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b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

To: Lisa Green

Fax: (202) 456-2223

From: ***Albert C. Eisenberg [Al]***

Date: 6/16/99

Pages:

fax

For your review.

From the desk of...

Albert C. Eisenberg [Al]
Deputy Assistant Secretary for
Transportation Policy
U.S. Department of Transportation
400 Seventh Street, S.W. - Room 10228
Washington, D.C. 20590

(202) 366-4450
Fax: (202) 366-7127

MISC

MEMORANDUM Better Draft

To: Gene Sperling

From: Al Eisenberg
Marianne Smith

Subject: USDOT Recommendation for New Markets Initiative Presidential Visit to Mississippi Delta Community in the State of Mississippi

Date: June 16, 1999

Deliverable: Example of new private investment in impoverished Delta community; Housing improvements in a Native American neighborhood without plumbing and sewer; Private commitments in job access and training, and business development

Recommendation for Location:

The U.S. Department of Transportation proposes the city of Clarksdale, MS, as a site for the President to visit to highlight his New Markets Initiative.

The site is recommended for the following reasons:

1. It is in the Mississippi Delta Region in Mississippi and close to the state of Arkansas
2. The city exhibits examples of new private investment, such as the Waterfield. Company, a cabinetmaker, which started up in 1998 and employs 50 people, of whom 30 came from welfare rolls. It projects its future employment to grow to 75 people.
3. The city was awarded a USDOT Jobs Access and Reverse Commute Grant for $150,000; a Transportation Enhancement grant for $1 million to renovate the railroad station to be used as a visitors' center and concert facility; two road overlay projects totaling $48,000 each; and a railway crossing improvement project for $100,000. In addition, a $17.6 million NHS project is under construction on U.S. 61 for safety and economic development purposes.
4. A predominantly black community college, Coahoma, the first in the state is located in the city.
5. There is a community development financial institution (CDFI) located in nearby Marks, MS.
6. A short line railroad, the Mississippi Delta RR, serves the community. It is eligible to receive assistance from the USDOT's Railroad Rehabilitation and Improvement Financing (RRIF) Program, newly authorized by TEA-21.
7. The city is within the labor catchment area for the city of Memphis, currently experiencing a labor shortage in the transportation and distribution industries.
7. The city also continues to experience great challenge; according to the most recent

Better Draft

census data, the poverty level and unemployment rate is high.

8. In the Coahoma section, 300 homes without plumbing and sewer are the focus of Habitat for Humanity services.

Proposed Event:

The President would land in Greenville, and travel by helicopter to Clarksdale. The trip would traverse country that would demonstrate the social and economic character of the Mississippi Delta region. The President would tour the Waterfield Company, noted above, which represents a good example of new business investment in this community. He would then travel to the Coahoma section of the city to observe Habitat for Humanity's efforts to modernize 300 homes without plumbing or sewer service. He would end his tour at the community college where he would hold a roundtable discussion with officials and private citizens, including representatives of the sites he visited, to discuss Clarksdale's successes and its remaining challenges, and the future of the Mississippi Delta region generally. We would include representatives of the FEDEX and Greyhound Companies who would announce commitments to assist in job access services to feed the labor hungry transportation and distribution industries in Memphis to the north, or to develop a skills technology center at the community college, or to contribute to the Enterprise Corporation of the Delta which assists the establishment of small businesses.

Addendum

Clarksdale, MS is the home of the Delta Area Rural Transit System (DARTS). DARTS is an exemplary illustration of how the coordination of a variety of publicly-supported transportation services can join to provide a quality rural transit system serving a sparsely-settled market characterized by high levels of poverty. DARTS began in 1990 with 2 minivans, offering medical care transportation service. It has since won funding from the Mississippi Department of Transportation and a variety of other funding sources to expand its fleet to 23 multi-passenger vehicles, providing service for all purposes, connecting people with jobs, training opportunities, and human service agencies.

In the DARTS service area 47% of the population is below the poverty level, 60% minority, 8.4% unemployment rate, and per capita income in the $6,000 to $7,000 range. Partnering with a wide variety of public and private agencies and drawing funding from a broad spectrum of sources, DARTS has designed services to meet the needs of its customers. Working with employers and public officials, DARTS counts among its successes: extended service area and hours of service, increased frequency and flexibility, creation of jobs in the transportation industry, development of regional transportation systems, and the establishment of ticket hubs and bus shelters. Projected 1999 ridership will approach 160,000, up from just over 100,000 in 1996.

	Coahoma County, MS
1990 Population	31,665
1996 Population	31,652
Population Change 1990-1996	(0.04%)
Population Change 1980-1990	(16.6%)
% Minority	65.7%
1990 Civilian Labor Force	11,457
1995 Civilian Labor Force	12,839
Labor Growth	12.1%
1990 Unemployment Rate	13.8%
1996 Unemployment Rate	9.9%
1990 Median Household Income	$16,938
% of unit non-metro family income	61.4%
% people in poverty - 1990	45.5%
% housing w/out water lines – 1990	8.0%
% housing w/out public sewer – 1990	19.0%
% housing w/out phone - 1990	14.9%

June 10, 1999

To: Lisa Green

From: Marianne Smith / Al Eisenberg

Wanted to make sure you have the latest copy of our proposal. I believe we can compliment and enhance the proposal for Clarksdale offered by Treasury. The Enterprise corporation of the Delta is strongly supported by SBA. We may have more refined deliverables and a more [redacted] details by the end of the day.

The Enterprise Corporation of the Delta and New Markets in the Delta

Background

The Enterprise Corporation of the Delta (ECD) is a private, not-for-profit community development financial institution that seeks to produce and stimulate measurable improvements in the economy of the impoverished delta regions of Arkansas, Louisiana and Mississippi, and in lives of area residents.

ECD has established a strong track record of providing financing and management assistance to Delta firms and retaining and creating jobs. ECD works in close tandem with the region's banks, educational institutions, public agencies, non-profits and other related entities.

ECD's board is composed of some of the region's most prominent business and civic leaders. Notably this includes the chairman of Wal-Mart, the past chairman of the US Chamber of Commerce and a former Governor. ECD's staff represents vast experience in financing, business, and community development.

The Delta

The Delta is one of the most economically distressed regions in the United States. Arkansas, Louisiana and Mississippi consistently rank among the lowest in the nation on most socioeconomic indicators, and the Delta generally ranks at the bottom of such indicators for each of the three states.

Characteristics of the Delta compared with the United States as a whole include:

	Delta	U.S.
Percent Age 25+ Not a High School Graduate	44.3%	24.8%
Percent Change in Population – 1990-2005	2.2%	5.1%
Percent African American – 1990	34.4%	12.1%
Percent Living Below Poverty Level – 1990	27.9%	13.1%
Median Household Income – 1990	$16,583	$30,056

In conjunction with Bain & Company, ECD analyzed the total dollar amount of commercial loans and venture capital in the Delta, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi and the United States, compared with the size of the economy (e.g., gross revenues) for each area. This analysis identified a commercial financing gap in excess of $1 billion in the Delta compared with commercial financing provided in Arkansas, Louisiana and Mississippi. The gap is $2.45 billion when the Delta is compared with the United States as a whole.

Poor education, out-migration and scarcity of resources serve as a few of the major barriers to business development in the Delta. Heavily influenced by the historical dominance of plantation agriculture, low wages, limited training opportunities and

inequalities persist and limit the social and economic development of the Region and its approximately 1.6 million residents.

Companies in the Delta report a similar absence of high-quality technical assistance. Studies consistently document that emerging companies consider non-financial assistance of comparable importance to capital availability. Traditional assistance providers typically do not locate in and do not target the Delta, for some of the same reasons that apply to banks. State economic development efforts focus on industrial recruiting in more populous areas. Similarly, high-quality private assistance providers are almost nonexistent in the region.

ECD Products & Services

- Business Financing - debt, venture capital, municipal bonds, joint ventures, loan participations
- Technical Assistance – Extensive use of private engineering, accounting, marketing, general management consultants; Partnerships with public business assistance programs; Delta-wide entrepreneurial training partnership with six universities and community colleges and others

Delta Reinvestment Fund - loan administration and secondary market services for revolving loan funds and bank CRA programs

Partnerships

ECD has established strong partnerships with:

- *Corporations* –Wal-Mart, Entergy, Blue Cross/Blue Shield are among several corporations that provide funding and other support to ECD.
- *Banks* – Seventeen banks have invested in ECD's affiliate, ECD Investments, LLC. ECD regularly participates on projects with banks and other finance providers.
- *Foundations* – ECD receives funding from several national and regional foundations and often advises these groups in the area of business/community/ rural development.
- *State and local government* – ECD initiated an agreement with the state economic development agencies for Arkansas, Louisiana and Mississippi that has resulted in increased use of state business development resources in the Delta.
- *Educational Institutions* – Six universities and community colleges administer the FastTrac entrepreneurial training program for ECD throughout the Delta.
- *Enterprise Communities* – ECD was a founder of the Southern Enterprise Communities Forum, a regional collaborative that includes Enterprise Communities in several mid-south states (Vice President Gore signed as a witness to the collaborative agreement

ECD works with several federal agencies:

- *USDA* – ECD is a Business and Industry Guaranteed Lender
- *Treasury* – ECD was one of the first recipients of CDFI funding and is an aggressive user of the Bank Enterprise Awards program.
- *Commerce* – ECD spearheaded an agreement between ECD, NIST and the NIST-funded manufacturing extension programs in Arkansas, Louisiana and Mississippi that increases technical assistance to Delta businesses. Also, ECD's Delta Reinvestment

Fund project seeks to provide secondary market and loan administration support to EDA-funded loan funds in our region.

- *SBA* – ECD anticipates approval as a SBA 7A lender within the coming weeks.

ECD Impact Summary *(through 3/30/99)*

Businesses Assisted - 693
Minority-owned – 292
Female-owned - 345

- Financing Commitments
- ECD - $21 million
- Leveraged from other sources - $35 million
- Jobs Affected - 5,993
- Annual Sales Impact - $ 221million

ECD is undertaking an ambitious five-year plan to build on its success. ECD's plans aim to increase the Delta's job growth rate from 3% to 4% over the next five years.

Successful implementation of this plan requires significant resources. To accomplish this growth ECD formed ECD Investments, LLC (ECDI) as a for-profit affiliate company to raise investment capital from private sources. To date 17 banks have invested in ECDI. (15 took advantage of the CDFI Fund's Bank Enterprise Awards program). Recently, ECDI created a class of investments designed to appeal to individual and institutional investors. Initial investors in this vehicle include Arkansas Blue Cross & Blue Shield and John Palmer, Chairman of SkyTel. While this support is promising, as with most distressed areas and communities, ECD needs to import capital from outside its home region. The New Markets initiatives proposed by President Clinton would provide a significant boost to these efforts.

New Markets in the Delta

ECD has demonstrated the capacity for developing "new markets" in the Delta. It has also proven that the private sector shares a common agenda with respect to economic development of poor communities. As a prime model for the potential of the President's efforts to promote investment in America's New Markets, ECD would seek to make extensive use of the New Markets programs to advance its work.

President Clinton's Visit to the Delta

ECD offers to assist in any way to make the President's visit to the Delta a success. The following pages outline a proposed New Markets Tour in the Delta.

Proposal for A New Markets Tour in the Delta

Company Visits:
President Clinton's New Markets delegation could visit one (or a combination of) the following companies:

Quest Corporation (**Pine Bluff, Arkansas**)

Automotive After-market manufacturer:

1) Ben Pearson Tubemaster -- pipe bending machines for exhaust systems
2) Quest Chrome and Coat -- exhaust extensions
3) BayMaster -- automotive lifts

Quest employs approximately 100 individuals. In addition to providing above market wages, the company also offers a generous supplemental benefit package which includes health-care coverage, a S125 Cafeteria Plan, and a 401k Plan.

ECD funding combined with an SBA guaranteed loan (though a local bank) helped fuel employment growth and retained high quality manufacturing jobs in the Delta.

Marianna Apparel - Terry Manufacturing of Roanoke, Alabama is a 30-year old minority-owned company. Terry has two main lines of business in the garment industry. The first line is traditional cut-and-sew for military and corporate contracts. The second line is a value-added operation that designs and produces screen printed and embroidered garments under licensing contracts or direct order. Terry was the first minority-owned company to be approved as an Olympic licensee, has non-exclusive licenses with 150 colleges and universities, and works directly with organizations around specific events such as this past Super Bowl.

ECDI made a $500,000 investment in Terry that included social covenants related to the establishment of a Delta operation. This financing leveraged $3.5MM in debt that resulted in the opening of a plant in **Marianna Arkansas**. Marianna Apparel manufactures uniforms for McDonalds restaurants nationwide. The plant has a production staff of 50 and projects growth to 80 by the end of 1999.

Westminster Village of the Mid South - ECD provided the Presbyterian Development Corporation with a guaranty that enabled the conversion of housing units (828 total) at the Eaker Air Force Base in **Blytheville, Arkansas** to a moderately priced retirement community. ECD's funds resulted in a bank consortium that provided $350,000 in financing for startup and marketing funds, and subsequent financing of $3.1 million for project development. The project now houses 238 elderly residents from throughout the region.

Delta Laundry & Linen Service – Delta Laundry and Linen is a start-up commercial laundry and linen service. The company services hospitals, restaurants, and casinos in the **Clarksdale and Tunica areas in Mississippi**. ECD/ECDI provided debt financing and venture capital to this company.

DLL employs 28 workers, many of whom have transitioned off public assistance. not counting the owner. DPL has worked with the Skill-Tech Center in Clarksdale to traing employees.

ECD provided $500,000 in equity and debt, which leveraged $1.25 million in additional financing from GE Capital (an SBA 504 loan) and North Delta Planning and Development District.

Announcements:
President Clinton can announce the following recent and unannounced investments in New Markets in the Delta through the Enterprise Corporation of the Delta and its affiliate, ECD Investments, LLC (ECDI).

John Palmer, Chairman of Skytel - $500,000
Arkansas Blue Cross & Blue Shield - $100,000
Bank of Anguila (Mississippi) - $25,000
First National Bank of Blytheville (Arkansas) - $25,000
Ford Foundation - $3 million
MacArthur Foundation - $2 million
Sisters of Charity of St. Elizabeth - $25,000
Sisters of Charity of the Incarnate Word - $100,000
Society of the Holy Child Jesus - $25,000

Treasury/CDFI BEA awards stimulated the bank investments. They are the most recent of 16 banks that used the program to invest nearly $4million in ECDI since 1997.

The Palmer and Blue Cross investments were made via a new class of investment in ECDI that is targeted for individual and corporate investors -- a great illustration of the potential of the New Markets Tax Credit.)

The Ford and MacArthur investments will also be made in this vehicle with the intent of encouraging private sector investment in this innovative model that can be replicated among other CDFIs, particularly if NMTC legislation is passed.

Combined with a $2.5 million CDFI Fund award that closed in May (that helped leverage the private investments) the President can announce a total of **$8.3 million** investments in New Market activity in the Delta.

Representatives of investors listed above would participate in an announcement by the President. (Other corporate investments are pending and could be added prior to the President's visit).

Other possible announcements:

Approval of ECDI as an SBA 7a lender (a New Markets Lending Company) - - The Office of Financial Institutions in Louisiana is in the final stages of approving ECDI's application to become a BIDCO. Upon this approval, the Louisiana SBA is expected to certify ECDI BIDCO as a 7a lender.

A BusinessLINC partnership between ECD's FastTrac entrepreneurial training program, Wal-Mart, Entergy and ECDI investor banks.

The recent approval of a USDA B&I guaranteed loan through ECD to the only African

American rice processor in the U.S. Also, the NIST-funded Manufacturing Extension Program (Department of Commerce) provided engineering assistance to the firm through a tri-state partnership with ECD

Any of the above proposed company visits would provide a good backdrop for these announcements.

Business Roundtable

President Clinton could lead a roundtable discussion of corporations and others that have invested in "New Markets" in the Delta. Participants would include the officials from:

Wal-Mart
Entergy
Skytel
Blue Cross/Blue Shield
Ford Foundation
MacArthur Foundation
ECDI investor banks (including Bank of America and Bank One)

and other regional leaders.

The tour would highlight several aspects of the New Markets initiatives:

New Markets Venture Capital
New Market Lending Company.
Business LINC
Private investment in the most distressed region of the US, stimulated by CDFI and BEA assistance
USDA, Treasury and Commerce playing a key, complementary role

MEMORANDUM

To: Gene Sperling

From: Al Eisenberg
Marianne Smith

Subject: USDOT Recommendation for New Markets Initiative Presidential Visit to Mississippi Delta Community in the State of Mississippi

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   On a broader basis within the larger Mississippi Delta area, USDOT awarded a Borders and Corridors grant to Arkansas for $10 million for environmental studies on I-69. Also, a third runway has been recently added at the Memphis International Airport and currently, one of the original runways is being upgraded. In addition, Highway 79 has been awarded a $500,000 feasibility study.
4. A predominantly black community college, Coahoma, the first in the state is located in the city.
5. There is a community development financial institution (CDFI) located in nearby Marks, MS.

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Proposed Event:

The President would land in Memphis, and travel by helicopter to Clarksdale. The trip would traverse country that would demonstrate the social and economic character of the Mississippi Delta region. The President would tour the Waterfield Company, noted above, which represents a good example of new business investment in this community. He would then travel to the Coahoma section of the city to observe Habitat for Humanity's efforts to modernize 300 homes without plumbing or sewer service. He would end his tour at the community college where he would hold a roundtable discussion with officials and private citizens, including representatives of the sites he visited, to discuss Clarksdale's successes and its remaining challenges, and the future of the Mississippi Delta region generally. We would include representatives of the FEDEX and Greyhound Companies who would announce commitments to assist in job access services to feed the labor hungry transportation and distribution industries in Memphis to the north, or to develop a skills technology center at the community college, or to contribute to the Enterprise Corporation of the Delta which assists the establishment of small businesses.

To: Lisa Green

Fax: 456-2223

From: *Albert C. Eisenberg [Al]*

Date: 6/14/99

Pages: 3

fax

From the desk of...

Albert C. Eisenberg [Al]
Deputy Assistant Secretary for
Transportation Policy
U.S. Department of Transportation
400 Seventh Street, S.W. - Room 10228
Washington, D.C. 20590

(202) 366-4450
Fax: (202) 366-7127

Miss Delta

NEW MARKETS INTIATIVE

Location Recommendation for Memphis, TN

Memphis, TN, has become one of the great success stories of the Mississippi Delta region, demonstrating that strategic private and public investments can make a tremendous difference in communities in that area. At the same time, pockets of poverty continue to exist throughout the Memphis region, from neighborhoods that comprise the Memphis Empowerment Zone to little communities beyond the city suburbs that have seen the great prosperity of America in the 90's pass them by. To the people of these places, the promise of jobs continues to elude them because they are not easily accessible or because they do not have the requisite skills.

These two stories, one of promise, one of faint hope, exist side by side throughout the Delta region. These stories can present a dramatic backdrop for the President's New Markets Initiative, offering an opportunity to showcase both the success of the Administration's efforts in the Delta as well as the challenges that remain—challenges that can be overcome with the right combination of new investment and creative approaches, which the President's New Markets Initiative can foster. Because of the extensive investment in transportation facilities in Memphis, most notably the FEDEX Super Hub, where America's overnight freight concentrates for distribution throughout the nation, the side by side stories of successful Memphis and still struggling neighborhoods and communities make Memphis an extraordinary location for the President and the Secretary to visit with a Delta-wide message.

The Memphis Success

Memphis today, according to the publication **Transportation Topics** is considered "North America's Distribution Center," and as a result, "Transportation and distribution have become the mainstays of the Memphis economy." These two interrelated industries employ 89,000 people (21 percent of the city workforce). As part of the system, Memphis is one of only two other cities that can boast the convergence of five Class I railroads. A measure of its growth and economic success is that in just the past year Memphis has attracted an additional 10.1 million square feet of space and $1.4 billion in investment from 46 companies.

The Other Side of Success

The other side of the Memphis success is a labor shortage in the transportation and related industries in Memphis, which poses long-term and short-term problems for those industries and could also impact the attraction of new businesses, which also depend upon an adequate labor supply. The efficiency of national mobility, particularly with respect to long-distance freight movement, depends upon a ready supply of labor with a variety of skills. The distribution industry, including trucking cannot secure enough jobs as noted in **Transportation Topics**, which states "...transportation growth has already put an enormous strain on labor. Drivers are scarce throughout the industry, and the

problem is compounded in Memphis, where the demand for truck drivers, warehouse workers, and distribution specialists is almost insatiable."

The Challenge Nearby

The census tracts throughout the Memphis region and beyond that exhibit both unemployment and poverty data above the national average present a challenge and as well as opportunity. For example, Memphis neighborhoods, such as Orange Mound, North Memphis, South Memphis, and Greenlaw/Manassas continue to lag behind in employment and income. To the extent that job openings are available for people who, but for access and training, could fill them, the mobility of our national freight movement system and the viability of private sector investment in transportation and distribution are enhanced because a potential labor supply asset exists. To the extent that access and training problems can be alleviated, existing and new businesses throughout the region are benefited, as are neighborhoods and the communities in which this labor lives.

The New Market Initiative

USDOT recognizes the strong linkage among availability of workers, training and access needs, and the efficiency and effectiveness of the nation's transportation system. USDOT proposes to promote the future profitability and long-term success of transportation and distribution businesses in the Delta through the private investment in a Workforce Access and Development Incubator Initiative for the 21st Century. Commitments would be sought from such businesses as FEDEX and Greyhound for use in developing such an initiative. The initiative would feature a business consortium that would work with private sector projects, such as the Employers' 2000 Challenge Program to encourage the development of job access and training centers in areas of above average unemployment and poverty. These centers would serve as an adjunct to existing public workforce development and assistance programs, as well as non-profit entities, such as The Rideshare Program in Memphis. The initiative would target labor short transportation and distribution industries. Initial private commitments could come in the form of "challenge grants" that would invite participation by a larger circle of private sector interests.

Benefits of the USDOT Initiative

- It will showcase the success and highlight the challenges of the Memphis region and the region as a whole
- It will elevate the importance of transportation generally and freight and distribution industries specifically to the national and the Delta economy
- It will enhance opportunities for individuals now limited because of access and training deficiencies
- It will bring new income to neighborhoods and communities experiencing higher than average unemployment and poverty
- It will demonstrate the President's commitment to maintaining and enhancing economic success in Delta communities that have experienced it, while focusing renewed attention on those that still have not fully shared in the nation's prosperity.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

TELEPHONE (202) 720-3631 FAX (202) 690-2119

FAX COVER SHEET

DATE: 6-9-99

NUMBER OF PAGES, INCLUDING COVER SHEET: 10

PLEASE DELIVER TO: Lisa Green

FAX NUMBER: ( ) 456-2223 PHONE NUMBER: ( ) 456-5351

FROM:☐ DAN GLICKMAN, SECRETARY
☐ JOHN GIBSON, SPECIAL ASSISTANT

☐ GREG FRAZIER, CHIEF OF STAFF
☐ JOSE VENZOR, EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT & BRIEFINGS DIRECTOR

☐ BART CHILTON, DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF
☒ CLYDE WILLIAMS, DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF
☒ JUSTIN PASCHAL, STAFF ASSISTANT

☐ ERIC OLSEN, COUNSEL TO THE SECRETARY FOR DOMESTIC POLICY

☐ JANET POTTS, COUNSEL TO THE SECRETARY

☐ ISI SIDDIQUI, SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE SECRETARY FOR TRADE

☐ BOB EPSTEIN, SCIENCE ADVISOR TO THE SECRETARY

☐ LAURETTA MILES, ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT
☐ JANNA PASCHAL, STAFF ASSISTANT

MESSAGE:

PLEASE SEE ATTACHMENT

Thanks
Jim

Southern Development Bancorporation

605 Main Street, Suite 202
Arkadelphia, Arkansas 71923
870/246-3945
Fax 870/246-2182

June 1, 1999

President Bill Clinton
1600 Pennsylvania Ave, NW
Washington DC 20500

Re: Arkansas/Mississippi Delta Site Visit

Dear President Clinton:

It is Southern Development Bancorporation's understanding that the government will soon release a report on the economic progress in the Delta region of the country entitled The Delta Beyond 2000. We further understand that you are considering a Delta site visit(s) in anticipation of the release of this valuable report. We invite you to consider Lee, Phillips and Jefferson counties in Arkansas. There are exciting development programs operating in these counties that would make them ideal for such a site visit.

The original report by the Lower Mississippi Delta Development Commission, The Delta Initiatives, issued while you served as its capable chairman became "a Handbook for Action" for the development organizations and agencies operating in the region. Southern considers itself the embodiment of one recommendation from that report, the creation of a Delta Development Bank. Southern and its family of development companies provide many of the development services recommended in The Delta Initiatives and cordially invite you to view our progress.

As you know, the Delta has always experienced difficulty in leveraging outside resources both public and private. A Presidential visit will bring attention to the region and greatly enhance the development efforts of local service providers. This is a unique time in the Delta's history, your visit can help renew local and national interest in the region. That interest can equate to an influx of much needed outside resources.

Rural development, particularly in the Delta, requires time horizons of 10 to 25 years. Earlier development initiatives failed to meet expectations because no permanent community-based institution evolved to sustain the development process after state, federal, private or non-profit resources ended. Southern provides a permanent, locally based resource around which other development resources can rally.

I hope that your office will give serious consideration to this request for a Delta site visit.

Sincerely,

Joseph Black
Program Director
Southern Development Bancorporation

Enclosures

Southern Development Bancorporation – Site Locations

Arkadelphia, Arkansas

Current location of Southern's corporate headquarters. This includes Elk Horn Bank which has pioneered development banking in the south, Opportunity Lands Corporation which develops affordable housing and small business office space, and Arkansas Enterprise Group, a non-profit hi-risk business development entity.

Pine Bluff, Arkansas

Site of the Good Faith Fund (GFF). It provides direct loans, micro loans, human resource development programs, women to women mentoring, welfare to work programs, public policy development and asset creation strategies (Individual Development Accounts) for low-income families.

Helena, Arkansas

Location of Southern's two Delta banks, First National Bank of Phillips County and Delta State Bank. These banks provide an array of financial programs designed to broaden the profile of successful entrepreneurs and business people to include women and minorities.

Stuttgart, Arkansas

Location of the Industry Partners, Employment Training Center (IPE). This program prepares low-income residents for jobs in the Delta's manufacturing sector. IPE projects feature a functional context education approach, combining basic education (GED classes), technical training and hands-on work experiences in simulated and real world manufacturing settings. This program is capable of serving as a national model.

The Enterprise Corporation of the Delta and New Markets in the Delta

Background

The Enterprise Corporation of the Delta (ECD) is a private, not-for-profit community development financial institution that seeks to produce and stimulate measurable improvements in the economy of the impoverished delta regions of Arkansas, Louisiana and Mississippi, and in lives of area residents.

