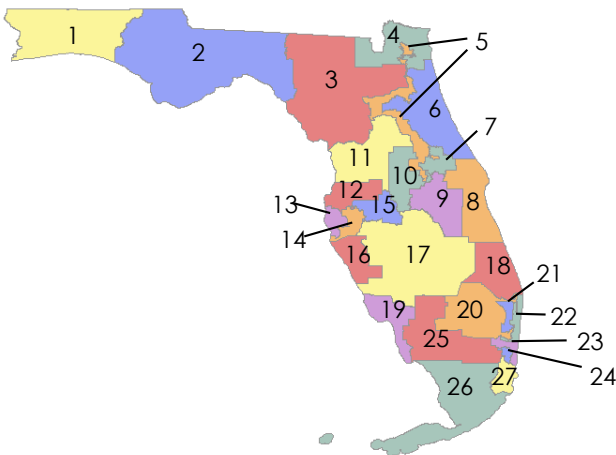
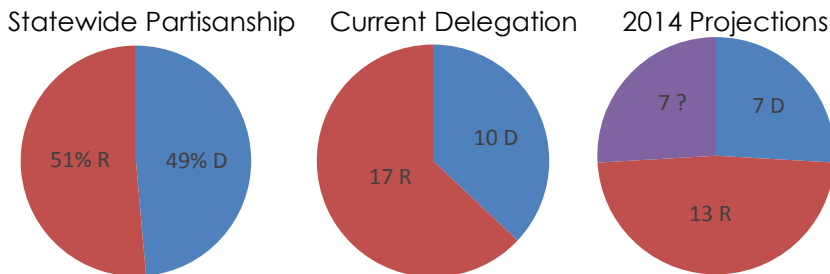


Current Congressional District Map



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	5	7	15

Redistricting

The state legislature controls the redistricting process in Florida, and passed a redistricting map on February 9, 2012. The map accommodated the two new U.S. House seats gained by Florida due to population growth. This redistricting process occurred in the wake of voter approval of a ballot initiative in 2010 that changed the Florida Constitution to prohibit the legislature from intentionally drawing districts to favor particular political parties or incumbents.

Florida's map is the subject of an ongoing lawsuit alleging that the map violates this new law by intentionally diluting the voting strength of Democrats.

View redistricting alternatives at FairVotingUS.com

2014 Projections: 13 R, 7 D, 7 ?

Although Florida is a crucially important swing state in presidential elections, the state's House delegation has been consistently Republican since 1989. Republicans are almost certain to keep their majority in 2014, but Democratic gains in Cuban American districts in southern Florida bear watching.

Date 2014 Projections Announced: April 2013.

2012 Projections: 12 R, 7 D, 8 ? All projections accurate.

Races to Watch: Murphy (FL-18, D) narrowly defeated controversial Republican Allen West in 2012, becoming the youngest Member of the U.S. House. Murphy's district has a 54% Republican partisanship and is the most Republican district held by a freshman Democrat, making his re-election a difficult prospect if he faces a less polarizing opponent. The passing of longtime Republican Bill Young makes FL-13 a tossup in both an upcoming special election and the 2014 general election.

Strongest Candidate: Ros-Lehtinen (FL-27, R): 9.4% POAC*

Weakest Candidate: Grayson (FL-9, D): -4.8% 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

Florida has nine majority nonwhite districts, of which three are majority Latino, one is majority black, and five have no racial majority. There are three African Americans and three Latinos in Florida's delegation. Less than a quarter of the delegation is female – six women represent Florida in the House, three of whom are people of color.

Dubious Democracy

Florida's Democracy Index Ranking: 32nd (of 50)

Florida's middling ranking stems from the fact that its average margin of victory in House races (33%), percentage of landslide elections (63%), percentage of eligible voters who voted for a winning candidate (35%) and voter turnout (56%) are all near the national average.

Florida's House incumbents had traditionally coasted to re-election from 1992-2006, winning 159 out of 161 re-election bids. There was more turnover in the 2008-2012 period, however, with ten incumbent losses.

Florida Democrats are underrepresented. In 2012, Barack Obama won the state but Democrats won just 37% of Florida's House seats.

Listed below are recent election results and 2014 election projections for Florida'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 Projection
1	Miller, Jeff	R	White/M	2001 ¹	71.9%	-0.9%	28.8%	25.9%	Safe R
2	Southerland, Steve	R	White/M	2010	52.7%	-2.8%	45.2%	44.0%	No Projection
3	Yoho, Ted	R	White/M	2012	66.6%	4.6%	36.0%	34.7%	Safe R
4	Crenshaw, Ander	R	White/M	2000	100.0%	0.0%	33.9%	30.1%	Safe R
5	Brown, Corrine	D	Black/F	1992	72.9%	-4.4%	69.6%	69.9%	Safe D
6	DeSantis, Ron	R	White/M	2012	57.2%	-0.9%	39.9%	39.4%	Safe R
7	Mica, John	R	White/M	1992	58.7%	1.0%	45.7%	40.9%	Safe R
8	Posey, Bill	R	White/M	2008	61.1%	0.3%	40.8%	36.8%	Safe R
9	Grayson, Alan	D	White/M	2008	62.5%	-4.8%	60.4%	61.0%	Safe D
10	Webster, Dan	R	White/M	2010	51.7%	1.5%	44.2%	40.5%	No Projection
11	Nugent, Rich	R	White/M	2010	64.5%	2.1%	38.8%	33.4%	Safe R
12	Bilirakis, Gus	R	White/M	2006	65.8%	6.9%	43.5%	33.8%	Safe R
13	Jolly, David ²	R	White/M	2013	51.0%	-0.2%	48.8%	48.2%	No Projection

¹ Miller was originally elected in an October 2001 special election to fill a vacancy created by the resignation of Representative Joe Scarborough.

