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DAYTON DAILY NEWS IN-DEPTH

What 2020 Census means for Ohio

Data shows slow population growth, which will see state lose U.S. House seat, impact its political power.

By Bonnie Meibers
Staff Writer

Ohio's slow growth rate means it will lose a Congressional seat, which local leaders and experts said could affect funding for programs at Wright-Patterson Air Force

Base and the state's role in presidential elections.

Ohio's population is 11.8 million – a 2.3% increase from the last census – according to the 2020 Census released Monday. The slow population growth will cause the state to go from 16 seats in the U.S.

ALSO INSIDE

» Census: Texas gains Congress seats, Calif. loses first time, **A2**

House of Representatives to 15. Ohio is among six states that will lose Congressional seats.

Losing a Congressional seat will further decrease Ohio's political power in the federal government and continue a trend of dropping seats in the House, said Christopher

Devine, assistant professor of political science at the University of Dayton.

That matters in two ways, he said. First, it means the state has one fewer vote in the House, and Ohio will now have fewer Electoral College votes in presidential elections, Devine said.

One less Congressional seat also could impact the state's ability to get what it needs in terms

of funding priorities for Wright-Patt, the state's largest single site employer, and various other programs, Devine said. Presidential candidates could also make Ohio less of a priority, he said.

In 2010, the state lost two seats. After redistricting, former U.S. Rep. Steve Austria's district was split up. He had to either run against

Census continued on **A2**

ONLY IN THE DAYTON DAILY NEWS

Dumping fees may jump for first time in 24 years



For the first time in 24 years, the Montgomery County Solid Waste District is proposing a rate increase that will primarily affect out-of-county customers. MARSHALL GORBY / STAFF

Proposed cost increases would be higher for out-of-county customers.

By Chris Stewart
Staff Writer

For the first time in 24 years, the Montgomery County Solid Waste District is proposing a rate increase that will primarily affect out-of-county customers and shift costs less dramatically for Montgomery County residents and businesses.

"Some of our costs of our services were exceeding – in some cases pretty highly exceeding – our revenue from those different commodities," said Bob Downing, Montgomery County Environmental Services assistant director.

The minimum fee for anyone using the Montgomery County Solid Waste District Transfer and Recycling Facility would jump

ALSO INSIDE

» How rate increase may impact Montgomery County waste station revenue, **A8**

from \$3 to \$5 for everyone. The tipping fee per ton for Montgomery County customers would remain at \$30.50 but climb from \$37 to \$55 for out-of-county users, under the proposal examined by the county's Solid Waste Advisory Committee last week.

Waste fees continued on **A8**

CORONAVIRUS: THE LATEST

Appointments unfilled hint at waning demand

In Ohio, 4.58M have at least one dose but daily numbers are slowing.

By Kaitlin Schroeder
Staff Writer

Thousands of vaccine appointments remain available, indicating a slack in demand and a slowing in getting back to safe and sustained recovery, health officials said.

In Ohio, 4.58 million people (39%) have received at least one dose and 3.55 million (30%) have received a complete vaccination. Cases and hospitalizations from COVID-19 have also recently been

ALSO INSIDE

» U.S. to share AstraZeneca shots with world after safety check, **A4**

trending once again in the right direction, pointing to the nearly 100% protection vaccines offer against severe disease or death from the virus.

Yet, the number of vaccine doses given out each day in Ohio has been slowing, even though there's still plenty of supply.

At the highest point, 105,773 people in Ohio started their vaccination on March 31. On April 23, there were 25,142 vaccina-

Vaccines continued on **A5**



There was no line April 15 for the vaccination clinic at the Dayton Convention Center. Walk-ins are welcome for the Public Health - Dayton & Montgomery County clinic. JIM NOELKER / STAFF

JOBS & ECONOMY

Region added jobs, but growth stays slow

March sees gains, but jobless benefits keeping many at home for now.

By Cornelius Frolik
Staff Writer

The Dayton region added 1,200 jobs last month, but the road to recovery from the pandemic could be long and bumpy unless it can manage to string together a streak of payroll growth.

The Dayton metro area has not had two consecutive months of job gains since last fall.

