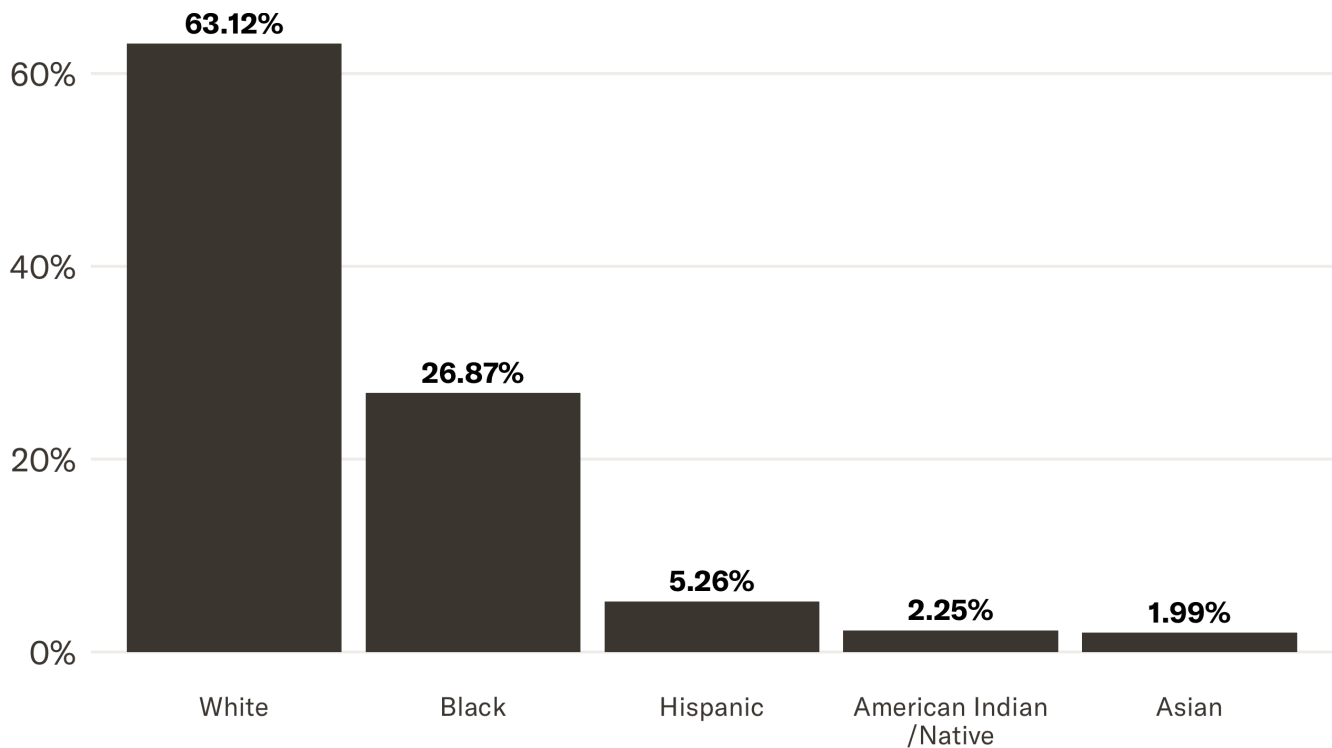


Redistricting State Legislative Seats in Alabama

Key figures from 2020 Census data:

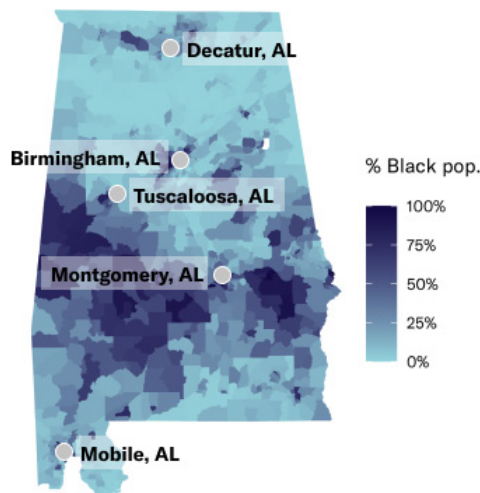
1. **Alabama's** population grew by **5.1%** between 2010 and 2020, driven by growth in communities of color. AL's current population identifies as **63.1%** non-Hispanic white, **26.9%** identifies as any part Black, **5.3%** identifies as Hispanic or Latino, **2.3%** identifies as any part American Indian/Alaska Native, and **2%** identifies as any part Asian.

2020 POPULATION OF ALABAMA BY RACE



Note: Includes percentages of those who reported to be non-Hispanic white, entirely or in part non-Hispanic Black, entirely or in part non-Hispanic Asian, entirely or in part non-Hispanic American Indian/Alaska Native, or Hispanic/Latino. Individuals who reported multiple nonwhite races are included in both racial categories.

