the social areas of cincinnati

an analysis of social needs

FOURTH EDITION • 2004

PATTERNS FOR FOUR CENSUS DECADES

School of Planning, University of Cincinnati • UC Institute for Community Partnerships (UCICP)

By Michael Maloney and Christopher Auffrey

cincinnati community
september 15, 2004

dear readers

We are pleased to announce the publication of The Social Areas of Cincinnati: An Analysis of Social Needs, Fourth Edition. The first two editions, published by the Cincinnati Human Relations Commission in 1974 and 1986, have been widely used by local government departments, health and social service agencies, community groups, and a wide variety of others.

The Third Edition, co-authored by Dr. Janet Buelow, was published by the School of Planning of the University of Cincinnati in 1997. This Fourth Edition updates the 1974, 1986 and 1997 studies and measures the changes that have taken place in thirty years. While the majority of our analysis focuses on Cincinnati city, we have provided some analysis of Cincinnati's metropolitan area. Metropolitan area leaders will want to pay special attention to Chapters 10 and 11. This edition adds an examination of vulnerable populations in Cincinnati – minorities, Appalachians, seniors, children, and the unemployed and underemployed.

Metropolitan area leaders will want to pay special attention to Chapters 10 and 11.

Local advocacy groups are encouraged to consider our findings in needs assessments, planning, and policy development. Past editions have been used in planning the location of a senior center, a recreation center, health programs and various public and private community projects. Also, information from previous editions has been used in numerous grant applications and by neighborhood organizations to advocate for public works.

Citizens of Cincinnati neighborhoods should

Local advocacy groups are encouraged to consider our findings in needs assessments, planning and policy development.

note that our studies refer to the statistical neighborhoods as defined by the City Planning Commission. The statistical neighborhood boundaries vary somewhat from the functional neighborhoods as they define themselves. Our neighborhood list has only 48 neighborhoods. A map of the functional neighborhood boundaries can be obtained from the City Planning Commission.

Readers are welcome to contact the authors for advice on how to utilize this report in planning, proposal writing, or advocacy. Those who feel that the data in this report are in error or misinterpreted should contact the authors. Any serious errors will be corrected in future printings or through errata sheets.

Michael Maloney and Christopher Auffrey

October 4, 2004

acknowledgments

Project Funding

This project was supported by grants from the Urban University Program of the University of Cincinnati, the Knowledgeworks Foundation, The Seasongood Good Government Foundation and Christ Church Cathedral.

Supporting Organizations

The Urban Appalachian Council provided grant administration and moral support. Catholic Social Services and the Episcopal Diocese of Southern Ohio provided in-kind support in the form of some of Michael Maloney's time.

Special Thanks

Dev Seggar of the City of Cincinnati Planning Department, Dr. Phillip Obermiller, a visiting scholar at the University of Cincinnati School of Planning, and William K. Woods of Applied Information Resources.

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chapter one

early work in social area analysis

Social characteristics of communities vary greatly, and policies and programs need to be designed accordingly.

Establishing The Idea Of Typologies Of Urban Neighborhoods

Common sense and everyday observation tell us that the residential sections urbanized areas such as Cincinnati are divided into several diverse communities, ranging from slums to high income sections. It is also no secret to community leaders and planners that the social characteristics and needs of these various communities vary greatly, and that policies and programs need to be designed accordingly. But, because urban areas are too complex to allow public officials to rely completely on common sense and personal observations, planners and other students of the city constantly seek empirical tools that will provide a more reliable understanding of the changing character of large urban areas.

One such planning tool is Social Area Analysis. It is a method of classifying and describing different communities which has been in use since Shevky and Williams[1] applied it to Los Angeles in 1949. Its originators called social areas analysis "...a method of analysis of population data ... to describe the uniformities and broad regularities observed in the characteristics of urban population."[2]

There are various kinds of orderly patterns underlying the apparent unsystematic nature, growth, and changes of urban neighborhoods.

As various economists, geographers, sociologists, and other social scientists have established, there are various kinds of orderly patterns underlying the apparent unsystematic nature, growth, and changes of urban neighborhoods.[3] Social area analysis takes data from the decennial census and they are used to classify each residential census tract in the city, according to a typology which makes possible comparative studies among cities.

Census data are used to construct indicators of the economic, family, and ethnic characteristics of each neighborhood. An analysis of each tract according to its indicators is an empirically tested[4] instrument for determining the small social units of the large urban area. "Boiling down" the long list of possible variables available from the census to their three indicators is described by Shevky[5]:

When the social characteristics of urban populations are studied statistically, it is observed that they follow certain broad regularities, and that the variations in the social characteristics are graded and measurable. When different attributes of a population are isolated or measured, they are found to vary in relation to other attributes of the same population in an orderly manner.

Social areas analysis as developed by Shevky and Bell was more appropriate for describing Los Angeles in 1949 than Cincinnati in 2000. Their approach has been described here mainly as an introduction to this type of methodology. A variation of this methodology developed by the Census Bureau is the actual methodology used in the present report.

The New Haven Census Use Study

In 1967 a dress rehearsal of the 1970 census was conducted in New Haven, Connecticut. Census data were combined with other information sources to develop a health information system, which in turn was used to construct social indicators at the census tract and block group level.

Components of the information system were:

a) Census data - 100 percent and 25 percent samples
b) Family Health Survey
c) Vital Records
d) Hospital obstetrical records

The purposes of the New Haven work were (1) to demonstrate how small area analysis of related health and socioeconomic characteristics might identify "high risk" populations; (2) to establish a system whereby related data can be readily retrieved and analyzed using computer technology; and (3) to produce information which would point out health and social

The one construct which seemed the most discernable was socio-economic status (SES)

problems and needs upon which planners can act and to clearly display those data in a manner which would be convincing to budget directors and consumers.

To organize the large mass of data and to compress the social indexes into a smaller number of indicators (composite variables) one needed to arrive at a measure of socio-economic status (SES). SES was thought of as broader than in, the traditional use of the construct, and approximates an indicator of quality of social life. The large mass of data were then entered into correlation and factor analysis. Of the total number of indicators, those which are most related to each other are selected out and combined into constructs..

There are various kinds of orderly patterns underlying the apparent unsystematic nature, growth, and changes of urban neighborhoods.

The one construct which seemed the most discernible was socio-economic status (SES). From correlational analysis and factor analysis, as well as from a theoretical point of view, it was decided that SES is really a combination of five variables – income, occupational status, educational status, family organization, and housing. Health variables tended to display two kinds of clustering which made them either inefficient or too discrete for use in delineating social areas. Many health variables have a high correlation with SES, while others were not associated with SES or each other.

An SES delineation made up of a composite, rather than measured along one dimension such as family income or occupational status, is much more useful for planning purposes. The problem with using one-dimensional definitions is that the emphasis is usually placed on either the economic or social, rather than the interaction of both. An SES delineation based solely on family income would emphasize the economic while ignoring the social qualities such as family organization and educational status. It would classify as low SES highly educated professionals

who have just begun their careers. Family organization is another facet of SES. Families typified by the absence of a male breadwinner considerably reduce the potential for acquiring greater income, better housing, and higher status occupations. We assumed that the methodology of the New Haven study was valid and applied it to Cincinnati. One limitation was the non-availability of health and social data from the human service agencies.[6]

Applying The New Haven Method For Cincinnati

On the basis of the New Haven study and similar studies in Mecklenburg and Forsythe counties in North Carolina, a correlation matrix of 20 variables was developed using Cincinnati census tract data from the fourth count of the 2000 census (population characteristics and housing characteristics). The 20 variables are presented in Table 2b. The Correlation Matrix (Table 1b) shows the degree of relationship between the five variables which are defined in Table 1a.

Table 1b is a matrix in which the rows correspond to the columns. Row 1 and Column 1 are median family income which are perfectly correlated as shown by the value 1.000. The value -0.693 means that the median family income and education have a negative correlation of 0.693. Remember that the education index is

Table 1a
Definitions of SES Index and Variables

SES Index	The Socio-Economic Status Index is a composite scale developed from the comparative ranking scores of five indicators derived from census data.
Family Income Indicator	Median Family Income, 1999
Education Indicator	Percent of population 25+ years with less than high schoo
Occupation Indicator	Percent of housing units with more than one person per room
Crowding Indicator	Percent of children (<18 years) living in married-couple families

In Cincinnati, socioeconomic status is most highly correlated with education.

the percentage of the adult population with less than a high school population. So, as income goes up, the education indicator goes down. The value -0.770 means that income and occupation (percentage of blue collar and service workers) are negatively correlated, and so on. The factor that is most highly correlated in Cincinnati with socio-economic status is education (0.890). Occupation is second at -0.863.

This represents an identical pattern with that discovered in the first edition of this report based on the 1970 census. One of the highest correlations in the 2000 data is between family structure and median family income (0.810). This also has not changed since 1970.

Table 1b
Correlation Matrix for SES Variables, 2000

	Family Income Indicator	Education Indicator	Occupation Indicator	Crowding Indicator	Family Structure Indicator	SES Index
Family Income Indicator	1.000	-0.693	-0.770	-0.600	0.810	0.848
Education Indicator		1.000	0.800	0.602	-0.704	-0.890
Occupation Indicator			1.000	0.546	-0.652	-0.863
Crowding Indicator				1.000	-0.472	-0.744
Family Structure Indicator					1.000	0.860

chapter two

the social areas of cincinnati

The Four Social Areas Described

One of the major purposes of this report is to take the great mass of 2000 census data and make it more useful for the purpose of analyzing the needs of various sections of the city.

In Chapter 1 we have described the process whereby the census tracts were ranked according to a complex index of social class and then grouped into four quartiles. Appendix II gives us the actual census tracts and their index numbers. The neighborhoods, their census tracts and overall SES index are shown in Table 2a. The quartiles or social areas themselves can be used as units of analysis, along with census tracts and neighborhoods.

Table 2b shows the summary statistics for the four social areas. Table 2c gives the average statistics. Note that the statistics in any given column in Table 2c merely give the average for all the tracts in that particular quartile. Table 2d gives city totals. Each table presents 1970, 1980, 1990 and 2000 data.

SES I: A high problem area

The Social Area Described

SES I is the area commonly thought of as the inner city. It is "worse off" on all the social indicators listed in Table 1a (see Appendix II for actual values). It is the white area in Figure 2. It includes all of Lower Price Hill, Linwood, North Fairmount-English Woods, Camp Washington, South Cumminsville-Millvale, Fay Apartments, Winton Hills, Over-the-Rhine, and tracts in East Price Hill, Westwood, South Fairmount, Northside, Roselawn, Avondale, Evanston, Walnut Hills, Mt. Auburn, and the West End. During the 1990s the East End moved up to SES II and, for the first time, single tracts in Westwood and Roselawn fell to SES I. Otherwise, the list of neighborhoods included in

SES I has changed little since 1970. This area is 81 percent African American, and is known to have a large Appalachian population. There is also an emerging Hispanic presence. Six percent of the dwelling units are overcrowded. Only 32 percent are single family units but this is up from 22 percent in 1990. The unemployment rate is 18 percent (compared to 9% in 1970) and more than three-fourths of the workers are in blue collar or service occupations. Only 53 percent of the adults have a high school education. The median family income is $15,733. Fifty-three of Cincinnati's families in SES I have incomes below the poverty level.

The number of households in poverty in SES I declined from 16,072 to 5,045 between 1990 and 2000. This rate of decline (68%) was much greater than the population decline (17%). The rapid rate of decline in the family structure indicator (percent of children under 18 in two parent homes) slowed dramatically. Between 1970 and 1990 it had declined from 71.4 to 27.3. Between 1990 and 2000 it dropped to 24.4. Still, this means that only one child in four in SES I lives in a two parent home.

SES I is the area commonly thought of as the inner city. Only 53 percent of the adults have a high school education. Only one child in four in SES I lives in a two parent home.

The number of households on public assistance declined from 11,382 to 5,045 during the decade. The percentage of the population who are first generation immigrants went up for the first time since 1970, from .9% in 1990 to 2.4% in 2000. This was nearly identical to the 1970 rate of 2.5%. This is probably due to an increase in the Hispanic population. The percentage of first generation immigrants increased in all four quartiles but only slightly. As in previous decades, foreign immigrants are now likely to live in the upper SES quartiles. Percentages of immigrants are down in all four quartiles since 1970.

In summary the news from SES I has positive features. Statistics for the 1990s show a reversal of the trend for the inner city to become poorer,

Figure 1

2000 Cincinnati City Neighborhoods

2000 Cincinnati Neighborhood Approximation

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

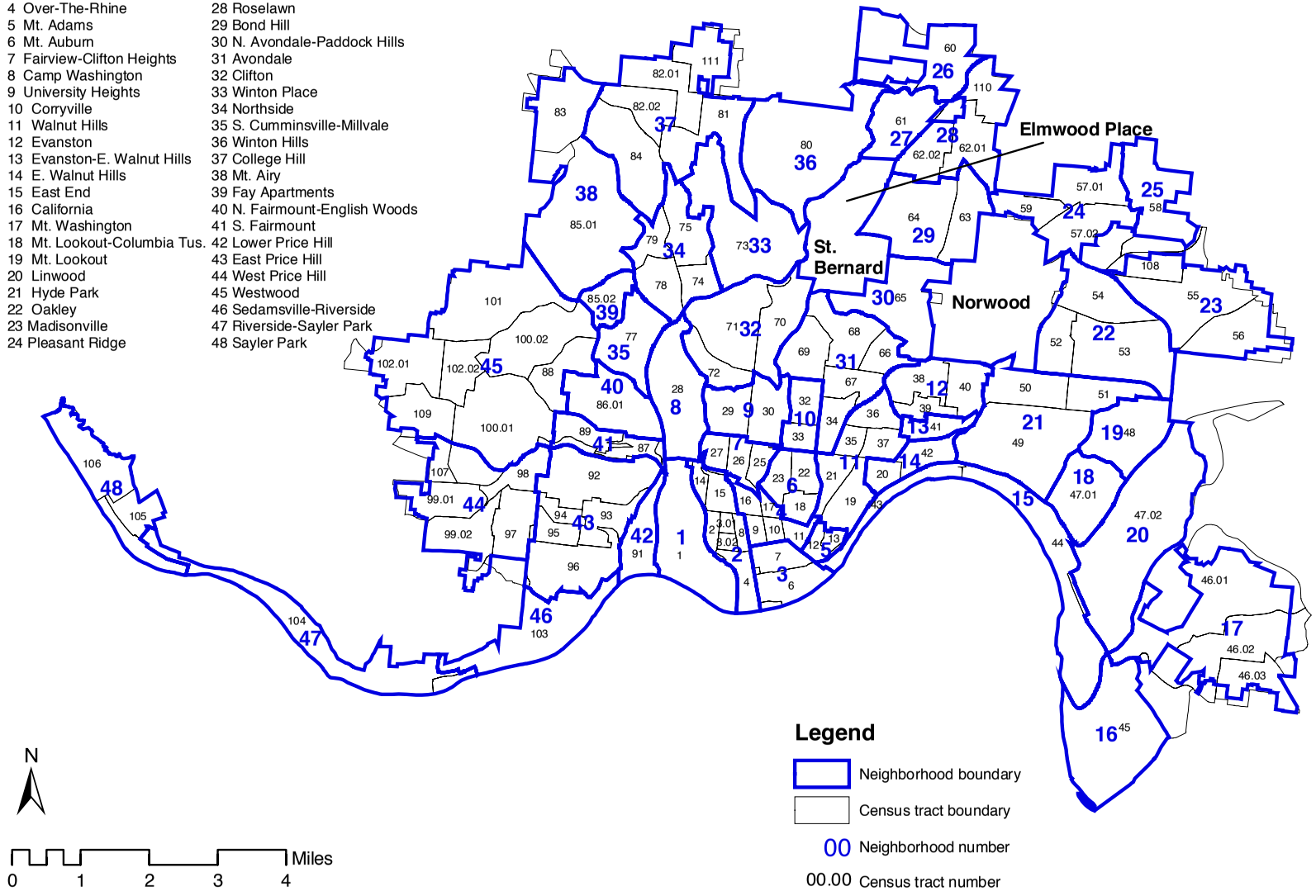

Figure 2

2000 Cincinnati City SES Quartiles

2000 Cincinnati Neighborhood Approximation

1 Queensgate	25 Kennedy Heights
2 West End	26 Hartwell
3 CBD-Riverfront	27 Carthage
4 Over-The-Rhine	28 Roselawn
5 Mt. Adams	29 Bond Hill
6 Mt. Auburn	30 N. Avondale-Paddock Hills
7 Fairview-Clifton Heights	31 Avondale
8 Camp Washington	32 Clifton
9 University Heights	33 Winton Place
10 Corryville	34 Northside
11 Walnut Hills	35 S. Cumminsville-Millvale
12 Evanston	36 Winton Hills
13 Evanston-E. Walnut Hills	37 College Hill
14 E. Walnut Hills	38 Mt. Airy
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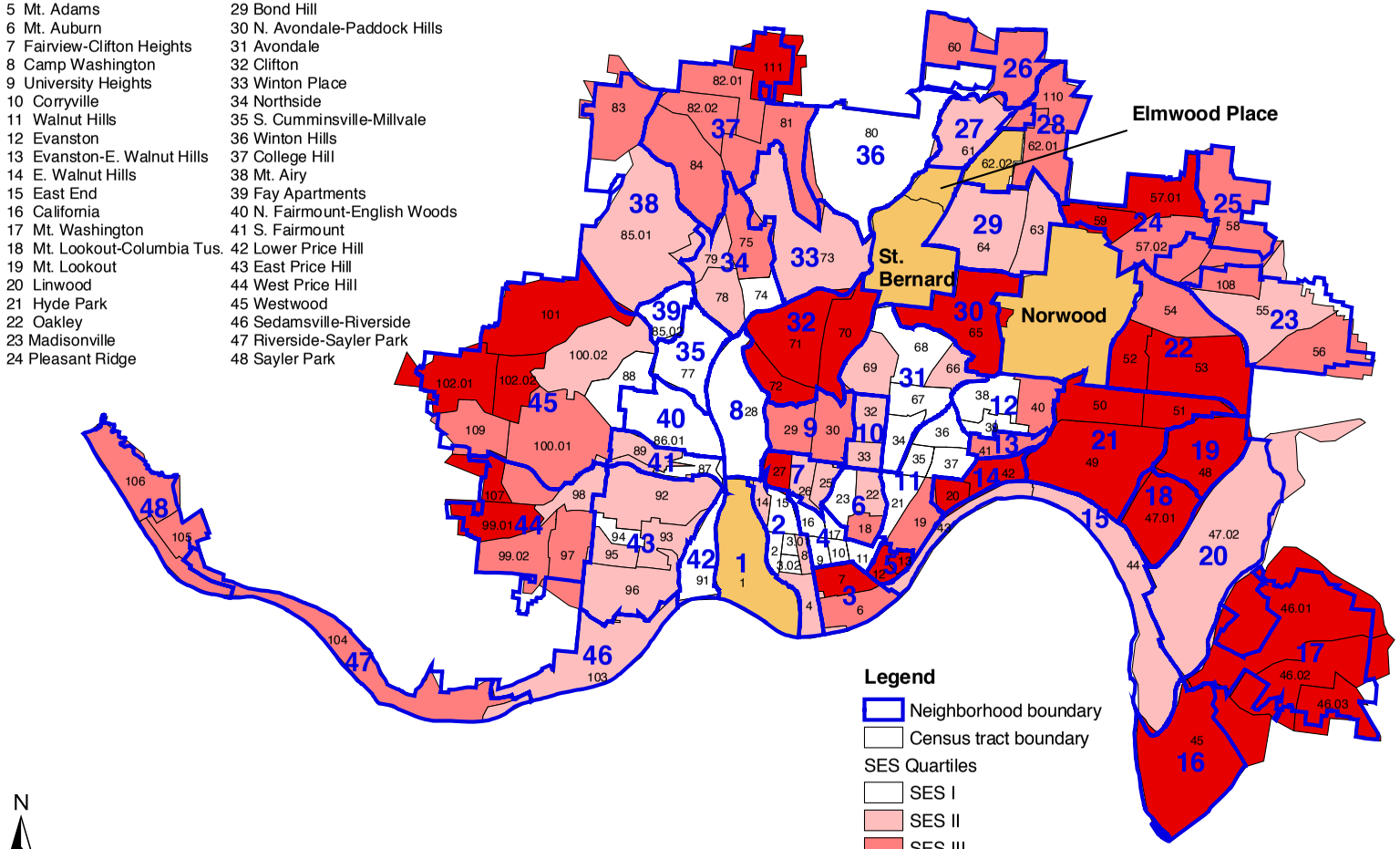


*Tracts 1, 62, St. Bernard, Norwood, and Elmwood Place have been excluded from this analysis. See text for more detail.

more unemployed and more welfare dependent. Even the trend toward single parent families slowed down somewhat. The percentage of single family dwelling units has increased steadily since 1970 when it was only 15%. In 2000 it was 32%. (This compares to an average of 46% in the other quartiles). Trends in previous decades presumably reflected changes which have affected most American inner cities – white flight, deindustrialization, and the movement of jobs and tax base to the suburbs. The trend toward racial isolation continued in the 90s.

The trend toward racial isolation continued. Other trends offer real hope

If these positive trends continue and were not a temporary effect of the economic boom of the 90s, they offer real hope for improving the quality of life in the inner city. Progress on reducing crime, racial isolation, despair and drug addiction will also be necessary.

SES II: Second stage neighborhoods

The second quartile, (shown in pink in Figure 2) is comprised of neighborhoods on the inner rim of the western plateau and the Mount Airy-Northside slopes, Winton Place, Corryville, Bond Hill, Linwood, Carthage, Evanston-East Walnut Hills, sections of the West End and Mt.Auburn, and clusters in Avondale, Fairview-Clifton Heights, and Madisonville. The census tracts in SES II are usually contiguous to SES I areas. Twenty three percent of the city's population live in this area. Fifty percent of the population is African American. (This is up from 43 percent in 1990 and is higher than the city wide percentage

SES II, with a median family income of $22,500, is an area where people struggle to make ends meet. SES II in 2000 was poorer, more African American and the two-parent family structure was disappearing.

of African Americans (42.8%)

Shifts in Composition

Over the decades, the composition of this area has changed somewhat in terms of which neighborhoods it includes, but this change is not dramatic. During the 80s, tracts in the CBD, Madisonville, and Walnut Hills moved upward to a higher quartile and Linwood moved from SES I to SES II. These movements reflect redevelopment efforts in the CBD and Walnut Hills and population change in Linwood. There was also movement in the other direction. During the 80s six census tracts moved from SES II down to SES I. These tracts were in the East End, East Price Hill, Evanston, Avondale, West End and Fay Apartments (one each). During the 90s the area changed further. In West Price Hill, tract 98.02 moved down from SES III and tract 97.04 moved up to SES III. Evanston had one tract shift from SES III to SES II. In Avondale 2 tracts moved to SES II from SES I and two moved in the opposite direction. Linwood move to the top of SES I.

Social Indicator Changes

With a median family income of only $30,190 most families in SES II struggle to make ends meet. In 1970 15 percent of the households had incomes below the poverty level. This rose to 18 percent in 1980, 24 percent in 1990, and 24 percent in 2000. In 1970 SES II was 41 percent African American. In 2000 this percentage was 50. In 1970 38 percent of Cincinnati's African Americans lived in SES II. This fell to 36 percent in 1980, 31 percent in 1990 and, in 2000, stood at 29 percent. The number of families decreased from 27,117 in 1970 to 17,811 in 2000. The family structure indicator was 73.5 in 1970 and fell to 34.7 in 2000. As with SES I, the area in 2000 was poorer, more African American and the two-parent family structure was disappearing.Table 2a

Although there is a great variation in income and education from home to home, the overall texture here is that of a working class neighborhood. The unemployment rate in Avondale was 12 percent in 2000. In East Price Hill it was 9 percent. In 2000 only 13 percent of the households have incomes below the poverty level. This compares to 24 percent in 1990.

Table 2a

Cincinnati Census Tracts and SES Quartiles by Neighborhood,

Neighborhood (Total Population)	Census Tract SES Index & (Quartiles)							SES Index for Neighborhood	SES Rank
Quartile 1									
Fay Apartments	85.02							15	1
2,292	15 (1)								
N. Fairmount - English Woods	86.01							15.4	2
4,565	15.4 (1)								
S. Cumminsville-Millvale	77							15.4	2
3,914	15.4 (1)								
Over-The-Rhine	9	10	11	16	17			15.64	4
7,831	3 (1)	23.6 (1)	25.4 (1)	10.8 (1)	15.4 (1)				
Winton Hills	80							17.4	5
5,375	17.4 (1)								
Lower Price Hill	91							19.2	6
1,182	19.2 (1)								
Camp Washington	28							27.2	7
1,611	27.2 (1)								
West End	2	3.01	3.02	4	8	14	15	28.46	8
8,022	14 (1)	10.4 (1)	22.2 (1)	49 (2)	47.8 (2)	39.8 (2)	16 (1)		
S. Fairmount	87	89						29.4	9
3,360	21 (1)	37.8 (2)							
Avondale	34	66	67	68	69			30.96	10
16,192	31 (1)	37.2 (2)	23.6 (1)	30.8 (1)	32.2 (2)				
Walnut Hills	19	21	35	36	37			31.48	11
7,650	65.2 (3)	23.2 (1)	16.6 (1)	30 (1)	22.4 (1)				
Linwood	47.02							35	12
1,089	35 (2)								
Quartile 2									
Sedamsville -Riverside	103							35.4	13
2,144	35.4 (2)								
East Price Hill	92	93	94	95	96			38	14
18,091	34.2 (2)	38.2 (2)	27.8 (1)	41.6 (2)	48.2 (2)				
Evanston	38	39	40					43.67	15
8,065	25.6 (1)	32 (1)	73.4 (3)						
Corryville	32	33						43.9	16
3,830	35.4 (2)	52.4 (2)							
East End	43	44						46.4	17
1,663	48.8 (2)	44 (2)							
Mt. Auburn	18	22	23					46.87	18
6,477	68.4 (3)	41.8 (2)	30.4 (1)						
Bond Hill	63	64						47.2	19
9,682	38 (2)	56.4 (2)							
Northside	74	75	78	79				48.75	20
9,415	31.2 (1)	65.6 (3)	46 (2)	52.2 (2)					
Winton Place	73							52.6	21
2,396	52.6 (2)								
Carthage	61							53	22
2,412	53 (2)								
Mt. Airy	83	85.01						54.9	23
9,006	75 (3)	34.8 (2)							
Fairview - Clifton Heights	25	26	27					62.8	24
7,261	51.8 (2)	54.4 (2)	82.2 (4)						

Table 2a

Cincinnati Census Tracts and SES Quartiles by Neighborhood,

Neighborhood (Total Population)	Census Tract SES Index & (Quartiles)							SES Index for Neighborhood	SES Rank
Quartile 3									
University Heights	29	30						63.7	25
8,731	67 (3)	60.4 (3)							
Roselawn	62.01	110						64.3	26
6,885	63.4 (3)	65.2 (3)							
Sayler Park	105	106						53.2	27
3,283	69.4 (3)	65.6 (3)							
Westwood	88	100.01	100.02	101	102.01	102.02	109	68.26	28
36,018	28.6 (1)	63.2 (3)	40.2 (2)	91 (4)	87.6 (4)	99 (4)	68.2 (3)		
Evanston - E. Walnut Hills	41							68.8	29
1,787	68.8 (3)								
Madisonville	55	56	108					69.93	30
11,330	56.6 (2)	71.6 (3)	81.6 (3)						
Riverside - Sayler Park	104							70.4	31
1,530	70.4 (3)								
West Price Hill	97	98	99.01	99.02	107			75.56	32
18,184	56.8 (3)	54.8 (2)	92.6 (4)	79.4 (3)	94.2 (4)				
College Hill	81	82.01	82.02	84	111			75.68	33
16,459	72.4 (3)	78 (3)	69 (3)	69.8 (3)	89.2 (4)				
Kennedy Heights	58							77	34
5,689	77 (3)								
Hartwell	60							78	35
5,526	78 (3)								
Quartile 4									
CBD - Riverfront	6	7						81	36
3,149	77 (3)	85 (4)							
N. Avondale - Paddock Hills	65							84	37
6,326	84 (4)								
Pleasant Ridge	57.01	57.02	59					84.73	38
9,468	96.2 (4)	69.6 (3)	88.4 (4)						
Oakley	52	53	54					85.6	39
11,205	96.2 (4)	95.6 (4)	65 (3)						
Clifton	70	71	72					90.8	40
8,579	85 (4)	100 (4)	87.4 (4)						
Mt. Washington	46.01	46.02	46.03					93.93	41
13,911	89.6 (4)	98.6 (4)	93.6 (4)						
East Walnut Hills	20	42						95.6	42
3,704	93.8 (4)	97.4 (4)							
Mt. Lookout - Columbia Tusculum	47.01							104.6	43
3,120	104.6 (4)								
California	45							106.4	44
1,044	106.4 (4)								
Mt. Adams	12	13						109.9	45
1,466	111.2 (4)	108.6 (4)							
Hyde Park	49	50	51					110.13	46
13,620	112.4 (4)	109.6 (4)	108.4 (4)						
Mt. Lookout	48							112.2	47
3,209	112.2 (4)								

Table 2b

City of Cincinnati Summary Statistics for SES Quartiles, 1970-2000

SES Indicator		Quartile I	Quartile II	Quartile III	Quartile IV
Total Population	1970	86,549	116,935	95,902	155,481
	1980	71,824	89,799	111,612	116,682
	1990	78,141	98,954	94,269	92,132
	2000	64,284	81,339	96,066	96,059
Total Families	1970	18,712	27,117	22,982	41,132
	1980	6,229	20,434	26,420	29,235
	1990	17,895	23,250	20,720	21,506
	2000	14,336	17,811	21,550	21,307
Total Housing Units	1970	------[1]	------[1]	------[1]	------[1]
	1980	------[1]	------[1]	------[1]	------[1]
	1990	35,688	43,736	43,347	46,244
	2000	32,472	39,711	46,549	50,292
Percent Single Familiy Units	1970	15%	28%	40%	46%
	1980	19%	31%	41%	47%
	1990	22%	37%	41%	42%
	2000	16%	38%	45%	42%
Total African American Population	1970	47,602	47,943	15,440	13,993
	1980	42,376	46,695	21,206	19,252
	1990	59,632	42,212	25,040	11,037
	2000	51,774	40,601	36,720	12,896
Percent African American Population	1970	55%	41%	16%	9%
	1980	59%	52%	19%	16%
	1990	76%	43%	27%	12%
	2000	81%	80%	38%	13%
Percent White or Other	1970	40%	53%	84%	74%
	1980	39%	48%	79%	82%
	1990	24%	57%	73%	88%
	2000	20%	80%	62%	87%
Percent First Generation Immigrants	1970	3%	6%	9%	15%
	1980	------[1]	------[1]	------[1]	------[1]
	1990	1%	2%	4%	4%
	2000	1%	3%	5%	4%
Total Households Below Poverty	1970	6,423	4,063	1,790	1,696
	1980	7,176	3,761	2,213	1,454
	1990	16,072	9,423	5,868	3,637
	2000	11,745	8,387	6,109	4,198
Percent of Households Below Poverty	1970	34%	15%	8%	4%
	1980	44%	18%	8%	5%
	1990	53%	24%	14%	8%
	2000	45%	24%	14%	9%

Table 2b

City of Cincinnati Summary Statistics for SES Quartiles, 1970-2000

SES Indicator		Quartile I	Quartile II	Quartile III	Quartile IV
Total Households on Public Assistance	1970	------[1]	------[1]	------[1]	------[1]
	1980	------[1]	------[1]	------[1]	------[1]
	1990	11,382	6,053	2,847	1,807
	2000	3,794	1,941	1,193	761
Public Assistance/Poverty Ratio	1970	------[1]	------[1]	------[1]	------[1]
	1980	------[1]	------[1]	------[1]	------[1]
	1990	71%	64%	49%	50%
	2000	32%	23%	20%	18%
Total Population 60 Years or Older	1970	13,346	20,686	15,930	31,075
	1980	10,432	15,186	19,200	27,212
	1990	11,082	16,829	18,743	18,674
	2000	8,043	10,508	16,997	17,323
Percent 60 Years or Older	1970	15%	18%	17%	20%
	1980	15%	17%	17%	23%
	1990	14%	17%	20%	20%
	2000	13%	13%	18%	18%
Total Population Under 16 Years	1970	------[1]	------[1]	------[1]	------[1]
	1980	------[1]	------[1]	------[1]	------[1]
	1990	26,367	24,664	16,511	15,446
	2000	20,889	19,343	19,134	15,516
Percent Population Under 16 Years	1970	------[1]	------[1]	------[1]	------[1]
	1980	------[1]	------[1]	------[1]	------[1]
	1990	34%	25%	18%	17%
	2000	33%	24%	20%	16%
Total Unemployed	1970	------[1]	------[1]	------[1]	------[1]
	1980	------[1]	------[1]	------[1]	------[1]
	1990	4,091	4,299	2,592	1,745
	2000	4,090	3,130	3,033	1,772
Unemployment Rate	1970	9%	6%	4%	3%
	1980	------[1]	------[1]	------[1]	------[1]
	1990	20%	9%	5%	3%
	2000	18%	8%	6%	3%

Table 2c

City of Cincinnati Average SES Indicators by Quartile, 1970-2000

SES Indicator / Index		Quartile I	Quartile II	Quartile III	Quartile IV
Family Income Indicator	1970	$5,147	$7,444	$8,944	$11,482
(Median Family Income)	1980	$8,110	$13,231	$18,641	$22,946
	1990	$11,398	$22,568	$30,913	$44,779
	2000	$17,487	$30,190	$41,848	$73,723
Family Structure Indicator	1970	71.4%	73.5%	80.3%	83.1%
	1980	38.5%	59.0%	76.3%	79.7%
	1990	27.3%	50.5%	69.4%	82.0%
	2000	17.0%	34.7%	50.3%	75.4%
Occupation Indicator	1970	47.5%	38.1%	29.2%	18.6%
	1980	72.0%	56.3%	43.9%	30.5%
	1990	86.9%	79.8%	71.8%	57.3%
	2000	83.6%	74.3%	65.2%	48.9%
Education Indicator	1970	82.0%	68.4%	54.1%	37.6%
	1980	70.6%	53.5%	38.3%	24.3%
	1990	52.9%	38.5%	24.7%	14.6%
	2000	45.4%	30.3%	19.0%	11.4%
Crowding Indicator	1970	19.4%	11.8%	8.7%	3.3%
	1980	11.7%	6.2%	3.5%	1.5%
	1990	9.7%	4.1%	2.1%	0.9%
	2000	6.2%	4.3%	2.2%	0.8%
SES Index	1970	24.1	48.9	74.2	90.0
	1980	17.2	42.0	68.9	93.3
	1990	22.8	50.6	77.0	100.7
	2000	21.5	44.5	69.8	96.6

Table 2d

City of Cincinnati Summary Statistics, 1970-2000

City Totals	1970	1980	1990	2000	Percent Change 1970-1980	1980-1990	1990-2000	1970-2000
Total Population	452,524	385,457	364,040	330,662	-14.8%	-5.6%	-9.2%	-26.9%
Number of Families	109,383	91,315	83,399	72,833	-16.5%	-8.7%	-12.7%	-33.4%
Percent African American of Total Population	27.6%	33.9%	37.9%	42.8%	22.5%	12.1%	12.9%	55.0%
Number of African American Individuals	125,070	130,490	138,110	141,616	4.3%	5.8%	2.5%	13.2%
Percent of Families Below Poverty	12.8%	16.0%	20.7%	18.2%	25.0%	29.4%	-12.3%	41.9%
Total Families Below Poverty	13,978	14,588	17,235	13,227	4.4%	18.1%	-23.3%	-5.4%
Percent of Persons 60+ Years of Age	17.9%	19.1%	18.0%	12.7%	6.7%	-5.8%	-29.6%	-29.2%
Total Number of Persons 60+ Years of Age	81,007	73,531	65,417	41,900	-9.2%	-11.0%	-35.9%	-48.3%

SES II can by no means be called a slum. School personnel and social workers do generally regard it as a high problem area, however. It is possible to regard much of SES II as the second stage settlement area for rural migrants from the South and from Appalachia, some of whom were displaced by the mechanization of agriculture and mining. Others came to the city to improve their living standards. Many of the present residents of SES II are believed to have moved there from the West End, Over-the-Rhine, Queensgate, Lower Price Hill and other "inner city" areas. This theory is supported by the dramatic population loss of Over-the-Rhine and the West End since 1960. From 1960 to 1980, the two neighborhoods lost over 35,000 people,

When urban renewal or code enforcement programs were launched in the Basin area, families who could not be (or did not wish to be) relocated in public housing projects moved on their own to the neighborhoods that were open to them. Many African Americans moved to Mount Auburn, Avondale, Walnut Hills, Evanston, and Madisonville. Appalachian Whites and other low-income families moved to East Price Hill, Fairview, Fairmount, and Northside.

It is beyond the scope of this report to try to describe the process by which these population movements took place. Suffice it to say that there was already a trend of affluent whites moving out of the central city and that the influx of former Southern migrants was by no means the only force in operation. It is also important to note that David Varaday's 1974 report on residential mobility in the model neighborhoods states that SES I neighborhoods no longer serve as staging areas for migrants. The assumption that they did during the 1940 - 1970 period, to our knowledge, has not been refuted.

SES II can by no means be called a slum. The neighborhoods are heavy concentrations of families struggling to rise above the poverty they once knew.

The neighborhoods in SES II have their strengths. Many of the census tracts, for example, have less than seventeen percent of

In SES II neighborhoods, nearly eight workers in ten are blue collar or service workers.

their population in poverty and an overcrowding indicator of less than four percent. They are neighborhoods where there are heavy concentrations of families struggling to rise above the poverty they once knew. As we noted above, this is an assumption based on our interpretation of recent Cincinnati history. The data of this report lend credence to the assumption. SES II is an area where most of the housing is multi-family; many of these homes have been converted from single-family use. (A considerable number, of course, are still owner occupied.) Nearly eight workers in ten are blue collar or service workers. Over 30 percent of the population above 25 years of age has less than a 12th grade education.

In 1970 the fertility rates were dramatically lower in SES II than in SES I, yet the Family Structure Indicators were comparable for the two low SES areas. By 2000 the Family Structure Indicator for SES II had dropped to 34.7 (Table 2c). The 1974 study[1] predicted that reduction in family size accompanied by the strains of upward mobility would put stress on the family structure. In the 1986 study, this prediction seemed to have been borne out. Family breakup in SES I and SES II, as contrasted with the maintenance of two parent homes in SES III and IV, were among the more alarming discoveries of this study. By the 2000 census this picture had changed somewhat. The decline in the family structure indicator continued in SES II during the 1990s (Table 2c). But it declined even more in SES III – to the extent of greatly reducing the dramatic gap between the two quartiles in this indicator.

Family breakup in SES I and SES II, as contrasted with the maintenance of two parent homes in SES II and IV, are among the more alarming discoveries of this study. (Family breakup spread to SES III during the 1990s)

A report[2] done by the Ohio Bureau of Employment Services in 1984 on numbers and types of jobs available over the decade (1973-1983) indicate a decrease in manufacturing jobs of 79,400 or a 14.5% loss. During the same period service and non-manufacturing jobs increased by 62,500, increasing non-manufacturing jobs to 76%. Forty percent of this increase was in non-manufacturing jobs (i.e. fast foods, clerical, etc) which are minimum wage positions. Low income is a critical factor in family stability in the lower SES levels.

Changes in family structure mean that there is an increased demand for family and youth services at a time when city resources are very limited, due to continued loss of tax base funds through loss of population and manufacturing jobs. Also, recent recessions have probably had a very adverse effect on family life in these areas.

Even though almost one in eight (13 percent) of the households in SES II were below the poverty level in 2000 (compared to 24 percent in 1990), community services are usually not as well developed in SES II areas as they are in SES I. Comprehensive community service centers are needed, but are not present in such areas as Carthage, Madisonville, Northside, Sedamsville, or Avondale. Such citywide services as the Department of Jobs and Family Services are trying to become more comprehensive in order to treat the whole range of individual and family problems. They remain centralized and bureaucratic. Individuals from SES II and further outlying areas may be physically and psychologically removed from contact with social services except in cases of extreme necessity. There may be a need for service centers within these neighborhoods[5].

It should be noted that thinking is shifting in some circles from a service provision model to an asset building model of community development.

Changes in family structure mean that there is an increased demand for family and youth services.

Xavier University and the Community Chest have funded The Community Building Institute to promote the new model. Therefore recommendations about providing more services should be reconsidered in that light. Asset based community redevelopment involves an emphasis on organizing neighborhood residents to utilize their personal, associational, and institutional assets to rebuild the economic and social fabric.

As was noted in the 1974 study[3], SES II is characterized by low education levels, high rates of poverty, single parent homes, unemployment and inadequate family income. The 2000 census shows school dropout rates range from 11% in the East End and Bond Hill to 41% in Carthage. A community survey or review of crime statistics would probably show wide-scale delinquent or pre-delinquent behavior on the part of thousands of 16-25 year olds out of school and unemployed in this area. Neighborhood stabilization requires that schools, religious institutions and social agencies in the communities, backed by neighborhood organizations and area-wide resources, mobilize effective youth and family support services. This approach fits the asset building philosophy.

School dropout rates range from 11% in the East End to 41% in Carthage.

The low educational level and high incidence of poverty and single parent homes in SES II point to a need for special programs to strengthen the families and for special programs in the schools. Interviews with high school personnel in three different neighborhoods by Cincinnati Human Relations Commission staff indicate that many children enter junior high school with inadequate preparation in areas such as reading skills, and that the dropout rate is high. School personnel also mention a relatively high level of pre-delinquent behavior among youth, family conflicts, absence of parents (e.g. when both are working), and intergroup conflicts in and around school.

SES II families do not have ready access to services in their own neighborhoods. When a crisis (e.g., loss of job, marital problems, mental

health problems) occurs they are often far from any source of intervention. So even though the social indicators are not as "bad" for SES II as for SES I, and no doubt many families here do have more private resources, there is a need to consider what additional public or private programs should be placed in these areas. As in the other social areas, the greatest need is for high wage jobs with good benefits.

SES III: Where front yards begin

SES III is not a fortified middle-class sanctuary. SES III can be characterized as a series of middle class enclaves which border SES II or SES I areas on their central perimeter.

The third quartile areas of Cincinnati, (shown in medium red on Figure 2) are comprised of Riverside-Sayler Park, Kennedy Heights, Sayler Park, University Heights, parts of Mt. Auburn, Westwood, West Price Hill, Oakley, Madisonville, Evanston, Walnut Hills, the CBD and three sections on the northern fringe of the city. If the city can be looked at as a geographic area in which successive waves of foreign or rural-to-urban migrants settle, develop ethnic communities and move on, then SES III could be called stage three.

Intuitively this makes some sense. The writer knows of one Irish family in which one generation was born in the East End, the next in Mount Adams and the third in West Price Hill. Some of the current generation live in Landen. Yet it would be an oversimplification to classify all of SES III thusly. Such an explanation might say a lot about the Germans and Irish in, for example, Price Hill and Northside, but it does not apply to University Heights-which houses successive generations of students and faculty of the University of Cincinnati; or to tract 19 in Walnut Hills, which has become a community of childless professionals. Tract 6 in the Central Business District once had low-income elderly pensioners as well as luxury apartment dwellers.

SES III can be characterized as a series of

middle class enclaves which border SES II or SES I areas on their central perimeter. About 43 percent of the residences are single family and many census tracts have large open space areas.

In SES III the population is 62 percent white and 38 percent African American. About five percent of the population in 1990 were first or second generation foreign born (ethnicity indicator). Median family income in 2000 was $47,500 and 66 percent of the workers were in blue collar or service jobs. On the other side of the coin, 2,029 SES III families are below the poverty line and almost 20 percent of the population over 25 years of age has less than a 12th grade education.

SES III is not a fortified middle-class sanctuary. In 1970, 14 of the 23 census tracts in this area were at least 90 percent white and eight were at least 99 percent white. By 2000, the area had become much more integrated and included integrated neighborhoods such as Corryville, East Price Hill, Winton Place, and Madisonville. Four neighborhoods that have at least one tract in SES III also have tracts in SES II and five (Evanston, Westwood, Northside, Mt. Auburn and Walnut Hills) also have one SES I tract. SES III is generally not separated from the lower SES areas by physical barriers such as expressways, parks or steep hillsides. The following quote from the Cincinnati Post and Times-Star (May 17, 1963) illustrates the point we are making about SES III.:

"Integration Potential"

David E. Todd, of New York, Chairman of the American Institute of Architect's housing policy task force, has a good word, for Cincinnati's urban integration progress. In an interview at the AIA's recent convention at San Francisco, he noted that "cities with a potential for integration are going to make it. Housing patterns are already set and where there is the capacity for well-to-do neighborhoods one or two blocks from a low income area that can be upgraded, there is a good chance of living side by side. "New York, Cincinnati, Philadelphia and Boston," Todd said, "are centers of city life for all income groups. In Detroit and Cleveland, I do have to wonder about the future of the downtown cities."

An examination of the base map (Figure 2) shows the accuracy of this analysis. Evanston, Walnut Hills, and Avondale, for example, are contiguous to higher income areas. As to the feasibility of upgrading various neighborhoods, the Urban Development Department has published an analysis entitled "From Urban Renewal to Community Development" which provides an analysis of the requirements to improve housing conditions in several neighborhoods. The City of Cincinnati has developed a housing strategy that would promote both integration and neighborhood stability.

Residents of SES III are aware of their need to act positively to solve the problems that affect their own and nearby neighborhoods.

The future of SES III is intimately tied to Cincinnati's success or failure in providing social services, good schools, and physical development programs for the contiguous low-income areas. Residents of SES III are generally aware of this connection and of their need to act positively to solve the problems that affect their own and nearby neighborhoods.

Note: For a discussion of the extent to which Cincinnati's integration potential has not been fully realized, see Chapter 4, Poverty, Race and Gender in Cincinnati.

SES IV:

SES IV is the only social area to continuingly lose population.

The fourth quartile (indicated in darkest red on Figure 2) includes the neighborhoods of Mt. Lookout, Hyde Park, Oakley, Mt. Adams, California, Mt. Washington, Mount Lookout-Columbia Tusculum, Clifton, East Walnut Hills, North Avondale-Paddock Hills, and tracts in CBD, Pleasant Ridge, Mt.Airy, Westwood, West Price Hill, and Fairview-Clifton Heights.

SES IV includes scattered enclaves of relative affluence around the city. The largest sections are in the Hyde Park, Western Hills, Clifton, and Mount Washington-California areas. The

emergence of the latter two neighborhoods to SES IV is new since 1990. All of East Walnut Hills is now in SES IV representing a change since 1990 as well. In several instances these areas are contiguous to SES I or II areas. Just as often, however, SES IV areas are "buffered" from lower SES areas by parks, hillsides, cemeteries and other open space areas.

