

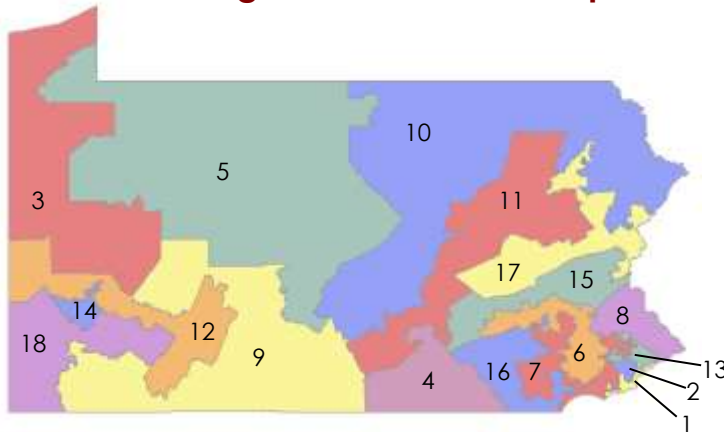


The Center for
Voting and
Democracy

2014 ELECTIONS IN PENNSYLVANIA

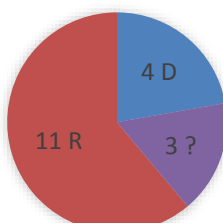
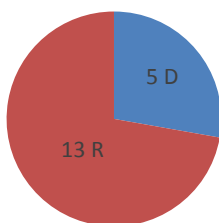
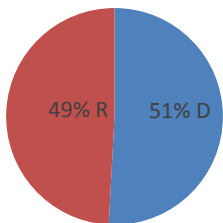
July 2014

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	5	11

Redistricting

Pennsylvania's state legislature is responsible for redistricting. Despite the state's balanced partisanship, Republicans controlled both chambers in the state legislature and the governorship in 2010, ensuring their complete control over the districting process.

Pennsylvania lost one of its 19 districts following the 2010 census, leading Republican legislators to combine the districts of Democrats Jason Altmire and Mark Critz. Gov. Tom Corbett signed the plan into law in December 2011.

Democrats introduced an alternative map as an amendment to the bill, but it failed. The redistricting process faced substantial criticism for being opaque and blatantly partisan, including from the League of Women Voters, Common Cause, and Republican Senator Mike Folmer.

View redistricting alternatives at FairVotingUS.com

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2014 Projections: 11 R, 4 D, 3 ?

Pennsylvania was one of the most egregious examples of gerrymandering leading to distorted outcomes in 2012, and that pattern is almost certain to continue in 2014. While Democrats are likely to receive about half of the votes for U.S. House candidates statewide, Republicans are almost certain to win at least 11 of 18 seats. Several of those districts (PA-7, 8, 15, and 16) have nearly balanced partisanship, but their Republican incumbents all won by double-digit margins in 2012. The four seats projected for Democrats will be won by even higher margins, potentially exceeding 90% in Philadelphia.

Date 2014 Projections Announced: April 2013.

2012 Projections: 7 R, 4 D, 7 ?. All projections accurate.

Races to Watch: Rothfus (PA-12, R); Cartwright (PA-17, D). No projection is made for Keith Rothfus because he defeated Democratic incumbent Mark Critz by only 3% in 2012, but he is very likely to win in 2014 as he settles into his heavily Republican district.

Strongest Candidate: Barletta (PA-11, R): +4.4% POAC*

Weakest Candidate: Schuster (PA-9, R): -4.5% 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

Pennsylvania's 1st and 2nd districts are the state's only majority-minority districts. Chaka Fattah (PA-2, D) is the lone African American Congressman in the Pennsylvania delegation and Allison Schwartz (PA-13, D) is the only woman.

There have been four African Americans and seven women elected to Congress from Pennsylvania in the state's history.

Dubious Democracy

Pennsylvania's Democracy Index Ranking: 12th (of 50)

Pennsylvania's high Democracy Index rating is somewhat deceptive. Because Pennsylvania's map was designed to provide Republican incumbents with comfortable but not enormous margins, the state ranks relatively well in the two indicators that measure competitiveness (margin of victory and percentage of landslides).

The practical consequence of the map is extreme partisan distortion in favor of Republicans. In 2012, 51% of the state's voters voted for Democratic U.S. House candidates, but Democrats won only 28% of seats.

