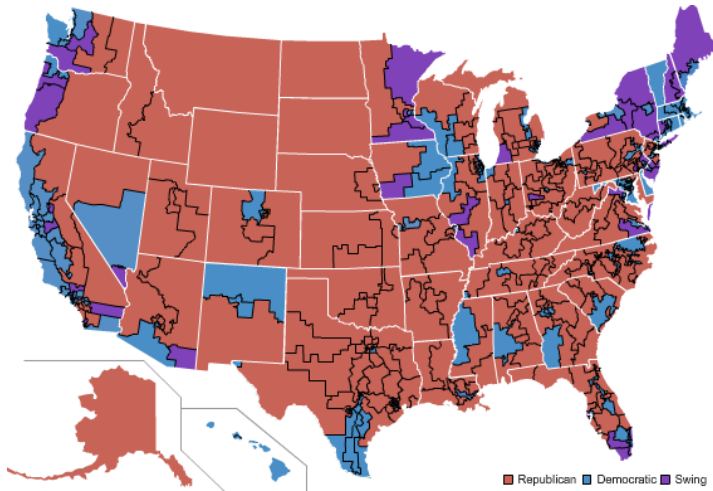
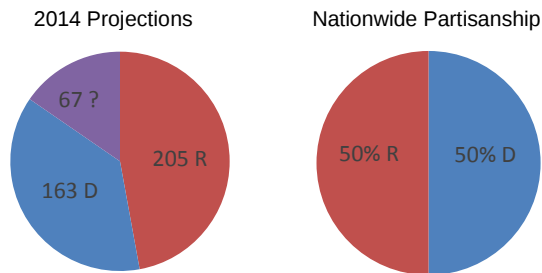


Current Congressional District Map



Representation



Partisanship measures how a state or district voted for president in 2012 relative to the national average of the two candidates.

Competition

	Balanced (50-53%)	Lean (53-58%)	Safe (58%+)
Partisanship Competitiveness	47	104	284

Redistricting

The most recent redistricting process was a bitter partisan battle fought across the nation. In many states, even those dominated by one party, partisans engaged in rancorous disputes that often resulted in courts stepping in to draw districts.

A few states turned to independent redistricting commissions, but those bodies had at best a mixed record. Arizona's commission resulted in partisan finger-pointing and lawsuits. California's commission made major changes, but still left the great majority of districts safe for one party. National standards for redistricting remain a sensible goal that would put the United States in line with other modern democracies, but alone will not provide voter choice and fair representation for most Americans.

2014 Projections (205 R, 163 D, 67 ?)

2012 Projections: 177 R, 156 D, 102 ? All projections accurate.

Summary: More than a year in advance of the 2014 elections, FairVote is projecting outcomes in 369 congressional seats. FairVote has used similar methodologies to project congressional races over the past two decades, achieving a near-100% accuracy rate.

The outcomes of those 369 races are effectively predetermined, regardless of the national partisan tilt in 2014 or the quality of challenger candidates. Only in the case of an incumbent retirement, scandal, or extreme party wave are any of these projections likely to be incorrect.

That means that voters in 86% of congressional districts will be effectively deprived of a voice in the 2014 congressional elections. Voters will not be able to determine the majority party in Congress – almost certain to again be the Republicans. A repeat of the 2012 wrong-winner congressional election, when Democrats received the most nationwide votes but Republicans kept a majority of seats, is very plausible.

Our winner-take-all system of election will continue to stifle voter choice and cement partisan bias in 2014. These problems can only be resolved at a fundamental level through the adoption of fair representation voting.

Race and Gender in the U.S. House

Of the 435 members of the U.S. House, only 77 (18%) are women, compared to 52% of the U.S. population.

Just 41 districts (9%) are represented by African-Americans, while 27 (6%) are represented by Hispanics, 10 (2%) by Asians, and two by self-identified American Indians.

