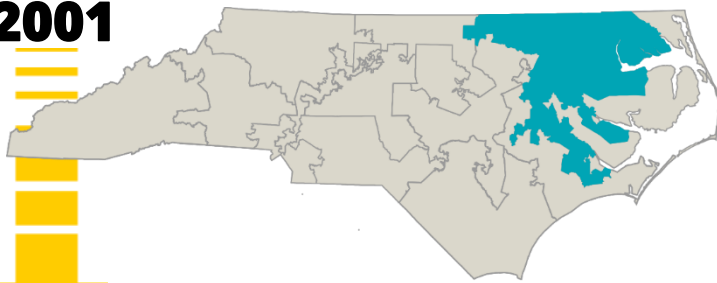


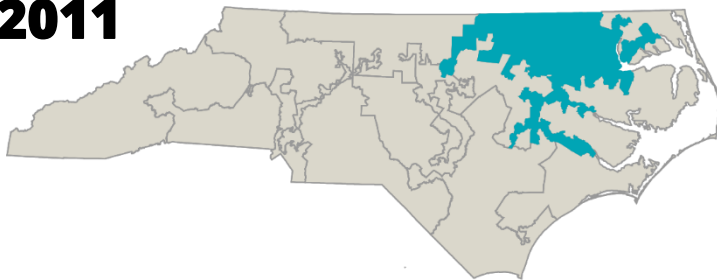
Redistricting North Carolina's U.S. House Seats: District 1, 2001 v. 2011 Boundaries

Boundary Shifts

2001



2011



Deviation from Ideal District Size Prior to Redistricting

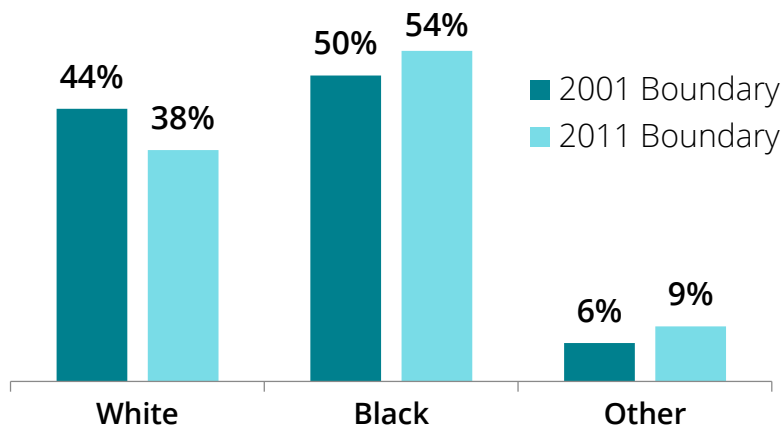
2010 Population	635,936
Ideal District Size	<u>733,499</u>
Difference from Ideal	-97,563
% Difference from Ideal	-13.3%

The majority of District 1 is rural, and, relative to the state's twelve other districts, it had the largest concentration of population loss over the decade. Five of the state's seven counties that lost population between 2000 and 2010—Halifax, Jones, Lenoir, Martin, and Washington—were either all or partially within District 1.

Two other District 1 counties, Northampton and Edgecombe, had negligible population growth. By 2010, District 1 had just under 636,000 residents, 13.3% or 98,000 fewer than the "ideal" district size of 733,499. Expansion was a necessity for District 1 to be able to and make up for the population loss.

During redistricting, eastern Franklin County, southern Granville County and central Durham County were added to District 1. With these additions to District 1, the population proportion black or African-American increased from 49.6% in the old district boundaries to 53.6% in the current district, the highest concentration of African Americans of any district in the state. District 1 contains the major cities of Durham, Greenville, Henderson, Rocky Mount, Goldsboro, and New Bern.

Race Shifts



Ethnic Shifts

5% in 2001 boundary
v.
8% in 2011 boundary

Median Age

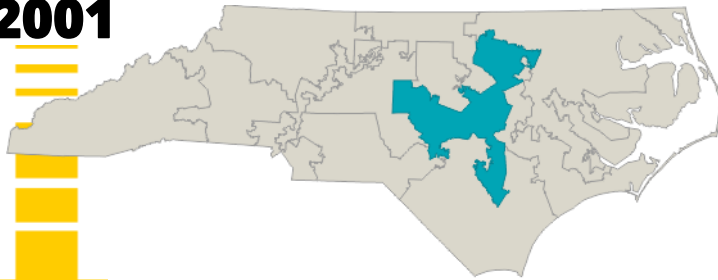
39 in 2001 boundary
v.
36.7 in 2011 boundary

Data Source: 2010 Census

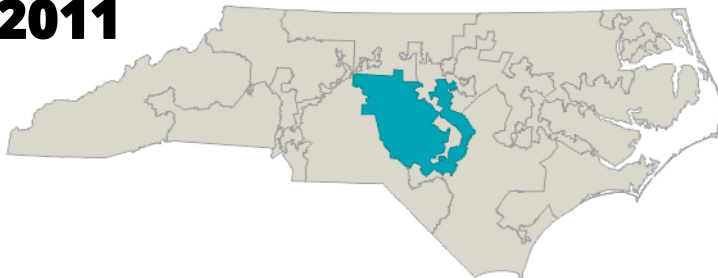
Redistricting North Carolina's U.S. House Seats: District 2, 2001 v. 2011 Boundaries

