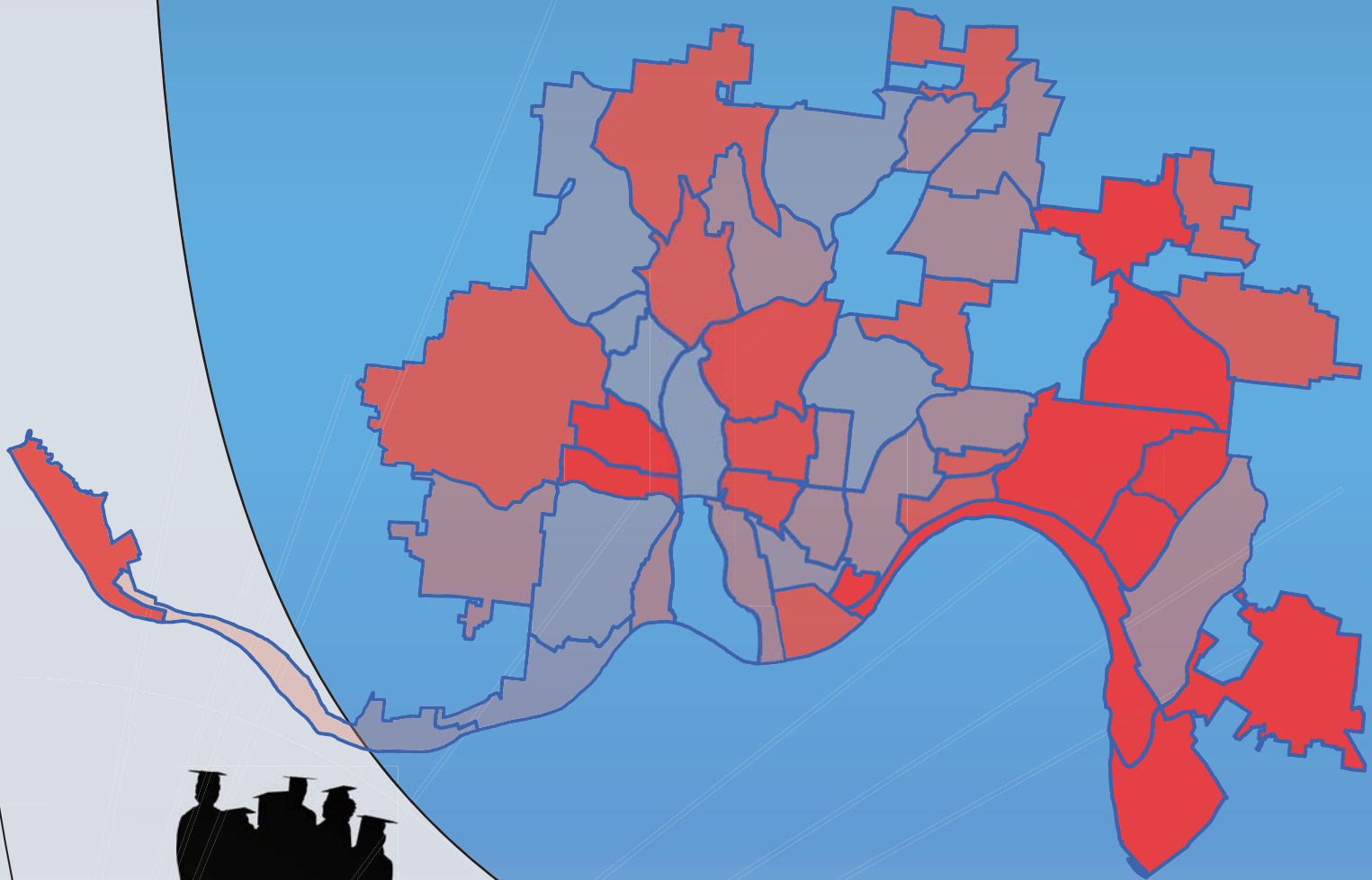


The Social Areas of Cincinnati

An Analysis of Social Needs



PATTERNS FOR FIVE CENSUS DECADES

Fifth Edition - 2013

Michael Maloney
Christopher Auffrey

School of Planning University of Cincinnati
United Way | University of Cincinnati Community Research Collaborative

April 23, 2013

Greater Cincinnati Community

We are pleased to present the publication of *The Social Areas of Cincinnati: An Analysis of Social Needs, Fifth Edition*. The first two editions, 1974 and 1986, were authored by Michael Maloney and published by the Cincinnati Human Relations Commission. The Third Edition, co-authored by Dr. Janet Buelow, was published by the School of Planning of the University of Cincinnati in 1997. The Fourth Edition was co-authored by Dr. Christophe Auffrey, also of the School of planning and was published in 2004.

