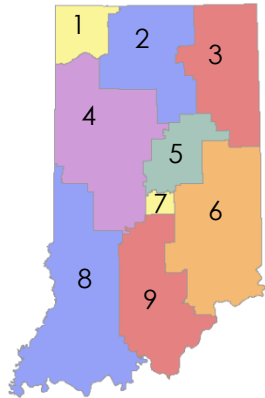
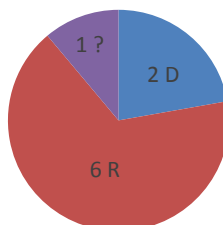
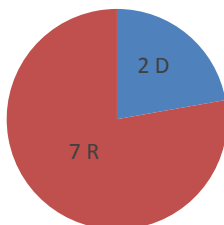
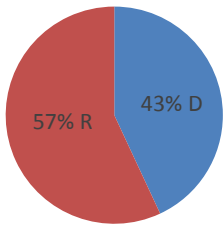


Current Congressional District Map



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	0	9

Redistricting

Indiana utilizes a hybrid method for creating its district maps. The general assembly is responsible for redistricting, but if the legislature fails to reach an agreement, a redistricting commission must complete the task. Democrats in the legislature created a redistricting website in order to solicit public input on the maps.

In April 2011, the Republican majority in the state legislature released its proposed maps. Although opponents claimed that the maps were politically motivated, both houses of the general assembly voted to approve the maps on April 28, 2011. The maps were signed into law by Governor Mitch Daniels (R) on May 20, 2011, making Indiana the third state in the U.S. to complete its redistricting process.

2014 Projections: 6 R, 2 D, 1 ?

Significant change in Indiana's U.S. House delegation in 2014 is unlikely, as eight of the state's nine congressional districts have partisanship of at least 60% in favor of the majority party.

Democrats held a majority of Indiana's U.S. House seats as recently as 2010, but recent Republican gains and the results of the 2011 redistricting process have solidified a Republican majority for the foreseeable future.

2012 Projections: 3 R, 2 D, 4 ? All projections accurate.

Date 2014 Projections Announced: April 2013.

Race to Watch: Jackie Walorski (IN-2, R) narrowly defeated Brendan Mullen in an open seat election in 2012, underachieving in a district with Republican partisanship of 59%.

Strongest Candidate: Rokita (IN-4, R): +3.2% POAC*

Weakest Candidate: Carson (IN-7, D): -6.6% 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

All nine of Indiana's congressional districts are majority-white; however, the state has one African-American member, André Carson, who is also the second Muslim member to be elected to the U.S. House. Indiana has two female House Members, Republicans Jackie Walorski and Susan Brooks – up from zero before the 2012 election.

Dubious Democracy

Indiana's Democracy Index Ranking: 37th (of 50)

Indiana's poor Democracy Index ranking results in large part from the fact that only 32% of the state's eligible voters voted for a winning candidate in U.S. House races in 2012. Measures of competition and distortion also bring down Indiana's ranking, as 67% of races were won by landslide margins, and Republicans converted 53% of House votes in 2012 into 78% of the state's House seats.

Indiana incumbents won 42 consecutive victories from 1996-2004, but three Republican incumbents lost in 2006, as did one Democratic incumbent in 2010. All incumbents won re-election in 2012. Given the current lack of competitiveness in Indiana's districts, a return to a prolonged period of safety for incumbents is likely.

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 Indiana'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.

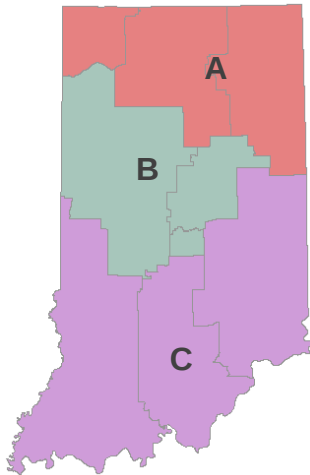
District	Incumbent	Party	Race/Gender	Year First Elected	2012 2-Party Winning Percentage	POAC	District Partisanship (Dem)	2014 Projected Dem %	2014 Projection
1	Visclosky, Pete	D	White/M	1984	67.3%	0.7%	60.0%	64.4%	Safe D
2	Walorski, Jackie	R	White/F	2012	50.7%	-6.2%	41.1%	41.3%	No Projection
3	Stutzman, Marlin	R	White/M	2010 ¹	67.0%	0.4%	34.7%	30.7%	Safe R
4	Rokita, Todd	R	White/M	2010	64.5%	3.2%	36.1%	30.4%	Safe R
5	Brooks, Susan	R	White/F	2012	60.8%	2.5%	39.7%	38.6%	Safe R
6	Messer, Luke	R	White/M	2012	62.7%	1.2%	36.5%	35.7%	Safe R
7	Carson, André	D	Black/M	2008 ²	62.9%	-6.6%	61.8%	60.2%	Safe D
8	Bucshon, Larry	R	White/M	2010	55.3%	-3.7%	38.7%	38.8%	Safe R
9	Young, Todd	R	White/M	2010	55.4%	-2.7%	39.8%	39.0%	Safe R

¹ Stutzman took office immediately after the November 2010 general election, as he simultaneously won a special election to fill a vacancy created by the resignation of Representative Mark Souder.

² Carson was originally elected in a March 2008 special election to fill a vacancy created by the death of his grandmother, Representative Julia Carson.

Indiana'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.: 7 R, 2 D	Super District Rep.: 6 R, 3 D
A (CDs – 1,2,3)	3	720,423	25%	45 / 55	2 R, 1 D	2 R, 1 D
B (CDs – 4,5,7)	3	720,423	25%	45 / 55	2 R, 1 D	2 R, 1 D
C (CDs – 6,8,9)	3	720,422	25%	38 / 62	3 R	2 R, 1 D



Partisan and Racial Impact: This fair voting plan would mitigate partisan distortion in Indiana's congressional elections. Republicans would likely win six seats and Democrats would be favored to win three, and voters would have a greater variety of choices within the parties. African American voters would be below the threshold in all districts, but represent a large and influential voting bloc in super districts A and B.

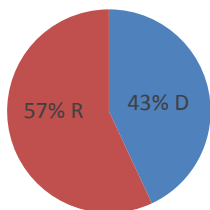
How Does Fair Representation Voting Work?

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.

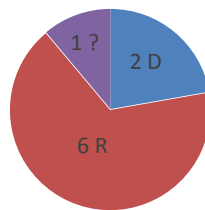
Instead of nine individual congressional districts, our fair voting plan combines these districts into three larger "super districts" with three representatives each. Any candidate who is the first choice of more than a quarter of voters will win a seat.

Comparing a Fair Representation Voting Plan to Indiana's Redistricting Plan

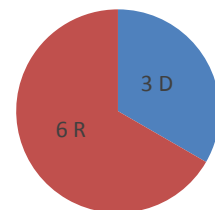
Statewide Partisanship



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