

PREPARED BY:



ON BEHALF OF:



Building Democratic Coalitions in the South: Evidence from Lake Charles Mayoral Race

September 2025

Executive Summary

In May 2025, Marshall Simien Jr. defeated two-term Republican incumbent Nic Hunter with 52% of the vote to become Lake Charles' first Black mayor. Following this upset victory, Red Cypress Consulting conducted quantitative and qualitative post-election research on behalf of Vote Save America, Southern Poverty Law Center Action Fund, and Fair Fight to understand how Simien assembled his winning coalition.

Key Takeaways

- **Swing voters don't know what the Democratic Party stands for and hold negative views of how the national party has evolved over the past 15 years.** However, concerns about a rigged system, environmental degradation and corporate exploitation provide opportunities and Simien's success suggests local Democrats with a clear vision and distinct brand from the national party might win over these voters.
- **Voters described a pattern of elite gatekeeping where established wealthy families use connections with city officials to block development projects that don't serve their interests.** These accounts of "old money" influence over city planning and business development help explain why "everyone versus select groups" messaging resonated - it aligned with voters' lived understanding of how connected insiders control economic opportunities in their community.
- **Hunter was seen as belonging to and acting in the interests of an elite, old guard.** Simien was able to effectively use geography as a proxy for race and class and tap into

the exclusion that Black voters, white working class voters and newcomers to Lake Charles were feeling.

- **Simien built a winning coalition through consistent community presence across all demographics and his "One Lake Charles" unity message that transcended traditional divisions.** While the Independent label provided strategic cover for cross-party voting, it was secondary to his campaign's inclusive approach that made voters feel seen and represented regardless of their neighborhood or background.
- **Crossover voters in Lake Charles wanted an advocate of their town and saw the government's role as primarily related to development projects and infrastructure.** Democrats might increase their appeal by focusing their message less on service delivery and instead framing themselves as community promoters with deep pride of place.

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The Opportunity

Simien's victory in Lake Charles challenges conventional wisdom about which communities remain competitive for Democrats across the South. His success was built on substantially increased Black voter turnout combined with modest but meaningful white crossover support that shifted the electoral composition in his favor. The electoral shifts that drove this victory reflect deeper currents in how Lake Charles voters view politics, institutions, and their community's future—expressions of broader frustrations with Democratic Party branding, institutional distrust, economic decline, and shared experiences of personal hardship that suggest similar dynamics might exist in other communities.

Louisiana's political landscape exemplifies this broader opportunity: Landry won in a landslide against a weak and unsupported Democratic candidate in 2023 as Black voter turnout dropped to fifteen points below white turnout. But Louisiana elected a Democratic governor as recently as 2019 and Democrats maintain a 42,000 voter registration advantage¹. Landry's subsequent landslide defeat by the 'No to Them All' campaign in March 2025 - when Louisiana voters rejected all four of his constitutional amendments by substantial margins in the same election that lifted Marshall Simien into the mayoral runoff in Lake Charles - provides additional evidence that Louisiana voters have a well of dissatisfaction with Republican leadership that can be tapped. Lake Charles demonstrates what becomes possible when these demographics are effectively engaged, with Simien mobilizing significant Black turnout increases while achieving meaningful white crossover support in a city that mirrors the state's broader electoral challenges.

This pattern extends far beyond Louisiana. The opportunity exists against a troubling national backdrop where Democrats lost voter registration ground in every single state between 2020 and 2024², reflecting the party's disconnection from ordinary voters' daily struggles. Yet communities facing existential challenges (economic stagnation, infrastructure neglect, institutional failures) create openings for politicians willing to name these problems directly and offer genuine solutions.

Statewide, Louisiana's demographic composition suggests that similar coalition-building opportunities exist across the state. Louisiana has the third largest proportion of Black voters and sixth lowest proportion of college graduates in the country. The state's robust, progressive organizing ecosystem has a chance at replicating the electoral victories that Southern states like Georgia and North Carolina have seen if Democrats can give disaffected, white working

¹ Louisiana Secretary of State, "[Statewide Report of Registered Voters](#): Statistical Statewide Party: Statewide Registered Voters by Party and Race for Registrations from 1/1/1900 to 9/1/2025 and Status Both," *Louisiana Secretary of State*, September 1, 2025.

