,536	(X)	(X)	(X)
Asheboro city, Randolph County	25,012	21,672	16,362	15.4	11,158	9,515	7,464	17.3
Asheville city, Buncombe County	83,393	68,889	61,855	21.1	41,626	33,567	29,863	24.0
Ashley Heights CDP, Hoke County	380	341	(X)	11.4	154	132	(X)	16.7
Askewville town, Bertie County	241	180	201	33.9	108	85	83	27.1
Atkinson town, Pender County	299	236	275	26.7	142	117	141	21.4
Atlantic CDP, Carteret County	543	(X)	(X)	(X)	434	(X)	(X)	(X)
Atlantic Beach town, Carteret County	1,495	1,781	1,938	–16.1	4,935	4,728	4,599	4.4
Aulander town, Bertie County	895	r 922	1,209	–2.9	450	r 417	493	7.9
Aurora town, Beaufort County	520	583	654	–10.8	315	316	296	–0.3
Autryville town, Sampson County	196	196	177	–	118	105	86	12.4
Avery Creek CDP, Buncombe County	1,950	1,405	1,144	38.8	824	584	424	41.1
Avon CDP, Dare County	776	(X)	(X)	(X)	1,649	(X)	(X)	(X)
Ayden town, Pitt County	4,932	4,622	4,883	6.7	2,373	2,067	1,962	14.8
Badin town, Stanly County	1,974	1,154	(X)	71.1	602	586	(X)	2.7
Bailey town, Nash County	569	670	553	–15.1	265	302	271	–12.3
Bakersville town, Mitchell County	464	357	332	30.0	269	206	166	30.6
Bald Head Island village, Brunswick County	158	173	78	–8.7	1,111	599	394	85.5
Balfour CDP, Henderson County	1,187	r 1,212	1,118	–2.1	571	r 535	539	6.7
Banner Elk town, Avery County	1,028	r 828	933	24.2	607	r 296	229	105.1
Barker Heights CDP, Henderson County	1,254	r 1,246	1,137	0.6	533	r 538	588	–0.9
Barker Ten Mile CDP, Robeson County	952	976	1,087	–2.5	394	386	383	2.1
Bath town, Beaufort County	249	275	154	–9.5	176	150	108	17.3
Bayboro town, Pamlico County	1,263	741	733	70.4	371	340	322	9.1
Bayshore CDP, New Hanover County	3,393	2,512	1,661	35.1	1,413	1,058	669	33.6
Bayview CDP, Beaufort County	346	(X)	(X)	(X)	305	(X)	(X)	(X)
Bear Grass town, Martin County	73	r 68	77	7.4	40	r 36	39	11.1
Beaufort town, Carteret County	4,039	3,771	3,808	7.1	2,745	2,187	2,085	25.5
Beech Mountain town	320	310	239	3.2	2,287	1,868	1,477	22.4
Avery County	24	13	7	84.6	347	336	56	3.3
Watauga County	296	297	232	–0.3	1,940	1,532	1,421	26.6
Belhaven town, Beaufort County	1,688	1,968	2,269	–14.2	940	1,015	980	–7.4
Bell Arthur CDP, Pitt County	466	(X)	(X)	(X)	207	(X)	(X)	(X)
Belmont city, Gaston County	10,076	r 8,794	8,434	14.6	4,221	r 3,585	3,217	17.7
Belville town, Brunswick County	1,936	r 363	66	433.3	787	r 176	33	347.2
Belvoir CDP, Pitt County	307	(X)	(X)	(X)	127	(X)	(X)	(X)
Belwood town, Cleveland County	950	962	631	–1.2	423	410	277	3.2
Bennett CDP, Chatham County	282	(X)	(X)	(X)	142	(X)	(X)	(X)
Benson town	3,311	r 2,993	3,044	10.6	1,554	r 1,394	1,322	11.5
Harnett County	–	(X)	(X)	(X)	–	(X)	(X)	(X)
Johnston County	3,311	r 2,993	3,044	10.6	1,554	r 1,394	1,322	11.5
Bent Creek CDP, Buncombe County	1,287	1,389	1,487	–7.3	590	583	556	1.2
Bermuda Run town, Davie County	1,725	1,431	(X)	20.5	1,021	828	(X)	23.3
Bessemer City city, Gaston County	5,340	5,119	4,698	4.3	2,348	2,149	1,864	9.3
Bethania town, Forsyth County	328	354	(X)	–7.3	166	148	(X)	12.2
Bethel town, Pitt County	1,577	r 1,760	1,842	–10.4	747	r 747	743	–
Bethlehem CDP, Alexander County	4,214	3,713	3,186	13.5	1,917	1,549	1,310	23.8
Beulaville town, Duplin County	1,296	1,067	933	21.5	663	501	453	32.3
Biltmore Forest town, Buncombe County	1,343	1,440	1,324	–6.7	689	653	605	5.5
Biscoe town, Montgomery County	1,700	1,700	1,496	–	607	572	535	6.1
Black Creek town, Wilson County	769	714	669	7.7	333	296	274	12.5
Black Mountain town, Buncombe County	7,848	7,511	5,533	4.5	4,141	3,703	2,549	11.8
Bladenboro town, Bladen County	1,750	1,718	1,821	1.9	897	832	821	7.8

Table 9.

Population and Housing Units: 1990 to 2010; and Area Measurements and Density: 2010—Con.

[For information concerning historical counts and geographic change, see "User Notes." For information on confidentiality, nonsampling error, and definitions, see Appendixes]

Area measurements in square miles		Average per square mile of land		State Place and [in Selected States] County Subdivision
Total area	Land area	Population density	Housing unit density	
53,819.16	**48,617.91**	**196.1**	**89.0**	**North Carolina**
8.63	8.51	746.2	362.0	Aberdeen town, Moore County
7.23	7.16	158.9	71.8	Advance CDP, Davie County
4.31	4.31	1,169.1	535.7	Ahoskie town, Hertford County
0.76	0.75	1,268.0	534.7	Alamance village, Alamance County
16.88	16.74	950.0	448.0	Albemarle city, Stanly County
2.09	2.09	371.3	153.1	Alliance town, Pamlico County
1.39	1.36	255.1	130.1	Altamahaw CDP, Alamance County
1.63	1.63	1,092.6	595.7	Andrews town, Cherokee County
2.94	2.91	1,494.8	628.5	Angier town
2.68	2.66	1,596.6	668.8	Harnett County
0.26	0.25	412.0	200.0	Wake County
1.47	1.47	429.3	208.8	Ansonville town, Anson County
15.43	15.37	2,438.3	905.8	Apex town, Wake County
3.26	3.26	121.8	56.4	Aquadale CDP, Stanly County
2.17	2.17	256.2	116.1	Arapahoe town, Pamlico County
8.24	8.21	1,390.4	598.8	Archdale city
0.79	0.79	421.5	188.6	Guilford County
7.44	7.42	1,493.5	642.5	Randolph County
9.31	9.28	462.5	165.5	Archer Lodge town, Johnston County
18.62	18.53	1,349.8	602.2	Asheboro city, Randolph County
45.23	44.93	1,856.1	926.5	Asheville city, Buncombe County
2.22	2.22	171.2	69.4	Ashley Heights CDP, Hoke County
0.49	0.49	491.8	220.4	Askewville town, Bertie County
0.99	0.99	302.0	143.4	Atkinson town, Pender County
0.94	0.92	590.2	471.7	Atlantic CDP, Carteret County
2.67	2.33	641.6	2,118.0	Atlantic Beach town, Carteret County
1.48	1.48	604.7	304.1	Aulander town, Bertie County
1.03	0.93	559.1	338.7	Aurora town, Beaufort County
0.52	0.52	376.9	226.9	Autryville town, Sampson County
1.73	1.73	1,127.2	476.3	Avery Creek CDP, Buncombe County
2.41	2.36	328.8	698.7	Avon CDP, Dare County
3.49	3.49	1,413.2	679.9	Ayden town, Pitt County
1.81	1.81	1,090.6	332.6	Badin town, Stanly County
0.70	0.70	812.9	378.6	Bailey town, Nash County
0.75	0.75	618.7	358.7	Bakersville town, Mitchell County
5.77	3.87	40.8	287.1	Bald Head Island village, Brunswick County
1.80	1.79	663.1	319.0	Balfour CDP, Henderson County
1.89	1.89	543.9	321.2	Banner Elk town, Avery County
1.01	1.01	1,241.6	527.7	Barker Heights CDP, Henderson County
2.28	2.28	417.5	172.8	Barker Ten Mile CDP, Robeson County
0.92	0.36	691.7	488.9	Bath town, Beaufort County
1.86	1.85	682.7	200.5	Bayboro town, Pamlico County
2.48	2.43	1,396.3	581.5	Bayshore CDP, New Hanover County
1.06	1.06	326.4	287.7	Bayview CDP, Beaufort County
0.27	0.27	270.4	148.1	Bear Grass town, Martin County
5.62	4.62	874.2	594.2	Beaufort town, Carteret County
6.67	6.66	48.0	343.4	Beech Mountain town
1.59	1.59	15.1	218.2	Avery County
5.07	5.07	58.4	382.6	Watauga County
2.09	1.59	1,061.6	591.2	Belhaven town, Beaufort County
1.86	1.86	250.5	111.3	Bell Arthur CDP, Pitt County
10.11	9.93	1,014.7	425.1	Belmont city, Gaston County
1.85	1.65	1,173.3	477.0	Belville town, Brunswick County
1.98	1.98	155.1	64.1	Belvoir CDP, Pitt County
12.31	12.30	77.2	34.4	Belwood town, Cleveland County
3.22	3.21	87.9	44.2	Bennett CDP, Chatham County
2.79	2.78	1,191.0	559.0	Benson town
–	–	–	–	Harnett County
2.79	2.78	1,191.0	559.0	Johnston County
2.22	2.21	582.4	267.0	Bent Creek CDP, Buncombe County
1.71	1.65	1,045.5	618.8	Bermuda Run town, Davie County
4.83	4.79	1,114.8	490.2	Bessemer City city, Gaston County
0.69	0.69	475.4	240.6	Bethania town, Forsyth County
1.06	1.06	1,487.7	704.7	Bethel town, Pitt County
8.88	7.62	553.0	251.6	Bethlehem CDP, Alexander County
1.52	1.52	852.6	436.2	Beulaville town, Duplin County
2.91	2.91	461.5	236.8	Biltmore Forest town, Buncombe County
2.27	2.27	748.9	267.4	Biscoe town, Montgomery County
0.72	0.72	1,068.1	462.5	Black Creek town, Wilson County
6.72	6.70	1,171.3	618.1	Black Mountain town, Buncombe County
2.22	2.22	788.3	404.1	Bladenboro town, Bladen County

Table 9.

Population and Housing Units: 1990 to 2010; and Area Measurements and Density: 2010—Con.

[For information concerning historical counts and geographic change, see "User Notes." For information on confidentiality, nonsampling error, and definitions, see Appendixes]

State Place and [in Selected States] County Subdivision	Population				Housing units			
	2010	2000	1990	Percent change 2000 to 2010	2010	2000	1990	Percent change 2000 to 2010
Blowing Rock town	1,241	1,418	1,263	–12.5	2,060	1,524	1,439	35.2
Caldwell County	49	53	44	–7.5	107	91	104	17.6
Watauga County	1,192	1,365	1,219	–12.7	1,953	1,433	1,335	36.3
Blue Clay Farms CDP, New Hanover County	33	(X)	(X)	(X)	16	(X)	(X)	(X)
Boardman town, Columbus County	157	202	(X)	–22.3	87	89	(X)	–2.2
Bogue town, Carteret County	684	590	(X)	15.9	296	259	(X)	14.3
Boiling Spring Lakes city, Brunswick County	5,372	2,972	1,650	80.8	2,418	1,409	824	71.6
Boiling Springs town, Cleveland County	4,647	3,866	2,445	20.2	1,471	1,184	713	24.2
Bolivia town, Brunswick County	143	148	228	–3.4	77	77	100	–
Bolton town, Columbus County	691	494	531	39.9	314	219	229	43.4
Bonnetsville CDP, Sampson County	443	390	(X)	13.6	190	183	(X)	3.8
Boone town, Watauga County	17,122 r	13,470	12,949	27.1	6,253 r	4,749	4,561	31.7
Boonville town, Yadkin County	1,222	1,138	1,056	7.4	594	511	450	16.2
Bostic town, Rutherford County	386	328	371	17.7	187	153	151	22.2
Bowmore CDP, Hoke County	103	145	(X)	–29.0	51	73	(X)	–30.1
Brevard city, Transylvania County	7,609	6,789	5,388	12.1	3,867	3,058	2,362	26.5
Brices Creek CDP, Craven County	3,073 r	2,052	(X)	49.8	1,196 r	837	(X)	42.9
Bridgeton town, Craven County	454	328	498	38.4	233	211	262	10.4
Broad Creek CDP, Carteret County	2,334	(X)	(X)	(X)	1,051	(X)	(X)	(X)
Broadway town	1,229	1,015	973	21.1	538	419	393	28.4
Harnett County	25	–	–	–	6	–	–	–
Lee County	1,204	1,015	973	18.6	532	419	393	27.0
Brogden CDP, Wayne County	2,633	2,907	3,246	–9.4	1,148	1,157	1,154	–0.8
Brookford town, Catawba County	382	434	451	–12.0	214	212	205	0.9
Brunswick town, Columbus County	1,119	360	302	210.8	196	165	117	18.8
Bryson City town, Swain County	1,424	1,411	1,145	0.9	833	713	619	16.8
Buies Creek CDP, Harnett County	2,942	2,215	2,085	32.8	699	698	521	0.1
Bunn town, Franklin County	344	357	364	–3.6	207	179	177	15.6
Bunnlevel CDP, Harnett County	552	(X)	(X)	(X)	244	(X)	(X)	(X)
Burgaw town, Pender County	3,872	3,337	2,099	16.0	1,473	1,051	821	40.2
Burlington city	49,963	44,917	39,498	11.2	23,414	19,567	17,696	19.7
Alamance County	49,308	44,917	39,498	9.8	23,070	19,567	17,696	17.9
Guilford County	655	(X)	(X)	(X)	344	(X)	(X)	(X)
Burnsville town, Yancey County	1,693	1,623	1,482	4.3	879	845	747	4.0
Butner town, Granville County	7,591	5,792	4,679	31.1	2,999	1,489	1,244	101.4
Butters CDP, Bladen County	294	261	(X)	12.6	129	119	(X)	8.4
Buxton CDP, Dare County	1,273	(X)	(X)	(X)	830	(X)	(X)	(X)
Cajah's Mountain town, Caldwell County	2,823 r	2,694	2,429	4.8	1,217 r	1,123	873	8.4
Calabash town, Brunswick County	1,786	711	1,210	151.2	1,445	508	786	184.4
Calypso town, Duplin County	538	410	499	31.2	240	204	204	17.6
Camden CDP, Camden County	599	(X)	(X)	(X)	294	(X)	(X)	(X)
Cameron town, Moore County	285	151	215	88.7	148	78	90	89.7
Candor town, Montgomery County	840	825	748	1.8	336	299	326	12.4
Canton town, Haywood County	4,227	4,029	3,790	4.9	2,068	2,003	1,854	3.2
Cape Carteret town, Carteret County	1,917	1,214	1,013	57.9	1,027	711	582	44.4
Caroleen CDP, Rutherford County	652	(X)	(X)	(X)	313	(X)	(X)	(X)
Carolina Beach town, New Hanover County	5,706 r	4,778	3,630	19.4	5,626 r	4,224	3,342	33.2
Carolina Shores town, Brunswick County	3,048	1,482	(X)	105.7	1,981	838	(X)	136.4
Carrboro town, Orange County	19,582	16,782	12,134	16.7	9,258	8,207	6,485	12.8
Carthage town, Moore County	2,205 r	1,884	976	17.0	1,070 r	781	438	37.0
Cary town	135,234	94,536	44,397	43.1	55,303	36,863	18,227	50.0
Chatham County	1,422	19	(X)	7,384.2	842	10	(X)	8,320.0
Wake County	133,812	94,517	44,397	41.6	54,461	36,853	18,227	47.8
Casar town, Cleveland County	297	308	328	–3.6	152	145	137	4.8
Cashiers CDP, Jackson County	157	196	(X)	–19.9	186	182	(X)	2.2
Castalia town, Nash County	268	340	261	–21.2	125	139	114	–10.1
Castle Hayne CDP, New Hanover County	1,202	1,116	1,182	7.7	564	471	462	19.7
Caswell Beach town, Brunswick County	398	370	175	7.6	685	571	439	20.0
Catawba town, Catawba County	603	698	539	–13.6	297	285	221	4.2
Cedar Point town, Carteret County	1,279	929	628	37.7	955	893	631	6.9
Cedar Rock village, Caldwell County	300	315	(X)	–4.8	137	126	(X)	8.7
Centerville town, Franklin County	89	99	115	–10.1	52	51	53	2.0
Cerro Gordo town, Columbus County	207	244	227	–15.2	98	102	96	–3.9
Chadbourn town, Columbus County	1,856	2,129	2,005	–12.8	951	983	873	–3.3
Chapel Hill town	57,233 r	46,019	38,711	24.4	22,254 r	17,393	14,843	27.9
Durham County	2,836	1,917	1,115	47.9	1,624	956	579	69.9
Orange County	54,397 r	44,102	37,596	23.3	20,630 r	16,437	14,264	25.5
Charlotte city, Mecklenburg County	731,424 r	540,167	395,934	35.4	319,918 r	230,133	170,430	39.0
Cherokee CDP	2,138	(X)	(X)	(X)	1,028	(X)	(X)	(X)
Jackson County	1,147	(X)	(X)	(X)	497	(X)	(X)	(X)
Swain County	991	(X)	(X)	(X)	531	(X)	(X)	(X)
Cherryville city, Gaston County	5,760	5,361	4,756	7.4	2,621	2,356	2,079	11.2
Chimney Rock Village village, Rutherford County	113	175	(X)	–35.4	213	200	(X)	6.5

Table 9.

Population and Housing Units: 1990 to 2010; and Area Measurements and Density: 2010—Con.

[For information concerning historical counts and geographic change, see "User Notes." For information on confidentiality, nonsampling error, and definitions, see Appendixes]

Area measurements in square miles		Average per square mile of land		State Place and [in Selected States] County Subdivision
Total area	Land area	Population density	Housing unit density	
3.04	3.00	413.7	686.7	Blowing Rock town
0.41	0.41	119.5	261.0	Caldwell County
2.63	2.59	460.2	754.1	Watauga County
2.46	2.44	13.5	6.6	Blue Clay Farms CDP, New Hanover County
3.09	3.07	51.1	28.3	Boardman town, Columbus County
3.00	2.77	246.9	106.9	Bogue town, Carteret County
23.99	23.29	230.7	103.8	Boiling Spring Lakes city, Brunswick County
4.45	4.45	1,044.3	330.6	Boiling Springs town, Cleveland County
0.64	0.64	223.4	120.3	Bolivia town, Brunswick County
3.75	3.75	184.3	83.7	Bolton town, Columbus County
3.31	3.31	133.8	57.4	Bonnetsville CDP, Sampson County
6.15	6.13	2,793.1	1,020.1	Boone town, Watauga County
1.24	1.24	985.5	479.0	Boonville town, Yadkin County
0.93	0.93	415.1	201.1	Bostic town, Rutherford County
3.32	3.32	31.0	15.4	Bowmore CDP, Hoke County
5.12	5.12	1,486.1	755.3	Brevard city, Transylvania County
8.34	7.84	392.0	152.6	Brices Creek CDP, Craven County
1.53	1.53	296.7	152.3	Bridgeton town, Craven County
3.12	3.11	750.5	337.9	Broad Creek CDP, Carteret County
1.33	1.30	945.4	413.8	Broadway town
0.01	0.01	2,500.0	600.0	Harnett County
1.32	1.29	933.3	412.4	Lee County
2.25	2.21	1,191.4	519.5	Brogden CDP, Wayne County
0.62	0.60	636.7	356.7	Brookford town, Catawba County
0.42	0.42	2,664.3	466.7	Brunswick town, Columbus County
2.29	2.18	653.2	382.1	Bryson City town, Swain County
2.30	2.29	1,284.7	305.2	Buies Creek CDP, Harnett County
0.54	0.54	637.0	383.3	Bunn town, Franklin County
7.59	7.56	73.0	32.3	Bunnlevel CDP, Harnett County
5.47	5.46	709.2	269.8	Burgaw town, Pender County
25.38	25.17	1,985.0	930.2	Burlington city
24.45	24.24	2,034.2	951.7	Alamance County
0.93	0.93	704.3	369.9	Guilford County
1.58	1.58	1,071.5	556.3	Burnsville town, Yancey County
13.95	13.93	544.9	215.3	Butner town, Granville County
1.32	1.31	224.4	98.5	Butters CDP, Bladen County
2.99	2.96	430.1	280.4	Buxton CDP, Dare County
3.39	3.39	832.7	359.0	Cajah's Mountain town, Caldwell County
3.68	3.33	536.3	433.9	Calabash town, Brunswick County
0.99	0.99	543.4	242.4	Calypso town, Duplin County
1.59	1.58	379.1	186.1	Camden CDP, Camden County
1.22	1.22	233.6	121.3	Cameron town, Moore County
1.60	1.60	525.0	210.0	Candor town, Montgomery County
3.77	3.77	1,121.2	548.5	Canton town, Haywood County
2.67	2.49	769.9	412.4	Cape Carteret town, Carteret County
1.11	1.11	587.4	282.0	Caroleen CDP, Rutherford County
2.75	2.46	2,319.5	2,287.0	Carolina Beach town, New Hanover County
2.56	2.56	1,190.6	773.8	Carolina Shores town, Brunswick County
6.49	6.46	3,031.3	1,433.1	Carrboro town, Orange County
6.35	6.31	349.4	169.6	Carthage town, Moore County
55.44	54.35	2,488.2	1,017.5	Cary town
1.33	1.33	1,069.2	633.1	Chatham County
54.11	53.02	2,523.8	1,027.2	Wake County
1.75	1.75	169.7	86.9	Casar town, Cleveland County
1.07	1.07	146.7	173.8	Cashiers CDP, Jackson County
0.75	0.75	357.3	166.7	Castalia town, Nash County
5.15	4.76	252.5	118.5	Castle Hayne CDP, New Hanover County
4.05	2.93	135.8	233.8	Caswell Beach town, Brunswick County
3.99	3.93	153.4	75.6	Catawba town, Catawba County
2.20	2.20	581.4	434.1	Cedar Point town, Carteret County
1.17	1.17	256.4	117.1	Cedar Rock village, Caldwell County
0.28	0.28	317.9	185.7	Centerville town, Franklin County
0.75	0.75	276.0	130.7	Cerro Gordo town, Columbus County
2.63	2.63	705.7	361.6	Chadbourn town, Columbus County
21.27	21.12	2,709.9	1,053.7	Chapel Hill town
1.63	1.62	1,750.6	1,002.5	Durham County
19.64	19.50	2,789.6	1,057.9	Orange County
299.67	297.68	2,457.1	1,074.7	Charlotte city, Mecklenburg County
12.06	12.06	177.3	85.2	Cherokee CDP
4.91	4.91	233.6	101.2	Jackson County
7.15	7.15	138.6	74.3	Swain County
5.50	5.49	1,049.2	477.4	Cherryville city, Gaston County
3.15	3.15	35.9	67.6	Chimney Rock Village village, Rutherford County

Table 9.

Population and Housing Units: 1990 to 2010; and Area Measurements and Density: 2010—Con.

[For information concerning historical counts and geographic change, see "User Notes." For information on confidentiality, nonsampling error, and definitions, see Appendixes]

State Place and [in Selected States] County Subdivision	Population				Housing units			
	2010	2000	1990	Percent change 2000 to 2010	2010	2000	1990	Percent change 2000 to 2010
China Grove town, Rowan County	3,563	3,616	2,732	–1.5	1,564	1,466	1,163	6.7
Chocowinity town, Beaufort County	820	733	624	11.9	393	330	271	19.1
Claremont city, Catawba County	1,352	r 1,060	980	27.5	646	r 501	427	28.9
Clarkton town, Bladen County	837	705	739	18.7	377	321	291	17.4
Clayton town	16,116	r 8,126	4,756	98.3	6,648	r 3,415	2,018	94.7
Johnston County	16,116	r 8,126	4,756	98.3	6,648	r 3,415	2,018	94.7
Wake County	–	(X)	(X)	(X)	–	(X)	(X)	(X)
Clemmons village, Forsyth County	18,627	13,827	6,020	34.7	8,046	5,614	2,256	43.3
Cleveland town, Rowan County	871	808	696	7.8	377	320	296	17.8
Cliffside CDP, Rutherford County	611	(X)	(X)	(X)	269	(X)	(X)	(X)
Clinton city, Sampson County	8,639	8,600	8,385	0.5	3,711	3,690	3,557	0.6
Clyde town, Haywood County	1,223	1,324	1,041	–7.6	619	607	475	2.0
Coats town, Harnett County	2,112	1,845	1,493	14.5	935	844	688	10.8
Cofield village, Hertford County	413	347	407	19.0	216	168	179	28.6
Coinjock CDP, Currituck County	335	(X)	(X)	(X)	179	(X)	(X)	(X)
Colerain town, Bertie County	204	221	241	–7.7	120	121	125	–0.8
Columbia town, Tyrrell County	891	819	836	8.8	433	411	392	5.4
Columbus town, Polk County	999	992	812	0.7	508	442	397	14.9
Como town, Hertford County	91	78	102	16.7	47	44	45	6.8
Concord city, Cabarrus County	79,066	55,977	27,347	41.2	32,130	22,485	11,616	42.9
Conetoe town, Edgecombe County	294	365	294	–19.5	140	139	118	0.7
Connelly Springs town, Burke County	1,669	1,814	1,349	–8.0	731	752	577	–2.8
Conover city, Catawba County	8,165	r 6,667	5,465	22.5	3,654	r 2,906	2,241	25.7
Conway town, Northampton County	836	734	759	13.9	405	356	343	13.8
Cooleemee town, Davie County	960	905	971	6.1	461	456	444	1.1
Cordova CDP, Richmond County	1,775	(X)	(X)	(X)	758	(X)	(X)	(X)
Cornelius town, Mecklenburg County	24,866	11,969	2,581	107.8	11,947	5,716	1,079	109.0
Cove City town, Craven County	399	433	497	–7.9	195	195	193	–
Cove Creek CDP, Watauga County	1,171	(X)	(X)	(X)	604	(X)	(X)	(X)
Cramerton town, Gaston County	4,165	2,976	2,371	40.0	1,834	1,229	1,007	49.2
Creedmoor city, Granville County	4,124	2,232	1,506	84.8	1,728	1,020	685	69.4
Creswell town, Washington County	276	278	361	–0.7	133	141	149	–5.7
Cricket CDP, Wilkes County	1,855	2,053	2,015	–9.6	889	951	903	–6.5
Crossnore town, Avery County	192	242	271	–20.7	87	119	107	–26.9
Cullowhee CDP, Jackson County	6,228	3,579	4,029	74.0	1,874	823	784	127.7
Dallas town, Gaston County	4,488	3,402	3,012	31.9	2,003	1,440	1,272	39.1
Dana CDP, Henderson County	3,329	(X)	(X)	(X)	1,454	(X)	(X)	(X)
Danbury town, Stokes County	189	108	122	75.0	55	53	50	3.8
Davidson town	10,944	7,139	4,046	53.3	4,253	2,452	1,332	73.5
Iredell County	294	–	–	–	118	–	–	–
Mecklenburg County	10,650	7,139	4,046	49.2	4,135	2,452	1,332	68.6
Davis CDP, Carteret County	422	(X)	(X)	(X)	263	(X)	(X)	(X)
Deercroft CDP, Scotland County	411	(X)	(X)	(X)	190	(X)	(X)	(X)
Delco CDP, Columbus County	348	(X)	(X)	(X)	157	(X)	(X)	(X)
Dellview town, Gaston County	13	(X)	(X)	(X)	5	(X)	(X)	(X)
Delway CDP, Sampson County	203	270	(X)	–24.8	100	101	(X)	–1.0
Denton town, Davidson County	1,636	1,450	1,292	12.8	766	651	567	17.7
Denver CDP, Lincoln County	2,309	(X)	(X)	(X)	1,058	(X)	(X)	(X)
Dillsboro town, Jackson County	232	205	121	13.2	140	126	74	11.1
Dobbins Heights town, Richmond County	866	936	1,122	–7.5	464	474	580	–2.1
Dobson town, Surry County	1,586	1,457	1,195	8.9	641	594	499	7.9
Dortches town, Nash County	935	809	840	15.6	422	351	325	20.2
Dover town, Craven County	401	443	451	–9.5	197	214	189	–7.9
Drexel town, Burke County	1,858	1,938	1,746	–4.1	833	811	727	2.7
Dublin town, Bladen County	338	250	246	35.2	145	113	113	28.3
Duck town, Dare County	369	(X)	(X)	(X)	2,722	(X)	(X)	(X)
Dundarrach CDP, Hoke County	41	62	(X)	–33.9	21	31	(X)	–32.3
Dunn city, Harnett County	9,263	9,196	8,556	0.7	4,417	4,100	3,745	7.7
Durham city	228,330	187,035	136,612	22.1	103,221	80,797	60,608	27.8
Durham County	228,300	186,996	136,595	22.1	103,215	80,792	60,603	27.8
Orange County	30	39	17	–23.1	6	5	5	20.0
Wake County	–	–	(X)	–	–	–	(X)	–
Earl town, Cleveland County	260	234	230	11.1	117	109	104	7.3
East Arcadia town, Bladen County	487	524	468	–7.1	214	209	174	2.4
East Bend town, Yadkin County	612	659	619	–7.1	296	304	271	–2.6
East Flat Rock CDP, Henderson County	4,995	r 4,122	3,218	21.2	2,281	r 1,814	1,572	25.7
East Laurinburg town, Scotland County	300	295	302	1.7	132	140	128	–5.7
Eastover town, Cumberland County	3,628	1,376	1,243	163.7	1,637	621	529	163.6
East Rockingham CDP, Richmond County	3,736	3,885	4,158	–3.8	1,672	1,752	1,813	–4.6
East Spencer town, Rowan County	1,534	1,755	2,055	–12.6	857	796	895	7.7
Eden city, Rockingham County	15,527	15,908	15,238	–2.4	7,796	7,368	6,797	5.8
Edenton town, Chowan County	5,004	r 5,058	5,268	–1.1	2,518	r 2,216	2,199	13.6

Table 9.

Population and Housing Units: 1990 to 2010; and Area Measurements and Density: 2010—Con.

[For information concerning historical counts and geographic change, see "User Notes." For information on confidentiality, nonsampling error, and definitions, see Appendixes]

Area measurements in square miles		Average per square mile of land		State Place and [in Selected States] County Subdivision
Total area	Land area	Population density	Housing unit density	
2.12	2.12	1,680.7	737.7	China Grove town, Rowan County
1.01	1.01	811.9	389.1	Chocowinity town, Beaufort County
2.72	2.72	497.1	237.5	Claremont city, Catawba County
1.25	1.24	675.0	304.0	Clarkton town, Bladen County
13.53	13.51	1,192.9	492.1	Clayton town
13.49	13.46	1,197.3	493.9	Johnston County
0.05	0.05	–	–	Wake County
12.02	11.81	1,577.2	681.3	Clemmons village, Forsyth County
1.55	1.55	561.9	243.2	Cleveland town, Rowan County
2.33	2.33	262.2	115.5	Cliffside CDP, Rutherford County
7.70	7.68	1,124.9	483.2	Clinton city, Sampson County
0.88	0.88	1,389.8	703.4	Clyde town, Haywood County
1.43	1.43	1,476.9	653.8	Coats town, Harnett County
3.14	3.14	131.5	68.8	Cofield village, Hertford County
0.87	0.84	398.8	213.1	Coinjock CDP, Currituck County
0.26	0.26	784.6	461.5	Colerain town, Bertie County
1.22	1.20	742.5	360.8	Columbia town, Tyrrell County
3.56	3.56	280.6	142.7	Columbus town, Polk County
3.15	3.15	28.9	14.9	Como town, Hertford County
60.30	60.27	1,311.9	533.1	Concord city, Cabarrus County
0.36	0.36	816.7	388.9	Conetoe town, Edgecombe County
4.99	4.99	334.5	146.5	Connelly Springs town, Burke County
10.92	10.90	749.1	335.2	Conover city, Catawba County
1.82	1.82	459.3	222.5	Conway town, Northampton County
0.78	0.76	1,263.2	606.6	Cooleemee town, Davie County
2.15	2.13	833.3	355.9	Cordova CDP, Richmond County
12.38	12.08	2,058.4	989.0	Cornelius town, Mecklenburg County
0.64	0.64	623.4	304.7	Cove City town, Craven County
8.51	8.51	137.6	71.0	Cove Creek CDP, Watauga County
3.98	3.68	1,131.8	498.4	Cramerton town, Gaston County
4.81	4.58	900.4	377.3	Creedmoor city, Granville County
0.57	0.57	484.2	233.3	Creswell town, Washington County
3.58	3.58	518.2	248.3	Cricket CDP, Wilkes County
0.45	0.45	426.7	193.3	Crossnore town, Avery County
3.50	3.50	1,779.4	535.4	Cullowhee CDP, Jackson County
2.91	2.91	1,542.3	688.3	Dallas town, Gaston County
8.93	8.91	373.6	163.2	Dana CDP, Henderson County
0.80	0.80	236.3	68.8	Danbury town, Stokes County
6.00	5.75	1,903.3	739.7	Davidson town
0.35	0.35	840.0	337.1	Iredell County
5.65	5.41	1,968.6	764.3	Mecklenburg County
2.19	2.18	193.6	120.6	Davis CDP, Carteret County
1.35	1.29	318.6	147.3	Deercroft CDP, Scotland County
1.52	1.52	228.9	103.3	Delco CDP, Columbus County
0.11	0.11	118.2	45.5	Dellview town, Gaston County
9.64	9.63	21.1	10.4	Delway CDP, Sampson County
1.99	1.98	826.3	386.9	Denton town, Davidson County
6.22	6.22	371.2	170.1	Denver CDP, Lincoln County
0.48	0.48	483.3	291.7	Dillsboro town, Jackson County
0.88	0.88	984.1	527.3	Dobbins Heights town, Richmond County
1.97	1.96	809.2	327.0	Dobson town, Surry County
7.84	7.84	119.3	53.8	Dortches town, Nash County
0.95	0.95	422.1	207.4	Dover town, Craven County
1.36	1.36	1,366.2	612.5	Drexel town, Burke County
0.44	0.44	768.2	329.5	Dublin town, Bladen County
3.72	2.42	152.5	1,124.8	Duck town, Dare County
1.32	1.32	31.1	15.9	Dundarrach CDP, Hoke County
6.47	6.47	1,431.7	682.7	Dunn city, Harnett County
108.28	107.37	2,126.6	961.4	Durham city
108.25	107.34	2,126.9	961.6	Durham County
0.01	0.01	3,000.0	600.0	Orange County
0.02	0.02	–	–	Wake County
0.86	0.86	302.3	136.0	Earl town, Cleveland County
2.18	2.18	223.4	98.2	East Arcadia town, Bladen County
1.30	1.29	474.4	229.5	East Bend town, Yadkin County
4.30	4.29	1,164.3	531.7	East Flat Rock CDP, Henderson County
0.19	0.19	1,578.9	694.7	East Laurinburg town, Scotland County
11.34	11.33	320.2	144.5	Eastover town, Cumberland County
3.43	3.41	1,095.6	490.3	East Rockingham CDP, Richmond County
1.60	1.60	958.8	535.6	East Spencer town, Rowan County
13.63	13.47	1,152.7	578.8	Eden city, Rockingham County
5.57	5.37	931.8	468.9	Edenton town, Chowan County

Table 9.

Population and Housing Units: 1990 to 2010; and Area Measurements and Density: 2010—Con.