ECD has established a strong track record of providing financing and management assistance to Delta firms and retaining and creating jobs. ECD works in close tandem with the region's banks, educational institutions, public agencies, non-profits and other related entities.

ECD's board is composed of some of the region's most prominent business and civic leaders. Notably this includes the chairman of Wal-Mart, the past chairman of the US Chamber of Commerce and a former Governor. ECD's staff represents vast experience in financing, business and community development.

The Delta

The Delta is one of the most economically distressed regions in the United States. Arkansas, Louisiana and Mississippi consistently rank among the lowest in the nation on most socioeconomic indicators, and the Delta generally ranks at the bottom of such indicators for each of the three states.

Characteristics of the Delta compared with the United States as a whole include:

	Delta	U.S.
Percent Age 25+ Not a High School	44.3%	24.8%
Percent Change in Population – 1990-	2.2%	5.1%
Percent African American – 1990	34.4%	12.1%
Percent Living Below Poverty Level	27.9%	13.1%
Median Household Income – 1990	$16,583	$30,056

In conjunction with Bain & Company, ECD analyzed the total dollar amount of commercial loans and venture capital in the Delta, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi and the United States, compared with the size of the economy (e.g., gross revenues) for each area. This analysis identified a commercial financing gap in excess of $1 billion in the Delta compared with commercial financing provided in Arkansas, Louisiana and Mississippi. The gap is $2.45 billion when the Delta is compared with the United States as a whole.

Poor education, out-migration and scarcity of resources serve as a few of the major barriers to business development in the Delta. Heavily influenced by the historical dominance of plantation agriculture, low wages, limited training opportunities and inequalities persist and limit the social and economic development of the Region and its approximately 1.6 million residents.

Companies in the Delta report a similar absence of high-quality technical assistance. Studies consistently document that emerging companies consider non-financial assistance of comparable importance to capital availability. Traditional assistance providers typically do not locate in and do not target the Delta, for some of the same reasons that apply to banks. State economic development efforts focus on industrial recruiting in more populous areas. Similarly, high-quality private assistance providers are almost nonexistent in the region.

ECD Products & Services

- Business Financing – debt, venture capital, municipal bonds, joint ventures, loan participations
- Technical Assistance –Extensive use of private engineering, accounting, marketing, general management consultants; Partnerships with public business assistance programs; Delta-wide entrepreneurial training partnership with six universities and community colleges and others
- Delta Reinvestment Fund – loan administration and secondary market services for revolving loan funds and bank CRA programs

Partnerships

ECD has established strong partnerships with:

- *Corporations* –Wal-Mart, Entergy, Blue Cross/Blue Shield are among several corporations that provide funding and other support to ECD.
- *Banks* – Seventeen banks have invested in ECD's affiliate, ECD Investments, LLC. ECD regularly participates on projects with banks and other finance providers.
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- *Commerce* – ECD spearheaded an agreement between ECD, NIST and the NIST-funded manufacturing extension programs in Arkansas, Louisiana and Mississippi that increases technical assistance to Delta businesses. Also, ECD's Delta

Reinvestment Fund project seeks to provide secondary market and loan administration support to EDA-funded loan funds in our region.

- *SBA* – ECD anticipates approval as a SBA 7A lender within the coming weeks.

ECD Impact Summary *(through 3/30/99)*

- Businesses Assisted - 693
- Minority-owned – 292
- Female-owned - 345
- Financing Commitments
- ECD - $21 million
- Leveraged from other sources - $35 million
- Jobs Affected - 5,993
- Annual Sales Impact - $ 221 million

ECD is undertaking an ambitious five-year plan to build on its success. ECD's plans aim to increase the Delta's job growth rate from 3% to 4% over the next five years.

Successful implementation of this plan requires significant resources. To accomplish this growth ECD formed ECD Investments, LLC (ECDI) as a for-profit affiliate company to raise investment capital from private sources. To date 17 banks have invested in ECDI. (15 took advantage of the CDFI Fund's Bank Enterprise Awards program) Recently, ECDI created a class of investments designed to appeal to individual and institutional investors. Initial investors in this vehicle include Arkansas Blue Cross & Blue Shield and John Palmer, Chairman of SkyTel. While this support is promising, as with most distressed areas and communities, ECD needs to import capital from outside its home region. The New Markets initiatives proposed by President Clinton would provide a significant boost to these efforts.

New Markets in the Delta

ECD has demonstrated the capacity for developing "new markets" in the Delta. It has also proven that the private sector shares a common agenda with respect to economic development of poor communities. As a prime model for the potential of the President's efforts to promote investment in America's New Markets, ECD would seek to make extensive use of the New Markets programs to advance its work.

President Clinton's Visit to the Delta

ECD offers to assist in any way to make the President's visit to the Delta a success. The following pages outline a proposed New Markets Tour in the Delta.

Proposal for A New Markets Tour in the Delta

Company Visits:
President Clinton's New Markets delegation could visit one (or a combination) of the following companies:

Marianna Apparel – Terry Manufacturing of Roanoke, Alabama is a 30-year old minority-owned company. Terry has two main lines of business in the garment industry. The first line is traditional cut-and-sew for military and corporate contracts. The second line is a value-added operation that designs and produces screen printed and embroidered garments under licensing contracts or direct order. Terry was the first minority-owned company to be approved as an Olympic licensee, has non-exclusive licenses with 150 colleges and universities, and works directly with organizations around specific events such as this past Super Bowl.

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Delta Laundry & Linen Service – Delta Laundry and Linen is a start-up commercial laundry and linen service. The company services hospitals, restaurants, and casinos in the Clarksdale and Tunica areas. ECD/ECDI provided debt financing and venture capital to this company.

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Announcements:
President Clinton can announce the following recent and unannounced investments in New Markets in the Delta through the Enterprise Corporation of the Delta and its affiliate, ECD Investments, LLC (ECDI).

John Palmer, Chairman of Skytel - $500,000
Arkansas Blue Cross & Blue Shield - $100,000
Bank of Anguila (Mississippi) - $25,000
First National Bank of Blytheville (Arkansas) - $25,000
Ford Foundation - $3 million
MacArthur Foundation - $2 million
Sisters of Charity of St. Elizabeth - $25,000
Sisters of Charity of the Incarnate Word - $100,000
Society of the Holy Child Jesus - $25,000

Treasury/CDFI BEA awards stimulated the bank investments. They are the most recent of 16 banks that used the program to invest nearly $4million in ECDI since 1997.

The Palmer and Blue Cross investments were made via a new class of investment in ECDI that is targeted for individual and corporate investors -- a great illustration of the potential of the New Markets Tax Credit.

The Ford and MacArthur investments will also be made in this vehicle with the intent of encouraging private sector investment in this innovative model that can be replicated among other CDFIs, particularly if NMTC legislation is passed.

Combined with a $2.5 million CDFI Fund award that closed in May (that helped leverage the private investments) the President can announce a total of **$8.3 million** investments in New Market activity in the Delta.

Representatives of investors listed above would participate in an announcement by the President. (Other corporate investments are pending and could be added prior to the President's visit.)

Other possible announcements:

Approval of ECDI as an SBA 7a lender (a New Markets Lending Company) -- The Office of Financial Institutions in Louisiana is in the final stages of approving ECDI's application to become a BIDCO. Upon this approval, the Louisiana SBA is expected to certify ECDI BIDCO as a 7a lender.

A BusinessLINC partnership between ECD's FastTrac entrepreneurial training program, Wal-Mart, Entergy and ECDI investor banks.

The recent approval of a USDA B&I guaranteed loan through ECD to the only African American rice processor in the U.S. Also, the NIST-funded Manufacturing

Extension Program (Department of Commerce) provided engineering assistance to the firm through a tri-state partnership with ECD.

Any of the above proposed company visits would provide a good backdrop for these announcements.

Business Roundtable
President Clinton could lead a roundtable discussion of corporations and others that have invested in "New Markets" in the Delta. Participants would include the officials from:

Wal-Mart
Entergy
Skytel
Blue Cross/Blue Shield
Ford Foundation
MacArthur Foundation
ECDI investor banks (including Bank of America and Bank One)
and other regional leaders.

The tour would highlight several aspects of the New Markets initiatives:

New Markets Venture Capital
New Market Lending Company
Business LINC
Private investment in the most distressed region of the US, stimulated by CDFI and BEA assistance
USDA, Treasury and Commerce playing a key, complementary role

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001. fax	Mercy Care Program; RE: personal info [partial] (1 page)	n.d.	P6/b(6)

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Policy Development
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Mississippi Delta [2]

2012-0043-S
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Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
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P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [a)(5) of the PRA]
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b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

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Mercy Care Program of the St. Gabriel Education Center (Mount Bayou) The program focuses on teaching parents about the developmental stages of children during the years of rapid growth from infancy to age 3. The program teaches parents about the need to support children with understanding, and ways to detect developmental problems it also refers parents to helpful resources for to foster strong parent-child relationships. The program director Sister Helen Papan received $23,000 in funding for Mercy Care which was used to leverage another $30,000 from local charitable organizations for the program. (Program is still in the initial stages but is a potential site)

Tapping America's Potential:

Technology Training Center- (Indianola) Dollar General has donated the land for a technology training center to be located adjacent to Dollar General. The EZ has obligated $4 million for a modern technology training center which will provide job training for youths in the Delta region through a partnership with Mississippi Delta Community College. (Construction of the building has not begun, but the Mississippi Delta Community College would be a good site to visit)

Itta Bena Industrial Park- (Itta Bena) The Industrial Park has received a $450,000 community development block grant from the Mississippi Department of Economic and Community Development and $276,000 from Leflore County. The 400-acre industrial park acquired a new 250,000 gallon elevated water tank, a 400-gallon per minute water well and an access road. With federal tax credits provide by the EZ designation the industrial park has brought in the expansion of John Richard's Alexander & Mary Home Furnishing Company. The Industrial Park is located directly across from Mississippi Valley State University.

MDEZA and Potential Negative Issues

In the past few years progress has been stymied in MDEZA due to a variety of internal problems. These include a lack of vision, turf conflicts over project funding, the absence of effective mechanisms for local participation, absence of strategic planning for projects P6/(b)(6) P6/(b)(6) P6/(b)(6) P6/(b)(6) P6/(b)(6) The MDEZA Commissioners are determined to get the EZ back on track with implementing their strategic plan and benchmarks. Some of their first actions have been to implement policies for employees and they have revised their policies for awarding funds to entities by streamlining their grants solicitation process. MDEZA has also received some intensive technical assistance from both the OCD office in Washington DC and the Rural Development State Field Staff in Mississippi. They are making progress and are planning to hire a permanent Executive Director this summer, the Interim Executive Director also stepped down on June 4, 1999. Currently the Executive Board officers are: Harry Bowie, Co-Chair; Dr. Tony Honeycutt, Co-Chair; Karen Crawford, Secretary; Norma Quinn, Treasurer.

Mid-Delta Empowerment Zone
Bolivar, Sunflower, Leflore, Washington, Humphreys, and Holmes Counties, Mississippi

The Mid-Delta Empowerment Zone Alliance (MDEZA), consists of three non-contiguous parcels that cover six counties in the northwest area of the state of Mississippi. It includes sixteen municipalities, with a population of 29,457. The poverty rate is 45.3 percent *(based on 1990 census data)*. Rental housing comprises 38. Approximately 28% of the residents receive public assistance; 13% live in substandard housing; and 3% live in houses without standard plumbing.

Potential Sites to Visit:

Economic Opportunity

Dollar General-(Indianola) A $900,000 investment the MDEZA made for infrastructure for a new Dollar General Corporation distribution center shows significant success of leveraging MDEZA funds as the project has brought in over $38 million in public and private investments. The 800,000 sq-ft. facility will employ 350 workers within the first three (3) years of operation and will also employ about 150 tractor-trailer operators who will ship products to 370 Dollar General stores throughout a four-state area. Dollar General CEO Cal Turner, Jr., says the company chose Indianola because of the "total community support" for the company. The EZ tax credits provide up to $3,000 for every resident of the Zone that is hired by Dollar General.

Heartland Catfish-(Itta Bena) Recently completed a $2 million expansion of their processing plant and increased employees from 40 to 200. The plant features state-of-the-art machinery for catfish processing and located in the EZ as a result of employer tax credits such as 179 expensing deductions and work opportunity tax credits for training employees.

Viking Range Corporation- (Greenwood) which started in Fred Carl Jr.'s garage because his wife wanted a commercial grade range for the kitchen, when he could not find one he created Viking Range Corporation. Viking has undergone recent expansions, including the creation of a new company Viking Specialty Products in Itta Bena, which makes ventilation hoods, barbecue grills and carts and garbage disposals. With two manufacturing plants and corporate offices, employment for these two companies has risen from 225 to 550. Viking Ranges have become famous as one of the premier brands for commercial grade ranges generating tremendous demand for its products. Viking Range and Viking Specialty Products located in the EZ as a result of the EZ employer tax credits.

Youth Opportunities:

Mississippi Valley State University (Itta Bena) Employs 460 faculty and staff. The university is near completion on a three story $12 million administration building that will consolidate administrative services that are currently located in six separate buildings. The university has partnered with the EZ in many ways and the campus houses the MDEZA offices.

Kentucky Highlands Empowerment Zone

The Kentucky Highlands Empowerment Zone consists of Clinton, Jackson and Wayne Counties in the South Central portion of the state. Jackson County is approximately 60 miles southeast of Lexington and 30 miles east of London. It is in the eastern time zone. Clinton and Wayne Counties are approximately 100-120 miles south of Lexington and 30-45 miles west of Somerset. Both these counties are in the central time zone. The London-Corbin Airport has a 6,000-foot runway. The Somerset-Pulaski County Airport has a 5,600-foot runway.

The Kentucky Highlands Empowerment Zone has been aggressive in implementing their Strategic Plan. To date, the KHEZ has invested more than $21.6 million of SSBG funds, the largest amount of any rural and third highest of any Zone. Private investment committed in the KHEZ stands at $66.7 million and Public/Foundation investment totals $62 million. Through June 1, 1999, more than 1,900 new jobs have been created at private businesses financed through the KHEZ revolving loan fund with another 1,400 committed. All these numbers are documented.

Included among the initiatives in the Kentucky Highlands Empowerment Zone:

Economic Development - In Jackson County, five new manufacturers have opened since Zone designation and the largest existing employer has expanded two times. In the 1990's total employment in the County has increased from 3,999 to 6,527, with this 63% increase being the highest percentage in Kentucky. The current unemployment rate is 4.9% and falling. The December 1998 rate was 3.3%.

The focus of the development in Jackson County is at the controlled access 145-acre, well-landscaped industrial park at Annville. The largest employer is Mid-South Electrics, Inc., in Annville, Kentucky a manufacturer of telecommunication, electronic and appliance components. They are just completing a $5 million, 50,000 s.f. expansion financed by the USDA B&I Guaranty Program and the KHEZ. Total employment will increase from 800 to 950 with this expansion. Plant contains state-of-the-art clean rooms and complex telecommunications manufacturing. Other tenants in the industrial park all in Annville, Kentucky include JCR Industries, Inc., a self-supporting 24,000 s.f. job training facility with 103 employees started by the KHEZ; Phillips Diversified Manufacturing, a contract manufacturer with 109 employees just completing a 33,000 s.f. expansion; and, Image Entry, Inc. a data conversion company with 45 employees primarily doing work for NOAA. All facilities are new and all have received financing through the KHEZ. JCR Industries and Phillips Diversified have also received financing from USDA.

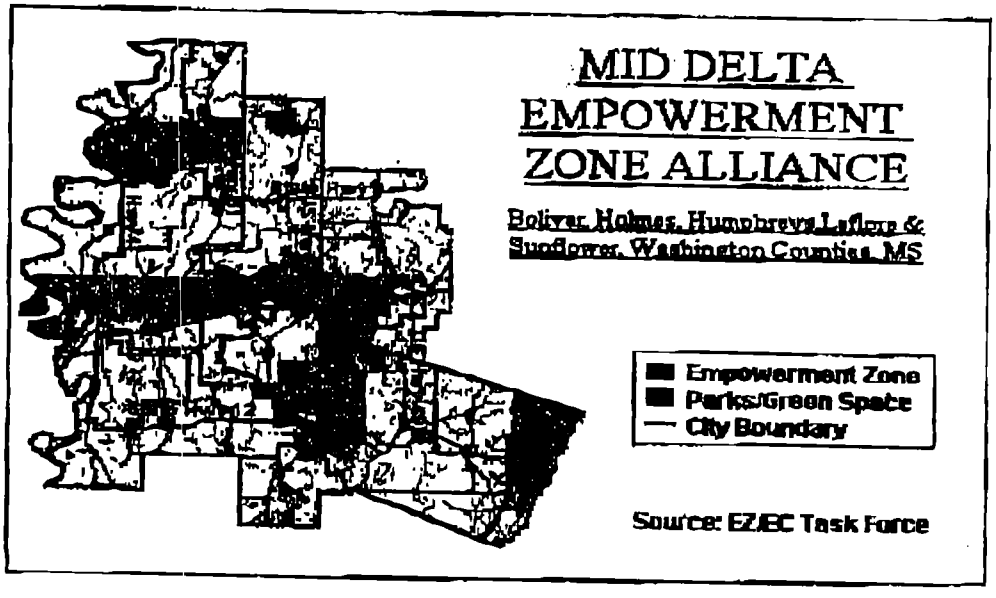
Youth Opportunity - In the KHEZ, the primary youth programs have been in Clinton County. With a $2.2 million grant from the U.S. Department of Labor, the local EZ Board has established the BRITE Center as a one-stop center for 16-24 year olds who need employment, education and training. The Center maintains 40-70 participants and is located in a rehabilitated building in Albany. Clinton County is also using $3 million in EZ funds to match $6.5 million in funds from the Commonwealth of Kentucky to construct a post-secondary education center. It is in the design phase and will be operated by the state. In Jackson County, JCR Industries in Annville provides youth employment training and the Jackson County Entrepreneurship Center, which was started by the KHEZ, provides training in the Jackson County High School.

Tapping America's Potential - Kentucky Highlands Investment Corporation, London, Kentucky, the Lead Entity for the Empowerment Zone, has been a leader in this area. They have successfully used the HUD Community Development Corporation Tax Credit to obtain a $2 million investment from Bankers Trust Company for use in and near the EZ. KHIC has also recapitalized its SBIC, Mountain Ventures, Inc., with funds from the EZ have lent $2 million from this licensee. They have also worked with several national companies, including American Woodmark Corporation, Cagle's/Keystone Foods and Specialty Defense Systems, Inc. in establishing branch plants in the Empowerment Zone.

Mississippi

EZ/EC
BUILDING COMMUNITIES TOGETHER

Mississippi Delta Empowerment Zone Alliance



Activity Location Map (Western)
Activity Location Map (Central)
Activity Location Map (Eastern)

State: Mississippi
Counties: Bolivar, Sunflower, Leflore, Washington, Humphreys, Holmes
Zone Population: 29,457
Zone Area: 981 sq. mi.
Poverty Rate: 45.3% of residents live in poverty
Unemployment Rate: 14.5%
Per Capita Income: $6,584
Education: Over 79% of residents lack a high school diploma

Overview

Significant Projects: A $900,000 investment the MDEZA made for infrastructure for a new Dollar General Corporation distribution center in Indianola shows significant success of "leveraging MDEZA funds." The 800,000 sq-ft. facility will employ 350 workers within the first three (3) years of operation and will also employ about 150 tractor-trailer operators who will ship products to 370 Dollar General stores throughout a four-state area.

A huge plus for the EZ is the opportunity to utilize the new USDA " National Centers for Excellence" at Mississippi Valley State University. Utilizing Peace Corps Representatives and other university support, MVSU will provide technical assistance, leadership training and a resource center for parts of six (6) counties in the EZ. MVSU will be networked with three (3) other higher education centers.

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Quest Corporation (**Pine Bluff, Arkansas**)

Automotive After-market manufacturer:

1) Ben Pearson Tubemaster -- pipe bending machines for exhaust systems
2) Quest Chrome and Coat -- exhaust extensions
3) BayMaster -- automotive lifts

Quest employs approximately 100 individuals. In addition to providing above market wages, the company also offers a generous supplemental benefit package which includes health-care coverage, a S125 Cafeteria Plan, and a 401k Plan.

ECD funding combined with an SBA guaranteed loan (though a local bank) helped fuel employment growth and retained high quality manufacturing jobs in the Delta.

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Announcements:
President Clinton can announce the following recent and unannounced investments in New Markets in the Delta through the Enterprise Corporation of the Delta and its affiliate, ECD Investments, LLC (ECDI).

John Palmer, Chairman of Skytel - $500,000
Arkansas Blue Cross & Blue Shield - $100,000
Bank of Anguila (Mississippi) - $25,000
First National Bank of Blytheville (Arkansas) - $25,000
Ford Foundation - $3 million
MacArthur Foundation - $2 million
Sisters of Charity of St. Elizabeth - $25,000
Sisters of Charity of the Incarnate Word - $100,000
Society of the Holy Child Jesus - $25,000

Treasury/CDFI BEA awards stimulated the bank investments. They are the most recent of 16 banks that used the program to invest nearly $4million in ECDI since 1997.

The Palmer and Blue Cross investments were made via a new class of investment in ECDI that is targeted for individual and corporate investors -- a great illustration of the potential of the New Markets Tax Credit.)

The Ford and MacArthur investments will also be made in this vehicle with the intent of encouraging private sector investment in this innovative model that can be replicated among other CDFIs, particularly if NMTC legislation is passed.

Combined with a $2.5 million CDFI Fund award that closed in May (that helped leverage the private investments) the President can announce a total of **$8.3 million** investments in New Market activity in the Delta.

Representatives of investors listed above would participate in an announcement by the President. (Other corporate investments are pending and could be added prior to the President's visit).

Other possible announcements:

Approval of ECDI as an SBA 7a lender (a New Markets Lending Company) - - The Office of Financial Institutions in Louisiana is in the final stages of approving ECDI's application to become a BIDCO. Upon this approval, the Louisiana SBA is expected to certify ECDI BIDCO as a 7a lender.

A BusinessLINC partnership between ECD's FastTrac entrepreneurial training program, Wal-Mart, Entergy and ECDI investor banks.

The recent approval of a USDA B&I guaranteed loan through ECD to the only African

American rice processor in the U.S. Also, the NIST-funded Manufacturing Extension Program (Department of Commerce) provided engineering assistance to the firm through a tri-state partnership with ECD

Any of the above proposed company visits would provide a good backdrop for these announcements.

Business Roundtable

President Clinton could lead a roundtable discussion of corporations and others that have invested in "New Markets" in the Delta. Participants would include the officials from:

Wal-Mart
Entergy
Skytel
Blue Cross/Blue Shield
Ford Foundation
MacArthur Foundation
ECDI investor banks (including Bank of America and Bank One)

and other regional leaders.

The tour would highlight several aspects of the New Markets initiatives:

New Markets Venture Capital
New Market Lending Company.
Business LINC
Private investment in the most distressed region of the US, stimulated by CDFI and BEA assistance
USDA, Treasury and Commerce playing a key, complementary role

BellSouth: Serving Our Rural Customers
Telemedicine & Distance Learning Initiatives - Two Mississippi Success Stories

#1: Telemedicine in Tupelo

In America, **1 of every 100 babies** is born with a congenital heart defect. The care provided to those newborns by hospitals in their first few moments of life is crucial.

- **Hope for Rural Hospitals:** In caring for children with difficult conditions such as heart defects, rural hospitals are often at a disadvantage due to funding and staffing constraints. For example, the U.S.'s largest rural hospital –North Mississippi Women's Medical Center in Tupelo – has no pediatric cardiologists on staff.

  However, BellSouth is working with the Tupelo hospital to provide the same level of care that an infant receives in an urban-based hospital.

- **Best of Both Worlds**: Through high-speed, high-bandwidth telecommunications networks, hometown Tupelo pediatricians can jointly care for children by instantly transmitting cardiogram, X-ray and other critical information hundreds of miles away to pediatric cardiologists at Le Bonheur Children's Medical Hospital in Memphis. Doctors in Tupelo and Memphis work together to do a real-time co-examination on their patients without subjecting infants to expensive and life-threatening helicopter or ambulance transportation. Parents also know instantly the diagnosis of their children via telemedicine. *Other telemedicine programs in Mississippi towns of Collins, Bay Springs, Waynesboro and the South Central Regional Medical Center in Laurel*

#2: Distance Learning in Jackson

Working with the superintendent of Jackson Public Schools (JPS), BellSouth has created a high-speed ATM network for transporting voice, video and data to service Jackson's 58 schools, 2,200 teachers and administrators and 32,000 students. **BellSouth's learning connection has had a dramatic effect on the school district's ability to educate.**

- **Teacher shortage**: JPS can make use of master teachers, such as award-winning science teacher Peggy Carlisle at Poindexter Elementary, to fill gaps elsewhere in the school district. Peggy can teach kids through distance learning high-speed video transmission that BellSouth is providing. Similarly, Mrs. Martin, who teaches Spanish at Murrah High can also teach Spanish to students at Blackburn Middle School, which doesn't have a Spanish teacher.

Mississippi Success Stories Continued

- **Parental Involvement in Schools**: Increased access to schools and teachers for parents is critical in staying involved with the school and their child. Through advanced connections parents have access to teachers via voice mail and e-mail. **Parents also have 24-hour access to teacher web sites to monitor homework assignments, for example.** A workshop for parents was recently provided at the computer lab at the McWillie JPS, Professional Development Center. Parents were able to search the Web for scholarship information.

- **Financial Accountability**: JPS is now using centralized access to a new financial accounting system. Installation to all 66 sites (58 schools, 8 administrative offices) will be completed in July 1999

- **Security**: Kids can't learn in an unsafe environment. BellSouth is providing technology to aid school security through video surveillance of remote sites; centralized single point monitoring and integration of systems to alarms.

- **Student Achievement**: Advanced network services are being used as model teachers around the country work together to access, employ and create thematic learning units tied to critical curriculum standards. Also, students are able to construct their own knowledge by searching the web, talking to experts and collaborating with peers to complete project-oriented assignments. JPS is also sending students for network certification and has put in place 4 networking courses that make up the Cisco Academy at Murrah High School.

United States Department of Agriculture

Office of the Secretary
Washington, DC 20250

Mississippi Delta

Lisa Green
456-2223

June 18, 1999

MEMORANDUM

TO:

FROM: CLYDE E. WILLIAMS, JR.
Deputy Chief of Staff

RE: NEW MARKETS TOUR - CLARKSDALE, MISSISSIPPI

As per your request I have prepared information pertaining to administration - USDA, Rural Development - accomplishments in Clarksdale, Mississippi.