² Shane Goldmacher and Jonah Smith, "[The Democratic Party Faces a Voter Registration Crisis](#)," *The New York Times*, August 20, 2025.

class and Black voters a compelling reason to vote for them. This starts with narrative interventions to rebuild the party's brand and shift the terms of debate in the state.

Research Background

Marshall Simien, running as an independent, defeated a two-term Republican incumbent in the Lake Charles mayoral race with support from multiple actors, including the Power Coalition for Equity and Justice. New Southern Majority was one of those supporters, funding an independent expenditure that deployed a targeted paid media strategy focused on infrastructure inequality and elite favoritism themes across multiple platforms including direct mail, programmatic advertising, social media, and connected TV.

Following Simien's victory, Vote Save America, Southern Poverty Law Center Action Fund, and Fair Fight commissioned Red Cypress to conduct post-election research examining what worked and why. The research aimed to extract transferable lessons from Lake Charles that could inform similar efforts across Louisiana and the broader South. This collaborative effort reflects a recognition that strategic victories in challenging political terrain require coordinated analysis and knowledge-sharing among progressive organizations.

Research Design How We Conducted This Research

In the weeks following Marshall Simien's victory, we employed multiple research methods to understand what drove voter decisions and campaign effectiveness. Our approach combined electoral data with personal voter experiences to paint a complete picture of this political upset.

- **Voter File Analysis:** Fair Fight examined official turnout records and demographic patterns across the 2021 and 2025 elections, providing concrete evidence of who voted and how the electorate shifted.
- **Post-Election Survey (60 participants):** Red Cypress surveyed voters about their decision-making process, campaign message recall, and personal experiences with local challenges like hurricane recovery and crime.
- **In-Depth Interviews (9 participants):** Red Cypress conducted hour-long conversations with voters from different backgrounds to understand the deeper narratives that shaped their choices.
- **Campaign Impact Assessment:** We measured how well voters remembered campaign content, particularly a key Simien video, and whether it influenced their voting decisions.

What the Evidence Shows—And Where to Be Cautious

The video recall data offers one measurable indicator of campaign impact: 73% of voters recalled the Simien video weeks after the election, compared to typical rates of 20-40% for newer political content. Voters consistently cited themes of infrastructure inequality and elite favoritism across interviews, suggesting these messages resonated across party lines.

The voter turnout data reinforces these qualitative findings with concrete numbers. Black voter participation surged—increasing by nearly 1,500 voters compared to 2021 despite overall population decline—while white turnout increased by only 600 voters, fundamentally changing Lake Charles' electoral landscape.

However, our survey sample was small and skewed toward older, politically engaged residents. The insights should be viewed as directional rather than precise.

Most importantly, Lake Charles represents a specific political environment with particular challenges—hurricane recovery, visible racial geography, insurance crises—that shaped voter priorities in ways that may not apply elsewhere.

Electoral Analysis

Black Mobilization Drove Victory

Simien's victory was built on substantially increased Black turnout combined with modest white crossover appeal³:

- **Black turnout surged:** From 22.1% to 30.7% (+1,500 voters despite population decline)
- **White turnout increased modestly:** From 30.9% to 35.8% (+600 voters)
- **Electorate composition shifted:** Black share rose from 39.9% to 43.6%
- **Turnout gap narrowed:** From 9 percentage points to 5 percentage points

Electoral Coalition Math and Statewide Expansion Needs

Even with estimated 93% Black support for Simien, white crossover remained limited:

- **Simien's estimated white support:** 18.5%
- **Hunter's estimated white support:** 81.5%

The expansion of Black mobilization and white crossover appeal was central to Simien's victory and represents an improvement over typical Louisiana Democratic performance (sub 15% white support). Former Governor John Bel Edwards reached around 30% white support in 2019, underscoring that continued growth in both areas will be essential for building toward future statewide victories.⁴

Targeted Outreach Results

Turnout increased substantially from 2021 among voters targeted by the independent expenditure campaign, though this cannot be fully attributed to campaign efforts alone:

- **Black voters (70+ support score):** increase from 13.1% to 21.8% turnout
- **Black voters (50-70 support score):** increase from 22.7% to 32.5% turnout
- **Overall targeted universe:** increase from 16.7% to 25.4% turnout

The particularly strong performance among 50-70 support score Black voters suggests potential for expanding the coalition with targeted outreach, though other factors (strong candidate appeal, local issue salience) likely contributed to increased participation⁵.