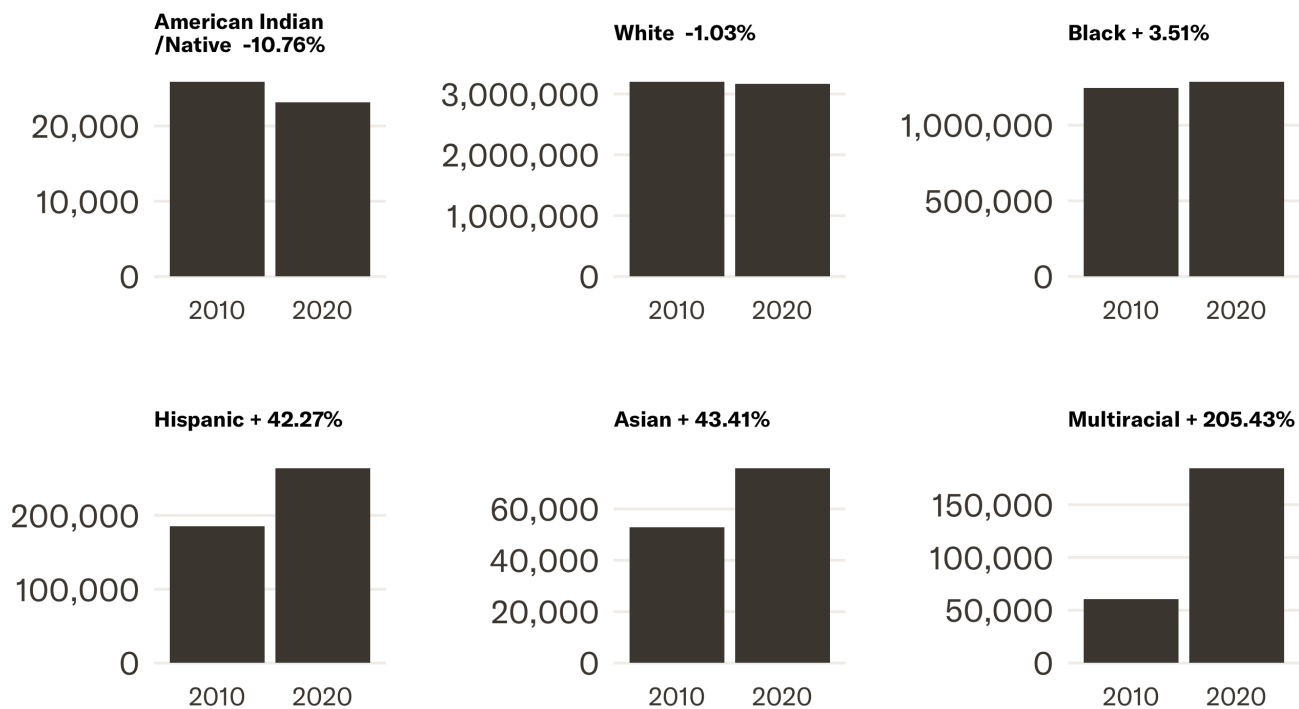
2. Much of **Alabama's** Black population resides in and near major cities and in a string of several counties in the South Central portion of the state known as the Black Belt.



Note: The darker blue areas represent Census tracts with higher proportions of populations identifying as non-Hispanic and in any part Black.

3. Among people reporting only one race, since 2010, the Black population in **Alabama** has grown by **3.5%**, the Hispanic/Latino population has grown by **42.3%**, the Asian-American population has grown by **43.4%**, and the white population shrank by **1%**. While the population identifying as solely Native American shrank as well, the proportion of Alabamians identifying as multiracial **tripled**.

CHANGE BETWEEN 2010 AND 2020 POPULATION OF ALABAMA BY RACE



Note: Includes percentages of those who reported to be non-Hispanic white, non-Hispanic Black, non-Hispanic Asian, non-Hispanic American Indian/Alaska Native, or Hispanic/Latino. Individuals who reported identifying as non-Hispanic and two or more races are considered “multiracial”.

Fair and Representative Maps in 2020

Fair maps require that legislators conduct the redistricting process transparently, and take public input into account. The Redistricting Committee should:

- **Widely publicize hearings and committee meetings** and provide instructions for public viewing and participation, including allowing for remote participation.
- **Allow public input** to the Committee’s redistricting criteria and widely publicize such criteria.
- **Publicize promptly any data** relied upon or draft maps considered by the Committee.

Legislators must not draw maps that, without analyzing what the Voting Rights Act actually requires, artificially “pack” Black voters into some districts or “crack” Black voters across districts with the intent or effect of diluting voting strength. The Committee must also follow the Alabama Constitution’s command to **respect county lines** except where absolutely necessary to comply with federal or state law, including the Voting Rights Act.

- Unnecessarily splitting districts across counties dilutes voters’ power by creating legislative delegations that do not prioritize that county’s constituents. This practice disproportionately denies Black Alabamians local influence.

For Black voters to have **fair representation** in the Alabama state legislature:

- Black voters should no longer artificially be packed into districts in the Montgomery and Jefferson County areas in ways that **unfairly dilute their political power**.
- Communities of interest should **no longer be split** in the Huntsville area.
- Districts should not **unnecessarily pull in parts of other counties**, particularly in places like Jefferson, Montgomery, and Madison counties.