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### Forecasting the Flashpoints

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## FORECASTING THE FLASHPOINTS

*Nicholas O. Stephanopoulos*

In *Spatial Diversity*,<sup>1</sup> I relied on 2005–2009 data from the American Community Survey (ACS) to analyze the congressional districts that were used in the elections of the 2000s. In this brief addendum, I employ more recent ACS data, covering the 2006–2010 period,<sup>2</sup> to analyze the congressional districts that recently have been drawn for the *next* decade’s elections. My findings should be a valuable resource for courts, litigants, scholars, and anyone else interested in the geographic makeup of America’s new congressional districts. The overall story is one of substantial continuity, but this headline masks an array of interesting subplots: for instance, the improvement of California’s district plan, the worsening of Maryland, North Carolina, and Pennsylvania’s, and the increase in the number of districts with highly heterogeneous African American populations.

### I. INDIVIDUAL DISTRICTS

To begin with, I selected the same ACS variables that I used in my earlier study,<sup>3</sup> again at the level of the Census tract,<sup>4</sup> and then carried out a nationwide factor analysis.<sup>5</sup> Not surprisingly, the results of this analysis were extremely similar to my prior findings. Eight composite factors again emerged, capturing 61.6% (as opposed to 60.9%) of the variance in the underlying data. Socioeconomic status was again the most important factor, again followed by urban/suburban location, Hispanic ethnicity, African American race, and Asian American race. Only with the final three factors were there any salient differences; age and white ethnic background switched places, while work in retail is now a more significant determinant of the last factor than agricultural employment.<sup>6</sup> As one might expect, Americans’ residential patterns barely changed with the passage of one additional year.

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<sup>1</sup> Nicholas O. Stephanopoulos, *Spatial Diversity*, 125 HARV. L. REV. 1903 (2012).

<sup>2</sup> This data was released on December 8, 2011. See *2010 Data Release*, U.S. Census Bureau, [http://www.census.gov/acs/www/data\\_documentation/2010\\_release/](http://www.census.gov/acs/www/data_documentation/2010_release/) (last visited June 20, 2012).

<sup>3</sup> The only exception is that the latest ACS data release includes five occupation categories instead of six.

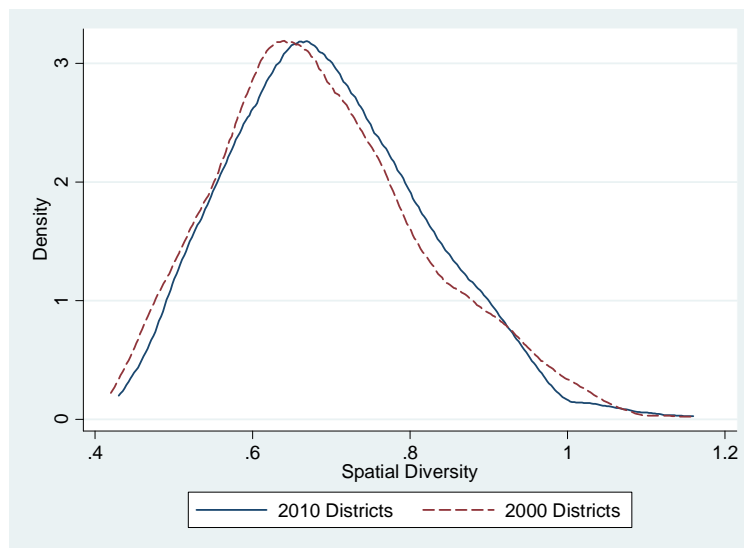
<sup>4</sup> The new ACS data is available for 2010 Census tracts, while the older data was available only for 2000 Census tracts.

<sup>5</sup> See *infra* app. tbl.1.

<sup>6</sup> And this difference in the final factor may well be the result of the omission of the Occupation–Farm/Fish category from the 2006–2010 ACS survey.

Next, I calculated spatial diversity scores for all of the newly drawn congressional districts.<sup>7</sup> These scores are listed in order from highest to lowest in Table 2 in the Appendix.<sup>8</sup> The new districts have a slightly higher mean (0.70 versus 0.69) and median (0.68 versus 0.67) than their predecessors, and their standard deviation is slightly lower (0.12 versus 0.13). As Figure 1 illustrates, there are also somewhat fewer new districts that are *highly* spatially diverse; the right tail of the new district distribution is located a bit below the right tail of the old distribution. Given the legal and democratic problems associated with high spatial diversity,<sup>9</sup> this is a positive (but relatively minor) development. Voter participation and legislative representation should be somewhat improved in the new districts, and somewhat fewer of them should be vulnerable to political gerrymandering or state community-of-interest challenges.

FIGURE 1: SPATIAL DIVERSITY DISTRIBUTIONS OF 2000S AND 2010S DISTRICTS



<sup>7</sup> Kansas's congressional district plan has been passed by one legislative chamber but is not yet final. New Hampshire's plan is still awaiting preclearance from the Department of Justice, while Texas's plan is still awaiting preclearance from a Washington, DC federal court. Arizona, Florida, Illinois, Maine, Maryland, Missouri, North Carolina, South Carolina, Texas, Washington, West Virginia, and Wisconsin's plans are still in litigation. See All About Redistricting, <http://redistricting.ils.edu/> (last visited June 20, 2012).

<sup>8</sup> See *infra* app. tbl.2.

<sup>9</sup> See Stephanopoulos, *supra* note 1, at 1941–48 (discussing participatory and representational harms of spatial diversity); *id.* at 1924–35 (discussing Supreme Court's apparent preference for spatially homogeneous districts in several doctrinal domains).

Among the most spatially diverse new districts, several are almost identical to the districts they replaced. For example, the most diverse district in the country, Illinois's new Seventh, traces nearly the same path through greater Chicago as did its predecessor, which was the most diverse district of the previous decade. Similarly, the nation's third-most diverse district, New York's new Tenth, joins Manhattan's west side with central Brooklyn in almost the same fashion as did its antecedent. On the other hand, some of the highly spatially diverse new districts are novel cartographic creations. For instance, the fourth-most diverse district in the country, California's new Thirteenth, is composed of the East Bay portions of two old districts. Likewise, the nation's eighth most diverse district, Pennsylvania's new Second, merges western Philadelphia with the Main Line suburbs; these two areas previously had belonged to different districts.

America's thirty most spatially diverse districts are located in fifteen different states.<sup>10</sup> California leads the pack with six, followed by Maryland with four, New Jersey and New York with three, and Illinois, Pennsylvania, and Texas with two. In the previous decade, California had *eleven* of the thirty most diverse districts, New York had four, and Illinois, Maryland, New Jersey, and Texas had two. The improvement of California's plan,<sup>11</sup> and the deterioration of Maryland and Pennsylvania's plans, are confirmed by the statewide statistics to which I turn next.

## II. STATE PLANS

At the state level, I first computed averages of the spatial diversity scores of each state's new districts.<sup>12</sup> By this relatively crude metric, Hawaii now has the country's most spatially diverse districts and Maine has the country's least diverse. Among the larger states, Maryland, California, and New Jersey have particularly diverse districts, while Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Missouri have particularly nondiverse districts. The difference between the least and the most diverse state is almost exactly the same as in the previous decade.

Raw averages are a relatively crude measure of spatial diversity because they are driven heavily by factors *other* than states' district-

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<sup>10</sup> I examine the thirty most spatially diverse districts in each decade because this approximates the number of districts with spatial diversity scores above 0.90 — a useful threshold for an exceptionally high level of spatial diversity. The results are similar if somewhat more or fewer districts are considered.

<sup>11</sup> See generally Nicholas O. Stephanopoulos, *Communities and the Commission*, 23 Stan. L. & Pol'y Rev. (forthcoming 2012) (presenting more detailed data documenting the improvement of California's new commission-crafted plan).

<sup>12</sup> See *infra* app. tbl.3.

drawing choices — in particular, states' intrinsic levels of geographic heterogeneity and the numbers of districts that they possess. For states with at least five congressional districts (for which these calculations are more meaningful), I therefore regressed the raw averages against the intrinsic levels of heterogeneity as well as the natural logarithm of the number of districts in each state. I then determined the *regression residual* for each state, that is, the difference between the state's actual spatial diversity average and the average predicted by the regression. A positive residual indicates that a state's districts are more diverse than one would expect given the state's intrinsic heterogeneity and number of districts, presumably because of diversity-increasing district-drawing choices. Conversely, a negative residual means that a state's districts are less diverse than one would expect, presumably because of diversity-reducing district-drawing choices.<sup>13</sup>

According to this more sophisticated metric, as Figure 2 shows, the states with the worst new district plans (i.e., the plans with the highest regression residuals) include Maryland, Texas, and Connecticut. Connecticut's position on this list is unexpected since its plan was drawn by a court-appointed special master (though pursuant to a directive to modify the state's old plan as little as possible).<sup>14</sup> Maryland and Texas's rankings are more explicable. Maryland's plan was crafted by a single party's politicians and criticized by a federal judge for its unusually heterogeneous districts.<sup>15</sup> Texas's plan technically was designed by a federal court,<sup>16</sup> but only after the Supreme Court intervened to compel the court to be more deferential to the (highly partisan) districts originally enacted by the state's political branches.<sup>17</sup>

On the other hand, the states with the best new district plans (i.e., the plans with the lowest regression residuals) include New York, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Virginia. While Wisconsin and Virginia's plans were passed by the political branches, New York and Minnesota's were drawn by courts on the basis of redistricting criteria that tend to promote spatial homogeneity, such as compactness, respect for

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<sup>13</sup> For another example of regression residuals being used to analyze district plans, see Stephanopoulos, *supra* note 11 (manuscript at 19–21). See also Jia Wang et al., *Measuring Country Performance on Health 6* (1999) (discussing use of regression residuals as performance measures).

<sup>14</sup> See Order Directing Special Master, *In re* Petition of Reapportionment Commission, No. SC 18907 (Conn. Jan. 3, 2012), available at <http://www.jud.ct.gov/external/news/18907/default.htm>.

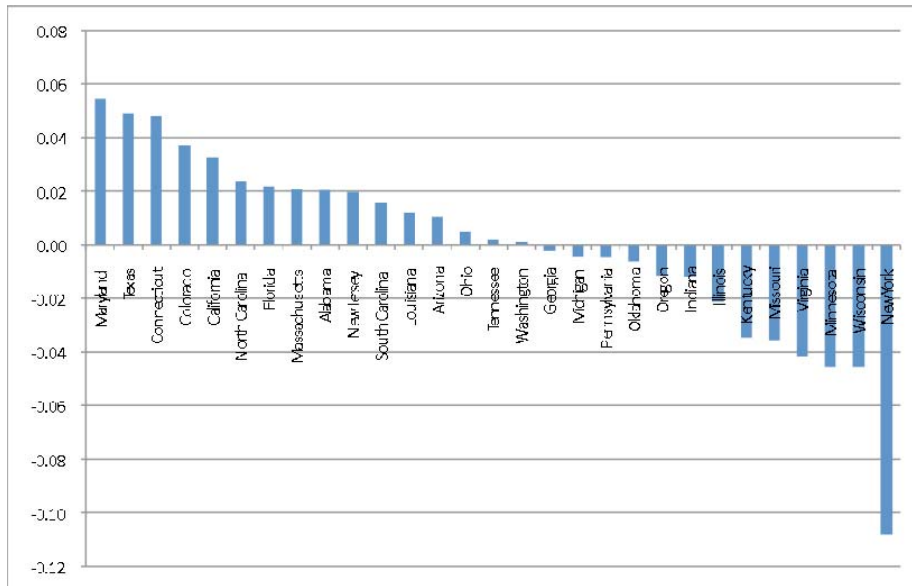
<sup>15</sup> See *Fletcher v. Lamone*, No. RWT-11CV3220, 2011 WL 6740169, at \*15–18 (D. Md. Dec. 23, 2011) (Titus, J., concurring); see also Nicholas Stephanopoulos, *The Answer to the Gerrymander*, *Baltimore Sun*, Jan. 9, 2012, at 15A.

<sup>16</sup> See Order, *Perez v. Perry*, No. SA-11-CV-360 (W.D. Tex. Feb. 28, 2012), available at <http://redistricting.lls.edu/cases-TX.php#TX>.

<sup>17</sup> See *Perry v. Perez*, 132 S. Ct. 934, 943–944 (2012).

political subdivisions, and preservation of communities of interest.<sup>18</sup> These states' strong performances therefore come as little surprise — though the sheer size of New York's negative residual, more than twice that of any other state, is somewhat startling.

FIGURE 2: 2010S STATE REGRESSION RESIDUALS



A related question is how states' plans *changed* between the 2000 and 2010 redistricting cycles. To investigate this issue, I calculated the difference between each state's 2000 and 2010 regression residuals (with a positive number indicating an increase in spatial diversity and vice versa). As Figure 3 illustrates, Maryland, North Carolina, and Pennsylvania experienced the largest residual increase in the country, suggesting that their plans worsened substantially. As in this cycle, politicians from the same party designed all three states' districts in the 2000s,<sup>19</sup> so it seems that this decade's line-drawers were simply more aggressive — and less attentive to underlying geographic realities — than their predecessors.