³ See Appendix A for demographic breakdown

⁴ See Appendix B for vote modeling

⁵ See Appendix C for targeting analysis

Narrative Interpretations

The electoral shifts that drove Simien's victory reflect deeper currents in how Lake Charles voters view politics, institutions, and their community's future. Our qualitative research revealed that increased Black turnout and white crossover support weren't simply responses to campaign messaging, but expressions of broader frustrations with Democratic Party branding, institutional distrust, economic decline, and shared experiences of personal hardship. These findings illuminate why voters across party lines were willing to break from traditional patterns and suggest how similar dynamics might exist in other communities facing comparable challenges.

Democratic Party Brand Challenge

Voters across party lines described the Democratic Party as defined by what it opposes rather than what it supports. Several Republicans interviewed cited this dynamic when explaining why their families switched from lifelong Democratic allegiance, saying the party had abandoned working-class concerns

- **Voters perceive Democrats as lacking vision**, defined more by opposition than principles

"I don't think they know what they're for. It's they, they know what they're against, and it's everything the Republic Party is for"

"I'm not sure the Democrats know what the Democrats stand for, you know, at least just, you know, some basic core beliefs, you know, I think they would kind of stumble and, you know, kind of question themselves"

- **Cross over voters feel a disconnect with current Democratic messaging** due to perceived abandonment of core values

"In today's world, there's nothing the Democratic Party stands for that I could relate to"

"I would say: grandma, grandpa, why are you Democrats? And they'll say: 'Well, because they speak up for the working class, the poor'. And then I would hear how they switched parties. And I'll say, why have y'all switched parties? Then they'll say: 'They just don't stand for the same things that they used to, like they did back in the 80s and the 90s.'"

Institutional and Elite Mistrust

The interviews reveal deeper currents of mistrust toward both government institutions and established elite networks that shaped voter decisions beyond simple candidate preferences. This suggests voters weren't just choosing between candidates, but expressing frustration with

what they perceive as fundamentally unfair power structures that benefit connected elites at the expense of ordinary residents.

- **Voters see elected officials prioritizing personal enrichment** over public service

"They're too busy lining their pockets than worrying about the betterment of the citizens"

- **Financial accountability becomes focal point of distrust** with taxpayer dollars

"Where's this money gone?" (when questioning infrastructure spending and results)

- **Perception that wealthy families control city development** regardless of elected leadership

"the people with the money and the power, control what businesses can locate in Lake Charles"

"certain families in the city of Lake Charles that literally have a hold on the city as far as what will be allowed to come here, what businesses will be allowed to come here"

- **Infrastructure disparities interpreted as intentional neglect** and as proof of systematic favoritism

"Hunter is all about Hunter and his Downtown associates. Brick the streets and sidewalks and let the rest of LC have pot holes and patchwork"

Lake Charles as a City in Economic Decline

Marshall Simien's campaign effectively tapped into existential concerns about Lake Charles' future - economic stagnation, uneven hurricane recovery, young people leaving for opportunities elsewhere, and rising crime - that transcended traditional partisan divisions. The framing of the city being on "life support" and voters choosing between "crumbs packaged as progress" versus demanding more created urgency, suggesting that existential threats to community viability can create opportunities for cross-party coalition building rather than traditional partisan appeals.

- **Rising crime as symptom of broader decline** - Crime ranked as the top worry for 77% of participants

"Oh, the crime rate is getting worse. It's like young kids are constantly getting killed and stuff, and people are getting robbed"

"I mean, you know you're not safe in your own community and stuff. You know, you be outside, and then you know, you hear gunshots for all the next street and stuff, and it's just not safe for people to be out here"

- **Economic stagnation and population flight** - Young people moving away" ranked as top concern for 46% of survey respondents

"People will drive from Houston to Lafayette and they skip over Lake Charles because there's nothing enticing them to stop"

"All of them left. They left"

- **Residents feeling trapped ("Stuck in Chuck")** despite wanting to leave

"I call it home because I live here, but my heart is not... I'm stuck in Chuck, and I don't want to be stuck"

Personal Hardship Experience Drives Political Change

Nearly all Lake Charles voters experienced severe personal impacts from hurricanes and the insurance crisis, creating shared hardship that transcended party lines. While many acknowledged Hunter's competent crisis management, ongoing struggles with recovery, insurance costs, and economic challenges motivated voters to seek transformational rather than incremental change - demonstrating how personal adversity can override partisan loyalty when voters feel existing leadership isn't addressing their daily reality.