[For information concerning historical counts and geographic change, see "User Notes." For information on confidentiality, nonsampling error, and definitions, see Appendixes]

State Place and [in Selected States] County Subdivision	Population				Housing units			
	2010	2000	1990	Percent change 2000 to 2010	2010	2000	1990	Percent change 2000 to 2010
Edneyville CDP, Henderson County	2,367	(X)	(X)	(X)	1,076	(X)	(X)	(X)
Efland CDP, Orange County	734	(X)	(X)	(X)	347	(X)	(X)	(X)
Elizabeth City city	18,683	r 17,243	14,292	8.4	8,167	7,463	5,800	9.4
Camden County	45	–	29	–	32	–	20	–
Pasquotank County	18,638	r 17,243	14,263	8.1	8,135	7,463	5,780	9.0
Elizabethtown town, Bladen County	3,583	3,698	3,704	–3.1	1,832	1,688	1,586	8.5
Elkin town	4,001	4,109	3,790	–2.6	1,982	1,854	1,798	6.9
Surry County	3,921	4,036	3,720	–2.8	1,941	1,819	1,765	6.7
Wilkes County	80	73	70	9.6	41	35	33	17.1
Elk Park town, Avery County	452	459	486	–1.5	250	237	220	5.5
Ellenboro town, Rutherford County	873	479	514	82.3	403	251	250	60.6
Ellerbe town, Richmond County	1,054	1,021	1,132	3.2	490	447	484	9.6
Elm City town, Wilson County	1,298	r 1,412	1,624	–8.1	639	r 585	634	9.2
Elon town, Alamance County	9,419	r 6,748	4,448	39.6	3,063	r 2,006	1,134	52.7
Elrod CDP, Robeson County	417	441	(X)	–5.4	192	164	(X)	17.1
Elroy CDP, Wayne County	3,869	r 3,848	4,028	0.5	1,756	r 1,694	1,654	3.7
Emerald Isle town, Carteret County	3,655	3,488	2,434	4.8	6,735	6,017	4,574	11.9
Enfield town, Halifax County	2,532	r 2,370	3,082	6.8	1,127	r 973	1,139	15.8
Engelhard CDP, Hyde County	445	(X)	(X)	(X)	237	(X)	(X)	(X)
Enochville CDP, Rowan County	2,925	2,851	2,901	2.6	1,251	1,219	1,157	2.6
Erwin town, Harnett County	4,405	4,537	4,109	–2.9	2,015	2,032	1,914	–0.8
Etowah CDP, Henderson County	6,944	2,766	1,997	151.0	3,520	1,365	934	157.9
Eureka town, Wayne County	197	244	282	–19.3	115	124	120	–7.3
Everetts town, Martin County	164	179	143	–8.4	88	85	66	3.5
Evergreen CDP, Columbus County	420	(X)	(X)	(X)	199	(X)	(X)	(X)
Fair Bluff town, Columbus County	951	1,181	1,068	–19.5	526	588	467	–10.5
Fairfield CDP, Hyde County	258	(X)	(X)	(X)	140	(X)	(X)	(X)
Fairfield Harbour CDP, Craven County	2,952	1,983	(X)	48.9	1,829	1,248	(X)	46.6
Fairmont town, Robeson County	2,663	2,604	2,519	2.3	1,255	1,186	1,112	5.8
Fairplains CDP, Wilkes County	2,120	2,051	2,339	3.4	1,009	974	1,020	3.6
Fairview CDP, Buncombe County	2,678	2,495	1,830	7.3	1,182	971	718	21.7
Fairview town, Union County	3,324	(X)	(X)	(X)	1,302	(X)	(X)	(X)
Faison town	961	744	701	29.2	428	354	319	20.9
Duplin County	961	744	701	29.2	428	354	319	20.9
Sampson County	–	–	(X)	–	–	–	(X)	–
Faith town, Rowan County	807	695	553	16.1	356	308	234	15.6
Falcon town	258	r 343	353	–24.8	94	r 104	91	–9.6
Cumberland County	258	r 343	353	–24.8	94	r 104	91	–9.6
Sampson County	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Falkland town, Pitt County	96	112	108	–14.3	39	42	45	–7.1
Fallston town, Cleveland County	607	603	498	0.7	269	254	219	5.9
Farmville town, Pitt County	4,654	r 4,421	4,446	5.3	2,239	r 2,038	1,887	9.9
Fayetteville city, Cumberland County	200,564	121,015	75,850	65.7	87,005	53,565	31,714	62.4
Fearrington Village CDP, Chatham County	2,339	903	1,101	159.0	1,476	533	574	176.9
Five Points CDP, Hoke County	689	306	(X)	125.2	274	125	(X)	119.2
Flat Rock village, Henderson County	3,114	2,565	(X)	21.4	2,150	1,459	(X)	47.4
Flat Rock CDP, Surry County	1,556	1,690	1,812	–7.9	745	754	795	–1.2
Fletcher town, Henderson County	7,187	4,185	2,787	71.7	3,208	1,816	1,193	76.7
Forest City town, Rutherford County	7,476	7,549	7,475	–1.0	3,658	3,638	3,310	0.5
Forest Hills village, Jackson County	365	330	(X)	10.6	226	182	(X)	24.2
Forest Oaks CDP, Guilford County	3,890	3,241	3,054	20.0	1,575	1,252	1,123	25.8
Foscoe CDP, Watauga County	1,370	(X)	(X)	(X)	1,458	(X)	(X)	(X)
Fountain town, Pitt County	427	533	445	–19.9	210	246	216	–14.6
Four Oaks town, Johnston County	1,921	r 1,514	1,308	26.9	888	r 713	598	24.5
Foxfire village, Moore County	902	474	334	90.3	523	324	308	61.4
Franklin town, Macon County	3,845	3,490	2,873	10.2	2,142	1,916	1,682	11.8
Franklinton town, Franklin County	2,023	1,745	1,615	15.9	1,008	832	755	21.2
Franklinville town, Randolph County	1,164	1,258	666	–7.5	438	575	259	–23.8
Fremont town, Wayne County	1,255	1,463	1,710	–14.2	681	671	725	1.5
Frisco CDP, Dare County	200	(X)	(X)	(X)	364	(X)	(X)	(X)
Fruitland CDP, Henderson County	2,031	(X)	(X)	(X)	1,183	(X)	(X)	(X)
Fuquay-Varina town, Wake County	17,937	7,898	4,447	127.1	7,325	3,375	1,918	117.0
Gamewell town, Caldwell County	4,051	r 3,721	3,357	8.9	1,786	r 1,645	1,359	8.6
Garland town, Sampson County	625	808	746	–22.6	307	313	302	–1.9
Garner town, Wake County	25,745	r 17,787	14,716	44.7	10,993	r 7,263	5,881	51.4
Garysburg town, Northampton County	1,057	1,254	1,144	–15.7	536	526	454	1.9
Gaston town, Northampton County	1,152	973	1,003	18.4	531	479	451	10.9
Gastonia city, Gaston County	71,741	r 66,355	54,725	8.1	31,238	27,857	22,192	12.1
Gatesville town, Gates County	321	281	308	14.2	168	142	148	18.3
Germanton CDP	827	(X)	(X)	(X)	384	(X)	(X)	(X)
Forsyth County	525	(X)	(X)	(X)	245	(X)	(X)	(X)
Stokes County	302	(X)	(X)	(X)	139	(X)	(X)	(X)

Table 9.
Population and Housing Units: 1990 to 2010; and Area Measurements and Density: 2010—Con.

[For information concerning historical counts and geographic change, see "User Notes." For information on confidentiality, nonsampling error, and definitions, see Appendixes]

Area measurements in square miles		Average per square mile of land		State Place and [in Selected States] County Subdivision
Total area	Land area	Population density	Housing unit density	
10.75	10.74	220.4	100.2	Edneyville CDP, Henderson County
1.81	1.80	407.8	192.8	Efland CDP, Orange County
12.25	11.63	1,606.4	702.2	Elizabeth City city
0.29	0.09	500.0	355.6	Camden County
11.96	11.54	1,615.1	704.9	Pasquotank County
4.68	4.65	770.5	394.0	Elizabethtown town, Bladen County
6.71	6.63	603.5	298.9	Elkin town
6.60	6.52	601.4	297.7	Surry County
0.12	0.12	666.7	341.7	Wilkes County
0.69	0.69	655.1	362.3	Elk Park town, Avery County
1.27	1.27	687.4	317.3	Ellenboro town, Rutherford County
1.48	1.48	712.2	331.1	Ellerbe town, Richmond County
0.77	0.77	1,685.7	829.9	Elm City town, Wilson County
3.93	3.89	2,421.3	787.4	Elon town, Alamance County
5.34	5.34	78.1	36.0	Elrod CDP, Robeson County
6.59	6.59	587.1	266.5	Elroy CDP, Wayne County
5.08	4.99	732.5	1,349.7	Emerald Isle town, Carteret County
1.22	1.22	2,075.4	923.8	Enfield town, Halifax County
3.22	3.22	138.2	73.6	Engelhard CDP, Hyde County
4.64	4.41	663.3	283.7	Enochville CDP, Rowan County
4.23	4.19	1,051.3	480.9	Erwin town, Harnett County
17.75	17.53	396.1	200.8	Etowah CDP, Henderson County
0.36	0.36	547.2	319.4	Eureka town, Wayne County
0.45	0.45	364.4	195.6	Everetts town, Martin County
3.86	3.86	108.8	51.6	Evergreen CDP, Columbus County
2.15	2.15	442.3	244.7	Fair Bluff town, Columbus County
7.04	7.04	36.6	19.9	Fairfield CDP, Hyde County
4.13	2.88	1,025.0	635.1	Fairfield Harbour CDP, Craven County
2.77	2.76	964.9	454.7	Fairmont town, Robeson County
4.21	4.21	503.6	239.7	Fairplains CDP, Wilkes County
6.22	6.22	430.5	190.0	Fairview CDP, Buncombe County
30.28	29.92	111.1	43.5	Fairview town, Union County
0.78	0.78	1,232.1	548.7	Faison town
0.78	0.78	1,232.1	548.7	Duplin County
–	–	–	–	Sampson County
1.07	1.07	754.2	332.7	Faith town, Rowan County
1.21	1.21	213.2	77.7	Falcon town
1.10	1.09	236.7	86.2	Cumberland County
0.12	0.12	–	–	Sampson County
0.25	0.25	384.0	156.0	Falkland town, Pitt County
2.17	2.16	281.0	124.5	Fallston town, Cleveland County
3.36	3.36	1,385.1	666.4	Farmville town, Pitt County
147.71	145.84	1,375.2	596.6	Fayetteville city, Cumberland County
1.79	1.78	1,314.0	829.2	Fearrington Village CDP, Chatham County
8.28	8.28	83.2	33.1	Five Points CDP, Hoke County
8.24	8.11	384.0	265.1	Flat Rock village, Henderson County
2.63	2.61	596.2	285.4	Flat Rock CDP, Surry County
6.49	6.41	1,121.2	500.5	Fletcher town, Henderson County
8.34	8.34	896.4	438.6	Forest City town, Rutherford County
0.50	0.50	730.0	452.0	Forest Hills village, Jackson County
4.95	4.85	802.1	324.7	Forest Oaks CDP, Guilford County
5.78	5.78	237.0	252.2	Foscoe CDP, Watauga County
0.93	0.93	459.1	225.8	Fountain town, Pitt County
1.63	1.62	1,185.8	548.1	Four Oaks town, Johnston County
6.68	6.62	136.3	79.0	Foxfire village, Moore County
4.27	4.18	919.9	512.4	Franklin town, Macon County
1.60	1.60	1,264.4	630.0	Franklinton town, Franklin County
1.65	1.63	714.1	268.7	Franklinville town, Randolph County
1.36	1.36	922.8	500.7	Fremont town, Wayne County
0.78	0.75	266.7	485.3	Frisco CDP, Dare County
8.05	8.03	252.9	147.3	Fruitland CDP, Henderson County
12.15	12.09	1,483.6	605.9	Fuquay-Varina town, Wake County
8.12	8.12	498.9	220.0	Gamewell town, Caldwell County
1.08	1.08	578.7	284.3	Garland town, Sampson County
14.80	14.75	1,745.4	745.3	Garner town, Wake County
0.94	0.94	1,124.5	570.2	Garysburg town, Northampton County
1.83	1.69	681.7	314.2	Gaston town, Northampton County
50.73	50.50	1,420.6	618.6	Gastonia city, Gaston County
0.40	0.40	802.5	420.0	Gatesville town, Gates County
1.77	1.75	472.6	219.4	Germanton CDP
0.80	0.80	656.3	306.3	Forsyth County
0.97	0.95	317.9	146.3	Stokes County

Table 9.

Population and Housing Units: 1990 to 2010; and Area Measurements and Density: 2010—Con.

[For information concerning historical counts and geographic change, see "User Notes." For information on confidentiality, nonsampling error, and definitions, see Appendixes]

State Place and [in Selected States] County Subdivision	Population				Housing units			
	2010	2000	1990	Percent change 2000 to 2010	2010	2000	1990	Percent change 2000 to 2010
Gerton CDP, Henderson County	254	(X)	(X)	(X)	319	(X)	(X)	(X)
Gibson town, Scotland County	540	584	532	–7.5	256	247	214	3.6
Gibsonville town	6,410 r	4,418	3,445	45.1	2,798 r	1,839	1,444	52.1
Alamance County	3,148 r	2,187	1,484	43.9	1,330 r	861	614	54.5
Guilford County	3,262	2,231	1,961	46.2	1,468	978	830	50.1
Glen Alpine town, Burke County	1,517	1,090	563	39.2	678	443	248	53.0
Glen Raven CDP, Alamance County	2,750	2,750	2,616	–	1,152	1,139	1,080	1.1
Glenville CDP, Jackson County	110	(X)	(X)	(X)	235	(X)	(X)	(X)
Gloucester CDP, Carteret County	537	(X)	(X)	(X)	343	(X)	(X)	(X)
Godwin town, Cumberland County	139	112	77	24.1	60	43	39	39.5
Goldsboro city, Wayne County	36,437 r	39,147	40,709	–6.9	16,824 r	16,415	14,345	2.5
Goldston town, Chatham County	268	319	333	–16.0	144	142	155	1.4
Gorman CDP, Durham County	1,011	1,002	1,090	0.9	433	428	442	1.2
Graham city, Alamance County	14,153	12,833	10,368	10.3	6,523	5,685	4,491	14.7
Grandfather village, Avery County	25	73	34	–65.8	409	377	28	8.5
Granite Falls town, Caldwell County	4,722 r	4,611	3,253	2.4	2,077 r	1,848	1,366	12.4
Granite Quarry town, Rowan County	2,930	2,175	1,646	34.7	1,246	940	688	32.6
Grantsboro town, Pamlico County	688 r	754	(X)	–8.8	323 r	322	(X)	0.3
Greenevers town, Duplin County	634	560	512	13.2	286	236	205	21.2
Green Level town, Alamance County	2,100	2,042	(X)	2.8	909	823	(X)	10.4
Greensboro city, Guilford County	269,666	223,891	183,894	20.4	124,074	99,305	80,158	24.9
Greenville city, Pitt County	84,554 r	61,209	46,305	38.1	40,564 r	28,495	18,515	42.4
Grifton town	2,617 r	2,123	2,393	23.3	1,130 r	1,107	982	2.1
Lenoir County	186	184	253	1.1	95	147	108	–35.4
Pitt County	2,431 r	1,939	2,140	25.4	1,035 r	960	874	7.8
Grimesland town, Pitt County	441	440	469	0.2	191	187	205	2.1
Grover town, Cleveland County	708	698	516	1.4	315	313	233	0.6
Gulf CDP, Chatham County	144	(X)	(X)	(X)	75	(X)	(X)	(X)
Half Moon CDP, Onslow County	8,352	6,645	6,306	25.7	3,054	2,398	2,106	27.4
Halifax town, Halifax County	234	344	327	–32.0	131	123	138	6.5
Hallsboro CDP, Columbus County	465	(X)	(X)	(X)	249	(X)	(X)	(X)
Hamilton town, Martin County	408	516	544	–20.9	224	216	215	3.7
Hamlet city, Richmond County	6,495	6,018	6,324	7.9	2,858	2,738	2,738	4.4
Hampstead CDP, Pender County	4,083	(X)	(X)	(X)	1,823	(X)	(X)	(X)
Harkers Island CDP, Carteret County	1,207	1,525	1,759	–20.9	1,177	1,109	1,036	6.1
Harmony town, Iredell County	531	526	502	1.0	237	223	216	6.3
Harrells town	202 r	200	187	1.0	95 r	90	79	5.6
Duplin County	23	18	2	27.8	8	8	1	–
Sampson County	179 r	182	185	–1.6	87 r	82	78	6.1
Harrellsville town, Hertford County	106	102	106	3.9	53	50	47	6.0
Harrisburg town, Cabarrus County	11,526	4,493	1,625	156.5	4,174	1,614	624	158.6
Hassell town, Martin County	84 r	76	95	10.5	40 r	37	45	8.1
Hatteras CDP, Dare County	504	(X)	(X)	(X)	876	(X)	(X)	(X)
Havelock city, Craven County	20,735	22,442	20,300	–7.6	6,810	6,783	6,110	0.4
Haw River town, Alamance County	2,298	1,908	1,914	20.4	1,035	889	863	16.4
Hayesville town, Clay County	311 r	458	279	–32.1	188 r	196	179	–4.1
Hays CDP, Wilkes County	1,851	1,731	1,522	6.9	796	729	612	9.2
Hemby Bridge town, Union County	1,520 r	1,414	(X)	7.5	594 r	542	(X)	9.6
Henderson city, Vance County	15,368	16,095	15,655	–4.5	7,101	6,870	6,446	3.4
Hendersonville city, Henderson County	13,137 r	10,569	7,284	24.3	7,744 r	5,218	3,690	48.4
Henrietta CDP, Rutherford County	461	(X)	(X)	(X)	236	(X)	(X)	(X)
Hertford town, Perquimans County	2,143	2,070	2,244	3.5	1,062	1,041	975	2.0
Hickory city	40,010	37,222	28,474	7.5	18,719	16,571	12,779	13.0
Burke County	66	63	79	4.8	32	25	15	28.0
Caldwell County	18	14	(X)	28.6	11	8	(X)	37.5
Catawba County	39,926	37,145	28,395	7.5	18,676	16,538	12,764	12.9
Hiddenite CDP, Alexander County	536	(X)	(X)	(X)	260	(X)	(X)	(X)
Highlands town	924 r	915	948	1.0	2,099 r	1,739	1,596	20.7
Jackson County	4	–	4	–	35 r	17	10	105.9
Macon County	920 r	915	944	0.5	2,064 r	1,722	1,586	19.9
High Point city	104,371	85,839	69,428	21.6	46,677	35,952	29,380	29.8
Davidson County	5,310	1,163	471	356.6	2,444	506	299	383.0
Forsyth County	8	6	6	33.3	5	1	3	400.0
Guilford County	99,042	84,656	68,910	17.0	44,221	35,434	29,059	24.8
Randolph County	11	14	41	–21.4	7	11	19	–36.4
High Shoals town, Gaston County	696	729	605	–4.5	308	315	241	–2.2
Hightsville CDP, New Hanover County	739	759	(X)	–2.6	180	186	(X)	–3.2
Hildebran town, Burke County	2,023	1,472	786	37.4	888	626	344	41.9
Hillsborough town, Orange County	6,087	5,446	4,263	11.8	2,593	2,329	1,783	11.3
Hillsdale CDP, Davie County	984	(X)	(X)	(X)	460	(X)	(X)	(X)
Hobgood town, Halifax County	348	404	435	–13.9	188	202	186	–6.9
Hobucken CDP, Pamlico County	129	(X)	(X)	(X)	137	(X)	(X)	(X)
Hoffman town, Richmond County	588	624	348	–5.8	237	238	150	–0.4

Table 9.

Population and Housing Units: 1990 to 2010; and Area Measurements and Density: 2010—Con.

[For information concerning historical counts and geographic change, see "User Notes." For information on confidentiality, nonsampling error, and definitions, see Appendixes]

Area measurements in square miles		Average per square mile of land		State Place and [in Selected States] County Subdivision
Total area	Land area	Population density	Housing unit density	
3.79	3.79	67.0	84.2	Gerton CDP, Henderson County
0.98	0.98	551.0	261.2	Gibson town, Scotland County
3.50	3.49	1,836.7	801.7	Gibsonville town
1.25	1.25	2,518.4	1,064.0	Alamance County
2.25	2.25	1,449.8	652.4	Guilford County
2.15	2.15	705.6	315.3	Glen Alpine town, Burke County
3.60	3.52	781.3	327.3	Glen Raven CDP, Alamance County
1.34	1.34	82.1	175.4	Glenville CDP, Jackson County
1.45	1.44	372.9	238.2	Gloucester CDP, Carteret County
0.52	0.52	267.3	115.4	Godwin town, Cumberland County
28.16	28.14	1,294.8	597.9	Goldsboro city, Wayne County
0.79	0.79	339.2	182.3	Goldston town, Chatham County
2.93	2.88	351.0	150.3	Gorman CDP, Durham County
9.68	9.62	1,471.2	678.1	Graham city, Alamance County
1.53	1.48	16.9	276.4	Grandfather village, Avery County
5.24	5.20	908.1	399.4	Granite Falls town, Caldwell County
2.87	2.87	1,020.9	434.1	Granite Quarry town, Rowan County
3.85	3.85	178.7	83.9	Grantsboro town, Pamlico County
1.57	1.57	403.8	182.2	Greenevers town, Duplin County
1.35	1.35	1,555.6	673.3	Green Level town, Alamance County
131.80	126.52	2,131.4	980.7	Greensboro city, Guilford County
35.36	34.61	2,443.1	1,172.0	Greenville city, Pitt County
2.05	2.05	1,276.6	551.2	Grifton town
0.15	0.15	1,240.0	633.3	Lenoir County
1.90	1.90	1,279.5	544.7	Pitt County
0.68	0.68	648.5	280.9	Grimesland town, Pitt County
0.99	0.96	737.5	328.1	Grover town, Cleveland County
0.92	0.91	158.2	82.4	Gulf CDP, Chatham County
7.40	7.40	1,128.6	412.7	Half Moon CDP, Onslow County
0.46	0.46	508.7	284.8	Halifax town, Halifax County
3.26	3.26	142.6	76.4	Hallsboro CDP, Columbus County
0.49	0.49	832.7	457.1	Hamilton town, Martin County
5.35	5.26	1,234.8	543.3	Hamlet city, Richmond County
20.40	20.26	201.5	90.0	Hampstead CDP, Pender County
3.85	2.24	538.8	525.4	Harkers Island CDP, Carteret County
1.36	1.36	390.4	174.3	Harmony town, Iredell County
3.15	3.15	64.1	30.2	Harrells town
0.27	0.27	85.2	29.6	Duplin County
2.88	2.88	62.2	30.2	Sampson County
0.29	0.29	365.5	182.8	Harrellsville town, Hertford County
9.05	9.05	1,273.6	461.2	Harrisburg town, Cabarrus County
0.27	0.27	311.1	148.1	Hassell town, Martin County
1.68	1.57	321.0	558.0	Hatteras CDP, Dare County
17.65	16.85	1,230.6	404.2	Havelock city, Craven County
2.84	2.80	820.7	369.6	Haw River town, Alamance County
0.47	0.47	661.7	400.0	Hayesville town, Clay County
6.16	6.16	300.5	129.2	Hays CDP, Wilkes County
2.39	2.35	646.8	252.8	Hemby Bridge town, Union County
8.51	8.50	1,808.0	835.4	Henderson city, Vance County
6.97	6.94	1,892.9	1,115.9	Hendersonville city, Henderson County
0.59	0.58	794.8	406.9	Henrietta CDP, Rutherford County
2.88	2.86	749.3	371.3	Hertford town, Perquimans County
29.80	29.71	1,346.7	630.1	Hickory city
0.93	0.93	71.0	34.4	Burke County
0.79	0.79	22.8	13.9	Caldwell County
28.08	27.99	1,426.4	667.2	Catawba County
1.59	1.59	337.1	163.5	Hiddenite CDP, Alexander County
6.15	6.01	153.7	349.3	Highlands town
0.53	0.53	7.5	66.0	Jackson County
5.62	5.48	167.9	376.6	Macon County
55.45	53.80	1,940.0	867.6	High Point city
2.27	2.27	2,339.2	1,076.7	Davidson County
0.19	0.19	42.1	26.3	Forsyth County
52.70	51.06	1,939.7	866.1	Guilford County
0.29	0.29	37.9	24.1	Randolph County
2.65	2.60	267.7	118.5	High Shoals town, Gaston County
1.62	1.47	502.7	122.4	Hightsville CDP, New Hanover County
2.87	2.87	704.9	309.4	Hildebran town, Burke County
5.40	5.33	1,142.0	486.5	Hillsborough town, Orange County
1.37	1.30	756.9	353.8	Hillsdale CDP, Davie County
1.03	1.03	337.9	182.5	Hobgood town, Halifax County
5.11	5.08	25.4	27.0	Hobucken CDP, Pamlico County
3.40	3.40	172.9	69.7	Hoffman town, Richmond County

Table 9.

Population and Housing Units: 1990 to 2010; and Area Measurements and Density: 2010—Con.

[For information concerning historical counts and geographic change, see "User Notes." For information on confidentiality, nonsampling error, and definitions, see Appendixes]

State Place and [in Selected States] County Subdivision	Population				Housing units			
	2010	2000	1990	Percent change 2000 to 2010	2010	2000	1990	Percent change 2000 to 2010
Holden Beach town, Brunswick County	575	787	626	–26.9	2,335	2,062	1,624	13.2
Hollister CDP, Halifax County	674	(X)	(X)	(X)	335	(X)	(X)	(X)
Holly Ridge town, Onslow County	1,268	831	728	52.6	759	498	372	52.4
Holly Springs town, Wake County	24,661	9,192	1,024	168.3	8,658	3,642	372	137.7
Hookerton town, Greene County	409	467	422	–12.4	212	219	188	–3.2
Hoopers Creek CDP, Henderson County	1,056	(X)	(X)	(X)	475	(X)	(X)	(X)
Hope Mills town, Cumberland County	15,176	11,237	8,272	35.1	6,048	4,497	3,178	34.5
Horse Shoe CDP, Henderson County	2,351	(X)	(X)	(X)	1,057	(X)	(X)	(X)
Hot Springs town, Madison County	560	645	534	–13.2	361	368	288	–1.9
Hudson town, Caldwell County	3,776	3,078	2,819	22.7	1,694	1,400	1,188	21.0
Huntersville town, Mecklenburg County	46,773	24,960	3,023	87.4	18,477	9,859	1,332	87.4
Icard CDP, Burke County	2,664	2,734	2,553	–2.6	1,211	1,198	1,060	1.1
Indian Beach town, Carteret County	112	95	153	17.9	1,565	1,218	827	28.5
Indian Trail town, Union County	33,518 r	11,749	1,942	185.3	11,700 r	4,529	717	158.3
Ingold CDP, Sampson County	471	484	(X)	–2.7	191	181	(X)	5.5
Iron Station CDP, Lincoln County	755	(X)	(X)	(X)	347	(X)	(X)	(X)
Ivanhoe CDP, Sampson County	264	311	(X)	–15.1	129	123	(X)	4.9
JAARS CDP, Union County	597	360	(X)	65.8	177	173	(X)	2.3
Jackson town, Northampton County	513	695	592	–26.2	256	243	260	5.3
Jackson Heights CDP, Lenoir County	1,141	(X)	(X)	(X)	491	(X)	(X)	(X)
Jacksonville city, Onslow County	70,145	66,715	30,398	5.1	21,135	18,312	11,971	15.4
James City CDP, Craven County	5,899 r	5,422	4,279	8.8	2,636 r	2,398	1,823	9.9
Jamestown town, Guilford County	3,382	3,088	2,662	9.5	1,517	1,293	1,074	17.3
Jamesville town, Martin County	491	502	612	–2.2	256	233	280	9.9
Jefferson town, Ashe County	1,611	1,422	1,300	13.3	754	617	521	22.2
Jonesville town, Yadkin County	2,285	1,464	1,549	56.1	1,179	752	730	56.8
Kannapolis city	42,625	36,910	29,709	15.5	18,645	15,941	12,717	17.0
Cabarrus County	33,194	27,890	21,241	19.0	14,499	12,057	9,139	20.3
Rowan County	9,431	9,020	8,468	4.6	4,146	3,884	3,578	6.7
Keener CDP, Sampson County	567	508	(X)	11.6	261	241	(X)	8.3
Kelford town, Bertie County	251	245	204	2.4	130	116	103	12.1
Kelly CDP, Bladen County	544	454	(X)	19.8	312	244	(X)	27.9
Kenansville town, Duplin County	855	1,149	856	–25.6	480	314	328	52.9
Kenly town	1,339 r	1,675	1,549	–20.1	703 r	798	717	–11.9
Johnston County	1,176 r	1,475	1,396	–20.3	612 r	711	644	–13.9
Wilson County	163 r	200	153	–18.5	91 r	87	73	4.6
Kernersville town	23,123	17,126	10,899	35.0	10,951	7,950	5,071	37.7
Forsyth County	23,071	17,126	10,899	34.7	10,931	7,950	5,071	37.5
Guilford County	52	–	–	–	20	–	–	–
Kill Devil Hills town, Dare County	6,683	5,897	4,238	13.3	6,617	5,302	4,809	24.8
King city	6,904	5,952	4,059	16.0	3,073	2,438	1,562	26.0
Forsyth County	619	630	–	–1.7	241	236	–	2.1
Stokes County	6,285	5,322	4,059	18.1	2,832	2,202	1,562	28.6
Kings Grant CDP, New Hanover County	8,113	7,738	7,461	4.8	3,497	3,152	2,815	10.9
Kings Mountain city	10,296	9,693	8,763	6.2	4,597	4,064	3,689	13.1
Cleveland County	9,242	9,103	8,007	1.5	4,173	3,840	3,447	8.7
Gaston County	1,054	590	756	78.6	424	224	242	89.3
Kingstown town, Cleveland County	681	845	956	–19.4	281	273	275	2.9
Kinston city, Lenoir County	21,677	23,688	25,295	–8.5	10,862	11,229	10,826	–3.3
Kittrell town, Vance County	467	148	228	215.5	81	68	90	19.1
Kitty Hawk town, Dare County	3,272	2,991	1,937	9.4	3,196	2,618	2,105	22.1
Knightdale town, Wake County	11,401	5,958	1,884	91.4	4,723	2,352	785	100.8
Kure Beach town, New Hanover County	2,012 r	1,542	619	30.5	2,213 r	1,590	937	39.2
La Grange town, Lenoir County	2,873	2,844	2,805	1.0	1,440	1,330	1,220	8.3
Lake Junaluska CDP, Haywood County	2,734	2,675	2,482	2.2	1,979	1,848	1,612	7.1
Lake Lure town, Rutherford County	1,192	1,027	691	16.1	2,211	1,957	1,155	13.0
Lake Norman of Catawba CDP, Catawba County	7,411	4,744	(X)	56.2	4,045	2,776	(X)	45.7
Lake Park village, Union County	3,422	2,093	(X)	63.5	1,245	781	(X)	59.4
Lake Royale CDP, Franklin County	2,506	(X)	(X)	(X)	2,094	(X)	(X)	(X)
Lake Santeetlah town, Graham County	45	67	47	–32.8	195	172	150	13.4
Lake Waccamaw town, Columbus County	1,480	1,411	954	4.9	968	793	482	22.1
Landis town, Rowan County	3,109	2,996	2,333	3.8	1,426	1,293	1,055	10.3
Lansing town, Ashe County	158	151	171	4.6	90	83	92	8.4
Lasker town, Northampton County	122	103	139	18.4	66	58	76	13.8
Lattimore town, Cleveland County	488	419	183	16.5	154	127	78	21.3
Laurel Hill CDP, Scotland County	1,254	(X)	(X)	(X)	584	(X)	(X)	(X)
Laurel Park town, Henderson County	2,180 r	2,017	1,322	8.1	1,438	1,115	827	29.0
Laurinburg city, Scotland County	15,962	15,874	11,643	0.6	7,048	6,603	4,637	6.7
Lawndale town, Cleveland County	606	642	573	–5.6	289	300	254	–3.7
Leggett town, Edgecombe County	60	77	108	–22.1	29	33	37	–12.1
Leland town, Brunswick County	13,527	1,938	1,801	598.0	6,583	919	750	616.3
Lenoir city, Caldwell County	18,228 r	16,774	14,192	8.7	8,568 r	7,453	6,338	15.0

Table 9.

Population and Housing Units: 1990 to 2010; and Area Measurements and Density: 2010—Con.

[For information concerning historical counts and geographic change, see "User Notes." For information on confidentiality, nonsampling error, and definitions, see Appendixes]

Area measurements in square miles		Average per square mile of land		State Place and [in Selected States] County Subdivision
Total area	Land area	Population density	Housing unit density	
3.42	2.71	212.2	861.6	Holden Beach town, Brunswick County
3.99	3.98	169.3	84.2	Hollister CDP, Halifax County
3.77	3.77	336.3	201.3	Holly Ridge town, Onslow County
15.13	15.01	1,643.0	576.8	Holly Springs town, Wake County
0.33	0.33	1,239.4	642.4	Hookerton town, Greene County
6.98	6.97	151.5	68.1	Hoopers Creek CDP, Henderson County
7.04	6.94	2,186.7	871.5	Hope Mills town, Cumberland County
7.57	7.46	315.1	141.7	Horse Shoe CDP, Henderson County
3.40	3.13	178.9	115.3	Hot Springs town, Madison County
3.73	3.73	1,012.3	454.2	Hudson town, Caldwell County
39.77	39.61	1,180.8	466.5	Huntersville town, Mecklenburg County
3.84	3.83	695.6	316.2	Icard CDP, Burke County
1.48	0.56	200.0	2,794.6	Indian Beach town, Carteret County
21.86	21.69	1,545.3	539.4	Indian Trail town, Union County
5.19	5.18	90.9	36.9	Ingold CDP, Sampson County
2.36	2.36	319.9	147.0	Iron Station CDP, Lincoln County
5.04	5.03	52.5	25.6	Ivanhoe CDP, Sampson County
0.86	0.86	694.2	205.8	JAARS CDP, Union County
1.01	1.01	507.9	253.5	Jackson town, Northampton County
1.44	1.44	792.4	341.0	Jackson Heights CDP, Lenoir County
50.71	46.51	1,508.2	454.4	Jacksonville city, Onslow County
13.88	7.59	777.2	347.3	James City CDP, Craven County
2.90	2.90	1,166.2	523.1	Jamestown town, Guilford County
1.39	1.39	353.2	184.2	Jamesville town, Martin County
2.07	2.07	778.3	364.3	Jefferson town, Ashe County
2.85	2.83	807.4	416.6	Jonesville town, Yadkin County
32.50	31.94	1,334.5	583.8	Kannapolis city
27.28	26.91	1,233.5	538.8	Cabarrus County
5.22	5.03	1,875.0	824.3	Rowan County
11.18	11.17	50.8	23.4	Keener CDP, Sampson County
0.48	0.48	522.9	270.8	Kelford town, Bertie County
11.59	11.59	46.9	26.9	Kelly CDP, Bladen County
2.12	2.12	403.3	226.4	Kenansville town, Duplin County
1.62	1.62	826.5	434.0	Kenly town
1.55	1.54	763.6	397.4	Johnston County
0.07	0.07	2,328.6	1,300.0	Wilson County
17.43	17.32	1,335.0	632.3	Kernersville town
16.77	16.66	1,384.8	656.1	Forsyth County
0.66	0.66	78.8	30.3	Guilford County
5.67	5.62	1,189.1	1,177.4	Kill Devil Hills town, Dare County
5.89	5.84	1,182.2	526.2	King city
0.86	0.85	728.2	283.5	Forsyth County
5.03	4.99	1,259.5	567.5	Stokes County
4.56	4.54	1,787.0	770.3	Kings Grant CDP, New Hanover County
12.57	12.32	835.7	373.1	Kings Mountain city
10.45	10.20	906.1	409.1	Cleveland County
2.12	2.12	497.2	200.0	Gaston County
1.76	1.76	386.9	159.7	Kingstown town, Cleveland County
18.52	18.36	1,180.7	591.6	Kinston city, Lenoir County
0.21	0.21	2,223.8	385.7	Kittrell town, Vance County
8.28	8.11	403.5	394.1	Kitty Hawk town, Dare County
6.22	6.21	1,835.9	760.5	Knightdale town, Wake County
0.85	0.84	2,395.2	2,634.5	Kure Beach town, New Hanover County
2.31	2.30	1,249.1	626.1	La Grange town, Lenoir County
5.65	5.34	512.0	370.6	Lake Junaluska CDP, Haywood County
14.59	13.38	89.1	165.2	Lake Lure town, Rutherford County
32.37	23.84	310.9	169.7	Lake Norman of Catawba CDP, Catawba County
0.81	0.78	4,387.2	1,596.2	Lake Park village, Union County
7.01	6.47	387.3	323.6	Lake Royale CDP, Franklin County
0.19	0.19	236.8	1,026.3	Lake Santeetlah town, Graham County
3.52	3.51	421.7	275.8	Lake Waccamaw town, Columbus County
3.58	3.49	890.8	408.6	Landis town, Rowan County
0.34	0.33	478.8	272.7	Lansing town, Ashe County
1.12	1.12	108.9	58.9	Lasker town, Northampton County
1.03	1.03	473.8	149.5	Lattimore town, Cleveland County
2.41	2.40	522.5	243.3	Laurel Hill CDP, Scotland County
2.82	2.79	781.4	515.4	Laurel Park town, Henderson County
12.68	12.52	1,274.9	562.9	Laurinburg city, Scotland County
0.86	0.80	757.5	361.3	Lawndale town, Cleveland County
0.70	0.70	85.7	41.4	Leggett town, Edgecombe County
19.87	19.78	683.9	332.8	Leland town, Brunswick County
19.64	19.64	928.1	436.3	Lenoir city, Caldwell County

Table 9.

Population and Housing Units: 1990 to 2010; and Area Measurements and Density: 2010—Con.

