# Mapping and Analysis:
# New Hampshire's Proposed
# Executive Council & State Senate Districts

## Gerrymandering in the Granite State, Visualized

A Report Commissioned by The American Civil Liberties Union of New Hampshire
January 31, 2021

# MEMORANDUM

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| To: | Devon Chaffee, Executive Director ACLU-NH | Date: January 31, 2022 |
| From: | FLO Analytics | Project No.: |
| | | F2186.01.001 |

RE: **Analysis of the Gray Amendment #2022-0013S to SB240 and the Status Quo New Hampshire Executive Council Districts**

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This memo analyzes the Gray Amendment #2022-0013S to SB240 and its likely consequences for the partisan composition of New Hampshire's state senate. Additionally, we provide an analysis of the state's status quo executive council districts.

Tabulating ward-level vote returns for the 2020 Presidential race facilitate a key analytical comparison – i.e., between the partisan leanings of the state house districts as they are currently constituted, and prospectively, as they would be constituted in Senator Gray's proposed map. Notice that the status quo electoral map was enacted by a previous GOP majority ten years ago following the preceding decennial redistricting.

In sum, three clear and politically significant conclusions emerge from our analysis of the Gray Amendment:

- The Gray Amendment #2022-0013S to SB240 would increase the number of GOP-leaning districts represented in the state senate. Specifically, the proposal would reverse the current political makeup of the senate. In its current form, the New Hampshire senate has 13 democratic leaning districts and 11 GOP leaning districts, according to our analysis of partisan lean. Under the proposal, this would change to 13 GOP leaning districts and 11 democratic leaning districts.

- The Gray Amendment #2022-0013S to SB240 would increase the "median seat lean difference" – a technical term discussed below which simply captures the degree to which the partisan leanings of the political significant median district created by a districting plan diverges from the state at large.

Concerning the status quo New Hampshire executive council districts, the clear takeaway is that while four of the five districts are competitive, much like the Granite State itself, District 2 leans heavily Democratic, with a partisan lean of DEM + 6.3.

## INSTITUTIONAL CONTEXT

To preserve some of the Republic's most fundamental principles, the New Hampshire state constitution requires that its legislature revisit its Congressional boundaries on a ten-year basis, after each decennial Census. Following a decade of significant population growth between 2020 and 2010 – especially in southern areas of the state – New Hampshire's state legislature has been tasked with passing a plan that preserves the established democratic principle of "one person-one vote."

Significantly, the legislature's decennial map-making is constitutionally constrained to respect the municipal boundaries of the state's constituent townships – i.e., it is enjoined from drawing senate lines that bisect town or city ward boundaries.

## ANALYSIS

Concretely, our objective is to evaluate the Gray Amendment #2022-0013S's impact on the distribution of partisan lean among the 24 senate districts that elect New Hampshire's upper house and analyze the partisan leanings of the five status quo executive council districts.

### Methodology

The standard metric used to quantify a party's support in a particular district is a concept known as "partisan lean" (PL). In the present context, we compute the PL of a (current or proposed) house district by comparing precisely how well the GOP fared in the focal district during the most recent Presidential contest minus the Party's performance in the US as whole.

In 2020, for instance, Donald Trump (R) won 47.7% of all votes cast for one of the two major parties in the US. In New Hampshire's two current US House districts, however, Trump's (R) two-party vote share was 47.2% and 45.3%, respectively. The PL of the congressional districts were thus R-0.5 and R-2.5. Both US House electorates, in other words, were competitive and, like the Granite State itself, relatively centrist.

It is worth noting that there are a variety of alternative ways one might choose to compute partisan lean – for example, by measuring GOP (or Democratic) support using vote shares in down-ballot state or federal contests, or (since New Hampshire has a partisan voter registry) using the proportion of registrants in the focal district who identify as Republicans. These alternatives are not without logical merit.

Nevertheless, we eschew down-ballot contests because local idiosyncrasies among the state's 24 elections (e.g., a political scandal or candidate's death during the campaign) would provide a distorted view of the parties' strength in that district. One adverse consequence of this choice is that, though we may capture the relative strength of GOP support, we may understate GOP support insofar as (1) the Republican Presidential standard-bearer in 2020 (Donald J. Trump) was comparatively unpopular and (2) Republicans do better relative to Democrats in down-ballot races compared to more prominent ones. These observations are in fact strong possibilities but tend to make our estimates more conservative.

We focus on vote shares rather than the partisan composition of the voter registration rolls because, if one looks at the population of registered voters at any given time, one is almost certainly going to find a biased sample of the general population that overstates the GOP vote to some degree. This follows from the notion that the citizens most likely to be on the roll at any given time are more apt to be residentially stable. Democrats, traditionally mobilize to get out their vote with registration drives – a phenomenon which may be exacerbated by New Hampshire's move to Election Day registration (EDR).

## Gray Amendment #2022-0013S to SB240 is Favorable to GOP Electoral Fortunes

As Table 1 indicates, Gray Amendment #2022-0013S to SB240 would increase the number of GOP-leaning state senate districts. The table shows the net effect is to increase the number of GOP-leaning seats by 2, reversing the current political makeup of the senate from democratic leaning to republican leaning. Furthermore, the 11 democratic leaning districts would be far more concentrated with democratic voters than the GOP leaning districts are with GOP voters. For example, the average PL for democratic leaning districts is DEM + 9.11 whereas in GOP leaning districts it is GOP + 5.04. The significance of this is that a higher proportion of democratic votes are "wasted", in that they are not necessary to elect the democratic candidate. This point is illustrated in Figure 1.

## Gray Amendment #2022-0013S to SB240 Moves the Median Seat Further from the State Median

Building on the district-level partisan lean variable, political analysts employ a metric knows as the "median seat lean differences" as a means of judging the degree to which the partisan leanings of the politically important median district differ from the leanings of the state as a whole.

Specifically, the median seat lean difference (MSLD) is defined as the difference between the partisan leanings of the state's median district and the state as a whole. For example, as it pertains to vote shares, if one arrays New Hampshire's senate districts from least to most Republican in the 2020 presidential election, one finds the median Republican share is 47.5% in the state house districts as they are currently configured and 49.6% were the Gray Amendment enacted in its present form, increasing the difference from the 46.3% of the two-party vote he won in New Hampshire as a whole. The median electoral district assumes special significance because of the majoritarian rules that govern the legislature. By definition, if it is Republican leaning, then a majority of districts in the legislature are as well. The MSLD therefore provides an indication as to how much partisan bias is inherent in a particular political map. Note, per our standard definition, Trump need not have obtained a plurality of the two-party vote in a district for it to qualify as "GOP-leaning," he simply needed to do better there than he did in the nation at-large.

## CONCLUSION

The Gray Amendment #2022-0013S to SB240 is favorable to GOP prospects in future New Hampshire state senatorial elections. According to our analysis the two districts with a partisan lean that moves from one party to the other, both change from democratic to republican leanings. The partisan leanings of the status quo executive council districts are largely centrist, with the notable exception of District 2, which skews heavily democratic.
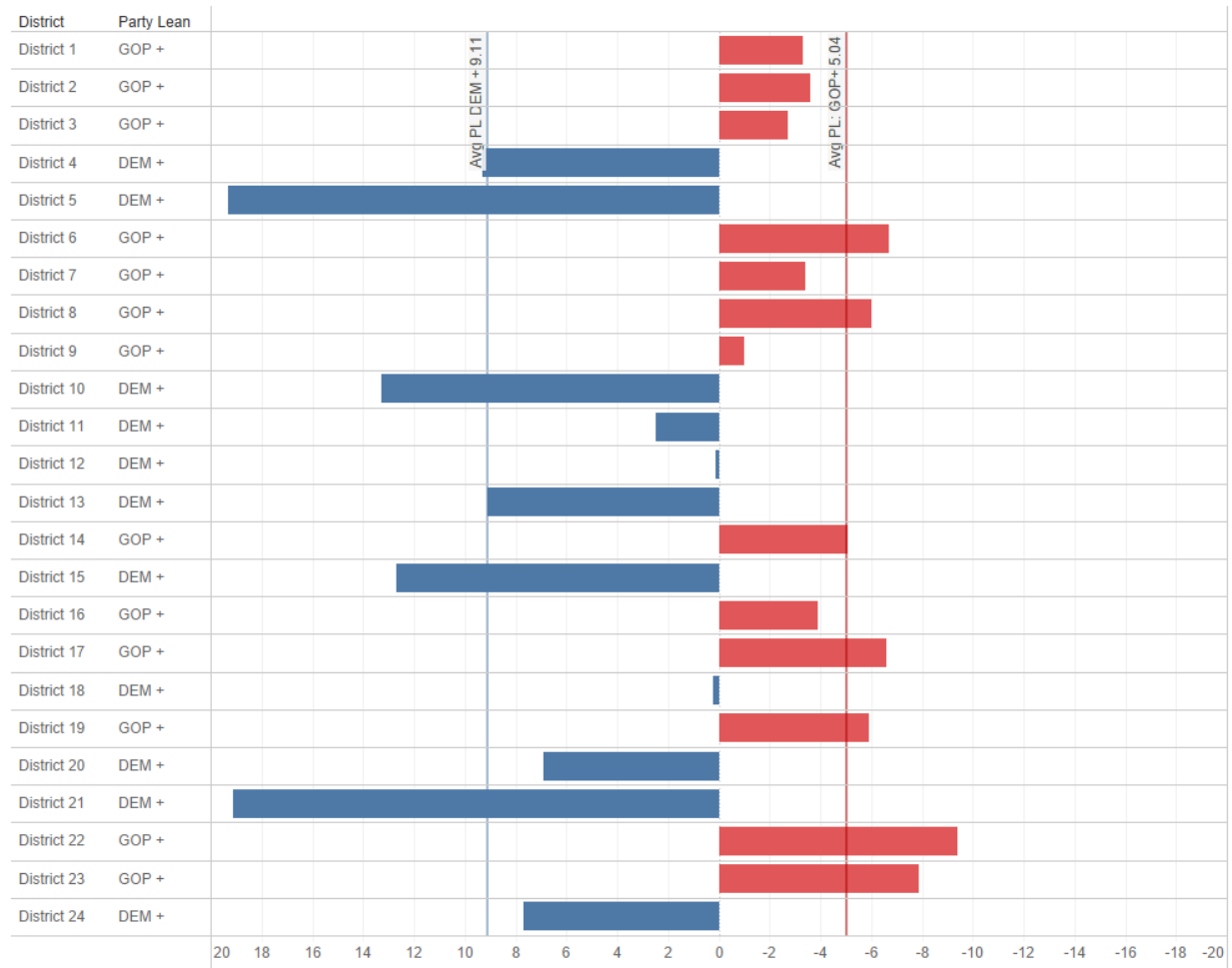
**Table 1: Partisan Lean by District – SB240**

| District | Partisan Lean - Status Quo | | Partisan Lean - Proposed | | Median Seat Lean Difference (MSLD) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| District 1 | GOP + | 2.1 | GOP + | 3.3 | |
| District 2 | GOP + | 2.1 | GOP + | 3.6 | |
| District 3 | GOP + | 2.5 | GOP + | 2.7 | |
| District 4 | DEM + | 9.3 | DEM + | 9.3 | |
| District 5 | DEM + | 16.9 | DEM + | 19.3 | |
| District 6 | GOP + | 7.5 | GOP + | 6.7 | |
| District 7 | GOP + | 5.8 | GOP + | 3.4 | |
| District 8 | GOP + | 2.4 | GOP + | 6.0 | |
| **\*District 9** | **DEM +** | **2.2** | **GOP +** | **1.0** | |
| District 10 | DEM + | 10.6 | DEM + | 13.3 | |
| District 11 | DEM + | 2.5 | DEM + | 2.5 | |
| District 12 | DEM + | 0.1 | DEM + | 0.1 | |
| District 13 | DEM + | 9.1 | DEM + | 9.1 | Avg. GOP Vote Share |
| District 14 | GOP + | 5.1 | GOP + | 5.1 | State: 46.3% |
| District 15 | DEM + | 12.5 | DEM + | 12.7 | Status Quo: 47.5% |
| **\*District 16** | **DEM +** | **1.7** | **GOP +** | **3.9** | Gray Amendment: 49.6% |
| District 17 | GOP + | 7.3 | GOP + | 6.6 | **MSLD: GOP +3.3** |
| District 18 | DEM + | 0.2 | DEM + | 0.2 | |
| District 19 | GOP + | 5.9 | GOP + | 5.9 | |
| District 20 | DEM + | 3.3 | DEM + | 6.9 | |
| District 21 | DEM + | 19.2 | DEM + | 19.1 | |
| District 22 | GOP + | 9.4 | GOP + | 9.4 | |
| District 23 | GOP + | 1.7 | GOP + | 7.9 | |
| District 24 | DEM + | 2.4 | DEM + | 7.7 | |
| **GOP Leaning Districts** | **11** | | **13** | | |
| **DEM Leaning Districts** | **13** | | **11** | | |

\*Partisan lean party change


**Table 1: Partisan Lean by District – Status Quo NH Executive Council Districts**

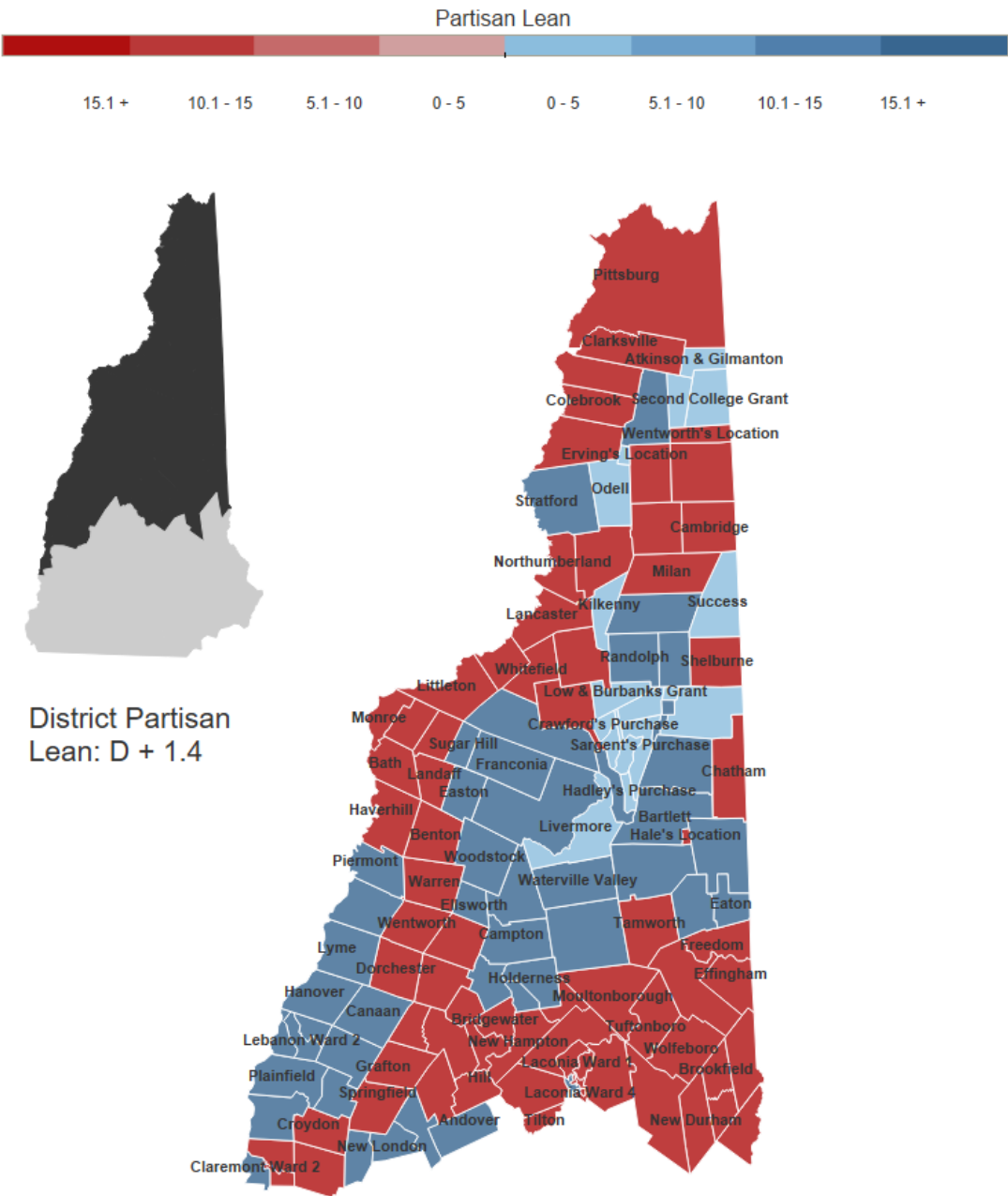| District | Partisan Lean | |
|---|---|---|
| District 1 | DEM + | 1.4 |
| District 2 | DEM + | 6.3 |
| District 3 | GOP + | 1.0 |
| District 4 | GOP + | 0.2 |
| District 5 | DEM + | 1.1 |
| **GOP Leaning Districts** | | **2** |
| **DEM Leaning Districts** | | **3** |