The SES IV area changed between 1970 and 1980 as follows. Mount Adams was added. Census tract boundary changes and/or demographic changes caused the northeastern part of Westwood to drop out. A redefined tract 84 in College Hill dropped down to SES III. Bond Hill, Hartwell, and part of Kennedy Heights dropped down to SES III and the newly defined Columbia-Tusculum area was added to SES IV, as a function of separating the neighborhood from Linwood which was in SES II in 1980. Changes in SES IV between 1980 and 1990 are as follows: tract 70 in Clifton, tract 53 in Oakley, tract 27 in Fairview-Clifton, and tract 106 in Sayler Park were added to SES IV from SES III. Tracts 81 and 84 in College Hill, tract 83 in Mt.Airy, tract 46.01 in Mt.Washington, tracts 62.01 and 110 in Roselawn and 109 in Westwood fell to SES III.

The 2000 Census saw further changes in the shape of SES IV. The major change was the addition of tracts in Mt. Washington and California. The other changes on the East Side were the addition of tract 42 in East Walnut Hills. Tract 7 in the CBD traded ranks with tract 6 and joined SES IV. (Downtown development officials need to look at why tract 6 declined). The far west side cluster of 6 SES IV tracts declined to only 5 in 2000. Tract 100.01 in Westwood dropped off the SES IV designation. Tract 88 fell to SES I. Westwood is now the only neighborhood in Cincinnati to have at least one tract in each of the four social areas.

Trends in SES IV since 1970 include the fact that today's SES IV has 76,271 fewer people. It is the only social area to continuously lose

The SES IV area changed between 1970 and 2000.

population. Today's SES IV is slightly more integrated than the counterpart area in 1970. The percentage of single family dwellings has hardly changed at 47 percent. Its immigrant population fell from 15.1 percent in 1970 to 4.8 percent in 2000. The percent of households below the poverty level fell to 3 percent. Almost two thousand households were on public assistance in 1990. This fell to 624 in 2000. Its elderly population fell to 17 percent, but was a higher proportion of elderly than any area except SES III. Its youth population (under 16) was 16 percent, which is lower than the other social areas. Its unemployment rate was 4 percent compared to 3 percent in 1970. Median family income was a hefty $65,500, six times that of 1970. SES I, by comparison, saw its median family income only double in the same time period. As clearly as any statistic can, this illustrates the growing gap between the haves and have-nots in Cincinnati.

In 1970 the median family income ratio between SES I and SES IV was 2.23. In 2000 it was 4.2. This "inequality index" for Cincinnati almost doubled in three decades. At the metropolitan area level the gap was even wider. The median income in SES I is well below the poverty level. In SES IV the poverty rate for families ranges from 2 percent in Hyde Park to 12 percent in East Walnut Hills. The overall SES IV poverty rate was 3 percent (of households). The family structure indicator declined from 83.1 percent in 1970 to 73.9 percent in 2000. As with all the social areas, the occupation indicator increased dramatically until 1990 then dropped somewhat (table 2c). The education indicator decreased in all four social areas as well. By 2000, only 11.3 percent of SES IV's population over age 25 had less than a 12th grade education, down from 37.6 percent in 1970. Overcrowding has been reduced to a mere 0.9 percent.

In SES IV the median family income was almost six times that of 1970, while in SES I it was only triple. As clearly as any statistic can, this illustrates the growing gap between the haves and have-nots in Cincinnati

Presumably most of the families in SES IV can provide for their housing, social service, and health needs through the use of private resources. Community issues in these areas center around preserving the existing character of their neighborhoods and improving the quality of public education. The issue of the quality of public schools (more than any other issue) brings SES IV people into dialogue with other neighborhoods. There are other problems which also cut across class lines. Drug abuse and mental health also pose problems which call for public intervention, as do law enforcement and the provision of utilities, parks, public transportation, and services for the elderly.

Patterns Of Concentration And Dispersal

It has been noted that most of the buildings in SES I are multi-family and that many units are overcrowded. It is possible to be more specific and describe three different patterns of high density multi-family neighborhoods.

1. **Public Housing**

   In 1970 Cincinnati had 7,184 rental public housing units occupied by some 20,000 individuals. Of these units, 5,821 were located in SES I. By definition, occupants of public housing are low or moderate-income families or elderly or disabled individuals. The concentration of public housing units in the West End and along the hillsides west of Mill Creek poses special problems for community residents and for those responsible for the planning and delivery of services in these areas. One limitation of using overcrowding as a housing indicator is that it does not point to public housing as a "housing problems". Since public housing regulations do not permit "overcrowding," neighborhoods with large public housing projects are not always the most overcrowded even though sections of the tract may be very overcrowded. The five most overcrowded census tracts are in North Fairmount, Lower Price Hill, South Cumminsville, Winton Hills, and Madisonville.

2. **High Density Private Housing and Section 8 Units**
Over-the-Rhine, Mount Auburn, and Lower Price Hill, for example, have areas of high density, low-income housing which is privately owned. The existence of large rent supplement rehabilitation projects in these neighborhoods should, however, receive special analysis. Also, in interpreting the data for a particular tract or neighborhood, it is important to note the existence of high rises and large apartment complexes.

3. **Overcrowded Housing in a Dispersed Setting**
Columbia-East End and Riverside Sedamsville provide a different pattern that of a low-income population dispersed in narrow "string town" fashion along the river. This pattern poses special problems of transportation and communication which have been a perennial headache for planners and organizers in the East End. The preceding discussion illustrates that for any specific planning purpose, knowing the SES typology is only a starting place toward neighborhood need definition. New strategies must be developed to link these neighborhoods, spread east and west along the Ohio River, with the rest of the city.

The Target Area Concept For Social Welfare Programs

One possible use of this report is in helping develop "target neighborhood" definitions for various social programs. SES I is considered a critical area for many programs on the basis of data presented in this report. However, this report needs to be supplemented with specific data from the area of intervention proposed. For example, health, mental health and crime and delinquency rates could be mapped out on a census tract basis. Since so many social indicators are highly correlated with social class, chances are that the highest rates would occur in SES I. However, it is possible that for some

intervention programs census tract mapping would indicate at least partial inclusion of some of the other SES areas, especially SES II, which tend to be neglected. Certainly the data indicate that programs aimed at the problem of family stability or "broken homes" should not be concentrated in any one area of the city.

Problems Of The Target Area Approach

A. "Poor Services"

One of the standard criticisms of the practice of creating special programs for people most in need is that such programs for the poor also turn out to be "poor services" and constantly suffer from lack of community support, funding and accountability. The other side of the dilemma is that when resources are scarce it seems only fitting to expend them where the need is greatest. The authors believe that the answer to this dilemma lies in providing certain essential services universally even if it means eliminating some of the present array of subsidies which, in fact, now favor the upper classes. But until there is a restructuring of national social policy it is important to be able to determine the areas of greatest need at the local level, and that is what this report does.

B. The Dispersed Poor

Because some antipoverty strategies have used the 'target area" approach, to that degree the poor who live in more affluent neighborhoods are left to their own resources or to seek out private charitable organizations or city or county wide bureaucracies. In the absence of special outreach programs, the poor may never become aware that they are eligible for such services. In 2000, there were 2,653 families with incomes below the formal poverty level living in the higher income areas (SES III and IV). Table 2b show that 51 percent of the poor live outside SES I. Use of the target area approach should not blind us to the needs of those who live outside the high-risk areas. The

assumption that it is worse to be poor in all of the social disorder of a "hard core" neighborhood is true, but there can be real human need anywhere in the city.

Refining And Updating Target Areas

In the first edition of this report, the author called for expanding the target area for the programs of the Community Action Commission based on the report's findings. In the second edition, attention was called to the needs of Linwood, Walnut Hills, Evanston, Madisonville, Northside and Westwood because of declining indicators in those areas. Appendix II is especially useful for noting these trends by census tract and by neighborhood. Tables 2e, 2f, and 2g show the Cincinnati neightborhoods which experienced the greatest decline in the different decades.

The third edition (1996) pointed out the dramatic decline which Bond Hill, Avondale, Mt. Airy, Kennedy Heights, and Westwood had experienced since 1970. Between 1980 and 1990 the greatest declines were in Fay Apartments and Roselawn. Various agencies and citizen groups have used previous editions to justify the location of community centers and other programs. These include a senior center in Hyde Park and a recreation center in East Price Hill. Perhaps the most dramatic use of the Third Edition was by the civic leaders who successfully advocated for the establishment of an Empowerment Zone in Cincinnati. Hospitals, university programs, schools, and social agencies have used this report data extensively in proposals seeking funding for a great variety of health, education, and human service programs.

Between 1990 and 2000 twelve neighborhoods experienced SES decline of ten points or more (Table 2g). Four of these neighborhoods also show up in Table 2h as

Mt. Airy, Westwood, North Avondale-Paddock Hills, University Heights, and College Hill remain on the critical list. Bond Hill experienced a high rate of decline in all three census periods.

Table 2e

Neighborhoods that declined 10 points or more between 1970 and 1980

Neighborhood	
Bond Hill	-28.8
West Price Hill	-23.2
Winton Hills	-21.3
Kennedy Heights	-20.6
Avondale	-20.4
North Avondale-Paddock Hills	-19.4
Over-the-Rhine	-19.3
College Hill	-16.6
South Cumminsville-Millvale	-16.1
Hartwell	-13.3
Evanston	-13.0
Winton Place	-11.2
Carthage	-10.9
Walnut Hills	-10.8

Table 2f-2

Neighborhoods that experienced the greatest decline 1980-1990

Neighborhood	Decline
Fay Apartments	-20.4
Roselawn	-15.9
Mt.Airy	-7.6
East Price Hill	-5.8
South Fairmount	-5.6
Westwood	-4.8
Mt. Washington	-3.7
North Fairmount – English Woods	-3.6
Sedamsville – Riverside	-3.2
Bond Hill	-3.1
Lower Price Hill	-3.0
University Heights	-3.0

Table 2f-1

Neighborhoods that Experienced the Greatest Decline 1970-1990

Neighborhood	Decline	1990 Quartile
Bond Hill	-31.9	SES II
Avondale	-21.5	SES I
Mt.Airy	-21.3	SES III
Kennedy Heights	-21.0	SES III
Westwood	-19.6	SES III
Pleasant Ridge	-19.6	SES IV
Winton Hills	-18.1	SES I
S.Cumminsville-Millvale	-14.1	SES I
Over-the-Rhine	-13.3	SES I
East Price Hill	-13.3	SES II
Mt.Washington	-12.4	SES IV
Fay Apartments	-12.3	SES I

having experienced the greatest long term decline. These are Mt. Airy, North Avondale-Paddock Hills, Westwood, University Heights, and College Hill. At the top of the list for long term decline are Mt. Airy (44.4 points), Bond Hill (39.9), Westwood (26), and College Hill (25). Close behind are North Avondale-Paddock Hills (22.4), Roselawn (21.8), Avondale (21.8), and East Price Hill (18.8). We are pleased to report that Bond Hill, Avondale, Kennedy Heights, Mt. Washington, Fay Apartments, Northside, Roselawn, Winton Hills, East Price Hill and Pleasant Ridge can be taken off the critical list in that none of these neighborhoods, which have experienced long term decline, declined more than 10 points in the 1990-2000 period. Mt. Airy, Westwood, North Avondale-Paddock Hills, University Heights, and College Hill remain on the critical list as having experienced both long and recent decline. These are all second or third ring Cincinnati neighborhoods. Presumably inner city neighborhoods such as Over-the-Rhine, West End, and Lower Price Hill, already near the bottom of the SES scale, have nowhere to go but up. Many did experience gains on the SES Index during the decade. The results of community development efforts show up in dramatic gains in the East End.

Note that the neighborhoods which experienced rapid decline on the SES index are distributed through all four social areas. Table 2e is based on neighborhood level data. Appendix III can be used to look at SES changes at the tract level. Block group data is also available on CD ROM for those who want to carry small area analysis even further.

Neighborhood leaders and planners of services should study these downward trends and, after determining whether they are artificial functions of boundary changes, plan appropriate service improvements or community renewal efforts.

From the data presented so far, the authors of this report conclude:

1. SES I is the highest priority area for health and social service planning. However, the majority of poverty households are dispersed throughout

the other three social areas. Resources should be concentrated where the need is greatest but the dispersed poor should not be forgotten.

2. Demographic shifts and socioeconomic change can affect any section of the city.
3. Inequality has grown within the city as well as between the city and the suburbs.
4. Racial isolation has increased dramatically in SES I and somewhat in SES II. SES III and IV have become more racially integrated. SES I is moving closer to single race neighborhood status.
5. Between 1990 and 2000, there was a big reversal of the 1980-1990 trend of increased poverty levels. The poverty rate in SES I dropped from 53 percent to 36 percent. In the other three quartiles, the rate was cut in half (table 2b). The core inner city became more African American but less poor during the 1990s. Whether this was an effect of social policy or a booming economy is difficult to judge. It is likely an effect of both. It will be interesting to see what effect the recession of the early 2000s and social policy will have in the current decade. One might expect some repeat of the 1980s pattern unless the economy recovers dramatically or welfare reform accomplishes more than some people anticipate.
6. The welfare/poverty ratio (table 2b) altered radically in the 1990s. Only a fraction of households below the poverty level continued to receive public assistance in 2000. This will have long term effects.
7. The change in family structure in the two lower SES quartiles indicates a new inverse correlation between family structure and SES. In 1970, there was little difference between family structure in the high and low quartiles. In 2000, the traditional family structure survived only in the high SES areas.

Table 2g

Neighborhoods that experienced the greatest decline 1990-2000

Neighborhood	Decline
Mt. Airy	-23.1
Fairview – Clifton Heights	-17.5
CBD – Riverfront	-14.8
Sayler Park	-13.0
North Avondale – Paddock Hills	-12.2
Westwood	-12.0
University Heights	-12.0
College Hill	-11.9
Hartwell	-11.9
Corryville	-11.4
Clifton	-11.3
Winton Place	-10.0

Table 2h

Neighborhoods that experienced the greatest decline 1970-2000

Neighborhood	Decline	2000 Quartile
Mt. Airy	-44.4	II, III
Bond Hill	-39.9	II
Westwood	26.0	I, II, III
College Hill	-25.1	III
N. Avondale – Paddock Hills	-22.4	IV
Avondale	-21.8	I, II
Roselawn	-21.8	I, III
East Price Hill	-18.8	I, II
Kennedy Heights	-16.4	III
Winton Hills	-15.0	I
University Heights	-12.3	III
Fay Apartments	-11.3	I
Hartwell	-11.2	III
Mt. Washington	-10.7	IV
Pleasant Ridge	-10.4	III, IV
Northside	-10.2	I, II, III

chapter three

the census tract map method

Another approach to small area analysis is simply to take available indicators and plot the indicators by quartiles on census tract maps. In one San Francisco study five independent map studies were made by various analysts, and an indicator was judged "useful" if it was found on at least four of the five studies to delineate "high risk areas." The assumptions involved were not elaborate and were based on "expert opinion", rather than extensive empirical analysis(1).

To further test this method, the data were subjected to a factor analysis. This is a mathematical treatment of correlation coefficients which results in grouping the indicators into a number of factors and constructs. Each factor accounts for a certain percentage of the variance between the indicators and is composed of all the indicators, with varying weights assigned to each indicator. The authors assumed that the factor with high loadings for the largest number of social indexes represent a factor of "high risk". The "high risk" factor in the San Francisco study accounted for 43.5 percent of the total variance, and no other factor accounted for more than 13 percent.

The results of the two methods were found to be mutually supporting in judging the "usefulness" of social indexes. Of the 29 indicators (health and social) nine were determined to be adequate in delineating the city, six social indexes (income, education, development, overcrowding, family status, and unwed parenting and three health indicators (prenatal care, pre-maturity and tuberculosis incidence).

This modification of the Shevky-Bell methodology and its application to problems of planning social services supported the earlier

work. Its major limitation was its dependence on available published reports of the 1960 census(2).

In the following sections on education, joblessness, the elderly, and poverty and deprivation, we have applied the census tract map method in the strict sense of dividing the indicators into quartiles. Figure 1 is a blank "do it yourself" map. The reader can do his or her own census tract map of, for example, unemployment, by using Table 8a. Simply rank the 119 tracts (using the standard procedure for handling ties) according to the unemployment rate (from the highest rate to the lowest rate). Then divide by four and color the map four different colors. The quartile with the highest rates is the 'highest risk" area for manpower planning.

In the following chapter, the last three US censuses will be used to analyze trends in Cincinnati as they affect various elements of the population, especially African Americans and Appalachians. The emphasis is on these two groups because they are large components of the population and, in many respects, the future of the city and metropolitan area are tied to their welfare. Reference is also made to, Hispanics, women, poverty, the elderly and children.

Neighborhood Classifications

In the second edition of this study (1986) one of the unique features was a classification of neighborhoods as African American, white, or Appalachian. In the current edition references are made to these three categories with somewhat different criteria. The median number of the particular indicator is used. The neighborhoods are classified if the indicator is more than this median number. For example, in figure 5 neighborhoods are considered African American if the percent African American population is above the tract median of 39 percent.

Classification of an Appalachian neighborhood used different criteria. A neighborhood is

Low formal education levels, teen joblessness, etc., are still a reality of life in urban Appalachian blue collar areas.

classified as Appalachian if it meets the criteria established in the 1986 edition as recently updated by Christopher Auffrey. The criteria used includes poverty indicators, racial composition, adult education levels, school dropout rates, teen jobless rates, occupation, family size, and the expert opinions of social agency staff and community residents in the affected areas. Table 5 (in chapter 5) is a list of census tracts and neighborhoods. Nine neighborhoods were classified as Appalachian in 1986. There are now ten neighborhoods on this list. Even though the criteria used to define Appalachian enclaves are essentially negative and circular there is a broad consensus that they do accurately identify Appalachian population concentrations. One reason these criteria work is that most white collar and professional Appalachians do not cluster together in definable neighborhoods. Another is that low formal education levels, teen joblessness, etc., are still a reality of life in urban Appalachian blue collar areas.

chapter four

poverty, race and gender in cincinnati

The concepts of race and ethnicity as used in the decennial census present some complex issues. For example, separate questions are asked about whether a respondent is black and whether a respondent is Hispanic. This means one can be enumerated as both black and Hispanic. Moreover, the 2000 census for the first time offered respondents the option of listing more than one race. This means, for instance, one could be multiracial (e.g., white and black) as well as Hispanic.

For the purposes of this report, we have defined as African American all non-Hispanic respondents to the 2000 census who listed themselves as being of one race, black. We have done this to maintain comparability with the previous editions of the Social Areas Report, and to avoid confounding ethnicity with race. This is not just a pragmatic decision, however. The social science literature indicates that within American society, multiracial people tend to adapt to the general white population to the extent they are able, while Spanish-speaking blacks do not readily assimilate into the resident African American population.

Poverty in Cincinnati

In 2000, the median percent of Cincinnati families in each census tract with incomes below poverty level was 18 percent. The median income for Cincinnati families was $37,500. Figure 3 shows tracts that have poverty rates higher than 18 percent (gray areas) and incomes below the median incomes (striped areas). Most of these income indicators overlap. However, there are five areas on the map that are striped but not shaded. These five tracts have family incomes below the overall city median, but do not have high percentages of families below

poverty. Two tracts (26 and 32) have high percentages of college students. The other three are blue collar Appalachian (61) and African American (41 and 63) sections. Table 4a reveals the numbers behind the map in figure 3.

East Price Hill and Westwood have the highest numbers of female-headed households.

Women and Poverty

Figure 4 illustrates the relationship between poverty and female headed households in Cincinnati census tracts. Note that the relationship between poverty and female-headed households is not consistent. Several predominantly Appalachian areas and the three tracts in the University of Cincinnati area have high poverty rates but not high percentages of female headed households. Other areas, some heavily African American, have high percentages of female headed households but not high rates of poverty. Excluding the atypical area around the University, figure 4 makes clear that even within the African American and Appalachian communities there are a variety of neighborhood patterns. Clearly, poverty and female headed households are not synonymous. Furthermore, there are several low income heavily white Appalachian areas in which traditional family structure is fairly intact. Table 4b provides the numbers and percentage of female headed households in poverty. Looking at all 48 neighborhoods, in 41 neighborhoods the majority of these families with incomes below poverty are female headed. In fact over 70 percent of the families in poverty are headed by a female. Table 4b reveals the majority of female headed families in poverty live in Over-The-Rhine, West End, Fay Apartments, College Hill, North Fairmount-English Woods, Winton Hills, Avondale, East Price Hill, and Westwood. Avondale and Westwood have the highest numbers.

Poverty and Race

Figure 5 illustrates the relationship between poverty and race. The two types of shading show that while the heart of Cincinnati's African American core area is also an area of high

poverty, there are numerous tracts in which there are more than the median number of African Americans but poverty rates are not above average. Excluding the University area (tracts 27, 29, and 30) poor white areas are shown in the gray unstriped areas. These tracts are heavily Appalachian.

African American Middle Class Neighborhoods

After viewing the 1990 census we were able to write that, One of the more dramatic and hopeful findings of this report is that the neighborhoods which have become home to the vast majority of Cincinnati's African American middle class have reversed a long trend of declining social indicators and are either stable or improving (Table 4c and Table 9).

Avondale, College Hill, Evanston, Kennedy Heights, Bond Hill, and Madisonville are beginning to stabilize after two decades of decline." Walnut Hills and Mt. Auburn have not only reversed their pattern of decline but, as of 1990, were improving. North Avondale - Paddock Hills, an SES IV neighborhood, not only reversed its pattern of decline, it also stabilized in terms of racial change (Table 4e).

This picture changed somewhat with the 2000 census. Avondale, Kennedy Heights, and Madisonville continued to improve on the SES scale (Table 9). Mt. Auburn and Evanston experienced a fractional decline that is not statistically significant. Bond Hill, College Hill, and North Avondale-Paddock Hills experienced decline of 8, 12 and 12 points respectively. A review of the tract level components of change

One of the more dramatic and hopeful findings of the 1990 report was that the neighborhoods which have become home to the vast majority of Cincinnati's African American middle class have reversed a long trend of declining social indicators and are either stable or improving. Some of these neighborhoods lost ground in 2000.

in Appendix II revealed no obvious pattern. Declines in family structure and housing conditions seemed to be major components of change but there was great variety from tract to tract.

Working Class White Areas

Camp Washington, East End, Carthage, and Lower Price Hill experienced gains in SES.

Among the working class white Appalachian areas Camp Washington, the East End, Carthage, and Lower Price Hill saw improvements. East Price Hill, and South Fairmount continued a pattern of decline. Linwood, which had experienced positive change in the 1980s experienced a small decline in SES in the 1990s. Northside, which has affluent as well as working class areas, had a similar pattern. Sedamsville-Riverside declined insignificantly in the past two decades after some improvement in the 1970's.

Over the 30-year period, East Price Hill declined at the same rate as Avondale.

Working Class African American Areas

Among working class African American neighborhoods only Over-the-Rhine, Winton Hills, Evanston, Walnut Hills, Avondale and Mt. Auburn saw decline in the SES scores relative to the rest of the city. None of these declines were of major proportions. Fay Apartments gained by one SES point after serious decline in the 1980s. Among neighborhoods with major public housing projects, Winton Hills declined by 5 points and the West End and South Cumminsville-Millvale actually improved in SES during the 1990s. North Fairmount-English Woods also improved in SES. Appendix III allows one to look at the changes in the census tracts within neighborhoods. What were the components of

Fay Apartments gained by one SES point. Other neighborhoods experiencing improvements in SES rank were North Fairmount-English Woods, West End, and South Cumminsville-Millvale.

change? The Fay Apartments gained enough on the crowding and education indicators to offset losses on the other rankings. North Fairmount-English Woods declined on income and education but made gains on crowding and family structure. Improvements tended to also be multivariate. Tract 17 in Over-The-Rhine, for example, improved its rank in education, occupation, and crowding. South Cumminsville-Millvale saw improvements in its rank on overcrowding, family structure and occupation. Income and education indicators declined. These comparisons can be made for any census tract by using the Appendix II of the third edition with Appendix II of the current edition.

What Causes Decline

What do the twelve neighborhoods which experienced the greatest decline have in common? They are all, except Winton Place and Corryville, in the two higher SES quartiles. Eight of the twelve experienced a net increase in the percentage of African Americans during the decade. The range in rate of increase was from 8 percent in the CBD to 83 percent in Fairview-Clifton Heights. Four neighborhoods experienced racial change in the opposite direction. Rapid racial change is clearly one aspect of change in socioeconomic status. Shifts in the economy can be another factor. Inmigration of residents of lower socioeconmic status or outmigration of more affluent residents can also affect social indicators for neighborhoods whether or not racial change is involved.

In the following sub sections, the last three US censuses will be used to analyze trends in Cincinnati as they affect various subgroups of the population, especially African Americans and Appalachians. The emphasis is on these two groups because they are large components of the population and, in many respects, the future of the city and metropolitan area are tied to their welfare.

Low Income African American Areas

In Avondale, the pattern of declining indicators seems to have leveled off.

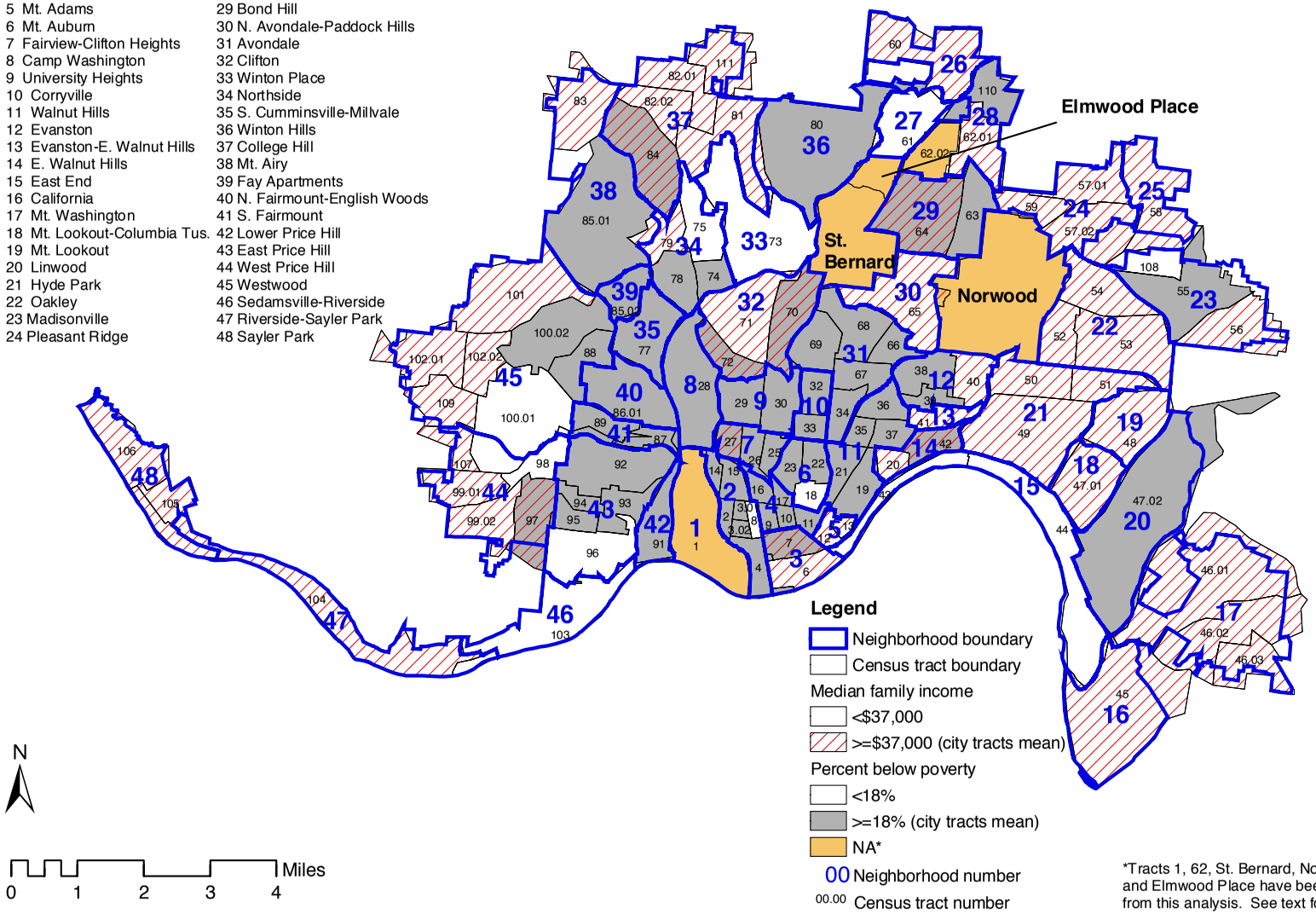
Table 4d shows the percentage of families below poverty for each neighborhood. It also

Figure 3

2000 Cincinnati City Median Family Incomes and Areas of Poverty

2000 Cincinnati Neighborhood Approximation

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



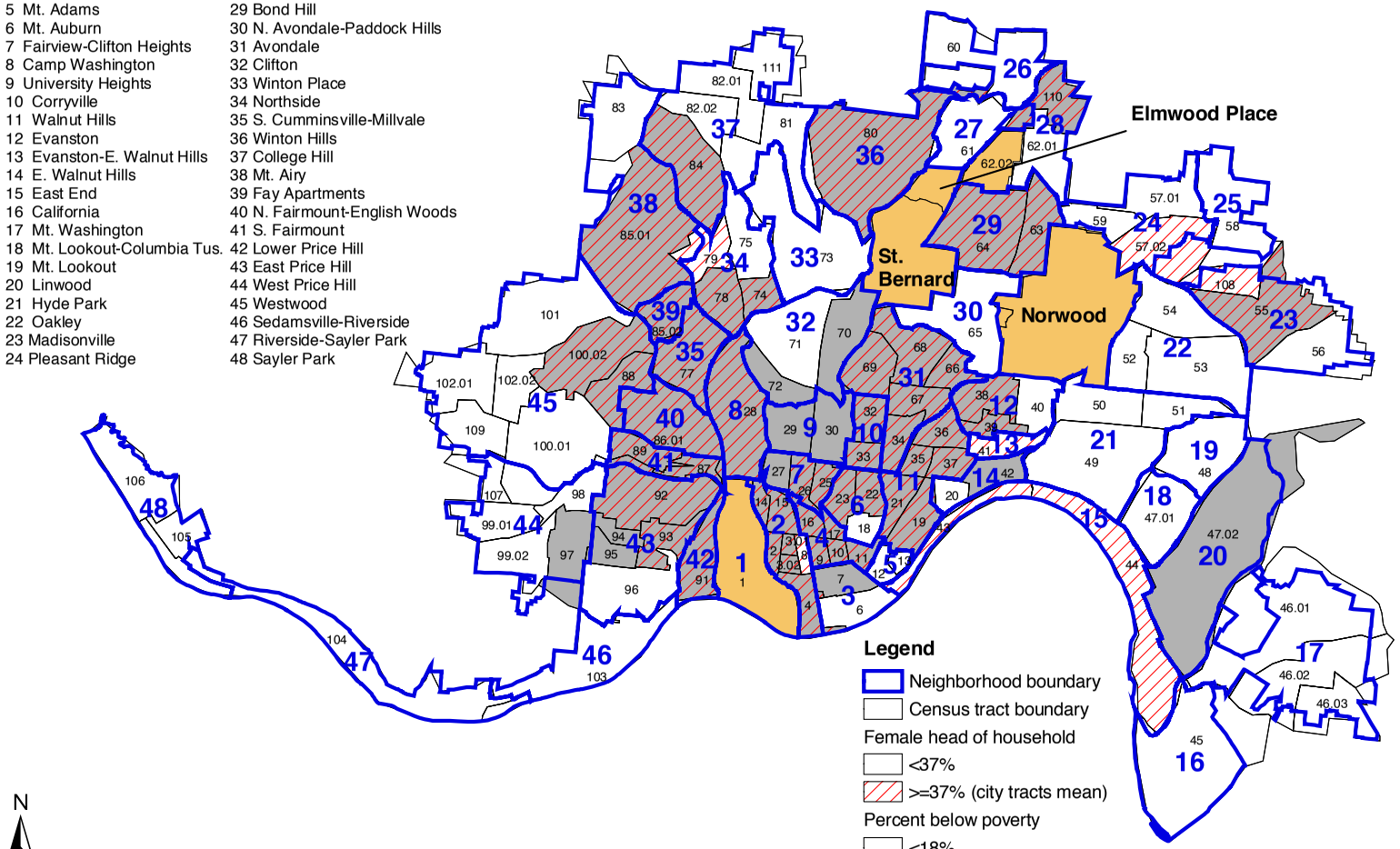
*Tracts 1, 62, St. Bernard, Norwood, and Elmwood Place have been excluded from this analysis. See text for more detail.

Figure 4

2000 Cincinnati City Women and Areas of Poverty

2000 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



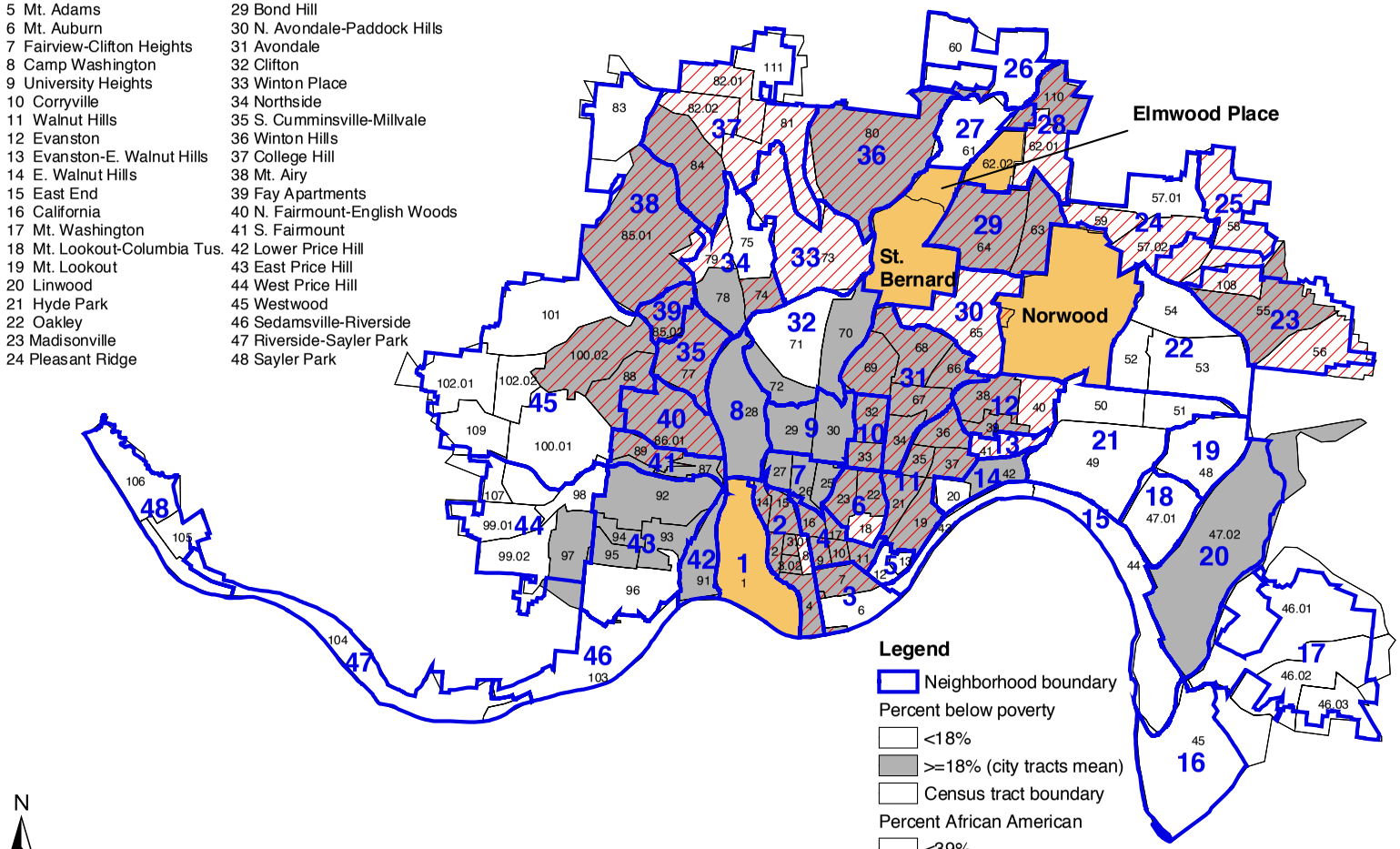
*Tracts 1, 62, St. Bernard, Norwood, and Elmwood Place have been excluded from this analysis. See text for more detail.

Figure 5

2000 Cincinnati City African Americans and Areas of Poverty

2000 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



*Tracts 1, 62, St. Bernard, Norwood, and Elmwood Place have been excluded from this analysis. See text for more detail.

Table 4a

Cincinnati neighborhoods' median family incomes and families below poverty, 2000

Neighborhood	Median Family Income 1	Percent of Families Below Poverty Level	Total Families Below Poverty Level
QUARTILE 1			
Fay Apartments	$9,194	67%	482
N. Fairmount - English Woods	$13,966	51%	533
S. Cumminsville-Millvale	$13,651	51%	485
Over-The-Rhine	$12,500	56%	755
Winton Hills	$9,807	65%	857
Lower Price Hill	$17,500	56%	142
Camp Washington	$25,625	36%	114
West End	$12,500	49%	830
S. Fairmount	$27,500	28%	202
Avondale	$22,500	33%	1148
Walnut Hills	$22,500	33%	497
Linwood	$29,844	20%	55
QUARTILE 2			
Sedamsville -Riverside	$36,071	17%	91
East Price Hill	$32,500	23%	911
Evanston	$32,500	24%	459
Corryville	$27,500	25%	133
East End	$42,500	12%	51
Mt. Auburn	$27,500	26%	324
Bond Hill	$42,500	20%	495
Northside	$38,462	20%	425
Winton Place	$37,386	6%	34
Carthage	$36,667	12%	72
Mt. Airy	$55,000	10%	371
Fairview - Clifton Heights	$32,500	23%	196

Table 4a

Cincinnati neighborhoods' median family incomes and families below poverty, 2000

QUARTILE 3			
University Heights	$32,500	15%	119
Roselawn	$42,500	11%	260
Sayler Park	$47,500	9%	75
Westwood	$55,000	10%	1132
Evanston - E. Walnut Hills	$39,327	13%	55
Madisonville	$55,000	6%	370
Riverside - Sayler Park	$36,071	18%	63
West Price Hill	$47,500	7%	446
College Hill	$55,000	7%	549
Kennedy Heights	$48,445	7%	102
Hartwell	$55,000	6%	153
QUARTILE 4			
CBD - Riverfront	$55,000	4%	6
N. Avondale - Paddock Hills	$55,855	8%	102
Pleasant Ridge	$47,500	10%	224
Oakley	$67,500	4%	100
Clifton	$67,500	7%	122
Mt. Washington	$67,500	4%	218
East Walnut Hills	$67,500	12%	79
Mt. Lookout – Columbia Tusculum	$83,599	5%	39
California	$133,695	2%	6
Mt. Adams	$112,500	3%	6
Hyde Park	$112,500	2%	52
Mt. Lookout	$110,647	2%	15

1 Note: Median family incomes calculated from 25 income ranges and population per income ranges

In Avondale, the pattern of declining indicators seems to have leveled off.

reveals the percent and number that are white or African American. Table 4e just reveals the percentage of the neighborhood population that were African American from 1970-2000. The lower SES predominantly African American census tracts are as follows: Avondale (3 of 5 tracts), Mt. Auburn (1 of 3 tracts), South Cumminsville-Millvale, Over-The-Rhine (all 5 tracts), North Fairmount-English Woods, Walnut Hills (4 of 5 tracts), West End (4 of 7 tracts), Westwood (1 of 7 tracts) and Winton Hills. Again the 2000 census reveals some good news. In Avondale, the pattern of declining indicators leveled off in 1980 and little further decline has occurred. Neither has there been any progress except in tract 68 which rose to SES II status in the 1990s. The same is true of the West End. Tracts 2 and 8 experienced further decline. The other tracts improved. Tracts 14 and 15 became SES II. In Mt. Auburn, Walnut Hills and Winton Hills, the SES index declined somewhat but some census tracts experienced improvement (Appendix III).

In Over-the-Rhine, tract 9 experienced severe decline and now has an SES score of 3.0, the lowest of all Cincinnati area tracts. Tracts 10 and 17 improved. Tracts 11 and 16 each declined 5 points. Continued decline in 3 out of 5 tracts during a decade of economic boom confirms that the effect of a rising economy does not reach all segments of society. In North Fairmount-English Woods there was slight gain on the SES score.

Poverty rates were highest in Fay Apartments (67 percent), Winton Hills (65 percent), Over-the-Rhine (56 percent), West End (49 percent), South Cumminsville-Millvale (51 percent), North Fairmount-English Woods (51 Percent), Avondale (33 percent) and Walnut Hills (33 percent). These are all predominantly African

In Over-the-Rhine, tract 9 declined and now has an SES score of 3.0.

African American poverty is concentrated in the SES I and SES II neighborhoods and in Westwood (650 families), College Hill (354 families), and Madisonville (261 families).

American neighborhoods. The only white neighborhood with poverty of more than 50 percent was Lower Price Hill (56 percent).

The poverty rate in Camp Washington, the second poorest white neighborhood, was 36 percent (Table 4b). (See chapter 9 for more neighborhood information).

African American poverty is concentrated in the SES I and SES II neighborhoods and in Westwood (650 families), College Hill (354 families) and Madisonville (261 families). There are 5,480 African American families in poverty concentrated in the SES I neighborhoods (Table 4d). This compares to 2,350 in SES II, 1,750 in SES III, and 520 in SES IV. The 2000 census reveals poverty rates for the four quartiles as follows: SES I, 45 percent; SES II, 24 percent; SES III, 14 percent; SES IV, 9 percent. During the 70s, poverty rates were relatively stable in SES II, III, and IV while continuing to increase rapidly in SES I (Table 2b). From 1980 to 1990 poverty rates increased by 9 points in SES I and by 3 points in SES IV. In the 1990s the poverty rate actually declined in SES I by 8 points. The poverty rates remained the same in SES II and SES III, and increased by 1 point in SES IV.

Low Income White Areas

In addition to Lower Price Hill where 56 percent of the families were below poverty levels in 1990, Camp Washington (36 percent), and South Fairmount (28 percent) had poverty rates more than 25 percent. The highest concentrations of poor white families in sheer numbers are in West Price Hill (351), Westwood (430), East Price Hill (485), Northside (206), Mt. Washington (175), and Lower Price Hill (137). There are significant numbers of poor white families in North Fairmount-English Woods (41), Mt. Airy (81), Camp Washington (68), South Fairmount (75), Sedamsville-Riverside (54), Fairview-Clifton Heights (48),

The highest concentrations of poor white families in sheer numbers are in West Price Hill (351), Westwood (430), East Price Hill (485), Northside (206), Mt. Washington (175), and Lower Price Hill (175)

Oakley (31), and Hartwell (71). All of the predominantly African American neighborhoods, except Bond Hill and Mt. Auburn, have small numbers of poor white families. White poverty is in one sense very dispersed. The largest concentration however is on the West Side of Cincinnati. There are 1,395 poor white families in the area that includes South Fairmount, Lower Price Hill, and the top of the Western Plateau. This number is down from 2,223 in 1990. During the past decade, white poverty decreased in all of the neighborhoods mentioned above except Mt. Washington. The increase there is probably related to displacement from the East End which has lost much of its affordable housing stock. In all there are 2,189 fewer poor white families in the neighborhoods mentioned on this page than there were in 1990.

