

# Exhibit 1

## EXPERT REPORT OF MAXWELL PALMER, PH.D.

I, Dr. Maxwell Palmer, declare as follows:

1. My name is Maxwell Palmer. I am currently an Associate Professor of Political Science at Boston University. I joined the faculty at Boston University in 2014, after completing my Ph.D. in Political Science at Harvard University. I was promoted to Associate Professor, with tenure, in 2021. I am also a Civic Tech Fellow in the Faculty of Computing & Data Sciences and a Faculty Fellow at the Initiative on Cities. I teach and conduct research on American politics and political methodology.
2. I have published academic work in leading peer-reviewed academic journals, including the *American Political Science Review*, *Journal of Politics*, *Perspectives on Politics*, *Political Analysis*, *British Journal of Political Science*, *Journal of Empirical Legal Studies*, *Political Science Research and Methods*, *Legislative Studies Quarterly*, and *Urban Affairs Review*. My book, *Neighborhood Defenders: Participatory Politics and America's Housing Crisis*, was published by Cambridge University Press in 2019. I have also published academic work in the *Ohio State University Law Review*. My published research uses a variety of analytical approaches, including statistics, geographic analysis, and simulations, and data sources including academic surveys, precinct-level election results, voter registration and vote history files, and census data. My curriculum vitae is attached to this report.
3. I have served as an expert witness or litigation consultant on numerous cases involving redistricting or voting restrictions. I testified at trial, court hearing, or by deposition in *Bethune Hill v. Virginia* before the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia (No. 3:14-cv-00852-REP-AWA-BMK); *Thomas v. Bryant* before the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of Mississippi (No. 3:18-CV-00441-CWR-FKB); *Chestnut v. Merrill* before the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Alabama (No. 2:18-cv-00907-KOB); *Dwight v. Raffensperger* before the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Georgia (No. 1:18-cv-2869-RWS); *Bruni v. Hughs* before the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of Texas (No. 5:20-cv-35); *Caster v. Merrill* before the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Alabama (No. 2:21-cv-1536-AMM); *Pendergrass v. Raffensperger* before the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Georgia (No. 1:21-CV-05339-SCJ); *Grant v. Raffensperger* before the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Georgia (No. 1:22-CV-00122-SCJ); *Galmon v. Ardoin* before the U.S. District Court for the Middle District of Louisiana (3:22-cv-00214-SDD-SDJ); *In Re: Georgia Senate Bill 202* (1:12-MI-55555-JPB) before the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Georgia; *Vet Voice Foundation, et al., v. Hobbs, et al.* (No. 22-2-19384-1 SEA) before the King County Superior Court of Washington; *Vet Voice Foundation, et al., v. Griswold* (No. 2022CV033456) before the

District Court of the City and County of Denver, Colorado; and *Agee v. Benson* before the U.S. District Court for the Western District of Michigan (No. 1:22-CV-00272-PLM-RMK-JTN). I also served as the independent racially polarized voting analyst for the Virginia Redistricting Commission in 2021, and I have worked as a consultant to the United States Department of Justice on several matters. My expert testimony has been accepted and relied upon by courts; in no case has my testimony been rejected or found unreliable.

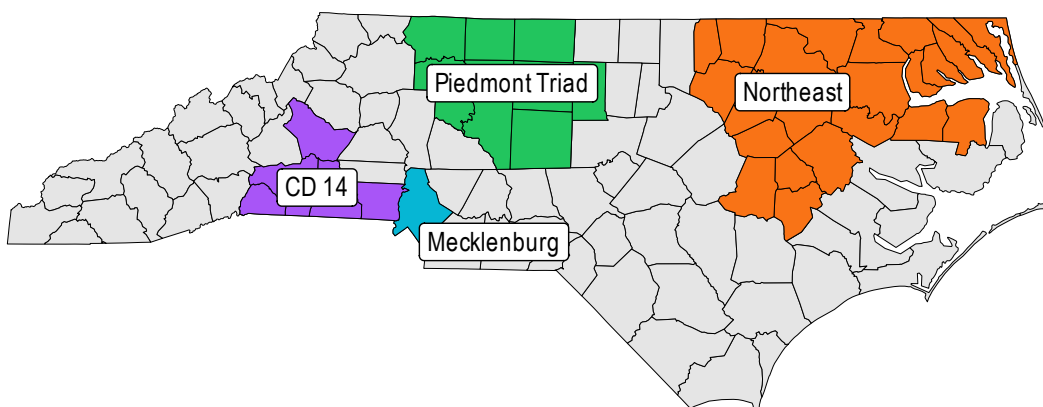
4. I was retained by the Williams plaintiffs in this litigation to offer an expert opinion on the extent to which voting is racially polarized in North Carolina. I was also asked to evaluate the ability of Black-preferred candidates to win elections under the 2022 and 2023 congressional district maps. Additionally, I was asked to analyze how the 2023 congressional redistricting affected the ability of Black and Hispanic voters to elect their preferred candidates relative to the 2022 plan.
5. Throughout this report I analyze the North Carolina congressional districts under the plan used for the 2022 elections and the congressional district plan passed under Senate Bill 757 on October 25, 2023, and which will be used for the 2024 elections. For clarity, I will refer to the former plan as the “2022 plan” and the latter plan as the “2023 plan.”
6. I find strong evidence of racially polarized voting across the state of North Carolina generally, and in each individual region that I examined. Black and White voters consistently support different candidates, and Black and Hispanic voters share the same candidates of choice.
7. Black-preferred candidates are less successful under the 2023 plan than under the 2022 plan. Across 48 statewide elections from 2016 to 2022, the average Black-preferred candidate was able to win 6.2 congressional districts under the 2022 plan, but only 3.8 districts under the 2023 plan.
8. I also find that Black and Hispanic voters are less able to elect their preferred candidates under the 2023 plan relative to the 2022 plan, while White voters are more able to elect their preferred candidates under the 2023 plan relative to the 2022 plan. Switching from the 2022 plan to the 2023 plan disproportionately harms Black and Hispanic voters and disproportionately benefits White voters.

## Racially Polarized Voting Analysis

9. To analyze racially polarized voting, I examined election results from the 2016, 2018, 2020, and 2022 general elections. I included statewide elections for U.S. President, U.S. Senate, Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Attorney General, State Auditor, Treasurer, Commissioners of Agriculture, Insurance, and Labor, Supreme Court Chief Justice and Associate Justices, and Court of Appeals Judges. In all, I analyzed 48 different contests.
10. I analyzed racially polarized voting statewide and across four different regions, as defined by counsel. Each region consists of one or more counties. Figure 1 maps the

regions.

- *The Piedmont Triad*: Alamance, Davidson, Davie, Forsyth, Guilford, Randolph, Rockingham, Stokes, Surry, and Yadkin Counties.
- *Northeast*: This region is defined as the counties in CD 1 under the 2022 or 2023 plan: Bertie, Camden, Chowan, Currituck, Edgecombe, Franklin, Gates, Greene, Halifax, Hertford, Lenoir, Martin, Nash, Northampton, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Pitt, Tyrrell, Vance, Warren, Washington, Wayne, and Wilson Counties.
- *Mecklenburg County*
- *CD 14*: This region is defined as the counties in CD 14 under the the 2022 or 2023 plan: Burke, Cleveland, Gaston, Polk, and Rutherford Counties.



**Figure 1:** Map of Regions for Racially Polarized Voting Analysis

11. I analyzed racially polarized voting using precinct-level election results and precinct-level data on voter turnout by race. All of the data was downloaded from the website of the North Carolina State Board of Elections Website.<sup>1</sup>
12. In analyzing racially polarized voting in each election, I used a statistical procedure, ecological inference (EI), that estimates group-level preferences based on aggregate data. I analyzed the results for four groups: Non-Hispanic Black, Hispanic, Non-Hispanic White, and Other, based on the voters' self-identified race and ethnicity in the voter registration database. I excluded third-party and write-in candidates, and analyzed votes for the two major-party candidates in each election. The results of this analysis are estimates of the percentage of each group that voted for the candidate from each party in each election. The results include both a mean estimate (the most likely vote share), and a 95% confidence interval.<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>1</sup><https://dl.ncsbe.gov/>

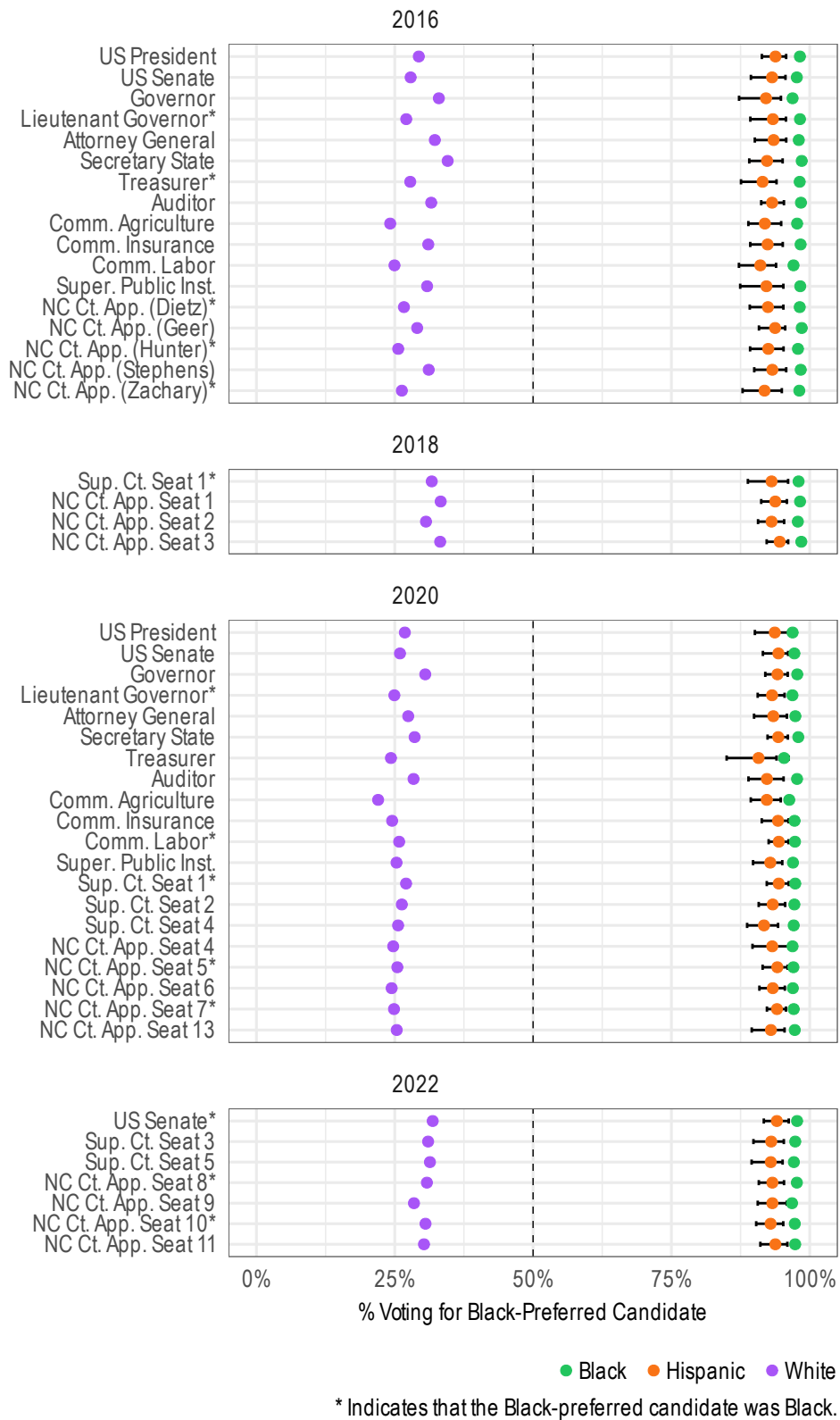
<sup>2</sup>The 95% confidence interval is a measure of uncertainty in the estimates from the model. For example, the model might estimate that 94% of the members of a group voted for a particular candidate, with a 95% confidence interval of 91-96%. This means that based on the data and the model assumptions, 95% of the simulated estimates for this group fall in the range of 91-96%, with 94% being the average value. Larger

13. Interpreting the results of the ecological inference models proceeds in two general stages. First, I examined the support for each candidate by each demographic group to determine if members of the group vote cohesively in support of a single candidate in each election. When a significant majority of the group supports a single candidate, I can then identify that candidate as the group's preferred candidate. If the group's support is roughly evenly divided between the two candidates, then the group does not cohesively support a single candidate and does not have a clear preference. Second, after identifying the preferred candidate for each group (or the lack of such a candidate), I then compared the preferences of voters of each group to the voters of the other groups. Evidence of racially polarized voting is found when voters of different groups support different candidates, and evidence of cohesion is found when voters of different groups support that same candidate.
14. Figure 2 presents the estimates of support for the Black-preferred candidate for Black, Hispanic, and White voters for all 48 statewide electoral contests from 2016 to 2022. The estimated levels of support for the Black-preferred candidate in each election for each group are represented by the colored points, and the horizontal lines indicate the range of the 95% confidence intervals.<sup>3</sup>
15. Figure 2 shows that Black voters are extremely cohesive, with a clear preferred candidate in all 48 elections. On average, Black voters supported their preferred candidates with 97.6% of the vote.
16. Figure 2 also shows that Hispanic voters also vote cohesively, and support the same candidates as Black voters. Hispanic voters have a clear preferred candidate in all 48 elections. On average, Hispanic voters supported their preferred candidates with 93.1% of the vote.
17. Figure 2 also shows that White voters are highly cohesive in voting in opposition to the Black and Hispanic-preferred candidates in every election. On average, White voters supported Black and Hispanic-preferred candidates with 28.2% of the vote, and in no election did this estimate exceed 35%. Figure 2 thus demonstrates that voting is racially polarized on a statewide basis.
18. There is also strong evidence of racially polarized voting in the focus regions across the state. I estimated ecological inference models for each election in each region. Figure 3 plots the results, and Tables 2–5 present the full results. Black voters are extremely cohesive, with a clear preferred candidate in all 48 elections in each region. On average, Black voters supported their preferred candidates with 97.5% of the vote in the Piedmont Triad, 97.3% in the Northeast, 93.2% in CD 14, and 97.7% in Mecklenburg County.
19. Figure 3 also shows that White voters are highly cohesive in voting in opposition to the Black-preferred candidate in the Piedmont Triad (23.4%), Northeast (17.7%), and CD

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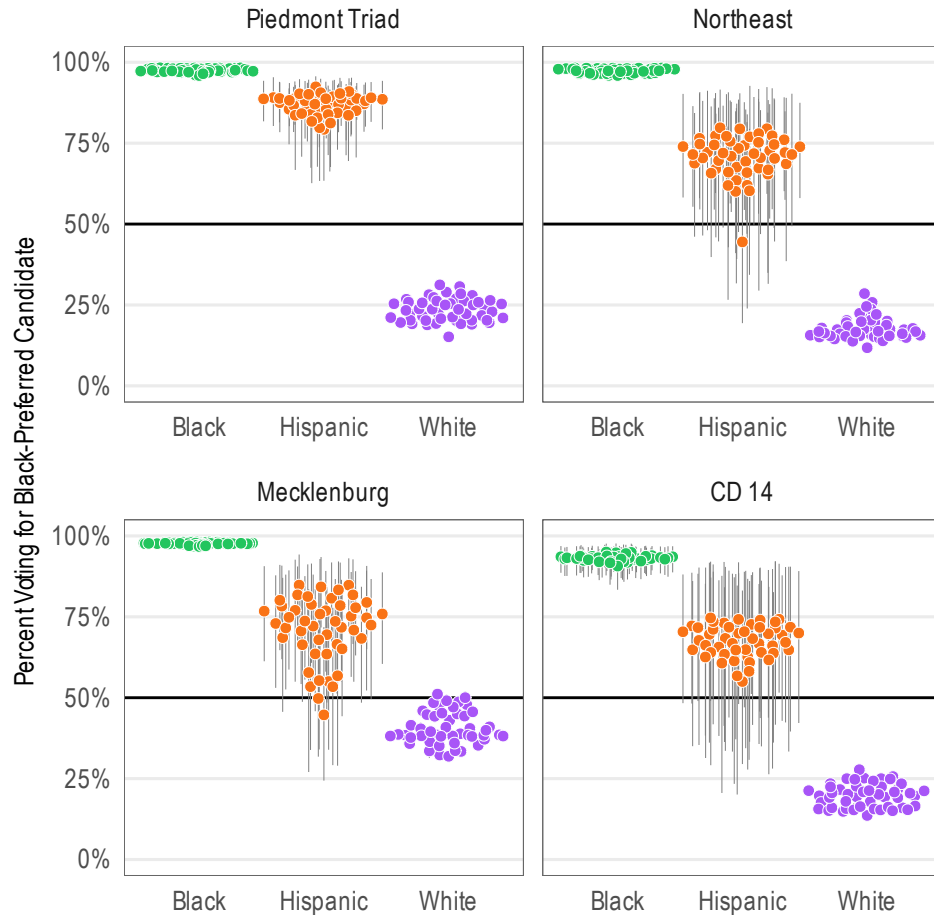
confidence intervals reflect a higher degree of uncertainty in the estimates, while smaller confidence intervals reflect less uncertainty.