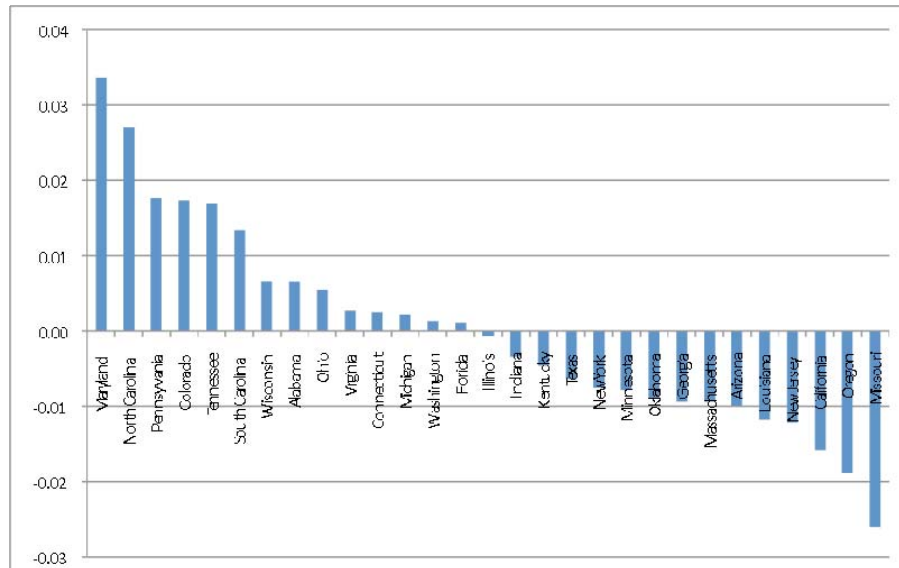
Conversely, Missouri, Oregon, and California experienced the largest residual decreases in the country, implying that their plans im-

<sup>18</sup> See *Favors v. Cuomo*, No. 11-CV-5632 (RR)(GEL)(DLI)(RLM), 2012 WL 928223, at \*4 (E.D.N.Y. Mar. 19, 2012); *Hippert v. Ritchie*, No. A11-152, 2012 WL 540828, at \*2 (Minn. Feb. 21, 2012) (opinion of Special Redistricting Panel).

<sup>19</sup> See Michael P. McDonald, *A Comparative Analysis of Redistricting Institutions in the United States, 2001-02*, 4 *State Pol. & Pol'y Q.* 371, 386-88 (2004).

proved significantly. Missouri and Oregon are two of the very few states whose political branches are not currently under the control of a single party.<sup>20</sup> It is unsurprising that divided government may result in more geographically sensible plans than a political configuration dominated by a single party.<sup>21</sup> As for California, it recently transferred authority over redistricting from the political branches to an independent commission that is required to prioritize the preservation of political subdivisions and communities of interest.<sup>22</sup> A sizeable rise in spatial homogeneity is exactly what one would expect from such a policy change.

FIGURE 3: CHANGES IN STATE REGRESSION RESIDUALS FROM 2000S TO 2010S



### III. HEAVILY MINORITY DISTRICTS

Finally, I examined the spatial diversity of the minority populations that are located within heavily minority districts (i.e., districts that are more than forty percent African American or Hispanic). I first ran na-

<sup>20</sup> See *Missouri*, All About Redistricting, <http://redistricting.ils.edu/states-MO.php> (last visited June 20, 2012); *Oregon*, All About Redistricting, <http://redistricting.ils.edu/states-OR.php> (last visited June 20, 2012).

<sup>21</sup> Cf. Andrew Gelman & Gary King, *Enhancing Democracy Through Legislative Redistricting*, 88 Am. Pol. Sci. Rev. 541, 552–53 (1994) (finding that bipartisan plans exhibit lower levels of partisan bias than partisan plans).

<sup>22</sup> See Stephanopoulos, *supra* note 11 (manuscript at 6–8).

tionwide factor analyses for (1) all Census tracts that are at least forty percent African American;<sup>23</sup> and (2) all tracts that are at least forty percent Hispanic.<sup>24</sup> Not unexpectedly, the results of these analyses were quite similar to my prior findings. In the analysis of the African American population, six composite factors again emerged, capturing 55.8% (as opposed to 54.2%) of the variance in the underlying data. Socioeconomic status was again the most important factor, and the only notable change was that the third and fourth factors, urban/suburban location and African American race, switched places. In the analysis of the Hispanic population, seven factors emerged instead of eight, capturing 60.0% (as opposed to 62.4%) of the data's variance. Urban/suburban location remained the most influential factor, while socioeconomic status and Hispanic ethnicity switched places, Asian American race moved up two spots, employment in construction fell two spots, and agricultural employment ceased to register.

Next, I calculated spatial diversity scores for the relevant minority populations within the heavily minority districts. These scores are listed in order from highest to lowest in Tables 6 and 7 in the Appendix.<sup>25</sup> The new African American districts have a somewhat higher mean (0.76 versus 0.74) and median (0.77 versus 0.76) than their predecessors, and their standard deviation is slightly lower (0.07 versus 0.08). As Figure 4 shows, there are also substantially more black populations in heavily black districts that are *highly* spatially diverse. The entire right side of the new district distribution is located above the right side of the old distribution, and it extends to levels of spatial diversity that were nonexistent in the previous decade. This is a worrisome development that suggests that, after the relative ceasefire of the 2000s,<sup>26</sup> the courts may soon be confronted with a spate of racial gerrymandering and racial vote dilution challenges.

Some of the districts responsible for the distribution's rightward shift are revised versions of heavily African American districts from the 2000s. For example, Maryland's new Fourth District, which contains the country's most spatially heterogeneous black population, includes the same section of central Prince George's County as the district it replaced, the old Fourth. However, the new Fourth also encompasses affluent African American areas in northern Prince George's County — which is why its black population's heterogeneity is noticeably higher. Similarly, Illinois's new Second District, like the

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<sup>23</sup> See *infra* app. tbl.4.

<sup>24</sup> See *infra* app. tbl.5.

<sup>25</sup> See *infra* app. tbls.6–7.

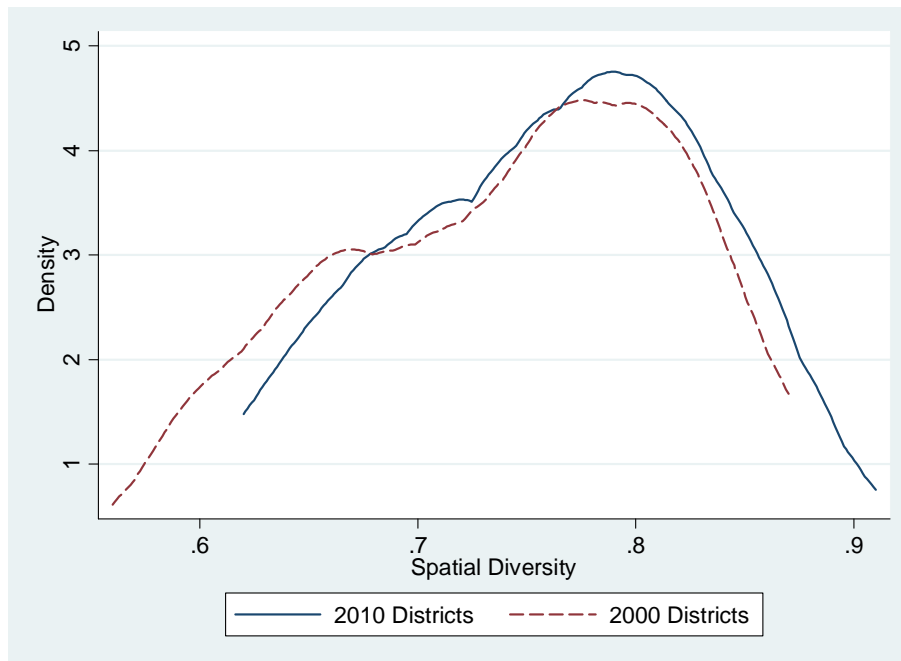
<sup>26</sup> See Richard H. Pildes, *The Supreme Court, 2003 Term — Foreword: The Constitutionalization of Democratic Politics*, 118 Harv. L. Rev. 28, 67–68 (2004) (noting low level of racial gerrymandering litigation in the 2000s).



old Second, proceeds from Chicago's South Side into the city's southern suburbs. But the new Second's black population is more heterogeneous because it is less heavily urban and more evenly divided between city and suburb.

Conversely, several districts with highly varied African American populations have no real antecedents in the previous cycle. Texas, for instance, did not have a single district in the 2000s that was at least forty percent black. It now has two: the new Eighteenth, which corrals African American neighborhoods throughout Houston, and the new Thirtieth, which does the same in Dallas. Likewise, Louisiana's old Second District was confined almost exclusively to New Orleans, while the new Second absorbs black communities up the Mississippi River all the way to Baton Rouge. And Michigan's new Fourteenth District, unlike the old Thirteenth, reaches northwest from Detroit into the middle-class African American suburb of Southfield.

FIGURE 4: SPATIAL DIVERSITY DISTRIBUTIONS OF 2000S AND 2010S HEAVILY AFRICAN AMERICAN DISTRICTS

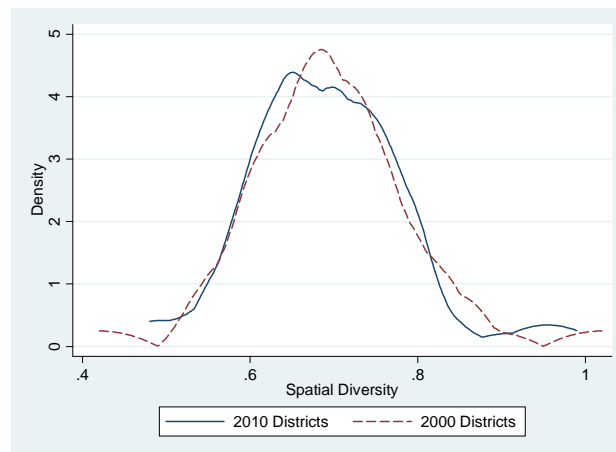


Turning to the new heavily Hispanic districts, they have almost exactly the same mean (0.69 versus 0.69), median (0.69 versus 0.70), and standard deviation (0.09 versus 0.10) as their predecessors. As Figure 5 illustrates, the overall shapes of the two distributions are very similar as well. At the high spatial diversity end, in particular, the right tail of

the new distribution falls sometimes below and sometimes above the right tail of the old distribution; it is not obviously any better or worse. Accordingly, there is no reason to expect this decade's heavily Hispanic districts to be in any greater legal jeopardy than the districts they replaced.<sup>27</sup>

With respect to specific districts, Florida's new Twenty-Seventh District contains the country's most spatially heterogeneous Hispanic population, just as did its antecedent, the old Eighteenth. The new Twenty-Seventh's Hispanic population, however, is somewhat more homogeneous because it no longer includes Miami Beach, but rather extends deeper into Miami's western and southwestern suburbs. On the other hand, Florida's new Twenty-Fifth District, which contains the country's second-most heterogeneous Hispanic population, scores a bit worse than the districts it replaced, the old Twenty-First and Twenty-Fifth. The explanation is that the new Twenty-Fifth is not limited to suburban Miami, but instead stretches through the interior almost all the way to the Gulf Coast. Among other districts with especially heterogeneous Hispanic populations, California's new Fifty-First resembles its predecessor, the old Fifty-First, but encompasses more of central San Diego; Texas's new Twentieth reaches west from San Antonio instead of veering east like the old Twentieth; and Texas's new Thirty-Fifth, a long tentacle connecting Hispanic communities in San Antonio and Austin, is an entirely new creation.

FIGURE 5: SPATIAL DIVERSITY DISTRIBUTIONS OF 2000S AND 2010S HEAVILY HISPANIC DISTRICTS



<sup>27</sup> Though it is worth noting that two heavily Hispanic districts, Florida's new Twenty-Seventh and Twenty-Fifth, contain minority populations that are more heterogeneous than those in any heavily African American district.

## CONCLUSION

In summary, America's newly drawn congressional districts present a mixed picture with respect to spatial diversity. On the positive side of the ledger, there are somewhat fewer districts that are highly spatially diverse, several states improved their districts substantially (most notably California), and heavily Hispanic districts grew no more heterogeneous despite the increase in the country's Hispanic population. On the negative side, the plans of several large states worsened significantly (e.g., Maryland, North Carolina, Pennsylvania), other large states' plans remained problematic (e.g., Texas), and there was a troublesome uptick in the heterogeneity of black populations in heavily black districts.

