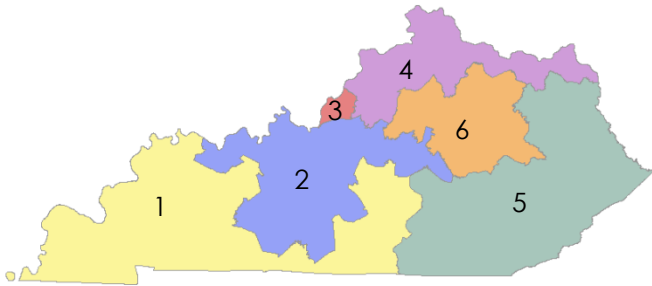


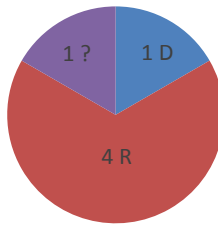
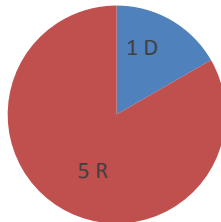
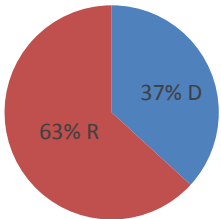


Current Congressional District Map



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	1	5

Redistricting

The state legislature controls Kentucky's redistricting process. Redistricting is a closed-door process, as it does not accept public input through hearings.

Power in the legislature was split between the parties in 2011, with Republicans controlling the State Senate and Democrats the State House. After much partisan jockeying and the threat of courts intervening to draw a plan, a map preferred by Democrats was signed into law in February 2012.

2014 Projections: 4 R, 1 D, 1 ?

Although Democrats continue to win in state-level elections, controlling both the governorship and the Kentucky House of Representatives, they have had far less success in federal elections. Republicans have held both of Kentucky's U.S. Senate seats since 1999, and have maintained a majority of the U.S. House seats since 1995. Currently, Republicans hold five of the state's six seats in the House, and are very likely to maintain that edge in 2014. All five of those districts have safely Republican partisanship of at least 58%.

Date 2014 Projections Announced: April 2013.

2012 Projections: 4 R, 0 D, 2 ? All projections accurate.

Race to Watch: Andy Barr (KY-6, R) narrowly lost his first House campaign against incumbent Ben Chandler in 2010, but defeated him by four percentage points in 2012. Although Barr has yet to prove his ability to win by substantial margins, Democrats will have a tough time recapturing this 59% Republican district.

Strongest candidate: Yarmuth (KY-3, D): +2.9% POAC*

Weakest candidate: Whitfield (KY-1, 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

There are currently no women serving in Kentucky's House delegation, and there have only two women have served in the state's history: Katherine Langley (1927-1931) and Anne Northup (1997-2007). All of the state's congressional districts are majority-white, and it has never elected a member of a racial minority group to the U.S. House.

Dubious Democracy

Kentucky's Democracy Index Ranking: 41st (of 50)

Kentucky's poor ranking is a product of uncompetitive elections, low turnout, and unrepresentative results. In the 2012 elections, five of six House elections in Kentucky were won by landslide margins, with an average statewide margin of victory of 31%.

Only 35% of eligible voters voted for a winning candidate, and Democrats were left with just 17% of the state's seats despite earning 40% of the two-party vote.

View redistricting alternatives at FairVotingUS.com

Listed below are recent election results and 2014 election projections for Kentucky's six 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.

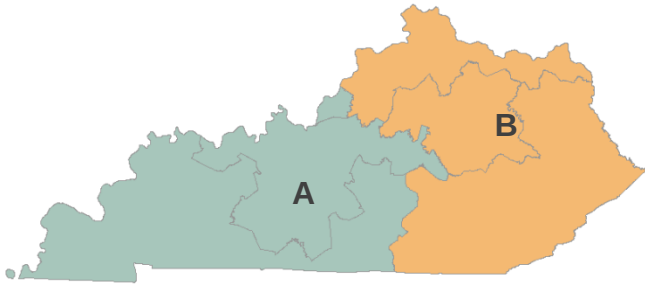
Performance Over Average Candidate (POAC) is an indicator of how well the winner did compared to a hypothetical generic candidate of the same district, incumbency status, and party, based on their winning percentages in 2010 and 2012. A high POAC suggests that the winner appealed to independents and 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 Projected Competition
1	Whitfield, Ed	R	White/M	1994	69.6%	-2.5%	30.9%	29.2%	Safe R
2	Guthrie, Brett	R	White/M	2008	67.0%	-3.5%	34.0%	32.8%	Safe R
3	Yarmuth, John	D	White/M	2006	64.9%	2.9%	54.5%	61.0%	Safe D
4	Massie, Thomas	R	White/M	2012 ¹	64.0%	-0.2%	33.8%	33.1%	Safe R
5	Rogers, Hal	R	White/M	1980	77.9%	-2.5%	22.2%	20.4%	Safe R
6	Barr, Andy	R	White/M	2012	52.0%	-0.2%	41.3%	40.6%	No Projection

¹ Massie won a November 2012 special election to fill a vacancy created by the retirement of Representative Geoff Davis, and was elected to the 113th Congress in a separate election held on the same day.

Kentucky'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.: 5 R, 1 D	Super District Rep.: 4 R, 2 D
A (CDs - 1,2,3)	3	722,882	25%	40 / 60	2 R, 1 D	2 R, 1 D
B (CDs - 4,5,6)	3	723,573	25%	33 / 67	3 R	2 R, 1 D



Partisan and Racial Impact: This fair voting plan would provide fairer partisan representation to Kentucky, as Democrats would be likely to maintain control of two of the state's six seats. All voters would be represented by both major parties and would have more varied choices within and outside of those parties. Both super districts would be at least 84% white, but their black and Latino populations would be able to join in cross-racial coalitions to help elect a preferred candidate.

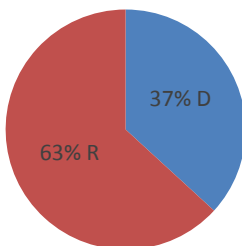
How Does Fair Representation Voting Work?

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.

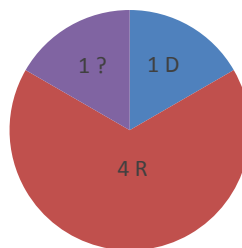
Instead of six individual congressional districts, our fair voting plan combines these districts into two larger "super districts" with three representatives each. Any candidate who is the first choice of more than a quarter of voters in a three-seat district will win a seat.

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

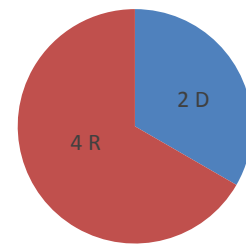
Statewide Partisanship



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