Hispanics

The number of Hispanics in Cincinnati increased from 2,386 in 1990 to 4,230 in 2000. This represents a 77.3% increase. Hispanics are dispersed throughout the 48 neighborhoods and do not constitute a major percentage in any one neighborhood. The largest concentrations are Westwood (334), East Price Hill (240), Mt. Airy (235), Oakley (223), and Hyde Park (199). Clifton has 193 persons of Hispanic origin and West Price Hill has 182. Lower Price Hill has 142. Avondale and College Hill each have 113, Fairview-Clifton Heights 137, Madisonville 100, Walnut Hills 141, West End 119, and Mt. Washington 123. The neighborhoods with the largest number of newcomer Hispanics from 1990 to 2000 were Mt. Airy (187), East Price Hill (127), Lower Price Hill (136), Oakley (139), Over-the-Rhine (111) and Westwood (107). Agencies concerned about newcomer Hispanics who may need services would want to include these neighborhoods. The growing

Table 4b

Cincinnati Neighborhoods' Women and Poverty, 2000

	Within Total Families			Within Families Below Poverty	Total Number
	Percent of Families Below Poverty Level	Female Headed Families	Female Headed Families Below Poverty Level	Female Headed Families	Female Headed Families Below Poverty
QUARTILE 1					
Fay Apartments	67%	87%	64%	96%	465
N. Fairmount - English Woods	51%	66%	40%	79%	421
S. Cumminsville-Millvale	51%	72%	40%	79%	384
Over-The-Rhine	56%	73%	45%	80%	606
Winton Hills	65%	76%	59%	91%	784
Lower Price Hill	56%	49%	37%	65%	93
Camp Washington	36%	42%	17%	48%	55
West End	49%	69%	43%	89%	736
S. Fairmount	28%	39%	22%	77%	156
Avondale	33%	62%	26%	79%	908
Walnut Hills	33%	54%	24%	74%	366
Linwood	20%	36%	11%	55%	30
QUARTILE 2					
Sedamsville -Riverside	17%	28%	13%	78%	71
East Price Hill	23%	37%	15%	64%	586
Evanston	24%	52%	20%	84%	387
Corryville	25%	51%	20%	80%	106
East End	12%	44%	6%	47%	24
Mt. Auburn	26%	50%	21%	82%	267
Bond Hill	20%	52%	16%	84%	416
Northside	20%	43%	16%	81%	345
Winton Place	6%	36%	4%	65%	22
Carthage	12%	24%	6%	51%	37
Mt. Airy	15%	39%	11%	75%	259
Fairview - Clifton Heights	23%	37%	15%	68%	133

Table 4b

Cincinnati Neighborhoods' Women and Poverty, 2000

	Within Total Families			Within Families Below Poverty	Total Number
	Percent of Families Below Poverty Level	Female Headed Families	Female Headed Families Below Poverty Level	Female Headed Families	Female Headed Families Below Poverty
QUARTILE 3					
University Heights	15%	22%	6%	43%	51
Roselawn	11%	35%	5%	44%	114
Sayler Park	9%	19%	7%	80%	60
Westwood	10%	31%	8%	74%	840
Evanston - E. Walnut Hills	13%	44%	13%	100%	55
Madisonville	6%	23%	4%	67%	249
Riverside - Sayler Park	18%	28%	10%	56%	35
West Price Hill	6%	19%	4%	59%	269
College Hill	7%	25%	5%	73%	400
Kennedy Heights	7%	35%	5%	75%	77
Hartwell	6%	16%	5%	78%	119
QUARTILE 4					
CBD - Riverfront	4%	4%	4%	100%	6
N. Avondale - Paddock Hills	8%	30%	6%	75%	76
Pleasant Ridge	10%	33%	9%	90%	201
Oakley	4%	18%	3%	70%	70
Clifton	7%	17%	3%	47%	57
Mt. Washington	4%	13%	2%	57%	124
East Walnut Hills	12%	20%	9%	76%	60
Mt. Lookout - Columbia Tusculum	5%	18%	3%	62%	24
California	2%	2%	0%	0%	0
Mt. Adams	3%	0%	0%	0%	0
Hyde Park	2%	10%	1%	38%	20
Mt. Lookout	2%	10%	0%	0%	15

Table 4c

Neighborhood Status, 2000

Neighborhood	SES Quartile, 2000	Predominant Ethnic Composition	Comment	Current Condition (2000)
Avondale	1	African American	After dramatic decline in 1970s	Beginning to stabilize (2 declining tracts)
Bond Hill	2	African American	After dramatic decline	Beginning to stabilize (slower decline)
California	3	White	Continued improvement over 30 year period	Dramatic positive change
Camp Washington	1	Appalachian	Continued Improvement since 1980	Improving
Carthage	2	Appalachian	Has reversed pattern of decline since 1980	Improving
C.B.D. – Riverfront *	4	White	Tract 6 declined in 1990-2000	Mixed
Clifton*	4	White	Little change in 30 years	Improving
College Hill	3	White	Decline in past decade and in 1970s	Declining
Corryville	2	Integrated	Continued pattern of improvement 1970-1990	Declining
East End	2	Appalachian		
(with diversity)			Continued pattern of improvement since 1970	Improving dramatically
East Price Hill	2	Appalachian	Continued pattern of decline	Declining
East Walnut Hills	4	White	Continued pattern of improvement	Improving
Evanston	2	African American	Has reversed pattern of decline	Stable

Table 4c

Neighborhood Status, 2000

Neighborhood	SES Quartile, 2000	Predominant Ethnic Composition	Comment	Current Condition (2000)
Evanston-E.Walnut Hills	3	White	Significant improvement 1980-2000	Improving
Fairview-Clifton Heights	2	White	Dramatic improvement until 1990	Declining
Fay Apartments	1	African American	Improved 1970-1980*	Stable
Hartwell	3	White	Little change since 1980	Stable
Hyde Park	4	White	Improved 1970-1990	Stable
Kennedy Heights	3	African American	Decline 1970-1990, now reversed	Improving
Linwood	1	Appalachian	No data for 1970, improved 1980-1990	Stable
Lower Price Hill	1	Appalachian	Decline 1970-1990	Improving
Madisonville	3	African American	Slight decline, 1970-1980, improvement since	Improving
Mt. Adams	4	White	Improved dramatically 1970-2000	Improving
Mt. Airy	2	White	Dramatic decline	Declining
Mt. Auburn	2	African American	Improved 1980-1990	Stable
Mt. Lookout	4	White	Continued improvement, 1970-1990	Stable
Mt. Lookout/ Columbia Tusculum	4	White or Appalachian	Continuous pattern of improvement	Improving
Mt. Washington	4	White	Dramatic decline in tract 46.01, till 1990	Stable
N. Avondale-Paddock Hills	4	White	Improved 1980-1990	Declining

Table 4c

Neighborhood Status, 2000

Neighborhood	SES Quartile, 2000	Predominant Ethnic Composition	Comment	Current Condition (2000)
N. Fairmount-English Woods	1	African American	Declined 1970-1990, improved 1990-2000	Stable
Northside	2	White	Diverse neighborhood; some gains since 1980	Declining
Oakley	4	White	Stable 1970-1980, improving 1980-2000	Improving
Over-the-Rhine	1	African American	Improved 1980-1990, fell in 2000	Declining
Pleasant Ridge	4	White	Continued pattern of decline	Declining to stable
Queensgate	-	-	Has ceased to exist as a residential neighborhood	
Riverside-Sayler Park	3	Appalachian	Improved 1970-1980, Declined 1980-1990	Stable
Roselawn	3	African American	Improved 1970-1980, Declined 1980-2000	Declining
S. Cumminsville-Millvale	1	African American	Declined 1970-1980	Stable
Sayler Park	3	White	Improved in 1980s	Declining
Sedamsville-Riverside	2	White	Improved 1970-1980, declined 1980-2000	Declining
South Fairmount	1	Appalachian	Continued pattern of decline	Declining
University Heights	3	White	Improved 1970-1980, Declined 1980-2000	Declining
Walnut Hills	1	African American	Has reversed pattern of decline	Improving

Table 4c

Neighborhood Status, 2000

Neighborhood	SES Quartile, 2000	Predominant Ethnic Composition	Comment	Current Condition (2000)
West End	1	African American	Has stopped pattern of decline	Improving
West Price Hill	3	White	Slight decline	Stable
Westwood	3	White, diverse	Continued pattern of decline	Declining
Winton Hills	1	African American	Improved 1980-1090	Declining
Winton Place	2	White	Continued pattern of improvement until 1990	Declining

Table 4d

Cincinnati neighborhoods' race composition and poverty, 2000

Neighborhood	Percent of All Families Below Poverty Level	African American Families		White Families	
		Percent of Families Below Poverty	Total Families Below Poverty	Percent of Families Below Poverty	Total Families Below Poverty
QUARTILE 1					
Fay Apartments	67%	65%	470	1%	6
N. Fairmount - English Woods	51%	47%	492	4%	41
S. Cumminsville-Millvale	51%	47%	446	2%	18
Over-The-Rhine	56%	55%	734	1%	13
Winton Hills	65%	62%	821	1%	11
Lower Price Hill	56%	2%	5	54%	137
Camp Washington	36%	7%	22	21%	68
West End	49%	46%	784	2%	38
S. Fairmount	28%	17%	121	10%	75
Avondale	33%	32%	1114	1%	34
Walnut Hills	33%	31%	468	1%	16
Linwood	20%	0%	0	20%	55
QUARTILE 2					
Sedamsville -Riverside	17%	5%	25	10%	54
East Price Hill	23%	9%	350	12%	485
Evanston	24%	23%	443	1%	16
Corryville	25%	16%	82	6%	34
Mt. Auburn	26%	25%	318	0%	6
East End	12%	0%	0	12%	51
Bond Hill	20%	19%	487	0%	0
Northside	20%	10%	205	10%	206
Winton Place	6%	5%	27	1%	7
Carthage	12%	1%	7	10%	58
Mt. Airy	15%	11%	258	3%	81
Fairview - Clifton Heights	23%	17%	148	6%	48

Table 4d

Cincinnati neighborhoods' race composition and poverty, 2000

Neighborhood	Percent of All Families Below Poverty Level	African American Families		White Families	
		Percent of Families Below Poverty	Total Families Below Poverty	Percent of Families Below Poverty	Total Families Below Poverty
QUARTILE 3					
University Heights	15%	2%	17	8%	64
Roselawn	11%	5%	132	5%	124
Sayler Park	9%	0%	0	9%	75
Westwood	10%	6%	650	4%	430
Evanston - E. Walnut Hills	13%	12%	51	1%	4
Madisonville	6%	4%	261	2%	99
Riverside - Sayler Park	18%	9%	30	10%	33
West Price Hill	6%	1%	95	5%	351
College Hill	7%	4%	354	2%	153
Kennedy Heights	7%	7%	102	0%	0
Hartwell	6%	2%	58	3%	71
QUARTILE 4					
CBD - Riverfront	4%	0%	0	4%	6
N. Avondale - Paddock Hills	8%	7%	81	1%	12
Pleasant Ridge	10%	8%	176	2%	42
Oakley	4%	3%	69	1%	31
Clifton	7%	3%	44	3%	45
Mt. Washington	4%	1%	40	3%	175
East Walnut Hills	12%	10%	66	2%	13
Mt. Lookout - Columbia Tusculum	5%	3%	24	2%	15
California	2%	0%	0	2%	6
Mt. Adams	3%	0%	0	3%	6
Hyde Park	2%	0%	0	2%	52
Mt. Lookout	2%	0%	0	2%	15

Table 4e

Cincinnati neighborhoods' African American population, 1970-2000

Neighborhood	Percent African American				Percent Change			
	1970	1980	1990	2000	1970-1980	1980-1990	1990-2000	1970-2000
QUARTILE 1								
Fay Apartments	---	91.2	92.4	94.6	---	1%	2%	---
N. Fairmount - English Woods	44.3	60.9	71.9	84.8	37%	18%	18%	91%
S. Cumminsville-Millvale	97.7	92.2	94.5	88.8	-6%	2%	-6%	-9%
Over-The-Rhine	41.4	62.5	71.8	77.2	51%	15%	7%	86%
Winton Hills	75.2	88.8	87.8	84.8	18%	-1%	-3%	13%
Lower Price Hill	0.1	0.0	1.8	7.3	-100%	---	304%	7176%
Camp Washington	10.1	10.5	21.4	26.6	4%	104%	24%	163%
West End	97.1	94.8	93.3	86.1	-2%	-2%	-8%	-11%
S. Fairmount	2.6	4.8	19.0	43.9	85%	296%	131%	1587%
Avondale	91.2	92.3	91.7	91.9	1%	-1%	0%	1%
Walnut Hills	81.9	90.4	88.1	83.9	10%	-3%	-5%	2%
Linwood	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.4	---	-100%	---	---
QUARTILE 2								
Sedamsville -Riverside	---	0.7	4.5	6.7	---	543%	49%	---
East Price Hill	0.4	4.4	8.1	21.7	1000%	84%	168%	5332%
Evanston	94.7	92.3	90.9	88.5	-3%	-2%	-3%	-7%
Corryville	55.2	52.1	50.4	49.7	-6%	-3%	-1%	-10%
East End	15.3	12.6	8.5	10.8	-18%	-33%	27%	-30%
Mt. Auburn	73.9	72.6	73.9	73.1	-2%	2%	-1%	-1%
Bond Hill	26.2	69.6	87.4	93.3	166%	26%	7%	256%
Northside	4.0	12.4	20.6	37.5	210%	66%	82%	838%
Winton Place	1.0	11.7	25.7	46.6	1070%	120%	81%	4562%
Carthage	0.1	0.0	0.6	5.8	-100%	---	867%	5704%
Mt. Airy	0.2	10.2	33.0	43.8	5000%	224%	33%	21808%
Fairview - Clifton Heights	6.3	10.0	10.8	19.7	59%	8%	83%	213%

Table 4e

Cincinnati neighborhoods' African American population, 1970-2000

Neighborhood	Percent African American				Percent Change			
	1970	1980	1990	2000	1970-1980	1980-1990	1990-2000	1970-2000
QUARTILE 3								
University Heights	9.2	12.7	12.9	18.2	38%	2%	41%	98%
Roselawn	6.8	23.4	56.4	52.8	244%	141%	-6%	677%
Sayler Park	1.3	1.9	1.8	0.8	46%	-5%	-54%	-37%
Westwood	1.2	4.5	17.6	25.8	275%	291%	47%	2051%
Evanston - E. Walnut Hills	74.1	67.7	47.7	61.3	-9%	-30%	28%	-17%
Madisonville	49.3	56.9	59.2	33.0	15%	4%	-44%	-33%
Riverside - Sayler Park	7.1	6.2	12.4	18.0	-13%	100%	45%	153%
West Price Hill	0.2	0.4	2.1	4.3	100%	425%	105%	2055%
College Hill	11.2	33.9	40.9	37.6	203%	21%	-8%	236%
Kennedy Heights	58.1	75.5	76.2	76.8	30%	1%	1%	32%
Hartwell	8.2	10.7	15.9	18.1	30%	49%	14%	121%
QUARTILE 4								
CBD - Riverfront	13.6	18.8	36.8	39.9	38%	96%	8%	193%
N. Avondale - Paddock Hills	37.6	53.0	55.4	51.8	41%	5%	-6%	38%
Pleasant Ridge	4.4	15.9	24.1	39.9	261%	52%	65%	806%
Oakley	0.6	2.6	6.6	9.2	333%	154%	40%	1435%
Clifton	8.7	12.3	12.9	15.2	41%	5%	18%	75%
Mt. Washington	0.0	---	2.7	2.6	---	---	-4%	---
East Walnut Hills	32.1	32.9	36.0	29.5	2%	9%	-18%	-8%
Mt. Lookout – Columbia Tusculum	---	4.0	6.1	7.6	---	53%	25%	---
California	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	---	---	-100%	---
Mt. Adams	4.2	4.1	2.8	1.6	-2%	-32%	-42%	-61%
Hyde Park	2.8	3.7	3.1	2.7	32%	-16%	-12%	-3%
Mt. Lookout	5.0	0.1	0.5	0.0	-98%	400%	-100%	-100%

Hispanic community is very complex in terms of socioeconomic status, national origin and other features. Most of the recent concern has been for newcomers who may not have good command of the English language and are subject to exploitation because of language and immigration status issues. In low-income community such as Over-the-Rhine and Lower Price Hill, there has been some intergroup tension, discrimination, and crime involving African Americans, Appalachians, and Hispanics. Various agencies have responded by providing interpreters and other services to newcomers. Hispanic data for this report is courtesy of Dev Seggar, Cincinnati City Planning, and includes only those persons who reported a single race.

Summary

In 2000, there were 13,464 families below the poverty level in the city of Cincinnati. Three fourths of these were African American. This represents a change from 1990 when there were 16,945 poor families, 71% of whom were African American. In 1990, there were 5,052 poor white families. In 2000, there were 3,367. Cincinnati is losing poor white population. The immigration of low-income Hispanics from Mexico and Central America provides a new labor resource for Cincinnati. Like other population movements, it also creates interethnic conflicts in certain neighborhoods. The new immigration of Hispanics is having the effect of enriching Cincinnati's cultural diversity.

When we began this study in 1970, there were only nine neighborhoods with African American majorities. By 2000 there were 16. Ten of these were more than 75 percent African American. Does this mean that once a neighborhood reaches a certain level of African American population the "tipping point" is reached and the neighborhood becomes monoracial? There may be some truth in the tipping point theory but clearly there are exceptions. Several neighborhoods – South Cumminsville-Millvale, the West End, Evanston, Corryville, the East End, Mt. Auburn, Evanston-East Walnut Hills, Madisonville, East Walnut Hills, Mt. Adams, Hyde Park and Mt. Lookout all have a lower percentage of African Americans in 2000 than they did in 1970.

Table 4f
Hispanic population concentrations, 2000

Neighborhood	Persons of Hispanic Origin		Increase 1990-2000	
	1990	2000	#	%
Westwood	227	334	107	47
East Price Hill	113	240	127	112
Mt. Airy	48	235	187	390
Oakley	84	223	139	165
Hyde Park	111	199	88	79
Clifton	133	193	60	45
West Price Hill	104	182	78	75
Lower Price Hill	6	142	136	2267
University Heights	145	141	-4	-3
Over-the-Rhine	61	172	111	182
Fairview-Clifton Heights	126	137	11	9

Table 4g
Neighborhoods with the largest Hispanic population increase, 1990-2000

Neighborhood	Persons of Hispanic Origin
Mt. Airy	187
Oakley	139
Lower Price Hill	136
East Price Hill	127
Westwood	107

Eight of the 15 African American majority neighborhoods are in SES I, 3 are in SES II, 3 in SES III, and one is in SES IV (North Avondale-Paddock Hills). In 1970, five were in SES I, 3 in SES II, and one in SES III. These statistics suggest a degree of upward mobility on the one hand and a continuing pattern of residential segregation on the other. Another way of using Table 4e is to look at how many neighborhoods (24) were less than 10 percent African American in 1970 compared to 2000 (12).

chapter five

appalachians in cincinnati

In many ways white Appalachians and African Americans are in comparable positions regarding socioeconomic status.

Introduction

The term Appalachian is not synonymous with poverty. The vast majority of Appalachians in the metropolitan area are not poor, not on welfare, and are not high school dropouts. Most own their homes and have relatively stable families. They are a predominantly blue collar group. About 10 percent hold managerial and professional jobs. In socioeconomic status white Appalachians, as a group, hold a position between non-Appalachian whites and African Americans. In inner city Cincinnati (and probably Covington and Newport), however, Appalachians in some respects hold a socioeconomic position closer to African Americans than to non-Appalachian whites. African American Appalachians tend to blend into the larger African American community and so are not identifiable in the type of analysis offered here. Other studies show them to be about 16 percent of the Appalachian populations in Cincinnati[1].

Figure 6 shows the relationship of Appalachians to poverty. Only one Appalachian neighborhood, Carthage, does not have a high poverty rate (see also Chapter 4 on white poverty).

In addition to the areas mentioned in Cincinnati there are many Appalachian sections beyond the city limits - Norwood, Covington, and Newport for example. Clermont county is an Appalachian county. South Lebanon,

Western Hamilton County and Dearborn County also have Appalachian concentrations for example, in Harrison and West Harrison.

In many ways white Appalachians and African Americans are in comparable positions regarding socioeconomic status. This can be seen visually by examining figure 6. The SES I and II areas along Millcreek and to the West, excepting North Fairmount, South Cumminsville, and Fay Apartments, are Cincinnati's major Appalachian communities. The SES I and II areas east off I-75, excepting East End, tract 54 in Oakley, Linwood, and census tract 10 in Over-The-Rhine, are primarily African American. (The separately incorporated communities of Elmwood Place and Norwood are east side communities with Appalachian blue collar areas). As African Americans and Appalachians spread out from the inner city their movements have been, respectively, north and east and north and west.

The ecological parallelism breaks down when one notes that there are some high SES primarily African American neighborhoods which have no counterpart white Appalachian areas. These are in Kennedy Heights, North Avondale - Paddock Hills, and Roselawn. High status Appalachians do not concentrate in ethnic enclaves. The parallelism breaks down in other important ways. White Appalachians do not face racial discrimination but may face discrimination based on accent, place of residence, or life styles. White Appalachians without these identifiers may pass easily through doors closed to people of color. White Appalachians, on the other hand, lack the strong organizational infrastructure provided by African American churches and antipoverty agencies set up in response to the civil rights movement. White Appalachians are especially disenfranchised when it comes to the operation of public school systems. This shows up in extremely high dropout rates (see chapter 6).

Defining Appalachian

One of the concerns describing Appalachian neighborhoods in Cincinnati is the problem of identifying them. In the 1960s most Cincinnatians probably thought that Appalachians lived in Over-The-Rhine and knew little beyond that. Over the years the list expanded to include

Table 5a
Criteria for classifying neighborhoods as Appalachian

1. Greater than 16% of the families were below poverty level
2. Less than 39% of them are African American
3. Less than 76% of the persons 25 and older persons are high school graduates
4. More than 15% of the persons 16-19 years old who are not in school, are not high school graduates.
5. More than 31% of the persons 16-19 years old are jobless (persons unemployed plus persons under 65 years not in the civilian labor force).
6. More than 3.1 persons per family

Lower Price Hill, Northside, Camp Washington, East End and several other city neighborhoods. (By 1980, Over-the-Rhine was primarily African American.)

In The Social Areas of Cincinnati, Second Edition (1986) a set of criteria was defined and a formal list of Appalachian neighborhoods was developed. These criteria have been revised for this edition and are displayed in Table 5a and include the percent below poverty, percent of African American population, high school dropouts, joblessness rate, occupational status and family size.

If a community met six of the seven criteria, it was considered to have a majority of Appalachian population. If at least four criteria were met, the neighborhood was identified as having a significant Appalachian population, but not as long as the African American population was more than 42.8 (the city wide) percentage.

Starting with a list of neighborhoods created from this criteria, in 1996 Fred Hoeweler updated the list using the same criteria and applied them using block group data from the 1990 census. The Hoeweler version of the 1986 Maloney/Heller list deleted Oakley and added East Price Hill. For the

Ten neighborhoods have high percentage of Appalachians.

present edition, Christopher Auffrey deleted the occupational index from the criteria and derived a list of neighborhoods which met at least four of the six remaining criteria. They are Camp Washington, Carthage, East End, East Price Hill, Linwood, Lower Price Hill, Northside, Riverside – Sayler Park, Sedamsville – Riverside and South Fairmount. All together ten neighborhoods are considered Appalachian (Table 5b). The authors acknowledge the circular reasoning involved in using these negative criteria to define Appalachian neighborhoods. We can say minimally that Cincinnati's Appalachian leaders concur that these are Cincinnati neighborhoods with high percentages of people of Appalachian origin.

Table 5b
Cincinnati neighborhoods with Appalachian census tracts, 2000*

Neighborhood	Appalachian Census Tracts					
Camp Washington	**28**					
Carthage	**61**					
East End	**44**					
East Price Hill	**92**	**93**	**94**	**95**	**96**	
Linwood	**47.02**					
Lower Price Hill	**91**					
Northside	**78**					
Riverside – Sayler Park	**104**					
Sedamsville - Riverside	**103**					
South Fairmount	**87**					

*** Met at least 4 of the 6 criteria for classifying census tracts as Appalachian, with African American less than citywide mean of 39 percent.**

Six neighborhoods gained and four declined.

Overall Trends, 1970, 1990, and 2000

Tables 5c and 5d present neighborhood indicators from 1970, 1990 and 2000. This comparison allows us to make conclusions regarding Cincinnati's Appalachian neighborhood changes during this period. Before looking at socioeconomic indicators, we will look at the population of these areas. The first conclusion is that all neighborhoods except Riverside – Sayler Park lost population. This is not surprising. During the same period the City of Cincinnati lost 122,000 people. The most severe losses in percentage terms were in Lower Price Hill, the East End, South Fairmount, Camp Washington, and Sedamsville - Riverside. These lost about half of their respective populations. Northside and East Price Hill also had heavy losses in terms of total numbers if not percentages.

Six neighborhoods gained and four declined. Between 1970 and 2000, six of the neighborhoods gained in SES and four declined. Camp Washington's SES index moved up by eleven points in relation to other neighborhoods. Its apparent improved status is believed to be a by product of even more severe decline in surrounding Mill Creek communities such as Millvale. The East End also experienced a gain in SES, mainly in the past decade. During this period there was further displacement of low-income people and gentrification. In 1990, 82 percent of the children under 18 in the East End lived in two parent homes. In 2000 this has fallen to 25 percent. Sedamsville - Riverside's SES index also decreased and the neighborhood maintained its family status indicator at 58 percent. Riverside – Sayler Park experienced big gains in the seventies and has remained at the same level since then. See Appendix III for SES changes in these and other neighborhoods. See Appendix II for the 2000 scores and ranks on the five individual variables that comprise the SES index.

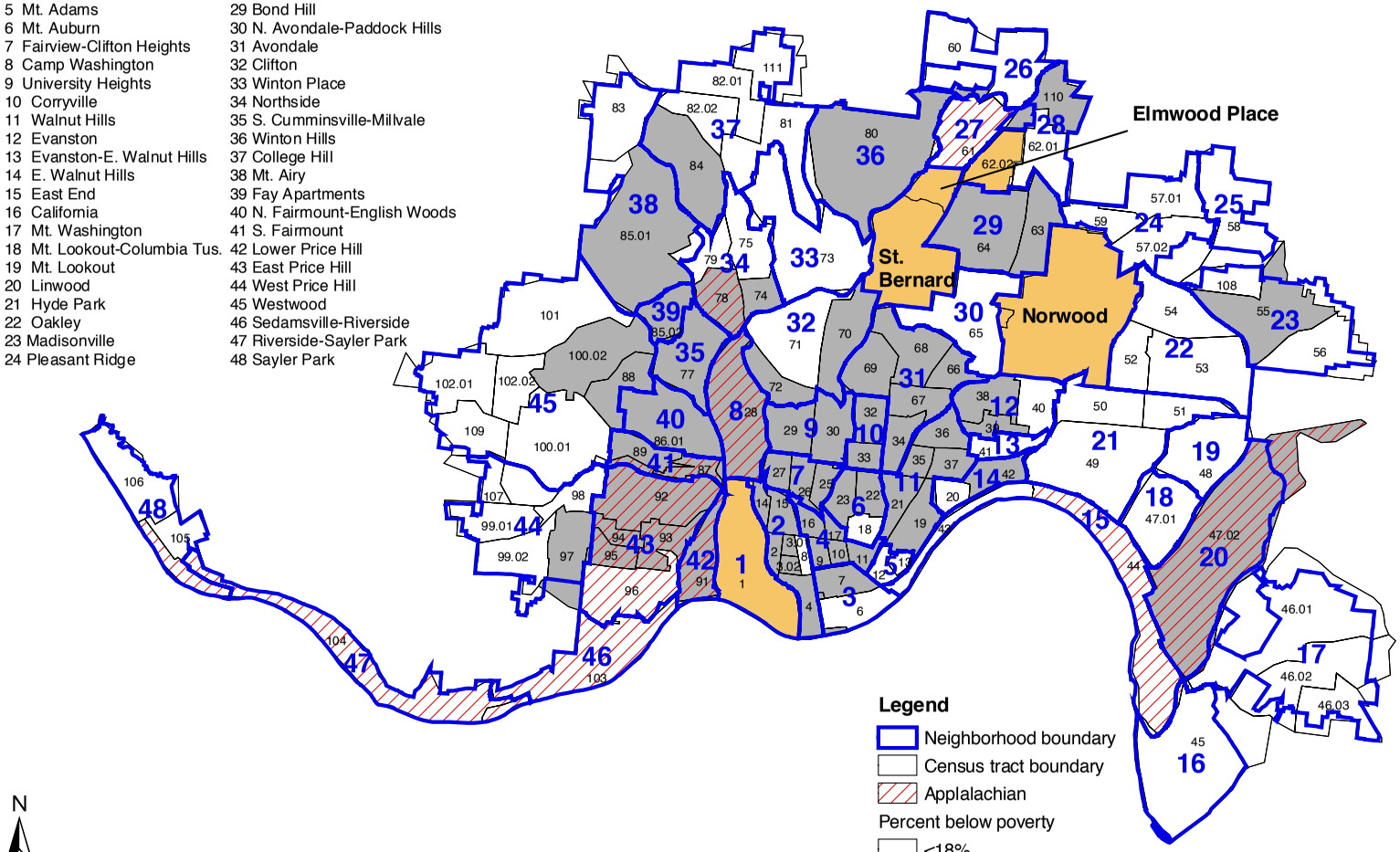
During the 1980s poverty increased dramatically in Ohio's metropolitan centers. In Hamilton County the increase was 18 percent. In inner city neighborhoods the increase was even higher than in the county as a whole.

Figure 6

2000 Cincinnati City Appalachians and Areas of Poverty

2000 Cincinnati Neighborhood Approximation

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



*Tracts 1, 62, St. Bernard, Norwood, and Elmwood Place have been excluded from this analysis. See text for more detail.

Decline in family status is significant.

Deindustrialization, migration of jobs to suburbia, and the shift to lower paying service jobs are all believed to be factors in the increase of poverty. The failure of urban school systems is perhaps closely related to these economic transitions. Poverty rates doubled in several Cincinnati Appalachian neighborhoods, increased in all of them, and tripled in East Price Hill. In South Fairmount the poverty rate went from 13 percent in 1970 to 24 percent in 1990. Poverty in Camp Washington also increased considerably. (For 2000 trends see Working Class White Areas in Chapter 4.

Analysis of the components of change in the other Appalachian neighborhoods makes clear that a decline in family status indicator is significant. This seems to be related to poverty status. The neighborhoods which experienced the greatest

Table 5c
Cincinnati Appalachian Neighborhood Populations, 1970-2000

Neighborhoods	Population 1970	1990	2000	Change 1970-1990	Change 1990-2000
Camp Washington	3,117	1,847	1,611	-41%	-13%
Carthage	3,291	2,496	2,412	-24%	-3%
East End	4,878	2,424	1,663	-50%	-31%
East Price Hill	20,665	19,492	18,091	-6%	-7%
Linwood	--	1,200	1,089	--	-9%
Lower Price Hill	3,187	1,576	1,182	-51%	-25%
Northside	12,301	10,527	9,415	-14%	-21%
Riverside – Sayler Park	--	1,407	1,530	--	+9%
Sedamsville – Riverside	3,922	2,614	2,144	-33%	-18%
South Fairmount	6,123	3,879	3,360	-37%	-13%

increases in poverty tended also to be the ones with the greatest declines in family status. The unemployment rate (table 8a) does not as clearly seem related to a decline in family status or SES.

Table 5d

Socioeconomic indicators: Cincinnati Appalachian neighborhoods, 1970-2000

	SES Index			Poverty Rate			Family Status			Unemployment Indicator			High School Dropout Rates		
Neighborhoods	1970	1990	2000	1970	1990	2000	1970	1990	2000	1970	1990	2000	1970	1990	2000
Camp Washington	16.2	26.4	27.8	18	41	36	71	53	31.5	9	15	14	50	53	34
Carthage	50.7	47.8	53	7	13	12	78	70	67	5	7	6	40	28	41
East End	18.4	29.2	46.4	22	35	12	81	82	24.9	9	12	7	36	49	11
East Price Hill	56.8	41.8	38	9	27	23	80	51	43	5	8	9	32	14	26
Linwood	--	37.6	35	--	22	20	--	48	39.2	--	18	18	31	16	19
Lower Price Hill	21.0	15.6	19.2	33	65	56	78	50	57.6	7	21	16	58	45	58
Northside	58.9	52.8	48	10	23	20	76	61	36.4	6	9	7	33	26	24
Riverside-Sayler Park		69.8	70.4		16	18		66	48		7	13		16	26
Sedamsville-Riverside	25.1	35.8	30.8	17	25	17	73	72	57.7	7	17	9	50	25	28
South Fairmount	42.5	34.6	34	13	34	28	80	61	32.3	3	16	14	49	37	19

chapter six

education in cincinnati

The dropout rate decreased in 30 neighborhoods between 1980 and 1990. Dropout rates remained highest in white Appalachian areas.

This chapter on education in Cincinnati is divided into three sections; school dropouts, adult education, and functional illiteracy. A fourth section on education in the metropolitan area closes the chapter.

School Dropouts

Figure 7 presents the neighborhood dropout rates. These rates reflect teenagers that reported in the census they were not in school and had not graduated. We feel these rates are probably better than really exists and therefore refer to a second data set from the Urban Appalachian Council in this chapter. However figure 7 does reflect the trend of where the highest percent of dropouts live and the neighborhoods with the lowest percent of drop-outs.

The second edition of The Social Areas Of Cincinnati, had data on the 16 - 21 year olds dropouts for 1970 and 1980. The third and fourth editions use data on 16 - 19 year old dropouts so the two studies are not directly comparable to the second edition. The data in this report is comparable to that used in School Dropouts: Cincinnati's Challenge in the 80s by Michael Maloney [(1)]. The 1985 dropout study showed that the high dropout areas of Cincinnati were primarily Appalachian and that many inner city African American neighborhoods had 16 - 19 year old dropout rates of less than 25 percent.

A comparison of 2000 census data (Table 6a) and 1980 data shows the 16 - 19 year old dropout rates increased in 14 neighborhoods. Five of these were in SES I, two in SES II, five

in SES III, and two in SES IV. In terms of race and ethnicity, the dropout rate increased in five white neighborhoods, four African American neighborhoods, and in three white Appalachian neighborhoods.There was no change in the dropout rate in nine neighborhoods.

In 2000, the neighborhoods with the 10 highest dropout rates (Table 6b) were as follows: Lower Price Hill, 62 percent; Camp Washington, 60 percent; North Fairmount-English Woods, 50 percent; South Cumminsville-Millvale, 49 percent; Linwood, 48 percent; Sedamsville-Riverside, 46 percent; Over-the-Rhine, 45 percent; West End, 45 percent; Fay Apartments, 44 percent; South Fairmount, 42 percent; Walnut Hills, 42 percent; and Evanston 37 percent. Because of ties, there were 12 neighborhoods on this list. Seven are African American, five predominantly white Appalachian. This is a reversal of the 1990 situation when almost all of the 12 neighborhoods with the highest rates were Appalachian. The neighborhoods with the highest numbers (as opposed to percentages) of dropouts are East Price Hill (323), Avondale (308) and Westwood (281).

The dropout rate for Cincinnati Public Schools (CPS) rose during the 1990s. In January 1996, the district's dropout rate was reported as a record 54.2 percent (citation 2). In May 2003 graduation rates had fallen to a low of 13% at one senior high school and the overall graduation rate was 60 percent (up from 47 percent in 1999, the year the census was taken). Even these dismal statistics do not reveal how bad the situation can be in some neighborhoods. The 2004 report cited a 73 percent loss of CPS students grades 9-12 in the Oyler attendance area (internal memo, author's files).

If the city wide dropout rate now approaches 40-50 percent, we believe that rates in some areas must be approaching 100 percent. Even in 1990, an analysis of block group data[3] showed that there were 9 block groups with 100 percent dropout rates. Seven were Appalachian areas (Over-The-Rhine tract 10, Linwood, Carthage, and East End) or Appalachian pockets in white areas (Westwood). Four additional block groups in Linwood, Camp Washington, and Northside

Critics of the schools blame schools as being too large and impersonal to respond to the needs of today's students.

had dropout rates of more than 70 percent. There were 32 block groups with dropout rates higher than 50 percent. These were about equally divided between Appalachian and African American areas.

The debate rages about how to fix the dropout problem in urban high schools. The future of cities may depend on its resolution. Educators often blame poverty or lack of parental involvement. Alternately, there are the disparities in state and local funding which allow the richest districts to spend more than $13,500 per pupil while the poorest spend $3,500. Critics of the schools blame school bureaucracy, teachers, unions, or the fact that schools are too large and impersonal to respond to the needs of today's students. Still others see the deterioration of urban public schools as another manifestation of the growing bifurcation of society between an inner city abandoned by the affluent, corporations, and even churches and a suburbia that continues to expand and waste resources duplicating infrastructure which already exists in the core city.

Adult Education

Figure 8 shows concentrations of adults (over age 25) who have less than a high school education. This map, when compared to Figure 2, illustrates a high degree of correlation between education and socioeconomic status. Low-income Appalachian and African American areas show up in the two quartiles with lighter shading (high rates of non-completion).

Low income African American and Appalachian areas have higher rates of non-completion.

Of the ten neighborhoods with the highest rate of non-high school completion, (Table 6c) five were predominantly white Appalachian and five were predominantly African American. Nine of these neighborhoods showed improvement in the rate of high school completion since 1990

Table 6a

Cincinnati Neighborhoods' Drop-out Rates, 1980 - 2000

Neighborhood	High School Drop-Out Rate					
	1980		1990		2000	
	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number
QUARTILE 1						
Fay Apartments	20%	36	16%	29	30.2%	73
N. Fairmount - English Woods	37%	174	14%	54	18.2%	50
S. Cumminsville-Millvale	12%	62	25%	72	23.9%	70
Over-The-Rhine	45%	319	31%	148	31.4%	154
Winton Hills	20%	140	26%	127	47.2%	159
Lower Price Hill	58%	93	45%	47	57.9%	33
Camp Washington	50%	59	53%	75	34.3%	58
West End	18%	172	28%	207	25.4%	125
S. Fairmount	47%	144	37%	83	18.9%	45
Avondale	19%	281	14%	146	34.1%	308
Walnut Hills	24%	165	14%	52	13.7%	47
Linwood	37%	41	16%	48	19.1%	13
QUARTILE 2						
Sedamsville -Riverside	50%	125	25%	42	28.4%	19
East Price Hill	32%	493	14%	176	25.7%	323
Evanston	11%	94	45%	74	16.4%	87
Corryville	23%	54	49%	42	23.1%	68
East End	36%	9	49%	67	11.1%	11
Mt. Auburn	21%	179	31%	68	19.6%	107
Bond Hill	13%	97	53%	75	11.0%	69
Northside	33%	293	26%	172	24.0%	101
Winton Place	18%	32	14%	8	11.7%	21
Carthage	40%	59	28%	27	40.8%	40
Mt. Airy	10%	51	7%	26	0.0%	0
Fairview - Clifton Heights	18%	83	8%	42	14.1%	85

Table 6a

Cincinnati Neighborhoods' Drop-out Rates, 1980 - 2000

Neighborhood	High School Drop-Out Rate					
	1980		1990		2000	
	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number
QUARTILE 3						
University Heights	1%	26	0%	5	1.1%	21
Roselawn	13%	33	4%	8	23.7%	75
Sayler Park	22%	63	22%	37	25.6%	46
Westwood	15%	246	19%	251	16.5%	281
Evanston - E. Walnut Hills	6%	9	14%	16	8.3%	6
Madisonville	16%	133	37%	92	14.0%	91
Riverside - Sayler Park	43%	27	16%	11	26.3%	15
West Price Hill	14%	195	9%	78	12.6%	112
College Hill	12%	135	12%	100	8.2%	75
Kennedy Heights	11%	57	5%	17	13.0%	37
Hartwell	11%	24	9%	12	0.0%	0
QUARTILE 4						
CBD - Riverfront	6%	6	52%	97	49.4%	38
N. Avondale - Paddock Hills	2%	20	1%	8	1.9%	20
Pleasant Ridge	18%	82	12%	56	2.4%	9
Oakley	20%	131	13%	51	20.7%	61
Clifton	16%	79	5%	18	15.1%	32
Mt. Washington	20%	121	14%	60	9.6%	48
East Walnut Hills	14%	11	28%	31	13.8%	16
Mt. Lookout - Columbia Tusculum	15%	23	8%	13	0.0%	0
California	27%	13	50%	6	28.2%	11
Mt. Adams	0%	0	0%	0	0.0%	0
Hyde Park	4%	30	3%	14	1.7%	6
Mt. Lookout	9%	14	0%	0	0.0%	0

but Camp Washington's rate of non-completion went up in 2000. These neighborhoods should be a key target area for expanded adult education programs. Beyond that, all of the areas in white or light pink on figure 8 are areas of very high need where from 33 to 62 percent of the adult population lack a high school education.

Table 6b shows the percent of adults without a high school diploma by the neighborhood and SES quartile. Within SES I noncompletion rates range between 35 percent for Avondale to 62 percent for Lower Price Hill. In SES II the range is from 16 percent for Fairview-Clifton Heights to 46 percent for Sedamsville-Riverside. In SES III the range is from 15 percent in Kennedy Heights to 24 percent in Evanston-East Walnut Hills. Progress can be measured by comparing rates for the neighborhoods for 1970 and 2000 in Table 6c. Some of the highest rates in 1970 were Over-the-Rhine (88%), East End (85%) and South Cumminsville-Millvale (83%).

From 1990 to 2000 every neighborhood but Camp Washington saw improvement in adult education levels.

From 1990 to 2000 every neighborhood but Camp Washington saw improvement in adult education levels.

Functional Illiteracy

Tables 6b and 6c as well as Figure 9 show the distribution of functional illiteracy. Since the census yields no precise definition of functional illiteracy an eighth grade education level is commonly used as a surrogate variable. There are of course many persons with eighth grade education who can read newspapers, fill out job applications and read directions on medicine bottles. These are the skills lacked by the functionally illiterate. (Unfortunately there are also some persons with more than one year of high school who lack these skills). The functional

Note the highest rates of illiteracy are in Lower Price Hill, Linwood, Camp Washington, and the East End.

illiteracy distribution is similar to that of dropouts and adult education. Hence the eighth grade cutoff is reasonably useful. Note the highest rates are in Lower Price Hill, Linwood, Camp Washington, and the East End.

Education as a Metropolitan Concern

One of the major reasons that education is a concern for the entire Cincinnati region is that regional prosperity is ultimately dependent upon the education and the skills of the labor force. Another reason is the presumed relationship between education and the maintenance of quality of our democratic institutions and related personal quality of life.

Clearly the dropout problem is not confined to the city of Cincinnati.

Table 6e shows that adult education levels are improving in both the central city and in the SMSA, though somewhat more rapidly in the latter. Table 6e shows the trend of 16-19 year old dropouts and those who are 25 without a high school diploma. Forty two percent of high school dropouts in 1990 were not residents of Hamilton County. Kenton County with 999 dropouts had both the highest number of dropouts outside Hamilton County and the highest rate of all the Counties. All of the SMSA counties except Warren had dropout rates higher than Hamilton County's rate. Clearly the dropout problem is not confined to the city of Cincinnati.

The same can be said regarding the distribution of persons over 25 without a high school diploma. The highest rate of non-completion was in Campbell County and the second highest was in Clermont County. As with dropouts the highest absolute numbers of persons without a diploma reside in Hamilton County.

Functional illiteracy defined as persons with an eighth grade education or less, is also highest in Campbell County. Boone County has the second highest rate. Hamilton County with over 44,000 persons in this category has the lowest rate of functional illiteracy. Those interested in targeting adult education can either use census tract or block group data to manage data distribution

Table 6b

Cincinnati Neighborhoods: Education Levels of Adults, 2000

Neighborhood	High School Drop Out Rate		Less Than High School Diploma		Functional Illiteracy Rate	
	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number
QUARTILE 1						
Fay Apartments	30%	73	44%	333	4%	28
N. Fairmount - English Woods	18%	50	50%	1048	9%	189
S. Cumminsville-Millvale	24%	70	49%	820	11%	184
Over-The-Rhine	31%	154	45%	1956	9%	382
Winton Hills	47%	159	36%	718	6%	123
Lower Price Hill	58%	33	62%	317	25%	128
Camp Washington	34%	58	60%	532	26%	228
West End	25%	125	45%	2165	9%	436
S. Fairmount	19%	45	42%	823	14%	279
Avondale	34%	308	35%	3432	10%	926
Walnut Hills	14%	47	42%	2024	13%	604
Linwood	19%	13	48%	331	20%	135
QUARTILE 2						
Sedamsville -Riverside	28%	19	46%	624	12%	168
East Price Hill	26%	323	35%	3678	9%	962
Evanston	16%	87	37%	1773	9%	450
Corryville	23%	68	24%	477	5%	104
East End	11%	11	44%	464	13%	133
Mt. Auburn	20%	107	28%	1068	3%	132
Bond Hill	11%	69	27%	1650	5%	322
Northside	24%	101	26%	1581	7%	455
Winton Place	12%	21	24%	344	5%	70
Carthage	41%	40	36%	572	9%	137
Mt. Airy	16%	81	17%	917	5%	239
Fairview - Clifton Heights	14%	85	16%	518	3%	107

Table 6b

Cincinnati Neighborhoods: Education Levels of Adults, 2000

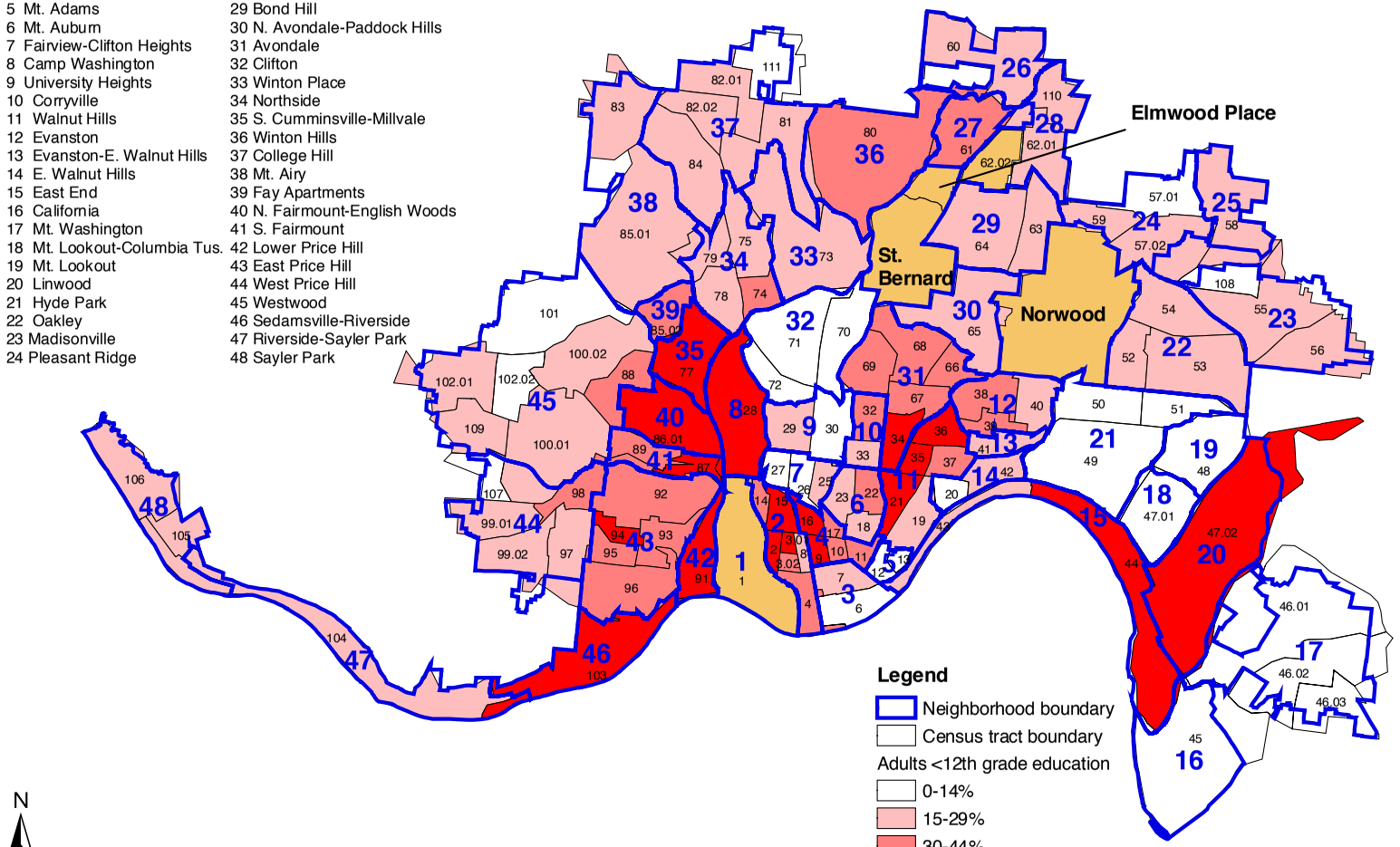
Neighborhood	High School Drop Out Rate		Less Than High School Diploma		Functional Illiteracy Rate	
	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number
QUARTILE 3						
University Heights	1%	21	17%	586	6%	196
Roselawn	24%	75	22%	1070	7%	321
Sayler Park	26%	46	20%	403	4%	77
Westwood	17%	281	19%	4393	4%	1001
Evanston - E. Walnut Hills	8%	6	24%	284	5%	59
Madisonville	14%	91	20%	1493	6%	410
Riverside - Sayler Park	26%	15	21%	185	3%	25
West Price Hill	13%	112	21%	2460	5%	571
College Hill	8%	75	17%	1918	4%	435
Kennedy Heights	13%	37	15%	599	3%	119
Hartwell	0%	0	19%	752	6%	234
QUARTILE 4						
CBD - Riverfront	49%	38	25%	684	9%	252
N. Avondale - Paddock Hills	2%	20	15%	500	3%	88
Pleasant Ridge	2%	9	15%	950	5%	323
Oakley	21%	61	16%	1392	5%	410
Clifton	15%	32	9%	556	2%	135
East Walnut Hills	14%	16	14%	436	3%	98
Mt. Washington	10%	48	11%	1131	3%	300
Mt. Lookout - Columbia Tusculum	0%	0	6%	123	1%	26
California	28%	11	13%	94	3%	22
Mt. Adams	0%	0	6%	70	0%	0
Hyde Park	2%	6	4%	414	1%	118
Mt. Lookout	0%	0	2%	41	0%	0

Figure 8

2000 Cincinnati City Adult Education Levels

2000 Cincinnati Neighborhood Approximation

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



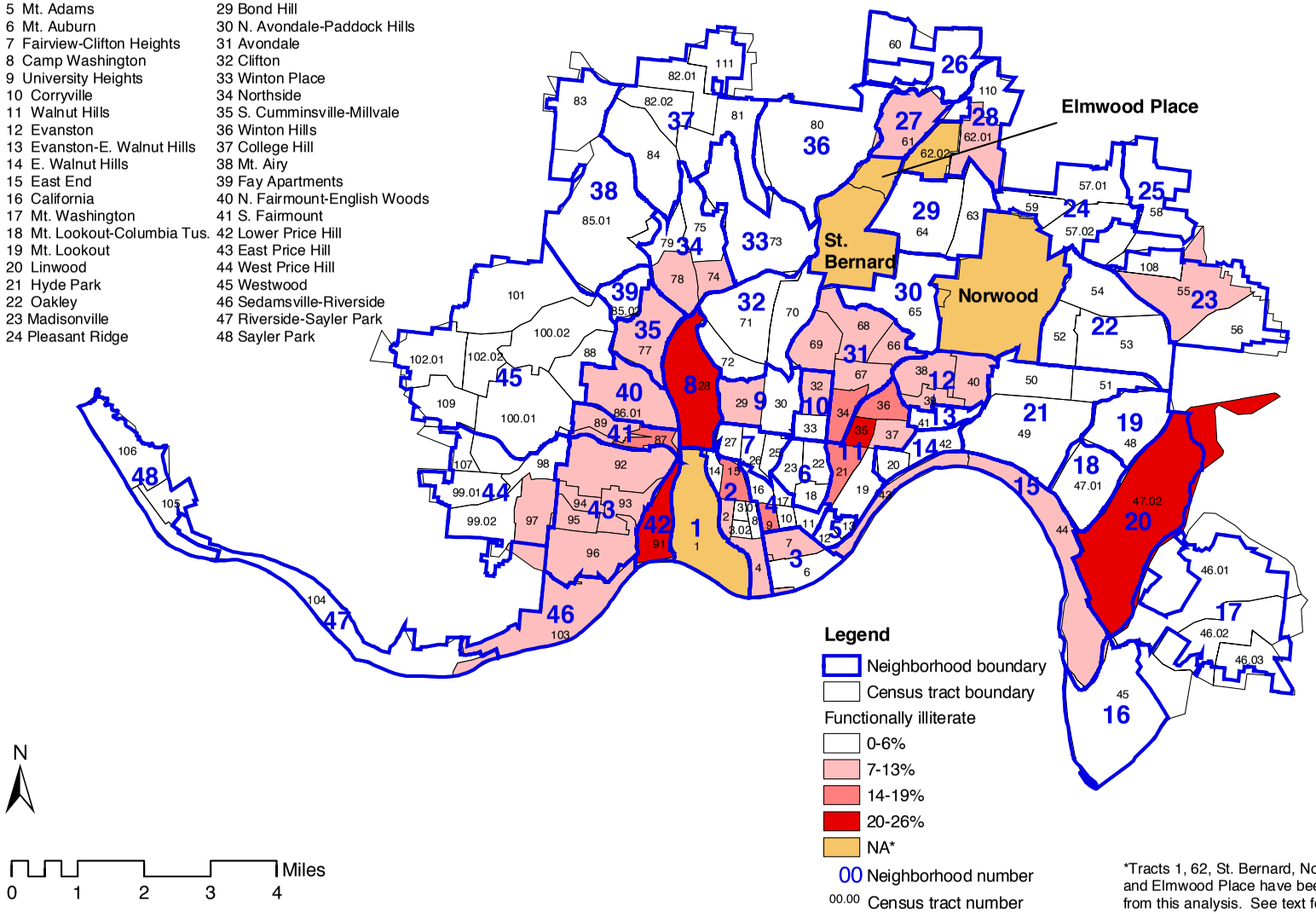
*Tracts 1, 62, St. Bernard, Norwood, and Elmwood Place have been excluded from this analysis. See text for more detail.