Boundary Shifts

2001



2011

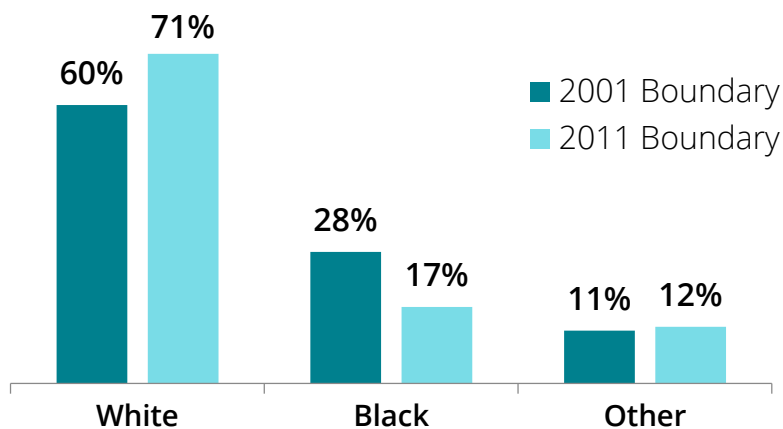


Deviation from Ideal District Size Prior to Redistricting

2010 Population	741,576
Ideal District Size	<u>733,499</u>
Difference from Ideal	8,077
% Difference from Ideal	1.1%

The current 2nd Congressional District contains all or part of Alamance, Chatham, Cumberland, Harnett, Hoke, Lee, Moore, Randolph, and Wake counties. In 2010, the old 2nd District had 741,600 residents, deviating from the ideal district population by just 1.1%. In spite of this small population deviation, District 2 had significant boundary shifts in the 2011 redistricting process. Franklin, Johnston, Nash, and Sampson counties were excised from the district. The suburbs outside Fayetteville, Raleigh, and Chapel Hill, along with Randolph, Moore and Hoke counties were moved from District 6 into District 2. The parts of Chatham, Harnett, and Lee counties that were not shifted to District 4 are the only areas that stayed in District 2 after the redistricting.

Race Shifts



As a whole, the district shifted towards the western part of the state and comprises less land mass. The demographic composition of the district shifted noticeably during the redistricting process. Sixty percent of the population within the old district boundaries was white in 2010 compared with 71% in the current 2nd District. There was a corresponding decline in the black or African-American population: 28.4% of the old district's population was black in 2010 compared to 16.5% of the population in the current district boundaries.

Data Source: 2010 Census

Ethnic Shifts

12% in 2001 boundary
v.
11% in 2011 boundary

Median Age

34 in 2001 boundary
v.
35.7 in 2011 boundary

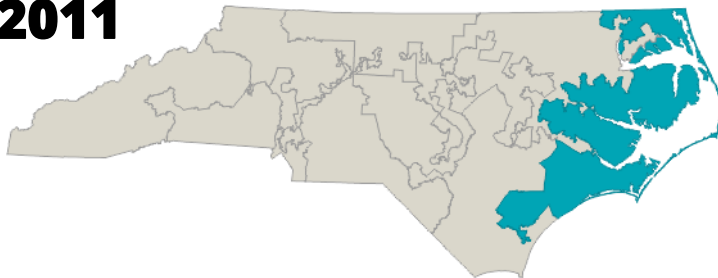
Redistricting North Carolina's U.S. House Seats: District 3, 2001 v. 2011 Boundaries

Boundary Shifts

2001



2011



Deviation from Ideal District Size Prior to Redistricting

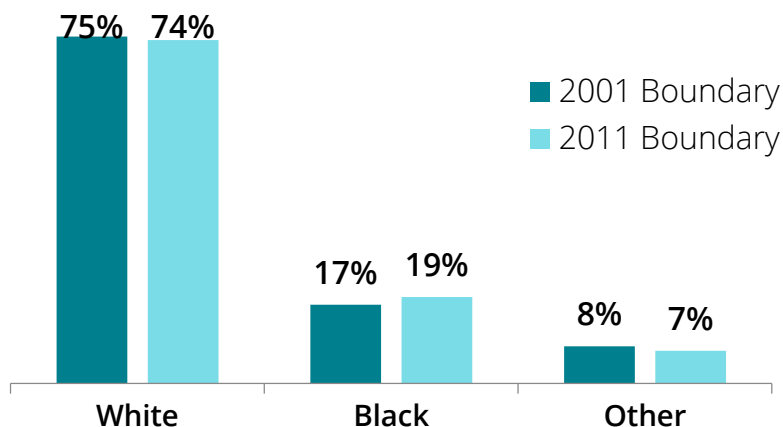
2010 Population	735,979
Ideal District Size	<u>733,499</u>
Difference from Ideal	2,480
% Difference from Ideal	0.3%

District 3 covers the majority of the eastern coast of North Carolina. In 2010, the old 3rd District had the smallest deviation from ideal district population, with only 2,500 or 0.3% more residents than the ideal size.

During 2011 redistricting, District 3 gained and lost a roughly equal amount of land mass, keeping the district approximately the same physical size, although its shape changed markedly. The district lost the outskirts of Lenoir, Wayne, and Wilson counties and gained Jones and Pender counties, additional parts of Beaufort County, and downtown Wilmington. The current 3rd Congressional District contains nearly all of North Carolina's coastline with the exception of Brunswick County and portions of New Hanover County.

District 3's overall demographic composition saw minimal shifts between the old and new district boundaries.

Race Shifts



Ethnic Shifts

7% in 2001 boundary
v.
6% in 2011 boundary

Median Age

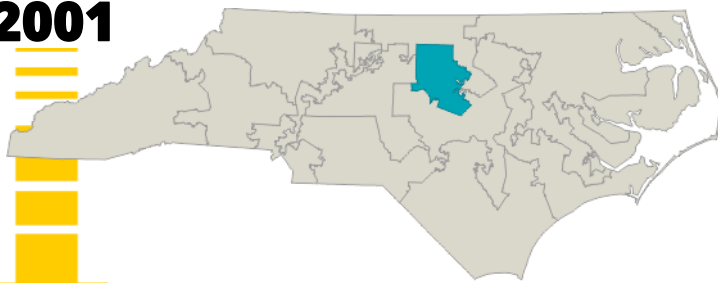
35.5 in 2001 boundary
v.
34.7 in 2011 boundary