This Fifth Edition updates the previous editions using data from the 2005-2009 American Community Survey. It shows how Cincinnati, its neighborhoods and its surrounding area have changed since 1970. This edition, for the first time, goes beyond the 1970 7-county SMSA boundaries and includes some data for the 15-county Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area and the 20-County region served by the Health Foundation of Greater Cincinnati. Although much of the report focuses on the City of Cincinnati, regional leaders will want to pay close attention to chapters 10 and 11 and the census tract tables included in these chapters and in the Appendix.

The social areas maps (Figures 2, 13, 14 and 15) provide templates for plotting various variables such as crime, poverty, race, education, and unemployment. Local researchers have used this study as a framework in research on health needs, racial integration, and service disparities. Agencies have used the study as a needs assessment tool, in writing grant proposals, and in making decisions regarding target areas and facility locations. County leaders have used the social areas to plan allocation of community investments and antipoverty resources. Advocacy groups and neighborhood leaders have used the study to develop a case for services and public works projects.

Neighborhood advocates and planners in Cincinnati should note that our studies use the 48 statistical neighborhoods established by the City Planning Commission, not the 2010 SNA boundaries. The fact that the census tract is our basic unit of analysis helps ameliorate this problem for neighborhoods such as Pendleton and East Westwood.

Readers are welcome to contact the authors for presentations, 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 and in the online version which is available at www.socialareasofcincinnati.org.

Michael Maloney and Christopher Auffrey with Eric Rademacher and John Besl

Acknowledgments

Project Funding

This project was supported by grants from United Way, the Greater Cincinnati Foundation, the Seasongood Good Government Foundation, and the Health Foundation of Greater Cincinnati.

Supporting Organizations

The Urban Appalachian Council provided grant administration and moral support.

Special Thanks

Dr. Eric Rademacher, Community Research Collaborative, Fund Raising; Dr. Robert Ludke, University of Cincinnati, School of Health, Health Chapter Author; Dr. Phillip Obermiller, a visiting scholar at the University of Cincinnati School of Planning; and Dr. John Bryant, editorial review.

Project Staff

| | |
|---|---|
| Project Staff | Michael Maloney |
| Author and Editor | Michael Maloney, M. Ed., MRP |
| Principal Investigator | Christopher Auffrey, Ph.D School of Planning University of Cincinnati |
| Maps, Statistical Analysis and Cover Design | Venkata Krishna Kumar Matturi |
| Project Advisors | Eric Rademacher, Ph.D, Director Community Research Collaborative Toby Sallee, Community Research Collaborative John Besl, Children's Hospital Medical Center |
| Word Processing and Design | Jeffrey Dey, MBA |
| Health Chapter | Robert Ludke, Ph.D. Professor Emeritus in Family and Community Medicine University of Cincinnati |

Correspondence

All correspondence regarding this report should be given to:

Mike Maloney
Michael Maloney and Associates
5829 Wyatt Avenue
Cincinnati, Ohio 45213
Tel: 513.531.8799
Fax: 513.531.3899
Email: meamon@aol.com

Web Access

This study may be accessed through www.socialareasofcincinnati.org or www.crc.uc.edu.

Table of Contents

Executive Summary ix

Chapter 1: Early Work in Social Area Analysis 1

Chapter 2: The Social Areas of Cincinnati..... 5

Chapter 3: The Census Tract Map Method..... 27

Chapter 4: Poverty, Race and Gender in Cincinnati..... 29

Chapter 5: Appalachian Cincinnati 51

Chapter 6: Education in Cincinnati 57

Chapter 7: The Elderly and Children..... 71

Chapter 8: Unemployment and Joblessness 83

Chapter 9: The Neighborhoods 1970 to 2005-2009 Comparisons 91

Chapter 10: Health and Wellness 103

Chapter 11: Cincinnati as a Metropolis 109

Chapter 12: Summary of Findings and Policy Recommendations 127

Appendix I: References 141

Appendix II: SES Index and Variables for Cincinnati City Census Tracts 145

Appendix III: Neighborhood Changes 1970 to 2000-2009 151

Appendix IV: SES Index and Variables for Metropolitan Census Tracts 159

Appendix V: Definitions of Variables 173

Appendix VI: SES Index and Variables for Cincinnati Metropolitan Area 15 County Census Tracts, 2005-2009..... 175