Dubious Democracy

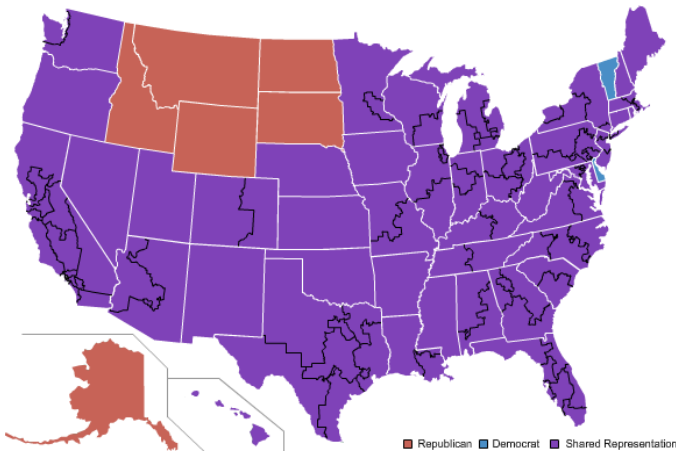
It is becoming increasingly difficult to accurately describe American congressional elections as "democracy." In 2012, only 36% of eligible voters voted for a winning candidate. Nearly two out of three races were won in a landslide of more than 20%. The average margin of victory was an astounding 30.4%.

Most condemnably, the party that won the most votes and had the most nationwide support did not win the most seats in the House of Representatives in 2012. The majority party was not accountable to the voters, and a crucial qualification of a legitimate democracy was not fulfilled.

View redistricting alternatives at FairVotingUS.com

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National Fair Representation Voting Plan



Super Districts	% to Win (plus 1 vote)	Total Districts	Total Seats
1-Seat*	50%	7	7
2-Seat*	33%	5	10
3-Seat	25%	61	183
4-Seat	20%	10	40
5-Seat	17%	39	195
Total:		122	435

*State has only one or two House seats

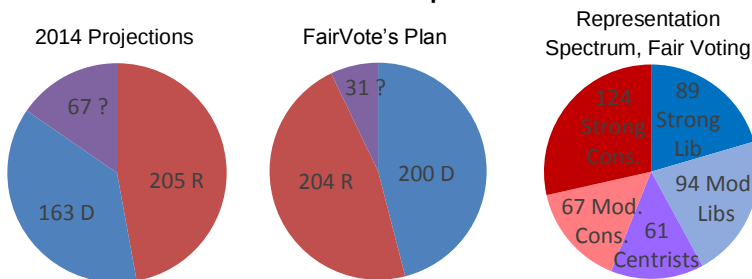
How Does Fair Representation Voting Work?

Fair representation voting describes American forms of proportional representation that uphold electoral traditions and are based on voting for candidates. They ensure meaningfully contested elections and provide voters with more accurate representation.

Instead of individual congressional districts, our fair voting plan combines a state's districts into one or more larger "super districts." Any candidate receiving support above a certain threshold, varying based on the number of seats in the district, is sure to win a seat.

Comparing a Fair Voting Plan to Current District Plans

More Accurate Political Representation*



* Partisan percentages and projections are based on an interpretation of the 2012 presidential election similar to the Partisan Voting Index.

Meaningful Elections and Representation

	FairVote's Plan	Current Plan
District Competition	98% (428/435)	11% (47/435)*
Shared Representation**	97% (424/435)	0% (0/435)

* Within competitive 47%-53% partisanship range.

**Shared representation indicates districts represented by both Democrats and Republicans.

Benefits of a Fair Representation Voting Plan

Shared representation of different views: Supporters of both major parties elect candidates everywhere, with accurate balance of that district's left, right, and center.

More voter choice: Better chance for third parties, independents and major party innovators, as there is a lower threshold for candidates to win a seat.

More competition: With voters having a range of choices, candidates must compete to win voter support.

Better representation of racial minorities: Lower threshold for racial minority candidates to earn seats, even when not geographically concentrated. More voters of all races are in a position to elect candidates.

More women: More women likely to run and win. Single-member districts often stifle potential candidacies.

View more fair voting plans at FairVotingUS.com

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