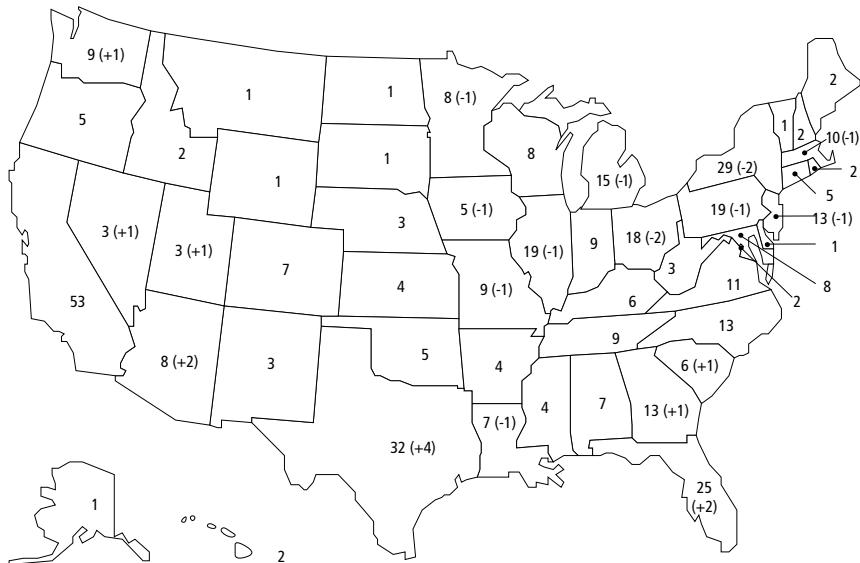




Source: Michael P. McDonald, "State Legislative Districting," *Guide to State Politics and Policy*, ed. Richard Niemi and Joshua Dyck (Washington, DC: CQ Press, 2013).

FIGURE 3-1 House Apportionment in the 114th Congress

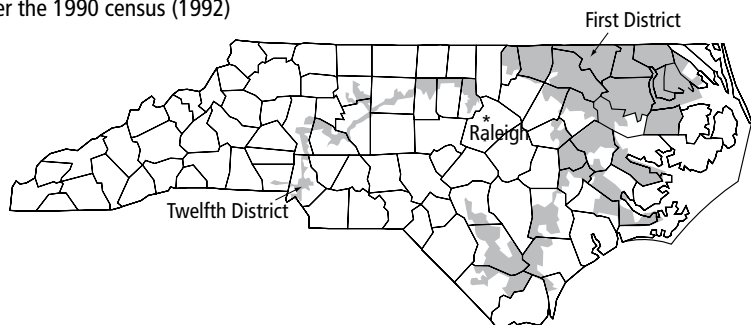


Source: "Apportionment Population and Number of Representatives, By State: 2010 Census," Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce, December 21, 2010, http://2010.census.gov/news/pdf/apport2010_table1.pdf.

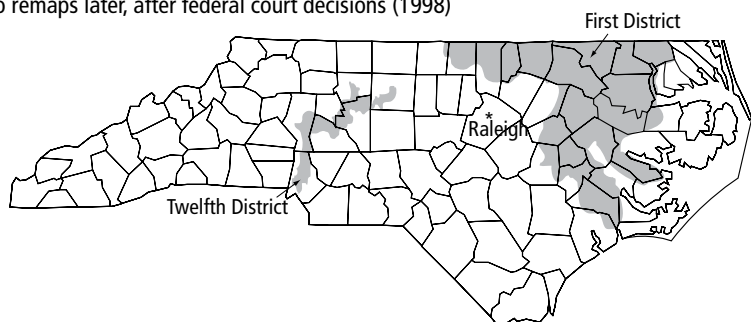
Note: Entries show the total number of House seats held by each state. Numbers in parentheses show the seats each state gained or lost after the post-2010 reapportionment.

FIGURE 3-2 Racial Gerrymandering in the 1990s and 2000s: North Carolina's First and Twelfth Congressional Districts

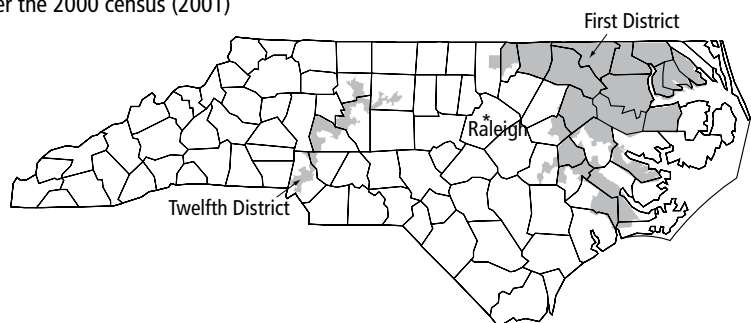
After the 1990 census (1992)



Two remaps later, after federal court decisions (1998)



After the 2000 census (2001)



Sources: Congressional Districts in the 1990s: A Portrait of America (Washington, DC: Congressional Quarterly, 1993), 548; Congressional Districts in the 2000s: A Portrait of America (Washington, DC: CQ Press, 2003), 673.

Note: North Carolina's First and Twelfth Congressional Districts were drawn to give the state its first black representatives in ninety-three years. First elected in 1992, the two African American representatives were subsequently reelected. Twenty years later, these two geographically equivalent districts were still electing blacks by overwhelming majorities.