[For information concerning historical counts and geographic change, see "User Notes." For information on confidentiality, nonsampling error, and definitions, see Appendixes]

State Place and [in Selected States] County Subdivision	Population				Housing units			
	2010	2000	1990	Percent change 2000 to 2010	2010	2000	1990	Percent change 2000 to 2010
Lewiston Woodville town, Bertie County	549	613	788	–10.4	262	283	324	–7.4
Lewisville town, Forsyth County	12,639	8,826	(X)	43.2	5,264	3,501	(X)	50.4
Lexington city, Davidson County	18,931	19,953	16,581	–5.1	8,938	8,510	7,486	5.0
Liberty town, Randolph County	2,656	2,661	2,047	–0.2	1,237	1,094	929	13.1
Light Oak CDP, Cleveland County	691	779	1,339	–11.3	334	255	425	31.0
Lilesville town, Anson County	536	459	468	16.8	232	202	201	14.9
Lillington town, Harnett County	3,194	2,915	2,048	9.6	1,122	894	699	25.5
Lincolnton city, Lincoln County	10,486	9,965	6,955	5.2	4,842	4,146	2,929	16.8
Linden town, Cumberland County	130	127	180	2.4	65	58	71	12.1
Littleton town, Halifax County	674	692	691	–2.6	395	378	356	4.5
Locust city	2,930	2,416	1,940	21.3	1,271	981	739	29.6
Cabarrus County	215	–	(X)	–	103	–	(X)	–
Stanly County	2,715	2,416	1,940	12.4	1,168	981	739	19.1
Long View town	4,871	4,722	3,353	3.2	2,315	2,165	1,511	6.9
Burke County	752	709	268	6.1	371	333	127	11.4
Catawba County	4,119	4,013	3,085	2.6	1,944	1,832	1,384	6.1
Louisburg town, Franklin County	3,359	3,111	3,037	8.0	1,345	1,251	1,064	7.5
Love Valley town, Iredell County	90	30	67	200.0	118	31	74	280.6
Lowell city, Gaston County	3,526	2,662	2,710	32.5	1,536	1,137	1,126	35.1
Lowesville CDP, Lincoln County	2,945	1,440	1,092	104.5	1,187	589	407	101.5
Lowgap CDP, Surry County	324	(X)	(X)	(X)	157	(X)	(X)	(X)
Lucama town, Wilson County	1,108 r	876	933	26.5	478 r	425	397	12.5
Lumber Bridge town, Robeson County	94	118	109	–20.3	51	47	50	8.5
Lumberton city, Robeson County	21,542	20,795	18,733	3.6	8,877	8,800	7,647	0.9
McAdenville town, Gaston County	651	619	830	5.2	283	282	313	0.4
Macclesfield town, Edgecombe County	471	458	493	2.8	256	229	232	11.8
McDonald town, Robeson County	113	119	88	–5.0	49	41	39	19.5
McFarlan town, Anson County	117	89	98	31.5	50	44	43	13.6
McLeansville CDP, Guilford County	1,021	1,080	1,154	–5.5	479	468	468	2.4
Macon town, Warren County	119	115	154	3.5	63	63	69	–
Madison town, Rockingham County	2,246	2,262	2,371	–0.7	1,128	1,056	1,042	6.8
Maggie Valley town, Haywood County	1,150	607	185	89.5	1,648	565	156	191.7
Magnolia town, Duplin County	939	932	747	0.8	416	384	319	8.3
Maiden town	3,310 r	3,177	2,470	4.2	1,383	1,258	977	9.9
Catawba County	3,308 r	3,177	2,470	4.1	1,382	1,258	977	9.9
Lincoln County	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Mamers CDP, Harnett County	826	(X)	(X)	(X)	357	(X)	(X)	(X)
Manns Harbor CDP, Dare County	821	(X)	(X)	(X)	455	(X)	(X)	(X)
Manteo town, Dare County	1,434	1,052	991	36.3	1,353	924	684	46.4
Marble CDP, Cherokee County	321	(X)	(X)	(X)	169	(X)	(X)	(X)
Marietta town, Robeson County	175	164	206	6.7	79	67	70	17.9
Marion city, McDowell County	7,838	4,943	4,765	58.6	3,132	2,351	2,256	33.2
Mar-Mac CDP, Wayne County	3,615	3,004	3,282	20.3	1,581	1,485	1,326	6.5
Marshall town, Madison County	872	840	809	3.8	484	443	387	9.3
Marshallberg CDP, Carteret County	403	(X)	(X)	(X)	303	(X)	(X)	(X)
Mars Hill town, Madison County	1,869	1,764	1,611	6.0	619	586	466	5.6
Marshville town, Union County	2,402	2,360	2,160	1.8	926	868	793	6.7
Marvin village, Union County	5,579	1,039	(X)	437.0	1,625	355	(X)	357.7
Matthews town, Mecklenburg County	27,198 r	22,125	13,651	22.9	11,021 r	8,137	5,330	35.4
Maury CDP, Greene County	1,685	(X)	(X)	(X)	243	(X)	(X)	(X)
Maxton town	2,426	2,551	2,576	–4.9	1,117	1,073	985	4.1
Robeson County	2,230	2,356	2,353	–5.3	1,040	1,006	914	3.4
Scotland County	196	195	223	0.5	77	67	71	14.9
Mayodan town, Rockingham County	2,478	2,417	2,471	2.5	1,330	1,268	1,201	4.9
Maysville town, Jones County	1,019	1,002	892	1.7	489	483	393	1.2
Mebane city	11,393 r	7,367	4,754	54.6	5,045 r	3,279	2,017	53.9
Alamance County	9,600 r	6,692	4,269	43.5	4,218 r	2,989	1,806	41.1
Orange County	1,793	675	485	165.6	827	290	211	185.2
Mesic town, Pamlico County	220	257	310	–14.4	130	146	129	–11.0
Micro town, Johnston County	441	454	417	–2.9	212	225	193	–5.8
Middleburg town, Vance County	133	162	131	–17.9	56	56	52	–
Middlesex town, Nash County	822	838	730	–1.9	417	426	315	–2.1
Midland town	3,073	(X)	(X)	(X)	1,283	(X)	(X)	(X)
Cabarrus County	3,073	(X)	(X)	(X)	1,283	(X)	(X)	(X)
Mecklenburg County	–	(X)	(X)	(X)	–	(X)	(X)	(X)
Midway town, Davidson County	4,679	(X)	(X)	(X)	1,963	(X)	(X)	(X)
Millers Creek CDP, Wilkes County	2,112	2,071	1,787	2.0	1,002	900	735	11.3
Millingport CDP, Stanly County	599	(X)	(X)	(X)	256	(X)	(X)	(X)
Mills River town, Henderson County	6,802	(X)	(X)	(X)	3,108	(X)	(X)	(X)
Milton town, Caswell County	166	132	185	25.8	108	86	97	25.6
Mineral Springs town, Union County	2,639	1,370	(X)	92.6	1,028	491	(X)	109.4
Minnesott Beach town, Pamlico County	440	311	266	41.5	340	230	231	47.8

Table 9.

Population and Housing Units: 1990 to 2010; and Area Measurements and Density: 2010—Con.

[For information concerning historical counts and geographic change, see "User Notes." For information on confidentiality, nonsampling error, and definitions, see Appendixes]

Area measurements in square miles		Average per square mile of land		State Place and [in Selected States] County Subdivision
Total area	Land area	Population density	Housing unit density	
1.97	1.96	280.1	133.7	Lewiston Woodville town, Bertie County
14.19	13.97	904.7	376.8	Lewisville town, Forsyth County
17.98	17.98	1,052.9	497.1	Lexington city, Davidson County
3.12	3.11	854.0	397.7	Liberty town, Randolph County
1.44	1.44	479.9	231.9	Light Oak CDP, Cleveland County
0.99	0.99	541.4	234.3	Lilesville town, Anson County
4.59	4.56	700.4	246.1	Lillington town, Harnett County
8.68	8.59	1,220.7	563.7	Lincolnton city, Lincoln County
0.51	0.51	254.9	127.5	Linden town, Cumberland County
0.96	0.96	702.1	411.5	Littleton town, Halifax County
8.14	8.14	360.0	156.1	Locust city
2.00	2.00	107.5	51.5	Cabarrus County
6.13	6.13	442.9	190.5	Stanly County
3.95	3.94	1,236.3	587.6	Long View town
0.60	0.60	1,253.3	618.3	Burke County
3.35	3.34	1,233.2	582.0	Catawba County
2.71	2.71	1,239.5	496.3	Louisburg town, Franklin County
0.62	0.62	145.2	190.3	Love Valley town, Iredell County
2.67	2.66	1,325.6	577.4	Lowell city, Gaston County
6.81	6.80	433.1	174.6	Lowesville CDP, Lincoln County
1.14	1.14	284.2	137.7	Lowgap CDP, Surry County
0.62	0.62	1,787.1	771.0	Lucama town, Wilson County
0.68	0.67	140.3	76.1	Lumber Bridge town, Robeson County
17.97	17.89	1,204.1	496.2	Lumberton city, Robeson County
1.45	1.39	468.3	203.6	McAdenville town, Gaston County
0.52	0.52	905.8	492.3	Macclesfield town, Edgecombe County
0.26	0.26	434.6	188.5	McDonald town, Robeson County
0.92	0.92	127.2	54.3	McFarlan town, Anson County
6.25	6.18	165.2	77.5	McLeansville CDP, Guilford County
0.47	0.47	253.2	134.0	Macon town, Warren County
3.56	3.54	634.5	318.6	Madison town, Rockingham County
3.18	3.18	361.6	518.2	Maggie Valley town, Haywood County
1.02	1.02	920.6	407.8	Magnolia town, Duplin County
5.59	5.52	599.6	250.5	Maiden town
5.56	5.49	602.6	251.7	Catawba County
0.03	0.03	66.7	33.3	Lincoln County
6.05	6.04	136.8	59.1	Mamers CDP, Harnett County
4.10	4.08	201.2	111.5	Manns Harbor CDP, Dare County
1.98	1.92	746.9	704.7	Manteo town, Dare County
1.10	1.10	291.8	153.6	Marble CDP, Cherokee County
1.12	1.12	156.3	70.5	Marietta town, Robeson County
5.42	5.39	1,454.2	581.1	Marion city, McDowell County
4.58	4.55	794.5	347.5	Mar-Mac CDP, Wayne County
3.98	3.76	231.9	128.7	Marshall town, Madison County
0.64	0.64	629.7	473.4	Marshallberg CDP, Carteret County
1.98	1.98	943.9	312.6	Mars Hill town, Madison County
2.22	2.21	1,086.9	419.0	Marshville town, Union County
5.94	5.89	947.2	275.9	Marvin village, Union County
17.19	17.11	1,589.6	644.1	Matthews town, Mecklenburg County
1.05	1.05	1,604.8	231.4	Maury CDP, Greene County
2.70	2.70	898.5	413.7	Maxton town
2.30	2.30	969.6	452.2	Robeson County
0.40	0.40	490.0	192.5	Scotland County
2.90	2.88	860.4	461.8	Mayodan town, Rockingham County
0.70	0.70	1,455.7	698.6	Maysville town, Jones County
8.47	8.36	1,362.8	603.5	Mebane city
6.55	6.52	1,472.4	646.9	Alamance County
1.92	1.84	974.5	449.5	Orange County
1.15	1.03	213.6	126.2	Mesic town, Pamlico County
0.38	0.38	1,160.5	557.9	Micro town, Johnston County
0.57	0.57	233.3	98.2	Middleburg town, Vance County
1.05	1.05	782.9	397.1	Middlesex town, Nash County
9.98	9.98	307.9	128.6	Midland town
9.98	9.98	307.9	128.6	Cabarrus County
–	–	–	–	Mecklenburg County
7.67	7.67	610.0	255.9	Midway town, Davidson County
4.48	4.48	471.4	223.7	Millers Creek CDP, Wilkes County
5.68	5.68	105.5	45.1	Millingport CDP, Stanly County
22.55	22.39	303.8	138.8	Mills River town, Henderson County
0.39	0.39	425.6	276.9	Milton town, Caswell County
8.21	8.14	324.2	126.3	Mineral Springs town, Union County
3.55	3.47	126.8	98.0	Minnesott Beach town, Pamlico County

Table 9.

Population and Housing Units: 1990 to 2010; and Area Measurements and Density: 2010—Con.

[For information concerning historical counts and geographic change, see "User Notes." For information on confidentiality, nonsampling error, and definitions, see Appendixes]

State Place and [in Selected States] County Subdivision	Population				Housing units			
	2010	2000	1990	Percent change 2000 to 2010	2010	2000	1990	Percent change 2000 to 2010
Mint Hill town	22,722 r	15,609	11,615	45.6	9,149 r	6,087	4,093	50.3
Mecklenburg County	22,669 r	15,609	11,615	45.2	9,131 r	6,087	4,093	50.0
Union County	53	(X)	(X)	(X)	18	(X)	(X)	(X)
Misenheimer village, Stanly County	728	(X)	(X)	(X)	133	(X)	(X)	(X)
Mocksville town, Davie County	5,051	4,178	3,399	20.9	2,218	1,781	1,514	24.5
Momeyer town, Nash County	224	291	(X)	–23.0	111	126	(X)	–11.9
Moncure CDP, Chatham County	711	(X)	(X)	(X)	371	(X)	(X)	(X)
Monroe city, Union County	32,797	26,228	16,385	25.0	12,375	9,621	6,531	28.6
Montreat town, Buncombe County	723	630	682	14.8	666	572	516	16.4
Mooresboro town, Cleveland County	311	314	294	–1.0	153	140	144	9.3
Mooresville town, Iredell County	32,711	18,823	9,317	73.8	13,655	7,741	3,808	76.4
Moravian Falls CDP, Wilkes County	1,901	1,440	1,736	32.0	862	656	802	31.4
Morehead City town, Carteret County	8,661	7,691	6,046	12.6	5,383	4,296	3,206	25.3
Morganton city, Burke County	16,918	17,310	15,085	–2.3	7,618	7,313	6,558	4.2
Morrisville town	18,576	5,208	1,489	256.7	8,357	3,210	754	160.3
Durham County	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Wake County	18,576	5,208	1,489	256.7	8,357	3,210	754	160.3
Morven town, Anson County	511	579	590	–11.7	258	249	255	3.6
Mountain Home CDP, Henderson County	3,622	2,169	1,898	67.0	1,631	993	868	64.2
Mountain View CDP, Catawba County	3,552	3,768	3,697	–5.7	1,439	1,404	1,311	2.5
Mount Airy city, Surry County	10,388	8,484	7,156	22.4	5,296	4,129	3,417	28.3
Mount Gilead town, Montgomery County	1,181	1,389	1,336	–15.0	574	553	523	3.8
Mount Holly city, Gaston County	13,656 r	9,617	7,710	42.0	5,905 r	4,242	3,284	39.2
Mount Olive town	4,589	4,567	4,582	0.5	2,119	2,012	1,853	5.3
Duplin County	51	30	1	70.0	26	12	1	116.7
Wayne County	4,538	4,537	4,581	–	2,093	2,000	1,852	4.7
Mount Pleasant town, Cabarrus County	1,652	1,259	1,027	31.2	689	521	447	32.2
Moyock CDP, Currituck County	3,759	(X)	(X)	(X)	1,295	(X)	(X)	(X)
Mulberry CDP, Wilkes County	2,332	2,269	2,339	2.8	1,072	999	941	7.3
Murfreesboro town, Hertford County	2,835 r	2,421	2,580	17.1	1,107	986	931	12.3
Murphy town, Cherokee County	1,627	1,568	1,575	3.8	860	819	803	5.0
Murraysville CDP, New Hanover County	14,215	7,279	(X)	95.3	6,088	3,060	(X)	99.0
Myrtle Grove CDP, New Hanover County	8,875 r	7,123	4,275	24.6	3,833 r	3,020	1,828	26.9
Nags Head town, Dare County	2,757	2,700	1,838	2.1	4,884	4,149	3,117	17.7
Nashville town, Nash County	5,352 r	4,417	3,617	21.2	2,360 r	1,793	1,333	31.6
Navassa town, Brunswick County	1,505	479	445	214.2	661	191	144	246.1
Neuse Forest CDP, Craven County	2,005	1,426	1,110	40.6	824	555	409	48.5
New Bern city, Craven County	29,524 r	23,111	17,363	27.7	14,471 r	11,098	8,024	30.4
Newland town, Avery County	698	704	645	–0.9	362	363	334	–0.3
New London town, Stanly County	600	326	414	84.0	260	144	167	80.6
Newport town, Carteret County	4,150	3,349	2,516	23.9	1,697	1,232	920	37.7
Newton city, Catawba County	12,968 r	12,659	9,077	2.4	5,695 r	5,365	3,896	6.2
Newton Grove town, Sampson County	569	606	511	–6.1	265	240	214	10.4
Norlina town, Warren County	1,118	1,107	996	1.0	567	534	456	6.2
Norman town, Richmond County	138	72	105	91.7	69	50	49	38.0
Northchase CDP, New Hanover County	3,747	(X)	(X)	(X)	1,644	(X)	(X)	(X)
Northlakes CDP, Caldwell County	1,534	1,390	1,219	10.4	657	535	502	22.8
North Topsail Beach town, Onslow County	743	843	(X)	–11.9	2,547	2,085	(X)	22.2
Northwest city, Brunswick County	735	671	(X)	9.5	326	293	(X)	11.3
North Wilkesboro town, Wilkes County	4,245	4,116	3,384	3.1	1,996	1,837	1,607	8.7
Norwood town, Stanly County	2,379	2,216	1,617	7.4	1,311	1,036	679	26.5
Oakboro town, Stanly County	1,859	1,198	600	55.2	810	535	247	51.4
Oak City town, Martin County	317 r	376	389	–15.7	188 r	178	172	5.6
Oak Island town, Brunswick County	6,783	6,571	(X)	3.2	8,686	6,651	(X)	30.6
Oak Ridge town, Guilford County	6,185	3,988	(X)	55.1	2,226	1,462	(X)	52.3
Ocean Isle Beach town, Brunswick County	550	426	523	29.1	3,206	2,507	1,915	27.9
Ocracoke CDP, Hyde County	948	769	(X)	23.3	983	784	(X)	25.4
Ogden CDP, New Hanover County	6,766	5,481	3,228	23.4	2,824	2,270	1,319	24.4
Old Fort town, McDowell County	908	963	732	–5.7	487	496	358	–1.8
Old Hundred CDP, Scotland County	287	(X)	(X)	(X)	108	(X)	(X)	(X)
Oriental town, Pamlico County	900	875	786	2.9	682	576	487	18.4
Orrum town, Robeson County	91	79	103	15.2	50	36	45	38.9
Ossipee town, Alamance County	543	(X)	(X)	(X)	273	(X)	(X)	(X)
Oxford city, Granville County	8,461	8,338	7,965	1.5	3,771	3,395	3,139	11.1
Pantego town, Beaufort County	179	170	171	5.3	88	78	86	12.8
Parkton town, Robeson County	436 r	429	367	1.6	209 r	194	182	7.7
Parmele town, Martin County	278	290	321	–4.1	145	133	129	9.0
Patterson Springs town, Cleveland County	622	620	690	0.3	270	272	305	–0.7
Peachland town, Anson County	437	554	505	–21.1	217	213	186	1.9
Peletier town, Carteret County	644	487	(X)	32.2	393	282	(X)	39.4
Pembroke town, Robeson County	2,973 r	2,681	2,241	10.9	1,266	1,043	919	21.4
Pikeville town, Wayne County	678	719	598	–5.7	334	334	274	–
Pilot Mountain town, Surry County	1,477	1,281	1,181	15.3	739	644	574	14.8

Table 9.

Population and Housing Units: 1990 to 2010; and Area Measurements and Density: 2010—Con.

[For information concerning historical counts and geographic change, see "User Notes." For information on confidentiality, nonsampling error, and definitions, see Appendixes]

Area measurements in square miles		Average per square mile of land		State Place and [in Selected States] County Subdivision
Total area	Land area	Population density	Housing unit density	
24.15	23.92	949.9	382.5	Mint Hill town
24.03	23.80	952.5	383.7	Mecklenburg County
0.12	0.12	441.7	150.0	Union County
1.63	1.62	449.4	82.1	Misenheimer village, Stanly County
7.55	7.54	669.9	294.2	Mocksville town, Davie County
1.11	1.10	203.6	100.9	Momeyer town, Nash County
4.94	4.71	151.0	78.8	Moncure CDP, Chatham County
30.38	29.76	1,102.0	415.8	Monroe city, Union County
2.73	2.73	264.8	244.0	Montreat town, Buncombe County
1.77	1.77	175.7	86.4	Mooresboro town, Cleveland County
20.98	20.93	1,562.9	652.4	Mooresville town, Iredell County
5.04	5.03	377.9	171.4	Moravian Falls CDP, Wilkes County
8.52	6.85	1,264.4	785.8	Morehead City town, Carteret County
19.15	19.15	883.4	397.8	Morganton city, Burke County
8.31	8.26	2,248.9	1,011.7	Morrisville town
0.01	0.01	–	–	Durham County
8.30	8.25	2,251.6	1,013.0	Wake County
1.03	1.03	496.1	250.5	Morven town, Anson County
3.79	3.77	960.7	432.6	Mountain Home CDP, Henderson County
4.64	4.63	767.2	310.8	Mountain View CDP, Catawba County
11.79	11.65	891.7	454.6	Mount Airy city, Surry County
3.35	3.35	352.5	171.3	Mount Gilead town, Montgomery County
9.99	9.79	1,394.9	603.2	Mount Holly city, Gaston County
2.67	2.67	1,718.7	793.6	Mount Olive town
0.02	0.02	2,550.0	1,300.0	Duplin County
2.66	2.66	1,706.0	786.8	Wayne County
3.34	3.34	494.6	206.3	Mount Pleasant town, Cabarrus County
10.53	10.49	358.3	123.5	Moyock CDP, Currituck County
5.09	5.09	458.2	210.6	Mulberry CDP, Wilkes County
2.29	2.24	1,265.6	494.2	Murfreesboro town, Hertford County
2.64	2.40	677.9	358.3	Murphy town, Cherokee County
8.68	8.60	1,652.9	707.9	Murraysville CDP, New Hanover County
7.22	6.70	1,324.6	572.1	Myrtle Grove CDP, New Hanover County
6.66	6.58	419.0	742.2	Nags Head town, Dare County
4.14	4.14	1,292.8	570.0	Nashville town, Nash County
13.82	13.34	112.8	49.6	Navassa town, Brunswick County
3.18	3.16	634.5	260.8	Neuse Forest CDP, Craven County
29.68	28.23	1,045.8	512.6	New Bern city, Craven County
0.75	0.75	930.7	482.7	Newland town, Avery County
1.94	1.94	309.3	134.0	New London town, Stanly County
7.74	7.67	541.1	221.3	Newport town, Carteret County
13.82	13.77	941.8	413.6	Newton city, Catawba County
3.10	3.08	184.7	86.0	Newton Grove town, Sampson County
1.12	1.11	1,007.2	510.8	Norlina town, Warren County
0.57	0.57	242.1	121.1	Norman town, Richmond County
1.76	1.73	2,165.9	950.3	Northchase CDP, New Hanover County
1.90	1.50	1,022.7	438.0	Northlakes CDP, Caldwell County
10.52	6.35	117.0	401.1	North Topsail Beach town, Onslow County
7.01	7.01	104.9	46.5	Northwest city, Brunswick County
6.59	6.59	644.2	302.9	North Wilkesboro town, Wilkes County
4.62	4.48	531.0	292.6	Norwood town, Stanly County
2.45	2.45	758.8	330.6	Oakboro town, Stanly County
0.46	0.46	689.1	408.7	Oak City town, Martin County
19.91	18.52	366.3	469.0	Oak Island town, Brunswick County
15.52	15.38	402.1	144.7	Oak Ridge town, Guilford County
4.53	3.39	162.2	945.7	Ocean Isle Beach town, Brunswick County
9.62	8.60	110.2	114.3	Ocracoke CDP, Hyde County
4.81	4.55	1,487.0	620.7	Ogden CDP, New Hanover County
1.23	1.22	744.3	399.2	Old Fort town, McDowell County
0.97	0.97	295.9	111.3	Old Hundred CDP, Scotland County
1.64	1.41	638.3	483.7	Oriental town, Pamlico County
0.48	0.48	189.6	104.2	Orrum town, Robeson County
0.62	0.61	890.2	447.5	Ossipee town, Alamance County
6.05	6.05	1,398.5	623.3	Oxford city, Granville County
0.80	0.80	223.8	110.0	Pantego town, Beaufort County
0.68	0.68	641.2	307.4	Parkton town, Robeson County
1.19	1.19	233.6	121.8	Parmele town, Martin County
0.91	0.91	683.5	296.7	Patterson Springs town, Cleveland County
1.01	1.01	432.7	214.9	Peachland town, Anson County
3.68	3.62	177.9	108.6	Peletier town, Carteret County
2.87	2.87	1,035.9	441.1	Pembroke town, Robeson County
0.70	0.70	968.6	477.1	Pikeville town, Wayne County
2.02	2.00	738.5	369.5	Pilot Mountain town, Surry County

Table 9.

Population and Housing Units: 1990 to 2010; and Area Measurements and Density: 2010—Con.

[For information concerning historical counts and geographic change, see "User Notes." For information on confidentiality, nonsampling error, and definitions, see Appendixes]

State Place and [in Selected States] County Subdivision	Population				Housing units			
	2010	2000	1990	Percent change 2000 to 2010	2010	2000	1990	Percent change 2000 to 2010
Pinebluff town, Moore County	1,337	1,109	876	20.6	579	481	367	20.4
Pinehurst village, Moore County	13,124 r	9,729	5,091	34.9	7,634 r	5,670	3,317	34.6
Pine Knoll Shores town, Carteret County	1,339	1,524	1,360	–12.1	2,049	2,049	1,542	–
Pine Level town, Johnston County	1,700 r	1,319	1,217	28.9	760	652	558	16.6
Pinetops town, Edgecombe County	1,374	1,419	1,514	–3.2	664	602	587	10.3
Pinetown CDP, Beaufort County	155	(X)	(X)	(X)	84	(X)	(X)	(X)
Pineville town, Mecklenburg County	7,479	3,449	2,970	116.8	4,051	1,760	1,495	130.2
Piney Green CDP, Onslow County	13,293	11,658	8,999	14.0	5,191	4,671	3,561	11.1
Pink Hill town, Lenoir County	552 r	562	547	–1.8	240 r	245	244	–2.0
Pinnacle CDP, Stokes County	894	(X)	(X)	(X)	384	(X)	(X)	(X)
Pittsboro town, Chatham County	3,743	2,226	1,621	68.1	1,606	939	699	71.0
Plain View CDP, Sampson County	1,961	1,820	(X)	7.7	848	732	(X)	15.8
Pleasant Garden town, Guilford County	4,489	4,714	(X)	–4.8	1,819	1,874	(X)	–2.9
Pleasant Hill CDP, Wilkes County	878	1,109	1,114	–20.8	434	522	502	–16.9
Plymouth town, Washington County	3,878	4,107	4,328	–5.6	1,856	1,829	1,793	1.5
Polkton town, Anson County	3,375 r	1,916	662	76.1	516	336	260	53.6
Polkville city, Cleveland County	545	535	1,514	1.9	279	234	650	19.2
Pollocksville town, Jones County	311	269	299	15.6	167	153	147	9.2
Porters Neck CDP, New Hanover County	6,204	(X)	(X)	(X)	2,780	(X)	(X)	(X)
Potters Hill CDP, Duplin County	481	(X)	(X)	(X)	235	(X)	(X)	(X)
Powellsville town, Bertie County	276	259	279	6.6	150	136	136	10.3
Princeton town, Johnston County	1,194 r	1,090	1,181	9.5	571 r	537	537	6.3
Princeville town, Edgecombe County	2,082	940	1,652	121.5	845	761	656	11.0
Proctorville town, Robeson County	117	133	168	–12.0	56	61	70	–8.2
Prospect CDP, Robeson County	981	690	(X)	42.2	364	248	(X)	46.8
Pumpkin Center CDP, Onslow County	2,222	2,228	2,857	–0.3	827	769	955	7.5
Raeford city, Hoke County	4,611	3,386	3,469	36.2	1,950	1,440	1,330	35.4
Raemon CDP, Robeson County	282	212	(X)	33.0	113	80	(X)	41.3
Raleigh city	403,892 r	276,094	212,092	46.3	176,124 r	120,700	93,291	45.9
Durham County	1,067	–	(X)	–	495	–	(X)	–
Wake County	402,825 r	276,094	212,092	45.9	175,629 r	120,700	93,291	45.5
Ramseur town, Randolph County	1,692	1,588	1,186	6.5	747	697	550	7.2
Randleman city, Randolph County	4,113	3,557	2,612	15.6	1,883	1,542	1,170	22.1
Ranlo town, Gaston County	3,434	2,198	1,650	56.2	1,369	917	663	49.3
Raynham town, Robeson County	72 r	72	106	–	30 r	31	47	–3.2
Red Cross town, Stanly County	742	(X)	(X)	(X)	340	(X)	(X)	(X)
Red Oak town, Nash County	3,430	2,723	280	26.0	1,376	1,030	114	33.6
Red Springs town	3,428	3,493	3,799	–1.9	1,604	1,458	1,549	10.0
Hoke County	–	–	(X)	–	–	–	(X)	–
Robeson County	3,428	3,493	3,799	–1.9	1,604	1,458	1,549	10.0
Reidsville city, Rockingham County	14,520	14,485	12,183	0.2	7,158	6,477	5,369	10.5
Rennert town, Robeson County	383	283	217	35.3	139	99	87	40.4
Rex CDP, Robeson County	55	55	(X)	–	35	17	(X)	105.9
Rhodhiss town	1,070 r	384	638	178.6	468 r	195	250	140.0
Burke County	700 r	312	226	124.4	307 r	161	100	90.7
Caldwell County	370 r	72	412	413.9	161 r	34	150	373.5
Richfield town, Stanly County	613	515	535	19.0	258	225	233	14.7
Richlands town, Onslow County	1,520	928	996	63.8	690	424	431	62.7
Rich Square town, Northampton County	958	931	1,058	2.9	489	441	440	10.9
Riegelwood CDP, Columbus County	579	(X)	(X)	(X)	260	(X)	(X)	(X)
River Bend town, Craven County	3,119	2,923	2,408	6.7	1,577	1,477	1,173	6.8
River Road CDP, Beaufort County	4,394	4,094	3,892	7.3	2,159	1,946	1,799	10.9
Roanoke Rapids city, Halifax County	15,754	16,957	15,722	–7.1	7,085	7,595	6,738	–6.7
Robbins town, Moore County	1,097	1,195	995	–8.2	457	471	456	–3.0
Robbinsville town, Graham County	620	747	709	–17.0	384	393	360	–2.3
Robersonville town, Martin County	1,488	1,731	1,940	–14.0	799	785	821	1.8
Rockfish CDP, Hoke County	3,298	2,353	(X)	40.2	1,271	893	(X)	42.3
Rockingham city, Richmond County	9,558	9,672	9,399	–1.2	4,544	4,375	3,971	3.9
Rockwell town, Rowan County	2,108	1,971	1,598	7.0	927	781	650	18.7
Rocky Mount city	57,477 r	55,977	49,438	2.7	26,953	24,167	20,322	11.5
Edgecombe County	17,524 r	17,414	17,198	0.6	8,116 r	7,082	6,600	14.6
Nash County	39,953 r	38,563	32,240	3.6	18,837 r	17,085	13,722	10.3
Rocky Point CDP, Pender County	1,602	(X)	(X)	(X)	609	(X)	(X)	(X)
Rodanthe CDP, Dare County	261	(X)	(X)	(X)	580	(X)	(X)	(X)
Rolesville town, Wake County	3,786	907	572	317.4	1,341	384	227	249.2
Ronda town, Wilkes County	417	460	367	–9.3	205	201	166	2.0
Roper town, Washington County	611	613	669	–0.3	318	268	260	18.7
Roseboro town, Sampson County	1,191	1,267	1,441	–6.0	587	567	583	3.5
Rose Hill town, Duplin County	1,626	1,330	1,287	22.3	748	594	586	25.9
Rosman town, Transylvania County	576	490	385	17.6	272	236	166	15.3
Rougemont CDP	978	(X)	(X)	(X)	442	(X)	(X)	(X)
Durham County	831	(X)	(X)	(X)	367	(X)	(X)	(X)
Person County	147	(X)	(X)	(X)	75	(X)	(X)	(X)

Table 9.

Population and Housing Units: 1990 to 2010; and Area Measurements and Density: 2010—Con.

[For information concerning historical counts and geographic change, see "User Notes." For information on confidentiality, nonsampling error, and definitions, see Appendixes]

Area measurements in square miles		Average per square mile of land		State Place and [in Selected States] County Subdivision
Total area	Land area	Population density	Housing unit density	
2.68	2.65	504.5	218.5	Pinebluff town, Moore County
14.56	13.97	939.4	546.5	Pinehurst village, Moore County
2.54	2.22	603.2	923.0	Pine Knoll Shores town, Carteret County
1.63	1.63	1,042.9	466.3	Pine Level town, Johnston County
1.00	1.00	1,374.0	664.0	Pinetops town, Edgecombe County
1.01	1.01	153.5	83.2	Pinetown CDP, Beaufort County
6.66	6.62	1,129.8	611.9	Pineville town, Mecklenburg County
13.68	13.59	978.1	382.0	Piney Green CDP, Onslow County
0.47	0.47	1,174.5	510.6	Pink Hill town, Lenoir County
3.63	3.61	247.6	106.4	Pinnacle CDP, Stokes County
4.17	4.14	904.1	387.9	Pittsboro town, Chatham County
16.68	16.62	118.0	51.0	Plain View CDP, Sampson County
15.39	15.27	294.0	119.1	Pleasant Garden town, Guilford County
2.59	2.58	340.3	168.2	Pleasant Hill CDP, Wilkes County
4.04	4.03	962.3	460.5	Plymouth town, Washington County
3.18	3.18	1,061.3	162.3	Polkton town, Anson County
1.86	1.86	293.0	150.0	Polkville city, Cleveland County
0.32	0.30	1,036.7	556.7	Pollocksville town, Jones County
5.71	5.37	1,155.3	517.7	Porters Neck CDP, New Hanover County
5.35	5.35	89.9	43.9	Potters Hill CDP, Duplin County
0.36	0.36	766.7	416.7	Powellsville town, Bertie County
1.04	1.04	1,148.1	549.0	Princeton town, Johnston County
1.52	1.51	1,378.8	559.6	Princeville town, Edgecombe County
0.45	0.45	260.0	124.4	Proctorville town, Robeson County
3.93	3.93	249.6	92.6	Prospect CDP, Robeson County
1.37	1.37	1,621.9	603.6	Pumpkin Center CDP, Onslow County
4.27	4.25	1,084.9	458.8	Raeford city, Hoke County
4.34	4.31	65.4	26.2	Raemon CDP, Robeson County
144.00	142.90	2,826.4	1,232.5	Raleigh city
0.42	0.42	2,540.5	1,178.6	Durham County
143.58	142.48	2,827.2	1,232.7	Wake County
2.22	1.96	863.3	381.1	Ramseur town, Randolph County
4.11	4.07	1,010.6	462.7	Randleman city, Randolph County
1.72	1.71	2,008.2	800.6	Ranlo town, Gaston County
0.12	0.12	600.0	250.0	Raynham town, Robeson County
3.58	3.58	207.3	95.0	Red Cross town, Stanly County
19.53	19.52	175.7	70.5	Red Oak town, Nash County
3.67	3.50	979.4	458.3	Red Springs town
–	–	–	–	Hoke County
3.67	3.50	979.4	458.3	Robeson County
16.53	15.05	964.8	475.6	Reidsville city, Rockingham County
1.10	1.10	348.2	126.4	Rennert town, Robeson County
0.74	0.74	74.3	47.3	Rex CDP, Robeson County
1.26	1.18	906.8	396.6	Rhodhiss town
0.83	0.79	886.1	388.6	Burke County
0.43	0.39	948.7	412.8	Caldwell County
2.26	2.25	272.4	114.7	Richfield town, Stanly County
1.58	1.58	962.0	436.7	Richlands town, Onslow County
3.09	3.09	310.0	158.3	Rich Square town, Northampton County
3.40	3.12	185.6	83.3	Riegelwood CDP, Columbus County
2.75	2.51	1,242.6	628.3	River Bend town, Craven County
7.11	7.11	618.0	303.7	River Road CDP, Beaufort County
9.98	9.95	1,583.3	712.1	Roanoke Rapids city, Halifax County
1.41	1.41	778.0	324.1	Robbins town, Moore County
0.46	0.46	1,347.8	834.8	Robbinsville town, Graham County
1.22	1.22	1,219.7	654.9	Robersonville town, Martin County
5.05	4.95	666.3	256.8	Rockfish CDP, Hoke County
7.69	7.66	1,247.8	593.2	Rockingham city, Richmond County
1.68	1.68	1,254.8	551.8	Rockwell town, Rowan County
44.00	43.79	1,312.6	615.5	Rocky Mount city
13.30	13.29	1,318.6	610.7	Edgecombe County
30.70	30.50	1,309.9	617.6	Nash County
6.92	6.92	231.5	88.0	Rocky Point CDP, Pender County
1.10	1.09	239.4	532.1	Rodanthe CDP, Dare County
3.95	3.93	963.4	341.2	Rolesville town, Wake County
1.08	1.08	386.1	189.8	Ronda town, Wilkes County
0.86	0.86	710.5	369.8	Roper town, Washington County
1.18	1.18	1,009.3	497.5	Roseboro town, Sampson County
1.44	1.44	1,129.2	519.4	Rose Hill town, Duplin County
0.51	0.51	1,129.4	533.3	Rosman town, Transylvania County
6.36	6.28	155.7	70.4	Rougemont CDP
5.56	5.48	151.6	67.0	Durham County
0.80	0.80	183.8	93.8	Person County

Table 9.

Population and Housing Units: 1990 to 2010; and Area Measurements and Density: 2010—Con.

