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Districts 2022-01-16.json

State

North Carolina

Legislative

U.S. House

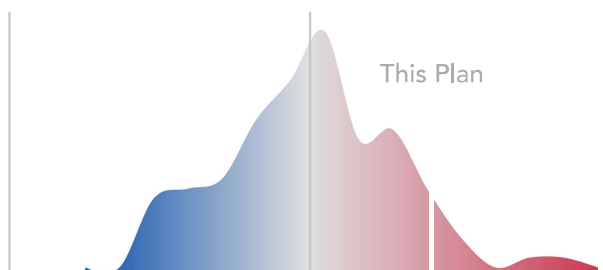
Added to PlanScore

Jan. 16, 2022

PlanScore bases its scores on predicted precinct-level votes for each office (State House, State Senate, and U.S. House) built from past election results and U.S. Census data. [More information about the predictive model used to score this plan.](#)

Charts and Graphs

Efficiency Gap: 10.2% R

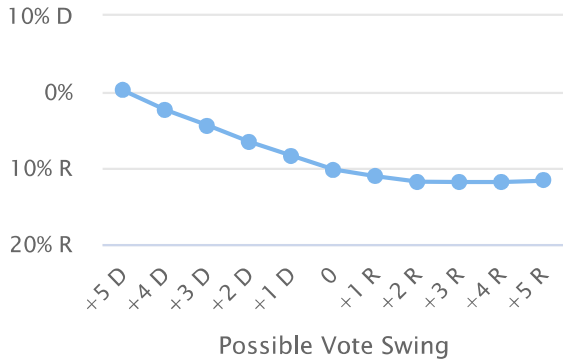


+25% D Balanced +25% R

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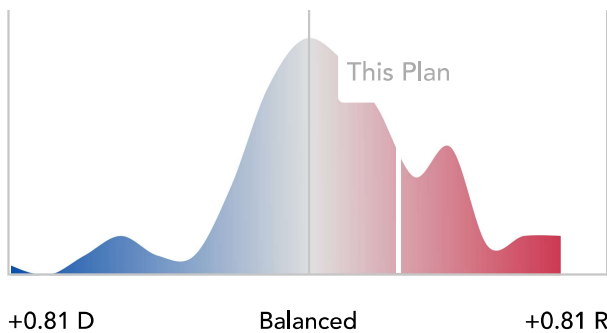
Votes for Republican candidates are expected to be inefficient at a rate 10.2% R lower than votes for [See proposed plans from across the country](#). Democratic candidates, favoring Republicans in 93% of predicted scenarios.* [Learn more](#) >

Sensitivity Testing



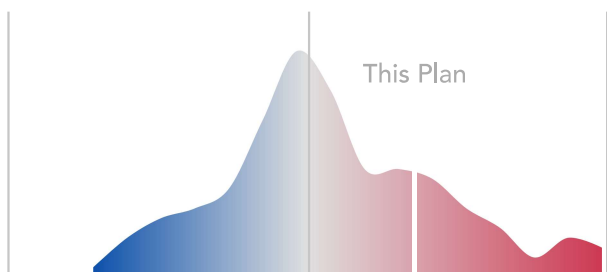
Sensitivity testing shows us a plan’s expected efficiency gap given a range of possible vote swings. It lets us evaluate the durability of a plan’s skew.

Declination: 0.24 R



The difference between mean Democratic vote share in Democratic districts and mean Republican vote share in Republican districts along with the relative fraction of seats won by each party leads to a declination that favors Republicans in 93% of predicted scenarios.* [Learn more](#) >

Partisan Bias: 8.9% R

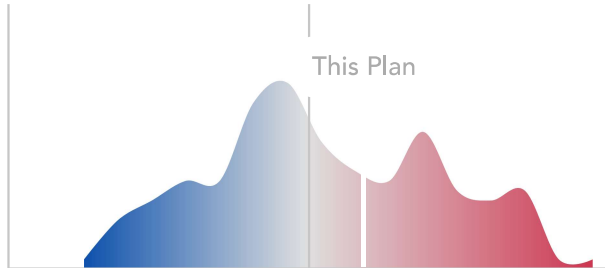


+25% D Balanced +25% R

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Republicans would be expected to win 8.9% R extra seats in a hypothetical, perfectly tied election, favoring [See proposed plans from across the country](#). Republicans in 94% of predicted scenarios. [Learn more](#) >