<sup>3</sup>Full results for each election are presented in Table 1.



**Figure 2:** Racially Polarized Voting Estimates by Election — Statewide

14 (19.8%). White voters are somewhat more supportive of Black-preferred candidates in Mecklenburg County (40.6%), but significant majorities of White voters still oppose Black-preferred candidates.



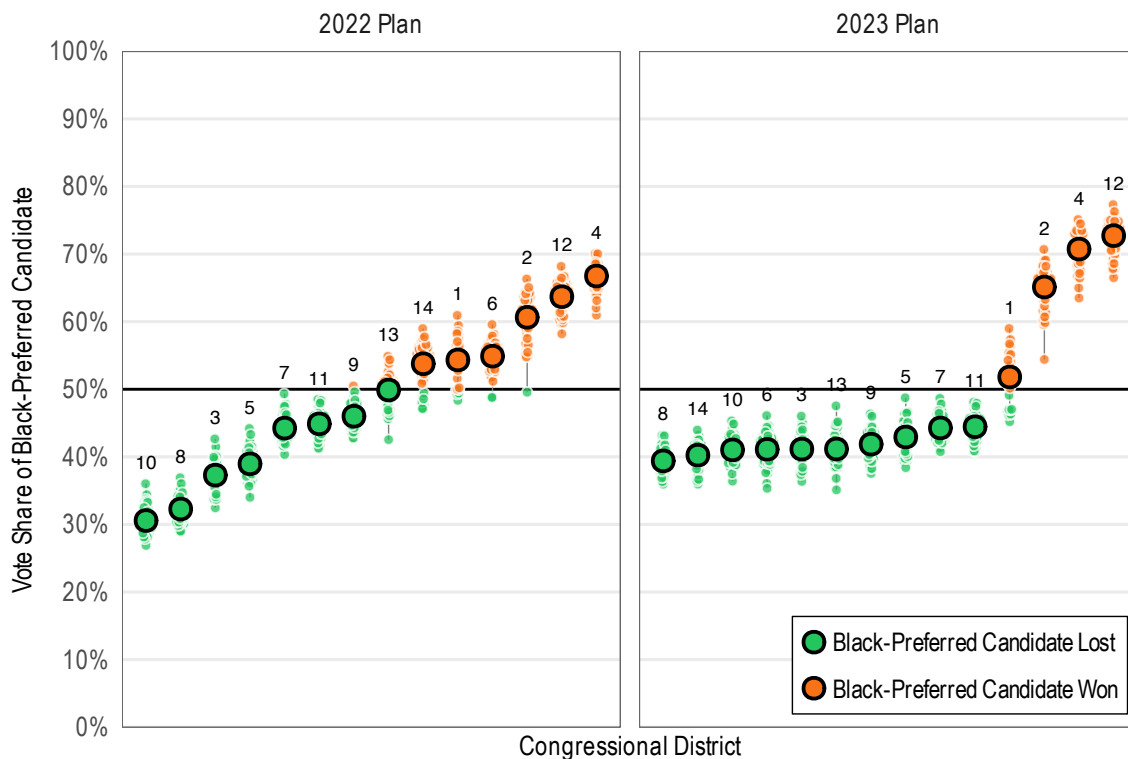
**Figure 3:** Racially Polarized Voting Estimates by Region

20. Figure 3 shows that Hispanic voters generally vote cohesively with Black voters and share the same candidates of choice. In the Piedmont Triad, there is strong evidence that Hispanic voters support the Black-preferred candidate in every election, with an average of 86.8% of the vote. In Mecklenburg County, Hispanic voters support Black-preferred candidates with an average of 71.2% of the vote, but due to statistical uncertainty, I can only conclude that Black and Hispanic votes share the same candidates of choice in 65% of the elections analyzed. Similarly, in the Northeast, Hispanic voters support Black-preferred candidates with an average of 70.7% of the vote, but due to statistical uncertainty, I can only conclude that Black and Hispanic votes share the same candidates of choice in 44% of the elections analyzed. In CD 14, while all of the estimates for Hispanic support for the Black-preferred candidate are above 50% (averaging 67.5%), in only 4 elections are these estimates statistically significant. While there is significant uncertainty in the ecological inference estimates for Hispanic voters

in the latter three regions, the estimates all indicate that Hispanic voters and Black voters share the same candidates of choice. Furthermore, there is not a single election in any region where there is statistically significant evidence that majorities of Black and Hispanic voters supported different candidates.

## Performance of Black-Preferred Candidates Under the 2022 and 2023 Plans

21. Having identified the Black-preferred candidate in each election, I now turn to their performance in each district under the 2022 and 2023 plans. To do so, I aggregated precinct-level election results for each of the 48 elections using the boundaries of the congressional districts under the 2022 and 2023 plans, calculated the vote share of each candidate, and identified which candidate won a majority of the two-party vote in each district. Figure 4 and Tables 6 and 7 present the results of this analysis.



**Figure 4:** Performance of Black-Preferred Candidates in Each District Under the 2022 and 2023 Plans

22. Figure 4 shows the performance of Black-preferred candidates under each plan. Each small colored point represents one election result in each district, and the larger points are the district-level averages. Points above the horizontal black line indicate that the Black-preferred candidate won that election in the district, and points below indicate that the Black-preferred candidate lost. The left panel of the figure presents the results

for the 2022 plan, and shows that there are six districts where Black-preferred candidates won all or most of the elections, and one district where the Black-preferred candidate won some of the time. In contrast, the right panel of the figure, with results for the 2023 plan, shows three districts where the Black-preferred candidate won every election, and one where the Black-preferred candidate won most of the time.

23. Under the 2022 Plan, the average Black-preferred candidate won a majority of the vote in 6.2 congressional districts. In contrast, under the 2023 plan, the average Black-preferred candidate won a majority of the vote in only 3.8 districts, a decrease of 38.7%.

## Effects of the 2023 Plan on Voters by Demographic Group

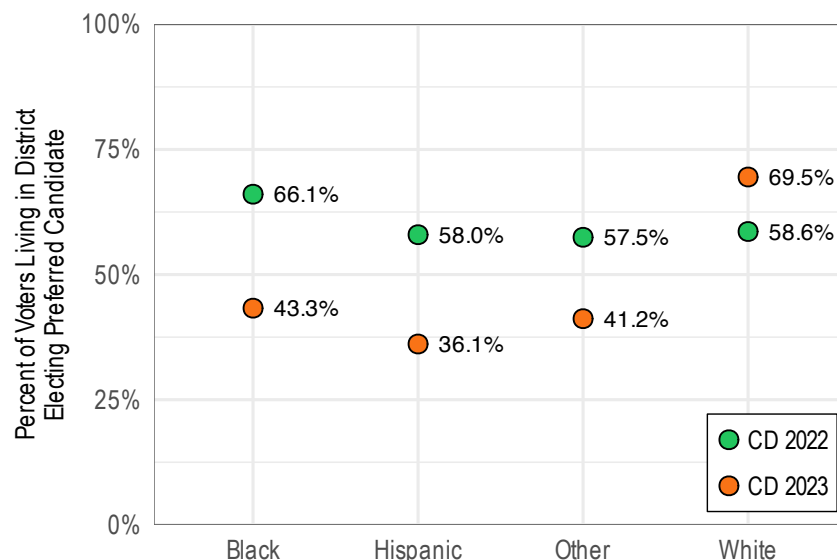
24. I was asked to analyze how the 2023 congressional redistricting affected the ability of Black and Hispanic voters to elect their preferred candidates compared to White voters. To do so, I combined precinct-level ecological inference estimates with statewide election data to estimate the percentage of voters by race who lived in a district where their preferred candidate won under each plan. By comparing these estimates, we can see that 2023 redistricting disproportionately advantaged White voters over Black and Hispanic voters. Below, I explain my methodology in more detail and then present the results.
25. The ecological inference estimates presented in the analyses above, and those presented in most racially polarized voting analyses, are statewide or region-level averages. The models that produce these averages do so by first estimating the number of voters of each racial group supporting each candidate at the precinct level, and then aggregating those precinct-level estimates up to the state or region level. Here, I use those precinct-level results to estimate the number of voters in each precinct supporting the Black-preferred candidate or the opposing candidate in each statewide election.<sup>4</sup>
26. I then aggregated the precinct-level estimates to congressional district-level estimates for the 2022 and 2023 plans to estimate the number of voters by race supporting the Black-preferred candidate or the opposing candidate in each statewide election. I combined these results with data on which candidate won the majority of the vote in the district under each plan (as calculated in the previous section of this report) in order to determine how many voters of each racial group in each district were able to elect their candidate of choice in each election. This approach allows each voter's preferences to be counted, and does not require all members of a group to support the same candidate. A White voter who supports a Black-preferred candidate will be counted as living in a district where their preferred candidate is elected if the Black-preferred candidate

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<sup>4</sup>An alternate approach for precinct-level estimates of voter preferences would be to use voter registration data, which also includes information on each voter's race and party registration. However, more than one-third of voters are unaffiliated with a political party, and the preferences of these voters by race would need to be estimated using ecological inference or a similar methodology.

gets a majority of the vote, and living in a district where their preferred candidate is not elected if the opposing candidate gets the majority of the vote. Similarly, a Black voter who does not support the Black-preferred candidate will be counted as living in a district where their preferred candidate is elected if the opposing candidate gets the majority of the vote, and living in a district where their preferred candidate is not elected if the Black-preferred candidate gets the majority of the vote. Finally, I aggregated the district-level results to the state level for each election.

27. Figure 5 presents the results for the 2020 presidential election. Under the 2022 plan, 66.1% of Black voters lived in a district where their preferred candidate won a majority of the vote, and under the 2023 plan 43.3% of Black voters did so, a 22.8 percentage point decrease. For Hispanic voters, 58.0% lived in a district where their preferred candidate won a majority of the vote under the 2022 plan and 36.1% did so under the 2023 plan, a 21.8 percentage point decrease. Similarly for Other minority voters, 57.5% lived in a district where their preferred candidate won a majority of the vote under the 2022 plan and 41.2% did so under the 2023 plan, a 16.3 percentage point decrease. In contrast, under the 2022 plan, 58.6% of White voters lived district where their preferred candidate, and 69.5% did so under the 2023 plan, a 10.9 percentage point increase. Only White voters are better able to elect their preferred candidates under this plan.



**Figure 5:** Differential Effects of Redistricting on Electing Preferred Candidate by Race, 2022 to 2023 Plans, 2020 Election for U.S. President

28. Under the 2022 plan, a majority of voters of all racial groups lived in districts where they were able to elect their candidates of choice. Under the 2023 plan, only a majority of White voters live in districts where they are able to elect their candidates of choice.
29. While the results differ across elections, on average the percentage of Black voters living in districts where their preferred candidates won decreased by 19.1 percentage points from the 2022 to 2023 plan. The percentage of Hispanic voters living in districts

where their preferred candidates won decreased by 16.3 percentage points from the 2022 to 2023 plan, and the percentage of Other minority voters living in districts where their preferred candidates won decreased by 11.9 percentage points. In comparison, the percentage of White voters living in districts where their preferred candidates won increased by 8.7 percentage points from the 2022 to 2023 plan. Tables 8 and 9 present the full results for each election.

30. Critically, these results do not reflect improvements in the number of voters overall who are able to elect their preferred candidates. I also calculated the percentages of all voters, across all racial groups, who live in districts won by their preferred candidates. For example, in the 2020 presidential election, under the 2022 plan, 59.8% of voters lived in a district where their preferred candidate won, and under the 2023 plan 60.2% of voters lived in a district where their preferred candidate won, a negligible difference of 0.3%. Across all 48 elections, the average difference between the two maps is 0.8%. In other words, while these plans change the distribution of which voters are able to elect their preferred candidates, the overall number of voters who are able to do so does not substantially change.

I reserve the right to supplement my report in this case in light of additional facts, testimony, and/or materials that may come to light.

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



Maxwell Palmer

Executed this 1st day of August, 2024, at Wellfleet, Massachusetts.

