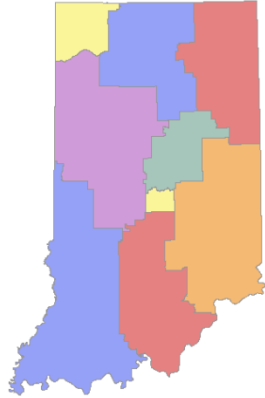


Final Congressional Redistricting Plan



Signed into law by Gov. Mitch Daniels on May 20, 2011.

2012 Projections (3R, 2D, 4?)*

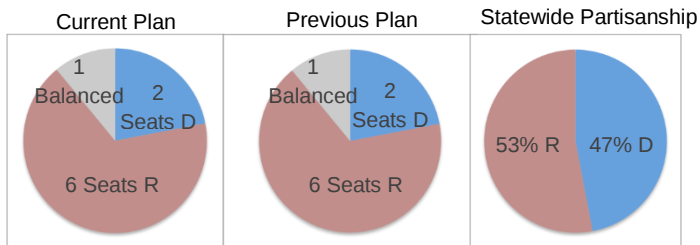
Indiana's House representation was 7-2 Republican after 2002 and 5-4 Democratic from 2007-2011. After the 2010 elections, it is now 6-3 Republican.

The new Republican-drawn map seems designed to make it easier for Republicans to gain a 7-2 edge, at the price of not fully consolidating Republican gains in 2010. As a result, our cautious model makes no projections in four races, with Republicans having a 3-2 edge in projected winners.

* See details and the fairvoting alternative on the following pages.

Indiana's Redistricting Map Compared to the Previous Lines

New Redistricting Plan Maintains Political Distortion



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

Competition and Voting Rights in Indiana

	Current Plan	Previous Plan
District Competition	11% (1/9)	11% (1/9)
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 Indiana

Indiana utilizes a hybrid method for creating its redistricting maps. The general assembly is responsible for redistricting, but if the legislature fails, a redistricting commission must complete the task. Democrats in the legislature provided the public with a redistricting website in order to solicit input into the maps.

On April 11, 2011, the Republican majority in the state legislature released its proposed maps. Though opponents claimed that the maps were politically motivated, both houses of the general assembly voted to approve the maps on April 28, 2011. The maps were signed into law by the governor on May 20, 2011, making Indiana the third state in the U.S. to complete its redistricting process.

U.S. House Elections in Indiana

Indiana's primaries were held on May 8, 2012, and all of the incumbents running for re-election won their primary (although long-time incumbent Dan Burton made a late decision to retire before his primary).

Incumbents had won 42 consecutive incumbent victories from 1996-2004, but three Republican incumbents lost in 2006, as did one Democratic incumbent in 2010.

Indiana continues to maintain a male-dominated congressional delegation, as no woman currently serves as a representative in the House.

One African American serves in Indiana's congressional delegation – Representative André Carson of District 7.

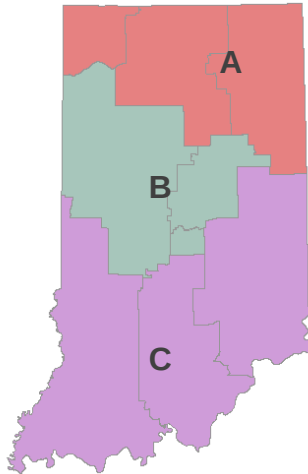
2012 HOUSE ELECTIONS IN INDIANA

September 2012

Listed below are the partisanship changes and projections for Indiana'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	Pete Visclosky	D	1984	59%	59 / 41	60 / 40	Strong D	Safe D
2	OPEN (Joe Donnelly)	D			51 / 49	47 / 53	Balanced	None
3	Marlin Stutzman	R	2010	63%	40 / 60	40 / 60	Strong R	Safe R
4	Todd Rokita	R	2010	69%	40 / 60	42 / 58	Strong R	Safe R
5	OPEN (Dan Burton)	R			37 / 63	43 / 57	Lean R	None
6	OPEN (Mike Pence)	R			43 / 57	41 / 59	Strong R	Likely R
7	André Carson	D	2007 (Special)	59%	68 / 32	63 / 37	Strong D	Likely D
8	Larry Bucshon	R	2010	58%	44 / 56	45 / 55	Lean R	None
9	Todd Young	R	2010	52%	46 / 54	43 / 57	Lean R	None

Indiana's Fair Voting Plan



Super-District (w/current Cong. Dist. #s)	# of Seats	Pop. Per Seat	% to Win*	Partisanship (D% / R%)	Partisanship Projection: 4R, 3D, 2?
A (CDs – 1, 2, 3)	3	720,423	25%	49 / 51	1R, 1D, 1?
B (CDs – 4, 5, 7)	3	720,423	25%	49 / 51	1R, 1D, 1?
C (CDs – 6, 8, 9)	3	720,422	25%	43 / 57	2R, 1D

* plus 1 vote

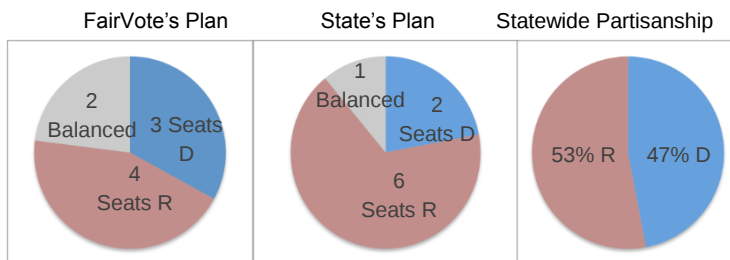
How Does Fair Voting Work?

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 nine individual congressional districts, our fair voting plan combines these districts into three larger “super-districts” with three representatives each. Any candidate who is the first choice of more than a quarter of voters will win a seat.

Comparing a Fair Voting Plan to Indiana'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% (3/3)	11% (1/9)
Shared Representation*	100% (3/3)	0% (0/9)

* 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 // [@fairvote](https://twitter.com/fairvote) // (301) 270-4616 // info@fairvote.org