Business and Industry Loan Gaurantees

Colonial Bag Company $3.0 million gaurantee to finance machinery and equipment for manufacturing bags for a variety of purposes including farm supplies, i.e., seed and fertilizer.

GPH, Inc. $650,000 for the renovation of a 65 room hotel and addition of 39 rooms

Community Facility Loan

$1.5 million to construct the Aaron Henry health facility. Mr. Henry who passed last year was a noted civil rights leader in the Delta.

Rural Business Enterprise Grant

$500,000 to provide transportation of elderly to and from health clinics and to transport residents to job training facilities.

**All of the above were approved in the last 12 months.

From: Jim Newby
To: Clyde Williams; Justin Paschal
Date: 6/18/99 3:25PM
Subject: Re: clarksdale

Racial Composition of Clarksdale: Total Population 19,601, White 7,406, Black 12,195: Cohoma County: Toral Popualtion 31,665, While 11,001, Black 20664

If you need it: City of Greenwood, Total Population 18,906, White 7,596, Black 11,310-- Leflore County Total Population 37, 158, 14,516 White--Black 22,642

>>> Justin Paschal 06/18/99 11:31AM >>>
I saw Jim Newby in the Hall asked him about water 2000 he said he will try to have a close to final list of potential cites by Monday. Said that current list would not do us any good because it is not fluid.

Also he will check on ethnic make up of clarksdale. FYI -thinks It is a predominantly White community with minority population making up the rental housing aspect. Political aspect for the leadership in upcoming election - minorities moving in through rental housing.

3606-3393

BRIEF FACT SHEET ON THE MID-DELTA EMPOWERMENT ZONE ALLIANCE

OUR PROPOSED MISSION STATEMENT

The Mid-Delta Empowerment Zone Alliance's mission is to build a working partnership among all citizens within the Mid-Delta region so we can develop, implement and sustain superior programs which bring opportunities for economic, social and cultural development to the Delta. MDEZA will engage and empower citizens from all walks of life so the six county region will become a highly productive area, a place where all citizens are empowered by their families and communities to achieve their full potential as individuals and to reduce the region's dependence on outside resources. We will develop goals and implement action projects which will shape our individual and collective economic, social and cultural destinies to the highest degree possible in a safe and healthy environment.

SOME KEY DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

- The Mid-Delta Empowerment Zone Alliance is comprised of parts of six Mississippi Delta counties. They are Bolivar, Holmes, Humphreys, Leflore, Sunflower and Washington
- The Mid-Delta effort includes 29,458 persons. Regional impact includes approximately 355,000!
- The Mid-Delta effort has an overall poverty rate of 46.35%.
- The Mid-Delta efforts includes 981 square miles.

KEY BENEFITS OF THE EZ DESIGNATION

BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY

- Federal Jobs Tax Credits for New Employees. $3,000 per employee per year for 10 years
- Increase Expensing. Companies would be allowed to depreciate property at accelerated rates thus making companies more profitable and able to expand empowerment.
- Enhance Employment Development. If identified in the strategic planning process, services such as day care, job training and other services can be provided for employees and potential employees.

SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT

- Technical assistance in business planning, management, and other services can be provided for those small business persons choosing to start or expand a business operation.
- Capital can be made available through "one stop' capital shops, and other lenders.
- Existing resources can be focused in coordinated efforts.

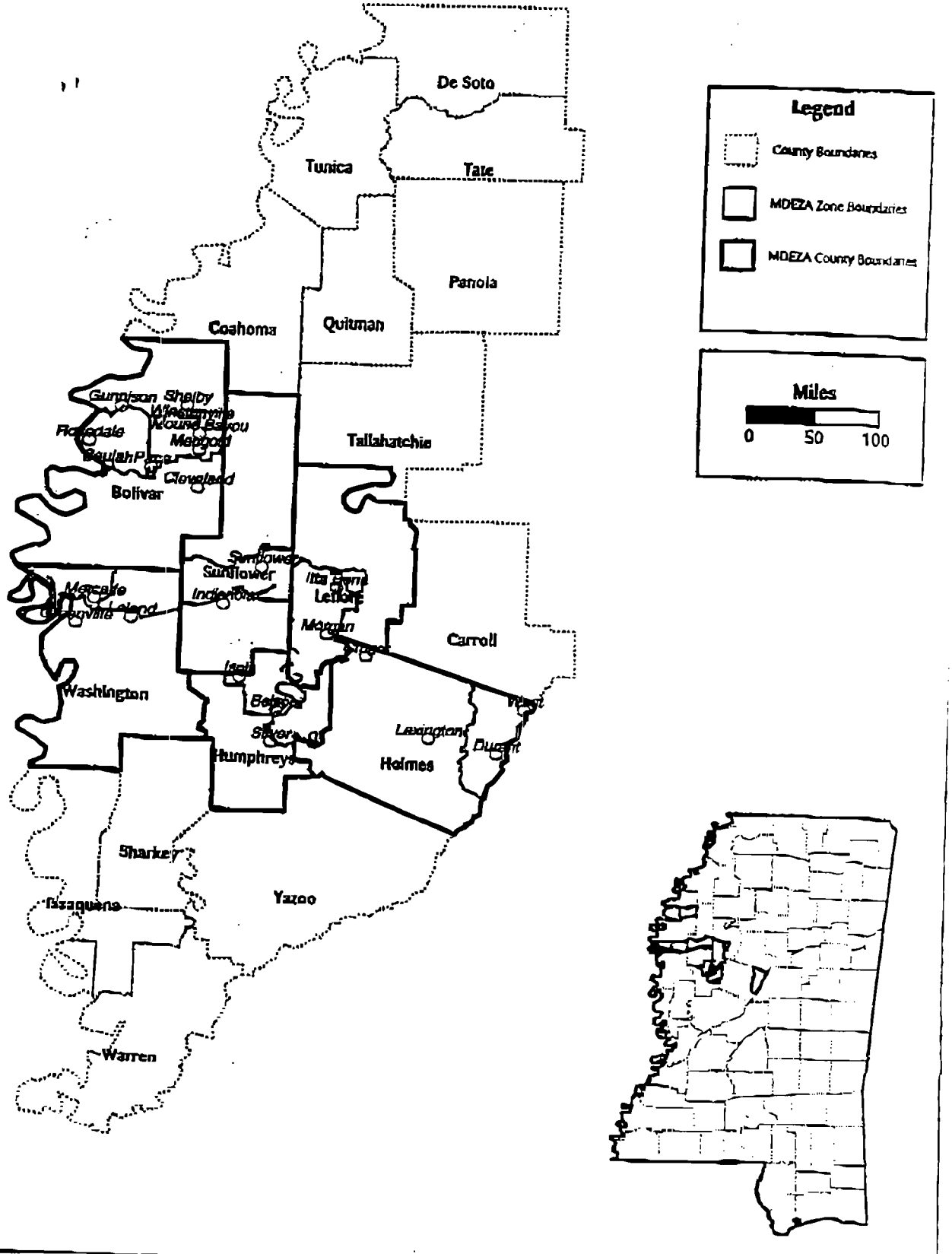
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

- $40,000,000 of Social Service Block Grant Funds available investing in the regions capacity. MDEZA plans to invest $3.5 million in each year of designation distributed among the three themes of the strategic plan. The three themes are Building Community, Expanding Economic Opportunity and Sustaining Community and Economic Development

OTHER FEDERAL RESOURCES

Grant Programs. For communities that take part in the Strategic Planning process, priority will be given from all available Federal programs for future activities. Examples may include water and sewer grants, fire protection, education, and housing proposals.

MID-DELTA EMPOWERMENT ZONE



Ohio

Senators

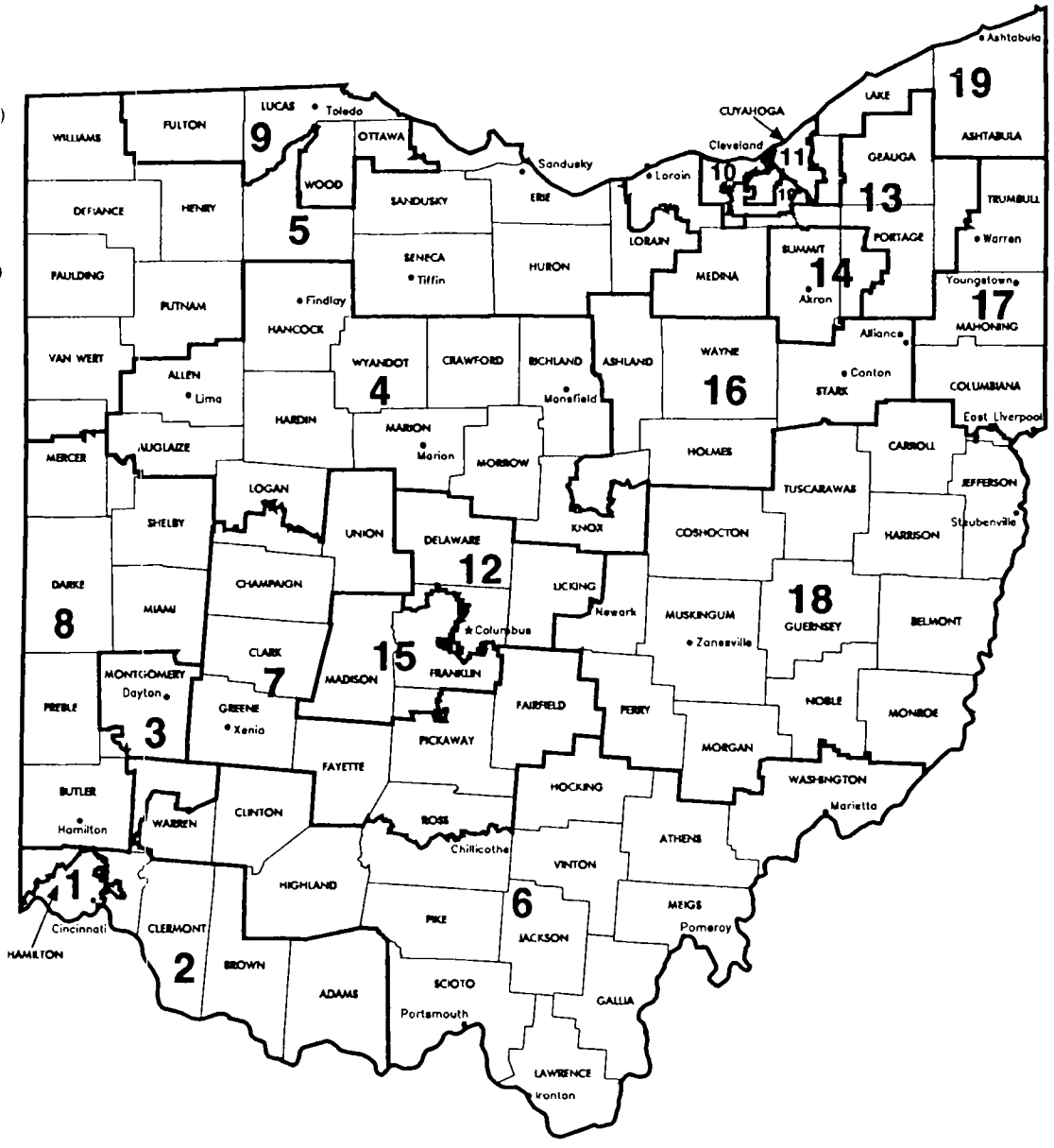
Republicans: 2 Democrats: 0

George V. Voinovich (R)
Mike DeWine (R)

Representatives by Districts

Republicans: 11 Democrats: 8

1 Steve Chabot (R)
2 Rob Portman (R)
3 Tony P. Hall (D)
4 Michael G. Oxley (R)
5 Paul E. Gillmor (R)
6 Ted Strickland (D)
7 David L. Hobson (R)
8 John A. Boehner (R)
9 Marcy Kaptur (D)
10 Dennis J. Kucinich (D)
11 Stephanie Tubbs Jones (D)
12 John R. Kasich (R)
13 Sherrod Brown (D)
14 Thomas C. Sawyer (D)
15 Deborah Pryce (R)
16 Ralph Regula (R)
17 James A. Traficant, Jr. (D)
18 Bob Ney (R)
19 Steve LaTourette (R)

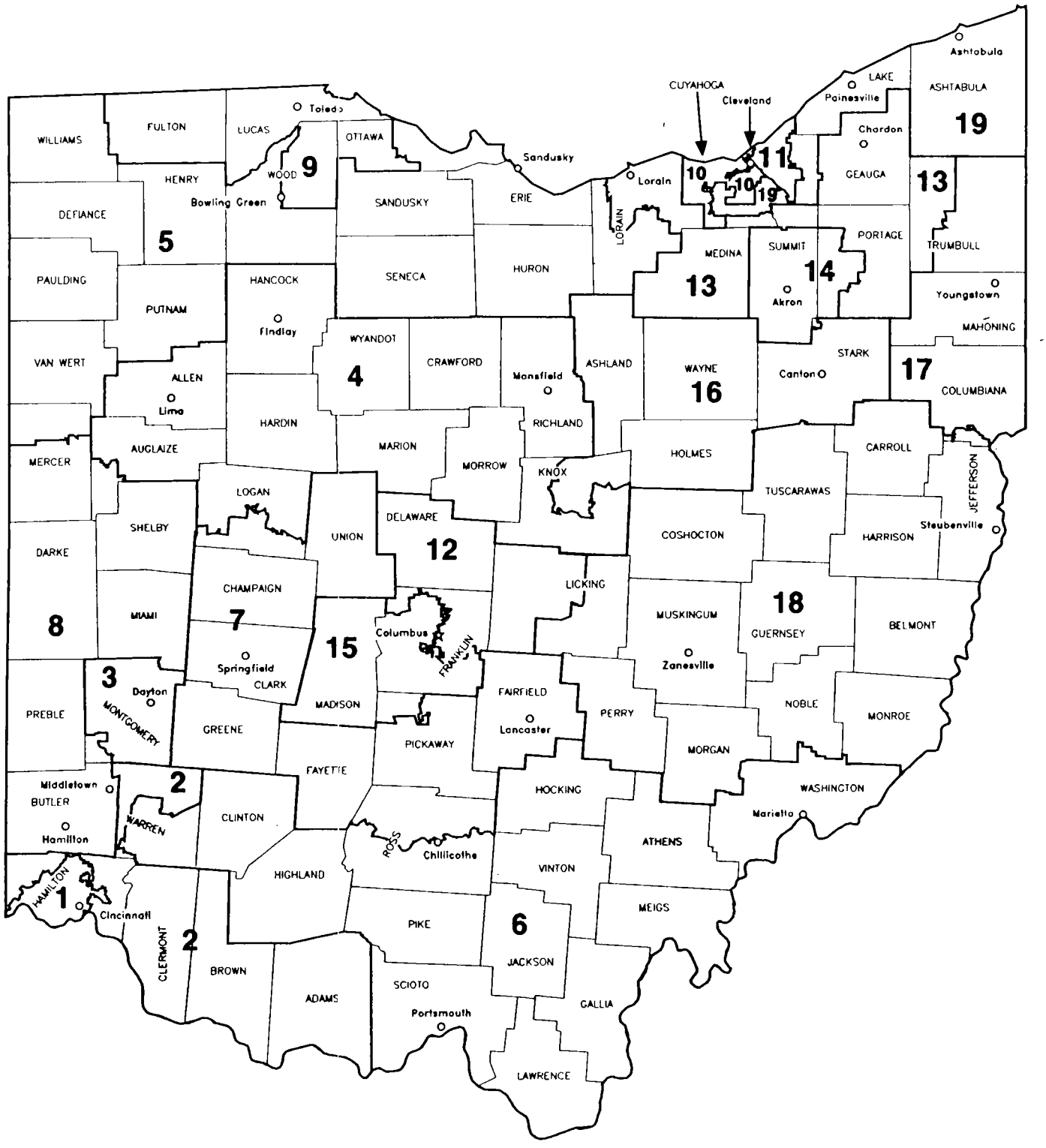


STATE DELEGATIONS AND DISTRICT MAPS

© Leadership Directories, Inc.

OHIO

Districts Established March 27, 1992



With Miller's fate sealed—even Republicans turned a deaf ear to the 13-term incumbent's entreaties to spare his southeastern Ohio constituency—the remaining battles to be waged were largely over turf. But turf battles—primarily among the three Cleveland-area Democratic incumbents—held up action on the plan for weeks in the spring of 1992. Then, partisan recriminations from the ongoing court fight over the legislative remap spilled over into the congressional debate, freezing bipartisan cooperation. Action on the congressional map came to a standstill with legislators one step away from approving a bipartisan compromise plan.

After nearly a month's deadlock, the map was finally sent to Republican Gov. George Voinovich. But the delay forced the state to move its congressional and presidential primaries from May to June. Aside from Miller, the map left the state's other House incumbents with comfortable districts in which to run.

In Cincinnati, the black population, previously split between the 1st and 2nd districts, was concentrated into the 1st, bolstering the Democratic tilt of the 1st while increasing Republican strength in the 2nd. Similarly, the black population of Columbus, previously split between the 15th and the 12th, was solidified into the 12th.

In partisan terms, the new map created nine seats favoring the GOP and nine seats with a Democratic cast, leaving an open, Cleveland-area 19th as competitive. Except for the reversals in the 6th and the 10th, the results of the 1992 elections followed the established patterns, and Democrat Eric D. Fingerhut edged past his GOP foe in the 19th. Ohio's congressional delegation for the 103rd Congress had 10 Democrats and nine Republicans.

Table 1 Population

District	Population	Population under 18	Voting-age population	Median age
1	570,900	150,432	420,468	31.7
2	570,902	153,118	417,784	33.3
3	570,901	141,828	429,073	33.3
4	570,901	153,760	417,141	33.6
5	570,901	159,895	411,006	33.2
6	570,901	149,842	421,059	33.1
7	570,902	149,446	421,456	33.5
8	570,901	155,225	415,676	32.4
9	570,901	149,560	421,341	31.9
10	570,903	135,436	435,467	34.5
11	570,901	146,183	424,718	33.6
12	570,902	154,849	416,053	31.4
13	570,894	157,808	413,086	33.2
14	570,900	137,477	433,423	33.5
15	570,902	127,738	443,164	31.0
16	570,902	151,160	419,742	33.9
17	570,900	142,495	428,405	35.9
18	570,900	149,157	421,743	35.0
19	570,901	134,335	436,566	36.4
State	10,847,115	2,799,744	8,047,371	33.3

Table 2 Voting-Age Persons

District	White*	Black*	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut*	Asian or Pacific Islander*	Other*	Hispanic*	Male*	Female*
1	71.5%	27.2%	0.2%	1.0%	0.1%	0.6%	45.7%	54.3%
2	96.8	2.2	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.5	47.7	52.3
3	82.5	16.2	0.2	1.0	0.2	0.7	46.8	53.2
4	94.8	4.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.8	48.2	51.8
5	96.4	1.9	0.2	0.3	1.3	2.5	48.1	51.9
6	97.0	2.2	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.3	47.5	52.5
7	93.6	5.4	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.6	48.2	51.8
8	96.5	2.6	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.4	47.7	52.3
9	86.8	10.7	0.2	1.0	1.3	2.7	46.7	53.3
10	95.1	1.8	0.2	1.3	1.7	3.2	46.8	53.2
11	43.5	54.8	0.2	1.1	0.4	1.0	44.2	55.8
12	76.9	21.4	0.2	1.3	0.2	0.8	46.6	53.4
13	94.4	4.1	0.2	0.5	0.9	2.4	48.0	52.0
14	89.1	9.6	0.2	0.9	0.1	0.5	46.8	53.2
15	92.6	4.8	0.2	2.1	0.3	0.9	49.2	50.8
16	95.1	4.2	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.6	47.0	53.0
17	90.6	8.5	0.2	0.4	0.4	1.1	46.4	53.6
18	97.4	2.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	46.8	53.2
19	97.1	1.6	0.1	0.9	0.2	0.7	47.0	53.0
State	88.8	9.8	0.2	0.8	0.4	1.1	47.1	52.9

**As percent of voting-age population.*

Table 3 Voting-Age Persons by Age Groups

District	18-24*	25-44*	45-54*	55-64*	65 and over*
1	15.9%	42.1%	12.1%	11.8%	18.2%
2	12.2	45.5	14.7	11.9	15.7
3	14.1	43.0	13.9	12.3	16.7
4	13.3	41.5	14.5	12.5	18.1
5	12.9	42.4	14.4	12.4	17.9
6	15.5	40.1	14.2	12.4	17.8
7	14.5	42.2	15.3	11.9	16.1
8	15.3	42.7	14.3	11.9	15.8
9	16.7	42.1	12.8	11.4	17.0
10	12.2	42.6	13.1	12.2	20.0
11	13.5	41.2	12.6	12.6	20.1
12	15.3	47.3	13.9	10.7	12.9
13	13.2	44.3	15.6	12.0	14.9
14	15.9	41.4	12.9	12.1	17.6
15	19.1	46.2	11.9	9.9	12.9
16	13.5	41.2	14.2	12.4	18.7
17	11.9	39.2	13.9	13.8	21.2
18	11.9	39.9	14.3	13.4	20.5
19	11.2	40.5	14.6	13.7	20.1
State	14.1	42.4	13.8	12.2	17.5

**As percent of voting-age population.*

Table 4 Income and Occupation

District	Median family income	Families in poverty	White collar*	Blue collar*	Service*	Farm*
1	$32,697	14.0%	61.7%	22.7%	14.9%	0.7%
2	40,261	6.5	61.3	26.1	11.0	1.6
3	36,045	9.8	62.0	24.5	12.7	0.7
4	32,105	8.7	45.6	37.5	14.1	2.8
5	34,855	6.4	43.8	40.1	13.0	3.1
6	26,535	16.3	48.6	33.9	14.6	2.9
7	34,979	8.5	52.7	31.7	13.2	2.5
8	36,254	7.0	52.3	33.2	12.1	2.4
9	35,473	10.7	55.1	29.1	14.6	1.2
10	37,053	8.2	62.0	25.5	12.0	0.5
11	28,710	18.7	59.5	24.0	15.8	0.6
12	37,089	10.6	65.6	20.7	12.7	1.0

District	Median family income	Families in poverty	White collar*	Blue collar*	Service*	Farm*
13	39,210	6.7	54.0	32.3	12.1	1.6
14	34,362	9.7	58.6	26.6	14.0	0.9
15	38,070	6.3	66.6	21.1	11.2	1.1
16	32,131	9.1	50.0	33.2	13.9	3.0
17	30,413	11.7	50.1	34.7	13.8	1.4
18	27,586	12.6	43.6	39.0	14.6	2.8
19	40,093	4.5	61.0	27.1	10.7	1.3
State	34,351	9.7	55.8	29.4	13.1	1.7

**As percent of employed persons age 16 and over.*

Table 5 Education: School Years Completed

District	Less than grade 9*	Grades 9-12 no diploma*	High school diploma*	College bachelor's degree or higher*
1	9.2%	18.6%	29.2%	18.7%
2	8.5	14.6	30.5	23.7
3	7.6	14.6	30.8	20.1
4	8.1	16.6	44.0	11.3
5	7.6	15.4	44.6	12.4
6	12.6	19.1	38.8	11.4
7	7.4	16.4	39.2	15.3
8	8.3	16.4	39.3	14.8
9	7.4	15.7	35.1	16.3
10	7.3	17.2	32.8	19.5
11	9.3	22.2	27.9	18.2
12	5.3	14.5	31.2	23.5
13	6.7	14.8	37.4	16.5
14	6.3	15.4	34.4	19.7
15	5.1	13.9	29.8	27.0
16	9.5	16.4	41.0	13.7
17	8.1	17.5	41.9	12.3
18	10.2	18.4	46.0	8.5
19	5.7	14.4	36.4	19.5
State	7.9	16.4	36.3	17.0

**As percent of persons age 25 and over.*

Table 6 Housing and Residential Patterns

District	Owner occupied	Renter occupied	Urban	Rural
1	52.2%	47.8%	98.8%	1.2%
2	71.6	28.4	70.8	29.2
3	62.8	37.2	95.5	4.5
4	73.0	27.0	54.3	45.7
5	76.0	24.0	45.9	54.1
6	71.3	28.7	40.4	59.6
7	70.8	29.2	57.3	42.7
8	72.3	27.7	62.0	38.0
9	66.3	33.7	86.4	13.6
10	65.6	34.4	99.7	0.3
11	51.7	48.3	100.0	0.0
12	57.6	42.4	85.4	14.6
13	76.9	23.1	64.0	36.0
14	67.1	32.9	91.8	8.2
15	58.0	42.0	90.4	9.6
16	70.6	29.4	63.3	36.7
17	72.5	27.5	74.3	25.7
18	74.1	25.9	40.2	59.8
19	75.4	24.6	87.8	12.2
State	67.5	32.5	74.1	25.9

1st District

Hamilton County — Western Cincinnati and Suburbs

Nestled snugly in the southwestern corner of the state, the 1st reaches out to take in almost every Democrat in the Cincinnati area, leaving the surrounding 2nd District as solidly Republican as this district is Democratic.

Cincinnati's black population helped former Democratic Rep. Thomas A. Luken build a majority here in the 1980s, and the 1992 round of redistricting has made that majority even more solid. The latest redistricting was aimed at aiding Luken's successor, his son Charles, who took over the seat in 1990 after his father retired. In 1992, the younger Luken decided against running for re-election, and his Democratic successor went on to win the seat that year against two independent candidates after the Republican nominee was disqualified from the ballot.

The new 1st includes about 85 percent of Cincinnati's 364,000 residents. Democrats count on heavy support from the city's black community—blacks make up 44 percent of this part of Cincinnati and only 14 percent of the rest of the district. Only 5 percent of the residents of the 2nd District's eastern slice of the city are black.

Forming another dominant political bloc are the German Catholics who have defined the city's cautious, conservative personality for more than 100 years. Once clustered in the west section of the city known as "Over-the-Rhine," the German Americans gradually moved out to suburbs such as Cheviot and Green Township.

As a fairly conservative Catholic Democrat, Charles Luken was able to retain the support of this crucial bloc in 1990. But in state and national contests, the German Catholics often vote Republican.

At the bottom of Walnut Hill, in the flat Ohio River basin, is downtown Cincinnati, with the Taft Museum and wharves for old stern-wheelers such as the Delta Queen. Construction of Riverfront Stadium and Coliseum (home of baseball's Reds and football's Bengals) in the early 1970s symbolized a downtown renewal project designed to lure suburban dollars back to the city.

A major Ohio River port and a regional center of commerce, the city is headquarters for the giant Procter & Gamble Co. and Cincinnati Milacron, a world leader in the production of machine tools. (Cincinnati Milacron's manufacturing plants are located in the 2nd District.)