Figure 9

2000 Cincinnati City Functional Illiteracy Levels

2000 Cincinnati Neighborhood Approximation

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



*Tracts 1, 62, St. Bernard, Norwood, and Elmwood Place have been excluded from this analysis. See text for more detail.

Table 6c

Cincinnati neighborhoods: Changes in education levels of adults, 1970-2000

Neighborhood	Less than High School Diploma				Percent Change	Functional Illiteracy Rate			Percent Change
	1970	1980	1990	2000	1970-2000	1980	1990	2000	1980-2000
QUARTILE 1									
Fay Apartments	50%	41%	53%	44%	-6%	16%	6%	4%	-12%
N. Fairmount - English Woods	76%	70%	58%	50%	-26%	43%	20%	9%	-34%
S. Cumminsville-Millvale	83%	72%	59%	49%	-34%	33%	18%	11%	-22%
Over-The-Rhine	88%	79%	53%	45%	-43%	47%	19%	9%	-38%
Winton Hills	72%	50%	44%	36%	-36%	17%	9%	6%	-11%
Lower Price Hill	85%	77%	70%	62%	-23%	53%	27%	25%	-28%
Camp Washington	85%	72%	53%	60%	-25%	51%	22%	26%	-25%
West End	83%	75%	58%	45%	-38%	41%	20%	9%	-32%
S. Fairmount	84%	68%	51%	42%	-42%	37%	22%	14%	-23%
Avondale	65%	55%	46%	35%	-30%	29%	19%	10%	-19%
Walnut Hills	72%	62%	43%	42%	-30%	33%	15%	13%	-20%
Linwood		70%	57%	48%	48%	41%	26%	20%	-21%
QUARTILE 2									
Sedamsville - Riverside	81%	68%	56%	46%	-35%	33%	22%	12%	-21%
East Price Hill	69%	56%	44%	35%	-34%	30%	14%	9%	-21%
Evanston	69%	54%	42%	37%	-32%	28%	14%	9%	-19%
Corryville	61%	43%	33%	24%	-37%	22%	14%	5%	-17%
East End	85%	72%	65%	44%	-41%	45%	22%	13%	-32%
Mt. Auburn	69%	50%	36%	28%	-41%	27%	11%	3%	-24%
Bond Hill	41%	43%	31%	27%	-14%	20%	10%	5%	-15%
Northside	68%	54%	40%	26%	-42%	32%	13%	7%	-25%
Winton Place	66%	32%	39%	24%	-42%	26%	13%	5%	-21%
Carthage	76%	59%	48%	36%	-40%	37%	20%	9%	-28%
Mt. Airy	33%	27%	20%	17%	-16%	22%	5%	5%	-17%
Fairview - Clifton Heights	72%	41%	22%	16%	-56%	25%	10%	3%	-22%

Table 6c

Cincinnati neighborhoods: Changes in education levels of adults, 1970-2000

Neighborhood	Less than High School Diploma				Percent Change	Functional Illiteracy Rate			Percent Change
	1970	1980	1990	2000	1970-2000	1980	1990	2000	1980-2000
QUARTILE 3									
University Heights	49%	26%	17%	17%	-32%	15%	8%	6%	-9%
Roselawn	32%	32%	25%	22%	-10%	29%	8%	7%	-22%
Sayler Park	56%	41%	27%	20%	-36%	17%	7%	4%	-13%
Westwood	49%	37%	24%	19%	-30%	16%	8%	4%	-12%
Evanston - E. Walnut Hills	60%	47%	34%	24%	-36%	26%	9%	5%	-21%
Madisonville	57%	51%	34%	20%	-37%	24%	10%	6%	-18%
Riverside - Sayler Park	72%	47%	38%	21%	-51%	11%	11%	3%	-8%
West Price Hill	53%	40%	31%	21%	-32%	20%	9%	5%	-15%
College Hill	39%	31%	20%	17%	-22%	4%	6%	4%	0%
Kennedy Heights	39%	29%	23%	15%	-24%	10%	5%	3%	-7%
Hartwell	58%	38%	31%	19%	-39%	22%	12%	6%	-16%
QUARTILE 4									
CBD - Riverfront	53%	33%	23%	25%	-28%	19%	7%	9%	-10%
N. Avondale - Paddock Hills	31%	21%	15%	15%	-16%	8%	3%	3%	-5%
Pleasant Ridge	37%	27%	21%	15%	-22%	11%	8%	5%	-6%
Oakley	58%	41%	23%	16%	-42%	21%	8%	5%	-16%
Clifton	30%	16%	9%	9%	-21%	9%	4%	2%	-7%
Mt. Washington	33%	26%	17%	11%	-22%	10%	5%	3%	-7%
East Walnut Hills	42%	26%	21%	14%	-28%	14%	7%	3%	-11%
Mt. Lookout - Columbia Tusculum			15%	6%	6%	12%	4%	1%	-11%
California	83%	44%	36%	13%	-70%	21%	10%	3%	-18%
Mt. Adams	55%	19%	7%	6%	-49%	6%	2%	0%	-6%
Hyde Park	28%	15%	7%	4%	-24%	7%	2%	1%	-6%
Mt. Lookout	24%	9%	4%	2%	-22%	5%	1%	0%	-5%

Table 6d-1

Ten Census Tracts with the Highest Rate of Adults without a High School Diploma, 1990-2000

Rank	Predominant Ethnic Composition	Census Tract	Neighborhood	Number of Adults without HS Diploma, 2000	Percent in 1990	Percent 2000
1	Appalachian	91	Lower Price Hill	317	70.2%	62.0%
2	African American	15	West End	836	60.6%	60.0%
3	Appalachian	28	Camp Washington	532	52.6%	59.7%
4	African American	9	Over-The-Rhine	749	49.6%	54.1%
5	African American	34	Avondale	407	46.2%	53.3%
6	African American	36	Walnut Hills	405	42.8%	53.1%
7	African American	35	Walnut Hills	532	48.2%	52.9%
8	African American	21	Walnut Hills	255	52.3%	51.6%
9	African American	3.01	West End	284	63.8%	51.3%
10	African American	86.01	North Fairmount	1048	58.0%	49.8%

Table 6e
Trends in High School Graduates and Dropouts

	Percent of High School Graduates (25 years and older)		Dropout Rates Civilians (16-19 years old)	
	1970	1980	1980	1990
Cincinnati	50.9	57.9	18	13.8
SMSA	48.4	63.3	13.1	10.3

in the metro area or use the SES I area in

Table 6d-2
Ten neighborhoods with highest rates of non-high school completion, 2000

Rank	Neighborhood	Percent in 2000
1	Lower Price Hill	62%
2	Camp Washington	60%
3	N. Fairmount-English-English Woods	50%
4	S. Cumminsville-Millvale	49%
5	Linwood	48%
6	Sedamsville-Riverside	46%
7	Over-the-Rhine	45%
7	West End	45%
9	East End	44%
9	Fay Apartments	44%

chapter seven

the elderly and children

The elderly can be looked at as a distinct subgroup of our population that has needs which often cut across lines of race and social class. Most elderly people in an industrial society face the problem of how to spend their time in a constructive, fulfilling way. When poverty and its accompanying lack of personal and neighborhood resources compound this crisis, life can become difficult indeed. In this chapter we will consider the aged population as a specific target group which should be taken into account in the planning of services. Further research is needed to identify the subgroups of this population whose needs are the most critical[1]. The main purpose here is to detail the geographic distribution of the population over 60 years of age.

Almost one Cincinnatian in five is over 60. During the 70s, the elderly population declined at a dramatically slower rate (9 percent) than the overall population (15 percent). This trend toward an aging Cincinnati population reversed during the 1980s and the numbers for 1970 - 2000 show the city population declining by 26.9% and elderly population declining by 35 percent (Table 2d). The percentage of the population that is elderly declined from 42 to 35 in SES I and II, the two lower SES quartiles, between 1970 and 2000. In SES I only 15 percent of the population was over 60 in 2000. Sixty percent of the elderly lived in SES III and IV in 2000. Table 7a presents the percentage of seniors of the total population of each quartile. Comparing 1970 and 2000's percentages show that the most notable change is the increase in elderly percentage in SES III, the upper middle quartile.

Almost one Cincinnatian in five is over 60

Table 7a
Trends in the Population Over 60 Years of Age

Social Area	Number of Persons 60 Years of Age and Older				Percent of Total Population			
	1970	1980	1990	2000	1970	1980	1990	2000
Quartile I	13,346	10,432	11,082	8,043	16%	14%	17%	15%
Quartile II	20,686	15,186	16,829	10,508	26%	21%	26%	20%
Quartile III	15,930	19,200	18,743	16,997	20%	27%	29%	32%
Quartile IV	31,075	27,212	18,674	17,323	38%	38%	29%	33%
Total	81,037	72,030	65,328	52,871	100%	100%	100%	100%

Loneliness, isolation, poor health, improper nutrition and lack of meaningful work continue to relegate many older people to "high risk" status in our communities. Further research might reveal that certain sub-groups within the elderly population are not being effectively served by the new senior citizen programs. For example, elderly Appalachians tend not to utilize senior centers and health care facilities. Cultural influences of both the majority group and the Appalachian seniors tend to exclude the Appalachian elderly. The new Hispanic population is not expected to have many elderly people at this stage of the migration.

Figure 10 shows the distribution of high concentrations of elderly population as an overlay of poverty concentrations. This map shows that generally, the poorer areas do not have higher than average concentrations of senior citizens. The exceptions are in sections of the Walnut Hills in SES I, Sedamsville-Riverside, Evanston and Bond Hill in SES II. Possible explanations include: minority populations often are younger, mortality rates could be higher in the poverty areas and retirement may allow relocation to higher income areas. It is probable that as the life expectancy for Americans increases, health disparities and related higher mortality among lower SES groups will mean that by 2010 the age gap between lower and higher SES areas will be even greater.

Table 7b shows trends by neighborhood. Most SES I neighborhoods showed a decrease in percent elderly over the past decade with Over

Figure 10

2000 Cincinnati City 60 Years Old and Over and Areas of Poverty

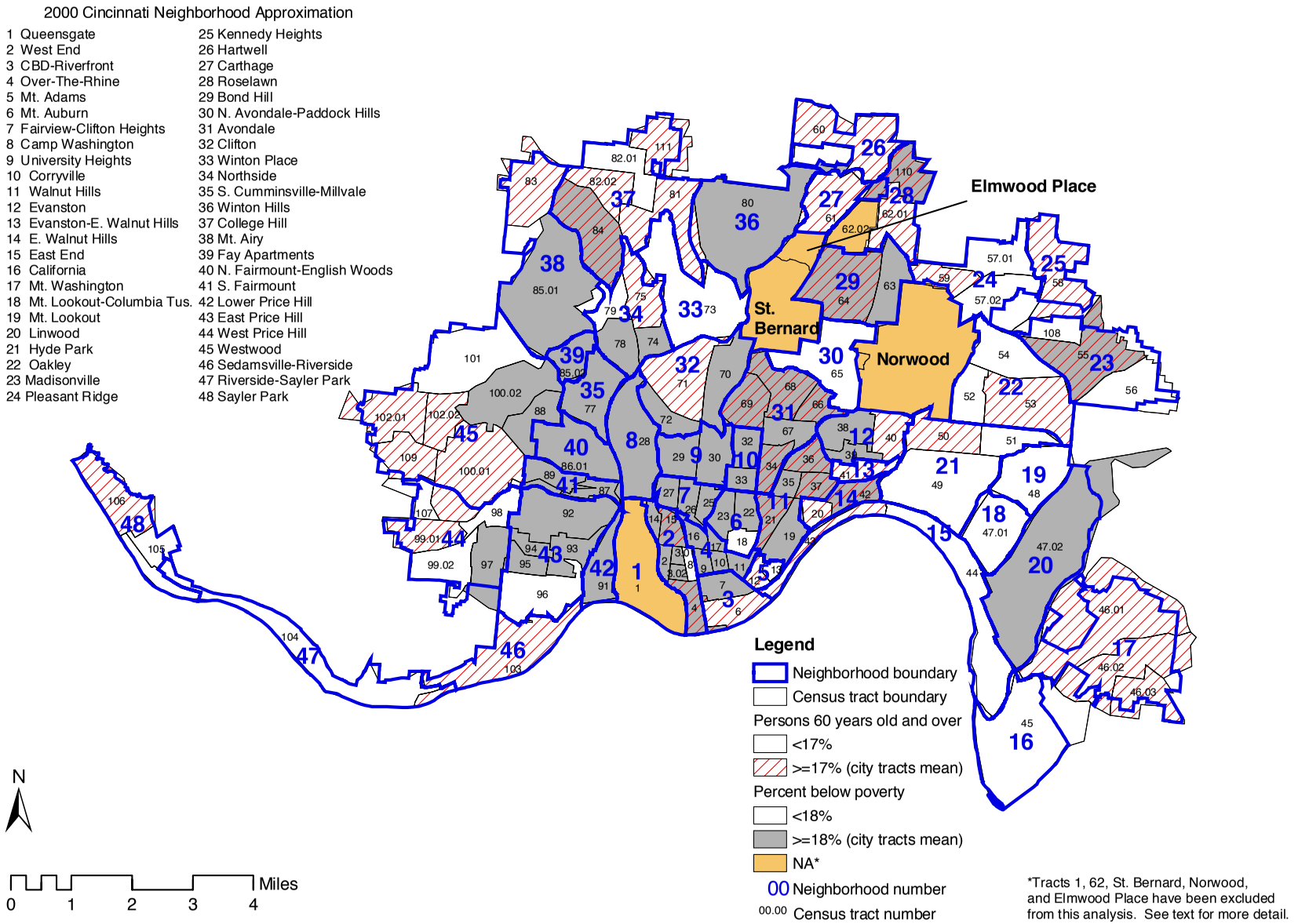


Table 7b

Cincinnati neighborhoods' changes in the senior population, 1970-1990

Neighborhood	Percent of Population 60 Years and Older				Percent Change				
	1970	1980	1990	2000	70-80	80-90	90-00	70-00	2000
QUARTILE 1									
Fay Apartments	8%	5%	6%	6%	-39%	15%	0%	-30%	131
N. Fairmount - English Woods	11%	13%	10%	8%	19%	-17%	-2%	-20%	382
S. Cumminsville-Millvale	12%	13%	12%	11%	9%	-2%	-2%	-8%	412
Over-The-Rhine	20%	19%	11%	7%	-5%	-42%	-4%	-63%	561
Winton Hills	8%	13%	6%	9%	64%	-49%	3%	21%	495
Lower Price Hill	12%	13%	10%	8%	9%	-25%	-2%	-37%	90
Camp Washington	15%	15%	14%	8%	1%	-8%	-6%	-45%	130
West End	18%	17%	15%	15%	-4%	-11%	0%	-17%	1,182
S. Fairmount	21%	19%	13%	12%	-9%	-32%	-1%	-42%	407
Avondale	17%	22%	22%	19%	27%	3%	-4%	8%	3,021
Walnut Hills	24%	23%	21%	19%	-2%	-11%	-2%	-20%	1,449
Linwood	---	17%	22%	12%	---	24%	-9%	---	131
QUARTILE 2									
Sedamsville -Riverside	14%	16%	20%	21%	18%	25%	1%	53%	446
East Price Hill	17%	15%	14%	11%	-12%	-7%	-3%	-34%	2,032
Evanston	14%	22%	24%	19%	53%	12%	-6%	32%	1,508
Corryville	17%	14%	14%	10%	-22%	3%	-4%	-45%	369
East End	13%	15%	16%	14%	14%	3%	-1%	7%	234
Mt. Auburn	12%	14%	13%	11%	22%	-7%	-2%	-8%	683
Bond Hill	22%	17%	20%	22%	-19%	15%	2%	1%	518
Northside	20%	19%	17%	13%	-5%	-13%	-4%	-37%	1,187
Winton Place	14%	15%	14%	8%	5%	-7%	-5%	-39%	203
Carthage	21%	23%	21%	17%	11%	-11%	-3%	-17%	419
Mt. Airy	12%	12%	13%	14%	2%	9%	0%	15%	1,238
Fairview - Clifton Heights	19%	15%	9%	6%	-21%	-40%	-2%	-65%	470

Table 7b

Cincinnati neighborhoods' changes in the senior population, 1970-1990

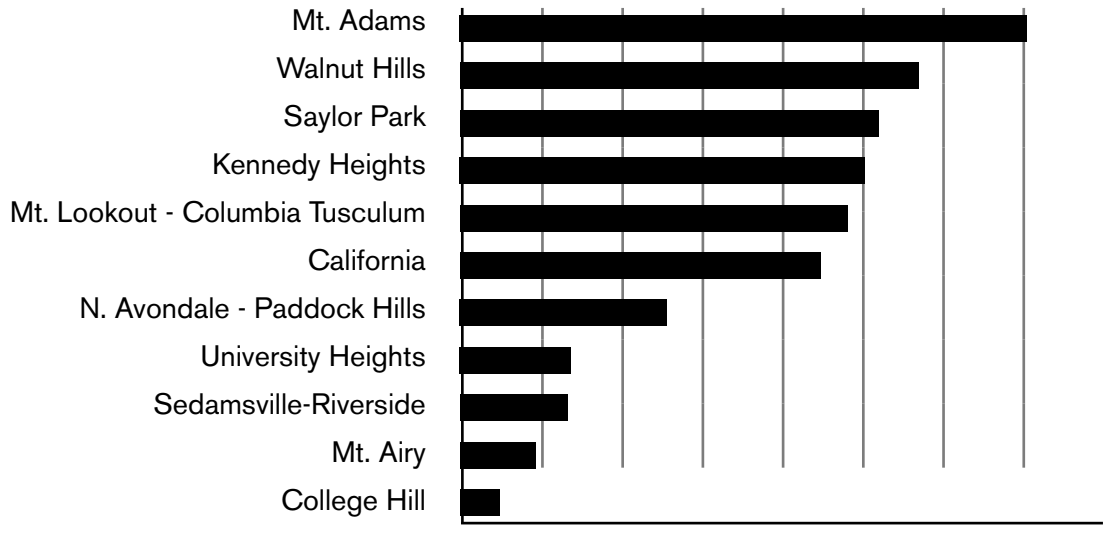
Neighborhood	Percent of Population 60 Years and Older				Percent Change				
	1970	1980	1990	2000	70-80	80-90	90-00	70-00	2000
QUARTILE 3									
University Heights	10%	8%	6%	7%	-12%	-24%	1%	-25%	619
Roselawn	25%	34%	29%	22%	39%	-16%	-7%	-11%	1,519
Sayler Park	15%	16%	13%	15%	7%	-19%	3%	5%	508
Westwood	21%	23%	21%	16%	10%	-9%	-5%	-22%	5,930
Evanston - E. Walnut Hills	19%	21%	22%	18%	13%	5%	-4%	-3%	322
Madisonville	19%	20%	18%	17%	3%	-10%	0%	-10%	1,975
Riverside - Sayler Park	15%	15%	19%	11%	-2%	32%	-8%	-26%	167
West Price Hill	20%	22%	22%	16%	14%	-2%	-6%	-18%	2,937
College Hill	20%	27%	23%	23%	37%	-16%	0%	17%	3,779
Kennedy Heights	16%	17%	21%	24%	3%	26%	3%	45%	1,337
Hartwell	16%	22%	24%	23%	37%	6%	-1%	38%	1,246
QUARTILE 4									
CBD - Riverfront	35%	39%	19%	16%	12%	-51%	-4%	-55%	493
N. Avondale - Paddock Hills	15%	14%	15%	16%	-5%	5%	1%	7%	1,012
Pleasant Ridge	24%	23%	19%	15%	-1%	-19%	-4%	-36%	1,416
Oakley	22%	24%	23%	20%	9%	-5%	-3%	-10%	2,185
Clifton	20%	19%	18%	16%	-3%	-7%	-1%	-16%	1,411
Mt. Washington	15%	22%	22%	19%	42%	4%	-3%	25%	2,643
East Walnut Hills	22%	23%	24%	23%	4%	9%	-2%	5%	844
Mt. Lookout - Columbia Tusculum	---	17%	11%	13%	---	-37%	2%	---	415
California	16%	17%	12%	14%	8%	-31%	2%	-11%	144
Mt. Adams	13%	15%	15%	18%	14%	-1%	3%	38%	270
Hyde Park	23%	24%	21%	17%	3%	-11%	-4%	-25%	2,346
Mt. Lookout	17%	16%	15%	12%	-7%	-3%	-3%	-27%	392
	Quartile I	Quartile II	Quartile III	Quartile IV					
CITY TOTAL	81,037	72,030	65,417	51,339					
	17.9%	18.7%	18.0%	15.5%					

Two thirds of neighborhoods with more than 20 percent elderly are in SES III and IV.

- The - Rhine and Linwood experiencing the greatest decline. In SES II, most neighborhoods experienced a decline in percent elderly. The biggest losses were in Evanston and Winton Place. East Price Hill lost the most in terms of absolute numbers. Most neighborhoods in SES III and IV also experienced some decrease in the 1990s. Exceptions include University Heights, Sayler Park, Kennedy Heights, North Avondale-Paddock Hills, Mt. Lookout-Columbia Tusculum, California and Mt. Adams. Some of the statistics in Table 7c suggest dramatic neighborhood changes over the 30 year period. For example, in the Fairview area as the older German heritage population dies or retires, younger families take their place. The building of senior citizen housing complexes and nursing homes also affect these statistics. Neighborhoods with more than 20 percent elderly are: Hartwell, East Walnut Hills, College

Table 7c

Neighborhood Percent of Population 60 Years and Over, 1990-2000



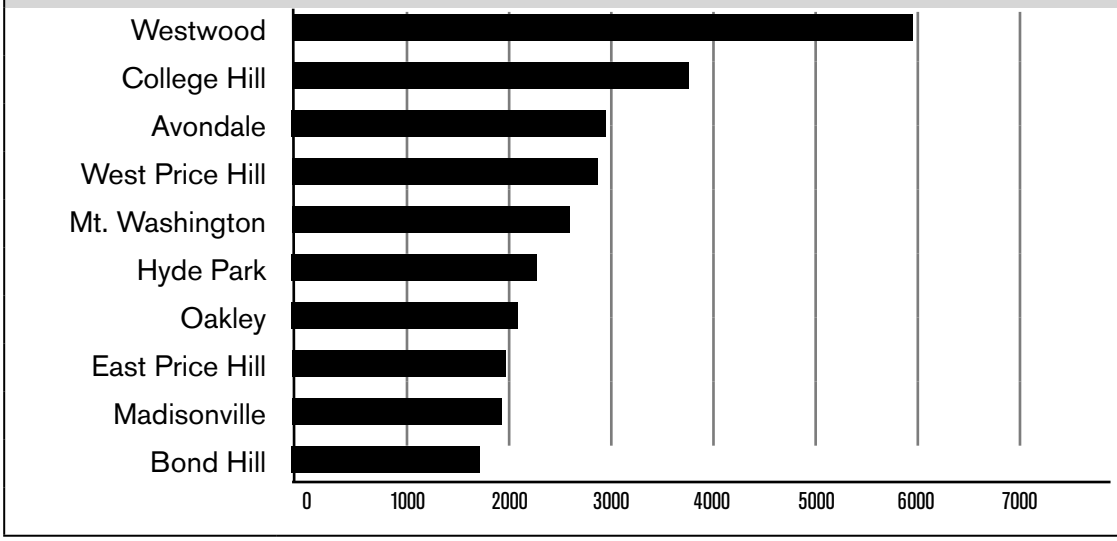
Hill, Sedamsville-Riverside, Bond Hill, Avondale, Kennedy Heights, and Roselawn. Most of these neighborhoods are in SES III and IV. Table 7c and 7d reveal the neighborhoods with the largest percentage increase in older persons and the largest number of older persons.

The trend toward an increasingly greater proportion of our population being elderly will continue at least in a metropolitan context. Community services must be innovative and comprehensive to meet the challenges of our aging population. The city as a whole needs to develop a greater sensitivity to the rights, needs, and resources of our older people in order to keep them as full members of our social networks. They have much to contribute and should not be perceived merely as one more "needy group".

The trend toward an increasingly greater proportion of our population being elderly will continue at least in a metropolitan context.

Table 7d

Neighborhood Percent of Population 60 Years and Over, 2000



In 1990, nearly one half of Cincinnati children were growing up in single parent families... Nearly one third grew up in neighborhoods with concentrations of poverty…

The Children

Children are worse off in the city of Cincinnati than in two thirds of the nation's 50 largest cities, according to a study by the Annie E. Casey Foundation. Cincinnati ranked in the bottom one third of the 50 cities on 8 out of 10 indicators of child well being. Cincinnati scored particularly poorly in its percentage of low birth weight babies, birth to teenagers, percentage of children in single parent families and numbers of children living in distressed neighborhoods. Using census data, the study found that in 1990, nearly one half of the Cincinnati children were growing up in single parent families. It also found that nearly one third of the city of Cincinnati's 91,352 children (under age 18) lived in neighborhoods with concentrations of poverty, female headed families, unemployment, and welfare dependency. Surrounded by despair and blight, children growing up in such communities are likely to be deprived of what they will need to become good parents, to hold a job, and to contribute to civic life, said Douglas W. Nelson, President of the foundation. Distressed neighborhoods "make poor outcomes for kids living there so predictable," he said [(2)].

Table 7e shows the age distribution of Cincinnati neighborhoods by SES quartiles. Using this data it is possible to observe patterns in the distribution of various age groupings. For example, the percentage of 6-17 year olds is higher in SES I neighborhoods than in other quartiles. Most SES I neighborhoods have more than 20 percent of their population in this age group. Most SES II areas have a percentage of 6-17 year olds in the 15-20 percent range. In SES III the range is from 3 to 17 percent with most neighborhoods in 14 to 17 percent range. In SES IV Mt.Adams and the Central Business

District have very few children and the range of school-age children is 0 percent to 18 percent. From these data we can conclude a high need for services for children and youth in SES I and II areas.

In SES I, Fay Apartments stands out as having the highest percentage of children under 6 (28 percent). Winton Hills (21%), South Cumminsville-Millvale (17%), and Lower Price Hill (16%) have the highest percentages of children in the under 6 years old group.

Figure 11 shows the census tracts which have both high rates of poverty and higher than average percentages of young children. These census tracts are located in Riverside-Sayler Park, East Price Hill, Lower Price Hill, South Fairmount, North Fairmount-English Woods, Fay Apartments, South Cumminsville-Millvale, Westwood, Northside, Winton Hills, Avondale, Evanston, Walnut Hills, and Over-the-Rhine.

For children 6 to 17 years old the following neighborhoods have over 20 percent of the populations within this age group: Winton Hills, South Cumminsville-Millvale, Lower Price Hill, North Fairmount-English Woods, Camp Washington, Fay Apartments, West End, and South Fairmount. This age group includes teenagers. High percentages of youth often means a neighborhood has a crime problem. These and other neighborhoods need special attention to provide healthy alternatives to teen crime and drug abuse.

In terms of sheer numbers the SES I neighborhoods with the highest youth populations are Westwood, Winton Hills, Avondale, Over-the-Rhine and West End. In SES II East Price Hill and Evanston have the highest percentage of youths (6 to 17) population. Mt. Airy, Winton Place, East End, Bond Hill, and Mt. Auburn are close behind.

Percentages are one thing, raw numbers another. For example, if one wanted to target efforts based on high numbers of very young children there are seven neighborhoods which,

In 2000, there were seven neighborhoods which had over 1,000 children.

Table 7e

Cincinnati Neighborhoods Age Compositions, 2000

	Children						Adults			
	< 1 Year		1-5 Years		6-17 Years		18-59 Years		>=60 Years	
	Pct	Nbr	Pct	Nbr	Pct	Nbr	Pct	Nbr	Pct	Nbr
QUARTILE 1										
Fay Apartments	4%	84	24%	557	21%	473	46%	1047	6%	131
N. Fairmount - English Woods	3%	150	11%	494	27%	1238	50%	2301	8%	382
S. Cumminsville-Millvale	3%	125	14%	552	28%	1084	44%	1741	11%	412
Over-The-Rhine	2%	177	10%	756	19%	1472	62%	4865	7%	561
Winton Hills	6%	307	17%	930	27%	1469	40%	2149	9%	495
Lower Price Hill	2%	28	14%	170	27%	322	48%	572	8%	90
Camp Washington	2%	31	4%	64	21%	332	65%	1054	8%	130
West End	2%	145	8%	616	21%	1665	55%	4414	15%	1182
S. Fairmount	1%	28	7%	238	25%	845	55%	1842	12%	407
Avondale	1%	215	8%	1219	20%	3249	52%	8488	19%	3021
Walnut Hills	2%	173	6%	490	18%	1342	55%	4196	19%	1449
Linwood	1%	12	6%	61	19%	209	62%	676	12%	131
QUARTILE 2										
Sedamsville -Riverside	1%	30	10%	206	17%	365	51%	1097	21%	446
East Price Hill	2%	345	7%	1322	21%	3731	59%	10661	11%	2032
Evanston	1%	85	7%	600	24%	1911	49%	3961	19%	1508
Corryville	1%	40	4%	136	12%	452	74%	2833	10%	369
East End	2%	32	6%	106	19%	313	59%	978	14%	234
Mt. Auburn	2%	113	6%	405	20%	1290	62%	3986	11%	683
Bond Hill	1%	122	7%	679	19%	1804	55%	5296	18%	1781
Northside	2%	153	7%	622	18%	1722	61%	5731	13%	1187
Winton Place	1%	17	9%	208	20%	477	62%	1491	8%	203
Carthage	1%	22	9%	214	14%	336	59%	1421	17%	419
Mt. Airy	2%	186	9%	835	19%	1721	56%	5026	14%	1238
Fairview - Clifton Heights	1%	51	2%	172	9%	654	81%	5914	6%	470

Table 7e

Cincinnati Neighborhoods Age Compositions, 2000

	Children						Adults			
	< 1 Year		1-5 Years		6-17 Years		18-59 Years		>=60 Years	
	Pct	Nbr	Pct	Nbr	Pct	Nbr	Pct	Nbr	Pct	Nbr
QUARTILE 3										
University Heights	1%	71	2%	160	3%	267	87%	7614	7%	619
Roselawn	1%	98	4%	299	17%	1147	56%	3822	22%	1519
Sayler Park	1%	47	10%	340	17%	569	55%	1819	15%	508
Westwood	2%	618	8%	2768	15%	5576	59%	21126	16%	5930
Evanston - E. Walnut Hills	2%	41	7%	133	14%	249	58%	1042	18%	322
Madisonville	1%	110	7%	787	18%	2070	56%	6388	17%	1975
Riverside - Sayler Park	2%	25	11%	170	16%	242	61%	926	11%	167
West Price Hill	2%	358	8%	1422	17%	3075	57%	10392	16%	2937
College Hill	2%	268	6%	1049	17%	2854	52%	8509	23%	3779
Kennedy Heights	0%	27	6%	333	17%	972	53%	3020	24%	1337
Hartwell	1%	73	7%	370	10%	564	59%	3273	23%	1246
QUARTILE 4										
CBD - Riverfront	1%	30	0%	10	0%	14	83%	2602	16%	493
N. Avondale - Paddock Hills	1%	69	4%	256	13%	814	66%	4175	16%	1012
Pleasant Ridge	2%	175	7%	630	15%	1426	61%	5821	15%	1416
Oakley	1%	164	4%	474	8%	859	67%	7523	23%	2594
Clifton	1%	68	4%	371	10%	848	69%	5881	16%	1411
Mt. Washington	2%	218	7%	981	11%	1552	61%	8517	19%	2643
East Walnut Hills	1%	22	2%	80	9%	315	66%	2443	23%	844
Mt. Lookout – Columbia Tusculum	1%	19	7%	231	12%	374	67%	2081	13%	415
California	1%	13	5%	57	18%	191	61%	639	14%	144
Mt. Adams	0%	7	2%	23	0%	0	80%	1166	18%	270
Hyde Park	1%	181	4%	601	10%	1337	67%	9155	17%	2346
Mt. Lookout	3%	82	8%	267	14%	439	63%	2029	12%	392

Figure 11 **2000 Cincinnati City Population of Children Less Than 6 years of Age and Areas of Poverty**

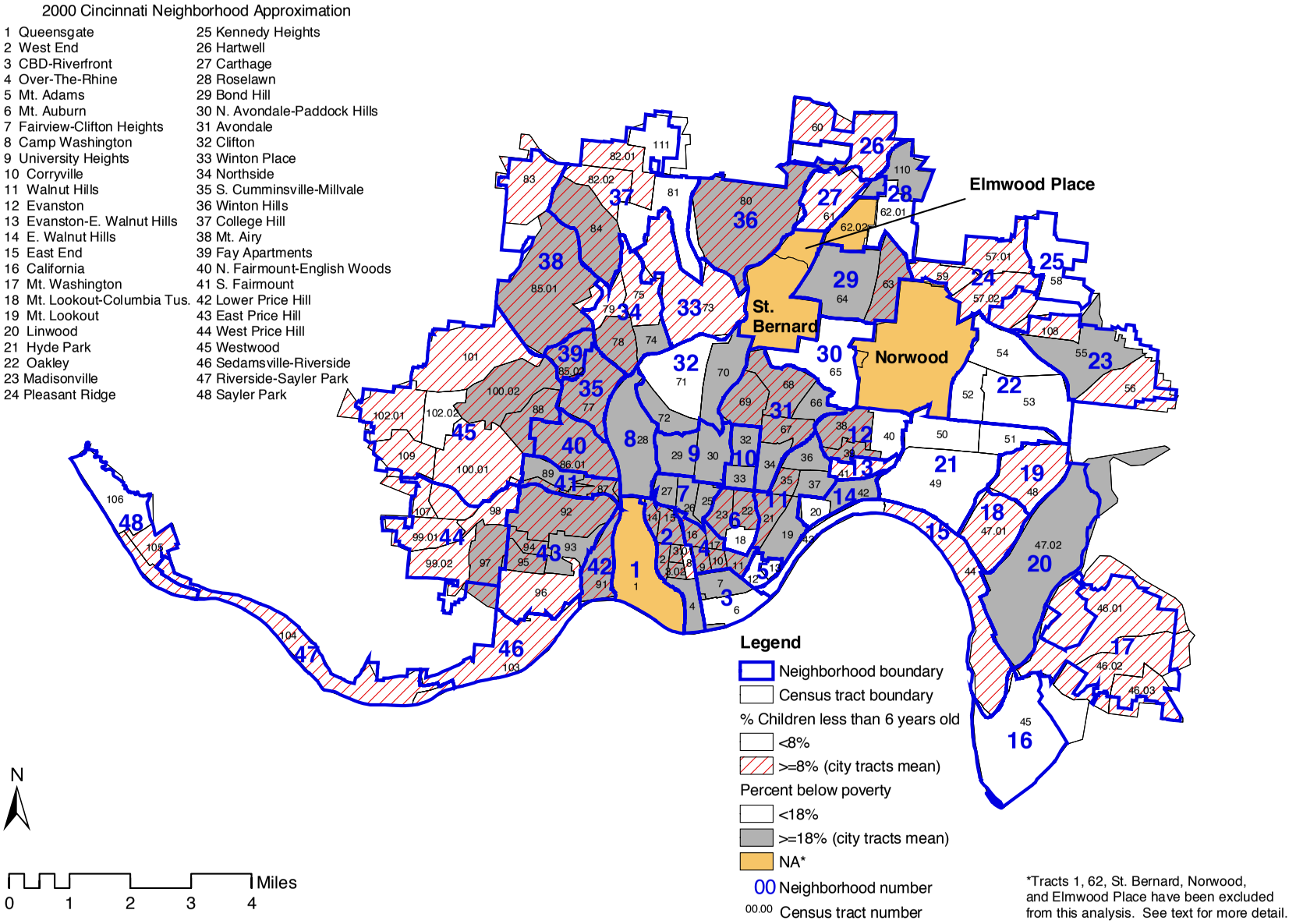
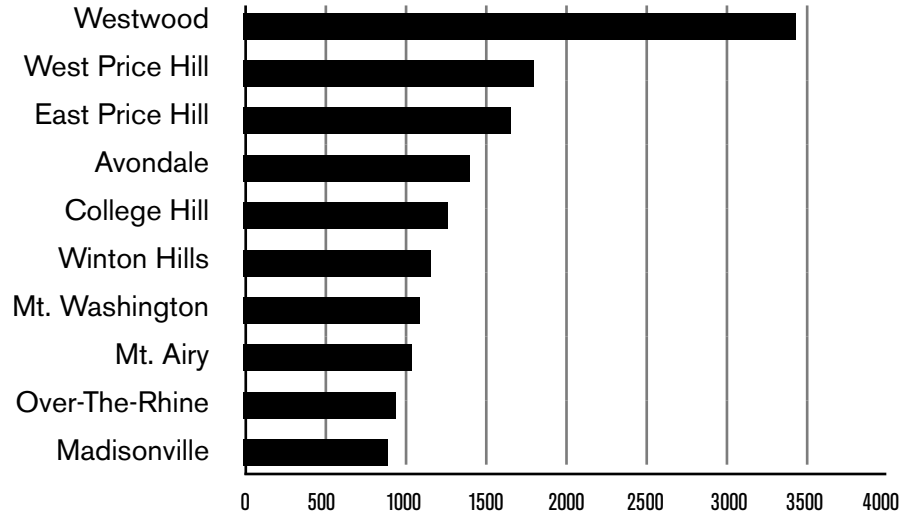


Table 7f

Neighborhoods with highest number of children age 0-5, 2000



in 2000, had over 1,000 children in the 1-5 age range. The highest number was in Westwood. Are there special needs in Westwood? The neighborhood description in chapter 10 shows Westwood to be a highly complex neighborhood which in some census tracts has experienced an influx of white Appalachians and African-Americans. A look at the Appendix III reveals that much of the decline in social indicators has occurred in tracts 88 and 100.02. Neighborhood leaders and planners should look further at what residents of these two tracts might be willing to help develop for their children and youth. Here we have used Westwood as an illustration of how to use the various components of this report as tools in needs assessment.

Community leaders in neighborhoods with large number of children and youths should ask themselves whether their neighborhoods are responsive or hostile to the needs of the various demographic groups. Are there playgrounds, daycare centers and other facilities for children? Are there schools where children feel safe, welcome, loved and challenged to learn?

In 2000 there were 42,878 persons aged 17 and under in SES I and II, compared to about 29,192 in the two higher SES quartiles (table 7e). The fact that the youth population is so

heavily concentrated in the lower SES quartiles suggests a need for high levels of investment in health centers, schools, and recreation facilities in inner city areas.

Table 7f and figure 11 can be used to help plan target areas for day care needs, youth recreation, and crime prevention initiatives. We have focused attention on SES I and SES II because children and youth in higher SES areas have more access to private day care, recreation, and health services.

chapter eight

unemployment and joblessness

African American and Appalachian neighborhoods were the communities with higher unemployment.

One of the limitations of this report is that the data are now four years old. Some of the data were not available until the fall of 2003, however, because the different census "counts" are published at staged intervals. The data are still useful if one assumes that even though the precise statistics change, the relative position of various types of neighborhoods do not change dramatically unless there is some kind of national or community - wide change in economics or location of a major urban renewal program. Some of the changes brought about by welfare reform were captured in the 2000 census. The effects of the 2000 recession are not.

Definitions

The Census Bureau considers a person "employed" if he or she had a job or worked even part time at a family farm or business during the week the census was taken. A person is considered "unemployed" if he or she (a civilian 16 years or older) did not have a job but had looked for a job within the past four weeks and was available for work. A frequent criticism of this definition of "unemployment" is that it may exclude the discouraged worker, the person who has simply quit actively looking for work due to past failures or current labor market conditions. The employed and the unemployed together comprise the "civilian labor force." The unemployment rate is expressed as a percent of the civilian labor force. Those classified as "not in the civilian labor force" include inmates of institutions, students, others under 65, and others over 65. Presumably it is in the category

Table 8a

Cincinnati Neighborhoods' Joblessness and Unemployment Rates, 2000

Neighborhood	Jobless Persons Percent	Jobless Persons Number	Unemployed Person Percent	Unemployed Person Number
QUARTILE 1				
Fay Apartments	54%	614	29%	212
N. Fairmount - English Woods	60%	1539	25%	349
S. Cumminsville-Millvale	58%	1168	20%	214
Over-The-Rhine	59%	3110	24%	698
Winton Hills	56%	1411	26%	389
Lower Price Hill	50%	313	16%	60
Camp Washington	64%	750	14%	66
West End	57%	2861	21%	573
S. Fairmount	49%	1059	14%	184
Avondale	47%	4659	13%	783
Walnut Hills	44%	2119	13%	410
Linwood	34%	259	8%	41
QUARTILE 2				
Sedamsville -Riverside	28%	357	9%	92
East Price Hill	34%	4066	9%	735
Evanston	38%	1784	13%	419
Corryville	35%	1053	7%	144
East End	32%	365	7%	60
Mt. Auburn	41%	1873	11%	340
Bond Hill	34%	2112	7%	301
Northside	28%	1789	7%	335
Winton Place	27%	450	6%	73
Carthage	33%	527	6%	68
Mt. Airy	27%	1565	4%	182
Fairview - Clifton Heights	30%	1891	7%	339

Table 8a

Cincinnati Neighborhoods' Joblessness and Unemployment Rates, 2000

Neighborhood	Jobless Persons Percent	Jobless Persons Number	Unemployed Person Percent	Unemployed Person Number
QUARTILE 3				
University Heights	42%	3323	11%	547
Roselawn	30%	1338	8%	284
Sayler Park	20%	417	3%	51
Westwood	26%	6166	5%	931
Evanston - E. Walnut Hills	32%	365	10%	82
Madisonville	28%	2061	6%	327
Riverside - Sayler Park	32%	335	13%	100
West Price Hill	24%	2768	4%	324
College Hill	29%	2860	6%	436
Kennedy Heights	27%	992	6%	163
Hartwell	20%	728	5%	167
QUARTILE 4				
CBD - Riverfront	61%	1728	16%	213
N. Avondale - Paddock Hills	37%	1758	5%	162
Pleasant Ridge	22%	1382	3%	173
Oakley	17%	1388	3%	175
Clifton	23%	1454	3%	166
Mt. Washington	20%	1888	4%	296
East Walnut Hills	24%	661	4%	93
Mt. Lookout - Columbia Tusculum	16%	377	3%	62
California	22%	160	2%	11
Mt. Adams	10%	133	2%	29
Hyde Park	17%	1701	2%	142
Mt. Lookout	16%	343	1%	24

Jobless rates are highest in Over-The-Rhine, Fay Apartments, Winton Hills, and North Fairmount-English Woods, South Cumminsvale-Millvale and West End

"others under 65 not in the civilian labor force" where we would find discouraged workers. A combination of those unemployed and those "under 65 not in the civilian labor force" are classified as jobless in Table 8a. And finally, "under- employed" or "sub employed" are terms used to designate those persons who may be working but who do not earn enough to support themselves and/or their families.

In 2000, less than half of Cincinnati's 48 neighborhoods had equal to or less than the city wide unemployment rate of 9.0 percent. In 1970 there was about the same number below the city wide average of 4.7 percent unemployed. In 2000 there were six communities with unemployment rates double the city average compared to eleven in 1990, seven in 1980 and five in 1970. African American and Appalachian neighborhoods made up all those with higher unemployment.

Only five African American neighborhoods and four Appalachian enclaves had less than the city mean for unemployment. A high unemployment rate correlates positively with a high rate of high school dropouts and low SES ranks. The implications of this relationship can be long-term dependency on social welfare programs, little or no upward mobility, unstable family situations and an ever widening gap in the resources of communities with high unemployment and those with high employment. Community resources are no doubt enhanced by mutual aid and the informal economy. Table 8a illustrates that not everyone went to work after welfare reform was implemented though the full results are not reflected in the 2000 census.

The working climate of Cincinnati is graver than the statistics portray.

Even though the unemployment rate nearly doubled in the decade 1970 - 1980 and dropped

only slightly in 1990, the working climate of Cincinnati is worse than the statistics portray. Many of the jobs that are available now are minimum wage service positions with little or no hope of advancement. Many of the working poor are underemployed and are living below the poverty level.