Appendix VII: SES Index and Variables for Cincinnati Metropolitan Area 20 County Census Tracts, 2005-2009..... 193

Appendix VIII: Changes in Statistical Neighborhood Approximations (SNAs) for the 2010 Cnsus 213

Index of Tables

| TABLE | DESCRIPTION | |
|-------|---|-----|
| 1a | Definitions of SES Index and Indicators | 2 |
| 1b | Correlation Matrix for SES Variables 2005-2009 | 3 |
| 2a | Cincinnati Census Tracts and SES Quartiles by Neighborhood | 9 |
| 2b | City of Cincinnati Summary Statistics for SES Quartiles, 1970-2005-2009 | 14 |
| 2c | City of Cincinnati Average SES Indicators by Quartile 1970-2005-2009 | 17 |
| 2d | City of Cincinnati Summary Statistics 1970-2005-2009..... | 18 |
| 2e | Neighborhoods that declined 10 points or more between 1970 and 1980 | 23 |
| 2f-1 | Neighborhoods that Experienced the Greatest Decline 1970-2005-2009 | 23 |
| 2f-2 | Neighborhoods that Experienced the Greatest Decline 1980-1990..... | 23 |
| 2g-1 | Neighborhoods that Experienced the Greatest Decline 1990-2000..... | 23 |
| 2g-2 | Neighborhoods that Declined 10 points or more, 2000-2005-2009 | 24 |
| 2h | Neighborhoods that Experienced the Greatest Decline, 1970-2005-2009 | 25 |
| 4a | Cincinnati Neighborhoods: Median Family Income and Families Below Poverty 2005-2009 | 34 |
| 4b | Cincinnati Neighborhoods: Women and Poverty, 2005-2009 | 36 |
| 4c | Neighborhood Status, 2005-2009 | 38 |
| 4d | Cincinnati Neighborhoods: Race Composition and Poverty, 2005-2009..... | 41 |
| 4d-2 | Changes in SES Scores for Work Class African American Neighborhoods | 43 |
| 4e | Cincinnati Neighborhoods: African American Population, 1970-2005-2009..... | 44 |
| 4f | Hispanic population concentrations 2005-2009..... | 46 |
| 4g | Neighborhoods with the largest Hispanic population increase, 2000-2005-2009 | 47 |
| 5a | Criteria for classifying neighborhoods as Appalachian..... | 53 |
| 5b | Cincinnati Neighborhoods with Appalachian Census Tracts, 2005-2009* | 53 |
| 5c | Cincinnati Appalachian Neighborhood Populations, 1970-2005-2009..... | 54 |
| 5d | Socioeconomic indicators: Cincinnati Appalachian Neighborhoods, 1970-2005-2009 | 56 |
| 6a | Cincinnati Neighborhoods: Drop-out Rates, 1980-2005-2009 | 59 |
| 6b | Cincinnati Neighborhoods: Education Level of Adults, 2005-2009 | 61 |
| 6c | Cincinnati Neighborhoods: Changes in Education Levels of Adults, 1970-2005-2009 | 64 |
| 6d-1 | Ten Census Tracts with the Highest Rate of Adults, 2000-2005-2009 | 66 |
| 6d-2 | Ten Neighborhoods with Highest Rates of Non-High School Completion, 2005-2009..... | 67 |
| 6e | Trends in High School Graduates and Dropouts, 1970-2005-2009..... | 67 |
| 7a | Trends in the Population Over 60 years of Age, 1970-2005-2009 | 72 |
| 7b | Cincinnati Neighborhoods: Changes in Senior Population, 1970-2005-2009..... | 74 |
| 7c | Neighborhoods with Largest Percentage Increase in Population 60 Years and Over, 2000-2005-2009 | 77 |
| 7d | Neighborhoods with Highest Number of Persons 60 Years and Over, 2005-2009 | 77 |
| 7e | Cincinnati Neighborhoods: Age Compositions, 2005-2009 | 78 |
| 7f | Neighborhoods with Highest Number of Children Under 5, 2005-2009..... | 81 |
| 8a | Cincinnati Neighborhoods: Joblessness and Unemployment Rates, 2005-2009..... | 84 |
| 8b | Cincinnati Neighborhoods: Changes in Joblessness and Unemployment Rates, 1980-2005-2009 | 88 |
| 9 | Cincinnati Neighborhoods: Overall SES index Changes, 1970-2005-2009..... | 92 |
| 11a | Metropolitan Counties, Their Census Tracts and SES Indices, 2005-2009..... | 113 |
| 11b | Cincinnati City and Remainder of Metropolitan Area: Comparison of Average SES Indicators by SES Quartile, 2005-2009 | 115 |

