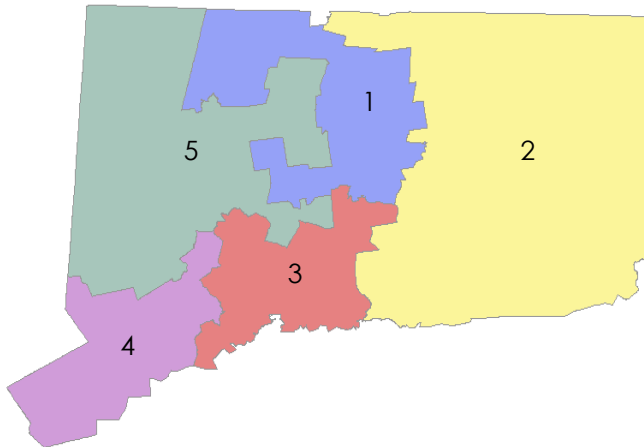


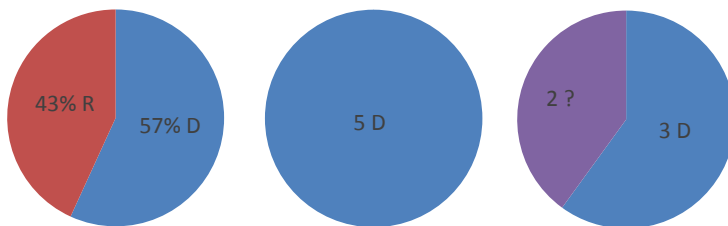


Current Congressional District Map



Representation

Statewide Partisanship Current Delegation 2014 Projections



Partisanship is a measure of voters' underlying preference for Democrats or Republicans. See our Methodology section to learn how Partisanship is determined.

District Competitiveness

Majority Partisanship	Swing (50-<53%)	Lean (53-<58%)	Safe (58%+)
Districts	1	2	2

Redistricting

Connecticut's redistricting authority falls to the state legislature, where a two-thirds supermajority is required to approve the redistricting plan. Both houses in the state legislature and the governor's office were controlled by Democrats in the 2011 redistricting process.

The reapportionment committee twice failed to meet its deadlines to produce a congressional map, leading the state's 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.

2014 Projections: 3 D, 0 R, 2 ?

Connecticut is a solidly Democratic state. Although Republicans regularly earn more than 40% of the statewide vote, its governor, U.S. senators, and five U.S. House Members are all Democrats. No Republican has been elected to the House since 2006 in Connecticut, and Democrats have a good chance to sweep the House elections again in 2014. Three of the state's incumbents are projected to win by more than 20%.

Date 2014 Projections Announced: April 2013.

2012 Projections: 4 D, 0 R, 1 ? All projections accurate.

Races to Watch: Esty (CT-5, D) is Connecticut's most vulnerable incumbent. She is a freshman who was elected by a margin of only 2.6% in 2012, in a district with 52.6% Democratic partisanship. The race was the most expensive US House race in Connecticut history.

Strongest Candidate: Courtney (CT-2, D): +6.5% POAC*

Weakest Candidate: Esty (CT-5, D): -3.3% POAC

*POAC (Performance Over Average Candidate) is a measure of the quality of a winning candidate's campaign. It compares how well a winner did relative to what would be projected for a generic candidate of the same party and incumbency status. See our Methodology section to learn how POAC is determined.

Race and Gender in the U.S. House

All U.S. House Members representing Connecticut are white. Rep. Gary Franks (R), who served from 1991-1997, is the only African American to ever represent the state in Congress. Two current Members from Connecticut are women: Rosa DeLauro and Elizabeth Esty.

Dubious Democracy

Connecticut's Democracy Index Ranking: 28th (of 50)

Connecticut's middling ranking stems in part from the fact that its percentage of landslide elections (60%), average margin of victory (31%), and percentage of eligible voters who voted for a winning candidate (37%) are all near the national average. In addition, as has been true since the 2008 election, Connecticut Republicans have no congressional representation. In 2012, Democratic candidates for the U.S. House received 65% of the vote, but 100% of the seats.

Since 2000, Connecticut's incumbents have won 80% of their general election bids – a figure that is actually lower than the national average.

View redistricting alternatives at FairVotingUS.com

Listed below are recent election results and 2014 election projections for Connecticut's five U.S. House districts. All metrics in this table are further explained in the Methodology section of this report.

