



Kansas_GG_GeoJSON.json

State

Kansas

Legislative

U.S. House

Added to PlanScore

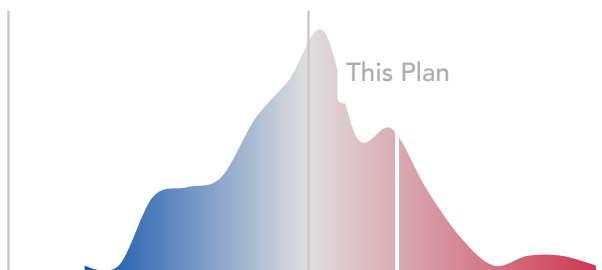
Oct. 13, 2021

This plan has 4 seats. Fairness metrics for plans with fewer than seven seats should be interpreted with great caution.

PlanScore bases its scores on predicted precinct-level votes for each office (State House, State Senate, and U.S. House) built from past election results and U.S. Census data. [More information about the predictive model used to score this plan.](#)

Charts and Graphs

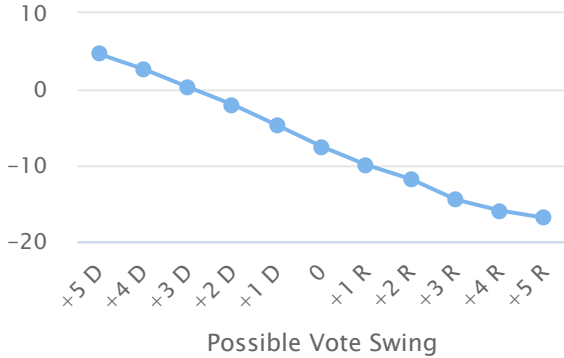
Efficiency Gap: 7.6%



+25% D Balanced +25% R

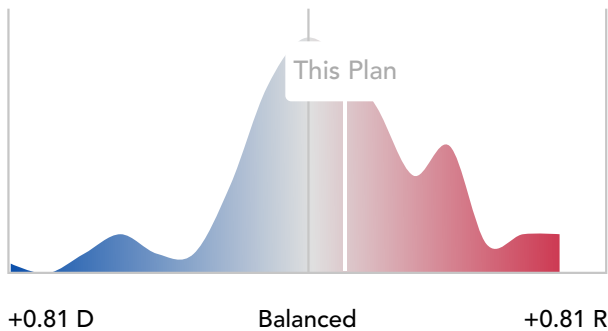
Votes for Republican candidates are expected to be inefficient at a rate 7.6% lower than votes for Democratic candidates, favoring Republicans in 63% of predicted scenarios.* [Learn more](#) >

Sensitivity Testing



Sensitivity testing shows us a plan’s expected efficiency gap given a range of possible vote swings. It lets us evaluate the durability of a plan’s skew.

Declination: 0.1



The mean Democratic vote share in Democratic districts is expected to be 10.4% higher than the mean Republican vote share in Republican districts. Along with the relative fraction of seats won by each party, this leads to a declination that favors Republicans in 47% of predicted scenarios.* [Learn more](#) >