Data Source: 2010 Census

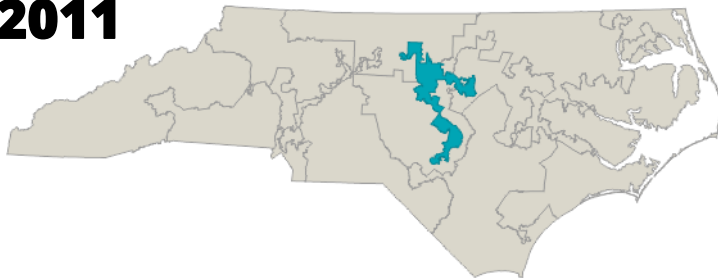
Redistricting North Carolina's U.S. House Seats: District 4, 2001 v. 2011 Boundaries

Boundary Shifts

2001



2011

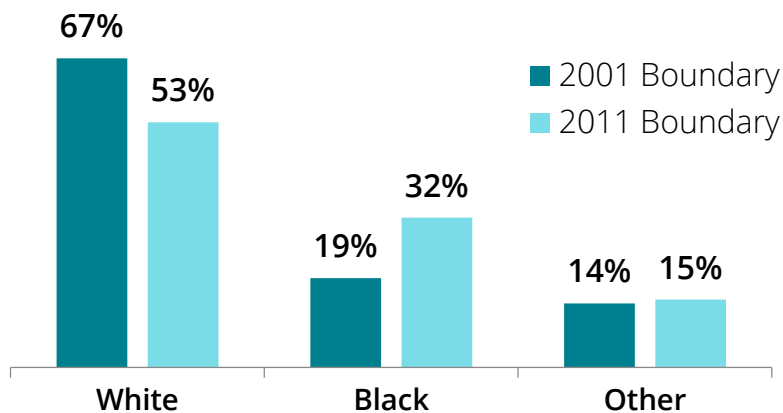


Deviation from Ideal District Size Prior to Redistricting

2010 Population	826,878
Ideal District Size	<u>733,499</u>
Difference from Ideal	93,379
% Difference from Ideal	12.7%

District 4 was the most dramatically changed district in the 2011 redistricting process. Due to rapid population growth in The Triangle area, the population of District 4 deviated significantly from the ideal district size in 2010; with 827,000 residents, District 4 was more than 93,000 individuals or 12.7% larger than the ideal district size. During 2011 redistricting, District 4 kept Chapel Hill and parts of Greensboro but lost the northern half of Orange and Durham counties to District 13. It also lost southern Wake County territory to District 2.

Race Shifts



The 4th District's population composition changed significantly during redistricting. Just over 19% of the old 4th District's population was black or African-American, compared to 32% of the current 4th District's population, the third highest concentration of black residents among the state's 13 districts. The new 4th District also increased its Hispanic population from 9.1% under old boundaries to 11.6% under current boundaries, the second highest concentration of Hispanics in the state's districts.

Ethnic Shifts

9% in 2001 boundary
v.
12% in 2011 boundary

Median Age

35.3 in 2001 boundary
v.
31.9 in 2011 boundary

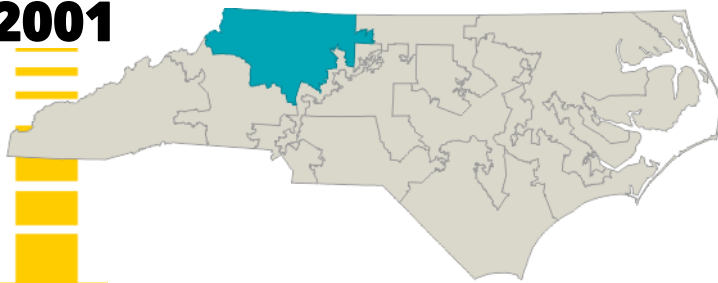
District 4 had the largest decline in median age during redistricting, from 35.3 to 31.9 in current boundaries.

Data Source: 2010 Census

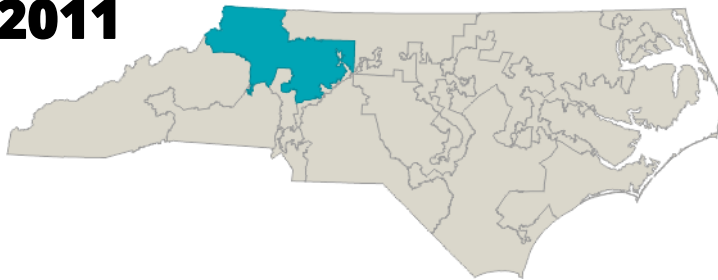
Redistricting North Carolina's U.S. House Seats: District 5, 2001 v. 2011 Boundaries

Boundary Shifts

2001



2011

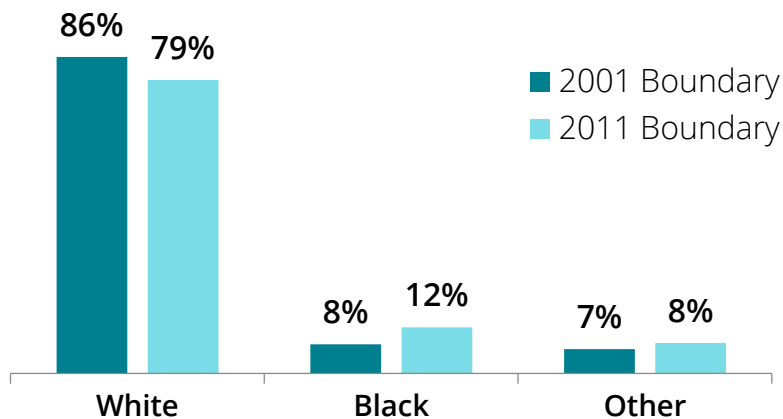


Deviation from Ideal District Size Prior to Redistricting

2010 Population	693,414
Ideal District Size	<u>733,499</u>
Difference from Ideal	-40,085
% Difference from Ideal	-5.5%

District 5 is located in the northwestern edge of North Carolina, and includes Appalachian State University in Watauga County. In 2010, the 5th District's population was just over 693,000, deviating by 40,000 or 5.5% fewer residents less than ideal district size. During redistricting, District 5 lost all of Surry and Stokes counties, the Greensboro suburbs, and part of Iredell County. District 5 gained portions of the Winston-Salem suburbs, which contributed to the majority of the district's population gain.