- **Shared crisis experience across party lines** - Most participants mentioned being directly affected by natural disasters (89%), the insurance crisis (97%) and economic hardship (57%).

"The community is still reeling. I'm currently homeless and waiting on an insurance payout from Hurricane Laura"

"I had to take out flood insurance and I'm in a no flood zone. The cost goes up every year. It started out at \$400 something now it is \$930 a year"

"people don't have enough money to do what they have to do, because prices are constantly going up"

Voter Motivation

Local infrastructure concerns and perceptions of elite favoritism proved more influential than traditional partisan or demographic identities, with both Republican switchers and Democratic voters mentioning prioritizing inclusive representation over party loyalty when facing shared experiences of infrastructure inequality and resentment toward Hunter's perceived prioritization of wealthy associates over the broader community.

What motivated voters to support Simien over Hunter in the run-off?

Primary Motivations:

1. **Inclusive representation vs. elite favoritism:** *"I believe Marshall is a man for all people regardless of race, socioeconomic level, political affiliation, etc. and Nic seems to align with certain groups with more money or 'power'"*
2. **Resentment toward "Old Money" networks and geographic neglect:** *"I feel Hunter is all about Hunter and his Downtown associates. Brick the streets and sidewalks and let the rest of LC have pot holes and patchwork"*
3. **Appetite for fresh leadership after eight years:** *"I think LC need some other way of thinking"*
4. **Valued Simien's personal engagement and retail campaigning:** *"He actually cares about the people of this city" - "I seen him out there. He had a big tent out there, passing out buttons. He was just there, you know. And I think that speaks volumes to Mr. Simeon."*
5. **Frustration with unequal hurricane recovery:** *"That certain areas of our city have not been helped as much to recover, and I know this to be the truth based on where I live in the city"*

What beliefs, identities or experiences influenced voters to break from their prior voting patterns or party affiliation?

Seven Republican women voters (ages 45+) broke party lines primarily due to lived experiences with infrastructure inequality and perceptions that Hunter represented elite interests rather than the entire community, with local service delivery concerns overriding partisan loyalty.

Cross-Party Switchers Profile (7): All white women, including 3 self-reported MAGA, ages 45+, income \$30k-\$100k range

Switching Factors:

1. **Investment Inequality and Elite Interests**

"I feel Hunter is all about Hunter and his Downtown associates. Brick the streets and sidewalks and let the rest of LC have pot holes and patchwork"

2. Perception of Mayoral Arrogance

*"Hunter seems arrogant and rude to Simien during an interview.
Changed my opinion right then!"*

3. Desire for Community-Wide Representation

"I want a mayor for all the people"

How did voters make sense of Marshall's identity as an Independent and potential first Black mayor?

Voters interpreted Simien's independent status as representing a pragmatic middle ground that could transcend partisan divisions, while his historic potential as Lake Charles' first Black mayor was acknowledged but generally framed as secondary to his qualifications and inclusive approach to representation.

Independent seen as someone who could "pick and choose" good ideas from both sides rather than rigid party loyalty

"Independent means that they're a little bit Republican, they're a little bit Democrat, but they can't, they don't want to associate themselves with the prejudice that those two parties hold"

Acknowledged historic significance of being the first Black mayor, but not the primary voting motivation for most respondents

"This is our first black mayor, Lake Charles and stuff, so, you know, so maybe he'll make a difference"

"I'm not gonna vote just because he's Black"

Video Reception

The ad analyzed was a video produced by New Southern Majority as part of its independent expenditure in support of Marshall Simien, which framed Lake Charles as being "at a crossroads" between accepting "breadcrumbs packaged as progress" under Mayor Hunter versus demanding transformational change. The video directly challenged the narrative of successful recovery, with Simien stating: *"There is a perception out there that we have recovered and we are doing very well and if we keep going on this direction, we are going to be fine, but there is a significant segment of our community that has not recovered, will not recover, and I'm not going to forget them."* The advertisement concluded with a call for new leadership: *"Lake Charles is so much more than our struggles. It's time for a mayor that knows we deserve more and will fight for our future."*

The [video](#) reached 110,325 video views through programmatic advertising and social media platforms. This section examines how voters recalled and responded to this messaging weeks after the election, measuring both recall rates and self-reported influence on voting decisions.

