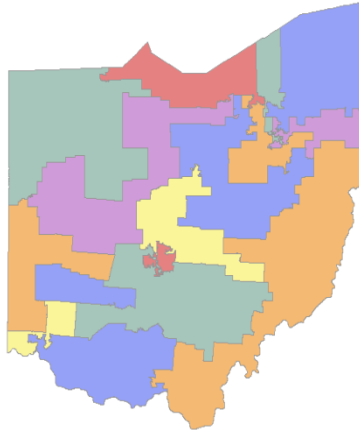


Final Congressional Redistricting Plan



Compromise map approved by legislature on Dec. 14, 2011.

2012 Projections (9R, 4D, 3?)*

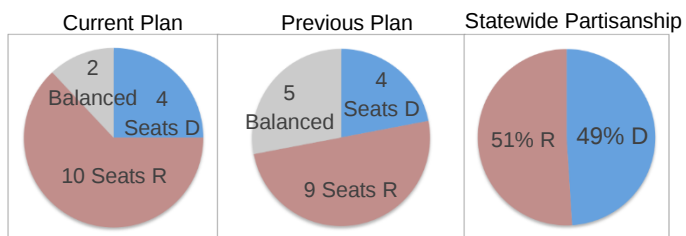
Ohio Republicans had a big year in 2010 in House elections, gaining five seats for a 13-5 overall margin. Their redistricting plan largely seeks to consolidate those gains. First-term Republicans Steve Chabot, Bill Johnson and Steve Stivers received much better districts, as did long-term Republican Pat Tiberi. First-term Republican Jim Renacci will face Democratic incumbent Betty Sutton in a 56% GOP district.

Overall, we project nine Republican wins and four Democratic wins in 2012. The three seats without projections all lean Republican.

* See details and the fair voting alternative on the following pages.

Ohio's Redistricting Map Compared to the Previous Lines

New Redistricting Plan Distorts Political Landscape



Partisan percentages and projections are based on an interpretation of the 2008 presidential election.

Competition and Voting Rights in Ohio

	Current Plan	Previous Plan
District Competition	13% (2/16)	28% (5/18)
African American Voting Power*	28%	24%

* Measures the percentage of African American eligible voters living in districts where they are a majority of eligible voters. Voters might not choose to vote for a candidate of their same race

Redistricting Process in Ohio

The state legislature is responsible for redistricting in Ohio, and had to tackle the problems presented by the state losing two House seats after the 2010 census. Republicans controlled the process, with a Republican governor and legislature, and produced a plan favorable to their party's incumbents.

In response to what they saw as an unfairly drawn map, Democratic leaders started a campaign to put a referendum on the ballot in 2012 to veto the redistricting map. As Democrats gathered signatures, the GOP offered a compromise map, which was somewhat less aggressively partisan.

Emails obtained by the Ohio Campaign for Accountable Redistricting showed that aides to House Speaker John Boehner shaped the mapmaking process. The emails confirmed that the congressional map was drawn to protect Republican incumbents.

U.S. House Elections in Ohio

Two incumbents lost in the 2012 primaries: Democrat Dennis Kucinich to fellow incumbent Marcy Kaptur and Republican Jean Schmidt to a challenger.

Those results continued the unusual recent trend of incumbent losses in Ohio, with five Democratic incumbents having lost in 2010. Before 2010, only one incumbent had lost in a general election since 1996 (97 of 98 races).

The GOP gains resulted in Republicans winning 72% of seats with only 54% of votes cast in House races in 2010.

One African American – Rep. Marcia Fudge – currently serves in the state's congressional delegation. She is one of four women to represent the state in the U.S. House.

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

2012 HOUSE ELECTIONS IN OHIO

September 2012

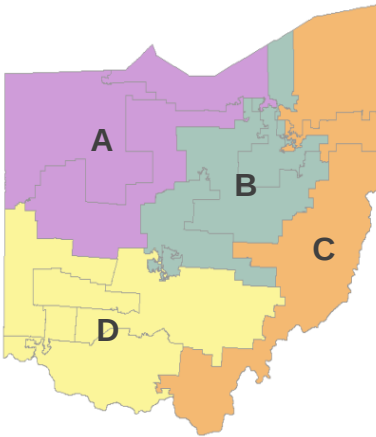
Listed below are the partisanship changes and projections for Ohio's new congressional districts. Incumbents are listed according to the districts in which they are running in 2012, with the 2010 district partisanship connected to that incumbent.