One lesson from these developments is that the identity of the line-drawing authority does seem to matter. States in which a single party controlled redistricting tended to experience increases in the spatial diversity of their plans. But states in which control was divided, or in which a court or commission designed the plan, tended to undergo decreases.<sup>28</sup> Similarly, the states with the biggest increases in districts with highly heterogeneous black populations were Illinois (under single-party control) and Texas (where a court was forced to defer to the political branches' choices).<sup>29</sup> Texas was also the only state to have substantially more districts with highly heterogeneous Hispanic populations, while California (with its independent commission) was the only state to see a decrease along this dimension.<sup>30</sup> Not unsurprisingly, partisan actors appear to craft the districts that are least attentive to underlying geographic realities — and most likely to violate the law — while the record of other line-drawing authorities is noticeably better.

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<sup>28</sup> In particular, a two-sample t-test ( $t = 2.79$ ;  $p = 0.005$ ) indicates that there was a statistically significant difference between the regression residual changes in single party-control states and all other states.

<sup>29</sup> Illinois went from one heavily African American district with a spatial diversity score above 0.80 to three; Texas went from zero such districts to two.

<sup>30</sup> Texas went from one heavily Hispanic district with a spatial diversity score above 0.75 to three; California went from five such districts to four.

## APPENDIX

TABLE 1<sup>†</sup>

## RESULTS OF NATIONWIDE FACTOR ANALYSIS

	FACTOR 1	FACTOR 2	FACTOR 3	FACTOR 4	FACTOR 5	FACTOR 6	FACTOR 7	FACTOR 8
	<i>Socio-Economic Status</i>	<i>Urban/Suburban Location</i>	<i>Hispanic</i>	<i>African American</i>	<i>Asian American</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>White Ethnic</i>	<i>Sales/Retail</i>
VARIANCE EXPLAINED	15.1%	12.2%	9.9%	7.5%	5.1%	4.4%	4.2%	3.2%
<b>INCOME</b>								
<i>Household Income &lt; \$15K %</i>	-0.47	-0.58						
<i>Household Income &gt; \$150K %</i>	0.80							
<i>Median Household Income</i>	0.77	0.52						
<i>Under Poverty Level %</i>	-0.47	-0.55						
<i>Unemployment %</i>								
<b>EDUCATION</b>								
<i>Grad. Degree %</i>	0.87							
<i>&gt; HS Grad. %</i>	0.62		-0.52					
<i>&gt; Bach. Degree %</i>	0.93							
<b>OCCUPATION/INDUSTRY</b>								
<i>Occupation — Management %</i>	0.89							
<i>Occupation — Service %</i>	-0.45	-0.42						
<i>Occupation — Sales %</i>								0.80
<i>Occupation — Construction %</i>	-0.55							
<i>Occupation — Production %</i>	-0.76							
<i>Industry — Agriculture %</i>								-0.50
<i>Industry — Construction %</i>			0.40					
<i>Industry — Manufacturing %</i>	-0.41							
<i>Industry — Wholesale Trade %</i>								
<i>Industry — Retail Trade %</i>								0.58
<i>Industry — Transportation %</i>								

<sup>†</sup> 70,192 Census tracts incorporated into factor analysis.  
8 retained factors explain 61.6% of variance in data.  
Only loadings greater than 0.4 or less than -0.4 displayed.  
All variables displayed.

TABLE I (continued)

	FACTOR 1	FACTOR 2	FACTOR 3	FACTOR 4	FACTOR 5	FACTOR 6	FACTOR 7	FACTOR 8
	<i>Socio-Economic Status</i>	<i>Urban/Suburban Location</i>	<i>Hispanic</i>	<i>African American</i>	<i>Asian American</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>White Ethnic</i>	<i>Sales/Retail</i>
<i>Industry — Information %</i>	0.42							
<i>Industry — Finance/Real Estate %</i>	0.58							
<i>Industry — Professional %</i>	0.67							
<i>Industry — Education/Health %</i>								
<i>Industry — Entertainment/Hotel/Food %</i>		-0.47						
<i>Industry — Other Services %</i>								
<i>Industry — Public Admin. %</i>								
<b>HOUSEHOLD</b>								
<i>Married Household %</i>		0.85						
<i>Nonfamily Household %</i>		-0.85						
<i>Avg. Household Size</i>		0.50	0.56			-0.40		
<b>HOUSING</b>								
<i>Housing Vacancy %</i>								
<i>Detached 1-Unit %</i>		0.76						
<i>20+ Unit %</i>		-0.60						
<i>Housing Built After 2000 %</i>								
<i>Housing Built 1950-70 %</i>								
<i>Housing Built Before 1950 %</i>							0.47	
<i>Median Rooms</i>		0.77						
<i>Owner-Occupied %</i>		0.87						
<i>Renter-Occupied %</i>		-0.87						
<i>Median House Value</i>	0.71							
<i>Median Rent</i>	0.66							
<b>RACE</b>								
<i>Asian Indian %</i>								
<i>Chinese %</i>					0.58			
<i>Filipino %</i>					0.58			
<i>Japanese %</i>					0.53			
<i>Korean %</i>								
<i>Vietnamese %</i>								
<i>Other Asian %</i>					0.45			
<i>White %</i>				0.81				
<i>Black %</i>				-0.85				





TABLE 2<sup>†</sup>  
 SPATIAL DIVERSITY SCORES FOR 2010S DISTRICTS

RANK	DISTRICT	FACTOR 1 <i>Socio-Economic Status</i>	FACTOR 2 <i>Urban/Suburban Location</i>	FACTOR 3 <i>Hispanic</i>	FACTOR 4 <i>African American</i>	FACTOR 5 <i>Asian American</i>	FACTOR 6 <i>Age</i>	FACTOR 7 <i>White Ethnic</i>	FACTOR 8 <i>Sales/Retail</i>	OVERALL
1	IL07	1.38	0.97	1.22	1.58	1.05	0.90	0.60	0.92	1.16
2	NY07	1.18	0.81	1.17	0.70	2.33	0.96	0.54	1.01	1.08
3	NY10	1.57	0.99	0.59	0.51	1.73	0.97	0.65	1.04	1.05
4	CA13	1.27	1.19	1.00	0.68	1.59	0.70	0.34	1.01	1.05
5	CA37	1.21	0.88	1.35	1.03	1.10	0.67	0.47	0.71	1.02
6	CA12	1.15	1.16	0.67	0.69	2.19	0.85	0.40	0.71	1.01
7	GA05	1.29	1.08	0.74	1.36	0.67	0.60	0.43	0.95	0.99
8	PA02	1.20	0.99	0.62	1.54	0.72	0.70	0.58	0.91	0.97
9	MA07	0.96	1.08	0.95	1.19	1.22	0.62	0.43	0.85	0.97
10	PA01	0.94	0.82	0.86	1.32	1.14	0.77	0.73	0.90	0.94
11	NY16	1.13	0.98	0.80	1.27	0.61	0.79	0.48	0.79	0.94
12	CA48	1.07	0.98	0.88	0.40	1.86	1.01	0.35	0.69	0.93
13	MI14	1.03	0.86	0.78	1.37	0.95	0.78	0.57	0.83	0.93
14	TX07	1.10	1.34	1.00	0.48	0.63	0.71	0.36	0.87	0.93
15	CT04	1.38	1.15	0.77	0.60	0.57	0.63	0.55	0.65	0.93
16	HI01	0.76	1.30	0.60	0.48	2.17	0.93	0.60	0.79	0.93
17	CA43	0.80	0.75	1.19	0.86	1.97	0.76	0.44	0.67	0.93
18	WI04	0.80	0.93	0.98	1.44	0.77	0.86	0.60	0.83	0.92
19	TX32	1.11	1.21	1.00	0.54	0.91	0.66	0.33	0.73	0.92
20	MD08	1.17	1.11	0.88	0.60	0.85	0.82	0.37	0.86	0.92
21	FL27	1.13	0.97	1.12	0.61	0.35	1.27	0.37	1.00	0.92
22	MD07	1.11	1.12	0.48	1.39	0.66	0.70	0.50	0.77	0.92
23	NJ08	1.18	0.69	1.15	0.69	1.21	0.72	0.51	0.76	0.92
24	IL05	1.24	1.17	0.68	0.43	0.89	0.89	0.55	0.75	0.91
25	CO01	1.08	1.18	1.05	0.71	0.50	0.69	0.35	0.76	0.91
26	MD06	1.29	0.94	0.80	0.64	0.91	0.70	0.40	0.86	0.91
27	MD04	0.71	0.96	1.30	1.36	0.60	0.62	0.51	0.76	0.91
28	NJ12	1.08	0.82	0.82	0.84	1.07	0.95	0.57	0.89	0.91

<sup>†</sup> Kansas's congressional district plan has been passed by one legislative chamber but is not yet final. New Hampshire's plan is still awaiting preclearance from the Department of Justice, while Texas's plan is still awaiting preclearance from a Washington, DC federal court. Arizona, Florida, Illinois, Maine, Maryland, Missouri, North Carolina, South Carolina, Texas, Washington, West Virginia, and Wisconsin's plans are still in litigation.



TABLE 2 (continued)

RANK	DISTRICT	FACTOR 1 <i>Socio-Economic Status</i>	FACTOR 2 <i>Urban/Suburban Location</i>	FACTOR 3 <i>Hispanic</i>	FACTOR 4 <i>African American</i>	FACTOR 5 <i>Asian American</i>	FACTOR 6 <i>Age</i>	FACTOR 7 <i>White Ethnic</i>	FACTOR 8 <i>Sales/Retail</i>	OVERALL
29	CA11	1.16	0.96	0.87	0.56	1.10	0.84	0.35	0.84	0.90
30	NJ06	0.90	1.01	0.91	0.53	1.54	0.83	0.57	0.84	0.90
31	CA27	0.98	0.94	0.63	0.43	2.60	0.54	0.38	0.73	0.90
32	CA20	0.91	0.94	1.36	0.40	0.73	0.87	0.41	1.35	0.90
33	CA34	0.73	0.99	1.12	0.33	1.86	0.88	0.60	0.72	0.89
34	TX09	0.75	1.13	1.05	0.91	1.09	0.61	0.36	0.88	0.89
35	CA14	0.93	0.83	0.80	0.58	2.07	0.67	0.46	0.90	0.89
36	IL01	0.70	1.03	0.78	1.75	0.37	0.72	0.65	0.98	0.89
37	CA28	0.91	1.28	1.08	0.40	0.98	0.58	0.38	0.72	0.88
38	NJ09	0.90	0.76	1.03	0.74	1.45	0.73	0.59	0.87	0.88
39	TX24	0.99	1.27	0.89	0.42	0.94	0.68	0.37	0.80	0.88
40	CA19	0.87	1.02	0.96	0.41	1.88	0.66	0.33	0.72	0.88
41	OH11	0.99	1.01	0.49	1.28	0.55	0.80	0.76	0.96	0.88
42	NJ10	0.89	0.84	0.87	1.15	0.99	0.69	0.59	0.79	0.88
43	TX30	0.77	1.01	1.26	1.13	0.38	0.64	0.38	0.82	0.87
44	IL09	0.96	1.34	0.48	0.57	1.10	0.77	0.48	0.84	0.87
45	CA52	0.83	1.32	0.36	0.51	1.73	0.88	0.47	0.76	0.87
46	TX18	0.78	0.94	1.11	1.15	0.50	0.63	0.45	0.96	0.86
47	FL24	0.75	0.98	1.07	1.15	0.46	0.89	0.39	0.85	0.86
48	MI12	1.07	1.16	0.44	0.66	0.66	0.78	0.70	1.16	0.86
49	VA08	1.00	1.17	0.85	0.49	0.97	0.55	0.39	0.81	0.86
50	FL25	0.83	0.81	1.25	0.63	0.44	1.16	0.45	1.25	0.86
51	TX25	1.17	1.11	0.64	0.58	0.42	0.86	0.49	0.84	0.85
52	CA18	1.01	1.04	0.77	0.38	1.51	0.46	0.36	0.89	0.85
53	TX02	0.97	1.11	0.97	0.59	0.71	0.55	0.30	0.87	0.85
54	MD03	1.05	0.98	0.66	0.85	0.65	0.64	0.63	0.86	0.85
55	CA15	1.04	0.83	0.66	0.51	1.89	0.62	0.33	0.73	0.85
56	HI02	0.69	0.78	0.57	0.58	2.88	0.65	0.46	0.81	0.85
57	NY17	0.98	0.99	0.95	0.55	0.57	0.92	0.55	0.70	0.84
58	FL23	0.86	1.24	0.70	0.61	0.54	1.27	0.40	0.71	0.84
59	NY08	0.68	1.02	0.64	1.25	0.80	0.88	0.66	0.84	0.84
60	CA26	1.03	0.78	1.12	0.39	0.81	0.77	0.51	0.95	0.84
61	CA47	0.81	1.03	0.87	0.45	1.62	0.74	0.36	0.62	0.84
62	CA33	0.86	1.39	0.42	0.48	1.43	0.60	0.46	0.68	0.84
63	MA03	1.04	0.92	1.01	0.33	1.05	0.61	0.47	0.75	0.84
64	IL03	0.77	0.72	1.13	0.62	1.16	0.87	0.58	0.90	0.83
65	WA09	1.04	1.10	0.47	0.55	1.35	0.58	0.35	0.81	0.83

TABLE 2 (continued)