Cincinnati's diverse economy prevented it from suffering the degree of hardship that hit other industrial cities in the state in the early 1980s recession.

The 1980s defense buildup boosted the revenues of numerous area defense contractors, the largest being General Electric Co., which provides jobs for blue-collar workers in the western section of the city.

In 1992 presidential voting, both Bill Clinton and George Bush took 43 percent of the vote in the 1st. Clinton was the raw-vote winner, collecting 155 more ballots than Bush.

Election Returns

	1st District	Democrat	Republican
1992	President*	104,494 (42.8%)	104,339 (42.7%)
	House †	120,190 (50.7%)	—
1990	Governor	78,280 (45.3%)	94,363 (54.7%)

	1st District	Democrat	Republican
1988	President	100,591 (44.5%)	125,238 (55.5%)
	Senate	131,534 (58.0%)	95,231 (42.0%)

**Vote for Perot was 34,531 (14.1%).* *†Independent/other is greater than 5%.*

Demographics

Population 570,900

Percent change from 1980 10.7%

Land area 177 square miles

Population per square mile 3,229

Counties, 1990 population
Hamilton (pt.) 570,900

Cities, 1990 population (10,000 or more)
Bridgetown North CDP 11,748
Cincinnati (pt.) 311,159
Finneytown CDP 13,096
Forest Park (pt.) 18,609
North College Hill 11,002
Northbrook CDP 11,471
White Oak CDP 12,430

Race and Hispanic origin
White 68.6%
Black 30.1%
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut. 0.2%
Asian or Pacific Islander 0.9%
Other 0.2%
Hispanic origin 0.6%

Ancestry
American 3.1%
Dutch 1.5%
English 9.0%
French 2.6%
German 39.9%
Irish 15.9%
Italian 3.8%
Polish 1.1%
Scotch Irish 1.1%
Scottish 1.2%

Universities/colleges, 1990-1991 enrollment
Art Academy of Cincinnati, Cincinnati 247
Cincinnati Bible Seminary, Cincinnati 873
Cincinnati Metropolitan College, Cincinnati 204
Cincinnati Technical College, Cincinnati 4,883
College of Mount St. Joseph on the Ohio, Cincinnati 2,648
Southern Ohio College, Cincinnati 232
Union Institute, Cincinnati 1,087
University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati 31,013
Xavier University, Cincinnati 6,680

Newspapers, total circulation (in all districts)
Cincinnati Enquirer 162,669
Cincinnati Post 92,070

Commercial television stations, affiliations
ADI: Cincinnati (100%)
WCPO-TV, Cincinnati (CBS)
WKRC-TV, Cincinnati (ABC)
WLWT, Cincinnati (NBC)
WSTR, Cincinnati (None)
WXIX-TV, Cincinnati-Newport (Fox)

Cable television systems, total subscribers
Metrovision-Green Township Inc.; Hamilton County 14,298
Warner Cable Communications Inc.; Cincinnati/Blue Ash 181,000

Businesses and other major employers
General Electric Co./Aircraft Engines; Cincinnati; aircraft engines/parts 18,000
University of Cincinnati; Cincinnati 13,000
Procter & Gamble Co.; Cincinnati; soaps/cleaners 4,900
Hamilton County; Cincinnati 3,800
Children's Hospital & Medical Center; Cincinnati 3,460
Good Samaritan Hospital of Cincinnati; Cincinnati 3,000
Christ Hospital Inc.; Cincinnati 2,800
Delta Air Lines Inc.; Cincinnati; airline 2,500
Bethesda Inc.; Cincinnati 2,400
City of Cincinnati/Safety Dept.; Cincinnati 2,200
Jewish Hospitals Inc./Jewish Hospital; Cincinnati 2,200
Cincinnati Gas & Electric Co. Inc.; Cincinnati; electric services 2,100
U.S. Shoe Corp./Casual Corner; Cincinnati; women's clothing stores 1,500
Gibson Greetings Inc.; Cincinnati; greeting cards 1,400
CSX Transportation Inc.; Cincinnati; railroads 1,400
Western Southern Life Insurance; Cincinnati; life insurance 1,300
Westinghouse Environmental Management of Ohio; Cincinnati; sanitary services 1,200
U.S. Veterans Affairs Dept.; Cincinnati; hospital 1,200
Providence Hospital; Cincinnati 1,135
Federated Dept. Stores/Abraham & Straus; Cincinnati; department stores 1,100
Cincinnati Bell Telephone Co.; Cincinnati; telephone communications 900
Community Mutual Insurance Co./Blue Cross/Blue Shield; Cincinnati; medical service/health insurance 1,000
Deaconess Hospital; Cincinnati 1,000
American Building Maintenance Co.; Cincinnati; building services 950
American Airlines Inc.; Cincinnati; airline 925
Southwest Ohio Transit Authority; Cincinnati; transportation 900
Mercantile Stores Co. Inc.; Cincinnati; department stores 825
AT&T Co.; Cincinnati; telephone communications 800
Chemed Corp.; Cincinnati; chemical products 800
Union Central Life Insurance Co.; Cincinnati; life insurance 780
White Castle System Inc.; Cincinnati; fast-food chain 750
Nutone Inc.; Cincinnati; household fans/appliances 700
Great American Holding Corp.; Cincinnati; fire/marine/casualty insurance 700
Professional Maintenance of Cincinnati; Cincinnati; building services 700
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency; Cincinnati 700
Henkel Corp./Emery Group; Cincinnati; chemical products 650
R. L. Polk & Co.; Cincinnati; publishing 625
Sara Lee Corp./Hillshire Farm Div.; Cincinnati; meat products 600
Central Trust Co.; Cincinnati; commercial banks 600
Star Banc Corp.; Cincinnati; commercial banks 600
Xavier University; Cincinnati 600
Drake Center Inc.; Cincinnati; residential care 600
South-Western Publishing Co.; Cincinnati; book publishing 590
State of Ohio/Pauline Warfield Lewis Center; Cincinnati 568
Andrew Jergens Co.; Cincinnati; toiletries/soaps 550
Kroger Co./Grocery Products; Cincinnati; warehousing 549
Cincinnati Enquirer; Cincinnati; newspapers 510

2nd District

Southwest and Eastern Cincinnati and Suburbs

Redistricting in 1992 made the formerly politically mixed 2nd and 1st districts politically distinct seats—the 1st for Democrats and this district for Republicans.

The map shifted most of the Democratic eastern part of Cincinnati out of the 2nd; in exchange, the 2nd added rural western Hamilton County, a reliably Republican area.

The 2nd also picked up all of Adams County and the northern and western parts of Warren County, two more rural Republican counties, from the old 6th District.

The net effect of these changes has been to create a district that is the most solidly Republican in the state, and one with a distinct split between its suburban and rural elements.

Only 53,000 of the 364,000 residents in the city of Cincinnati remain in the 2nd. Only 5 percent of those 53,000 are black; overall, the city is 38 percent black.

Not quite 60 percent of the district's vote is cast in the Hamilton County areas.

Cincinnati's wealthy Republican establishment—including the Taft family—has exercised a great deal of political influence over the years. But that influence is now concentrated more in the suburbs than in the city. Unlike suburban Cleveland, suburban Cincinnati is solidly in Republican hands.

The Cincinnati area has less heavy industry than the urban centers of northeastern Ohio. But manufacturing plants dot the Mill Creek Valley, which extends north from downtown into the suburbs.

More than 150,000 of the 2nd's residents and 23 percent of its voters are in fast-growing Clermont County just east of Hamilton County. It grew 34 percent in the 1970s and 9 percent in the 1980s. As Clermont has moved closer to the Cincinnati metropolitan orbit, it has become more Republican. The outlying counties of the 2nd—Brown, Adams and Warren—have considerably less political pull than Hamilton and Clermont, casting under one-fifth of the district vote. The suburbanization of Clermont County is moving it more into sync with Hamilton, dropping further the influence of the rural counties.

Almost 60 percent of Warren County's residents are in the 2nd, living along the county's western and northern sides. Northern Warren is in Dayton's media market, making it the only portion of the district to be outside Cincinnati's gravitational pull.

Ironically, while mapmakers designed this district with GOP Rep. Bill Gradison's comfort in mind, he left the House before he could fully enjoy the benefits of the new lines. After winning the 2nd with 69 percent of the vote in 1992, Gradison resigned early in 1993. In a special election in 1993, Republican Rob Portman won the seat with 70 percent of the vote.

George Bush ran very strongly here in 1992, pulling down 53 percent of the vote to Bill Clinton's 28 percent and Ross Perot's 19 percent.

Election Returns

	2nd District	Democrat	Republican
1992	President*	78,957 (28.4%)	146,098 (52.6%)
	House	75,898 (29.6%)	177,650 (69.3%)
1990	Governor	61,718 (34.5%)	117,411 (65.5%)
1988	President	67,648 (29.8%)	159,613 (70.2%)
	Senate	103,585 (45.6%)	123,796 (54.4%)

**Vote for Perot was 52,006 (18.7%).*

Demographics

Population 570,902

Percent change from 1980 11.0%

Land area 1,948 square miles

Population per square mile 293

Counties, 1990 population

- Adams 25,371
- Brown 34,966
- Clermont 150,187
- Hamilton (pt.) 295,328
- Warren (pt.) 65,050

Cities, 1990 population (10,000 or more)

- Blue Ash 11,860
- Cincinnati (pt.) 52,881
- Franklin 11,026
- Norwood (pt.) 23,674
- Reading 12,038
- Sharonville (pt.) 11,312
- Springdale 10,621

Race and Hispanic origin

- White 96.7%
- Black 2.3%
- American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut. 0.1%
- Asian or Pacific Islander 0.8%
- Other 0.1%
- Hispanic origin 0.5%

Ancestry

- American 5.9%
- Dutch 2.8%
- English 17.1%
- French 3.9%
- German 44.8%
- Irish 22.8%
- Italian 3.8%
- Polish 1.6%
- Scotch Irish 2.2%
- Scottish 2.4%
- Welsh 1.1%

Universities/colleges, 1990-1991 enrollment

- Athenaeum of Ohio, Cincinnati 290
- Kenyon College, Gambier 1,523
- University of Cincinnati-Clermont General & Technical College, Batavia 1,409
- University of Cincinnati-Raymond Walters General & Technical College, Cincinnati 4,078

Newspapers, total circulation (in all districts)

- *Cincinnati Enquirer* 162,669
- *Cincinnati Post* 92,070
- *Dayton Daily News* 174,309
- *Middletown Journal* 5,645

Commercial television stations, affiliations

ADI: Cincinnati (100%)

Cable television systems, total subscribers

- Coaxial Communications; Amelia 10,364
- Continental Cablevision of Ohio; Kettering 65,000
- TCI of Ohio; Middletown 24,663
- Warner Cable Communications Inc.; Cincinnati/Blue Ash 181,000

Businesses and other major employers

Marion Merrell Dow Inc.; Cincinnati; research services 2,500
Ford Motor Co./Transmission Div.; Cincinnati; motor vehicle equipment 2,000
Ford Motor Co./Batavia Transmission Plant; Batavia; motor vehicle equipment 1,600
Bethesda Hospital Inc./Bethesda North Hospital; Cincinnati 1,500
Cincinnati Milacron Inc./Plastics Machinery Div.; Batavia; industry machinery 1,400
Cintas Corp. No 1; Mason; laundry services 1,290
Senco Products Inc.; Cincinnati; metalworking machinery 1,100
Masco Industries Inc./Steelcraft Permadoor Div.; Cincinnati; metal products 1,050
Quantum Chemical Corp.; Cincinnati; organic chemicals 1,000
Keebler Co.; Cincinnati; bakery products 1,000
General Electric Co./Commercial Product Support; Cincinnati; airport services 1,000
Avon Products Inc.; Cincinnati; cosmetics/toiletries 1,000
Mercy Hospital Anderson; Cincinnati 960
Clermont Mercy Hospital; Batavia 740
Siemens Energy & Automation; Cincinnati; electrical industrial apparatus 700
Formica Corp.; Cincinnati; plastics products 700
Structural Dynamics Research Corp.; Milford; computer services 650
County of Adams/Board of Education; West Union 612
Cincinnati Milacron Inc./Plastics Machinery Div; Cincinnati; metalworking machinery 600
Cincinnati Electronics Corp.; Cincinnati; communications equipment 600
Belcan Corp.; Cincinnati; personnel supply services 600
Cincinnati Inc.; Harrison; metalworking machinery 580
Dayton Power & Light Co.; Aberdeen; electric services 561
U.S. Precision Lens Inc.; Cincinnati; measuring/controlling devices 550
Johnson & Johnson/Ethicon Inc.; Cincinnati; medical instruments/supplies 550
World Book Inc.; Cincinnati; books 547
U.S. National Institute for Occupational Safety & Health; Cincinnati 540
City of Norwood/Board of Education; Cincinnati 515

3rd District

Southwest — Dayton

With a large blue-collar work force and a population that is 40 percent black, Dayton is a Democratic island in a sea of rural western Ohio Republicanism. Most of Dayton's suburbs yield GOP majorities, but the urban vote has managed to keep the 3rd Democratic in most elections.

The Dayton area, lifelong home of the Wright Brothers, claims to be the birthplace of aviation, the refrigerator, the cash register and the electrical automobile starter. Much of the high-skill industry in the region is a legacy of these local inventions. General Motors is a major employer, with many plants here. The city is the headquarters of the NCR Corp. (formerly National Cash Register Co.).

In the early 1970s, the Dayton area was one of the most affluent parts of Ohio outside the Cleveland suburbs. But since then, there have been severe economic problems. GM's large Frigidaire division, Firestone Tire and Rubber and the McCall Publishing Co. have all left. NCR remains, but has slashed its work force.

The city boasts a large, thriving military industry, increasingly rare in this era of base closings. Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, northeast of the 3rd in the 7th's Greene County, is the nation's largest military installation in terms of the number of people who work here—16,000 military personnel and civilians.

The number of aerospace and advanced technology companies in the 3rd has exploded in the past 10 years, from fewer than 100 in 1982 to more than 800 in 1993. These companies now employ about 25,000 people.

But the other job losses have forced many people out of the area. Dayton's population declined 16 percent in the 1970s and 6 percent more in the 1980s, to 182,000, its lowest level in more than 60 years.

The 3rd encompasses all of Montgomery County except for a chip off the southwest corner ceded to the 8th District. Surrounding the city are much-better-off suburbs. Dayton's per capita income is only 60 percent of the rest of the district's; 34 percent of its family households are headed by women, compared with 13 percent in the rest of the district; 22 percent of its families now live below the poverty level.

South of Dayton are such staunchly Republican white-collar suburbs as Kettering, which is about one-third of Dayton's size with 61,000 residents. Its residents are as white as their collars; 97 percent are white non-Hispanics and less than 1 percent are black. Less than 3 percent of its families live in poverty.

The fast-growing townships north of Dayton, a scattering of cities with 10,000 to 14,000 residents, are largely blue-collar suburban. This is a swing-voting area.

Ronald Reagan and George Bush had little trouble taking the old 3rd District with 56 percent of the vote in 1984 and 54 percent in 1988, but Bill Clinton managed to score a narrow victory in the redrawn 3rd in 1992, receiving 41 percent of the vote to Bush's 40 percent.

Election Returns

	3rd District	Democrat	Republican
1992	President*	107,798 (41.3%)	104,414 (40.0%)
	House	146,072 (58.8%)	98,733 (39.7%)
1990	Governor	63,455 (43.6%)	82,153 (56.4%)
1988	President	88,551 (43.1%)	116,884 (56.9%)
	Senate	122,438 (59.9%)	81,995 (40.1%)

**Vote for Perot was 47,612 (18.2%).*

Demographics

Population 570,901

Percent change from 1980 11.2%

Land area 431 square miles

Population per square mile 1,324

Counties, 1990 population
Montgomery (pt.) 570,901

Cities, 1990 population (10,000 or more)

- Centerville 21,082
- Dayton 182,044
- Englewood 11,432
- Huber Heights (pt.) 38,686
- Kettering (pt.) 60,569
- Miamisburg 17,834
- Northview CDP 10,337
- Overlook-Page Manor CDP 13,242
- Shiloh CDP 11,607
- Vandalia 13,882
- West Carrollton City 14,403

Race and Hispanic origin

- White 80.7%
- Black 17.8%
- American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut. 0.2%
- Asian or Pacific Islander 1.0%
- Other 0.3%
- Hispanic origin 0.8%

Ancestry

- American 6.1%
- Dutch 2.6%
- English 13.6%
- French 3.5%
- German 35.4%
- Hungarian 1.1%
- Irish 16.5%
- Italian 2.9%
- Polish 2.1%
- Scotch Irish 1.9%
- Scottish 2.1%
- Welsh 1.1%

Universities/colleges, 1990-1991 enrollment

- ITT Technical Institute, Dayton 617
- Kettering College of Medical Art, Kettering 730
- Miami-Jacobs Business College, Dayton 600
- RETS Technical Center, Centerville 388
- Sinclair Community College, Dayton 16,632
- United Theological Seminary, Dayton 491
- University of Dayton, Dayton 11,497
- Wright State University, Dayton 16,393

Newspapers, total circulation (in all districts)

- *Dayton Daily News* 174,309

Commercial television stations, affiliations

- ADI: Dayton (100%)
  - WDTN, Dayton (ABC)
  - WHIO-TV, Dayton (CBS)
  - WKEF, Dayton (NBC)
  - WRGT-TV, Dayton (Fox)

Cable television systems, total subscribers

- Continental Cablevision of Ohio; Huber Heights 37,422
- Continental Cablevision of Ohio; Kettering 65,000
- Viacom Cablevision-Dayton Inc.; Dayton 52,900

Military installations, 1991

- Gentile Air Force Station, Dayton 2,244

Businesses and other major employers

- NCR Corp.; Dayton; computer equipment 5,400
- General Motors Corp./Delco Chassis Div.; Dayton; motor vehicle parts 4,500
- General Motors Corp./Harrison Div.; Dayton; air conditioning units 3,300
- Mead Corp.; Dayton; paper mills 3,300
- Miami Valley Hospital; Dayton 3,000
- City of Dayton/Water Dept.; Dayton; water supply 2,701
- Charles F. Kettering Memorial Hospital; Dayton 2,500
- Good Samaritan Hospital & Health Center; Dayton 2,500
- St. Elizabeth Medical Center; Dayton 2,340
- EG&G Inc.; Miamisburg; inorganic chemicals 2,100
- University of Dayton; Dayton 2,100
- Mead Data Central Inc.; Miamisburg; computer services 2,000
- Wright State University; Dayton 1,950
- Monarch Marking Systems Inc.; Miamisburg; commercial printing 1,900
- U.S. Veterans Affairs Dept.; Dayton; hospital 1,850
- General Motors Corp./Delco Products Div.; Dayton; moto vehicle equipment 1,500
- Acustar Inc./Dayton Thermo Products Div.; Dayton; moto vehicle equipment 1,400
- Dayton Osteopathic Hospital; Dayton 1,400
- Emery Air Freight Corp.; Vandalia; freight shipping 1,200
- Children's Medical Center; Dayton 1,200
- Standard Register Co.; Dayton; business forms 1,100
- Cox Enterprises Inc./Dayton Daily News; Dayton; newspapers 1,000
- County of Montgomery; Dayton 1,000
- Bank One Dayton; Dayton; commercial banks 800
- Carlson Marketing Group Inc.; Dayton; management services 750
- Maria-Joseph Center; Dayton; nursing 730
- Reynolds & Reynolds Co./Computer Systems Div.; Dayton; data processing 700
- Reynolds & Reynolds Co.; Dayton; office equipment 700
- Elder-Beerman Stores Corp./El-Bee; Dayton; department stores 700
- County of Montgomery/Human Services Dept.; Dayton 650
- State of Ohio/Dayton Mental Health Center; Dayton 637
- Dayton Progress Corp.; Dayton; metalworking machinery 625
- Miami Valley Regional Transit Authority; Dayton; transportation 620
- Sinclair Community College; Dayton 617
- Spectra-Physics Laserplane; Dayton; electrical equipment/supplies 600
- Sears Roebuck & Co.; Dayton; department stores 600
- American Nursing Care Inc.; Dayton; personnel supply services 600
- County of Montgomery; Dayton 600
- ABF Freight System Inc.; Dayton; trucking services 580
- City of Dayton/Police Dept.; Dayton 569
- Dayton Power & Light Co.; Dayton; electric services 561
- Monco Industries; Dayton; job training 550
- L. M. Berry & Co.; Dayton; advertising services 525

4th District

West Central — Mansfield; Lima; Findlay

The 4th is a solid block of Ohio Corn Belt counties dominated by farms and small towns. The land supports corn, soybeans and livestock. And Republicans.

Not one of the 11 counties in the 4th has supported a Democratic presidential candidate since 1964; two of the three largest—Allen and Hancock—have backed the GOP national ticket since the Roosevelt-Landon contest of 1936.

Democrats have oases of support in the 4th, but they are few and far between. They can normally count on votes in Richland County, especially in Mansfield, the district's largest city.

And Lima (population 46,000) sometimes votes Democratic, but it is a small enough part of Allen County that the rest of the

county's solidly Republican outlying areas overwhelm Lima's sentiments.

Auglaize County in the 4th's southwestern corner is Democratic in the west and Republican in the east. The west is populated by descendants of Germans who settled in the 19th century; they never caught the conservatism that swept through much of the rest of the area.

Economically, corn and soybeans are king in this district, which sprawls across three of Ohio's area codes. The bulk of this district's industry is in its past.

Marion (population 34,000)—named after Revolutionary War Gen. Francis Marion, the "Swamp Fox"—used to make steam shovels and steam rollers, but now instead grows popping corn.

Lima and Findlay both emerged as small manufacturing centers at the end of the 19th century when oil and gas were found nearby. Lima was one of the original refinery centers for John D. Rockefeller's Standard Oil. Although the petroleum boom passed long ago, Findlay (population 36,000), as headquarters of Marathon Oil, is still the 4th's most prosperous part—and the most Republican part—of this Republican district.

Close ties to the automobile industry caused economic hardships in Mansfield and Lima during the 1982 recession. They made a partial recovery in the latter 1980s and have not suffered tremendously in the latest recession, though the Mansfield auto plant's employment has slipped somewhat. Smaller auto-related companies have taken up some of the slack.

One of the bright spots in the district's industrial base is its General Dynamics plant, which opened in Lima in 1982 and became its second-largest employer behind a Ford plant. The General Dynamics facility builds the Army's M-1 Abrams tank. British Petroleum still operates an oil refinery here that it opened in the 1920s. Many of Logan County's jobs depend on the Honda plant in Marysville in the neighboring 7th District.

Knox County in the 4th's southeast corner is within Columbus' range, making Knox less culturally isolated than many of its neighbors.

George Bush did well all across the 4th in 1992, taking 46 percent of the vote to Bill Clinton's 30 percent.

Election Returns

	4th District	Democrat	Republican
1992	President*	77,918 (30.4%)	118,088 (46.1%)
	House	92,608 (38.1%)	147,346 (60.6%)
1990	Governor	70,504 (37.6%)	117,034 (62.4%)
1988	President	75,497 (33.5%)	149,753 (66.5%)
	Senate	104,814 (46.2%)	122,121 (53.8%)

**Vote for Perot was 58,957 (23.0%).*

Demographics

Population 570,901

Percent change from 1980 10.9%

Land area 4,532 square miles

Population per square mile 126

Counties, 1990 population

Allen 109,755
Auglaize (pt.) 33,905
Crawford 47,870
Hancock 65,536
Hardin 31,111
Knox (pt.) 22,329
Logan (pt.) 19,981
Marion 64,274
Morrow 27,749
Richland 126,137
Wyandot 22,254

Cities, 1990 population (10,000 or more)

Bucyrus 13,496
Findlay 35,703
Galion 11,859
Lima 45,549
Mansfield 50,627
Marion 34,075

Race and Hispanic origin

White 94.4%
Black 4.6%
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut. 0.2%
Asian or Pacific Islander 0.4%
Other 0.4%
Hispanic origin 0.9%

Ancestry

American 6.8%
Dutch 3.8%
English 13.2%
French 3.2%
German 47.3%
Irish 16.1%
Italian 2.6%
Polish 1.3%
Scotch Irish 2.0%
Scottish 2.0%
Swiss 1.3%
Welsh 1.6%

Universities/colleges, 1990-1991 enrollment

Bluffton College, Bluffton 684
Lima Technical College, Lima 2,521
Marion Technical College, Marion 1,564
Mount Vernon Nazarene College, Mount Vernon 1,056
North Central Tech College, Mansfield 2,275
Northwestern College, Lima 1,174
Ohio Northern University, Ada 2,648
Ohio State University, Lima 1,357
Ohio State University, Mansfield 1,309
Ohio State University, Marion 1,100
University of Findlay, Findlay 2,025

Newspapers, total circulation (in all districts)

Bucyrus Telegraph-Forum 7,126
Cleveland Plain Dealer 409,749
Columbus Dispatch 261,086
Findlay Courier 24,552
Lima News 7,857
Mansfield News-Journal 36,486
Marion Star 18,822
Mount Vernon News 9,791

Commercial television stations, affiliations

ADI: Columbus (45%), Toledo (21%), Dayton (14%), Cleveland (11%) and Lima (9%)
WLIO, Lima (NBC)
WTLW, Lima (None)
WMFD, Mansfield (None)

Cable television systems, total subscribers

Adelphia Cable; Bucyrus 5,155
Adelphia Cable; Mansfield 29,833
Continental Cablevision of Ohio; Crestline 7,104
Continental Cablevision of Ohio; Findlay 16,000
Mount Vernon Cablevision; Mount Vernon 6,344
Times Mirror Cable TV of Ohio; Marion 14,300
Warner Cable Communications Inc.; Lima 27,300
Warner Cable Communications Inc.; Moulton 7,238

Military installations, 1991

Mansfield Lahm Municipal Airport Air Force Guard Station, Mansfield 238

Businesses and other major employers

General Motors Corp.; Mansfield; metal forgings/stampings 3,900
General Dynamics Corp./Land Systems; Lima; tanks 3,000
Whirlpool Corp./Marion Div.; Marion; laundry dryers 2,500
Ford Motor Co.; Lima; motor vehicles/equipment 2,500
Whirlpool Corp./Findlay Div.; Findlay; household appliances 2,250
St. Rita's Medical Center; Lima 1,866
Honda of America Mfg.; East Liberty; motor vehicles 1,800
Cooper Tire & Rubber Co.; Findlay; tires 1,595
Mansfield General Hospital; Mansfield 1,517
Tri County Business Services/Manpower Temporary Service; Mansfield; personnel supply services 1,500
Therm-O-Disc Inc.; Mansfield; thermostats 1,400
Cyclops Corp./Empire-Detroit Steel Div.; Mansfield; steel products 1,400
Lima Memorial Hospital; Lima 1,100
Timken Co.; Bucyrus; roller bearings 975
Marion General Hospital Inc.; Marion 864
Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.; St. Marys; rubber products 854
Westinghouse Electric Corp./Electrical Systems Div.; Lima; engineering instruments 850
Blanchard Valley Hospital; Findlay 797
PPG Industries Inc.; Crestline; flat glass 700
Rockwell Intl. Corp./On-Highway Products; Kenton; axle parts 700
Giddings & Lewis Inc.; Lima; metalworking machinery 700
Harris Corp./Solid State Div.; Findlay; electronic components 700
City of Lima/School System; Lima 700
State of Ohio/Mansfield Correctional Institution; Mansfield 630
City of Mansfield; Mansfield 607
Worthington Custom Plastics; Upper Sandusky; plastics products 600
Engelhard-Hanovia Inc.; Marion; data processing 600
Budd Co.; Carey; plastics products 585
BP America Inc.; Lima; petroleum refining 575
Dayco Products Inc./Anchor Swan Inc.; Bucyrus; rubber hose/belting 573
Artesian Industries Inc.; Mansfield; pottery 550
OHM Remediation Services Corp.; Findlay; sanitary services 520
Ball Corp.; Findlay; metal containers 508

5th District

Northwest — Bowling Green; Sandusky

This solidly Republican district is a mixture of fertile, flat farmland and small towns. It spread its wings a bit in 1992 redistricting, tacking a county and a half onto its eastern and western ends, though it shed a bit of land up north.

