

Counties; Election (Year)	Black CVAP Needed (%) from Lewis	House		Senate	
		No. above BCVAP Enacted from Lewis	% of Ensemble with the same or more above than Enacted	No. above BCVAP Enacted from Lewis	% of Ensemble with the same or more above than Enacted
Alamance-Guilford-Randolph; Attorney General (2016)	22	-	-	2	100.0
Bladen-Greene-Harnett-Johnston-Lee-Sampson-Wayne; Attorney General (2016)	21	5	99.92	-	-
Columbus-Pender-Robeson; Attorney General (2016)	4	3	100.0	-	-
Cumberland; Attorney General (2016)	13	4	100.0	-	-
Cumberland; Commissioner of Labor (2016)	65	0	100.0	-	-
Davie-Forsyth; Attorney General (2016)	42	-	-	1	0.05
Forsyth; Attorney General (2016)	44	1	59.01	0	100.0
Forsyth; Commissioner of Labor (2016)	5	4	100.0	1	100.0
Forsyth-Yadkin; Attorney General (2016)	42	1	71.21	-	-
Franklin-Nash; Lieutenant Governor (2016)	12	2	100.0	-	-
Guilford; Attorney General (2016)	26	4	100.0	1	100.0
Guilford; Commissioner of Labor (2016)	5	6	100.0	2	100.0
Guilford; Sheriff (2014)	23	5	99.93	1	100.0
Guilford; Sheriff (2018)	30	4	100.0	1	100.0
Lenoir-Pitt; Attorney General (2016)	18	3	100.0	-	-
Nash; Sheriff (2014)	30	1	100.0	-	-
Person-Granville-Vance-Warren; Attorney General (2016)	34	1	100.0	-	-
Robeson; Sheriff (2018)	36	0	100.0	-	-

TABLE 3. We contextualize Table 2 of Dr. Lewis’s report with our primary ensembles in both the North Carolina House and Senate. We examine how many districts in the enacted plan both lie within the specified counties and have a greater black CVAP than reported by Dr. Lewis for a particular election (and year). We then examine the fraction of plans in the ensemble that have the same number, or more, districts that are also above the black CVAP requirement within the specified counties.