Did exposure to the video influence voters' choices?

The campaign video achieved remarkable success with 73% recall more than a month post-election and significant persuasive impact among Simien supporters demonstrating the power of emotionally resonant content that connects policy themes to voters' lived experiences. The video effectively reinforced existing concerns about geographic inequality while providing a compelling alternative vision.

- **73% overall recall** (well above typical benchmarks of 60-80% for established brands, 20-40% for newer brands)
- **48% of Simien voters** said it increased their likelihood of voting for him
- **42% of Simien voters** said it reinforced their support
- **9% of Simien voters** credited it with helping them decide to vote for him

What emotional response did the video trigger?

The video triggered strong emotional validation among Simien supporters who saw their personal struggles reflected in the messaging about infrastructure failure and unequal recovery, while Hunter supporters had mixed reactions ranging from dismissive to concerned about perceived unfair attacks, suggesting that effective political messaging can simultaneously mobilize supporters and provoke defensive responses from opponents.

Simien Voters - Positive Resonance: Connected with themes of infrastructure failure and need for change

- *"It reminded me that there are a lot of things that need to change"*
- *"He is correct. The community is still reeling. I'm currently homeless and waiting on an insurance payout from Hurricane Laura"*

Hunter Voters - Mixed Reception:

- **Neutral responses:** *"Everyone knows we are recovering and it's a long process"*
- **Negative responses:** *"I felt that this video was making unfounded claims of racism against Nic Hunter"*
- **Some positive responses:** *"He sees Lake Charles differently. Another point of view"*

Themes that resonated:

1. **Lived experience confirmation:** *"He is correct. The community is still reeling. I'm currently homeless and waiting on an insurance payout from Hurricane Laura"*
2. **Infrastructure inequality:** *"North Lake Charles has been completely ignored"*
3. **Call for change:** *"Do you want to continue to accept bread crumbs"*

Implications for Future Campaigns

Democrats in Louisiana and similar states face serious challenges. Voters see Democrats as only knowing what they oppose, not what they believe in. This requires a new Democratic brand built on a clear, compelling narrative and concrete policies that show how Democrats will fight for transformative change for working class people.

Marshall Simien beat a two-term Republican incumbent by running against elite gatekeeping and making infrastructure inequality proof of systematic favoritism. His campaign offers lessons for Democrats willing to challenge extractive corporations and their corrupt political allies while making clear what they stand for rather than what they oppose:

Recruit community-rooted candidates: Success requires candidates with authentic local ties who can credibly position themselves as advocates for working people against elite interests. Prioritize candidates who have spent years building relationships across all demographics and can embody the "everyone versus the wealthy and powerful" message rather than just adopt its messaging.

Target elite gatekeeping: The "everyone versus the wealthy powerful" frame proved decisive across party lines. Campaigns should identify local manifestations of insider favoritism, whether in development decisions, resource allocation, or access to opportunities, and position their candidates as advocates for community-wide representation.

Ground appeals in daily realities and local stories: Simien won by connecting abstract concepts like "fairness" to concrete experiences voters face every day (potholes, insurance struggles, uneven recovery). Campaigns should lead with tangible policy proposals that would improve people's daily lives, using specific local stories as proof points: infrastructure inequality becomes compelling through daily inconveniences ("I have to drive way far south to go get basic essentials"), economic development through visible signs of neglect ("There's nothing to make people stop here"), rather than abstract policy frameworks.

Invest in high-quality digital content: Simien's primary video achieved 73% recall weeks post-election with strong persuasive impact. Campaigns should prioritize emotionally resonant content that connects policy themes to voters' lived experiences rather than generic messaging.

Prioritize retail politics in local elections: Voters consistently valued Simien's personal local presence across all demographics. The electoral impact of sustained community engagement appears to outweigh traditional paid media strategies in small cities, particularly for candidates seeking to overcome partisan skepticism.

Offer Forward Vision: Change messages that articulate positive alternatives proved more effective than criticism alone so campaigns couple critiques of current conditions with compelling visions of a possible future.

Future Research Opportunities

The Lake Charles victory opens significant opportunities for strategic research investments that could unlock Democratic potential across the South:

Develop context-specific research framework: Each community requires dedicated research to identify specific elite targets, local challenges, and voter concerns. The Lake Charles framework provides starting points, not universal solutions. Research should develop rapid assessment tools for identifying visible inequalities, elite gatekeeping patterns, and community-specific grievances that can serve as organizing themes.