Added to the 5th were Van Wert County and half of Mercer County—agricultural areas that run along the western Indiana border—and, to the east, the rest of Huron County and most of Lorain County (near Cleveland). The district lost its section of Fulton County and part of Wood and Ottawa counties (near Toledo) to the 9th District.

The nature of the 5th's population concentrations changed slightly in remapping. The Lake Erie port of Sandusky (population 30,000) is still the district's largest community.

But about half of Bowling Green in Wood County (population 28,000) has moved to the 9th District, along with Bowling Green State University and its 18,600 students. Tiffin, a city of 19,000 in Seneca County, is now the district's second most-populous city.

An additional 95,000 people live in seven other cities throughout the district, with populations ranging from 11,000 to 18,000. The other residents of the 5th live in smaller towns and rural areas.

The district's western counties are almost exclusively devoted to agriculture. Packing plants operated by Heinz and Campbell attest to the quality of the region's tomatoes. The district's population is 96 percent white, but the Mexican American farmworkers who live in migrant camps during harvest season have added an ethnic element to this otherwise homogeneous region. The 5th is 3 percent Hispanic—a large number considering that Hispanics make up just about 1 percent of Ohio's total population.

Erie County, midway between Cleveland and Toledo on Lake Erie, has long been a major recreation area. Sandusky, the county seat, is a fishing market and coal port. In the surrounding countryside, fruit orchards and vineyards abound. German immigrants established wineries in Sandusky a century ago, and they remain a key feature of the local economy.

The sizable blue-collar element occasionally pushes Erie County into the Democratic column. But even though this county's 77,000 residents cast a larger share of the votes than any other county's, it is only 12 percent of the total; Erie is but a Democratic ripple in the large Republican pond.

Wood County, which sprawls from the outskirts of Toledo deep into the Ohio Corn Belt, accounts for a tenth of the district's voters. The county is consistently Republican; the loss of the Bowling Green university community deprives the district of what base for moderate-to-liberal contenders there was. Independent John B. Anderson drew 10 percent of the Wood County vote for president in 1980, his best county showing in Ohio. In 1992, Ross Perot received 22 percent.

Election Returns

	5th District	Democrat	Republican
1992	President*	87,883 (33.3%)	109,020 (41.3%)
	House	—	187,860 (99.0%)
1990	Governor	72,211 (38.8%)	113,707 (61.2%)
1988	President	84,292 (37.8%)	138,926 (62.2%)
	Senate	111,392 (49.9%)	111,704 (50.1%)

Vote for Perot was 66,648 (25.2%).

Demographics

Population 570,901

Percent change from 1980 11.0%

Land area 5,201 square miles

Population per square mile 110

Counties, 1990 population

Defiance 39,350	Paulding 20,488
Erie 76,779	Putnam 33,819
Henry 29,108	Sandusky 61,963
Huron 56,240	Seneca 59,733
Lorain (pt.) 37,307	Van Wert 30,464
Mercer (pt.) 5,438	Williams 36,956
Ottawa (pt.) 25,406	Wood (pt.) 57,850

Cities, 1990 population (10,000 or more)

Bowling Green (pt.) 12,929	Perrysburg (pt.) 11,955
Defiance 16,768	Sandusky 29,764
Fostoria (pt.) 11,892	Tiffin 18,604
Fremont 17,648	Van Wert 10,891
Norwalk 14,731	Vermilion 11,127

Race and Hispanic origin

White 95.9%
Black 2.1%
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut. 0.2%
Asian or Pacific Islander 0.3%
Other 1.5%
Hispanic origin 3.1%

Ancestry

American 4.3%	Italian 3.2%
Dutch 3.3%	Polish 2.7%
English 12.9%	Scotch Irish 1.5%
French 4.1%	Scottish 1.8%
German 56.4%	Slovakian 1.2%
Hungarian 1.5%	Swiss 1.1%
Irish 14.8%	Welsh 1.1%

Universities/colleges, 1990-1991 enrollment

Bowling Green State University Firelands College, Huron 1,446
Defiance College, Defiance 964
Heidelberg College, Tiffin 1,286
Terra Technical College, Fremont 2,303
Tiffin University, Tiffin 896

Newspapers, total circulation (in all districts)

Bowling Green Sentinel-Tribune 13,406
Bryan Times 10,687
Cleveland Plain Dealer 409,749
Defiance Crescent-News 16,458
Fremont News-Messenger 13,356
Ft. Wayne Journal-Gazette 117,410
Norwalk Reflector 8,753
Port Clinton News Herald 6,154
Sandusky Register 23,421
Tiffin Advertiser Tribune 10,561
Toledo Blade 150,637

Commercial television stations, affiliations

ADI: Toledo (62%), Cleveland (20%), Ft. Wayne (16%) and Dayton (3%)
WINM, Angola (None)
WGGN-TV, Sandusky (None)

Cable television systems, total subscribers

Buckeye Cablevision; Sandusky 18,539
Buckeye Cablevision; Toledo 116,000
Continental Cablevision of Ohio; Bellevue 6,500
Continental Cablevision of Ohio; Fostoria 14,015
Continental Cablevision of Ohio; Norwalk 7,500
Dimension Cable Services; Defiance 6,800
Fremont Cablevision; Fremont 6,700
TCI of Ohio; Bryan 7,200
Wood Cable Ltd.; Bowling Green 8,200

Military installations, 1991

Camp Perry Air Force Guard Station, Port Clinton 31

Businesses and other major employers

General Motors Corp.; Defiance; iron castings 4,000
Whirlpool Corp.; Clyde; household laundry appliances 3,500
Campbell Soup Co.; Napoleon; canned soups 2,500
General Motors Corp./Delco Moraine Div.; Sandusky; industry machinery 2,000
North American Philips Corp.; Ottawa; electronic components 2,000
R. R. Donnelley & Sons Co.; Willard; publishing/printing 1,800
Ford Motor Co./Plastic Products Div.; Sandusky; motor vehicle equipment 1,650
Toledo Edison Co./David Beese Nuclear Power Station; Oak Harbor; electric services 1,200
Allied-Signal Inc./Autolite Div.; Fostoria; spark plugs 1,100
Sandusky Area Health Service; Sandusky 850
ARO Corp.; Bryan; pneumatic air tools 840
Aeroquip Corp.; Van Wert; rubber hose/tubing 815
MTD Products Inc.; Willard; farm/garden machinery 800
National Machinery Co.; Tiffin; metalworking machinery 800
Seaway Food Town Inc.; Tiffin; grocery stores 750
Teleflex Inc.; Van Wert; motor vehicle parts 700
Norwalk Furniture Corp.; Norwalk; furniture 700
Atlas Crankshaft Corp.; Fostoria; diesel engines 700
Providence Hospital Inc.; Sandusky 700
Pepperidge Farm Inc.; Willard; bakery products 680
Federal-Mogul Corp.; Van Wert; gaskets/packing 655
Manville Sales Corp.; Defiance; insulation 600
Memorial Hospital; Fremont 566
American Standard Inc.; Tiffin; pottery 550
City of Sandusky/Board of Education; Sandusky 550

6th District

South — Portsmouth; Chillicothe; Athens

The 6th is the largest district in the state, taking in all of Ohio's southeast corner and reaching across to Warren County in Ohio's southwest. What suburbs it had near Dayton and Cincinnati were stripped away in the 1992 redistricting, leaving behind a collection of some of Ohio's poorest rural areas.

Scioto County is the 6th's most populous, with 80,000 residents and 14 percent of the total. It contains Portsmouth, the district's largest city (population 23,000).

While steel and bricks have been linchpins of Portsmouth's economy throughout the century, one of the largest employers in the district is the nearby uranium-enrichment facility owned by the Department of Energy and operated by Martin Marietta. In Chillicothe (20,000 of whose 22,000 residents are in the 6th), 44 miles due north of Portsmouth in Ross County, nearby forests support a large paper plant.

Athens County has a number of government employers, including Ohio University, with 18,500 students, that cushions it somewhat from adverse economic conditions. Athens was one of just two Ohio counties to support George McGovern for

president in 1972; Michael S. Dukakis and Bill Clinton each carried it with more than 50 percent of the vote in 1988 and 1992, respectively.

The Democratic influence is counterbalanced by neighboring Meigs County, where the GOP has a better than 2-to-1 advantage.

Many of the poorer voters in other counties along the Ohio River still call themselves Democrats—a remnant of Civil War days when Confederate sympathies were strong in this area—but nowadays their conservative outlook leads them toward GOP candidates in most elections.

The counties immediately east of the Cincinnati area are rural Republican country. Clinton and Highland counties lie on the outer fringe of the Corn Belt.

Farther east the land is poorer, the Appalachian Mountains rise and GOP strength begins to ebb. Seven of the eight poorest counties in the state (in terms of proportion of families in poverty) are here in the 6th: Pike, Scioto, Jackson, Meigs, Lawrence, Vinton and Gallia. Only Adams County to the immediate west in the 2nd District is poorer. Clinton carried five of those seven counties in 1992, losing only Jackson and Gallia.

One-fifth of the 6th's land area is contained within the three regions of the Wayne National Forest in the district's eastern Appalachian section, including almost all of Lawrence County on Ohio's southern edge.

In 1992, George Bush and Bill Clinton ran almost evenly in this district, with Bush taking 40.2 percent of the vote to Clinton's 39.6 percent. Clinton won eight of the 14 counties that are all or partly in the 6th; several of these victories were by less than 350 votes. Despite the name affinity, Bush did prevail decisively in Clinton County, taking 48 percent of the vote to the Democrat's 30 percent.

Election Returns

	6th District	Democrat	Republican
1992	President*	98,768 (39.6%)	100,162 (40.2%)
	House	122,720 (50.5%)	119,252 (49.1%)
1990	Governor	78,522 (45.7%)	93,223 (54.3%)
1988	President	89,621 (41.4%)	127,041 (58.6%)
	Senate	118,774 (55.1%)	96,681 (44.9%)

**Vote for Perot was 49,796 (20.0%).*

Demographics

Population 570,901

Percent change from 1980 10.9%

Land area 6,372 square miles

Population per square mile 90

Counties, 1990 population

Athens 59,549
Clinton 35,415
Gallia 30,954
Highland 35,728
Hocking 25,533
Jackson 30,230
Lawrence 61,834
Meigs 22,987
Pike 24,249
Ross (pt.) 41,884
Scioto 80,327
Vinton 11,098
Warren (pt.) 48,859
Washington 62,254

Cities, 1990 population (10,000 or more)

Athens 21,265
Chillicothe (pt.) 19,913
Ironton 12,751
Lebanon 10,453
Marietta 15,026
Portsmouth 22,676
Wilmington 11,199

Race and Hispanic origin

White 97.1%
Black 2.1%
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut. 0.2%
Asian or Pacific Islander 0.5%
Other 0.1%
Hispanic origin 0.4%

Ancestry

American 10.3%
Dutch 4.1%
English 16.0%
French 3.1%
German 33.1%
Irish 19.7%
Italian 1.9%
Scotch Irish 2.2%
Scottish 1.9%
Welsh 1.9%

Universities/colleges, 1990-1991 enrollment

Hocking Technical College, Nelsonville 5,212
Marietta College, Marietta 1,383
Ohio University, Chillicothe 1,614
Ohio University, Ironton 1,785
Ohio University, Athens 18,505
Shawnee State University, Portsmouth 3,180
Southern State Community College, Hillsboro 1,567
University of Rio Grande, Rio Grande 1,937
Washington State Community College, Marietta 2,660
Wilmington College, Wilmington 2,026

Newspapers, total circulation (in all districts)

Chillicothe Gazette 15,175
Cincinnati Enquirer 162,669
Columbus Dispatch 261,086
Huntington Herald Dispatch 42,242
Ironton Tribune 8,026
Marietta Times 12,920
Parkersburg News/Sentinel 34,079
Portsmouth Daily Times 16,621

Commercial television stations, affiliations

ADI: Charleston-Huntington (52%), Columbus (20%), Cincinnati (18%) and Parkersburg (10%)
WTAP-TV, Parkersburg (NBC)

Cable television systems, total subscribers

Cablevision; Point Pleasant 14,465
Century Ohio Cable; Portsmouth 18,700
Continental Cablevision of Ohio; Athens 6,500
Dimension Cable Services; Chillicothe 16,000
Dimension Cable Services; Ironton 7,702
Nelsonville TV Cable Inc.; Nelsonville 6,100
TCI of Ohio; Marietta 11,838
United Video Cablevision Inc.; Coalton 5,290

Businesses and other major employers

ABX Air Inc./Airborne Express; Wilmington; air cargo service 2,700
Mead Corp./Chillicothe Div.; Chillicothe; paper mills 2,600
Ohio University; Athens 2,300
Martin Marietta Energy Systems; Piketon; uranium enrichment 2,000

U.S. Health Corp./Southern Ohio Medical Center; Portsmouth 1,600
Pillsbury Co./Jenos; Wellston; frozen food products 750
Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.; Logan; metal forgings 700
Holzer Medical Center; Gallipolis 694
State of Ohio/Corrections Dept.; Lucasville 686
Elkem Metals Co.; Marietta; steel products 650
Worthington Custom Plastics; Mason; plastics products 625
Ferno-Washington Inc.; Wilmington; medical equipment/instruments 560

7th District

West Central — Springfield; Lancaster

This district resembles a gaping mouth that is set to swallow Columbus whole. Its nine counties surround Columbus' district (the 15th) on three sides.

The 7th is bisected by U.S. Route 40; the northern section contains a third of the district's land, but casts only 15 percent of its vote. Champaign, Logan and Union to the north are rural counties that combine agriculture and small industry and have been GOP strongholds for generations; they backed Alfred M. Landon for president in 1936.

South of Route 40, the people are concentrated in Clark County (Springfield) and in Greene County, which extends into Dayton's eastern suburbs.

Springfield's site along Route 40 (the old National Road) enabled it to develop into the area's leading population center with 70,000 residents. The city's economy suffered substantially in the early 1980s, but got a boost in 1983 when International Harvester (now Navistar) consolidated its truck-making operations here.

Greene County has a working-class mix of blacks and southern whites. Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, in the county's far southwest corner, is responsible for a substantial amount of military-related employment. The base is the nation's largest military installation in terms of number employed—16,000 military personnel and civilians work here.

The Air Force has recently bolstered Wright-Patterson's security by consolidating several "commands" into a new one based here: the Air Force Materiel Command, which controls one-fifth of the Air Force's budget. The base is the largest single-site employer in the state.

Up north, the economic picture is rosier in Union County than in many of Ohio's other rural areas. Lying just northwest of Columbus, this is an attractive site for industries seeking open land, low taxes and—despite the county's name—no history of unions.

Much of the area's economic stimulus has come from an unusual source: Japan. Honda opened a motorcycle plant in Marysville in the western part of Union County in 1979, and three years later the company opened its first American auto plant there. Honda employs 6,400 people between the two facilities, making it the largest private employer in the region. (Other Honda plants in adjoining districts employ 3,500 more people.) The Marysville auto plant built 342,000 Honda Accords in 1992; it is the only plant that builds the Accord coupe and station wagon. Honda of America exported more than 55,000 cars in 1992—with 20,000 of them going to Japan.

Fairfield County, in the 7th's far southeast corner, has experienced high growth (for this region) in recent years, as bedroom communities blossomed along Route 33, a four-lane highway connecting Lancaster with the thriving city of Columbus, 30 miles northwest.

George Bush did well in the 7th in 1992, taking 45 percent of the vote to Bill Clinton's 34 percent. Bush was especially strong in Union County, taking 53 percent.

Election Returns

	7th District	Democrat	Republican
1992	President*	84,111 (33.5%)	112,517 (44.8%)
	House	66,237 (28.6%)	164,195 (70.9%)
1990	Governor	62,092 (37.7%)	102,567 (62.3%)
1988	President	73,057 (34.3%)	140,102 (65.7%)
	Senate	110,255 (51.6%)	103,471 (48.4%)

**Vote for Perot was 54,050 (21.5%).*

Demographics

Population 570,902

Percent change from 1980 11.4%

Land area 3,473 square miles

Population per square mile 164

Counties, 1990 population

Champaign 36,019
Clark 147,548
Fairfield 103,461
Fayette 27,466
Greene 136,731
Logan (pt.) 22,329
Pickaway (pt.) 37,933
Ross (pt.) 27,446
Union 31,969

Cities, 1990 population (10,000 or more)

Beavercreek 33,626
Bellefontaine 12,142
Circleville 11,666
Fairborn 31,300
Lancaster 34,507
Springfield 70,487
Urbana 11,353
Washington 12,983
Xenia 24,664

Race and Hispanic origin

White 93.6%
Black 5.3%
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut. 0.2%
Asian or Pacific Islander 0.7%
Other 0.2%
Hispanic origin 0.7%

Ancestry

American 7.5%
Dutch 4.4%
English 15.3%
French 3.2%
German 39.3%
Irish 19.0%
Italian 2.6%
Polish 1.4%
Scotch Irish 2.5%
Scottish 2.3%
Welsh 1.5%

Universities/colleges, 1990-1991 enrollment

Air Force Institute of Technology, Fairborn 915
Antioch School of Adult Learning, Yellow Springs 591
Antioch University, Yellow Springs 671
Cedarville College, Cedarville 1,918
Central State University, Wilberforce 2,886
Clark State Community College, Springfield 2,718
Ohio University, Lancaster 2,027

Urbana University, Urbana 852
Wilberforce University, Wilberforce 809
Wittenberg University, Springfield 2,377

Newspapers, total circulation (in all districts)
Bellefontaine Examiner 10,328
Chillicothe Gazette 15,175
Circleville Herald 7,227
Columbus Dispatch 261,086
Dayton Daily News 174,309
Lancaster Eagle-Gazette 16,953
Xenia Daily Gazette 10,111

Commercial television stations, affiliations
ADI: Columbus (60%) and Dayton (40%)
WWAT, Chillicothe (None)
WTJC, Springfield (None)

Cable television systems, total subscribers
Coaxial Communications; Columbus 73,539
Continental Cablevision of Ohio; Fairborn 14,980
Continental Cablevision of Ohio; Kettering 65,000
Continental Cablevision of Ohio; Lancaster 12,924
Continental Cablevision of Ohio; Springfield 25,300
Continental Cablevision of Ohio; Xenia 9,613
Dimension Cable Services; Chillicothe 16,000
Dimension Cable Services; Washington 6,800
Warner Cable Communications Inc.; Columbus 107,394

Military installations, 1991
Beckley Municipal Airport Air Force Guard Station, Springfield 335
Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Fairborn 15,533

Businesses and other major employers
Honda of America Mfg.; Marysville; motor vehicles 6,370
Navistar Intl. Transportation Corp.; Springfield; truck assembly 1,500
U.S. Veterans Affairs Dept.; Chillicothe; hospital 1,416
Community Hospital of Springfield; Springfield 1,258
Anchor Hocking Corp.; Lancaster; glass/glassware 1,150
Mercy Medical Center of Springfield; Springfield 1,133
Du Pont E. I. De Nemours & Co.; Circleville; plastics/synthetics 1,108
Babcock & Wilcox Co./Diamond Power Specialty Co. Div.; Lancaster; navigation equipment 1,000
FL Aerospace Corp.; Urbana; aircraft parts 1,000
General Electric Co./Lighting; Circleville; electric lighting 913
Lancaster-Fairfield Community Hospital; Lancaster 910
Systems Research Laboratories; Dayton; research services 900
Harsco Corp./BMY Combat Systems Div.; Marysville; motor vehicles/equipment 850
Medical Center Hospital; Chillicothe 800
Greene Memorial Hospital Inc.; Xenia 800
Thomson Consumer Electronics; Circleville; audio/video equipment 700
Cooper Industries Inc.; Springfield; motors/generators 700
J. B. Hunt Transport Inc.; Springfield; trucking services 695
Paccar Inc.; Chillicothe; motor vehicles/equipment 670
Credit Life Companies Inc.; Springfield; holding offices 645
K. T. H. Parts Industries Inc.; St. Paris; motor vehicle parts 640
Ranco Inc.; Plain City; controlling devices 600
City of Fairborn/Board of Education; Fairborn 550
Drackett Inc.; Urbana; soaps/cleaners 525

8th District

Southwest — Hamilton; Middletown

Butler County is the anchor of this southwestern Ohio district, which has changed shape several times in recent redistrictings but always remained solidly Republican.

Butler contains more than half the district's population and two medium-sized manufacturing centers along the Great Miami River—Hamilton (population 61,000) and Middletown (population 46,000). Steel, paper, automobile bodies, machine tools and a variety of other metal products are made in the two cities.

Most of what few minorities there are in this district live in the two cities; Hamilton is 7 percent black and Middletown is 11 percent black. The rest of the district is about 1 percent black. All other minorities make up about 1 percent of the district.

But both Hamilton and Middletown have lost population in recent years. Most of Butler County's 291,000 residents live not in the two cities but in suburban communities and small towns such as Oxford, the home of Miami University's 16,000 students.

Population expansion in Butler County's suburban territory, just north of the Cincinnati beltway, has made the county one of the state's fastest-growing, and the new arrivals have escalated a rightward trend in the local Republican Party.

Ronald Reagan carried Butler in 1980 with 62 percent of the vote, and increased that to 73 percent in 1984. In 1988, George Bush carried Butler with 69 percent of the vote, well above his statewide average of 55 percent. He beat Bill Clinton here by 19 points in 1992, winning 49 percent of the vote. In recent years the county has elected some of the state's most conservative Republican legislators.

The other half of the 8th's residents live outside Butler County in a string of fertile Corn Belt counties running north along the Indiana border and east toward Springfield. The land is flat and the roads are straight. Once leaving the Miami Valley in northern Butler, a motorist can drive north through the 8th along Route 127 without more than an occasional slight turn of the steering wheel.

Corn and soybeans are major cash crops in the rural counties. Poultry and livestock also are moneymakers. In recent years, Darke and Mercer counties have been the leading Ohio counties in farm income.

Mercer, the southern half of which remains in the 8th, was settled by German Catholics and is the only county in the district with much of a Democratic heritage. But Mercer likes its Democrats conservative. It has not backed the party's presidential candidate since 1968.

Shelby County and a bit of southwestern Auglaize County were added to the 8th in the last redistricting. Shelby voted heavily for Bush and Ross Perot in 1992, giving them 44 percent and 29 percent of the vote, respectively, to Clinton's 26 percent—Perot's best whole-county total in the district.

Election Returns

	8th District	Democrat	Republican
1992	President*	75,189 (29.3%)	120,847 (47.2%)
	House	62,033 (25.9%)	176,362 (73.8%)
1990	Governor	61,303 (36.0%)	109,028 (64.0%)
1988	President	67,146 (30.7%)	151,391 (69.3%)
	Senate	106,948 (48.9%)	111,879 (51.1%)

**Vote for Perot was 59,937 (23.4%).*

Demographics

Population 570,901

Percent change from 1980 11.2%

Land area 2,728 square miles

Population per square mile 209

Counties, 1990 population

Auglaize (pt.) 10,680	Miami 93,182
Butler 291,479	Montgomery (pt.) 2,908
Darke 53,619	Preble 40,113
Mercer (pt.) 34,005	Shelby 44,915

Cities, 1990 population (10,000 or more)

Fairfield (pt.) 39,729	Oxford 18,937
Greenville 12,863	Piqua 20,612
Hamilton 61,368	Sidney 18,710
Middletown (pt.) 45,991	Troy 19,478

Race and Hispanic origin

White 96.2%
Black 2.8%
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut. 0.1%
Asian or Pacific Islander 0.7%
Other 0.2%
Hispanic origin 0.5%

Ancestry

American 7.3%	Irish 17.3%
Dutch 3.0%	Italian 2.6%
English 14.5%	Polish 1.2%
French 4.5%	Scotch Irish 1.8%
German 47.9%	Scottish 1.9%

Universities/colleges, 1990-1991 enrollment

Edison State Community College, Piqua 3,325
Miami University, Oxford 15,836
Miami University-Middletown, Middletown 2,038
Miami University-Hamilton, Hamilton 2,073
Southern Ohio College, Fairfield 368
Wright State University, Celina 880

Newspapers, total circulation (in all districts)

Dayton Daily News 174,309
Greenville Daily Advocate 8,261
Piqua Daily Call 8,857
Richmond Palladium-Item 19,821
Sidney Daily News 12,164
Troy Daily News 10,841

Commercial television stations, affiliations

ADI: Dayton (83%) and Cincinnati (17%)
WKOI, Richmond (None)

Cable television systems, total subscribers

Continental Cablevision of Ohio; Huber Heights 37,422
Heritage Cablevision; Coldwater 5,600
TCI of Ohio; Fairfield 11,000
TCI of Ohio; Hamilton 21,107
TCI of Ohio; Middletown 24,663
Viacom Cablevision-Dayton Inc.; Dayton 52,900
Warner Cable; Sidney 6,800
Warner Cable Communications Inc.; Cincinnati/Blue Ash 181,000
Warner Cable Communications Inc.; Greenville 5,102
Warner Cable Communications Inc.; Lewisburg 8,500
Warner Cable Communications Inc.; Piqua 8,800
Warner Cable Communications Inc.; Troy 7,422

Businesses and other major employers

Armco Steel Co.; Middletown; steel products 5,600
Champion Intl. Corp./Hamilton Mill; Hamilton; paper mills 1,900
Stolle Corp./Norcold Div.; Sidney; metal services 1,850
Copeland Corp.; Sidney; refrigeration 1,800
Huffy Corp.; Celina; bicycles 1,770
Honda of America Mfg.; Anna; motor vehicles 1,700
Ohio Casualty Insurance Co.; Hamilton; fire/marine/casualty insurance 1,660
Crown Equipment Corp.; New Bremen; industrial equipment 1,646
Allied-Signal Inc.; Greenville; motor vehicle equipment 1,300
Cincinnati Financial Corp.; Hamilton; fire/marine/casualty insurance 1,250
Hobart Corp.; Troy; food preparaton equipment 1,200
Hobart Brothers Co.; Troy; electrical welding apparatus 1,200
U.S. Postal Service; Cincinnati 1,000
Champion Intl. Corp./Nationwide Paper Div.; Hamilton; paper/wood products 1,000
Fort Hamilton-Hughes Memorial Hospital; Hamilton 967
Piqua Memorial Medical Center; Piqua 900
Baker Concrete Construction; Monroe; concrete work 800
Corning Inc.; Greenville; glass/glassware 800
B. F. Goodrich Co./Aerospace & Defense Div.; Troy; aircraft parts 750
Mercy Hospital of Hamilton; Hamilton 695
City of Hamilton; Hamilton 675
Friendly Ice Cream Corp.; Troy; dairy products 650
Allied Products Corp.; Coldwater; credit institutions 650
Roadway Express Inc.; Cincinnati; trucking facilities 600
Reynolds & Reynolds Co.; Celina; business forms 600
County of Butler; Hamilton 600
Wilson Memorial Hospital; Sidney 596
Stouder Memorial Hospital Assn.; Troy 545

9th District

Northwest — Toledo

Toledo is an old port city, one whose more recent fortunes have risen and fallen, and fallen further, with the health of the automobile industry. But by the beginning of the 1990s, it was Wall Street, not Detroit, that had undermined Toledo's economy.