[For information concerning historical counts and geographic change, see "User Notes." For information on confidentiality, nonsampling error, and definitions, see Appendixes]

State Place and [in Selected States] County Subdivision	Population				Housing units			
	2010	2000	1990	Percent change 2000 to 2010	2010	2000	1990	Percent change 2000 to 2010
Rowland town, Robeson County	1,037	1,146	1,141	–9.5	535	542	486	–1.3
Roxboro city, Person County	8,362	8,696	7,332	–3.8	4,044	3,954	3,195	2.3
Roxobel town, Bertie County	240	263	244	–8.7	128	121	124	5.8
Royal Pines CDP, Buncombe County	4,272	5,334	4,418	–19.9	1,892	2,303	1,865	–17.8
Ruffin CDP, Rockingham County	368	(X)	(X)	(X)	211	(X)	(X)	(X)
Rural Hall town, Forsyth County	2,937	2,464	1,652	19.2	1,433	1,160	786	23.5
Ruth town, Rutherford County	440	329	366	33.7	203	155	147	31.0
Rutherford College town, Burke County	1,341	r 1,303	1,126	2.9	614	r 574	486	7.0
Rutherfordton town, Rutherford County	4,213	4,131	3,617	2.0	1,987	1,765	1,572	12.6
St. Helena village, Pender County	389	395	321	–1.5	184	175	145	5.1
St. James town, Brunswick County	3,165	804	(X)	293.7	2,263	618	(X)	266.2
St. Pauls town, Robeson County	2,035	r 2,247	1,992	–9.4	865	r 985	861	–12.2
St. Stephens CDP, Catawba County	8,759	r 9,426	8,734	–7.1	3,633	r 3,679	3,360	–1.3
Salem CDP, Burke County	2,218	2,923	2,271	–24.1	1,036	962	949	7.7
Salemburg town, Sampson County	435	469	409	–7.2	240	252	208	–4.8
Salisbury city, Rowan County	33,662	26,462	23,626	27.2	14,626	11,288	10,123	29.6
Saluda city	713	575	543	24.0	493	429	391	14.9
Henderson County	12	4	3	200.0	11	2	3	450.0
Polk County	701	571	540	22.8	482	427	388	12.9
Salvo CDP, Dare County	229	(X)	(X)	(X)	606	(X)	(X)	(X)
Sandy Creek town, Brunswick County	260	246	243	5.7	104	105	82	–1.0
Sandyfield town, Columbus County	447	340	(X)	31.5	186	135	(X)	37.8
Sanford city, Lee County	28,094	23,220	14,755	21.0	11,411	9,223	6,350	23.7
Saratoga town, Wilson County	408	379	342	7.7	188	168	141	11.9
Sawmills town, Caldwell County	5,240	4,921	4,088	6.5	2,267	2,045	1,598	10.9
Saxapahaw CDP, Alamance County	1,648	1,418	1,178	16.2	743	577	449	28.8
Scotch Meadows CDP, Scotland County	580	(X)	(X)	(X)	204	(X)	(X)	(X)
Scotland Neck town, Halifax County	2,059	2,362	2,575	–12.8	1,085	1,097	1,066	–1.1
Seaboard town, Northampton County	632	695	791	–9.1	363	338	327	7.4
Sea Breeze CDP, New Hanover County	1,969	1,312	(X)	50.1	1,011	643	(X)	57.2
Seagrove town, Randolph County	228	246	244	–7.3	125	119	116	5.0
Sedalia town, Guilford County	623	618	(X)	0.8	279	240	(X)	16.3
Selma town, Johnston County	6,073	5,914	4,600	2.7	2,590	2,515	1,987	3.0
Seven Devils town	192	129	117	48.8	579	345	326	67.8
Avery County	28	17	20	64.7	124	96	118	29.2
Watauga County	164	112	97	46.4	455	249	208	82.7
Seven Lakes CDP, Moore County	4,888	3,214	2,049	52.1	2,352	1,537	995	53.0
Seven Springs town, Wayne County	110	86	163	27.9	61	67	84	–9.0
Severn town, Northampton County	276	263	260	4.9	143	117	122	22.2
Shallotte town, Brunswick County	3,675	1,381	1,073	166.1	1,908	597	470	219.6
Shannon CDP, Robeson County	263	197	(X)	33.5	92	86	(X)	7.0
Sharpsburg town	2,024	2,421	1,713	–16.4	930	994	693	–6.4
Edgecombe County	209	79	89	164.6	79	42	35	88.1
Nash County	1,252	1,340	1,212	–6.6	602	624	517	–3.5
Wilson County	563	1,002	412	–43.8	249	328	141	–24.1
Shelby city, Cleveland County	20,323	19,477	14,669	4.3	9,919	8,853	6,474	12.0
Siler City town, Chatham County	7,887	6,966	4,808	13.2	2,890	2,526	2,027	14.4
Silver City CDP, Hoke County	882	1,146	1,343	–23.0	418	465	480	–10.1
Silver Lake CDP, New Hanover County	5,598	5,788	4,071	–3.3	2,278	2,449	1,503	–7.0
Simpson village, Pitt County	416	464	432	–10.3	217	207	180	4.8
Sims town, Wilson County	282	128	124	120.3	117	72	57	62.5
Skippers Corner CDP, New Hanover County	2,785	1,246	(X)	123.5	926	449	(X)	106.2
Smithfield town, Johnston County	10,966	r 10,867	7,540	0.9	4,834	4,674	3,278	3.4
Sneads Ferry CDP, Onslow County	2,646	2,248	2,031	17.7	1,552	1,331	1,081	16.6
Snow Hill town, Greene County	1,595	1,514	1,378	5.4	804	683	607	17.7
Southern Pines town, Moore County	12,334	10,918	9,213	13.0	6,859	5,488	4,492	25.0
Southern Shores town, Dare County	2,714	2,201	1,447	23.3	2,369	1,921	1,452	23.3
South Henderson CDP, Vance County	1,213	1,220	1,374	–0.6	520	505	563	3.0
South Mills CDP, Camden County	454	(X)	(X)	(X)	186	(X)	(X)	(X)
Southmont CDP, Davidson County	1,470	(X)	(X)	(X)	782	(X)	(X)	(X)
Southport city, Brunswick County	2,833	2,351	2,369	20.5	1,777	1,292	1,166	37.5
South Rosemary CDP, Halifax County	2,836	2,843	1,955	–0.2	1,352	1,366	850	–1.0
South Weldon CDP, Halifax County	705	1,414	1,640	–50.1	289	587	591	–50.8
Sparta town, Alleghany County	1,770	1,817	1,957	–2.6	966	922	915	4.8
Speed town, Edgecombe County	80	70	88	14.3	38	60	34	–36.7
Spencer town, Rowan County	3,267	3,355	3,195	–2.6	1,426	1,427	1,371	–0.1
Spencer Mountain town, Gaston County	37	51	135	–27.5	8	17	43	–52.9
Spindale town, Rutherford County	4,321	4,022	4,040	7.4	2,051	1,887	1,735	8.7
Spivey's Corner CDP, Sampson County	506	448	(X)	12.9	201	178	(X)	12.9
Spring Hope town, Nash County	1,320	1,261	1,221	4.7	722	595	618	21.3
Spring Lake town, Cumberland County	11,964	8,098	7,524	47.7	4,855	3,623	3,090	34.0
Spruce Pine town, Mitchell County	2,175	2,030	2,010	7.1	1,042	968	1,010	7.6
Staley town, Randolph County	393	347	204	13.3	171	136	97	25.7

Table 9.

Population and Housing Units: 1990 to 2010; and Area Measurements and Density: 2010—Con.

[For information concerning historical counts and geographic change, see "User Notes." For information on confidentiality, nonsampling error, and definitions, see Appendixes]

Area measurements in square miles		Average per square mile of land		State Place and [in Selected States] County Subdivision
Total area	Land area	Population density	Housing unit density	
1.05	1.05	987.6	509.5	Rowland town, Robeson County
6.46	6.45	1,296.4	627.0	Roxboro city, Person County
1.04	1.04	230.8	123.1	Roxobel town, Bertie County
2.72	2.71	1,576.4	698.2	Royal Pines CDP, Buncombe County
4.54	4.52	81.4	46.7	Ruffin CDP, Rockingham County
2.86	2.85	1,030.5	502.8	Rural Hall town, Forsyth County
0.42	0.42	1,047.6	483.3	Ruth town, Rutherford County
2.26	2.26	593.4	271.7	Rutherford College town, Burke County
4.13	4.13	1,020.1	481.1	Rutherfordton town, Rutherford County
5.64	5.64	69.0	32.6	St. Helena village, Pender County
8.30	8.26	383.2	274.0	St. James town, Brunswick County
1.08	1.08	1,884.3	800.9	St. Pauls town, Robeson County
9.91	9.50	922.0	382.4	St. Stephens CDP, Catawba County
4.29	4.29	517.0	241.5	Salem CDP, Burke County
0.98	0.98	443.9	244.9	Salemburg town, Sampson County
22.14	22.14	1,520.4	660.6	Salisbury city, Rowan County
1.56	1.56	457.1	316.0	Saluda city
0.05	0.05	240.0	220.0	Henderson County
1.51	1.51	464.2	319.2	Polk County
0.98	0.97	236.1	624.7	Salvo CDP, Dare County
1.26	1.26	206.3	82.5	Sandy Creek town, Brunswick County
3.46	3.45	129.6	53.9	Sandyfield town, Columbus County
27.04	26.79	1,048.7	425.9	Sanford city, Lee County
0.64	0.64	637.5	293.8	Saratoga town, Wilson County
6.62	6.62	791.5	342.4	Sawmills town, Caldwell County
5.52	5.18	318.1	143.4	Saxapahaw CDP, Alamance County
0.34	0.34	1,705.9	600.0	Scotch Meadows CDP, Scotland County
1.19	1.19	1,730.3	911.8	Scotland Neck town, Halifax County
0.96	0.96	658.3	378.1	Seaboard town, Northampton County
2.02	1.80	1,093.9	561.7	Sea Breeze CDP, New Hanover County
1.04	1.04	219.2	120.2	Seagrove town, Randolph County
2.09	2.09	298.1	133.5	Sedalia town, Guilford County
4.85	4.85	1,252.2	534.0	Selma town, Johnston County
2.11	2.10	91.4	275.7	Seven Devils town
0.66	0.66	42.4	187.9	Avery County
1.45	1.44	113.9	316.0	Watauga County
10.05	8.38	583.3	280.7	Seven Lakes CDP, Moore County
0.33	0.33	333.3	184.8	Seven Springs town, Wayne County
1.01	1.01	273.3	141.6	Severn town, Northampton County
9.36	9.29	395.6	205.4	Shallotte town, Brunswick County
1.02	1.02	257.8	90.2	Shannon CDP, Robeson County
1.01	1.01	2,004.0	920.8	Sharpsburg town
0.18	0.18	1,161.1	438.9	Edgecombe County
0.61	0.61	2,052.5	986.9	Nash County
0.23	0.23	2,447.8	1,082.6	Wilson County
21.11	21.08	964.1	470.5	Shelby city, Cleveland County
6.02	6.00	1,314.5	481.7	Siler City town, Chatham County
1.49	1.49	591.9	280.5	Silver City CDP, Hoke County
2.50	2.45	2,284.9	929.8	Silver Lake CDP, New Hanover County
0.37	0.37	1,124.3	586.5	Simpson village, Pitt County
0.17	0.17	1,658.8	688.2	Sims town, Wilson County
7.05	6.98	399.0	132.7	Skippers Corner CDP, New Hanover County
12.13	12.12	904.8	398.8	Smithfield town, Johnston County
5.84	3.80	696.3	408.4	Sneads Ferry CDP, Onslow County
1.55	1.55	1,029.0	518.7	Snow Hill town, Greene County
16.82	16.65	740.8	412.0	Southern Pines town, Moore County
4.15	3.95	687.1	599.7	Southern Shores town, Dare County
1.87	1.87	648.7	278.1	South Henderson CDP, Vance County
1.79	1.79	253.6	103.9	South Mills CDP, Camden County
4.57	4.56	322.4	171.5	Southmont CDP, Davidson County
3.78	3.75	755.5	473.9	Southport city, Brunswick County
6.13	6.12	463.4	220.9	South Rosemary CDP, Halifax County
0.44	0.44	1,602.3	656.8	South Weldon CDP, Halifax County
2.41	2.40	737.5	402.5	Sparta town, Alleghany County
0.28	0.28	285.7	135.7	Speed town, Edgecombe County
3.06	3.06	1,067.6	466.0	Spencer town, Rowan County
0.54	0.49	75.5	16.3	Spencer Mountain town, Gaston County
5.35	5.35	807.7	383.4	Spindale town, Rutherford County
7.77	7.77	65.1	25.9	Spivey's Corner CDP, Sampson County
1.51	1.51	874.2	478.1	Spring Hope town, Nash County
23.26	23.06	518.8	210.5	Spring Lake town, Cumberland County
3.98	3.98	546.5	261.8	Spruce Pine town, Mitchell County
1.16	1.16	338.8	147.4	Staley town, Randolph County

Table 9.

Population and Housing Units: 1990 to 2010; and Area Measurements and Density: 2010—Con.

[For information concerning historical counts and geographic change, see "User Notes." For information on confidentiality, nonsampling error, and definitions, see Appendixes]

State Place and [in Selected States] County Subdivision	Population				Housing units			
	2010	2000	1990	Percent change 2000 to 2010	2010	2000	1990	Percent change 2000 to 2010
Stallings town	13,831 r	3,171	2,152	336.2	5,310 r	1,217	785	336.3
Mecklenburg County	399	(X)	(X)	(X)	128	(X)	(X)	(X)
Union County	13,432 r	3,171	2,152	323.6	5,182 r	1,217	785	325.8
Stanfield town, Stanly County	1,486	1,113	517	33.5	574	459	209	25.1
Stanley town, Gaston County	3,556	3,053	2,897	16.5	1,507	1,303	1,141	15.7
Stantonsburg town, Wilson County	784	726	782	8.0	382	334	334	14.4
Star town, Montgomery County	876	807	775	8.6	420	364	318	15.4
Statesville city, Iredell County	24,532	23,320	17,567	5.2	11,554	10,041	7,916	15.1
Stedman town, Cumberland County	1,028	664	577	54.8	447	286	225	56.3
Stem town, Granville County	463	229	249	102.2	225	102	111	120.6
Stokes CDP, Pitt County	376	(X)	(X)	(X)	174	(X)	(X)	(X)
Stokesdale town, Guilford County	5,047	3,267	2,134	54.5	1,955	1,268	823	54.2
Stoneville town, Rockingham County	1,056	1,002	1,109	5.4	537	518	477	3.7
Stonewall town, Pamlico County	281	285	279	–1.4	143	133	133	7.5
Stony Point CDP	1,317	1,380	1,286	–4.6	585	601	520	–2.7
Alexander County	1,161	1,206	1,131	–3.7	511	521	461	–1.9
Iredell County	156	174	155	–10.3	74	80	59	–7.5
Stovall town, Granville County	418	376	409	11.2	191	168	173	13.7
Sugar Mountain village, Avery County	198	226	132	–12.4	1,540	1,212	1,090	27.1
Summerfield town, Guilford County	10,232	7,018	(X)	45.8	3,756	2,653	(X)	41.6
Sunbury CDP, Gates County	289	(X)	(X)	(X)	144	(X)	(X)	(X)
Sunset Beach town, Brunswick County	3,572	1,824	311	95.8	5,110	2,983	1,066	71.3
Surf City town	1,853	1,393	970	33.0	3,312	2,578	2,242	28.5
Onslow County	292	292	317	–	744	649	742	14.6
Pender County	1,561	1,101	653	41.8	2,568	1,929	1,500	33.1
Swannanoa CDP, Buncombe County	4,576	4,132	3,538	10.7	1,954	1,774	1,498	10.1
Swan Quarter CDP, Hyde County	324	(X)	(X)	(X)	205	(X)	(X)	(X)
Swansboro town, Onslow County	2,663 r	1,459	1,165	82.5	1,379 r	819	586	68.4
Swepsonville town, Alamance County	1,154	922	(X)	25.2	531	405	(X)	31.1
Sylva town, Jackson County	2,588	2,435	1,809	6.3	1,338	1,283	899	4.3
Tabor City town, Columbus County	2,511	2,509	2,330	0.1	1,239	1,116	1,026	11.0
Tarboro town, Edgecombe County	11,415	11,138	11,037	2.5	4,993	4,911	4,520	1.7
Tar Heel town, Bladen County	117	70	115	67.1	65	36	46	80.6
Taylorsville town, Alexander County	2,098 r	1,813	1,566	15.7	1,026 r	827	710	24.1
Taylortown town, Moore County	722 r	875	545	–17.5	350 r	349	253	0.3
Teachey town, Duplin County	376	245	244	53.5	188	97	113	93.8
Thomasville city	26,757	19,788	15,915	35.2	11,870	8,515	6,928	39.4
Davidson County	26,493	19,788	15,915	33.9	11,743	8,515	6,928	37.9
Randolph County	264	–	(X)	–	127	–	(X)	–
Toast CDP, Surry County	1,450	1,922	2,125	–24.6	704	886	897	–20.5
Tobaccoville village	2,441	2,209	(X)	10.5	1,095	944	(X)	16.0
Forsyth County	2,441	2,209	(X)	10.5	1,095	944	(X)	16.0
Stokes County	–	–	(X)	–	–	–	(X)	–
Topsail Beach town, Pender County	368	471	346	–21.9	1,298	1,149	998	13.0
Trenton town, Jones County	287	206	230	39.3	137	125	121	9.6
Trent Woods town, Craven County	4,155 r	4,224	2,366	–1.6	1,836 r	1,763	919	4.1
Trinity city, Randolph County	6,614 r	6,714	(X)	–1.5	2,865 r	2,767	(X)	3.5
Troutman town, Iredell County	2,383	1,592	1,493	49.7	1,024	695	578	47.3
Troy town, Montgomery County	3,189	3,430	3,387	–7.0	1,262	1,209	1,181	4.4
Tryon town, Polk County	1,646	1,760	1,680	–6.5	1,066	985	954	8.2
Turkey town, Sampson County	292	262	280	11.5	116	105	119	10.5
Tyro CDP, Davidson County	3,879	(X)	(X)	(X)	1,603	(X)	(X)	(X)
Unionville town, Union County	5,929	4,797	(X)	23.6	2,213	1,717	(X)	28.9
Valdese town, Burke County	4,490	4,485	3,914	0.1	2,159	1,992	1,795	8.4
Valle Crucis CDP, Watauga County	412	(X)	(X)	(X)	326	(X)	(X)	(X)
Valley Hill CDP, Henderson County	2,070 r	2,008	1,802	3.1	1,200 r	1,051	866	14.2
Vanceboro town, Craven County	1,005	898	946	11.9	429	434	417	–1.2
Vandemere town, Pamlico County	254	289	315	–12.1	148	153	153	–3.3
Vander CDP, Cumberland County	1,146	1,204	1,179	–4.8	581	527	470	10.2
Vann Crossroads CDP, Sampson County	336	324	(X)	3.7	152	141	(X)	7.8
Varnamtown town, Brunswick County	541	481	404	12.5	277	235	208	17.9
Vass town, Moore County	720	750	670	–4.0	348	351	288	–0.9
Waco town, Cleveland County	321	328	320	–2.1	149	145	137	2.8
Wade town, Cumberland County	556 r	510	309	9.0	258 r	234	141	10.3
Wadesboro town, Anson County	5,813 r	3,568	3,862	62.9	2,692 r	1,599	1,642	68.4
Wagram town, Scotland County	840	801	480	4.9	373	361	208	3.3
Wake Forest town	30,117	12,588	5,832	139.3	11,370	5,091	2,333	123.3
Franklin County	899	(X)	(X)	(X)	306	(X)	(X)	(X)
Wake County	29,218	12,588	5,832	132.1	11,064	5,091	2,333	117.3
Wakulla CDP, Robeson County	105	(X)	(X)	(X)	43	(X)	(X)	(X)

Table 9.

Population and Housing Units: 1990 to 2010; and Area Measurements and Density: 2010—Con.

[For information concerning historical counts and geographic change, see "User Notes." For information on confidentiality, nonsampling error, and definitions, see Appendixes]

Area measurements in square miles		Average per square mile of land		State Place and [in Selected States] County Subdivision
Total area	Land area	Population density	Housing unit density	
7.97	7.91	1,748.5	671.3	Stallings town
0.27	0.27	1,477.8	474.1	Mecklenburg County
7.70	7.64	1,758.1	678.3	Union County
4.45	4.45	333.9	129.0	Stanfield town, Stanly County
2.70	2.68	1,326.9	562.3	Stanley town, Gaston County
0.58	0.58	1,351.7	658.6	Stantonsburg town, Wilson County
1.24	1.24	706.5	338.7	Star town, Montgomery County
24.37	24.25	1,011.6	476.5	Statesville city, Iredell County
2.08	2.08	494.2	214.9	Stedman town, Cumberland County
1.51	1.51	306.6	149.0	Stem town, Granville County
4.43	4.43	84.9	39.3	Stokes CDP, Pitt County
19.40	19.24	262.3	101.6	Stokesdale town, Guilford County
1.29	1.29	818.6	416.3	Stoneville town, Rockingham County
2.01	1.71	164.3	83.6	Stonewall town, Pamlico County
2.99	2.98	441.9	196.3	Stony Point CDP
2.43	2.43	477.8	210.3	Alexander County
0.55	0.55	283.6	134.5	Iredell County
1.05	1.05	398.1	181.9	Stovall town, Granville County
2.45	2.45	80.8	628.6	Sugar Mountain village, Avery County
26.85	26.56	385.2	141.4	Summerfield town, Guilford County
2.45	2.45	118.0	58.8	Sunbury CDP, Gates County
7.34	6.45	553.8	792.2	Sunset Beach town, Brunswick County
9.54	7.26	255.2	456.2	Surf City town
0.54	0.53	550.9	1,403.8	Onslow County
9.00	6.74	231.6	381.0	Pender County
6.43	6.40	715.0	305.3	Swannanoa CDP, Buncombe County
3.95	3.95	82.0	51.9	Swan Quarter CDP, Hyde County
2.24	2.09	1,274.2	659.8	Swansboro town, Onslow County
1.49	1.40	824.3	379.3	Swepsonville town, Alamance County
3.19	3.19	811.3	419.4	Sylva town, Jackson County
3.17	3.17	792.1	390.9	Tabor City town, Columbus County
11.17	11.13	1,025.6	448.6	Tarboro town, Edgecombe County
0.17	0.17	688.2	382.4	Tar Heel town, Bladen County
2.37	2.37	885.2	432.9	Taylorsville town, Alexander County
1.33	1.33	542.9	263.2	Taylortown town, Moore County
0.93	0.93	404.3	202.2	Teachey town, Duplin County
16.78	16.77	1,595.5	707.8	Thomasville city
16.50	16.49	1,606.6	712.1	Davidson County
0.28	0.28	942.9	453.6	Randolph County
1.52	1.51	960.3	466.2	Toast CDP, Surry County
7.68	7.65	319.1	143.1	Tobaccoville village
7.62	7.59	321.6	144.3	Forsyth County
0.06	0.06	–	–	Stokes County
5.88	4.39	83.8	295.7	Topsail Beach town, Pender County
0.22	0.22	1,304.5	622.7	Trenton town, Jones County
3.43	2.95	1,408.5	622.4	Trent Woods town, Craven County
17.05	16.87	392.1	169.8	Trinity city, Randolph County
5.39	5.36	444.6	191.0	Troutman town, Iredell County
3.63	3.59	888.3	351.5	Troy town, Montgomery County
2.00	2.00	823.0	533.0	Tryon town, Polk County
0.40	0.40	730.0	290.0	Turkey town, Sampson County
12.85	12.85	301.9	124.7	Tyro CDP, Davidson County
27.20	26.96	219.9	82.1	Unionville town, Union County
7.73	7.71	582.4	280.0	Valdese town, Burke County
4.44	4.44	92.8	73.4	Valle Crucis CDP, Watauga County
2.38	2.32	892.2	517.2	Valley Hill CDP, Henderson County
1.71	1.71	587.7	250.9	Vanceboro town, Craven County
1.63	1.52	167.1	97.4	Vandemere town, Pamlico County
3.76	3.75	305.6	154.9	Vander CDP, Cumberland County
4.57	4.56	73.7	33.3	Vann Crossroads CDP, Sampson County
0.97	0.91	594.5	304.4	Varnamtown town, Brunswick County
3.30	3.28	219.5	106.1	Vass town, Moore County
0.79	0.79	406.3	188.6	Waco town, Cleveland County
1.79	1.79	310.6	144.1	Wade town, Cumberland County
6.32	6.31	921.2	426.6	Wadesboro town, Anson County
1.46	1.46	575.3	255.5	Wagram town, Scotland County
15.22	15.10	1,994.5	753.0	Wake Forest town
0.40	0.40	2,247.5	765.0	Franklin County
14.82	14.70	1,987.6	752.7	Wake County
0.86	0.86	122.1	50.0	Wakulla CDP, Robeson County

Table 9.

Population and Housing Units: 1990 to 2010; and Area Measurements and Density: 2010—Con.

[For information concerning historical counts and geographic change, see "User Notes." For information on confidentiality, nonsampling error, and definitions, see Appendixes]

State Place and [in Selected States] County Subdivision	Population				Housing units			
	2010	2000	1990	Percent change 2000 to 2010	2010	2000	1990	Percent change 2000 to 2010
Walkertown town, Forsyth County	4,675	4,009	1,200	16.6	2,106	1,793	539	17.5
Wallace town	3,880	3,344	2,939	16.0	1,815	1,440	1,251	26.0
Duplin County	3,880	3,326	2,911	16.7	1,815	1,433	1,237	26.7
Pender County	–	18	28	–100.0	–	7	14	–100.0
Wallburg town, Davidson County	3,047	(X)	(X)	(X)	1,217	(X)	(X)	(X)
Walnut Cove town, Stokes County	1,425	1,465	1,088	–2.7	755	636	461	18.7
Walnut Creek village, Wayne County	835	859	623	–2.8	363	332	221	9.3
Walstonburg town, Greene County	219	224	188	–2.2	107	101	92	5.9
Wanchese CDP, Dare County	1,642	1,527	1,380	7.5	789	690	583	14.3
Warrenton town, Warren County	862	811	949	6.3	528	472	470	11.9
Warsaw town, Duplin County	3,054	3,051	2,859	0.1	1,447	1,331	1,199	8.7
Washington city, Beaufort County	9,744 r	9,619	9,160	1.3	4,754 r	4,415	3,921	7.7
Washington Park town, Beaufort County	451	440	486	2.5	220	218	227	0.9
Watha town, Pender County	190	151	154	25.8	86	71	65	21.1
Waves CDP, Dare County	134	(X)	(X)	(X)	320	(X)	(X)	(X)
Waxhaw town, Union County	9,859	2,625	1,294	275.6	3,517	937	453	275.3
Waynesville town, Haywood County	9,869	9,232	6,760	6.9	5,534	4,761	3,356	16.2
Weaverville town, Buncombe County	3,120	2,416	2,107	29.1	1,582	1,081	928	46.3
Webster town, Jackson County	363	486	410	–25.3	175	227	185	–22.9
Weddington town	9,459	6,696	3,803	41.3	3,285	2,214	1,252	48.4
Mecklenburg County	7	–	–	–	2	–	–	–
Union County	9,452	6,696	3,803	41.2	3,283	2,214	1,252	48.3
Welcome CDP, Davidson County	4,162	3,538	3,377	17.6	1,855	1,514	1,357	22.5
Weldon town, Halifax County	1,655	1,374	1,392	20.5	809	624	666	29.6
Wendell town, Wake County	5,845	4,247	2,921	37.6	2,430	1,785	1,172	36.1
Wentworth town, Rockingham County	2,807	2,779	(X)	1.0	1,138	1,081	(X)	5.3
Wesley Chapel village, Union County	7,463	2,549	(X)	192.8	2,359	912	(X)	158.7
West Canton CDP, Haywood County	1,247	1,156	1,119	7.9	558	525	484	6.3
West Jefferson town, Ashe County	1,299	1,081	1,002	20.2	751	601	548	25.0
West Marion CDP, McDowell County	1,348	1,556	1,291	–13.4	643	731	600	–12.0
Westport CDP, Lincoln County	4,026	2,006	1,280	100.7	1,671	826	559	102.3
Whispering Pines village, Moore County	2,928	2,090	1,346	40.1	1,365	1,054	775	29.5
Whitakers town	744	799	860	–6.9	372	370	356	0.5
Edgecombe County	402	440	464	–8.6	193	192	180	0.5
Nash County	342	359	396	–4.7	179	178	176	0.6
White Lake town, Bladen County	802	529	390	51.6	1,443	1,060	816	36.1
White Oak CDP, Bladen County	338	304	(X)	11.2	161	120	(X)	34.2
White Plains CDP, Surry County	1,074	1,049	1,027	2.4	490	506	455	–3.2
Whiteville city, Columbus County	5,394	5,148	5,078	4.8	2,662	2,450	2,287	8.7
Whitsett town, Guilford County	590	686	(X)	–14.0	279	308	(X)	–9.4
Wilkesboro town, Wilkes County	3,413	3,159	2,964	8.0	1,633	1,382	1,230	18.2
Williamston town, Martin County	5,511 r	5,946	5,503	–7.3	2,685 r	2,548	2,327	5.4
Wilmington city, New Hanover County	106,476	75,838	55,530	40.4	53,400	38,678	26,469	38.1
Wilson city, Wilson County	49,167	44,405	36,930	10.7	21,870	18,660	15,383	17.2
Wilson's Mills town, Johnston County	2,277 r	1,296	(X)	75.7	823 r	506	(X)	62.6
Windsor town, Bertie County	3,630 r	2,324	2,209	56.2	1,193 r	1,100	979	8.5
Winfall town, Perquimans County	594	554	501	7.2	302	276	253	9.4
Wingate town, Union County	3,491	2,406	2,821	45.1	1,046	825	679	26.8
Winston-Salem city, Forsyth County	229,617	185,776	143,485	23.6	103,974	82,593	65,631	25.9
Winterville town, Pitt County	9,269 r	4,794	3,069	93.3	3,593 r	1,938	1,182	85.4
Winton town, Hertford County	769	956	796	–19.6	393	385	359	2.1
Woodfin town, Buncombe County	6,123	3,162	2,736	93.6	2,698	1,521	1,329	77.4
Woodland town, Northampton County	809	833	760	–2.9	364	356	297	2.2
Woodlawn CDP, Alamance County	900	1,051	(X)	–14.4	385	431	(X)	–10.7
Wrightsboro CDP, New Hanover County	4,896	4,496	4,752	8.9	2,111	1,897	1,804	11.3
Wrightsville Beach town, New Hanover County	2,477	2,593	2,937	–4.5	2,751	3,050	2,413	–9.8
Yadkinville town, Yadkin County	2,959	2,818	2,525	5.0	1,235	1,026	1,003	20.4
Yanceyville town, Caswell County	2,039	2,091	1,973	–2.5	748	748	794	–
Youngsville town, Franklin County	1,157	651	424	77.7	562	274	191	105.1
Zebulon town	4,433	4,046	3,173	9.6	1,862	1,661	1,233	12.1
Johnston County	–	–	(X)	–	–	–	(X)	–
Wake County	4,433	4,046	3,173	9.6	1,862	1,661	1,233	12.1

Table 9.

Population and Housing Units: 1990 to 2010; and Area Measurements and Density: 2010—Con.

[For information concerning historical counts and geographic change, see "User Notes." For information on confidentiality, nonsampling error, and definitions, see Appendixes]

Area measurements in square miles		Average per square mile of land		State Place and [in Selected States] County Subdivision
Total area	Land area	Population density	Housing unit density	
6.61	6.59	709.4	319.6	Walkertown town, Forsyth County
3.07	3.07	1,263.8	591.2	Wallace town
2.83	2.83	1,371.0	641.3	Duplin County
0.24	0.24	–	–	Pender County
5.58	5.58	546.1	218.1	Wallburg town, Davidson County
2.44	2.41	591.3	313.3	Walnut Cove town, Stokes County
1.88	1.57	531.8	231.2	Walnut Creek village, Wayne County
0.41	0.41	534.1	261.0	Walstonburg town, Greene County
5.49	4.67	351.6	169.0	Wanchese CDP, Dare County
0.97	0.97	888.7	544.3	Warrenton town, Warren County
3.05	3.05	1,001.3	474.4	Warsaw town, Duplin County
9.02	8.19	1,189.7	580.5	Washington city, Beaufort County
0.26	0.26	1,734.6	846.2	Washington Park town, Beaufort County
1.27	1.27	149.6	67.7	Watha town, Pender County
0.55	0.55	243.6	581.8	Waves CDP, Dare County
11.66	11.54	854.3	304.8	Waxhaw town, Union County
8.92	8.92	1,106.4	620.4	Waynesville town, Haywood County
3.44	3.43	909.6	461.2	Weaverville town, Buncombe County
1.00	1.00	363.0	175.0	Webster town, Jackson County
17.81	17.44	542.4	188.4	Weddington town
–	–	–	–	Mecklenburg County
17.81	17.44	542.0	188.2	Union County
9.31	9.31	447.0	199.2	Welcome CDP, Davidson County
2.84	2.84	582.7	284.9	Weldon town, Halifax County
5.22	5.20	1,124.0	467.3	Wendell town, Wake County
14.25	14.19	197.8	80.2	Wentworth town, Rockingham County
9.57	9.48	787.2	248.8	Wesley Chapel village, Union County
1.37	1.37	910.2	407.3	West Canton CDP, Haywood County
2.08	2.08	624.5	361.1	West Jefferson town, Ashe County
1.72	1.72	783.7	373.8	West Marion CDP, McDowell County
5.63	3.67	1,097.0	455.3	Westport CDP, Lincoln County
4.02	3.39	863.7	402.7	Whispering Pines village, Moore County
0.82	0.82	907.3	453.7	Whitakers town
0.39	0.39	1,030.8	494.9	Edgecombe County
0.43	0.43	795.3	416.3	Nash County
2.62	0.98	818.4	1,472.4	White Lake town, Bladen County
5.11	5.11	66.1	31.5	White Oak CDP, Bladen County
4.03	4.01	267.8	122.2	White Plains CDP, Surry County
5.46	5.46	987.9	487.5	Whiteville city, Columbus County
2.66	2.63	224.3	106.1	Whitsett town, Guilford County
5.90	5.90	578.5	276.8	Wilkesboro town, Wilkes County
3.84	3.84	1,435.2	699.2	Williamston town, Martin County
53.00	51.49	2,067.9	1,037.1	Wilmington city, New Hanover County
29.59	28.75	1,710.2	760.7	Wilson city, Wilson County
4.51	4.50	506.0	182.9	Wilson's Mills town, Johnston County
2.83	2.83	1,282.7	421.6	Windsor town, Bertie County
2.29	2.28	260.5	132.5	Winfall town, Perquimans County
1.99	1.99	1,754.3	525.6	Wingate town, Union County
133.70	132.45	1,733.6	785.0	Winston-Salem city, Forsyth County
4.60	4.60	2,015.0	781.1	Winterville town, Pitt County
0.86	0.82	937.8	479.3	Winton town, Hertford County
9.20	8.79	696.6	306.9	Woodfin town, Buncombe County
1.25	1.25	647.2	291.2	Woodland town, Northampton County
3.68	3.44	261.6	111.9	Woodlawn CDP, Alamance County
11.60	11.15	439.1	189.3	Wrightsboro CDP, New Hanover County
2.28	1.40	1,769.3	1,965.0	Wrightsville Beach town, New Hanover County
2.79	2.78	1,064.4	444.2	Yadkinville town, Yadkin County
5.56	5.52	369.4	135.5	Yanceyville town, Caswell County
1.62	1.62	714.2	346.9	Youngsville town, Franklin County
4.16	4.14	1,070.8	449.8	Zebulon town
–	–	–	–	Johnston County
4.16	4.14	1,070.8	449.8	Wake County

Table 10.

Rank by 2010 Population and Housing Units: 2000 and 2010

[For information concerning historical counts and geographic change, see "User Notes." For information on confidentiality, nonsampling error, and definitions, see Appendixes]

Place [2,500 or More Population]	Population			Housing units		
	2010 rank	2010	2000	2010 rank	2010	2000
Charlotte city	1	731,424 r	540,167	1	319,918 r	230,133
Raleigh city	2	403,892 r	276,094	2	176,124 r	120,700
Greensboro city	3	269,666	223,891	3	124,074	99,305
Winston-Salem city	4	229,617	185,776	4	103,974	82,593
Durham city	5	228,330	187,035	5	103,221	80,797
Fayetteville city	6	200,564	121,015	6	87,005	53,565
Cary town	7	135,234	94,536	7	55,303	36,863
Wilmington city	8	106,476	75,838	8	53,400	38,678
High Point city	9	104,371	85,839	9	46,677	35,952
Greenville city	10	84,554 r	61,209	11	40,564 r	28,495
Asheville city	11	83,393	68,889	10	41,626	33,567
Concord city	12	79,066	55,977	12	32,130	22,485
Gastonia city	13	71,741 r	66,355	13	31,238	27,857
Jacksonville city	14	70,145	66,715	18	21,135	18,312
Rocky Mount city	15	57,477 r	55,977	14	26,953	24,167
Chapel Hill town	16	57,233 r	46,019	16	22,254 r	17,393
Burlington city	17	49,963	44,917	15	23,414	19,567
Wilson city	18	49,167	44,405	17	21,870	18,660
Huntersville town	19	46,773	24,960	21	18,477	9,859
Kannapolis city	20	42,625	36,910	20	18,645	15,941
Hickory city	21	40,010	37,222	19	18,719	16,571
Apex town	22	37,476	20,212	25	13,922	8,028
Goldsboro city	23	36,437 r	39,147	22	16,824 r	16,415
Salisbury city	24	33,662	26,462	23	14,626	11,288
Indian Trail town	25	33,518 r	11,749	30	11,700 r	4,529
Monroe city	26	32,797	26,228	27	12,375	9,621
Mooresville town	27	32,711	18,823	26	13,655	7,741
Wake Forest town	28	30,117	12,588	33	11,370	5,091
New Bern city	29	29,524 r	23,111	24	14,471 r	11,098
Sanford city	30	28,094	23,220	32	11,411	9,223
Matthews town	31	27,198 r	22,125	35	11,021 r	8,137
Thomasville city	32	26,757	19,788	29	11,870	8,515
Garner town	33	25,745 r	17,787	36	10,993 r	7,263
Asheboro city	34	25,012	21,672	34	11,158	9,515
Cornelius town	35	24,866	11,969	28	11,947	5,716
Holly Springs town	36	24,661	9,192	45	8,658	3,642
Statesville city	37	24,532	23,320	31	11,554	10,041
Kernersville town	38	23,123	17,126	37	10,951	7,950
Mint Hill town	39	22,722 r	15,609	41	9,149 r	6,087
Kinston city	40	21,677	23,688	38	10,862	11,229
Lumberton city	41	21,542	20,795	43	8,877	8,800
Havelock city	42	20,735	22,442	61	6,810	6,783
Shelby city	43	20,323	19,477	39	9,919	8,853
Carrboro town	44	19,582	16,782	40	9,258	8,207
Lexington city	45	18,931	19,953	42	8,938	8,510
Elizabeth City city	46	18,683 r	17,243	48	8,167	7,463
Clemmons village	47	18,627	13,827	49	8,046	5,614
Morrisville town	48	18,576	5,208	47	8,357	3,210
Lenoir city	49	18,228 r	16,774	46	8,568 r	7,453
Fuquay-Varina town	50	17,937	7,898	55	7,325	3,375
Boone town	51	17,122 r	13,470	67	6,253 r	4,749
Morganton city	52	16,918	17,310	53	7,618	7,313
Clayton town	53	16,116 r	8,126	63	6,648 r	3,415
Laurinburg city	54	15,962	15,874	59	7,048	6,603
Albemarle city	55	15,903	15,680	54	7,499	6,954
Roanoke Rapids city	56	15,754	16,957	58	7,085	7,595
Eden city	57	15,527	15,908	50	7,796	7,368
Henderson city	58	15,368	16,095	57	7,101	6,870
Hope Mills town	59	15,176	11,237	69	6,048	4,497
Reidsville city	60	14,520	14,485	56	7,158	6,477
Murraysville CDP	61	14,215	7,279	68	6,088	3,060
Graham city	62	14,153	12,833	66	6,523	5,685
Stallings town	63	13,831 r	3,171	75	5,310 r	1,217
Mount Holly city	64	13,656 r	9,617	70	5,905 r	4,242
Leland town	65	13,527	1,938	65	6,583	919
Piney Green CDP	66	13,293	11,658	78	5,191	4,671
Hendersonville city	67	13,137 r	10,569	51	7,744 r	5,218
Pinehurst village	68	13,124 r	9,729	52	7,634 r	5,670
Newton city	69	12,968 r	12,659	71	5,695 r	5,365
Lewisville town	70	12,639	8,826	77	5,264	3,501
Southern Pines town	71	12,334	10,918	60	6,859	5,488
Spring Lake town	72	11,964	8,098	84	4,855	3,623
Harrisburg town	73	11,526	4,493	94	4,174	1,614
Archdale city	74	11,415 r	9,007	82	4,916 r	3,984
Tarboro town	74	11,415	11,138	81	4,993	4,911

Table 10.
Rank by 2010 Population and Housing Units: 2000 and 2010—Con.

