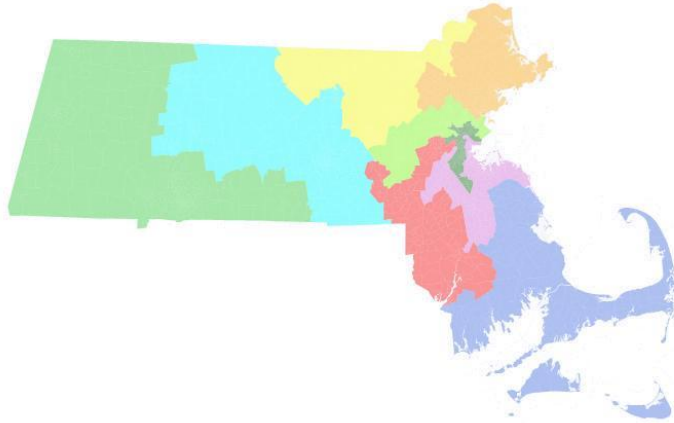


Final Congressional Redistricting Plan



Signed into law by Gov. Deval Patrick on Nov. 21, 2011.

2012 Projections (0R, 8D, 1?)*

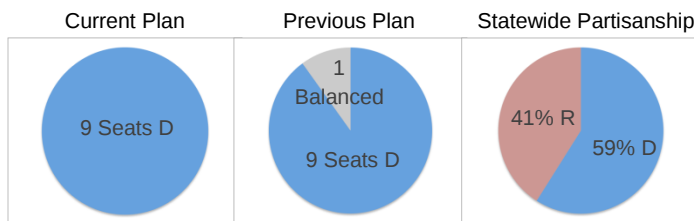
The state lost one of its ten seats this redistricting cycle. Voters are again likely to have all-Democrats in the U.S. House. No Republican has won a Massachusetts House seat since 1994.

Barney Frank and John Olver retired, but the eight remaining Democratic incumbents have districts leaning Democratic. Freshman incumbent Bill Keating won by less than 5% in 2010, and even though his district was made more Democratic, we make no projection. Four Democrats are projected as safe and four more seats are projected as likely Democratic.

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

Massachusetts' Redistricting Map Compared to the Previous Lines

New Redistricting Plan Distorts Political Landscape



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

Competition and Voting Rights in Massachusetts

	Current Plan	Previous Plan
District Competition	0% (0/9)	10% (1/10)
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 Massachusetts

Many Massachusetts officials, voters, and organizations have called for an independent redistricting commission, but the state legislature defeated that measure. Public meetings were held so that voters could make comments, however.

Democrats controlled the process with a Democratic governor and supermajorities in both houses of the state legislature. The state lost one congressional seat this cycle, but the retirement of 20-year incumbent John Olver made it possible to avoid a heated redistricting process.

The state legislature created one non-white-majority district, though this district is currently represented by seven-term incumbent Michael Capuano, who is white.

U.S. House Elections in Massachusetts

Massachusetts held its primaries on September 6. No incumbents were defeated, and only three faced contested primaries. The state's election history shows that House incumbents typically coast to re-election in November. All 80 incumbents running since 1996 have won, including 50 straight landslide wins in 2000-2008. The GOP last won a House seat in 1994.

In 2010, the GOP came close to winning a seat and reduced incumbent landslide wins to only four, but to no avail. Their 33% of the vote translated into zero seats.

There is one woman in the delegation. No racial minorities represent the state in the House, although Massachusetts is one of only two states to elect an African American to the Senate since Reconstruction.

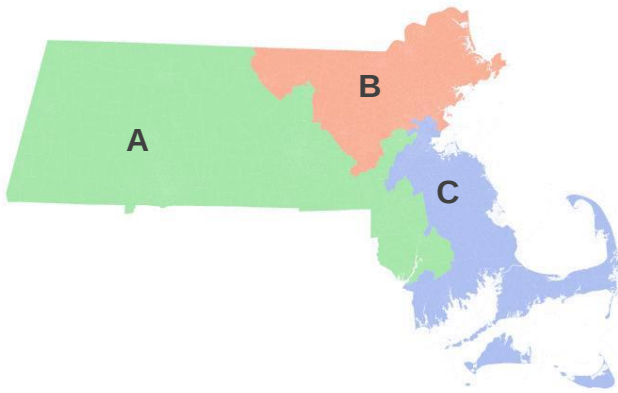
2012 ELECTIONS IN MASSACHUSETTS

September 2012

Listed below are the partisanship changes and projections for Massachusetts' 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	Richard Neal	D	1988	57%	56 / 44	62 / 38	Strong D	Safe D
2	Jim McGovern	D	1996	56%	56 / 44	58 / 42	Lean D	Safe D
3	Niki Tsongas	D	2007	55%	56 / 44	56 / 44	Lean D	Likely D
4	OPEN (Barney Frank)	D			61 / 39	58 / 42	Strong D	Likely D
5	Ed Markey	D	1976	66%	62 / 38	63 / 37	Strong D	Safe D
6	John Tierney	D	1996	57%	55 / 45	54 / 46	Lean D	Likely D
7	Michael Capuano	D	1999	98%	82 / 18	79 / 21	Strong D	Safe D
8	Stephen Lynch	D	2001	68%	57 / 43	55 / 45	Lean D	Likely D
9	Bill Keating	D	2010	47%	52 / 48	55 / 45	Lean D	None
10	ELIMINATED (John Olver)	D						

Massachusetts' Fair Voting Plan



Super-District (w/current Cong. Dist. #s)	# of Seats	Pop. Per Seat	% to Win*	Partisanship (D% / R%)	Partisan Projection: 3R, 6D
A (CDs - 1,2,4)	3	727,514	25%	59 / 41	1R, 2D
B (CDs - 3,5,6)	3	727,515	25%	58 / 42	1R, 2D
C (CDs - 7,8,9)	3	727,514	25%	61 / 39	1R, 2D

* plus 1 vote

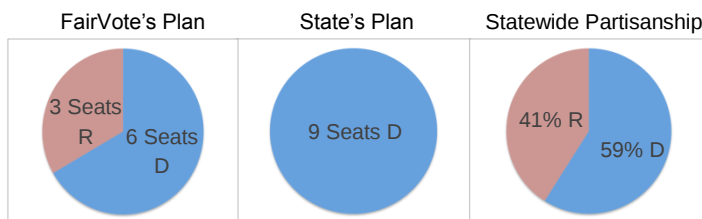
How Does Fair Voting Work?

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 in a 3-seat district will win a seat.

Comparing a Fair Voting Plan to Massachusetts'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 Plan	State's Plan
District Competition	100% (3/3)	0% (0/9)
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