The implications of this trend toward more low paying service positions is that the economic situation becomes more and more critical and destabilizes families; hence poverty becomes more profound. Competition for jobs will become even more keen. A growing number of jobless (discouraged workers) can be expected. In the chapter with recommendations, alternatives to high unemployment and joblessness will be addressed.

The above prediction, penned in 1990, was not fully borne out by the 2000 census. Unemployment rates went up in only three SES I neighborhoods between 1990 and 2000. The rate remained the same in one and hovered just below 1990 levels in 2000 in five more. However, the city rate was high and the economy was in full boom in 1999 when the census survey was done.

Figure 12 shows areas with a 2000 unemployment rate overlaid on the poverty area map. There is a high degree of correspondence between the two areas as one would expect. The apparent anomalies are areas that show high poverty rates but not high unemployment rates and are easy enough to explain. Linwoood, for example, has an unemployment rate of 8%, just under the average. At least three neighborhoods in SES III and IV have high unemployment rates. No explanation is readily available.

Table 8a presents both the unemployment rates and jobless rates for each neighborhood. Unemployment rates in SES I range from 9 percent in Linwood to 29 percent in Fay Apartments. Jobless rates are highest in Camp Washington, Over-The-Rhine, Fay Apartments, Winton Hills, North Fairmount-English Woods, South Cumminsvale-Millvale and West End. Evanston and Mt. Auburn have the highest unemployment and jobless rates in SES II.

Table 8b shows the trends. There is a rather complex pattern of increases and

Table 8b

Cincinnati neighborhoods' changes in joblessness and unemployment rates, 1990-2000

Neighborhood	Joblessness Rate			Percent Change			Unemployment Rate			Percent Change		
	1980	1990	2000	1980-1990	1990-2000	1980-2000	1980	1990	2000	1980-1990	1990-2000	1980-2000
QUARTILE 1												
Fay Apartments	34%	61%	54%	79%	-12%	58%	8%	23%	29%	171%	27%	245%
N. Fairmount - English Woods	58%	61%	60%	6%	-3%	3%	20%	19%	25%	-3%	30%	26%
S. Cumminsville-Millvale	57%	64%	58%	13%	-10%	1%	16%	29%	20%	90%	-32%	29%
Over-The-Rhine	66%	66%	59%	0%	-11%	-11%	28%	24%	24%	-13%	-2%	-15%
Winton Hills		61%	56%	--	-9%	--	17%	25%	26%	48%	2%	51%
Lower Price Hill	57%	59%	50%	3%	-15%	-13%	19%	21%	16%	8%	-23%	-16%
Camp Washington	67%	51%	64%	-24%	26%	-4%	18%	15%	14%	-18%	-9%	-25%
West End	58%	64%	57%	10%	-11%	-2%	21%	24%	21%	13%	-11%	0%
S. Fairmount	37%	45%	49%	22%	9%	33%	9%	16%	14%	83%	-12%	61%
Avondale	42%	44%	47%	6%	6%	12%	15%	17%	13%	10%	-21%	-13%
Walnut Hills	43%	44%	44%	3%	0%	3%	16%	14%	13%	-12%	-4%	-16%
Linwood	52%	42%	34%	-20%	-19%	-35%	15%	18%	8%	18%	-58%	-50%
QUARTILE 2												
Sedamsville -Riverside	48%	46%	28%	-5%	-38%	-41%	13%	17%	9%	33%	-45%	-27%
East Price Hill	35%	34%	34%	-2%	0%	-2%	9%	8%	9%	-15%	10%	-6%
Evanston	45%	41%	38%	-9%	-6%	-15%	15%	12%	13%	-18%	3%	-15%
Corryville	44%	36%	35%	-17%	-5%	-21%	8%	12%	7%	44%	-41%	-15%
East End	50%	50%	32%	-1%	-35%	-35%	16%	12%	7%	-25%	-40%	-55%
Mt. Auburn	47%	36%	41%	-23%	14%	-12%	20%	13%	11%	-37%	-9%	-43%
Bond Hill	0%	29%	34%	--	17%	--	7%	10%	7%	44%	-33%	-4%
Northside	37%	32%	28%	-13%	-12%	-23%	9%	9%	7%	0%	-22%	-22%
Winton Place	24%	31%	27%	30%	-14%	12%	7%	10%	6%	40%	-43%	-20%
Carthage	33%	30%	33%	-9%	11%	1%	9%	7%	6%	-20%	-16%	-33%
Mt. Airy	26%	19%	27%	-26%	42%	5%	4%	4%	4%	-1%	6%	5%
Fairview - Clifton Heights	36%	31%	30%	-15%	-1%	-15%	7%	5%	7%	-30%	49%	4%

Table 8b

Cincinnati neighborhoods' changes in joblessness and unemployment rates, 1990-2000

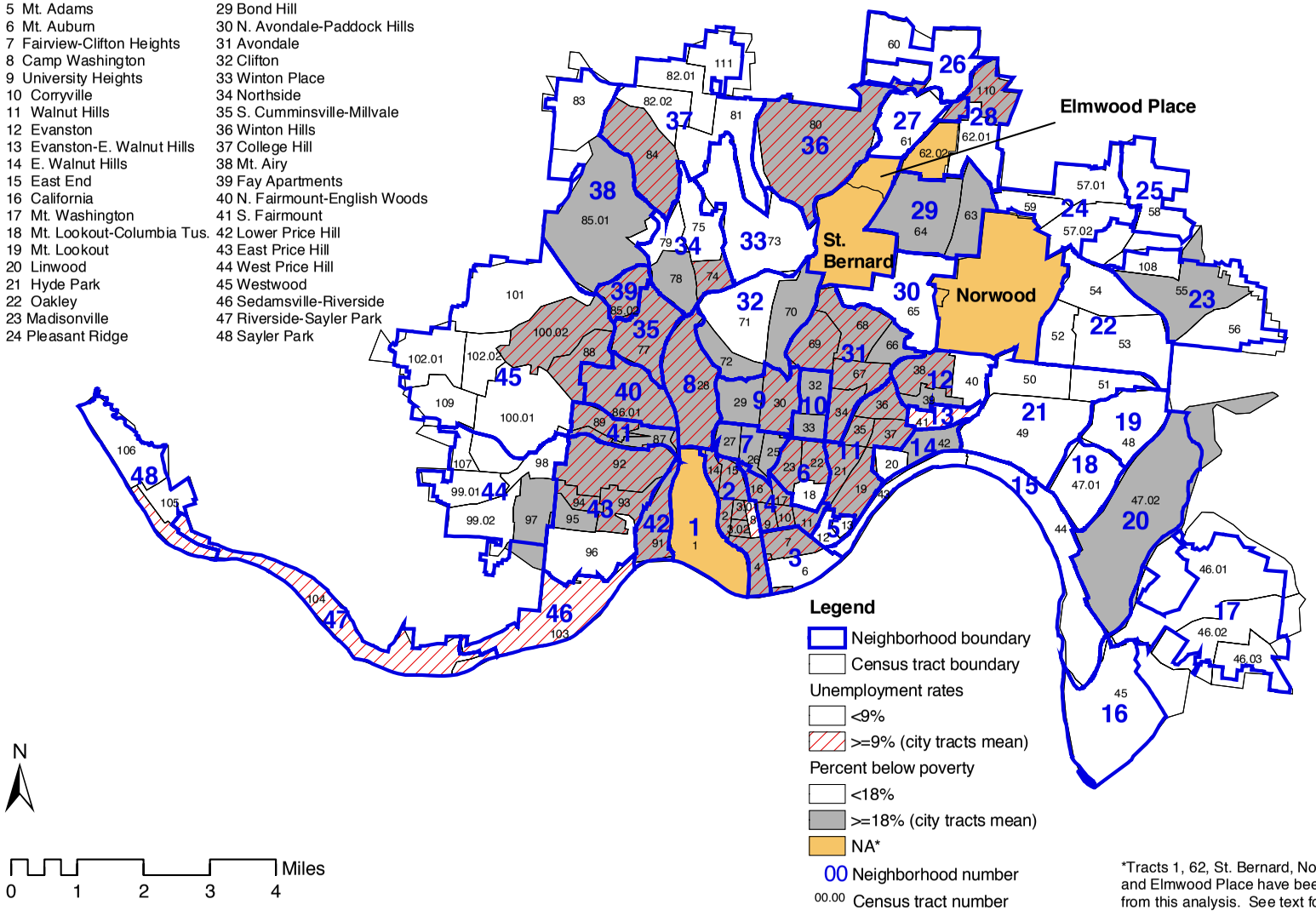
Neighborhood	Joblessness Rate			Percent Change			Unemployment Rate			Percent Change		
	1980	1990	2000	1980-1990	1990-2000	1980-2000	1980	1990	2000	1980-1990	1990-2000	1980-2000
QUARTILE 3												
University Heights	51%	43%	42%	-16%	0%	-17%	7%	6%	11%	-9%	70%	55%
Roselawn	0%	23%	30%	--	29%	--	4%	5%	8%	23%	70%	109%
Sayler Park	31%	26%	20%	-16%	-25%	-37%	8%	4%	3%	-53%	-22%	-64%
Westwood	0%	23%	26%	--	15%	--	4%	5%	5%	56%	-8%	44%
Evanston - E. Walnut Hills	40%	33%	32%	-19%	0%	-19%	10%	8%	10%	-20%	22%	-3%
Madisonville	36%	33%	28%	-7%	-17%	-23%	13%	10%	6%	-24%	-42%	-56%
Riverside - Sayler Park	32%	30%	32%	-6%	7%	1%	5%	7%	13%	32%	79%	136%
West Price Hill	28%	24%	24%	-13%	-2%	-15%	5%	4%	4%	-23%	-9%	-30%
College Hill	26%	25%	29%	-2%	12%	10%	6%	7%	6%	13%	-15%	-4%
Kennedy Heights	29%	26%	27%	-12%	4%	-8%	10%	7%	6%	-33%	-17%	-44%
Hartwell	29%	23%	20%	-19%	-14%	-31%	6%	4%	5%	-28%	39%	-1%
QUARTILE 4												
CBD - Riverfront	0%	31%	61%	--	95%	--	9%	6%	16%	-33%	167%	79%
N. Avondale - Paddock Hills	25%	29%	37%	14%	28%	47%	6%	8%	5%	-40%	-35%	-9%
Pleasant Ridge	0%	21%	22%	--	3%	--	6%	5%	3%	-23%	-28%	-45%
Oakley	25%	18%	17%	-29%	-5%	-32%	7%	3%	3%	-56%	-22%	-66%
Clifton	26%	22%	23%	-15%	2%	-13%	5%	4%	3%	-12%	-20%	-30%
Mt. Washington	23%	21%	20%	-9%	-5%	-14%	4%	3%	4%	-32%	41%	-4%
East Walnut Hills	26%	23%	24%	-13%	6%	-8%	6%	4%	4%	-29%	4%	-26%
Mt. Lookout - Columbia Tusculum	34%	25%	16%	-28%	-34%	-52%	8%	3%	3%	-68%	14%	-63%
California	40%	28%	22%	-29%	-23%	-45%	10%	8%	2%	-19%	-77%	-81%
Mt. Adams	12%	11%	10%	-11%	-3%	-14%	3%	0%	2%	-84%	416%	-19%
Hyde Park	22%	17%	17%	-24%	1%	-23%	3%	2%	2%	-51%	2%	-49%
Mt. Lookout	28%	20%	16%	-30%	-21%	-45%	3%	1%	1%	-46%	-9%	-51%

Figure 12

2000 Cincinnati City Areas of High Unemployment and Areas of Poverty

2000 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



*Tracts 1, 62, St. Bernard, Norwood, and Elmwood Place have been excluded from this analysis. See text for more detail.

Unemployment increased the most in Mt. Airy (42%) and Camp Washington (33%).

decreases in inner city unemployment. While the unemployment rate went up 58 percent in Fay Apartments and 33 percent in South Fairmount, it actually decreased in five SES I areas. This pattern was similar in SES II with more neighborhoods experiencing decreases in unemployment rates than increases. Between 1990 and 2000 unemployment increased the most in Mt. Airy (42%) and Camp Washington (33%). Compared to unemployment rates, changes in jobless rates were less in both quartiles. Joblessness increased in 11 neighborhoods during the two decades. North Fairmount-English Woods, Camp Washington, and Over-the-Rhine suffered the greatest increases in joblessness (1980-2000). Decreased in unemployment rates often reflect the "discouraged worker syndrome" – people dropping out of the labor force. Hence, the jobless rate acts as an important supplement to the unemployment rate. Discouraged workers going on disability also keep unemployment rates artificially low.

In SES III and SES IV (Tables 8a and 8b) unemployment ranged from 2 percent in the three top neighborhoods to 16 percent in the CBD-Riverfront. In these neighborhoods the biggest increases in unemployment (1980-2000) were in Riverside-Sayler Park (136 percent) and Roselawn (109%). Upper SES areas benefited more from the economic recovery of the late 80's than the lower SES areas according to the statistics in Table 8b. They may have also benefited more from the boom of the 1990s.

Joblessness decreased in all upper SES areas except North Avondale and Riverside-Sayler Park.

chapter nine

the neighborhoods: 1970-2000 comparisons

Previous sections of this report have been concerned with establishing the broad pattern of the distribution of social indicators in the city. The authors feel that the concept of socioeconomic status, especially when it is supplemented with the other kinds of data available, is a valuable social indicator for needs assessment purposes. The maps of the four social areas show the broad pattern of the city's socioeconomic structure.

In the first edition of this study (1974) care was taken to point out the limitations of "ecological analysis" - the utilization of statistics aggregated at the census tract, neighborhood, or social area level. It was pointed out that this type of analysis is subject to the "ecological fallacy", the attribution of statistical averages to all the diverse individuals in a given geographic unit. In the 1970 Neighborhood Descriptions, therefore, the reader was informed about the relative diversity or homogeneity of each neighborhood. This exercise will not be repeated here. The reader is hereby referred to the first edition for that discussion. The focus of the following narrative will be to outline changes in the neighborhoods that have occurred since 1970, and especially the 1990 - 2000 period. Both Appendix II and III, as well as Table 10 have been used for the neighborhood descriptions.

Small changes in 1970 - 1980 SES index and SES rank for a tract or neighborhood may be accidental. These accidental changes are caused by the fact that tracts and neighborhoods were added and deleted. Example: Linwood was a new tract and neighborhood in 1980. Its insertion on the list of tracts and neighborhoods caused all tracts and neighborhoods with a higher SES index to have a slightly higher SES index. Gains or losses of less than six points should not be regarded as significant.

Table 9

Cincinnati neighborhoods, overall ses index changes, 1970-2000

SES Rank				Neighborhood	SES index				Magnitude of change			
1970	1980	1990	2000		1970	1980	1990	2000	1970-1980	1980-1990	1990-2000	1970-2000
	13	2	1	Fay Apartments	26.3	34.4	14.0	15.0	8.1	-20.4	1.0	-11.3
4	4	3	2	N. Fairmount - English Woods	21.5	17.8	14.2	15.4	-3.7	-3.6	1.2	-6.1
7	2	1	3	S. Cumminsville-Millvale	27.4	11.2	13.2	15.4	-16.2	2.0	2.2	-12.0
	1	5	4	Over-The-Rhine	21.6	9.2	18.8	15.6	-12.5	9.6	-3.1	-6.0
9	7	7	5	Winton Hills	32.4	19.0	22.2	17.4	-13.4	3.2	-4.8	-15.0
3	6	4	6	Lower Price Hill	21.0	18.6	15.6	19.2	-2.4	-3.0	3.6	-1.8
1	3	8	7	Camp Washington	16.2	17.2	26.4	27.2	1.0	9.2	0.8	11.0
8	5	6	8	West End	27.8	18.3	19.8	28.5	-9.5	1.5	8.7	0.7
13	16	11	9	S. Fairmount	42.5	40.2	34.6	29.4	-2.3	-5.6	-5.2	-13.1
17	11	10	10	Avondale	52.8	32.4	31.3	31.0	-20.4	-1.0	-0.4	-21.8
10	8	14	11	Walnut Hills	34.6	23.8	37.9	31.5	-10.8	14.1	-6.4	-3.1
------	9	13	12	Linwood	------	27.8	37.6	35.0	------	9.8	-2.6	------
5	14	12	13	Sedamsville -Riverside	25.1	39.0	35.8	35.4	13.9	-3.2	-0.4	10.3
19	20	15	14	East Price Hill	56.8	47.6	41.8	38.0	-9.2	-5.8	-3.8	-18.8
18	17	16	15	Evanston	53.4	40.3	45.1	43.7	-13.1	4.8	-1.4	-9.7
14	21	21	16	Corryville	43.3	50.6	55.3	43.9	7.3	4.7	-11.4	0.6
2	10	9	17	East End	18.3	28.5	29.2	46.4	10.2	0.7	17.2	28.1
11	12	17	18	Mt. Auburn	34.7	33.4	47.5	46.9	-1.3	14.1	-0.7	12.2
32	25	20	19	Bond Hill	87.1	58.3	55.2	47.2	-28.8	-3.1	-8.0	-39.9
20	19	19	20	Northside	58.9	46.9	52.8	48.8	-12.1	6.0	-4.1	-10.2
15	22	24	21	Winton Place	48.1	53.2	62.6	52.6	5.1	9.4	-10.0	4.5
16	15	18	22	Carthage	50.7	39.8	47.8	53.0	-10.9	8.0	5.2	2.3
38	38	29	23	Mt. Airy	99.3	85.6	78.0	54.9	-13.7	-7.6	-23.1	-44.4
12	26	31	24	Fairview - Clifton Heights	42.2	59.1	80.3	62.8	16.9	21.2	-17.5	20.6
26	34	28	25	University Heights	76.0	78.7	75.7	63.7	2.7	-3.0	-12.0	-12.3
30	41	27	26	Roselawn	86.1	89.8	73.9	64.3	3.7	-15.9	-9.6	-21.8

Table 9

Cincinnati neighborhoods, overall ses index changes, 1970-2000

SES Rank				Neighborhood	SES index				Magnitude of change			
1970	1980	1990	2000		1970	1980	1990	2000	1970-1980	1980-1990	1990-2000	1970-2000
25	27	33	27	Sayler Park	74.7	71.1	80.5	53.2	-3.7	9.5	-27.3	-21.5
36	37	32	28	Westwood	94.3	85.1	80.3	68.3	-9.2	-4.8	-12.0	-26.0
------	18	22	29	Evanston - E. Walnut Hills	------	46.3	59.4	68.8	------	13.1	9.4	------
23	23	23	30	Madisonville	64.0	53.7	61.9	69.9	-10.3	8.2	8.1	5.9
	28	25	31	Riverside - Sayler Park	49.0	71.6	69.8	70.4	22.6	-1.8	0.6	21.4
27	33	34	32	West Price Hill	79.4	78.5	81.8	75.6	-0.9	3.3	-6.2	-3.8
39	36	36	33	College Hill	100.8	82.0	87.6	75.7	-18.8	5.6	-11.9	-25.1
34.5	30	26	34	Kennedy Heights	93.4	72.8	72.4	77.0	-20.6	-0.4	4.6	-16.4
33	32	39	35	Hartwell	89.2	75.8	89.9	78.0	-13.4	14.1	-11.9	-11.2
28	24	41	36	CBD - Riverfront	80.0	56.2	95.8	81.0	-23.8	39.6	-14.8	1.0
41, 42	39	42	37	N. Avondale - Paddock Hills	106.4	87.0	96.2	84.0	-19.4	9.2	-12.2	-22.4
37	40	38	38	Pleasant Ridge	95.1	89.3	89.9	84.7	-5.8	0.6	-5.1	-10.4
24	29	35	39	Oakley	73.7	72.3	82.1	85.6	-1.4	9.8	3.5	11.9
34.5	43	44	40	Clifton	93.4	93.3	102.1	90.8	-0.1	8.8	-11.3	-2.6
43	45	40	41	Mt. Washington	107.6	98.9	95.2	93.9	-8.7	-3.7	-1.3	-13.7
31	35	37	42	East Walnut Hills	86.2	78.9	87.8	95.6	-7.3	8.9	7.8	9.4
------	42	45	43	Mt. Lookout - Columbia Tusculum	------	91.2	102.4	104.6	------	11.2	2.2	------
22	31	30	44	California	62.2	75.2	78.8	106.4	13.0	3.6	27.6	44.2
21	44	43	45	Mt. Adams	60.1	98.4	100.5	109.9	38.3	2.1	9.4	49.8
40	47	46	46	Hyde Park	102.3	106.9	111.9	110.1	4.6	5.0	-1.8	7.8
29	46	47	47	Mt. Lookout	85.5	101.7	118.2	112.2	16.3	16.5	-6.0	26.8
5	------	------	------	Queensgate	25.7	------	------	------	------	------	------	------

1 Queensgate

During the 1980s Queensgate ceased to be a residential neighborhood.

There was a notable improvement in the SES index for the West End in the 90's in spite of a continued decline in the family structure index.

2 The West End. SES I

There was notable improvement in the SES index for the West End in the 90's in spite of a continued decline in the family structure indicator in some tracts (Appendix II). In one West End tract only 4 percent of children under 18 lived in two parent families. There were significant improvements in the SES index for all tracts except 2 and 8. Over 2,000 West End adults have an eighth grade education or less.

This is double that of 1990.

3 CBD Riverfront. SES IV

No SES index was calculated for the CBD in 1980 because there were no children. Social indicators were up in 1990 and tract 7 moved up from SES II to SES III. During the 1990s, the SES index declined slightly in tract 7 and plummeted in tract 6. Median family income was $50,500 in tract 7 and $50,000 in tract 6. The latter represented a drop of over $10,000 from 1990. The family structure indicator also dropped in tract 6. This change should probably be discounted due to the very small number of children living in the CBD. The effects of downtown redevelopment are beginning to show in the statistics.

The gains in tract 11 are large and probably reflect gentrification.

4 Over-The-Rhine. SES I

Across the Parkway from the CBD, Over-The-Rhine also showed a small drop in the overall SES index and the neighborhood now ranks 4th from the bottom, down from 5th in 1990. Tract 9 has the lowest income in the

city. Education and family status indicators are also very low in Over-The-Rhine. In tract 9, the family structure indicator is 4 and in tract 16 it is only 3.1, the lowest in the city. The 2000 poverty rate was 56 percent and 73 percent of the households were female headed. Overcrowding was worse in tract 10 than in any other tract in the city except tract 11, also in Over-the-Rhine. The dropout rate declined from the 1990 rate but almost half the adults lack a high school education and 382 adults have an eighth grade education or less. Tracts 10 and 17 show a pattern of increase in the SES index and the other tracts declined in the 1990s after improving in the 1980s. The decline in tract 9 was from 22.4 to 3.0, the city's lowest. Racial change continued and Over-the-Rhine was 77 percent African American by the end of the decade.

Tract by tract changes in SES are shown in Appendix III.

5 **Mount Adams. SES IV**

Mt. Adams had been completely gentrified by 1980. In the 1990s, tract 12 improved even more and tract 13 declined from 112 to 108.6. Over the thirty year period, however, its SES index increased by 50 points; this is more than for any other neighborhood. In 1970, Mt. Adams was in SES II. It has gone from being a working class neighborhood to an enclave of artists and professionals including many singles and childless couples.

Mt Auburn has stabilized.

6 **Mount Auburn. SES II**

Mt. Auburn continues to have high rates of poverty (26 percent) and female headed households (50 percent). Mt. Auburn is, however, one of the neighborhoods that has to a large degree reversed the pattern of decline in social indicators. The SES index rose in 1990 and only fell a fraction of a point in 2000. Tract 18, which includes Liberty Hill, has more than doubled its index of socioeconomic status since 1970.

Tract 23 between Auburn and Vine Street remains in SES I. The racial composition of Mt. Auburn has held constant (near 73 percent African American) since 1970.

In the 1990s two tracts dropped to SES II status.

7 Fairview-Clifton Heights. SES III

In 1970 all three census tracts in Fairview-Clifton Heights were in SES I. Now two are in SES II and one is in SES IV. All three tracts gained on the SES index 1970-1990 and lost some of this progress in the 1990s. Some of the decline is related to a drop in median family income. There are many multi-family units in tract 26 some of which are rented to students. Fairview is a close-in neighborhood that has many homes with city views. The fact that progress has been reversed here should be a concern to citizens and public officials. In the 1990s two tracts dropped from SES III to SES II status. See also sections on other uptown neighborhoods (Clifton Heights, Corryville, University Heights, Clifton).

8 Camp Washington. SES I

In 1970 Camp Washington had the lowest SES index of any Cincinnati neighborhood.

In 1970 Camp Washington had the lowest SES index of any Cincinnati neighborhood.

Partially due to worsening statistics in surrounding areas it now ranks 7th from the bottom. Its own SES index climbed from 16.2 in 1970 to 27.2 in 2000. Crowded housing conditions and low educational levels contributes to its relatively low rank. Like other low-income white Appalachian areas its family status indicator, remained high for the inner city (at 53 percent) until 1990. Then, it fell to 27.2 in 2000. The poverty rate in Camp Washington is 36 percent. Forty eight percent of the below-poverty households in Camp Washington are female headed. The African American population is increasing and in 2000 stood at 27 percent.

Tracts 29 and 30 declined in the 1990s

9 University Heights. SES III

Tract 29 moved up to SES IV in 1980 but by 1990 had fallen back to SES III. This tract declined in several indicators including income, overcrowding, and family status. This tract covers the hillside between the university and Camp Washington. From 1970 to 2000 tract 29 had lost 15 points on the SES Index. Tract 30 lost 9 points mostly in the 1990s. In tract 30 the overcrowding indicator was 8.4 in 2000, one of the city's highest. Family status and education indicators improved between 1980 and 1990. A drop in the family status indicator accounts for much of the recent decline. Overall this neighborhood improved in the 70s and 80s and declined in the 1990s. As in the neighboring Fairview-Clifton Heights the percent African American has grown to near twenty percent, up from 9.2 in 1970. (Corryville has been experiencing racial change in the other direction, becoming more white since 1980).

10 Corryville. SES II

In the 1970's tracts 32 and 33 experienced different trends except that both experienced population loss. Tract 32 saw some white flight and tract 33 became whiter and rose from SES II to SES III. In the 80's the SES index went up in tract 32 and down in 33 to the extent that this tract is now back in SES II. In the 1990s both tracts lost most of the SES gains they had made since 1970. Due to a very gradual decline in percentage of African American population, Corryville in 2000 was 49.7 percent African American, down from 55 percent in 1970. Presumably demand for housing near the university and hospitals is a stability factor against the "tipping factor" that seems to apply to many urban neighborhoods.

11 Walnut Hills. SES I

From 1970 to 1980 all Walnut Hills census tracts declined in SES index. By 1990 this

Walnut Hills has not fully recovered from the trauma it experienced in the 1960's and 1970's but has stabilized and shown signs of revitalization.

trend had reversed. In tract 19, near Eden Park, the SES index shot up to 74.2 showing the results of gentrification. The index rose less dramatically in tracts 21, 35, and 36 and stayed the same in tract 37. Walnut Hills had not fully recovered from the trauma it experienced in the 1960's and 1970's but had stabilized and shown signs of revitalization. In 1970 Walnut Hills had a poverty rate of 37 percent. The poverty was 99 percent African American. By 2000, racial change had stabilized at 84 percent African American but the SES Index fell in four out of five tracts. Now the task is to improve jobs and education especially for African Americans. The dropout rate went down from 1980 to 2000 but there were 604 adults in Walnut Hills with an eighth grade education or less and over 2000 without a high school diploma. In tract 35 only 9 percent of the children lived in two parent homes. In tract 21 the family structure indicator was 8.9.

12 Evanston. SES II

The school dropout rate fell dramatically. During the 1990s, the SES Index fell in two tracts and rose in one. Overall, the changes since 1970 have been minimal. To this extent Evanston seems stuck. In the 1980s, tract 39 had moved from SES I to SES II and remains there. The others are still in SES I. In 2000 Evanston was 88.5 percent African American, down slightly from 1990. The poverty rate was 24 percent and mostly confined to female headed households. The school dropout rate fell dramatically from 34 percent to 16.5 percent. Four hundred fifty (450) adults without any high school lived in Evanston in 2000 and 1773 adults lacked a high school education.

The school dropout rate fell dramatically in Evanston.

13 **Evanston - East Walnut Hills. SES III**

This statistical neighborhood first appeared in the 1986 version of this report. Its single census tract (41) improved in SES by 22 points by 2000 and moved up to SES III. Its median family income, at $ 39,327 fell slightly in the 1990s. Its poverty rate is below the city average and education levels are fairly high and improving. Its unemployment picture improved during the 80's but remained stationary in 2000. The percentage of population which is African American had declined dramatically from 74 percent in 1970 to 48 percent in 1990. During the 1990s the percent African American rose to 61 percent. There was a small drop in income level.

East Walnut Hills continued to improve.

14 East Walnut Hills. SES IV

Social indicators continued to improve in East Walnut Hills after a slight decline in the 1970's. Only five neighborhoods have a higher SES ranking. Racial change has been very gradual and in 2000 East Walnut Hills was 29.5 percent African American (from 32 percent in 1970). Its percent elderly (23 percent) is surpassed only by Kennedy Heights.

Clearly a new social reality is in the making.

15 East End. SES I

The SES Index for the East End went up in 1980, slightly up in 1990 and up substantially in 2000. It is now in SES II. Long a white Appalachian and African American working class enclave, the East End has become more diverse since 1990. New condominium development brought an influx of high income residents. Much of the affordable housing has been vacated and demolished in the past thirty years and by 1995 the population had been reduced dramatically. Community organizing efforts

have sought to maintain the neighborhood's mixed-income and ethnically diverse character. It is too early to tell whether these efforts can succeed. Tract 43 has seen the most dramatic change from 13.8 on the SES Index in 1970 to 48.8 in 2000. The overall poverty rate fell from 35 percent in 1990 to 12 percent in 2000. In 2000 there were still 450 children under 18 but the family structure indicator had fallen from one of the city's highest in 1990 (85). By 2000 only 4.3 percent of the children in tract 43 and 32 percent in tract 44 lived in two parent homes. The school dropout rate plunged from 49 percent in 1990 to 11 percent in 2000. Some of the East End's traditional problems are still there, but clearly a new social reality is in the making.

16 California. SES IV

California moved from SES II in 1970 to the middle of SES III in 1980. It held this position in 2000. The percent elderly dropped from 17 percent to 12 percent in the 1980's and stood at 14 percent in 2000. Unemployment in 2000 was 2 percent. The median family income was $133,695 and 99.2 percent of the children lived in two parent families.

Mt. Washington's rank among the neighborhoods was 43 in 1970, 41 in 2000

17 Mt. Washington. SES IV

One of Mt. Washington's census tracts remained virtually unchanged in SES in the 1990s, one gained and one declined in SES. The overall effect was a one point drop. Tract 46.01, after declining in the 1980s is back in SES IV. Change in Mt. Washington may be related to displacement from the East End. East Enders have been able to find affordable housing in Mt. Washington. Mt. Washington is still an SES IV neighborhood. Median family income is the same as in Clifton ($67,500) and Oakley. Racial change has been minimal. The dropout rate decreased from 14 percent

to 9.6 percent. The percent elderly is high at 19 percent. Twenty percent of the population is under 18. Mt. Washington's rank among the neighborhoods (table 9) was 43 in 1970, 41 in 2000.

18 Mt. Lookout - Columbia Tusculum. SES IV

This area remained stable in the 1990s with very small changes in its social indicators. Adjacent to the East End and Linwood as well as to Hyde Park and Mt. Lookout, it has some diversity. In 2000, there were 39 families below poverty and 415 persons over age 60 (The percent elderly actually declined). There were no reported school dropouts according to the 2000 census. The median family income, at $83,500, is the fifth highest in the city. The percent African American is 7.6. Only 6 percent of the population has less than a high school education.

19 Mt. Lookout. SES IV

Since the boundary changes that created Linwood and Mt. Lookout - Columbia Tusculum as separate statistical neighborhoods, Mt. Lookout (tract 48) has been at the top of the heap among Cincinnati neighborhoods. Its SES score of 112 is marginally higher than the Hyde Park census tracts. Its median family income at $110,647 is exceeded only by California, Mt. Adams and Hyde Park.

20 Linwood. SES I

Linwood is a working class heavily Appalachian neighborhood at the foot of Mt. Lookout and adjacent to the East End and Columbia Tusculum. Linwood's SES index climbed to 35 placing it at the top of SES I. The poverty rate in 2000 was 20 percent. The dropout rate of 19 percent is way down from 1990. The functional illiteracy rate has declined to 20 percent. The percent elderly is 12 percent and unemployment in 2000 was 8 percent (down from 18 percent in 1990).

21 Hyde Park. SES IV

Hyde Park's social indicators changed little from 1970 to 2000. It is second only to Mt. Lookout in its overall SES index. In 1980, the percent of the population over 60 had

Hyde Park's social indicators changed little.

reached 24 percent. By 2000, this figure had declined to 17 percent. Hyde Park was surpassed by Mt. Lookout for the first time in 1990 in the overall SES index but still has a higher median family income ($112,500). Only California has a higher income level.

22 Oakley. SES IV

Oakley has changed dramatically in classification since 1970 even though its SES index has increased only 17 percent. Originally classified as SES II and III, it is now SES III and IV. Oakley has the same median family income as Clifton. Oakley's working class roots still show in a 20 percent high school dropout rate. Oakley has a high percent of elderly, an unemployment rate of 3 percent and a poverty rate of only 4 percent. It is a neighbor to Norwood, Hyde Park and Madisonville. It is overwhelmingly white (94 percent) as are its neighbors to the West and South but shares some of the elements of Norwood's and Madisonville's blue collar flavor at least in tract 54. Oakley has the same income as Clifton.

Oakley has the same income as Clifton.

Neighborhood organizations have worked hard to reverse Madisonville's decline. They have succeeded.

23 Madisonville. SES III

Madisonville, like Oakley, encompasses two social areas (Figure 2). Like College Hill, Oakley, Bond Hill, and other middle class/ working class neighborhoods, it has needed to cope with massive racial or demographic changes. In 1990, Madisonville was almost 60 percent African American. By 2000, this percentage had fallen to 33 percent. Its overall SES index declined from 64 in 1970 to 54 in 1980. This went up to 60 in 1990 and to 70 in 2000. In terms of

income, Madisonville is at a median family income of $55,000, in the middle of the third quartile neighborhoods. Its poverty rate was below average at 6 percent. Neighborhood organizations have worked hard to reverse Madisonville's decline. They have succeeded.

24 Pleasant Ridge. SES IV

Pleasant Ridge and Kennedy Heights are primarily residential neighborhoods on the northeast fringe of Cincinnati. They are only arbitrarily separated by city boundaries from suburbs such as Golf Manor and Amberley Village. Pleasant Ridge has experienced significant population loss and some racial change. The neighborhood was 40 percent African American in 2000. The poverty rate was 10 percent, less than the city average. In 1970, all three tracts were in SES IV. By 1990, only two remained in SES IV. The SES Index declined by ten points between 1970 and 2000. If tract 57.02 continues to decline, it will join the SES II areas to the south.

Kennedy Heights has stabilized.

25 Kennedy Heights. SES III

Kennedy Heights' family structure index has improved during the 1970 - 2000 period. Kennedy Heights, like Pleasant Ridge, has retained a quality residential atmosphere despite demographic changes. Its one census tract, 58, by 1990 had stopped the rapid decline of the 1970s and stabilized with an SES index of 72.4, down by four points from 1980. By 2000 this index rose to 77. Income and education levels have been significant factors in the decline of Kennedy Heights' SES score since 1970. Its family structure indicator has improved during the 1970 - 2000 period.

During the 1990s, Hartwell's family structure index fell from 71 to 43.

26 Hartwell. SES III

Hartwell has experienced decline in its overall SES indexes in the 1970s and again

in the 1990s. In income, Hartwell held a position at the top of SES III. During the 1970 - 90 period, Hartwell's rank declined on all components of the SES index except income, which actually advanced. During the 1990s the family structure indicator fell from 71 to 43. This major change was partially offset by a change in the education indicator from 33 to 19, but overall the neighborhood lost 10 points on the SES Index. Its rank on income fell from 90 to 83. Racial change has been gradual but significant. In 2000 almost one in five residents of Hartwell were African American, up from eight percent in 1970.

27 Carthage. SES II

Carthage, a relatively stable blue collar neighborhood, experienced some decline on the SES index between 1970 and 1980 but experienced gains in the 1980s and 1990s. Carthage's rank on income has improved as have its overcrowding, family structure, and education ranks. The occupation indicator rank declined in the 1990s. The poverty level was only 6 percent. The dropout rate went up in 2000 and 38 percent of the adults have less than a 12th grade education.

The authors believe that Roselawn…will eventually stabilize.

28 Roselawn. SES III

Continuous decline over the two decades caused the authors to reclassify Roselawn from SES IV to SES III in 1990. This decline has continued in the 1990s at a somewhat slower rate. In 1990, Roselawn had the highest percentage of elderly in Cincinnati at 29 percent. That has declined to 22 percent. With demographic changes, Roselawn, relative to other neighborhoods has declined in rank on income, overcrowding, family structure, occupation, and education since 1970. Dramatic racial change has been part of Roselawn's crisis. The neighborhood was 7 percent African American in 1970 and 56 percent in 1990.

This percentage dropped to 52.8 in 2000. The authors believe that Roselawn will, like several other neighborhoods before it, eventually stabilize.

It is clear that Bond Hill lost the struggle to be an interracial neighborhood.

29 Bond Hill. SES II

Bond Hill is one of those middle class enclaves which has experienced radical demographic and racial changes and is seeking to stabilize. The 1990 statistics were encouraging. Tract 43's decline in social indicators continued at a much slower rate than in the 1970s and tract 64 actually improved a fraction. In the 1990s the decline continued at a modest rate and tract 64 fell to SES II. Racial change continued and it is clear that Bond Hill has lost the struggle to be an interracial neighborhood. In 2000, it was 93 percent African American. Education levels are rising after declining in the 1970s. The dropout rate fell sharply. Unemployment was 7 percent. The poverty rate was 20 percent (up slightly from 1990). Fifty two (52) percent of Bond Hill's households were female headed but the poverty among these households was no higher than that for the neighborhood. The changes being experienced by neighborhoods along Reading Road, the authors believe, are associated with newcomer families inspired to upward mobility.

The changes...are associated with newcomer families inspired by upward mobility.

30 North Avondale - Paddock Hills. SES IV

During the 1980s, North Avondale - Paddock Hills stopped the decline in SES associated with changing demographics and remained a high SES enclave within the central city. The neighborhood lost its gains in SES during the 1990s, experiencing a 12 point decline. This decline does not

In 1990, North Avondale held the same rank in SES that it held in 1970.

represent a worsening of conditions as much as a change in relative position to other neighborhoods. A superb, if aging, housing stock, strong civic efforts, and favorable location all, no doubt, played a part in the process of stabilization. In 1990, North Avondale held the same rank in SES that it held in 1970. in 2000 it fell below its 1970 rank as it had in 1980. The neighborhood has stabilized in terms of racial change at close to a 50-50 ratio.

31 Avondale. SES I

Three of Avondale's five census tracts experienced modest decline in the 1990s as they had in the 1980s. Between 1970 and 2000, the SES index fell 22 points, but during the last two of these three decades the decline was less than 3 points. In the second edition of this study we asked if Avondale would become another Walnut Hills or begin a long awaited upturn. In 1990 Walnut Hills' overall SES index surpassed that of Avondale, but this was more a product of Walnut Hills' progress than Avondale's further decline. In 2000 tract 66 improved and moved up to SES II. Tract 34 declined and fell to SES I. So did tract 68. Tracts 34 and 69 declined, the latter less than two points. The poverty rate was 33 percent affecting 1,148 families.

High unemployment and joblessness help account for Avondale's relative lack of upward mobility.

This was down slightly from 1990. There was no racial change. Unemployment was 13 percent and the jobless rate was 47 percent. High unemployment and joblessness coupled with a low education level help account for Avondale's relative lack of upward mobility.

Several of the uptown neighborhoods have experienced decline. Cifton remains a high SES enclave within the central city.

32 Clifton. SES IV

Clifton remains a high SES enclave within the central city. The major news for Clifton with the 1990 census was that tract 70 had a rise in SES index that placed it in SES IV. Now the entire neighborhood remains a high SES enclave within the central city. In the 1990s Clifton declined 12 points on the SES scale. The decline affected all three tracts but mainly tract 72. All three tracts remain in SES IV. Because several of the Uptown neighborhoods have experienced decline we might ask if change in the employment picture caused by changes in the University-medical complex are a factor.

33 Winton Place. SES II

Winton Place has stayed in SES II since 1970, however its index has slowly risen. In 1990 although the SES index rose still further, the neighborhood is still classified as SES II. The education indicator and rank seem to be what keeps this neighborhood from further improvement.

34 Northside SES II

Northside remained a neighborhood of diversity. Its tracts are still classified in three different social areas (figure 2). Tract 74, the primary Appalachian concentration, experienced no change in SES from 1970 to 2000. Tract 75 declined dramatically in the 1990s and has been reclassified in SES III. Tract 78 gained 9 points on SES. The overall SES index for Northside declined four points during the decade. The poverty rate was high in 1990 at 20 percent. There were 346 female headed households below poverty. Racial change accelerated. The dropout rate fell by only one point, but the number of dropouts decreased from 293 in

Northside remained a neighborhood of diversity.

1980 to 172 in 1990 and to 101 in 2000. The overall education indicator improved. The unemployment rate was 7 percent in 2000. Northside has experienced major change in its overall population composition since 1970 and has lost only 10 points on the SES Index. The rate of decline has slowed and the neighborhood might eventually stabilize or even begin to improve (Appendix III).

In 1990 South Cumminsville-Millvale had the lowest SES Index in the city.

35 South Cumminsville-Millvale SES I

In 1990 South-Cumminsville had the lowest SES index in the city. In 1990 this neighborhood had the lowest SES index in the city. In 1980 the index fell to 11.2 partly as a result of boundary changes. In 1990 the index stood at 13.2, a very slight increase. In 2000 the SES Index was 15.4 and Fay Apartments (15) and North Fairmount-English Woods (15.4) were in the other three bottom positions (table 9). In a metropolitan area context South Cumminsville's census tract 77 ranks 6th from the bottom (Appendix IV). The neighborhood's SES index declined from 1970 to 1990 but improved slightly in 2000. South Cumminsville-Millvale lost ground on income (compared to other neighborhoods) but actually improved on all other indicators in the 1990s.

36 Winton Hills. SES I

The disastrous period for Winton Hills was the 1970s. The SES index fell from 32.4 to 19, the population increased from 7,273 to 7,711, and the percent African American increased from 75.2 to 88.8. The tract boundary also changed slightly. The most important component of SES change was in family structure indicator. During the

Because it is a public housing area, Winton Hills is poor by definition.

1980s no further decrease in Winton Hill's SES index occurred. The index rose slightly to 22.2, taking Winton Hills a bit further away from the lowest SES score of 15. Because it is a public housing area, Winton Hills is poor by definition. Because it is a public housing area, Winton Hills is poor by definition. The poverty rate is the city's fifth highest at 51 percent (down from 68 percent in 1990). Median family income in 2000 was $9,807. The poverty rate among female headed families is 40 percent. In Winton Hills 79 percent of the households are female headed. There was no further racial change between 1980 and 2000. Over half the adults have a high school diploma and the dropout rate is lower than in white Appalachian areas.

37 College Hill. SES III

The 2000 census was mixed for College Hill. The SES index fell 12 points. This was after a five point gain in the 80s. The pace of racial change reversed from a dramatic 203 percent in the 70s to an eight percent decline in the African American population during the 90's. This neighborhood's goal of integration seems realizable. Its SES index puts it near the top of SES III.

Change in the family structure was a major factor in Mt. Airy.

38 Mt. Airy. SES II

There were two major factors in Mt. Airy's slide in SES index from 99.3 in 1970 to 67.4 in 1990. First in 1990 a new census tract was added which had a different demographic base. Secondly in the 1980's the original tract 83 itself declined on all components of the SES index except income. Change in the family structure indicator was a major factor. More than two thirds (75%) of Mt. Airy families are now female headed. During the 1990's the African American population increased to 44 percent. Most of the newcomers were renters and, while this population is upwardly mobile, it did affect the SES

index. From 1970 to 2000, Mt. Airy lost 44 points on the SES scale. The change within predominantly white tract 83 was more gradual than in the more integrated tract 85.01. Tract 85.01 went from 80.8 in 1980 to 34.8 in 2000. It fell from SES III to SES II. Mt. Airy ranks near the top of SES II.

39 Fay Apartments. SES I

The SES index for this neighborhood has fluctuated with decisions regarding ownership and who would live there. The SES index rose from 1970 - 1980 and by 1990 had declined to the city's second lowest. In 2000 Fay Apartments' SES Index at 15 was the city's lowest. Change factors included all five SES variables. Fay Apartments had fallen from the bottom of SES II to the bottom of SES I, a full quartile, since 1980. Changes in ownership and tenancy may have affected the social indicators. The poverty rate is now 67 percent and 96 percent of the families are female headed. Both of these rates are the city's highest.

Sixty six (66) percent of this neighborhood's households are female headed.

40 North Fairmount-English Woods. SES I

Tract boundary changes in 1980 affected the neighborhood's SES Index for 1980. By 2000, the newly defined area (Tract 86.01) experienced further decline in SES index and now ranks with Fay Apartments at the bottom of the scale (Table 9). Sixty six (66) percent of this neighborhood's families are female headed. Of these, 79 percent are below the poverty level, however only 40 percent of all the female headed families were below poverty. As with Bond Hill we see that poverty and female headed households are not synonymous. Unemployment in 2000 was 25 percent and the jobless rate was 60 percent. The rate of racial change slowed in the 80s but not before the 72 percent African American figure was reached. The figure in 2000 was 85 percent.

41 South Fairmount. SES I

Tract 87 slid close to the bottom of the SES scale. Both of South Fairmount's census tracts experienced some decline in SES between 1970 and 2000. The major change was in tract 89, the more affluent of the two tracts. Both tracts held their respective quartile positions. Tract 87 at 21, slid close to the bottom of the SES scale. South Fairmount's poverty rate reached 28 percent in 2000 and the neighborhood continued to experience racial change. More than two in five of the residents of this heavily Appalachian neighborhood is African American. The dropout rate decreased from 47 percent in 1980 to 19 percent in 2000 and the education indicator continued to improve. But, as with most SES I neighborhoods, a high number of the adults (42%) lack a high school education. The unemployment rate in 2000 was 14 percent, down from 16 percent in 1990.

42 Lower Price Hill. SES I

The SES index was 21 in 1970, changed hardly at all in 1980 and eased down to 15.6 in 1990. In 2000, the SES Index rose for the first time in three decades. Its rank among the neighborhoods went from 3 (from the bottom) in 1970 to 6 in 2000 - its SES indicators not being significantly higher than South Cumminsville-Millvale, Over-the-Rhine, Fay Apartments, Winton Hills and North Fairmount, the other neighborhoods at the bottom. The poverty rate is 56 percent (down from 65 percent in 1990), the third highest in the city. The percent of female headed households increased from 47 to 49. The dropout rate rose to 58 percent, and the percentage of adults with less than a high school education remained the city's highest at 62 percent.