Although the first quarter of this

year was significantly better than the final quarter of 2020, the local economy needs sustained expansion to recoup many of the jobs that were wiped out during the massive layoffs early in the outbreak.

There have been some positive economic indicators and trends, but a couple of obstacles stand in the way of the economy fully reopening, said Holly Allen, director of marketing and communications with the Dayton Area Chamber of Commerce.

One is getting vaccines to everyone who wants them, she said, and another is finding workers to fill all the available job openings.

"We continue to work toward stabilizing the industries that were hit hardest by the pandemic, including the hospitality industry," Allen said, later adding, "Extended federal unemployment benefits are making it more financially beneficial for some to stay home."

Employment in the Dayton metro area increased 0.3% in March to 373,500 workers, according to preliminary data from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The local economy created 1,200 jobs, after losing 500 in February. Employers hired 2,400 new

Jobs continued on **A8**



LOCAL & STATE, B1

Historic bomber to be showcased in Urbana

The Commemorative Air Force is bringing its Second World War TBM Avenger torpedo bomber to Grimes Field on May 12.

LOCAL & STATE, B4

Democrat Tim Ryan to seek Ohio seat in Senate

The 10-term U.S. rep. from the blue-collar Mahoning Valley is now the party's frontrunner in what is sure to be a closely watched contest.

NATION & WORLD, A8

Supreme Court to take key case on gun rights

Justices will hear an appeal to expand gun rights in a New York case about the right to carry a firearm in public for self-defense.

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Census

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Rep. Mike Turner or move to another district. He chose not to run again.

Dave Hobson, a former longtime Republican congressman who represented the Springfield and Greene County area, said when he first got to the U.S. Congress, Ohio had 21 seats.

"When I was there, we had 21 votes, plus some ranking members. All that combined gave us a good number of sway. When Ohio spoke, people listened," Hobson said. "Now, Ohio will have less votes to command and that will have an affect on the power of our delegation."

In Hobson's opinion, Ohio's delegation should try to get more seniority to combat losing a seat. Losing a seat highlights even more the important of getting good people elected to represent the issues Ohioans care about, Hobson said.

"The less members you have, the harder it is to get heard," Hobson said.

Ohio's great infrastructure needs may also be harder to get funding for with fewer members in Congress, he said.

"Unfortunately we're not growing as fast as other states," Hobson said.

Seven seats shifted among 13 states this decade. California, Illinois, Michigan, New York, Pennsylvania and West Virginia also lost a seat. Census Bureau officials Monday said New York would have kept the seat if it had counted 89 more residents. Ohio was next closest to keeping its congressional seat. Census Bureau officials couldn't say how many more residents were needed in Ohio.

Texas will gain two more seats. Colorado, Florida, Montana, North Carolina and Oregon will get one more seat.

Local government leaders say every census is important because the numbers shape how much federal money comes back to local programs and how much representation the area gets in Washington, D.C.

Texas gains Congress seats, Calif. loses

By Mike Schneider and Nicholas Riccardi
Associated Press

WASHINGTON — America's population growth has declined to its slowest rate since the Great Depression, the Census Bureau said Monday, while the nation's political center of gravity keeps shifting further to the Republican-led South and West. Texas, Florida and other Sun Belt states are gaining congressional seats as chiller climes like New York and Ohio lose them.

Altogether, the U.S. population rose to 331,449,281 last year, the Census Bureau said, a 7.4% increase that was the second-slowest ever. Experts say that paltry pace reflects the combination of an aging population, slowing immigration and the scars of the Great Recession, which led many young adults to delay marriage and starting families.

The new allocation of congressional seats came in the U.S. Census Bureau's first release of data from a 2020 headcount. The numbers generally chart familiar American migration patterns but also confirm one historic marker: For the first time in 170 years of statehood, California is losing a congressional seat, a result of slowed migration to the nation's most populous state, which was once a symbol of the country's expansive frontier.

The census release marks the official beginning of the once-a-decade

States gain and lose U.S. House seats

The 2020 census will result in six states gaining seats in the U.S. House of Representatives and seven states losing seats.

