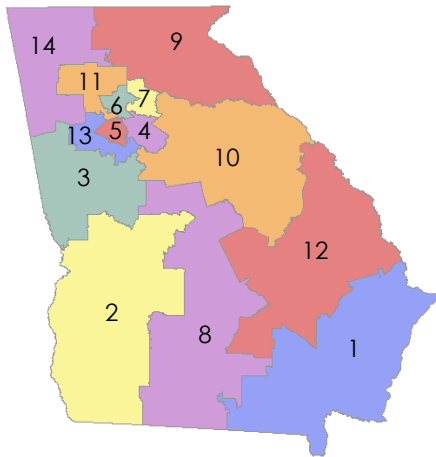


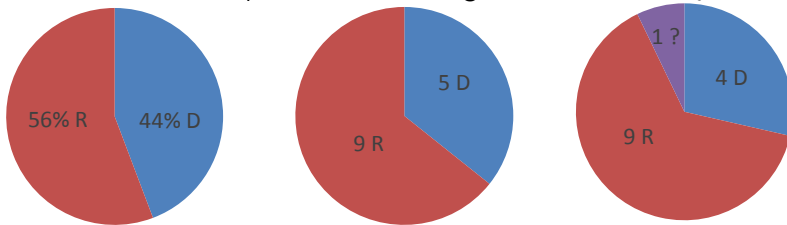


Current Congressional District Map



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	0	2	12

Redistricting

In Georgia, the state legislature is responsible for redistricting. 2011 marked the first time that the process was controlled by the GOP, which had a Republican governor and majorities in both chambers of the state legislature. The plan passed both houses on party line votes.

Although U.S. Rep. John Lewis called the plan "an affront to the spirit and the letter of the Voting Rights Act," it did preserve four seats with African American incumbents in districts with large African American populations. The plan was pre-cleared by the Department of Justice in December 2011.

2014 Projections: 9 R, 4 D, 1 ?

Georgia's congressional elections are almost universally uncompetitive. In 2012, 13 out of the state's 14 races were won with more than 60% of the vote. We project similarly lopsided outcomes in those 13 districts in 2014.

In 1990, Georgia's congressional delegation was comprised of nine Democrats and one Republican. Now Republicans hold 9 of 14 seats. None of the Republican House members face a credible threat from a Democrat in 2014. Similarly, all but one of the state's Democrats in the House should easily win reelection.

Date 2014 Projections Announced: April 2013.

2012 Projections: 9 R, 4 D, 1 ? All projections accurate.

Races to Watch: Barrow (GA-12, D). Barrow is the last white Democrat in the House representing one of the states running from South Carolina to Mississippi. Barrow overcame his district's 58% GOP partisanship to win 54%-46% in 2012, but faces an uphill battle to hold his seat again in 2014.

Strongest Candidate: Barrow (GA-12, D): +5.0% POAC*

Weakest Candidate: Westmoreland (GA-3, R): -3.5% 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

No woman has been elected to Georgia's congressional delegation since 2004. Four African Americans represent Georgia in the U.S. House, all of whom represent the state's majority-nonwhite districts.

Dubious Democracy

Georgia's Democracy Index Ranking: 11th (of 50)

Georgia ranks highly in large part due to its relatively high level of representation: 39.5% of eligible voters voted for a winning candidate in 2012, a figure that is in the top 10 in the country. Party seat shares also closely matched their vote shares, as Republicans won 64% of seats with 59% of votes in 2012.

Georgia's ranking suffered from its lack of competitiveness, however. In 2012, the statewide average margin of victory for its House races was a remarkable 50.6%, with 13 of 14 seats won by landslide. Since 1996, incumbents have won 99 of their 101 bids for re-election.

View redistricting alternatives at FairVotingUS.com

Listed below are recent election results and 2014 election projections for Georgia's 14 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.