**Table 1:** Ecological Inference Results — Estimated Vote Share of Black-Preferred Candidates — Statewide

		Black	White	Hispanic	Other
2016	US President	98.2% (97.8, 98.6)	29.3% (29.2, 29.5)	93.8% (91.4, 95.7)	86.6% (84.7, 88.4)
	US Senate	97.7% (97.2, 98.1)	27.9% (27.7, 28.1)	93.2% (89.4, 95.6)	86.0% (84.0, 87.8)
	Governor	96.9% (96.3, 97.5)	33.0% (32.8, 33.2)	92.1% (87.2, 94.8)	82.6% (79.9, 85.0)
	Lieutenant Governor*	98.2% (97.9, 98.6)	27.1% (26.9, 27.3)	93.3% (89.3, 95.7)	88.4% (86.2, 90.1)
	Attorney General	98.0% (97.6, 98.4)	32.2% (32.1, 32.4)	93.5% (90.1, 95.8)	87.6% (85.4, 89.5)
	Secretary State	98.6% (98.2, 98.8)	34.6% (34.4, 34.7)	92.3% (89.1, 95.1)	90.3% (88.6, 91.9)
	Treasurer*	98.2% (97.8, 98.5)	27.8% (27.6, 28.0)	91.5% (87.6, 94.0)	89.1% (87.0, 90.8)
	Auditor	98.4% (98.1, 98.7)	31.6% (31.4, 31.8)	93.2% (91.2, 95.3)	89.5% (87.5, 91.3)
	Comm. Agriculture	97.7% (97.3, 98.1)	24.2% (24.0, 24.4)	91.9% (88.9, 94.8)	88.3% (86.5, 90.1)
	Comm. Insurance	98.4% (98.0, 98.6)	31.1% (30.9, 31.2)	92.4% (89.3, 95.1)	88.5% (86.6, 90.2)
	Comm. Labor	97.1% (96.5, 97.5)	24.9% (24.8, 25.2)	91.1% (87.2, 93.9)	84.9% (82.0, 87.4)
	Super. Public Inst.	98.3% (98.0, 98.6)	30.8% (30.7, 31.1)	92.2% (87.4, 95.2)	88.3% (86.1, 90.1)
	NC Ct. App. (Dietz)*	98.2% (97.8, 98.5)	26.7% (26.5, 26.9)	92.4% (89.2, 95.2)	89.4% (87.2, 91.2)
	NC Ct. App. (Geer)	98.6% (98.2, 98.8)	29.0% (28.9, 29.2)	93.7% (90.8, 95.6)	89.2% (87.3, 91.0)
	NC Ct. App. (Hunter)*	97.9% (97.4, 98.3)	25.6% (25.5, 25.8)	92.5% (89.2, 95.3)	88.1% (86.1, 89.9)
	NC Ct. App. (Stephens)	98.4% (98.0, 98.7)	31.1% (31.0, 31.3)	93.2% (90.0, 95.7)	89.9% (88.4, 91.4)
	NC Ct. App. (Zachary)*	98.1% (97.7, 98.5)	26.3% (26.1, 26.5)	91.8% (87.9, 95.0)	88.1% (85.8, 90.2)
2018	Sup. Ct. Seat 1*	98.0% (97.6, 98.3)	31.7% (31.5, 31.9)	93.1% (88.8, 96.1)	87.5% (85.4, 89.5)
	NC Ct. App. Seat 1	98.3% (97.8, 98.6)	33.3% (33.1, 33.5)	93.8% (91.2, 95.9)	88.7% (86.6, 90.3)
	NC Ct. App. Seat 2	97.9% (97.4, 98.2)	30.6% (30.4, 30.9)	93.1% (90.7, 95.4)	86.4% (84.0, 88.4)
	NC Ct. App. Seat 3	98.5% (98.1, 98.8)	33.2% (33.0, 33.4)	94.6% (92.2, 96.1)	90.4% (88.9, 91.9)
2020	US President	96.9% (96.3, 97.4)	26.8% (26.5, 27.2)	93.7% (90.1, 96.2)	86.0% (84.2, 87.7)
	US Senate	97.2% (96.7, 97.7)	25.9% (25.6, 26.2)	94.3% (91.5, 96.1)	87.1% (85.7, 88.6)
	Governor	97.7% (97.2, 98.2)	30.5% (30.2, 30.8)	94.2% (92.0, 96.0)	89.6% (88.0, 91.0)
	Lieutenant Governor*	96.9% (96.3, 97.5)	24.9% (24.6, 25.3)	93.2% (90.6, 95.5)	87.6% (85.9, 89.1)
	Attorney General	97.4% (96.9, 97.9)	27.4% (27.2, 27.7)	93.4% (89.9, 95.9)	87.9% (86.5, 89.2)
	Secretary State	97.9% (97.5, 98.3)	28.6% (28.3, 28.9)	94.3% (92.4, 96.1)	89.3% (87.7, 90.7)
	Treasurer	95.4% (94.5, 96.2)	24.3% (24.0, 24.6)	90.8% (85.0, 94.0)	86.4% (84.3, 88.2)
	Auditor	97.7% (97.2, 98.2)	28.4% (28.1, 28.8)	92.3% (88.9, 95.3)	88.9% (87.1, 90.3)
	Comm. Agriculture	96.3% (95.6, 96.9)	22.0% (21.7, 22.3)	92.2% (89.3, 94.8)	87.1% (85.4, 88.5)
	Comm. Insurance	97.3% (96.7, 97.8)	24.5% (24.2, 24.8)	94.3% (91.3, 96.2)	87.9% (86.3, 89.5)
	Comm. Labor*	97.3% (96.7, 97.8)	25.8% (25.5, 26.1)	94.4% (92.6, 96.2)	88.8% (87.4, 90.3)
	Super. Public Inst.	97.0% (96.4, 97.5)	25.3% (25.0, 25.6)	92.9% (89.8, 95.0)	87.8% (86.1, 89.4)
	Sup. Ct. Seat 1*	97.4% (96.8, 97.9)	27.0% (26.7, 27.4)	94.4% (92.2, 96.2)	88.9% (86.8, 90.7)
	Sup. Ct. Seat 2	97.2% (96.7, 97.7)	26.3% (26.0, 26.6)	93.3% (90.8, 95.6)	88.2% (86.8, 89.7)
	Sup. Ct. Seat 4	97.1% (96.5, 97.6)	25.6% (25.3, 25.9)	91.7% (88.7, 94.3)	87.4% (85.7, 88.9)
	NC Ct. App. Seat 4	96.9% (96.3, 97.4)	24.7% (24.4, 25.0)	93.2% (89.7, 96.2)	87.6% (85.8, 89.1)
	NC Ct. App. Seat 5*	97.1% (96.6, 97.5)	25.5% (25.2, 25.8)	94.1% (91.5, 96.0)	87.5% (86.1, 88.8)
	NC Ct. App. Seat 6	97.0% (96.4, 97.5)	24.4% (24.1, 24.7)	93.3% (90.9, 95.5)	87.5% (85.8, 89.1)
	NC Ct. App. Seat 7*	97.1% (96.5, 97.6)	24.9% (24.6, 25.2)	94.1% (92.3, 95.7)	87.7% (86.2, 89.1)
	NC Ct. App. Seat 13	97.3% (96.7, 97.8)	25.4% (25.1, 25.6)	93.0% (89.5, 95.5)	88.6% (87.1, 90.0)
2022	US Senate*	97.7% (97.2, 98.2)	31.9% (31.6, 32.2)	94.1% (91.7, 96.2)	84.9% (82.3, 86.9)
	Sup. Ct. Seat 3	97.4% (96.8, 97.8)	31.0% (30.8, 31.3)	93.0% (89.8, 95.3)	84.4% (82.0, 86.3)
	Sup. Ct. Seat 5	97.1% (96.5, 97.7)	31.4% (31.1, 31.6)	93.0% (89.5, 95.1)	84.4% (82.1, 86.5)
	NC Ct. App. Seat 8*	97.7% (97.2, 98.1)	30.8% (30.6, 31.0)	93.3% (90.8, 95.4)	85.2% (83.2, 87.1)
	NC Ct. App. Seat 9	96.8% (96.2, 97.4)	28.5% (28.2, 28.7)	93.3% (90.6, 95.9)	84.2% (81.9, 86.3)
	NC Ct. App. Seat 10*	97.3% (96.7, 97.8)	30.6% (30.3, 30.8)	92.9% (90.3, 95.2)	84.5% (82.1, 87.0)
	NC Ct. App. Seat 11	97.4% (96.8, 97.9)	30.3% (30.0, 30.6)	93.8% (91.1, 96.0)	85.1% (82.9, 87.0)

\* Indicates that the Black-preferred candidate was Black.

**Table 2:** Ecological Inference Results — Estimated Vote Share of Black-Preferred Candidates — Piedmont Triad

		Black	White	Hispanic	Other
2016	US President	98.2% (97.6, 98.8)	25.3% (25.0, 25.7)	89.3% (81.5, 94.4)	93.3% (89.6, 96.0)
	US Senate	98.1% (97.4, 98.6)	23.7% (23.3, 24.2)	90.2% (77.7, 95.2)	89.1% (81.8, 93.6)
	Governor	97.6% (96.8, 98.3)	30.7% (30.2, 31.2)	79.8% (63.3, 90.7)	88.2% (80.9, 94.1)
	Lieutenant Governor*	98.2% (97.5, 98.7)	23.8% (23.5, 24.1)	89.1% (80.3, 95.4)	92.6% (89.2, 95.5)
	Attorney General	98.1% (97.4, 98.6)	29.0% (28.6, 29.5)	84.1% (71.3, 92.0)	89.3% (83.2, 93.9)
	Secretary State	98.3% (97.7, 98.8)	31.2% (30.9, 31.5)	86.7% (78.4, 92.4)	91.8% (87.4, 95.0)
	Treasurer*	98.2% (97.5, 98.7)	23.7% (23.4, 24.1)	85.8% (75.5, 93.7)	90.9% (86.4, 94.4)
	Auditor	98.2% (97.5, 98.7)	28.0% (27.6, 28.3)	87.5% (78.4, 93.8)	92.8% (88.7, 96.0)
	Comm. Agriculture	97.6% (96.8, 98.2)	19.2% (18.7, 19.7)	86.2% (75.8, 93.3)	88.9% (82.9, 93.6)
	Comm. Insurance	98.1% (97.4, 98.6)	26.8% (26.4, 27.1)	87.6% (79.9, 94.6)	92.6% (89.0, 95.4)
	Comm. Labor	97.1% (96.2, 97.8)	18.8% (18.2, 19.5)	79.3% (63.4, 91.2)	79.9% (69.7, 89.2)
	Super. Public Inst.	98.0% (97.3, 98.6)	26.2% (25.8, 26.7)	82.6% (66.3, 91.6)	89.4% (83.2, 94.1)
	NC Ct. App. (Dietz)*	98.1% (97.4, 98.6)	22.4% (22.0, 22.7)	87.1% (78.5, 93.1)	92.3% (88.6, 95.0)
	NC Ct. App. (Geer)	98.3% (97.7, 98.8)	25.4% (25.0, 25.7)	88.8% (80.7, 94.1)	92.6% (88.0, 95.5)
	NC Ct. App. (Hunter)*	97.9% (97.3, 98.5)	21.6% (21.2, 22.0)	85.0% (70.6, 92.6)	91.1% (86.6, 94.7)
	NC Ct. App. (Stephens)	98.2% (97.6, 98.7)	26.9% (26.6, 27.4)	88.3% (77.1, 93.9)	90.7% (86.5, 93.9)
	NC Ct. App. (Zachary)*	98.1% (97.4, 98.6)	22.2% (21.8, 22.6)	85.5% (74.6, 91.9)	90.2% (85.0, 94.1)
2018	Sup. Ct. Seat 1*	97.8% (97.1, 98.5)	27.3% (26.9, 27.8)	84.0% (67.4, 92.6)	90.3% (84.6, 94.5)
	NC Ct. App. Seat 1	98.1% (97.4, 98.7)	28.5% (28.1, 28.9)	84.7% (73.8, 93.3)	92.8% (88.1, 95.9)
	NC Ct. App. Seat 2	97.9% (97.2, 98.5)	25.9% (25.5, 26.3)	85.6% (76.5, 92.2)	90.5% (84.6, 94.8)
	NC Ct. App. Seat 3	98.1% (97.3, 98.7)	28.2% (27.9, 28.5)	89.0% (82.4, 93.4)	93.2% (89.5, 95.8)
2020	US President	97.1% (96.2, 97.9)	20.8% (20.3, 21.3)	90.3% (83.3, 95.2)	93.6% (90.9, 95.9)
	US Senate	97.5% (96.6, 98.2)	21.1% (20.7, 21.6)	89.0% (81.6, 93.9)	94.8% (92.4, 96.6)
	Governor	97.8% (97.0, 98.4)	26.2% (25.8, 26.7)	88.9% (80.3, 94.1)	95.3% (93.0, 97.0)
	Lieutenant Governor*	97.3% (96.4, 98.1)	19.2% (18.7, 19.7)	90.1% (83.2, 94.6)	93.7% (90.9, 95.9)
	Attorney General	97.2% (96.3, 97.9)	21.8% (21.3, 22.3)	88.1% (76.4, 94.2)	94.0% (91.1, 96.1)
	Secretary State	97.5% (96.7, 98.2)	23.3% (22.9, 23.8)	88.8% (82.2, 93.6)	94.8% (92.4, 96.6)
	Treasurer	95.9% (94.7, 96.9)	20.3% (19.6, 21.0)	83.6% (66.7, 92.9)	92.2% (87.4, 95.5)
	Auditor	97.4% (96.3, 98.2)	22.9% (22.4, 23.5)	88.7% (81.8, 94.3)	93.8% (90.4, 96.2)
	Comm. Agriculture	96.0% (95.1, 96.9)	15.1% (14.7, 15.6)	92.4% (87.8, 95.7)	94.2% (91.6, 96.3)
	Comm. Insurance	97.1% (96.2, 97.9)	19.0% (18.6, 19.5)	88.4% (81.7, 93.6)	94.2% (91.4, 96.4)
	Comm. Labor*	97.3% (96.5, 98.0)	20.3% (19.8, 20.8)	90.6% (84.6, 94.9)	94.5% (91.7, 96.6)
	Super. Public Inst.	97.0% (96.0, 97.9)	20.2% (19.7, 20.7)	88.2% (80.2, 93.6)	94.6% (91.7, 96.6)
	Sup. Ct. Seat 1*	97.3% (96.4, 98.0)	22.3% (21.8, 22.8)	88.6% (79.3, 94.3)	93.8% (91.1, 96.3)
	Sup. Ct. Seat 2	97.5% (96.6, 98.2)	21.0% (20.5, 21.5)	88.1% (80.1, 93.8)	94.7% (92.4, 96.4)
	Sup. Ct. Seat 4	97.0% (95.9, 97.8)	21.3% (20.7, 21.9)	91.0% (85.0, 95.0)	93.7% (90.1, 96.2)
	NC Ct. App. Seat 4	97.0% (96.1, 97.7)	19.6% (19.1, 20.1)	87.1% (79.1, 92.9)	92.9% (89.7, 95.5)
	NC Ct. App. Seat 5*	97.4% (96.6, 98.1)	20.3% (19.8, 20.8)	86.9% (78.4, 93.4)	94.5% (92.2, 96.4)
	NC Ct. App. Seat 6	96.8% (95.8, 97.7)	19.3% (18.8, 19.8)	88.7% (81.6, 94.0)	94.5% (91.7, 96.6)
	NC Ct. App. Seat 7*	97.1% (96.2, 97.9)	19.5% (19.0, 20.0)	88.8% (81.4, 93.9)	93.9% (91.1, 96.2)
	NC Ct. App. Seat 13	97.4% (96.6, 98.1)	20.2% (19.7, 20.7)	90.3% (84.3, 94.8)	93.9% (91.1, 96.2)
2022	US Senate*	97.6% (96.6, 98.3)	26.4% (26.0, 26.9)	83.6% (69.5, 91.9)	93.3% (90.0, 96.2)
	Sup. Ct. Seat 3	96.9% (95.8, 97.8)	25.7% (25.2, 26.2)	81.2% (67.6, 91.2)	91.5% (85.7, 95.0)
	Sup. Ct. Seat 5	96.5% (95.2, 97.5)	25.8% (25.4, 26.4)	84.1% (70.8, 91.8)	91.2% (86.0, 94.8)
	NC Ct. App. Seat 8*	97.3% (96.3, 98.1)	25.4% (25.0, 25.9)	82.9% (67.7, 90.5)	92.6% (88.1, 95.8)
	NC Ct. App. Seat 9	96.9% (95.8, 97.8)	23.6% (23.1, 24.1)	81.7% (62.6, 90.9)	88.7% (82.7, 93.6)
	NC Ct. App. Seat 10*	97.2% (96.2, 98.2)	25.0% (24.6, 25.5)	84.4% (73.0, 92.9)	91.4% (86.9, 95.3)
	NC Ct. App. Seat 11	97.3% (96.4, 98.1)	25.0% (24.5, 25.5)	83.9% (71.3, 92.8)	91.1% (86.7, 94.9)

\* Indicates that the Black-preferred candidate was Black.