**Figure 1: Partisan Lean by District – SB240**

# Executive Council
## Showing Partisan Lean

# New Hampshire Executive Council District 1

## Partisan Lean

| 15.1 + | 10.1 - 15 | 5.1 - 10 | 0 - 5 | 0 - 5 | 5.1 - 10 | 10.1 - 15 | 15.1 + |

**District Partisan Lean: D + 1.4**

Pittsburg
Clarksville
Atkinson & Gilmanton
Colebrook
Second College Grant
Wentworth's Location
Erving's Location
Odell
Stratford
Cambridge
Northumberland
Milan
Kilkenny
Success
Lancaster
Randolph
Shelburne
Whitefield
Low & Burbanks Grant
Littleton
Monroe
Crawford's Purchase
Sugar Hill
Sargent's Purchase
Bath
Franconia
Chatham
Landaff
Hadley's Purchase
Easton
Haverhill
Livermore
Bartlett
Benton
Hale's Location
Piermont
Woodstock
Warren
Waterville Valley
Ellsworth
Eaton
Wentworth
Campton
Tamworth
Lyme
Freedom
Dorchester
Holderness
Effingham
Hanover
Moultonborough
Canaan
Tuftonboro
Lebanon Ward 2
Bridgewater
New Hampton
Wolfeboro
Grafton
Laconia Ward 1
Brookfield
Plainfield
Hill
Springfield
Laconia Ward 4
Croydon
Andover
Tilton
New Durham
New London
Claremont Ward 2

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Data Sources: The General Court of New Hampshire (status quo). Partisan lean computed at the ward level based on 2020 two-party Presidential vote. GOP leaning districts are those in which Trump (R) garnered a larger share than his national average (47.7%). Conversely, democratic districts - denoted in blue - are those in which Trump's two-party vote share was less than his national average.
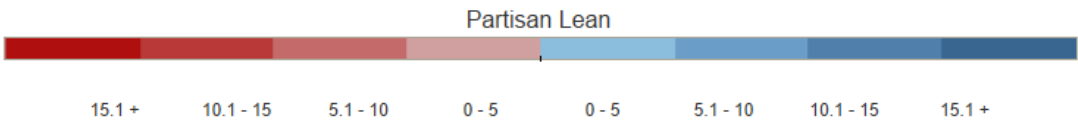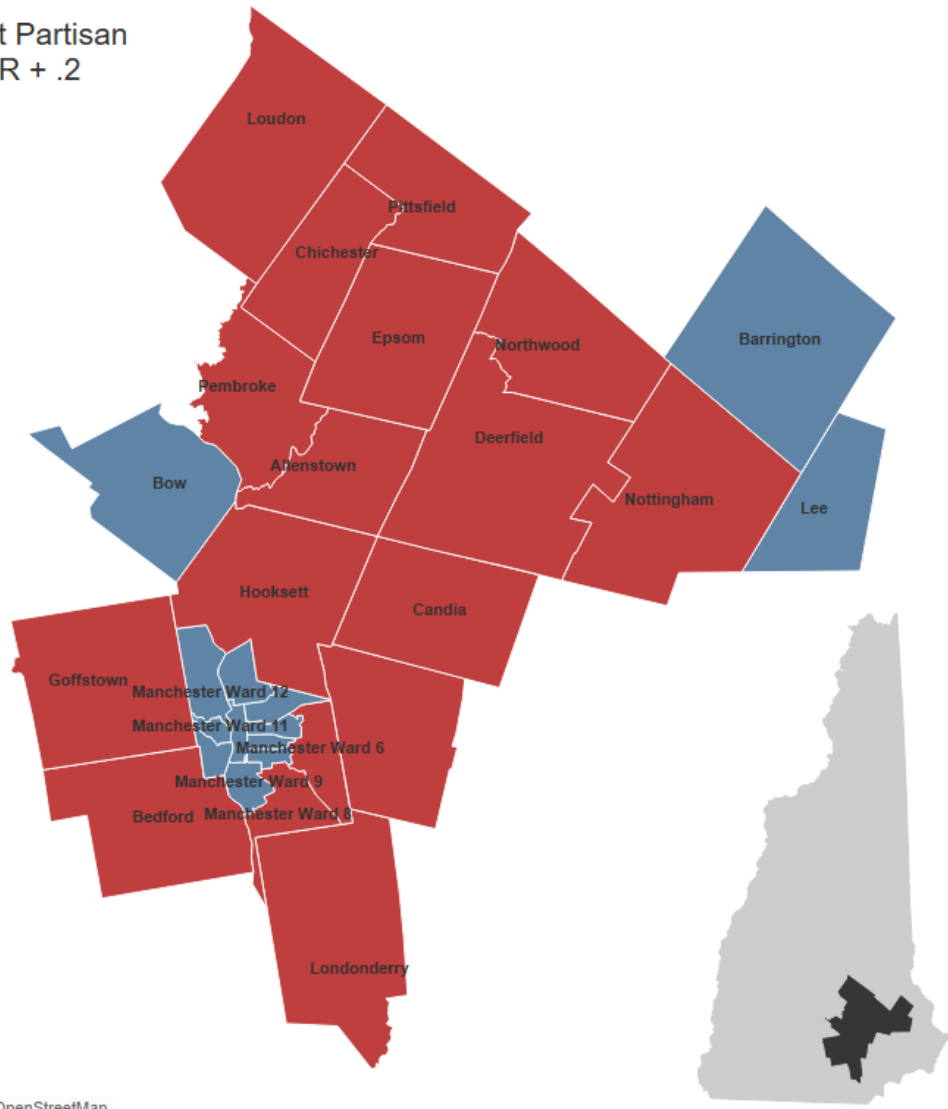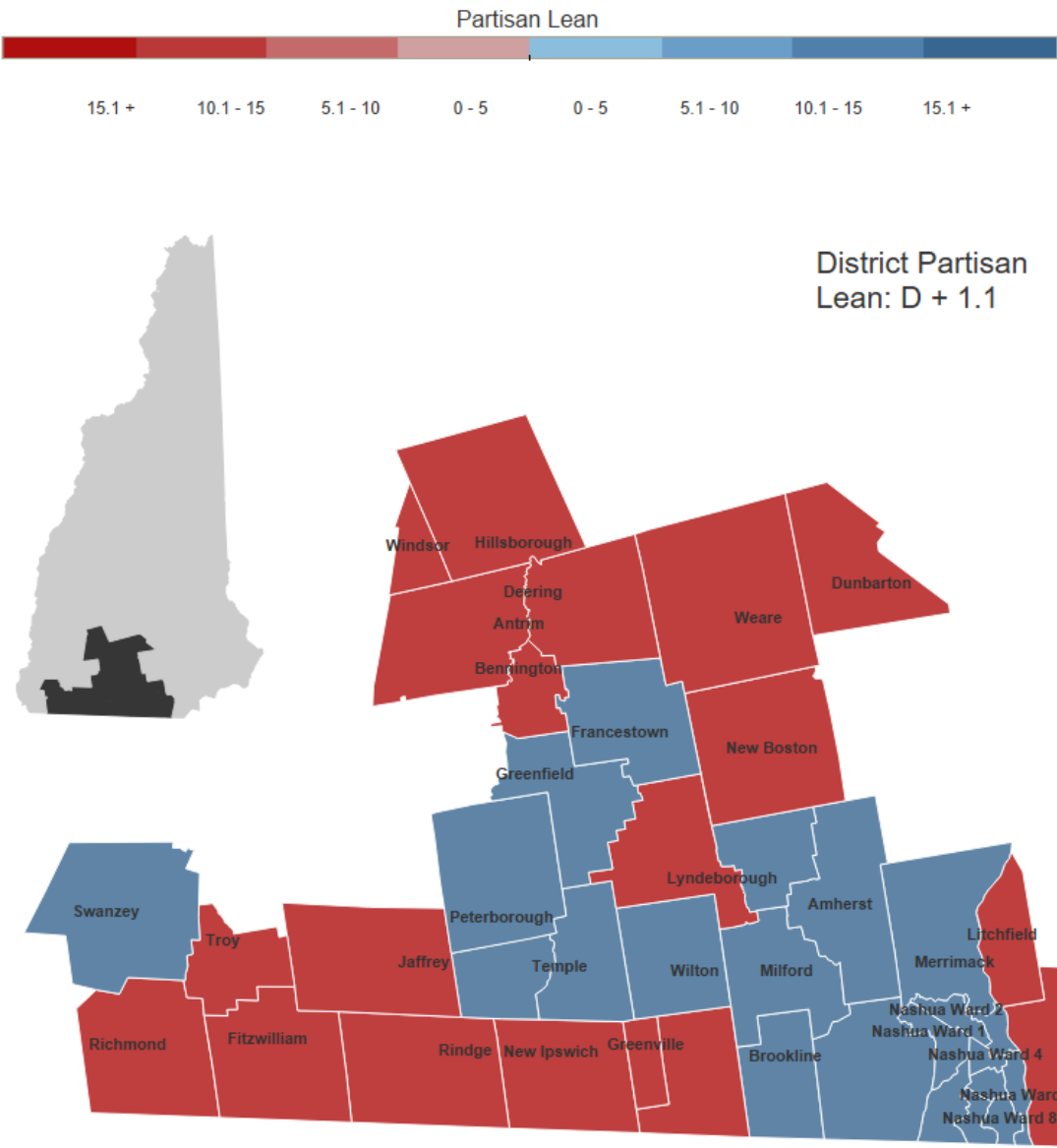
# New Hampshire Executive Council District 2

## Partisan Lean

| 15.1 + | 10.1 - 15 | 5.1 - 10 | 0 - 5 | 0 - 5 | 5.1 - 10 | 10.1 - 15 | 15.1 + |



Belmont
Franklin Ward 1
Northfield
Gilmanton
Salisbury
Newbury
Sutton
Canterbury
Unity
Goshen
Webster
Barnstead
Farmington
Warner
Rochester Ward 5
Charlestown
Bradford
Rochester Ward 4
Lempster
Concord Ward 10
Somersworth Ward 1
Washington
Somersworth Ward 4
Langdon
Concord Ward 6
Rollinsford
Marlow
Dover Ward 5
Alstead
Henniker
Dover Ward 3
Walpole
Stoddard
Durham
Surry
Sullivan
Westmoreland
Nelson
Keene Ward 4
Harrisville
Hancock
Keene Ward 1
Chesterfield
Dublin
Marlborough

Winchester

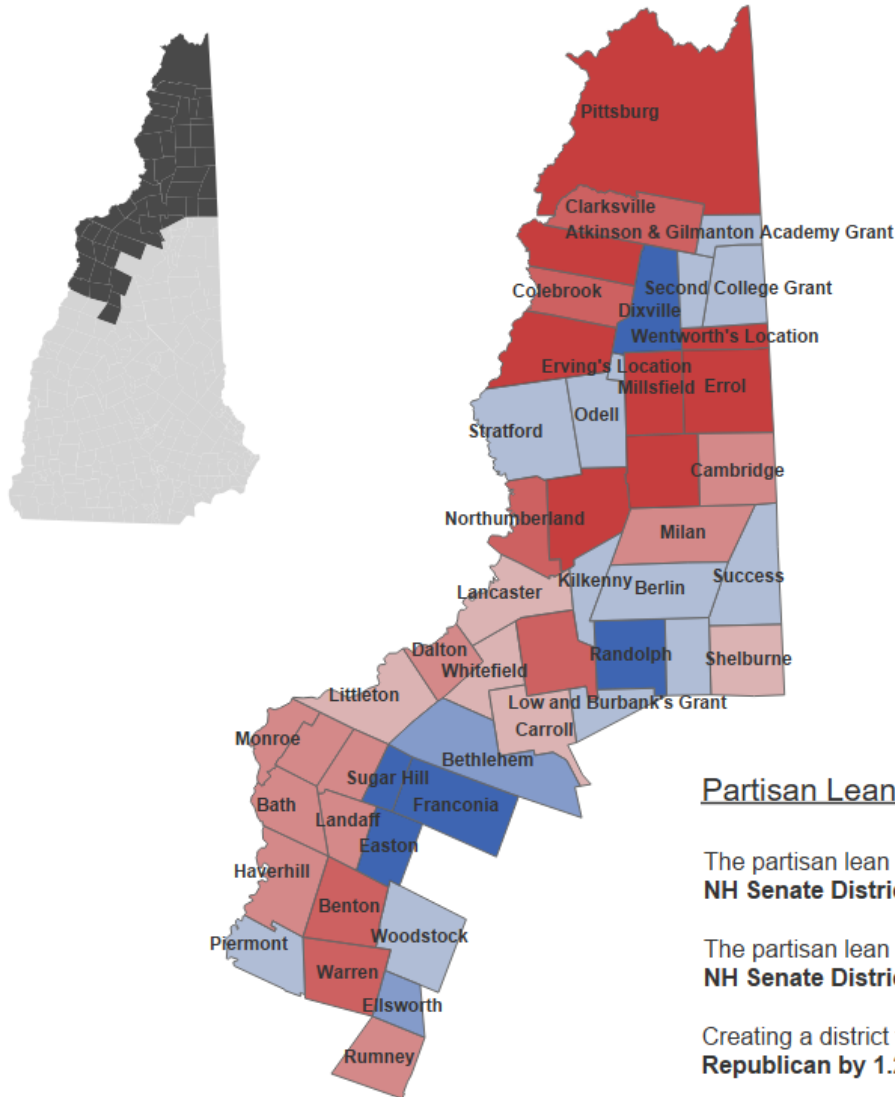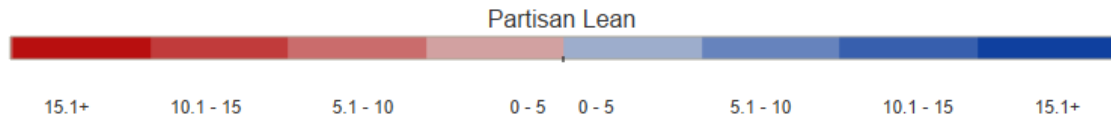**District Partisan
Lean: D + 6.3**

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Data Sources: The General Court of New Hampshire (status quo). Partisan lean computed at the ward level based on 2020 two-party Presidential vote.
GOP leaning districts are those in which Trump (R) garnered a larger share than his national average (47.7%). Conversely, democratic districts - denoted
in blue - are those in which Trump's two-party vote share was less than his national average.

# New Hampshire Executive Council District 3

## Partisan Lean

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 15.1 + | 10.1 - 15 | 5.1 - 10 | 0 - 5 | 0 - 5 | 5.1 - 10 | 10.1 - 15 | 15.1 + |

### District Partisan
### Lean: R + 1.0

Newington
Portsmouth Ward 1
Portsmouth Ward 2
Portsmouth Ward 3
Portsmouth Ward 4
Newmarket
Newfields
Greenland
Rye
Epping
Stratham
Raymond
Exeter
North Hampton
Fremont
Brentwood
Sandown
Danville
Kensington
Hampton
East Kingston
Hampton Falls
Derry
Hampstead
Derry
Derry
South Hampton
Seabrook
Derry
Atkinson
Windham
Salem
Pelham

Data Sources: The General Court of New Hampshire (status quo). Partisan lean computed at the ward level based on 2020 two-party Presidential vote. GOP leaning districts are those in which Trump (R) garnered a larger share than his national average (47.7%). Conversely, democratic districts - denoted in blue - are those in which Trump's two-party vote share was less than his national average.

