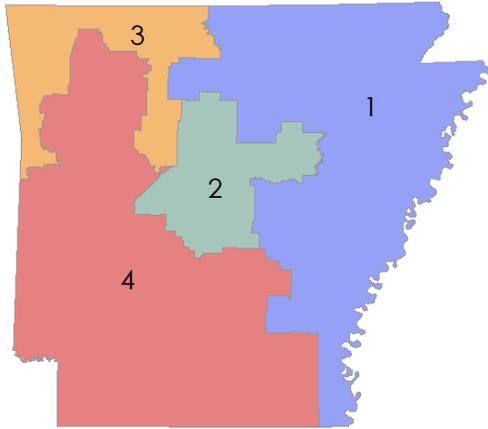


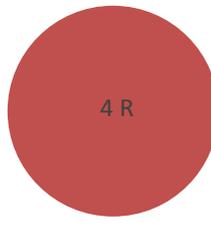
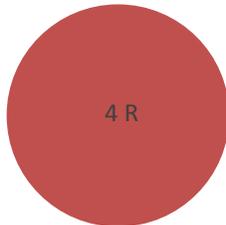
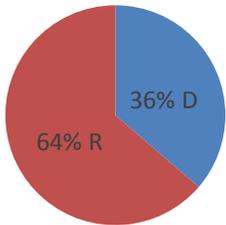


Current Congressional District Map



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	1	3

Redistricting

The state legislature is responsible for congressional redistricting in Arkansas. The Arkansas State Senate, however, failed to vote on the plan in time for the April 1, 2011 deadline, and had to pass a resolution to allow legislators time to complete the process. The final plan passed with bipartisan support in both chambers. Gov. Beebe (D) backed the plan, calling it the "status quo."

In one odd case, a household was literally split between two districts, with the wife represented in the 3rd District while the husband was placed in the 4th District.

2014 Projections: 4 R, 0 D

Arkansas is now a solidly Republican state, with all four House seats safely held by Republican incumbents. As recently as 2010, three of the state's seats were held by Democrats; however, Republicans won two of these seats in 2010, and the third in 2012. With Republican partisanship greater than 57% in all four districts, the GOP is well-positioned to dominate the state's U.S. House delegation for the foreseeable future.

Date 2014 Projections Announced: April 2013

2012 Projections: 4 R, 0 D, 0 ? All projections accurate.

Races to Watch: None

Strongest Candidate: Womack (AR-3, R): +0.0% POAC*

Weakest Candidate: Crawford (AR-1, R): -10.7% 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

Only four women have ever represented Arkansas in the U.S. House. The only woman to win a regularly scheduled election (others succeeded deceased husbands) was Blanche Lincoln, who served from 1993-1997 and later served two Senate terms. No racial minorities have ever been elected to the House from Arkansas, although 15.6 percent of its population is black. Arkansas is one of the few Southern states to lack a majority non-white district.

Dubious Democracy

Arkansas' Democracy Index Ranking: 45th (of 50)

Arkansas' low ranking stems from the fact that only 30% of eligible voters voted for a winning candidate in 2012. The state also suffers from an overrepresentation of Republicans in its congressional delegation: in 2012, GOP candidates won 61% of the vote in House races, but won all four of the state's seats. Because Republican partisanship is at least 57% in each of these districts, Democrats stand little chance of gaining a seat without sharply increasing their vote share.

View redistricting alternatives at FairVotingUS.com

Listed below are recent election results and 2014 election projections for Arkansas's four 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	Crawford, Rick	R	White/M	2010	59.0%	-10.7%	35.7%	40.5%	Safe R
2	OPEN (Griffin, Tim)	R	White/M	2010	58.3%	-2.1%	42.2%	42.2%	Likely R
3	Womack, Steve	R	White/M	2010	100.0%	0.0%	31.1%	27.3%	Safe R
4	OPEN (Cotton, Tom)	R	White/M	2012	61.9%	-1.0%	35.1%	35.1%	Safe R

Arkansas' 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.:	Super District Rep.:
A (CDs – 1,2,3,4)	4	728,980	20%	36 / 64	4 R	3 R, 1 D



Partisan and Racial Impact: Instead of having 4 lopsided districts that shut Democrats out, this at-large fair voting plan would provide fairer partisan representation. Republicans are projected to win three seats and Democrats one. African American voters would be below the threshold to win a seat, but would represent a large share of a voting bloc for one potential winning candidate.

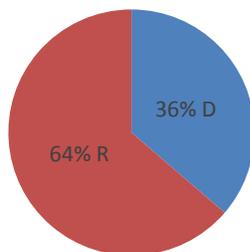
How Does Fair Representation Voting Work?

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.

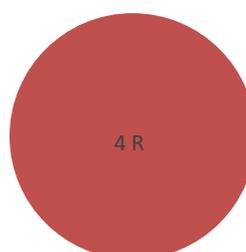
Instead of four individual congressional districts, our fair voting plan combines these one-seat districts into one statewide “super district” with four representatives. Any candidate who is the first choice of more than a fifth of voters will win in a four-seat district.

Comparing a Fair Representation Voting Plan to Arkansas' Current Districts

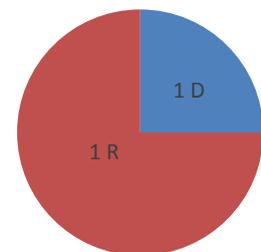
Statewide Partisanship



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