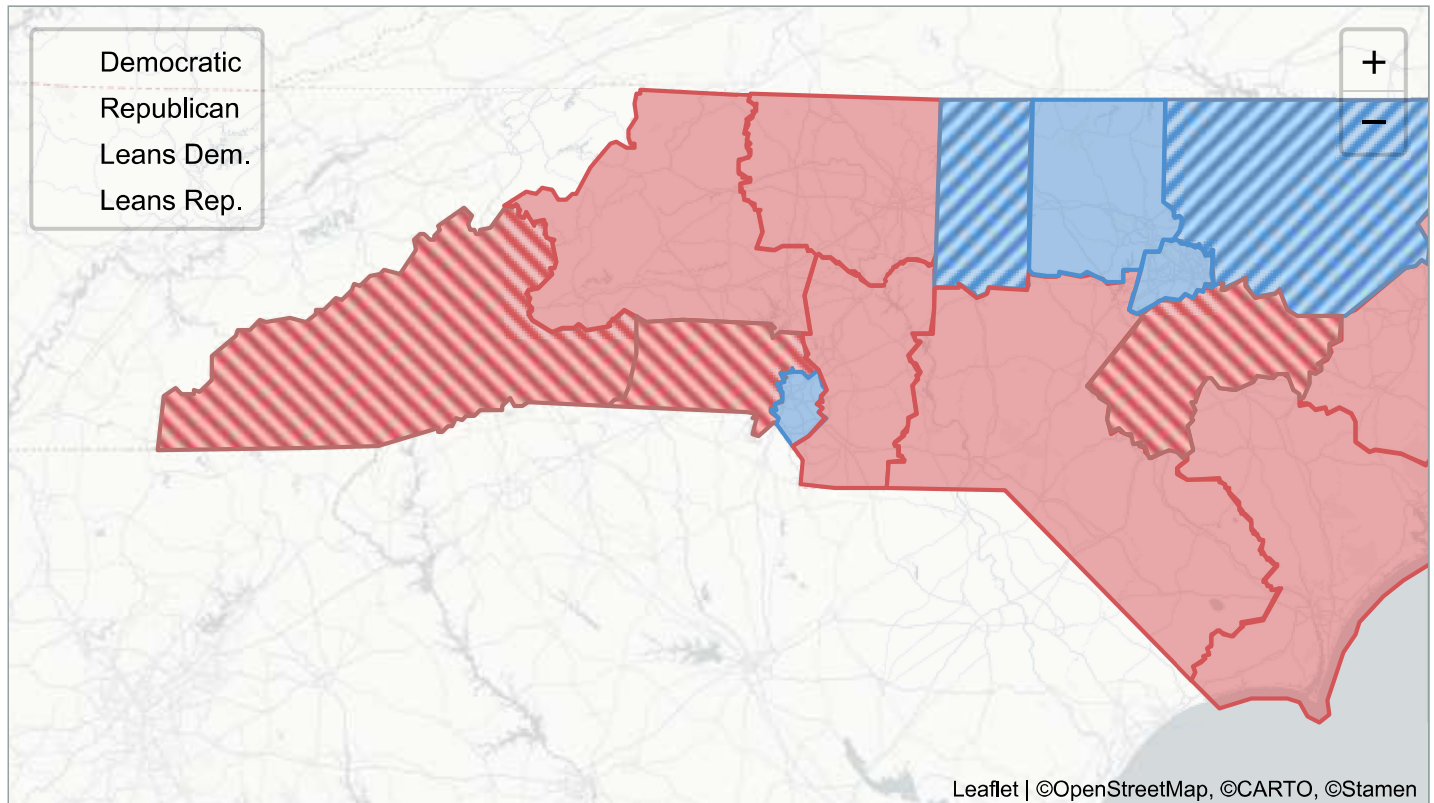
Mean-Median Difference: 2.2% R



+12% D Balanced +12% R

The median Republican vote share is expected to be 2.2% R higher than the mean Republican vote share, favoring Republicans in 94% of predicted scenarios. * [Learn more](#) >