# New Hampshire Executive Council District 4

Partisan Lean

| 15.1 + | 10.1 - 15 | 5.1 - 10 | 0 - 5 | 0 - 5 | 5.1 - 10 | 10.1 - 15 | 15.1 + |

District Partisan
Lean: R + .2

Loudon

Pittsfield

Chichester

Epsom

Northwood

Barrington

Pembroke

Allenstown

Bow

Deerfield

Nottingham

Lee

Hooksett

Candia

Goffstown

Manchester Ward 12

Manchester Ward 11

Manchester Ward 6

Manchester Ward 9

Bedford

Manchester Ward 8

Londonderry

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Data Sources: The General Court of New Hampshire (status quo). Partisan lean computed at the ward level based on 2020 two-party Presidential vote.
GOP leaning districts are those in which Trump (R) garnered a larger share than his national average (47.7%). Conversely, democratic districts - denoted
in blue - are those in which Trump's two-party vote share was less than his national average.

# New Hampshire Executive Council District 5

Partisan Lean

| 15.1 + | 10.1 - 15 | 5.1 - 10 | 0 - 5 | 0 - 5 | 5.1 - 10 | 10.1 - 15 | 15.1 + |

District Partisan
Lean: D + 1.1

Windsor  Hillsborough

Deering

Antrim

Bennington

Francestown

Greenfield

Dunbarton

Weare

New Boston

Lyndeborough

Amherst

Litchfield

Peterborough

Swanzey

Troy

Jaffrey

Temple

Wilton

Milford

Merrimack

Nashua Ward 2
Nashua Ward 1
Nashua Ward 4

Richmond  Fitzwilliam

Rindge  New Ipswich  Greenville

Brookline

Nashua Ward 7
Nashua Ward 8

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Data Sources: The General Court of New Hampshire (status quo). Partisan lean computed at the ward level based on 2020 two-party Presidential vote.
GOP leaning districts are those in which Trump (R) garnered a larger share than his national average (47.7%). Conversely, democratic districts - denoted
in blue - are those in which Trump's two-party vote share was less than his national average.

# N.H. Senate by District
Showing Partisan Lean

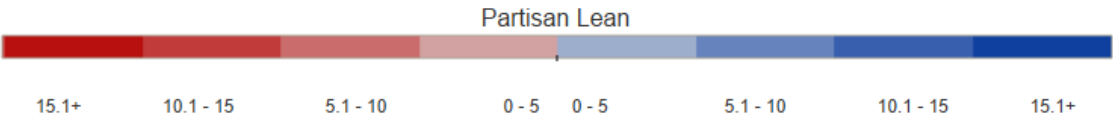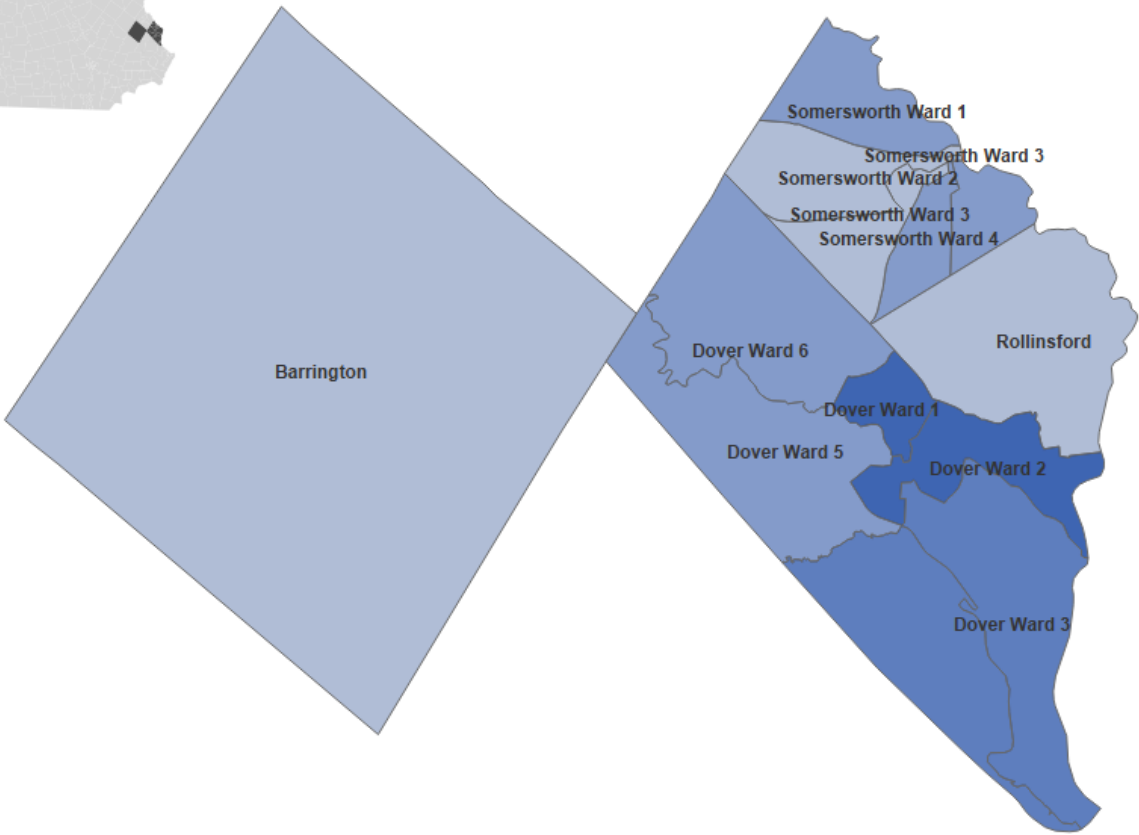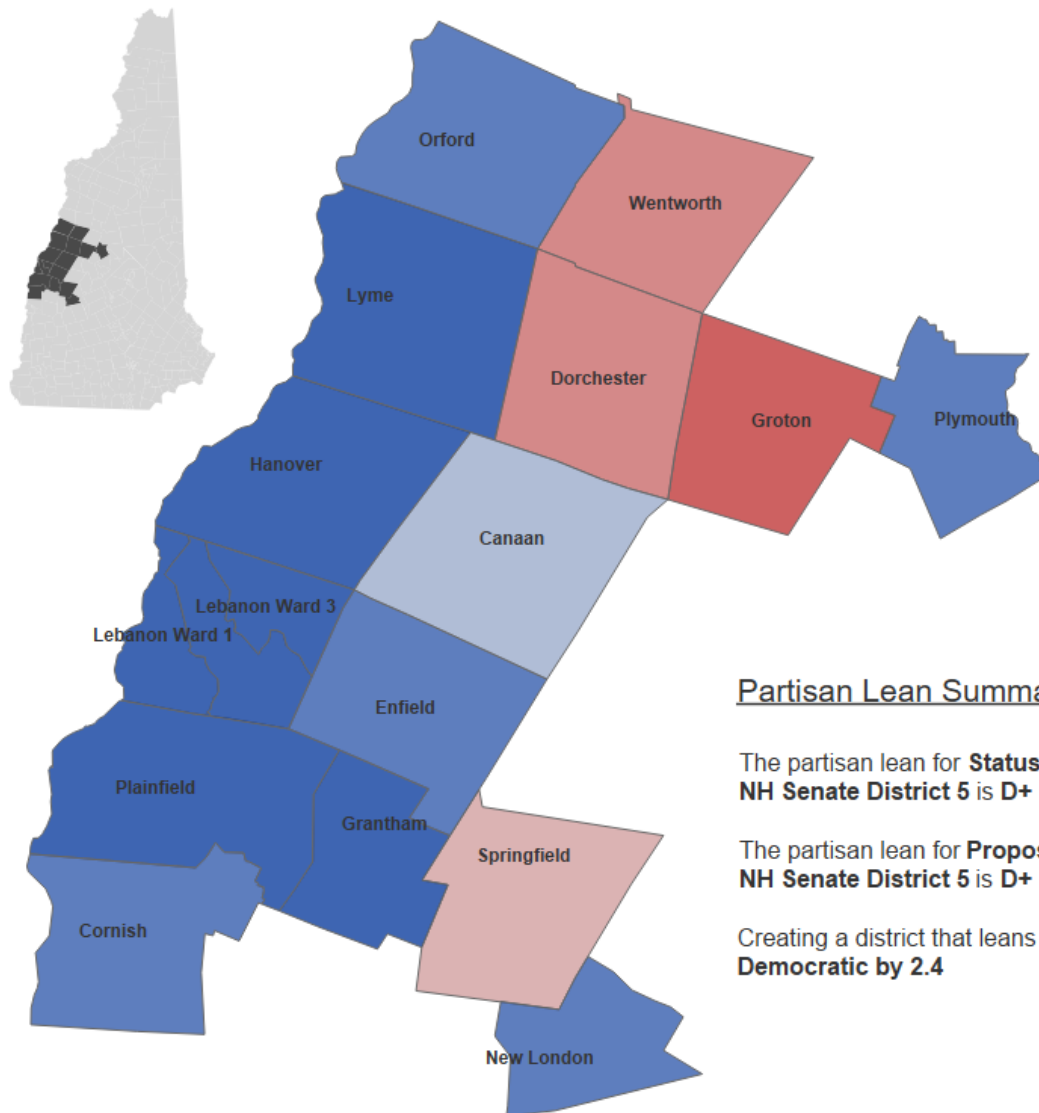# Proposed NH Senate District 1

## Partisan Lean

| 15.1+ | 10.1 - 15 | 5.1 - 10 | 0 - 5 | 0 - 5 | 5.1 - 10 | 10.1 - 15 | 15.1+ |

Pittsburg

Clarksville

Atkinson & Gilmanton Academy Grant

Colebrook

Second College Grant

Dixville

Wentworth's Location

Erving's Location

Millsfield

Errol

Odell

Stratford

Cambridge

Northumberland

Milan

Kilkenny

Berlin

Success

Lancaster

Dalton

Whitefield

Randolph

Shelburne

Littleton

Low and Burbank's Grant

Carroll

Monroe

Bethlehem

Sugar Hill

Bath

Franconia

Landaff

Easton

Haverhill

Benton

Woodstock

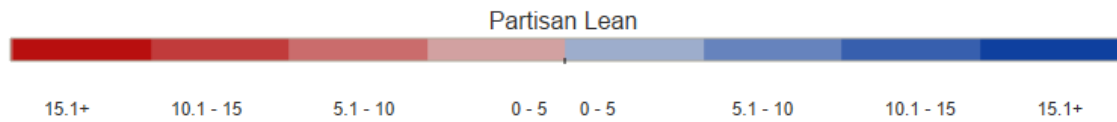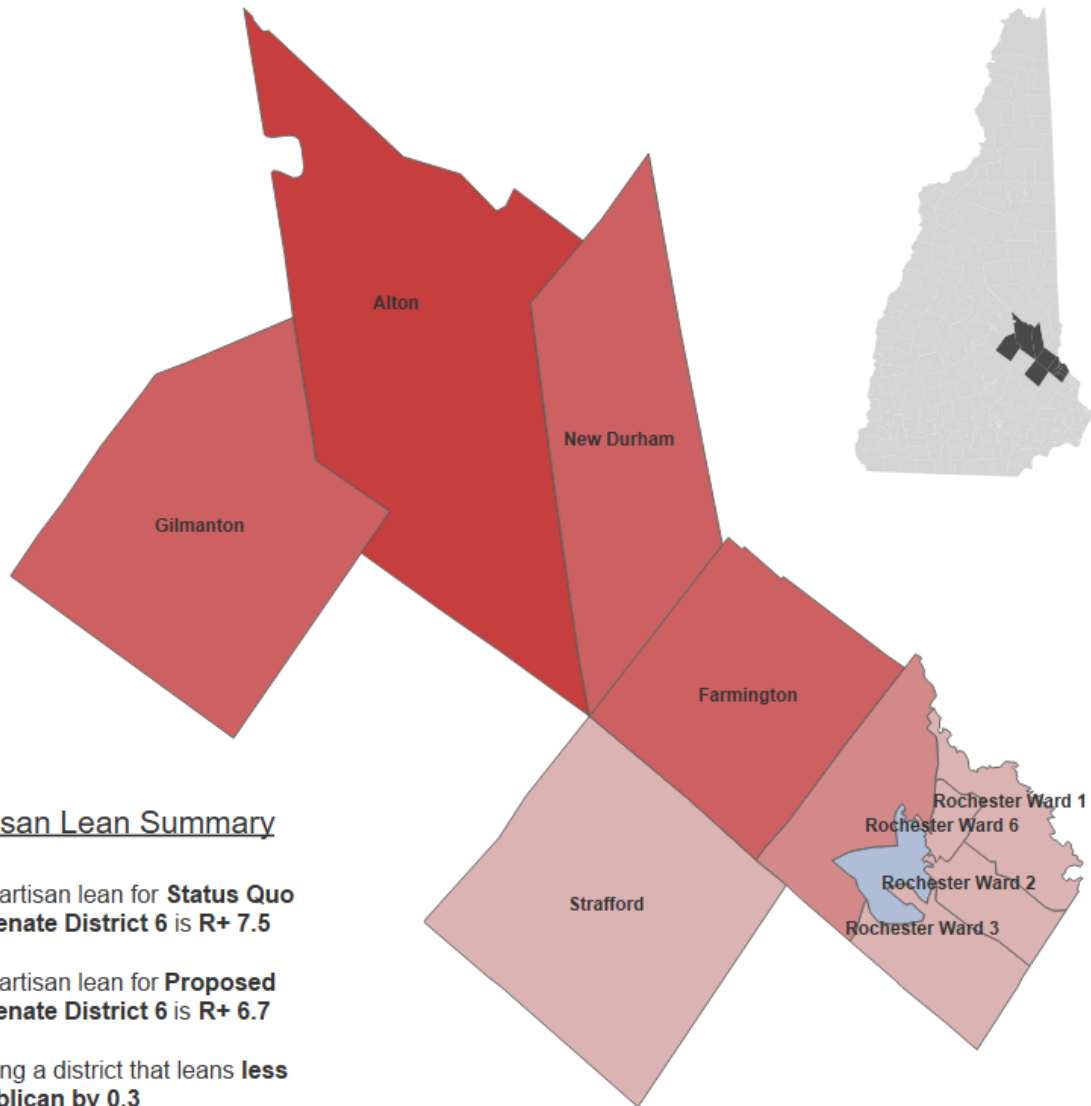Piermont

