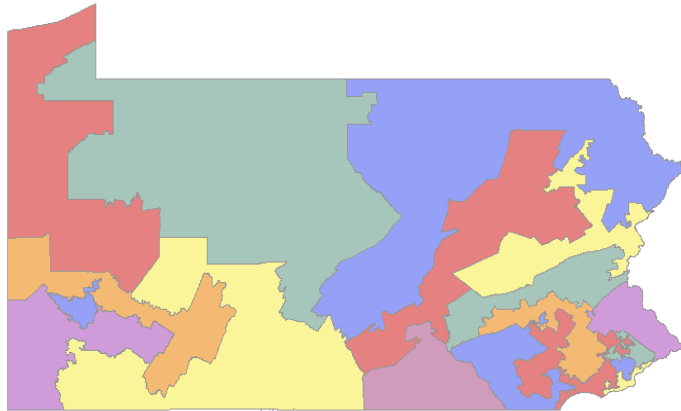


Final Congressional Redistricting Plan



Signed into law by Gov. Tom Corbett on December 22, 2011.

2012 Projections (7R, 4D, 7?)*

Pennsylvania Republicans engineered a partisan gerrymander that gives their incumbents a big edge – including each of the five first-term Republicans who now have districts that are more Republican, on average, by 3.7% in partisanship.

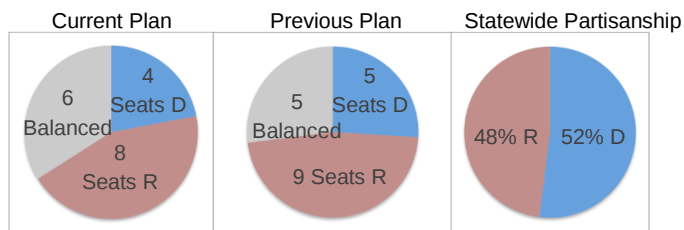
Still, we only project winners in seven Republican seats along with four Democratic seats. Our caution stems from the state having an unusually high number of incumbents who have won in districts that lean toward the other major party.

Expect Republicans to earn between nine and 13 of the state's 18 seats even if Mitt Romney loses the presidential vote to Barack Obama.

* See details and the fair voting alternative on the following pages.

Pennsylvania's Redistricting Map Compared to the Previous Lines

New Redistricting Plan Maintains Political Distortion



Partisan percentages and projections are based on an interpretation of the 2008 presidential election.

Competition and Voting Rights in Pennsylvania

	Current Plan	Previous Plan
District Competition	33% (6/18)	26% (5/19)
African American Voting Strength*	32%	28%

* Measures the percentage of African American eligible voters living in districts where they are a majority of eligible voters. Voters might not choose to vote for a candidate of their same race.

Redistricting Process in Pennsylvania

Pennsylvania's state legislature is responsible for redistricting, subject to a gubernatorial veto. GOP majorities in the state house and senate as well as in the governor's mansion aided GOP efforts in the elimination of one Democratic-leaning U.S. House district. Rep. Jason Altmire was placed in the same district with Rep. Mark Critz, while much of Altmire's old district was absorbed into adjacent, predominantly GOP districts.

The Pennsylvania State Senate approved the map on a 26-24 vote, and the state house passed the map in a 136-61 vote, with more Democrats voting with Republicans. Gov. Tom Corbett signed the plan into law in December 2011.

Some Democrats proposed an alternative map, which failed. The League of Women Voters and Common Cause lambasted the redistricting process as anachronistic and opaque.

U.S. House Elections in Pennsylvania

Pennsylvania's primaries were held on April 24, 2012, and all but one incumbent, Rep. Jason Altmire who was redistricted into Rep. Critz's 12th District, will move on to contest the general election, yet the Keystone State's incumbents typically face few obstacles to reelection.

In 2010, only 26% of voters selected a winning U.S. House candidate, while fully 52% of Democratic votes were wasted on candidates who lost their races.

Pennsylvania sent just one woman to the U.S. House in 2010, and the state has never elected more than two women simultaneously. Only four African Americans have ever been elected to Congress from Pennsylvania, and the state has never sent more than one black representative to Congress at any given time.

View redistricting alternatives at FairVotingUS.com

FairVote.org // [@fairvote](https://twitter.com/fairvote) // (301) 270-4616 // info@fairvote.org



The Center for
Voting and
Democracy

2012 ELECTIONS IN PENNSYLVANIA

September 2012

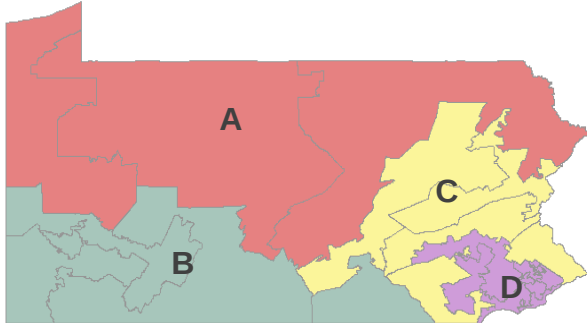
Listed below are the partisanship changes and projections for Pennsylvania's new congressional districts. Incumbents are listed according to the districts in which they are running in 2012, with the 2010 district partisanship connected to that incumbent.