Race Shifts



The current 5th District boundaries contain significantly less land area than the old district, but the inclusion of the Winston-Salem suburbs during the redistricting process boosted the overall population to the ideal population size. The inclusion of the Winston-Salem suburbs also changed the district's population composition. The size of the black or African-American population increased (12.4% in current boundaries vs. 7.8% in the old 5th District), as did as the Hispanic population (8.2% of current district vs. 6.5% of old district).

Ethnic Shifts

7% in 2001 boundary
v.
8% in 2011 boundary

Median Age

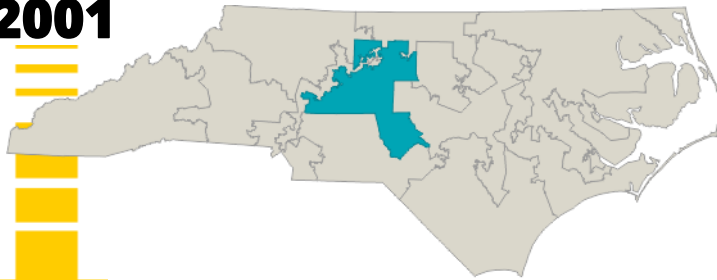
40.7 in 2001 boundary
v.
39.3 in 2011 boundary

Data Source: 2010 Census

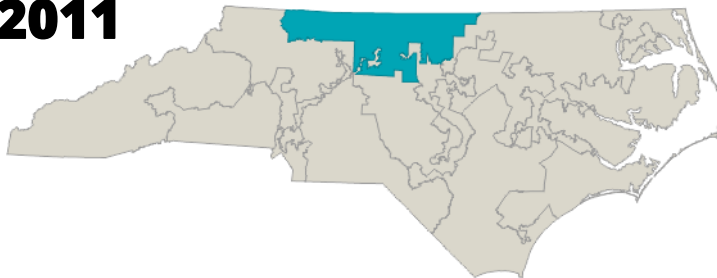
Redistricting North Carolina's U.S. House Seats: District 6, 2001 v. 2011 Boundaries

Boundary Shifts

2001



2011



Deviation from Ideal District Size Prior to Redistricting

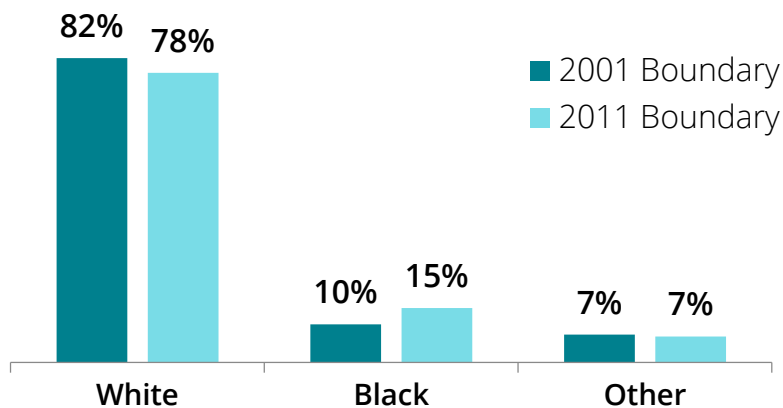
2010 Population	714,412
Ideal District Size	<u>733,499</u>
Difference from Ideal	-19,087
% Difference from Ideal	-2.6%

The physical location of District 6 changed dramatically in the 2011 redistricting. District 6 is currently located in the central northern region of North Carolina along the Virginia border. Previously, it was located in the heart of the Piedmont.

In 2010, the old District 6 had just over 714,400 residents, 19,100 or 2.6% less than the ideal district size. During redistricting, District 6 lost Randolph, Moore, southeastern Davidson, and southern Rowan counties. It gained most of the old District 13, which consisted of all of Person, Caswell, Rockingham, Stokes, and Surry counties and part of Granville County. In addition, District 6 gained part of Orange and Durham counties and a large portion of the Greensboro suburbs.

In 2010, the old District 6 was 79% white; the new District 6 was 77% white. The inclusion of Durham County and areas near Greensboro caused the district's population proportion of African-Americans or blacks to increase (15% in new boundaries compared to 10% in old boundaries).

Race Shifts



Ethnic Shifts

7% in 2001 boundary
v.
6% in 2011 boundary

Median Age

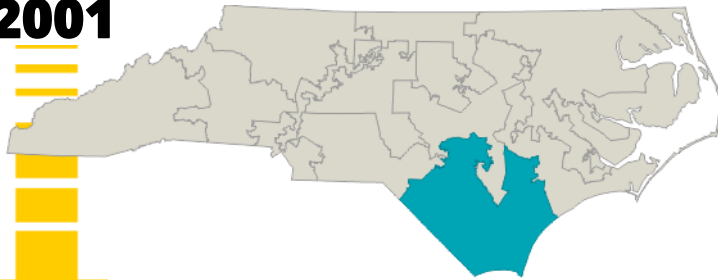
40.5 in 2001 boundary
v.
40.9 in 2011 boundary