Gaining seats	2020 population	2020 seats	Change
Texas	29,183,290	38	+2
Florida	21,570,527	28	+1
North Carolina	10,453,948	14	+1
Colorado	5,782,171	8	+1
Oregon	4,241,500	6	+1
Montana	1,085,407	2	+1
Losing seats			
California	39,576,757	52	-1
New York	20,215,751	26	-1
Illinois	12,822,739	17	-1
Pennsylvania	13,011,844	17	-1
Ohio	11,808,848	15	-1
Michigan	10,084,442	13	-1
West Virginia	1,795,045	2	-1

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Graphic: TNS

redistricting battles. The numbers released Monday, along with more detailed data expected later this year, will be used by state legislatures or independent commissions to redraw political maps to account for shifts in population.

Those shifts have largely been westward. Colorado, Montana and Oregon all added residents and gained seats. Texas was the biggest winner — the second-most populous state added two congressional seats, while Florida and North Carolina gained one. States losing seats included Illinois, Michigan, Pennsylvania and West Virginia.

Neighborhood counts

mattered. Census said if New York had counted 89 more residents, the state would have kept its seat and Minnesota would have lost one.

The reshuffling of the congressional map moved seats from blue states to red ones, giving Republicans a clear, immediate advantage. The party will have complete control of drawing the congressional maps in Texas, Florida and North Carolina — states that are adding four seats.

In contrast, though Democrats control the process in Oregon, Democratic lawmakers there have agreed to give Republicans an equal say in redistricting

in exchange for a commitment to stop blocking bills. In Democratic Colorado, a nonpartisan commission will draw the lines, meaning the party won't have total control in a single expanding state's redistricting.

It's been a bumpy road getting this far. The 2020 census faced a once-in-a-century coronavirus pandemic, wildfires, hurricanes, allegations of political interference with the Trump administration's failed effort to add a citizenship question, fluctuating deadlines and lawsuits.

The new congressional numbers contained some surprises. Though Texas and Florida grew, the census count had them each gaining one fewer seat than expected. Arizona, another fast-growing state that demographers considered a sure bet to pick up a new seat, failed to get one. All three states have large Latino populations that represent about half their growth, and the count could be an early sign that Hispanics shied away from participating in the Trump administration's count.

The overall numbers do confirm what demographers have long warned — that the country's growth is stalling out. Many had expected growth to come in even below the 1930s levels given the long hangover of the Great Recession and the drying up of immigration, which came to a virtual halt during last year's pandemic.

The 2020 Census, however, is taking on more significance for the Miami Valley, experts said. The count comes every 10 years, and this one will show how the region changed in the aftermath of the Great Recession and what happened to people

displaced by the Memorial Day tornadoes.

There was a 7.4% population nationwide increase between 2010 and 2020, the second slowest in U.S. history. The south grew the fastest. The Midwest grew 3.1% this decade.

According to a study from George Washington University, each person not counted in Ohio is a loss of \$1,800 per year for the state.

State population counts are used to determine how many seats each state gets in the U.S. House.

The method for dividing up the 435 congressional seats has changed repeatedly since the first census in 1790. The current formula, known as "the method of equal proportions," has been in place for 80 years, according to the AP. Using that method, all

50 states are automatically assigned at least one seat. Numbers called multipliers are calculated and then multiplied against a state's population. The resulting series of numbers are called "priority values," which are then ranked. From there, the rest of the congressional seats are assigned to states based on the ranking of their state's priority values.

The count also helps draw boundaries for Ohio General Assembly seats.

The data released Monday only covered state population totals and the number of congressional seats for each state. More detailed data about race, Hispanic origin and housing at smaller geographic levels will come out later this year.

This is the third Congressional seat that Ohio has lost since the year 2000, so lawmakers need to do an assessment to determine why people are leaving, said state Rep. Willis E. Blankshear Jr., D-Dayton.

