

LAB Minority Alternative House Districts

- 108 Districts: 66 Single-member, 42 Two-member
- 29 Districts are unchanged from the current (existing) House District plan
- 65 Districts are similar but not identical to a district in the current House plan (e.g., most towns are the same)
- 14 Districts are new (e.g., two-member district split into two single-member districts; new arrangement of towns)

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January 4, 2022*

Population Deviation Overview

Ideal District Population

- Single-member: 4,287 people
- Two-member: 8,574 people

Percentage Deviation Summary		
	Majority Plan 1-member districts: 150	Minority Plan 1-member districts: 66 2-member districts: 42
Largest positive deviation	8.8%	7.5%
Largest negative deviation	-9.0%	-7.9%
Overall Percentage Deviation <i>When enacted, the current House plan had overall deviation 18.9%</i>	17.8%	15.4%
Number of districts within 6% of ideal (% of districts)	109 (72.7%)	86 (79.6%)
Number of districts at least 7% too large or too small (% of districts)	23 (15.3%)	11 (10.2%)
Number of districts at least 8% too large or too small (% of districts)	4 (2.7%)	0

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Adherence to Town, City, and County Boundaries

Town and County Division Summary		
	Majority Plan	Minority Plan
	1-member districts: 150	1-member districts: 66 2-member districts: 42
Number of cities/towns divided <i>Includes 10 cities/towns that must be divided</i> <i>Current plan has 21 divided towns</i>	45	25
Number of districts that include a split part of a town (% of districts) <i>Current plan has 47 such districts (45%)</i>	112 (75%)	56 (52%)
Number of districts that cross a county boundary <i>Current plan has 20 cross-county districts (19%)</i>	16 (11%)	21 (20%)

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Compactness and Contiguity

Compactness Scores Summary		
	Reock	Polsby-Popper
Minimum	0.22	0.14
Mean	0.45	0.47
Maximum	0.65	0.77
Standard Deviation	0.09	0.14

For each district, the Reock score computes the ratio of the area of the district to the area of the minimum enclosing circle for the district. The measure is always between 0 and 1, with 1 being the most compact.

The Polsby-Popper test computes the ratio of the district area to the area of a circle with the same perimeter. The measure is always between 0 and 1, with 1 being the most compact.

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