Warren

Ellsworth

Rumney

## Partisan Lean Summary

The partisan lean for **Status Quo NH Senate District 1** is **R+ 2.1**

The partisan lean for **Proposed NH Senate District 1** is **R+ 3.3**

Creating a district that leans **more Republican by 1.2**

# Proposed NH Senate District 2

## Partisan Lean

| 15.1+ | 10.1 - 15 | 5.1 - 10 | 0 - 5 | 0 - 5 | 5.1 - 10 | 10.1 - 15 | 15.1+ |

Thornton

Campton

Sandwich

Holderness

Ashland

Center Harbor

New Hampton

Meredith

Laconia Ward 1

Gilford

## Partisan Lean Summary

Laconia Ward 2

Laconia Ward 4

The partisan lean for **Status Quo NH Senate District 2** is **R+ 2.1**

Sanbornton

The partisan lean for **Proposed NH Senate District 2** is **R+ 3.6**

Belmont

Creating a district that leans **more Republican by 1.2**

Data Sources: Senator Gray Amendment to SB 240 and the General Court of New Hampshire (status quo). Partisan lean computed at the ward level based on 2020 two-party Presidential vote. GOP leaning districts are those in which Trump (R) garnered a larger share than his national average (47.7%). Conversely, democratic districts - denoted in blue - are those in which Trump's two-party vote share was less than his national average.
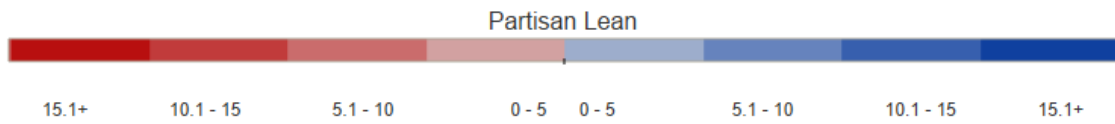
# Proposed NH Senate District 3
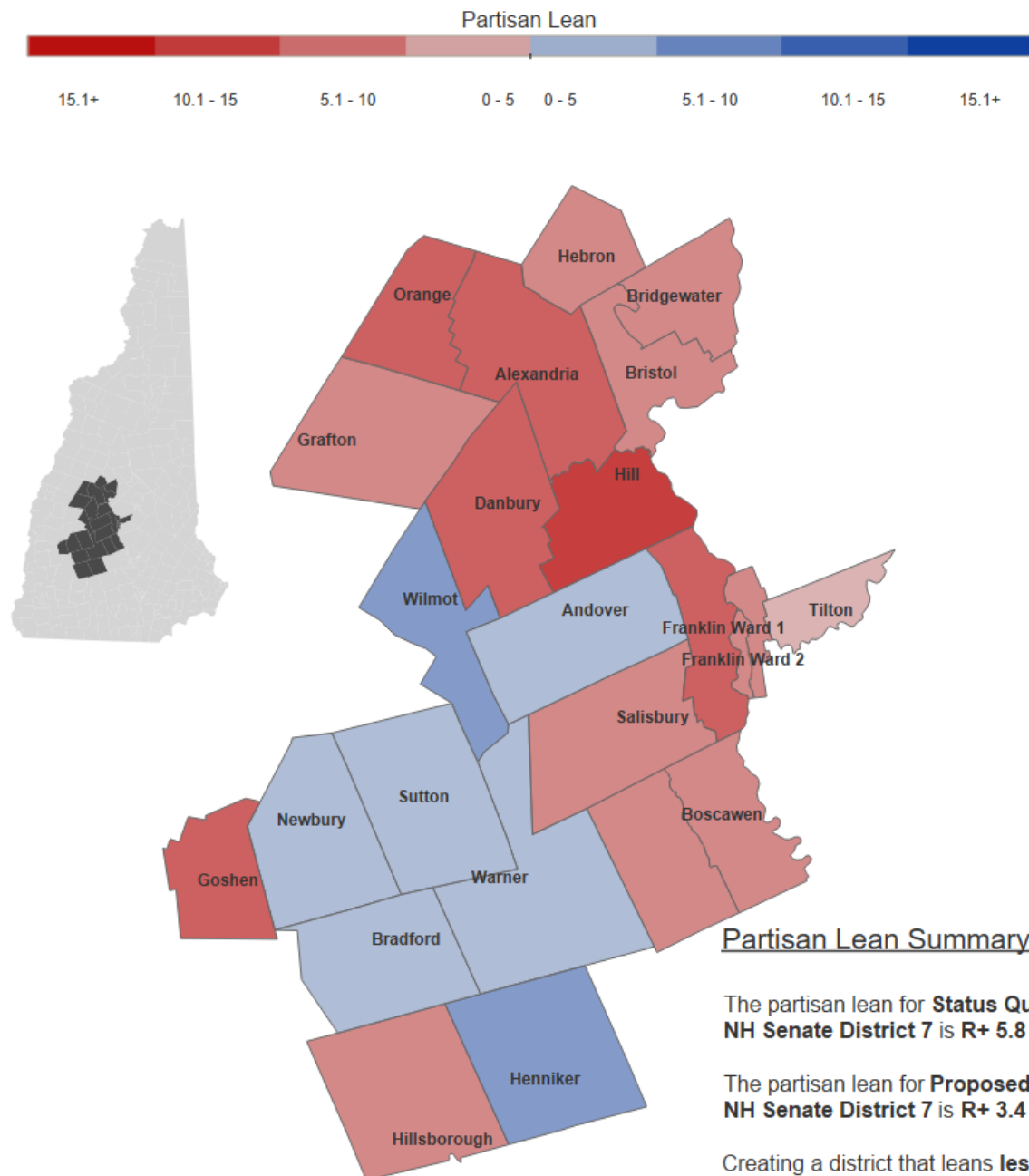
## Partisan Lean



## Partisan Lean Summary

The partisan lean for **Status Quo NH Senate District 3** is **R+ 2.5**

The partisan lean for **Proposed NH Senate District 3** is **R+ 2.7**

Creating a district that leans **more Republican by 0.2**

# Proposed NH Senate District 4

## Partisan Lean

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 15.1+ | 10.1 - 15 | 5.1 - 10 | 0 - 5 | 0 - 5 | 5.1 - 10 | 10.1 - 15 | 15.1+ |

### Partisan Lean Summary

The partisan lean for **Status Quo NH Senate District 4** is **D+ 9.3**

The partisan lean for **Proposed NH Senate District 4** is **D+ 9.3**

Somersworth Ward 1

Somersworth Ward 3

Somersworth Ward 2

Somersworth Ward 3

Somersworth Ward 4

Rollinsford

Barrington

Dover Ward 6

Dover Ward 1
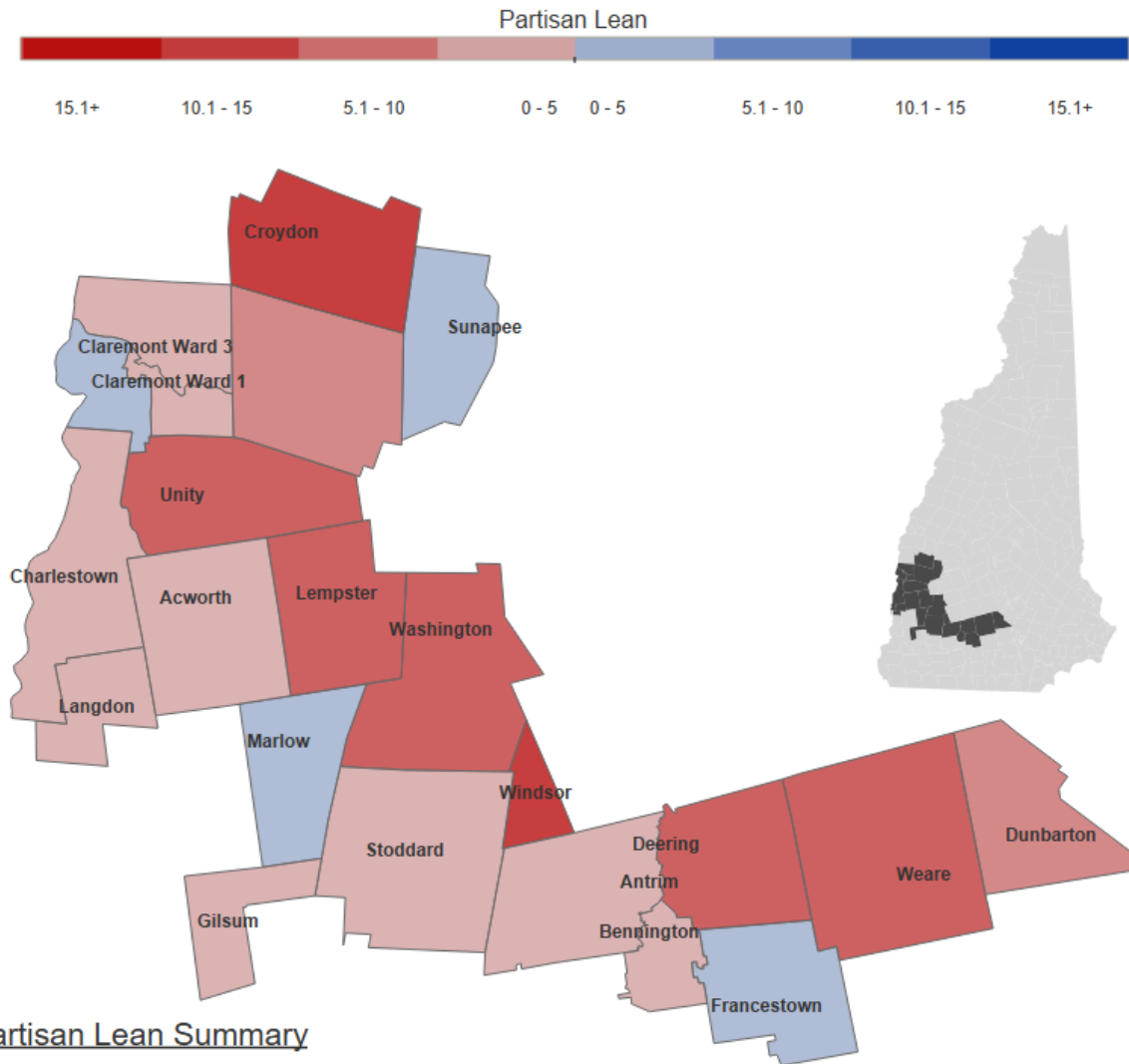
Dover Ward 5

Dover Ward 2

Dover Ward 3

Data Sources: Senator Gray Amendment to SB 240 and the General Court of New Hampshire (status quo). Partisan lean computed at the ward level based on 2020 two-party Presidential vote. GOP leaning districts are those in which Trump (R) garnered a larger share than his national average (47.7%). Conversely, democratic districts - denoted in blue - are those in which Trump's two-party vote share was less than his national average.

# Proposed NH Senate District 5

Partisan Lean

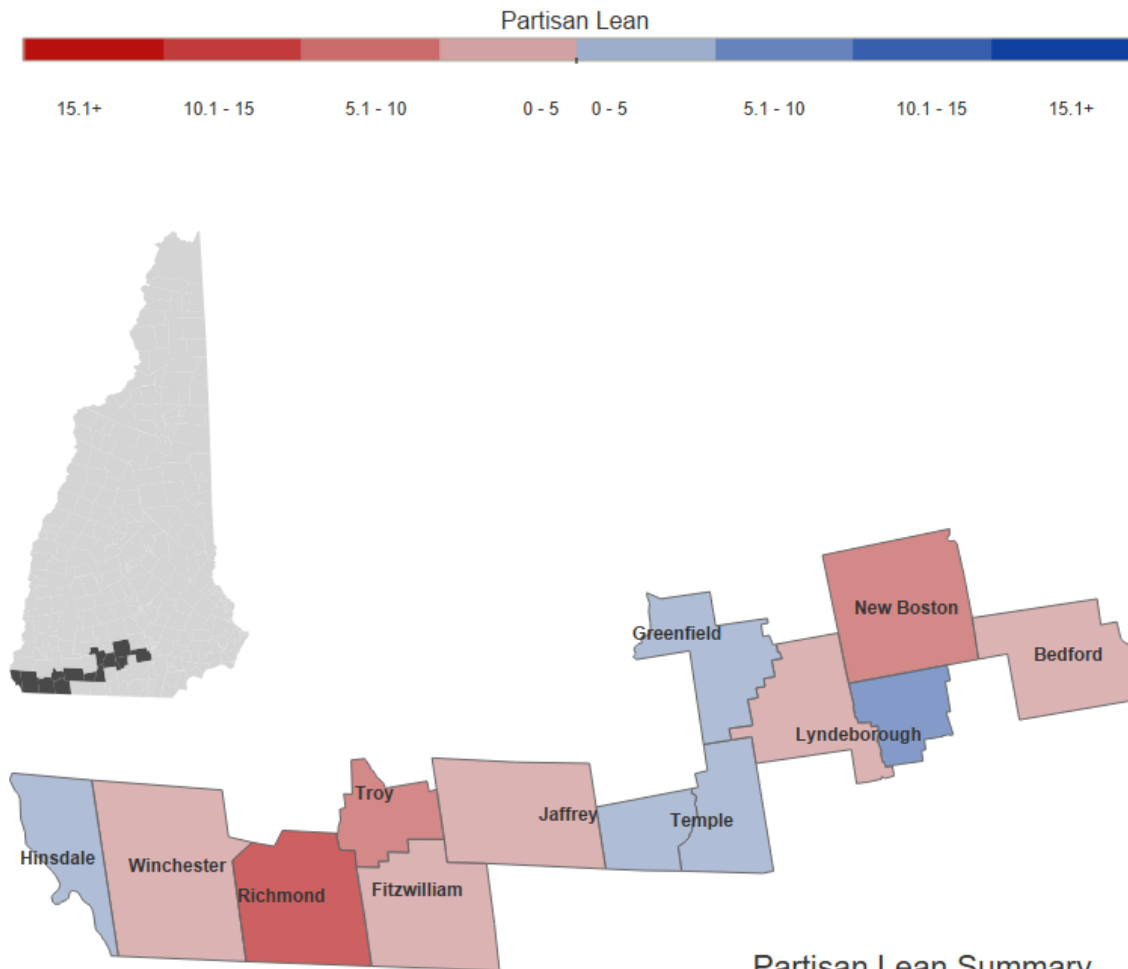| 15.1+ | 10.1 - 15 | 5.1 - 10 | 0 - 5 | 0 - 5 | 5.1 - 10 | 10.1 - 15 | 15.1+ |

Orford

Wentworth

Lyme

Dorchester

Groton

Plymouth

Hanover

Canaan

Lebanon Ward 3

Lebanon Ward 1

Enfield

Plainfield

Grantham

Springfield

Cornish

New London

## Partisan Lean Summary

The partisan lean for **Status Quo NH Senate District 5** is **D+ 16.9**

The partisan lean for **Proposed NH Senate District 5** is **D+ 19.3**

Creating a district that leans **more Democratic by 2.4**

Data Sources: Senator Gray Amendment to SB 240 and the General Court of New Hampshire (status quo). Partisan lean computed at the ward level based on 2020 two-party Presidential vote. GOP leaning districts are those in which Trump (R) garnered a larger share than his national average (47.7%). Conversely, democratic districts - denoted in blue - are those in which Trump's two-party vote share was less than his national average.

# Proposed NH Senate District 6

## Partisan Lean

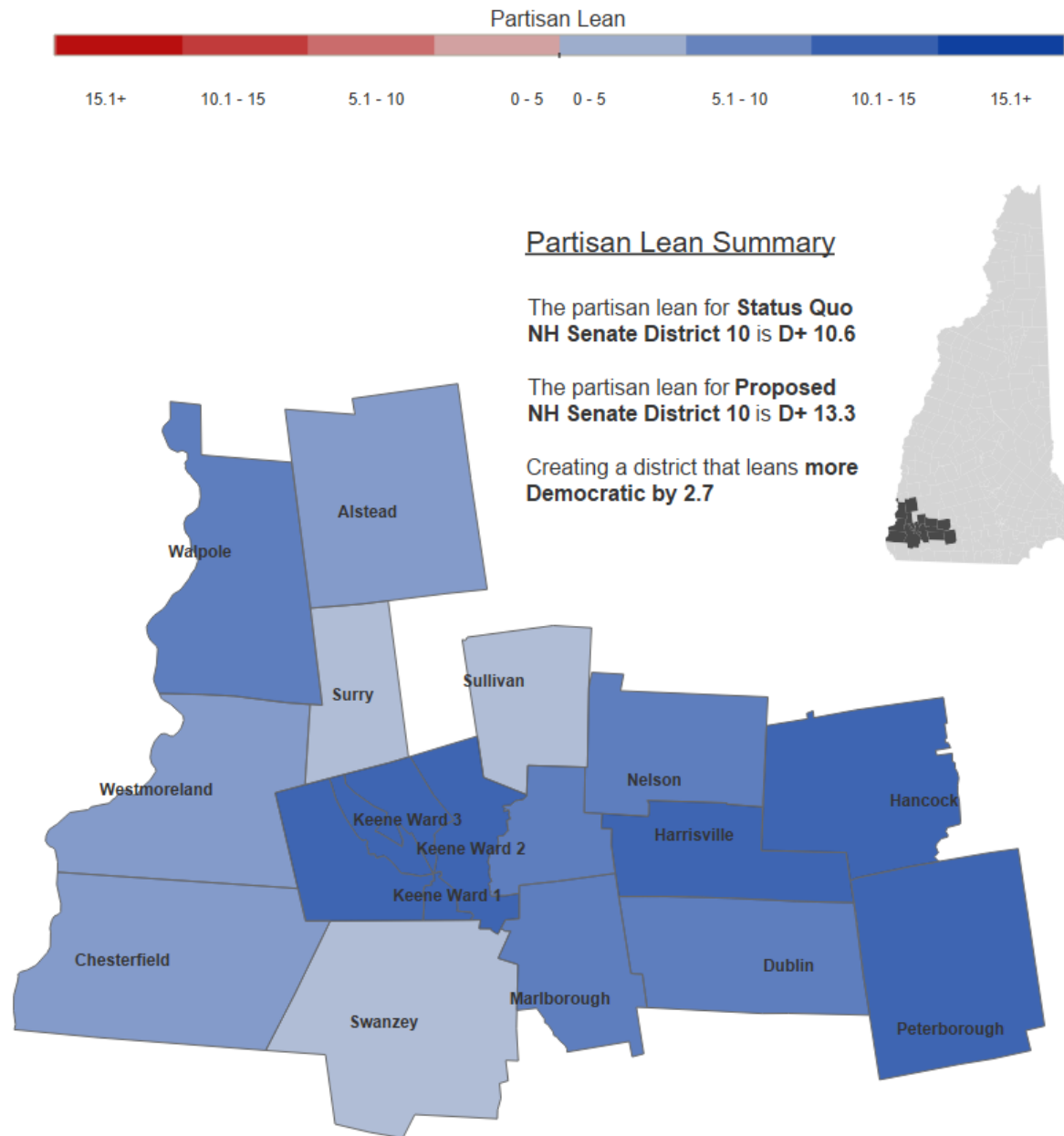| 15.1+ | 10.1 - 15 | 5.1 - 10 | 0 - 5 | 0 - 5 | 5.1 - 10 | 10.1 - 15 | 15.1+ |