**Table 3:** Ecological Inference Results — Estimated Vote Share of Black-Preferred Candidates  
— Northeast

		Black	White	Hispanic	Other
2016	US President	97.9% (97.1, 98.4)	17.9% (17.4, 18.5)	79.4% (59.3, 90.4)	92.9% (87.6, 96.0)
	US Senate	97.6% (96.9, 98.3)	17.3% (16.6, 18.0)	74.7% (54.5, 90.8)	89.8% (83.8, 94.2)
	Governor	97.5% (96.7, 98.1)	19.8% (19.1, 20.6)	68.8% (46.1, 84.3)	85.8% (75.5, 92.9)
	Lieutenant Governor*	97.9% (97.2, 98.5)	17.5% (16.9, 18.1)	77.3% (59.6, 90.5)	92.1% (87.2, 95.6)
	Attorney General	97.9% (97.2, 98.5)	21.6% (21.1, 22.3)	72.7% (51.7, 87.1)	91.6% (84.3, 95.7)
	Secretary State	98.2% (97.7, 98.7)	28.5% (28.0, 29.1)	75.6% (56.4, 88.2)	91.0% (85.4, 94.6)
	Treasurer*	98.2% (97.6, 98.8)	19.6% (18.9, 20.2)	76.5% (58.0, 90.4)	90.4% (82.2, 95.0)
	Auditor	98.2% (97.6, 98.7)	25.8% (25.3, 26.4)	79.5% (59.3, 92.3)	91.2% (85.9, 95.3)
	Comm. Agriculture	97.5% (96.7, 98.1)	15.9% (15.2, 16.6)	67.6% (39.2, 87.2)	92.0% (86.0, 95.6)
	Comm. Insurance	98.0% (97.3, 98.6)	23.7% (23.1, 24.4)	72.2% (48.1, 91.2)	92.9% (87.9, 96.0)
	Comm. Labor	97.9% (97.2, 98.5)	17.4% (16.6, 18.2)	68.6% (38.5, 89.0)	86.4% (76.6, 92.7)
	Super. Public Inst.	98.2% (97.6, 98.7)	24.5% (23.9, 25.2)	70.3% (44.6, 88.5)	90.1% (84.4, 94.3)
	NC Ct. App. (Dietz)*	98.0% (97.3, 98.5)	18.3% (17.7, 19.0)	74.3% (54.4, 87.7)	90.9% (83.4, 95.3)
	NC Ct. App. (Geer)	98.3% (97.6, 98.8)	20.2% (19.6, 20.9)	76.0% (60.2, 89.2)	90.7% (84.2, 95.2)
	NC Ct. App. (Hunter)*	97.9% (97.2, 98.5)	16.5% (15.9, 17.1)	72.1% (57.5, 84.8)	90.1% (83.2, 94.8)
	NC Ct. App. (Stephens)	98.1% (97.4, 98.7)	22.4% (21.8, 23.1)	73.4% (47.5, 88.5)	91.9% (87.2, 95.3)
	NC Ct. App. (Zachary)*	97.9% (97.3, 98.5)	17.5% (16.9, 18.1)	71.0% (53.7, 87.7)	91.4% (86.2, 95.0)
2018	Sup. Ct. Seat 1*	98.0% (97.3, 98.5)	18.3% (17.7, 19.0)	77.3% (54.6, 92.0)	89.7% (82.8, 94.8)
	NC Ct. App. Seat 1	98.1% (97.4, 98.6)	20.0% (19.4, 20.8)	67.3% (29.4, 87.8)	90.7% (84.3, 95.1)
	NC Ct. App. Seat 2	98.0% (97.3, 98.5)	17.4% (16.7, 18.1)	69.3% (51.2, 85.4)	88.2% (78.1, 94.7)
	NC Ct. App. Seat 3	98.1% (97.5, 98.7)	20.3% (19.7, 21.0)	77.0% (49.8, 92.7)	92.0% (87.0, 95.7)
2020	US President	96.1% (95.0, 97.0)	14.9% (13.9, 15.9)	69.6% (44.6, 86.0)	91.1% (86.1, 94.4)
	US Senate	96.6% (95.7, 97.5)	15.3% (14.4, 16.3)	74.5% (54.5, 88.9)	93.1% (89.4, 96.1)
	Governor	97.2% (96.3, 97.9)	18.8% (18.1, 19.6)	79.8% (66.6, 91.6)	93.0% (89.7, 95.6)
	Lieutenant Governor*	96.2% (95.2, 97.1)	13.9% (13.0, 15.0)	74.6% (48.8, 88.8)	92.3% (88.2, 95.5)
	Attorney General	97.1% (96.2, 97.9)	17.8% (16.8, 18.7)	63.5% (31.7, 85.8)	91.6% (86.8, 95.2)
	Secretary State	97.3% (96.4, 98.0)	19.8% (19.1, 20.7)	78.0% (59.8, 91.7)	93.4% (89.9, 96.3)
	Treasurer	95.9% (94.9, 96.8)	15.1% (14.0, 16.3)	44.5% (19.4, 73.9)	86.8% (78.8, 92.6)
	Auditor	97.4% (96.4, 98.1)	22.1% (21.2, 23.0)	67.0% (45.9, 84.1)	91.0% (85.6, 94.9)
	Comm. Agriculture	96.0% (94.9, 96.9)	11.8% (10.9, 12.7)	60.1% (41.0, 84.9)	90.8% (85.1, 94.8)
	Comm. Insurance	96.6% (95.6, 97.4)	15.6% (14.8, 16.7)	65.9% (47.0, 81.5)	91.9% (87.0, 95.2)
	Comm. Labor*	96.5% (95.4, 97.4)	16.1% (15.3, 17.1)	70.5% (46.9, 85.2)	93.0% (89.0, 96.0)
	Super. Public Inst.	96.5% (95.5, 97.4)	15.3% (14.5, 16.2)	60.3% (34.3, 79.4)	92.7% (88.4, 95.9)
	Sup. Ct. Seat 1*	96.8% (95.9, 97.7)	16.9% (16.0, 17.8)	65.7% (39.8, 86.3)	92.1% (87.7, 95.7)
	Sup. Ct. Seat 2	96.6% (95.6, 97.4)	15.6% (14.9, 16.6)	73.9% (58.0, 87.5)	91.5% (87.3, 94.9)
	Sup. Ct. Seat 4	96.8% (95.7, 97.6)	16.8% (15.9, 17.6)	74.0% (58.2, 90.2)	90.2% (85.9, 94.2)
	NC Ct. App. Seat 4	96.5% (95.5, 97.4)	14.5% (13.6, 15.6)	65.4% (34.9, 84.4)	91.2% (85.7, 95.0)
	NC Ct. App. Seat 5*	96.4% (95.4, 97.3)	15.2% (14.3, 16.1)	66.1% (42.8, 90.7)	93.1% (89.1, 96.2)
	NC Ct. App. Seat 6	96.4% (95.4, 97.2)	14.7% (13.8, 16.0)	62.0% (23.9, 83.9)	91.7% (86.6, 95.2)
	NC Ct. App. Seat 7*	96.5% (95.5, 97.3)	14.9% (14.0, 15.9)	66.8% (31.5, 88.3)	92.4% (86.7, 96.1)
	NC Ct. App. Seat 13	96.7% (95.7, 97.5)	15.5% (14.6, 16.5)	70.4% (46.5, 88.1)	92.3% (88.0, 95.6)
2022	US Senate*	97.4% (96.5, 98.1)	16.6% (16.0, 17.4)	77.1% (61.5, 90.1)	90.9% (86.3, 94.7)
	Sup. Ct. Seat 3	97.4% (96.6, 98.1)	16.3% (15.7, 17.0)	71.8% (49.8, 89.3)	89.9% (83.2, 94.5)
	Sup. Ct. Seat 5	97.2% (96.3, 97.9)	16.8% (16.0, 17.8)	61.9% (26.6, 80.1)	90.0% (82.8, 94.8)
	NC Ct. App. Seat 8*	97.4% (96.5, 98.1)	16.1% (15.5, 16.8)	71.5% (49.3, 90.3)	91.1% (85.7, 94.9)
	NC Ct. App. Seat 9	97.3% (96.5, 98.0)	13.8% (13.1, 14.5)	71.9% (48.9, 86.6)	88.6% (80.5, 94.1)
	NC Ct. App. Seat 10*	97.1% (96.2, 97.9)	15.4% (14.8, 16.0)	71.5% (55.4, 86.4)	90.8% (84.6, 94.8)
	NC Ct. App. Seat 11	97.4% (96.6, 98.0)	15.4% (14.8, 16.2)	75.3% (53.2, 88.7)	90.4% (84.1, 94.6)

\* Indicates that the Black-preferred candidate was Black.

**Table 4:** Ecological Inference Results — Estimated Vote Share of Black-Preferred Candidates — Mecklenburg

		Black	White	Hispanic	Other
2016	US President	97.7% (96.6, 98.5)	45.0% (43.7, 46.4)	72.9% (53.1, 87.8)	86.2% (77.3, 94.3)
	US Senate	97.8% (96.9, 98.6)	38.7% (37.4, 40.1)	78.5% (64.0, 91.8)	81.7% (70.4, 89.9)
	Governor	97.5% (96.5, 98.4)	47.8% (46.0, 49.5)	68.6% (45.6, 87.0)	61.2% (45.8, 83.9)
	Lieutenant Governor*	97.6% (96.5, 98.5)	36.4% (35.1, 38.0)	84.8% (67.0, 94.3)	83.2% (71.6, 92.2)
	Attorney General	97.9% (97.0, 98.7)	43.0% (41.7, 44.9)	78.3% (61.9, 90.8)	78.3% (61.9, 88.5)
	Secretary State	98.1% (97.2, 98.8)	41.5% (40.3, 42.9)	81.8% (67.0, 90.6)	84.8% (74.0, 93.4)
	Treasurer*	98.1% (97.3, 98.8)	33.6% (32.6, 34.7)	84.3% (71.7, 93.5)	85.1% (76.9, 92.7)
	Auditor	98.2% (97.3, 98.9)	38.9% (37.6, 40.1)	78.8% (60.8, 91.5)	84.2% (72.7, 92.4)
	Comm. Agriculture	97.9% (97.0, 98.7)	32.3% (31.2, 33.6)	84.8% (71.4, 93.1)	86.0% (75.1, 93.7)
	Comm. Insurance	97.9% (97.0, 98.7)	38.4% (37.3, 39.7)	81.8% (66.6, 92.8)	86.0% (73.4, 93.9)
	Comm. Labor	97.3% (95.8, 98.4)	33.6% (31.4, 35.4)	74.7% (52.2, 89.3)	70.3% (51.2, 90.7)
	Super. Public Inst.	97.9% (96.9, 98.7)	38.5% (37.2, 40.3)	75.9% (57.1, 92.9)	82.2% (68.1, 93.2)
	NC Ct. App. (Dietz)*	98.1% (97.2, 98.8)	33.4% (32.3, 34.6)	80.1% (64.7, 91.0)	85.8% (75.6, 94.1)
	NC Ct. App. (Geer)	98.1% (97.1, 98.9)	38.5% (37.3, 39.8)	80.8% (67.2, 91.8)	87.7% (78.1, 94.5)
	NC Ct. App. (Hunter)*	98.3% (97.5, 98.9)	31.9% (30.8, 33.4)	83.3% (71.4, 92.1)	85.1% (74.2, 92.5)
	NC Ct. App. (Stephens)	98.1% (97.3, 98.9)	40.5% (39.3, 41.9)	79.4% (65.0, 90.7)	83.6% (72.0, 93.1)
	NC Ct. App. (Zachary)*	97.8% (96.8, 98.5)	35.3% (34.0, 36.9)	76.9% (58.0, 89.2)	82.8% (68.6, 92.4)
2018	Sup. Ct. Seat 1*	97.8% (96.7, 98.7)	45.6% (44.1, 47.6)	71.8% (55.0, 86.4)	79.7% (63.6, 91.5)
	NC Ct. App. Seat 1	97.6% (96.5, 98.5)	47.5% (46.1, 49.0)	77.0% (55.0, 92.7)	83.4% (69.8, 91.6)
	NC Ct. App. Seat 2	97.5% (96.3, 98.4)	44.3% (42.7, 46.1)	71.6% (52.6, 88.0)	78.2% (63.1, 90.7)
	NC Ct. App. Seat 3	98.0% (96.9, 98.8)	45.9% (44.9, 47.2)	81.3% (67.4, 91.2)	88.9% (81.3, 94.2)
2020	US President	97.5% (96.3, 98.5)	44.3% (42.5, 46.2)	63.5% (43.4, 80.0)	89.7% (81.7, 95.1)
	US Senate	97.5% (96.3, 98.4)	38.1% (36.7, 39.9)	74.8% (58.7, 89.4)	90.9% (84.6, 95.1)
	Governor	97.7% (96.6, 98.6)	44.8% (43.5, 46.1)	77.8% (63.1, 89.1)	92.4% (87.5, 95.5)
	Lieutenant Governor*	97.7% (96.7, 98.5)	38.2% (36.6, 40.0)	72.5% (49.6, 86.7)	91.5% (86.3, 95.3)
	Attorney General	97.6% (96.3, 98.5)	40.4% (38.8, 42.3)	69.5% (48.5, 84.3)	91.3% (85.4, 95.7)
	Secretary State	97.5% (96.4, 98.4)	40.9% (39.4, 42.6)	75.9% (60.5, 88.7)	92.2% (87.0, 95.5)
	Treasurer	97.2% (95.8, 98.3)	36.0% (34.1, 38.4)	44.7% (24.4, 71.8)	87.3% (75.8, 94.6)
	Auditor	97.8% (96.7, 98.6)	41.0% (39.5, 42.5)	63.5% (45.8, 83.6)	92.0% (85.8, 96.1)
	Comm. Agriculture	97.6% (96.6, 98.5)	35.8% (34.3, 37.4)	72.1% (54.8, 88.0)	91.6% (85.7, 95.1)
	Comm. Insurance	97.8% (96.7, 98.6)	35.1% (33.8, 36.8)	73.6% (56.6, 86.7)	91.6% (86.3, 95.3)
	Comm. Labor*	97.8% (96.6, 98.6)	38.4% (37.1, 40.6)	75.2% (56.4, 88.8)	91.9% (86.5, 95.6)
	Super. Public Inst.	97.6% (96.5, 98.5)	38.1% (36.5, 40.0)	66.4% (48.7, 84.1)	90.4% (83.2, 95.3)
	Sup. Ct. Seat 1*	97.7% (96.6, 98.6)	39.9% (38.5, 41.6)	73.7% (55.6, 87.6)	91.9% (85.9, 95.7)
	Sup. Ct. Seat 2	97.7% (96.6, 98.7)	39.5% (38.1, 41.1)	66.5% (51.3, 81.6)	93.3% (87.9, 96.4)
	Sup. Ct. Seat 4	97.6% (96.4, 98.5)	38.0% (36.7, 39.4)	49.8% (31.8, 71.4)	91.6% (85.7, 96.1)
	NC Ct. App. Seat 4	97.8% (96.7, 98.6)	38.2% (36.7, 39.7)	67.9% (48.0, 85.3)	90.5% (83.7, 94.8)
	NC Ct. App. Seat 5*	97.6% (96.4, 98.5)	38.2% (36.8, 39.9)	76.8% (61.3, 90.7)	91.2% (86.0, 95.3)
	NC Ct. App. Seat 6	97.6% (96.3, 98.5)	37.2% (35.5, 38.8)	68.3% (48.5, 84.3)	90.6% (84.0, 95.0)
	NC Ct. App. Seat 7*	97.7% (96.6, 98.6)	37.7% (36.3, 39.3)	70.9% (54.9, 86.3)	91.2% (85.9, 95.3)
	NC Ct. App. Seat 13	97.8% (96.7, 98.6)	38.4% (36.8, 40.4)	70.6% (54.2, 86.0)	91.5% (85.6, 95.7)
2022	US Senate*	96.9% (95.5, 98.1)	51.1% (49.7, 52.7)	65.1% (44.3, 84.5)	84.4% (75.3, 92.1)
	Sup. Ct. Seat 3	96.7% (95.2, 97.9)	49.1% (47.6, 50.9)	55.3% (34.0, 74.6)	84.2% (68.5, 93.2)
	Sup. Ct. Seat 5	97.0% (95.7, 98.2)	50.0% (48.4, 52.0)	56.8% (29.0, 84.4)	79.5% (64.3, 91.2)
	NC Ct. App. Seat 8*	97.4% (96.0, 98.5)	48.7% (47.2, 50.5)	55.0% (33.9, 77.3)	85.9% (75.1, 94.1)
	NC Ct. App. Seat 9	96.8% (95.4, 98.0)	45.2% (43.7, 47.2)	53.4% (29.2, 77.8)	82.4% (67.7, 92.4)
	NC Ct. App. Seat 10*	97.1% (95.4, 98.3)	48.5% (46.8, 50.2)	57.8% (27.0, 83.5)	85.0% (71.4, 93.7)
	NC Ct. App. Seat 11	97.0% (95.4, 98.1)	47.1% (45.5, 48.7)	53.4% (33.9, 74.1)	88.5% (79.4, 95.1)

\* Indicates that the Black-preferred candidate was Black.

