

Mississippi

Racial Representation

Of the voting population of 992,206, roughly 35.9% are black and 1.4% are Latino. Black voters make up the majority in the Second District, which currently has a black representative. Under the proposed super districting plan, black voters are well-positioned to elect a candidate of choice, and black voters supporting a candidate with crossover appeal could, in coalition with other minority and white voters, elect a second candidate of choice.

Political Analysis

In the 2000 Presidential election, George W. Bush won Mississippi with 58% of the vote over Al Gore's 41%. The state's overall Democratic partisanship is 42.4%. Under the current district system, three districts can be considered Republican and one can be considered Democratic. Under the proposed super districting system, voters would likely elect two Democrats and two Republicans.



SUPER DISTRICT A - FOUR SEATS

State	CD	2000 Presidential Vote						Total	% Black	% Latino
		Bush	(%)	Gore	(%)	Other	(%)		Origin	Origin
Mississippi	1	146197	(58.9%)	98350	(39.6%)	3690	(1.5%)	248237	26.2%	1.4%
Mississippi	2	97979	(41.3%)	134513	(56.8%)	4464	(1.9%)	236956	63.2%	1.2%
Mississippi	3	173434	(64.3%)	93454	(34.7%)	2752	(1.0%)	269640	33.1%	1.2%
Mississippi	4	154997	(65.3%)	78224	(33.0%)	4152	(1.7%)	237373	22.1%	1.8%
Total		572607	(57.7%)	404541	(40.8%)	15058	(1.5%)	992206	35.9%	1.4%

Winning Percentage:

20%

Voting Rights Analysis:

Black voters are well-positioned to elect one candidate of choice. Black voters supporting a candidate with crossover appeal could, in coalition with other minority and white voters, elect a second candidate of choice.

District Partisanship:

42.4% This super district would likely elect two Democrats and two Republicans.

This proposal is based on the current congressional districts of Mississippi. Because Mississippi has only four congressional districts, all four were combined into one super district.