RANK	DISTRICT	FACTOR 1 <i>Socio-Economic Status</i>	FACTOR 2 <i>Urban/Suburban Location</i>	FACTOR 3 <i>Hispanic</i>	FACTOR 4 <i>African American</i>	FACTOR 5 <i>Asian American</i>	FACTOR 6 <i>Age</i>	FACTOR 7 <i>White Ethnic</i>	FACTOR 8 <i>Sales/Retail</i>	OVERALL
66	TX17	0.85	1.24	0.67	0.58	0.62	0.98	0.44	0.96	0.83
67	NY05	0.51	0.91	0.86	1.22	1.50	0.60	0.51	0.74	0.83
68	NY06	0.67	0.90	0.79	0.43	2.24	0.68	0.55	0.78	0.83
69	TX10	0.96	1.07	0.89	0.50	0.59	0.78	0.45	0.79	0.83
70	NY14	0.50	0.76	1.28	0.84	1.59	0.57	0.46	0.76	0.82
71	NM03	0.91	0.69	0.91	0.83	0.72	0.98	0.41	1.15	0.82
72	VA10	1.23	0.85	0.60	0.46	1.00	0.77	0.34	0.79	0.82
73	VA11	0.98	0.95	0.74	0.52	1.13	0.63	0.41	0.80	0.82
74	NY09	0.84	0.83	0.43	1.42	0.96	0.67	0.53	0.78	0.82
75	CA53	0.66	1.26	0.61	0.68	1.28	0.63	0.49	0.70	0.81
76	CA03	0.80	0.91	0.76	0.54	1.23	0.84	0.43	1.07	0.81
77	TN05	0.94	0.99	0.71	0.92	0.49	0.70	0.35	0.85	0.81
78	CA24	0.77	1.04	1.08	0.37	0.55	0.87	0.44	1.16	0.81
79	NC12	0.83	0.99	0.77	0.96	0.60	0.64	0.50	0.83	0.81
80	CA09	0.80	0.83	0.76	0.63	1.38	0.81	0.36	1.08	0.81
81	CA45	0.78	1.05	0.82	0.30	1.33	1.04	0.34	0.71	0.81
82	NC04	0.99	1.01	0.63	0.76	0.60	0.63	0.44	0.89	0.81
83	AZ01	0.72	0.71	0.67	1.12	0.61	1.15	0.56	1.39	0.80
84	OK05	0.91	0.89	0.89	0.73	0.60	0.70	0.39	0.89	0.80
85	CA06	0.82	0.90	0.65	0.57	1.33	0.84	0.49	0.88	0.80
86	CA22	0.83	0.78	1.12	0.45	0.78	0.69	0.32	1.42	0.80
87	CA17	1.01	0.95	0.45	0.39	1.60	0.50	0.43	0.89	0.80
88	LA02	0.75	1.03	0.58	1.10	0.71	0.69	0.44	0.89	0.80
89	GA06	0.81	1.21	0.93	0.37	0.76	0.62	0.36	0.68	0.80
90	CA49	0.93	0.85	0.79	0.42	0.99	0.89	0.63	0.73	0.80
91	CA36	0.67	0.77	1.18	0.41	0.57	1.53	0.43	1.06	0.80
92	CA30	0.90	1.10	0.81	0.42	0.91	0.52	0.40	0.68	0.80
93	FL20	0.69	0.84	0.83	1.08	0.46	1.07	0.38	1.05	0.80
94	FL14	0.81	0.84	0.87	0.97	0.50	0.85	0.37	0.91	0.80
95	RI01	0.87	0.95	0.91	0.52	0.54	0.73	0.57	0.93	0.80
96	GA04	0.68	0.91	0.95	1.15	0.62	0.51	0.34	0.78	0.79
97	IL10	1.14	0.75	0.67	0.43	0.93	0.80	0.51	0.64	0.79
98	FL22	0.80	0.81	0.90	0.77	0.46	1.16	0.40	0.86	0.79
99	IL04	0.78	0.71	1.15	0.72	0.55	0.88	0.52	0.77	0.79
100	CT01	0.80	1.06	0.68	0.95	0.59	0.60	0.47	0.66	0.79
101	TN09	0.85	0.94	0.61	1.22	0.37	0.62	0.45	0.82	0.79
102	KS03	1.01	1.07	0.63	0.61	0.48	0.76	0.35	0.65	0.79

TABLE 2 (continued)

RANK	DISTRICT	FACTOR 1 <i>Socio-Economic Status</i>	FACTOR 2 <i>Urban/Suburban Location</i>	FACTOR 3 <i>Hispanic</i>	FACTOR 4 <i>African American</i>	FACTOR 5 <i>Asian American</i>	FACTOR 6 <i>Age</i>	FACTOR 7 <i>White Ethnic</i>	FACTOR 8 <i>Sales/Retail</i>	OVERALL
103	CA39	0.71	0.84	0.80	0.48	1.94	0.60	0.33	0.59	0.79
104	MI13	0.44	0.80	0.87	1.55	0.59	0.72	0.56	1.00	0.79
105	IL02	0.59	0.87	0.82	1.54	0.35	0.77	0.40	0.71	0.79
106	CO06	0.98	1.02	0.73	0.47	0.59	0.79	0.38	0.70	0.78
107	MN05	0.86	1.17	0.45	0.81	0.77	0.66	0.35	0.69	0.78
108	AZ03	0.65	0.99	1.00	0.52	0.46	0.98	0.49	1.16	0.78
109	TX20	0.94	0.95	0.93	0.41	0.48	0.65	0.44	0.85	0.78
110	TX33	0.61	0.78	1.33	0.79	0.57	0.55	0.47	0.88	0.78
111	MD02	0.94	0.84	0.41	1.13	0.53	0.67	0.68	0.73	0.78
112	CA29	0.68	1.04	1.08	0.37	0.87	0.69	0.36	0.71	0.78
113	TX35	0.65	1.06	1.05	0.58	0.41	0.63	0.48	0.98	0.77
114	NE02	0.87	1.00	0.67	0.77	0.50	0.67	0.46	0.74	0.77
115	TX21	0.83	1.25	0.58	0.45	0.49	0.92	0.37	0.80	0.77
116	NY12	1.15	0.66	0.52	0.69	0.88	0.58	0.52	0.70	0.77
117	NM01	0.85	1.01	1.02	0.38	0.48	0.65	0.33	0.75	0.77
118	CA44	0.46	0.72	1.11	0.83	1.27	0.75	0.51	0.72	0.77
119	PA13	0.89	0.75	0.60	0.88	0.90	0.70	0.48	0.76	0.77
120	MA05	0.97	1.06	0.53	0.36	0.78	0.59	0.36	1.12	0.77
121	WA07	0.88	1.25	0.41	0.44	0.99	0.56	0.31	0.71	0.77
122	MO05	0.80	0.93	0.52	1.17	0.48	0.71	0.41	0.78	0.76
123	PA14	0.82	0.97	0.28	1.05	0.53	0.71	0.72	1.01	0.76
124	CA38	0.60	0.69	1.03	0.45	1.85	0.59	0.38	0.65	0.76
125	AL07	0.82	1.03	0.43	1.07	0.33	0.70	0.48	0.91	0.76
126	FL26	0.65	0.81	1.05	0.68	0.35	0.95	0.42	1.24	0.76
127	CA31	0.81	0.91	0.88	0.47	0.83	0.62	0.40	0.78	0.76
128	IL11	0.96	0.78	0.78	0.50	0.65	0.83	0.48	0.70	0.76
129	CT05	0.89	0.94	0.72	0.50	0.57	0.72	0.63	0.66	0.76
130	AZ09	0.78	1.02	0.84	0.41	0.63	0.75	0.44	0.82	0.76
131	OH03	0.86	1.05	0.37	1.00	0.48	0.67	0.39	0.80	0.76
132	MO01	0.85	0.88	0.32	1.35	0.52	0.62	0.38	0.84	0.75
133	NV02	0.75	1.05	0.64	0.42	0.69	0.80	0.42	1.27	0.75
134	FL02	0.82	1.12	0.40	0.84	0.39	0.89	0.37	0.86	0.75
135	OH01	0.80	1.16	0.37	0.99	0.51	0.65	0.37	0.66	0.75
136	FL05	0.63	0.98	0.74	1.03	0.47	0.74	0.42	0.79	0.75
137	TX22	0.93	0.80	0.56	0.61	1.23	0.62	0.31	0.66	0.75
138	AZ02	0.75	1.06	0.64	0.43	0.48	1.07	0.59	0.86	0.75
139	MA04	1.27	0.94	0.24	0.39	0.50	0.57	0.40	1.13	0.75

TABLE 2 (continued)

RANK	DISTRICT	FACTOR 1 <i>Socio-Economic Status</i>	FACTOR 2 <i>Urban/Suburban Location</i>	FACTOR 3 <i>Hispanic</i>	FACTOR 4 <i>African American</i>	FACTOR 5 <i>Asian American</i>	FACTOR 6 <i>Age</i>	FACTOR 7 <i>White Ethnic</i>	FACTOR 8 <i>Sales/Retail</i>	OVERALL
140	UT02	0.81	1.10	0.67	0.36	0.55	0.75	0.55	0.85	0.75
141	NY25	0.76	1.06	0.38	0.99	0.55	0.70	0.46	0.80	0.75
142	MD05	0.60	0.98	0.63	1.18	0.59	0.62	0.52	0.60	0.74
143	CA05	0.57	0.81	0.66	0.77	1.47	0.76	0.39	0.80	0.74
144	CA51	0.56	0.98	0.78	0.50	1.22	0.69	0.47	0.88	0.74
145	CA25	0.88	0.79	0.85	0.41	0.90	0.65	0.38	0.70	0.74
146	VA03	0.71	1.01	0.43	1.04	0.47	0.75	0.54	0.82	0.74
147	CO04	1.03	0.87	0.57	0.39	0.41	0.85	0.40	1.05	0.74
148	TX23	1.04	0.61	0.87	0.41	0.35	0.76	0.49	1.11	0.74
149	NV04	0.65	0.73	0.91	0.54	0.76	1.09	0.47	0.98	0.74
150	NY11	0.52	0.97	0.51	0.63	1.40	0.78	0.63	0.87	0.74
151	CT03	0.75	1.03	0.54	0.75	0.53	0.66	0.53	0.84	0.74
152	NY26	0.76	0.85	0.38	1.17	0.51	0.69	0.63	0.83	0.74
153	OR03	0.86	1.09	0.46	0.44	0.86	0.53	0.40	0.80	0.73
154	FL21	0.74	0.77	0.68	0.56	0.49	1.66	0.37	0.72	0.73
155	NC02	1.03	0.69	0.46	0.64	0.60	0.83	0.65	0.76	0.73
156	AL06	1.09	0.83	0.44	0.68	0.40	0.64	0.41	0.75	0.73
157	KY03	0.94	0.95	0.37	0.90	0.44	0.61	0.43	0.65	0.73
158	SC06	0.76	0.98	0.56	0.80	0.38	0.74	0.54	0.80	0.73
159	MN06	0.88	0.93	0.31	0.59	1.22	0.69	0.28	0.75	0.73
160	CA23	0.69	0.82	0.91	0.46	0.57	0.87	0.44	1.12	0.73
161	CA32	0.70	0.67	0.99	0.36	1.29	0.69	0.42	0.74	0.73
162	FL03	0.82	1.07	0.39	0.59	0.41	1.03	0.37	0.94	0.73
163	CA02	0.99	0.75	0.76	0.42	0.50	0.67	0.47	0.77	0.73
164	NJ04	0.81	0.89	0.49	0.53	0.54	1.34	0.42	0.78	0.73
165	CA07	0.69	0.82	0.46	0.62	1.48	0.78	0.45	0.71	0.73
166	WA04	0.73	0.67	1.12	0.36	0.39	0.79	0.43	1.39	0.73
167	AK01	0.73	0.82	0.33	0.76	1.16	0.69	0.53	1.11	0.73
168	CO02	0.75	1.23	0.55	0.39	0.49	0.78	0.40	0.72	0.72
169	TX12	0.78	0.94	0.77	0.49	0.49	0.74	0.36	0.85	0.72
170	IN05	1.06	0.98	0.33	0.54	0.44	0.79	0.40	0.62	0.72
171	TX14	0.78	0.80	0.66	0.89	0.52	0.76	0.35	0.70	0.72
172	AZ07	0.65	0.95	1.02	0.46	0.48	0.64	0.38	0.82	0.72
173	AZ06	0.90	0.93	0.63	0.38	0.48	0.87	0.40	0.75	0.72
174	NJ01	0.76	0.89	0.59	0.82	0.60	0.64	0.43	0.74	0.72
175	FL10	0.75	0.92	0.69	0.57	0.40	1.03	0.39	0.79	0.72
176	TX03	0.82	1.04	0.49	0.36	0.94	0.69	0.38	0.66	0.72

TABLE 2 (continued)

