



CT LC 1 Districts 2021-10-17.json

State

Connecticut

Legislative

U.S. House

Added to PlanScore

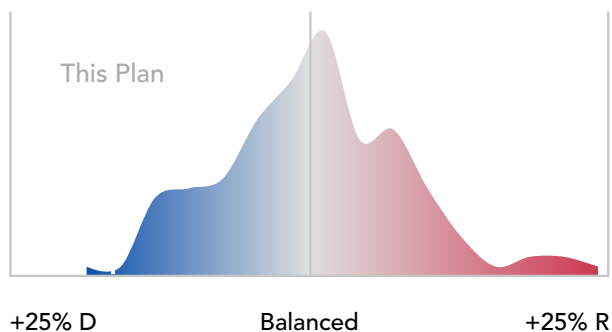
Oct. 17, 2021

This plan has 5 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.](#)

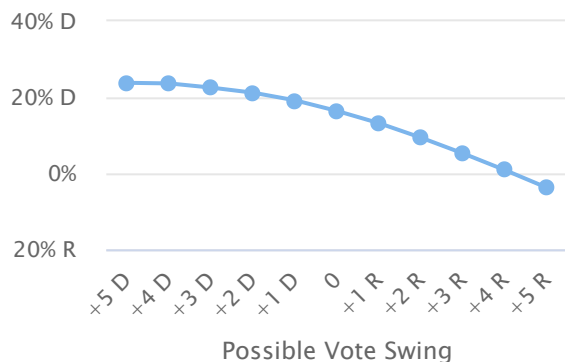
Charts and Graphs

Efficiency Gap: 16.4%



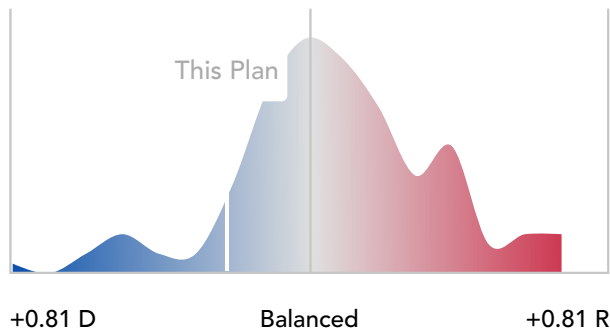
Votes for Democratic candidates are expected to be inefficient at a rate 16.4% lower than votes for Republican candidates, favoring Democrats in 87% of predicted scenarios.* [Learn more](#) >

Sensitivity Testing



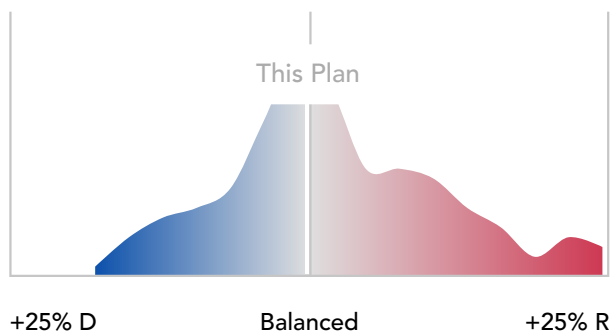
Sensitivity testing shows us a plan’s expected efficiency gap given a range of possible vote swings. It lets us evaluate the durability of a plan’s skew.

Declination: 0.22



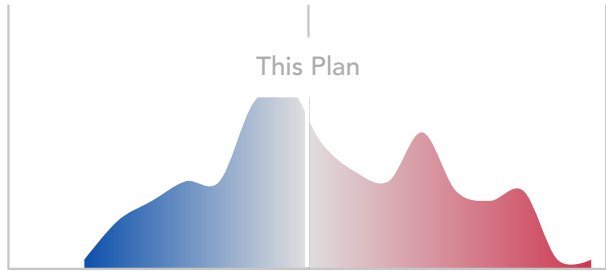
The mean Republican vote share in Republican districts is expected to be higher than the mean Democratic vote share in Democratic districts. Along with the relative fraction of seats won by each party, this leads to a declination that favors Democrats in 62% of predicted scenarios.* [Learn more](#) >

Partisan Bias: 0.1%



Democrats would be expected to win 0.1% extra seats in a hypothetical, perfectly tied election, favoring Democrats in 50% of predicted scenarios.* [Learn more](#) >

