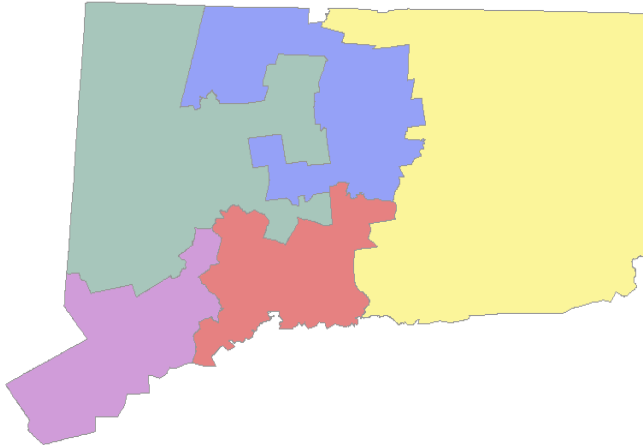


Final Congressional Redistricting Plan



Accepted by the Connecticut Supreme Court on February 10, 2012.

2012 Projections (4D, 1?)*

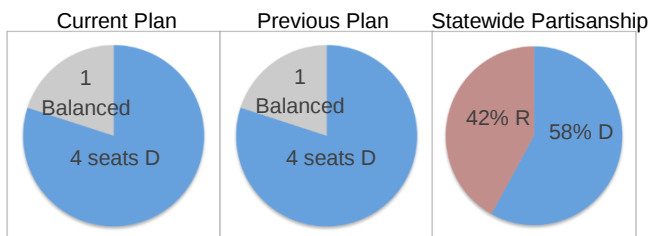
With few changes to their districts, three Democratic incumbents are projected to easily win re-election in 2012. A fourth Democrat, Jim Hines, won with 53% in the strongly Republican year of 2010, and we project his victory as likely this November.

The open seat in District 5 presents the best opportunity for Republicans to win a seat. Although we make no projection, it has a 53% partisanship lean toward Democrats.

* See details and the fair voting alternative on the following pages.

Connecticut's Redistricting Map Compared to the Previous Lines

New Plan Maintains Distorted Political Landscape



Partisan percentages and projections are based on an interpretation of the 2008 presidential election.

Competition and Voting Rights in Connecticut

	Current Plan	Previous Plan
District Competition	20% (1/5)	20% (1/5)
Racial Minority Voting Strength*	0%	0%

* Measures the percentage of eligible voters of a racial minority in districts where their racial group is a majority of eligible voters. Voters might not choose to vote for a candidate of their same race.

Redistricting Process in Connecticut

Connecticut's redistricting authority falls to the state legislature, with a two-thirds supermajority in the legislature required to approve the redistricting plan. Both houses in the state legislature and the governor's office are controlled by Democrats. The public was able to submit proposals by mail, electronically, or in person, and public hearings were held.

The reapportionment committee twice failed to meet its deadlines to produce a congressional map, leading the Supreme Court to demand the appointment of a special master to oversee the process. The final plan, proposed on January 19, 2012, was little different from the map that had previously been in place in the 2000's. A Republican appeal was rejected by the state supreme court on February 10, 2012.

U.S. House Elections in Connecticut

No incumbent faced a challenger in the August 14 congressional primaries. The state's election history shows that U.S. House incumbents typically win re-election with ease. Since 2000, Connecticut's incumbents have won 80% of their general election bids.

Republicans have not had a representative in the House since 2008, despite a 42% Republican state partisanship.

Connecticut has no racial minority members of Congress. Rep. Gary Franks (R), serving from 1991-1997 was the only African American to represent the state in Congress.

One woman, Rosa DeLauro, currently serves in Connecticut's congressional delegation.

