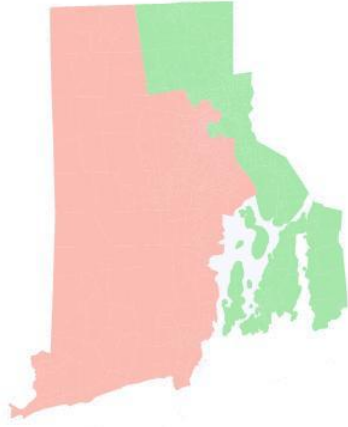


Final Congressional Redistricting Plan



Signed into law by Gov. Lincoln Chafee on Feb. 8, 2012.

2012 Projections (oR, 2D)*

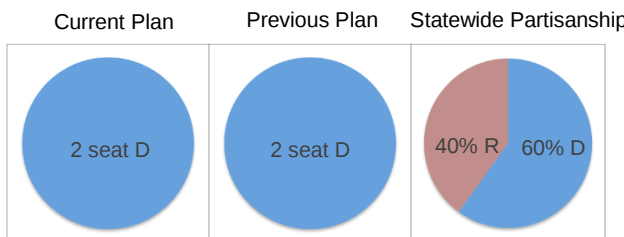
Although Republicans have a history of doing well in Rhode Island, it has become one of the most securely Democratic states in the nation today in federal races. Democrats have held both of the state's U.S. House seats since 1994, and they have a clear edge in 2012 races.

First-term incumbent David Cicilline is favored in his heavily Democratic district, but his unimpressive performance in 2010 makes his race potentially one to watch.

* See details on the following page.

Rhode Island's Redistricting Map Compared to the Previous Lines

New Redistricting Maintains Distorted Political Landscape



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

Competition and Voting Rights in Rhode Island

	Current Plan	Previous Plan
District Competition	0% (0/2)	0% (0/2)
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 Rhode Island

The Democrat-controlled state legislature controls redistricting. The Governor can veto the plan. In 2011 Rhode Island joined a minority of states not to join the U.S. Census Bureau's Census 2010 Redistricting Data program, which provides highly specific data to states about their populations.

There have been a number of controversies related to redistricting in the state. For instance, some Republicans continued to argue that the areas chosen were politically motivated — claiming that by splitting Providence into two districts, both were made more Democratic-leaning.

Moreover, local branches of Common Cause, the American Civil Liberties Union, the Urban League, the Univocal Legislative Minority Advisory Coalition, the NAACP and the National Coalition of 100 Black Women sent a joint letter to redistricting consultant Kimball W. Brace expressing disappointment that district information was not made public.

U.S. House Elections in Rhode Island

Rhode Island's primaries were held on September 11, 2012, and both incumbents easily defeated their challengers. The state's election history shows that U.S. House incumbents typically coast to re-election. The last time an incumbent lost in a general election was in 1988.

Rhode Island voters continue to be underrepresented. In 2010, Republican candidates for the House received 38% of the vote, but zero seats in the House — just as they have in every election since 1994. With 55% of the vote, Democrats took both seats.

Rhode Island has not elected a woman to Congress since 1986, when Republican Claudine Schneider won. The state has never elected a racial minority to Congress, although Latinos make up 12% of the state's population.

View redistricting alternatives at FairVotingUS.com

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

2012 HOUSE ELECTIONS IN RHODE ISLAND

September 2012

Listed below are the partisanship changes and projections for Rhode Island'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	David Cicilline	D	2010	51%	62 / 38	64 / 36	Strong D	Likely D
2	James Langevin	D	2000	60%	58 / 42	57 / 43	Lean D	Safe D

Rhode Island's Fair Voting Plan



Super-District (w/current Cong. District #s)	# of Seats	Pop. Per Seat	% to Win*	Partisanship (D% / R%)	Partisan Projection: 1D, 1R
A (CDs- 1,2)	2	526,284	33.3%	60 / 40	1D, 1R

* plus 1 vote

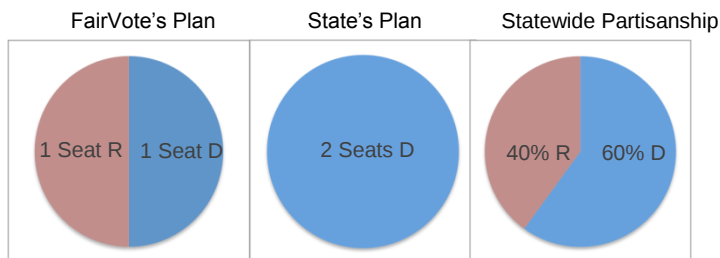
How Does Fair Voting Work?

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 two individual congressional districts, our fair voting plan combines these districts into one larger "super-district." Any candidate who is the first choice for more than one third of voters in a two-seat district will win a seat.

Comparing a Fair Voting Plan to Rhode Island'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)	0% (0/2)
Shared Representation*	100% (1/1)	0% (0/2)

* 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.

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