Data Source: 2010 Census

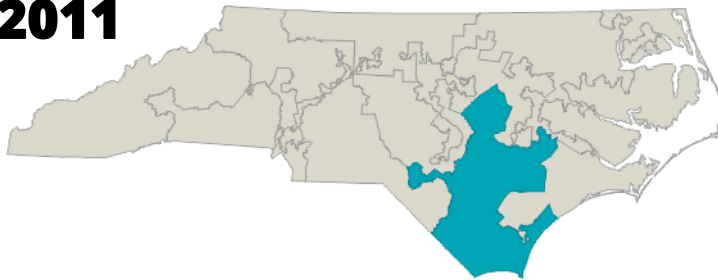
Redistricting North Carolina's U.S. House Seats: District 7, 2001 v. 2011 Boundaries

Boundary Shifts

2001



2011



Deviation from Ideal District Size Prior to Redistricting

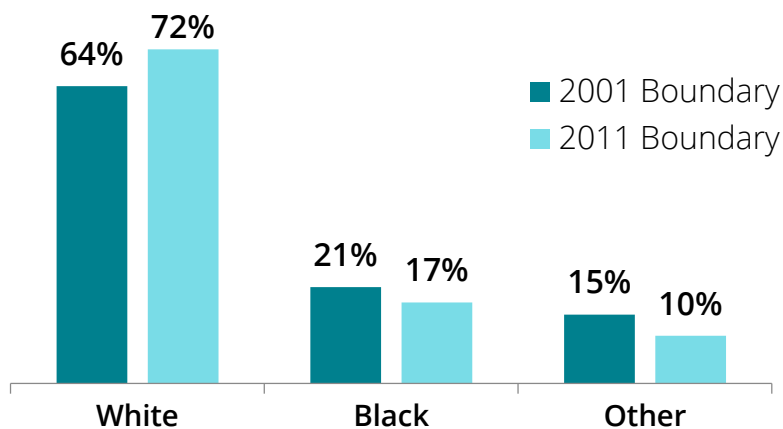
2010 Population	742,938
Ideal District Size	<u>733,499</u>
Difference from Ideal	9,439
% Difference from Ideal	1.3%

District 7 is located in the southeastern tip of North Carolina. The current District 7 includes parts of 11 different counties, ranging from Johnston County at the northern tip, to Brunswick County at the southern tip.

In 2010, the old 7th District was very close to the ideal district size, containing only 9,440 or 1.3% more individuals than the ideal size. Yet District 7 went through radical boundary changes in the 2011 redistricting. It lost Pender and Robeson counties, Wilmington, and the suburbs of Fayetteville during redistricting.

The exclusion of these counties caused a shift in the 7th Congressional District's racial/ethnic makeup. In 2010, nearly 8% of the old 7th District's population identified as American Indian/Alaska Native, the highest share among the state's districts, due to large concentrations of Native American individuals in Robeson County. Following redistricting, only 2% of the 7th District's population identified as American Indian/Alaska Native. (Individuals identifying as American Indian/Alaska Native are included in the Other race category in the "Race Shifts" chart).

Race Shifts



Ethnic Shifts

7% in 2001 boundary
v.
9% in 2011 boundary

Median Age

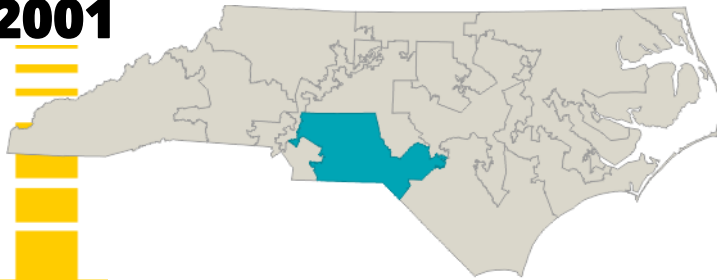
38.9 in 2001 boundary
v.
39.5 in 2011 boundary

Data Source: 2010 Census

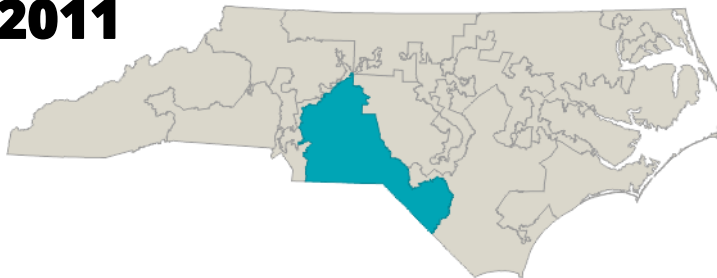
Redistricting North Carolina's U.S. House Seats: District 8, 2001 v. 2011 Boundaries

Boundary Shifts

2001



2011

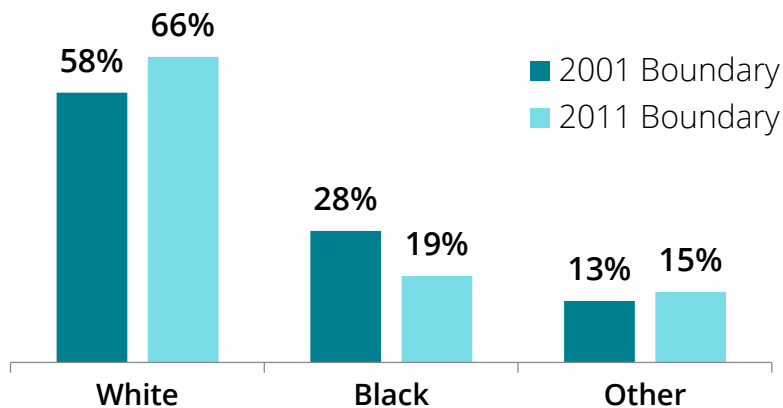


Deviation from Ideal District Size Prior to Redistricting

2010 Population	709,449
Ideal District Size	<u>733,499</u>
Difference from Ideal	-24,050
% Difference from Ideal	-3.3%

District 8 is located in the southern part of the state, centered between the 7th and 9th Districts. In 2010, the old 8th District contained 709,400 residents, 24,000 or 3.3% less than the ideal population size. The 2011 redistricting process removed Hoke County, Fayetteville, and parts of Charlotte from District 8 and added all of Robeson, western Randolph, southeast Davidson, and eastern Union and Rowan counties.