Alton

New Durham

Gilmanton

Farmington

Rochester Ward 1
Rochester Ward 6
Rochester Ward 2
Strafford
Rochester Ward 3

## Partisan Lean Summary

The partisan lean for **Status Quo NH Senate District 6** is R+ 7.5

The partisan lean for **Proposed NH Senate District 6** is R+ 6.7
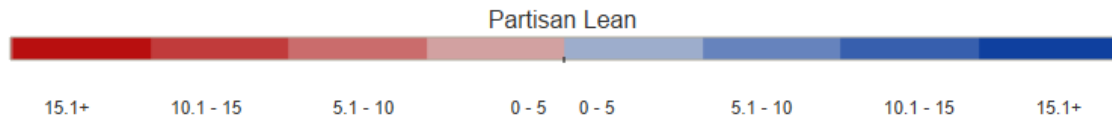
Creating a district that leans **less Republican by 0.3**

# Proposed NH Senate District 7

## Partisan Lean

| 15.1+ | 10.1 - 15 | 5.1 - 10 | 0 - 5 | 0 - 5 | 5.1 - 10 | 10.1 - 15 | 15.1+ |
|-------|-----------|----------|-------|-------|----------|-----------|-------|

Hebron

Orange

Bridgewater

Alexandria

Bristol

Grafton

Hill

Danbury

Wilmot

Andover

Tilton

Franklin Ward 1

Franklin Ward 2

Salisbury

Newbury

Sutton

Boscawen

Warner

Goshen

Bradford

## Partisan Lean Summary

The partisan lean for **Status Quo NH Senate District 7** is **R+ 5.8**

The partisan lean for **Proposed NH Senate District 7** is **R+ 3.4**

Creating a district that leans **less Republican by 2.4**

Henniker

Hillsborough

Data Sources: Senator Gray Amendment to SB 240 and the General Court of New Hampshire (status quo). Partisan lean computed at the ward level based on 2020 two-party Presidential vote. GOP leaning districts are those in which Trump (R) garnered a larger share than his national average (47.7%). Conversely, democratic districts - denoted in blue - are those in which Trump's two-party vote share was less than his national average.
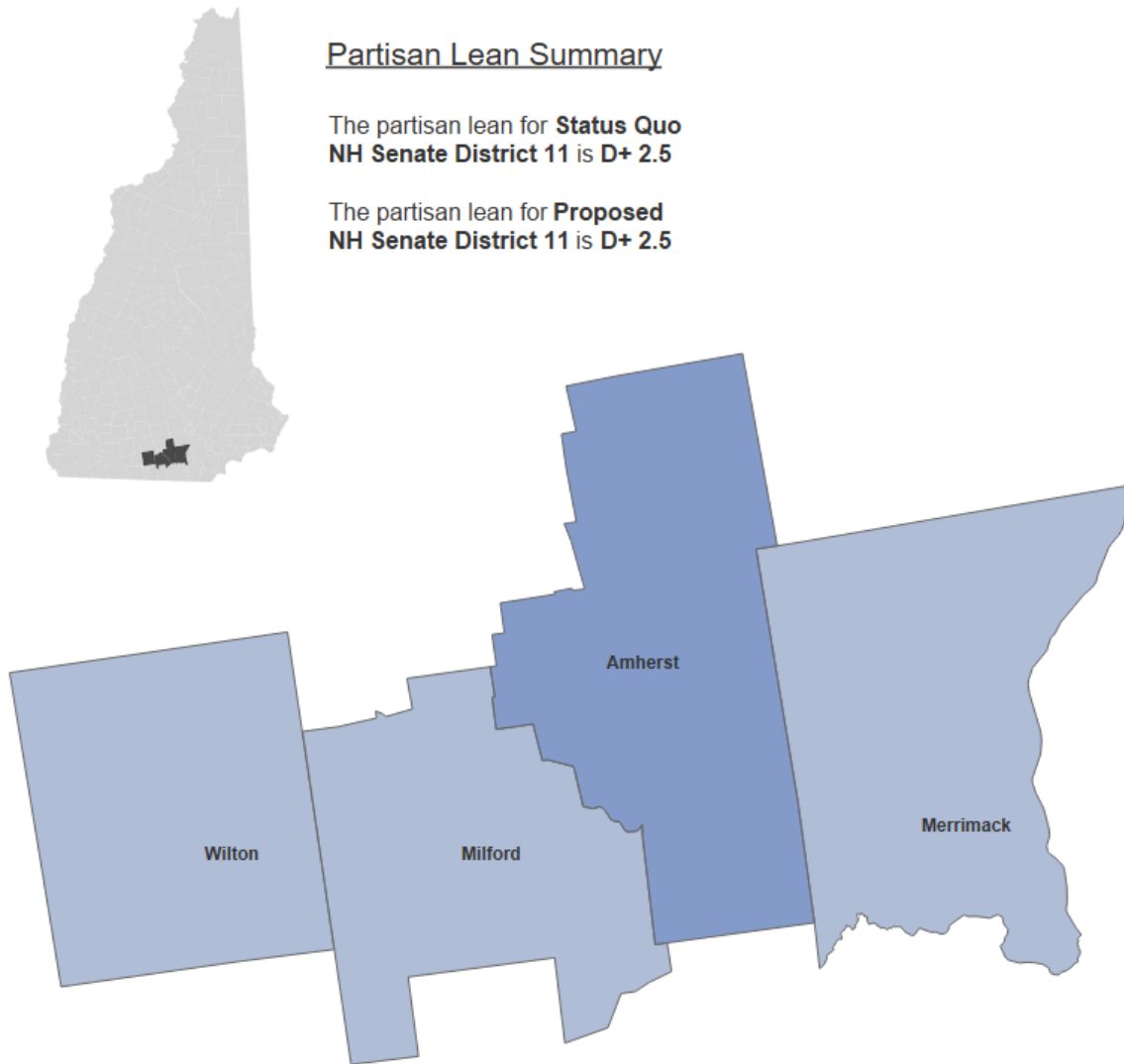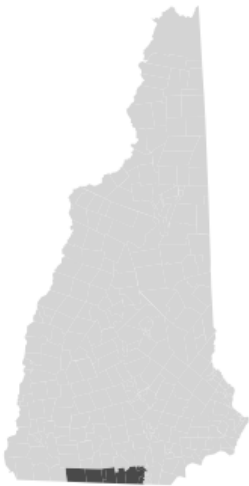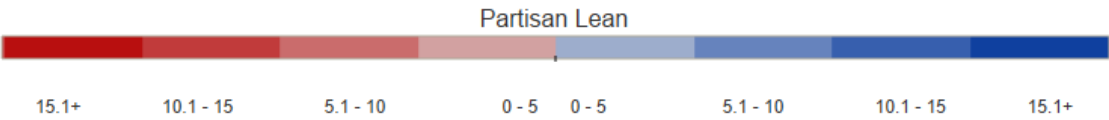
# Proposed NH Senate District 8

## Partisan Lean

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 15.1+ | 10.1 - 15 | 5.1 - 10 | 0 - 5 | 0 - 5 | 5.1 - 10 | 10.1 - 15 | 15.1+ |



## Partisan Lean Summary

The partisan lean for **Status Quo NH Senate District 8** is **R+ 2.4**

The partisan lean for **Proposed NH Senate District 8** is **R+ 6.0**

Creating a district that leans **more Republican by 3.6**

Data Sources: Senator Gray Amendment to SB 240 and the General Court of New Hampshire (status quo). Partisan lean computed at the ward level based on 2020 two-party Presidential vote. GOP leaning districts are those in which Trump (R) garnered a larger share than his national average (47.7%). Conversely, democratic districts - denoted in blue - are those in which Trump's two-party vote share was less than his national average.
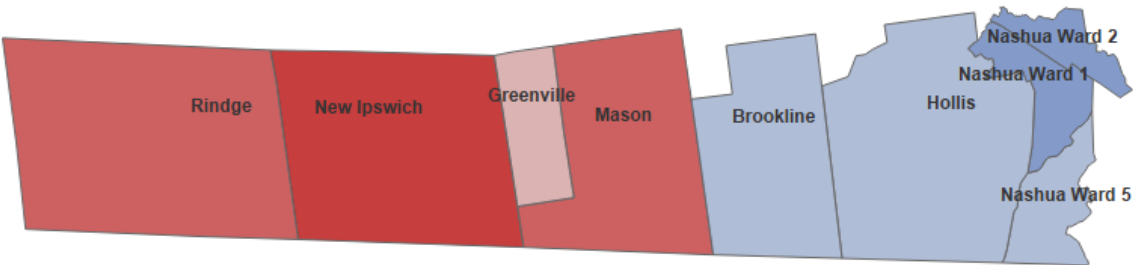
# Proposed NH Senate District 9

## Partisan Lean

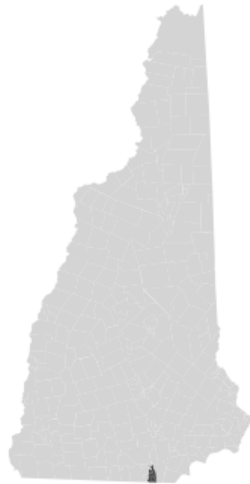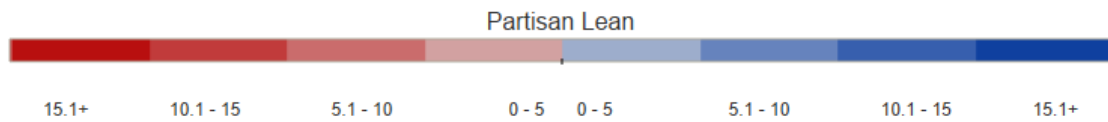| 15.1+ | 10.1 - 15 | 5.1 - 10 | 0 - 5 | 0 - 5 | 5.1 - 10 | 10.1 - 15 | 15.1+ |

New Boston

Bedford

Greenfield

Lyndeborough

Troy

Jaffrey

Temple

Hinsdale

Winchester

Richmond

Fitzwilliam

## Partisan Lean Summary

The partisan lean for **Status Quo NH Senate District 9** is D+ 2.2

The partisan lean for **Proposed NH Senate District 9** is R+ 1.0

Creating a district that leans **more Republican by 3.2**

# Proposed NH Senate District 10

## Partisan Lean

| 15.1+ | 10.1 - 15 | 5.1 - 10 | 0 - 5 | 0 - 5 | 5.1 - 10 | 10.1 - 15 | 15.1+ |
|-------|-----------|----------|-------|-------|----------|-----------|-------|

### Partisan Lean Summary

The partisan lean for **Status Quo NH Senate District 10** is D+ 10.6

The partisan lean for **Proposed NH Senate District 10** is D+ 13.3

Creating a district that leans **more Democratic by 2.7**

Alstead

Walpole

Surry

Sullivan

Westmoreland

Nelson

Hancock

Keene Ward 3

Keene Ward 2

Harrisville

Keene Ward 1

Chesterfield

Marlborough

Dublin

Swanzey

Peterborough

# Proposed NH Senate District 11

## Partisan Lean

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 15.1+ | 10.1 - 15 | 5.1 - 10 | 0 - 5 | 0 - 5 | 5.1 - 10 | 10.1 - 15 | 15.1+ |

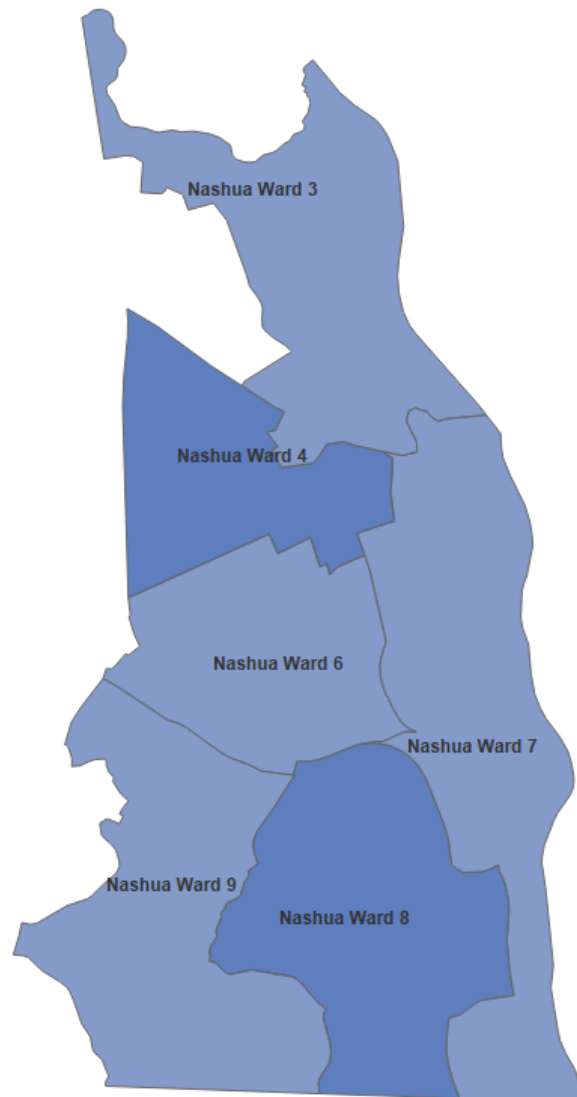## Partisan Lean Summary
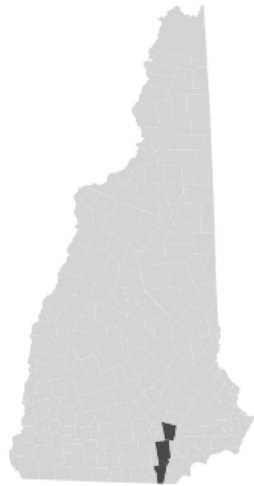
The partisan lean for **Status Quo NH Senate District 11** is **D+ 2.5**

The partisan lean for **Proposed NH Senate District 11** is **D+ 2.5**

Amherst

Wilton

Milford

Merrimack

Data Sources: Senator Gray Amendment to SB 240 and the General Court of New Hampshire (status quo). Partisan lean computed at the ward level based on 2020 two-party Presidential vote. GOP leaning districts are those in which Trump (R) garnered a larger share than his national average (47.7%). Conversely, democratic districts - denoted in blue - are those in which Trump's two-party vote share was less than his national average.
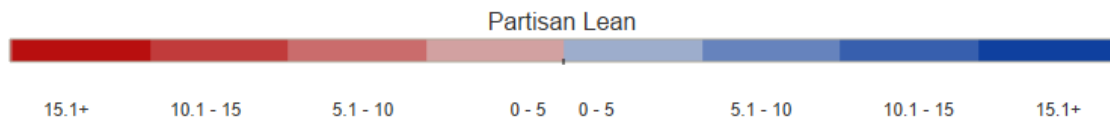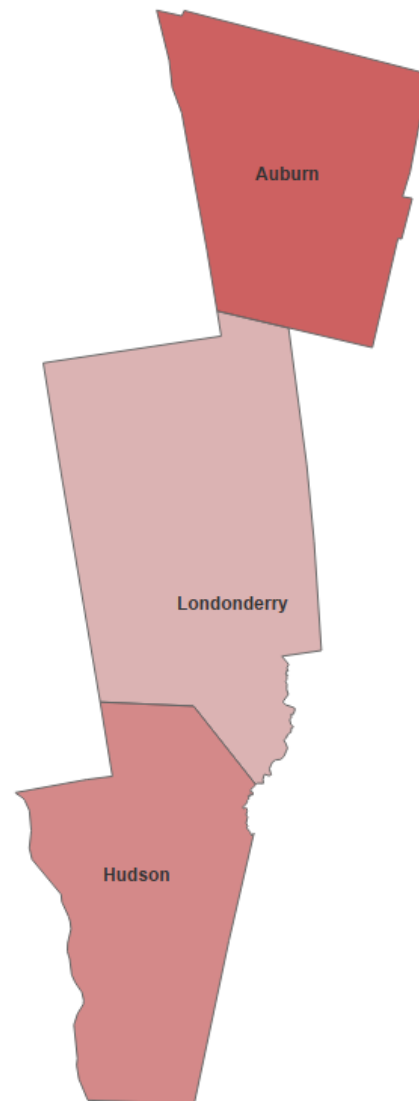
# Proposed NH Senate District 12

