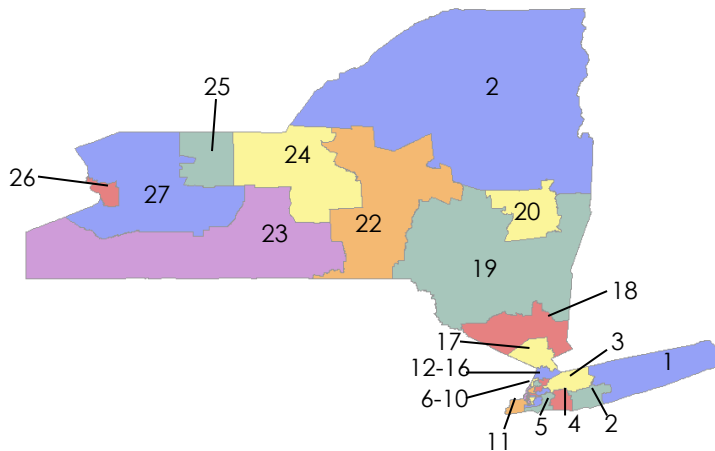
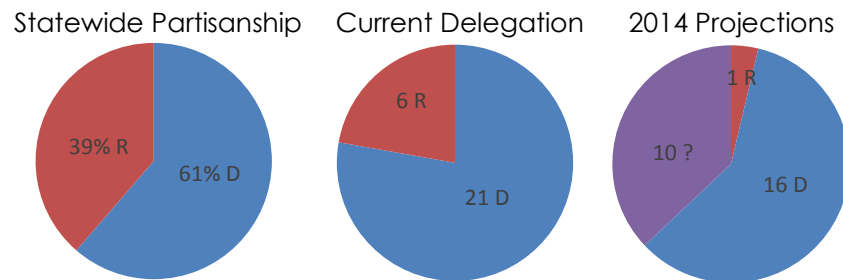




Current Congressional District Map



Representation



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	9	4	14

Redistricting

New York's redistricting process is controlled by the legislature, with a redistricting commission having an advisory role. New York lost two districts as a result of the 2010 census, making the process all the more contentious.

New York's Republican-run senate and Democratic-controlled assembly could not reach a timely decision on drawing districts. A federal court ultimately developed its own plan, which was approved on March 19, 2012. The plan created an unusually high number of politically balanced districts.

2014 Projections: 1 R, 16 D, 10 ?

New York is home to more competitive districts – in terms of presidential partisanship – than any other state, with nine districts that fall in the partisanship band of 47-53%. Of New York's six Republican Members, five represent these swing districts.

Outside of the nine districts that we are not projecting, there are 17 strongly Democratic districts and only 1 safe Republican district for 2014. Even that district, Richard Hanna's 22nd, could become vulnerable if Hanna were to retire.

2012 Projections: 1 R, 15 D, 11 ?. All were accurate.

Date 2014 Projections Announced: April 2013.

Races to Watch: Bishop (NY-1, D) and Maloney (NY-18, D), as well as NY-21, which is open.

Strongest candidate: Higgins (NY-26, D): +7.1% POAC*

Weakest candidate: Slaughter (NY-25, D): -4.3% 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

New York has one of the most diverse U.S. House delegations, but racial minorities are nonetheless underrepresented. African Americans, Latinos, and Asian Americans make up 17.5%, 18%, and 7.8% of the state's population, respectively, but just 14.8%, 7.4%, and 3.7% of House Members.

Seven of New York's 27 House Members (25.9%) are women – a high percentage compared to most states, but well short of parity.

Dubious Democracy

New York's Democracy Index Ranking: 40th (of 50)

New York's poor rating is primarily the result of low voter turnout: just 48.6% of eligible voters in New York cast ballots in the 2012 election and only 32.2% of eligible voters voted for a winning House candidate.

In spite of the high number of competitive districts, New York's average margin of victory was driven up in 2012 by several extremely lopsided districts in New York City. Nearly 60% of the state's races were won by landslide margins of at least 20%.

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 New York's 27 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	Bishop, Tim	D	White/M	2002	52.5%	-0.6%	48.3%	51.3%	No projection
2	King, Peter	R	White/M	1992	58.6%	7.0%	50.3%	40.6%	No projection
3	Israel, Steve	D	White/M	2000	58.2%	2.8%	49.4%	55.5%	No projection
4	OPEN (McCarthy, Carolyn)	D	White/F	1996	65.7%	1.2%	54.8%	54.8%	No Projection
5	Meeks, Gregory	D	Black/M	1998	90.4%	-1.6%	88.8%	90.7%	Safe D
6	Meng, Grace	D	Asian/F	2012	68.7%	0.2%	66.5%	67.2%	Safe D
7	Velazquez, Nydia	D	Latino/F	1992	100.0%	5.1%	87.1%	94.4%	Safe D
8	Jeffries, Hakeem	D	Black/M	2012	91.2%	1.7%	87.6%	88.5%	Safe D
9	Clarke, Yvette	D	Black/F	2006	88.5%	0.4%	83.7%	87.5%	Safe D
10	Nadler, Jerrold	D	White/M	1992	80.8%	3.2%	72.3%	78.7%	Safe D
11	Grimm, Michael	R	White/M	2010	52.7%	-0.9%	50.2%	46.9%	No projection
12	Maloney, Carolyn	D	White/F	1992	80.6%	-0.1%	75.8%	79.2%	Safe D