[For information concerning historical counts and geographic change, see "User Notes." For information on confidentiality, nonsampling error, and definitions, see Appendixes]

Place [2,500 or More Population]	Population			Housing units		
	2010 rank	2010	2000	2010 rank	2010	2000
Knightdale town	76	11,401	5,958	88	4,723	2,352
Mebane city	77	11,393 r	7,367	80	5,045 r	3,279
Smithfield town	78	10,966 r	10,867	86	4,834	4,674
Davidson town	79	10,944	7,139	92	4,253	2,452
Lincolnton city	80	10,486	9,965	85	4,842	4,146
Mount Airy city	81	10,388	8,484	76	5,296	4,129
Kings Mountain city	82	10,296	9,693	89	4,597	4,064
Summerfield town	83	10,232	7,018	102	3,756	2,653
Belmont city	84	10,076 r	8,794	93	4,221 r	3,585
Waynesville town	85	9,869	9,232	73	5,534	4,761
Waxhaw town	86	9,859	2,625	109	3,517	937
Washington city	87	9,744 r	9,619	87	4,754 r	4,415
Rockingham city	88	9,558	9,672	90	4,544	4,375
Weddington town	89	9,459	6,696	111	3,285	2,214
Elon town	90	9,419 r	6,748	118	3,063 r	2,006
Winterville town	91	9,269 r	4,794	107	3,593 r	1,938
Dunn city	92	9,263	9,196	91	4,417	4,100
Myrtle Grove CDP	93	8,875 r	7,123	100	3,833 r	3,020
St. Stephens CDP	94	8,759 r	9,426	106	3,633 r	3,679
Morehead City town	95	8,661	7,691	74	5,383	4,296
Clinton city	96	8,639	8,600	103	3,711	3,690
Oxford city	97	8,461	8,338	101	3,771	3,395
Roxboro city	98	8,362	8,696	98	4,044	3,954
Half Moon CDP	99	8,352	6,645	119	3,054	2,398
Conover city	100	8,165 r	6,667	105	3,654 r	2,906
Kings Grant CDP	101	8,113	7,738	110	3,497	3,152
Siler City town	102	7,887	6,966	121	2,890	2,526
Black Mountain town	103	7,848	7,511	95	4,141	3,703
Marion city	104	7,838	4,943	114	3,132	2,351
Brevard city	105	7,609	6,789	99	3,867	3,058
Butner town	106	7,591	5,792	120	2,999	1,489
Pineville town	107	7,479	3,449	96	4,051	1,760
Forest City town	108	7,476	7,549	104	3,658	3,638
Wesley Chapel village	109	7,463	2,549	142	2,359	912
Lake Norman of Catawba CDP	110	7,411	4,744	97	4,045	2,776
Fletcher town	111	7,187	4,185	112	3,208	1,816
Etowah CDP	112	6,944	2,766	108	3,520	1,365
King city	113	6,904	5,952	117	3,073	2,438
Mills River town	114	6,802	(X)	115	3,108	(X)
Oak Island town	115	6,783	6,571	44	8,686	6,651
Ogden CDP	116	6,766	5,481	124	2,824	2,270
Kill Devil Hills town	117	6,683	5,897	64	6,617	5,302
Trinity city	118	6,614 r	6,714	122	2,865 r	2,767
Hamlet city	119	6,495	6,018	123	2,858	2,738
Gibsonville town	120	6,410 r	4,418	125	2,798 r	1,839
Aberdeen town	121	6,350	3,400	116	3,081	1,655
Cullowhee CDP	122	6,228	3,579	181	1,874	823
Porters Neck CDP	123	6,204	(X)	126	2,780	(X)
Oak Ridge town	124	6,185	3,988	152	2,226	1,462
Woodfin town	125	6,123	3,162	128	2,698	1,521
Hillsborough town	126	6,087	5,446	134	2,593	2,329
Selma town	127	6,073	5,914	135	2,590	2,515
Unionville town	128	5,929	4,797	154	2,213	1,717
James City CDP	129	5,899 r	5,422	132	2,636 r	2,398
Wendell town	130	5,845	4,247	137	2,430	1,785
Wadesboro town	131	5,813 r	3,568	129	2,692 r	1,599
Cherryville city	132	5,760	5,361	133	2,621	2,356
Carolina Beach town	133	5,706 r	4,778	72	5,626 r	4,224
Silver Lake CDP	134	5,598	5,788	148	2,278	2,449
Marvin village	135	5,579	1,039	205	1,625	355
Williamston town	136	5,511 r	5,946	130	2,685 r	2,548
Whiteville city	137	5,394	5,148	131	2,662	2,450
Boiling Spring Lakes city	138	5,372	2,972	138	2,418	1,409
Nashville town	139	5,352 r	4,417	141	2,360 r	1,793
Bessemer City city	140	5,340	5,119	144	2,348	2,149
Sawmills town	141	5,240	4,921	149	2,267	2,045
Mocksville town	142	5,051	4,178	153	2,218	1,781
Stokesdale town	143	5,047	3,267	174	1,955	1,268
Ahoskie town	144	5,039	4,523	146	2,309	2,010
Edenton town	145	5,004 r	5,058	136	2,518 r	2,216
East Flat Rock CDP	146	4,995 r	4,122	147	2,281 r	1,814
Ayden town	147	4,932	4,622	139	2,373	2,067
Wrightsboro CDP	148	4,896	4,496	160	2,111	1,897
Seven Lakes CDP	149	4,888	3,214	143	2,352	1,537
Long View town	150	4,871	4,722	145	2,315	2,165

Table 10.
Rank by 2010 Population and Housing Units: 2000 and 2010—Con.

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Place [2,500 or More Population]	Population			Housing units		
	2010 rank	2010	2000	2010 rank	2010	2000
Granite Falls town	151	4,722 r	4,611	163	2,077 r	1,848
Midway town	152	4,679	(X)	173	1,963	(X)
Walkertown town	153	4,675	4,009	161	2,106	1,793
Farmville town	154	4,654 r	4,421	151	2,239 r	2,038
Boiling Springs town	155	4,647	3,866	221	1,471	1,184
Raeford city	156	4,611	3,386	176	1,950	1,440
Mount Olive town	157	4,589	4,567	159	2,119	2,012
Swannanoa CDP	158	4,576	4,132	175	1,954	1,774
Valdese town	159	4,490	4,485	155	2,159	1,992
Pleasant Garden town	160	4,489	4,714	191	1,819	1,874
Dallas town	161	4,488	3,402	167	2,003	1,440
Zebulon town	162	4,433	4,046	182	1,862	1,661
Erwin town	163	4,405	4,537	166	2,015	2,032
River Road CDP	164	4,394	4,094	155	2,159	1,946
Angier town	165	4,350	3,419	188	1,829	1,478
Spindale town	166	4,321	4,022	165	2,051	1,887
Archer Lodge town	167	4,292	(X)	216	1,536	(X)
Royal Pines CDP	168	4,272	5,334	179	1,892	2,303
North Wilkesboro town	169	4,245	4,116	168	1,996	1,837
Canton town	170	4,227	4,029	164	2,068	2,003
Bethlehem CDP	171	4,214	3,713	177	1,917	1,549
Rutherfordton town	172	4,213	4,131	169	1,987	1,765
Cramerton town	173	4,165	2,976	186	1,834	1,229
Welcome CDP	174	4,162	3,538	184	1,855	1,514
Trent Woods town	175	4,155 r	4,224	185	1,836 r	1,763
Newport town	176	4,150	3,349	197	1,697	1,232
Creedmoor city	177	4,124	2,232	196	1,728	1,020
Randleman city	178	4,113	3,557	180	1,883	1,542
Hampstead CDP	179	4,083	(X)	190	1,823	(X)
Gamewell town	180	4,051 r	3,721	193	1,786 r	1,645
Beaufort town	181	4,039	3,771	127	2,745	2,187
Westport CDP	182	4,026	2,006	200	1,671	826
Elkin town	183	4,001	4,109	170	1,982	1,854
Forest Oaks CDP	184	3,890	3,241	212	1,575	1,252
Wallace town	185	3,880	3,344	192	1,815	1,440
Tyro CDP	186	3,879	(X)	208	1,603	(X)
Plymouth town	187	3,878	4,107	183	1,856	1,829
Burgaw town	188	3,872	3,337	220	1,473	1,051
Elroy CDP	189	3,869 r	3,848	195	1,756 r	1,694
Franklin town	190	3,845	3,490	158	2,142	1,916
Rolesville town	191	3,786	907	237	1,341	384
Hudson town	192	3,776	3,078	198	1,694	1,400
Moyock CDP	193	3,759	(X)	240	1,295	(X)
Northchase CDP	194	3,747	(X)	201	1,644	(X)
Pittsboro town	195	3,743	2,226	206	1,606	939
East Rockingham CDP	196	3,736	3,885	199	1,672	1,752
Shallotte town	197	3,675	1,381	178	1,908	597
Emerald Isle town	198	3,655	3,488	62	6,735	6,017
Windsor town	199	3,630 r	2,324	257	1,193 r	1,100
Eastover town	200	3,628	1,376	202	1,637	621
Mountain Home CDP	201	3,622	2,169	204	1,631	993
Mar-Mac CDP	202	3,615	3,004	210	1,581	1,485
Elizabethtown town	203	3,583	3,698	187	1,832	1,688
Sunset Beach town	204	3,572	1,824	79	5,110	2,983
China Grove town	205	3,563	3,616	213	1,564	1,466
Stanley town	206	3,556	3,053	219	1,507	1,303
Mountain View CDP	207	3,552	3,768	225	1,439	1,404
Lowell city	208	3,526	2,662	216	1,536	1,137
Wingate town	209	3,491	2,406	267	1,046	825
Ranlo town	210	3,434	2,198	233	1,369	917
Red Oak town	211	3,430	2,723	232	1,376	1,030
Red Springs town	212	3,428	3,493	207	1,604	1,458
Lake Park village	213	3,422	2,093	249	1,245	781
Wilkesboro town	214	3,413	3,159	203	1,633	1,382
Bayshore CDP	215	3,393	2,512	229	1,413	1,058
Jamestown town	216	3,382	3,088	218	1,517	1,293
Polkton town	217	3,375	1,195	271	516	336
Louisburg town	218	3,359	3,111	236	1,345	1,251
Dana CDP	219	3,329	(X)	222	1,454	(X)
Fairview town	220	3,324	(X)	239	1,302	(X)
Benson town	221	3,311 r	2,993	214	1,554 r	1,394
Maiden town	222	3,310 r	3,177	230	1,383	1,258
Rockfish CDP	223	3,298	2,353	242	1,271	893
Kitty Hawk town	224	3,272	2,991	113	3,196	2,618
Spencer town	225	3,267	3,355	227	1,426	1,427

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Place [2,500 or More Population]	Population			Housing units		
	2010 rank	2010	2000	2010 rank	2010	2000
Lillington town	226	3,194	2,915	265	1,122	894
Troy town	227	3,189	3,430	245	1,262	1,209
St. James town	228	3,165	804	150	2,263	618
Weaverville town	229	3,120	2,416	209	1,582	1,081
River Bend town	230	3,119	2,923	211	1,577	1,477
Flat Rock village	231	3,114	2,565	157	2,150	1,459
Landis town	232	3,109	2,996	227	1,426	1,293
Brices Creek CDP	233	3,073	2,060	256	1,196	841
Midland town	233	3,073	(X)	241	1,283	(X)
Warsaw town	235	3,054	3,051	223	1,447	1,331
Carolina Shores town	236	3,048	1,482	171	1,981	838
Wallburg town	237	3,047	(X)	253	1,217	(X)
Pembroke town	238	2,973 r	2,681	244	1,266	1,043
Yadkinville town	239	2,959	2,818	252	1,235	1,026
Fairfield Harbour CDP	240	2,952	1,983	188	1,829	1,248
Lowesville CDP	241	2,945	1,440	258	1,187	589
Buies Creek CDP	242	2,942	2,215	270	699	698
Rural Hall town	243	2,937	2,464	226	1,433	1,160
Granite Quarry town	244	2,930	2,175	248	1,246	940
Locust city	244	2,930	2,416	242	1,271	981
Whispering Pines village	246	2,928	2,090	234	1,365	1,054
Enochville CDP	247	2,925	2,851	247	1,251	1,219
La Grange town	248	2,873	2,844	224	1,440	1,330
South Rosemary CDP	249	2,836	2,843	235	1,352	1,366
Murfreesboro town	250	2,835	2,045	266	1,107	986
Southport city	251	2,833	2,351	194	1,777	1,292
Cajah's Mountain town	252	2,823 r	2,694	253	1,217 r	1,123
Wentworth town	253	2,807	2,779	262	1,138	1,081
Skippers Corner CDP	254	2,785	1,246	269	926	449
Nags Head town	255	2,757	2,700	83	4,884	4,149
Glen Raven CDP	256	2,750	2,750	260	1,152	1,139
Lake Junaluska CDP	257	2,734	2,675	172	1,979	1,848
Southern Shores town	258	2,714	2,201	140	2,369	1,921
Fairview CDP	259	2,678	2,495	259	1,182	971
Icard CDP	260	2,664	2,734	255	1,211	1,198
Fairmont town	261	2,663	2,604	246	1,255	1,186
Swansboro town	261	2,663	1,426	231	1,379	770
Liberty town	263	2,656	2,661	251	1,237	1,094
Sneads Ferry CDP	264	2,646	2,248	215	1,552	1,331
Mineral Springs town	265	2,639	1,370	268	1,028	491
Brogden CDP	266	2,633	2,907	261	1,148	1,157
Grifton town	267	2,617 r	2,123	263	1,130 r	1,107
Sylva town	268	2,588	2,435	238	1,338	1,283
Enfield town	269	2,532 r	2,370	264	1,127 r	973
Tabor City town	270	2,511	2,509	250	1,239	1,116
Lake Royale CDP	271	2,506	(X)	162	2,094	(X)

Table 11.

Rank of Places by Percent Change in Population: 2000 to 2010

[For information concerning historical counts and geographic change, see "User Notes." For information on confidentiality, nonsampling error, and definitions, see Appendixes]

Place [2,500 or More Population]	Population		Percent change		Place [2,500 or More Population]	Population		Percent change	
	2010	2000	Rank	Percent		2010	2000	Rank	Percent
Leland town	13,527	1,938	1	597.99	Charlotte city	731,424	r 540,167	77	35.41
Marvin village	5,579	1,039	2	436.96	Thomasville city	26,757	19,788	78	35.22
Stallings town	13,831	r 3,171	3	336.17	Bayshore CDP	3,393	2,512	79	35.07
Rolesville town	3,786	907	4	317.42	Hope Mills town	15,176	11,237	80	35.05
St. James town	3,165	804	5	293.66	Kernersville town	23,123	17,126	81	35.02
Waxhaw town	9,859	2,625	6	275.58	Pinehurst village	13,124	r 9,729	82	34.90
Morrisville town	18,576	5,208	7	256.68	Clemmons village	18,627	13,827	83	34.71
Wesley Chapel village	7,463	2,549	8	192.78	Granite Quarry town	2,930	2,175	84	34.71
Indian Trail town	33,518	r 11,749	9	185.28	Buies Creek CDP	2,942	2,215	85	32.82
Polkton town	3,375	1,195	10	182.43	Lowell city	3,526	2,662	86	32.46
Holly Springs town	24,661	9,192	11	168.29	Dallas town	4,488	3,402	87	31.92
Shallotte town	3,675	1,381	12	166.11	Butner town	7,591	5,792	88	31.06
Eastover town	3,628	1,376	13	163.66	Weaverville town	3,120	2,416	89	29.14
Harrisburg town	11,526	4,493	14	156.53	New Bern city	29,524	r 23,111	90	27.75
Etowah CDP	6,944	2,766	15	151.05	Angier town	4,350	3,419	91	27.23
Wake Forest town	30,117	12,588	16	139.25	Salisbury city	33,662	26,462	92	27.21
Fuquay-Varina town	17,937	7,898	17	127.11	Boone town	17,122	r 13,470	93	27.11
Skippers Corner CDP	2,785	1,246	18	123.52	Archdale city	11,415	r 9,007	94	26.73
Pineville town	7,479	3,449	19	116.85	Red Oak town	3,430	2,723	95	25.96
Cornelius town	24,866	11,969	20	107.75	Half Moon CDP	8,352	6,645	96	25.69
Carolina Shores town	3,048	1,482	21	105.67	Monroe city	32,797	26,228	97	25.05
Lowesville CDP	2,945	1,440	22	104.51	Myrtle Grove CDP	8,875	r 7,123	98	24.60
Westport CDP	4,026	2,006	23	100.70	Chapel Hill town	57,233	r 46,019	99	24.37
Clayton town	16,116	r 8,126	24	98.33	Hendersonville city	13,137	r 10,569	100	24.30
Sunset Beach town	3,572	1,824	25	95.83	Newport town	4,150	3,349	101	23.92
Murraysville CDP	14,215	7,279	26	95.29	Winston-Salem city	229,617	185,776	102	23.60
Woodfin town	6,123	3,162	27	93.64	Unionville town	5,929	4,797	103	23.60
Winterville town	9,269	r 4,794	28	93.35	Ogden CDP	6,766	5,481	104	23.44
Mineral Springs town	2,639	1,370	29	92.63	Southern Shores town	2,714	2,201	105	23.31
Knightdale town	11,401	5,958	30	91.36	Grifton town	2,617	r 2,123	106	23.27
Huntersville town	46,773	24,960	31	87.39	Matthews town	27,198	r 22,125	107	22.93
Aberdeen town	6,350	3,400	32	86.76	Hudson town	3,776	3,078	108	22.68
Swansboro town	2,663	1,426	33	86.75	Conover city	8,165	r 6,667	109	22.47
Apex town	37,476	20,212	34	85.41	Mount Airy city	10,388	8,484	110	22.44
Creedmoor city	4,124	2,232	35	84.77	Durham city	228,330	187,035	111	22.08
Boiling Spring Lakes city	5,372	2,972	36	80.75	High Point city	104,371	85,839	112	21.59
Cullowhee CDP	6,228	3,579	37	74.02	Flat Rock village	3,114	2,565	113	21.40
Mooresville town	32,711	18,823	38	73.78	Locust city	2,930	2,416	114	21.27
Fletcher town	7,187	4,185	39	71.73	East Flat Rock CDP	4,995	r 4,122	115	21.18
Pittsboro town	3,743	2,226	40	68.15	Nashville town	5,352	r 4,417	116	21.17
Mountain Home CDP	3,622	2,169	41	66.99	Asheville city	83,393	68,889	117	21.05
Fayetteville city	200,564	121,015	42	65.73	Sanford city	28,094	23,220	118	20.99
Lake Park village	3,422	2,093	43	63.50	Mocksville town	5,051	4,178	119	20.90
Wadesboro town	5,813	r 3,568	44	62.92	Southport city	2,833	2,351	120	20.50
Marion city	7,838	4,943	45	58.57	Greensboro city	269,666	223,891	121	20.45
Ranlo town	3,434	2,198	46	56.23	Mar-Mac CDP	3,615	3,004	122	20.34
Lake Norman of Catawba CDP	7,411	4,744	47	56.22	Boiling Springs town	4,647	3,866	123	20.20
Windsor town	3,630	r 2,324	48	56.20	Forest Oaks CDP	3,890	3,241	124	20.02
Oak Ridge town	6,185	3,988	49	55.09	Carolina Beach town	5,706	r 4,778	125	19.42
Mebane city	11,393	r 7,367	50	54.65	Rural Hall town	2,937	2,464	126	19.20
Stokesdale town	5,047	3,267	51	54.48	Sneads Ferry CDP	2,646	2,248	127	17.70
Davidson town	10,944	7,139	52	53.30	Welcome CDP	4,162	3,538	128	17.64
Seven Lakes CDP	4,888	3,214	53	52.08	Carrboro town	19,582	16,782	129	16.68
Brices Creek CDP	3,073	2,060	54	49.17	Walkertown town	4,675	4,009	130	16.61
Fairfield Harbour CDP	2,952	1,983	55	48.87	Stanley town	3,556	3,053	131	16.48
Spring Lake town	11,964	8,098	56	47.74	Burgaw town	3,872	3,337	132	16.03
Raleigh city	403,892	r 276,094	57	46.29	Wallace town	3,880	3,344	133	16.03
Summerfield town	10,232	7,018	58	45.80	King city	6,904	5,952	134	15.99
Mint Hill town	22,722	r 15,609	59	45.57	Randleman city	4,113	3,557	135	15.63
Wingate town	3,491	2,406	60	45.10	Kannapolis city	42,625	36,910	136	15.48
Gibsonville town	6,410	r 4,418	61	45.09	Asheboro city	25,012	21,672	137	15.41
Garner town	25,745	r 17,787	62	44.74	Belmont city	10,076	r 8,794	138	14.58
Lewisville town	12,639	8,826	63	43.20	Piney Green CDP	13,293	11,658	139	14.02
Cary town	135,234	94,536	64	43.05	Bethlehem CDP	4,214	3,713	140	13.49
Mount Holly city	13,656	r 9,617	65	42.00	Kill Devil Hills town	6,683	5,897	141	13.33
Weddington town	9,459	6,696	66	41.26	Siler City town	7,887	6,966	142	13.22
Concord city	79,066	55,977	67	41.25	Southern Pines town	12,334	10,918	143	12.97
Wilmington city	106,476	75,838	68	40.40	Morehead City town	8,661	7,691	144	12.61
Rockfish CDP	3,298	2,353	69	40.16	Brevard city	7,609	6,789	145	12.08
Whispering Pines village	2,928	2,090	70	40.10	Hillsborough town	6,087	5,446	146	11.77
Cramerton town	4,165	2,976	71	39.95	Ahoskie town	5,039	4,523	147	11.41
Elon town	9,419	r 6,748	72	39.58	Burlington city	49,963	44,917	148	11.23
Murfreesboro town	2,835	2,045	73	38.63	Pembroke town	2,973	r 2,681	149	10.89
Greenville city	84,554	r 61,209	74	38.14	Swannanoa CDP	4,576	4,132	150	10.75
Wendell town	5,845	4,247	75	37.63	Wilson city	49,167	44,405	151	10.72
Raeford city	4,611	3,386	76	36.18	Benson town	3,311	r 2,993	152	10.62

Table 11.

Rank of Places by Percent Change in Population: 2000 to 2010—Con.

[For information concerning historical counts and geographic change, see "User Notes." For information on confidentiality, nonsampling error, and definitions, see Appendixes]

Place [2,500 or More Population]	Population		Percent change		Place [2,500 or More Population]	Population		Percent change	
	2010	2000	Rank	Percent		2010	2000	Rank	Percent
Graham city	14,153	12,833	153	10.29	La Grange town	2,873	2,844	213	1.02
Franklin town	3,845	3,490	154	10.17	Wentworth town	2,807	2,779	214	1.01
Lillington town	3,194	2,915	155	9.57	Smithfield town	10,966	r 10,867	215	0.91
Zebulon town	4,433	4,046	156	9.57	Dunn city	9,263	9,196	216	0.73
Jamestown town	3,382	3,088	157	9.52	Laurinburg city	15,962	15,874	217	0.55
Kitty Hawk town	3,272	2,991	158	9.39	Elroy CDP	3,869	r 3,848	218	0.55
Wrightsboro CDP	4,896	4,496	159	8.90	Mount Olive town	4,589	4,567	219	0.48
Gamewell town	4,051	r 3,721	160	8.87	Clinton city	8,639	8,600	220	0.45
James City CDP	5,899	r 5,422	161	8.80	Reidsville city	14,520	14,485	221	0.24
Lenoir city	18,228	r 16,774	162	8.67	Valdese town	4,490	4,485	222	0.11
Elizabeth City city	18,683	r 17,243	163	8.35	Warsaw town	3,054	3,051	223	0.10
Gastonia city	71,741	r 66,355	164	8.12	Tabor City town	2,511	2,509	224	0.08
Wilkesboro town	3,413	3,159	165	8.04	Glen Raven CDP	2,750	2,750	225	–
Louisburg town	3,359	3,111	166	7.97	Liberty town	2,656	2,661	226	–0.19
Hamlet city	6,495	6,018	167	7.93	South Rosemary CDP	2,836	2,843	227	–0.25
Hickory city	40,010	37,222	168	7.49	Forest City town	7,476	7,549	228	–0.97
Cherryville city	5,760	5,361	169	7.44	Edenton town	5,004	r 5,058	229	–1.07
Spindale town	4,321	4,022	170	7.43	Rockingham city	9,558	9,672	230	–1.18
Fairview CDP	2,678	2,495	171	7.33	China Grove town	3,563	3,616	231	–1.47
River Road CDP	4,394	4,094	172	7.33	Trinity city	6,614	r 6,714	232	–1.49
Beaufort town	4,039	3,771	173	7.11	Trent Woods town	4,155	r 4,224	233	–1.63
Waynesville town	9,869	9,232	174	6.90	Red Springs town	3,428	3,493	234	–1.86
Enfield town	2,532	r 2,370	175	6.84	Morganton city	16,918	17,310	235	–2.26
Ayden town	4,932	4,622	176	6.71	Eden city	15,527	15,908	236	–2.40
River Bend town	3,119	2,923	177	6.71	Icard CDP	2,664	2,734	237	–2.56
Sawmills town	5,240	4,921	178	6.48	Spencer town	3,267	3,355	238	–2.62
Sylva town	2,588	2,435	179	6.28	Elkin town	4,001	4,109	239	–2.63
Kings Mountain city	10,296	9,693	180	6.22	Erwin town	4,405	4,537	240	–2.91
Farmville town	4,654	r 4,421	181	5.27	Elizabethtown town	3,583	3,698	241	–3.11
Lincolnton city	10,486	9,965	182	5.23	Silver Lake CDP	5,598	5,788	242	–3.28
Statesville city	24,532	23,320	183	5.20	East Rockingham CDP	3,736	3,885	243	–3.84
Jacksonville city	70,145	66,715	184	5.14	Roxboro city	8,362	8,696	244	–3.84
Yadkinville town	2,959	2,818	185	5.00	Henderson city	15,368	16,095	245	–4.52
Canton town	4,227	4,029	186	4.91	Pleasant Garden town	4,489	4,714	246	–4.77
Kings Grant CDP	8,113	7,738	187	4.85	Lexington city	18,931	19,953	247	–5.12
Cajah's Mountain town	2,823	r 2,694	188	4.79	Plymouth town	3,878	4,107	248	–5.58
Emerald Isle town	3,655	3,488	189	4.79	Mountain View CDP	3,552	3,768	249	–5.73
Whiteville city	5,394	5,148	190	4.78	Goldsboro city	36,437	r 39,147	250	–6.92
Black Mountain town	7,848	7,511	191	4.49	Troy town	3,189	3,430	251	–7.03
Shelby city	20,323	19,477	192	4.34	St. Stephens CDP	8,759	r 9,426	252	–7.08
Bessemer City city	5,340	5,119	193	4.32	Roanoke Rapids city	15,754	16,957	253	–7.09
Maiden town	3,310	r 3,177	194	4.19	Williamston town	5,511	r 5,946	254	–7.32
Landis town	3,109	2,996	195	3.77	Havelock city	20,735	22,442	255	–7.61
Lumberton city	21,542	20,795	196	3.59	Kinston city	21,677	23,688	256	–8.49
Oak Island town	6,783	6,571	197	3.23	Brogden CDP	2,633	2,907	257	–9.43
Long View town	4,871	4,722	198	3.16	Royal Pines CDP	4,272	5,334	258	–19.91
North Wilkesboro town	4,245	4,116	199	3.13	Archer Lodge town	4,292	(X)	(X)	(X)
Selma town	6,073	5,914	200	2.69	Dana CDP	3,329	(X)	(X)	(X)
Rocky Mount city	57,477	r 55,977	201	2.68	Fairview town	3,324	(X)	(X)	(X)
Enochville CDP	2,925	2,851	202	2.60	Hampstead CDP	4,083	(X)	(X)	(X)
Tarboro town	11,415	11,138	203	2.49	Lake Royale CDP	2,506	(X)	(X)	(X)
Newton city	12,968	r 12,659	204	2.44	Midland town	3,073	(X)	(X)	(X)
Granite Falls town	4,722	r 4,611	205	2.41	Midway town	4,679	(X)	(X)	(X)
Fairmont town	2,663	2,604	206	2.27	Mills River town	6,802	(X)	(X)	(X)
Lake Junaluska CDP	2,734	2,675	207	2.21	Moyock CDP	3,759	(X)	(X)	(X)
Nags Head town	2,757	2,700	208	2.11	Northchase CDP	3,747	(X)	(X)	(X)
Rutherfordton town	4,213	4,131	209	1.98	Porters Neck CDP	6,204	(X)	(X)	(X)
Oxford city	8,461	8,338	210	1.48	Tyro CDP	3,879	(X)	(X)	(X)
Albemarle city	15,903	15,680	211	1.42	Wallburg town	3,047	(X)	(X)	(X)
Washington city	9,744	r 9,619	212	1.30					

Table 12.

Population and Housing Units for Urban Areas: 2010

[For information on confidentiality, nonsampling error, and definitions, see Appendixes]

State Urbanized Area Urban Cluster	State total		Total for urban areas crossing state lines	
	Population	Housing units	Population	Housing units
North Carolina	**9,535,483**	**4,327,528**	**(X)**	**(X)**
Urban	**6,301,756**	**2,787,646**	**(X)**	**(X)**
In urbanized area	5,232,799	2,280,125	(X)	(X)
In urban cluster	1,068,957	507,521	(X)	(X)
Rural	**3,233,727**	**1,539,882**	**(X)**	**(X)**
URBANIZED AREA				
Asheville, NC	280,648	136,493	(X)	(X)
Burlington, NC	119,911	53,132	(X)	(X)
Charlotte, NC--SC	1,180,484	497,927	1,249,442	526,435
Concord, NC	214,881	90,164	(X)	(X)
Durham, NC	347,602	152,577	(X)	(X)
Fayetteville, NC	310,282	131,234	(X)	(X)
Gastonia, NC--SC	169,333	73,056	169,495	73,115
Goldsboro, NC	61,054	27,061	(X)	(X)
Greensboro, NC	311,810	140,442	(X)	(X)
Greenville, NC	117,798	53,845	(X)	(X)
Hickory, NC	212,195	93,405	(X)	(X)
High Point, NC	166,485	73,724	(X)	(X)
Jacksonville, NC	105,419	35,093	(X)	(X)
Myrtle Beach--Socastee, SC--NC	20,279	18,535	215,304	171,688
New Bern, NC	50,503	23,602	(X)	(X)
Raleigh, NC	884,891	365,168	(X)	(X)
Rocky Mount, NC	68,243	31,027	(X)	(X)
Wilmington, NC	219,957	108,971	(X)	(X)
Winston-Salem, NC	391,024	174,669	(X)	(X)
URBAN CLUSTER				
Ahoskie, NC	4,951	2,267	(X)	(X)
Albemarle, NC	16,823	7,929	(X)	(X)
Archer Lodge--Clayton, NC	13,288	4,707	(X)	(X)
Asheboro, NC	37,792	16,547	(X)	(X)
Benson, NC	3,107	1,520	(X)	(X)
Biscoe, NC	2,821	1,071	(X)	(X)
Boiling Spring Lakes, NC	4,397	1,975	(X)	(X)
Boiling Springs, NC	4,549	1,401	(X)	(X)
Boone, NC	22,763	8,927	(X)	(X)
Brevard, NC	13,121	6,464	(X)	(X)
Buies Creek, NC	5,628	1,801	(X)	(X)
Burgaw, NC	3,456	1,258	(X)	(X)
Butner, NC	16,975	4,461	(X)	(X)
Cherryville, NC	6,340	2,873	(X)	(X)
Clinton, NC	9,538	4,046	(X)	(X)
Cullowhee, NC	10,837	4,239	(X)	(X)
Danville, VA--NC	191	94	49,344	25,114
Dunn, NC	14,823	6,856	(X)	(X)
Eden, NC	17,187	8,570	(X)	(X)
Edenton, NC	4,790	2,389	(X)	(X)
Elizabeth City, NC	23,905	10,258	(X)	(X)
Elizabethtown, NC	3,085	1,581	(X)	(X)
Elkin, NC	6,521	3,206	(X)	(X)
Enfield, NC	2,672	1,189	(X)	(X)
Fairfield Harbour, NC	2,726	1,703	(X)	(X)
Fairmont, NC	2,507	1,179	(X)	(X)
Farmville, NC	4,815	2,254	(X)	(X)
Fearrington Village, NC	2,642	1,601	(X)	(X)
Forest City, NC	26,418	12,344	(X)	(X)
Franklin, NC	6,781	3,709	(X)	(X)
Grifton, NC	3,688	1,588	(X)	(X)
Hampstead, NC	10,716	4,926	(X)	(X)
Havelock, NC	21,596	7,194	(X)	(X)
Henderson, NC	20,858	9,227	(X)	(X)
Holden Beach, NC	3,136	3,422	(X)	(X)
Jefferson, NC	4,129	2,072	(X)	(X)
Kill Devil Hills, NC	19,095	21,576	(X)	(X)
Kinston, NC	29,083	14,077	(X)	(X)
La Grange, NC	2,713	1,381	(X)	(X)
Lake Norman of Catawba, NC	5,603	2,744	(X)	(X)
Landrum, SC--NC	1,585	1,027	4,239	2,413
Laurinburg, NC	21,161	9,405	(X)	(X)
Lillington, NC	3,316	1,197	(X)	(X)
Lincolnton, NC	22,686	10,053	(X)	(X)

Table 12.
Population and Housing Units for Urban Areas: 2010—Con.