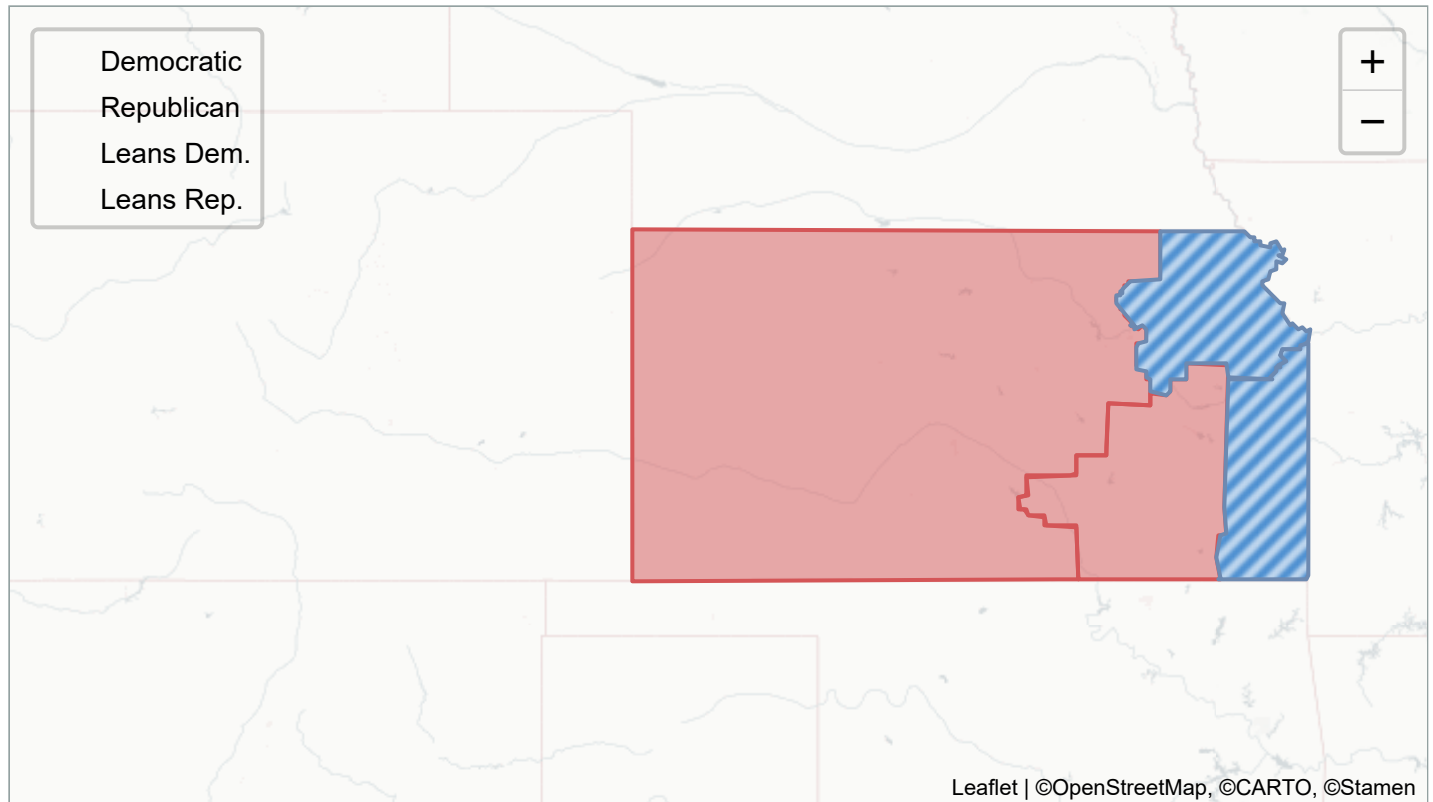
Partisan Bias

The parties’ statewide vote shares are 44.8% (Democratic) and 55.2% (Republican) based on the model. Partisan bias is shown only where the parties’ statewide vote shares fall between 45% and 55%. Outside this range the metric’s assumptions are not plausible.

Mean-Median Difference

The parties' statewide vote shares are 44.8% (Democratic) and 55.2% (Republican) based on the model. The mean-median difference is shown only where the parties' statewide vote shares fall between 45% and 55%. Outside this range the metric's assumptions are not plausible.

District Map



District Data

District	Candidate Scenario	Pop. 2020	Non-Hisp. Black CVAP 2019	Hispanic CVAP 2019	Non-Hisp. Asian CVAP 2019	Non-Hisp. Native CVAP 2019	Chance of 1+ Flips†	Chance of Democratic Win	Predicted Vote Shares
1	Open Seat	734,471	3.2%	8.9%	1.2%	1.2%	No	2%	34% D / 66% R
2	Open Seat	734,469	7.2%	7.6%	2.9%	2.0%	No	10%	43% D / 57% R
3	Open Seat	734,469	10.2%	7.1%	2.0%	2.0%	Yes	66%	52% D / 48% R
4	Open Seat	734,471	3.8%	3.9%	2.9%	1.2%	Yes	50%	50% D / 50% R

[Download raw data as tab-delimited text.](#)

Metric	Value	Favors Democrats in this % of Scenarios*	More Skewed than this % of Historical Plans‡	More Pro-Democratic than this % of Historical Plans‡
<u>Efficiency Gap</u>	7.6% Pro-Republican	37%	70%	12%
<u>Declination</u>	0.1 Pro-Republican	53%	38%	35%
<u>Partisan Bias</u>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<u>Mean-Median Difference</u>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Freedom to Vote Act Races

[Section 5003\(c\)\(3\) of the FTVA](#) specifies that partisan fairness should be assessed using a state's two most recent elections for U.S. President and two most recent elections for U.S. Senate.

U.S. President 2020: 10.0%

Under this plan, votes for the Republican candidate were inefficient at a rate 10.0% lower than votes for the Democratic candidate.

U.S. President 2016: 27.8%

Under this plan, votes for the Republican candidate were inefficient at a rate 27.8% lower than votes for the Democratic candidate.

U.S. Senate 2020: 13.0%

Under this plan, votes for the Republican candidate were inefficient at a rate 13.0% lower than votes for the Democratic candidate.

U.S. Senate 2016: 18.3%

Under this plan, votes for the Republican candidate were inefficient at a rate 18.3% lower than votes for the Democratic candidate.

* Scenarios are part of the predictive model used to score this plan.

† 50%+ chance of one or more party flips assuming the plan is used for one decade with five State House elections, five U.S. House elections, or three State Senate elections.

‡ Enacted U.S. House, State House, and State Senate plan metrics are featured in our historical dataset.



PlanScore is a project of Campaign Legal Center.

