The Fifth Edition of *The Social Areas of Cincinnati* shows how Cincinnati, its neighbor-hoods and surrounding area have changed since 1970. This edition, for the first time, goes beyond the 1970 7-county SMSA boundaries and includes data for the 15-county Metropoli-tan Statistical Area and the 20-County region served by the Health Foundation of Greater Cincinnati.

One of the major purposes of this report is to take the great mass of 2005 – 2009 ACS data and make it more useful in analyzing the needs of the city and region. The first step in making this data useful is the creation of the SES Index- a composite score based on five indicators. The individual indicators used are outlined below.

Family Income Indicator	Median family income
Education Indicator	Percent of population 25 years of age or older with less education than a high school diploma
Occupation Indicator	Percent of workers in unskilled and semi-skilled occupations
Family Structure Indicator	Percent of children (under the age of 18) living in married-couple, family households
Crowding Indicator	Percent of housing units with more than one person per room

Once the SES Index has been compiled, areas are divided into 4 groups: SES I, SES II, SES III, and SES IV. SES I consists of two types of areas: urban centers and rural areas far removed from the metropolitan core. This group represents areas that are typically thought of as problem areas. SES II can be called a "second stage neighborhoods" because it is statistically a step up from the problems encountered in SES I. SES III can be char-acterized as a series of middle class enclaves which border SES II or SES I areas on their central perimeter. SES IV is the highest category in the ranking and represents areas where most of the families can provide for their housing, social services, and health needs through the use of private resources. Though most households in SES IV can provide for basic needs without assistance, there are some issues that cut across the social areas such as drug abuse, mental health, a rise in poverty, and services for the elderly.
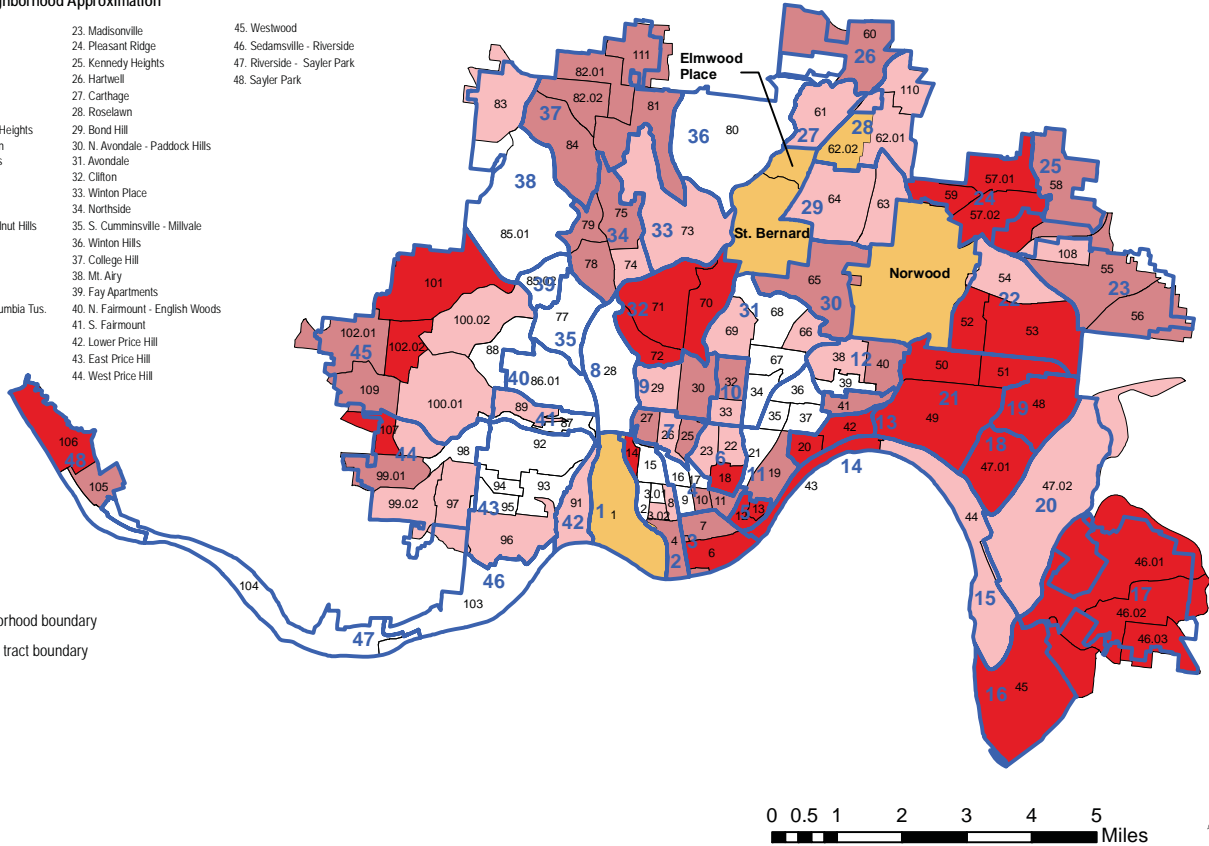
This classification system helps members of the community and organizations begin to identify areas in need. The map below provides a glimpse of the SES Index findings for the City of Cincinnati.