Race Shifts



Redistricting caused significant shifts in the 8th District's demographic characteristics. The removal of Hoke County, which had a large increase in its black population between 2000 and 2010, changed the district from 28.4% black in its old boundaries to 18.7% black in its current boundaries. The current 8th District is also less Hispanic (8.4%) compared to the old 8th District (11.5%).

District 8 had the largest increase in median age during redistricting, increasing from 34.4 in the old district boundaries to 37.5 in the new boundaries.

Ethnic Shifts

12% in 2001 boundary
v.
8% in 2011 boundary

Median Age

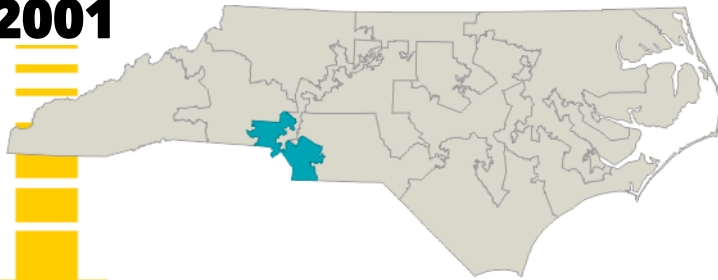
34.4 in 2001 boundary
v.
37.5 in 2011 boundary

Data Source: 2010 Census

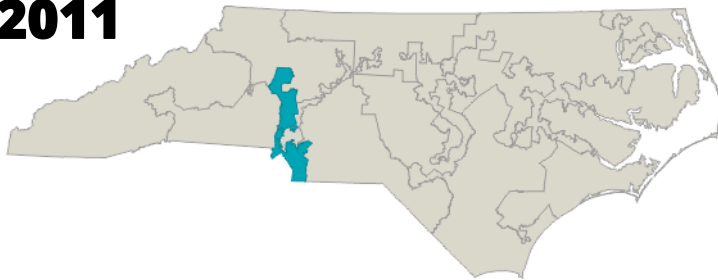
Redistricting North Carolina's U.S. House Seats: District 9, 2001 v. 2011 Boundaries

Boundary Shifts

2001



2011

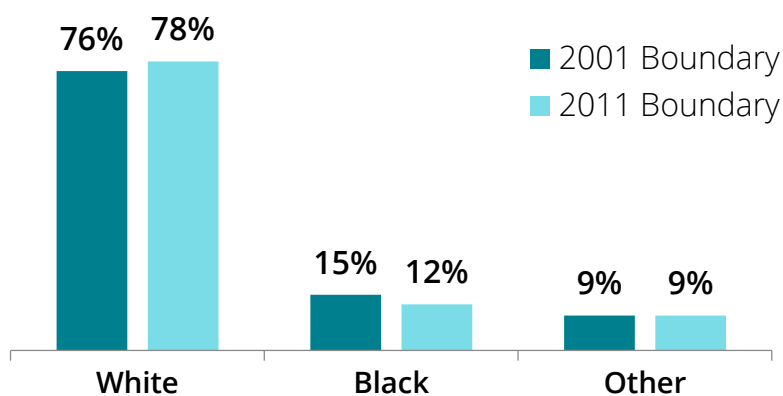


Deviation from Ideal District Size Prior to Redistricting

2010 Population	852,377
Ideal District Size	<u>733,499</u>
Difference from Ideal	118,878
% Difference from Ideal	16.2%

District 9 contains the bulk of Charlotte's suburbs in Mecklenburg County and a large portion of Charlotte's southern downtown. Between 2000 and 2010, the 9th Congressional District grew by nearly 38%, the highest growth rate of any congressional district in the state. In 2010, the 9th District was nearly 120,000 persons or 16.2% above the ideal district size and needed significant changes to comply with equal population standards.

Race Shifts



During the 2011 redistricting, District 9 lost more populated parts of Union and Gaston counties and gained a large portion of Iredell County. The District white population share increased slightly (from 75.5% in old boundaries to 78.1% in current boundaries) while the black or African-American population share decreased (from 15.1% to 12.4%). Overall, however, District 9 showed negligible changes in demographic composition compared to some of the other shifts seen statewide.

Ethnic Shifts

8% in 2001 boundary
v.
8% in 2011 boundary

Median Age

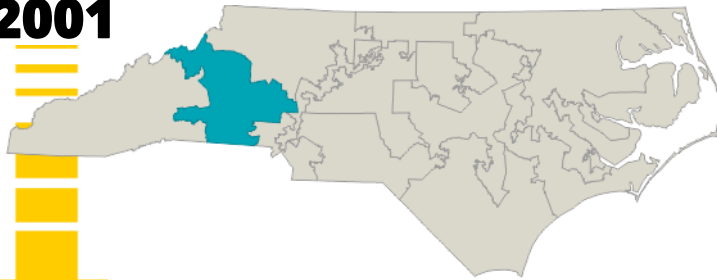
37 in 2001 boundary
v.
37 in 2011 boundary

Data Source: 2010 Census

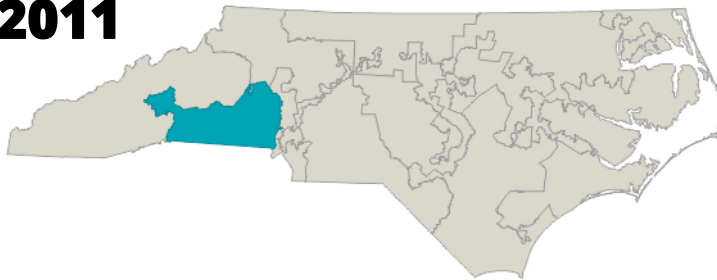
Redistricting North Carolina's U.S. House Seats: District 10, 2001 v. 2011 Boundaries