RANK	DISTRICT	FACTOR 1 <i>Socio-Economic Status</i>	FACTOR 2 <i>Urban/Suburban Location</i>	FACTOR 3 <i>Hispanic</i>	FACTOR 4 <i>African American</i>	FACTOR 5 <i>Asian American</i>	FACTOR 6 <i>Age</i>	FACTOR 7 <i>White Ethnic</i>	FACTOR 8 <i>Sales/Retail</i>	OVERALL
177	RI02	0.61	0.99	0.93	0.44	0.52	0.71	0.51	0.75	0.72
178	OH12	1.09	1.02	0.29	0.37	0.49	0.70	0.40	0.67	0.71
179	GA11	0.94	1.05	0.57	0.47	0.44	0.48	0.33	0.66	0.71
180	NV01	0.48	1.04	0.92	0.41	0.92	0.76	0.37	0.74	0.71
181	NC09	1.02	0.89	0.47	0.53	0.57	0.58	0.36	0.65	0.71
182	GA10	0.79	1.03	0.47	0.69	0.36	0.73	0.37	0.96	0.71
183	TX05	0.73	0.83	0.84	0.54	0.45	0.90	0.39	0.76	0.71
184	NY04	0.68	0.84	0.75	0.77	0.72	0.53	0.54	0.64	0.71
185	CA41	0.73	0.78	0.90	0.52	0.63	0.66	0.43	0.77	0.71
186	MA08	0.85	1.01	0.30	0.56	0.92	0.55	0.37	0.83	0.71
187	VA01	0.84	0.86	0.60	0.61	0.52	0.80	0.42	0.62	0.71
188	OR01	0.78	0.99	0.57	0.30	0.89	0.72	0.35	0.83	0.71
189	FL18	0.70	0.77	0.63	0.74	0.43	1.24	0.36	0.83	0.71
190	FL19	0.71	0.63	0.79	0.66	0.41	1.30	0.39	0.88	0.71
191	TX36	0.68	0.74	0.96	0.53	0.50	0.89	0.42	0.77	0.71
192	TX08	0.86	0.86	0.58	0.57	0.28	0.96	0.44	0.77	0.71
193	NJ02	0.59	0.92	0.59	0.63	0.67	0.92	0.65	0.78	0.70
194	IN07	0.72	0.95	0.51	0.96	0.42	0.66	0.34	0.68	0.70
195	NJ07	0.98	0.75	0.65	0.42	0.68	0.60	0.37	0.66	0.70
196	VA05	0.95	0.84	0.41	0.60	0.48	0.70	0.47	0.80	0.70
197	FL15	0.83	0.91	0.50	0.50	0.48	0.88	0.35	0.96	0.70
198	DE01	0.76	0.84	0.48	0.77	0.43	0.88	0.60	0.72	0.70
199	AZ08	0.62	0.73	0.64	0.49	0.55	1.70	0.52	0.70	0.70
200	CO05	0.84	0.94	0.43	0.48	0.63	0.82	0.41	0.72	0.70
201	FL17	0.63	0.57	0.75	0.60	0.43	1.35	0.46	1.42	0.70
202	NY13	0.63	0.35	1.33	0.76	0.64	0.54	0.50	0.75	0.70
203	AL05	0.96	0.91	0.37	0.65	0.32	0.65	0.52	0.62	0.69
204	LA06	0.76	0.96	0.40	0.89	0.39	0.64	0.40	0.76	0.69
205	OK01	0.78	0.97	0.50	0.68	0.51	0.63	0.36	0.72	0.69
206	OH10	0.80	0.87	0.31	1.00	0.42	0.66	0.46	0.72	0.69
207	WA08	0.91	0.85	0.38	0.38	0.90	0.67	0.45	0.75	0.69
208	SC01	0.80	0.75	0.53	0.67	0.55	0.94	0.41	0.71	0.69
209	PA16	0.74	0.84	0.72	0.51	0.47	0.59	0.65	0.70	0.69
210	AL03	0.77	0.92	0.39	0.80	0.34	0.72	0.55	0.79	0.69
211	OH09	0.70	0.83	0.42	0.85	0.43	0.76	0.79	0.77	0.69
212	CA16	0.53	0.78	0.84	0.40	0.99	0.70	0.37	1.24	0.69
213	TX26	0.78	1.13	0.43	0.36	0.68	0.64	0.32	0.67	0.69

TABLE 2 (continued)

RANK	DISTRICT	FACTOR 1 <i>Socio-Economic Status</i>	FACTOR 2 <i>Urban/Suburban Location</i>	FACTOR 3 <i>Hispanic</i>	FACTOR 4 <i>African American</i>	FACTOR 5 <i>Asian American</i>	FACTOR 6 <i>Age</i>	FACTOR 7 <i>White Ethnic</i>	FACTOR 8 <i>Sales/Retail</i>	OVERALL
214	LA01	0.84	0.85	0.51	0.63	0.42	0.63	0.43	0.81	0.68
215	NC13	1.07	0.70	0.48	0.53	0.43	0.59	0.44	0.69	0.68
216	FL06	0.75	0.85	0.45	0.65	0.37	1.10	0.35	0.91	0.68
217	OH15	0.94	1.03	0.29	0.43	0.42	0.68	0.36	0.77	0.68
218	CO07	0.80	0.91	0.76	0.34	0.46	0.62	0.37	0.65	0.68
219	TX19	0.67	0.91	0.70	0.45	0.32	0.87	0.33	1.13	0.68
220	GA07	0.71	0.88	0.79	0.40	0.85	0.46	0.30	0.64	0.68
221	CA42	0.60	0.69	0.74	0.50	0.85	1.06	0.47	0.76	0.68
222	IL13	0.77	1.02	0.29	0.59	0.56	0.84	0.38	0.77	0.68
223	TX29	0.49	0.75	1.06	0.74	0.55	0.54	0.40	0.80	0.68
224	MS03	0.87	0.83	0.37	0.74	0.32	0.69	0.50	0.87	0.68
225	SC07	0.69	0.64	0.53	0.84	0.34	0.94	0.79	0.96	0.68
226	AZ05	0.67	0.78	0.54	0.37	0.60	1.60	0.42	0.71	0.68
227	NC01	0.74	0.85	0.56	0.70	0.41	0.66	0.44	0.79	0.68
228	GA12	0.73	0.92	0.41	0.78	0.35	0.65	0.55	0.83	0.68
229	KY06	0.83	1.02	0.38	0.47	0.37	0.73	0.45	0.79	0.68
230	NY18	0.86	0.87	0.49	0.43	0.45	0.78	0.46	0.73	0.68
231	NY03	0.78	0.75	0.48	0.41	1.19	0.73	0.40	0.63	0.68
232	NC05	0.80	0.91	0.45	0.57	0.42	0.67	0.53	0.79	0.68
233	CA46	0.50	0.70	1.12	0.28	1.05	0.61	0.39	0.81	0.68
234	AR02	0.84	0.77	0.40	0.85	0.32	0.77	0.37	0.82	0.68
235	TX31	0.72	0.84	0.45	0.62	0.57	0.82	0.53	0.82	0.67
236	SC02	0.91	0.80	0.42	0.66	0.41	0.61	0.48	0.70	0.67
237	TN08	0.93	0.81	0.37	0.62	0.38	0.68	0.50	0.75	0.67
238	NM02	0.61	0.64	0.84	0.58	0.52	0.95	0.44	1.01	0.67
239	CA35	0.61	0.72	0.81	0.47	0.94	0.61	0.47	0.77	0.67
240	NJ05	0.83	0.86	0.42	0.53	0.87	0.48	0.37	0.65	0.67
241	WI02	0.94	0.98	0.29	0.42	0.46	0.59	0.39	0.83	0.67
242	TN07	1.06	0.66	0.29	0.50	0.45	0.77	0.61	0.77	0.67
243	MI08	0.76	1.08	0.32	0.49	0.56	0.58	0.54	0.68	0.67
244	MA01	0.58	0.90	0.63	0.69	0.51	0.65	0.57	0.71	0.67
245	CA08	0.64	0.79	0.67	0.47	0.48	1.02	0.55	0.76	0.67
246	NY24	0.69	1.04	0.28	0.72	0.45	0.66	0.43	0.91	0.67
247	CA21	0.54	0.47	1.04	0.46	0.72	0.57	0.43	1.71	0.67
248	CA50	0.67	0.83	0.70	0.35	0.80	0.75	0.34	0.74	0.67
249	GA02	0.70	0.80	0.41	0.84	0.35	0.77	0.46	0.98	0.67
250	OH02	0.90	0.88	0.31	0.70	0.41	0.64	0.33	0.66	0.67

TABLE 2 (continued)

RANK	DISTRICT	FACTOR 1 <i>Socio-Economic Status</i>	FACTOR 2 <i>Urban/Suburban Location</i>	FACTOR 3 <i>Hispanic</i>	FACTOR 4 <i>African American</i>	FACTOR 5 <i>Asian American</i>	FACTOR 6 <i>Age</i>	FACTOR 7 <i>White Ethnic</i>	FACTOR 8 <i>Sales/Retail</i>	OVERALL
251	OR05	0.73	0.77	0.66	0.33	0.62	0.77	0.48	0.91	0.67
252	TX06	0.64	0.95	0.58	0.58	0.63	0.64	0.35	0.68	0.66
253	AL01	0.73	0.69	0.44	0.95	0.42	0.69	0.59	0.73	0.66
254	PA15	0.66	0.90	0.70	0.45	0.50	0.61	0.51	0.70	0.66
255	IN01	0.56	0.75	0.63	1.09	0.29	0.64	0.54	0.68	0.66
256	NC03	0.57	0.93	0.48	0.65	0.38	0.89	0.56	0.91	0.66
257	KS04	0.69	0.87	0.56	0.53	0.62	0.69	0.37	0.77	0.66
258	CA04	0.71	0.84	0.42	0.44	0.62	1.11	0.37	0.80	0.66
259	IL08	0.69	0.78	0.72	0.31	0.81	0.66	0.46	0.72	0.66
260	NC06	0.82	0.87	0.39	0.60	0.48	0.61	0.41	0.76	0.66
261	AR03	0.65	0.85	0.66	0.32	0.49	0.91	0.53	0.82	0.66
262	FL09	0.57	0.83	0.70	0.51	0.55	0.75	0.48	0.86	0.66
263	SC04	0.80	0.80	0.47	0.60	0.46	0.65	0.43	0.71	0.65
264	MI03	0.72	0.87	0.58	0.55	0.44	0.66	0.38	0.68	0.65
265	VA02	0.68	0.93	0.33	0.58	0.71	0.65	0.48	0.80	0.65
266	WA01	0.95	0.83	0.30	0.34	0.84	0.61	0.31	0.61	0.65
267	NY20	0.71	0.99	0.27	0.64	0.56	0.62	0.41	0.79	0.65
268	FL16	0.69	0.68	0.55	0.51	0.38	1.31	0.39	0.87	0.65
269	IL06	0.80	0.82	0.49	0.33	0.76	0.64	0.42	0.70	0.65
270	AZ04	0.57	0.70	0.57	0.56	0.46	1.22	0.54	0.99	0.65
271	WA05	0.62	1.11	0.37	0.37	0.45	0.75	0.44	0.92	0.65
272	SD01	0.56	0.79	0.29	0.78	0.42	0.88	0.69	1.28	0.65
273	GA01	0.72	0.75	0.37	0.78	0.36	0.75	0.54	0.89	0.65
274	MA06	0.76	0.91	0.51	0.37	0.53	0.57	0.42	0.71	0.64
275	UT01	0.70	0.94	0.44	0.44	0.43	0.73	0.48	0.81	0.64
276	MO04	0.73	0.97	0.37	0.35	0.38	0.92	0.53	0.76	0.64
277	CA10	0.61	0.69	0.73	0.42	0.84	0.63	0.34	0.97	0.64
278	UT03	0.67	1.01	0.39	0.40	0.47	0.82	0.38	0.82	0.64
279	TN02	0.84	0.96	0.30	0.46	0.34	0.70	0.36	0.75	0.64
280	TX15	0.66	0.63	0.95	0.34	0.29	0.77	0.42	1.03	0.64
281	MI06	0.65	0.99	0.39	0.67	0.38	0.67	0.38	0.70	0.64
282	NC07	0.72	0.72	0.49	0.60	0.38	0.72	0.49	1.00	0.64
283	MA02	0.73	0.93	0.46	0.37	0.60	0.55	0.45	0.72	0.64
284	TX16	0.72	0.90	0.61	0.40	0.30	0.64	0.44	0.75	0.64
285	NE01	0.74	0.90	0.34	0.47	0.42	0.65	0.63	0.85	0.64
286	FL12	0.80	0.68	0.43	0.38	0.42	1.17	0.45	0.81	0.64
287	PA07	0.91	0.71	0.30	0.46	0.53	0.65	0.53	0.79	0.64

TABLE 2 (continued)

