

2022 Enacted Congressional Map

Senate & House Committee Chairs, December 27, 2021



Respect voters' political preferences:

PARTISAN BALANCE AND COMPETITION

Comparison of the Congressional map to fairness benchmarks:

The partisan gap between Republican and Democratic voters has narrowed in recent elections and is now close to a 50-50 split, but the enacted map does not reflect this change. Although technically within the acceptable benchmark range, the enacted map favors Republicans by creating 9 Republican-leaning districts vs. 5 Democratic-leaning districts. The existing delegation of 8 Republicans and 6 Democrats could be altered by the reconfiguration of one existing Democratic district to include a 59% majority of Republican voters. Three Republican and 2 Democratic districts show evidence of extreme partisan gerrymandering by packing more Republican or Democratic voters into the district than any of the 1 million simulated maps created for the benchmark analysis. There are no competitive districts, defined as having a proportion of each party's voters in the 46.5%-53.5% range.

Conclusions:

The enacted map confers a Republican advantage by reconfiguring or eliminating Democratic-leaning and competitive districts. The Princeton Gerrymandering Project Report Card grades the map as a "C."

What is a Fair Map?

Working with Fair Districts GA, the Princeton Gerrymandering Project conducted a state-of-the art analysis using 2020 census data to create benchmarks/fairness tests that were used to evaluate proposed maps drawn by the Georgia General Assembly. To be considered fair, district maps should comply with the following criteria.

Respect voters' political preferences

- Reflect the natural political preferences of voters distributed across the state
- Allow for competition

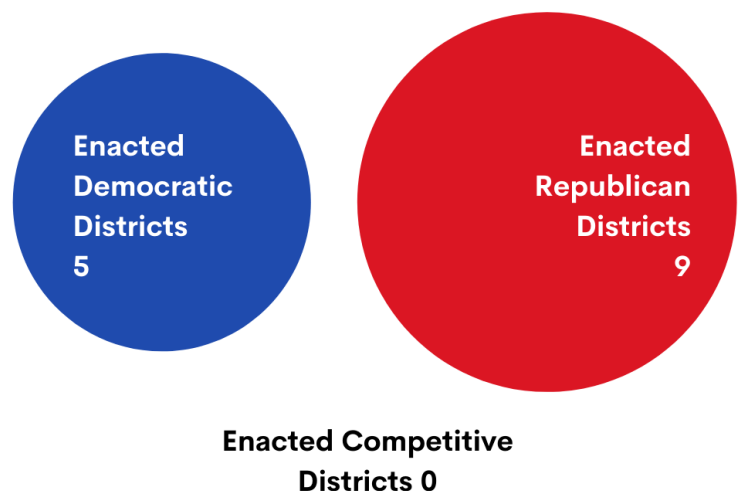
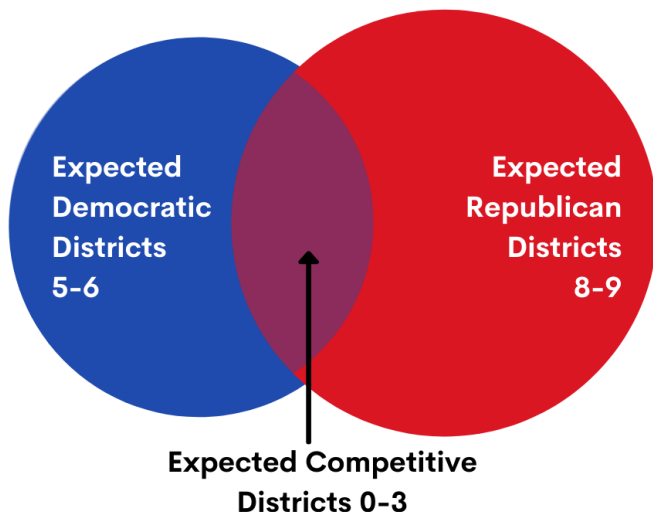
Reflect Georgia's diversity

- Provide sufficient majority-minority opportunity districts and comply with the Voting Rights Act
- Preserve minority influence districts

Honor communities of interest

Congressional Fairness Benchmarks:

Enacted Congressional Map:



Reflect Georgia's diversity:

MAJORITY-MINORITY AND MINORITY INFLUENCE DISTRICTS

Comparison of the Congressional map to fairness benchmarks:

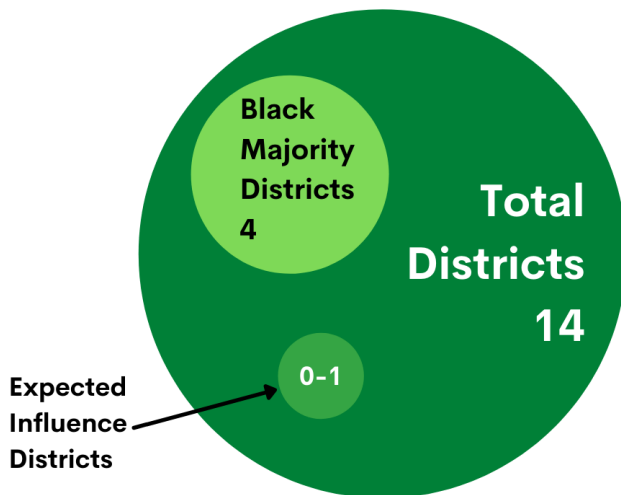
The previous map included 4 Black-majority districts, which are protected by the Voting Rights Act if specific criteria are met; however, the enacted map provides only 2. The enacted map has 2 Black influence districts with a Black Voting Age Population of between 37% and 50%, more than the expected 0-1 district. Studies have shown that at these population levels Black voters, defined as Black/African-Americans plus Black Hispanics, can elect candidates of their choice by forming coalitions with other groups.

As shown in the 2020 census, the diversity of Georgia's population has increased significantly to include multiple minority groups. The enacted map includes the expected total of 5 majority-minority and 3 minority influence districts that include Black and other minority voters.

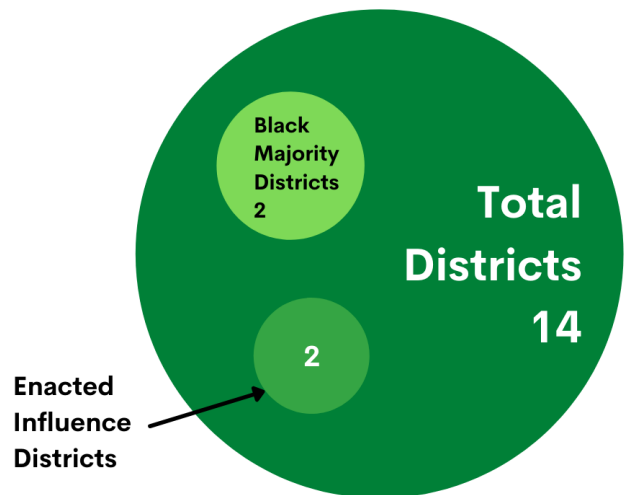
Conclusions:

The enacted map provides a total of 8 districts, including 5 majority-minority and 3 minority influence, that give Black and other minority voters the opportunity to elect the candidates of their choice. This is 1 fewer than the 9 such districts in the previous map.

Congressional Fairness Benchmarks:



Enacted Congressional Map:



Honor communities of interest:

CITY SPLITS

The previous map unnecessarily split 24% of Georgia cities that have a 2020 census population that could fit into a single district. The enacted map reduces the percentage of split cities to 21% and reunifies the city of Athens.