The city had climbed back from the depths of the early 1980s recession by mid-decade, and there was some cause for optimism. A Jeep plant and a General Motors transmission factory were operating at full capacity; unemployment in Toledo slipped below 10 percent in 1986.

The optimism ceased as a wave of corporate takeovers and restructurings by out-of-town interests weakened such major Toledo glass producers as Owens-Illinois and Owens-Corning, causing thousands of job losses.

Undergirding Toledo's economy are the several crude oil and gas pipelines that terminate there, and the refineries they feed.

And millions have been spent to improve the city's Toledo Express Airport. The Burlington Air Express delivery company opened a $50 million terminal and sorting center there in 1991, creating 800 jobs.

Almost three-fifths—333,000—of the district's residents live in Toledo, an important port city that sits at the mouth of the largest river that flows into the Great Lakes, the Maumee.

The city, built on the site of a remote 18th-century fort, is now a lonely Democratic outpost in rural Republican northwestern Ohio. Democrats outnumber Republicans in surrounding Lucas County (which holds an additional 129,000 residents) by more than 2-to-1.

But a smaller black population keeps Democratic majorities in Toledo lower than those in Dayton or Cleveland. Jimmy Carter carried the city in 1980, but with only 49 percent of the vote. Democrats Walter F. Mondale and Michael S. Dukakis carried on the tradition in 1984 and 1988 And Bill Clinton won it handily in 1992.

Toledo is an ethnic city. There are major concentrations of Germans, Irish, Poles and Hungarians. While traditionally Democratic, most blue-collar ethnics here vote Republican at least occasionally.

To the east of the city are blue-collar, traditionally Democratic suburbs. Republicans are concentrated in the more affluent suburbs on Toledo's west side, where Ottawa Hills has one of the highest per capita incomes of any community in Ohio.

The whole of Fulton County was included in the 9th in 1992 redistricting. Fulton is one of the most Republican counties in Ohio, but part of it is in Toledo's orbit and contains some solid Democratic precincts.

The 9th now has about a third of Wood County's land mass and 55,000 of its residents—about half its people. The part of Wood County in the district includes 15,000 of Bowling Green's 28,000 residents, along with Bowling Green State University and its 18,600 students.

Election Returns

	9th District	Democrat	Republican
1992	President*	118,818 (47.3%)	81,881 (32.6%)
	House	178,879 (73.2%)	53,011 (21.7%)
1990	Governor	79,956 (49.1%)	82,725 (50.9%)
1988	President	116,938 (52.1%)	107,536 (47.9%)
	Senate	143,231 (66.1%)	73,381 (33.9%)

**Vote for Perot was 50,155 (20.0%).*

Demographics

Population 570,901

Percent change from 1980 11.0%

Land area 1,099 square miles

Population per square mile 520

Counties, 1990 population

Fulton 38,498
Lucas 462,361
Ottawa (pt.) 14,623
Wood (pt.) 55,419

Cities, 1990 population (10,000 or more)

Bowling Green (pt.) 15,247
Maumee 15,561
Oregon 18,334
Sylvania 17,301
Toledo 332,943

Race and Hispanic origin

White 84.9%
Black 12.2%
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut. 0.2%
Asian or Pacific Islander 1.0%
Other 1.7%
Hispanic origin 3.4%

Ancestry

American 2.9%
Dutch 2.3%
English 10.9%
French 6.8%
German 42.4%
Hungarian 2.6%
Irish 15.5%
Italian 3.0%
Polish 10.5%
Scotch Irish 1.5%
Scottish 1.8%
Slovakian 1.2%

Universities/colleges, 1990-1991 enrollment

Bowling Green State University, Bowling Green 18,657
Davis Junior College, Toledo 376
Lourdes College, Sylvania 1,048
Medical College of Ohio at Toledo, Toledo 832
Michael J. Owens Technical College, Toledo 6,857
Northwest Technical College, Archbold 1,993
University of Toledo, Toledo 24,699

Newspapers, total circulation (in all districts)

Bowling Green Sentinel-Tribune 13,406
Detroit News & Free Press 1,014,197
Port Clinton News Herald 6,154
Toledo Blade 150,637

Commercial television stations, affiliations

ADI: Toledo (100%)
WNWO-TV, Toledo (ABC)
WTOL-TV, Toledo (CBS)
WTVG, Toledo (NBC)
WUPW, Toledo (Fox)

Cable television systems, total subscribers

Buckeye Cablevision; Toledo 116,000

Military installations, 1991

Toledo Express Airport Air Force Guard Station, Swanton 293

Businesses and other major employers

Chrysler Corp.; Toledo; motor vehicle assembly 5,500
General Motors Corp./Powertrain Div.; Toledo; motor vehicle equipment 5,000
Toledo Hospital; Toledo 4,900
University of Toledo; Toledo 3,600
Medical College of Ohio at Toledo; Toledo 2,932
Owens-Illinois Inc./Owens-Brockway Glass Container; Toledo; glass containers/bottles 2,500
St. Vincent Medical Center; Toledo 2,500
Bowling Green State University; Bowling Green 2,000
Sauder Woodworking Co.; Archbold; furniture 1,875
Owens-Illinois Inc./Libbey Glass Inc.; Toledo; glass/glassware 1,850
Transamerican Freight Lines; Toledo; trucking services 1,800
United Parcel Service Inc.; Maumee; mail services 1,600
St. Charles Hospital; Toledo 1,500
Chrysler Corp./Toledo Plant Machining; Perrysburg; motor vehicles 1,300
Flower Memorial Hospital; Sylvania 1,257
Owens-Corning Fiberglas Corp.; Toledo; fiberglass 1,200

Mercy Hospital of Toledo; Toledo 1,160
Riverside Hospital; Toledo 1,050
CSX Transportation Inc.; Walbridge; railroads 1,000
St. Luke's Hospital; Maumee 986
Ford Motor Co.; Maumee; metal forgings/stampings 980
Roadway Express Inc.; Toledo; trucking services 950
Michael J. Owens Technical College, Toledo 900
General Mills Inc.; Toledo; grain mill products 850
Doehler Jarvis Ltd.; Toledo; aluminum castings 800
Manville Sales Corp.; Waterville; mineral products 800
Burlington Air Express Inc.; Swanton; air delivery services 800
Blade Communications Inc.; Toledo; newspapers 750
Brush Wellman Inc.; Elmore; copper products 700
Olsten Corp./Health Care Services; Toledo; home health services 650
Blue Cross & Blue Shield Mutual of Ohio; Toledo; medical service/health insurance 625
Hunt-Wesson Inc./Beatrice; Perrysburg; preserved fruits/vegetables 600
County of Lucas; Toledo 600
Toledo Edison Co.; Toledo; electric services 572
Sun Refining & Marketing Co./Toledo Refinery; Toledo; petroleum products 530
City of Toledo/Board of Education; Toledo 530

10th District

Cleveland — West Side and Suburbs

This was a district designed with the safety of its former occupant, Democrat Mary Rose Oakar, firmly in mind. Many Democrats see Republican Martin Hoke's win in 1992 solely as a referendum on Oakar, and they expect to win the seat back.

"The joke around here the day after the election was that Martin Hoke had just been elected to his last term in Congress," says a local observer.

The line between the 10th and 11th districts generally divides Cleveland's white and black populations. The 10th is the white district, containing the state's largest concentration of ethnic voters. Poles, Czechs, Italians, Irish and Germans are the largest groups, but there are dozens of other ethnic communities represented by at least a restaurant or two on the West Side.

The city's steel industry fueled the ethnic influx around the turn of the century, with immigrants settling near the West Side mills. Steel, automobile and aluminum plants combine with smaller businesses to make up the employment base today.

But many of the younger people who work there have bought homes in the suburbs. Cleveland suffered a 12 percent population loss in the 1980s. As a result of this—and the addition of more western Cleveland suburbs—more than half the electorate now lies outside the city's limits.

The downtown area was gerrymandered in order to divvy up sources of campaign contributions, not votes. Its businesses are split between the 10th and Louis Stokes' 11th District. The city's economic problems of the 1970s, notably its near-bankruptcy, made it a national symbol of urban decay. But Cleveland today is stronger than many industrial cities of the Frost Belt, mainly because it is making the successful transition to a service economy.

To offset auto and steel slumps, a consortium made up of the city's largest companies mapped out a long-term, diversified plan for growth—a number of small, high-tech companies have already been attracted. Condominiums are being constructed near the $200 million BP America headquarters (11th District), and old dry-goods warehouses are being converted to homes—the first downtown housing to go up in a generation. To help keep suburbanites in the city after dark, several art deco theaters have been restored, and Cleveland's Lake Erie waterfront is receiving a facelift. Even the Cuyahoga River—which was once so polluted that it caught fire—has been cleaned up.

Children and grandchildren of European immigrants have moved out of Cleveland to inner suburbs such as Parma, due south of the city. In recent years they have moved again. Parma's population declined in the 1970s and '80s, as residents left their ranch homes of the 1950s for the open spaces of outer suburbs such as Strongsville. But even with the population loss, Parma (population 88,000) is still the eighth-largest city in Ohio. Nearby steel mills and automobile plants give this section of the district a strong union presence.

Election Returns

	10th District	Democrat	Republican
1992	President*	107,460 (41.5%)	92,849 (35.9%)
	House	103,788 (43.1%)	136,433 (56.6%)
1990	Governor	67,830 (37.9%)	111,141 (62.1%)
1988	President	120,386 (47.7%)	131,812 (52.3%)
	Senate	141,437 (56.8%)	107,534 (43.2%)

**Vote for Perot was 58,095 (22.4%).*

Demographics

Population 570,903

Percent change from 1980 11.1%

Land area 156 square miles

Population per square mile 3,667

Counties, 1990 population
Cuyahoga (pt.) 570,903

Cities, 1990 population (10,000 or more)
Bay Village 17,000
Berea 19,051
Brooklyn (pt.) 11,699
Cleveland (pt.) 219,243
Fairview Park 18,028
Lakewood 59,718
North Olmsted 34,204
Parma 87,876
Rocky River 20,410
Seven Hills 12,339
Strongsville (pt.) 24,754
Westlake 27,018

Race and Hispanic origin
White 94.1%
Black 2.1%
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut. 0.2%
Asian or Pacific Islander 1.4%
Other 2.2%
Hispanic origin 4.0%

Ancestry
American 2.8%
Arabic 1.5%
Czechoslovakian 3.0%
Dutch 1.7%
English 10.3%
French 2.4%
German 31.3%
Hungarian 5.2%
Irish 20.7%
Italian 9.9%

Polish 12.2%
Russian 1.3%
Scotch Irish 1.6%
Scottish 1.9%
Slovakian 9.0%
Ukrainian 1.9%
Welsh 1.1%
Yugoslavian 1.7%

Universities/colleges, 1990-1991 enrollment
Baldwin-Wallace College, Berea 4,870
Bryant & Stratton Business Institute, North Olmsted 395
Cuyahoga Community College, Cleveland 22,014
West Side Institute of Technology, Cleveland 367

Newspapers, total circulation (in all districts)
Cleveland Plain Dealer 409,749

Commercial television stations, affiliations
ADI: Cleveland (100%)
WEWS, Cleveland (ABC)
WJW-TV, Cleveland (CBS)
WKYC-TV, Cleveland (NBC)
WQHS, Cleveland (None)
WUAB, Lorain (None)
WOIO, Shaker Heights-Cleveland (Fox)

Cable television systems, total subscribers
Cablevision of Ohio; Brook Park 19,039
Cablevision of Ohio; North Olmsted 10,620
Cox Cable Cleveland; Parma 56,000
North Coast Cable Ltd.; Cleveland 74,000

Businesses and other major employers
Cleveland Clinic Foundation; Cleveland 7,200
LTV Steel Co. Inc./Cleveland Works Div.; Cleveland; steel products 7,000
Metro Health Medical Center; Cleveland 4,383
General Motors Corp.; Cleveland; metal stampings 4,000
NASA; Cleveland; space research/technology 4,000
American Greetings Corp.; Cleveland; greeting cards 3,000
Fairview General Hospital; Cleveland 2,120
Plain Dealer Publishing Co.; Cleveland; newspapers 1,722
Aluminum Co. of America; Cleveland; metalworking machinery 1,600
Parma Community General Hospital; Cleveland 1,525
Ohio Bell Telephone Co.; Cleveland; telephone communications 1,500
City of Cleveland/Public Utilities; Cleveland 1,500
Cleveland Electric Illuminating Co.; Cleveland; electric services 1,400
County of Cuyahoga/Board of Mental Retardation; Cleveland; job training 1,200
Lakewood Hospital; Cleveland 1,200
Joseph & Feiss Co./Cricketeer; Cleveland; men's suits/coats 1,150
PPG Industries Inc./Coatings & Resins Div.; Cleveland; paint products 1,100
Cuyahoga Community College; Cleveland 1,100
United Parcel Service Inc.; Cleveland; mail services 1,000
Baldwin-Wallace College; Berea 1,000
City of Cleveland/Fire Dept.; Cleveland 983
Westlake Health Campus Assn.; Cleveland 965
Morrison Knudsen Corp./Power Industrial Group; Cleveland; building construction 900
Deaconess Hospital of Cleveland; Cleveland 900
Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland; Cleveland 850
Service America Corp.; Cleveland; vending machine operators 800
Jones Day Reavis & Pogue; Cleveland; legal services 750
Lutheran Medical Center; Cleveland 733
Kaiser Foundation Hospitals; Cleveland 725
Antares Group Inc.; Cleveland; building services 700
County of Cuyahoga/Central Services Dept.; Cleveland 700
Kirkwood Industries Inc.; Cleveland; electric motors 675
City of Lakewood; Cleveland 650
USG Interiors Inc.; Cleveland; partitions/fixtures 600
St. Alexis Hospital & Medical Center; Cleveland 600
Industrial Security Service; Cleveland; business/security services 600

11th District

Cleveland — East Side and Suburbs

One of the axioms of Ohio politics is that to win statewide, a Democratic candidate must build a 100,000-vote edge in Cuyahoga County. Most of that lead has to be built in the 11th, which is anchored in Cleveland's heavily black East Side. Bill Clinton picked up a spare 132,000 votes here in 1992 over George Bush, which allowed him to walk away with Ohio's 21 electoral votes with nearly a 91,000-vote margin.

This compact district—the smallest and most densely populated in the state—includes poor inner-city areas as well as middle-class territory farther from the downtown area.

Nineteen percent of the 11th's families—and almost a third of those in its section of Cleveland—live below the poverty line. Conditions improve out toward the city's eastern suburbs, where blue and white collars are worn by their diverse black population.

Devastated by the riots of the 1960s, inner-city neighborhoods of Hough and Glenville can claim some new residential and commercial development, but they still bear the scars of poverty.

Out toward the lake, this area includes the middle-class, white ethnic neighborhoods of Collinwood and St. Clare, inhabited by Italians, and Poles, Yugoslavs and other eastern Europeans.

Overall, the 11th is 59 percent black and heavily Democratic. During the past decade, it has been the most Democratic district in the state.

Any hopes that Stokes would be made vulnerable when his district was extended east to take in some white working-class areas—his old 21st District was 62 percent black—were dashed in 1992 when he pulled down 69 percent of the vote in a field of four, compared with 80 percent against a single opponent in 1990.

New to Stokes' territory is Euclid, a white, ethnic, working-class city of 55,000 east of Cleveland. Euclid "is Democratic, but hardly comfortable with the black part of this district," says a local observer. A Democrat from Euclid running against Stokes as an independent in 1992 hoped—in vain—to capitalize on this sentiment.

Some of the 11th's other major suburbs are Cleveland Heights, Shaker Heights and University Heights (populations 54,000, 31,000 and 15,000).

With a large proportion of Jews and young professionals, these are among Ohio's most liberal communities. North of Shaker Heights is Cleveland Heights, many of whose integrated neighborhoods are a short walk from University Circle, home of Case Western Reserve University and Cleveland's cultural hub.

From the circle area, commuters drive along historic Euclid

Avenue to their jobs downtown. While the avenue now bears the marks of poverty, it was known as "Millionaires' Row" at the turn of the century. Few of the old mansions remain. The one belonging to John D. Rockefeller, founder of Standard Oil, was razed after his death in 1937.

Election Returns

	11th District	Democrat	Republican
1992	President*	169,877 (73.4%)	37,880 (16.4%)
	House †	154,718 (69.0%)	43,866 (19.6%)
1990	Governor	97,965 (60.5%)	63,961 (39.5%)
1988	President	164,929 (77.4%)	48,066 (22.6%)
	Senate	169,824 (78.8%)	45,555 (21.2%)

** Vote for Perot was 23,423 (10.1%).* *†Independent/other is greater than 5%.*

Demographics

Population 570,901

Percent change from 1980 11.3%

Land area 104 square miles

Population per square mile 5,484

Counties, 1990 population
Cuyahoga (pt.) 570,901

Cities, 1990 population (10,000 or more)
Bedford Heights 12,131
Cleveland Heights 54,052
Cleveland (pt.) 286,373
East Cleveland 33,096
Euclid 54,875
Maple Heights (pt.) 16,152
Shaker Heights 30,831
South Euclid 23,866
University Heights 14,790
Warrensville Heights 15,745

Race and Hispanic origin
White 39.8%
Black 58.6%
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut. 0.2%
Asian or Pacific Islander 1.0%
Other 0.5%
Hispanic origin 1.1%

Ancestry
American 2.2%
Czechoslovakian 1.2%
English 4.6%
German 10.2%
Hungarian 2.4%
Irish 6.9%
Italian 5.3%
Polish 4.1%
Russian 2.2%
Scottish 1.0%
Slovakian 2.5%
Yugoslavian 2.4%

Universities/colleges, 1990-1991 enrollment
Case Western Reserve University, Cleveland 8,219
Cleveland Institute of Art, Cleveland 488
Cleveland Institute of Music, Cleveland 427
Cleveland State University, Cleveland 19,220
Dyke College, Cleveland 1,316
ETI Technical College, Cleveland 622
John Carroll University, Cleveland 4,549
Notre Dame College, South Euclid 849
Ohio College of Podiatric Medicine, Cleveland 330

Newspapers, total circulation (in all districts)
Cleveland Plain Dealer 409,749
Elyria Chronicle-Telegram 36,439
Lake County News Herald 53,516

Commercial television stations, affiliations
ADI: Cleveland (100%)

Cable television systems, total subscribers
Cablevision of Ohio; Cleveland Heights 75,000
North Coast Cable Ltd.; Cleveland 74,000

Military installations, 1991
Defense Finance & Accounting Center (Navy), Cleveland 1,651

Businesses and other major employers
University Hospitals of Cleveland; Cleveland 4,400
Case Western Reserve University; Cleveland 3,500
U.S. Transportation Dept.; Cleveland 2,557
BP America Inc.; Cleveland; petroleum refining 2,500
Lincoln Electric Co.; Cleveland; metalworking machinery 2,500
Cleveland State University; Cleveland 2,500
Mt. Sinai Medical Center; Cleveland 2,100
Metrohealth St. Luke's Medical Center; Cleveland 1,900
Blue Cross & Blue Shield Mutual of Ohio; Cleveland; medical service/health insurance 1,800
Kaiser Foundation; Cleveland; health organizations 1,650
Sherwin-Williams Co.; Cleveland; paint stores 1,500
May Dept. Stores Co./May Co.; Cleveland; variety stores 1,500
U.S. Veterans Affairs Dept.; Cleveland; hospital 1,350
Westinghouse Electric Corp./Naval Systems Div.; Cleveland; electrical industrial apparatus 1,300
General Motors Corp./Inland Fisher-Guide Div.; Cleveland; textile products 1,242
TRW Inc./TRW Valve Div.; Cleveland; industrial machinery 1,200
General Electric Co./Lighting; Cleveland; electric lighting 1,200
National City Bank; Cleveland; commercial banks 1,200
U.S. Internal Revenue Service; Cleveland 1,200
Society National Bank; Cleveland; commercial banks 1,100
Transportation Unlimited Inc.; Cleveland; personnel supply services 1,035
County of Cuyahoga; Cleveland; family services 1,000
Argo-Tech Corp.; Cleveland; aircraft parts 830
Parker Hannifin Corp.; Cleveland; industrial machinery 800
Penton Publishing Corp./Industry Week; Cleveland; periodicals 800
City of East Cleveland/Board of Education; Cleveland 800
Higbee Co.; Cleveland; department stores 740
Brentwood Hospital; Cleveland 705
Twin Valu Stores Inc.; Cleveland; grocery stores 700
BP America Inc./BP Research; Cleveland; research services 700
National Cleaning Contractors; Cleveland; building services 700
First National Supermarkets; Cleveland; grocery stores 650
Stouffer Corp./Stouffer Tower City Plaza Hotel; Cleveland; hotel 650
City of Cleveland/Board of Education; Cleveland 615
Premier Industrial Corp./Newark Electronics; Cleveland; electrical goods 600
Riser Foods Inc.; Cleveland; grocery stores 600

City of Cleveland Heights; Cleveland 575
Arrow Intl. Inc./Capital Game Mfg. Co.; Cleveland; commercial printing 550
Ernst & Young; Cleveland; accounting services 550
Vocational Guidance Services/Wings; Cleveland; job training 525
Thompson Hine & Flory; Cleveland; legal services 502

12th District

Central — Eastern Columbus and Suburbs

Columbus has not suffered from the kind of economic collapse that has afflicted most of Ohio's industrial cities in recent years. It is primarily a white-collar town, one whose diverse industrial base is bolstered by the state government complex, a major banking center and numerous scientific research companies.

No longer is Columbus recognized only as the home of the Ohio State University football team; an economic renaissance in the early 1990s led a slew of national publications to list the city as one of the most progressive and prosperous.

According to marketers, Columbus is a mirror for the nation, so average that it serves as a favored test bed for all sorts of fast-food menu items and other consumer products.

More than three-quarters of the 12th District's residents live in Columbus and its Franklin County suburbs. Democrats must do very well in the city to have a chance districtwide.

Forty-five percent of Columbus is in the 12th; the rest is to the west in the 15th District. The 12th's section of Columbus is more heavily black, poorer and less well-educated than the other. Forty-three percent of the 12th's 284,000 Columbus residents are black, compared with just 6 percent in the 15th's western half of the city. Nearly 18 percent of its families live below the poverty level, compared with 8 percent of the 15th's section. Nineteen percent of its adult residents have a college degree, compared with 29 percent on the west side.

As one moves east from the state Capitol building along Broad Street, the black Democratic vote goes down and the Republican vote goes up. Only 4 percent of the 12th's Franklin County suburbs of Columbus are black.

About three miles east of the Capitol is affluent Bexley, an independent community of 13,000 surrounded by the city.

While usually Republican, Bexley has a large Jewish population and sometimes votes for strong Democratic candidates. Two miles farther east is Whitehall, another independent town, with 21,000 largely blue-collar residents who frequently split their tickets.

Whitehall is the site of the Defense Logistic Agency's Defense Construction Supply Center, which employs 4,700. The center was added in May 1993 to the list of military facilities that may be closed.

Farther out from Whitehall are newer suburbs. Some of these, such as Reynoldsburg and Gahanna, are predominantly blue collar. Residents are employed at such large plants as McDonnell Douglas and AT&T.

The rest of the 12th is rural and Republican, with a smattering of light industry. The remaining 23 percent of the district's residents are split between Licking and Delaware counties. The half of Licking County in the district gave Rep. John Kasich a 3-to-1 margin in his successful bid for a sixth term. Delaware County is equally favorable to Republican candidates—it gave Kasich a 5-to-1 margin in 1992.