## Partisan Lean

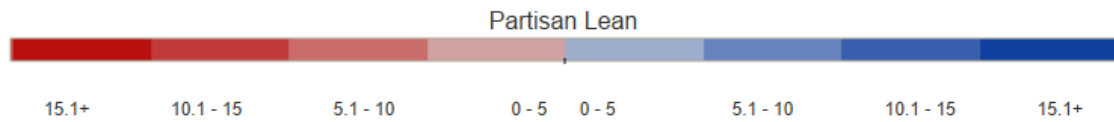| 15.1+ | 10.1 - 15 | 5.1 - 10 | 0 - 5 | 0 - 5 | 5.1 - 10 | 10.1 - 15 | 15.1+ |
|-------|-----------|----------|-------|-------|----------|-----------|-------|

## Partisan Lean Summary

The partisan lean for **Status Quo NH Senate District 12** is **D+ 0.1**

The partisan lean for **Proposed NH Senate District 12** is **D+ 0.1**

Rindge · New Ipswich · Greenville · Mason · Brookline · Hollis · Nashua Ward 2 · Nashua Ward 1 · Nashua Ward 5

# Proposed NH Senate District 13

## Partisan Lean

| 15.1+ | 10.1 - 15 | 5.1 - 10 | 0 - 5 | 0 - 5 | 5.1 - 10 | 10.1 - 15 | 15.1+ |
|-------|-----------|----------|-------|-------|----------|-----------|-------|

Nashua Ward 3

Nashua Ward 4

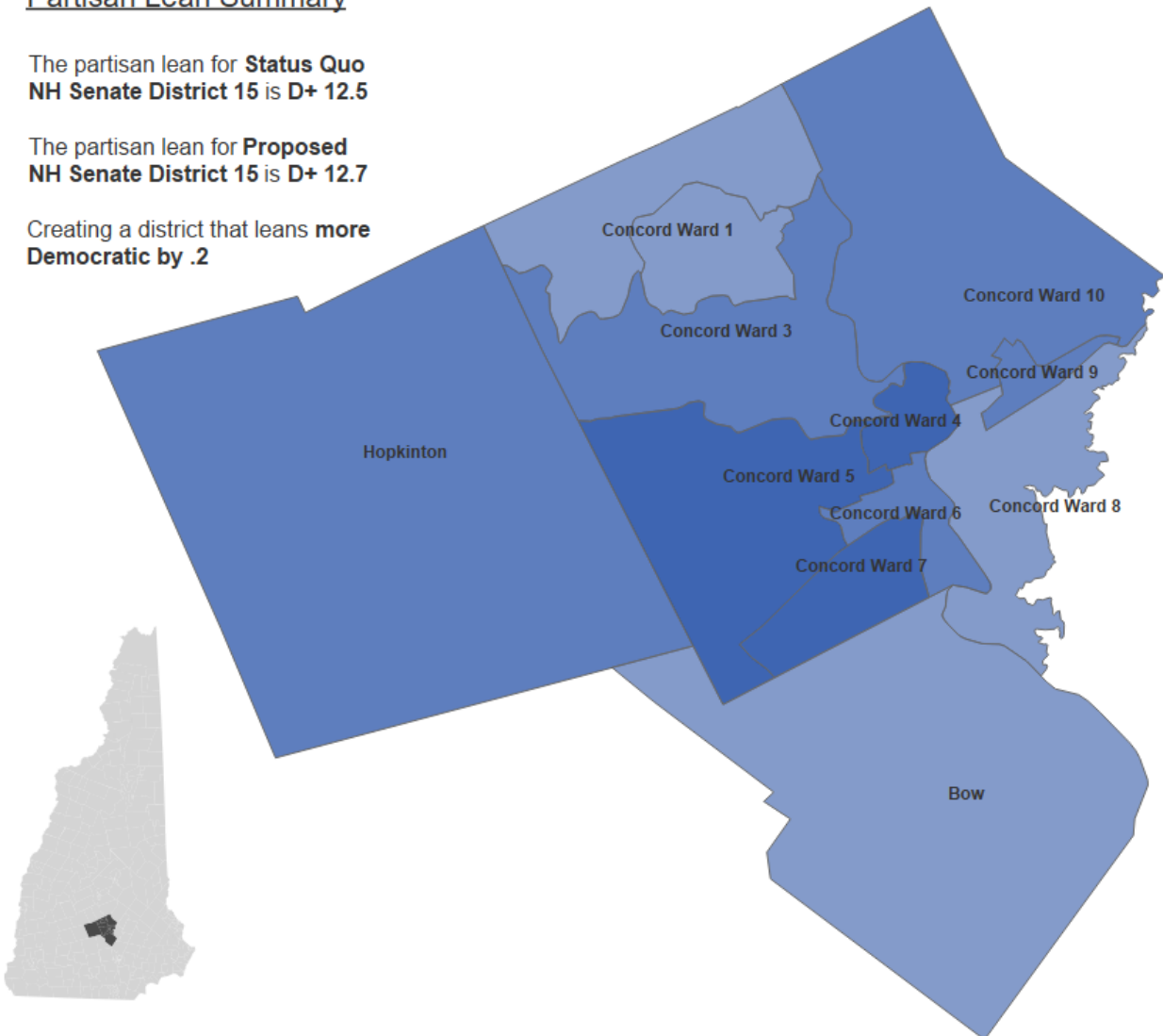Nashua Ward 6

Nashua Ward 7

Nashua Ward 9

Nashua Ward 8

## Partisan Lean Summary

The partisan lean for **Status Quo NH Senate District 13** is **D+ 9.1**

The partisan lean for **Proposed NH Senate District 13** is **D+ 9.1**

# Proposed NH Senate District 14

## Partisan Lean

| 15.1+ | 10.1 - 15 | 5.1 - 10 | 0 - 5 | 0 - 5 | 5.1 - 10 | 10.1 - 15 | 15.1+ |
|-------|-----------|----------|-------|-------|----------|-----------|-------|

Auburn

Londonderry

Hudson

## Partisan Lean Summary

The partisan lean for **Status Quo NH Senate District 14** is **R+ 5.1**

The partisan lean for **Proposed NH Senate District 14** is **R+ 5.1**

# Proposed NH Senate District 15

Partisan Lean

| 15.1+ | 10.1 - 15 | 5.1 - 10 | 0 - 5 | 0 - 5 | 5.1 - 10 | 10.1 - 15 | 15.1+ |

## Partisan Lean Summary
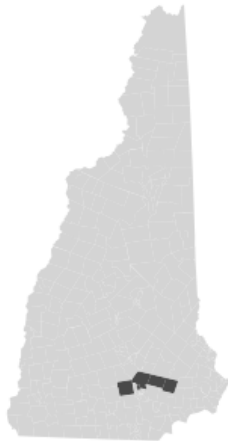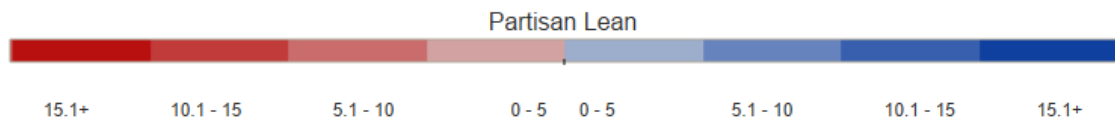
The partisan lean for **Status Quo NH Senate District 15** is D+ 12.5

The partisan lean for **Proposed NH Senate District 15** is D+ 12.7

Creating a district that leans **more Democratic by .2**

Concord Ward 1

Concord Ward 3

Concord Ward 10

Concord Ward 9

Concord Ward 4

Hopkinton

Concord Ward 5

Concord Ward 6

Concord Ward 8

Concord Ward 7

Bow

# Proposed NH Senate District 16

## Partisan Lean

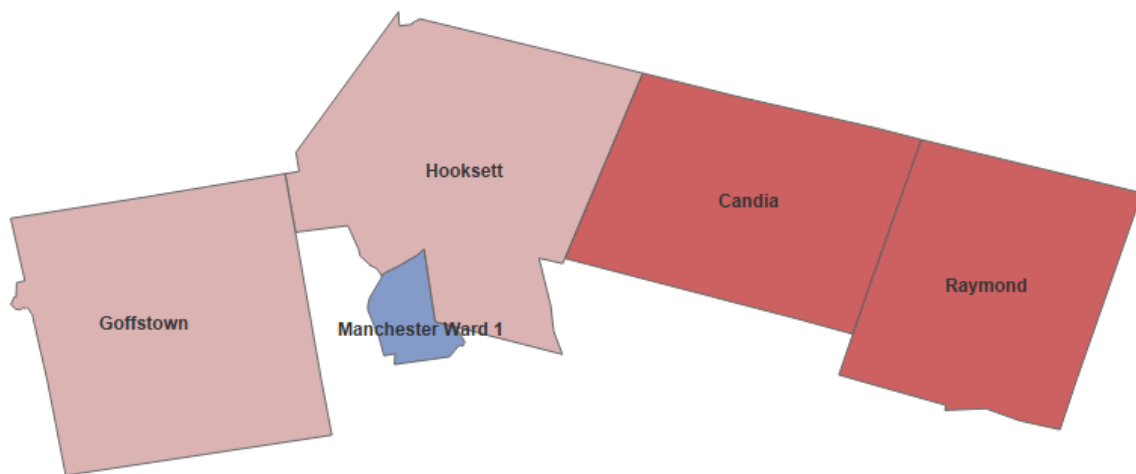| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 15.1+ | 10.1 - 15 | 5.1 - 10 | 0 - 5 | 0 - 5 | 5.1 - 10 | 10.1 - 15 | 15.1+ |

### Partisan Lean Summary
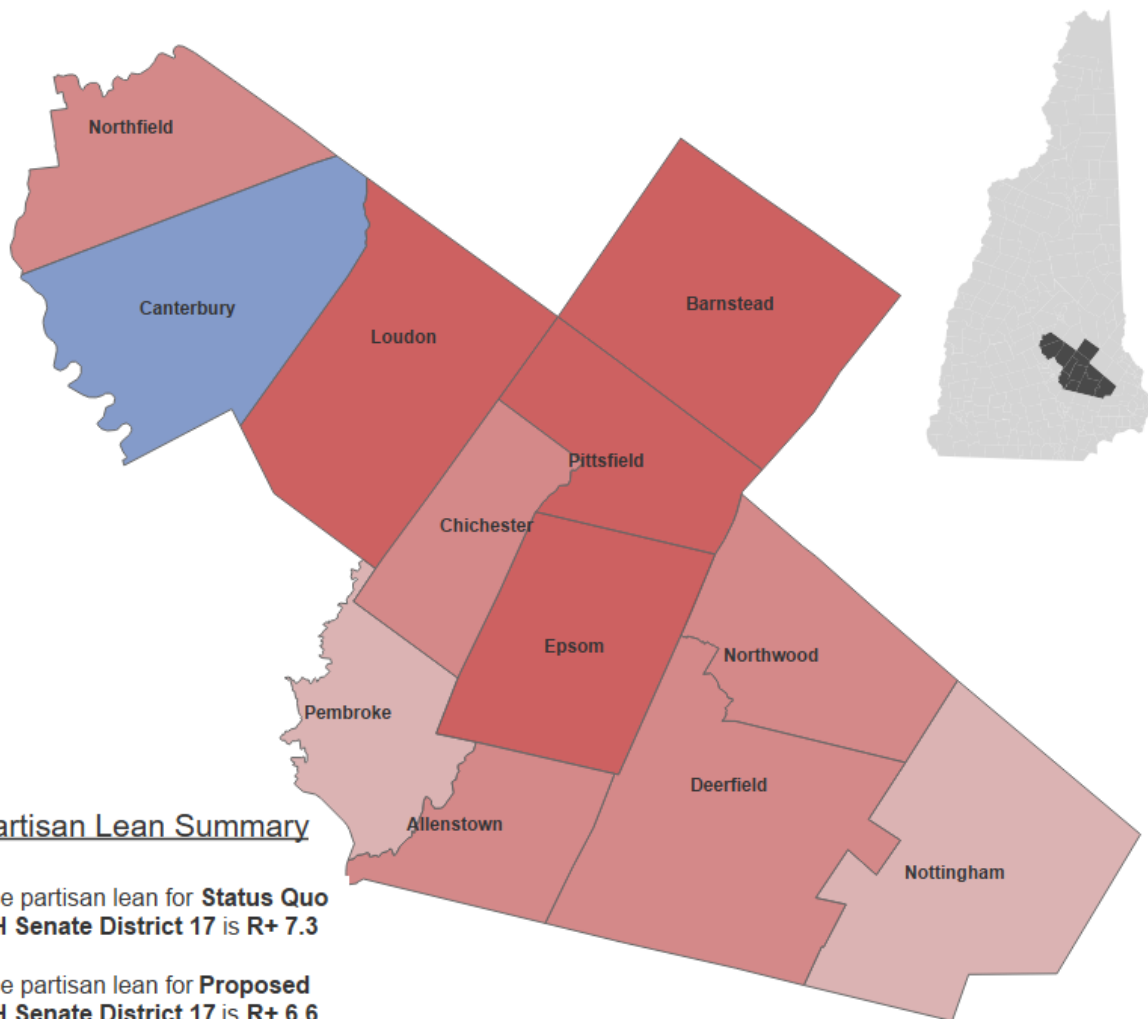
The partisan lean for **Status Quo NH Senate District 16** is D+ 1.7

The partisan lean for **Proposed NH Senate District 16** is R+ 3.9

Creating a district that leans **more Republican by 4.2**

Hooksett

Candia

Raymond

Goffstown

Manchester Ward 1

# Proposed NH Senate District 17

## Partisan Lean

| 15.1+ | 10.1 - 15 | 5.1 - 10 | 0 - 5 | 0 - 5 | 5.1 - 10 | 10.1 - 15 | 15.1+ |

Northfield

Canterbury

Loudon

Barnstead

Pittsfield

Chichester

Epsom

Northwood

Pembroke

Deerfield

Allenstown

Nottingham

## Partisan Lean Summary

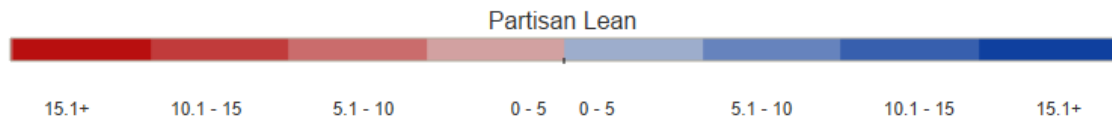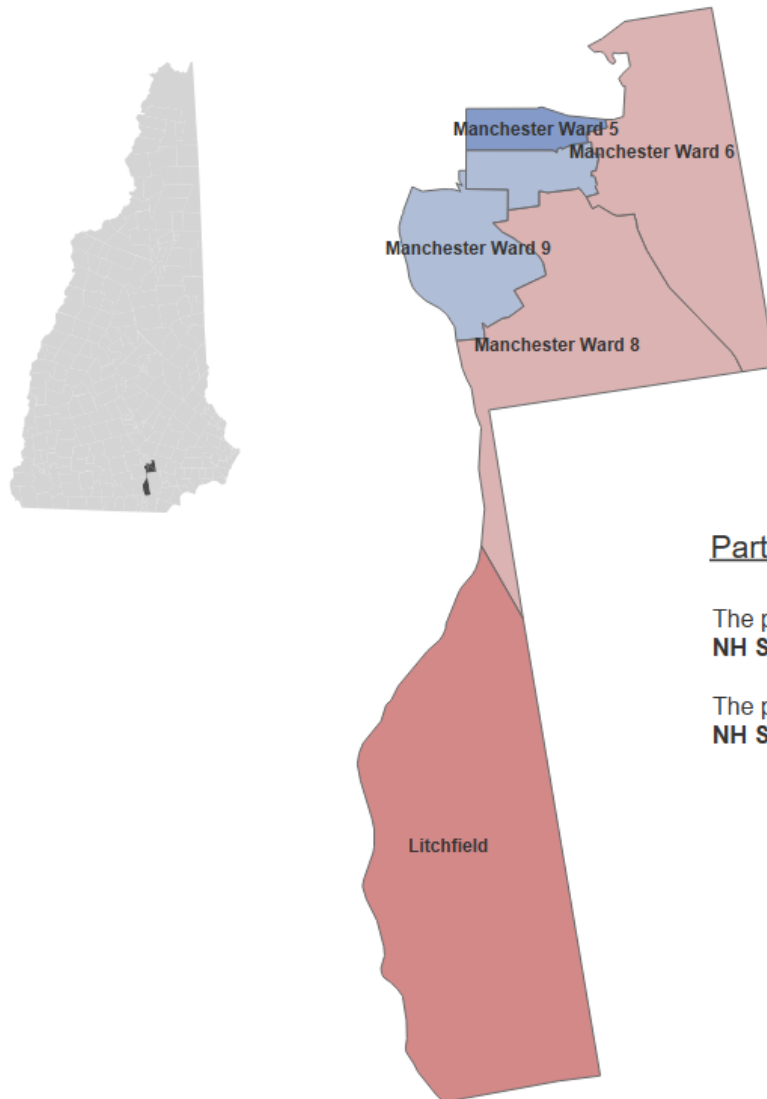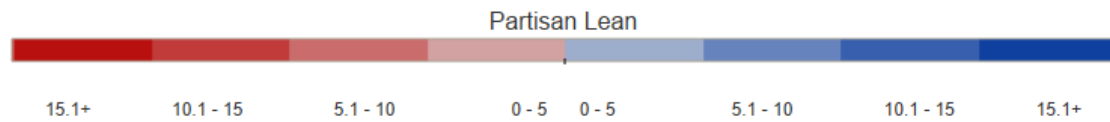The partisan lean for **Status Quo NH Senate District 17** is **R+ 7.3**

The partisan lean for **Proposed NH Senate District 17** is **R+ 6.6**

Creating a district that leans **less Republican by 1.7**

Data Sources: Senator Gray Amendment to SB 240 and the General Court of New Hampshire (status quo). Partisan lean computed at the ward level based on 2020 two-party Presidential vote. GOP leaning districts are those in which Trump (R) garnered a larger share than his national average (47.7%). Conversely, democratic districts - denoted in blue - are those in which Trump's two-party vote share was less than his national average.