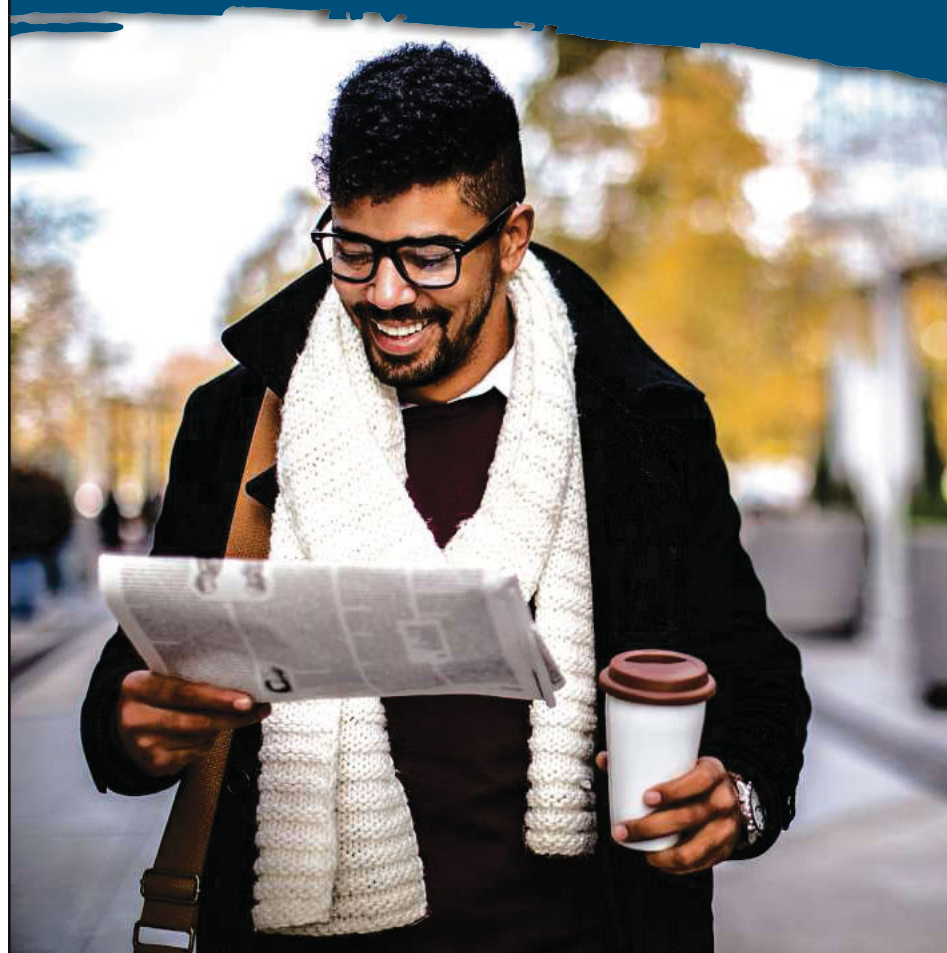
They need to replace some of the current policies with new ones that are going to create better jobs and opportunities for people to remain in the state, he said. In addition, there should be policies that help working class residents and encourage college students to stay here once they graduate, Blankshear said.

Jen Miller, executive director of the League of Women Voters of Ohio, said the state needs to draw the now 15 congressional districts through a fair, transparent and collaborative process.

"While we must wait for the full decennial census data to make the final maps, we must not wait to start the process," she said. "Ohio mapmakers should begin hosting public hearings for experts and everyday Ohioans to address the new voter-approved map-making reforms passed in 2015 and 2018, as well as best practices for creating fair maps for all Ohioans."

Contact this reporter at 937-608-3078 or email bonnie.meibers@coxinc.com.

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RECENT LOTTERY DRAWINGS

MONDAY PICK 3 DAY	2-6-8
SUNDAY PICK 3 NIGHT	2-9-1
MONDAY PICK 4 DAY	3-9-1-3
SUNDAY PICK 4 NIGHT	4-4-0-0
MONDAY PICK 5 DAY	8-8-1-7-8
SUNDAY PICK 5 NIGHT	5-3-0-4-4
SUNDAY ROLLING CASH 5	03-10-14-37-39
SATURDAY CLASSIC LOTTO	06-11-23-26-28-39
SATURDAY THE KICKER	9-6-1-5-5-3

JACKPOTS

POWERBALL	\$116 MILLION
MEGA MILLIONS	\$297 MILLION
CLASSIC LOTTO	\$7.4 MILLION
ROLLING CASH 5	\$130,000

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