SOCIAL AREAS OF CINCINNATI

| | | |
|-----|---|-----|
| 11c | City of Cincinnati and Remainder of Metropolitan Area Comparison of Average SES Indicators by SES Quartile, 2005-2009 | 117 |
| 11d | City of Cincinnati as Percent of Metropolitan Area Totals, 2005-2009..... | 118 |
| 11e | Metropolitan Median Family Incomes and Families Below Poverty, 2005-2009..... | 119 |
| 11f | Metropolitan Area Distribution of African American Population, 2005-2009..... | 124 |
| 11g | Metropolitan Area Adult Education Levels, 2005-2009..... | 124 |
| 11h | Metropolitan Area Joblessness and Unemployment Rates, 2005-2009..... | 124 |
| 12a | Family Structure Indicator in Cincinnati, 1970 to 2005-2009 | 128 |

Index of Illustrations

| FIGURE | DESCRIPTION | |
|--------|--|-------|
| 1 | 2005-2009 Cincinnati City Neighborhoods..... | 6 |
| 2 | 2005-2009 Cincinnati City SES Quartiles | 7, 90 |
| 3 | Cincinnati City Median Family Income and Areas of Poverty | 30 |
| 4 | 2005-2009 Cincinnati City Women and Areas of Poverty..... | 31 |
| 5 | 2005-2009 Cincinnati City African Americans and Areas of Poverty | 32 |
| 6 | Cincinnati City Appalachians and Areas of Poverty | 52 |
| 7 | 2005-2009 Cincinnati City High School Dropout Rates..... | 58 |
| 8 | 2005-2009 Cincinnati City Adult Education Levels | 63 |
| 9 | 2005-2009 Cincinnati City Functional Literacy Levels..... | 69 |
| 10 | 2005-2009 Cincinnati City 60 years old and Areas of Poverty | 73 |
| 11 | 2005-2009 Cincinnati City Population of Children Less than Five Years of Age and Areas of Poverty..... | 80 |
| 12 | 2005-2009 Cincinnati City Areas of High Unemployment and Areas of Poverty..... | 86 |
| 13 | 2005-2009 Metropolitan Cincinnati 7 Counties SES Quartiles | 110 |
| 14 | 2005-2009 Metropolitan Cincinnati 15 Counties SES Quartiles | 121 |
| 15 | 2005-2009 Metropolitan Cincinnati 20 Counties SES Quartiles | 123 |