Figure 2 — 2005-2009 Cincinnati City SES Quartiles

Cincinnati Neighborhood Approximation

1. Queensgate
2. West End
3. CBD - Riverfront
4. Over-the-Rhine
5. Mt. Adams
6. Mt. Auburn
7. Fairview - Clifton Heights
8. Camp Washington
9. University Heights
10. Corryville
11. Walnut Hills
12. Evanston
13. Evanston - E. Walnut Hills
14. E. Walnut Hills
15. East End
16. California
17. Mt. Washington
18. Mt. Lookout - Columbia Tus.
19. Mt. Lookout
20. Linwood
21. Hyde Park
22. Oakley
23. Madisonville
24. Pleasant Ridge
25. Kennedy Heights
26. Hartwell
27. Carthage
28. Roselawn
29. Bond Hill
30. N. Avondale - Paddock Hills
31. Avondale
32. Clifton
33. Winton Place
34. Northside
35. S. Cumminsville - Millvale
36. Winton Hills
37. College Hill
38. Mt. Airy
39. Fay Apartments
40. N. Fairmount - English Woods
41. S. Fairmount
42. Lower Price Hill
43. East Price Hill
44. West Price Hill
45. Westwood
46. Sedamsville - Riverside
47. Riverside - Sayler Park
48. Sayler Park

Legend

- Neighborhood boundary
- Census tract boundary

SES Quartiles
- SES I
- SES II
- SES III
- SES IV
- NA*

00   Neighborhood number
00.00   Census tract number

0 0.5 1   2   3   4   5   Miles

N

* Tracts 1, 62.02, St. Bernard, Norwood and Elmwood Place have been excluded from this analysis. See text for more details.

The SES classifications of the social areas within Cincinnati have remained relatively constant over the past four decades. For example, the SES IV areas remained nearly the same during the period between 1970 Census and the 2005-2009 American Community Survey. Mt. Adams, East Walnut Hills and other areas have been added to SES IV. SES I has shifted somewhat to the west and northwest across Mill Creek and somewhat to the east along the Reading Road and Montgomery Road corridors.

The report provides an in-depth analysis of our City's neighborhoods with detailed examinations of poverty, race, Appalachian communities, gender and the elderly. Much of the analysis presented provides information useful in our region's Bold Goals initiative aimed at improving the quality of life in Greater Cincinnati in the areas of Education, Income and Health. In addition to a focus on the City of Cincinnati's neighborhoods, we also present data covering the Greater Cincinnati Region defined in three ways, using 7, 15 and 20-county region boundaries.