RANK	DISTRICT	FACTOR 1 <i>Socio-Economic Status</i>	FACTOR 2 <i>Urban/Suburban Location</i>	FACTOR 3 <i>Hispanic</i>	FACTOR 4 <i>African American</i>	FACTOR 5 <i>Asian American</i>	FACTOR 6 <i>Age</i>	FACTOR 7 <i>White Ethnic</i>	FACTOR 8 <i>Sales/Retail</i>	OVERALL
288	TX28	0.60	0.60	0.88	0.46	0.39	0.78	0.41	1.09	0.64
289	ID02	0.67	0.90	0.47	0.37	0.42	0.72	0.44	1.08	0.64
290	PA11	0.62	0.81	0.37	0.63	0.36	0.61	1.06	0.77	0.64
291	FL04	0.75	0.86	0.33	0.67	0.52	0.60	0.39	0.70	0.63
292	IL12	0.67	0.80	0.35	0.92	0.33	0.66	0.50	0.67	0.63
293	PA06	1.01	0.80	0.29	0.32	0.42	0.60	0.44	0.60	0.63
294	VA07	0.81	0.85	0.35	0.48	0.58	0.73	0.33	0.57	0.63
295	TX13	0.58	0.67	0.68	0.50	0.62	0.77	0.37	1.08	0.63
296	GA08	0.71	0.72	0.43	0.60	0.37	0.66	0.62	0.98	0.63
297	MA09	0.74	0.87	0.40	0.30	0.42	0.84	0.65	0.70	0.63
298	TX27	0.64	0.69	0.76	0.38	0.46	0.71	0.54	0.78	0.63
299	KS02	0.71	0.98	0.35	0.41	0.34	0.73	0.48	0.77	0.63
300	GA13	0.61	0.78	0.60	0.89	0.39	0.49	0.29	0.58	0.63
301	MI11	0.76	0.88	0.23	0.39	0.80	0.71	0.42	0.72	0.63
302	AL02	0.76	0.69	0.35	0.69	0.36	0.76	0.56	0.79	0.63
303	NJ03	0.70	0.63	0.33	0.71	0.50	1.06	0.52	0.72	0.62
304	WA10	0.60	0.83	0.39	0.42	0.92	0.62	0.56	0.76	0.62
305	IA03	0.85	0.78	0.36	0.37	0.48	0.69	0.34	0.87	0.62
306	IA02	0.78	0.98	0.30	0.33	0.42	0.68	0.40	0.74	0.62
307	FL07	0.68	0.89	0.44	0.50	0.47	0.72	0.32	0.73	0.62
308	NJ11	0.81	0.79	0.36	0.36	0.77	0.58	0.36	0.73	0.62
309	TN03	0.78	0.76	0.31	0.70	0.33	0.64	0.51	0.75	0.62
310	UT04	0.63	0.95	0.52	0.34	0.49	0.68	0.37	0.79	0.62
311	OH08	0.70	0.91	0.35	0.48	0.38	0.74	0.44	0.79	0.62
312	LA04	0.58	0.76	0.41	0.89	0.26	0.76	0.45	0.91	0.62
313	FL08	0.69	0.70	0.50	0.54	0.36	1.03	0.33	0.74	0.62
314	FL13	0.66	0.70	0.41	0.47	0.63	1.08	0.39	0.76	0.62
315	PA17	0.55	0.78	0.48	0.63	0.39	0.57	0.97	0.71	0.62
316	OH13	0.63	0.82	0.25	0.75	0.44	0.71	0.60	0.75	0.62
317	WA06	0.63	0.84	0.31	0.41	0.79	0.79	0.54	0.70	0.61
318	VA06	0.66	0.86	0.40	0.58	0.36	0.75	0.38	0.74	0.61
319	MT01	0.55	0.83	0.31	0.66	0.41	0.78	0.49	1.20	0.61
320	WA02	0.48	0.97	0.41	0.37	0.89	0.75	0.45	0.67	0.61
321	IN09	0.71	1.08	0.32	0.32	0.33	0.63	0.36	0.74	0.61
322	PA04	0.65	0.86	0.31	0.72	0.41	0.57	0.50	0.67	0.61
323	OR04	0.65	0.96	0.34	0.27	0.42	0.97	0.43	0.80	0.61
324	MS01	0.64	0.80	0.37	0.67	0.33	0.62	0.60	0.82	0.61



TABLE 2 (continued)

RANK	DISTRICT	FACTOR 1 <i>Socio-Economic Status</i>	FACTOR 2 <i>Urban/Suburban Location</i>	FACTOR 3 <i>Hispanic</i>	FACTOR 4 <i>African American</i>	FACTOR 5 <i>Asian American</i>	FACTOR 6 <i>Age</i>	FACTOR 7 <i>White Ethnic</i>	FACTOR 8 <i>Sales/Retail</i>	OVERALL
325	MI05	0.53	0.74	0.32	1.05	0.37	0.79	0.44	0.74	0.61
326	MNO2	0.76	0.88	0.26	0.47	0.64	0.71	0.31	0.51	0.61
327	NY02	0.55	0.59	0.88	0.66	0.42	0.50	0.47	0.65	0.61
328	VA04	0.72	0.73	0.40	0.68	0.38	0.67	0.41	0.66	0.61
329	OK04	0.63	0.87	0.32	0.48	0.61	0.73	0.39	0.85	0.61
330	NY01	0.63	0.68	0.53	0.37	0.65	0.82	0.57	0.78	0.61
331	PA05	0.75	0.94	0.25	0.40	0.34	0.71	0.57	0.59	0.61
332	MI09	0.90	0.69	0.24	0.44	0.60	0.56	0.44	0.73	0.61
333	MS04	0.58	0.79	0.39	0.68	0.43	0.69	0.50	0.83	0.61
334	CO03	0.62	0.75	0.61	0.34	0.39	0.77	0.49	0.87	0.61
335	SC05	0.72	0.63	0.38	0.78	0.31	0.59	0.56	0.78	0.60
336	MI02	0.57	0.81	0.46	0.53	0.50	0.78	0.41	0.77	0.60
337	NC08	0.62	0.59	0.50	0.71	0.44	0.55	0.49	1.08	0.60
338	ND01	0.51	0.91	0.27	0.56	0.30	0.88	0.50	1.24	0.60
339	LA05	0.52	0.67	0.41	1.00	0.24	0.82	0.45	0.80	0.60
340	PA08	0.84	0.74	0.26	0.34	0.66	0.62	0.38	0.69	0.60
341	TX11	0.60	0.67	0.71	0.37	0.29	0.87	0.41	0.83	0.60
342	NV03	0.58	0.72	0.36	0.33	0.99	0.93	0.45	0.68	0.60
343	IL18	0.77	0.79	0.26	0.42	0.41	0.73	0.51	0.72	0.59
344	MS02	0.59	0.67	0.37	0.82	0.28	0.76	0.50	0.90	0.59
345	NH02	0.73	0.85	0.32	0.33	0.41	0.67	0.49	0.73	0.59
346	CA01	0.50	0.82	0.48	0.38	0.55	0.93	0.38	0.85	0.59
347	TX01	0.59	0.71	0.57	0.54	0.28	0.86	0.37	0.74	0.59
348	OH14	0.85	0.74	0.27	0.37	0.37	0.60	0.52	0.72	0.59
349	WA03	0.54	0.87	0.36	0.34	0.65	0.79	0.46	0.86	0.59
350	IN04	0.74	0.85	0.30	0.33	0.39	0.64	0.47	0.76	0.59
351	CT02	0.63	0.90	0.36	0.38	0.51	0.61	0.45	0.69	0.59
352	IN03	0.65	0.81	0.30	0.54	0.39	0.63	0.45	0.88	0.59
353	NY23	0.72	0.87	0.25	0.37	0.41	0.62	0.49	0.79	0.59
354	ID01	0.60	0.77	0.46	0.35	0.35	0.89	0.35	0.96	0.58
355	GA09	0.60	0.54	0.67	0.40	0.40	0.89	0.49	0.82	0.58
356	VA09	0.72	0.80	0.28	0.42	0.33	0.76	0.42	0.79	0.58
357	LA03	0.62	0.71	0.35	0.85	0.33	0.55	0.31	0.79	0.58
358	NC10	0.68	0.74	0.34	0.47	0.49	0.60	0.55	0.64	0.58
359	IN02	0.58	0.78	0.36	0.52	0.40	0.79	0.44	0.75	0.58
360	WV01	0.62	0.93	0.31	0.33	0.31	0.71	0.47	0.81	0.57
361	PA12	0.87	0.68	0.24	0.38	0.31	0.61	0.57	0.65	0.57

TABLE 2 (continued)

RANK	DISTRICT	FACTOR 1 <i>Socio-Economic Status</i>	FACTOR 2 <i>Urban/Suburban Location</i>	FACTOR 3 <i>Hispanic</i>	FACTOR 4 <i>African American</i>	FACTOR 5 <i>Asian American</i>	FACTOR 6 <i>Age</i>	FACTOR 7 <i>White Ethnic</i>	FACTOR 8 <i>Sales/Retail</i>	OVERALL
362	GA03	0.73	0.77	0.34	0.51	0.31	0.53	0.39	0.67	0.57
363	MN01	0.67	0.81	0.31	0.40	0.41	0.68	0.39	0.75	0.57
364	MO06	0.75	0.75	0.28	0.32	0.35	0.74	0.40	0.84	0.57
365	TX04	0.62	0.66	0.49	0.46	0.31	0.81	0.46	0.71	0.57
366	SC03	0.65	0.70	0.38	0.54	0.30	0.66	0.44	0.75	0.57
367	GA14	0.61	0.58	0.48	0.48	0.43	0.68	0.55	0.86	0.56
368	NH01	0.60	0.92	0.28	0.32	0.38	0.67	0.53	0.69	0.56
369	KY04	0.71	0.82	0.29	0.37	0.31	0.61	0.39	0.75	0.56
370	AR01	0.49	0.60	0.31	0.88	0.28	0.89	0.48	0.90	0.56
371	OH16	0.66	0.77	0.24	0.37	0.36	0.68	0.69	0.72	0.56
372	MD01	0.64	0.75	0.31	0.48	0.35	0.73	0.47	0.65	0.56
373	FL01	0.61	0.65	0.35	0.61	0.47	0.61	0.52	0.67	0.56
374	TX34	0.53	0.58	0.72	0.36	0.25	0.87	0.39	0.85	0.56
375	MO02	0.83	0.75	0.20	0.32	0.48	0.61	0.33	0.60	0.56
376	AR04	0.46	0.60	0.45	0.77	0.32	0.82	0.49	0.83	0.56
377	MN04	0.65	0.81	0.31	0.31	0.51	0.64	0.32	0.73	0.56
378	WY01	0.51	0.72	0.40	0.45	0.36	0.71	0.47	1.06	0.55
379	IL17	0.48	0.76	0.35	0.71	0.33	0.77	0.41	0.67	0.55
380	PA18	0.77	0.71	0.24	0.31	0.36	0.54	0.60	0.68	0.55
381	OK03	0.50	0.74	0.42	0.47	0.40	0.70	0.43	0.86	0.55
382	NY22	0.55	0.85	0.28	0.36	0.50	0.64	0.50	0.73	0.55
383	TN04	0.61	0.78	0.34	0.36	0.35	0.67	0.44	0.80	0.55
384	OR02	0.54	0.69	0.45	0.37	0.36	0.80	0.33	1.04	0.55
385	IA04	0.59	0.76	0.37	0.33	0.41	0.66	0.42	0.89	0.55
386	MI04	0.54	0.93	0.23	0.36	0.31	0.83	0.44	0.71	0.55
387	KS01	0.41	0.61	0.69	0.36	0.34	0.81	0.48	1.04	0.55
388	MO07	0.57	0.82	0.31	0.29	0.43	0.68	0.55	0.79	0.55
389	PA03	0.64	0.80	0.26	0.37	0.31	0.69	0.52	0.67	0.55
390	CA40	0.48	0.54	0.72	0.37	0.52	0.56	0.50	0.84	0.54
391	WI06	0.67	0.77	0.27	0.31	0.52	0.60	0.42	0.61	0.54
392	AL04	0.60	0.70	0.41	0.48	0.33	0.60	0.45	0.61	0.54
393	IL14	0.67	0.63	0.39	0.39	0.49	0.65	0.36	0.55	0.54
394	OH05	0.70	0.82	0.22	0.31	0.35	0.56	0.35	0.71	0.54
395	IA01	0.60	0.81	0.29	0.36	0.36	0.65	0.35	0.77	0.54
396	NY15	0.30	0.50	0.81	0.53	0.71	0.56	0.43	0.77	0.54
397	WI08	0.54	0.75	0.29	0.38	0.43	0.71	0.50	0.78	0.53
398	PA10	0.57	0.63	0.36	0.41	0.37	0.63	0.62	0.86	0.53

TABLE 2 (continued)