Executive Summary

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

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

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

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

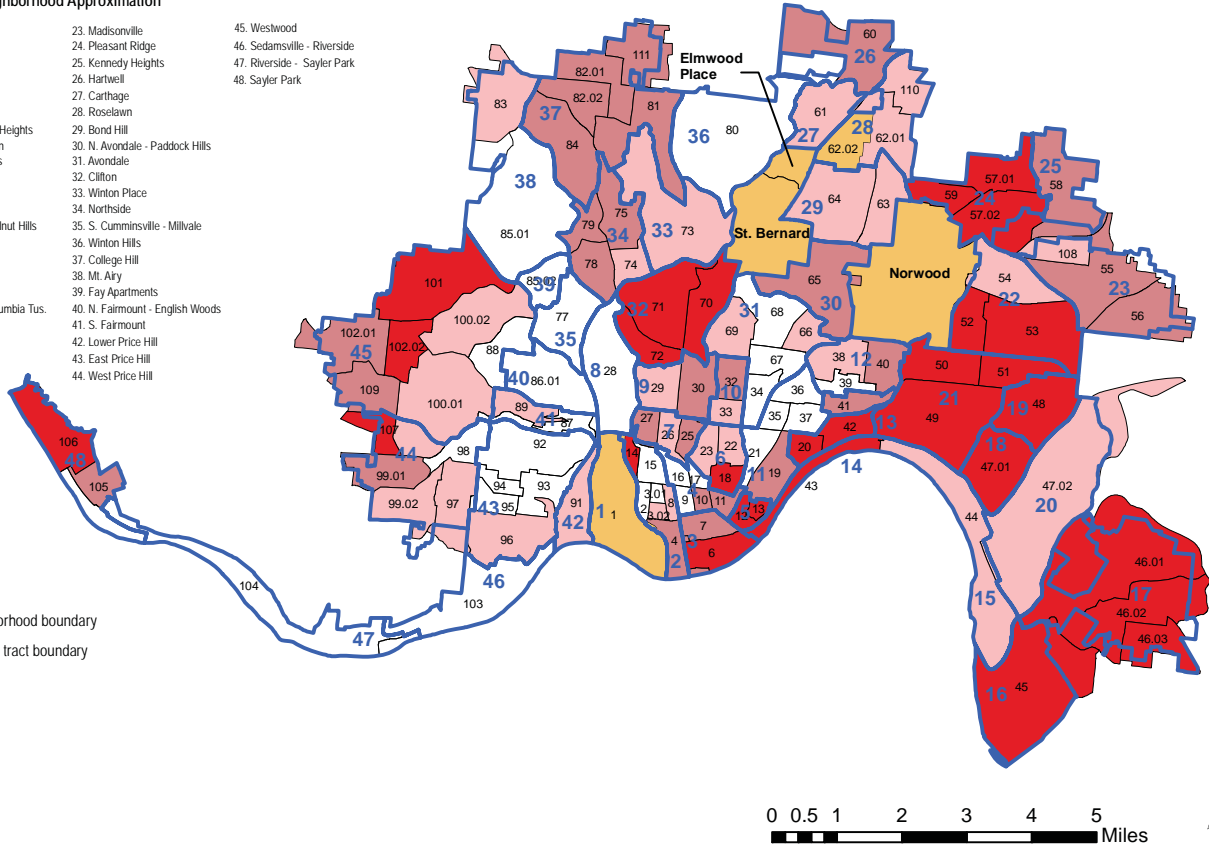
This classification system helps members of the community and organizations begin to identify areas in need. The map below provides a glimpse of the SES Index findings for the City of Cincinnati.

Figure 2 2005-2009 Cincinnati City SES Quartiles

Cincinnati Neighborhood Approximation

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

- Legend**
- Neighborhood boundary
 - Census tract boundary
 - SES Quartiles**
 - SES I
 - SES II
 - SES III
 - SES IV
 - NA*
 - Neighborhood number
 - Census tract number



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

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

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

Early Work in Social Area Analysis

Establishing the Idea of Typologies of Urban Neighborhoods

Common sense and everyday observation tell us that the residential sections of 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 Areas 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)

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 2010. 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 issues, social

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 also, 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.

The one construct which seemed the most discernible was 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 American Community Survey 2005-2009 (ACS) (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

| TABLE 1A | |
|--|---|
| DEFINITION OF SES INDEX AND ITS INDICATORS | |
| SES Index | The Socio-Economic Status Index is a composite scale developed from the comparative ranking scores of five indicators derived from data from the 2005-2009 American Community Survey (ACS) ^a |
| Family Income Indicator | Median family income |
| Education Indicator | Percent of population 25 years of age or older with less education than a high school diploma |
| Occupation Indicator | Percent of workers in unskilled and semi-skilled occupations |
| Family Structure Indicator | Percent of children (under the age of 18) living in married-couple, family households |
| Crowding Indicator | Percent of housing units with more than one person per room |
| | |

^a Previous editions and their data are based on data from the decennial census.

are median family income which are perfectly correlated as shown by the value 1.000. The value -0.592 means that the median family income and education have a negative correlation of 0.592. Remember that the education index is 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 -0.674 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 edu-

cation (0.821). Occupation is second at -0.807. 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 2005-2009 data is between family structure and occupation (0.674). The correlation between family income and family structure is almost equally high (0.662).

