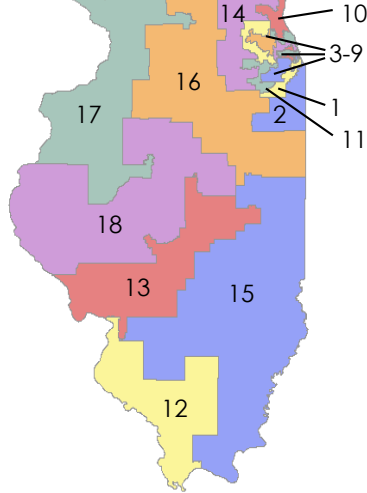
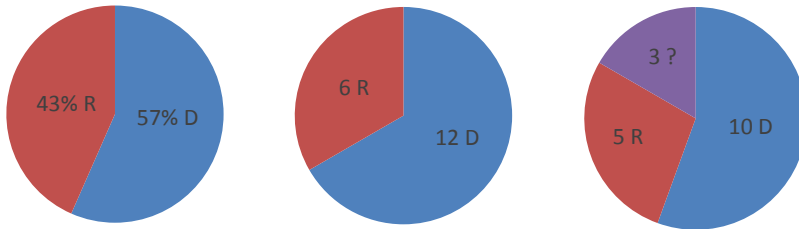


Current Congressional District Map



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	8	8

Redistricting

The Illinois State Legislature is given the first opportunity to draw district lines, and if they fail to meet the deadline, the task falls to a bipartisan commission.

Democrats in the state legislature in 2011 drew a new map that ultimately allowed them to defeat four Republican incumbents in 2012. Republicans filed suit, asking courts to declare the redistricting process' tiebreaking provision to be in violation of the state constitution. The map was also challenged in court by the Committee for a Fair and Balanced Map, which brought a suit under Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act. The court ultimately upheld the new map in December of 2011.

View redistricting alternatives at FairVotingUS.com

2014 Projections: 5 R, 10 D, 3 ?

Republicans took an 11-8 advantage in the Illinois U.S. House delegation in 2010, despite losing the statewide popular vote 51% to 47%. But the Republican majority was short-lived, as a new district map created in the 2011 redistricting process helped Democrats regain their lost seats in 2012. Democrats now hold 12 of 18 seats, only two of which are at risk in 2014. In total, 15 of Illinois' districts are likely to be safe for their incumbents.

Date 2014 Projections Announced: April 2013.

2012 Projections: 2 R, 7 D, 9 ? All projections accurate.

Races to Watch: Freshman representative Rodney Davis (IL-13, R) defeated Democrat David Gill by just 0.3% in 2012. Though Davis' district leans Republican, he is Illinois' most vulnerable GOP incumbent. First-term Democrat William Enyart in neighboring IL-12 could be at risk on the Democratic side, as his district also tilts slightly Republican.

Strongest Candidate: Lipinski (IL-3, D): +9.9% 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

Illinois has four majority-nonwhite districts; of these, the three that are majority-black are represented by African-American House members, and the one Latino-majority district is represented by a Latino member. The state also has one Asian member in the delegation. Four women now represent Illinois in the U.S. House, up from two in 2012.

Dubious Democracy

Illinois' Democracy Index Ranking: 10th (of 50)

Illinois' high ranking reflects the relatively low percentage of its U.S. House races that are decided by landslide margins (56%), and the only moderate amount distortion between votes and seats in its delegation (Democrats received 54% of the vote and 67% of the seats in 2012).

The state is below average in its level of representation, however, as just 35.9% of eligible voters voted for a winning candidate in 2012. The state's House elections have also historically been uncompetitive. From 1998-2008, 104 out of 105 House incumbents in the state were reelected. There was more incumbent turnover in the 2010 and 2012 elections, but now that the large Republican gains in 2010 have been reversed, Illinois appears likely to revert to its more static norm.

Listed below are recent election results and 2014 election projections for Illinois' 18 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.