RANK	DISTRICT	FACTOR 1 <i>Socio-Economic Status</i>	FACTOR 2 <i>Urban/Suburban Location</i>	FACTOR 3 <i>Hispanic</i>	FACTOR 4 <i>African American</i>	FACTOR 5 <i>Asian American</i>	FACTOR 6 <i>Age</i>	FACTOR 7 <i>White Ethnic</i>	FACTOR 8 <i>Sales/Retail</i>	OVERALL
399	KY02	0.56	0.83	0.28	0.38	0.34	0.62	0.43	0.79	0.53
400	WI03	0.48	0.94	0.23	0.27	0.37	0.73	0.51	0.83	0.53
401	TN06	0.65	0.69	0.27	0.32	0.33	0.71	0.47	0.85	0.53
402	IN08	0.53	0.84	0.28	0.40	0.32	0.62	0.48	0.74	0.53
403	WI05	0.71	0.81	0.24	0.28	0.37	0.54	0.35	0.62	0.53
404	NC11	0.57	0.53	0.37	0.37	0.46	0.77	0.69	0.75	0.53
405	OH07	0.62	0.68	0.30	0.40	0.35	0.59	0.48	0.84	0.53
406	WV02	0.70	0.62	0.29	0.38	0.37	0.57	0.40	0.81	0.53
407	ME01	0.59	0.85	0.24	0.29	0.33	0.66	0.42	0.71	0.53
408	VT01	0.62	0.81	0.23	0.26	0.32	0.68	0.45	0.68	0.52
409	IN06	0.55	0.81	0.31	0.35	0.38	0.53	0.39	0.59	0.51
410	FL11	0.41	0.47	0.36	0.52	0.31	1.23	0.49	0.92	0.51
411	NY19	0.53	0.67	0.39	0.40	0.34	0.60	0.44	0.73	0.51
412	WI07	0.50	0.64	0.23	0.31	0.47	0.81	0.70	0.78	0.51
413	MI01	0.50	0.70	0.27	0.39	0.30	0.80	0.58	0.72	0.51
414	IL16	0.51	0.76	0.34	0.34	0.36	0.62	0.44	0.63	0.51
415	MI07	0.66	0.70	0.25	0.37	0.31	0.49	0.43	0.64	0.51
416	MN08	0.46	0.77	0.27	0.41	0.26	0.83	0.52	0.59	0.51
417	MN03	0.50	0.94	0.25	0.25	0.42	0.54	0.33	0.53	0.50
418	MI10	0.57	0.70	0.27	0.29	0.39	0.62	0.41	0.77	0.50
419	MO03	0.55	0.65	0.28	0.37	0.33	0.63	0.52	0.72	0.50
420	WI01	0.54	0.72	0.29	0.39	0.32	0.53	0.45	0.64	0.50
421	IL15	0.49	0.73	0.29	0.42	0.32	0.63	0.40	0.67	0.50
422	NE03	0.37	0.53	0.52	0.33	0.32	0.82	0.47	1.14	0.50
423	OH04	0.49	0.67	0.27	0.42	0.38	0.60	0.52	0.71	0.49
424	NY21	0.46	0.63	0.28	0.46	0.32	0.67	0.56	0.79	0.49
425	ME02	0.49	0.71	0.25	0.33	0.31	0.65	0.51	0.86	0.49
426	NY27	0.64	0.58	0.21	0.36	0.34	0.49	0.54	0.71	0.49
427	WV03	0.42	0.64	0.32	0.45	0.24	0.57	0.44	1.07	0.48
428	TN01	0.54	0.64	0.29	0.30	0.29	0.54	0.56	0.74	0.48
429	MN07	0.38	0.69	0.25	0.46	0.35	0.68	0.56	0.73	0.48
430	OK02	0.38	0.59	0.27	0.43	0.53	0.73	0.45	0.87	0.48
431	MO08	0.46	0.64	0.29	0.44	0.26	0.65	0.42	0.74	0.47
432	KY01	0.44	0.65	0.29	0.39	0.29	0.61	0.46	0.84	0.47
433	PA09	0.39	0.67	0.26	0.30	0.30	0.58	0.73	0.76	0.46
434	KY05	0.40	0.45	0.29	0.45	0.28	0.54	0.43	1.01	0.43
435	OH06	0.37	0.57	0.25	0.35	0.28	0.53	0.65	0.72	0.43

TABLE 3<sup>†</sup>  
STATE SPATIAL DIVERSITY SCORES

STATE	NUMBER OF DISTRICTS	REDISTRICTING AUTHORITY	AVERAGE DISTRICT SCORE	RANK (OF 50)	REGRESSION RESIDUAL	RANK (OF 29)	CHANGE IN RESIDUAL	RANK (OF 29)
<i>Alabama</i>	7	Political (all-R)	0.67	22	0.020	9	0.007	8
<i>Alaska</i>	1	N/A	0.73	13				
<i>Arizona</i>	9	Commission	0.73	11	0.011	13	-0.010	24
<i>Arkansas</i>	4	Political (all-D)	0.61	37				
<i>California</i>	53	Commission	0.79	3	0.032	5	-0.016	27
<i>Colorado</i>	7	Court	0.73	10	0.037	4	0.017	4
<i>Connecticut</i>	5	Court	0.76	5	0.048	3	0.003	11
<i>Delaware</i>	1	N/A	0.70	17				
<i>Florida</i>	27	Political (all-R)	0.72	15	0.022	7	0.001	14
<i>Georgia</i>	14	Political (all-R)	0.69	19	-0.002	17	-0.009	22
<i>Hawaii</i>	2	Commission	0.89	1				
<i>Idaho</i>	2	Commission	0.61	39				
<i>Illinois</i>	18	Political (all-D)	0.73	12	-0.021	23	-0.001	15
<i>Indiana</i>	9	Political (all-R)	0.61	38	-0.012	22	-0.003	16
<i>Iowa</i>	4	Commission	0.58	44				
<i>Kansas</i>	4	Political (all-R)	0.65	27				
<i>Kentucky</i>	6	Political (split)	0.57	46	-0.035	24	-0.005	17
<i>Louisiana</i>	6	Political (all-R)	0.66	24	0.012	12	-0.012	25
<i>Maine</i>	2	Political (all-R)	0.51	50				
<i>Maryland</i>	8	Political (all-D)	0.82	2	0.054	1	0.034	1
<i>Massachusetts</i>	9	Political (all-D)	0.74	9	0.021	8	-0.009	23
<i>Michigan</i>	14	Political (all-R)	0.65	28	-0.004	18	0.002	12
<i>Minnesota</i>	8	Court	0.59	43	-0.046	27	-0.008	20
<i>Mississippi</i>	4	Court	0.62	35				
<i>Missouri</i>	8	Political (split but R override of D veto)	0.60	41	-0.036	25	-0.026	29
<i>Montana</i>	1	N/A	0.61	36				
<i>Nebraska</i>	3	Political (all-R)	0.64	32				
<i>Nevada</i>	4	Court	0.70	18				
<i>New Hampshire</i>	2	Political (split but R override of D veto)	0.58	45				

<sup>†</sup> Regression residuals calculated only for states with at least five districts.  
Change in residual is 2010 residual minus 2000 residual.

TABLE 3 (continued)

STATE	NUMBER OF DISTRICTS	REDISTRICTING AUTHORITY	AVERAGE DISTRICT SCORE	RANK (OF 50)	REGRESSION RESIDUAL	RANK (OF 29)	CHANGE IN RESIDUAL	RANK (OF 29)
<i>New Jersey</i>	12	Commission	0.77	4	0.020	10	-0.012	26
<i>New Mexico</i>	3	Court	0.75	7				
<i>New York</i>	27	Court	0.72	14	-0.108	29	-0.008	19
<i>North Carolina</i>	13	Political (all-R)	0.68	21	0.024	6	0.027	2
<i>North Dakota</i>	1	N/A	0.60	40				
<i>Ohio</i>	16	Political (all-R)	0.64	31	0.005	14	0.005	9
<i>Oklahoma</i>	5	Political (all-R)	0.63	33	-0.006	20	-0.009	21
<i>Oregon</i>	5	Political (all-D except tie in House)	0.63	34	-0.012	21	-0.019	28
<i>Pennsylvania</i>	18	Political (all-R)	0.66	26	-0.005	19	0.018	3
<i>Rhode Island</i>	2	Political (all-D except 1 governor)	0.76	6				
<i>South Carolina</i>	7	Political (all-R)	0.66	25	0.016	11	0.013	6
<i>South Dakota</i>	1	N/A	0.65	29				
<i>Tennessee</i>	9	Political (all-R)	0.64	30	0.002	15	0.017	5
<i>Texas</i>	36	Court	0.74	8	0.049	2	-0.006	18
<i>Utah</i>	4	Political (all-R)	0.66	23				
<i>Vermont</i>	1	N/A	0.52	49				
<i>Virginia</i>	11	Political (all-R)	0.70	16	-0.042	26	0.003	10
<i>Washington</i>	10	Commission	0.68	20	0.001	16	0.001	13
<i>West Virginia</i>	3	Political (all-D)	0.53	48				
<i>Wisconsin</i>	8	Political (all-R)	0.59	42	-0.046	28	0.007	7
<i>Wyoming</i>	1	N/A	0.55	47				

**TABLE 4<sup>†</sup>**  
**RESULTS OF FACTOR ANALYSIS FOR TRACTS**  
**WITH HIGH AFRICAN AMERICAN POPULATIONS**

	FACTOR 1 <i>Socio-Economic Status</i>	FACTOR 2 <i>Hispanic</i>	FACTOR 3 <i>Urban/Suburban Location</i>	FACTOR 4 <i>African American</i>	FACTOR 5 <i>Construction</i>	FACTOR 6 <i>Age</i>
<b>VARIANCE EXPLAINED</b>	13.6%	11.2%	10.8%	10.6%	4.9%	4.8%
<b>INCOME</b>						
<i>Household Income &lt; \$15K %</i>	-0.58		-0.57			
<i>Household Income &gt; \$150K %</i>	0.62					
<i>Median Household Income</i>	0.72		0.56			
<i>Under Poverty Level %</i>	-0.62		-0.49			
<i>Unemployment %</i>	-0.43					
<b>EDUCATION</b>						
<i>Grad. Degree %</i>	0.75					
<i>&gt; HS Grad. %</i>	0.70					
<i>&gt; Bach. Degree %</i>	0.85					
<b>OCCUPATION/INDUSTRY</b>						
<i>Occupation — Management %</i>	0.79					
<i>Occupation — Service %</i>	-0.44					
<i>Occupation — Construction %</i>					-0.56	
<i>Occupation — Production %</i>	-0.57					
<i>Industry — Construction %</i>					-0.54	
<i>Industry — Manufacturing %</i>	-0.44					
<i>Industry — Finance/Real Estate %</i>	0.43					
<i>Industry — Education / Health %</i>					0.56	
<b>HOUSEHOLD</b>						
<i>Married Household %</i>			0.76			
<i>Nonfamily Household %</i>			-0.76			
<i>Avg. Household Size</i>			0.59			0.43
<b>HOUSING</b>						
<i>Detached 1-Unit %</i>			0.64			

<sup>†</sup> 7,918 Census tracts incorporated into factor analysis (all tracts > 40% African American). Six retained factors explain 55.8% of variance in data. Only loadings greater than 0.4 or less than -0.4 displayed. Only variables with significant loadings displayed.

TABLE 4 (continued)

	FACTOR 1 <i>Socio-Economic Status</i>	FACTOR 2 <i>Hispanic</i>	FACTOR 3 <i>Urban/Suburban Location</i>	FACTOR 4 <i>African American</i>	FACTOR 5 <i>Construction</i>	FACTOR 6 <i>Age</i>
<i>20+ Unit %</i>			-0.58			
<i>Housing Built Before 1950 %</i>					0.58	
<i>Median Rooms</i>			0.77			
<i>Owner-Occupied %</i>			0.87			
<i>Renter-Occupied %</i>			-0.87			
<i>Median House Value</i>	0.52	0.61				
<i>Median Rent</i>	0.55					
<b>RACE</b>						
<i>White %</i>				0.94		
<i>Black %</i>				-0.91		
<i>Asian %</i>	0.44					
<i>Other Race %</i>		0.77				
<i>Hispanic %</i>		0.82				
<i>Puerto Rican %</i>		0.58				
<i>Other Hispanic %</i>		0.75				
<b>ETHNICITY</b>						
<i>English %</i>				0.63		
<i>German %</i>				0.71		
<i>Irish %</i>				0.73		
<i>Italian %</i>				0.49		
<i>Scotch-Irish %</i>				0.45		
<i>Scottish %</i>				0.48		
<i>West Indian %</i>		0.55				
<b>AGE</b>						
<i>Median Age</i>						-0.76
<i>&lt; 18 %</i>						0.59
<i>&gt; 65 %</i>						-0.66
<b>OTHER</b>						
<i>Veteran %</i>		-0.42				
<i>Moved Last Year %</i>			-0.45			
<i>Born in State %</i>	-0.51	-0.50				
<i>Foreign-Born %</i>		0.83				
<i>Public Transit Commute %</i>		0.56				
<i>Mean Commute Time</i>		0.52				
<i>Population Density</i>		0.64				

TABLE 5<sup>†</sup>  
RESULTS OF FACTOR ANALYSIS FOR TRACTS  
WITH HIGH HISPANIC POPULATIONS

	FACTOR 1 <i>Urban/ Suburban Location</i>	FACTOR 2 <i>Socio- Economic Status</i>	FACTOR 3 <i>Hispanic</i>	FACTOR 4 <i>Age</i>	FACTOR 5 <i>Asian American</i>	FACTOR 6 <i>Manufac- turing</i>	FACTOR 7 <i>Construction</i>
<b>VARIANCE EXPLAINED</b>	14.1%	13.0%	11.8%	5.6%	5.3%	5.2%	5.0%
<b>INCOME</b>							
<i>Household Income &lt; \$15K %</i>	0.57	-0.49					
<i>Household Income &gt; \$150K %</i>		0.61					
<i>Median Household Income</i>	-0.55	0.69					
<i>Under Poverty Level %</i>	0.45	-0.61					
<b>EDUCATION</b>							
<i>Grad. Degree %</i>		0.64					
<i>&gt; HS Grad. %</i>		0.65	0.46				
<i>&gt; Bach. Degree %</i>		0.73					
<b>OCCUPATION/ INDUSTRY</b>							
<i>Occupation — Management %</i>		0.60					
<i>Occupation — Service %</i>	0.52						
<i>Occupation — Sales %</i>							0.41
<i>Occupation — Construction %</i>		-0.50					-0.54
<i>Occupation — Production %</i>						-0.79	
<i>Industry — Construction %</i>							-0.57
<i>Industry — Manufacturing %</i>						-0.78	
<i>Industry — Finance/Real Estate %</i>		0.49					
<i>Industry — Education/Health %</i>							0.71
<b>HOUSEHOLD</b>							
<i>Married Household %</i>	-0.84						
<i>Nonfamily Household %</i>	0.67		0.42				
<i>Avg. Household Size</i>	-0.50		-0.51				

<sup>†</sup> 8,048 Census tracts incorporated into factor analysis (all tracts > 40% Hispanic).  
Seven retained factors explain 60.0% of variance in data.  
Only loadings greater than 0.4 or less than -0.4 displayed.  
Only variables with significant loadings displayed.