TABLE 1 B

CORRELATION MATRIX FOR SES VARIABLES, 2005-2009

| | Family Income Indicator | Education Indicator | Occupation Indicator | Crowding Indicator | Family Structure Indicator | SES Index |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|--------------------|----------------------------|-----------|
| Family Income Indicator | 1.000 | -0.592 | -0.674 | -0.260 | 0.662 | 0.794 |
| Education Indicator | | 1.000 | 0.654 | 0.330 | -0.517 | -0.821 |
| Occupation Indicator | | | 1.000 | 0.346 | -0.444 | -0.807 |
| Crowding Indicator | | | | 1.000 | -0.144 | -0.471 |
| Family Structure Indicator | | | | | 1.000 | 0.781 |

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 2005 – 2009 ACS 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, 2000 and 2005-2009 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 five contiguous areas:

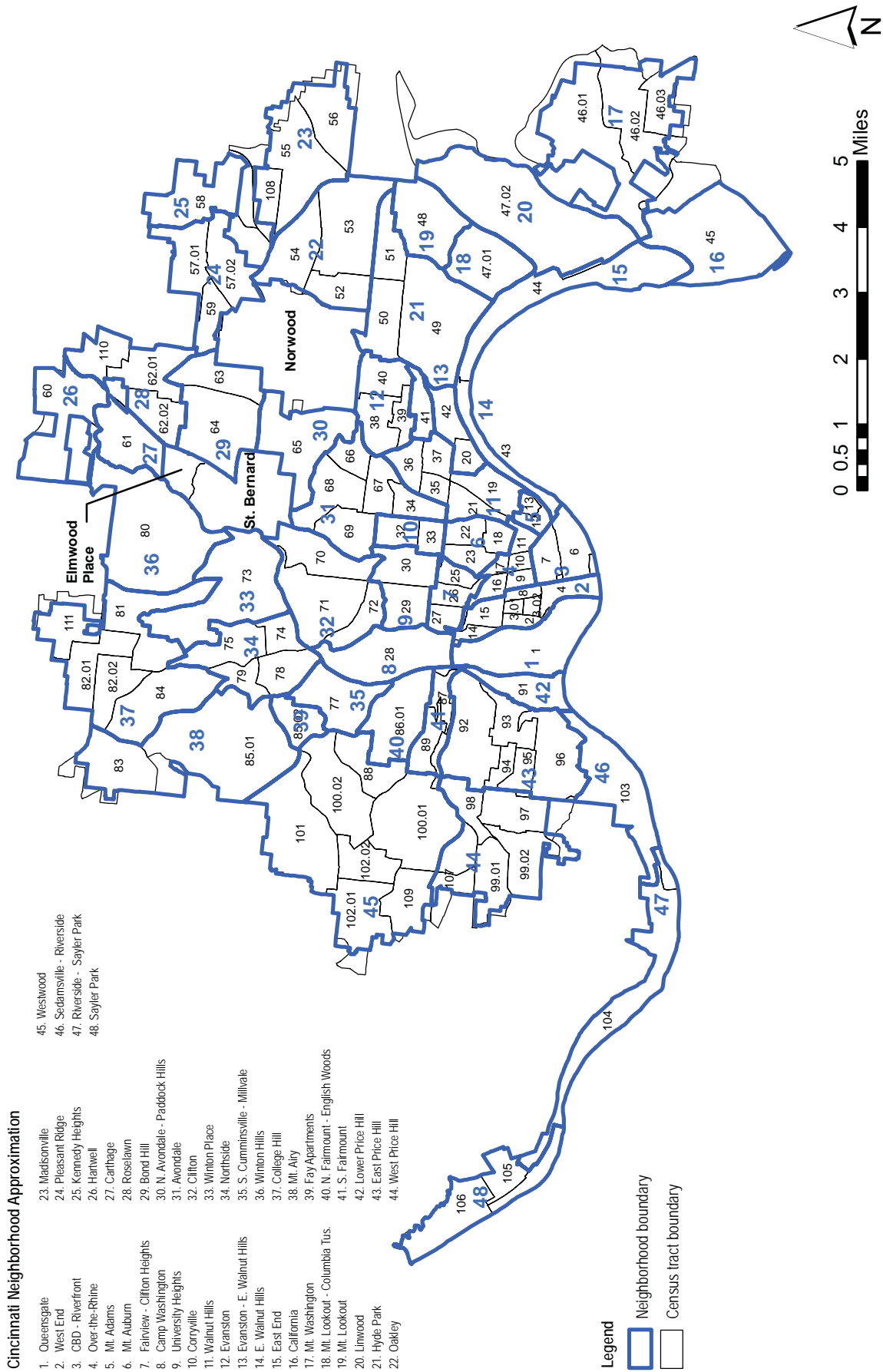
1. An area long the western riverfront which includes Sedamsville-Riverside and Riverside-Sayler Park.
2. An area which stretches from the western plateau up the Mill Creek and through Mount Airy.
3. Much of the Basin Area north of downtown. This includes three census tracts in Over-the-Rhine and three in the West End.
4. An area including most of Avondale and Walnut Hills and one of the Evanston tracts.
5. The neighborhood of Winton Hills on the northern edge of the city which includes large public housing projects.