[For information on confidentiality, nonsampling error, and definitions, see Appendixes]

State Urbanized Area Urban Cluster	State total		Total for urban areas crossing state lines	
	Population	Housing units	Population	Housing units
Locust, NC	2,925	1,218	(X)	(X)
Louisburg, NC	3,694	1,489	(X)	(X)
Lumberton, NC	29,739	11,989	(X)	(X)
Maiden, NC	3,572	1,561	(X)	(X)
Manteo, NC	5,399	2,631	(X)	(X)
Marion, NC	13,363	5,969	(X)	(X)
Mayodan, NC	4,382	2,257	(X)	(X)
Mocksville, NC	5,191	2,270	(X)	(X)
Morehead City, NC	44,798	35,096	(X)	(X)
Mount Airy, NC--VA	19,419	9,293	19,457	9,310
Mount Olive, NC	5,196	2,380	(X)	(X)
Murfreesboro, NC	2,786	1,059	(X)	(X)
North Wilkesboro--Wilkesboro, NC	18,264	8,474	(X)	(X)
Oak Island, NC	11,226	11,503	(X)	(X)
Oxford, NC	9,174	4,067	(X)	(X)
Pembroke, NC	7,436	2,427	(X)	(X)
Pinehurst--Southern Pines, NC	36,272	19,440	(X)	(X)
Pittsboro, NC	3,410	1,551	(X)	(X)
Plymouth, NC	4,265	2,003	(X)	(X)
Ramseur, NC	2,951	1,221	(X)	(X)
Red Springs, NC	4,185	1,810	(X)	(X)
Reidsville, NC	14,067	6,954	(X)	(X)
Richlands South, NC	5,278	1,871	(X)	(X)
Roanoke Rapids, NC	24,450	11,082	(X)	(X)
Rockingham--Hamlet, NC	25,404	11,578	(X)	(X)
Roxboro, NC	9,660	4,635	(X)	(X)
St. James, NC	2,604	1,853	(X)	(X)
St. Pauls, NC	3,288	1,361	(X)	(X)
Sanford, NC	33,120	13,847	(X)	(X)
Seven Lakes, NC	3,757	1,819	(X)	(X)
Shelby, NC	27,374	13,046	(X)	(X)
Siler City, NC	9,076	3,305	(X)	(X)
Smithfield, NC	27,155	11,228	(X)	(X)
Sneads Ferry, NC	3,899	2,141	(X)	(X)
Spout Springs, NC	14,488	4,841	(X)	(X)
Spruce Pine, NC	4,700	1,407	(X)	(X)
Swansboro, NC	16,335	6,952	(X)	(X)
Tabor City, NC--SC	3,828	1,166	3,834	1,168
Tarboro, NC	13,581	5,831	(X)	(X)
Taylorsville, NC	5,388	2,009	(X)	(X)
Troy, NC	3,618	1,320	(X)	(X)
Wadesboro, NC	5,791	2,674	(X)	(X)
Wallace, NC	4,345	2,020	(X)	(X)
Warsaw, NC	3,045	1,428	(X)	(X)
Washington, NC	16,429	7,743	(X)	(X)
Wendell--Zebulon, NC	13,209	5,409	(X)	(X)
Whispering Pines, NC	3,514	1,567	(X)	(X)
Whiteville, NC	7,446	3,258	(X)	(X)
Williamston, NC	5,361	2,644	(X)	(X)
Wilson, NC	49,190	21,869	(X)	(X)
Windsor, NC	3,566	1,169	(X)	(X)
Yadkinville, NC	3,530	1,478	(X)	(X)

Appendixes

Several appendixes traditionally found in printed reports are now available in a separate volume. For the following, see CPH-2-A, *Population and Housing Unit Counts, Selected Appendixes,* in print or on the Internet at <www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/cph-2-a.pdf>:

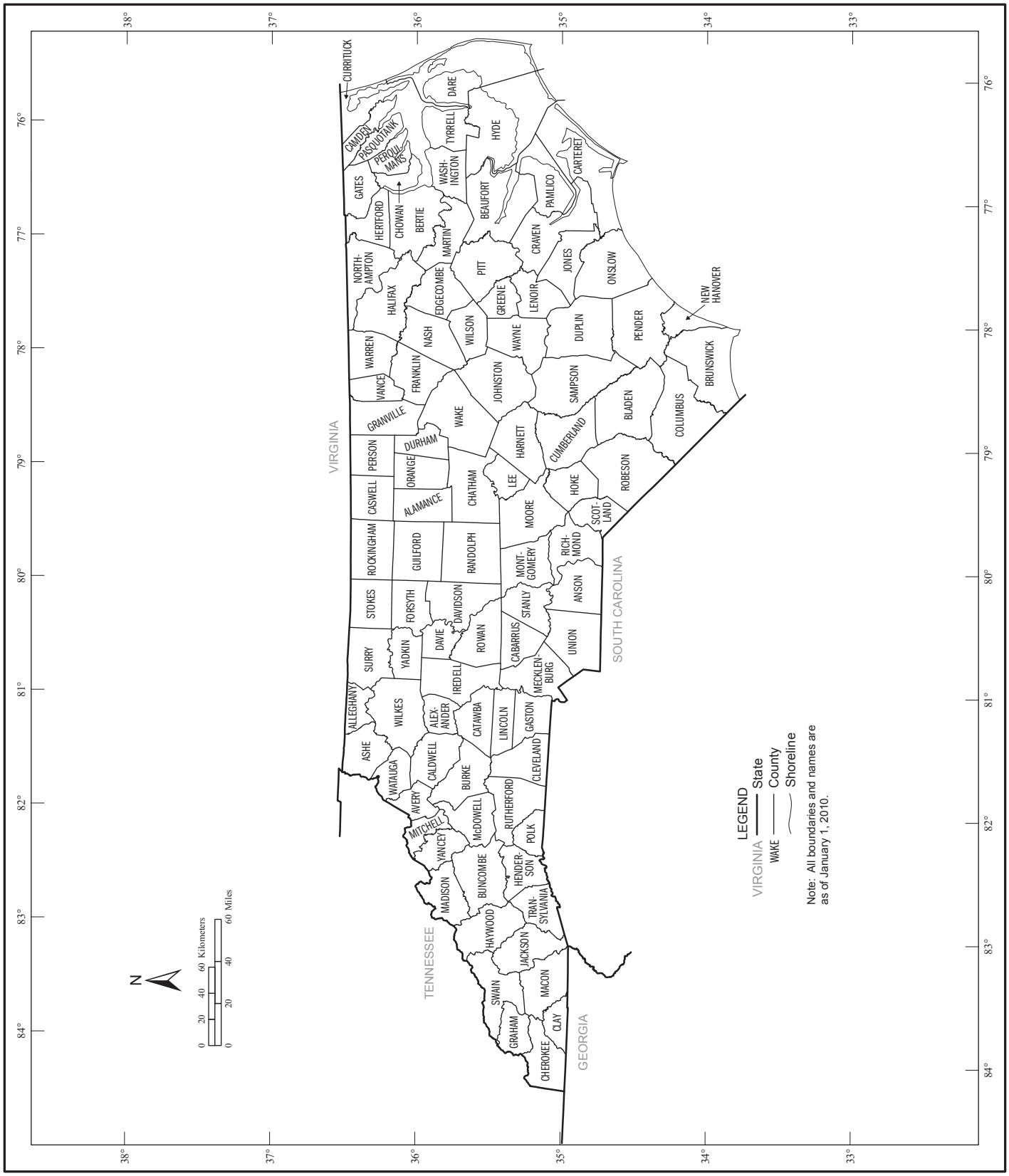
Appendix A. Geographic Terms and Concepts
Appendix B. Definitions of Subject Characteristics
Appendix C. Data Collection and Processing Procedures
Appendix D. Questionnaire
Appendix F. Operational Overview and Accuracy of the Data
Appendix G. Residence Rule and Residence Situations for the 2010 Census of the United States
Appendix H. Acknowledgments

This Appendix section contains:

Appendix E. Maps

Appendix E.
Maps

Counties



Geographic Areas Reference Map Legend, Section Locator, and Location Index

Geographic Areas Reference Map Legend

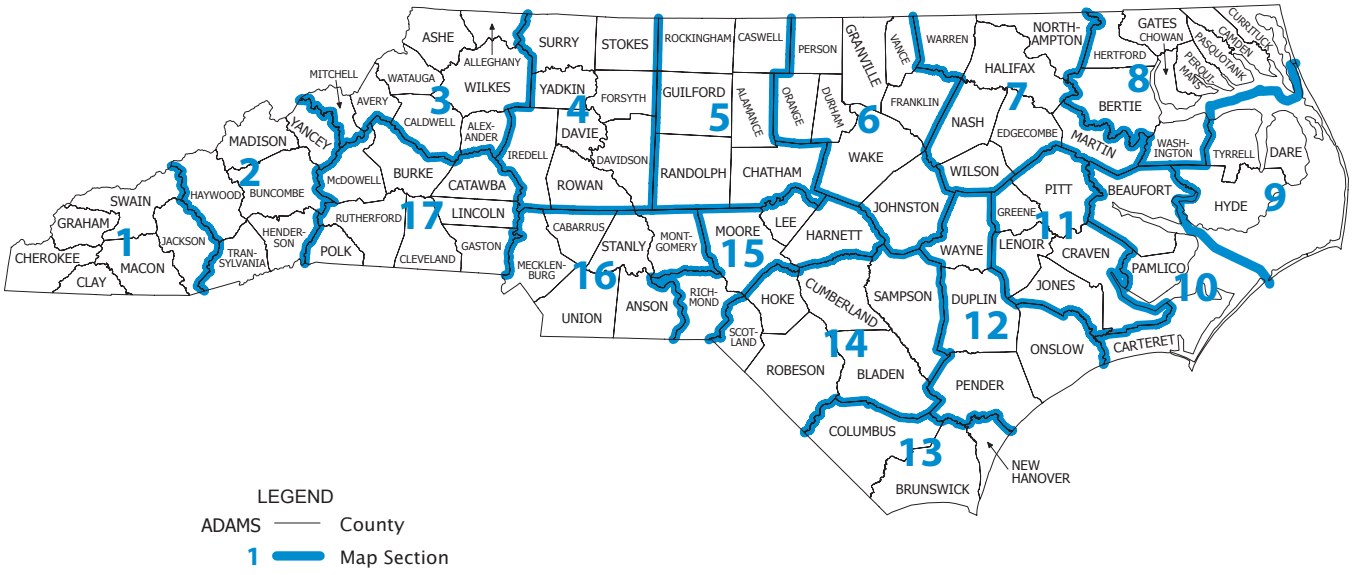
CAMPO	American Indian Reservation (Federal)[1]		ROME	Incorporated Place[2]
Lumbee	State Designated Tribal Statistical Area		Zena	Census Designated Place
	State		*Lake Erie*	Large River, Lake, Water Body, or Shoreline
ERIE	County			A fishhook joins contiguous and/or discontiguous parts of the same geographic entity.
YORK	County Subdivision[2]		SEE INSET A	Inset

[1] A '*' following an American Indian area name indicates that tribal subdivisions are defined for that area. The tribal subdivision boundaries are displayed on the tribal subdivision map(s) immediately following the geographic areas reference maps.

[2] A '*' following a place name indicates that the place is coextensive with a separate county subdivision. The county subdivision name is shown only if different than the name of the place. A '°' following a place name indicates that the place is an independent place or independent city. An independent place is not part of any legal county subdivision and thus serves as the statistical equivalent of a legal county subdivision. An independent city is not part of any county or legal county subdivision and thus serves as both the statistical equivalent of a county and a legal county subdivision. The name for the county subdivision is always the same as that of the place and never shown separately on the map.

Note: All legal and statistical area boundaries and names are as of January 1, 2010. Where international, state, county, independent city, and/or county subdivision boundaries coincide, the map shows the boundary symbol for the highest level of these geographic entities. The county and independent city boundaries are always shown. Where a county subdivision boundary symbol coincides with a place boundary, the map does not show the place boundary symbol. Where American Indian Reservation (Federal), American Indian Reservation (State), State Designated Tribal Statistical Area, and/or Tribal Designated Statistical Area boundaries coincide with a county subdivision boundary, the map does not show the county subdivision boundary symbol. Any geographic entity name may include '(pt)' if some portion of the entity extends beyond the limits of the map area displayed on the page, or if multiple discontiguous pieces of the entity have been discretely labeled on the page. A geographic entity name may include '(pts)' if many discontiguous pieces exist for that entity that cannot be discretely labeled. The boundaries shown on this map are for Census Bureau statistical data collection and tabulation purposes only; their depiction and designation for statistical purposes does not constitute a determination of jurisdictional authority or rights of ownership or entitlement.

Section Locator

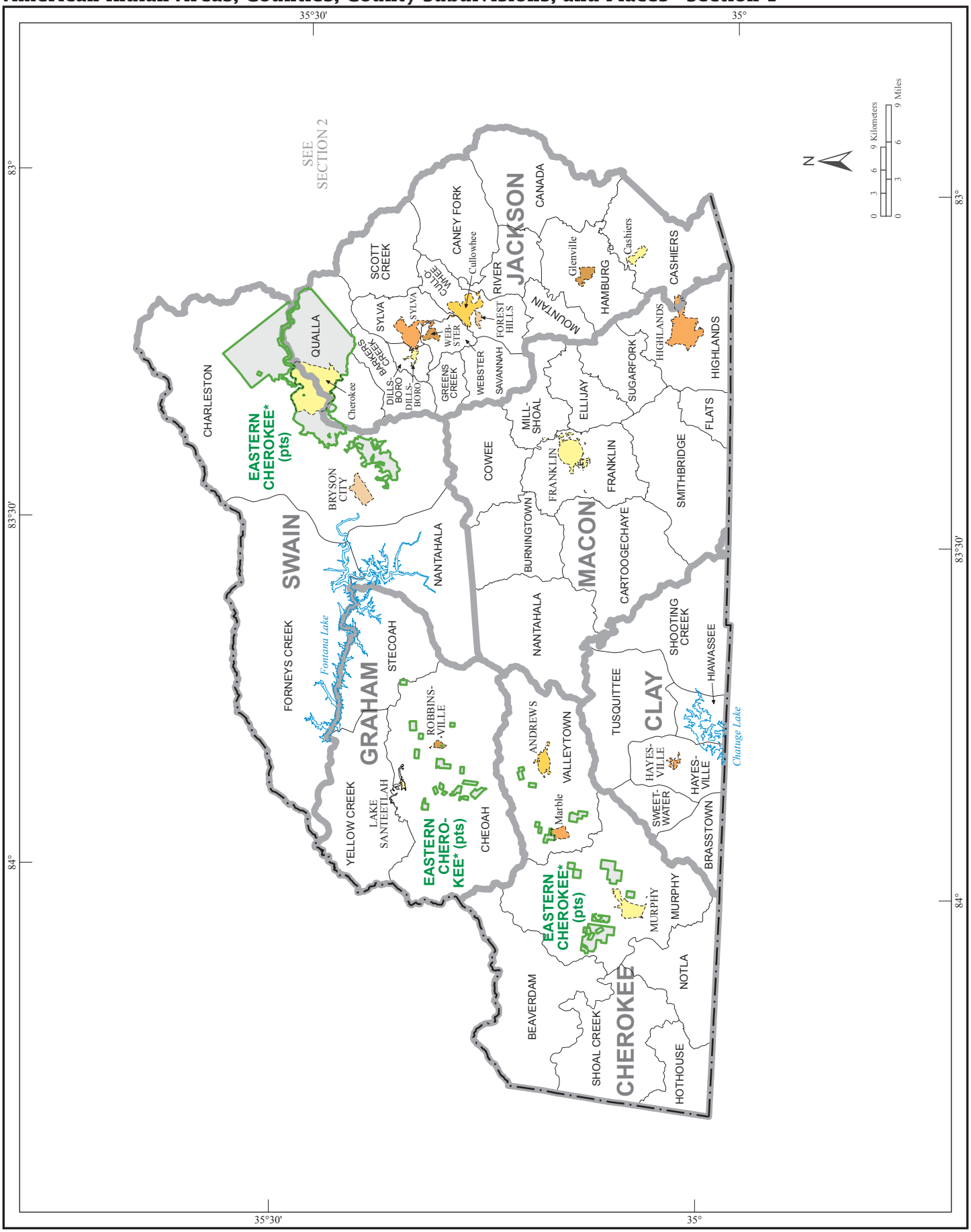


County Location Index

This list presents the map section numbers for each county in the state.
Map section numbers refer to the geographic areas reference maps only.

COUNTY	MAP SEC	COUNTY	MAP SEC
Alamance	5	Lenoir	11
Alexander	3	Lincoln	17
Alleghany	3	Macon	1
Anson	16	Madison	2
Ashe	3	Martin	7
Avery	3	McDowell	17
Beaufort	10	Mecklenburg	16
Bertie	8	Mitchell	3
Bladen	14	Montgomery	16
Brunswick	13	Moore	15
Buncombe	2	Nash	7
Burke	17	New Hanover	13
Cabarrus	16	Northampton	7
Caldwell	3	Onslow	12
Camden	8	Orange	6
Carteret	10	Pamlico	10
Caswell	5	Pasquotank	8
Catawba	17	Pender	12
Chatham	5	Perquimans	8
Cherokee	1	Person	6
Chowan	8	Pitt	11
Clay	1	Polk	17
Cleveland	17	Randolph	5
Columbus	13	Richmond	15
Craven	11	Robeson	14
Cumberland	14	Rockingham	5
Currituck	8	Rowan	4
Dare	9	Rutherford	17
Davidson	4	Sampson	14
Davie	4	Scotland	14
Duplin	12	Stanly	16
Durham	6	Stokes	4
Edgecombe	7	Surry	4
Forsyth	4	Swain	1
Franklin	6	Transylvania	2
Gaston	17	Tyrrell	9
Gates	8	Union	16
Graham	1	Vance	6
Granville	6	Wake	6
Greene	11	Warren	7
Guilford	5	Washington	8
Halifax	7	Watauga	3
Harnett	15	Wayne	12
Haywood	2	Wilkes	3
Henderson	2	Wilson	7
Hertford	8	Yadkin	4
Hoke	14	Yancey	2
Hyde	9		
Iredell	4		
Jackson	1		
Johnston	6		
Jones	11		
Lee	15		

American Indian Areas, Counties, County Subdivisions, and Places - Section 1



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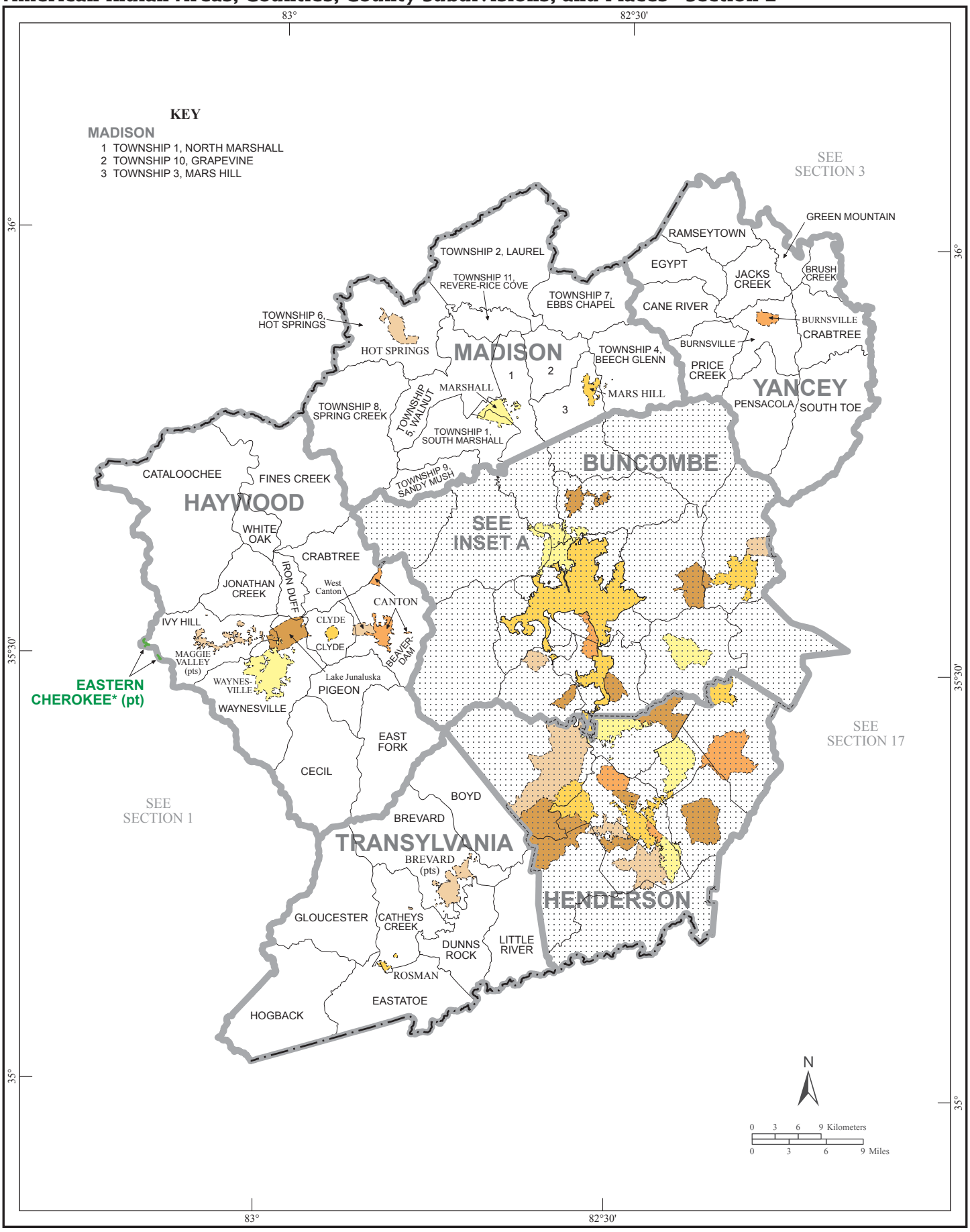

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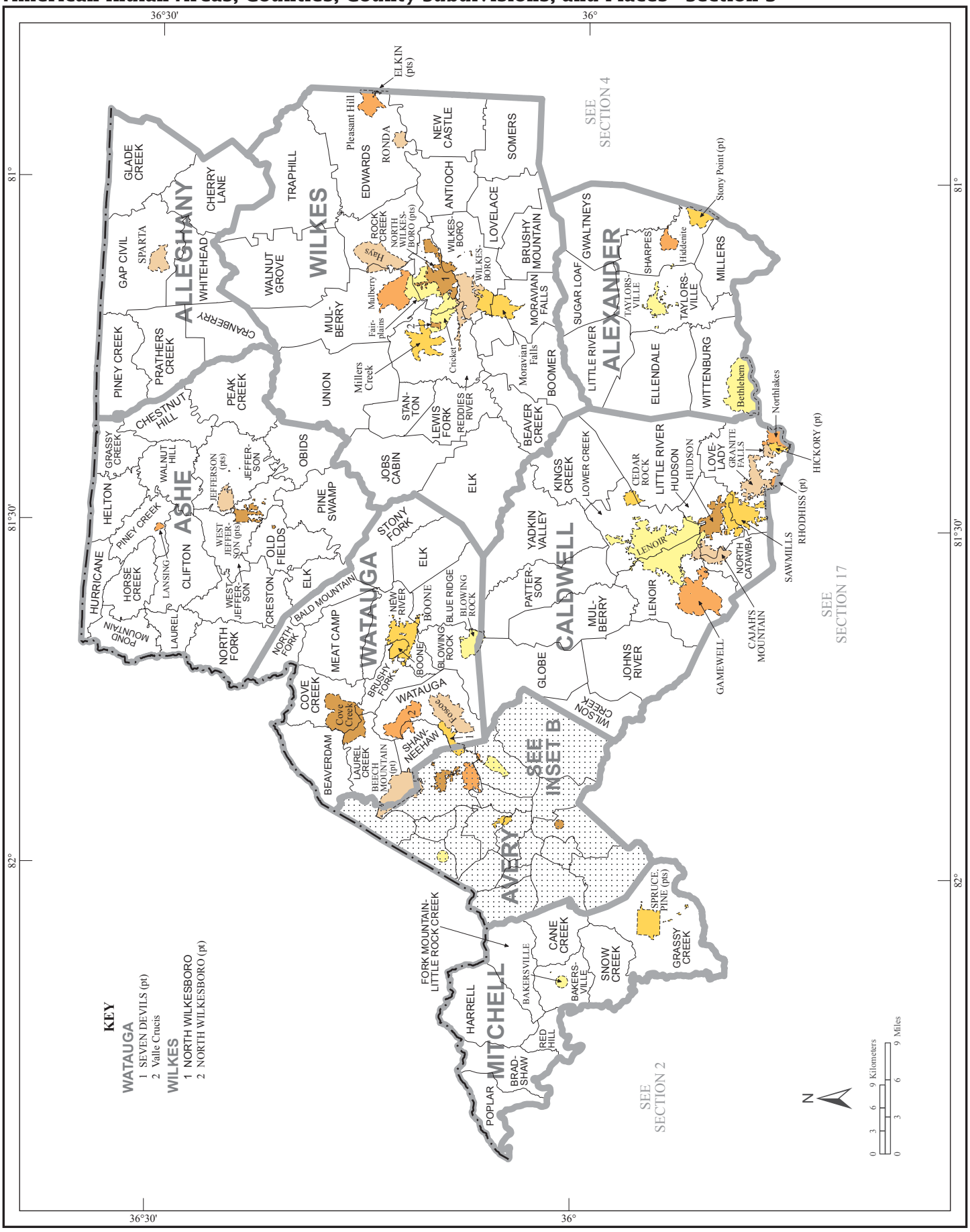

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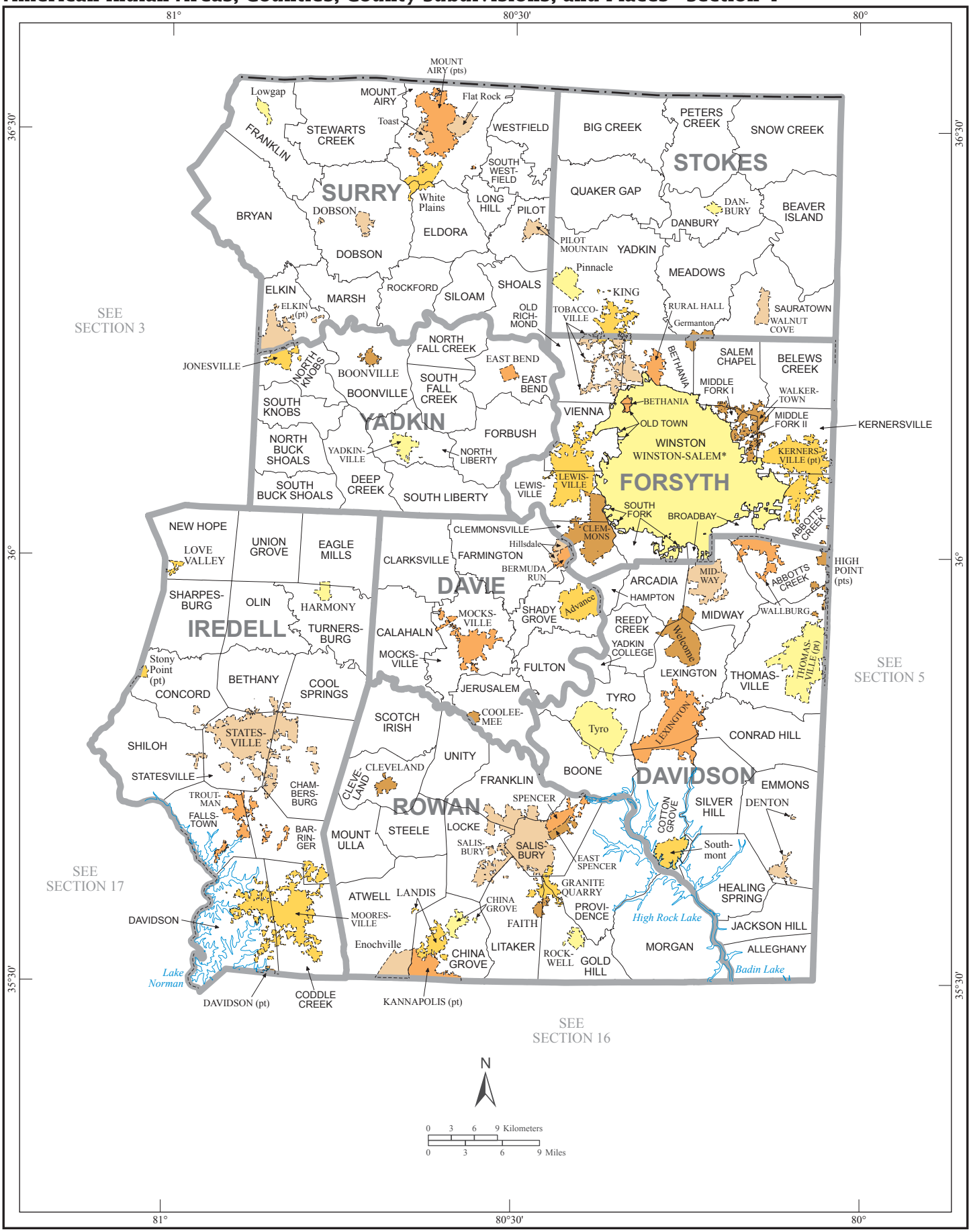

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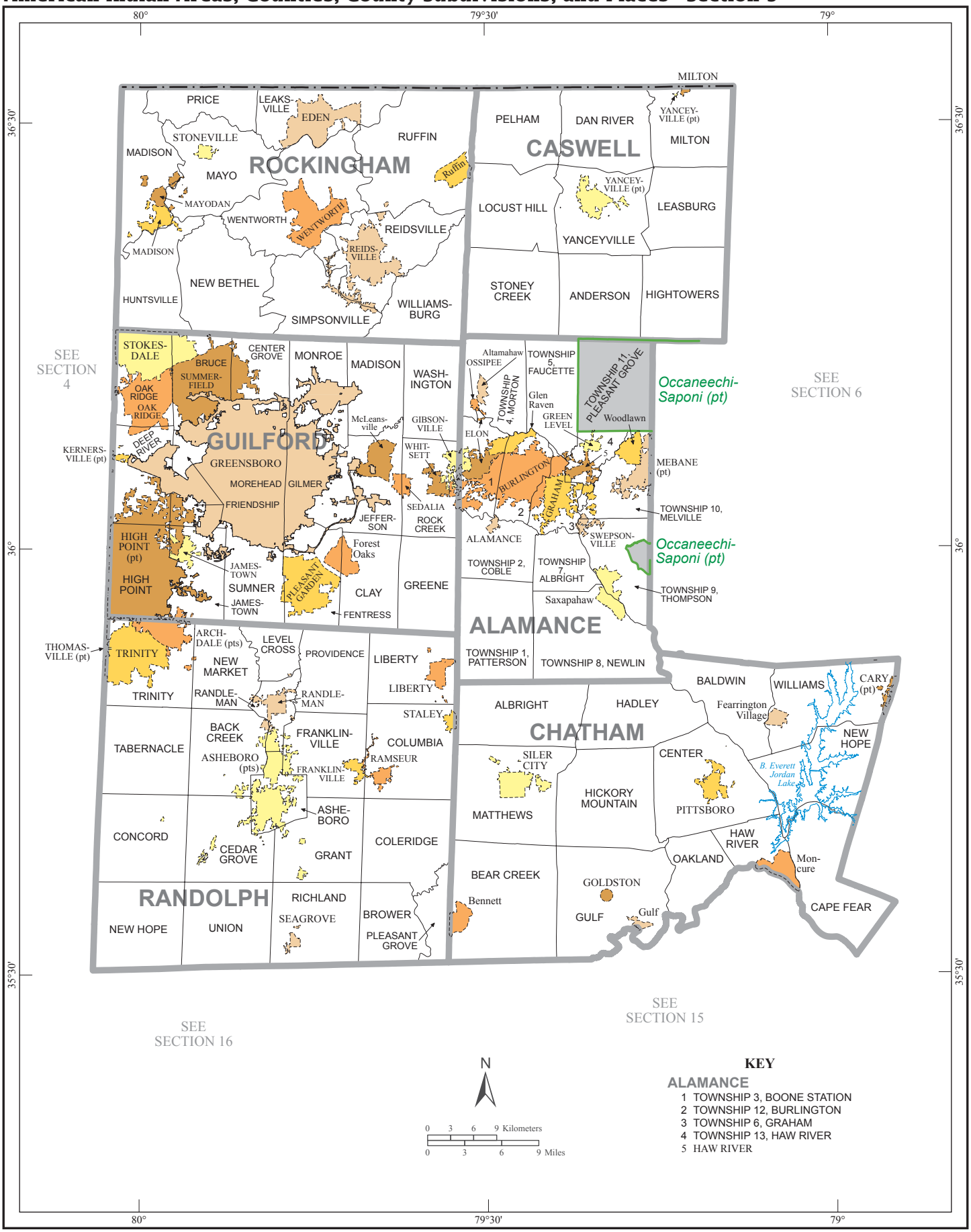
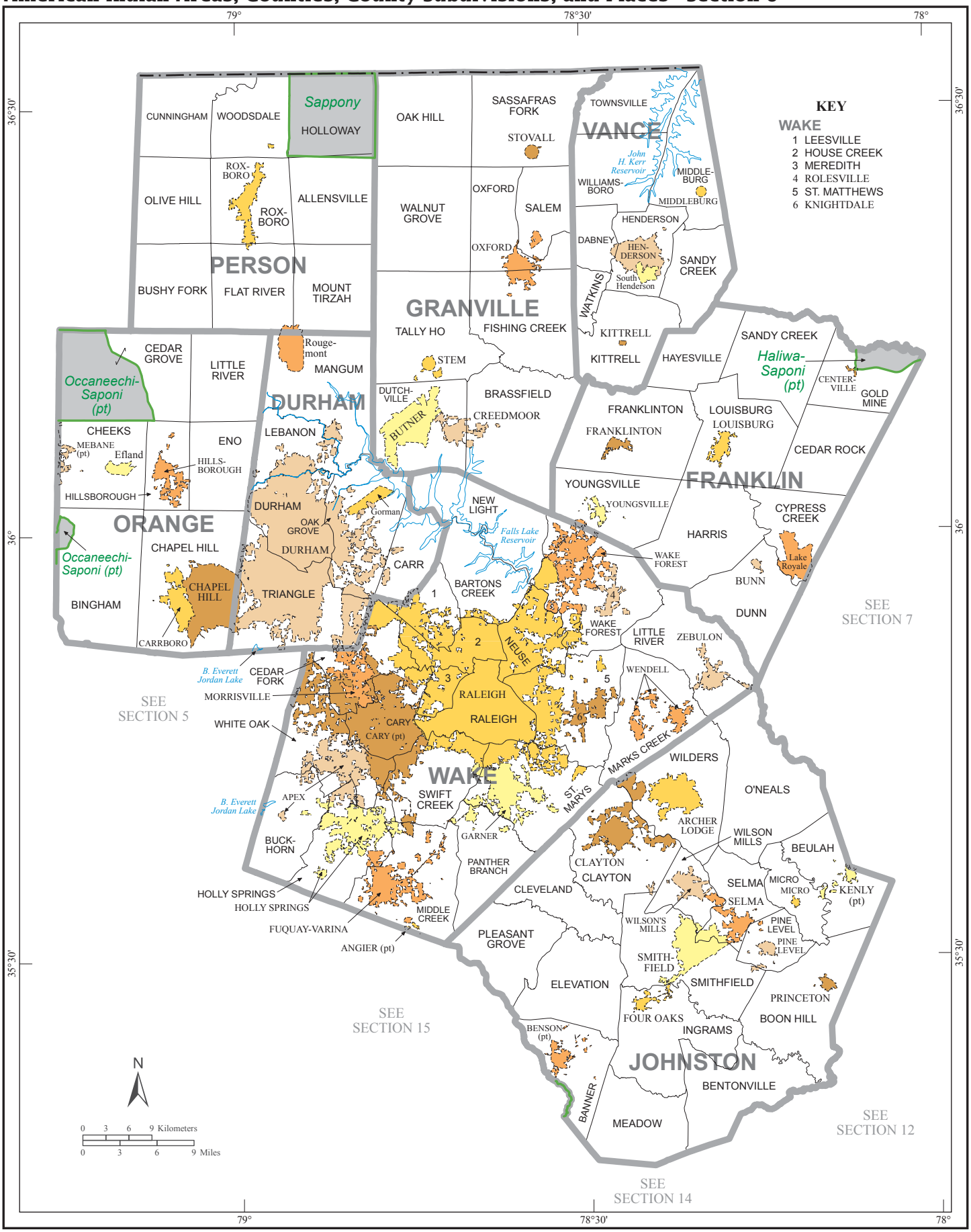


U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census

American Indian Areas, Counties, County Subdivisions, and Places - Section 6



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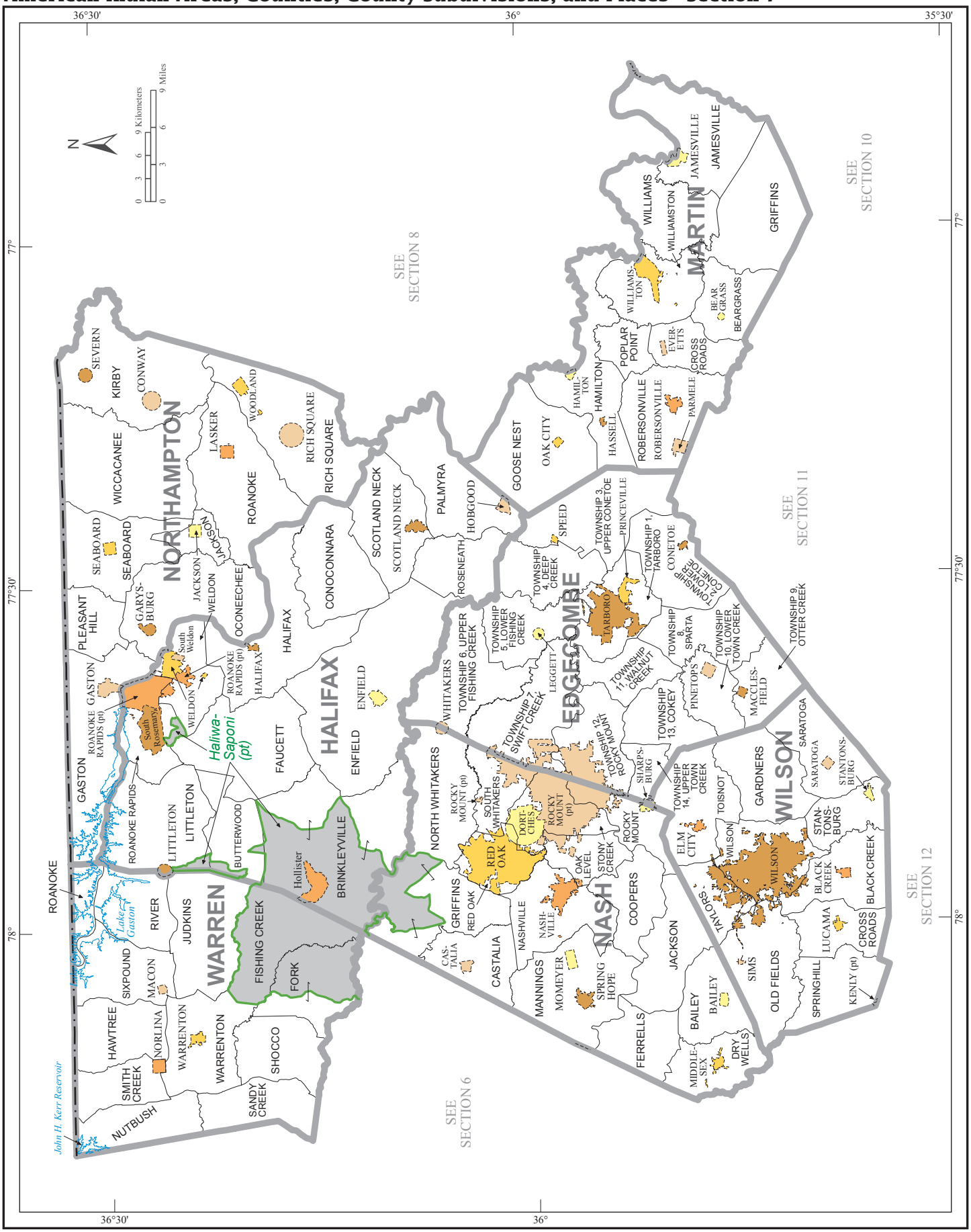

