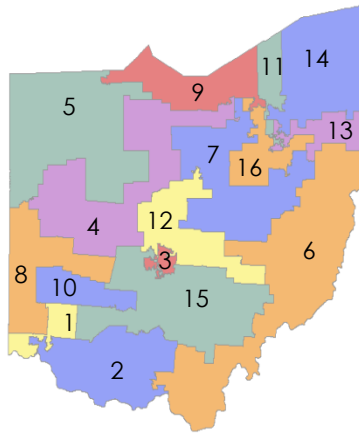
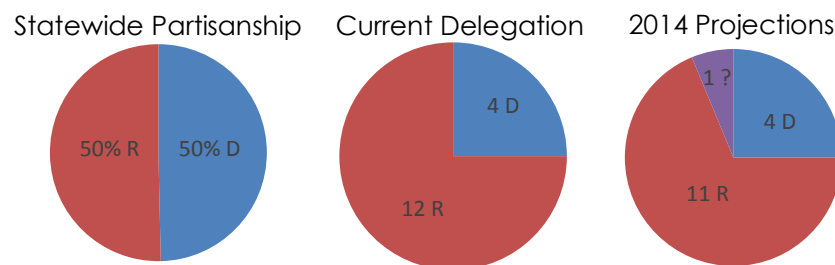


Current Congressional District Map



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	1	9	6

Redistricting

The state legislature is responsible for redistricting in Ohio. Republicans dominated the process, controlling the governorship and a majority in both houses of the state legislature, and produced a plan favorable to their party's incumbents. The process was complicated by Ohio losing two House seats in the 2010 census.

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 reject the plan. As Democrats gathered signatures, the GOP offered a compromise map, which was somewhat less partisan.

2014 Projections: 11 R, 4 D, 1 ?

Ohio is among the most gerrymandered states in the country, and became increasingly so following redistricting in 2011. Despite a nearly 50/50 split in statewide partisanship, 15 out of 16 districts lean heavily to one of the two major parties. The 50% support enjoyed by Democrats statewide brought them just 4 of the 16 congressional seats in 2012. In 12 districts, the margin of victory is likely to exceed 20 points in 2014.

Date 2014 Projections Announced: April 2013.

2012 Projections: 9R, 4D, 3? All projections accurate.

Races to Watch: Joyce (OH-14): Ohio's most competitive district – the only one that FairVote is not projecting – has a Republican partisanship of 54% and is currently represented by freshman Republican David Joyce. However, Joyce won his open seat election by 16 points in 2012, and should win easily if he can maintain that strength in 2014.

Strongest Candidate: Stivers (OH-15, R): +6.3% POAC*

Weakest Candidate: Johnson (OH-6, R): -4.3% 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 of Ohio's districts are majority white except the 11th district, which is 51% African American and is represented by Marcia Fudge, an African American woman.

Ohio's delegation includes just three women, two of whom are African Americans. The remaining 13 seats are all held by white males.

Dubious Democracy

Ohio's Democracy Index Ranking: 18th (of 50)

Ohio's mediocre ranking is due in part to the high margin of victory in most of its congressional races in 2012, resulting in 62.5% of races qualifying as landslides. Although the state's 59.5% turnout rate is respectable, only 38% of eligible voters actually voted for a winning candidate in 2012.

No less egregious was the partisan distortion that resulted from the Republican gerrymandering in 2011. Ohio is one of the most balanced states in the country, and was the most hotly-contested battleground state in the 2012 presidential campaign. Democrats only won 25% of Ohio's congressional districts, however – half as many as their statewide vote share deserved.

View redistricting alternatives at FairVotingUS.com

FairVote.org // [@fairvote](https://twitter.com/fairvote) // (301) 270-4616 // info@fairvote.org

Listed below are recent election results and 2014 election projections for Ohio's 16 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.

