

# Ohio

36 Overall Rank

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Ohio	Overall Rank	To Governor	To State Senate	To State House	To Parties	To PACs
<b>Individual Giving</b>	<b>37</b>	26 \$12,532.34/ election	19 \$12,532.34/ election	17 \$12,532.34/ election	38 \$37,597.02/ year	36 \$12,532.34/ election
<b>PAC Giving</b>	<b>38</b>	27 \$12,532.34/ election	21 \$12,532.34/ election	20 \$12,532.34/ election	37 \$37,597.02/ year	
<b>Party Giving</b>	<b>24</b>	24 \$706,823.95/ election	23 \$140,988.82/ election	23 \$70,181.10/ election		
<b>Union Giving</b>	<b>50</b>	50 Prohibited	50 Prohibited	50 Prohibited		
<b>Corporate Giving</b>	<b>50</b>	50 Prohibited	50 Prohibited	50 Prohibited		

Inflation Adjustment: Yes

Ohio is home to seven of the 101 largest metropolitan areas in the nation, meaning political speakers need significant resources to effectively distribute their message in the state. While Ohio’s limits appear large to the untrained eye, they are average or even low in some cases when accounting for the state’s sizable population. Ohio is particularly restrictive of political committees, imposing low limits both on individual giving to PACs and on PAC giving to candidates.

On a positive note, Ohio allows political parties to operate with greater freedom. The state allows unlimited contributions to a variety of different party housekeeping accounts and imposes no restrictions

on party get out the vote and voter registration activities, among multiple other useful exemptions. The Buckeye State gets credit in the Index for these speech-friendly provisions.

Finally, while Ohio is rightly rewarded for indexing its limits to inflation, it would be wise to follow the example of every other state in the country and make life easier for contributors by rounding its limits to the nearest hundred-dollar increment. Not doing so creates unnecessary confusion for would-be donors, who may accidentally run afoul of regulators by giving incorrect amounts.