# Proposed NH Senate District 18

Partisan Lean

| 15.1+ | 10.1 - 15 | 5.1 - 10 | 0 - 5 | 0 - 5 | 5.1 - 10 | 10.1 - 15 | 15.1+ |

Manchester Ward 5

Manchester Ward 6

Manchester Ward 9

Manchester Ward 8

## Partisan Lean Summary

The partisan lean for **Status Quo NH Senate District 18** is **D+ 0.2**

The partisan lean for **Proposed NH Senate District 18** is **D+ 0.2**

Litchfield

Data Sources: Senator Gray Amendment to SB 240 and the General Court of New Hampshire (status quo). Partisan lean computed at the ward level based on 2020 two-party Presidential vote. GOP leaning districts are those in which Trump (R) garnered a larger share than his national average (47.7%). Conversely, democratic districts - denoted in blue - are those in which Trump's two-party vote share was less than his national average.
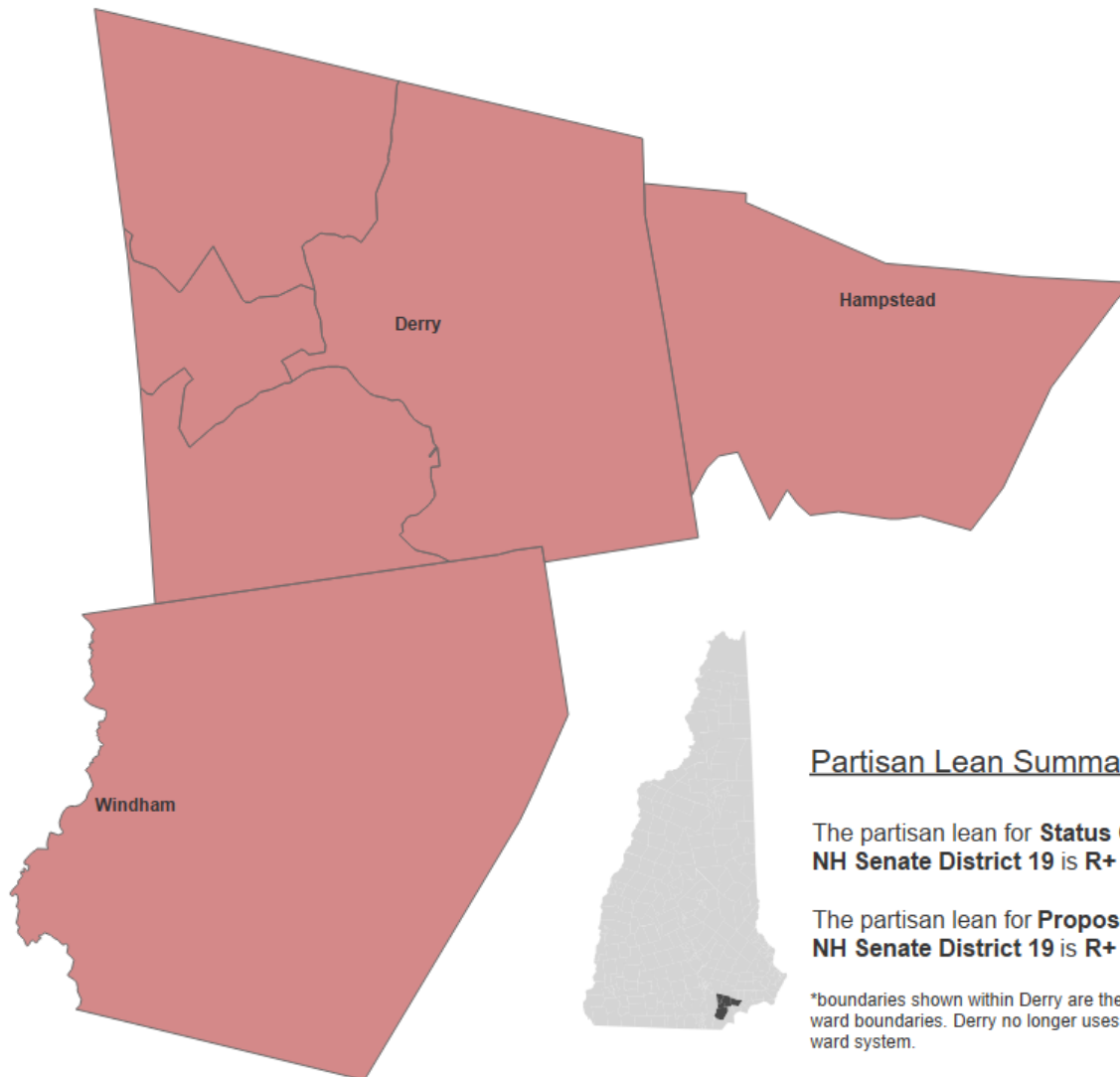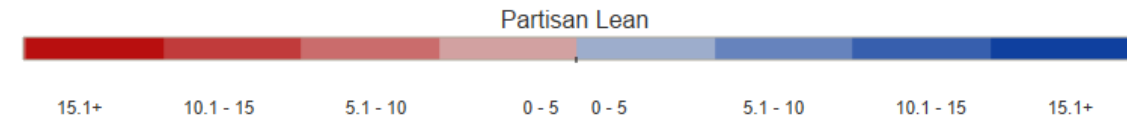
# Proposed NH Senate District 19

## Partisan Lean

| 15.1+ | 10.1 - 15 | 5.1 - 10 | 0 - 5 | 0 - 5 | 5.1 - 10 | 10.1 - 15 | 15.1+ |



Derry

Hampstead

Windham

## Partisan Lean Summary

The partisan lean for **Status Quo NH Senate District 19** is **R+ 5.9**

The partisan lean for **Proposed NH Senate District 19** is **R+ 5.9**

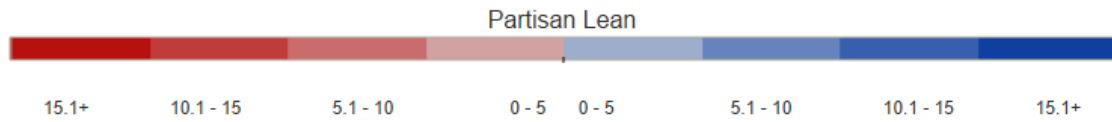*boundaries shown within Derry are the former ward boundaries. Derry no longer uses the ward system.

Data Sources: Senator Gray Amendment to SB 240 and the General Court of New Hampshire (status quo). Partisan lean computed at the ward level based on 2020 two-party Presidential vote. GOP leaning districts are those in which Trump (R) garnered a larger share than his national average (47.7%). Conversely, democratic districts - denoted in blue - are those in which Trump's two-party vote share was less than his national average.

# Proposed NH Senate District 20

Partisan Lean

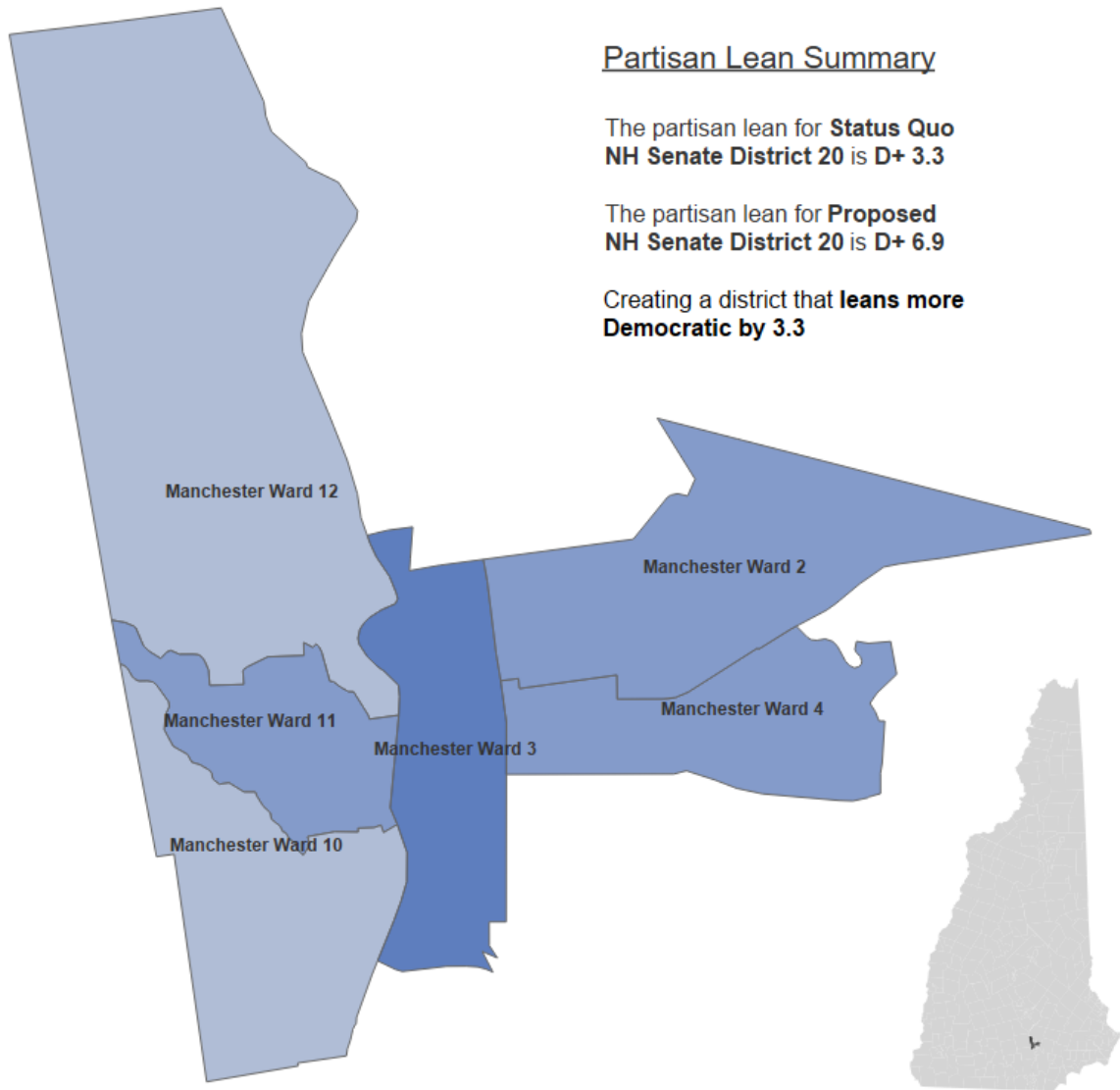| 15.1+ | 10.1 - 15 | 5.1 - 10 | 0 - 5 | 0 - 5 | 5.1 - 10 | 10.1 - 15 | 15.1+ |

### Partisan Lean Summary

The partisan lean for **Status Quo NH Senate District 20** is **D+ 3.3**

The partisan lean for **Proposed NH Senate District 20** is **D+ 6.9**

Creating a district that **leans more Democratic by 3.3**

Manchester Ward 12

Manchester Ward 2

Manchester Ward 11

Manchester Ward 3

Manchester Ward 4

Manchester Ward 10

Data Sources: Senator Gray Amendment to SB 240 and the General Court of New Hampshire (status quo). Partisan lean computed at the ward level based on 2020 two-party Presidential vote. GOP leaning districts are those in which Trump (R) garnered a larger share than his national average (47.7%). Conversely, democratic districts - denoted in blue - are those in which Trump's two-party vote share was less than his national average.