TABLE 5 (continued)

	FACTOR 1 <i>Urban/ Suburban Location</i>	FACTOR 2 <i>Socio- Economic Status</i>	FACTOR 3 <i>Hispanic</i>	FACTOR 4 <i>Age</i>	FACTOR 5 <i>Asian American</i>	FACTOR 6 <i>Manufac- turing</i>	FACTOR 7 <i>Construction</i>
<b>HOUSING</b>							
<i>Detached 1-Unit %</i>	-0.82						
<i>20+ Unit %</i>	0.63						
<i>Housing Built Before 1950 %</i>	0.46					-0.46	
<i>Median Rooms</i>	0.77						
<i>Owner-Occupied %</i>	-0.86						
<i>Renter-Occupied %</i>	0.86						
<i>Median House Value</i>		0.54			0.44		
<i>Median Rent</i>		0.67					
<b>RACE</b>							
<i>Chinese %</i>					0.45		
<i>Filipino %</i>					0.57		
<i>Vietnamese %</i>					0.40		
<i>White %</i>				0.54			
<i>Black %</i>				-0.57			
<i>Asian %</i>					0.84		
<i>Other Race %</i>						-0.47	
<i>Hispanic %</i>		-0.42	-0.71				
<i>Mexican %</i>	-0.43	-0.70					
<i>Puerto Rican %</i>	0.43						
<i>Cuban %</i>				0.43			
<i>Other Hispanic %</i>		0.47					
<b>ETHNICITY</b>							
<i>Dutch %</i>			0.43				
<i>English %</i>			0.72				
<i>French %</i>			0.51				
<i>German %</i>			0.78				
<i>Irish %</i>			0.75				
<i>Italian %</i>		0.43					
<i>Norwegian %</i>			0.44				
<i>Scotch-Irish %</i>			0.52				
<i>Scottish %</i>			0.53				
<i>Swedish %</i>			0.45				
<b>AGE</b>							
<i>Median Age</i>		0.41		0.65			
<i>&lt; 18 %</i>		-0.46		-0.55			

TABLE 5 (continued)

	FACTOR 1 <i>Urban/ Suburban Location</i>	FACTOR 2 <i>Socio- Economic Status</i>	FACTOR 3 <i>Hispanic</i>	FACTOR 4 <i>Age</i>	FACTOR 5 <i>Asian American</i>	FACTOR 6 <i>Manufac- turing</i>	FACTOR 7 <i>Construction</i>
> 65 %				0.68			
<b>OTHER</b>							
<i>Veteran %</i>			0.60				
<i>Born in State %</i>							0.53
<i>Foreign-Born %</i>			-0.67				-0.52
<i>Public Transit Commute %</i>	0.62						
<i>Population Density</i>	0.54						

**TABLE 6**  
**SPATIAL DIVERSITY SCORES FOR 2010S HEAVILY**  
**AFRICAN AMERICAN DISTRICTS (INCORPORATING ONLY**  
**HEAVILY AFRICAN AMERICAN CENSUS TRACTS)**

RANK	DISTRICT	FACTOR 1 <i>Socio-Economic Status</i>	FACTOR 2 <i>Hispanic</i>	FACTOR 3 <i>Urban/Suburban Location</i>	FACTOR 4 <i>African American</i>	FACTOR 5 <i>Construction</i>	FACTOR 6 <i>Age</i>	OVERALL
1	MD04	1.04	0.94	1.10	0.82	0.53	0.61	0.91
2	TX18	1.00	0.79	1.00	0.58	0.83	1.02	0.87
3	IL02	0.93	0.52	1.03	1.04	0.61	0.85	0.85
4	OH11	0.82	0.25	0.92	1.33	0.88	0.90	0.84
5	GA05	0.94	0.58	1.08	0.75	0.74	0.85	0.84
6	TX30	0.99	0.71	1.00	0.66	0.63	0.91	0.83
7	IL01	0.98	0.45	1.14	0.83	0.53	0.84	0.82
8	NY08	1.00	0.65	1.09	0.70	0.48	0.73	0.82
9	NC12	1.03	0.61	0.90	0.76	0.67	0.80	0.82
10	IL07	0.92	0.54	1.01	0.73	0.76	0.84	0.80
11	MI14	1.01	0.31	0.89	0.97	0.63	0.95	0.80
12	NJ10	0.84	0.82	0.85	0.77	0.69	0.70	0.80
13	FL20	0.74	0.76	0.81	0.88	0.71	0.92	0.80
14	NY05	0.67	0.59	1.14	0.79	0.63	0.92	0.78
15	LA02	0.77	0.46	1.02	0.92	0.67	0.76	0.77
16	PA02	0.88	0.54	0.75	0.94	0.54	0.86	0.77
17	MD07	0.93	0.34	0.89	0.90	0.67	0.75	0.76
18	FL24	0.74	0.78	0.97	0.64	0.63	0.68	0.76
19	SC06	0.88	0.44	0.93	0.73	0.61	0.78	0.74
20	VA03	0.79	0.39	0.84	0.92	0.63	0.86	0.74
21	TN09	0.78	0.45	0.98	0.77	0.69	0.69	0.73
22	FL05	0.61	0.62	0.89	0.84	0.59	0.70	0.72
23	MO01	0.76	0.24	0.87	1.07	0.46	0.77	0.71
24	NC01	0.81	0.48	0.82	0.68	0.53	0.81	0.70
25	GA13	0.74	0.51	0.84	0.82	0.55	0.52	0.69
26	NY09	0.68	0.56	0.95	0.68	0.48	0.64	0.69
27	MI13	0.63	0.29	0.90	0.85	0.53	0.80	0.66
28	AL07	0.68	0.28	0.86	0.82	0.52	0.78	0.65
29	GA04	0.59	0.37	0.93	0.89	0.38	0.58	0.65
30	GA02	0.67	0.31	0.74	0.78	0.51	0.90	0.64
31	MS02	0.67	0.27	0.66	0.83	0.48	0.88	0.62

TABLE 7  
 SPATIAL DIVERSITY SCORES FOR 2010S HEAVILY  
 HISPANIC DISTRICTS (INCORPORATING  
 ONLY HEAVILY HISPANIC CENSUS TRACTS)

RANK	DISTRICT	FACTOR 1 <i>Urban/ Suburban Location</i>	FACTOR 2 <i>Socio- Economic Status</i>	FACTOR 3 <i>Hispanic</i>	FACTOR 4 <i>Age</i>	FACTOR 5 <i>Asian American</i>	FACTOR 6 <i>Manufac- turing</i>	FACTOR 7 <i>Construc- tion</i>	OVERALL
1	FL27	0.96	1.19	1.03	1.63	0.48	0.57	0.74	0.99
2	FL25	0.84	1.15	0.89	1.61	0.56	0.53	0.65	0.92
3	CA51	0.91	0.86	0.70	0.78	0.93	0.49	0.81	0.80
4	TX20	0.77	1.05	0.87	0.92	0.40	0.61	0.54	0.80
5	TX35	0.90	0.81	0.79	0.95	0.39	0.51	0.92	0.79
6	FL26	0.82	0.85	0.85	1.30	0.41	0.39	0.51	0.78
7	AZ03	0.75	0.82	0.94	0.97	0.42	0.54	0.69	0.77
8	TX16	0.88	0.98	0.70	0.93	0.33	0.49	0.53	0.76
9	CA34	0.96	0.67	0.51	0.45	1.33	0.88	0.61	0.76
10	CA31	0.83	0.91	0.65	0.72	0.77	0.59	0.58	0.76
11	NM01	0.88	0.78	0.89	0.86	0.44	0.40	0.58	0.75
12	CA36	0.68	0.79	0.99	0.72	0.46	0.59	0.78	0.75
13	NY14	0.67	0.54	0.72	0.75	1.31	0.47	1.24	0.75
14	CA19	0.80	0.70	0.80	0.59	1.21	0.47	0.54	0.74
15	CA26	0.66	0.85	0.84	0.61	0.81	0.64	0.60	0.74
16	TX28	0.58	0.91	0.99	0.77	0.33	0.62	0.67	0.74
17	CA20	0.65	0.82	0.81	0.52	0.70	0.53	0.82	0.71
18	CA29	0.95	0.68	0.66	0.49	0.74	0.55	0.64	0.71
19	CA16	0.73	0.71	0.65	0.76	0.92	0.55	0.71	0.71
20	NY07	0.64	0.60	0.65	0.79	1.10	0.62	0.81	0.70
21	CA22	0.61	0.81	0.86	0.59	0.55	0.51	0.71	0.70
22	AZ07	0.83	0.71	0.68	0.64	0.38	0.59	0.80	0.69

TABLE 7 (continued)

RANK	DISTRICT	FACTOR 1 <i>Urban/ Suburban Location</i>	FACTOR 2 <i>Socio- Economic Status</i>	FACTOR 3 <i>Hispanic</i>	FACTOR 4 <i>Age</i>	FACTOR 5 <i>Asian American</i>	FACTOR 6 <i>Manufac- turing</i>	FACTOR 7 <i>Construc- tion</i>	OVERALL
23	TX23	0.48	0.81	0.95	0.77	0.42	0.62	0.60	0.69
24	CA38	0.70	0.67	0.73	0.57	0.85	0.57	0.63	0.68
25	TX27	0.62	0.78	0.80	0.62	0.39	0.65	0.65	0.67
26	CA32	0.64	0.62	0.72	0.41	1.09	0.63	0.63	0.67
27	CA46	0.62	0.62	0.80	0.49	0.86	0.61	0.61	0.66
28	CA35	0.67	0.73	0.59	0.65	0.67	0.66	0.57	0.66
29	CA41	0.59	0.70	0.63	0.79	0.57	0.68	0.59	0.65
30	TX15	0.53	0.78	0.77	0.68	0.35	0.58	0.69	0.65
31	NV01	0.87	0.50	0.65	0.75	0.59	0.42	0.56	0.64
32	TX29	0.67	0.64	0.61	0.78	0.42	0.63	0.75	0.64
33	NJ08	0.48	0.56	0.62	0.99	0.66	0.66	0.90	0.64
34	IL04	0.61	0.72	0.67	0.50	0.58	0.74	0.56	0.64
35	TX34	0.55	0.65	0.85	0.68	0.28	0.56	0.65	0.63
36	TX33	0.61	0.53	0.69	0.62	0.43	0.68	0.81	0.62
37	CA10	0.58	0.78	0.61	0.61	0.55	0.50	0.48	0.61
38	CA44	0.62	0.47	0.54	0.75	0.90	0.76	0.54	0.61
39	CA21	0.46	0.68	0.71	0.54	0.63	0.52	0.77	0.61
40	NM02	0.52	0.65	0.79	0.59	0.36	0.59	0.65	0.61
41	CA43	0.59	0.48	0.45	0.70	1.03	0.65	0.63	0.60
42	FL09	0.68	0.55	0.61	0.67	0.49	0.41	0.56	0.59
43	CA40	0.55	0.63	0.50	0.62	0.53	0.75	0.59	0.58
44	NY13	0.26	0.53	0.61	0.72	0.57	0.49	0.69	0.51
45	NY15	0.51	0.46	0.31	0.49	0.50	0.55	0.74	0.48