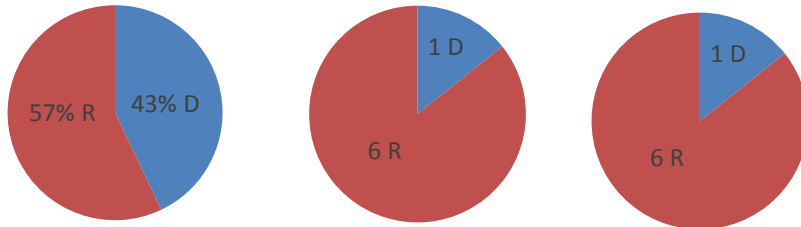


Current Congressional District Map



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	2	5

Redistricting

South Carolina's state legislature is responsible for redistricting, subject to a gubernatorial veto. Following the 2010 census, South Carolina gained an additional congressional district, and the legislature's final version of the maps placed the Pee Dee region in District 7, which has 57% Republican partisanship.

South Carolina's redistricting process was subject to preclearance by the Department of Justice under the Voting Rights Act. The DOJ approved the map passed by the legislature in October 2011, despite Democratic criticism of partisan gerrymandering and insufficient minority representation.

2014 Projections: 6 R, 1 D

South Carolina has quickly become one of the least competitive and most imbalanced states in the country. Until the 2010 election, Democrats had regularly controlled two of six congressional seats. Following that Republican wave and the latest round of redistricting, Democrats are down to just one of seven. All seven of those districts favor the majority party by at least 57%, meaning that the partisan split of South Carolina's congressional delegation is unlikely to change in the foreseeable future.

Date 2014 Projections Announced: April 2013.

2012 Projections: 5 R, 1 D, 1? All projections accurate.

Races to Watch: None

Strongest Candidate: Clyburn (SC-6): +0.9% POAC*

Weakest Candidate: Sanford (SC-1): -6.5% 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

All of South Carolina's districts are majority-white excepting Jim Clyburn's 6th district. Clyburn had been the only African American to represent the state in Congress since Reconstruction until Republican Tim Scott was elected in the 1st District in 2010. Scott has since been appointed to a vacated Senate seat, and was replaced in the House by Mark Sanford in a May 2013 special election.

No woman has held a U.S. House seat in South Carolina since Democrat Liz Patterson was defeated in her 1992 re-election campaign.

Dubious Democracy

South Carolina's Democracy Index Ranking: 43rd (of 50)

South Carolina's low ranking stems from its high average margin of victory in House races, 42%. Five of the state's seven races in 2012 were won by landslide margins of at least 20%.

In spite of these wide margins of victory, just 36% of South Carolina's eligible voters voted for a winning candidate in 2012.

South Carolina also does a poor job of representing Democratic voters. The state has 43% Democratic partisanship, but Democrats control just 14% of the U.S. House seats.

View redistricting alternatives at FairVotingUS.com

FairVote.org // [@fairvote](https://twitter.com/fairvote) // (301) 270-4616 // info@fairvote.org



The Center for
Voting and
Democracy

2014 ELECTIONS IN SOUTH CAROLINA

July 2014

Listed below are recent election results and 2014 election projections for South Carolina's seven 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	Sanford, Mark	R	White/M	2013 ¹	54.4%	-6.5%	39.0%	39.3%	Safe R
2	Wilson, Joe	R	White/M	2001 ²	100.0%	-5.7%	38.2%	38.3%	Safe R
3	Duncan, Jeff	R	White/M	2010	66.7%	-5.8%	32.8%	33.4%	Safe R
4	Gowdy, Trey	R	White/M	2010	65.8%	-0.6%	35.1%	31.9%	Safe R
5	Mulvaney, Mick	R	White/M	2010	55.6%	-2.9%	42.3%	41.3%	Safe R
6	Clyburn, Jim	D	Black/M	1992	100.0%	0.9%	69.5%	73.9%	Safe D
7	Rice, Tom	R	White/M	2012	55.6%	0.6%	43.0%	42.3%	Likely R

¹ Sanford won a May 2013 special election to replace Tim Scott, who was appointed to the Senate.

² Wilson won a special election in 2001 after the death of Congressman Floyd Spence.



The Center for
Voting and
Democracy

FAIR VOTING IN SOUTH CAROLINA

July 2014

South Carolina'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, 1 D	Super District Rep.: 3 R, 2 D, 2 ?
A (CDs – 3,4,5,7)	4	660,767	20%	38 / 62	4 R	2 R, 1 D, 1 ?
B (CDs -1,2,6)	3	660,766	25%	49 / 51	2 R, 1 D	1 R, 1 D, 1 ?



Partisan and Racial Impact: Instead of 7 lopsided districts that distort partisan representation, this fair voting plan would provide fair representation to South Carolina's Democrats. We project that three seats would typically be won by Republicans, two by Democrats, and two would swing between the major parties. African American voters would have the ability to elect a candidate of choice in each super district, creating one more seat for a minority-preferred candidate than exists under the current plan.

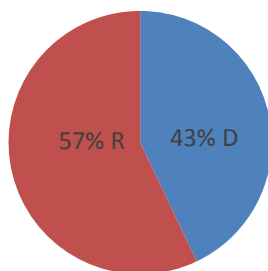
How Does Fair Representation Voting Work?

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.

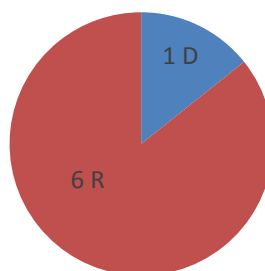
Instead of seven individual congressional districts, our fair voting plan combines these districts into two larger "super districts" with three or four representatives. Any candidate who is the first choice of more than one fifth of voters in a four-seat district will win a seat. Any candidate who is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

Comparing a Fair Representation Voting Plan to South Carolina's Current Districts

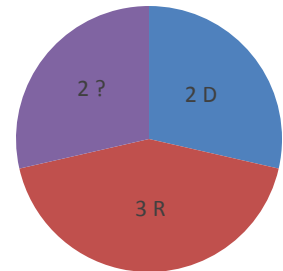
Statewide Partisanship



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