District	Incumbent	Party	Year First Elected	Last Election Winning %	2010 District Partisanship (D% / R%)	2012 District Partisanship (D% / R%)	2012 District Projection	2012 Election Projection
1	Steve Chabot	R	2010	51%	52 / 48	44 / 56	Lean R	None
2	OPEN (J.Schmidt)	R			37 / 63	41 / 59	Strong R	Likely R
3	OPEN (S. Austria)*	R			42 / 58	64 / 36	Strong D	Safe D
4	Jim Jordan	R	2006	71%	35 / 65	41 / 59	Strong R	Safe R
5	Robert Latta	R	2007	68%	42 / 58	43 / 57	Lean R	Safe R
6	Bill Johnson	R	2010	50%	45 / 55	42 / 58	Lean R	Likely R
7	Bob Gibbs	R	2010	54%	43 / 57	44 / 56	Lean R	None
8	John Boehner	R	1990	66%	35 / 65	35 / 65	Strong R	Safe R
9	Marcy Kaptur**	D	1982	59%	59 / 41	64 / 36	Strong D	Safe D
10	Michael Turner*	R	2002	68%	44 / 56	46 / 54	Balanced	Safe R
11	Marcia Fudge	D	2008	83%	82 / 18	79 / 21	Strong D	Safe D
12	Pat Tiberi	R	2000	56%	50 / 50	42 / 58	Strong R	Likely R
13	Tim Ryan	D	2002	54%	59 / 41	60 / 40	Strong D	Safe D
14	Steven LaTourette	R	1994	65%	46 / 54	46 / 54	Balanced	Safe R
15	Steve Stivers	R	2010	54%	51 / 49	43 / 57	Lean R	Likely R
16	Betty Sutton Jim Renacci	D R	2006 2010	56% 52%	54 / 46 45 / 55	44 / 56	Lean R	None
17	ELIMINATED (Tim Ryan)	D						
18	ELIMINATED (Bob Gibbs)	R						

*Districts 3 and 7 were combined to form District 10. Republican Mike Turner, who formerly represented District 3, is running in District 10 in 2012. Representative Steve Austria, District 7 incumbent, retired.

**Kucinich, formerly in the 10th District, lost to fellow Democrat Kaptur in the District 9 primary.

Ohio's Fair Voting Plan



Super-District (w/current Cong. Dist. #s)	# of Seats	Pop. Per Seat	% to Win*	Partisanship (D% / R%)	Partisan Projection: 7R, 7D, 2?
A (CDs – 9, 5, 4)	3	721,032	25%	49 / 51	1R, 1D, 1?
B (CDs – 3, 7, 11, 12, 16)	5	721,031	16.7%	55 / 45	2R, 3D
C (CDs – 6, 13, 14)	3	721,031	25%	49 / 51	1R, 1D, 1?
D (CDs – 1, 2, 8, 10, 15)	5	721,031	16.7%	42 / 58	3R, 2D

* plus 1 vote

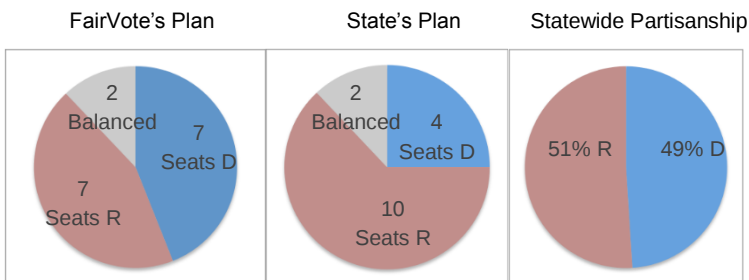
How Does Fair Voting Work?

Fair 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 16 individual congressional districts, our fair voting plan combines these districts into four 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 in a five-seat district will win a seat.

Comparing a Fair Voting Plan to Ohio's Redistricting Plan

More Accurate Political Representation*



* Partisan percentages and projections are based on an interpretation of the 2008 presidential election similar to the Partisan Voting Index. They do not account for other candidate-based factors like incumbency.

Meaningful Elections and Representation

	FairVote's Plan	State's Plan
District Competition	100% (4/4)	13% (2/16)
Shared Representation*	100% (4/4)	0% (0/16)

* Shared representation indicates districts represented by both Democrats and Republicans – which enables more accurate congressional representation for most voters.

Benefits of a Fair 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.

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