The poverty rate is 56 percent.

43 East Price Hill. SES II

East Price Hill sustained a further decline in its SES index during the 1990s. Now the neighborhood is entirely within SES II

East Price Hill sustained a further decline in its SES Index during the 1990s.

except for tract 94 which fell to SES I. Tract 93 improved slightly. Most of the negative change was in tracts 92 and 94 in the north/north western part of East Price Hill. The change was significant on all five components of SES but change in family structure was the greatest factor. The poverty rate reached 23 percent in 2000. East Price Hill now has the second largest concentration of poor whites in Cincinnati with Westwood and West Price Hill ranking first and third in that category. The African American population increased to 21.7 percent by 1990. The dropout rate increased to 25.7 and East Price Hill has 3,678 adults without a high school education and 962 with an eighth grade education or less.

44 West Price Hill. SES III

West Price Hill was remarkably stable during the entire period. Its SES Index was 79.4 in 1970, 78.5 in 1980, and 77.0 in 1990 and 75.6 in 2000. Tract 98 experienced the greatest change and it fell to the SES III classification. Tract 97 fell to SES II in 1990 but went back to SES III in 2000. West Price Hill has tracts in three different social areas (along with Northside and Mt. Auburn). Westwood has four social areas. West Price Hill was socioeconomically diverse in 1970 and still had a similar profile thirty years later. The poverty rate is only 7 percent but this represents over 400 families. One in five adults have less than a high school education. This is 2,460 individuals, second only to Westwood and East Price Hill in numbers. The unemployment rate was 4 percent and the jobless rate 24 percent in 2000.

Westwood has become a very diverse neighborhood.

45 Westwood. SES III

Westwood's SES index fell 26 points in the

Westwood has the second highest concentration of poor whites in the city.

last three decades. In 1970, all five tracts were in SES IV. By 2000, one was in SES I, one was in SES II, two in SES III, and three still in SES IV. 1980 census tract boundary changes included part of old Northwest Fairmount in Westwood. In the older Westwood, tract 109 experienced a 10 point drop in the 1990s and in the area that was once tract 100, now 88, 102.01, and 102.02, also experienced significant decline (Appendix III). The authors attribute part of the change to an influx of both white Appalachians and African Americans. Westwood's poverty rate is only 10 percent but because the neighborhood is so large this gives it the second highest concentration of poor whites in the city. There are also nearly 650 African American families below the poverty level (table 4d). Westwood has become a very diverse neighborhood.

46 Sedamsville-Riverside. SES II

The SES Index for Sedamsville rose during the 70s placing this neighborhood in SES II. In spite of a slight decline in the 80s and 90s Sedamsville maintained this status, albeit at the very bottom of the SES II quartile. The poverty rate is 17 percent and the percent female headed families is at 25. The school dropout rate declined to 28

The number of 16-19 year olds decreased dramatically

percent but, as in East Price Hill and other communities, the number of 16-19 year olds decreased so drastically that one wonders if there was not some movement of families out of the Cincinnati district. Among the neighborhoods Sedamsville ranked 6th in the percentage of adults lacking a high school education (46 percent). One in five Sedamsville residents is over 60 and 28 percent are under 17. Unemployment was 9 percent and 28 percent of the civilians were

jobless in 2000.

47 Riverside-Sayler Park. SES III

After experiencing an enormous rise in SES Index in the 70s, Riverside-Sayler Park declined marginally in the 80s and experienced a small gain in the 1990s. Its rank among the neighborhoods rose to 31 much higher than its 1970 rank of 15 (from the bottom). In 2000, the poverty rate was just average at 18 percent. The African American population had increased to 18 percent. The dropout rate rose to 26.3 percent. The education indicator was 21 percent. Almost one in five of the population was over 60 in 1990. By 2000 this had fallen to 11 percent. Its social indicators have been remarkable stable. Riverside-Sayler Park's social indicators have been remarkably stable in the 1980-2000 period. Its SES Index was 71.6 in 1980 and 70.4 in 2000. In the 1974 edition of this report, tract 104 was in SES II. Due to decline in other neighborhoods by 1980 it had moved up one quartile in classification. Recent rises in the poverty rate and school dropout rate give some cause for concern. As elderly residents age and die or move out they are probably being replaced by younger families with different needs. Twenty eight percent of the families are female headed and these and other working families need supports such as day care.

Its rank among the neighborhoods rose.

It's social indicators have been remarkably stable.

48 Sayler Park. SES III

Sayler Park has been relatively stable during the three decades reviewed. In 1990, tract 106 gained SES IV status then declined to SES III in the 1990s. This 23 percent drop was caused by slow income growth, more

The dropout rate in Sayler Park increased.

overcrowding, decline in the family structure indicator, and failure of the education indicator to decline as fast as it has in the rest of the city. In 1990, tract 106 ranked 109 on the family structure indicator. In 2000 this had fallen to 90. Still over 65 percent of children under 18 lived in two parent homes The dropout rate increased. In the 1986 edition, the authors expressed concern about a 22 percent dropout rate in a higher SES neighborhood. In 2000, the dropout rate increased to 25.6 percent. The poverty rate of 9 percent is well below the city average.

chapter ten

cincinnati as a metropolis

Most of this report has focused on Cincinnati as a city. Social problems, however, are not confined to the central city. In this section the focus is on Cincinnati as the central city of a seven county metropolitan area, the Cincinnati, Ohio - Kentucky -Indiana Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA or SMA). It should also be pointed out that Cincinnati has now achieved the status of a Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA) which includes the seven counties plus the newly recognized Hamilton-Middletown Metropolitan Area. Cincinnati is one of the first six CMSA's to be recognized by the Census Bureau. More recently, the Cincinnati Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (PMSA) has been expanded to include the seven counties plus Brown county in Ohio, Ohio County in Indiana, and Gallatin, Grant, and Pendleton in Kentucky. In order to maintain consistency with 1980 edition these new counties are not included in this study.

Figure 13 shows Cincinnati's social areas as part of the broader social area scheme of the metropolitan area (SMA). The following is intended as only a preliminary thumbnail sketch of the four social areas of metropolitan Cincinnati. The purpose of including this reference to metropolitan area analysis is to encourage planners of human services to intensify their efforts to look at needs in a regional context. In the metropolitan area there are numerous agencies which should be able to utilize social areas data in needs assessments and priority setting. The Community Chest, for example, is organized on a regional basis and needs data that are comparative across jurisdictional lines. Inquiries for further analysis may be directed to the authors.

SES I is primarily a series of low income enclaves along the rivers and streams.

Describing the Four Areas

SES I (lowest SES) in a metropolitan context appears primarily as a series of low income enclaves along the various rivers (Ohio, Little Miami, Great Miami, Licking) and streams (Mill Creek). A second set of these enclaves extend from Cincinnati's Over-The-Rhine neighborhood, north to Lincoln Heights and Woodlawn. A third extends from Over-the-Rhine Northeast along Reading Road and Montgomery Road to Norwood and St. Bernard. The core of the low SES area is the area surrounding Cincinnati's Central Business District (CBD) including low lying sections of Covington and Newport, Kentucky, and the front of Cincinnati's western plateau. Suburban enclaves of SES I are rare but include an area of Lincoln Heights, Woodlawn, and Sharonville in the north of Hamilton County. Beyond suburbia, there are two SES I tracts in Hamilton and Whitewater townships on the Indiana boarder, one tract in Dearborn County, one in Boone, three in southern Clermont, and three and Warren County to the west and northwest. One of the Warren County tracts contains two prisons and the other two are in Franklin Township. In terms of race and ethnicity, SES I consists of a variety of African American and white Appalachian enclaves. Several of these, including Cincinnati's Over-The-Rhine and Northside areas, are interracial communities.

SES II includes heavily African American and Appalachian "second stage" neighborhoods in the heart of the metropolis and large sections on the rural periphery or exurbia. The southern half of Dearborn County, three scattered pockets in Warren County, and north eastern Clermont County are a part of this area.

SES III is similarly arranged and includes scattered sections of the central city's area, most

SES II is referred to as second stage because for many families a move to SES II is " a move up " from SES I.

Figure 13

Metropolitan Cincinnati SES Quartiles

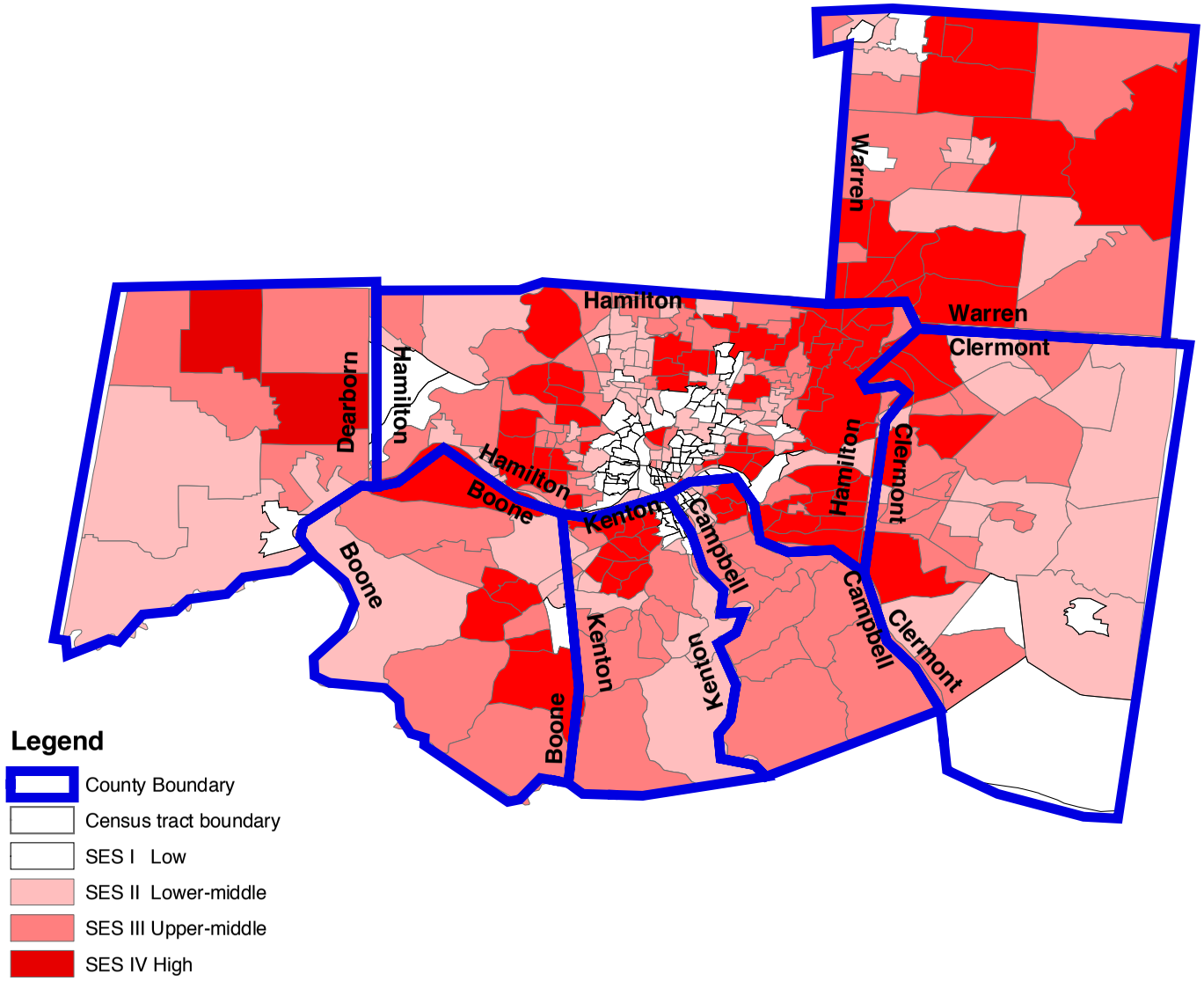


Table 10a

Metropolitan Counties, their Census Tracts and SES Indices, 2000

State	County (Total Population)	Quartile	Census Tract		Average SES Index
			Number	Percent*	
Indiana					
	Dearborn	I	1	11%	200.5
	(46,109)	II	3	33%	
		III	3	33%	
		IV	2	22%	
Kentucky					
	Boone	I	1	6%	234.3
	(85,991)	II	4	25%	
		III	5	31%	
		IV	6	38%	
	Campbell	I	7	27%	179.1
	(88,616)	II	5	19%	
		III	11	42%	
		IV	3	12%	
	Kenton	I	11	27%	189.5
	(151,464)	II	12	29%	
		III	8	20%	
		IV	10	24%	
Ohio					
	Clermont	I	3	9%	205.5
	(177,977)	II	11	33%	
		III	13	39%	
		IV	6	18%	
	Hamilton	I	71	39%	185.6
	(845,303)	II	54	30%	
		III	49	27%	
		IV	6	3%	
	Warren	I	2	6%	251.3
	(158,383)	II	7	23%	
		III	7	23%	
		IV	15	48%	

*The percentages are the percent of census tracts in each county per quartile

of Warren County, and huge sections of the other six counties. The two largest areas are in Campbell and Kenton Counties.

SES IV includes the Cincinnati neighborhoods of Clifton, Mt. Adams, the Hyde Park area, and one tract in the CBD and then moves out to form an almost complete circle around Cincinnati, Covington and Newport. The Northern Kentucky communities of Fort Thomas, Fort Mitchell, and Highland Heights but none of Covington, Newport, Dayton, and Belleview are a part of this highest SES area.

The Changing Shape of Metropolitan Social Areas

Between 1980 and 1990, SES IV moved further west in Hamilton County, filling in most of the area immediately east of the Great Miami. In Boone County, a new SES IV area emerged in the East Central area. SES IV areas in Clermont and Warren Counties expanded dramatically. These changes reflect a trend toward the growing movement of more affluent people to the outer suburbs and beyond. In the 1980s, the trend continued and Dearborn County saw two of its tracts move up to SES IV. SES IV expanded significantly in Boone County but not in Kenton and Campbell.

SES I areas of the rural periphery virtually disappeared.

The same trend is possibly the reason that the large SES I areas on the rural periphery (see Figure 2 of Second Edition compared to Figure 13 of the current edition) virtually disappeared between 1980 and 2000. These areas are now primarily SES II or even III.

SES Areas by County

Table 10a provides the SES Index for the metro census tracts by county. An average SES Index is also provided for each county. Individual tract indexes (Appendix IV) show the great gap between inner city and most suburban areas. The lowest tract Index in Boone County is tract 703.01 with an index of 92.2. The SES index for tract 501 in Newport (Campbell county), by comparison is only 31 which is similar to the low SES tracts in Cincinnati. The range is between tract 6.07 which has an

index of 51 and tract 36.2 with an index of 347.6. In Clermont County the range in SES Index is from 111 (tract 418) to 316.6 (tract 404.02). In Dearborn County tract 805 has an index of 115.4 and tract 802.01 an index of 296.2. Dearborn County has only one tract in SES I. Boone County also has one. Campbell County which includes Newport has seven. Kenton County, including Covington has eleven. Warren County has 2 tracts, and Hamilton, 71 in SES I (ten more than in 1990). Table 10e shows income and poverty statistics for all seven counties. In 1990, Hamilton County had the third highest overall income in spite of having the highest poverty rate. In 2000 it had the fifth highest. Warren County had the highest median family income and lowest poverty rate in both decades.

A glance at the list of tracts by county reveals that low SES concentrations are primarily in Hamilton and secondarily in Kenton, Campbell and Clermont counties. The inner city areas of Cincinnati, Covington and Newport can be viewed (figure 13) as one contiguous social area primarily made up of SES I tracts. This pattern is broken somewhat by the high SES tracts in the CBD, Mt.Adams, East Walnut Hills, Hyde Park and the area around the University of Cincinnati. These data clearly support the notion that problems of the central city cross county and state lines and should be viewed in a metropolitan context as we look for solutions. One of the first issues to challenge regional cooperation is transportation planning. Will new mass transit plans help inner city residents get to jobs in suburbia or will they focus on intersuburban routes? The latter focus will continue the disabilities of inner city residents and contribute, according to Rusk and other urban experts, to eventual regional decline.

SES by Tract in the SMSA

Appendix IV lists all the census tracts in the old seven county SMSA. Appendix IV can be used to look at the individual components of SES. If the reader wishes to know, for example, the census tracts with the worst overcrowding a glance at the overcrowding column will reveal that tract 10 in Hamilton county is the most

overcrowded, tract 9 has the second worst crowding, etc.

The right hand column for overcrowding gives the rank. The left hand column gives the score expressed as a percentage of households having more than one person per room. See variable descriptions in chapter 1. After looking at all five SES ranks and scores for a given tract one can, see for example, that tract 91 gets its low SES rank (10th from the bottom) primarily because of its education and crowding indicator ranks, as ranks on the other variables are considerably higher.

The State of the Region

Does Cincinnati retain its "integration potential" as claimed in previous editions of this study? As was the case in 1980, the core cities of the metropolis - Cincinnati, Covington, Newport, Dayton, and Belleview were primarily in SES I and II. Although these lower SES areas expanded somewhat during the decade, especially on Cincinnati's west side, there were some hopeful signs too. First, there remains some high SES (III and IV) areas in the central city (Figure 13) and these areas are not isolated from but are adjacent to, lower SES areas. Second, much of the high SES area remains within Hamilton County and much of the high SES part of Kenton and Campbell Counties is adjacent to the inner city. Third, the news regarding racial change is not entirely negative. Within the city of Cincinnati, some neighborhoods have been able to increase the degree of racial integration, for example, Corryville and Evanston - East Walnut Hills. Others, like Mt. Auburn have been able to stem white flight before they became one race communities. Several communities such as Northside have remained remarkably diverse. In 1970, Cincinnati was 27.7 percent African American. In 2000, it was 42.8 percent African American. In 1970, 77 percent of Cincinnati's African Americans lived in SES I and II. In 1990, that figure was down slightly to 65 percent. There is clearly a need for more progress in racial integration.

Socioeconomic integration is also lacking. High status areas in the suburbs remain

High status areas in the suburbs remain segregated by class as well as by race.

segregated by class as well as by race. SES IV in the metropolitan area (Table 10b) is 98 percent white or other – up one percent from 1990. SES IV in the metropolitan area has a 4 percent poverty rate compared to 8 percent in Cincinnati's SES IV. Inequality between the central city and its suburbs is relatively new and not to be taken for granted. According to data assembled by David Rusk, an urban analyst, "in 1950 Cincinnati household incomes were equal to household incomes in the region(1). By 1990, Cincinnati household income was 76 percent of the average regional household income. Meanwhile the regional poverty rate rose slightly from 10.6 percent to 11.4 percent from 1970 to 1990. By contrast, Cincinnati's poverty rate doubled from 12 percent to 24 percent in the ten year span between 1980 and 1990(2)." Rusk and other urban experts believe that unless the growing inequality between central cities and suburbs is halted through regional cooperation in planning and public policy, Cincinnati will join the ranks of declining regions. According to Neil R. Pierce the need for regional cooperation is to resolve three issues (1) the social and economic chasms between the advantaged and disadvantaged (2) unchecked urban sprawl and (3) the lack of coherence in metropolitan governance
(op. cit, p. 6-7).

The latter includes the capacity to develop long range plans in such areas as jobs, education, housing and transportation.

The concentration of poverty in the city is not quite as extreme by comparison to racial segregation.

Cincinnati Metro And City Comparisons

Tables 10b, 10c, and 10d can be used to make comparisons between the city of Cincinnati and the seven county area as a whole. We can see, for example, that the percentage of single

family homes in the metro area as a whole is much higher than that for the city. In SES IV (city area) the percent of single family homes is 48.9 percent, while a rate almost twice as high (84.3%) is found in SES IV in the metropolitan area. Table 10b also shows that the degree of racial segregation is even more extreme in the metropolis than in the core city. For example, in the city SES IV is 12% African American. In the remainder of the metropolitan area, African Americans are only 5 percent of the population in SES IV. The African American population is radically different in sections of the metro area outside the City of Cincinnati. The great majority of non-Cincinnati African Americans live in SES III areas. Only 5,684 (6%) of non-Cincinnati blacks live in SES I. This compares to 95,211 (94%) who live in SES I in Cincinnati. The authors find this both comforting and disturbing. The disturbing part is the idea that the development of working class residential areas outside the central city has been restricted. The concentration of poverty in the city is not quite as extreme by comparison to racial segregation. Whereas 73 percent of the Metropolitan area's African American population lives in the city only 53 percent of the poor live in the city (see table 10d). Not even half of those receiving public assistance live in the city, but the rate of poverty is much higher in the city.

A look at the distribution of the elderly population in the table 10b shows that SES III and SES IV in the city are the areas with highest percentages. The highest percentages of the youth (under 16) show up in SES I (Table 12b). Unemployment rates are highest in SES I and II in the city. In the two upper SES quartiles there is less difference in the unemployment rates between the city and the metro area. In all four quartiles there is a significant income gap between the city and metropolitan area. A similar pattern is evident when city and metro are compared on the Family Structure Indicator. The gap on this indicator is extreme. In the metropolitan area's SES IV over 90 percent of children under 18 live in two parent homes. The occupation indicator does not discriminate as clearly between the various social areas

Table 10b

City of Cincinnati and Remainder of Metropolitan Area* Demographics by SES Quartile, 2000

Demographic Description		SES I	SES II	SES III	SES IV
Total Population					
	City of Cincinnati	138,339	97,365	64,255	37,789
	Remainder of Metropolitan Area	135,542	308,142	360,089	411,310
Total Families					
	City of Cincinnati	33,913	20,757	11,441	8,893
	Remainder of Metropolitan Area	29,236	76,806	103,970	120,384
Total Housing Units					
	City of Cincinnati	75,020	45,312	148,225	21,202
	Remainder of Metropolitan Area	51,035	120,961	148,225	163,675
Percent Single Family Units					
	City of Cincinnati	33.2%	44.0%	46.1%	48.9%
	Remainder of Metropolitan Area	62.8%	71.5%	78.7%	84.3%
Total African American Population					
	City of Cincinnati	52,620	57,772	21,856	9,743
	Remainder of Metropolitan Area	8,034	17,538	34,168	10,234
Percent African American					
	City of Cincinnati	38%	59%	34%	26%
	Remainder of Metropolitan Area	6%	6%	9%	2%
Percent White or Other					
	City of Cincinnati	62%	41%	66%	74%
	Remainder of Metropolitan Area	94%	94%	91%	98%
Percent First Generation Immigrants					
	City of Cincinnati	2.9%	4.5%	3.6%	4.7%
	Remainder of Metropolitan Area	1.7%	1.7%	2.7%	2.9%
Total Households Below Poverty					
	City of Cincinnati	20,346	6,093	2,642	1,358
	Remainder of Metropolitan Area	6,220	8,552	9,111	6,312
Total Households on Public Assistance					
	City of Cincinnati	5,897	1,121	432	239
	Remainder of Metropolitan Area	1,802	2,621	2,029	1,484
Percent of Households on Public Assistance					
	City of Cincinnati	9.3%	2.7%	1.7%	1.2%
	Remainder of Metropolitan Area	3.5%	2.4%	1.3%	1.0%
Public Assistance/Poverty Ratio					
	City of Cincinnati	0.093	0.027	0.017	0.012
	Remainder of Metropolitan Area	0.035	0.024	0.013	0.010
Total Population 60 Years or Older					
	City of Cincinnati	20,753	17,332	8,159	6,627
	Remainder of Metropolitan Area	20,360	51,446	56,531	61,233

Table 10b

City of Cincinnati and Remainder of Metropolitan Area* Demographics by SES Quartile, 2000

Demographic Description		SES I	SES II	SES III	SES IV
Percent 60 Years or Older					
	City of Cincinnati	15.0%	17.8%	12.7%	17.5%
	Remainder of Metropolitan Area	15.0%	16.7%	15.7%	14.9%
Total Population Under 16 Years					
	City of Cincinnati	27,052	24,183	18,772	9,115
	Remainder of Metropolitan Area	34,992	75,753	91,401	105,826
Percent Population Under 16 Years					
	City of Cincinnati	19.6%	24.8%	29.2%	24.1%
	Remainder of Metropolitan Area	25.8%	24.6%	25.4%	25.7%
Total Unemployed					
	City of Cincinnati	5,281	3,356	2,426	962
	Remainder of Metropolitan Area	3,365	5,857	6,449	5,898
Unemployment Rate					
	City of Cincinnati	7.3%	7.5%	8.3%	4.9%
	Remainder of Metropolitan Area	4.9%	3.7%	3.5%	2.8%

*Metropolitan area for this study includes seven counties: Dearborn (Indiana), Boone (Kentucky), Campbell (Kentucky), Kenton (Kentucky), Clermont (Ohio), Hamilton (Ohio), and Warren (Ohio).

and between metro and city. The Education Indicator shows a gap between the various quartiles but not so much between the city and metro. In SES I City 53 percent of adults (over 25) have less than high school education. In SES I Metro the Education Indicator is 47 percent. Overcrowding rates in the city are not quite double those in the metro area as a whole. Note: In all the above examples and in table 12a the figures for the metro area do not include the data from the city of Cincinnati.

Table 10b shows that in 2000 21 percent of the Metropolitan area population lived in Cincinnati, 15 percent of the families, 74 percent of African American population, 46 percent of poor families and 21 percent of persons over 60 years of age.

Table 10e looks at poverty and female headed households. Most of the families below poverty live in Hamilton County. Kenton County comes in second. The more rural Dearborn and Boone Counties have relatively few families in this category. Campbell and Kenton Counties have poverty rates close to that of Hamilton County (8.8).

None of the counties except Hamilton had a 2000 African American population that exceeded 4 percent.

Table 10f examines the distribution of the African American population in the seven counties. None of the counties except Hamilton had a 2000 African American population that exceeded 4 percent. Most of the seven counties had a African American population of 2 percent or less.

Hamilton County had the highest unemployment rate.

Table 10g shows the education statistics for the region. There is not a wide range among the counties on any of the three education variables when percentages are used. The raw numbers do show a great difference. Hamilton County, for example had 94,207 individuals with less than a high school education compared to 6,454 in less

Table 10c

Comparison of Average SES Indicators by SES Quartiles, City of Cincinnati and Remainder of Metropolitan Area*

Indicator Description	SES I	SES II	SES III	SES IV
Family Income Indicator (Median Family Income)				
City of Cincinnati	$17,487	$30,190	$41,848	$73,723
Remainder of Metropolitan Area	$35,780	$46,563	$57,986	$81,801
Family Structure Indicator (% Children in 2-parent Homes)				
City of Cincinnati	17.0%	34.7%	50.3%	75.4%
Remainder of Metropolitan Area	59.9%	71.4%	80.3%	89.6%
Occupation Indicator (% Unskilled & Semi-skilled Workers)				
City of Cincinnati	83.6%	74.3%	65.2%	48.9%
Remainder of Metropolitan Area	82.0%	75.0%	65.7%	51.4%
Education Indicator (% Age 25+ w/ < HS diploma)				
City of Cincinnati	45.4%	30.3%	19.0%	11.4%
Remainder of Metropolitan Area	33.0%	23.0%	13.4%	6.8%
Crowding Indicator (% housing w/ > 1 person per room)				
City of Cincinnati	6.2%	4.3%	2.2%	0.8%
Remainder of Metropolitan Area	3.9%	1.5%	1.3%	0.5%

*Metropolitan area for this study includes seven counties: Dearborn (Indiana), Boone (Kentucky), Campbell (Kentucky), Kenton (Kentucky), Clermont (Ohio), Hamilton (Ohio), and Warren (Ohio).

Table 10d

City of Cincinnati as Percent of Metropolitan Area Totals, 2000

	Cincinnati	Metropolitan Area (includes Cincinnati)*	City as Percent of Metro Area
Total Population	330,662	1,553,843	21.3%
Number of Families	72,833	483,896	15.1%
Percent African American	42.8%	4.5%	
Number of African American Persons	141,616	69,974	202.4%
Percent of Families Below Poverty	18.2%	6.1%	
Total Families Below Poverty	13,227	28,272	46.8%
Percent 60 Years and Over	15.5%	15.6%	
Persons 60 Years and Over	51,339	242,471	21.2%

*Metropolitan area for this study includes seven counties: Dearborn (Indiana), Boone (Kentucky), Campbell (Kentucky), Kenton (Kentucky), Clermont (Ohio), Hamilton (Ohio), and Warren (Ohio).

Table 10e

Metropolitan Family Incomes and Families Below Poverty, 2000

State	County	Median Family Income	Percent of Families Below Poverty	Percent of female headed household below poverty	Total Families Below Poverty
Indiana	Dearborn	$54,806	4.8%	2.5%	623
Kentucky	Boone	$61,114	4.4%	2.3%	1,042
	Campbell	$51,481	7.3%	4.6%	1,708
	Kenton	$52,953	7.1%	4.1%	2,797
Ohio	Clermont	$57,032	5.3%	2.6%	2,613
	Hamilton	$53,449	8.8%	6.3%	18,880
	Warren	$64,692	3.0%	1.4%	1,297

Table 10f

Metropolitan Area Distribution of African American Population, 2000

State	County	Total Population	African American Population			Range Within Each Census Tract
			Number	Pct., 1990	Pct., 2000	
Indiana	Dearborn	46,109	319	0.7%	0.7%	0 – 4.21%
Kentucky	Boone	85,991	1,420	0.5%	1.7%	0 – 1.76%
	Campbell	88,616	1,451	1.0%	1.6%	0 – 20.04%
	Kenton	151,464	1,513	2.9%	3.8%	0 – 46.44%
Ohio	Clermont	177,977	1,513	0.8%	0.9%	0 – 2.73%
	Hamilton	845,303	197,718	21%	23.4%	0 – 99%
	Warren	158,383	4,349	0.8%	2.7%	0 – 5.00%

Table 10g

Metropolitan Area Adult Education levels, 2000

State	County	High School Drop-outs		Those Without High School Diploma		Functional Illiteracy	
		Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number
Indiana	Dearborn	10.3%	291	18.0%	5,340	6.1%	1,819
Kentucky	Boone	11.5%	539	14.9%	8,072	4.8%	2,606
	Campbell	9.6%	480	19.2%	10,956	7.1%	4,063
	Kenton	9.2%	723	17.9%	17,460	6.1%	5,949
Ohio	Clermont	9.2%	904	18.0%	20,377	4.9%	5,565
	Hamilton	10.3%	4,953	17.3%	94,207	4.4%	24,253
	Warren	6.2%	479	13.8%	14,277	4.4%	4,415

Table 10h

Metropolitan Area Joblessness and Unemployment Rates, 2000

State	County	Jobless Persons		Unemployment Persons	
		Percent	Number	Percent	Number
Indiana	Dearborn	24.1%	7346	3.3%	786
Kentucky	Boone	22.1%	12899	3.1%	1453
	Campbell	25.9%	15161	3.9%	1746
	Kenton	24.0%	24371	3.5%	2805
Ohio	Clermont	24.5%	29158	3.5%	3252
	Hamilton	26.8%	148186	5.0%	21360
	Warren	26.5%	28058	3.0%	2384

populous Dearborn County.

Table 10h looks at joblessness and unemployment. Not surprisingly Hamilton County had the highest 2000 unemployment rate. Campbell County was next at 3.9 percent. Joblessness is also most severe in Hamilton county with Warren in second place. By far the greatest numbers (as compared to percentages) of jobless and unemployed live in Hamilton County, of course.

chapter eleven

summary of findings and policy reccomendations

Part of the intent of the original social areas of Cincinnati study was to create base line data which could be used to measure change over time. A socioeconomic status index consisting of five variables was supplemented by fifteen other variables which together comprised the base line data. The author's believe the use of a multivariate approach is more beneficial than selecting a single variable such as income or poverty rate. The socioeconomic status index, in particular, is a powerful tool in keeping track of trends in the neighborhoods and in the city as a whole. Adding a metropolitan area component to the second and subsequent editions acknowledges that the central city contains an increasingly small component of the area's population base and economy.

Because the SES index is based on a census tract's ranking in the five SES variables (Table 1a) in comparison to other tracts it provides a measure of the tract or neighborhood's relative position and is not a fixed number such as income measure. With this in mind some overall conclusions can be stated:

The social areas within Cincinnati have remained relatively constant over time

1. The social areas within Cincinnati have remained relatively constant over time. For example, the SES IV areas are, in 2000, pretty much where they were in 1970. The SES IV area around Hyde Park has expanded. The area in Price Hill and Westwood has changed shape but is still there. Mt. Adams, East Walnut Hills and other areas have been added but overall the

high status and low status areas are pretty much where they were in 1970.

2. SES I has shifted slightly to the west across Mill Creek and somewhat to the east along the Reading Road and Montgomery Road corridors.
3. Dramatic shifts in a neighborhood's SES position can occur. Fairview-Clifton heights was all SES II in 1970. In 1990 two tracts had moved up to SES III and one to SES IV. In 2000, two were in SES II, one in SES IV.

Several neighborhoods improved in SES in the past decade.

4. SES decline associated with shifts in the African American or Appalachian populations is not necessarily permanent and irreversible. The data in chapter 4 show that some of the neighborhoods that have experienced a great decline in the 70s and 80s had begun to stabilize by 1990. Much population movement is associated with upward mobility on the part of minorities. The newcomers initially may have lower incomes or education levels and a different family composition than the previous ethnic groups had achieved. Over time their circumstances improve to come more in line with the new social area with its better housing and schools, etc. Several predominantly African American or Appalachian neighborhoods improved in SES during the past decade (Table 4c).
5. Some of the neighborhoods which have become home to large segments of the African American middle class have begun to slow the pattern of declining SES. Avondale, Kennedy Heights and Pleasant Ridge, for example, fit this description. Bond Hill and College Hill still have a way to go.
6. During the 1990s the neighborhoods experiencing the greatest decline in SES were Fairview-Clifton Heights, CBD-Riverfront, Mt. Airy, Westwood, College

Certain west side neighborhoods experienced rapid decline.

Hill, North Avondale-Paddock Hills, Westwood, and University Heights. Table 2g provides a list of all the neighborhoods which experienced a loss of 12 or more points on the SES index. Several of the neighborhoods which experienced the greatest decline in the 1980's are not on this list. Except for the anomalous Fay Apartments, the neighborhoods which declined most in the 1990's are not high poverty inner city areas. The SES indexes for the high poverty SES I areas were already so low in 1990 that further drastic declines are impossible. Several, including the East End and West End saw some improvement in SES during the 1990s. Certain west side neighborhoods experienced in the 1980's what near east side areas had experienced in the 1960-1980 period - rapid decline in social indicators caused by an influx of different ethnic groups. For Westwood, Mt. Airy and East Price Hill this decline continued through the 1990s.

7. By at least one measure Cincinnati made progress in racial integration between 1970 and 1990. In 1970 77 percent of Cincinnati's African Americans lived in the two lower SES quartiles. In 2000 the percentage was 65.
8. On a metropolitan area level both African Americans and the poor are concentrated. Seventy-three percent of metropolitan area African Americans and 69 percent of metropolitan area poor live in the two lower SES areas (Table 10b).
9. Cincinnati was poorer and included more African Americans in 2000 than in 1970. During this period the poverty rate for families climbed from 12.8 percent to 18.2 percent in the City of Cincinnati. The percentage of African American individuals increased from 27.6 to 42.8 (Table 2d). Racial isolation continues. Hamilton

County is 24.7 African American. The percentage African American in the six other counties range from .7% to 3.8% (table 10f).

10. Among blue-collar Appalachian areas Camp Washington, Riverside-Sayler Park, East End, Carthage, Lower Price Hill, and Linwood saw improvement in SES during the 80s. East Price Hill and South Fairmount continued a pattern of decline. Sedamsville-Riverside and Northside declined slightly.

The pattern in the blue collar African American neighborhoods was different. Poor African Americans were especially concentrated.

11. The pattern in the blue-collar African American areas was different in that only one neighborhood saw improvement on the SES index. Winton Hills, Over-the-Rhine, Evanston, Walnut Hills, and Bond Hill experienced decline in the last decade relative to the rest of city. Avondale, Fay Apartments, Mt. Auburn, North Fairmount, English Woods, and South Cumminsville-Millvale changed little in either direction and were classified as "stable" (table 4c). The West End improved. Among the middle class African American neighborhoods Kennedy Heights and Evanston-East Walnut Hills improved and North Avondale-Paddock Hills declined.

12. Poor African Americans are especially concentrated. Of the 10,097 African American families below poverty in Cincinnati in 2000 5,477 live in SES I, only 500 live in SES IV.

The gap between the central city and the metropolitan area grew.

13. From 1980 to 2000 the gap between the central city and the metropolitan area grew in a number of ways. In 1980 more

than 20 tracts outside the central cities were in SES I; in 2000 there were only a few such tracts (figure 13).

14. Socioeconomic integration is also sorely lacking at the metropolitan area level. Most of the metropolitan area's poor families live in Hamilton County (table 10e), primarily in SES I and II.
15. Campbell and Kenton Counties' poverty rates are almost as high as Hamilton County's (Table 10e).
16. Family structure has changed fundamentally and radically since 1970 in the two lower SES areas. The change in SES III is also dramatic. The "traditional" family structure is holding up only in the highest SES area. Although we believe this is the most important finding of this thirty-year study we are not quite sure of all its implications. We are certain that it is not just associated with an increase in the African American population in these areas. It has affected some poor white areas as well. It appears that, at least in Cincinnati, there is a correlation between family structure and SES that was not as apparent thirty years ago. We are certain that community organizers, social workers, school officials, health workers and others concerned about the inner city need to assess how practice and policy need to adapt to the new reality that the two parent family is rapidly disappearing.
17. The decline in the population over 60 years of age in the lower SES areas accompanied by the demise of the two

Family Structure Indicator

	1970	2000
SES I	71.4	17.0
SES II	73.5	34.7
SES III	80.3	50.3
SES IV	83.1	75.4

(The family structure indicator is the percent of children under 18 living in two parent families.)

In the inner city (SES I and II) grandparents are becoming more scarce.

parent family has further implications for child rearing and family support especially in the inner city. Not only is the second parent disappearing; grandparents are becoming more scarce.

Public Policy Implications of the Continuing Urban Crisis

Numerous studies have examined the nature of our inner cities. They are often described as inhabited by an urban underclass who experience a combination of poverty, social problems, unemployment, and dependence on public assistance. Explanations for this concentrated poverty vary, but most causes include: changing employment opportunities (reduced demand for low-skilled labor), declines in marriage rates, selective outmigration (movement of middle-class from the urban ghettos), and race discrimination in marginalizing low-skilled minorities in our society(1).

A review of poverty research over the past three decades provides some indications of our priorities and needed directions. Robert Haveman identifies trends: 1) the nation has experienced growing inequality in earnings, with particular hardships on young workers and those with little education; 2) as a nation, our policies are directed more at symptoms and lacks investment in education policies and support of our youth, 3) most of the growth in social welfare spending has been in the form of social insurance benefits to elderly and disabled people, and in-kind benefits such as Medicare and Medicaid(2).

Rebecca Blank examined the past two decades of changes in welfare policies and found that changes focused more on increasing work effort of recipients and less on improving their earnings potential. She examined the effects of on-the job training, job search assistance, and work experience programs on female AFDC recipients and found that although these programs lead to modest employment and income gains there was no evidence that these programs moved families out of poverty(3).

A framework of policies is recommended that recognizes psychological factors, social structure factors and cultural variables. The framework must include: employment access, appropriate education, and family support policies.

Urban specialists agree that one single policy can not be effective with the complicated problems of urban poverty. A framework of policies is recommended that recognizes psychological factors, social structure factors and cultural variables. The framework must include: employment access, appropriate education, and family support policies. Additionally the policies must address the relationship between cities and suburbs and both public and private sectors. Whatever framework of policies is developed, the outcomes wouldn't be immediate. Several years of these policies would be necessary to achieve notable results. One example of a framework of multiple policies in an urban area is the New Hope Program in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. This framework provides the purchase of child care services, governmentally enforced child support, job training and job-finding services, a guaranteed income floor, and wage subsidies to able bodied adults and possible long-term public employment. Other examples of a comprehensive approach to neighborhood revitalization include the Dudley Street neighborhood project in Boston's Roxbury neighborhood(4) and the Harlem Children's Zone(5).. The former uses the comprehensive community development model and began with a community organization effort to insure citizen input. The Harlem project, led by a reformer named Geoffrey Canada, includes educational, social, and medical services. Both of these efforts are backed by a major local foundation.

Inner City Employment(1, 6, 7, 8)

Many Americans view the high rates of inner city unemployment as the most fundamental problem afflicting the urban poor. It is recognized as both a personal problem

Employment is not simply a way to support one's family, but a structure for daily behavior and activities.

and source of social distress associated with crime, drug trafficking, and family break-ups. Employment is not simply a way to support one's family, but a structure for daily behavior and activities.

Employment policy recommendations abound, but all have a special caveat --- they can not stand alone. Policies of macroeconomic stimulation, human capital development, health care, and income support are necessary foundations. Specific recommended policies vary in details, but essentials include: family support policies, expanded transportation systems, job information centers and enforcing antidiscrimination laws, and guaranteed public works jobs. Other recommended policies include: a system of national performance standards in public schools; a school-to-work transition program; city-suburban integration and cooperation; and expanding housing vouchers.

The mismatch between residence in the inner city and the location of jobs in the suburbs is a major problem for many cities. Public transportation systems which link the metropolitan areas with the city are recommended as a fundamental component to solving unemployment problems (although not the only solution). Policies that achieve city-suburban cooperation are also proposed. Cooperation could range from creation of metropolitan governments to metropolitan tax-based sharing, collaborative metropolitan

Public transportation systems which link the metropolitan areas with the city are recommended as a fundamental component to solving unemployment problems (although not the only solution). Policies that achieve city-suburban cooperation are also proposed.

planning and regional authorities.

Lehman and Wilson advocate for job information and placement centers. These centers would provide awareness of the availability of employment opportunities in the metropolitan area and refer workers to employers. Just as importantly, they would provide training for individuals needing employment skills.

Mickey Kaus proposes a public works employment policy similar to the Works Progress Administration (W.P.A.) initiated by Roosevelt and in progress for eight years. This program would provide employment for every American who wanted it. The jobs would be public construction work such as highway construction, housing and ground clean-up. Wages would be slightly below the minimum wage. Workers could be promoted to higher paying public work or move to the private sector as they increased their skills. Kaus proposes that all welfare recipients, after a certain time on welfare, must enroll in this work program or forfeit their welfare payments. (He also recognizes the necessity for government financed day care with this policy).

Jeffrey Lehman recommends urban policies that recognize the limited impact of legal regulations to alter discrimination in businesses and labor market opportunities. He recommends tools of public education and advertising to educate citizens about statistical discrimination, public transportation and job information centers. Further, Lehman addresses residential segregation and argues that American housing markets are profoundly segregated on the basis of race and he relies on the spatial mismatch hypothesis to suggest policies.

The Gautreaux program found that those who left the city were more likely to find a job.

The spatial mismatch hypothesis suggests that ghetto residents have fewer earnings opportunities than they would have if they lived in the suburbs and that this is a significant factor in explaining poverty among urban residents

(Some urban researchers are unconvinced of this). While transportation and information centers may address some of the problems with employment, housing vouchers are recommended to address the employment problem of personal acquaintanceship isolation. Anthony Downs suggest policies or programs to respond to overt forms of residential segregation. Examples are to expand HUD enforcement staff and HUD-sponsored tester based activities.. Lehman recommends policies that duplicate the experiment for Housing Allowance (EHAP) and provide housing vouchers to inner city residents. He refers to the Gautreaux program in Chicago's public housing. It gave applicants a choice among three homes in either the city or the suburbs and found that those who left the city were 14 percent more likely to have a job.

Educational Policies (1, 9, 10)

Since the 1970s the relative wages of both high school graduates and dropouts have steadily fallen. For male dropouts, 1991 wages were 26 percent lower than in 1973 and for female dropouts wages were 11 percent lower. High school graduates wages fell 21 percent and 6 percent for males and females, respectively. Also, the differential wage rates between college graduates and high school graduates have increased significantly. In 1991 the wage difference was 56 percent. Besides low wages, employment instability is a problem. Thirty two percent of high school graduates near thirty years of age had their job for less than one year and 49 percent of high school dropouts had their jobs less than one year in 1991. In 1999, among persons 25 to 34 years of age, 43 percent of high school graduates and only 29 percent of dropouts worked year-round full-time. In this age group the unemployment rate for dropouts was 44 percent compared to 23 percent for graduates.

Only 29% of the dropouts worked year-round full time.

In the sixties, national attention was drawn to persistent differences in academic achievement. Low-income areas produced disproportionate numbers of delinquents and school dropouts. The President and Congress responded with

enactment of new educational support and provided federal funds to poor local school districts. Slowly changes were brought into schools and scores seemed to rise. However, several reports in the eighties revealed these efforts were very unevenly distributed.

Henry M. Levin, a Stanford University educational economist, found that most of the reforms had relatively little to offer students with parents who have low incomes and little education. He identified that about 30 percent of the public school population was educationally disadvantaged. Levin feared that in the absence of explicit efforts to improve education for these youth some of the current reforms, such as stiffer graduation requirements, may actually increase dropout rates, contributing in turn to an increased permanent underclass.

The school reform movement has had no significant impact…

Terrel H. Bell, Secretary of Education in the 1980s, said, "The school reform movement has had no significant impact on the 30 percent of our students who are the low-income minority students. We are still not effectively educating them." And Ernest L. Boyer, president of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, said "Urban schools with students largely from minority groups were getting worse even as "advantaged schools are getting better." The first wave of educational reform, declared the Committee for Economic Development in its 1987 report, "has either ignored or underplayed the plight of the disadvantaged."

Primary recommendations include expansion of preschool programs.

A critical challenge for urban local schools is to ameliorate the disadvantages that children from poor families face. Primary recommendations based on these reports include: expansion of preschool programs for disadvantaged children, integration of vocational skills with academic training, monitoring the

quality of education provided to poor children and preparation-for-work programs

The 1960s saw the development of preschool and Head Start programs for children of poor families. The primary Head Start model included education, health, nutrition, social services and parent support to 3 to 5 year old children. Children were provided hot meals, social services, health evaluation and care, and their families became partners in their children's learning experiences. The long-term effects of these programs are well documented.

The Perry Preschool program is perhaps the most well-known preschool program with evaluation studies. Children who attended this quality program developed social and academic competencies later manifested in increased school success. For example, students had lower rates of high school dropouts, lower placement in special education classes, lower teenage pregnancy, unemployment and criminal involvement, enhanced college attendance and post-high school training programs.

The Perry Preschool and other successful preschools provide full-time, year round services by highly trained staff. Most Head Start programs, however, do not provide such interventions. They provide three to four hours of services for a typical school year and often with minimally trained staff. The National Head Start association in 1989 provided five recommendations to increase the quality of these programs. First, increased staff training, better compensation and upgraded facilities are needed. Second, increase the program day to five or six hours as these are the hours of programs that had successful outcomes mentioned above. Third, combine the program day with child care hours -- typically ten hours a day so family members can work. Fourth, include two generation approaches by helping parents to develop the skills to help their children. Fifth, make program available to more of the eligible children not currently being served.

Research suggests that mastery of reading and math skills taught no later than junior high school is increasingly significant in determining access to high paying jobs for high school graduates.

