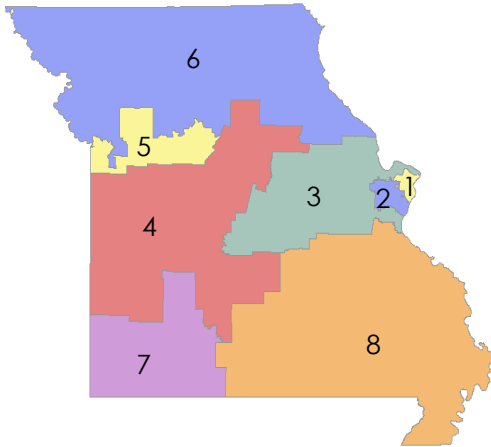


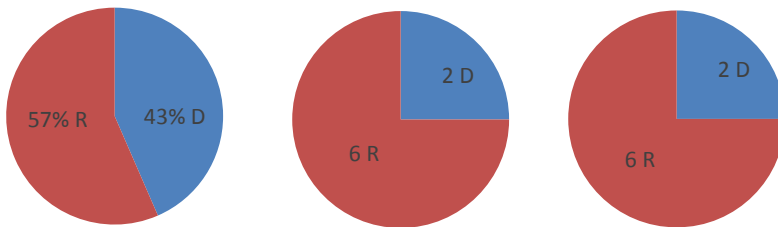


Current Congressional District Map



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	7

Redistricting

The Missouri state legislature is responsible for redistricting.

Because Republicans had a supermajority in the State Senate and were just three votes shy of a supermajority in the State House in 2011, redistricting became a largely intraparty fight among Republican legislators who had to choose which seat to eliminate.

Democratic Governor Jay Nixon vetoed the Republican plan, but four black Democratic state representatives voted with the GOP to override Nixon's veto in order to better protect the state's two incumbent black House members.

[View redistricting alternatives at FairVotingUS.com](http://FairVotingUS.com)

2014 Projections: 6 R, 2 D

Missouri's U.S. House elections are among the easiest to project in the country, as FairVote considers all eight districts to be completely safe for one party. Despite Missouri's relatively even partisanship, Republicans are heavily favored to win six of eight races by margins of more than 20% in 2014.

Partisanship in all districts is at least 58% for one party. Emmanuel Cleaver (D) the "closest" district in MO-5, but he won by a landslide of 24% in 2012 and the district has a 58% Democratic partisanship.

Date 2014 Projections Announced: April 2013.

2012 Projections: 6 R, 2 D. All projections accurate.

Races to Watch: None

Strongest Candidate: Graves (MO-6, R): +2.1% POAC*

Weakest Candidate: Hartzler (MO-4, R): -0.2% 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 Missouri districts are majority white. However, its delegation includes two African American representatives, and African Americans Democrats have held at least one seat in Missouri since 1969.

Missouri has two female House Members. Women have held at least one seat since 1991, but have never achieved parity.

Dubious Democracy

Missouri's Democracy Index Ranking: 13th (of 50)

U.S. House incumbents have typically coasted to re-election in Missouri. Democrat Ike Skelton's defeat in 2010 was the only general election incumbent defeat since 1992. In 2012, 100% of Missouri's congressional races were won by landslide margins of at least 20%.

Missouri's lack of competition does have the effect of increasing its level of representation, as 39.6% of the eligible voting population voted for a winning candidate in 2012 - a relatively high figure for the U.S.

As recently as 2008, Democrats held 4 seats in Missouri. Now they hold only two, with little chance of gains in 2014 or beyond, despite representing roughly 43% of the electorate.

Listed below are recent election results and 2014 election projections for Missouri's eight 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.

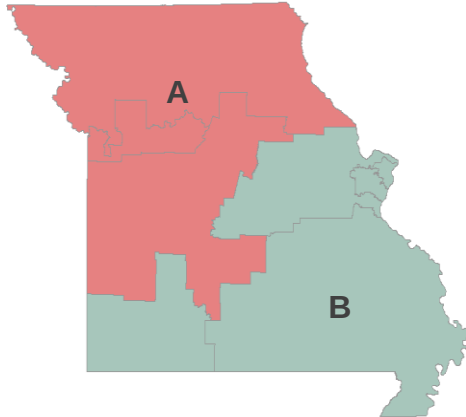
Performance Over Average Candidate (POAC) is an indicator of how well the winner did compared to a hypothetical generic candidate of the same district, incumbency status, and party, based on their winning percentages in 2010 and 2012. A high POAC suggests that the winner appealed to independents and 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	Clay, William Lacy	D	Black/M	2000	81.5%	-2.7%	78.6%	79.9%	Safe D
2	Wagner, Ann	R	White/F	2012	61.8%	4.1%	40.2%	38.9%	Safe R
3	Luetkemeyer, Blaine	R	White/M	2008	65.9%	-0.7%	35.1%	32.1%	Safe R
4	Hartzler, Vicky	R	White/F	2010	63.0%	-7.7%	35.7%	37.8%	Safe R
5	Cleaver, Emanuel	D	Black/M	2004	62.1%	-4.6%	57.8%	58.2%	Safe D
6	Graves, Sam	R	White/M	2000	66.7%	2.1%	37.0%	31.6%	Safe R
7	Long, Billy	R	White/M	2010	67.4%	-4.7%	29.4%	29.8%	Safe R
8	Smith, Jason	R	White/M	2013 ¹	71.0%	2.1%	31.1%	30.1%	Safe R

¹ Smith was originally elected in a June 2013 special election to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Representative Jo Ann Emerson.

Missouri's Fair Representation Voting Plan

Super District (w/current Cong. Dist. #s)	# of Seats	Pop. Per Seat	% to Win (plus one vote)	Partisanship (D/R %)	Current Rep.: 6 R, 2 D	Partisan Projection: 5 R, 3 D
A (CDs - 4,5,6)	3	748,616	25%	44 / 56	2 R, 1 D	2 R, 1 D
B (CDs - 1,2,3,7,8)	5	748,616	16.7%	43 / 57	4 R, 1 D	3 R, 2 D



Partisan and Racial Impact: Instead of having 8 highly lopsided districts that distort partisan representation, this plan would provide real competition and much fairer outcomes. Republicans would be strongly favored to win five seats and Democratic would likely win three, while voters would have a greater variety of choices within the parties. In super district B, a coalition of racial minority groups would be able to elect a candidate of choice.

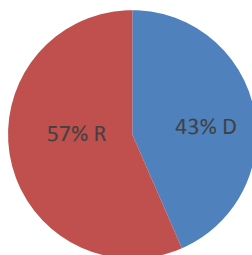
How Does Fair Representation Voting Work?

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.

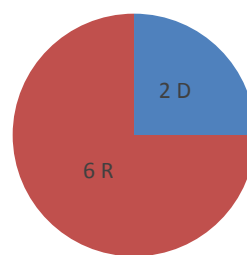
Instead of eight individual congressional districts, our fair voting plan combines these districts into two larger "super districts," one with three and one with five representatives. Any candidate who is the first choice of more than a quarter of voters in a three-seat district will win a seat. Any 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 Missouri's Redistricting Plan

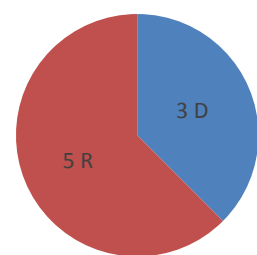
Statewide Partisanship



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

FairVote.org // Tweet @fairvote // (301) 270-4616 // info@fairvote.org