Boundary Shifts

2001



2011



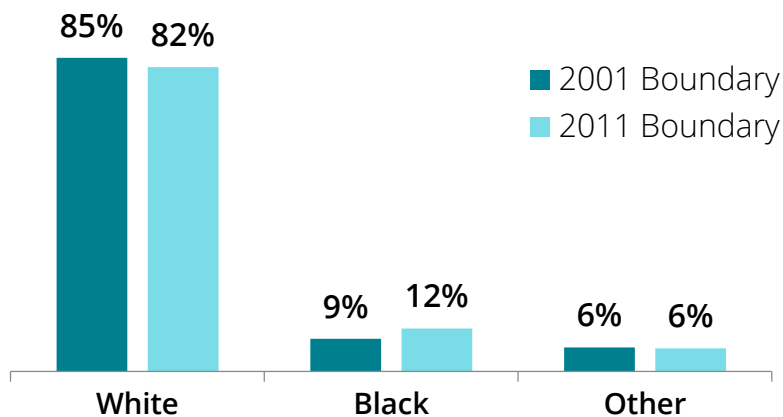
Deviation from Ideal District Size Prior to Redistricting

2010 Population	689,468
Ideal District Size	<u>733,499</u>
Difference from Ideal	-44,031
% Difference from Ideal	-6.0%

District 10 is in western North Carolina and includes parts of 7 different counties. In 2010, the population in the 10th District was 689,500, six percent or 44,000 persons less than the ideal district size. In the 2011 redistricting process, District 10 lost all of Avery, Burke, Caldwell, and Mitchell counties and parts of Iredell County. Most of these counties had minimal population growth over the decade; some even had population losses. To bring District 10 up to the ideal size, portions of Polk and Gaston counties (including Gastonia), as well as Asheville, in Buncombe County, were added during redistricting.

The growth patterns of counties within District 10 reflect the national trend of rural areas losing population and the urban areas, such as Gastonia and Asheville, gaining population. Although the 10th District's demographic composition did not exhibit large shifts during redistricting, the incorporation of these urban areas and the loss of more rural, western counties, led to a slight increase in the black population (11.6% in the new boundaries vs. 8.8% in the old).

Race Shifts



Ethnic Shifts

6% in 2001 boundary
v.
6% in 2011 boundary

Median Age

40.4 in 2001 boundary
v.
40.2 in 2011 boundary

Data Source: 2010 Census

Redistricting North Carolina's U.S. House Seats: District 11, 2001 v. 2011 Boundaries

Boundary Shifts

2001



2011

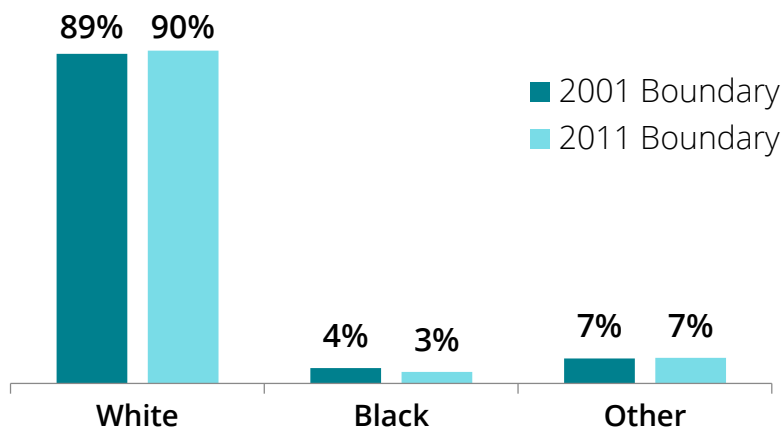


Deviation from Ideal District Size Prior to Redistricting

2010 Population	703,606
Ideal District Size	<u>733,499</u>
Difference from Ideal	-29,893
% Difference from Ideal	-4.1%

District 11 is on the westernmost end of North Carolina. Its population in 2010 was 704,000, nearly 30,000 persons or 4.1% less than the ideal district size. During the 2011 redistricting, Polk County and Asheville moved from the 11th District to the 10th. At the same time, all of the western counties removed from the 10th District (Avery, Burke, Caldwell, and Mitchell) were added to the 11th District.

Race Shifts



In spite of these additions and subtractions, the demographic characteristics of the 11th Congressional District changed very little during redistricting. The 11th District has the highest proportion of white residents in the state: 90%. Only 3% of the district's residents are black, the lowest rate in the state (reflecting historical settlement patterns and the state's history of plantation slavery), and just over 5% are Hispanic.

The 11th District has the highest median age of the state's 13 districts (43.2) and the highest population proportion 65 and older. Under current district boundaries, nearly 19% of the 11th District's population was 65 or older in 2010 compared to 13% statewide.

Ethnic Shifts

6% in 2001 boundary
v.
5% in 2011 boundary

Median Age

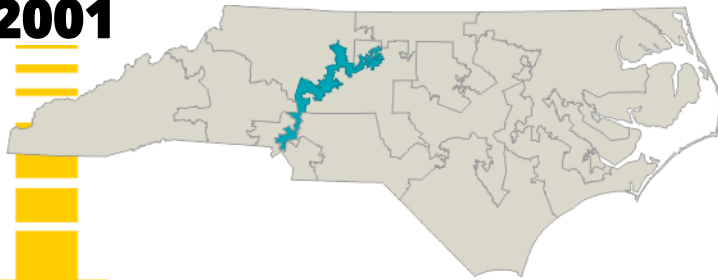
43.3 in 2001 boundary
v.
43.2 in 2011 boundary

Data Source: 2010 Census

Redistricting North Carolina's U.S. House Seats: District 12, 2001 v. 2011 Boundaries

