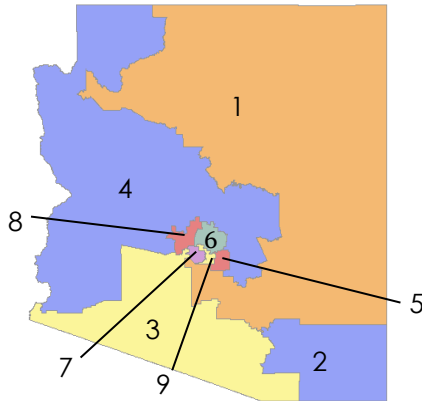
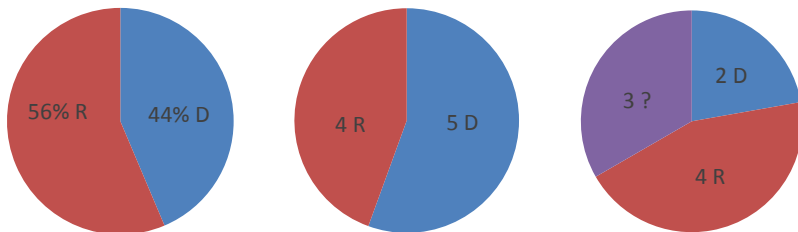


Current Congressional District Map



Representation

Statewide Partisanship Current Delegation 2014 Projections



Partisanship is a measure of voters' underlying preference for Democrats or Republicans. See our Methodology section to learn how Partisanship is determined.

District Competitiveness

Majority Partisanship	Swing (50-<53%)	Lean (53-<58%)	Safe (58%+)
Districts	2	1	6

Redistricting

The Arizona Independent Redistricting Commission (AIRC), drew the state's districts in the most recent cycle, as they did in 2001.

Republicans were unhappy with the map. The state's attorney general, Tom Horne, investigated the AIRC regarding potential violation of state open meetings and procurement laws connected to the hiring of a mapping consultant. Gov. Jan Brewer removed AIRC chair Colleen Mathis for prioritizing competitiveness, disregarding natural borders, and the possible open meetings violation. The State Supreme Court ultimately reinstated her as AIRC chair. The AIRC map ultimately was approved, but litigation against the committee is ongoing.

2014 Projections: 4 R, 2 D, 3 ?

Democrats made gains in Arizona's U.S. House delegation in 2012, winning five out of nine seats after taking just three of eight in 2010. Republicans may regain seats in 2014, as FairVote does not project winners in any of the three districts held by Democrats elected since 2011. The other six districts strongly favor the party of the incumbent, however, and were won by at least 20% in 2012.

Date 2014 Projections Announced: April 2013.

2012 Projections: 4 R, 1 D, 4 ? All projections accurate.

Races to Watch: A former aide to Rep. Gabrielle Giffords, Ron Barber (AZ-2, D) was injured when Giffords was shot in 2011. He later won her AZ-2 seat in a special election and was reelected narrowly in 2012. Barber remains vulnerable in his 53% GOP district.

Strongest Candidate:

Kirkpatrick (AZ-1, D): +3.1% POAC*

Weakest Candidate: Grijalva (AZ-3, D): -3.6% POAC

*POAC (Performance Over Average Candidate) is a measure of the quality of a winning candidate's campaign. It compares how well a winner did relative to what would be projected for a generic candidate of the same party and incumbency status. See our Methodology section to learn how POAC is determined.

Race and Gender in the U.S. House

Incumbent Latino representatives from Arizona's two majority Latino districts will be safe in 2014. The other seven districts are majority white and represented by white Members of Congress. There are two women in the delegation, both elected for the first time in 2012 and potentially vulnerable in 2014.

Dubious Democracy

Arizona's Democracy Index Ranking: 36th (of 50)

Arizona's low ranking stems largely from only 30% of eligible voters having voted for a winning candidate in 2012, the third lowest percentage in the nation.

Republicans are underrepresented. In 2012, GOP House candidates received 52% of the vote, but only 44% of seats. Six of nine seats are fundamentally lopsided and were won by landslide margins.

All 13 incumbents won with landslides in 2002-2004, despite the use of independent redistricting. But incumbents have faced more competition in recent years, including one defeat in 2010.

View redistricting alternatives at FairVotingUS.com

FairVote.org // Tweet @fairvote // (301) 270-4616 // info@fairvote.org

Listed below are recent election results and 2014 election projections for Arizona's nine U.S. House districts. All metrics in this table are further explained in the Methodology section of this report.

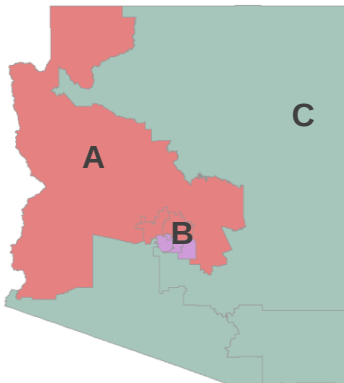
Partisanship is an indicator of voters' underlying preference for Democrats or Republicans. It is determined by measuring how the district voted for president in 2012 relative to the presidential candidates' national averages. Developed by FairVote in 1997 and adapted by Charlie Cook for the Cook Partisan Voting Index, this definition of partisanship is based on only the most recent presidential election.