District Map



District Data

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District	Candidate Scenario	Pop. 2020	Hispanic CVAP 2019	Non-Hisp. Black CVAP 2019	Non-Hisp. Asian CVAP 2019	Non-Hisp. Native CVAP 2019	Chance of 1+ Flips†	Chance of Democratic Win	Predicted Vote Shares
1	Open Seat	745,670	2.5%	4.5%	0.8%	2.0%	Yes	14%	45% D / 55% R
2	Open Seat	745,670	3.1%	28.8%	1.1%	0.7%	No	10%	44% D / 56% R
3	Open Seat	745,671	3.4%	36.4%	1.3%	0.9%	Yes	78%	54% D / 46% R
4	Open Seat	745,671	2.9%	7.1%	1.7%	0.6%	No	<1%	33% D / 67% R
5	Open Seat	745,670	4.1%	22.9%	2.2%	0.6%	Yes	28%	47% D / 53% R
6	Open Seat	745,670	5.9%	34.6%	3.8%	0.6%	No	>99%	68% D / 32% R
7	Open Seat	745,671	4.0%	16.7%	1.1%	0.7%	No	3%	41% D / 59% R
8	Open Seat	745,671	4.3%	14.9%	1.9%	0.7%	No	<1%	39% D / 61% R
9	Open Seat	745,671	3.5%	28.9%	2.4%	0.8%	Yes	65%	52% D / 48% R
10	Open Seat	745,671	4.7%	27.4%	1.2%	9.6%	No	9%	44% D / 56% R
11	Open Seat	745,670	5.4%	15.6%	1.3%	1.0%	No	4%	42% D / 58% R
12	Open Seat	745,670	6.7%	26.0%	1.6%	1.2%	Yes	21%	46% D / 54% R
13	Open Seat	745,671	3.9%	27.4%	3.3%	0.7%	No	>99%	66% D / 34% R
14	Open Seat	745,551	4.5%	22.3%	6.0%	0.6%	No	>99%	67% D / 33% R

Predicted 38% D / 62% R seat share across scenarios* vs. 49% D / 51% R vote share.

[Download raw data as tab-delimited text.](#)

The Plan Library is live!		Favors Democrats	More Skewed than	More Pro-Democratic
See proposed plans from across the country.		in this % of	this % of Historical	than this % of Historical
Metric	Value	Scenarios*	Plans†	Plans‡
Efficiency Gap	10.2% Pro-Republican	7%	82%	7%
Declination	0.24 Pro-Republican	7%	69%	21%
Partisan Bias	8.9% Pro-Republican	6%	69%	18%
Mean-Median Difference	2.2% Pro-Republican	6%	36%	31%

Freedom to Vote Act Races

Section 5003(c)(3) of the FTVA specifies that partisan fairness should be assessed using a state's two most recent elections for U.S. President and two most recent elections for U.S. Senate.

U.S. President 2020: 12.9% R

Under this plan, votes for the Republican candidate were inefficient at a rate 12.9% R lower than votes for the Democratic candidate.

U.S. President 2016: 10.5% R

Under this plan, votes for the Republican candidate were inefficient at a rate 10.5% R lower than votes for the Democratic candidate.

U.S. Senate 2020: 12.5% R

Under this plan, votes for the Republican candidate were inefficient at a rate 12.5% R lower than votes for the Democratic candidate.

U.S. Senate 2016: 8.4% R

Under this plan, votes for the Republican candidate were inefficient at a rate 8.4% R lower than votes for the Democratic candidate.

* Scenarios are part of the predictive model used to score this plan.

† 50%+ chance of one or more party flips assuming the plan is used for one decade with five State House elections, five U.S. House elections, or three State Senate elections.