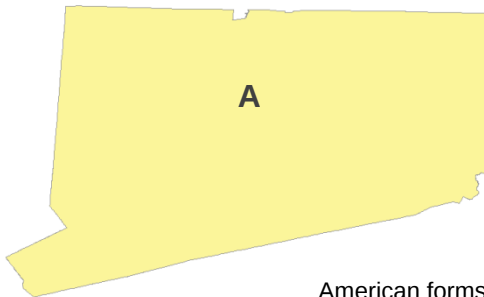
Partisanship is an indicator of voters' underlying preference for Democrats or Republicans. It is determined by measuring how the district voted for president in 2012 relative to the presidential candidates' national averages. Developed by FairVote in 1997 and adapted by Charlie Cook for the Cook Partisan Voting Index, this definition of partisanship is based on only the most recent presidential election.

Performance Over Average Candidate (POAC) is an indicator of how well the winner did compared to a hypothetical generic candidate of the same district, incumbency status, and party, based on their winning percentages in 2010 and 2012. A high POAC suggests that the winner appealed to independents and voters from other parties in addition to voters from his or her own party. A low POAC suggests that the winner did not draw many votes from independents and other parties.

District	Incumbent	Party	Race/ Gender	Year First Elected	2012 2-Party Winning Percentage	POAC	District Partisanship (Dem)	2014 Projected Dem %	2014 Projection
1	Larson, John	D	White/M	1998	71.5%	1.0%	61.6%	66.7%	Safe D
2	Courtney, Joe	D	White/M	2006	69.9%	6.5%	54.6%	64.3%	Safe D
3	DeLauro, Rosa	D	White/F	1990	74.7%	6.0%	61.6%	70.6%	Safe D
4	Himes, Jim	D	White/M	2008	60.0%	-2.1%	53.6%	56.0%	No projection
5	Esty, Elizabeth	D	White/F	2012	51.3%	-3.3%	52.6%	52.8%	No projection

Connecticut's Fair Representation Voting Plan

Super District (w/current Cong. Dist. #s)	# of Seats	Pop. Per Seat	% to Win (plus 1 vote)	Partisanship (D/R%)	Current Rep.: 5 D	Super District Rep.: 2 R, 3 D
A (CDs – 1,2,3,4,5)	5	714,819	16.7%	56 / 44	5 D	2 R, 3 D



Partisan and Racial Impact: This fair voting proposal would break Democrats' monopoly on Connecticut's congressional seats, giving Republicans the two seats that their statewide share of votes should earn. A coalition of racial minority voters would have the ability to elect one candidate of choice.

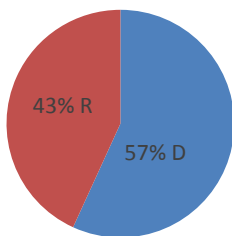
How Does Fair Representation Voting Work?

Fair representation voting methods such as ranked choice voting describe American forms of proportional representation with a history in local and state elections. They uphold American electoral traditions, such as voting for candidates rather than parties. They ensure all voters participate in competitive elections and ensure more accurate representation, with the majority of voters likely to elect most seats and backers of both major parties likely to elect preferred candidates.

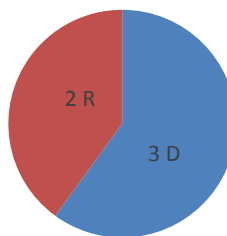
Instead of five individual congressional districts, our fair voting plan combines these one-seat districts into a statewide "super district." Any candidate who is the first choice of more than a sixth of voters in a five seat district will win.

Comparing a Fair Representation Voting Plan to Connecticut's Current Districts

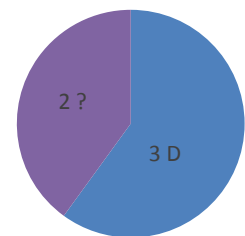
Statewide Partisanship



2014 Projections



FairVote's Plan



Partisanship is an indicator of voters' underlying preference for Democrats or Republicans. See our Methodology section to learn how Partisanship is determined.

Benefits of a Fair Representation Voting Plan

More accurate representation: Congressional delegations more faithfully reflect the preferences of all voters. Supporters of both major parties elect candidates in each district, with accurate balance of each district's left, right, and center.

More voter choice and competition: Third parties, independents and major party innovators have better chances, as there is a lower threshold for candidates to win a seat. Because voters have a range of choices, candidates must compete to win voter support.

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

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

View more fair voting plans at FairVotingUS.com

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