13	Rangel, Charlie	D	Black/M	1970	93.5%	-4.0%	93.1%	93.1%	Safe D
14	Crowley, Joe	D	White/M	1998	84.7%	1.9%	79.3%	84.2%	Safe D
15	Serrano, Jose	D	Latino/M	1990	97.2%	-1.8%	94.9%	96.8%	Safe D
16	Engel, Eliot	D	White/M	1988	76.9%	2.7%	72.2%	77.5%	Safe D
17	Lowey, Nita	D	White/F	1988	65.1%	3.0%	55.7%	62.0%	Safe D
18	Maloney, Sean	D	White/M	2012	51.9%	4.2%	50.2%	51.5%	No projection
19	Gibson, Chris	R	White/M	2010	52.9%	2.5%	51.2%	45.4%	No projection
20	Tonko, Paul	D	White/M	2008	68.4%	3.4%	58.3%	65.1%	Safe D
21	OPEN (Owens, Bill)	D	White/M	2009 ¹	51.0%	-2.8%	51.1%	51.1%	No projection
22	Hanna, Richard	R	White/M	2010	60.7%	3.9%	47.9%	40.4%	Safe R
23	Reed, Tom	R	White/M	2010 ²	51.9%	-2.7%	47.5%	46.0%	No projection
24	Maffei, Dan	D	White/M	2012 ³	53.0%	-2.2%	56.0%	58.3%	Likely D
25	Slaughter, Louise	D	White/F	1986	57.4%	-4.3%	57.8%	57.5%	Likely D
26	Higgins, Brian	D	White/M	2004	74.8%	7.1%	62.9%	72.5%	Safe D
27	Collins, Chris	R	White/M	2012	50.8%	-0.8%	41.9%	41.3%	No projection

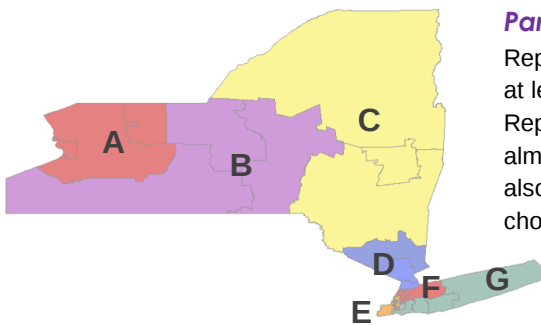
¹ Owens was first elected in a contentious November 2009 special election, partly with the aid of a split vote between Conservative Party nominee Doug Hoffman and Republican Dierdre Scozzafava, who withdrew from the race just days before the election but still received a substantial number votes. Another split vote in 2010 helped Owens win his first re-election campaign with a plurality of the vote.

² Reed served the remainder of Rep. Eric Massa's term immediately after his victory in 2010, as Massa had resigned his seat in March 2010.

³ Maffei was first elected to the U.S. House in 2008 in the 25th district. After losing his re-election campaign in 2010 against Republican Ann Marie Buerkle, Maffei ran again in 2012 and defeated Buerkle to reclaim the seat.

New York'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.: 6 R, 21 D	Super District Rep.: 7 R, 18 D, 2 ?
A (CDs – 25,26,27)	3	717,707	25%	54 / 46	1 R, 2 D	1 R, 2 D
B (CDs – 22,23,24)	3	717,707	25%	51 / 49	2 R, 1 D	1 R, 1 D, 1 ?
C (CDs – 19,20,21)	3	717,708	25%	54 / 46	1 R, 2 D	1 R, 2 D
D (CDs – 16,17,18)	3	717,707	25%	59 / 41	3 D	1 R, 2 D
E (CDs – 7,9,10,11,12)	5	717,708	16.7%	74 / 26	1 R, 4 D	1 R, 4 D
F (CDs – 3,6,13,14,15)	5	717,707	16.7%	74 / 26	5 D	1 R, 4 D
G (CDs – 1,2,4,5,8)	5	717,708	16.7%	64 / 36	1 R, 4 D	1 R, 3 D, 1 ?



Partisan and Racial Impact: This fair voting plan would provide New York's Republicans with fairer representation, as it would ensure that they could always win at least seven districts and that every voter would be represented by at least one Republican. That is a sharp contrast to the current map, where Republicans could be almost entirely wiped out in New York State if they have a bad year. The plan would also give black voters the ability to elect between one and three candidates of choice, and Latinos the ability to elect three or four candidates.

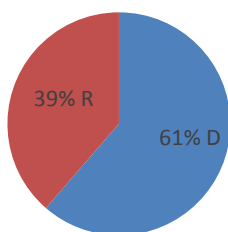
How Does Fair Representation Voting Work?

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.

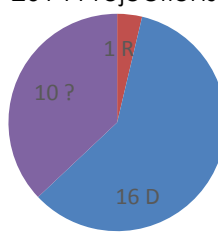
Instead of 27 individual congressional districts, our fair voting plan combines these districts into seven larger "super districts," with three or five representatives. Any candidate who is the first choice of more than a quarter of voters in a three-seat district will win a seat. Any candidate who is the first choice of more than one sixth of voters will win a seat in a five-seat district.

Comparing a Fair Representation Voting Plan to New York's Current Districts

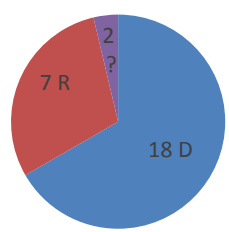
Statewide Partisanship



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