June 20, 2011

The Honorable Bob Rucho, Chair
North Carolina Senate Redistricting Committee

The Honorable David Lewis, Chair
North Carolina House Redistricting Committee

Dear Senator Rucho and Representative Lewis:

It is my understanding that you have asked me to access the most current official data from the US Census Bureau to measure the percentage of voting-age citizens who are Black (or any part Black) in each of the majority-Black House and Senate districts that have been proposed by the North Carolina General Assembly.

I am a professional demographer with expertise in measuring the racial, ethnic, and citizenship composition of local populations. I have chaired the US Census Bureau’s Advisory Committee on Population Statistics and served as an invited participant on its Working Group on 2010 Race and Ethnicity. My c.v. is attached to this letter.

To respond to your questions, I accessed data provided at the General Assembly website (www.ncga.state.nc.us/gris/randr07/redistricting.html) on June 18, 2011. I assembled and analyzed the most current data from the US Census Bureau showing the total and citizen voting-age population by race and ethnicity in North Carolina and in each of its counties. These data derive from the American Community Survey and are issued by the Census Bureau as the “Citizen Voting Age Population (CVAP) Special Tabulation From the 2005-2009 5-Year American Community Survey.” This Special Tabulation is publicly accessible at the Census Bureau’s website: www.census.gov.

Data from the Census Bureau’s Special Tabulation show that the percentage of voting-age citizens who are Black (or any part Black) equals or exceeds the corresponding percentage of all voting-age persons who are Black (or any part Black). Thus, for any proposed district in which persons who are Black (or any part Black) are a given percentage of the voting-age population, the ACS data indicate that the racial group is at least the same percentage, and usually a larger percentage, of voting-age citizens.

The districts proposed by the North Carolina General Assembly include 24 proposed House districts and 9 proposed Senate districts in which the percentage of voting-age persons who are Black (or any part Black) exceeds 50.0%.
My analyses of the ACS data for each county in North Carolina leads me to conclude, with a very high degree of certainty, that the percentage of voting-age citizens who are Black (or any part Black) also exceeds 50.0% in each of the 24 proposed House districts and 9 proposed Senate districts.

My opinion would not change if any of these 33 districts were to be reconfigured, either within their existing counties or within any adjoining counties.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

Peter A. Morrison
PETER A. MORRISON

CONTACT INFORMATION

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EDUCATION

B.A., Sociology, 1962, Dartmouth College
Ph.D., Sociology, 1967, Brown University

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

1969-2009 — Senior Staff Demographer and Resident Consultant, The RAND Corporation, Santa Monica, California
1979-1990 — Founding Director, Population Research Center, RAND
1967-1969 — Assistant Professor, Department of Sociology, and Research Associate, Population Studies Center, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia

AREAS OF EXPERTISE

Dr. Morrison's principal expertise centers on applications of demographic analysis in tracking socioeconomic trends and envisioning their consequences for public policy and business. Domestic applications include demographic analysis for electoral redistricting; store site selection; human resource analysis; evaluating employment discrimination claims; evaluating effectiveness of school desegregation remedies; forecasting school enrollments; gauging minority representation within jury pools; and various applications of census and administrative data in monitoring local demographic contexts. International applications include business concerns with corporate strategic planning and globally emerging middle-class consumer markets; identifying and quantifying demographic precursors of expanding consumer markets; comparing and evaluating individual markets; and analyzing forthcoming demographic trends to spot potential business opportunities.

Dr. Morrison has taught at The RAND Graduate School and lectures periodically before Congressional, academic, and business audiences. He has given testimony before subcommittees of the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives and addressed meetings of the National Science Board, The Conference Board, National League of Cities, National Conference of State Legislatures, University of California Management Institute, American Bar Association, American Society of Newspaper Editors, newsroom seminars for the Casey Journalism Center, County Counsels Association of California, American College of Surgeons, National Association of Homebuilders, Missouri Legislative Forum, World Future Society, and Volunteers of America.
He has served as advisor to the Committee for Economic Development, the Congressional Research Service, and committees of the National Academy of Sciences, U.S. Census Bureau, Department of Agriculture, National Institutes of Health, California Energy Commission, California Governor's Council on Growth Management, Center for California Studies, and United Way.

PROFESSIONAL ORGANIZATIONS/HONORS

Invited participant, U.S. Census Bureau Working Group on 2010 Race and Ethnicity

Member, L.A. Unified School District Enrollment Analysis Technical Advisory Committee

Visiting Lecturer, Helsinki School of Economics and Business Administration, summer 2001


Southern Demographic Association: Board of Directors, 1999-present; Vice President, 2001; President, 2003.

Center for Spatially Integrated Social Science, UC Santa Barbara: Advisory Board, 2000-.


Regents' Lecturer, UCLA, Spring 1987.


**SELECTED RECENT PUBLICATIONS/PAPERS**


"Counting on Demography: Fostering Applications of the Social Sciences," invited plenary address at the 2005 Southwestern Social Science Association meetings, New Orleans

“How Migration Flows Shape the Elderly Population of Metropolitan Pittsburgh," at 2004 annual Southern Demographic Association meetings, Hilton Head, SC (coauthored with Chris Briem)


“Confronting a Race-Based School Admissions Policy,” *Chance* 16(1), 2003.


"Empowered or Disadvantaged? Applications of Demographic Analysis to Political Redistricting," chapter in Demographics (cited above).


Soldiers' Families: Tracking Their Well-Being During Peacetime and War, RAND, N-3405-A, 1992 (coauthor).


"Looking In From Outside: Enhancing Demographic Perspectives on Business Concerns," given at 1991 Population Association of America meetings.


*Beyond Stereotypes: Who Becomes a Single Teenage Mother?*, RAND R-3489, 1988 (coau.).


Public Libraries Face California's Ethnic and Racial Diversity, RAND, R-3656, 1988 (coauthor, Chapter 4).


How Demographic Shifts Will Affect the IRS and Its Mission, RAND, P-7170, 1985.


Teenage Parents: Their Ambitions and Attainments, RAND, R-2771, 1981 (coau.).

"Return and Other Sequences of Migration in the U.S.," Demography, 1981 (coau.).


Accommodating the Demography of the 1980s, Midcontinent Perspective Series, Midwest Research Institute, December 1980.

City Data: A Catalog of Data Sources for Small Cities, RAND, R-2612, 1980 (coauthored).


Overview of Demographic Trends Shaping the Nation's Future, RAND, P-6128, 1978 (testimony before Joint Economic Committee of Congress).


Review of Federal Programs to Alleviate Rural Deprivation, RAND, R-1651, 1974 (coauth.).


"Duration of Residence and Prospective Migration," Demography, 1967.

(Updated: March 2011)