**Table 5:** Ecological Inference Results — Estimated Vote Share of Black-Preferred Candidates  
— CD 14

		Black	White	Hispanic	Other
2016	US President	93.9% (89.4, 96.9)	19.7% (18.8, 20.9)	64.8% (33.4, 90.5)	77.9% (60.6, 90.9)
	US Senate	92.6% (87.6, 96.4)	21.2% (20.2, 22.5)	66.2% (31.4, 90.2)	75.5% (51.1, 92.5)
	Governor	91.8% (86.5, 95.7)	24.9% (23.7, 26.6)	62.6% (27.8, 86.7)	72.6% (43.6, 90.6)
	Lieutenant Governor*	94.1% (90.0, 97.0)	19.3% (18.3, 20.5)	72.2% (48.2, 88.6)	72.5% (49.4, 89.7)
	Attorney General	94.0% (89.3, 97.3)	25.6% (24.5, 27.0)	55.0% (29.5, 83.1)	72.3% (51.1, 89.1)
	Secretary State	92.4% (87.2, 96.1)	27.8% (26.8, 29.0)	67.7% (35.4, 90.2)	77.6% (58.6, 93.1)
	Treasurer*	95.0% (90.8, 97.6)	22.6% (21.6, 23.8)	63.8% (36.1, 82.6)	69.0% (41.7, 87.9)
	Auditor	93.7% (89.5, 97.0)	25.0% (24.0, 26.3)	69.3% (42.9, 87.8)	75.1% (50.1, 89.7)
	Comm. Agriculture	92.7% (87.0, 96.7)	21.6% (20.5, 22.9)	69.6% (36.1, 91.7)	73.1% (52.4, 88.5)
	Comm. Insurance	93.0% (88.4, 96.3)	25.1% (23.9, 26.6)	61.4% (23.4, 87.2)	73.6% (45.9, 92.3)
	Comm. Labor	94.5% (90.0, 97.3)	19.4% (18.4, 20.4)	64.8% (35.0, 86.1)	73.2% (52.0, 89.0)
	Super. Public Inst.	94.8% (89.9, 97.7)	23.5% (22.5, 24.9)	64.9% (34.4, 89.2)	73.1% (44.8, 89.8)
	NC Ct. App. (Dietz)*	93.6% (88.6, 96.9)	20.2% (19.2, 21.3)	71.5% (41.7, 92.1)	75.1% (57.4, 89.5)
	NC Ct. App. (Geer)	93.8% (89.2, 96.8)	21.7% (20.8, 23.0)	74.2% (51.6, 91.4)	78.3% (55.7, 91.8)
	NC Ct. App. (Hunter)*	94.5% (90.3, 97.2)	19.6% (18.8, 20.6)	66.7% (35.7, 85.1)	77.7% (62.0, 90.8)
	NC Ct. App. (Stephens)	92.5% (87.1, 96.3)	25.0% (23.7, 26.5)	66.1% (28.1, 89.8)	72.9% (50.0, 91.2)
	NC Ct. App. (Zachary)*	93.1% (88.8, 96.4)	21.3% (20.0, 22.6)	68.3% (33.6, 90.4)	71.9% (49.9, 92.7)
2018	Sup. Ct. Seat 1*	92.9% (87.6, 96.4)	23.4% (22.2, 24.7)	65.7% (38.2, 86.3)	74.3% (52.6, 90.7)
	NC Ct. App. Seat 1	92.7% (87.4, 96.4)	24.8% (23.7, 26.1)	64.0% (35.0, 86.2)	71.7% (44.1, 91.6)
	NC Ct. App. Seat 2	92.4% (86.5, 96.3)	22.5% (21.4, 23.9)	66.8% (33.4, 88.3)	75.1% (38.6, 92.0)
	NC Ct. App. Seat 3	93.3% (87.9, 96.8)	24.3% (23.0, 25.8)	56.8% (20.1, 84.7)	70.0% (33.1, 91.0)
2020	US President	94.6% (90.7, 97.3)	15.1% (13.9, 16.8)	74.0% (43.7, 90.2)	87.9% (76.2, 94.6)
	US Senate	93.8% (89.2, 96.8)	16.4% (15.2, 18.3)	71.7% (45.7, 90.0)	87.2% (75.4, 94.2)
	Governor	93.0% (87.8, 96.8)	20.1% (18.7, 22.2)	69.9% (48.1, 88.5)	86.5% (69.7, 94.6)
	Lieutenant Governor*	93.5% (88.9, 96.7)	15.3% (14.2, 16.9)	71.8% (43.9, 89.3)	87.7% (76.5, 94.4)
	Attorney General	93.6% (89.3, 96.9)	17.8% (16.5, 19.5)	64.0% (29.1, 87.1)	88.4% (77.4, 95.1)
	Secretary State	93.1% (87.8, 96.6)	19.1% (17.7, 21.0)	67.1% (42.4, 90.4)	85.8% (72.3, 93.8)
	Treasurer	92.6% (87.4, 96.5)	15.3% (13.8, 17.5)	70.4% (48.3, 88.1)	87.6% (74.6, 94.6)
	Auditor	93.2% (87.6, 96.6)	17.6% (16.2, 19.6)	71.8% (39.6, 90.5)	87.7% (74.4, 94.7)
	Comm. Agriculture	94.9% (90.9, 97.6)	13.6% (12.6, 15.1)	74.2% (50.1, 91.8)	91.9% (84.1, 96.4)
	Comm. Insurance	93.4% (88.5, 96.8)	15.6% (14.3, 17.6)	73.4% (50.3, 92.1)	86.3% (74.6, 94.0)
	Comm. Labor*	93.3% (88.2, 96.6)	16.5% (15.1, 18.3)	73.1% (41.3, 92.0)	86.3% (76.1, 94.0)
	Super. Public Inst.	93.7% (88.6, 96.8)	15.4% (14.2, 17.0)	70.0% (42.2, 89.1)	89.9% (80.4, 95.5)
	Sup. Ct. Seat 1*	92.8% (87.9, 96.5)	18.0% (16.6, 20.0)	71.7% (49.0, 88.3)	87.2% (72.6, 94.8)
	Sup. Ct. Seat 2	93.7% (88.2, 96.9)	16.2% (14.9, 18.2)	74.7% (49.0, 92.0)	88.1% (75.6, 95.1)
	Sup. Ct. Seat 4	93.2% (87.4, 96.8)	15.7% (14.5, 17.4)	70.4% (47.0, 88.9)	88.4% (78.1, 94.9)
	NC Ct. App. Seat 4	93.0% (87.9, 96.3)	15.6% (14.3, 17.3)	72.7% (51.2, 87.9)	87.2% (75.5, 94.8)
	NC Ct. App. Seat 5*	93.6% (88.7, 96.8)	16.0% (14.7, 18.0)	71.1% (41.8, 91.2)	87.9% (74.3, 94.2)
	NC Ct. App. Seat 6	93.9% (88.6, 97.2)	14.9% (13.7, 16.7)	73.5% (50.0, 88.9)	90.2% (77.7, 96.5)
	NC Ct. App. Seat 7*	93.3% (88.4, 96.7)	15.1% (14.0, 16.7)	69.8% (43.8, 89.5)	88.8% (78.0, 94.8)
	NC Ct. App. Seat 13	93.4% (89.1, 96.7)	16.0% (14.7, 17.6)	68.3% (41.6, 88.8)	88.3% (76.4, 95.0)
2022	US Senate*	91.7% (84.9, 96.0)	21.3% (19.8, 23.2)	61.7% (26.4, 84.3)	76.0% (49.5, 90.7)
	Sup. Ct. Seat 3	92.2% (86.6, 96.2)	20.6% (19.3, 22.9)	63.4% (36.3, 84.1)	75.3% (46.6, 90.0)
	Sup. Ct. Seat 5	90.7% (83.4, 95.3)	22.5% (20.8, 24.2)	60.7% (20.6, 87.7)	73.3% (49.4, 91.0)
	NC Ct. App. Seat 8*	92.0% (85.8, 96.2)	20.9% (19.4, 23.2)	62.6% (38.3, 85.2)	75.9% (46.6, 91.3)
	NC Ct. App. Seat 9	92.0% (86.3, 95.9)	19.2% (17.8, 21.2)	60.9% (36.4, 86.1)	77.5% (51.3, 92.1)
	NC Ct. App. Seat 10*	92.1% (86.5, 96.1)	20.9% (19.4, 22.8)	64.7% (37.2, 88.2)	71.8% (47.1, 89.8)
	NC Ct. App. Seat 11	92.9% (87.0, 96.6)	20.5% (19.1, 22.2)	58.2% (30.8, 80.2)	75.1% (50.4, 90.6)

\* Indicates that the Black-preferred candidate was Black.

**Table 6:** Performance of Black-Preferred Candidates — 2022 Plan

		CD 1	CD 2	CD 3	CD 4	CD 5	CD 6	CD 7	CD 8	CD 9	CD 10	CD 11	CD 12	CD 13	CD 14
2016	US President	54.9%	61.6%	36.6%	67.7%	38.3%	55.4%	43.3%	31.1%	45.7%	29.3%	42.1%	63.7%	48.9%	54.9%
	US Senate	54.2%	57.5%	36.3%	65.3%	37.3%	53.8%	43.0%	30.9%	45.2%	30.0%	43.5%	61.7%	47.6%	50.9%
	Governor	55.3%	61.9%	37.3%	68.1%	42.3%	57.9%	45.7%	34.1%	47.3%	33.5%	47.7%	64.0%	50.4%	54.9%
	Lieutenant Governor	54.7%	56.8%	36.9%	65.0%	37.4%	53.9%	43.3%	30.2%	45.1%	28.6%	43.3%	60.7%	47.0%	49.4%
	Attorney General	56.8%	61.0%	39.1%	67.9%	42.1%	56.7%	47.8%	35.1%	48.0%	34.4%	46.0%	63.6%	50.4%	53.9%
	Secretary State	60.9%	62.2%	42.7%	69.5%	44.2%	58.2%	49.3%	36.9%	50.5%	36.0%	48.0%	63.9%	54.0%	53.9%
	Treasurer	55.9%	56.5%	37.7%	65.3%	37.7%	53.6%	44.4%	32.3%	46.2%	31.1%	43.4%	60.8%	47.6%	48.6%
	Auditor	59.5%	58.4%	41.5%	66.3%	41.6%	56.1%	47.1%	34.8%	48.9%	33.8%	45.9%	62.8%	51.3%	51.9%
	Comm. Agriculture	53.2%	49.6%	36.8%	61.0%	36.1%	48.8%	43.3%	29.2%	42.7%	29.7%	41.3%	59.8%	42.5%	47.6%
	Comm. Insurance	58.3%	59.9%	39.5%	67.2%	40.8%	55.4%	45.3%	35.2%	48.0%	33.3%	45.4%	62.5%	50.8%	51.7%
	Comm. Labor	54.4%	54.9%	36.1%	62.0%	34.0%	48.8%	41.7%	29.0%	43.5%	28.4%	41.7%	58.2%	45.6%	47.0%
	Super. Public Inst.	58.6%	60.4%	40.2%	67.5%	39.7%	54.9%	46.3%	33.0%	48.2%	32.1%	45.2%	61.9%	51.3%	51.2%
	NC Ct. App. (Dietz)	55.0%	56.2%	37.3%	64.7%	36.6%	52.8%	44.5%	30.6%	45.1%	29.2%	42.4%	60.3%	47.6%	48.0%
	NC Ct. App. (Geer)	56.5%	59.1%	38.1%	67.1%	38.6%	55.4%	44.8%	32.0%	46.7%	30.8%	43.3%	62.4%	49.1%	51.4%
2018	NC Ct. App. (Hunter)	53.9%	55.1%	36.3%	63.9%	36.1%	51.8%	42.7%	29.9%	44.3%	29.0%	41.3%	59.9%	46.3%	47.1%
	NC Ct. App. (Stephens)	57.4%	60.3%	39.9%	67.4%	40.3%	55.9%	46.8%	33.2%	48.0%	33.1%	46.0%	63.1%	50.9%	52.8%
	NC Ct. App. (Zachary)	54.8%	54.8%	36.6%	64.0%	36.5%	52.6%	43.2%	30.6%	44.5%	29.8%	42.8%	60.3%	46.1%	49.0%
2018	Sup. Ct. Seat 1	53.8%	61.8%	37.6%	68.4%	40.3%	55.4%	45.1%	33.2%	46.7%	32.0%	46.5%	64.7%	49.6%	55.2%
	NC Ct. App. Seat 1	54.9%	63.7%	38.8%	69.5%	41.5%	56.5%	46.7%	34.2%	47.5%	32.8%	48.5%	65.6%	50.8%	56.8%
	NC Ct. App. Seat 2	53.2%	60.9%	37.2%	67.5%	39.7%	54.5%	44.3%	32.3%	45.8%	30.8%	46.2%	63.7%	48.7%	54.2%
	NC Ct. App. Seat 3	55.2%	64.6%	39.0%	70.1%	41.1%	56.6%	47.4%	33.6%	47.9%	32.2%	48.3%	66.1%	51.2%	55.9%
2020	US President	53.7%	63.7%	37.1%	67.8%	39.3%	56.3%	43.6%	32.6%	45.9%	30.0%	44.8%	66.4%	51.7%	57.5%
	US Senate	54.4%	61.2%	37.6%	67.2%	39.9%	56.3%	44.0%	33.0%	46.2%	30.5%	45.2%	65.2%	51.1%	54.8%
	Governor	56.4%	66.3%	39.7%	70.0%	43.3%	59.6%	47.5%	36.0%	49.6%	33.3%	48.0%	68.2%	54.9%	59.0%
	Lieutenant Governor	53.3%	61.2%	36.6%	66.5%	38.5%	55.1%	43.3%	32.1%	45.6%	29.8%	44.1%	65.1%	50.7%	54.9%
	Attorney General	55.6%	63.2%	38.2%	68.0%	40.0%	56.8%	45.4%	34.3%	47.2%	32.0%	45.6%	66.1%	52.6%	56.2%
	Secretary State	57.0%	64.3%	39.9%	68.8%	41.4%	57.9%	46.5%	34.7%	48.4%	32.5%	46.4%	66.7%	54.4%	56.8%
	Treasurer	52.8%	59.1%	36.8%	65.0%	38.1%	54.9%	42.9%	32.1%	44.9%	29.5%	43.4%	62.6%	49.2%	52.3%
	Auditor	58.2%	64.4%	40.0%	68.6%	40.8%	57.5%	45.7%	34.2%	47.9%	31.8%	46.1%	66.3%	53.8%	56.4%
	Comm. Agriculture	51.6%	55.5%	35.5%	63.1%	36.2%	51.8%	42.4%	30.6%	43.4%	28.9%	42.7%	64.3%	46.6%	53.5%
	Comm. Insurance	54.3%	60.3%	36.9%	66.1%	38.5%	55.0%	43.2%	32.6%	45.7%	29.8%	44.3%	64.5%	50.5%	53.2%
	Comm. Labor	54.6%	61.5%	38.1%	67.1%	39.1%	56.0%	44.8%	32.7%	46.4%	30.5%	44.8%	65.8%	51.5%	55.2%
	Super. Public Inst.	54.1%	61.2%	37.2%	66.5%	39.0%	55.9%	43.6%	32.3%	45.7%	30.0%	44.5%	64.9%	50.7%	54.5%
	Sup. Ct. Seat 1	54.9%	61.8%	38.5%	67.6%	40.6%	56.9%	46.2%	34.1%	47.4%	31.9%	45.4%	66.0%	52.1%	56.2%
	Sup. Ct. Seat 2	54.3%	62.4%	37.7%	67.1%	39.6%	56.5%	44.5%	32.9%	46.5%	30.7%	45.0%	65.7%	51.6%	55.8%
	Sup. Ct. Seat 4	55.0%	60.7%	37.8%	66.5%	39.5%	56.4%	44.2%	32.6%	45.9%	30.1%	45.1%	64.2%	50.5%	54.1%
	NC Ct. App. Seat 4	53.6%	60.5%	36.7%	66.0%	38.4%	55.2%	43.4%	32.0%	45.4%	29.7%	44.2%	64.8%	50.1%	54.7%
	NC Ct. App. Seat 5	54.0%	61.2%	37.3%	66.5%	38.9%	56.1%	43.1%	32.5%	46.0%	30.3%	44.7%	65.3%	50.8%	55.1%
	NC Ct. App. Seat 6	53.7%	59.8%	36.6%	65.9%	38.4%	55.1%	43.2%	31.9%	45.4%	29.7%	44.0%	64.5%	50.0%	54.1%
	NC Ct. App. Seat 7	53.9%	61.2%	36.9%	66.5%	38.5%	55.5%	43.6%	31.8%	45.6%	29.5%	44.2%	65.0%	50.7%	54.5%
2022	NC Ct. App. Seat 13	54.3%	61.1%	37.2%	66.9%	39.0%	55.9%	44.0%	32.6%	46.0%	30.2%	44.8%	65.3%	51.0%	55.0%
	US Senate	50.2%	65.1%	34.5%	68.5%	38.2%	54.0%	42.9%	30.9%	44.7%	28.7%	45.9%	64.3%	50.0%	57.8%
	Sup. Ct. Seat 3	49.9%	64.3%	33.7%	67.9%	37.5%	52.9%	42.1%	30.3%	44.6%	28.2%	45.1%	63.0%	49.8%	56.1%
	Sup. Ct. Seat 5	50.0%	64.1%	34.1%	67.7%	38.0%	53.0%	41.9%	30.3%	44.3%	29.3%	46.1%	63.1%	49.4%	56.6%
	NC Ct. App. Seat 8	49.8%	63.6%	34.2%	67.6%	37.4%	53.1%	42.1%	30.3%	44.0%	28.2%	46.0%	63.3%	48.9%	56.2%
	NC Ct. App. Seat 9	48.4%	60.1%	32.5%	65.1%	35.7%	51.2%	40.3%	29.0%	42.8%	26.9%	44.1%	61.4%	46.9%	53.3%
	NC Ct. App. Seat 10	49.3%	63.2%	33.8%	67.3%	37.2%	52.6%	41.7%	30.0%	43.6%	28.1%	45.7%	63.2%	48.8%	55.9%
	NC Ct. App. Seat 11	49.4%	63.2%	33.7%	67.3%	37.1%	52.7%	41.6%	29.8%	43.7%	27.8%	45.7%	62.7%	48.7%	55.2%