Boundary Shifts

2001



2011

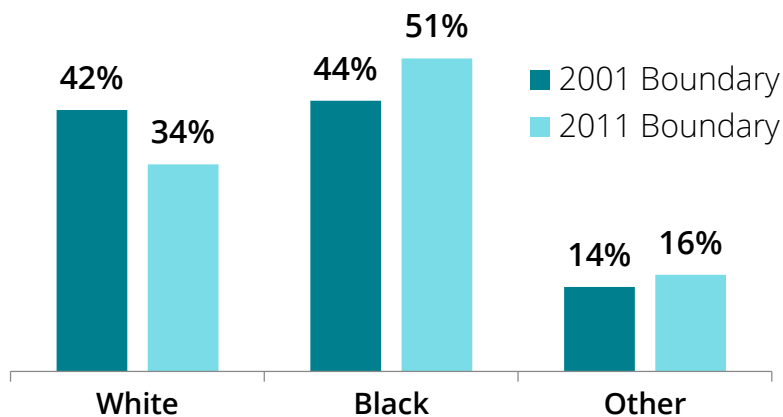


Deviation from Ideal District Size Prior to Redistricting

2010 Population	736,646
Ideal District Size	<u>733,499</u>
Difference from Ideal	2,847
% Difference from Ideal	0.4%

District 12 is located in central North Carolina, snaking along I-85 from northern Forsyth County to Mecklenburg County in the south. The 12th district has been a district of contention in North Carolina since 1992 when the Department of Justice mandated that North Carolina create a second majority-minority district. This means that a racial minority group must represent the population majority in an individual district. With that mandate, the oddly shaped 12th district was created.

Race Shifts



In 2010, the district deviated from the ideal district size by 2,850 people or 0.4%. During the 2011 redistricting, District 12 shed portions of Davie and Davidson counties while adding more of Guilford County. These changes shifted the district's population from 43.9% to 50.8% black or African-American to retain its majority-minority status.

Overall, the location and size of District 12 did not change significantly during redistricting. It still contains its voting base in Guilford and Mecklenburg Counties, but the district as a whole narrowed due to the large populations in the Greensboro and Charlotte urban areas that it contains.

Ethnic Shifts

12% in 2001 boundary
v.
14% in 2011 boundary

Median Age

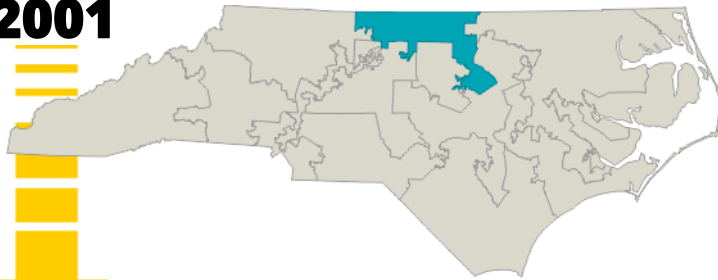
33.1 in 2001 boundary
v.
31.6 in 2011 boundary

Data Source: 2010 Census

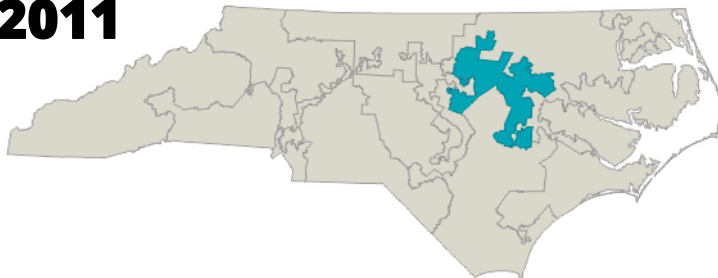
Redistricting North Carolina's U.S. House Seats: District 13, 2001 v. 2011 Boundaries

Boundary Shifts

2001



2011

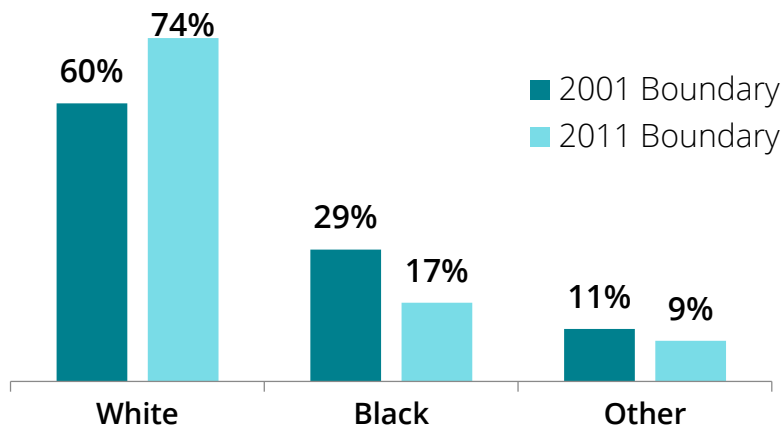


Deviation from Ideal District Size Prior to Redistricting

2010 Population	753,104
Ideal District Size	<u>733,499</u>
Difference from Ideal	19,605
% Difference from Ideal	2.7%

In 2010, the 13th Congressional District had 753,100 residents, nearly 20,000 or 2.7% more than the ideal district size. Similar to District 6, District 13 changed dramatically in the 2011 redistricting, switching locations entirely. It lost all of its northern territory bordering Virginia and gained the bulk of the Raleigh suburbs in Wake County.

Race Shifts



The reorientation of District 13 brought significant changes in the district's demographic composition. Twenty-nine percent of the old 13th District's population was black or African American compared to 17% of the current 13th District's population. In contrast, whites made up 60% of the old district's population and 74% of the current population. The new district also has fewer Hispanic residents: 8% compared to 10.6% in the old district boundaries.

Ethnic Shifts

11% in 2001 boundary
v.
8% in 2011 boundary

Median Age

35.4 in 2001 boundary
v.
37.9 in 2011 boundary

Data Source: 2010 Census