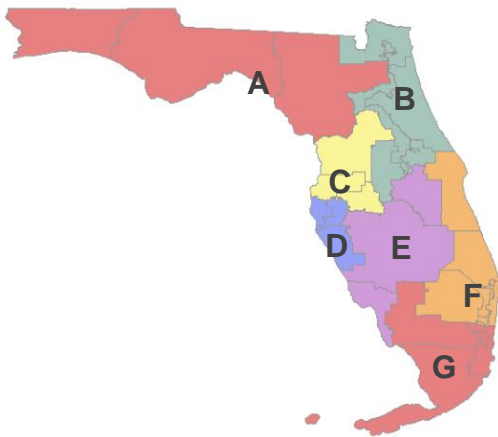
² Following the death of Republican Bill Young in October 2013, a special election was held to fill his seat.

14	Castor, Kathy	D	White/F	2006	70.2%	-1.9%	63.6%	66.2%	Safe D
15	Ross, Dennis	R	White/M	2010	100.0%	-2.0%	44.2%	41.8%	Safe R
16	Buchanan, Vern	R	White/M	2006	53.6%	-0.5%	43.4%	40.9%	Safe R
17	Rooney, Tom	R	White/M	2008	58.6%	-0.8%	39.7%	37.2%	Safe R
18	Murphy, Patrick	D	White/M	2012	50.3%	6.8%	46.0%	47.7%	No Projection
19	Clawson, Curt	R	White/M	2014	69.5%	6.7%	37.2%	36.1%	Likely R
20	Hastings, Alcee	D	Black/M	1992	100.0%	-0.5%	80.9%	84.4%	Safe D
21	Deutch, Ted	D	White/M	2010 ³	100.0%	2.3%	58.9%	64.3%	Safe D
22	Frankel, Lois	D	White/F	2012	54.6%	-0.2%	52.8%	53.5%	No Projection
23	Wasserman Schultz, Debbie	D	White/F	2004	64.0%	-0.9%	59.9%	62.7%	Safe D
24	Wilson, Frederica	D	Black/F	2010	100.0%	0.0%	85.8%	89.6%	Safe D
25	Diaz-Balart, Mario	R	Latino/M	2010	100.0%	0.0%	47.0%	43.2%	Likely R
26	Garcia, Joe	D	Latino/M	2012	55.5%	6.6%	51.4%	53.1%	No Projection
27	Ros-Lehtinen, Ileana	R	Latina/F	1989	62.0%	9.4%	51.4%	39.3%	No Projection

³ Deutch was originally elected in an April 2010 special election to fill a vacancy created by the resignation of Representative Robert Wexler.

Florida'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.: 17 R, 10 D.	Super District Rep.: 14 R, 12 D, 1 ?
A (CDs 1,2,3)	3	696,345	25%	37 / 63		2 R, 1 D
B (CDs 4,5,6,7,10)	5	696,345	16.7%	46 / 54		3 R, 2 D,
C (CDs 11,12,15)	3	696,345	25%	42 / 58		2 R, 1 D
D (CDs 13,14,16)	3	696,345	25%	51 / 49		1 R, 1 D, 1 ?
E (CDs 9,17,19)	3	696,345	25%	45 / 55		2 R, 1 D
F (CDs 8,18,20,21,22)	5	696,345	16.7%	54 / 46		2 R, 3 D
G (CDs 23,24,25,26,27)	5	696,345	16.7%	59 / 41		2 R, 3 D



Partisan and Racial Impact: This plan would correct the partisan bias present in Florida's current district map. Republicans would be favored to win 14 seats and Democrats 12 seats. At least one seat would swing between the parties. Competition within parties would also increase choice for voters.

Latinos could elect three preferred candidates in District G and have a 10%-plus share of five more districts. Black voters would be able to elect three preferred candidates and have new opportunities in other districts to be part of cross-racial coalitions.

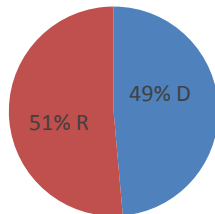
How Does Fair Representation Voting Work?

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.

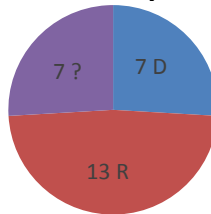
Instead of 27 individual congressional districts, our fair voting plan combines these districts into seven larger "super districts" with three or five representatives. Any candidate who is the first choice of more than a quarter of voters in a three-seat district will win a seat. Any candidate who is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

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

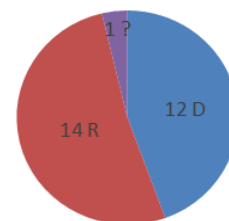
Statewide Partisanship



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

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