**Table 7:** Performance of Black-Preferred Candidates — 2023 Plan

		CD 1	CD 2	CD 3	CD 4	CD 5	CD 6	CD 7	CD 8	CD 9	CD 10	CD 11	CD 12	CD 13	CD 14
2016	US President	52.5%	65.7%	40.7%	72.5%	42.7%	40.1%	43.4%	38.8%	41.6%	41.1%	41.6%	74.5%	39.7%	38.7%
	US Senate	52.1%	62.3%	39.9%	68.6%	42.3%	39.2%	42.8%	37.8%	41.1%	40.0%	43.0%	70.6%	39.2%	38.2%
	Governor	52.8%	66.0%	41.2%	72.0%	46.6%	43.4%	45.8%	40.0%	44.1%	44.2%	47.2%	73.0%	42.2%	41.9%
	Lieutenant Governor	52.5%	61.6%	40.6%	68.4%	42.3%	39.0%	42.9%	37.0%	40.8%	39.2%	42.8%	70.0%	38.5%	36.7%
	Attorney General	54.7%	65.3%	42.7%	71.0%	46.6%	43.0%	47.3%	41.6%	44.1%	44.1%	45.6%	72.6%	42.9%	41.6%
	Secretary State	59.0%	66.6%	46.0%	71.7%	48.7%	44.6%	48.7%	43.2%	46.4%	45.3%	47.6%	72.7%	47.5%	42.5%
	Treasurer	54.0%	61.4%	41.3%	67.5%	43.2%	39.5%	43.6%	38.9%	41.8%	39.7%	43.0%	68.6%	40.3%	38.1%
	Auditor	57.4%	63.1%	45.0%	68.4%	46.3%	42.5%	46.6%	41.2%	44.5%	43.2%	45.5%	71.0%	44.7%	40.6%
	Comm. Agriculture	51.5%	54.4%	40.3%	63.5%	39.5%	36.1%	42.5%	36.5%	37.5%	38.7%	40.7%	67.8%	35.1%	37.4%
	Comm. Insurance	56.4%	64.5%	42.9%	69.9%	45.6%	41.3%	44.9%	42.3%	43.4%	42.5%	45.0%	71.2%	43.5%	40.2%
	Comm. Labor	52.6%	59.6%	39.4%	65.0%	39.2%	35.3%	41.3%	36.0%	38.3%	36.4%	41.3%	66.5%	38.5%	36.0%
	Super. Public Inst.	56.7%	64.9%	43.6%	70.4%	44.4%	40.8%	45.9%	39.8%	43.3%	41.5%	44.7%	70.6%	44.3%	39.5%
	NC Ct. App. (Dietz)	53.2%	61.1%	40.8%	67.5%	42.0%	38.2%	43.9%	37.4%	40.6%	38.6%	42.0%	68.6%	39.7%	36.8%
	NC Ct. App. (Geer)	54.6%	63.9%	41.6%	70.2%	44.0%	40.3%	44.4%	38.9%	42.3%	41.0%	42.8%	71.7%	41.1%	38.6%
2018	NC Ct. App. (Hunter)	52.0%	60.1%	39.8%	66.7%	41.1%	37.6%	42.2%	36.3%	39.8%	38.4%	40.9%	67.8%	38.4%	36.4%
	NC Ct. App. (Stephens)	55.4%	64.8%	43.3%	70.6%	45.4%	41.3%	46.3%	40.4%	43.5%	42.6%	45.6%	72.1%	43.4%	40.6%
	NC Ct. App. (Zachary)	52.8%	59.9%	40.2%	66.5%	42.0%	38.0%	42.5%	37.5%	40.2%	38.5%	42.4%	69.4%	38.4%	37.4%
2020	Sup. Ct. Seat 1	51.4%	65.5%	41.5%	72.2%	44.4%	41.6%	44.7%	40.9%	42.8%	42.4%	46.1%	73.4%	41.4%	42.0%
	NC Ct. App. Seat 1	52.2%	67.2%	42.9%	73.6%	45.5%	42.5%	46.2%	42.2%	43.5%	43.2%	48.1%	74.8%	42.5%	43.2%
	NC Ct. App. Seat 2	50.8%	64.6%	41.0%	71.3%	43.6%	40.7%	44.0%	39.8%	41.7%	41.5%	45.9%	72.6%	40.5%	41.1%
	NC Ct. App. Seat 3	52.7%	68.2%	43.0%	74.4%	45.2%	42.2%	46.8%	41.9%	43.6%	43.0%	47.9%	74.9%	42.7%	42.6%
2022	US President	50.9%	68.2%	41.3%	73.1%	42.6%	42.6%	44.4%	39.9%	42.0%	41.9%	44.4%	76.3%	41.2%	41.1%
	US Senate	51.6%	66.4%	41.7%	71.1%	43.5%	43.1%	44.6%	39.1%	42.6%	41.7%	44.7%	74.1%	41.4%	40.7%
	Governor	53.5%	70.7%	43.8%	75.1%	46.5%	46.1%	47.8%	43.1%	46.0%	44.9%	47.5%	77.3%	45.0%	44.0%
	Lieutenant Governor	50.6%	66.3%	40.6%	70.9%	42.0%	41.9%	43.9%	38.9%	41.5%	40.9%	43.7%	74.2%	40.6%	40.2%
	Attorney General	52.8%	68.0%	42.3%	72.3%	44.1%	43.7%	45.8%	41.0%	43.5%	42.3%	45.2%	74.9%	43.2%	41.8%
	Secretary State	54.3%	69.1%	44.0%	72.9%	45.1%	44.4%	46.8%	41.8%	44.4%	43.4%	46.0%	75.6%	45.2%	42.5%
	Treasurer	50.2%	63.9%	40.7%	68.8%	42.2%	41.6%	43.3%	38.1%	41.6%	39.7%	43.0%	70.8%	39.9%	39.3%
	Auditor	55.1%	69.0%	44.4%	73.0%	44.5%	44.1%	46.0%	41.2%	43.9%	43.0%	45.6%	75.1%	44.6%	41.9%
	Comm. Agriculture	49.1%	60.7%	39.5%	67.1%	39.4%	39.6%	42.8%	37.8%	38.8%	39.3%	42.3%	73.0%	36.8%	39.5%
	Comm. Insurance	51.6%	65.5%	40.9%	70.0%	42.2%	41.6%	43.5%	39.5%	41.5%	40.7%	43.9%	72.8%	40.9%	39.8%
	Comm. Labor	51.8%	66.7%	42.3%	71.4%	42.9%	42.7%	45.1%	39.8%	42.4%	41.5%	44.3%	74.5%	41.5%	40.9%
	Super. Public Inst.	51.3%	66.2%	41.3%	70.9%	42.9%	42.1%	44.0%	39.3%	41.9%	41.1%	44.0%	73.7%	41.0%	40.3%
	Sup. Ct. Seat 1	52.1%	66.8%	42.6%	71.7%	44.2%	43.7%	46.4%	41.0%	43.6%	42.7%	45.0%	75.0%	42.5%	41.9%
	Sup. Ct. Seat 2	51.5%	67.2%	41.8%	71.7%	43.3%	42.8%	45.0%	39.9%	42.6%	41.9%	44.6%	74.8%	41.7%	41.1%
	Sup. Ct. Seat 4	52.2%	65.7%	41.8%	70.1%	43.5%	42.6%	44.4%	39.3%	42.4%	41.2%	44.7%	73.1%	41.2%	40.1%
	NC Ct. App. Seat 4	50.9%	65.6%	40.8%	70.1%	42.1%	41.6%	43.8%	38.9%	41.7%	40.6%	43.7%	73.9%	40.3%	40.2%
	NC Ct. App. Seat 5	51.3%	66.2%	41.4%	70.8%	42.8%	42.4%	43.5%	39.3%	42.2%	41.3%	44.2%	74.3%	40.9%	40.7%
	NC Ct. App. Seat 6	51.0%	64.9%	40.6%	69.9%	42.1%	41.7%	43.5%	38.6%	41.5%	40.7%	43.6%	73.5%	40.3%	39.9%
	NC Ct. App. Seat 7	51.2%	66.2%	41.0%	70.8%	42.2%	41.8%	43.9%	38.7%	41.8%	40.7%	43.8%	74.0%	40.8%	40.0%
	NC Ct. App. Seat 13	51.6%	66.2%	41.3%	71.1%	42.7%	42.4%	44.3%	39.5%	42.1%	41.2%	44.3%	74.4%	41.2%	40.6%
2022	US Senate	47.0%	68.2%	38.4%	74.5%	40.8%	40.1%	43.3%	39.4%	40.4%	40.2%	45.5%	74.9%	40.9%	41.6%
	Sup. Ct. Seat 3	46.9%	67.5%	37.4%	73.5%	40.1%	39.3%	42.6%	38.5%	40.0%	39.2%	44.7%	73.3%	41.2%	40.7%
	Sup. Ct. Seat 5	47.0%	67.2%	37.9%	73.5%	40.5%	39.4%	42.4%	38.5%	39.8%	39.8%	45.7%	73.5%	40.7%	41.6%
	NC Ct. App. Seat 8	46.7%	66.8%	38.0%	73.2%	40.1%	39.4%	42.5%	38.6%	39.7%	39.2%	45.6%	73.4%	40.2%	40.9%
	NC Ct. App. Seat 9	45.2%	63.3%	36.4%	70.3%	38.4%	37.7%	40.8%	36.9%	38.3%	37.5%	43.7%	70.5%	38.8%	39.3%
	NC Ct. App. Seat 10	46.2%	66.4%	37.6%	73.0%	39.7%	39.0%	42.1%	38.2%	39.4%	39.1%	45.3%	73.1%	39.8%	40.8%
	NC Ct. App. Seat 11	46.3%	66.4%	37.6%	73.0%	39.8%	38.9%	42.0%	37.9%	39.3%	38.8%	45.3%	72.5%	39.8%	40.5%