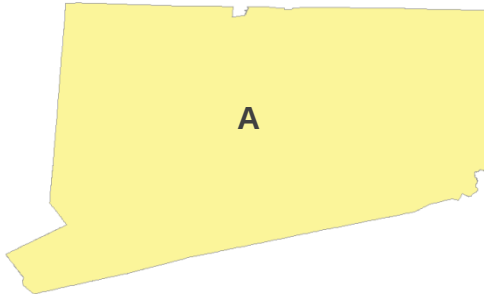
2012 HOUSE ELECTIONS IN CONNECTICUT

September 2012

Listed below are the partisanship changes and projections for Connecticut's new congressional districts. Incumbents are listed according to the districts in which they are running in 2012, with the 2010 district partisanship connected to that incumbent.

District	Incumbent	Party	Year First Elected	Last Election Winning %	2010 District Partisanship (D% / R%)	2012 District Partisanship (D% / R%)	2012 District Projection	2012 Election Projection
1	John Larson	D	1998	61%	63 / 37	63 / 37	Strong D	Safe D
2	Joe Courtney	D	2006	60%	56 / 44	56 / 44	Lean D	Safe D
3	Rosa DeLauro	D	1990	65%	60 / 40	60 / 40	Strong D	Safe D
4	Jim Himes	D	2008	53%	56 / 44	56 / 44	Lean D	Likely D
5	OPEN (Chris Murphy)	D			53 / 47	53 / 47	Balanced	None

Connecticut's Fair Voting Plan



Super-District (w/current Cong. Dist. #s)	# of Seats	Pop. Per Seat	% to Win*	Partisanship (D% / R%)	Partisanship Projection 2R, 3D, 0?
A (CDs – 1, 2, 3, 4, 5)	5	714,819	16.7%	58 / 42	2R, 3D

* plus 1 vote

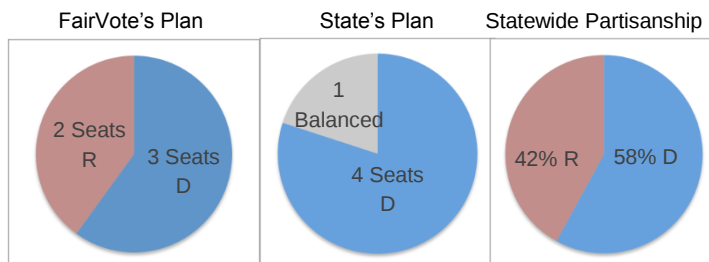
How Does Fair Voting Work?

Fair voting describes American forms of proportional representation that uphold electoral traditions and are based on voting for candidates. They ensure meaningfully contested elections and provide voters with more accurate representation.

Instead of five individual congressional districts, our fair voting plan combines these one-seat districts into a statewide “super-district.” Any candidate who is the first choice of more than a sixth of voters in a five seat district will win.

Comparing a Fair Voting Plan to Connecticut's Redistricting Plan

More Accurate Political Representation*



* Partisan percentages and projections are based on an interpretation of the 2008 presidential election similar to the Partisan Voting Index. They do not account for other candidate-based factors like incumbency.

Meaningful Elections and Representation

	FairVote's Plan	State's Plan
District Competition	100% (1/1)	20% (1/5)
Shared Representation*	100% (1/1)	0% (0/5)

* Shared representation indicates districts represented by both Democrats and Republicans – which enables more accurate congressional representation for most voters.

Benefits of a Fair Voting Plan

Shared representation of different views: Supporters of both major parties elect candidates everywhere, with accurate balance of that district's left, right, and center.

More voter choice: Better chance for third parties, independents and major party innovators, as there is a lower threshold for candidates to win a seat.

More competition: With voters having a range of choices, candidates must compete to win voter support.

Better representation of racial minorities: Lower threshold for racial minority candidates to earn seats, even when not geographically concentrated. More voters of all races are in a position to elect candidates.

More women: More women likely to run and win. Single-member districts often stifle potential candidacies.

View more fair voting plans at FairVotingUS.com

FairVote.org // Tweet @fairvote // (301) 270-4616 // info@fairvote.org