During the 2000s SES I on the East Side shrunk by one Evanston tract. On the West Side it grew by five tracts including most of East Price Hill, all of Mount Airy, and one tract in West Price Hill. In a dramatic shift, two Over-the-Rhine tracts (Pendleton and Main Street districts) moved from SES I to SES III. In the West End Tract 3.02 moved to SES II. Of the five SES I areas only the one on the West Side expanded. SES I has shifted little since 1970. The addition of five new tracts on the West Side is the most dramatic demographic shift in Cincinnati since this study began in 1970. Table 2b shows the statistics for each quartile for the five census periods. SES I has about 16,000 fewer people compared to 1970 (It is not the same geographic area.) and more than 4000 fewer families. It is 60.4% African American compared to 81% in 2000 and 55% in 1970. The percent first generation immigrants rose from 1% in 2000 to 3% in 2005-2009 perhaps reflecting the growth of the Hispanic population. The percent of immigrants was also 3% in 1970 though at that time most were European. The percentage of immigrants in the other three quartiles changed little in the 2000s. The poverty rate for house-

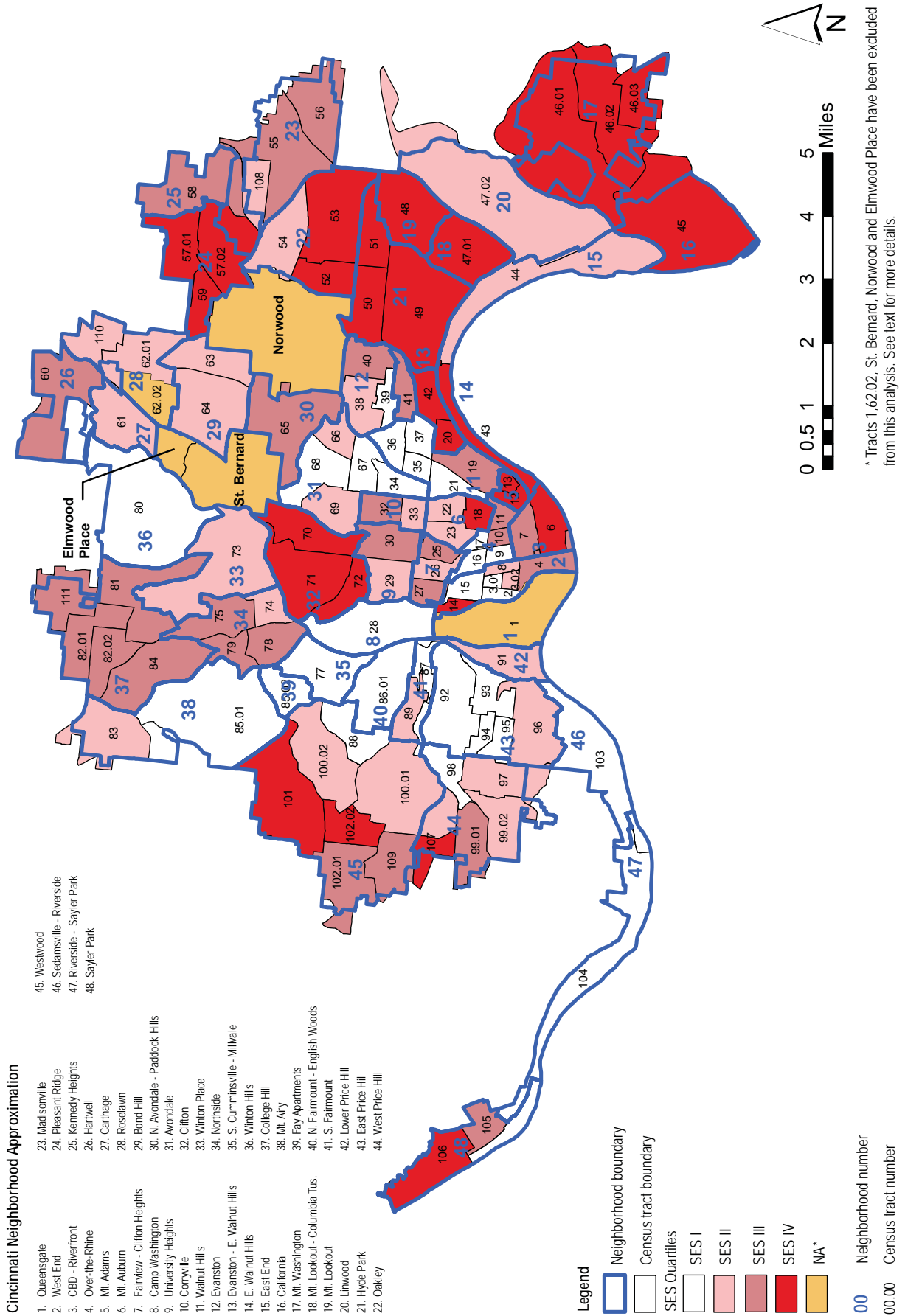
SES I is 60.4% African American compared to 81% in 2000 and 55% in 1970.