**Table 8: Percent of Group in District Electing Preferred Candidate, 2022 Plan**

		Black	White	Hispanic	Other	All
2016	US President	59.1% (58.9, 59.3)	60.7% (60.6, 60.9)	50.9% (50.4, 51.4)	55.3% (54.4, 56.2)	59.9% (59.8, 59.9)
	US Senate	59.1% (58.9, 59.2)	59.5% (59.4, 59.6)	50.9% (50.3, 51.5)	55.1% (54.2, 56.0)	59.0% (58.9, 59.0)
	Governor	65.7% (65.5, 65.9)	56.4% (56.3, 56.6)	57.7% (56.8, 58.4)	61.2% (60.1, 62.2)	58.7% (58.6, 58.7)
	Lieutenant Governor	53.1% (53.0, 53.3)	62.0% (61.9, 62.1)	42.3% (41.5, 43.4)	48.3% (47.6, 49.1)	59.0% (58.9, 59.0)
	Attorney General	65.9% (65.7, 66.1)	55.8% (55.7, 55.9)	58.0% (57.2, 58.5)	60.2% (59.3, 61.0)	58.2% (58.2, 58.2)
	Secretary State	73.3% (73.1, 73.4)	52.9% (52.9, 53.0)	65.6% (64.4, 66.7)	65.3% (64.5, 66.0)	58.1% (58.1, 58.2)
	Treasurer	53.1% (53.0, 53.3)	61.5% (61.4, 61.6)	42.7% (41.9, 43.9)	47.8% (47.1, 48.6)	58.6% (58.5, 58.6)
	Auditor	66.0% (65.9, 66.2)	55.3% (55.2, 55.3)	57.9% (57.3, 58.5)	60.3% (59.6, 61.0)	57.8% (57.8, 57.9)
	Comm. Agriculture	37.1% (36.9, 37.3)	68.2% (68.1, 68.3)	28.6% (26.9, 30.3)	30.6% (29.4, 31.8)	58.7% (58.7, 58.8)
	Comm. Insurance	66.0% (65.9, 66.2)	55.8% (55.7, 55.9)	57.8% (57.0, 58.5)	60.3% (59.5, 61.0)	58.2% (58.2, 58.2)
	Comm. Labor	42.8% (42.6, 43.0)	65.9% (65.7, 66.0)	37.3% (36.2, 38.8)	44.7% (43.4, 46.1)	59.3% (59.2, 59.3)
	Super. Public Inst.	66.0% (65.8, 66.1)	56.1% (56.0, 56.2)	57.8% (56.8, 58.5)	60.5% (59.7, 61.2)	58.5% (58.4, 58.5)
	NC Ct. App. (Dietz)	53.1% (52.9, 53.2)	61.9% (61.8, 62.0)	42.5% (41.7, 43.4)	47.9% (47.2, 48.7)	58.9% (58.8, 58.9)
	NC Ct. App. (Geer)	59.1% (59.0, 59.2)	59.5% (59.4, 59.5)	50.9% (50.4, 51.4)	54.3% (53.6, 55.0)	58.9% (58.9, 58.9)
	NC Ct. App. (Hunter)	53.1% (52.9, 53.3)	62.2% (62.1, 62.3)	42.5% (41.7, 43.4)	48.5% (47.6, 49.4)	59.1% (59.1, 59.2)
	NC Ct. App. (Stephens)	66.0% (65.8, 66.1)	56.0% (55.9, 56.1)	57.9% (57.2, 58.5)	60.5% (59.8, 61.1)	58.4% (58.3, 58.4)
	NC Ct. App. (Zachary)	53.1% (53.0, 53.3)	61.8% (61.7, 61.9)	42.6% (41.7, 43.8)	48.2% (47.3, 49.0)	58.8% (58.8, 58.9)
2018	Sup. Ct. Seat 1	59.2% (59.0, 59.4)	59.3% (59.2, 59.4)	52.6% (52.0, 53.1)	54.3% (53.5, 55.1)	58.9% (58.8, 58.9)
	NC Ct. App. Seat 1	66.2% (66.0, 66.4)	56.7% (56.6, 56.8)	59.9% (59.1, 60.5)	60.7% (59.9, 61.4)	58.9% (58.9, 59.0)
	NC Ct. App. Seat 2	59.2% (59.0, 59.3)	59.4% (59.3, 59.5)	52.6% (52.0, 53.1)	54.4% (53.5, 55.3)	58.9% (58.9, 59.0)
	NC Ct. App. Seat 3	66.3% (66.1, 66.4)	56.9% (56.8, 57.0)	60.0% (59.3, 60.5)	60.5% (59.8, 61.2)	59.1% (59.0, 59.1)
2020	US President	66.1% (65.8, 66.3)	58.6% (58.4, 58.8)	58.0% (57.3, 58.5)	57.5% (56.6, 58.3)	59.8% (59.8, 59.9)
	US Senate	66.2% (65.9, 66.4)	57.4% (57.2, 57.6)	58.1% (57.4, 58.6)	57.3% (56.5, 58.1)	59.0% (59.0, 59.1)
	Governor	66.2% (66.0, 66.4)	58.1% (57.9, 58.2)	58.0% (57.4, 58.5)	56.9% (56.2, 57.6)	59.4% (59.4, 59.5)
	Lieutenant Governor	66.1% (65.8, 66.4)	57.8% (57.6, 58.0)	57.9% (57.2, 58.5)	57.2% (56.5, 58.0)	59.3% (59.2, 59.3)
	Attorney General	66.1% (65.9, 66.3)	57.8% (57.6, 57.9)	58.0% (57.2, 58.5)	57.3% (56.5, 58.0)	59.3% (59.2, 59.3)
	Secretary State	66.2% (66.0, 66.4)	57.8% (57.7, 58.0)	58.1% (57.5, 58.6)	57.0% (56.3, 57.7)	59.3% (59.2, 59.3)
	Treasurer	59.0% (58.7, 59.3)	60.6% (60.4, 60.8)	50.2% (49.5, 50.9)	51.4% (50.4, 52.3)	58.9% (58.8, 58.9)
	Auditor	66.2% (66.0, 66.4)	58.1% (57.9, 58.3)	57.8% (56.9, 58.4)	57.2% (56.4, 57.9)	59.5% (59.4, 59.5)
	Comm. Agriculture	59.2% (58.9, 59.4)	60.9% (60.7, 61.0)	50.2% (49.6, 50.8)	51.1% (50.3, 52.0)	59.0% (59.0, 59.1)
	Comm. Insurance	66.1% (65.9, 66.3)	57.4% (57.2, 57.5)	58.1% (57.5, 58.6)	57.1% (56.4, 57.8)	59.0% (58.9, 59.0)
	Comm. Labor	66.1% (65.9, 66.4)	57.7% (57.5, 57.8)	58.1% (57.5, 58.6)	57.0% (56.3, 57.7)	59.2% (59.1, 59.2)
	Super. Public Inst.	66.1% (65.8, 66.3)	57.7% (57.5, 57.9)	57.9% (57.2, 58.5)	57.2% (56.4, 58.0)	59.2% (59.2, 59.2)
	Sup. Ct. Seat 1	66.1% (65.9, 66.3)	57.3% (57.2, 57.5)	58.1% (57.5, 58.6)	56.8% (56.1, 57.6)	58.9% (58.9, 59.0)
	Sup. Ct. Seat 2	66.1% (65.9, 66.3)	57.8% (57.7, 58.0)	57.9% (57.2, 58.5)	57.2% (56.4, 57.9)	59.3% (59.3, 59.3)
	Sup. Ct. Seat 4	66.1% (65.9, 66.3)	57.3% (57.2, 57.5)	57.7% (56.9, 58.3)	57.1% (56.3, 57.9)	59.0% (58.9, 59.0)
	NC Ct. App. Seat 4	66.1% (65.8, 66.3)	57.6% (57.4, 57.7)	58.0% (57.2, 58.6)	57.3% (56.6, 58.1)	59.1% (59.1, 59.2)
	NC Ct. App. Seat 5	66.1% (65.9, 66.4)	57.7% (57.6, 57.9)	58.1% (57.4, 58.6)	57.2% (56.5, 58.0)	59.3% (59.2, 59.3)
	NC Ct. App. Seat 6	59.2% (59.0, 59.4)	60.9% (60.8, 61.1)	50.2% (49.7, 50.7)	51.2% (50.4, 52.0)	59.1% (59.1, 59.1)
	NC Ct. App. Seat 7	66.1% (65.8, 66.3)	57.8% (57.7, 58.0)	58.1% (57.5, 58.6)	57.2% (56.4, 58.0)	59.3% (59.3, 59.3)
	NC Ct. App. Seat 13	66.1% (65.9, 66.4)	57.7% (57.6, 57.9)	57.9% (57.2, 58.5)	57.1% (56.5, 57.8)	59.2% (59.2, 59.2)
2022	US Senate	59.3% (59.1, 59.5)	61.5% (61.4, 61.6)	51.3% (50.8, 51.8)	51.5% (50.6, 52.5)	60.1% (60.1, 60.2)
	Sup. Ct. Seat 3	45.5% (45.2, 45.7)	64.9% (64.7, 65.0)	48.2% (47.7, 48.9)	48.7% (47.7, 49.8)	60.0% (60.0, 60.1)
	Sup. Ct. Seat 5	59.3% (59.0, 59.5)	61.2% (61.0, 61.3)	51.3% (50.8, 51.9)	51.8% (50.8, 52.8)	59.9% (59.9, 60.0)
	NC Ct. App. Seat 8	45.4% (45.2, 45.6)	64.8% (64.7, 65.0)	48.2% (47.7, 48.8)	48.5% (47.5, 49.5)	60.0% (59.9, 60.0)
	NC Ct. App. Seat 9	45.6% (45.3, 45.9)	65.0% (64.8, 65.1)	48.3% (47.7, 48.9)	48.9% (47.8, 50.0)	60.1% (60.1, 60.2)
	NC Ct. App. Seat 10	45.5% (45.2, 45.8)	64.9% (64.8, 65.1)	48.3% (47.7, 48.9)	48.7% (47.6, 49.9)	60.0% (60.0, 60.1)
	NC Ct. App. Seat 11	45.4% (45.2, 45.7)	64.9% (64.8, 65.0)	48.2% (47.7, 48.8)	48.6% (47.5, 49.6)	60.0% (60.0, 60.1)

**Table 9:** Percent of Group in District Electing Preferred Candidate, 2023 Plan

		Black	White	Hispanic	Other	All
2016	US President	43.8% (43.6, 44.0)	67.6% (67.5, 67.7)	37.5% (36.8, 38.5)	46.4% (45.4, 47.5)	60.8% (60.8, 60.8)
	US Senate	43.9% (43.7, 44.2)	66.9% (66.8, 67.1)	37.8% (36.9, 39.1)	46.4% (45.4, 47.6)	60.4% (60.3, 60.4)
	Governor	44.1% (43.8, 44.3)	64.4% (64.3, 64.6)	38.1% (37.0, 39.8)	48.0% (46.7, 49.4)	58.7% (58.7, 58.8)
	Lieutenant Governor	43.8% (43.6, 44.0)	67.3% (67.2, 67.4)	37.7% (36.8, 39.2)	45.1% (44.3, 46.1)	60.5% (60.5, 60.5)
	Attorney General	43.8% (43.6, 44.0)	64.5% (64.4, 64.6)	37.7% (36.8, 38.9)	45.3% (44.4, 46.3)	58.5% (58.5, 58.6)
	Secretary State	43.7% (43.6, 43.9)	63.2% (63.1, 63.3)	38.1% (37.1, 39.3)	44.4% (43.6, 45.2)	57.6% (57.5, 57.6)
	Treasurer	43.8% (43.6, 44.0)	66.3% (66.2, 66.4)	38.4% (37.4, 39.9)	44.7% (43.8, 45.6)	59.8% (59.8, 59.8)
	Auditor	43.8% (43.6, 43.9)	64.2% (64.1, 64.3)	37.8% (36.9, 38.7)	44.6% (43.8, 45.5)	58.3% (58.2, 58.3)
	Comm. Agriculture	44.0% (43.8, 44.2)	67.2% (67.1, 67.3)	38.2% (37.1, 39.3)	45.0% (44.1, 45.9)	60.5% (60.5, 60.5)
	Comm. Insurance	43.8% (43.6, 44.0)	65.2% (65.1, 65.3)	38.1% (37.0, 39.3)	45.0% (44.1, 46.0)	59.0% (59.0, 59.1)
	Comm. Labor	44.2% (43.9, 44.4)	68.0% (67.9, 68.1)	38.5% (37.4, 39.9)	46.8% (45.5, 48.1)	61.2% (61.2, 61.3)
	Super. Public Inst.	43.8% (43.6, 44.0)	65.6% (65.5, 65.7)	38.1% (37.0, 39.8)	45.3% (44.4, 46.3)	59.3% (59.3, 59.4)
	NC Ct. App. (Dietz)	43.8% (43.6, 44.0)	67.1% (67.0, 67.2)	38.0% (37.0, 39.3)	44.7% (43.9, 45.7)	60.4% (60.4, 60.4)
	NC Ct. App. (Geer)	43.7% (43.6, 43.9)	66.6% (66.5, 66.7)	37.6% (36.8, 38.6)	44.9% (44.0, 45.8)	60.0% (60.0, 60.1)
	NC Ct. App. (Hunter)	43.9% (43.7, 44.1)	67.5% (67.4, 67.6)	38.0% (37.0, 39.3)	45.5% (44.5, 46.6)	60.7% (60.7, 60.8)
	NC Ct. App. (Stephens)	43.7% (43.6, 43.9)	65.2% (65.1, 65.3)	37.7% (36.8, 38.9)	44.6% (43.8, 45.4)	59.0% (59.0, 59.0)
	NC Ct. App. (Zachary)	43.8% (43.6, 44.0)	67.1% (67.0, 67.2)	38.3% (37.1, 39.8)	45.1% (44.2, 46.2)	60.4% (60.4, 60.5)
2018	Sup. Ct. Seat 1	43.2% (43.1, 43.5)	65.7% (65.6, 65.8)	38.3% (37.3, 39.7)	45.6% (44.6, 46.6)	59.5% (59.4, 59.5)
	NC Ct. App. Seat 1	43.2% (43.0, 43.4)	65.1% (65.0, 65.2)	38.1% (37.3, 39.0)	45.1% (44.2, 46.0)	59.0% (58.9, 59.0)
	NC Ct. App. Seat 2	43.3% (43.1, 43.5)	66.2% (66.1, 66.3)	38.3% (37.4, 39.3)	45.9% (44.8, 47.0)	59.8% (59.8, 59.9)
	NC Ct. App. Seat 3	43.1% (43.0, 43.3)	65.5% (65.4, 65.6)	37.8% (37.2, 38.7)	44.3% (43.5, 45.1)	59.2% (59.1, 59.2)
2020	US President	43.3% (43.0, 43.6)	69.5% (69.3, 69.7)	36.1% (35.2, 37.5)	41.2% (40.1, 42.4)	60.2% (60.1, 60.2)
	US Senate	43.2% (42.9, 43.5)	68.9% (68.7, 69.1)	35.9% (35.2, 37.1)	40.7% (39.7, 41.6)	59.7% (59.6, 59.7)
	Governor	43.0% (42.8, 43.3)	67.2% (67.0, 67.4)	36.0% (35.2, 36.9)	39.3% (38.4, 40.3)	58.4% (58.3, 58.4)
	Lieutenant Governor	43.3% (43.0, 43.7)	69.7% (69.5, 69.9)	36.3% (35.4, 37.4)	40.4% (39.4, 41.5)	60.2% (60.2, 60.3)
	Attorney General	43.2% (42.9, 43.4)	68.4% (68.2, 68.6)	36.3% (35.3, 37.7)	40.4% (39.4, 41.3)	59.3% (59.3, 59.4)
	Secretary State	43.0% (42.8, 43.2)	67.9% (67.7, 68.1)	35.9% (35.2, 36.8)	39.5% (38.5, 40.5)	58.8% (58.8, 58.9)
	Treasurer	43.7% (43.3, 44.0)	69.1% (68.9, 69.4)	37.2% (35.9, 39.1)	41.1% (39.9, 42.4)	60.0% (60.0, 60.0)
	Auditor	43.1% (42.8, 43.3)	68.4% (68.1, 68.5)	36.7% (35.5, 38.0)	39.8% (38.9, 40.8)	59.2% (59.2, 59.2)
	Comm. Agriculture	30.4% (30.0, 31.0)	74.6% (74.4, 74.9)	33.8% (32.6, 35.3)	37.5% (36.4, 38.9)	60.6% (60.6, 60.7)
	Comm. Insurance	43.2% (42.9, 43.5)	69.5% (69.3, 69.7)	36.0% (35.2, 37.1)	40.2% (39.2, 41.2)	60.0% (60.0, 60.1)
	Comm. Labor	43.2% (42.9, 43.5)	69.2% (69.0, 69.4)	35.9% (35.1, 36.7)	39.7% (38.7, 40.7)	59.7% (59.7, 59.8)
	Super. Public Inst.	43.3% (43.0, 43.6)	69.4% (69.1, 69.6)	36.4% (35.5, 37.8)	40.3% (39.2, 41.4)	60.0% (59.9, 60.0)
	Sup. Ct. Seat 1	43.1% (42.9, 43.4)	68.3% (68.0, 68.5)	35.9% (35.1, 36.9)	39.5% (38.5, 40.6)	59.1% (59.1, 59.1)
	Sup. Ct. Seat 2	43.2% (42.9, 43.5)	69.1% (68.8, 69.3)	36.3% (35.4, 37.3)	40.1% (39.1, 41.1)	59.7% (59.7, 59.7)
	Sup. Ct. Seat 4	43.2% (43.0, 43.5)	68.9% (68.7, 69.1)	36.8% (35.8, 38.1)	40.4% (39.4, 41.5)	59.7% (59.6, 59.7)
	NC Ct. App. Seat 4	43.3% (43.0, 43.7)	69.6% (69.4, 69.8)	36.3% (35.2, 37.9)	40.4% (39.5, 41.6)	60.1% (60.1, 60.2)
	NC Ct. App. Seat 5	43.3% (43.0, 43.6)	69.3% (69.1, 69.5)	36.0% (35.2, 37.1)	40.4% (39.5, 41.4)	59.9% (59.9, 60.0)
	NC Ct. App. Seat 6	43.3% (43.0, 43.6)	69.6% (69.3, 69.8)	36.3% (35.4, 37.4)	40.5% (39.4, 41.6)	60.1% (60.1, 60.2)
	NC Ct. App. Seat 7	43.2% (43.0, 43.5)	69.7% (69.5, 69.9)	36.0% (35.3, 36.9)	40.3% (39.4, 41.3)	60.2% (60.2, 60.2)
	NC Ct. App. Seat 13	43.2% (42.9, 43.5)	69.4% (69.2, 69.6)	36.4% (35.4, 37.8)	39.9% (38.9, 40.9)	59.9% (59.9, 59.9)
2022	US Senate	29.0% (28.7, 29.3)	71.4% (71.2, 71.6)	34.6% (33.8, 35.6)	40.7% (39.3, 42.3)	61.1% (61.1, 61.2)
	Sup. Ct. Seat 3	29.2% (28.9, 29.6)	71.7% (71.5, 71.9)	35.0% (34.0, 36.4)	41.0% (39.6, 42.6)	61.4% (61.4, 61.5)
	Sup. Ct. Seat 5	29.4% (29.0, 29.8)	71.3% (71.1, 71.5)	35.0% (34.1, 36.5)	41.1% (39.6, 42.6)	61.2% (61.2, 61.2)
	NC Ct. App. Seat 8	29.0% (28.7, 29.4)	71.6% (71.4, 71.8)	34.9% (34.0, 36.0)	40.5% (39.2, 41.9)	61.3% (61.3, 61.3)
	NC Ct. App. Seat 9	29.5% (29.1, 30.0)	72.3% (72.1, 72.5)	34.9% (33.9, 36.2)	41.1% (39.8, 42.5)	61.9% (61.9, 62.0)
	NC Ct. App. Seat 10	29.2% (28.9, 29.7)	71.8% (71.6, 72.0)	35.1% (34.1, 36.3)	41.0% (39.4, 42.4)	61.5% (61.5, 61.6)
	NC Ct. App. Seat 11	29.2% (28.9, 29.6)	71.9% (71.7, 72.1)	34.7% (33.8, 36.0)	40.6% (39.3, 42.1)	61.5% (61.5, 61.6)