Election Returns

	12th District	Democrat	Republican
1992	President*	104,187 (40.1%)	108,618 (41.8%)
	House	68,761 (28.7%)	170,297 (71.0%)
1990	Governor	79,513 (47.2%)	88,820 (52.8%)
1988	President	80,458 (40.6%)	117,950 (59.4%)
	Senate	103,768 (53.4%)	90,563 (46.6%)

**Vote for Perot was 46,943 (18.1%).*

Demographics

Population 570,902

Percent change from 1980 11.3%

Land area 1,022 square miles

Population per square mile 558

Counties, 1990 population
Delaware 66,929
Franklin (pt.) 437,925
Licking (pt.) 66,048

Cities, 1990 population (10,000 or more)
Bexley 13,088
Columbus (pt.) 284,281
Delaware 20,030
Dublin (pt.) 16,020
Gahanna (pt.) 27,334
Newark (pt.) 15,747
Reynoldsburg (pt.) 25,748
Westerville 30,269
Whitehall 20,572

Race and Hispanic origin
White 74.8%
Black 23.2%
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut. 0.2%
Asian or Pacific Islander 1.4%
Other 0.3%
Hispanic origin 0.8%

Ancestry
American 4.9%
Dutch 2.7%
English 13.7%
French 3.1%
German 31.4%
Hungarian 1.1%
Irish 16.2%
Italian 4.7%
Polish 2.2%
Scotch Irish 2.1%
Scottish 2.2%
Welsh 2.3%

Universities/colleges, 1990-1991 enrollment
Capital University, Columbus 3,235
Central Ohio Technical College, Newark 1,555
Columbus College of Art & Design, Columbus 1,631
Columbus State Community College, Columbus 13,294
Denison University, Granville 2,035
DeVry Institute of Technology, Columbus 2,716
Franklin University, Columbus 4,005
Methodist Theological School in Ohio, Delaware 241
Ohio Dominican College, Columbus 1,365
Ohio State University, Newark 1,567
Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware 2,045
Otterbein College, Westerville 2,451
Trinity Lutheran Seminary, Columbus 238

Newspapers, total circulation (in all districts)
Columbus Dispatch 261,086
Newark Advocate 22,345

Commercial television stations, affiliations
ADI: Columbus (100%)
WTTE, Columbus (Fox)

Cable television systems, total subscribers
Coaxial Communications; Columbus 73,539
Delaware Cable; Delaware 5,100
Times Mirror Cable TV; Newark 25,000
Warner Cable; Columbus 42,100
Warner Cable Communications Inc.; Columbus 108,039

Military installations, 1991
Defense Construction Supply Center, Columbus 4,700

Businesses and other major employers
State of Ohio/Transportation Dept.; Columbus 7,600
Limited Inc.; Columbus; women's clothing stores 4,000
Children's Hospital; Columbus 2,249
Grant Medical Center & Hospital; Columbus 2,150
Independent Shopping Services; Columbus; industrial consulting services 2,006
Abbott Laboratories/Ross Laboratories Div.; Columbus; dairy products 2,000
County of Franklin; Columbus 1,332
State of Ohio/Taxation Dept.; Columbus 1,700
State of Ohio/Bureau of Workers' Compensation; Columbus 1,700
Schottenstein Stores Corp.; Columbus; department stores 1,500
State of Ohio/Industrial Commission; Columbus 1,500
Mount Carmel East Hospital; Columbus 1,400
Federated Dept. Stores/F&R Lazarus & Co.; Columbus; department stores 1,332
State of Ohio/Administrative Services Dept.; Columbus 1,238
McDonnell Douglas Corp.; Columbus; aircraft 1,200
State of Ohio/Employment Services Bureau; Columbus 1,200
Borden Inc.; Columbus; dairy/food products 1,200
St. Ann's Hospital of Columbus; Westerville 1,200
St. Anthony Medical Center; Columbus 1,150
Dispatch Printing Co./Columbus Dispatch; Columbus; newspapers 1,100
OI-NEG Television Products Inc.; Columbus; TV parts 1,000
AT&T Co./Bell Laboratories; Columbus; research services 1,000
State of Ohio/Human Services Dept.; Columbus 1,000
Ashland Oil Inc./Ashland Chemical Inc.; Dublin; industrial chemicals 1,000
State of Ohio/Attorney General's Office; Columbus 950
BancOhio National Bank; Columbus; commercial banks 923
Liebert Corp.; Worthington; refrigeration 900
Columbia Gas of Ohio Inc.; Columbus; gas distribution 858
State Farm Fire Casualty Co.; Newark; insurance services 850
State of Ohio/Motor Vehicles Bureau; Columbus 850
World Financial Network National Bank; Columbus; credit services 850
Licking Memorial Hospital; Newark 849
Raytheon Co./Caloric Corp.; Delaware; household cooking appliances 820
CUC Intl. Inc.; Westerville; personal services 800
Columbus State Community College; Columbus 800
Banc One Services Corp.; Columbus; financial services 800
State of Ohio/Health Dept.; Columbus 800
State of Ohio/Rehabilitation Services; Columbus 800
Flxible Corp.; Delaware; bus assembly 750
OCLC Online Computer Library Center Inc.; Dublin; data services 743
County of Franklin/Human Services Dept.; Columbus 734
Kroger Co./Kroger Bakery; Columbus; bakery products 700
Huntington National Bank; Columbus; commercial banks 700
State of Ohio/Central Ohio Pyschiatric Hospital; Columbus 700
Nationwide Mutual Insurance Co.; Columbus; fire/marine/casualty insurance 677
Cardinal Industries Inc.; Columbus; hotel 670
Victoria's Secret Stores Inc.; Reynoldsburg; women's specialty stores 650
State Auto Mutual Insurance Co.; Columbus; fire/marine/casualty insurance 650
Roche Biomedical Laboratories; Dublin; medical labs 608
Worthington Industries Inc.; Worthington; steel products 600
Denison University; Granville 600
Ohio Wesleyan University; Delaware 600
Motorists Mutual Insurance Co.; Columbus; casualty insurance 584
Liebert Corp./Emerson Electric; Delaware; air conditioners 550
White Consolidated Industries/Fridgedaire Co.; Dublin; household appliances 550
Vorys Sater Seymour & Pease; Columbus; legal services 544
Crane Plastics Co.; Columbus; vinyl/plastic products 520
Kroger Co.; Westerville; bakery 510
State of Ohio/Public Utilities; Columbus 501

13th District

Northeast — Suburbs of Cleveland, Akron and Youngstown

Lying squarely in the midst of industrial northern Ohio, the 13th has all the problems of a declining Frost Belt economy. Heavily dependent on the automobile and steel industries, populous Lorain County approached Depression-era conditions in the early 1980s.

The district centers around two distinct sets of communities: the Cleveland suburbs in Lorain and Lorain County, and a band of suburbs in northern Summit and southern Cuyahoga counties, which also revolve around Cleveland but are beginning to look south to Akron as well. The Ohio Turnpike is all that connects the two; they are completely separate communities.

The 13th also includes sparsely populated land off to the east in Portage, Geauga and Trumbull counties. To the southwest is Medina County. The geography of the 13th will make it tough for a House challenger to build the name recognition needed to topple an incumbent. Democrat Sherrod Brown won the 13th with 53 percent of the vote in 1992.

Economically, the most serious trouble spot in the district is the once-booming port city of Lorain. But while the local economy there has been battered, the old New Deal political coalition is alive and well. Blue-collar ethnics, blacks and Hispanics in Lorain combine with those in nearby Elyria and academics in the college town of Oberlin to produce Democratic majorities.

As one of the traditional immigration centers on the Great Lakes, the city of Lorain has an ethnic diversity that matches the West Side of Cleveland. Fifty-six different ethnic groups have been counted within its borders. Today, Hispanics make up 17 percent of Lorain's population, a far higher share than any other city in Ohio.

About 10 miles south of Lorain is Oberlin, which roughly divides the district's urban, Catholic Democrats in the north and its rural, Protestant Republicans in the south. Founded in 1833, Oberlin College was the first coeducational institution of higher learning in the country, and among the first to admit black students. The Yankees who founded Oberlin and other towns in this part of Ohio took strong anti-slavery stands in the 19th century, and their descendants continue to crusade for social reforms.

The Summit County area south of Cleveland is a checkerboard of industrial and residential suburbs upon which much of the city's industry has scattered.

That Cleveland's economy is beginning to recover can be seen in its increasing creep out to surrounding counties. Medina County identifies more with rural central Ohio than with the rest of the 13th. But on the northern edge of Medina, Brunswick (population 28,000) has new suburban Cleveland development. To the east, Cleveland's growth is beginning to seep into the northern part of Portage County, but the rest of Portage remains quite rural. Trumbull County, farther east, orients itself south toward the 17th District cities of Youngstown and Warren.

Election Returns

	13th District	Democrat	Republican
1992	President*	101,104 (37.9%)	94,651 (35.5%)
	House †	134,486 (52.9%)	88,889 (35.0%)
1990	Governor	75,193 (40.9%)	108,724 (59.1%)
1988	President	102,278 (46.3%)	118,763 (53.7%)
	Senate	127,496 (57.2%)	95,421 (42.8%)

**Vote for Perot was 70,624 (26.5%).* *†Independent/other is greater than 5%.*

Demographics

Population 570,894

Percent change from 1980 10.8%

Land area 1,687 square miles

Population per square mile 338

Counties, 1990 population

Cuyahoga (pt.) 14,755
Geauga 81,129
Lorain (pt.) 233,819
Medina 122,354
Portage (pt.) 55,036
Summit (pt.) 35,283
Trumbull (pt.) 28,518

Cities, 1990 population (10,000 or more)

Amherst 10,332
Avon Lake 15,066
Brunswick 28,230
Elyria 56,746
Lorain 71,245
Medina 19,231
North Ridgeville 21,564
Wadsworth 15,718

Race and Hispanic origin

White 93.6%
Black 4.5%
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut. 0.2%
Asian or Pacific Islander 0.5%
Other 1.1%
Hispanic origin 2.9%

Ancestry

American 3.7%
Czechoslovakian 2.3%
Dutch 2.7%
English 15.1%
French 2.8%
German 35.7%
Hungarian 5.3%
Irish 17.9%
Italian 8.1%
Polish 8.4%
Russian 1.1%
Scotch Irish 2.0%
Scottish 2.4%
Slovakian 6.1%
Swedish 1.1%
Welsh 1.5%
Yugoslavian 1.5%

Universities/colleges, 1990-1991 enrollment

Hiram College, Hiram 1,341
Kent State University-Geauga, Burton 546
Lorian Community College, Elyria 7,031
Northeast Ohio College of Medicine, Rootstown 418
Oberlin College, Oberlin 2,902

Newspapers, total circulation (in all districts)

Akron Beacon Journal 157,049
Cleveland Plain Dealer 409,749
Elyria Chronicle-Telegram 36,439
Geauga Times Leader 8,590
Lorain Journal 41,384
Medina County Gazette 16,141
Ravenna Record-Courier 20,335
Sharon Herald 24,899

Commercial television stations, affiliations

ADI: Cleveland (88%) and Youngstown (12%)
WBNX-TV, Akron (None)

Cable television systems, total subscribers

Adelphia Cable; Lorain 15,547
Armstrong Utilities Inc.; Medina 7,222
Continental Cablevision of Ohio; Brunswick 5,811
Continental Cablevision of Ohio; Cleveland Heights 75,000
Continental Cablevision of Ohio; Bay Village 8,424
Continental Cablevision of Ohio; Elyria 14,675
TCI of Ohio; Chardon 14,878
TCI of Ohio; Kent 12,799
TCI of Ohio; Warren 41,044
Warner Cable of Akron; Akron 93,000
Western Reserves Cablevision; Macedonia 14,145

Businesses and other major employers

Ford Motor Co.; Lorain; motor vehicles 5,600
Chrysler Corp./Twinsburg Stamping Plant; Twinsburg; metal stampings 3,600
U.S. Steel Corp. & Kobe Steel Co.; Lorain; steel products 3,000
Ford Motor Co./Ohio Truck Plant; Avon Lake; trucks 1,729
U.S. Veterans Affairs Dept.; Cleveland; hospital 1,350
City of Elyria/Board of Education; Elyria 1,314
Ohio Farmers Insurance Co.; Westfield Center; life insurance 1,157
Reliance Electric Co./Lorain Products Div.; Lorain; communications equipment 1,104
Elyria Memorial Hospital & Medical Center; Elyria 1,100
Moen Inc.; Elyria; plumbing/heating 1,000
D. S. Revco Inc.; Twinsburg; drug store chain 1,000

Lakeland Community Hospital; Lorain 980
St. Joseph Hospital & Health Center; Lorain 955
Schneider National Carriers; Seville; trucking services 900
Oberlin College; Oberlin 885
Lucas Aerospace Power Equipment Corp; Aurora; microwave components 825
Kraftmaid Cabinetry Inc.; Middlefield; millwork 810
Nordson Corp.; Amherst; painting equipment 800
City of Brunswick/School District; Brunswick 700
City of Medina/School District; Medina 600
York Intl. Corp.; Elyria; refrigeration 550
B. F. Goodrich Co.; Avon Lake; research services 540
Allen-Bradley Co. Inc.; Twinsburg; electric motors 530

14th District

Northeast — Akron

The 14th is in a part of Ohio that was built on rubber—tires in particular. At one time, nearly 90 percent of America's tires were manufactured here.

Within the district's confines in Akron—once referred to as the "premier factory town in America"—are the corporate headquarters of the Goodyear, Goodrich, Firestone and General Tire companies.

The 14th became one of the most Democratic districts in the state on the strength of votes from the blue-collar workers who kept the rubber factories humming.

But the district's economy is changing. While the major rubber companies are still important employers, the jobs with a future are white-collar. The last quarter-century has seen a steady transfer of manufacturing from the old, high-wage factories in Akron to new plants in lower-wage areas of the Sun Belt. Many Akron residents have left: The city's 1990 population of 223,000 was less than it was more than a half-century ago. Many downtown storefronts are vacant, and the streets can be eerily quiet, especially at night.

Akron city leaders have fought to forge a high-tech future for the city, and they have had enough success that Akron's unemployment rate in recent years has been lower than that of some other industrial centers in northern Ohio.

What has kept the city alive through these tough years is this: While the tire companies have quit manufacturing here, their headquarters and labs have remained, employing engineers, scientists and executives who work more with polymers these days than with rubber.

The resiliency of Akron's smaller businesses has helped as well. "Much to everyone's surprise, much of the supporting industry didn't vanish; they found other things to do," says a local observer. "It could have been a lot worse."

An unintended benefit of the population flight out of Akron has been that the city is now smaller than its britches. It is an area with public facilities and a housing stock built to handle far more people than live here. The city is doing better than others, such as Youngstown, in the area.

In the boom years of the rubber industry, before World War II, Akron was a mecca for job-seeking Appalachians. The annual West Virginia Day was one of the city's most popular events, and it was said that more West Virginians lived in Akron than in Charleston.

These days, the Appalachian descendants combine with blacks, ethnics and the academic community at the University of Akron to keep the city reliably Democratic. North of Akron, suburbs and farmland in northern Summit County provide Republican votes. Usually, they are too few to overcome the Democratic advantage in Akron and swing the 14th to the GOP. Both Jimmy Carter in 1980 and Michael S. Dukakis in 1988 won Akron by a wide enough margin to carry Summit County narrowly. Bill Clinton in 1992 won by a comfortable margin.

Election Returns

	14th District	Democrat	Republican
1992	President*	119,144 (45.6%)	81,603 (31.2%)
	House	165,335 (67.5%)	78,659 (32.1%)
1990	Governor	88,456 (45.9%)	104,163 (54.1%)
1988	President	121,763 (52.4%)	110,409 (47.6%)
	Senate	146,831 (62.9%)	86,584 (37.1%)

**Vote for Perot was 60,338 (23.1%).*

Demographics

Population 570,900

Percent change from 1980 10.9%

Land area 499 square miles

Population per square mile 1,144

Counties, 1990 population
Portage (pt.) 87,549
Stark (pt.) 3,644
Summit (pt.) 479,707

Cities, 1990 population (10,000 or more)
Akron 223,019
Barberton 27,623
Cuyahoga Falls 48,950
Kent 28,835
Norton (pt.) 11,475
Portage Lakes CDP 13,373
Ravenna 12,069
Stow 27,702
Tallmadge 14,870

Race and Hispanic origin
White 87.7%
Black 10.9%
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut. 0.2%
Asian or Pacific Islander 1.0%
Other 0.2%
Hispanic origin 0.6%

Ancestry
American 4.8%
Dutch 2.9%
English 15.4%
French 3.1%
German 35.1%
Hungarian 3.2%
Irish 18.7%
Italian 8.3%
Polish 3.9%
Scotch Irish 2.4%
Scottish 2.6%
Slovakian 3.4%
Swedish 1.1%
Welsh 1.9%
Yugoslavian 1.1%

Universities/colleges, 1990-1991 enrollment
Kent State University, Kent 24,434
University of Akron, Akron 27,818

Newspapers, total circulation (in all districts)
Akron Beacon Journal 157,049
Canton Repository 58,185
Cleveland Plain Dealer 409,749
Ravenna Record-Courier 20,335

Commercial television stations, affiliations
ADI: Cleveland (100%)
WAKC-TV, Akron (ABC)

Cable television systems, total subscribers
Marks Cablevision Inc.; Akron 13,283
TCI of Ohio; Kent 12,799
Warner Cable of Akron; Akron 93,000

Businesses and other major employers
Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.; Akron; tires 5,708
Kent State University; Kent 4,000
Akron General Medical Center; Akron 2,275
University of Akron; Akron 2,145
Loral Corp./Loral Defense Systems; Akron; aircraft 2,000
Children's Hospital & Medical Center; Akron 1,796
Babcock & Wilcox Co.; Barberton; steam generators 1,000
Bridgestone/Firestone Inc.; Akron; tires 1,550
Aircraft Braking Systems Corp.; Akron; aircraft parts 1,300
Barberton Citizens Hospital Inc.; Barberton 1,300
St. Thomas Medical Center; Akron 1,275
Ohio Edison Co.; Akron; electric services 1,200
Little Tikes Co.; Hudson; toys/sporting goods 1,100
County of Portage; Ravenna 1,100
Roadway Express Inc.; Akron; trucking services 1,055
General Tire Inc.; Akron; tires 1,000
Sterling Inc./Shaw's Jewelry; Akron; retail stores 1,000
Superior Staffing Inc.; Akron; personnel supply services 1,000
Robinson Memorial Hospital; Ravenna 974
Coca-Cola Bottling of Northern Ohio; Akron; beverages 900
Associated Materials Inc.; Cuyahoga Falls; aluminum products 800
Uniroyal Goodrich Tire Co.; Akron; tires 800
Yellow Freight System Inc.; Richfield; trucking services 800
U.S. Postal Service; Akron 780
Cuyahoga Falls General Hospital; Cuyahoga Falls 725
Consolidated Freightways Corp.; Richfield; trucking facilities 700
United Transport Industries; Rootstown; trucking services 640
Knight-Ridder Inc./Akron Beacon Journal; Akron; newspapers 615
State of Ohio/Transportation Dept.; Ravenna 610
Twin Valu Stores Inc.; Cuyahoga Falls; department stores 600
Fabri-Centers of America Inc./Jo-Ann Fabrics; Hudson; retail stores 600
First National Bank of Ohio; Akron; commercial banks 600
County of Summit; Akron 600
Allstate Insurance Co.; Hudson; insurance services 550

15th District

Central — Western Columbus and Suburbs

Of the two districts that divide Ohio's capital, Columbus, the 15th—on Columbus' western side—traditionally has been the more Republican. Although this district includes most of the academic community at Ohio State University, the Democratic vote there is offset by the solid Republican areas in northern Columbus and the rock-ribbed Republican suburbs west of the Olentangy and Scioto rivers. In Upper Arlington and similar affluent suburbs, it is not unusual for Republican presidential candidates to draw more than two-thirds of the vote.

Apart from the large university vote—Ohio State has 54,000 students—the major pocket of Democratic strength in the district is the western section of Columbus. Sandwiched between the Scioto River and the Ohio State Hospital for the Insane are neighborhoods of lower-income whites of Appalachian heritage.

The 15th includes far less of heavily black eastern Columbus than it did in the 1980s. Only 6 percent of the 15th's portion of Columbus is black, compared with 43 percent of the 12th District's section.

The 15th includes the blue-collar communities in the southeast portion of Franklin County, which enhance the Democratic vote, but just slightly.

The 15th does not include the heart of downtown Columbus, with the state Capitol and the offices of Ohio's major banking and commercial institutions. But with nearly two-thirds of Franklin County's land area, the district contains most of the region's expanding service base, which includes several large high-tech research centers.

Columbus is no tourist attraction. Swarms of visitors descend on the city only at Ohio State Fair time in August and on the half-dozen Saturdays in the fall when the Ohio State Buckeyes are playing football at home.

But the area has gained a reputation as a good place to raise a family. During the 1970s, it was the only major urban center in Ohio to gain population: It now boasts 633,000 residents overall, with 348,000 of them in the 15th.

In the 1980s recession years, the service-industry-oriented economy of Columbus suffered, but its suffering paled in comparison to that of many other Ohio cities.

In the latest round of redistricting, the 15th picked up what parts of Madison County it did not already have and also bit the northwestern corner from Pickaway County. While Madison compares with Franklin in size, it is far less densely populated: It has only 80 residents for each of its 465 square miles; Franklin County has 1,780 people for each of its 540 square miles.

Consequently, Franklin County holds 92 percent of the district's residents and Madison County contains only 6 percent. The other 2 percent are in Pickaway County to the south.

Election Returns

	15th District	Democrat	Republican
1992	President*	95,627 (35.7%)	119,355 (44.6%)
	House†	94,907 (37.8%)	110,390 (44.0%)
1990	Governor	64,821 (42.4%)	87,960 (57.6%)
1988	President	63,763 (34.9%)	118,754 (65.1%)
	Senate	88,431 (49.7%)	89,339 (50.3%)

**Vote for Perot was 52,413 (19.6%).* *†Independent/other is greater than 5%.*

Demographics

Population 570,902

Percent change from 1980 10.9%

Land area 873 square miles

Population per square mile 654

Counties, 1990 population
Franklin (pt.) 523,512
Madison 37,068
Pickaway (pt.) 10,322

Cities, 1990 population (10,000 or more)

Blacklick Estates CDP 10,080
Columbus (pt.) 347,989
Grove City 19,661
Hilliard (pt.) 11,770
Upper Arlington 34,128
Worthington (pt.) 14,869

Race and Hispanic origin

White 92.4%
Black 4.9%
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut. 0.2%
Asian or Pacific Islander 2.2%
Other 0.3%
Hispanic origin 1.0%

Ancestry

American 5.9%
Dutch 3.5%
English 16.3%
French 3.4%
German 38.2%
Hungarian 1.2%
Irish 20.7%
Italian 5.9%
Polish 2.3%
Scotch Irish 2.5%
Scottish 2.8%
Slovakian 1.0%
Swedish 1.0%
Welsh 2.7%

Universities/colleges, 1990-1991 enrollment

Bliss College, Columbus 358
Ohio State University, Columbus 54,094

Newspapers, total circulation (in all districts)

Circleville Herald 7,227
Columbus Dispatch 261,086

Commercial television stations, affiliations

ADI: Columbus (100%)
WBNS-TV, Columbus (CBS)
WCMH-TV, Columbus (NBC)
WSYX, Columbus (ABC)

Cable television systems, total subscribers

Coaxial Communications; Columbus 73,539
Warner Cable; Columbus 42,100
Warner Cable Communications Inc.; Columbus 107,394

Military installations, 1991

Rickenbacker Air Force Guard Base, Lockbourne 1,806

Businesses and other major employers

Ohio State University; Columbus 25,000
Nationwide Mutual Insurance Co.; Columbus; fire/marine/casualty insurance 6,566
Riverside United Methodist Hospital; Columbus 4,900
Sears Roebuck & Co.; Columbus; warehousing 4,000
Battelle Memorial Institute; Columbus; research services 3,247
General Motors Corp./Inland Fisher Guide Div.; Columbus; hardware 3,000
Mt. Carmel Health; Columbus 2,750
Doctors Hospital; Columbus 1,534
J. C. Penney Co.; Columbus; warehousing 1,500
American Chemical Society & Chemical Abstracts Service; Columbus; professional services/publishing 1,467
Community Mutual Insurance Co.; Worthington; insurance services 1,300
General Electric Co.; Columbus; mineral products 1,100
Anheuser-Busch Inc.; Columbus; brewery 1,000
Pinkerton's Inc.; Columbus; security services 900
Yellow Freight System Inc.; Columbus; trucking facilities 800
Lennox Industries Inc.; Columbus; refrigeration 750
State of Ohio/Public Relations Office; Columbus 750
State of Ohio; Columbus 731
Grange Mutual Casualty Co.; Columbus; fire/marine/casualty insurance 725
CSX Transportation Inc.; Columbus; railroads 700
Marriott Corp.; Columbus; bars/restaurants 700
Compuserve Inc./Data Tech Div.; Columbus; computer services 650
Columbus Southern Power Co.; Columbus; electric services 625
Discover Card Services Inc.; Columbus; credit services 620
State of Ohio/Rehabilitation & Correction Dept; Orient 601
Cardinal Foods Inc.; Columbus; grocery products 600
Meijer Inc.; Dublin; grocery stores 600
Wendy's Intl. Inc.; Dublin; fast-food chain 600
County of Franklin/Sheriffs Dept; Columbus 579
County of Franklin/Child Services Board; Grove City; family services 550
Ricart Ford Inc./Ricart Mitsubishi; Groveport; new/used car dealers 527
TS Trim Industries Inc.; Canal Winchester; auto moldings/trim 525

16th District

Northeast — Canton

Although it has undergone a variety of changes over the years, the 16th is still centered on Stark County and the city of Canton, just as it was when William McKinley represented it more than a century ago, before he moved on to the Ohio governorship and then the presidency.

While it is a working-class city like nearby Akron and Youngstown and often votes Democratic in local elections, Canton does not share in the solidly Democratic tradition of the rest of northeastern Ohio. That is partly a result of the conservative mentality brought to the community by the family-run Timken Co.—a large steel and roller-bearing company that is the district's largest employer.

With sizable black and ethnic populations, Canton proper (population 84,000) goes Democratic on occasion. But the suburbs in surrounding Stark County are solidly Republican. Since 1920, only three Democratic presidential candidates have carried the county—which accounts for nearly two-thirds of the district's population: Franklin D. Roosevelt, Lyndon B. Johnson and Bill Clinton. In 1992, Clinton took 40 percent in Stark County to George Bush's 35 percent and Ross Perot's 24 percent.

Besides Timken, Canton is the national headquarters of the Hoover Co., the vacuum cleaner manufacturer, and Diebold Inc., a producer of bank safes and commercial security equipment. But it is more famous as the home of the Professional Football Hall of Fame and for the front porch from which McKinley ran his 1896 presidential campaign. McKinley, who was assassinated in 1901, is buried in a park on the west end of Canton in a large memorial that roughly resembles the Taj Mahal. The Hall of Fame is at the other end of the park.

The portion of the 16th outside Stark County is mostly rural and Republican. Wooster (population 22,000), the Wayne County seat, is the site of Rubbermaid's corporate headquarters. Nearby Orrville (population 8,000) is the home of the Smucker family, which markets jams and peanut butter.

The 16th was extended south in 1982 by redistricting to annex Holmes County, and west in 1992 to pick up Ashland County.

Many of Holmes' 33,000 residents are Amish, and motorists driving through the county have to be careful not to plow into the back of a horse-drawn buggy. Houses without electricity are common in the county, and the income level is less than 70 percent of the state's average—just $9,191 per capita. Although tourism and leather and noodle factories have brought new employment to the agricultural area, much business is still conducted in small Amish family-owned shops that sell buggies and other necessities.

Ashland County is a very rural, very Republican area that usually rewards statewide GOP candidates with 60 percent or more of the vote.