Listed below are recent election results and 2014 election projections for Pennsylvania's 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	Brady, Bob	D	White/M	1998	84.9%	-1.2%	80.8%	83.4%	Safe D
2	Fattah, Chaka	D	Black/M	1994	90.5%	-1.3%	88.8%	90.9%	Safe D
3	Kelly, Mike	R	White/M	2010	57.2%	-0.3%	41.8%	38.8%	Safe R
4	Perry, Scott	R	White/M	2012	63.4%	5.7%	40.3%	38.7%	Safe R
5	Thompson, Glenn	R	White/M	2008	62.9%	2.1%	40.3%	34.9%	Safe R
6	OPEN (Gerlach, Jim)	R	White/M	2002	57.1%	2.6%	46.8%	46.8%	No Projection
7	Meehan, Pat	R	White/M	2010	59.4%	4.3%	47.1%	39.7%	Safe R
8	Fitzpatrick, Michael	R	White/M	2010 ¹	56.6%	3.6%	48.0%	41.4%	Safe R
9	Shuster, Bill	R	White/M	2001 ²	61.7%	-4.5%	34.6%	34.9%	Safe R
10	Marino, Tom	R	White/M	2010	65.6%	-1.0%	37.2%	34.0%	Safe R
11	Barletta, Lou	R	White/M	2010	58.5%	4.4%	43.4%	36.7%	Safe R

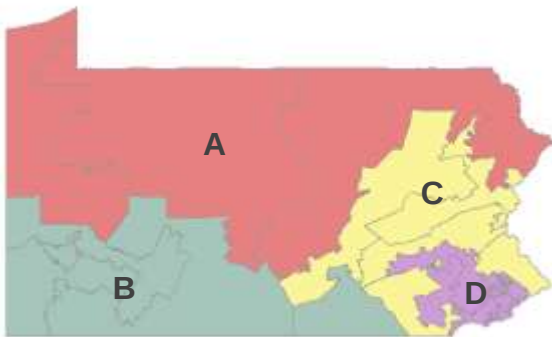
¹ Fitzpatrick had previously served one term in the House from 2005-2007.

² Shuster won a special election in May 2001 after his father, Bud Shuster, resigned from Congress.

District	Incumbent	Party	Race/ Gender	Year First Elected	2012 2- Party Winning Percentage	POAC	District Partisanship (Dem)	2014 Projected Dem %	2014 Projected Competition
12	Rothfus, Keith	R	White/M	2012	51.7%	-2.1%	39.6%	39.3%	No projection
13	OPEN (Schwartz, Allyson)	D	White/F	2004	69.1%	-0.9%	64.7%	64.7%	Safe D
14	Doyle, Michael	D	White/M	1994	76.9%	3.5%	66.8%	73.6%	Safe D
15	Dent, Charlie	R	White/M	2004	56.8%	1.7%	46.6%	41.5%	Safe R
16	Pitts, Joe	R	White/M	1996	58.4%	1.5%	45.0%	40.0%	Safe R
17	Cartwright, Matt	D	White/M	2012	60.3%	4.2%	54.1%	55.4%	No projection
18	Murphy, Tim	R	White/M	2002	64.0%	0.5%	39.6%	35.3%	Safe R

Pennsylvania'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.: 13 R, 5 D	Super District Rep.: 8 R, 8 D, 2 ?
A (CDs - 3,5,10)	3	705,688	25%	40 / 60	3 R	2 R, 1 D
B (CDs - 4,9,12,14,18)	5	705,688	16.7%	45 / 55	4 R, 1 D	3 R, 2 D
C (CDs - 8,11,15,16,17)	5	705,688	16.7%	47 / 53	4 R, 1 D	2 R, 2 D, 1 ?
D (CDs - 1,2,6,7,13)	5	705,688	16.7%	65 / 35	2 R, 3 D	1 R, 3 D, 1 ?



Partisan and Racial Impact: This fair voting plan would accurately represent Pennsylvania's even partisanship. We project that it would typically result in eight seats won by Democrats, eight by Republicans, and two seats that would swing between the major parties. Black voters would be able to elect a candidate of their choice from super district D.

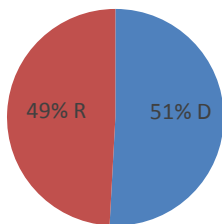
How Does Fair Representation Voting Work?

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.

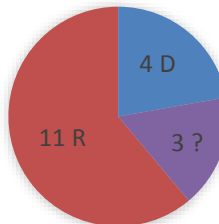
Instead of 18 individual congressional districts, our fair voting plan combines these districts into four larger "super districts" with three or five representatives. Any candidate who is the first choice of more than a quarter of voters in a three-seat district will win a seat. Any candidate who is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

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

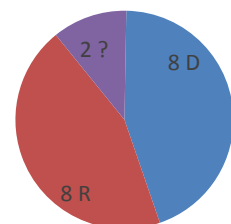
Statewide Partisanship



2014 Projections



FairVote's Plan



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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.

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