This is important as many school districts have found it easier to offer excellent instruction in advanced material to a subset of motivated students preparing for colleges than to help all students acquire threshold levels of literacy and mathematical problem solving skills. Murname is afraid state testing programs influence what is emphasized in the classroom and policies designed to improve cognitive and testing ability rather than practical skills are emphasized.

Currently high school graduates that are not preparing for college have severely limited options after high school.

Many industrialized countries have policies that require their young people to meet high performance standards before they can graduate from high schools. National standards are set and high schools are held responsible for meeting these standards. These standards prepare young people for either immediate employment or training in technical areas. Currently the United States has no mandatory standards and high school graduates that are not preparing for college have severely limited options after high school.

Murname recommends three principles for high schools in preparing their graduates for the workforce. First, integrate vocational training with instruction in traditional academic subjects such as language arts and mathematics. This is based on a study that showed that many students learn academic material most successfully when it is taught in the context of preparation for real jobs. Second, learning should be integrated with experience in real workplaces. This aids in helping students understand the importance of regular attendance and punctuality that employers demand. The third principle is that high school education should be integrated with postsecondary education. These principles require different institutions - high schools, colleges, and private industries – to coordinate their efforts for successful outcomes.

The federal government has tried to support these efforts through the 1990 Perkins Act,

One example
is the Career Academy.

which mandates that vocational education programs integrate academic and occupational training. One example of this is the career academy. Each academy has a particular theme and curricula are designed to blend academics and vocational material to capture students' interests. Local employers provide mentoring for students and internships in the academy's industrial field.

Another model receiving funding from the Perkins Act is the Tech Prep or Two plus Two programs. These programs coordinate the curriculum of the last two years of high school and two years of community college related to one particular occupation. Youth apprenticeships programs provide work-based mentoring and academic instruction. Long-term evaluations regarding the employment and wages of participants of these programs have not been done.

Wilson recommends a four prong policy framework that involves the educational system and family support policies. The first important step in this area is targeting schools in disadvantaged neighborhoods with local and national performance standards. Second, state and local governments would have to support these efforts by creating equity in local funding that attracts high quality teachers, curriculum development and assessment and teaching development and material resources, especially computers.

State governments need
to create more equity
in school funding.

Third, the support of the private sector should be encouraged to work with these schools to improve computer competency training. Federal support started in 1994 and 1995 when schools could apply for a grant to develop clear and high standards regarding instruction, curriculum technology, professional development and parental and community involvement. State

governments are expected to create more equity in local school funding by supporting these programs as well as attracting high quality teachers and computers for the classrooms.

Fourth, Wilson advocates that data on school performance be compared to the national performance standards and be widely disseminated. He advocates for a voucher system for the selection of public schools that parents should be able to select for their child's attendance. He bases this recommendation on empirical data that suggests that increased competition among public schools improves average student performance and restrains levels of spending.

Family Support Policies(1, 11)

Education policies have been looked at primarily as a solution to urban unemployment and low skill levels of labor force entrants. However, we can not rely only on improvements in the educational system. The quality of the lives children lead outside the school are critical. Family life factors have often been found as a stronger predictor of cognitive skill levels than are school variables.

The quality of the lives children lead outside the school are critical.

Children who live in single parent families are exposed to high levels of economic and social insecurity. About half of these children live in families with below poverty incomes. On average the post-divorce income of a single mother is about 60 percent of her pre-divorce income. With this loss in income, changes in employment happen often, either through new jobs or expanded hours. One study found that mothers who worked one thousand hours or more increased from 51 percent to 73 percent after a divorce. Clearly these children are exposed to risks of more than economic insecurity.

Garfinkel and Mclanahan recommend ways the government can reduce the economic insecurity of these families through examples from other industrialized countries and empirical studies. Providing benefits to all single mothers, regardless of income, reduces heavy dependence

on public assistance, but increases the prevalence of single parenthood only slightly. Further recommendations include providing benefits to both one and two parent families. Admittedly this requires a greater commitment of public funds than Americans have been willing to provide.

Family support-childcare, income support and medical care—is essential.

Family support, as witnessed in other industrialized countries, is recommended by nearly all urban specialists. The French system includes three programs -- child care, income support and medical care. The child care programs include infant care and high quality pre-schools that prepare children for kindergarten. The income support program includes child-support enforcement from the absent parent, child allowances and welfare payments for low-income parents.

The Status of Children(12)

A report by the Annie E. Casey Foundation and the Population Reference Bureau (Hare and Mather, 2003) focuses attention on the growing number of children in severely distressed neighborhoods. The criteria for "severely distressed" fit several if not most of the neighborhoods in SES I in this study. On a national basis, 28% of black children and 13% of Hispanic children live in such neighborhoods while only 1 percent of non-Hispanic whites live in these areas. In Cincinnati, Covington, and Newport, because of the low income Appalachian population, the percentage of white children in distressed areas is likely to be higher. The Cincinnati-Middletown, OH-KY-IN CMSA (a much larger area than the seven counties in this study) has 33,339 children living in severely distressed neighborhoods. This is 6.3% of all children, a rate somewhere in the middle of the 100 cities surveyed.

The implications of this concentration of children is described as follows:

> The increase of children living in severely distressed communities during the 1990s is a cause for concern because neighborhoods

Our most vulnerable children are not likely to get the support they need.

influence many outcomes for children. The high concentration of black and Hispanic children in disadvantaged neighborhoods indicate that a significant segment of our most vulnerable children are not likely to get the kind of support they need to thrive (ibid, p. ii) (www.aecf.org)

Those supports include the two parent family and the elderly (grandparents and other elders) which, as we have noted in this report, are becoming scarce in inner city neighborhoods.

The importance of public education and other facets of child welfare to community health is illustrated by the listserv publication following from the Child Welfare Policy Research Center (May 20, 2004):

Census counts from 1990 and 2000 provide ample evidence that Hamilton County is a county in distress. The county not only lost population for the third consecutive decade, but its 1990-2000 loss of 20,925 people was the largest among all of Ohio's 88 counties. Annual estimates issued by the U.S. Census Bureau indicate that Hamilton County's population decline has accelerated even further since 2000. According to the latest estimates, Hamilton County's population fell by 21,831 from April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2003. In only 3 _ years, the county experienced a loss surpassing that of the entire preceding decade, when Hamilton County was Ohio's population loss leader.

Hamilton County is a county in distress.

Tabulations from the 1990 or 2000 census don't include specific information on the composition of population change between natural increase (the balance of births over deaths) and net migration (the balance of people moving into and out

of an area). But simple cohort analysis, tracking a group of people across the two census years, can provide some valuable insights into the size of the net migration component.

Families with children are leaving the city.

Hamilton County was home to 67,593 children ages 0 to 4 in 1990, but 10 years later there were 3,771 fewer children who were 10 years older, in the 10-14 age group. Aside from the first year of life, the risk of mortality is very low for children at these ages, so the only conclusion is that out-migration of families with young children is responsible for the decline. Presumably dissatisfied with conditions in Hamilton County, many of these families chose to leave. The same cohort analysis reveals that the seven tri-state suburban counties collectively gained nearly 11,000 children in this age cohort between 1990 and 2000.

Population gain and loss within this cohort of children is even more dramatic at the neighborhood level. Sixty-eight of 217 census tracts experienced a staggering loss of 25% of more in the cohort of children who were preschool-aged in 1990. Almost all of these tracts are served by Cincinnati Public Schools, perhaps reflecting a strong consumer preference for suburban school districts.

The Child Policy Research Center serves as a community resource for evidence-based, policy relevant information on the well-being of children in the 29-county region in southern Ohio, northern Kentucky and eastern Indiana.

Health Status(13)

The Ohio Family Health Status Survey (Coulter et al., 2001) found that there are significant disparities between Ohio's central

Age is the most important factor in predicting physical and mental health.

cities and suburbs on the three key variables (overall health, physical health, and mental health) among adults. The city-suburban differences on these variables for the elderly were not statistically significant. Most of the difference between cities and suburbs can be explained by differences in socioeconomic status and demographics. The socioeconomic status index (SES) used was similar to the one used in this study except that poverty was substituted for the housing variable.

SES was less important as a predictor of physical health than of self reported health and mental health. Racial composition of a neighborhood is a marginally significant factor in predicting physical health. Age is the most important factor in predicting physical health and mental health but is less important in determining mental health. "After age, poverty and income level are the most important predictors on all three health status measures (ibid., p. 9)."

Several important local studies have been completed in the past several years on the health status of individuals and various sub groups of the population including children, African Americans, and Appalachians. For information consult the web sites of the Institute for Health Policy and Health Services Research, the Health Foundation of Greater Cincinnati (www.healthfoundation.org), the Child Policy Research Center (www.cprc_chmc.uc.edu) and the Urban Appalachian Council (www.uacvoice.org). Local health research is available on these sites.

Deconcentrating the Poor

The concentration of the poor and minorities in the central city of the region ought to be a matter of great concern to policy makers. Since 1992, the Department of Housing and Urban Development has used the HOPE VI Program, vouchers, and other strategies to replace public housing concentrations with dispersed affordable units. In a recent Journal of the American Planning Association article(12) Edward G. Goetz assesses the results of efforts brought about by desegregation lawsuits. The bibliography makes reference to a variety of recent efforts, the most famous of which took

place in Chicago, Minneapolis and Columbus, Ohio. The Minneapolis experience is examined in detail.

Goetz points out the limited success of these programs. Dispersal was mostly to nearby neighborhoods already heavily impacted. There was little dispersal to suburbia in most cases. The reasons include resistance of suburban communities to affordable housing, especially for non-residents, affordability, transportation issues, and the reluctance of public housing residents to leave supportive networks and services in the city. The effects of restrictive zoning were not examined. The Chicago experience shows that when public housing conditions are bad enough there is more demand in favor of relocation on the part of residents of public housing. Supportive services must be provided to relocating families over an extended period of time.

A broader design for deconcentrating poverty from the central cities and the creation of low and moderate income housing in suburbia should go beyond lawsuits and public housing project demolition. A regional effort involving foundations, corporations, and private developers as well as governments needs to be developed. A regional non-profit developer could play a role. The benefits to cooperating suburban communities need to be great enough to help overcome resistance.

Supportive services must be provided to relocated families.

The Need for Regional Approaches

For over a decade, urbanologists such as David Rusk and Myron Oldfield have examined cities and their regions while advocating regional approaches for managing the trends that are shaping these metro areas. While depleting trends such as central city population loss, the geographic concentration of poverty, and suburban sprawl, these researches also point to existing reforms such as regional tax sharing and policies that encourage the dispersal of affordable housing units throughout urban regions. Recently, Myron Orfield completed a report that includes both an analysis of the Cincinnati region

and a series of regional policy recommendations.

Up to now, Greater Cincinnati and most U.S. urban regions have made no more than token gestures toward applying regional approaches to their long term problems. Recent events in the Cincinnati area, however, reveal some evidence that regionalism is geminating in the grassroots. What has caused this change in attitude?

First of all, problems that used to be associated with central city decline have taken root in the suburbs. Many of the older incorporated suburbs (often referred to as the "first ring suburbs") have suffered dramatic economic and social decline that place them at greater fiscal risk than Cincinnati. Meanwhile, the relatively unplanned growth of the outer suburbs creates escalating infrastructure cost, traffic gridlock, and air and lead pollution.

In reacting to these trends, citizens, civic groups, and certain public officials have taken steps to promote several regional responses. Citizens for Civic Renewal, a regional citizens' organization that was formed in the late 1990s, sponsoring Myron Orfield's study. It currently builds supports for a regional tax sharing policy and an improved area-wide mass transit system.

The Smart Growth Coalition represents another initiative of citizens from Greater Cincinnati and Northern Kentucky. The Coalition formed for the purpose of advocating alternatives to sprawling, unplanned growth. It published a report in 2001 that emphasized preserving green space and farmland, redeveloping brownfields, revitalizing urban neighborhoods, and promoting mass transit.

In terms of dealing with affordable housing issues on a regional basis, officials from Hamilton County, the City of Cincinnati, and the Metropolitan Housing Authority met with other interested parties from 2003 – 2004 with the purpose of coming up with some common housing goals. This group, "The Housing Advisory Committee," issued its report in June with a series of recommendations that link housing strategies with the deconcentration of poverty.

These initiatives do show some movement toward grappling with issues on a regional

basis. Plenty of inertia, however, still exists that prevents regional cooperation. Nevertheless, more and more citizens are recognizing that urban regions have become our geographic, social, and economic realities, and that such realities require public responses that are regional in scope.

Conclusion

Many progressive policies and programs have been discussed here. Whatever path Cincinnati leaders take we emphasize the importance of using a multi-dimensional framework. Cincinnati has neighborhoods with various social, economic, and educational needs and a solitary program could not create lasting changes. Programs that support each other and the many demands on families are needed. As stated by Alex Kotlowiz in There Are No Children Here:

> Many interventions may fail because we change only one thing at a time. We provide school counseling for children who are acting out, but do little to change the social and family environments that shape these children's behavior. We offer welfare recipients job training, but do nothing to increase demand for the skills they are acquiring or to assure that completion of training and successful employment will bring added income. In short, some interventions show up as ineffective because we have changed only one factor when we need to change many to succeed.

appendix

appendix I: references

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Appendix II

SES Index and Variables for the Cincinnati City Census Tracts

SES Index		Neighborhood	Census Tract	Family Income		Crowding		Family Structure		Occupation		Education	
Rank	Index			Index	Rank	Index	Rank	Index	Rank	Index	Rank	Index	Rank
1	3.0	Over-The-Rhine	9	$5,278	1	10.3%	2	4.0%	6	95.0%	2	54.1%	4
2	10.4	West End	3.01	$6,981	3	5.5%	26	4.5%	8	89.5%	6	51.3%	9
3	10.8	Over-The-Rhine	16	$12,778	8	8.7%	6	3.1%	5	82.3%	21	48.6%	14
4	14.0	West End	2	$16,719	15	5.3%	31	8.8%	12	95.4%	1	49.4%	11
5	15.0	Fay Apartments	85.02	$9,194	4	4.4%	38	5.7%	10	92.6%	4	44.3%	19
6T	15.4	Over-The-Rhine	17	$10,625	6	8.0%	11	9.8%	16	81.7%	23	43.2%	21
6T	15.4	S. Cumminsville-Millvale	77	$13,651	9	5.9%	21	18.3%	20	86.0%	15	49.4%	12
6T	15.4	N. Fairmount - English Woods	86.01	$13,966	10	6.1%	19	25.5%	28	87.6%	10	49.8%	10
9	16.0	West End	15	$14,000	11	4.0%	42	7.6%	11	86.3%	14	60.0%	2
10	16.6	Walnut Hills	35	$19,301	17	8.4%	8	31.5%	38	86.6%	13	52.9%	7
11	17.4	Winton Hills	80	$9,807	5	6.2%	18	9.3%	15	83.6%	19	36.1%	30
12	19.2	Lower Price Hill	91	$15,221	13	14.7%	1	57.6%	78	94.3%	3	62.0%	1
13	21.0	South Fairmount	87	$23,947	29	9.8%	4	34.2%	46	88.1%	9	46.7%	17
14	22.2	West End	3.02	$5,966	2	10.1%	3	0.0%	1	58.4%	85	43.5%	20
15	22.4	Walnut Hills	37	$20,536	20	5.4%	27	19.3%	22	85.7%	17	39.5%	26
16	23.2	Walnut Hills	21	$22,596	27	2.3%	63	8.9%	13	90.2%	5	51.6%	8
17T	23.6	Over-The-Rhine	10	$14,671	12	5.5%	25	0.0%	1	77.0%	40	31.9%	40
17T	23.6	Avondale	67	$17,730	16	4.5%	37	18.7%	21	89.1%	7	33.1%	37
19	25.4	Over-The-Rhine	11	$20,594	21	5.2%	32	0.0%	1	74.5%	45	36.8%	28
20	25.6	Evanston	38	$23,091	28	6.0%	20	31.4%	36	82.1%	22	42.8%	22
21	27.2	Camp Washington	28	$25,625	33	2.8%	57	27.2%	32	87.4%	11	59.7%	3
22	27.8	East Price Hill	94	$31,250	48	7.2%	14	40.1%	53	88.8%	8	46.8%	16
23	28.6	Westwood	88	$27,003	38	5.8%	22	21.1%	23	85.8%	16	30.1%	44
24	30.0	Walnut Hills	36	$20,333	19	0.9%	88	5.1%	9	79.1%	28	53.1%	6
25	30.4	Mt. Auburn	23	$15,368	14	8.2%	10	9.2%	14	65.8%	68	27.7%	46
26	30.8	Avondale	68	$24,745	31	4.5%	36	22.4%	25	79.2%	27	34.0%	35

Appendix II

SES Index and Variables for the Cincinnati City Census Tracts

SES Index		Neighborhood	Census Tract	Family Income		Crowding		Family Structure		Occupation		Education	
Rank	Index			Index	Rank	Index	Rank	Index	Rank	Index	Rank	Index	Rank
27	31.0	Avondale	34	$11,333	7	0.0%	105	13.7%	18	83.3%	20	53.3%	5
28	31.2	Northside	74	$24,432	30	8.0%	12	33.7%	44	74.1%	46	42.0%	24
29	32.0	Evanston	39	$30,372	47	5.6%	24	21.2%	24	75.9%	42	42.3%	23
30	32.2	Avondale	69	$27,238	39	4.8%	35	14.7%	19	77.8%	37	36.0%	31
31	34.2	East Price Hill	92	$26,571	36	5.3%	30	37.3%	47	80.9%	25	34.6%	33
32	34.8	Mt. Airy	85.01	$22,231	24	6.2%	17	28.4%	33	77.4%	39	21.3%	61
33	35.0	Linwood	47.02	$29,844	45	3.4%	52	34.1%	45	85.7%	18	48.0%	15
34	35.4	Corryville	32	$20,195	18	8.5%	7	32.7%	42	63.0%	76	34.3%	34
34	35.4	Sedamsville -Riverside	103	$36,071	56	6.7%	15	56.6%	76	87.0%	12	46.4%	18
36	37.2	Avondale	66	$21,585	23	5.0%	34	24.8%	27	69.2%	60	31.5%	42
37	37.8	South Fairmount	89	$26,678	37	2.2%	66	26.0%	29	78.9%	32	40.1%	25
38	38.0	Bond Hill	63	$25,990	34	3.5%	48	26.6%	30	79.0%	30	27.2%	48
39	38.2	East Price Hill	93	$30,170	46	6.4%	16	45.7%	61	76.5%	41	38.6%	27
40	39.8	West End	14	$29,375	43	3.4%	51	32.9%	43	80.8%	26	33.1%	36
41	40.2	Westwood	100.02	$28,100	40	5.0%	33	31.8%	40	78.0%	36	25.3%	52
42	41.6	East Price Hill	95	$32,983	50	5.3%	28	43.5%	58	78.7%	33	32.5%	39
43	41.8	Mt. Auburn	22	$36,591	60	2.9%	55	27.2%	31	78.5%	34	36.6%	29
44	44.0	East End	44	$36,875	62	4.3%	39	31.5%	37	65.6%	69	48.8%	13
45	46.0	Northside	78	$33,438	51	5.7%	23	30.8%	35	67.3%	64	24.0%	57
46	47.8	West End	8	$22,450	26	9.1%	5	57.7%	79	71.5%	53	17.3%	76
47	48.2	East Price Hill	96	$35,625	55	3.9%	43	39.8%	52	73.8%	48	31.3%	43
48	48.8	East End	43	$28,942	42	0.0%	107	4.3%	7	78.1%	35	25.1%	53
49	49.0	West End	4	$22,292	25	1.7%	74	11.9%	17	57.3%	91	32.5%	38
50	51.8	Fairview - Clifton Heights	25	$21,250	22	3.6%	47	37.8%	49	62.7%	77	20.8%	64
51	52.2	Northside	79	$38,462	65	5.3%	29	39.1%	50	73.8%	47	19.1%	70
52	52.4	Corryville	33	$28,657	41	4.1%	41	32.6%	41	68.7%	62	17.2%	77
53	52.6	Winton Place	73	$37,386	64	7.6%	13	61.3%	86	75.8%	44	24.3%	56

Appendix II

SES Index and Variables for the Cincinnati City Census Tracts

SES Index		Neighborhood	Census Tract	Family Income		Crowding		Family Structure		Occupation		Education	
Rank	Index			Index	Rank	Index	Rank	Index	Rank	Index	Rank	Index	Rank
54	53.0	Carthage	61	$36,667	61	2.4%	60	58.7%	83	79.0%	29	35.6%	32
55	54.4	Fairview - Clifton Heights	26	$24,918	32	2.7%	58	22.7%	26	67.6%	63	13.6%	93
56	54.8	West Price Hill	98	$36,296	58	0.9%	87	43.4%	57	79.0%	31	31.6%	41
57	56.4	Bond Hill	64	$42,281	74	2.1%	69	31.6%	39	72.5%	51	26.3%	49
58	56.6	Madisonville	55	$36,341	59	2.6%	59	41.7%	56	71.0%	55	25.1%	54
59	56.8	West Price Hill	97	$41,929	73	3.8%	44	58.8%	84	77.5%	38	29.1%	45
60	60.4	University Heights	30	$26,544	35	8.4%	9	52.3%	72	58.9%	84	10.0%	102
61	63.2	Westwood	100.01	$34,245	53	3.4%	50	53.6%	75	67.1%	65	18.1%	73
62	63.4	Roselawn	62.01	$40,136	70	2.3%	64	49.2%	69	69.7%	59	24.5%	55
63	65.0	Oakley	54	$38,542	66	3.5%	49	46.8%	64	57.9%	86	21.9%	60
64T	65.2	Walnut Hills	19	$33,828	52	2.3%	65	45.8%	62	53.0%	96	25.8%	51
64T	65.2	Roselawn	110	$37,132	63	1.3%	81	45.4%	59	73.1%	49	17.6%	74
66T	65.6	Northside	75	$36,083	57	1.9%	72	37.8%	48	59.8%	82	19.5%	69
66	65.6	Sayler Park	106	$49,960	84	1.9%	71	65.3%	90	81.7%	24	22.7%	59
68	67.0	University Heights	29	$34,375	54	3.8%	46	50.7%	71	50.7%	99	20.3%	65
69	68.2	Westwood	109	$41,548	72	2.0%	70	57.4%	77	70.0%	56	20.3%	66
70	68.4	Mt. Auburn	18	$29,722	44	1.8%	73	39.3%	51	56.3%	93	16.6%	81
71	68.8	Evanston - E. Walnut Hills	41	$39,327	67	0.8%	89	41.3%	55	63.0%	75	23.8%	58
72	69.0	College Hill	82.02	$42,388	75	2.1%	68	45.5%	60	69.9%	58	16.0%	84
73	69.4	Sayler Park	105	$46,793	77	3.8%	45	72.7%	97	72.6%	50	17.1%	78
74	69.6	Pleasant Ridge	57.02	$40,119	69	2.4%	61	46.5%	63	64.5%	72	16.1%	83
75	69.8	College Hill	84	$46,964	78	2.9%	56	40.7%	54	56.2%	94	20.1%	67
76	70.4	Riverside - Saylor Park	104	$40,089	68	0.0%	114	47.5%	65	75.8%	43	21.3%	62
77	71.6	Madisonville	56	$40,398	71	1.7%	76	58.6%	82	70.0%	57	18.6%	72
78	72.4	College Hill	81	$54,074	95	1.2%	84	48.0%	66	71.4%	54	20.9%	63
79	73.4	Evanston	40	$50,197	86	0.8%	91	52.9%	73	66.3%	67	26.0%	50

Appendix II

SES Index and Variables for the Cincinnati City Census Tracts

SES Index		Neighborhood	Census Tract	Family Income		Crowding		Family Structure		Occupation		Education	
Rank	Index			Index	Rank	Index	Rank	Index	Rank	Index	Rank	Index	Rank
80	75.0	Mt. Airy	83	$52,380	91	3.2%	53	66.2%	91	71.6%	52	14.8%	88
81T	77.0	CBD - Riverfront	6	$50,000	85	0.0%	102	0.0%	1	44.2%	103	13.1%	94
81T	77.0	Kennedy Heights	58	$48,445	82	1.3%	82	48.6%	68	66.6%	66	15.2%	87
83T	78.0	Hartwell	60	$49,784	83	1.3%	79	53.1%	74	59.5%	83	19.0%	71
83T	78.0	College Hill	82.01	$45,764	76	1.2%	85	58.1%	81	63.5%	73	17.5%	75
85	79.4	West Price Hill	99.02	$48,239	80	1.7%	75	75.5%	101	68.7%	61	16.6%	80
86	81.6	Madisonville	108	$32,727	49	0.0%	115	50.0%	70	65.4%	70	9.8%	104
87	82.2	Fairview - Clifton Heights	27	$59,583	99	0.7%	92	30.5%	34	54.0%	95	14.3%	91
88	84.0	N. Avondale - Paddock Hills	65	$55,855	96	2.1%	67	64.7%	89	62.4%	78	14.5%	90
89T	85.0	CBD - Riverfront	7	$50,500	87	0.6%	95	75.0%	99	52.8%	97	27.6%	47
89T	85.0	Clifton	70	$62,206	102	3.1%	54	48.5%	67	43.3%	104	12.2%	98
91	87.4	Clifton	72	$48,224	79	4.1%	40	76.0%	103	41.2%	108	8.6%	107
92	87.6	Westwood	102.01	$52,500	92	0.7%	93	75.2%	100	63.3%	74	16.8%	79
93	88.4	Pleasant Ridge	59	$63,472	103	1.0%	86	71.5%	93	57.1%	92	19.5%	68
94	89.2	College Hill	111	$58,750	98	1.7%	77	69.9%	92	57.8%	87	14.2%	92
95	89.6	Mt. Washington	46.01	$53,430	94	1.3%	80	71.6%	94	60.8%	81	12.0%	99
96	91.0	Westwood	101	$48,438	81	0.3%	101	64.1%	88	57.4%	90	12.9%	95
97	92.6	West Price Hill	99.01	$51,171	88	0.0%	113	75.8%	102	64.6%	71	14.7%	89
98	93.6	Mt. Washington	46.03	$51,591	89	0.5%	98	74.7%	98	61.3%	80	9.8%	103
99	93.8	East Walnut Hills	20	$70,313	104	1.4%	78	60.7%	85	42.2%	105	12.4%	97
100	94.2	West Price Hill	107	$52,847	93	0.8%	90	78.9%	104	61.9%	79	9.6%	105
101	95.6	Oakley	53	$61,389	100	0.5%	96	71.9%	96	49.9%	100	15.5%	86
102T	96.2	Oakley	52	$71,691	106	1.2%	83	78.9%	105	48.8%	102	15.7%	85
102T	96.2	Pleasant Ridge	57.01	$51,655	90	0.0%	112	58.1%	80	51.9%	98	10.3%	101
104	97.4	East Walnut Hills	42	$71,375	105	0.0%	106	61.3%	87	41.5%	107	16.3%	82
105	98.6	Mt. Washington	46.02	$57,104	97	0.3%	100	80.7%	107	57.6%	89	11.4%	100

Appendix II

SES Index and Variables for the Cincinnati City Census Tracts

SES Index		Neighborhood	Census Tract	Family Income		Crowding		Family Structure		Occupation		Education	
Rank	Index			Index	Rank	Index	Rank	Index	Rank	Index	Rank	Index	Rank
106	99.0	Westwood	102.02	$61,895	101	0.7%	94	79.0%	106	57.8%	88	9.5%	106
107	100.0	Clifton	71	$81,532	107	2.4%	62	84.9%	108	29.1%	115	7.5%	108
108	104.6	Mt. Lookout-Columbia Tusculum	47.01	$83,599	108	0.5%	99	71.8%	95	38.3%	110	5.6%	111
109	106.4	California	45	$133,695	114	0.0%	108	99.2%	113	48.9%	101	12.9%	96
110	108.4	Hyde Park	51	$102,240	111	0.5%	97	89.6%	110	34.9%	111	4.6%	113
111	108.6	Mt. Adams	13	$97,860	110	0.0%	104	100.0%	114	42.1%	106	5.7%	109
112	109.6	Hyde Park	50	$87,973	109	0.0%	111	88.1%	109	38.4%	109	5.6%	110
113	111.2	Mt. Adams	12	$171,741	115	0.0%	103	100.0%	114	34.7%	112	5.5%	112
114	112.2	Mt. Lookout	48	$110,647	112	0.0%	109	91.8%	111	31.2%	114	1.8%	115
115	112.4	Hyde Park	49	$114,678	113	0.0%	110	94.5%	112	32.8%	113	2.5%	114

Appendix III

Neighborhood Changes 1970-2000

Neighborhoods	Census Tracts				SES Index				Quartiles			
	1970	1980	1990	2000	1970	1980	1990	2000	1970	1980	1990	2000
Avondale	34	34*	34	34	60.4	34.4	37.2	31.0	2	2	2	1
	66	66	66	66	49.4	29.8	25.6	37.2	2	1	1	2
	67	67*	67	67	42.4	28.2	24.8	23.6	2	1	1	1
	68	68	68	68	51	31	35.4	30.8	2	2	2	1
	69	69	69	69	60.8	38.4	33.6	32.2	2	2	2	2
					52.8	32.4	31.3	31.0				
Bond Hill	63	63	63	63	84.4	55.4	48.6	38.0	4	2	2	2
	64	64	64	64	89.9	61.2	61.8	56.4	4	3	3	2
					87.15	58.3	55.2	47.2				
California	45	45	45	45	62.2	75.2	78.8	106.4	2	3	3	4
Camp Washington	28	28	28	28	16.2	17.2	26.4	27.2	1	1	1	1
Carthage	61	61	61	61	50.7	39.8	47.8	53.0	2	2	2	2
CBD - Riverfront	6	6	6	6	96.7		109.6	77.0	4	4	4	3
	7	7	7	7	63.3	56.2	82.00	85.00	3	2	3	4
					80.0	56.2	95.8	81.0				
Clifton	70	70	70	70	80.8	74.6	90.6	85.0	3	3	4	4
	71	71	71	71	101.5	110	112.4	100.0	4	4	4	4
	72	72	72	72	97.9	95.8	103.4	87.4	4	4	4	4
					93.4	93.3	102.1	90.8				
College Hill	81	81	81	81	102.5	82.4	82.2	72.4	4	4	3	3
	82.01	82.01	82.01	82.01	96.9	78.3	87.2	78.0	4	4	4	3
	82.02	82.02	82.02	82.02	83.1	80.4	88.2	69.0	3	3	4	3
	84	84*	84	84	107.8	67.7	72.4	69.8	4	4	3	3
	111	111	111	111	113	101	107.6	89.2	4	4	4	4
					100.7	82.0	87.5	75.7				
Corryville	32	32	32	32	36.7	35.6	51.0	35.4	2	2	2	2
	33	33	33	33	49.8	65.5	59.6	52.4	2	3	2	2
					43.3	50.6	55.3	43.9				
East End	43	43	43	43	13.6	35.4	26.2	48.8	1	2	1	2
	44	44	44	44	23.1	21.6	32.2	44.0	1	1	1	2
					18.4	28.5	29.2	46.4				
East Price Hill	90				53.4				2			
	92	92*	92	92	74.4	59.2	44.0	34.2	3	3	2	2
	93	93	93	93	52.9	35.6	35.0	38.2	2	2	2	2
	94	94	94	94	53.7	45.2	32.6	27.8	2	2	2	1
	95	95	95	95	51.5	45.8	44.0	41.6	2	2	2	2
	96	96	96	96	54.8	52.3	53.4	48.2	2	2	2	2
					56.8	47.6	41.8	38				

Appendix III

Neighborhood Changes 1970-2000

Neighborhoods	Census Tracts				SES Index				Quartiles			
	1970	1980	1990	2000	1970	1980	1990	2000	1970	1980	1990	2000
East Walnut Hills	20	20	20	20	95.8	84	93.2	93.8	4	4	4	4
	42	42	42	42	76.5	73.8	82.4	97.4	3	3	3	4
					86.2	78.9	87.8	95.6				
Evanston	38	38	38	38	47.4	28.2	32.8	25.6	2	1	2	1
	39	39	39	39	36.1	28.8	34.0	32.0	2	2	2	1
	40	40	40	40	68.3	63.8	68.4	73.4	3	3	3	3
	41				61.7				2			
					53.4	40.3	45.1	43.7				
Evanston - E. Walnut Hills		41	41	41		46.3	59.4	68.8		2	2	3
Fairview - Clifton	25	25	25	25	41.8	59.8	81.6	51.8	2	3	3	2
	26	26	26	26	35.8	59.8	65.6	54.4	2	3	3	2
	27	27	27	27	49.1	57.8	93.6	82.2	2	3	4	4
					42.2	59.1	80.3	62.8				
Fay Apartments	86.02	85.02*	85.02	85.02	26.3	34.4	14.0	15.0	1	2	1	1
Hartwell	60	60	60	60	89.2	75.8	75.8	78.0	4	3	3	3
Hyde Park	49	49	49	49	110.1	110	115.6	112.4	4	4	4	4
	50	50	50	50	87.7	101	105.6	109.6	4	4	4	4
	51	51	51	51	109.2	109	114.6	108.4	4	4	4	4
					102.3	107	111.9	110.1				
Kennedy Heights	58	58	58	58	93.4	72.8	72.4	77.0	4	3	3	3
Linwood		47.02	47.02	47.02		27.8	37.6	35.0		1	2	2
Lower Price Hill	91	91*	91	91	21	18.6	15.6	19.2	1	1	1	1
Madisonville	55	55	55	55	72.3	47.6	42.6	56.6	3	2	2	2
	56	56	56	56	70.1	59.7	62.8	71.6	3	3	3	3
	108	108	108	108	49.5	53.8	75.0	81.6	2	2	3	3
					64.0	53.7	60	70				
Mt. Adams	12	12	12	12	59.2	94.6	89.0	111.2	3	4	4	4
	13	13	13	13	61	102	112.0	108.6	2	4	4	4
					60.1	98.4	100.5	109.9				
Mt. Airy	83	83	83	83	99.3	90.4	81.0	75.0	4	4	3	3
	85.01		85.01	85.01		80.8	64.2	34.8			3	2
					99.3	85.6	72.6	54.9				
Mt. Auburn	18	18	18	18	29.2	39.2	57.6	68.4	1	2	2	3
	22	22	22	22	41.6	34.4	55.8	41.8	2	2	2	2
	23	23	23	23	33.3	26.6	29.2	30.4		1	1	1
					34.7	33.4	47.5	46.9				
Mt. Lookout	47	47.01			63	91.2			3			
	48	48*	48	48	107.9	112	118.2	112.2	4	4	4	4
					85.5	102	118.2	112.2				

Appendix III

Neighborhood Changes 1970-2000

Neighborhoods	Census Tracts				SES Index				Quartiles			
	1970	1980	1990	2000	1970	1980	1990	2000	1970	1980	1990	2000
Mt. Lookout-Columbia Tusculum		47.01*	47.01	47.01		91.2	102.4	104.6		4	4	4
Mt. Washington	46.01	46.01	46.01	46.01	105.7	100	81.4	89.6	4	4	3	4
	46.02	46.02	46.02	46.02	107.1	99.6	102.0	98.6	4	4	4	4
	46.03	46.03	46.03	46.03	110	97.2	102.2	93.6	4	4	4	4
					107.6	98.9	95.2	93.9				
N. Avondale - Paddock Hills	65	65	65	65	106.4	87	96.2	84.0	4	4	4	4
N. Fairmount - English Woods	86.01	86.01*	86.01	86.01	21.5	17.8	14.2	15.4	1	1	1	1
Northside	74	74	74	74	32.4	30.4	31.6	31.2	1	1	1	1
	75	75	75	75	79	66	86.8	65.6	3	3	4	3
	78	78	78	78	53.2	45	37.2	46.0	2	2	2	2
	79	79*	79	79	71.1	46	55.6	52.2	3	2	2	2
					58.9	46.9	52.8	48.75				
Oakley	52	52	52	52	80.1	82.7	95.8	96.2	3	4	4	4
	53	53	53	53	83.8	77.8	91.0	95.6	3	3	4	4
	54	54	54	54	57.2	56.4	59.6	65.0	2	2	2	3
					73.7	72.3	82.1	85.6				
Over-The-Rhine	9	9	9	9	28.2	9.6	22.4	3.0	1	1	1	1
	10	10	10	10	17.7	11.6	12.8	23.6	1	1	1	1
	11	11	11	11	20.3	9	30.6	25.4	1	1	1	1
	16	16	16	16	23.2	10.2	16.0	10.8	1	1	1	1
	17	17	17	17	7	5.4	12.0	15.4	1	1	1	1
	24				33.4				1			
					21.63	9.16	18.76	15.64				
Pleasant Ridge	57.01	57.01	57.01	57.01	95.6	98.8	105.2	96.2	4	4	4	4
	57.02	57.02	57.02	57.02	89.2	76.4	68.2	69.6	4	3	3	3
	59	59	59	59	100.5	92.8	96.2	88.4	4	4	4	4
					95.1	89.3	89.9	84.7				
Riverside - Sayler Park	104	104	104	104	49	71.6	69.8	70.4	2	3	3	3
Roselawn	62.01	62.01	62.01	62.01	109.2	93	73.2	63.4	4	4	3	3
	62.02	62.02	62.02	62.02	38.1				2			
	110	110	110	110	111.1	86.6	76.2	65.2	4	4	3	3
					86.13	89.8	74.7	64.3				
S. Cumminsville-Millvale	76				35.7				2			
	77	77*	77	77	19	11.2	13.2	15.4	1	1	1	1
					27.35	11.2	13.2	13.2				

Appendix III

Neighborhood Changes 1970-2000

Neighborhoods	Census Tracts				SES Index				Quartiles			
	1970	1980	1990	2000	1970	1980	1990	2000	1970	1980	1990	2000
S. Fairmount	87	87	87	87	25.9	22.8	20.4	21.0	1	1	1	1
	89	89*	89	89	59.1	57.6	48.8	37.8	2	2	2	2
					42.5	40.2	34.6	29.4				
Sayler Park	105	105	105	105	64.4	63.5	72.6	69.4	3	3	3	3
	106	106	106	106	85	78.6	88.4	65.6	3	3	4	3
					74.7	71.1	80.5	67.5				
Sedamsville - Riverside	103	103	103	103	25.1	39	35.8	35.4	1	2	2	2
University Heights	29	29	29	29	82.8	84.2	80.0	67.0	3	3	3	3
	30	30	30	30	69.1	73.1	71.4	60.4	3	3	3	3
					76.0	78.7	75.7	63.7				
Walnut Hills	19	19	19	19	31.2	32.6	78.6	65.2	1	2	3	3
	21	21	21	21	29.4	15.6	26.0	23.2	1	1	1	1
	35	35	35	35	39.3	21.4	29.2	16.6	2	1	1	1
	36	36	36	36	29.7	20	24.0	30.0	1	1	1	1
	37	37	37	37	43.6	29.4	31.6	22.4	2	1	1	1
					34.6	23.8	37.9	31.5				
West End	2	2	2	2	49.6	40.4	24.0	14.0	2	2	1	1
	3.01	3.01	3.01	3.01	16.8	6.6	5.6	10.4	1	1	1	1
	3.02	3.02	3.02	3.02	14.7	11	7.6	22.2	1	1	1	1
	4	4	4	4	36.7	34.8	42.4	49.0	2	2	2	2
	14	14	14	14	32.9	12.8	18.6	47.8	1	1	1	2
	15	15	15	15	18	13.2	15.8	39.8	1	1	1	2
	8	8	8	8	25.6	9.6	24.6	16.0	1	1	1	1
					27.8	18.3	19.8	28.5				
West Price Hill	97	97	97	97	61	63.2	56.4	56.8	2	3	2	3
	98	98	98	98	75.1	73.2	69.4	54.8	3	3	3	2
	99.01	99.01	99.01	99.01	90	90.1	91.8	92.6	4		4	4
	99.02	99.02	99.02	99.02	82.2	76	76.8	79.4	3	3	3	3
	107	107	107	107	88.9	90.1	90.4	94.2	4	4	4	4
					79.4	78.5	77.0	75.6				
Westwood	100	88*	88	88	107.1	65.8	46.6	28.6	4	3	2	1
		100.01	100	100		92.1	89.0	63.2		4	4	3
		100.02	100	100		70.4	59.4	40.2		3	2	2
	101	101	101	101	88.3	90.6	95.4	91.0	4	4	4	4
	102.01	102.01	102	102	91.7	88.6	87.6	87.6	4	4	4	4
	102.02	102.02	102	102	95.7	104	105.2	99.0	4	4	4	4
	109	109	109	109	88.5	84.4	78.8	68.2	4	4	3	3
					94.3	85.1	80.3	68.3				

Appendix III

Neighborhood Changes 1970-2000

Neighborhoods	Census Tracts				SES Index				Quartiles			
	1970	1980	1990	2000	1970	1980	1990	2000	1970	1980	1990	2000
Winton Hills	80	80	80	80	32.4	19	22.2	17.4	1	1	1	1
Winton Place	73	73	73	73	48.1	53.2	62.6	52.6	2	2	3	2
Queensgate	1	1	1	1	17.1				1			
	5				34.4				2			
					25.8							

Appendix IV

SES Index and Variables for Cincinnati Metropolitan Area Census Tracts

SES Index		County	Census Tract	Family Income Indicator		Crowding Indicator		Family Structure Indicator		Occupation Indicator		Education Indicator	
Rank	Index			Index	Rank	Index	Rank	Index	Rank	Index	Rank	Index	Rank
Quartile 1													
1	4.8	Hamilton	9	$5,278	4	10.3%	2	4.0%	9	95.0%	4	54.1%	5
2	14.4	Hamilton	3.01	$6,981	6	5.5%	34	4.5%	11	89.5%	11	51.3%	10
3	18.6	Hamilton	16	$12,778	11	8.7%	6	3.3%	8	82.3%	52	48.6%	16
4	19.2	Hamilton	2	$16,719	20	5.3%	41	10.2%	19	95.4%	3	49.4%	13
5	20.0	Hamilton	86.01	$13,966	14	6.1%	22	25.9%	33	87.6%	19	49.8%	12
6	20.8	Hamilton	77	$13,651	13	5.9%	26	19.2%	23	86.0%	28	49.4%	14
7	21.2	Hamilton	35	$19,301	22	8.4%	8	33.0%	43	86.6%	25	52.9%	8
8	21.6	Hamilton	85.02	$9,194	7	4.4%	54	5.7%	15	92.6%	7	44.3%	25
9	23.4	Hamilton	15	$14,000	15	4.0%	61	5.3%	13	86.3%	26	60.0%	2
10	24.6	Hamilton	91	$15,221	17	14.7%	1	57.6%	98	94.3%	6	62.0%	1
11	25.0	Hamilton	17	$10,625	9	8.0%	11	9.9%	18	81.7%	59	43.2%	28
12	26.0	Hamilton	80	$9,807	8	6.2%	19	9.7%	17	83.6%	45	36.1%	41
13	26.2	Hamilton	87	$23,947	36	9.8%	4	39.2%	53	88.1%	17	46.7%	21
14	30.6	Hamilton	37	$20,536	25	5.4%	36	22.2%	25	85.7%	32	39.5%	35
15	31.0	Campbell	501	$13,017	12	3.7%	73	24.7%	30	87.1%	22	47.1%	18
16	32.6	Hamilton	67	$17,730	21	4.5%	51	19.2%	24	89.1%	13	33.1%	54
17	32.8	Kenton	603	$21,761	29	6.1%	21	46.4%	69	87.1%	21	44.4%	24
18	33.8	Hamilton	94	$31,250	60	7.2%	15	41.1%	59	88.8%	15	46.8%	20
19	36.2	Hamilton	21	$22,596	34	2.3%	119	4.4%	10	90.2%	9	51.6%	9
20	37.6	Hamilton	38	$23,091	35	6.0%	23	34.2%	46	82.1%	54	42.8%	30
21	38.2	Campbell	506	$30,767	58	7.9%	13	54.7%	93	90.4%	8	47.0%	19
22	41.2	Hamilton	28	$25,625	42	2.8%	102	31.5%	39	87.4%	20	59.7%	3
23	41.2	Hamilton	88	$27,003	47	5.8%	28	22.8%	26	85.8%	30	30.1%	75
24	42.6	Hamilton	227	$22,500	33	4.6%	49	31.7%	40	84.8%	38	33.1%	53

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SES Index and Variables for Cincinnati Metropolitan Area Census Tracts

SES Index		County	Census Tract	Family Income Indicator		Crowding Indicator		Family Structure Indicator		Occupation Indicator		Education Indicator	
Rank	Index			Index	Rank	Index	Rank	Index	Rank	Index	Rank	Index	Rank
25	43.2	Hamilton	10	$14,671	16	5.5%	32	0.0%	4	77.0%	102	31.9%	62
26	48.0	Hamilton	47.02	$29,844	55	3.4%	81	39.2%	54	85.7%	33	48.0%	17
27	48.2	Hamilton	103	$36,071	79	6.7%	16	57.7%	100	87.0%	23	46.4%	23
28	48.4	Hamilton	11	$20,594	26	5.2%	42	0.0%	5	74.5%	132	36.8%	37
29	48.6	Hamilton	68	$24,745	38	4.5%	50	23.0%	29	79.2%	76	34.0%	50
30	49.8	Hamilton	92	$26,571	45	5.3%	40	37.4%	52	80.9%	65	34.6%	47
31	50.2	Campbell	502	$15,769	19	2.9%	96	58.1%	101	86.8%	24	50.7%	11
32	51.0	Hamilton	257	$31,528	61	5.7%	30	65.7%	132	90.1%	10	46.4%	22
33	51.0	Kenton	6.07	$25,581	41	4.2%	56	35.3%	50	80.6%	68	36.4%	40
34	51.0	Hamilton	69	$27,238	48	4.8%	47	16.5%	22	77.8%	96	36.0%	42
35	52.2	Hamilton	39	$30,372	57	5.6%	31	22.9%	27	75.9%	115	42.3%	31
36	52.8	Hamilton	74	$24,432	37	8.0%	12	34.4%	47	74.1%	136	42.0%	32
37	57.0	Campbell	505	$31,250	59	5.1%	44	69.3%	142	88.9%	14	43.9%	26
38	58.4	Hamilton	93	$30,170	56	6.4%	17	48.0%	76	76.5%	107	38.6%	36
39	59.2	Kenton	609	$35,321	74	4.7%	48	40.7%	56	80.8%	67	33.6%	51
40	60.0	Kenton	650	$35,911	78	5.9%	24	51.2%	83	80.6%	70	34.9%	45
41	60.4	Hamilton	14	$29,375	53	3.4%	80	36.6%	51	80.8%	66	33.1%	52
42	61.6	Campbell	511.01	$35,523	75	3.9%	67	55.0%	94	88.5%	16	32.8%	56
43	63.0	Campbell	512	$32,917	65	2.9%	98	50.3%	79	83.7%	44	43.1%	29
44	63.8	Hamilton	95	$32,983	66	5.3%	38	46.4%	70	78.7%	86	32.5%	59
45	64.4	Hamilton	89	$26,678	46	2.2%	124	27.9%	35	78.9%	83	40.1%	34
46	64.4	Hamilton	3.02	$5,966	5	10.1%	3	0.0%	2	58.4%	285	43.5%	27
47	65.4	Hamilton	85.01	$22,231	30	6.2%	18	27.7%	34	77.4%	99	21.3%	146
48	65.8	Hamilton	63	$25,990	43	3.5%	77	29.1%	36	79.0%	81	27.2%	92
49	66.4	Hamilton	228	$33,984	69	5.1%	43	53.5%	86	82.2%	53	28.6%	81