Performance Over Average Candidate (POAC) is an indicator of how well the winner did compared to a hypothetical generic candidate of the same district, incumbency status, and party, based on their winning percentages in 2010 and 2012. A high POAC suggests that the winner appealed to independents and voters from other parties in addition to voters from his or her own party. A low POAC suggests that the winner did not draw many votes from independents and other parties.

District	Incumbent	Party	Race/ Gender	Year First Elected	2012 2-Party Winning Percentage	POAC	District Partisanship (Dem)	2014 Projected Dem %	2014 Projection
1	Kirkpatrick, Ann	D	White/F	2012	51.9%	3.1%	46.8%	48.00%	No Projection
2	Barber, Ron	D	White/M	2011.5	50.4%	3.4%	47.3%	52.20%	No Projection
3	Grijalva, Raul	D	Latino/M	2002	61.1%	-3.6%	60.3%	59.70%	Safe D
4	Gosar, Paul	R	White/M	2010	70.2%	-3.5%	30.0%	30.90%	Safe R
5	Salmon, Matt	R	White/M	2012	67.2%	2.7%	33.5%	32.40%	Safe R
6	Schweikert, David	R	White/M	2010	64.8%	-0.4%	37.7%	35.20%	Safe R
7	OPEN (Pastor, Ed)	D	Latino/M	1991	100.0%	3.6%	70.7%	70.70%	Safe D
8	Franks, Trent	R	White/M	2002	64.4%	-4.1%	35.7%	34.90%	Safe R
9	Sinema, Kyrsten	D	White/F	2012	52.2%	-0.1%	50.3%	51.00%	No Projection

Arizona's Fair Representation Voting Plan

Super District (w/current Cong. Dist. #s)	# of Seats	Pop. Per Seat	% to Win (plus 1 vote)	Partisanship (D/R%)	Current Rep.: 4 R, 5D	Super District Rep.: 4 R, 3 D, 2 ?
A (CDs – 4,6,8)	3	710,224	25%	35 / 65	3 R	2 R, 1 D
B (CDs – 5,7,9)	3	710,224	25%	47 / 53	1 R, 2 D	1 R, 1 D, 1 ?
C (CDs – 1,2,3)	3	710,224	25%	50 / 50	3 D	1 R, 1 D, 1 ?



Partisan and Racial Impact: Under this fair voting plan, the GOP would be favored to win 4 seats, Democrats 3 seats, and 2 seats would swing between the parties. Voters would also have a greater variety of choices within and without the two major parties. Latinos would be able to elect two preferred candidates.

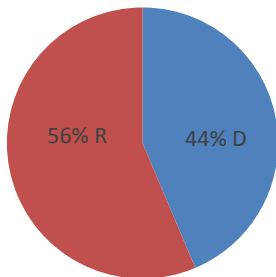
How Does Fair Representation Voting Work?

Fair representation voting methods such as ranked choice voting describe American forms of proportional representation with a history in local and state elections. They uphold American electoral traditions, such as voting for candidates rather than parties. They ensure all voters participate in competitive elections and ensure more accurate representation, with the majority of voters likely to elect most seats and backers of both major parties likely to elect preferred candidates.

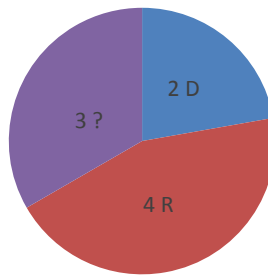
Instead of nine individual congressional districts, our fair voting plan combines these districts into three larger “super districts” with three representatives each. Any candidate who is the first choice of more than a quarter of voters will win in a three-seat district.

Comparing a Fair Representation Voting Plan to Arizona's Current Districts

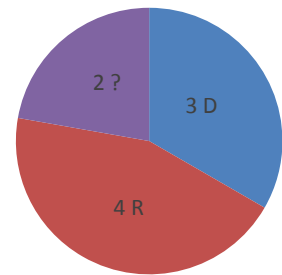
Statewide Partisanship



2014 Projections



FairVote's Plan



Partisanship is an indicator of voters' underlying preference for Democrats or Republicans. See our Methodology section to learn how Partisanship is determined.

Benefits of a Fair Representation Voting Plan

More accurate representation: Congressional delegations more faithfully reflect the preferences of all voters. Supporters of both major parties elect candidates in each district, with accurate balance of each district's left, right, and center.

More voter choice and competition: Third parties, independents and major party innovators have better chances, as there is a lower threshold for candidates to win a seat. Because voters have a range of choices, candidates must compete to win voter support.

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

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

View more fair voting plans at FairVotingUS.com

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