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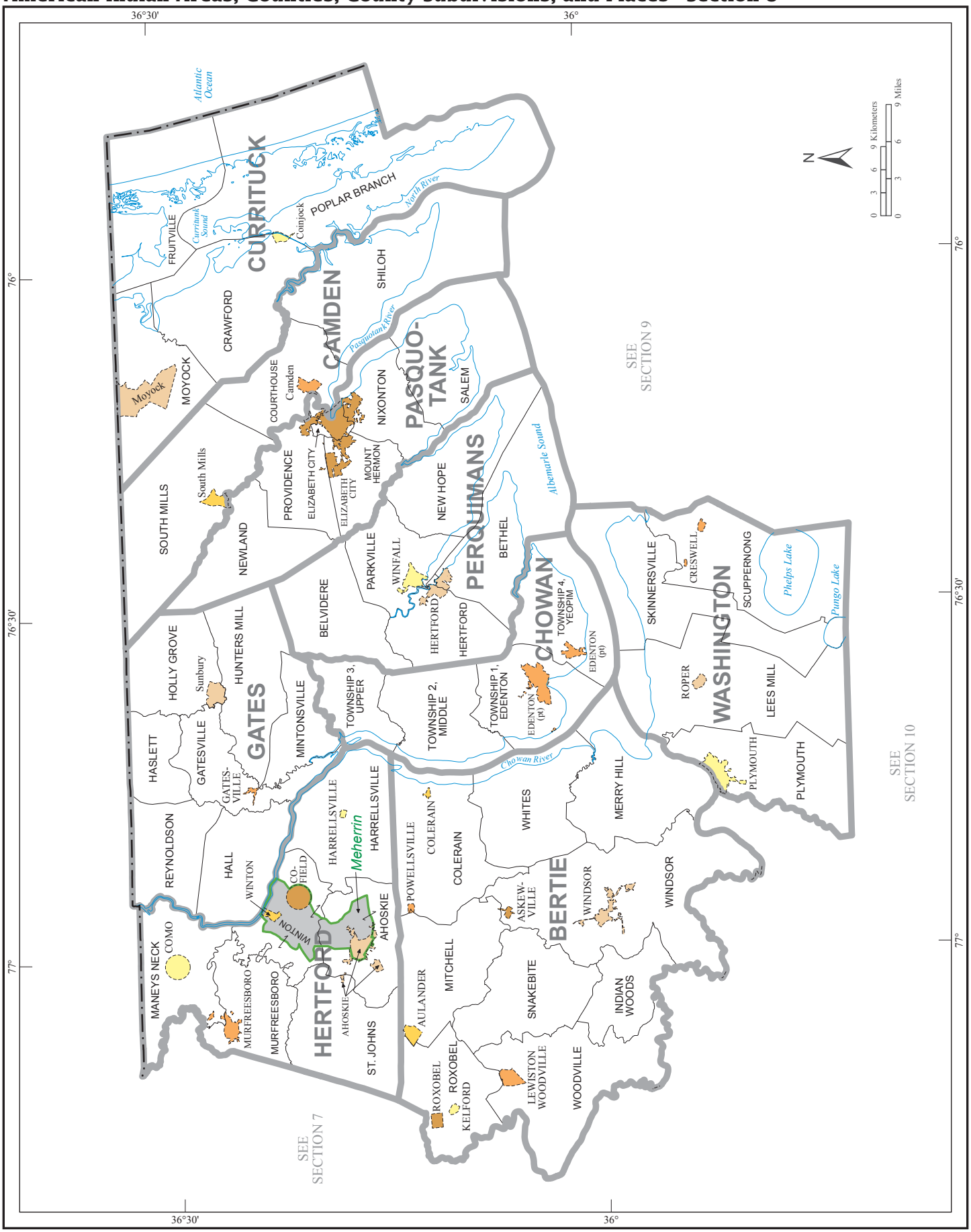
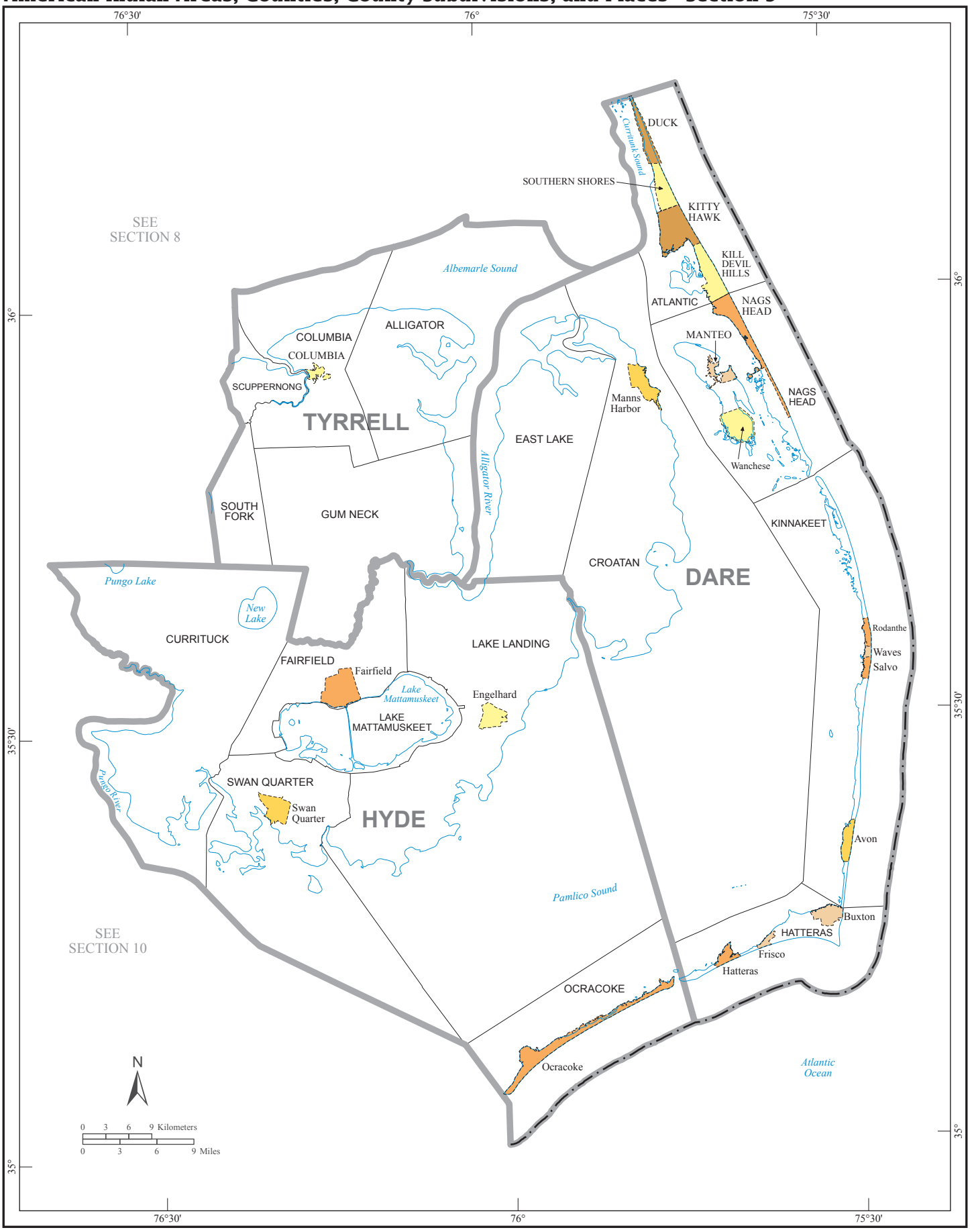
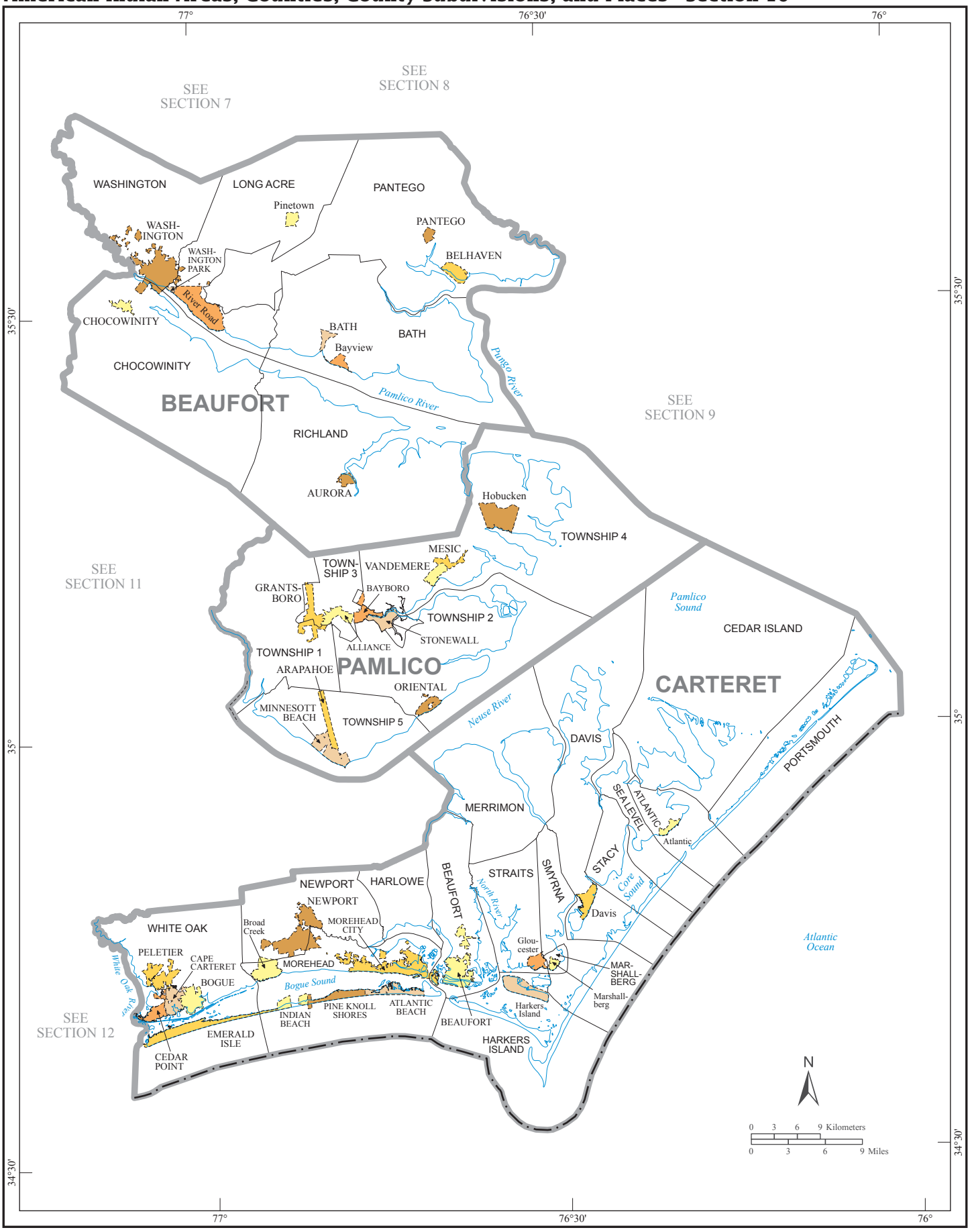


American Indian Areas, Counties, County Subdivisions, and Places - Section 9



U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census

American Indian Areas, Counties, County Subdivisions, and Places - Section 10



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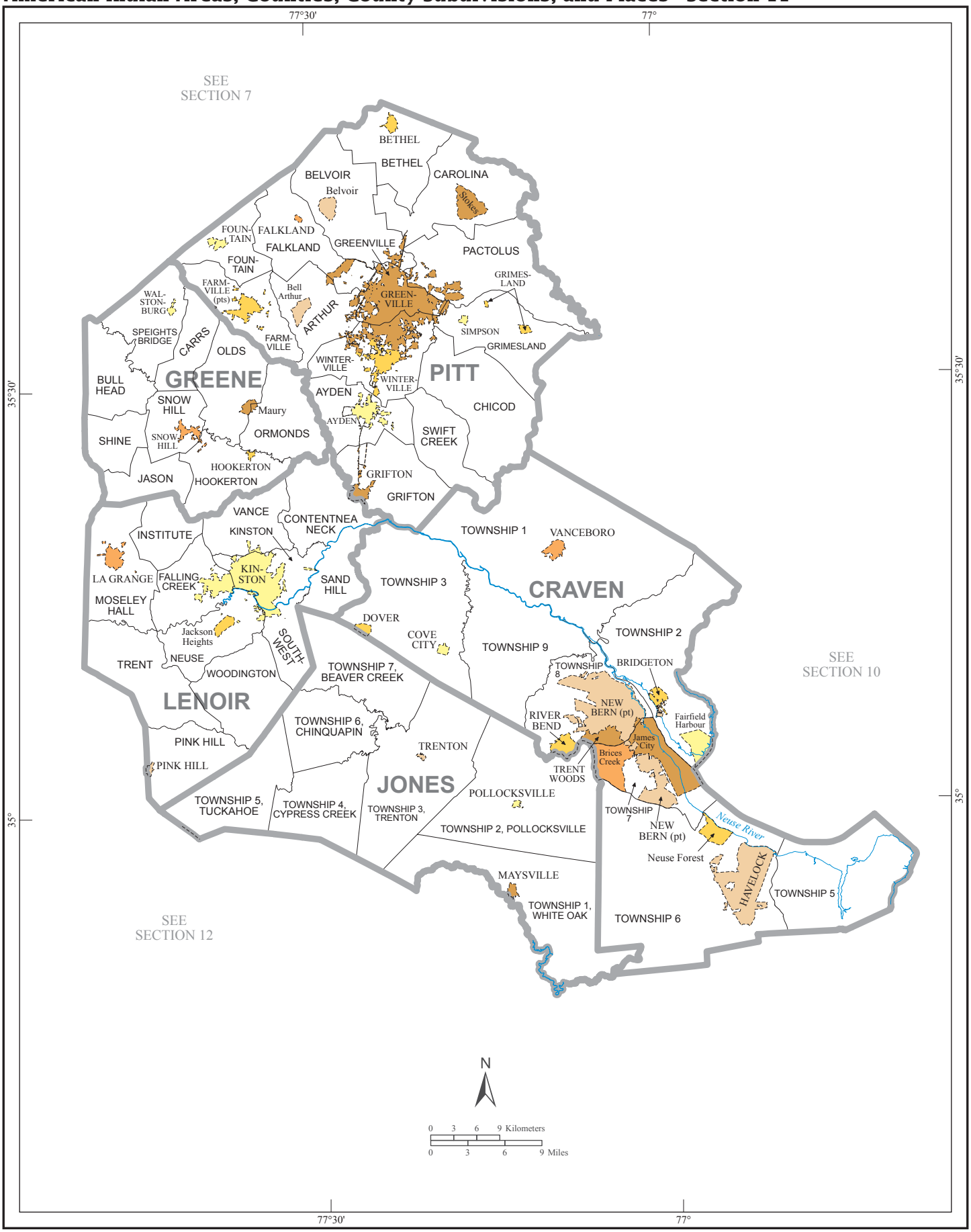
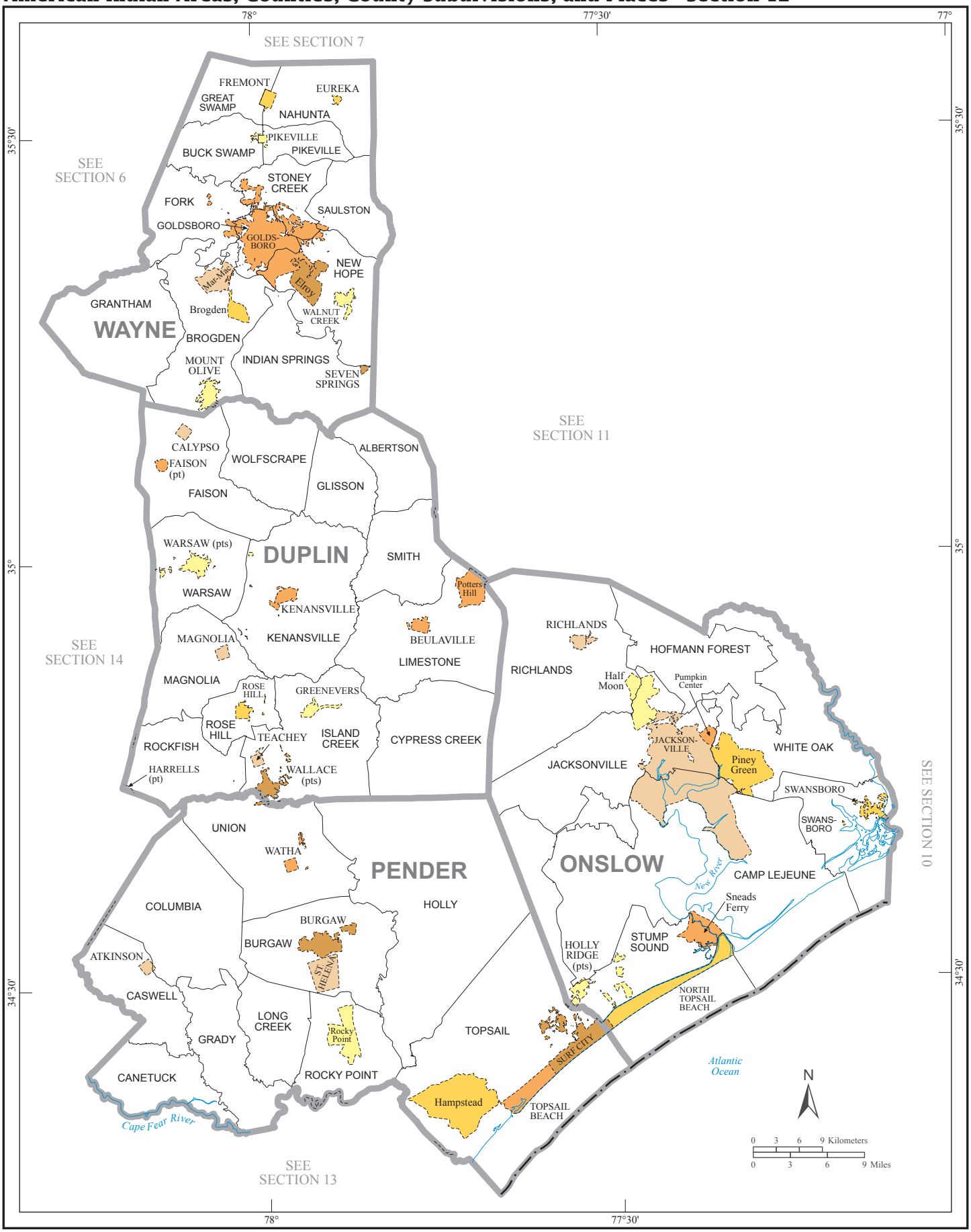


American Indian Areas, Counties, County Subdivisions, and Places - Section 12



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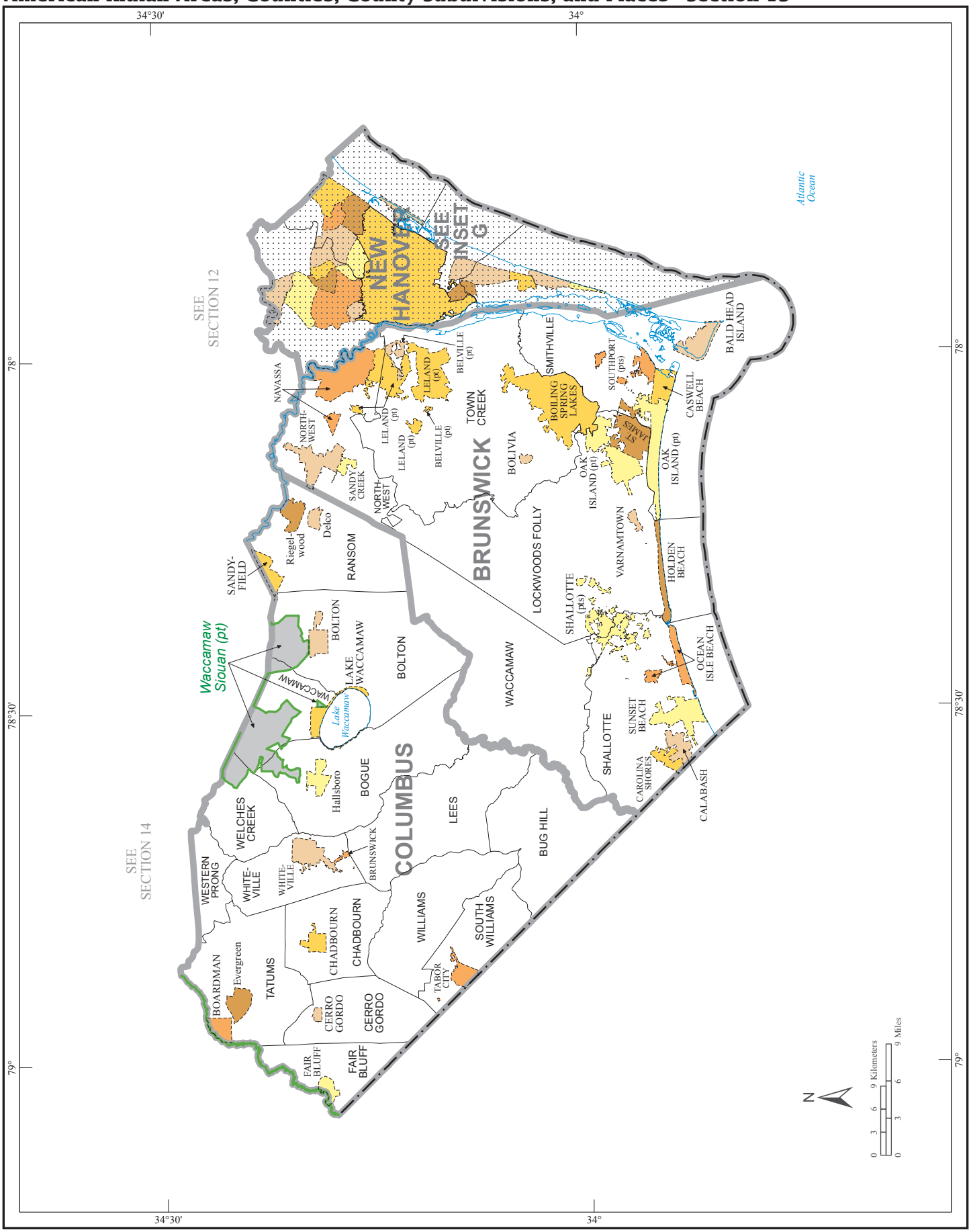

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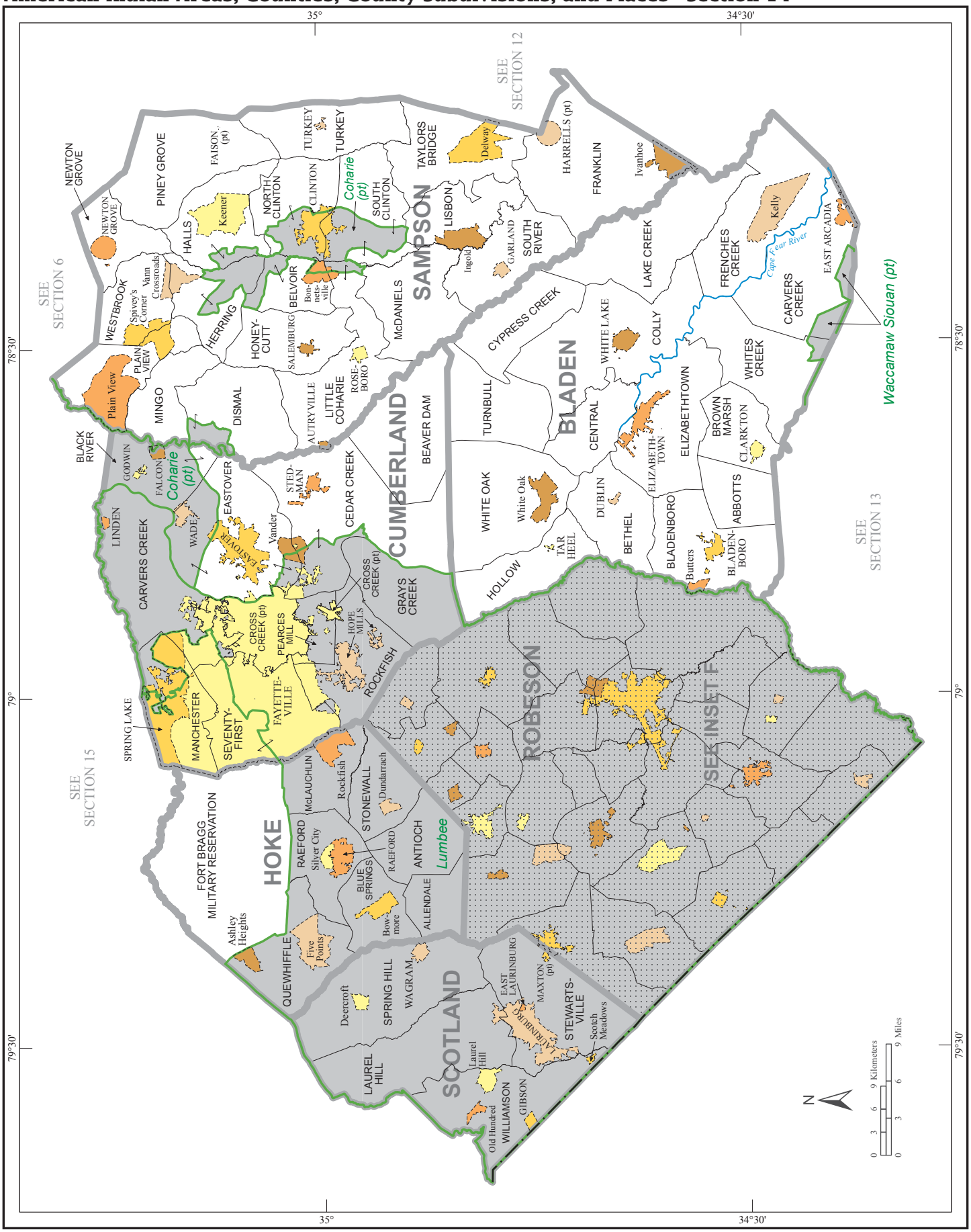
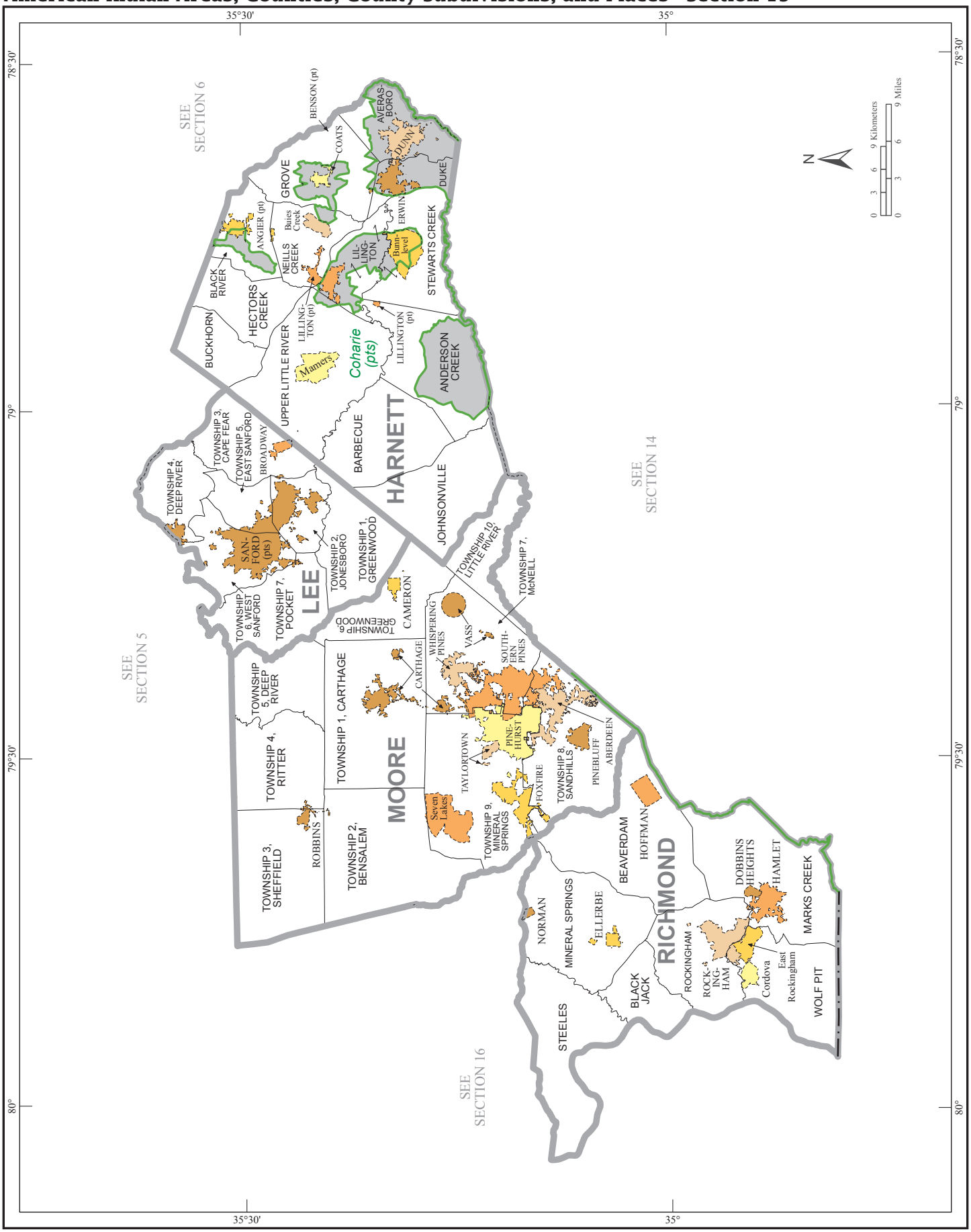


American Indian Areas, Counties, County Subdivisions, and Places - Section 15



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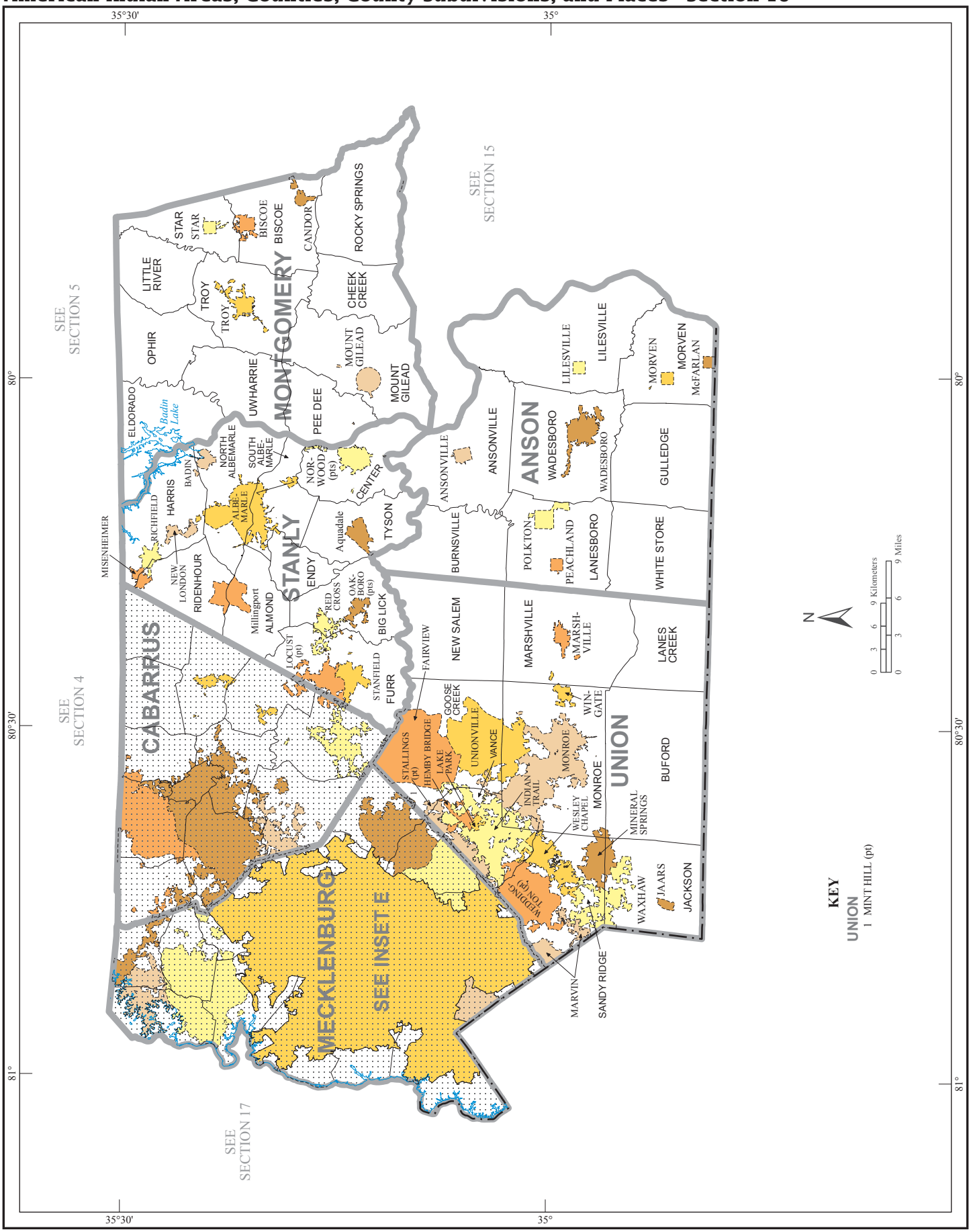

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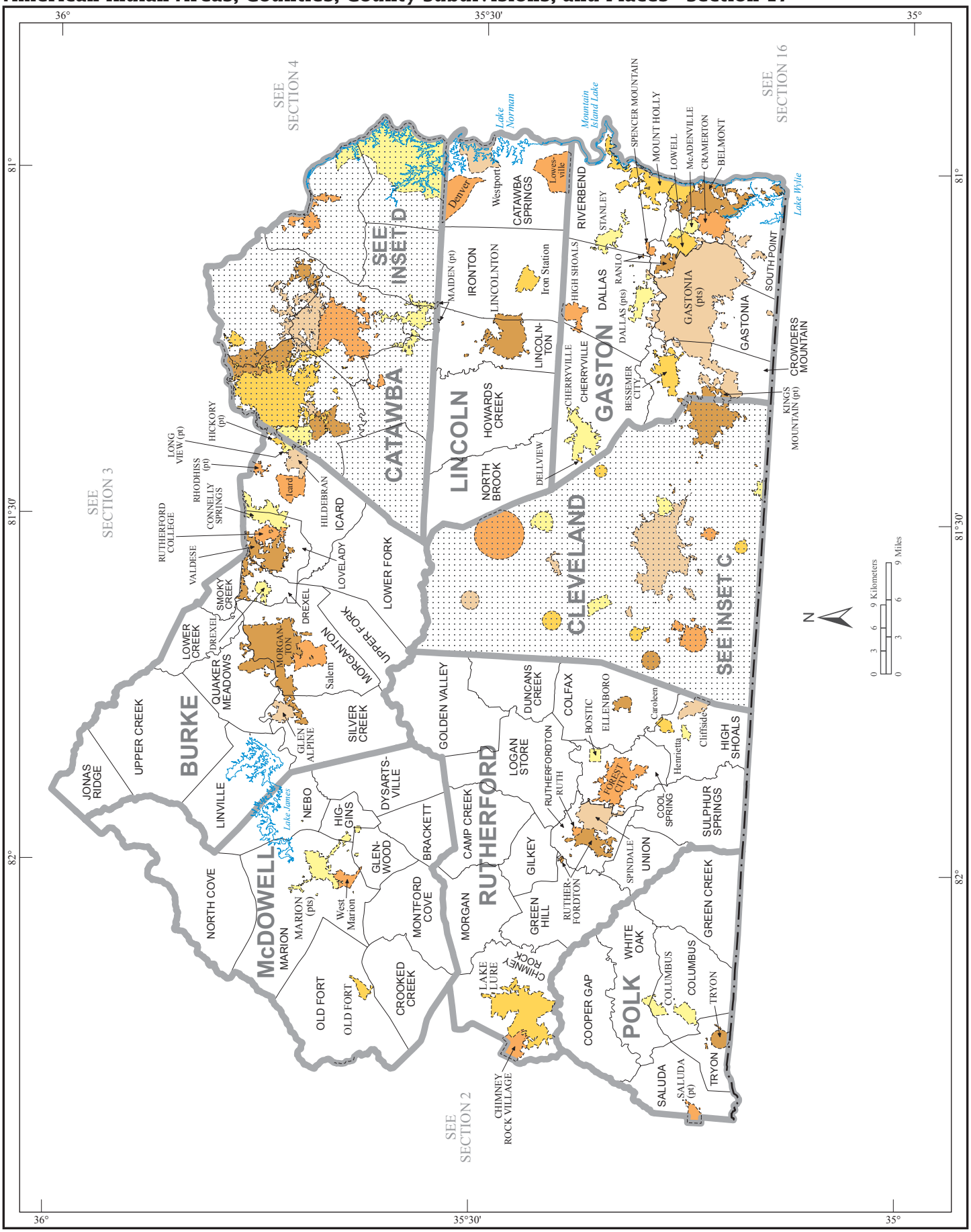