# Proposed NH Senate District 21

## Partisan Lean

| 15.1+ | 10.1 - 15 | 5.1 - 10 | 0 - 5 | 0 - 5 | 5.1 - 10 | 10.1 - 15 | 15.1+ |

## Partisan Lean Summary

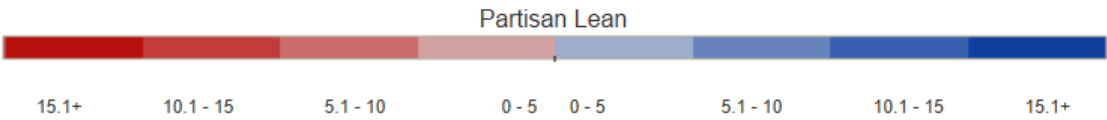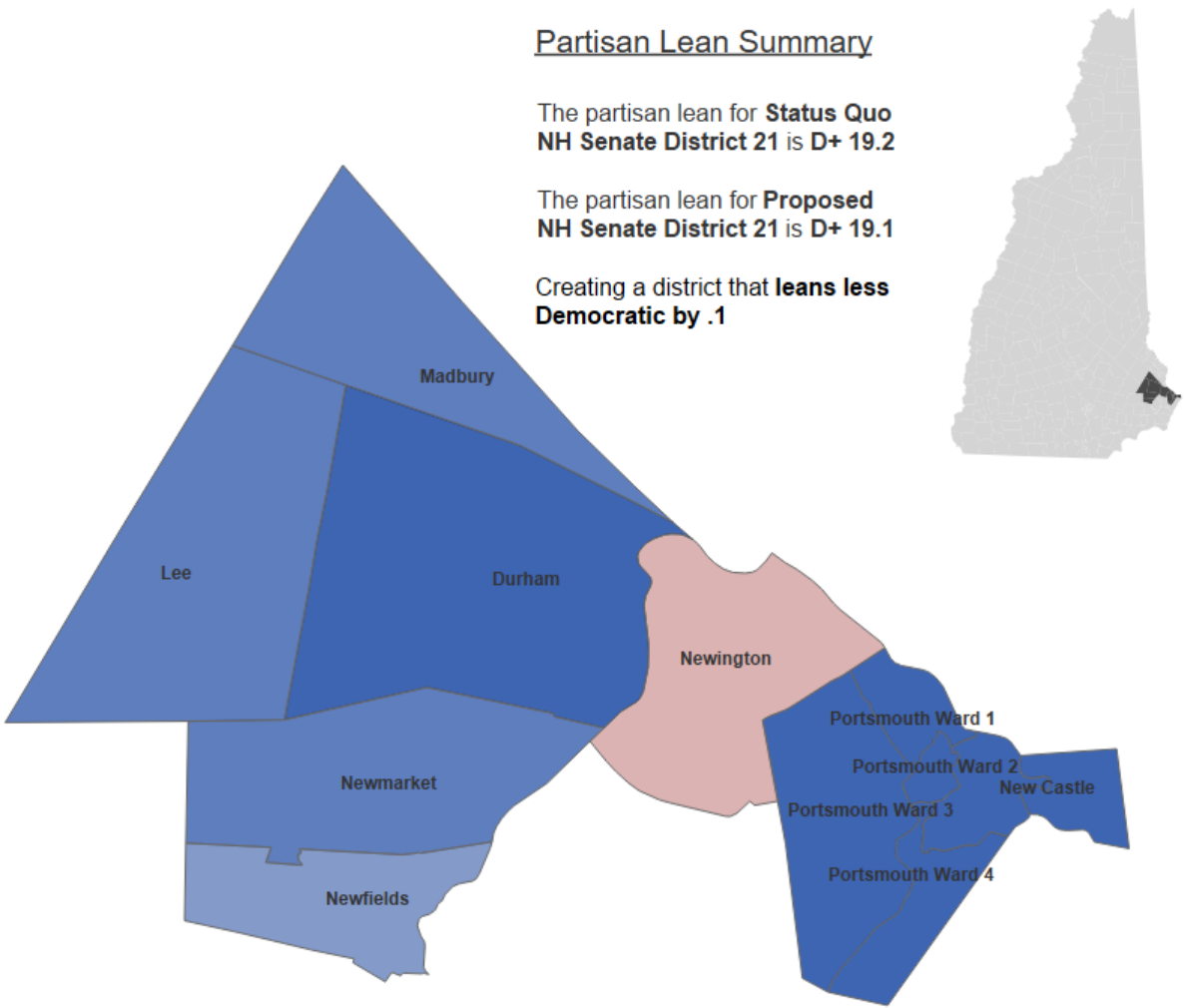The partisan lean for **Status Quo NH Senate District 21** is **D+ 19.2**
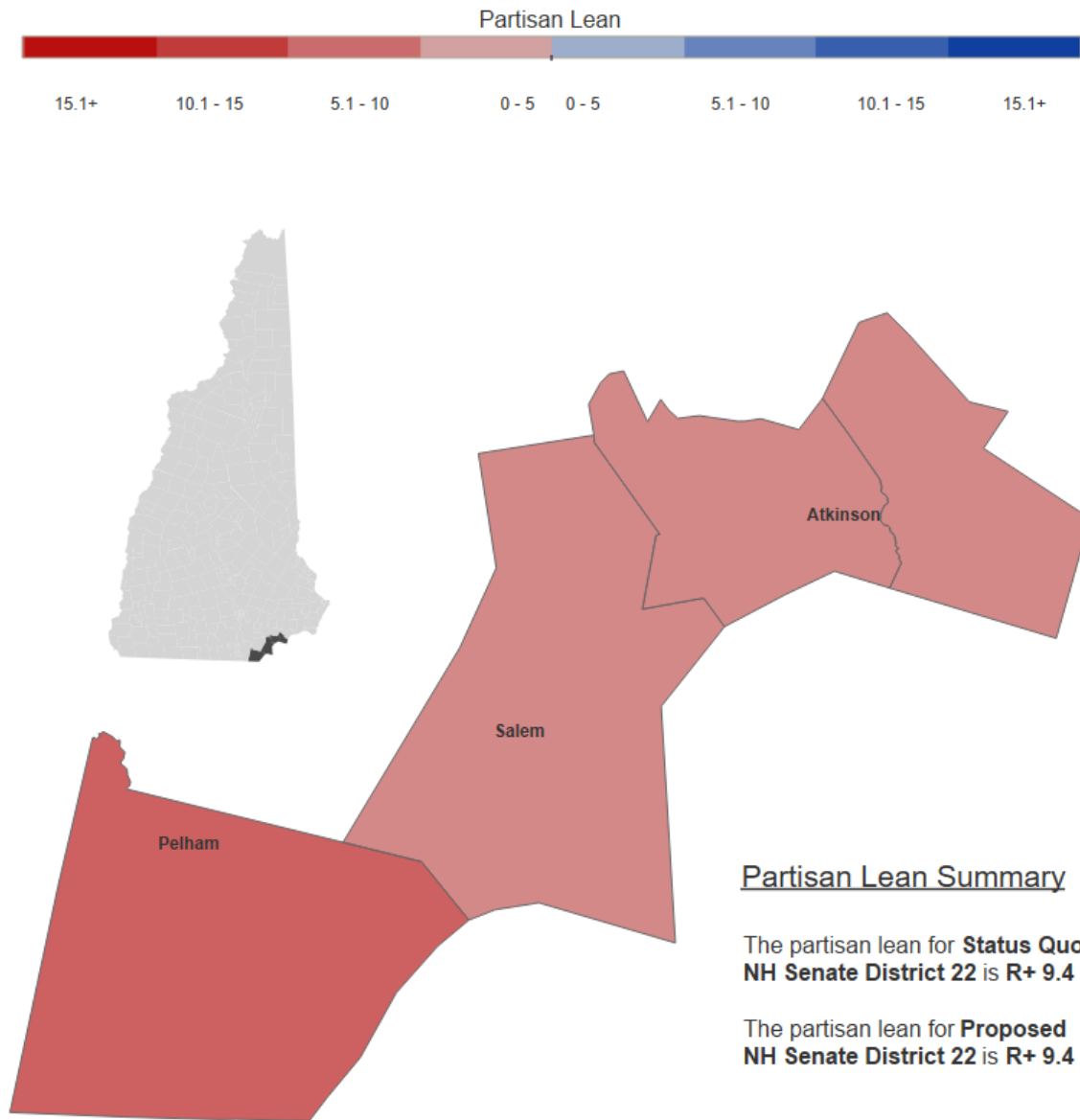
The partisan lean for **Proposed NH Senate District 21** is **D+ 19.1**

Creating a district that **leans less Democratic by .1**



Data Sources: Senator Gray Amendment to SB 240 and the General Court of New Hampshire (status quo). Partisan lean computed at the ward level based on 2020 two-party Presidential vote. GOP leaning districts are those in which Trump (R) garnered a larger share than his national average (47.7%). Conversely, democratic districts - denoted in blue - are those in which Trump's two-party vote share was less than his national average.

# Proposed NH Senate District 22

## Partisan Lean

| 15.1+ | 10.1 - 15 | 5.1 - 10 | 0 - 5 | 0 - 5 | 5.1 - 10 | 10.1 - 15 | 15.1+ |
|-------|-----------|----------|-------|-------|----------|-----------|-------|

Atkinson

Salem

Pelham

## Partisan Lean Summary

The partisan lean for **Status Quo NH Senate District 22** is **R+ 9.4**

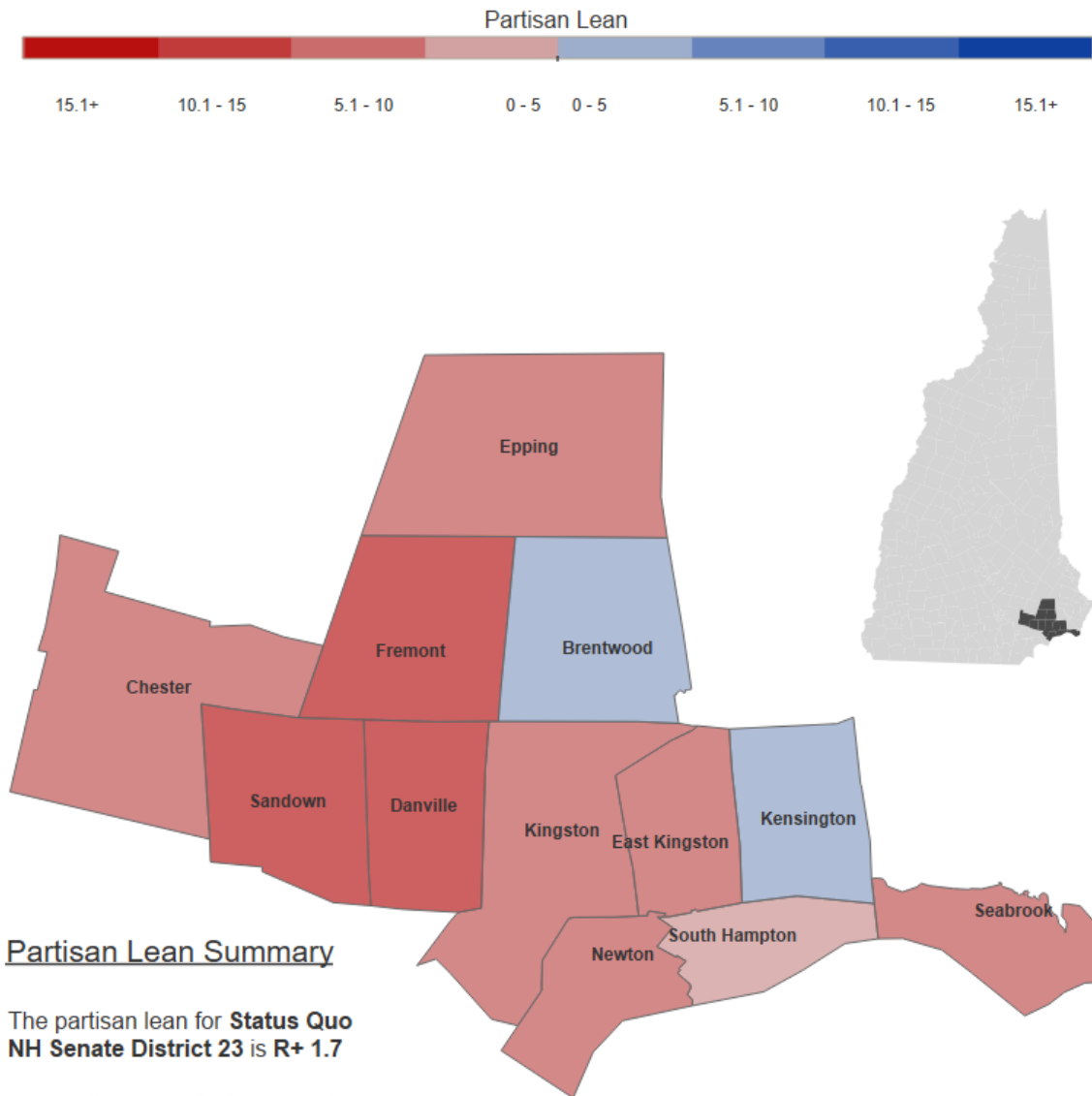The partisan lean for **Proposed NH Senate District 22** is **R+ 9.4**

Data Sources: Senator Gray Amendment to SB 240 and the General Court of New Hampshire (status quo). Partisan lean computed at the ward level based on 2020 two-party Presidential vote. GOP leaning districts are those in which Trump (R) garnered a larger share than his national average (47.7%). Conversely, democratic districts - denoted in blue - are those in which Trump's two-party vote share was less than his national average.

# Proposed NH Senate District 23

## Partisan Lean

| 15.1+ | 10.1 - 15 | 5.1 - 10 | 0 - 5 | 0 - 5 | 5.1 - 10 | 10.1 - 15 | 15.1+ |
|-------|-----------|----------|-------|-------|----------|-----------|-------|

Epping

Fremont

Brentwood

Chester

Sandown

Danville

Kingston

East Kingston

Kensington

Newton

South Hampton
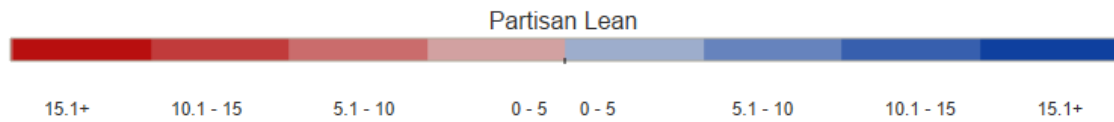
Seabrook

## Partisan Lean Summary

The partisan lean for **Status Quo NH Senate District 23** is **R+ 1.7**

The partisan lean for **Proposed NH Senate District 23** is **R+ 7.9**

Creating a district that **leans more Republican by 6.2**

Data Sources: Senator Gray Amendment to SB 240 and the General Court of New Hampshire (status quo). Partisan lean computed at the ward level based on 2020 two-party Presidential vote. GOP leaning districts are those in which Trump (R) garnered a larger share than his national average (47.7%). Conversely, democratic districts - denoted in blue - are those in which Trump's two-party vote share was less than his national average.
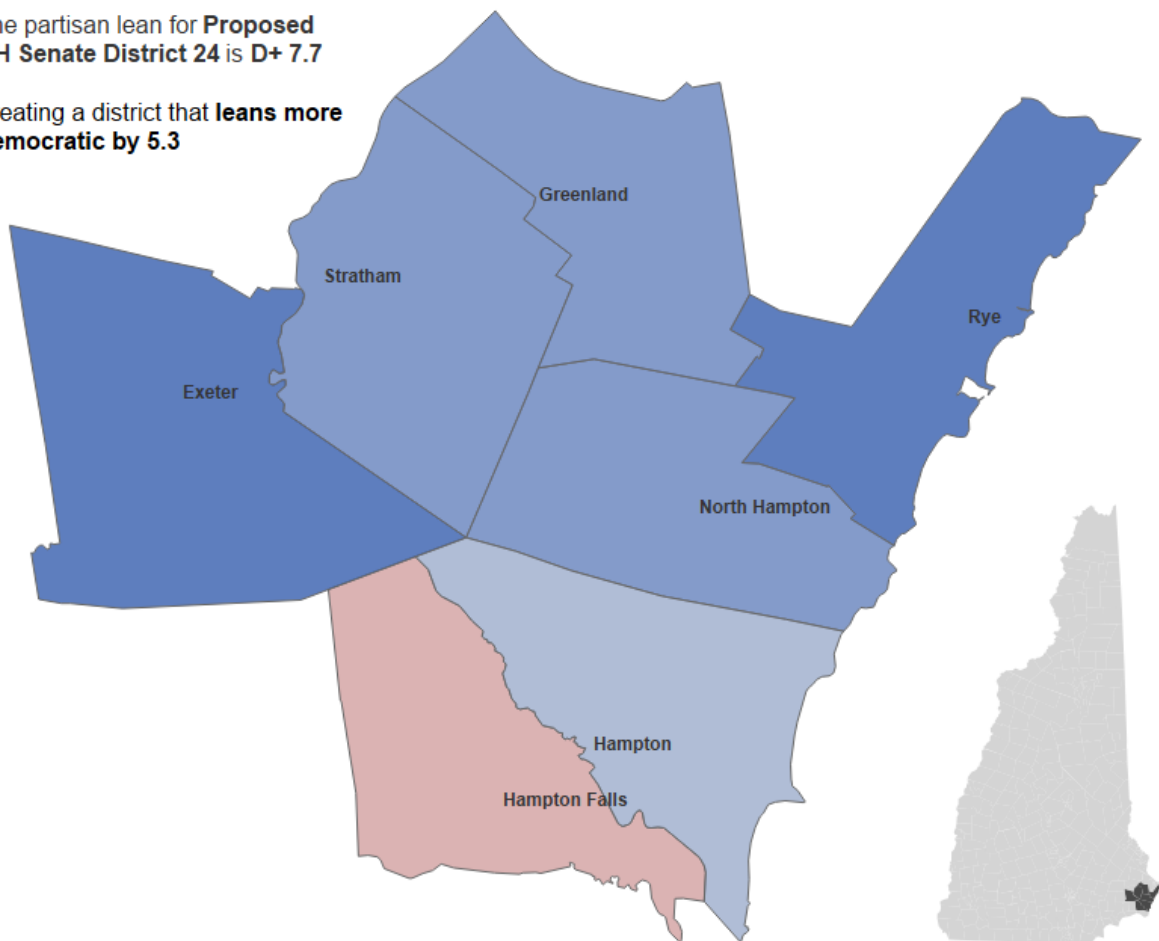
# Proposed NH Senate District 24

## Partisan Lean

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 15.1+ | 10.1 - 15 | 5.1 - 10 | 0 - 5 | 0 - 5 | 5.1 - 10 | 10.1 - 15 | 15.1+ |

## Partisan Lean Summary

The partisan lean for **Status Quo NH Senate District 24** is **D+ 2.4**

The partisan lean for **Proposed NH Senate District 24** is **D+ 7.7**

Creating a district that **leans more Democratic by 5.3**

Greenland

Stratham

Exeter

Rye

North Hampton

Hampton

Hampton Falls

Data Sources: Senator Gray Amendment to SB 240 and the General Court of New Hampshire (status quo). Partisan lean computed at the ward level based on 2020 two-party Presidential vote. GOP leaning districts are those in which Trump (R) garnered a larger share than his national average (47.7%). Conversely, democratic districts - denoted in blue - are those in which Trump's two-party vote share was less than his national average.