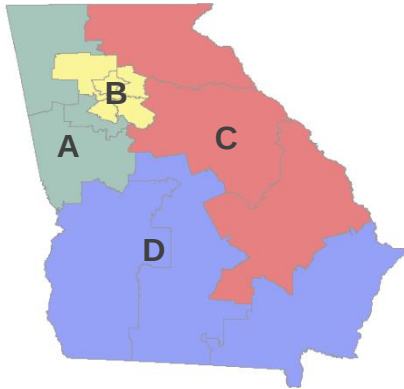
Performance Over Average Candidate (POAC) is an indicator of how well the winner did compared to a hypothetical generic candidate of the same district, incumbency status, and party, based on their winning percentages in 2010 and 2012. A high POAC suggests that the winner appealed to independents and 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	OPEN (Kingston, Jack)	R	White/M	1992	63.0%	-0.8%	41.6%	41.60%	Safe R
2	Bishop, Sanford	D	Black/M	1992	63.8%	0.3%	57.0%	61.10%	Safe D
3	Westmoreland, Lynn	R	White/M	2004	100.0%	-3.5%	31.6%	30.20%	Safe R
4	Johnson, Hank	D	Black/M	2006	73.6%	-3.2%	72.1%	72.90%	Safe D
5	Lewis, John	D	Black/M	1986	84.4%	-3.4%	81.7%	82.60%	Safe D
6	Price, Tom	R	White/M	2004	64.5%	-0.8%	36.4%	33.40%	Safe R
7	Woodall, Rob	R	White/M	2010	62.2%	-2.0%	37.1%	35.20%	Safe R
8	Scott, Austin	R	White/M	2010	100.0%	-3.4%	36.0%	34.50%	Safe R
9	Collins, Doug	R	White/M	2012	76.2%	-2.5%	19.3%	19.00%	Safe R
10	OPEN (Broun, Paul)	R	White/M	2007	100.0%	-3.0%	35.0%	35.00%	Safe R
11	OPEN (Gingrey, Phil)	R	White/M	2002	68.6%	-1.8%	30.4%	30.40%	Safe R

12	Barrow, John	D	White/M	2004	53.7%	5.0%	42.2%	50.30%	No Projection
13	Scott, David	D	Black/M	2002	71.7%	-0.8%	67.7%	70.50%	Safe D
14	Graves, Tom	R	White/M	2010	73.0%	-2.7%	24.1%	23.10%	Safe R

Georgia'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.: 9 R, 5 D	Super District Rep.: 8 R, 5 D, 1 ?
A (CDs – 3,13,14)	3	691,975	25%	42 / 58		2 R, 1 D
B (CDs – 4,5,6,7,11)	5	691,975	16.7%	52 / 48		2 R, 2 D, 1 ?
C (CDs – 9,10,12)	3	691,975	25%	32 / 68		2 R, 1 D
D (CDs – 1,2,8)	3	691,975	25%	45 / 55		2 R, 1 D



Partisan and Racial Impact: Instead of having 14 lopsided districts that limit competition and distort partisan representation, this fair voting plan would provide greater choice and fairer partisan representation to Georgia's voters. Republicans would likely win eight seats, Democrats five, and one seat would swing between the parties. Black voters would have the voting power to elect three candidates of choice and the opportunity to contribute to the election of a fourth.

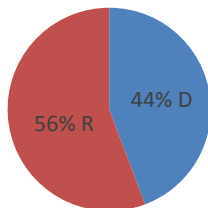
How Does Fair Representation Voting Work?

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.

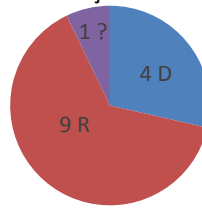
Instead of 14 individual congressional districts, our fair voting plan combines these districts into four larger "super districts" with three or five representatives. Any candidate who is the first choice of more than a quarter of voters in a three-seat district will win a seat. Any candidate who is the first choice of more than a sixth of voters will win in a five-seat district.

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

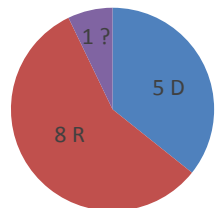
Statewide Partisanship



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