District	Incumbent	Party	Year First Elected	Last Election Winning %	2010 District Partisanship (D% / R%)	2012 District Partisanship (D% / R%)	2012 District Projection	2012 Election Projection
1	Robert Brady	D	1998	100%	84 / 16	75 / 25	Strong D	Safe D
2	Chaka Fattah	D	1994	89%	86 / 14	87 / 13	Strong D	Safe D
3	Mike Kelly	R	2010	56%	46 / 54	43 / 57	Lean R	None
4	OPEN* (J. Altmire)	D			41 / 59	42 / 58	Lean R	None
5	Glenn Thompson	R	2008	69%	41 / 59	44 / 56	Lean R	Likely R
6	Jim Gerlach	R	2002	57%	55 / 45	50 / 50	Balanced	Likely R
7	Pat Meehan	R	2010	55%	53 / 47	48 / 52	Balanced	None
8	Michael Fitzpatrick	R	2010	54%	51 / 49	50 / 50	Balanced	None
9	Bill Shuster	R	2001	73%	32 / 68	38 / 62	Strong R	Safe R
10	Tom Marino	R	2010	55%	42 / 58	39 / 61	Strong R	Safe R
11	Lou Barletta	R	2010	55%	54 / 46	44 / 56	Lean R	None
12	Mark Critz	D	2010	51%	46 / 54	42 / 58	Lean R	None
13	Allyson Schwartz	D	2004	56%	55 / 45	62 / 38	Strong D	Safe D
14	Mike Doyle	D	1994	69%	67 / 33	64 / 36	Strong D	Safe D
15	Charles Dent	R	2004	54%	53 / 47	49 / 51	Balanced	Likely R
16	Joseph Pitts	R	1996	65%	45 / 55	47 / 53	Balanced	Likely R
17	OPEN** (T. Holden)	D			45 / 55	54 / 46	Balanced	None
18	Tim Murphy	R	2002	67%	41 / 59	41 / 59	Strong R	Safe R
19	ELIMINATED (T. Platts)	R						

* Rep. Jason Altmire was redistricted to the 12th District and lost in the subsequent primary election against Rep. Mark Critz.

** Tim Holden was defeated in his primary.

Pennsylvania's Fair Voting Plan



Super-District (w/current Cong. Dist. #s)	# of Seats	Pop. Per Seat	% to Win*	Partisanship (D% / R%)	Partisan Projection: 8R, 8D, 2?
A (CDs - 3,5,10)	3	705,688	25%	42 / 58	2R, 1D
B (CDs - 4,9,12,14,18)	5	705,688	16.7%	46 / 54	3R, 2D
C (CDs - 8,11,15,16,17)	5	705,688	16.7%	49 / 51	2R, 2D, 1?
D (CDs - 1,2,6,7,13)	5	705,688	16.7%	65 / 35	1R, 3D, 1?

* plus 1 vote

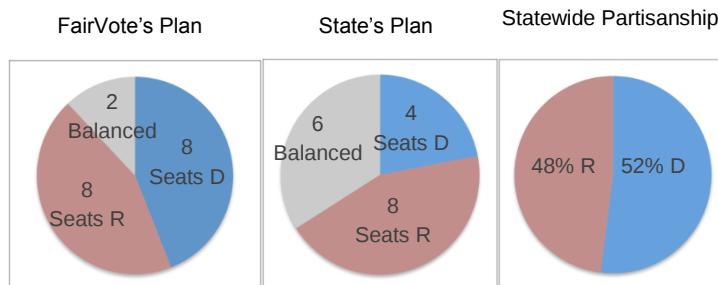
How Does Fair Voting Work?

Fair voting describes American forms of proportional representation that uphold electoral traditions and are based on voting for candidates. They ensure meaningfully contested elections and provide voters with more accurate representation.

Instead of 18 individual congressional districts, our fair voting plan combines these districts into four larger "super-districts" with three or five representatives. Any candidate who is the first choice of more than a quarter of voters in a three-seat district will win a seat. Any candidate who is the first choice of more than a sixth of voters will in a five-seat district.

Comparing a Fair Voting Plan to Pennsylvania's Redistricting Plan

More Accurate Political Representation*



* Partisan percentages and projections are based on an interpretation of the 2008 presidential election similar to the Partisan Voting Index. They do not account for other candidate-based factors like incumbency.

Meaningful Elections and Representation

	FairVote's Plan	State's Plan
District Competition	100% (4/4)	33% (6/18)
Shared Representation*	100% (4/4)	0% (0/18)

* Shared representation indicates districts represented by both Democrats and Republicans – which enables more accurate congressional representation for most voters.

Benefits of a Fair Voting Plan

Shared representation of different views: Supporters of both major parties elect candidates everywhere, with accurate balance of that district's left, right, and center.

More voter choice: Better chance for third parties, independents and major party innovators, as there is a lower threshold for candidates to win a seat.

More competition: With voters having a range of choices, candidates must compete to win voter support.

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

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

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