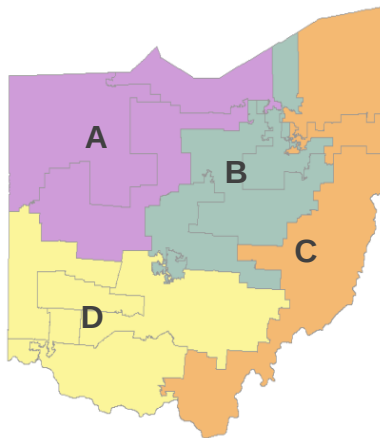
District	Incumbent	Party	Race/ Gender	Year First Elected	2012 2-Party Winning Percentage	POAC	District Partisanship (Dem)	2014 Projected Dem %	2014 Projection
1	Chabot, Steve	R	White/M	2010 ¹	60.6%	4.3%	45.0%	37.8%	Safe R
2	Wenstrup, Brad	R	White/M	2012	58.6%	3.2%	42.6%	41.4%	Safe R
3	Beatty, Joyce	D	Black/F	2012	72.2%	1.7%	68.5%	69.4%	Safe D
4	Jordan, Jim	R	White/M	2006	61.5%	0.7%	41.1%	36.7%	Safe R
5	Latta, Bob	R	White/M	2007	59.4%	3.0%	43.2%	37.3%	Safe R
6	Johnson, Bill	R	White/M	2010	53.3%	-4.3%	41.8%	42.2%	Likely R
7	Gibbs, Bob	R	White/M	2010	56.4%	-1.0%	43.3%	40.7%	Safe R
8	Boehner, John	R	White/M	1990	100.0%	-2.2%	35.3%	33.0%	Safe R
9	Kaptur, Marcy	D	White/F	1982	76.0%	1.2%	66.4%	71.6%	Safe D
10	Turner, Michael	R	White/M	2002	61.4%	5.1%	47.1%	38.8%	Safe R
11	Fudge, Marcia	D	Black/F	2008	100.0%	0.2%	81.2%	85.2%	Safe D
12	Tiberi, Patrick	R	White/M	2000	63.5%	1.5%	42.8%	37.3%	Safe R
13	Ryan, Tim	D	White/M	2002	72.8%	4.3%	61.8%	69.3%	Safe D

¹ Chabot was first elected to the House as part of the Republican Revolution of 1994. He was defeated in a re-election campaign in 2008, but rode another Republican wave back to Congress in 2010.

District	Incumbent	Party	Race/ Gender	Year First Elected	2012 2-Party Winning Percentage	POAC	District Partisanship (Dem)	2014 Projected Dem %	2014 Projection
14	Joyce, David	R	White/M	2012	58.2%	6.7%	46.4%	44.7%	No projection
15	Stivers, Steve	R	White/M	2010	61.6%	6.3%	45.3%	36.4%	Safe R
16	Renacci, Jim	R	White/M	2010	52.0%	4.2%	44.0%	37.6%	Safe R

Ohio'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.: 12 R, 4 D	Super District Rep.: 7 R, 7 D, 2 ?
A (CDs – 4, 5, 9)	3	721,032	25%	50 / 50	2 R, 1 D	1 R, 1 D, 1 ?
B (CDs – 3, 7, 11, 12, 16)	5	721,031	16.7%	56 / 44	3 R, 2 D	2 R, 3 D
C (CDs – 6, 13, 14)	3	721,031	25%	50 / 50	2 R, 1 D	1 R, 1 D, 1 ?
D (CDs – 1, 2, 8, 10, 15)	5	721,031	16.7%	43 / 57	5 R	3 R, 2 D



Partisan and Racial Impact: This fair voting plan would correct the severe partisan imbalance of the current gerrymandered map, providing both major parties with an equal opportunity to win a majority of Ohio's seats. Seven seats would typically be won by Democrats, seven by Republicans, and two would swing between the parties. Black voters would have the opportunity to elect a candidate of choice in super district B.

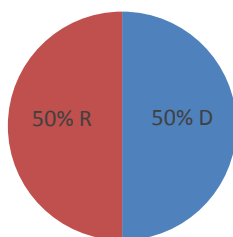
How Does Fair Representation Voting Work?

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.

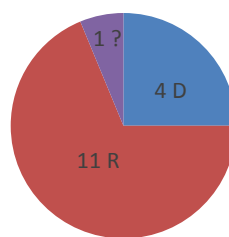
Instead of 16 individual congressional districts, our fair voting plan combines these districts into four larger "super districts" with three or five representatives. Any candidate who is the first choice of more than a quarter of voters in a three-seat district will win a seat. Any candidate who is the first choice of more than a sixth of voters in a five-seat district will win a seat.

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

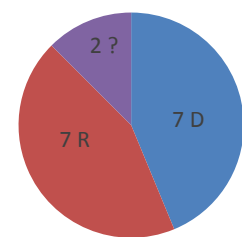
Statewide Partisanship



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

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.