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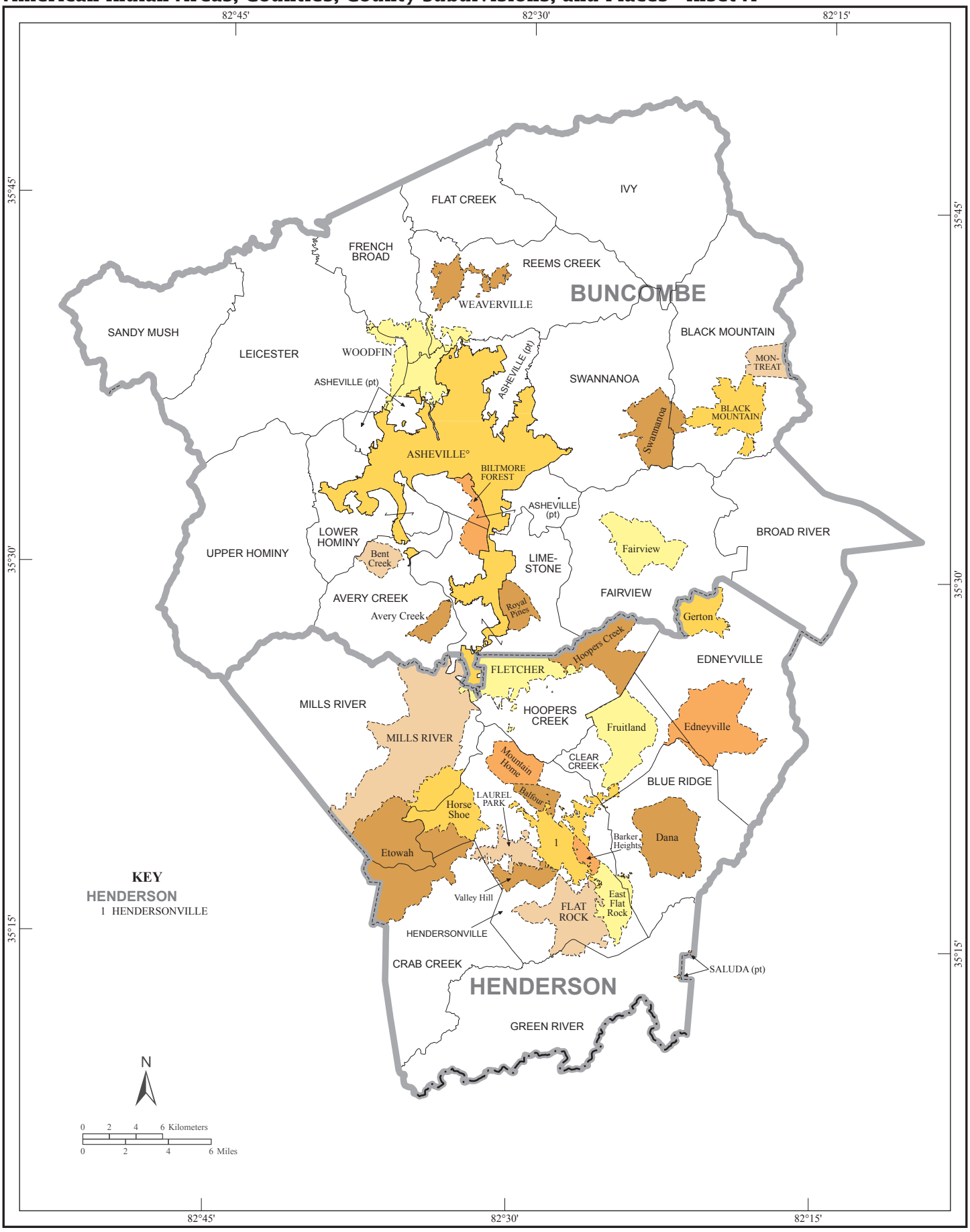

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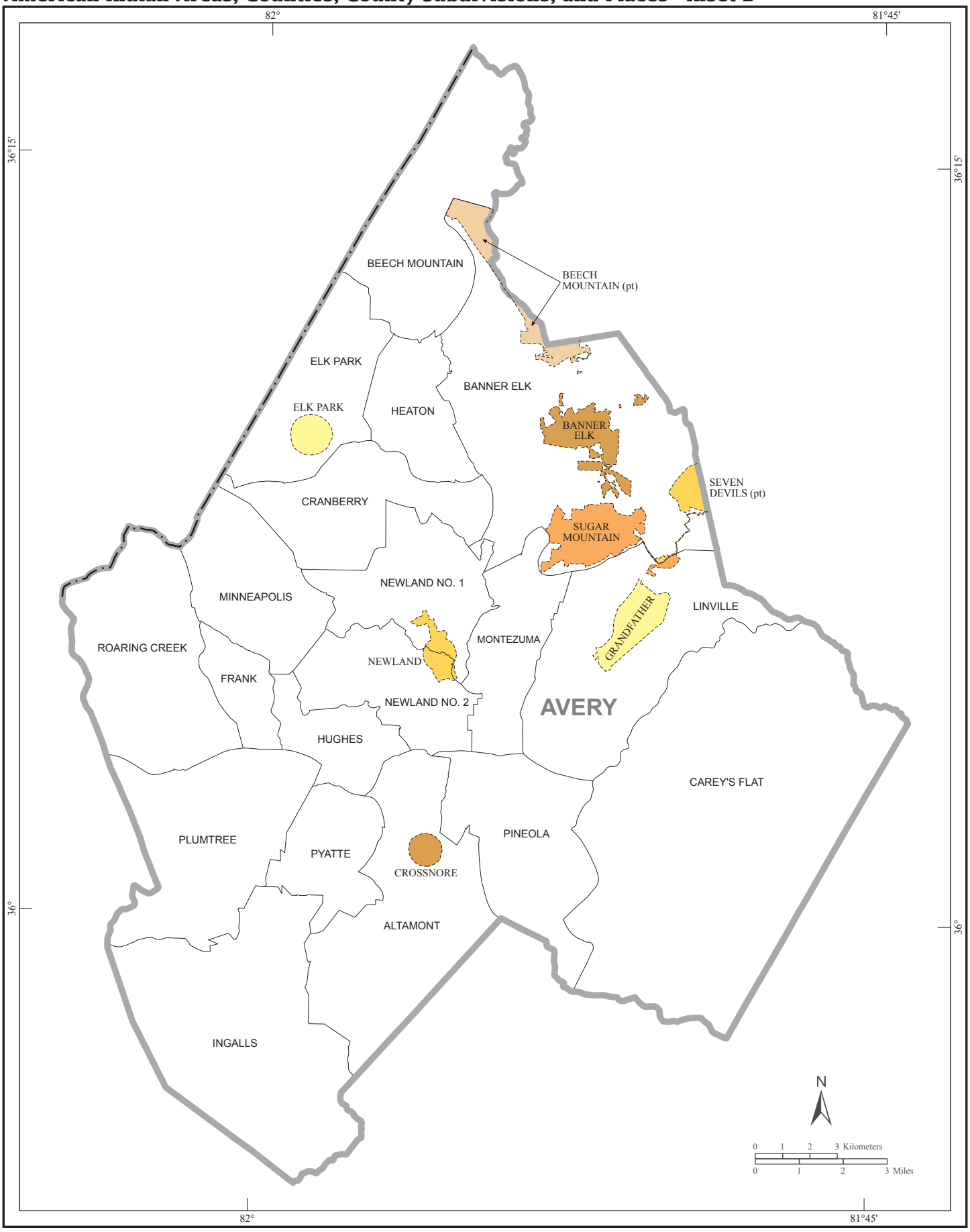
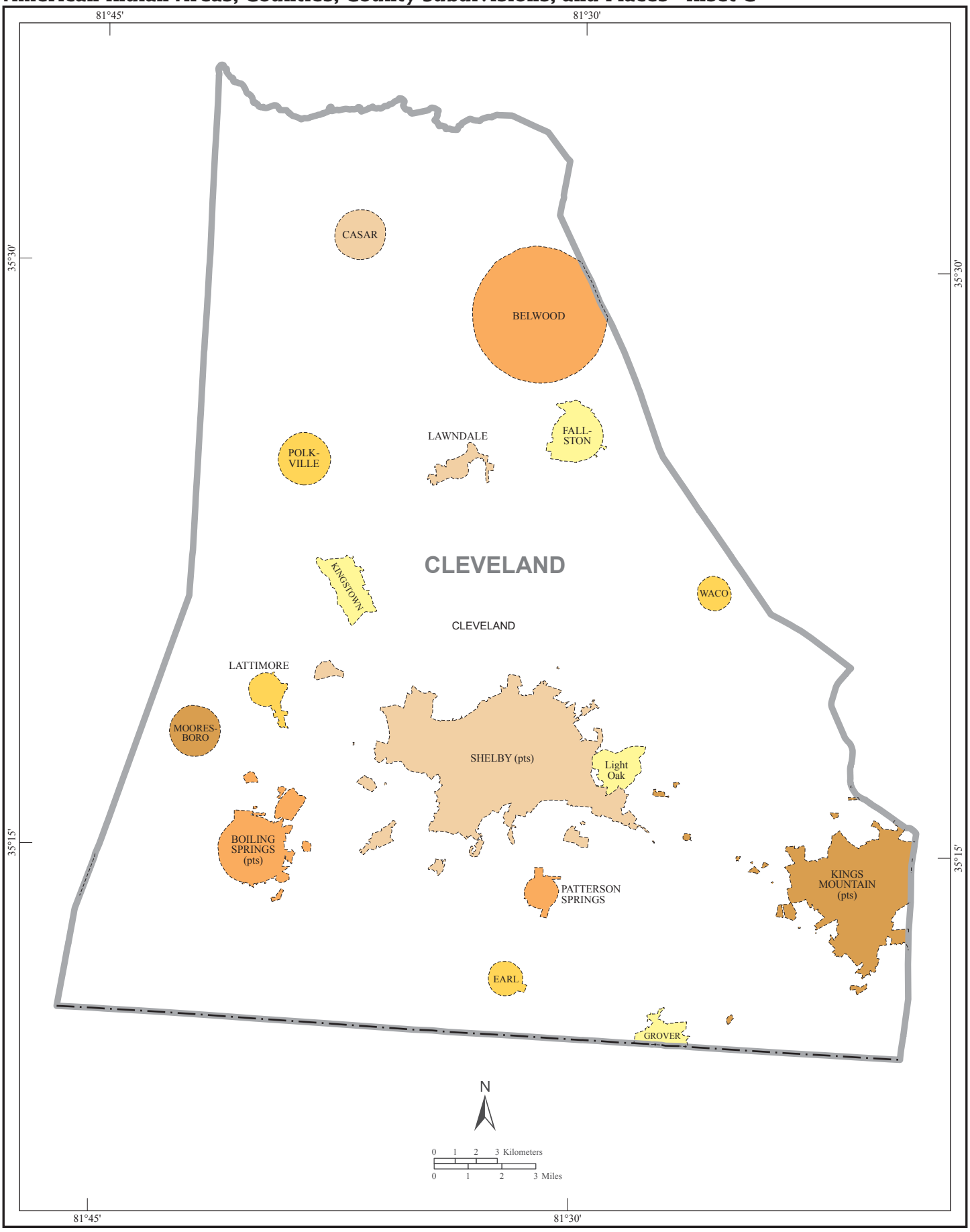


U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census

American Indian Areas, Counties, County Subdivisions, and Places - Inset C



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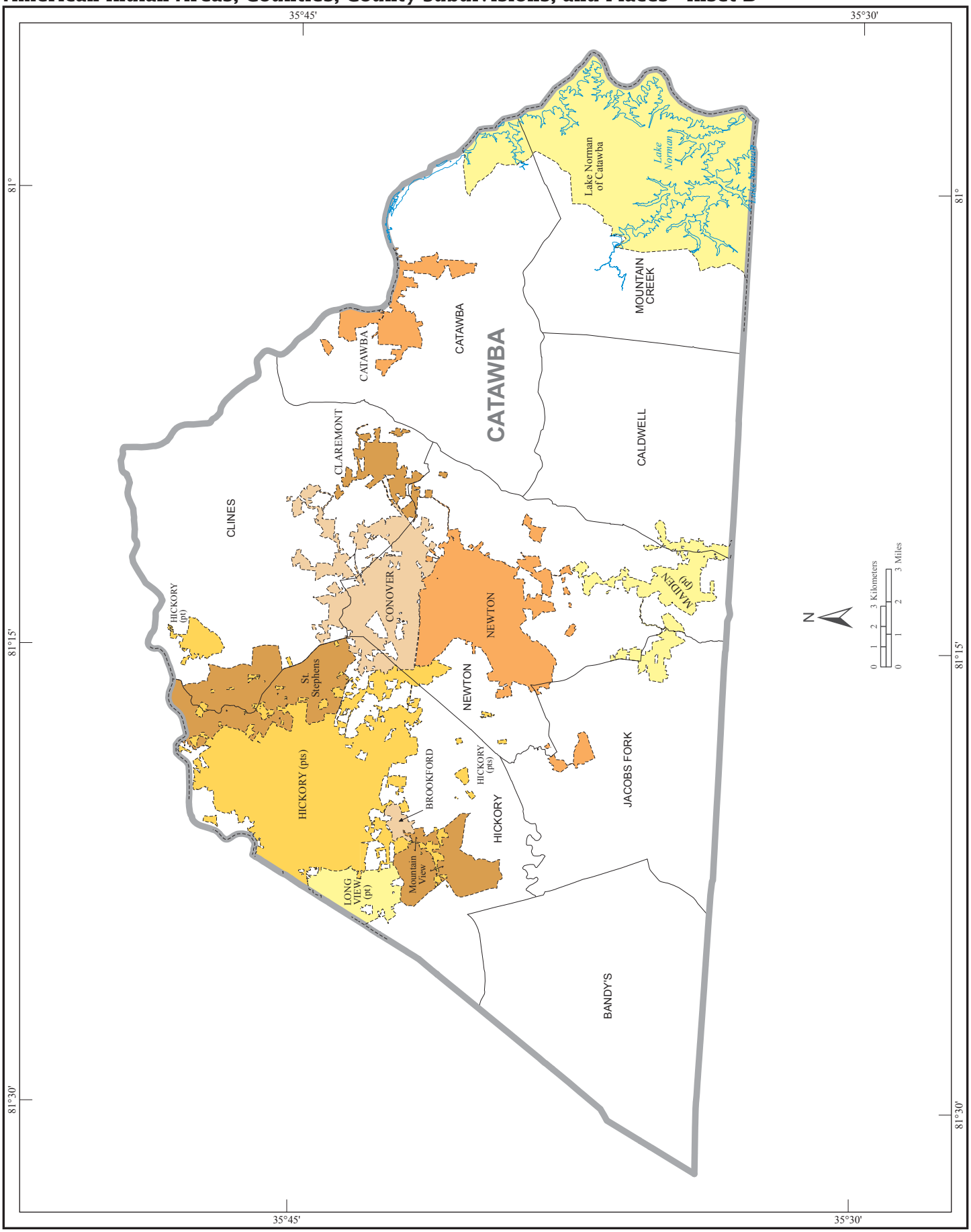
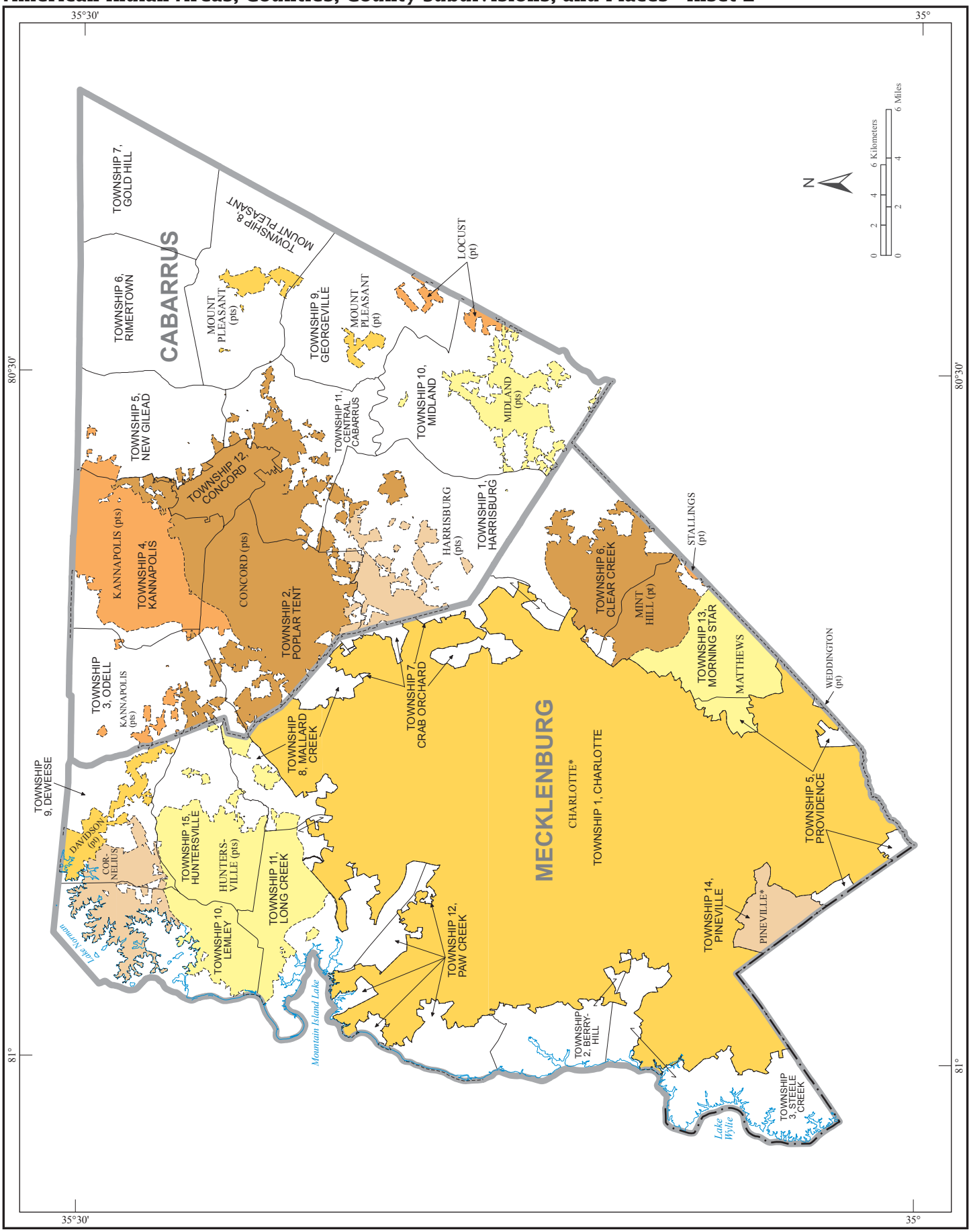


U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census

American Indian Areas, Counties, County Subdivisions, and Places - Inset E



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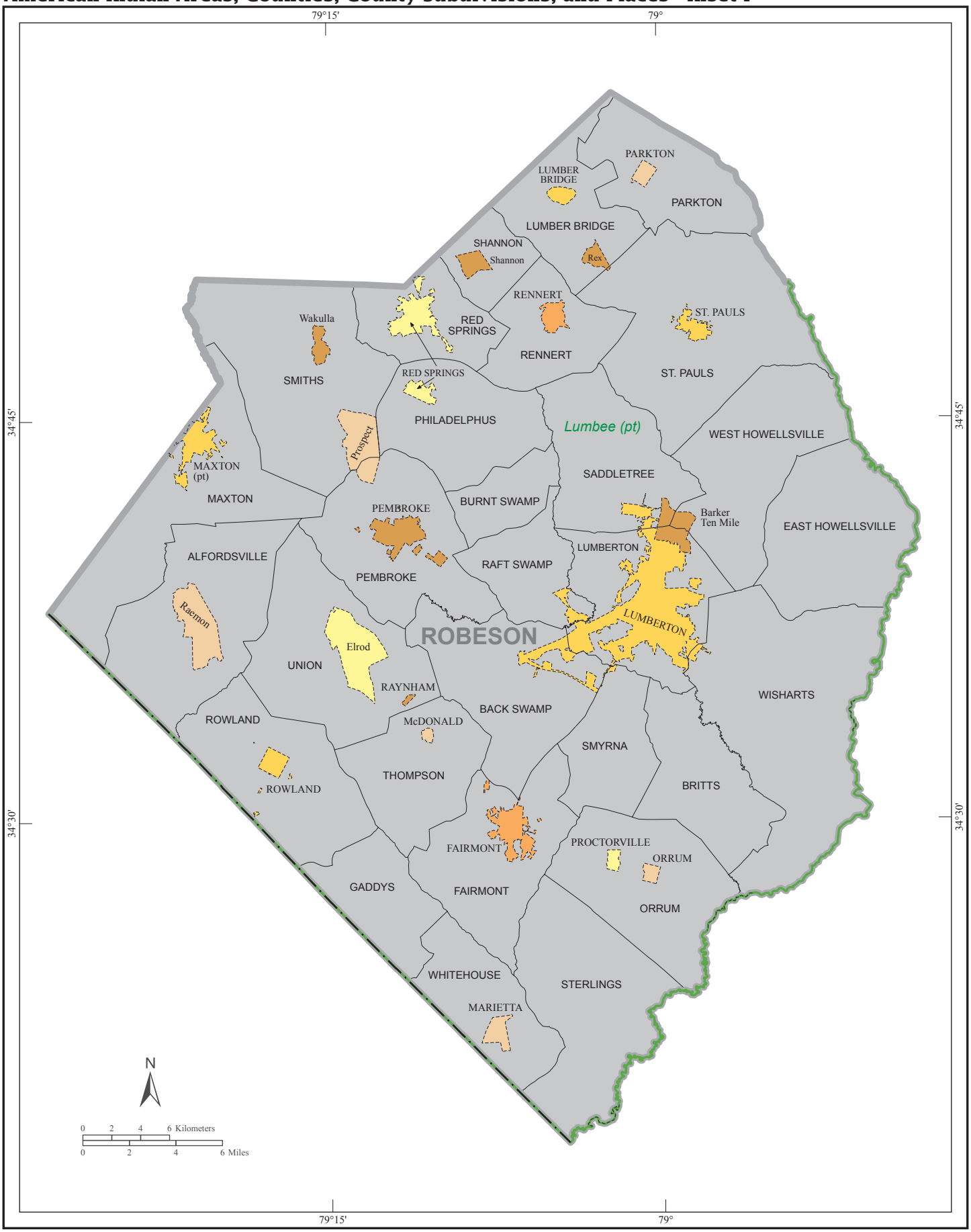

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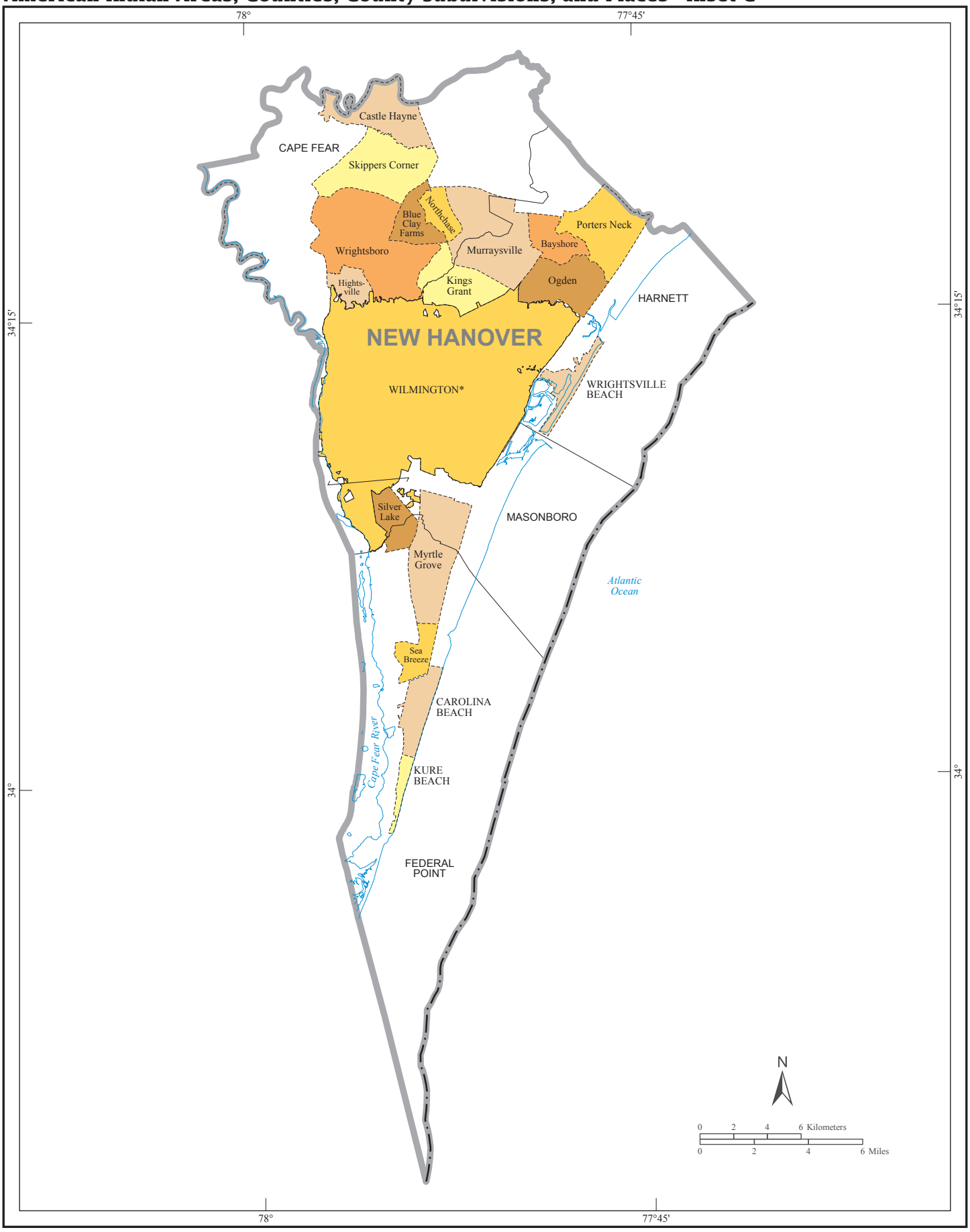
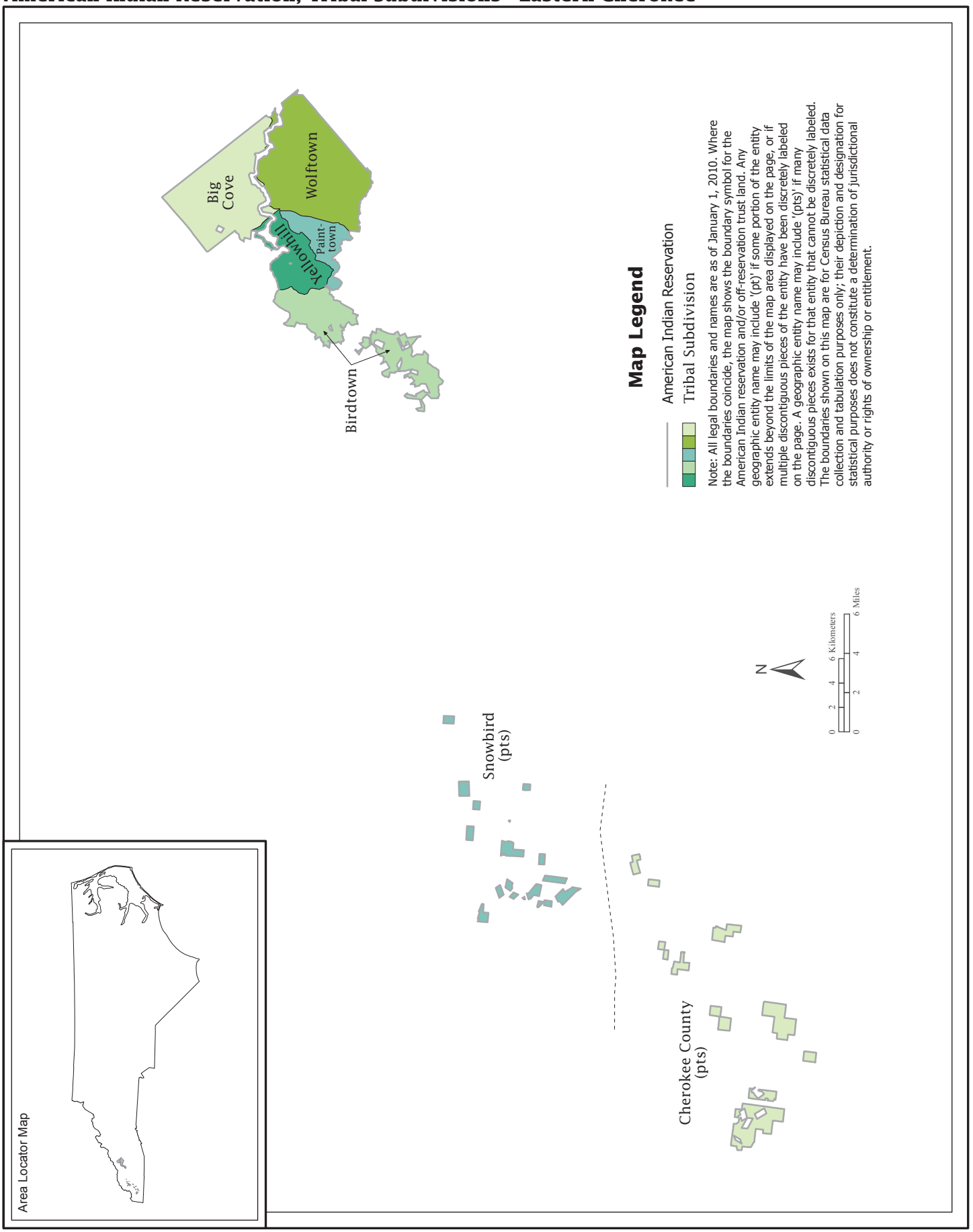
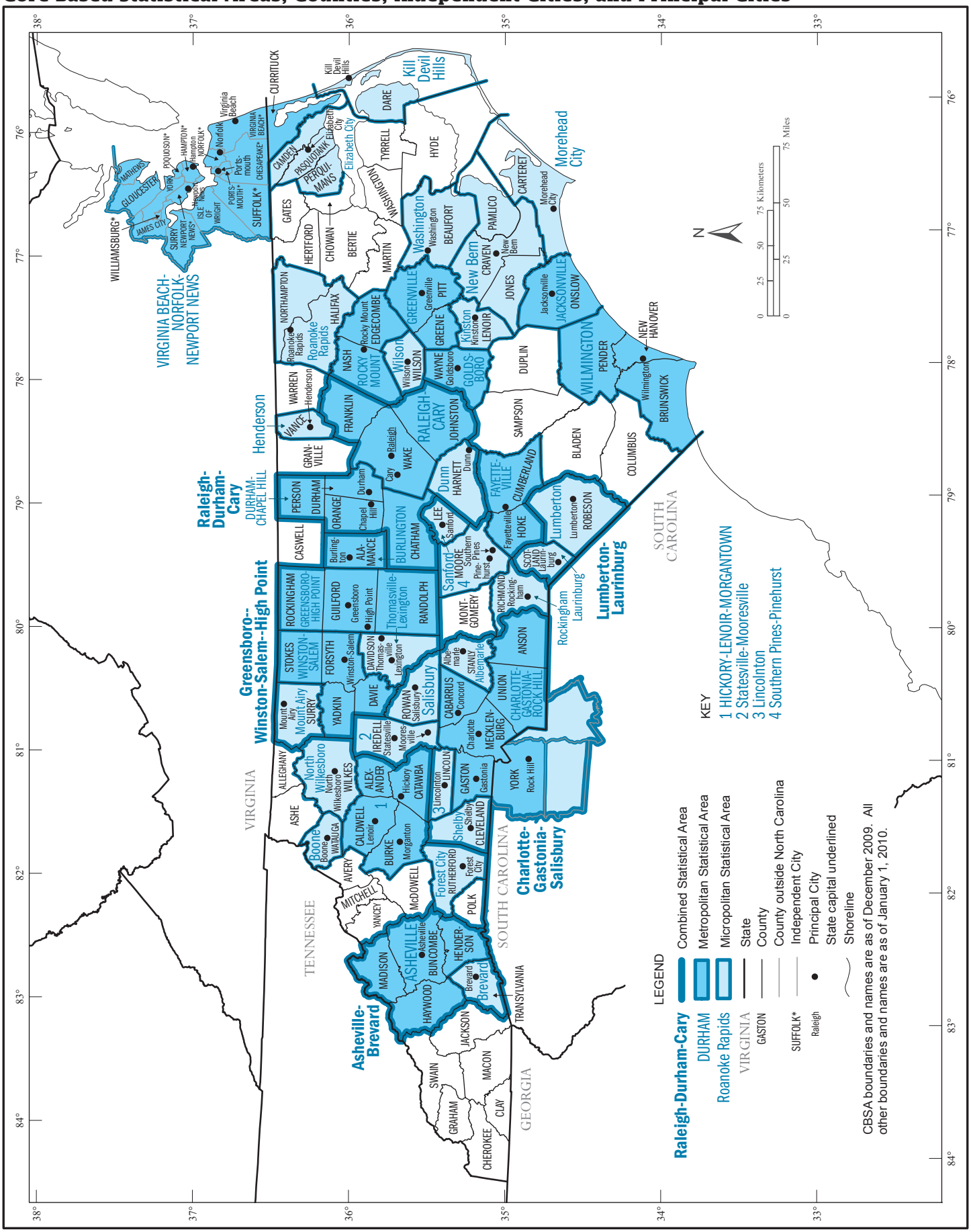


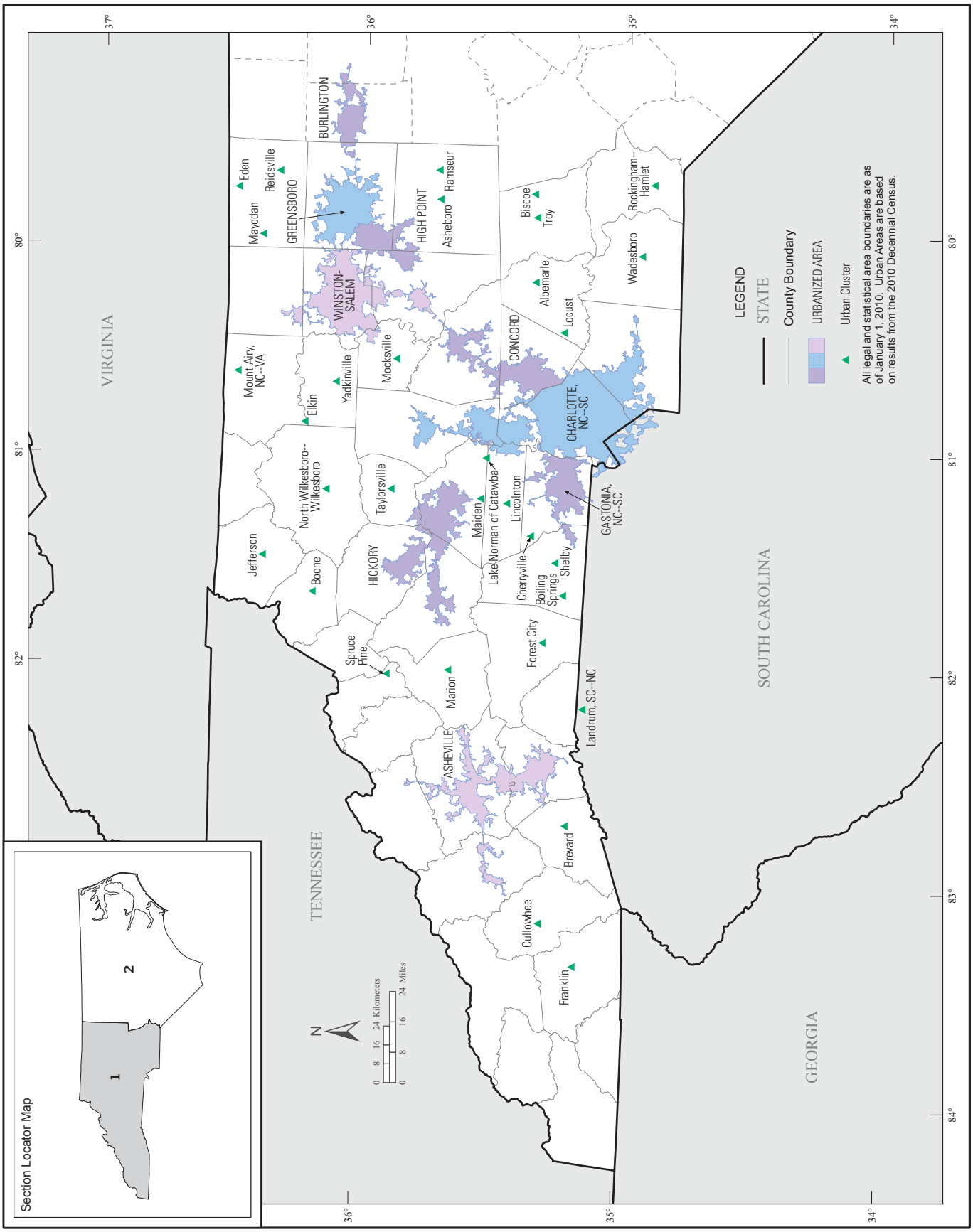
American Indian Reservation, Tribal Subdivisions - Eastern Cherokee



Core Based Statistical Areas, Counties, Independent Cities, and Principal Cities



Urban Areas - Section 1



Urban Areas - Section 2