# Exhibit A

# Maxwell Palmer

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APPOINTMENTS	<b>Boston University</b> , Boston, Massachusetts  Associate Professor, <b>Department of Political Science</b> , 2021–Present Associate Chair, <b>Dept. of Political Science</b> , July 2023–Present Civic Tech Fellow, <b>Faculty of Computing &amp; Data Sciences</b> , 2021–Present Faculty Fellow, <b>Initiative on Cities</b> , 2019–Present Director of Advanced Programs, <b>Dept. of Political Science</b> , July 2020–June 2023  Assistant Professor, <b>Department of Political Science</b> , 2014–2021 Junior Faculty Fellow, <b>Hariri Institute for Computing</b> , 2017–2020	
EDUCATION	<b>Harvard University</b> , Cambridge, Massachusetts  Ph.D., Political Science, May 2014. A.M., Political Science, May 2012.  <b>Bowdoin College</b> , Brunswick, Maine  A.B., Mathematics & Government and Legal Studies, May 2008.	
BOOK	<i>Neighborhood Defenders: Participatory Politics and America's Housing Crisis</i> (with Katherine Levine Einstein and David M. Glick). 2019. New York, NY: Cambridge University Press. <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>– Selected chapters republished in <i>Political Science Quarterly</i>.</li><li>– Reviewed in <i>Perspectives on Politics</i>, <i>Political Science Quarterly</i>, <i>Economics 21</i>, <i>Public Books</i>, <i>City Journal</i>, and <i>Urban Studies</i>.</li><li>– Covered in Vox's "The Weeds" podcast, CityLab, Slate's "Gabfest," Curbed, Brookings Institution Up Front.</li></ul>	
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tory Shapes Legislative Behavior in Congress” (with James Feigenbaum and Ben-  
jamin Schneer). *R&R at Quarterly Journal of Economics*.

“When are Mayors Polarized?” (with Katherine Levine Einstein and David M.  
Glick)

“The Gray Vote: How Older Home-Ownning Voters Dominate Local Elections.”  
(with Katherine Levine Einstein, Ellis Hamilton, and Ethan Singer).

“Durable Majority Gerrymanders: Where Partisan Gerrymandering can Displace  
Democracy” (with Benjamin Schneer)

“Who Should Make Decisions? Public Perceptions of Democratic Inclusion in  
Housing Policy.” (With Justin de Benedictis-Kessner and Katherine Levine Ein-  
stein).

“Renters in an Ownership Society: Property Rights, Voting Rights, and the Mak-  
ing of American Citizenship.” Book Project. With Katherine Levine Einstein.

“Menino Survey of Mayors 2023.” Co-principal investigator with David M. Glick  
and Katherine Levine Einstein.

#### GRANTS AND AWARDS

The Boston Foundation Grant. “2024 Greater Boston Housing Report Card” (Co-  
principal investigator). 2024. \$79,600.

The Rockefeller Foundation, “Menino Survey of Mayors” (Co-principal investi-  
gator). 2021–2024. \$355,000.

The Boston Foundation Grant. “2022 Greater Boston Housing Report Card” (Co-principal investigator). 2022. \$70,000.

American Political Science Association, **Heinz Eulau Award**, for the best article published in *Perspectives on Politics* during the previous calendar year, for “**Who Participates in Local Government? Evidence from Meeting Minutes.**” (with Katherine Levine Einstein and David M. Glick). 2020.

Boston University Initiative on Cities, COVID-19 Research to Action Seed Grant. “How Are Cities Responding to the COVID-19 Housing Crisis?” 2020. \$8,000.

The Rockefeller Foundation, “Menino Survey of Mayors” (Co-principal investigator). 2017. \$325,000.

Hariri Institute for Computing, Boston University. Junior Faculty Fellow. 2017–2020. \$10,000.

The Rockefeller Foundation, “2017 Menino Survey of Mayors” (Co-principal investigator). 2017. \$100,000.

The Center for Finance, Law, and Policy, Boston University, Research Grant for “From the Capitol to the Boardroom: The Returns to Office from Corporate Board Directorships,” 2015.

Senator Charles Sumner Prize, Dept. of Government, Harvard University. 2014.  
*Awarded to the best dissertation “from the legal, political, historical, economic, social or ethnic approach, dealing with means or measures tending toward the prevention of war and the establishment of universal peace.”*

The Center for American Political Studies, Dissertation Research Fellowship on the Study of the American Republic, 2013–2014.

The Tobin Project, Democracy and Markets Graduate Student Fellowship, 2013–2014.

The Dirksen Congressional Center, Congressional Research Award, 2013.

The Institute for Quantitative Social Science, Conference Travel Grant, 2014.

The Center for American Political Studies, Graduate Seed Grant for “Capitol Gains: The Returns to Elected Office from Corporate Board Directorships,” 2014.

The Institute for Quantitative Social Science, Research Grant, 2013.

Bowdoin College: High Honors in Government and Legal Studies; Philo Sherman Bennett Prize for Best Honors Thesis in the Department of Government, 2008.

SELECTED  
PRESENTATIONS

“How Affordable Housing Can Exclude: The Political Economy of Subsidized Housing.” Political Economy of Housing Conference, University of Southern California, Sol Price School of Public Policy, 2024.

“A Partisan Solution to Partisan Gerrymandering: The Define-Combine Procedure.” MIT Election Data and Science Lab, 2020.

“Who Represents the Renters?” Local Political Economy Conference, Washington, D.C., 2019.

“Housing and Climate Politics,” Sustainable Urban Systems Conference, Boston University 2019.

“Redistricting and Gerrymandering,” American Studies Summer Institute, John F. Kennedy Presidential Library and Museum, 2019.

“The Participatory Politics of Housing,” Government Accountability Office Seminar, 2018.

“Descended from Immigrants and Revolutionists: How Immigrant Experience Shapes Immigration Votes in Congress,” Congress and History Conference, Princeton University, 2018.

“Identifying Gerrymanders at the Micro- and Macro-Level.” Hariri Institute for Computing, Boston University, 2018.

“How Institutions Enable NIMBYism and Obstruct Development,” Boston Area Research Initiative Spring Conference, Northeastern University, 2017.

“Congressional Gridlock,” American Studies Summer Institute, John F. Kennedy Presidential Library and Museum, 2016.

“Capitol Gains: The Returns to Elected Office from Corporate Board Directorships,” Microeconomics Seminar, Department of Economics, Boston University, 2015.

“A Two Hundred-Year Statistical History of the Gerrymander,” Congress and History Conference, Vanderbilt University, 2015.

“A New (Old) Standard for Geographic Gerrymandering,” Harvard Ash Center Workshop: How Data is Helping Us Understand Voting Rights After Shelby County, 2015.

“Capitol Gains: The Returns to Elected Office from Corporate Board Directorships,” Boston University Center for Finance, Law, and Policy, 2015.

“Capitol Gains: The Returns to Elected Office from Corporate Board Directorships,” Bowdoin College, 2014.

American Political Science Association: 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2022

Midwestern Political Science Association: 2012, 2013, 2014, 2017, 2019, 2023

Southern Political Science Association: 2015, 2018

European Political Science Association: 2015

EXPERT  
TESTIMONY  
AND CONSULTING

*Bethune-Hill v. Virginia* (3:14-cv-00852-REP-AWA-BMK), U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia. Prepared expert reports and testified on racial predominance and racially polarized voting in selected districts of the 2011 Virginia House of Delegates map. (2017)

*Thomas v. Bryant* (3:18-CV-441-CWR-FKB), U.S. District Court for the Southern District of Mississippi. Prepared expert reports and testified on racially polarized voting in a district of the 2012 Mississippi State Senate map. (2018–2019)

*Chestnut v. Merrill* (2:18-cv-00907-KOB), U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Alabama. Prepared expert reports and testified on racially polarized voting in selected districts of the 2011 Alabama congressional district map. (2019)

*Dwight v. Raffensperger* (No. 1:18-cv-2869-RWS), U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Georgia. Prepared expert reports and testified on racially polarized voting in selected districts of the 2011 Georgia congressional district map. (2019)

*Bruni, et al. v. Hughs* (No. 5:20-cv-35), U.S. District Court for the Southern District of Texas. Prepared expert reports and testified on the use of straight-ticket voting by race and racially polarized voting in Texas. (2020)

*Caster v. Merrill* (No. 2:21-cv-1536-AMM), U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Alabama. Prepared expert report and testified on racially polarized voting in selected districts of the 2021 Alabama congressional district map. (2022)

*Pendergrass v. Raffensperger* (1:21-CV-05339-SCJ), U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Georgia. Prepared expert reports and testified on racially polarized

voting in selected districts of the 2021 Georgia congressional district map. (2022)

*Grant v. Raffensperger* (1:22-CV-00122-SCJ), U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Georgia. Prepared expert reports and testified on racially polarized voting in selected districts of the 2021 Georgia state legislative district maps. (2022)

*Galmon, et al. v. Ardoin* (3:22-cv-00214-SDD-SDJ), U.S. District Court for the Middle District of Louisiana. Prepared expert reports and testified on racially polarized voting for the 2021 Louisiana congressional district map. (2022)

*United States v. Robert Bowers* (2:18-cr-00292-DWA), U.S. District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania. Prepared expert reports on the demographics of the voter registration list and composition of the master jury wheel. (2020–2023)

*Agee, et al. v. Benson, et al.* (1:22-CV-00272-PLM-RMK-JTN), U.S. District Court for the Western District of Michigan. Prepared expert report and testified on racially polarized voting and racial predominance in the Michigan House and Senate maps adopted by the Michigan Independent Citizens Redistricting Commission. (2023)

*In Re: Georgia Senate Bill 202* (1:12-MI-55555-JPB), U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Georgia. Prepared expert report and testified on demographics and racially polarized voting in Georgia. (2023)

*Vet Voice Foundation, et al., v. Hobbs, et al.* (No. 22-2-19384-1 SEA), King County Superior Court, Washington. Prepared expert reports and testified on ballots rejected for non-matching signatures in Washington. (2023)

*Vet Voice Foundation, et al., v. Griswold* (No. 2022CV033456), District Court, City and County of Denver, State of Colorado. Prepared expert reports and testified on ballots rejected for non-matching signatures in Colorado. (2023)

"Brief Of Political Science Professors As *Amici Curiae* In Support Of Appellees," in the case of *Alexander vs. South Carolina State Conference of the NAACP*, in the Supreme Court of the United States (No. 22-807). (with Stephen Ansolabehere, Bruce E. Cain, James M. Snyder, Jr., and Charles Stewart III)

Racially Polarized Voting Consultant, Virginia Redistricting Commission, August 2021.

The General Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Joint Committee on Housing, Hearing on Housing Production Legislation. May 14, 2019. Testified on the role of public meetings in housing production.

## TEACHING

## Boston University

- *Introduction to American Politics* (PO 111; Fall 2014, Fall 2015, Fall 2016, Fall 2017, Spring 2019, Fall 2019, Fall 2020)
- *Congress and Its Critics* (PO 302; Fall 2014, Spring 2015, Spring 2017, Spring 2019)
- *Voting Rights* (PO 336; Spring 2024)
- *Data Science for Politics* (PO 399; Spring 2020, Spring 2021, Fall 2021, Fall 2022, Fall 2023)
- *Formal Political Theory* (PO 501; Spring 2015, Spring 2017, Fall 2019, Fall 2020)
- *American Political Institutions in Transition* (PO 505; Spring 2021, Fall 2021)
- *Prohibition* (PO 540; Fall 2015, Fall 2022)
- *Political Analysis (Graduate Seminar)* (PO 840; Fall 2016, Fall 2017)
- *Graduate Research Workshop* (PO 903/4; Fall 2019, Spring 2020)
- *Spark! Civic Tech Research Design Workshop* (CDS DS 290; Spring 2023)
- *Spark! Civic Tech Toolkit Workshop* (CDS DS 292; Spring 2023)

## SERVICE

## Boston University

- Research Computing Governance Committee, 2021–.
- Initiative on Cities Faculty Advisory Board, 2020–2022.
- Undergraduate Assessment Working Group, 2020–2021.
- College of Arts and Sciences
  - Ad Hoc Committee on the CAS BA-Level Curriculum, 2023.
  - CAS Conduct Liaison, 2023–.
  - Search Committee for the Faculty Director of the Initiative on Cities, 2020–2021.
  - General Education Curriculum Committee, 2017–2018.
- Department of Political Science
  - Associate Chair, 2023–.
  - Director of Advanced Programs (Honors & B.A./M.A.). 2020–2023.
  - Political Methodology Search Committee, 2021.
  - Delegate, Chair Selection Advisory Process, 2021.
  - Comprehensive Exam Committee, American Politics, 2019, 2023.
  - Comprehensive Exam Committee, Political Methodology, 2016, 2017, 2021, 2022.
  - American Politics Search Committee, 2017.

- American Politics Search Committee, 2016.
- Graduate Program Committee, 2014–2015, 2018–2019, 2020–2021.

Co-organizer, *Boston University Local Political Economy Conference*, August 29, 2018.

Editorial Board Member, *Legislative Studies Quarterly*, 2020–2023

Malcolm Jewell Best Graduate Student Paper Award Committee, Southern Political Science Association, 2019.

Reviewer: *American Journal of Political Science*; *American Political Science Review*; *Journal of Politics*; *Quarterly Journal of Political Science*; *Science*; *Political Analysis*; *Review of Economics and Statistics*; *Legislative Studies Quarterly*; *Public Choice*; *Political Science Research and Methods*; *Journal of Law, Economics and Organization*; *Election Law Journal*; *Journal of Empirical Legal Studies*; *Urban Affairs Review*; *Scientific Data*; *Applied Geography*; *PS: Political Science & Politics*; Cambridge University Press; Oxford University Press.

Elected Town Meeting Member, Town of Arlington, Mass., Precinct 2. April 2021–Present.

**Arlington Election Reform Committee Member**, August 2019–April 2022.

Coordinator, **Harvard Election Data Archive**, 2011–2014.

#### OTHER EXPERIENCE

**Charles River Associates**, Boston, Massachusetts 2008–2010

*Associate, Energy & Environment Practice*

Economic consulting in the energy sector for electric and gas utilities, private equity, and electric generation owners. Specialized in Financial Modeling, Resource Planning, Regulatory Support, Price Forecasting, and Policy Analysis.

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