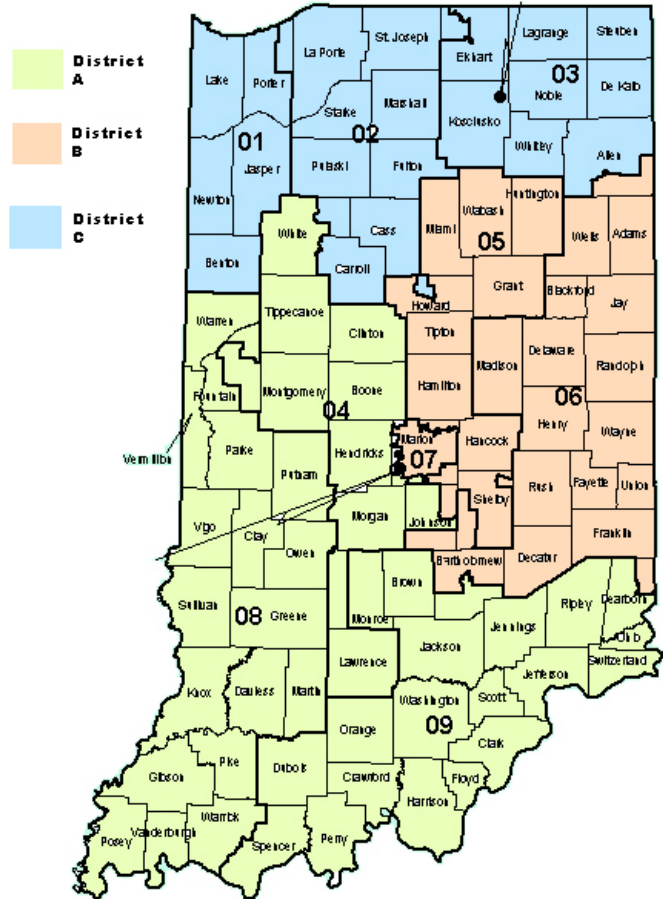


Indiana

Racial Representation Of Indiana's voting population of 2,189,113, 7.8% are black and 3.5% are Latino. Under the current nine-district system, neither black nor Latino voters make up the majority in any district. There is currently one black representative. Under the proposed super districting plan, black voters supporting a candidate with crossover appeal could, in coalition with other minority and white voters, elect a candidate of choice in Super District B, and in Super District C minority voters supporting a candidate with crossover appeal could elect a candidate of choice in coalition with white voters.

Political Analysis In the 2004 Presidential election, George W. Bush won Indiana with 57% of the vote over the 41% attained by Al Gore. The state's overall Democratic partisanship is 42.8%. Though Democrats make up two-fifths of Indiana's voting population, under the current nine-district system they can carry the vote in only two districts. Under the proposed super districting plan, voters would likely elect three Democrats, three Republicans, and three candidates from either party.



SUPER DISTRICT A - THREE SEATS

State	CD	2000 Presidential Vote						Total	% Black Origin	% Latino Origin
		Bush	(%)	Gore	(%)	Other	(%)			
Indiana	4	156747	(66.1%)	74660	(31.5%)	5739	(2.4%)	237146	1.3%	2.6%
Indiana	8	144848	(56.5%)	106850	(41.7%)	4808	(1.9%)	256506	3.7%	0.9%
Indiana	9	142694	(56.3%)	106417	(42.0%)	4288	(1.7%)	253399	2.3%	1.5%
Total		444289	(59.5%)	287927	(38.5%)	14835	(2.0%)	747051	2.5%	1.6%

Winning Percentage: 25%

Voting Rights Analysis: There is no opportunity for racial minority voters to control their representation.

District Partisanship: 40.1% This super district would likely elect one Democrat and one Republican with one swing seat.

SUPER DISTRICT B - THREE SEATS

State	CD	2000 Presidential Vote						Total	% Black	% Latino
		Bush	(%)	Gore	(%)	Other	(%)		Origin	Origin
Indiana	5	187489	(68.5%)	80945	(29.6%)	5110	(1.9%)	273544	2.6%	1.6%
Indiana	6	148415	(58.5%)	100231	(39.5%)	5090	(2.0%)	253736	3.8%	1.3%
Indiana	7	84362	(42.6%)	109800	(55.5%)	3795	(1.9%)	197957	29.4%	4.4%
Total		420266	(57.9%)	290976	(40.1%)	13995	(1.9%)	725237	10.3%	2.3%

Winning Percentage: 25%

Voting Rights Analysis: Black voters supporting a candidate with crossover appeal could, in coalition with other minority and white voters, elect a candidate of choice.

District Partisanship: 41.7% This super district would likely elect one Democrat and one Republican with one swing seat.

SUPER DISTRICT C - THREE SEATS

State	CD	2000 Presidential Vote						Total	% Black	% Latino
		Bush	(%)	Gore	(%)	Other	(%)		Origin	Origin
Indiana	1	104917	(41.8%)	141163	(56.3%)	4759	(1.9%)	250839	18.2%	10.0%
Indiana	2	128803	(53.4%)	107344	(44.5%)	5276	(2.2%)	241423	8.1%	5.0%
Indiana	3	147106	(65.5%)	73775	(32.9%)	3682	(1.6%)	224563	5.6%	4.5%
Total		380826	(53.1%)	322282	(45.0%)	13717	(1.9%)	716825	10.9%	6.6%

Winning Percentage: 25%

Voting Rights Analysis: Minority voters supporting a candidate with crossover appeal could, in coalition with other minority and white voters, elect a candidate of choice.

District Partisanship: 46.6% This super district would likely elect one Democrat and one Republican with one swing seat.

This proposal is based on the current congressional districts of Indiana. Because current congressional districts are often the results of gerrymandering, the proposed super district boundaries are not as smooth and nice-looking as they could be in a similar proposal that made use of sub-congressional district data.