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SES Index and Variables for Cincinnati Metropolitan Area Census Tracts

SES Index		County	Census Tract	Family Income Indicator		Crowding Indicator		Family Structure Indicator		Occupation Indicator		Education Indicator	
Rank	Index			Index	Rank	Index	Rank	Index	Rank	Index	Rank	Index	Rank
50	67.0	Hamilton	100.02	$28,100	50	5.0%	45	32.5%	42	78.0%	94	25.3%	104
51	68.8	Hamilton	22	$36,591	84	2.9%	97	30.8%	37	78.5%	87	36.6%	39
52	69.8	Kenton	671	$25,000	40	1.8%	151	25.3%	31	82.1%	55	31.1%	72
53	72.4	Hamilton	23	$15,368	18	8.2%	10	9.4%	16	65.8%	233	27.7%	85
54	73.6	Hamilton	66	$21,585	28	5.0%	46	25.4%	32	69.2%	196	31.5%	66
55	75.2	Hamilton	36	$20,333	24	0.9%	252	5.4%	14	79.1%	79	53.1%	7
56	76.8	Hamilton	32	$20,195	23	8.5%	7	35.2%	49	63.0%	256	34.3%	49
57	81.0	Kenton	610	$32,650	63	2.8%	105	62.2%	121	82.3%	51	31.6%	65
58	83.2	Hamilton	96	$35,625	76	3.9%	64	44.2%	64	73.8%	142	31.3%	70
59	84.6	Clermont	417.01	$40,237	106	3.9%	63	75.7%	198	87.8%	18	36.8%	38
60	86.4	Kenton	612	$41,705	111	4.0%	60	72.1%	158	84.1%	42	31.9%	61
61	86.8	Hamilton	44	$36,875	87	4.3%	55	32.1%	41	65.6%	236	48.8%	15
62	88.2	Hamilton	255	$40,068	102	3.0%	93	60.1%	109	78.3%	89	34.5%	48
63	88.2	Hamilton	34	$11,333	10	0.0%	358	14.2%	21	83.3%	46	53.3%	6
64	89.0	Kenton	651	$27,353	49	2.5%	114	31.3%	38	75.8%	118	23.4%	126
65	91.2	Hamilton	262	$36,667	86	5.9%	25	85.5%	285	94.5%	5	32.8%	55
66	91.4	Hamilton	61	$36,667	85	2.4%	115	66.7%	134	79.0%	80	35.6%	43
67	92.2	Boone	703.01	$37,089	88	3.9%	66	59.5%	105	78.5%	88	24.8%	114
68	94.2	Hamilton	73	$37,386	91	7.6%	14	63.0%	125	75.8%	121	24.3%	120
69	95.8	Hamilton	78	$33,438	67	5.7%	29	33.7%	45	67.3%	215	24.0%	123
70	96.0	Hamilton	97	$41,929	113	3.8%	68	62.7%	124	77.5%	98	29.1%	77
71	96.6	Hamilton	253	$35,727	77	3.6%	75	59.6%	106	71.7%	165	32.4%	60
72	97.2	Hamilton	252	$39,468	97	3.1%	90	68.6%	137	78.0%	93	31.3%	69
73	98.4	Hamilton	207.42	$49,521	168	4.0%	59	68.1%	136	83.1%	47	28.3%	82
74	99.8	Clermont	420	$39,742	98	4.4%	53	76.7%	209	80.3%	72	31.5%	67

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SES Index and Variables for Cincinnati Metropolitan Area Census Tracts

SES Index		County	Census Tract	Family Income Indicator		Crowding Indicator		Family Structure Indicator		Occupation Indicator		Education Indicator	
Rank	Index			Index	Rank	Index	Rank	Index	Rank	Index	Rank	Index	Rank
75	100.2	Hamilton	8	$22,450	32	9.1%	5	57.7%	99	71.5%	169	17.3%	196
76	100.8	Hamilton	79	$38,462	94	5.3%	39	40.6%	55	73.8%	141	19.1%	175
77	101.8	Kenton	616	$36,552	83	5.8%	27	61.9%	120	65.8%	235	35.1%	44
78	104.4	Kenton	611	$39,766	99	3.7%	74	53.6%	87	75.0%	125	22.1%	137
79	105.8	Warren	302	$43,173	123	5.5%	33	83.3%	265	82.4%	50	32.5%	58
80	107.4	Hamilton	98	$36,296	81	0.9%	245	44.3%	65	79.0%	82	31.6%	64
81	107.6	Hamilton	256	$39,840	100	2.2%	125	58.1%	102	78.1%	92	24.4%	119
82	108.0	Hamilton	55	$36,341	82	2.6%	109	45.2%	66	71.0%	172	25.1%	111
83	109.6	Hamilton	64	$42,281	118	2.1%	129	34.9%	48	72.5%	156	26.3%	97
84	110.0	Hamilton	218.02	$44,275	132	3.3%	85	61.6%	118	82.0%	56	20.4%	159
85	110.6	Hamilton	33	$28,657	51	4.1%	58	33.1%	44	68.7%	202	17.2%	198
86	110.8	Campbell	504	$42,039	116	6.2%	20	71.3%	153	71.4%	171	26.5%	94
87	111.0	Clermont	418	$40,300	107	2.8%	101	73.1%	176	79.1%	78	26.9%	93
88	112.2	Hamilton	4	$22,292	31	1.7%	154	11.9%	20	57.3%	299	32.5%	57
89	113.0	Kenton	614	$37,990	93	1.4%	187	70.7%	148	81.2%	64	30.8%	73
90	115.4	Dearborn	805	$39,925	101	1.7%	161	72.3%	161	83.0%	48	25.2%	106
91	116.2	Hamilton	25	$21,250	27	3.6%	76	43.9%	63	62.7%	260	20.8%	155
92	118.6	Hamilton	232.01	$47,061	152	2.1%	132	75.9%	201	85.9%	29	28.8%	79
93	119.6	Warren	305.01	$42,542	120	1.4%	190	54.3%	90	75.3%	124	30.8%	74
94	120.4	Hamilton	261.02	$49,028	167	3.9%	62	79.3%	229	85.1%	34	25.1%	110
95	121.2	Hamilton	229	$46,111	145	1.8%	149	77.8%	214	85.1%	35	31.8%	63
96	122.6	Hamilton	62.01	$40,136	105	2.3%	120	51.8%	85	69.7%	186	24.5%	117

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SES Index and Variables for Cincinnati Metropolitan Area Census Tracts

SES Index		County	Census Tract	Family Income Indicator		Crowding Indicator		Family Structure Indicator		Occupation Indicator		Education Indicator	
Rank	Index			Index	Rank	Index	Rank	Index	Rank	Index	Rank	Index	Rank
Quartile II													
97	123.2	Clermont	402.04	$43,519	126	2.6%	108	80.6%	242	82.8%	49	27.2%	91
98	124.6	Hamilton	43	$28,942	52	0.0%	360	4.8%	12	78.1%	90	25.1%	109
99	125.0	Hamilton	216.02	$48,205	159	1.6%	170	46.3%	68	77.5%	97	22.8%	131
100	125.6	Kenton	613	$34,583	72	0.0%	349	59.4%	103	85.1%	36	31.3%	68
101	126.6	Hamilton	204.01	$48,250	162	5.4%	35	76.6%	208	76.6%	106	24.2%	122
102	127.2	Hamilton	26	$24,918	39	2.7%	106	23.0%	28	67.6%	213	13.6%	250
103	129.0	Hamilton	100.01	$34,245	70	3.4%	79	54.0%	88	67.1%	220	18.1%	188
104	129.8	Hamilton	216.04	$45,786	141	1.6%	169	71.1%	150	80.2%	73	24.7%	116
105	130.2	Boone	703.04	$41,667	110	1.0%	239	73.4%	178	84.4%	40	27.8%	84
106	130.8	Warren	301.02	$43,712	128	3.0%	92	84.1%	272	81.4%	62	25.9%	100
107	132.4	Kenton	669	$41,814	112	1.4%	185	69.4%	143	77.9%	95	23.4%	127
108	133.0	Hamilton	217.02	$42,018	115	2.8%	103	60.7%	113	69.4%	190	21.5%	144
109	133.2	Clermont	416	$49,611	170	4.5%	52	79.0%	227	75.6%	122	26.4%	95
110	133.2	Dearborn	803	$37,500	92	0.5%	306	64.5%	129	81.7%	61	28.9%	78
111	133.4	Boone	701	$44,696	135	1.7%	164	69.6%	145	76.1%	111	25.0%	112
112	134.2	Warren	325	$42,152	117	1.0%	237	72.0%	157	81.8%	57	25.6%	103
113	134.6	Hamilton	223.01	$43,340	124	2.2%	123	55.1%	95	70.5%	175	20.8%	156
114	135.2	Campbell	521	$42,750	122	1.1%	227	63.5%	127	79.3%	75	23.6%	125
115	135.2	Hamilton	54	$38,542	95	3.5%	78	46.8%	71	57.9%	292	21.9%	140
116	135.8	Boone	702	$44,568	133	1.2%	214	69.1%	141	81.2%	63	23.2%	128
117	137.4	Hamilton	19	$33,828	68	2.3%	122	45.8%	67	53.0%	329	25.8%	101
118	138.0	Dearborn	807	$49,784	171	2.5%	113	74.0%	187	80.4%	71	21.2%	148
119	138.6	Kenton	644	$43,341	125	1.4%	197	66.0%	133	75.4%	123	24.8%	115
120	139.0	Hamilton	106	$49,960	174	1.9%	142	73.9%	186	81.7%	60	22.7%	133

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SES Index		County	Census Tract	Family Income Indicator		Crowding Indicator		Family Structure Indicator		Occupation Indicator		Education Indicator	
Rank	Index			Index	Rank	Index	Rank	Index	Rank	Index	Rank	Index	Rank
121	139.0	Clermont	411.02	$35,114	73	0.9%	249	51.0%	81	74.1%	138	20.9%	154
122	140.8	Hamilton	109	$41,548	109	2.0%	136	60.7%	116	70.0%	182	20.3%	161
123	141.8	Campbell	511.02	$42,734	121	1.6%	171	71.4%	155	78.7%	85	18.9%	177
124	142.8	Hamilton	110	$37,132	90	1.3%	209	49.2%	77	73.1%	146	17.6%	192
125	144.0	Hamilton	82.02	$42,388	119	2.1%	128	47.0%	73	69.9%	184	16.0%	216
126	144.6	Hamilton	207.41	$48,021	158	1.3%	207	50.8%	80	76.4%	109	19.6%	169
127	145.4	Kenton	656	$45,915	142	3.0%	91	76.3%	205	76.4%	108	18.7%	181
128	145.8	Hamilton	217.01	$43,711	127	2.0%	134	73.5%	179	70.2%	181	25.1%	108
129	146.2	Hamilton	30	$26,544	44	8.4%	9	57.2%	96	58.9%	283	10.0%	299
130	146.4	Hamilton	75	$36,083	80	1.9%	144	41.0%	58	59.8%	278	19.5%	172
131	148.0	Hamilton	29	$34,375	71	3.8%	71	57.3%	97	50.7%	341	20.3%	160
132	148.2	Hamilton	215.09	$50,430	178	3.2%	87	69.6%	144	73.0%	148	18.6%	184
133	148.6	Kenton	670	$43,938	130	1.2%	216	41.8%	62	62.8%	259	30.0%	76
134	149.0	Warren	314	$44,583	134	1.4%	189	59.9%	108	72.9%	149	20.0%	165
135	150.4	Clermont	414.03	$41,996	114	1.0%	240	71.1%	151	76.8%	104	21.6%	143
136	150.6	Hamilton	56	$40,398	108	1.7%	162	61.0%	117	70.0%	183	18.6%	183
137	150.6	Hamilton	57.02	$40,119	104	2.4%	116	47.2%	74	64.5%	244	16.1%	215
138	151.8	Clermont	401.02	$55,994	228	3.0%	94	85.7%	289	83.8%	43	25.2%	105
139	152.6	Warren	315	$44,853	137	2.5%	111	63.6%	128	72.2%	161	15.1%	226
140	153.2	Hamilton	254.01	$32,396	62	0.0%	382	62.5%	123	75.8%	116	28.1%	83
141	154.6	Clermont	401.01	$52,292	197	1.7%	165	86.3%	293	85.7%	31	27.5%	87
142	155.0	Kenton	638	$46,831	150	1.7%	157	71.9%	156	70.3%	178	22.5%	134
143	155.4	Hamilton	215.06	$50,671	182	2.6%	110	72.9%	172	74.2%	135	18.8%	178
144	157.0	Hamilton	84	$46,964	151	2.9%	99	41.6%	60	56.2%	311	20.1%	164
145	157.0	Hamilton	18	$29,722	54	1.8%	152	41.7%	61	56.3%	310	16.6%	208

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Rank	Index			Index	Rank	Index	Rank	Index	Rank	Index	Rank	Index	Rank
146	157.8	Clermont	409	$49,552	169	1.2%	213	74.3%	188	77.1%	101	24.4%	118
147	157.8	Hamilton	105	$46,793	149	3.8%	69	78.3%	218	72.6%	153	17.1%	200
148	158.0	Hamilton	258	$45,366	139	2.1%	130	77.6%	212	73.9%	139	19.5%	170
149	158.4	Kenton	659	$51,538	191	0.9%	247	77.8%	215	85.0%	37	25.8%	102
150	158.6	Hamilton	249.01	$37,125	89	0.0%	379	80.4%	238	84.2%	41	34.7%	46
151	158.8	Hamilton	260.02	$48,716	166	3.3%	84	74.4%	189	70.9%	173	18.6%	182
152	158.8	Hamilton	261.01	$50,851	187	2.9%	95	84.0%	268	76.0%	112	22.7%	132
153	159.8	Kenton	637.02	$50,833	184	2.5%	112	87.8%	310	76.0%	113	28.6%	80
154	160.4	Hamilton	207.62	$44,746	136	1.1%	229	68.7%	138	74.3%	133	19.9%	166
155	160.6	Hamilton	41	$39,327	96	0.8%	256	46.9%	72	63.0%	255	23.8%	124
156	161.8	Hamilton	104	$40,089	103	0.0%	367	47.5%	75	75.8%	117	21.3%	147
157	163.2	Hamilton	83	$52,380	198	3.2%	86	67.8%	135	71.6%	167	14.8%	230
158	164.6	Campbell	503	$50,714	183	2.2%	126	60.4%	111	64.8%	241	20.2%	162
159	167.6	Hamilton	238	$45,977	143	1.6%	173	72.4%	164	68.0%	208	20.9%	150
160	167.8	Hamilton	209.02	$45,238	138	1.2%	215	74.9%	193	72.9%	151	21.6%	142
161	168.0	Hamilton	81	$54,074	217	1.2%	218	51.1%	82	71.4%	170	20.9%	153
162	168.6	Clermont	419	$52,407	199	2.8%	100	83.2%	264	74.7%	128	20.9%	152
163	169.0	Campbell	524	$46,464	146	0.6%	283	62.5%	122	69.4%	187	25.2%	107
164	169.4	Clermont	405	$47,750	156	0.5%	299	72.7%	167	74.6%	129	26.4%	96
165	169.8	Warren	323	$53,077	210	1.4%	182	76.5%	207	75.8%	120	23.0%	130
166	170.4	Hamilton	205.05	$52,704	203	2.0%	133	86.0%	291	81.7%	58	19.8%	167
167	171.2	Hamilton	234	$47,328	154	1.3%	210	54.5%	91	67.6%	212	18.1%	189
168	172.6	Hamilton	218.01	$46,578	147	1.0%	241	60.7%	114	71.6%	166	17.4%	195
169	173.8	Hamilton	40	$50,197	176	0.8%	261	59.4%	104	66.3%	229	26.0%	99
170	175.2	Clermont	402.03	$52,266	196	1.6%	174	82.0%	254	76.0%	114	22.1%	138

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Rank	Index			Index	Rank	Index	Rank	Index	Rank	Index	Rank	Index	Rank
171	175.8	Hamilton	219	$47,227	153	0.0%	375	61.9%	119	80.1%	74	20.6%	158
172	176.4	Kenton	642	$50,321	177	1.3%	205	79.8%	232	80.6%	69	17.1%	199
173	177.0	Warren	321	$52,762	204	1.8%	147	88.5%	323	73.9%	140	31.2%	71
174	177.8	Kenton	658	$50,845	186	0.7%	274	87.3%	301	84.6%	39	27.4%	89
175	179.8	Hamilton	237.02	$44,141	131	1.3%	204	72.8%	170	68.0%	207	18.3%	187
176	181.0	Hamilton	232.22	$50,476	179	1.8%	153	75.5%	197	68.7%	203	19.4%	173
177	181.0	Kenton	657	$48,693	165	0.0%	353	78.4%	220	79.2%	77	27.4%	90
178	181.6	Hamilton	215.05	$55,338	222	2.0%	137	68.8%	139	69.3%	193	15.9%	217
179	182.2	Hamilton	254.02	$47,383	155	0.5%	298	73.0%	175	73.0%	147	22.1%	136
180	182.6	Kenton	636.03	$53,681	214	3.3%	83	82.2%	257	75.8%	119	14.3%	240
181	182.8	Hamilton	82.01	$45,764	140	1.2%	219	60.6%	112	63.5%	249	17.5%	194
182	183.0	Hamilton	60	$49,784	172	1.3%	198	54.2%	89	59.5%	280	19.0%	176
183	183.0	Hamilton	58	$48,445	164	1.3%	211	54.5%	92	66.6%	225	15.2%	223
184	186.0	Hamilton	216.03	$57,768	246	1.7%	158	72.9%	173	70.6%	174	18.8%	179
185	187.6	Hamilton	99.02	$48,239	161	1.7%	156	77.7%	213	68.7%	201	16.6%	207
186	191.0	Boone	705.02	$55,956	227	1.6%	168	93.1%	363	78.8%	84	24.9%	113
187	192.2	Clermont	410	$56,250	230	1.1%	233	82.4%	259	77.4%	100	21.9%	139
188	193.0	Hamilton	247	$47,778	157	0.6%	279	78.9%	226	68.2%	205	26.1%	98
189	193.4	Warren	306	$53,750	216	0.8%	263	82.1%	256	78.1%	91	21.7%	141
190	193.6	Dearborn	806	$53,482	213	1.4%	192	86.6%	295	76.7%	105	20.2%	163
191	194.4	Campbell	525	$46,071	144	0.4%	314	73.8%	184	73.2%	145	18.5%	185
192	196.2	Hamilton	65	$55,855	226	2.1%	127	65.5%	131	62.4%	261	14.5%	236

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Rank	Index			Index	Rank	Index	Rank	Index	Rank	Index	Rank	Index	Rank
Quartile III													
193	196.4	Clermont	408	$57,857	247	1.4%	188	85.1%	282	73.2%	144	24.3%	121
194	197.6	Campbell	526	$53,750	215	0.0%	348	72.6%	166	86.0%	27	14.8%	232
195	197.6	Clermont	402.02	$56,136	229	1.1%	225	95.6%	377	89.3%	12	21.4%	145
196	199.6	Kenton	636.04	$51,957	195	1.5%	180	77.5%	211	74.2%	134	11.1%	278
197	200.0	Dearborn	801.01	$53,333	211	0.0%	345	73.7%	183	76.2%	110	20.9%	151
198	200.8	Warren	301.01	$60,590	267	1.8%	148	81.7%	252	77.0%	103	14.7%	234
199	201.8	Boone	706.04	$61,542	276	1.9%	141	79.6%	231	74.1%	137	15.2%	224
200	201.8	Hamilton	205.01	$55,202	221	2.8%	104	71.2%	152	61.8%	268	12.4%	264
201	202.2	Hamilton	207.61	$54,212	218	1.6%	167	72.5%	165	68.8%	200	12.6%	261
202	202.4	Hamilton	232.1	$56,250	231	3.8%	70	82.0%	255	66.4%	228	14.9%	228
203	204.0	Hamilton	210.01	$43,750	129	0.0%	370	72.2%	160	72.8%	152	16.5%	209
204	205.0	Hamilton	215.72	$56,447	235	3.8%	72	70.1%	146	63.4%	250	8.5%	322
205	206.2	Hamilton	237.01	$50,478	180	0.6%	286	81.0%	248	72.3%	160	20.8%	157
206	207.6	Hamilton	215.04	$57,430	245	5.3%	37	73.4%	177	63.3%	251	8.2%	328
207	209.2	Boone	704.02	$63,580	291	3.1%	89	78.8%	224	69.3%	194	13.7%	248
208	209.4	Campbell	528	$56,366	234	0.7%	268	72.8%	169	72.4%	157	15.5%	219
209	209.6	Hamilton	230.01	$55,845	225	1.7%	160	73.5%	180	61.4%	269	16.2%	214
210	211.2	Boone	706.01	$52,500	201	3.4%	82	94.3%	369	69.0%	198	16.8%	206
211	211.2	Hamilton	207.05	$53,008	209	0.9%	248	76.0%	203	69.9%	185	16.4%	211
212	211.2	Hamilton	108	$32,727	64	0.0%	368	51.6%	84	65.4%	237	9.8%	303
213	211.4	Campbell	531	$54,236	219	1.5%	175	85.0%	280	69.3%	192	17.7%	191
214	211.4	Clermont	414.04	$58,819	254	1.8%	146	73.0%	174	64.3%	246	14.5%	237
215	213.4	Dearborn	802.02	$60,477	266	2.7%	107	84.5%	275	69.4%	188	14.8%	231
216	213.6	Hamilton	214.01	$49,809	173	0.3%	335	73.7%	182	72.4%	158	15.5%	220

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Rank	Index			Index	Rank	Index	Rank	Index	Rank	Index	Rank	Index	Rank
217	214.4	Clermont	411.03	$57,988	248	1.5%	177	85.0%	281	70.3%	180	18.5%	186
218	214.6	Hamilton	7	$50,500	181	0.6%	281	75.0%	194	52.8%	331	27.6%	86
219	215.2	Hamilton	70	$62,206	281	3.1%	88	49.5%	78	43.3%	364	12.2%	265
220	215.8	Clermont	417.02	$59,531	260	0.5%	304	75.7%	199	74.9%	126	18.1%	190
221	217.4	Hamilton	235.22	$56,364	233	2.3%	121	74.5%	192	56.9%	303	14.4%	238
222	220.4	Hamilton	225	$59,083	255	3.9%	65	71.0%	149	54.5%	318	9.4%	315
223	221.2	Warren	310	$57,045	239	2.1%	131	87.4%	305	65.8%	234	17.2%	197
224	221.6	Hamilton	220	$55,395	223	2.4%	118	72.4%	163	60.4%	275	8.2%	329
225	221.8	Hamilton	236	$50,906	188	0.3%	331	71.3%	154	69.3%	195	14.3%	241
226	221.8	Hamilton	72	$48,224	160	4.1%	57	76.0%	202	41.2%	369	8.6%	321
227	222.0	Hamilton	46.01	$53,430	212	1.3%	201	72.1%	159	60.8%	272	12.0%	266
228	222.8	Hamilton	209.01	$51,625	193	0.3%	332	85.4%	284	70.5%	176	23.1%	129
229	222.8	Hamilton	111	$58,750	253	1.7%	163	72.3%	162	57.8%	293	14.2%	243
230	225.4	Campbell	520.01	$52,887	207	0.4%	310	87.2%	299	73.3%	143	19.7%	168
231	225.8	Clermont	411.01	$51,394	190	1.7%	155	80.3%	235	67.3%	217	8.1%	332
232	226.0	Campbell	519.03	$56,318	232	1.2%	220	84.1%	269	67.3%	216	17.5%	193
233	226.0	Kenton	636.06	$58,116	250	1.5%	179	74.4%	190	62.0%	266	14.1%	245
234	226.4	Campbell	530	$52,768	205	1.0%	242	68.9%	140	58.2%	290	13.0%	255
235	228.6	Warren	324	$57,121	243	0.6%	280	85.5%	287	72.4%	159	19.4%	174
236	228.8	Hamilton	59	$63,472	289	1.0%	236	70.5%	147	57.1%	301	19.5%	171
237	229.4	Hamilton	6	$50,000	175	0.0%	355	0.0%	3	44.2%	361	13.1%	253
238	230.2	Hamilton	214.22	$59,500	259	1.4%	183	87.5%	306	71.8%	164	14.4%	239
239	230.8	Hamilton	27	$59,583	261	0.7%	270	41.0%	57	54.0%	324	14.3%	242
240	231.2	Campbell	520.02	$52,411	200	0.3%	327	88.0%	317	70.4%	177	22.2%	135
241	232.6	Dearborn	804	$56,521	236	0.4%	322	76.8%	210	72.1%	162	14.7%	233

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Rank	Index			Index	Rank	Index	Rank	Index	Rank	Index	Rank	Index	Rank
242	233.0	Hamilton	102.01	$52,500	202	0.7%	275	79.5%	230	63.3%	253	16.8%	205
243	233.0	Clermont	407.02	$55,085	220	0.4%	315	84.9%	279	72.9%	150	17.1%	201
244	233.4	Clermont	412	$60,867	270	2.0%	135	83.1%	262	66.2%	230	11.6%	270
245	233.4	Kenton	643	$46,709	148	0.0%	350	78.3%	219	63.8%	248	16.9%	202
246	235.2	Hamilton	101	$48,438	163	0.3%	329	64.8%	130	57.4%	298	12.9%	256
247	236.2	Hamilton	210.02	$57,061	240	1.4%	186	88.2%	320	69.4%	189	13.8%	246
248	237.2	Hamilton	207.01	$63,675	292	1.1%	226	80.9%	245	70.3%	179	14.2%	244
249	238.0	Kenton	636.05	$60,248	264	0.7%	267	85.5%	286	72.0%	163	16.5%	210
250	239.4	Campbell	529	$61,176	272	1.2%	212	82.4%	258	68.0%	206	13.6%	249
251	239.4	Clermont	407.01	$59,277	258	1.0%	244	84.3%	273	67.2%	218	16.9%	204
252	240.0	Boone	703.08	$63,169	286	2.0%	139	78.5%	221	66.4%	227	8.3%	327
253	240.2	Hamilton	210.03	$50,841	185	0.7%	273	90.7%	338	74.5%	130	11.3%	275
254	241.0	Clermont	415.02	$61,772	277	1.0%	234	86.6%	297	71.5%	168	14.8%	229
255	241.2	Clermont	423.04	$60,108	263	0.4%	313	78.1%	217	74.5%	131	10.9%	282
256	241.6	Campbell	522	$52,991	208	0.0%	347	72.9%	171	69.0%	197	10.7%	285
257	242.6	Kenton	637.01	$59,137	256	1.6%	166	90.7%	340	68.4%	204	13.8%	247
258	244.0	Clermont	423.02	$56,976	238	0.6%	287	82.8%	260	67.8%	210	15.1%	225
259	245.2	Warren	316	$64,415	298	0.8%	266	81.5%	251	66.2%	231	18.8%	180
260	245.4	Hamilton	243.03	$55,647	224	0.4%	316	73.8%	185	64.9%	240	12.5%	262
261	247.6	Clermont	423.03	$57,097	241	0.9%	251	81.2%	249	67.1%	221	11.2%	276
262	250.2	Hamilton	20	$70,313	324	1.4%	184	60.7%	115	42.2%	365	12.4%	263
263	251.0	Kenton	668	$57,150	244	0.6%	288	80.8%	244	67.1%	219	12.8%	260
264	251.2	Hamilton	99.01	$51,171	189	0.0%	366	78.6%	223	64.6%	243	14.7%	235
265	252.4	Hamilton	46.03	$51,591	192	0.5%	295	76.1%	204	61.3%	270	9.8%	301
266	252.6	Hamilton	260.01	$63,994	294	1.1%	230	86.8%	298	72.6%	155	10.7%	286

Appendix IV

SES Index and Variables for Cincinnati Metropolitan Area Census Tracts

SES Index		County	Census Tract	Family Income Indicator		Crowding Indicator		Family Structure Indicator		Occupation Indicator		Education Indicator	
Rank	Index			Index	Rank	Index	Rank	Index	Rank	Index	Rank	Index	Rank
267	253.2	Boone	705.01	$62,438	284	1.9%	140	88.0%	316	66.5%	226	9.9%	300
268	253.4	Warren	313	$73,672	336	1.8%	145	74.4%	191	58.3%	287	9.6%	308
269	254.0	Warren	307	$58,555	252	0.4%	307	78.6%	222	65.4%	238	13.4%	251
270	254.6	Hamilton	205.04	$67,095	314	1.5%	176	90.1%	333	72.6%	154	10.2%	296
271	255.2	Hamilton	107	$52,847	206	0.8%	259	80.4%	239	61.9%	267	9.6%	305
272	256.0	Campbell	519.04	$64,167	296	1.7%	159	91.5%	350	66.7%	223	13.1%	252
273	259.4	Hamilton	57.01	$51,655	194	0.0%	365	59.8%	107	51.9%	337	10.3%	294
274	259.6	Hamilton	53	$61,389	274	0.5%	291	72.7%	168	49.9%	344	15.5%	221
275	263.0	Hamilton	215.71	$62,639	285	0.4%	318	75.8%	200	67.5%	214	10.0%	298
276	263.8	Hamilton	213.04	$58,446	251	0.0%	374	85.9%	290	69.4%	191	16.2%	213
277	264.0	Hamilton	230.02	$59,231	257	0.5%	294	78.8%	225	62.9%	257	10.7%	287
278	265.2	Kenton	641	$64,167	297	1.3%	206	80.3%	236	56.7%	306	11.0%	281
279	266.0	Hamilton	204.02	$68,947	320	1.4%	193	89.4%	328	66.8%	222	11.8%	267
280	266.4	Warren	319.04	$65,503	306	2.0%	138	86.6%	296	59.1%	281	9.5%	311
281	267.6	Kenton	653	$60,625	268	0.9%	250	87.8%	309	64.7%	242	11.7%	269
282	268.2	Hamilton	259	$64,000	295	0.0%	383	100.0%	387	74.8%	127	21.0%	149
283	269.6	Campbell	519.01	$63,810	293	1.3%	200	93.3%	364	67.7%	211	11.0%	280
284	270.0	Hamilton	208.11	$63,452	288	1.3%	203	83.8%	267	59.7%	279	9.4%	313
285	270.2	Hamilton	215.08	$61,014	271	1.2%	221	84.6%	277	60.7%	273	9.5%	309
286	270.6	Hamilton	242	$59,653	262	1.0%	243	73.6%	181	48.3%	351	9.3%	316
287	271.2	Hamilton	240.01	$64,659	299	1.1%	224	79.9%	233	53.3%	327	11.3%	273
288	271.4	Hamilton	206.02	$58,112	249	0.2%	337	77.8%	216	62.4%	262	10.3%	293

Appendix IV

SES Index and Variables for Cincinnati Metropolitan Area Census Tracts

SES Index		County	Census Tract	Family Income Indicator		Crowding Indicator		Family Structure Indicator		Occupation Indicator		Education Indicator	
Rank	Index			Index	Rank	Index	Rank	Index	Rank	Index	Rank	Index	Rank
Quartile IV													
289	271.8	Boone	706.03	$71,125	326	0.7%	278	85.1%	283	64.4%	245	14.9%	227
290	271.8	Hamilton	222	$63,412	287	1.1%	223	80.5%	240	57.1%	302	9.6%	307
291	272.0	Clermont	414.01	$61,533	275	0.7%	271	86.4%	294	62.3%	263	12.9%	257
292	272.4	Hamilton	214.21	$64,667	300	1.6%	172	91.2%	347	68.9%	199	7.3%	344
293	272.4	Campbell	523.01	$56,838	237	0.3%	336	79.9%	234	58.5%	284	11.4%	271
294	275.2	Hamilton	52	$71,691	330	1.2%	217	83.2%	263	48.8%	348	15.7%	218
295	275.4	Hamilton	235.21	$62,273	282	0.0%	378	60.3%	110	56.8%	305	9.8%	302
296	275.8	Hamilton	46.02	$57,104	242	0.3%	325	80.7%	243	57.6%	297	11.4%	272
297	278.8	Hamilton	42	$71,375	329	0.0%	359	63.3%	126	41.5%	368	16.3%	212
298	279.4	Hamilton	211.01	$75,127	338	1.4%	195	91.0%	343	63.8%	247	11.3%	274
299	280.0	Hamilton	102.02	$61,895	278	0.7%	276	80.5%	241	57.8%	295	9.5%	310
300	282.2	Dearborn	801.02	$68,220	317	1.4%	191	90.3%	336	65.9%	232	7.8%	335
301	282.8	Warren	322.02	$72,738	333	1.5%	181	94.9%	374	62.9%	258	11.8%	268
302	283.8	Hamilton	226.02	$76,095	342	1.9%	143	81.0%	247	44.2%	362	8.4%	325
303	284.0	Hamilton	221.02	$60,808	269	0.3%	324	75.3%	196	54.5%	319	9.5%	312
304	284.8	Warren	311	$60,271	265	0.0%	385	93.0%	362	67.9%	209	16.9%	203
305	286.0	Boone	703.06	$66,670	311	1.1%	228	89.7%	330	60.8%	271	10.7%	290
306	287.0	Kenton	649	$65,417	305	1.0%	238	79.1%	228	54.1%	323	7.4%	341
307	287.4	Kenton	652	$61,279	273	0.4%	319	81.0%	246	54.1%	322	11.2%	277
308	287.6	Hamilton	206.01	$66,927	313	0.8%	262	87.5%	307	62.2%	264	10.4%	292
309	288.2	Clermont	404.01	$72,471	332	0.9%	246	80.4%	237	58.4%	286	7.4%	340
310	290.8	Clermont	406	$70,653	325	1.4%	194	92.9%	361	58.0%	291	10.9%	283
311	291.2	Kenton	646	$65,667	307	0.5%	303	82.8%	261	63.0%	254	8.1%	331

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SES Index and Variables for Cincinnati Metropolitan Area Census Tracts

SES Index		County	Census Tract	Family Income Indicator		Crowding Indicator		Family Structure Indicator		Occupation Indicator		Education Indicator	
Rank	Index			Index	Rank	Index	Rank	Index	Rank	Index	Rank	Index	Rank
312	292.6	Kenton	647	$67,218	316	1.1%	231	84.1%	270	57.1%	300	6.9%	346
313	295.0	Warren	322.01	$71,338	327	0.9%	253	88.8%	325	58.9%	282	10.7%	288
314	295.0	Hamilton	71	$81,532	355	2.4%	117	84.9%	278	29.1%	386	7.5%	339
315	296.2	Dearborn	802.01	$63,566	290	0.0%	346	91.4%	349	60.7%	274	15.2%	222
316	296.6	Hamilton	212.02	$62,118	279	0.5%	301	87.3%	300	55.8%	312	10.6%	291
317	297.0	Hamilton	241	$65,268	304	1.3%	208	87.7%	308	50.5%	342	8.4%	323
318	298.6	Hamilton	223.02	$75,699	340	0.8%	264	87.9%	313	54.6%	317	12.8%	259
319	300.6	Warren	320.07	$68,269	318	1.2%	222	88.1%	319	53.5%	325	9.0%	319
320	301.6	Boone	703.05	$69,884	322	0.9%	254	87.3%	302	55.8%	313	9.2%	317
321	302.2	Clermont	415.01	$67,188	315	0.4%	321	83.5%	266	52.9%	330	11.0%	279
322	303.8	Hamilton	215.01	$65,265	303	0.5%	305	81.9%	253	54.3%	321	7.7%	337
323	304.0	Kenton	648	$62,365	283	0.7%	269	88.0%	315	58.2%	289	5.1%	364
324	306.6	Warren	308	$68,386	319	0.0%	384	92.1%	352	66.7%	224	13.0%	254
325	308.4	Hamilton	208.02	$64,813	302	0.0%	369	90.3%	335	63.3%	252	10.8%	284
326	308.6	Kenton	645	$64,779	301	0.4%	323	87.4%	304	54.4%	320	10.3%	295
327	308.6	Warren	320.06	$74,500	337	1.1%	232	84.4%	274	47.8%	352	6.8%	348
328	308.8	Warren	312	$71,373	328	0.7%	272	91.3%	348	56.6%	307	10.7%	289
329	311.4	Hamilton	239.01	$75,926	341	1.4%	196	84.6%	276	38.3%	376	4.7%	368
330	311.6	Hamilton	221.01	$66,585	309	0.4%	308	90.7%	339	58.3%	288	9.4%	314
331	312.4	Boone	704.01	$83,953	358	1.3%	199	94.5%	370	56.3%	309	8.3%	326
332	312.6	Warren	305.03	$66,127	308	0.5%	300	90.5%	337	57.8%	294	8.4%	324
333	313.2	Hamilton	213.03	$66,607	310	0.0%	373	88.0%	314	65.1%	239	8.1%	330
334	313.6	Hamilton	248	$79,706	351	0.6%	289	76.3%	206	39.9%	372	6.6%	350
335	315.8	Hamilton	251.03	$78,498	350	0.9%	255	86.0%	292	49.2%	346	7.8%	336
336	316.4	Campbell	523.02	$70,111	323	0.3%	333	84.1%	271	52.0%	335	8.8%	320

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SES Index and Variables for Cincinnati Metropolitan Area Census Tracts

SES Index		County	Census Tract	Family Income Indicator		Crowding Indicator		Family Structure Indicator		Occupation Indicator		Education Indicator	
Rank	Index			Index	Rank	Index	Rank	Index	Rank	Index	Rank	Index	Rank
337	316.6	Clermont	404.02	$78,377	349	0.8%	257	89.9%	331	53.0%	328	9.0%	318
338	317.4	Campbell	513	$66,701	312	0.8%	265	95.9%	380	53.3%	326	9.7%	304
339	317.4	Hamilton	251.02	$69,515	321	0.7%	277	88.4%	321	55.5%	314	6.0%	354
340	318.0	Hamilton	47.01	$83,599	357	0.5%	302	75.0%	195	38.3%	375	5.6%	361
341	319.6	Hamilton	208.12	$73,269	334	1.0%	235	96.4%	382	56.8%	304	7.3%	343
342	328.2	Hamilton	224	$84,341	362	0.5%	292	89.3%	327	46.9%	354	9.6%	306
343	329.0	Hamilton	205.02	$75,435	339	0.4%	312	91.1%	344	54.8%	316	7.9%	334
344	329.4	Hamilton	235.01	$103,303	376	1.8%	150	92.2%	354	31.4%	383	2.2%	384
345	329.4	Hamilton	243.01	$103,394	377	0.5%	297	81.3%	250	45.8%	357	5.0%	366
346	329.6	Warren	320.05	$89,586	366	1.5%	178	94.8%	372	45.8%	356	4.0%	376
347	330.4	Kenton	655.02	$85,160	363	0.8%	260	89.0%	326	52.7%	333	4.6%	370
348	332.2	Hamilton	207.07	$84,248	361	0.5%	296	93.9%	368	51.3%	339	10.1%	297
349	332.4	Boone	703.09	$77,732	347	0.2%	339	91.2%	346	62.1%	265	5.1%	365
350	333.8	Kenton	654	$62,188	280	0.0%	351	87.3%	303	47.6%	353	3.5%	382
351	334.8	Kenton	640	$84,173	360	0.4%	309	88.5%	322	49.8%	345	7.6%	338
352	335.6	Warren	305.04	$104,457	379	1.3%	202	95.6%	378	44.8%	359	5.6%	360
353	336.0	Warren	320.04	$83,211	356	0.8%	258	96.2%	381	51.8%	338	6.9%	347
354	336.4	Hamilton	239.02	$92,865	370	0.6%	285	87.9%	312	44.6%	360	6.0%	355
355	337.2	Hamilton	250.02	$76,502	343	0.3%	326	88.5%	324	52.0%	336	5.9%	357
356	337.4	Warren	319.02	$71,920	331	0.0%	387	90.8%	341	60.2%	276	6.4%	352
357	340.2	Boone	703.07	$77,264	345	0.1%	342	93.8%	367	57.7%	296	6.4%	351
358	341.0	Hamilton	240.02	$78,287	348	0.4%	320	90.2%	334	40.7%	370	8.0%	333
359	344.0	Hamilton	211.02	$81,137	354	0.3%	330	95.8%	379	54.9%	315	7.3%	342
360	344.8	Hamilton	250.01	$77,344	346	0.2%	341	92.3%	356	52.7%	332	6.6%	349
361	347.4	Hamilton	45	$133,695	385	0.0%	361	100.0%	386	48.9%	347	12.9%	258

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SES Index and Variables for Cincinnati Metropolitan Area Census Tracts

SES Index		County	Census Tract	Family Income Indicator		Crowding Indicator		Family Structure Indicator		Occupation Indicator		Education Indicator	
Rank	Index			Index	Rank	Index	Rank	Index	Rank	Index	Rank	Index	Rank
362	347.6	Kenton	655.01	$73,300	335	0.0%	352	95.2%	376	56.6%	308	4.9%	367
363	347.6	Warren	320.03	$80,686	353	0.2%	338	87.8%	311	46.7%	355	3.6%	381
364	347.8	Hamilton	213.02	$77,254	344	0.0%	372	94.9%	373	60.1%	277	4.3%	373
365	349.2	Hamilton	51	$102,240	375	0.5%	293	89.6%	329	34.9%	380	4.6%	369
366	349.6	Hamilton	243.21	$80,080	352	0.3%	334	93.6%	366	50.5%	343	6.3%	353
367	350.4	Warren	309	$95,797	371	0.5%	290	93.3%	365	48.7%	349	3.9%	377
368	351.0	Warren	319.03	$85,214	364	0.3%	328	92.0%	351	50.9%	340	4.5%	372
369	352.4	Hamilton	212.01	$84,127	359	0.0%	371	91.0%	342	52.5%	334	5.9%	356
370	352.4	Hamilton	233	$92,362	368	0.6%	282	92.7%	359	37.5%	378	4.1%	375
371	352.6	Hamilton	249.02	$100,186	373	0.4%	311	91.1%	345	44.0%	363	4.5%	371
372	354.4	Hamilton	231	$101,493	374	0.0%	377	88.1%	318	45.7%	358	7.0%	345
373	358.8	Hamilton	50	$87,973	365	0.0%	364	89.9%	332	38.4%	374	5.6%	359
374	359.2	Clermont	403	$92,383	369	0.0%	354	92.8%	360	48.4%	350	5.3%	363
375	359.6	Hamilton	243.22	$118,419	383	0.6%	284	95.1%	375	38.1%	377	3.7%	379
376	362.0	Hamilton	245	$104,250	378	0.4%	317	92.5%	357	40.1%	371	1.5%	387
377	362.8	Hamilton	226.01	$108,541	380	0.0%	376	85.6%	288	30.2%	385	2.1%	385
378	367.8	Hamilton	13	$97,860	372	0.0%	357	100.0%	385	42.1%	367	5.7%	358
379	368.0	Hamilton	244	$149,434	386	0.2%	340	92.3%	355	35.2%	379	3.6%	380
380	369.0	Hamilton	251.01	$90,894	367	0.0%	380	92.7%	358	42.1%	366	4.2%	374
381	373.2	Hamilton	48	$110,647	381	0.0%	362	92.2%	353	31.2%	384	1.8%	386
382	374.0	Hamilton	12	$171,741	387	0.0%	356	100.0%	384	34.7%	381	5.5%	362
383	376.2	Hamilton	49	$114,678	382	0.0%	363	94.5%	371	32.8%	382	2.5%	383
384	379.8	Hamilton	251.04	$124,805	384	0.0%	381	97.9%	383	39.4%	373	3.8%	378
		Hamilton	1	$0	1	0.0%	343	0.0%	1	100.0%	1	55.1%	4
		Hamilton	62.02	$0	2	0.0%	344	0.0%	6	0.0%	387	40.2%	33

Appendix IV

SES Index and Variables for Cincinnati Metropolitan Area Census Tracts

SES Index		County	Census Tract	Family Income Indicator		Crowding Indicator		Family Structure Indicator		Occupation Indicator		Education Indicator	
Rank	Index			Index	Rank	Index	Rank	Index	Rank	Index	Rank	Index	Rank
		Warren	317	$0	3	0.0%	386	0.0%	7	100.0%	2	27.5%	88

Note: The last three tracts have missing data because they are not residential areas or have only institutional populations

Appendix V

Definition of Variables

Variables as labeled in the Tables	Census Variables Used
Note : Data from the census of Population and Housing, 2000, Summary Tape File 3 were used for all analysis.	
African American Families Below Poverty- Black Head of Household with income at or below poverty status over total families	P124A P124B
Crowding Index- percent of occupied housing units with more than 1 person per room	H71
Education Index- percent with less than HS diploma that are 25 years or older	P57
Family Structure Index- percent of children living in two parent home	P23
Female headed Families- the number of females responsible for households with families	P22
Female Headed Families Below Poverty- the number of females responsible for their families who have income below poverty level versus the total number of families	P123
Functional Illiteracy Rate- percent of adults over 25 years of age with 0-8 years of education	P57
High School Drop-out Rates- Persons 16-19 years old not enrolled in school and without a high school diploma	P61
Households on Public Assistance- percent of households on public assistance over total households	P95
Jobless Rate- percent of unemployed and those less than 65 years old not in civilian labor force	P70
Less Than HS Diploma- persons 25 years and older with less than 12th grade education or no diploma	P57
Median Family Income- Median family income in 1999	P107A
Median Family Income when used as neighborhood figures- calculated with individual incomes of families in neighborhood	P107P23
Occupation Index- percent of semi-skilled and unskilled workers compared to all employed persons 16 years and older	P78
Percent African American Population- total number of persons claiming black race over total number of persons claiming all other races	P8
Percent of Families Below Poverty- the number of families below poverty over the total number of families, regardless of income levels. Poverty statistics were based on the standard used by federal agencies. The income thresholds are set by size of family unit cross-classified by presence and number of family members under 18 years old and if single or two-person families, differentiated by age of the householders (under 65 years old and 65 years and older). The thresholds are revised annually to allow for changes in the cost of living as reflected in the consumer price index. The average poverty threshold for a family of four persons was $ 12,674 in 1999	P123
Percent of First Generation Immigrants	P42
Percent of Households Below Poverty- the number of households below poverty over total households	P122

Appendix V

Definition of Variables

Variables as labeled in the Tables	Census Variables Used
Note : Data from the census of Population and Housing, 2000, Summary Tape File 3 were used for all analysis.	
Percent Single Family Dwellings- number of living quarters with one unit compared to number of living quarters with two or more units	H20
Percent White or Other Population- total number of persons claiming white or another race over total number of persons of any race	P8
Social Economic Status Index- a composite scale developed from comparative ranking on five variables. These variables were the five dimensions used by the census bureau in the New Haven Study : (median) family income, occupational status, educational attainment, housing volume, and family structure. The relative rank for each census tract was determined and then the average of these five variables made the SES index number.	P107A H71 P23 P78P57
Total Families- total number of families living in the census tracts	P4
Total Housing Units- number of separate living quarters, such as houses, apartments, mobile homes or trailers. Separate living quarters are those in which occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from outside the building or through a common hall. If quarters contain nine or more persons unrelated to the householder, it is classified as group quarters	H1
Total Population- total number of persons living in the census tracts	P1
Unemployment Rate- Percent of unemployment persons in civilian labor force	P70
White Families below poverty- white head of household with income at or below poverty status over total families	P124A P124B

Note : Data from the census of Population and Housing, 2000, Summary Tape File 3 were used for all analysis.