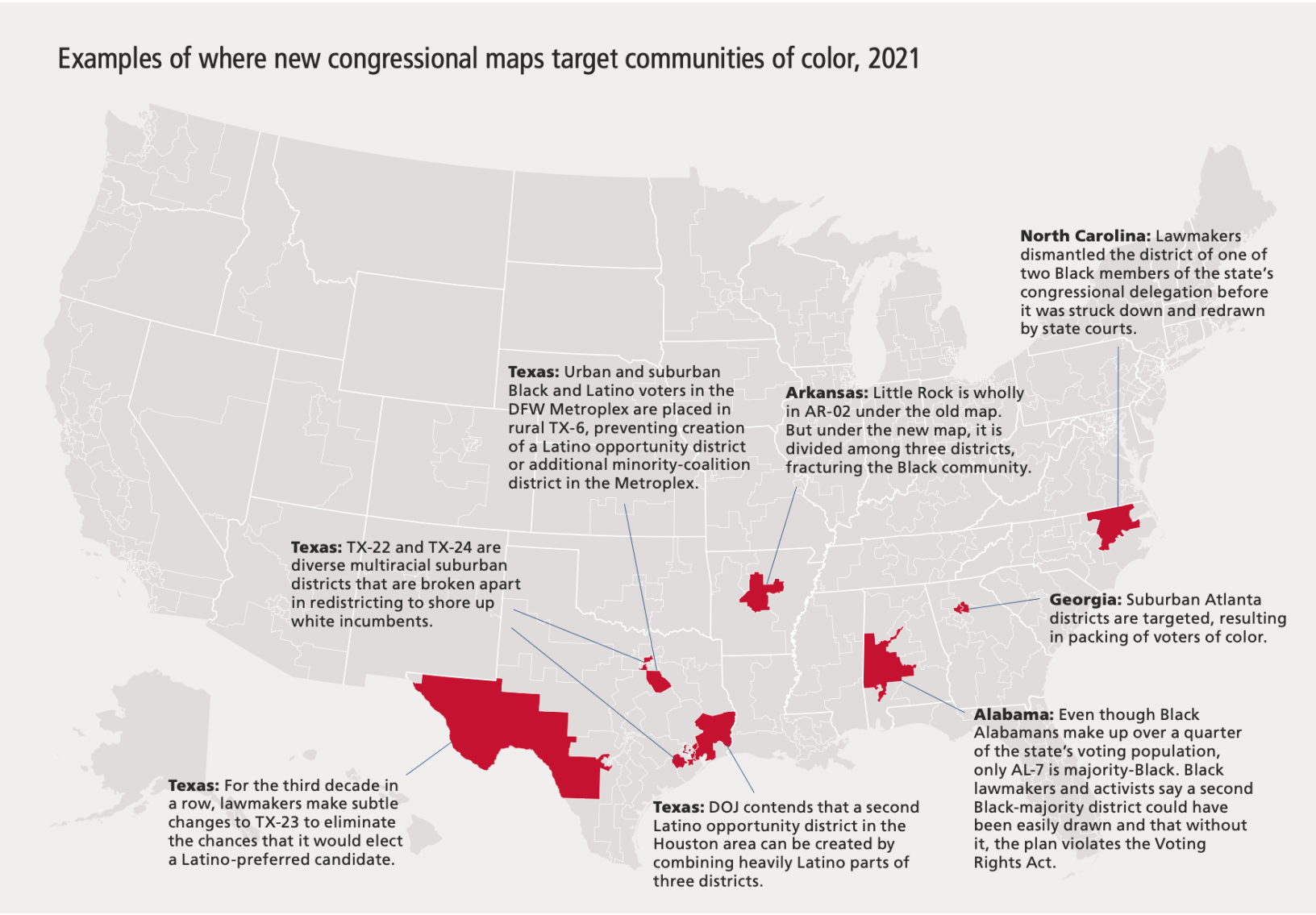

Source: The Brennan Center for Justice

Communities of color powered the country's growth over the last decade—accounting for nearly all population increase for the first time in history. Black, Latino, and Asian households are increasingly moving to suburbs, transforming historically homogenous urban outskirts into diverse areas. These emerging communities should be able to translate their preferences into representatives of their choosing, but unfortunately, due to racially motivated and partisan gerrymandering, their growth is not being accurately reflected in the redistricting process. This recent New York Times article highlights the impact on African American representatives. Our upcoming analysis will also address this as well.

Last decade, North Carolina's congressional map was a 10-3 gerrymander in favor of Republicans. It was struck down as discriminatory and replaced with an 8-5 map. Now, they drew an 11-3 map, essentially drawing out one of the state's only 2 Black members of Congress.

The map could also eliminate a third of Black state senators and a fifth of Black state house members. People of color made up 90% of the population growth in the state.

95% of Texas's population growth was attributable to people of color and those who identify as multiracial. That growth earned the state 2 additional congressional seats, but communities of color did not see any increased representation. To the contrary, their clout was reduced as they were drawn out of previously competitive districts to add safe white Anglo seats.