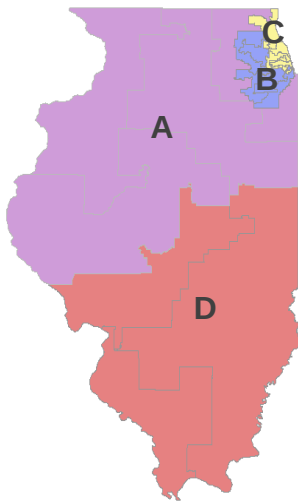
District	Incumbent	Party	Race/ Gender	Year First Elected	2012 2-Party Winning Percentage	POAC	District Partisanship (Dem)	2014 Projected Dem %	2014 Projection
1	Rush, Bobby	D	Black/M	1992	73.8%	-5.4%	77.5%	75.9%	Safe D
2	Kelly, Robin	D	Black/F	2013 ¹	76.3%	-2.9%	79.2%	79.4%	Safe D
3	Lipinski, Dan	D	White/M	2004	68.5%	9.9%	54.7%	66.5%	Safe D
4	Gutierrez, Luis	D	Latino/M	1992	83.0%	-1.1%	80.0%	82.5%	Safe D
5	Quigley, Mike	D	White/M	2009	69.7%	0.5%	65.2%	69.0%	Safe D
6	Roskam, Peter	R	White/M	2006	59.2%	4.5%	44.0%	37.0%	Safe R
7	Davis, Danny	D	Black/M	1996	88.5%	-2.7%	85.8%	87.1%	Safe D
8	Duckworth, Tammy	D	Asian/F	2012	54.7%	0.9%	56.3%	57.1%	Likely D
9	Schakowsky, Jan	D	White/F	1998	66.3%	-3.1%	63.9%	65.0%	Safe D
10	Schneider, Brad	D	White/M	2012	50.6%	-3.1%	56.3%	56.5%	No Projection
11	Foster, Bill	D	White/M	2012	58.6%	4.4%	56.7%	62.0%	Safe D

¹ Kelly won an April 2013 special election in IL-2 after Jesse Jackson, Jr. resigned his seat.

District	Incumbent	Party	Race/Gender	Year First Elected	2012 2-Party Winning Percentage	POAC	District Partisanship (Dem)	2014 Projected Dem %	2014 Projection
12	Enyart, William	D	White/M	2012	54.7%	3.9%	48.8%	50.1%	No projection
13	Davis, Rodney	R	White/M	2012	50.2%	0.1%	47.9%	47.2%	No projection
14	Hultgren, Randy	R	White/M	2010	58.8%	0.8%	43.1%	38.8%	Safe R
15	Shimkus, John	R	White/M	1996	68.6%	1.8%	33.2%	28.2%	Safe R
16	Kinzinger, Adam	R	White/M	2010	61.8%	6.0%	44.2%	35.7%	Safe R
17	Bustos, Cheri	D	White/F	2012	53.3%	-0.8%	56.6%	57.1%	Likely D
18	Schock, Aaron	R	White/M	2008	74.2%	9.0%	36.4%	25.1%	Safe R

Illinois' 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.: 6 R, 12 D	Super District Rep.: 7 R, 9 D, 2 ?
A (CDs – 2, 14, 16, 17, 18)	5	712,813	16.7%	52 / 48	3 R, 2 D	2 R, 2 D, 1 ?
B (CDs – 1, 3, 6, 8, 11)	5	712,813	16.7%	58 / 42	1 R, 4 D	2 R, 3 D
C (CDs – 4, 5, 7, 9, 10)	5	712,813	16.7%	70 / 30	5 D	1 R, 3 D, 1 ?
D (CDs – 12, 13, 15)	3	712,813	25%	43 / 57	2 R, 1 D	2 R, 1 D



Partisan and Racial Impact: This fair voting plan would correct for Illinois' current gerrymandered Democratic advantage, as Republicans would be likely to win seven of the state's 18 seats and would have the possibility of winning two more in a strong Republican year. It would provide Latino voters with the ability to elect one candidate of choice and black voters to strongly contribute to the election of three. If not constrained by existing district lines, it would be possible to draw super districts that guarantee black voters the ability to elect

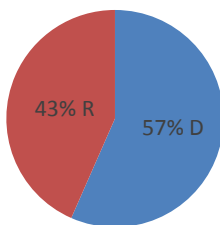
How Does Fair Representation Voting Work?

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.

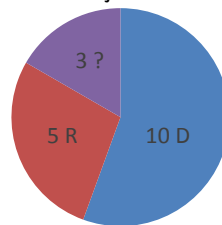
Instead of 18 individual congressional districts, our fair voting plan combines these districts into four larger "super districts" with three or five representatives. Any candidate who is the first choice of more than a quarter of voters in a three-seat district will win a seat. Any candidate who is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

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

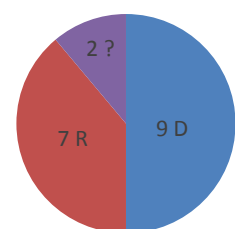
Statewide Partisanship



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

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