Test anti-elite messaging broadly: The strong cross-party appeal of "everyone versus the wealthy and powerful" framing requires testing across different demographic and geographic contexts.

Examine cross-racial coalition dynamics: While this research identified Republican crossover voters, deeper investigation is needed to understand how infrastructure and development inequality messaging can simultaneously mobilize Black voters and persuade white working-class voters without triggering racial backlash or coalition tensions.

Focus on younger voter perspectives: Our sample skewed heavily toward older respondents, limiting insights into how voters under 45 interpret anti-establishment and hyperlocal messaging. Given younger voters' different media consumption and political engagement patterns, dedicated research is essential for understanding coalition-building potential across age groups.

Conclusion

Marshall Simien's Lake Charles victory reveals broader Democratic opportunities across the South: there are more competitive communities than conventional political wisdom assumes, but only when Democrats commit to genuine engagement with voters rather than writing off communities who haven't been offered candidates addressing their daily realities.

Simien succeeded by listening to what Lake Charles residents actually cared about—infrastructure inequality, elite favoritism, economic stagnation—and connecting those concerns to a broader critique of corrupt gatekeeping that transcended party lines. He mobilized Black voters who had been ignored while appealing to white voters frustrated with elite gatekeeping.

To rebuild statewide power, Louisiana Democrats must tap into resentment about the state's extractive, destructive economic model while overcoming disillusionment with corrupt, ineffectual leaders. By naming and explaining these market failures and making a case for an ambitious role for reformed state and local governments in preserving the Louisiana way of life, they can make clear what the party stands for while tapping into state pride and avoiding the baggage of progressive politics coded as belonging to coastal elites.

Narrative interventions are needed to refigure the Louisiana economy in public discourse as a faulty and corrupt system structured to benefit the wealthy rather than the platonic ideal of the free market pushed by Republicans. Democratic leaders must be cast as the allies of Louisiana workers and assert the role of government in addressing the failure of the market to ensure that Louisianans have the access to the insurance, economic opportunity, reliable utilities and affordable healthcare needed to continue to call this state home.

The Lake Charles mayoral election demonstrates how this untapped potential can be mobilized even amid broader Democratic decline. There is a strong electoral majority to be had between reliable Democratic voters, Black voters in Louisiana's seven metro areas who have sat out recent elections and swing voters who have lost home insurance or seafood industry jobs, seen property destroyed by hurricanes or whose children have been forced to move out of state. By speaking to this range of threats within a compelling narrative to protect Louisiana's unique way of life, Democrats can build a diverse and enduring coalition. This requires long-term investment, but Lake Charles proves the potential exists—if Democrats are willing to engage.

Appendix

Appendix A: Complete Demographic Turnout Data

Race	2021	2021 Share	2021 Registered	2021 Turnout Rate	2025	% 2025	2025 Registered	2025 Turnout Rate
Lake Charles	12,762	--	49,370	25.85%	14,894	--	46,041	32.35%
Black	5,088	39.87%	23,023	22.10%	6,487	43.55%	21,116	30.72%
White	7,332	57.45%	23,725	30.90%	7,954	53.40%	22,200	35.83%
Other	342	2.68%	2,622	13.04%	453	3.04%	2,725	16.62%

Appendix B: Vote Share Modeling by Race

Race	2025	Simien	Hunter	Est Support
Lake Charles	14,752	7,703	7,049	52.22%
Black	6,425	5,975	450	93.00%
White	7,878	1,458	6,420	18.51%
Other	449	270	179	60.00%

Appendix C: Targeted Voter Outreach Results

Race	Reg	Voted 25	Turnout 25
Lake Charles	17,660	4,480	25.37%
AAPI	90	5	5.56%
Black 70+	6,699	1,460	21.79%

Black 50-70	7,262	2,363	32.54%
Latino	136	13	9.56%
Native American	41	9	21.95%
Other	654	118	18.04%
White	2,778	512	18.43%

Race	Reg	Voted 21	Turnout 21
Lake Charles	17,660	2,956	16.74%
AAPI	90	5	5.56%
Black 70+	6,699	881	13.15%
Black 50-70	7,262	1,646	22.67%
Latino	136	8	5.88%
Native American	41	3	7.32%
Other	654	76	11.62%
White	2,778	337	12.13%