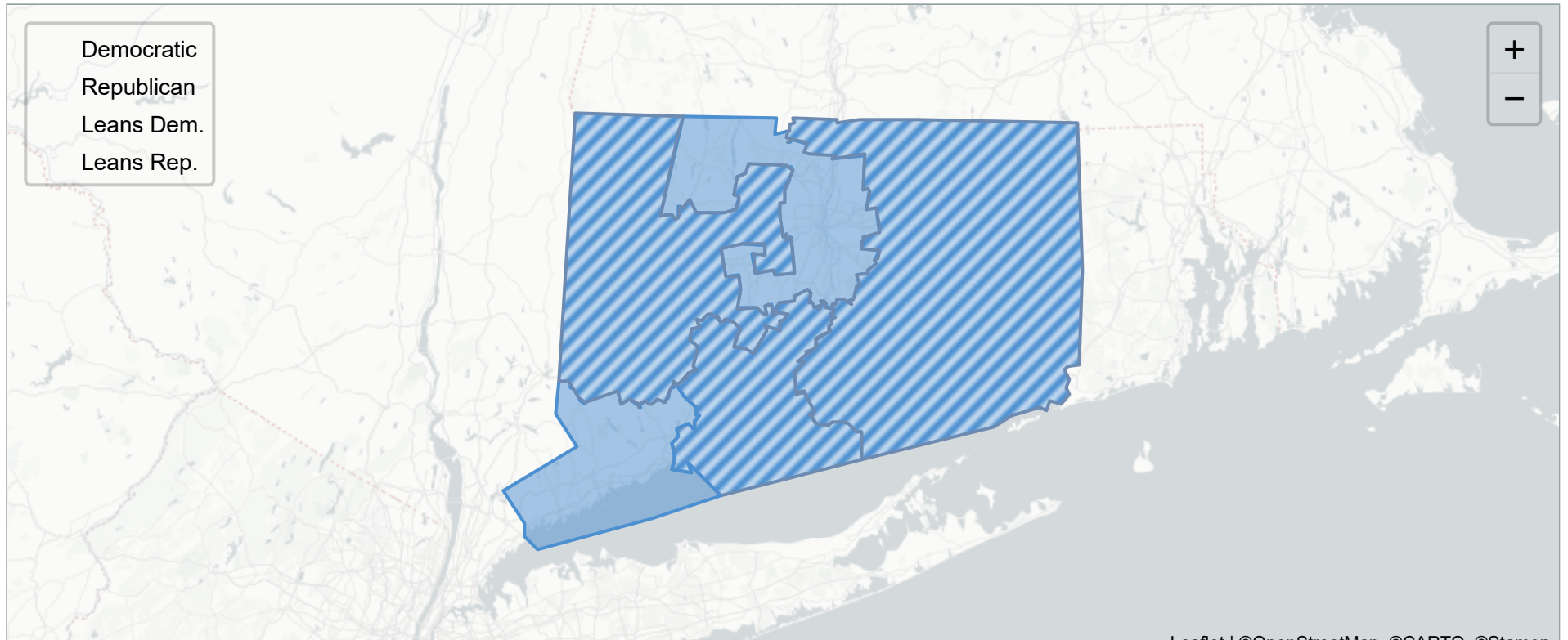
Mean-Median Difference: 0.0%



+12% D Balanced +12% R

The median Republican vote share is expected to be 0.0% higher than the mean Republican vote share, favoring Republicans in 50% of predicted scenarios.* [Learn more](#) ➔

District Map



District Data

District	Candidate Scenario	Pop. 2020	Hispanic CVAP 2019	Non-Hisp. Black CVAP 2019	Non-Hisp. Asian CVAP 2019	Non-Hisp. Native CVAP 2019	Chance of 1+ Flips [†]	Chance of Democratic Win	Predicted Vote Shares	Biden (D) 2020	Trump (R) 2020
1	Open Seat	721,190	14.1%	13.9%	3.5%	0.4%	No	93%	57% D / 43% R	230,326	128,346
2	Open Seat	721,188	6.3%	4.0%	2.5%	0.8%	Yes	57%	51% D / 49% R	214,405	169,783
3	Open Seat	721,189	12.3%	13.4%	3.2%	0.3%	Yes	81%	55% D / 45% R	211,622	138,004
4	Open Seat	721,188	14.0%	12.1%	4.4%	0.3%	No	95%	59% D / 41% R	229,959	117,736
5	Open Seat	721,189	13.4%	6.5%	2.9%	0.3%	Yes	51%	50% D / 50% R	194,521	160,846

Predicted seat share: >99% Democratic / <1% Republican vs. 54% D / 46% R vote share.

[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>	16.4% Pro-Democratic	87%	97%	>99%
<u>Declination</u>	0.22 Pro-Democratic	62%	66%	88%
<u>Partisan Bias</u>	0.1% Pro-Democratic	50%	<1%	46%

Metric	Value	Favors Democrats in this % of Scenarios*	More Skewed than this % of Historical Plans‡	More Pro-Democratic than this % of Historical Plans‡
<u>Mean-Median Difference</u>	0.0% Pro-Republican	50%	2%	46%

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: 29.6%

Under this plan, votes for the Democratic candidate were inefficient at a rate 29.6% lower than votes for the Republican candidate.

U.S. President 2016: 35.7%

Under this plan, votes for the Democratic candidate were inefficient at a rate 35.7% lower than votes for the Republican candidate.

U.S. Senate 2018: 29.6%

Under this plan, votes for the Democratic candidate were inefficient at a rate 29.6% lower than votes for the Republican candidate.

U.S. Senate 2016: 20.8%

Under this plan, votes for the Democratic candidate were inefficient at a rate 20.8% lower than votes for the Republican 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.