Election Returns

	16th District	Democrat	Republican
1992	President*	95,193 (37.3%)	98,953 (38.8%)
	House	90,224 (36.2%)	158,489 (63.5%)
1990	Governor	72,331 (39.9%)	108,958 (60.1%)
1988	President	87,797 (42.1%)	120,645 (57.9%)
	Senate	112,380 (53.2%)	98,808 (46.8%)

**Vote for Perot was 60,824 (23.8%).*

Demographics

Population 570,902

Percent change from 1980 11.2%

Land area 2,134 square miles

Population per square mile 267

Counties, 1990 population
- Ashland 47,507
- Holmes 32,849
- Knox (pt.) 25,144
- Stark (pt.) 363,941
- Wayne 101,461

Cities, 1990 population (10,000 or more)
- Alliance (pt.) 23,304
- Ashland 20,079
- Canton 84,161
- Massillon 31,007
- Mount Vernon (pt.) 13,315
- North Canton 14,748
- Wooster 22,191

Race and Hispanic origin
- White 94.4%
- Black 4.8%
- American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut. 0.2%
- Asian or Pacific Islander 0.4%
- Other 0.1%
- Hispanic origin 0.6%

Ancestry
- American 4.4%
- Dutch 3.3%
- English 13.3%
- French 4.7%
- German 46.2%
- Hungarian 1.5%
- Irish 16.8%
- Italian 6.9%
- Polish 2.2%
- Scotch Irish 2.2%
- Scottish 2.1%
- Slovakian 2.0%
- Swiss 3.6%
- Welsh 2.0%

Universities/colleges, 1990-1991 enrollment
- Ashland College, Ashland 4,053
- College of Wooster, Wooster 1,877
- Kent State University-Stark, North Canton 2,164
- Malone College, Canton 1,555
- Mount Union College, Alliance 1,389
- Ohio State University-Agricultural Tech Institute, Wooster 738
- Stark Technical College, Canton 3,996
- University of Akron-Wayne College, Orrville 1,220
- Walsh College, Canton 1,458
- Wooster Business College, Wooster 827

Newspapers, total circulation (in all districts)
- *Akron Beacon Journal* 157,049
- *Alliance Review* 11,528
- *Canton Repository* 58,185
- *Cleveland Plain Dealer* 409,749
- *Columbus Dispatch* 261,086
- *Massillon Independent* 14,522
- *Mount Vernon News* 9,791
- *Wooster Daily Record* 24,465

Commercial television stations, affiliations

ADI: Cleveland (93%) and Columbus (7%)
- WDLI, Canton (None)
- WOAC, Canton (None)

Cable television systems, total subscribers
- Adelphia Cable; Mansfield 29,833
- Armstrong Utilities Inc.; Ashland 7,558
- Clear Picture Inc.; Wooster 11,420
- Massillon Cable TV Inc.; Massillon 24,346
- Time Warner Cable; Canton 66,000

Businesses and other major employers
- Aultman Health Services Assn./Hospital; Canton 2,925
- Hoover Co.; Canton; vacuum cleaners 2,600
- Rubbermaid Inc.; Wooster; household plastic products 1,750
- Timken Mercy Medical Center; Canton 1,733
- Timken Co.; Canton; roller-bearings 1,500
- Cooper Industries Inc./Entronic Controls; Mount Vernon; metal forgings/stampings 1,500
- City of Canton/Board of Education; Canton 1,261
- PCC Airfoils Inc./Metals Div.; Minerva; nonferrous foundries (castings) 1,100
- Ohio Power Co.; Canton; electric services 1,100
- Amsted Industries Inc./American Steel Foundries Div.; Alliance; metal forgings/stampings 1,000
- Volvo GM Heavy Truck Corp.; Orrville; motor vehicles/equipment 1,000
- Doctors Hospital; Massillon 962
- Diebold Inc.; Canton; banking/office equipment 900
- Massillon Community Hospital; Massillon 875
- City of Canton; Canton 850
- Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical Corp.; Canton; aluminum castings 750
- U.S. Postal Service; Canton 750
- Republic Engineered Steels/Canton Works; Canton; steel products 700
- Abbott Laboratories; Ashland; rubber products 700
- Citizen's Hospital Assn./Alliance Community Hospital; Alliance 700
- State of Ohio/Mt. Vernon Developmental Center; Mount Vernon 700
- Century Products Co.; Canton; furniture 650

Republic Engineered Steels; Massillon; steel products 650
Mansfield Plumbing Products; Perrysville; bathroom fixtures 650
Pentair Inc.; Ashland; industry machinery 650
J. M. Smucker Co.; Orrville; jams/jellies/peanut butter 600
State of Ohio/Mental Retardation Dept.; Apple Creek; residential care 600
College of Wooster; Wooster 600
Perry Local School District; Massillon 597
Republic Storage Systems Co.; Canton; partitions/fixtures 550
Van Dorn Co./Central State Can Co. Div.; Massillon; metal containers 550
Alfred Nickles Bakery Inc.; Navarre; bakery products 550
Ohio State University/Ohio Agriculture Research & Development Center; Wooster; research services 550
Acme Brush Corp.; Wooster; paint/misc. brushes 530
Gerstenslager Co.; Wooster; auto/stampings 520

17th District

Northeast — Youngstown, Warren

Once called America's "Little Ruhr" after Germany's Ruhr Valley in recognition of its industrial productivity, the Youngstown-Warren area now is a symbol of the nation's industrial decline. Many of the giant steel furnaces that once lighted the eastern Ohio sky are dark. Most of the workers who have not retired or left the area are looking for other jobs.

Located on the state's eastern border with Pennsylvania, the region was long a steel center serving Cleveland and Pittsburgh. Only a decade ago the steel plants in the Mahoning River Valley employed more than 50,000 workers. Now the work force is a fraction of that.

The 17th has begun to diversify its economy, but many of the gains made in the late 1980s have been lost. Youngstown (population 96,000) lost 17 percent of its population in the 1980s, and for those who stayed, an unemployment rate approaching 20 percent has not been uncommon. In the 1980s, the city was one of only five in the nation to drop from the ranks of those with 100,000 or more people.

Troubles have plagued one of Youngstown's few corporate bright spots. Phar-Mor, a rapidly expanding national chain of discount drug stores with headquarters in Youngstown, declared bankruptcy in August 1992 after its president was accused of misappropriating funds and overstating the company's worth by nearly $500 million. The chain has closed 86 of its 310 stores, and employment in its Youngstown operations has dropped 600 jobs to 1,900. More layoffs are expected.

With its remaining blue-collar base, the 17th is one of Ohio's solidly Democratic areas in most elections. Mahoning and Trumbull were among the 10 Ohio counties that voted for Jimmy Carter in 1980, and both have been in the Democratic column since.

Most Democratic candidates build comfortable majorities in the string of declining ethnic communities along the Mahoning River. Italians dominate in Niles and Lowellville. Eastern Europeans and Greeks are the most important groups in Campbell. In the two largest cities—Youngstown and Warren—blacks are part of the demographic mixture, making up 38 and 21 percent of those cities, respectively.

As one moves south beyond the industrial Mahoning Valley, the GOP vote increases, but the numbers are too small to make much of a difference districtwide.

Rural Columbiana County is a swing region, one influenced by Pennsylvania and West Virginia. But it is enough smaller than Mahoning and Trumbull counties that it is not expected to have great political pull in the new 17th.

In 1993 a fight raged over a hazardous waste incinerator in East Liverpool along the West Virginia border. The opening of the plant—built to burn up to 60,000 tons of toxic waste a year—was delayed by concerns voiced by the community and echoed by Vice President Al Gore, who called for a General Accounting Office study.

Election Returns

	17th District	Democrat	Republican
1992	President*	133,213 (49.9%)	68,417 (25.6%)
	House	216,503 (83.8%)	40,743 (15.8%)
1990	Governor	109,108 (56.1%)	85,346 (43.9%)
1988	President	139,000 (60.6%)	90,349 (39.4%)
	Senate	160,944 (69.5%)	70,738 (30.5%)

**Vote for Perot was 64,936 (24.3%).*

Demographics

Population 570,900

Percent change from 1980 10.8%

Land area 1,345 square miles

Population per square mile 424

Counties, 1990 population
Columbiana (pt.) 106,799
Mahoning 264,806
Trumbull (pt.) 199,295

Cities, 1990 population (10,000 or more)
Austintown CDP 32,371
Boardman CDP 38,596
Campbell 10,038
East Liverpool 13,654
Girard 11,304
Niles 21,128
Salem 12,233
Struthers 12,284
Warren 50,793
Youngstown 95,732

Race and Hispanic origin
White 89.2%
Black 9.8%
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut. 0.2%
Asian or Pacific Islander 0.4%
Other 0.5%
Hispanic origin 1.3%

Ancestry
American 3.4%
Dutch 2.8%
English 13.4%
French 2.2%
German 29.4%
Greek 1.0%
Hungarian 2.7%
Irish 17.7%
Italian 15.5%
Polish 4.4%
Scotch Irish 2.5%
Scottish 2.2%
Slovakian 8.4%
Swedish 1.1%
Ukrainian 1.3%
Welsh 2.9%

Universities/colleges, 1990-1991 enrollment
ITT Technical Institute, Youngstown 479
Kent State University-East Liverpool, East Liverpool 684

Kent State University-Salem, Salem 840
Kent State University-Trumbull, Warren 1,686
Youngstown State University, Youngstown 15,454

Newspapers, total circulation (in all districts)
Alliance Review 11,528
Cleveland Plain Dealer 409,749
East Liverpool Review 12,340
Salem News 9,024
Sharon Herald 24,899
Warren Tribune Chronicle 41,118
Youngstown Vindicator 87,768

Commercial television stations, affiliations
ADI: Youngstown (100%)
WFMJ-TV, Youngstown (NBC)
WKBN-TV, Youngstown (CBS)
WYTV, Youngstown (ABC)

Cable television systems, total subscribers
Armstrong Utilities Inc.; Austintown 15,812
Armstrong Utilities Inc.; Boardman 21,807
TCI of Ohio; East Liverpool 8,500
TCI of Ohio; Warren 41,044
Tele-Media Co.; Salem 5,500
Warner Cable Communications Inc.; Austintown 21,582

Military installations, 1991
Youngstown Municipal Airport Air Force Reserve Station, Vienna 370

Businesses and other major employers
General Motors Corp./Packard Electric Div.; Warren; electric cable 10,200
Western Reserve Care System; Youngstown 3,773
Youngstown State University; Youngstown 3,593
St. Elizabeth Hospital & Medical Center; Youngstown 3,431
General Motors Corp./Lordstown Fabricating; Warren; auto assembly 3,000
WCI Steel Inc.; Warren; steel products 2,350
Trumbull Memorial Hospital; Warren 1,800
YHA Inc./Northside Medical Center; Youngstown 1,783
CSC Industries Inc.; Warren; steel products 1,600
Tamco Distributors Co.; Youngstown; drugs/proprietaries/sundries 1,300
Commercial Intertech Corp.; Youngstown; industrial machinery 1,074
Austintown Board of Education; Youngstown 1,000
Initial Holdings Inc.; Youngstown; laundry services 970
County of Trumbull; Warren 950
Salem Community Hospital; Salem 850
City of Youngstown; Youngstown 800
St. Joseph's Riverside Hospital; Warren 800
RMI Titanium Co.; Niles; titanium 738
General Electric Co./Lighting; Warren; electric lighting 700
Warren General Hospital; Warren 665
Worthington Custom Plastics; Salem; plastics products 650
Thomas Steel Strip Corp.; Warren; steel products 650
Ohio Security Systems Inc.; Warren; security services 650
East Liverpool City Hospital; East Liverpool 604
Debartolo Inc.; Youngstown; building construction 600
Bank One Youngstown National Assn.; Youngstown; commercial banks 580
United Telephone Co. of Ohio; Warren; telephone communications 557
Kmart Corp.; Warren; warehousing 556
Youngstown Osteopathic Hospital; Youngstown 550

18th District

East — Steubenville; Zanesville

Coal and steel gave the 18th its polluted air, its dirty rivers, its economic livelihood and its Democratic vote. Redistricting in 1992 gave it more farmers and more Republicans.

Cramped along the steep banks of the Ohio River, Steubenville (population 22,000) long had some of the nation's foulest air pollution. But jobs in the smoke-belching plants along a 50-mile stretch of the Ohio River take priority over clean air, a fact that successful politicians quickly learn.

Locals boast that there was not an air pollution alert in Steubenville in the 1980s. But the clearing skies are a gloomy sign for the local economy. For years the unemployment rate in Steubenville and surrounding Jefferson County has been in or near double digits, a situation expected to get worse later this decade as new Clean Air Act regulations make the high-sulfur coal that the area mines less desirable to buyers.

West of Jefferson is economically depressed Harrison County. The closing in 1985 of a pottery plant that employed about 1,000 people pushed up the already high unemployment rate.

In Jefferson, Belmont and Monroe counties, the steelworking and coal-mining Democrats of the district show strong party allegiance, though they tend to shy away from supporting liberals. This part of Ohio resembles West Virginia and eastern Kentucky. Some cattle are raised, but the hilly terrain makes farming generally unprofitable. Under the hills, however, there are extensive coal deposits.

As one moves west, the district becomes less Democratic and the tractors of Republican farmers replace the giant shovels of Democratic coal miners.

A sweep of counties added to the 18th's southwest end in the 1992 redistricting—Muskingum, Perry, Morgan and half of Licking—are birds of a feather with the nearby farming counties that were already part of the district.

Licking County is a pocket of prosperity; the areas around Newark—two-thirds of whose 44,000 residents are in the 18th—are a growing center for manufacturing and research, with Owens-Corning and Rockwell as major employers. Dow Chemical also has a large research facility here. But the city is bracing for the closure of Newark Air Force Base, announced in March 1993.

The addition of Muskingum County has added the city of Zanesville to the 18th. With 27,000 residents, Zanesville is now the largest city completely in the district. The city was the state capital in the early 1800s and was once the country's pottery capital.

Rep. Douglas Applegate did well across the district in 1992, winning every county—some by more than 60 percentage points, one (conservative Morgan County) by only four votes.

In the 1992 presidential race, Bill Clinton lost all of the 18th's southwest counties except the traditionally more Democratic Perry; he won elsewhere in the district. He finished with 43 percent of the vote to George Bush's 34 percent.

Election Returns

	18th District	Democrat	Republican
1992	President*	110,494 (43.0%)	87,429 (34.0%)
	House	166,189 (67.6%)	77,229 (31.4%)

	18th District	Democrat	Republican
1990	Governor	9,442 (9.7%)	87,498 (90.3%)
1988	President	110,448 (47.9%)	120,095 (52.1%)
	Senate	141,603 (61.2%)	89,877 (38.8%)

**Vote for Perot was 58,578 (22.8%).*

Demographics

Population 570,900

Percent change from 1980 11.1%

Land area 6,072 square miles

Population per square mile 94

Counties, 1990 population

Belmont 71,074	Licking (pt.) 62,252
Carroll 26,521	Monroe 15,497
Columbiana (pt.) 1,477	Morgan 14,194
Coshocton 35,427	Muskingum 82,068
Guernsey 39,024	Noble 11,336
Harrison 16,085	Perry 31,557
Jefferson 80,298	Tuscarawas 84,090

Cities, 1990 population (10,000 or more)

Cambridge 11,748	Newark (pt.) 28,642
Coshocton 12,193	Steubenville 22,125
Dover 11,329	Zanesville 26,778
New Philadelphia 15,698	

Race and Hispanic origin

White 97.1%
Black 2.4%
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut. 0.2%
Asian or Pacific Islander 0.2%
Other 0.1%
Hispanic origin 0.3%

Ancestry

American 5.3%	Italian 6.5%
Dutch 4.4%	Polish 3.9%
English 15.6%	Scotch Irish 3.5%
French 3.1%	Scottish 2.4%
German 39.1%	Slovakian 2.4%
Hungarian 1.3%	Swiss 1.4%
Irish 21.7%	Welsh 2.1%

Universities/colleges, 1990-1991 enrollment

Belmont Technical College, St. Clairsville 1,618
Franciscan University, Steubenville 1,575
Jefferson Technical College, Steubenville 1,630
Kent State University-Tuscarawas, New Philadelphia 1,241
Muskingum College, New Concord 1,175
Muskingum Technical College, Zanesville 2,435
Ohio University, Zanesville 1,534
Ohio University-Belmont, St. Clairsville 1,061

Newspapers, total circulation (in all districts)

Cambridge Jeffersonian 12,685
Columbus Dispatch 261,086
Coshocton Tribune 7,850
Martins Ferry Times Leader 4,651
Newark Advocate 22,345
New Philadelphia Times Reporter 24,340
Steubenville Herald-Star 21,579
Wheeling News Register & Intelligencer 39,505
Zanesville Times Recorder 23,851

Commercial television stations, affiliations

ADI: Wheeling-Steubenville (51%), Columbus (28%), Zanesville (11%) and Cleveland (9%)
WSFJ, Newark (None)
WTOV-TV, Steubenville-Wheeling (NBC)
WTRF-TV, Wheeling (CBS)
WHIZ-TV, Zanesville (NBC)

Cable television systems, total subscribers

TCI of Ohio; Steubenville 14,000
TCI of Ohio; Zanesville 20,000
TCI of West Virginia; Bethlehem 23,497
Tele-Media Co./Cambridge; Cambridge 6,699
Time Warner Cable; Canton 66,000
Times Mirror Cable TV; Newark 25,000
Times Mirror Cable TV of Ohio; Coshocton 7,760
Times Mirror Cable TV of Ohio; New Philadelphia 20,750

Military installations, 1991

Newark Air Force Base, Heath 2,148

Businesses and other major employers

Wheeling-Pittsburgh Corp.; Steubenville; steel mill 3,200
Owens-Corning Fiberglas Corp.; Newark; fiberglass 1,900
Rockwell Intl. Corp.; Newark; motor vehicle axles 1,400
Consolidated Aluminum Corp.; Hannibal; aluminum sheet 1,200
Bethesda Hospital Assn.; Zanesville 1,200
Good Samaritan Medical Center; Zanesville 1,188
United Technologies Corp./Automotive Products Div.; Zanesville; electronic components 1,000
Wheeling-Pittsburgh Corp.; Yorkville; steel products 804
Ohio Edison Co./Samms Power Plant; Stratton; electric services 785
NCR Corp.; Cambridge; computers 750
Ohio Valley Hospital; Steubenville 750
Central Ohio Coal Co.; Cumberland; coal mining 700
Belmont County of Ohio; St. Clairsville 675
St. John Medical Center; Steubenville 665
Guernsey Memorial Hospital; Cambridge 615
Tomkins Industries Inc./Philips Industries Inc.; Malta; millwork 600
Titanium Metals Corp.; Toronto; titanium 600
State of Ohio/Cambridge Mental Health Center; Cambridge; health services 600
Union Hospital Assn.; Dover 593
Columbus Southern Power Co./Conesville Generating Station; Conesville; electric services 575
County of Jefferson; Steubenville 560
Cyclops Corp./Coshocton Stainless Div.; Coshocton; steel products 550
General Electric Co./Electromaterials Dept.; Coshocton; plastics products 525

19th District

Cleveland Suburbs — Ashtabula and Lake Counties

The 19th is one of the most politically competitive districts in the Cleveland area, and one of the most strangely shaped in

Ohio. Its western fingers reach around and up into Cleveland's western suburbs, squeeze east and then north to Lake County along Lake Erie's shore. The district ends up in Ashtabula County in Ohio's far northeastern corner.

The combination of the competition and geography makes the 19th a difficult district to campaign in: It is full of Republicans and Democrats, autoworkers and farmers.

Brook Park, the 19th's westernmost city, is an autoworkers' community just west of Parma. The city is blue-collar, Democratic, overwhelmingly white and very sensitive to the ups and downs of the automobile industry. Many of its 23,000 residents settled here to work at the city's large Ford Motor Co. plants. (Ford is the largest private employer in the district, employing more than 10,000 workers.) Starting with Brook Park, the 19th forms a small bowl around three sides (west, south and east) of Parma, in the 10th District.

Heading east, a ribbon of the tiny village of Oakwood connects to the band of Republican eastern Cleveland suburbs that head straight north into Lake County. These suburbs are substantially better off economically than those on the western side; median household income in such areas as Pepper Pike and Gates Mills hovers around $100,000, compared with just $37,000 in Brook Park and $18,000 in Cleveland proper.

Cuyahoga County tends to vote narrowly Democratic. Bill Clinton took 40 percent of the vote in 1992 to George Bush's 37 percent.

The far northeastern communities of the 19th, reliant on the steel, chemical and automobile industries for jobs, are among the most depressed parts of the state.

But there is growth: As migration from Cleveland moved eastward between 1950 and 1970, the population of Lake County more than doubled. The rapid growth has slowed, but the suburbs continue to creep farther east, obliterating the truck gardens and vineyards along Lake Erie.

Mentor (population 47,000), one of the area's fastest-growing cities, has traditionally been an industrial Democratic area, but its growth is coming from Republicans moving in. The county's Republican farmers and suburbanites are no longer canceled out politically by ethnic Democrats in the western part of the county. Bush won Lake County in 1992—his only win among the 19th's three counties—taking 39 percent of the vote to Clinton's 36 percent.

Lake County casts 36 percent of the 19th's ballots; Cuyahoga County casts 47 percent. The remaining votes are in Ashtabula County. Employment here has recovered only modestly since the early 1980s, when the jobless rate hit 20 percent.

The steel and chemical plants situated along Lake Erie have been severely hurt by foreign competition, and it is hard to find signs of revival. Ashtabula is reliably Democratic in most elections; only a strong GOP county organization keeps the party's candidates close. Clinton won 44 percent of the vote here in 1992.

Election Returns

	19th District	Democrat	Republican
1992	President*	114,357 (39.6%)	106,950 (37.1%)
	House	138,465 (52.0%)	124,606 (46.8%)
1990	Governor	83,137 (41.1%)	119,283 (58.9%)
1988	President	114,609 (47.0%)	129,376 (53.0%)
	Senate	139,461 (57.3%)	104,043 (42.7%)

*Vote for Perot was 66,429 (23.0%).

Demographics

Population 570,901

Percent change from 1980 10.9%

Land area 1,100 square miles

Population per square mile 519

Counties, 1990 population
- Ashtabula 99,821
- Cuyahoga (pt.) 255,581
- Lake 215,499

Cities, 1990 population (10,000 or more)
- Ashtabula 21,633
- Broadview Heights (pt.) 10,701
- Brook Park 22,865
- Conneaut 13,241
- Eastlake 21,161
- Garfield Heights (pt.) 26,798
- Lyndhurst 15,982
- Maple Heights (pt.) 10,937
- Mayfield Heights 19,847
- Mentor 47,358
- Middleburg Heights 14,702
- North Royalton (pt.) 16,150
- Painesville 15,699
- Parma Heights 21,448
- Solon 18,548
- Strongsville (pt.) 10,554
- Wickliffe 14,558
- Willoughby 20,510
- Willowick 15,269

Race and Hispanic origin
- White 96.8%
- Black 1.8%
- American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut. 0.1%
- Asian or Pacific Islander 1.0%
- Other 0.3%
- Hispanic origin 0.9%

Ancestry
- American 3.3%
- Czechoslovakian 2.8%
- Dutch 2.0%
- English 13.8%
- Finnish 1.5%
- French 2.6%
- German 29.6%
- Hungarian 5.9%
- Irish 17.4%
- Italian 14.6%
- Polish 11.0%
- Russian 2.2%
- Scotch Irish 1.8%
- Scottish 2.3%
- Slovakian 6.9%
- Swedish 1.5%
- Welsh 1.2%
- Yugoslavian 3.7%

Universities/colleges, 1990-1991 enrollment
- Cleveland College of Jewish Studies, Beachwood 59
- Kent State University-Ashtabula, Ashtabula 906
- Lake Erie College, Painesville 894
- Lakeland Community College, Mentor 8,807
- Ursuline College, Cleveland 1,604

Newspapers, total circulation (in all districts)
- *Akron Beacon Journal* 157,049
- *Cleveland Plain Dealer* 409,749
- *Lake County News Herald* 53,516

Commercial television stations, affiliations
- ADI: Cleveland (100%)

Cable television systems, total subscribers
- Cablevision of Ohio; Brook Park 19,039
- Cablevision of Ohio; Cleveland Heights 75,000
- Continental Cablevision of Ohio; Mentor 36,978
- Cox Cable Cleveland; Parma 56,000

TCI of Ohio; Ashtabula 12,267
TCI of Ohio; Chardon 14,878
TCI of Ohio; Conneaut 6,065
TCI of Ohio; Geneva 9,588

Businesses and other major employers

Ford Motor Co./Casting Plant; Cleveland; motor vehicles/equipment 4,000
Ford Motor Co./Cleveland Engine Plant 1; Cleveland; engines/equipment 3,500
Ford Motor Co.; Cleveland; metal stampings 2,300
Great Lakes Mall Inc.; Mentor; real estate operators 2,000
Picker Intl. Inc.; Cleveland; medical equipment/supplies 1,700
Southwest General Hospital; Cleveland 1,650
Stouffer Corp.; Cleveland; frozen food products 1,500
Allen-Bradley Co. Inc./Programmable Controller Div.; Cleveland; electrical industrial apparatus 1,500
Lubrizol Corp./Agrigenetics Co.; Wickliffe; chemical products 1,500
Cleveland Electric Illuminating/Perry Nuclear Power Plant; Perry; electric services 1,400
Bailey Controls Co.; Wickliffe; controlling devices 1,300
Continental Airlines Inc.; Cleveland; airline 1,200
Marymount Hospital Inc.; Cleveland 1,200
City of Willoughby/School District; Willoughby 1,100
Avery Intl. Corp./Specialty Tape Div.; Painesville; paper coatings 1,000
County of Lake; Painesville 1,000
Centerior Energy Corp.; Cleveland; electric services 900
Lake Hospital System Inc./Lake East; Painesville 800
Lake Hospital System Inc./Lake West; Willoughby 750
State of Ohio/Mental Health Dept.; Northfield 712
Matrix Essentials Inc.; Cleveland; toiletries/soaps 700
Bridgestone/Firestone Inc.; Cleveland; motor vehicle parts/supplies 700
State of Ohio/Transportation Dept.; Cleveland 650
City of Strongsville/School District; Cleveland 650
Kennametal Inc.; Cleveland; metalworking machinery 638
Ashtabula County Medical Center; Ashtabula 630
Ford Motor Co./Cleveland Engine Plant 2; Cleveland; motor vehicles/equipment 600
County of Cuyahoga/School District; Cleveland 600
Sverdrup Technology Inc.; Cleveland; engineering services 570
Menorah Park Center for the Aging; Cleveland; nursing 547
Cortez III Service Corp.; Cleveland; building services 543
Van Dorn Co./Plastic Machinery Div.; Cleveland; industry machinery 530