holds in this new; more west side, SES I area is higher than 1970 (37.2% vs. 34%) but down from 2000 (45%). The number of households in poverty fell from 11,745 to 10,226. Most of the tracts classified as Appalachian in Chapter 5 are in the West Side SES I cluster. Nearly four (3.8) % of the dwelling units are overcrowded down from 6 percent in 2000. The percentage of dwelling units that are single family rose from 15% in 1970 to 39.3% in 2005-2009. This is only partially attributable to the geographic shift to the west side where single family units are more common than in the Basin (Down-

6 **Figure 1** 2005-2009 Cincinnati City Neighborhoods



2005-2009 Cincinnati City SES Quartiles



town, Over-the-Rhine, West End and Queensgate). Another dramatic change in this social area is that both the number (51,774) and percent (60.4) African American were down. The same is true for SES II. Some of this population moved up to SES III and some left the city as part of Cincinnati's general population loss of 14,000 since 1990. The unemployment rate fell slightly from 18% in 2000 to 16% in 2005-

Only 70 percent of the adults have a high school education.

2009. More than 77 percent of the workers are in blue collar or service occupations. Only 70 percent of the adults have a high school education. The median family income is \$11,482. The family structure index (% of children under 18 living in two parent homes) went from 24.4% in 2000 to 22.9% in 2005-2009. This means that only one child in four now lives in a two parent family in the core inner city.

In summary, though all four social areas have been relatively the same geographically since 1970, the SES I portion of the Basin is shrinking and the West Side component has expanded. Since 1990 gentrification has changed the SES designation of the East End from I to IV,

In 1970 – 1990 SES I, the core inner city, was becoming poorer, more African American, more welfare dependent, and more unemployed. Since 1990 there has been a reversal of these trends.

Liberty Hill from II to IV and some tracts in Over-the-Rhine and West End to SES III and IV. The Avondale-Walnut Hills component of SES I is still large including seven census tracts. However, only one tract in Evanston remains in SES I.

In 1970 – 1990 SES I, the core inner city, was becoming poorer, more African American, more welfare dependent, and more unemployed. Since 1990 there has been a reversal of these trends. By 1990, the percent of households in poverty had peaked at 53%. In 2005-2009 the

percentage had dropped to 37.2%. In the same period, the number of households in poverty fell from 11,745 to 10,226. The unemployment rate dropped from 18% to 16%. Welfare continued to decline in importance as an economic support. In 1990, 71% of poor households received public assistance. In 2005-2009, that percentage had dropped to 25. As noted above, some, but not all, of these changes may be a result of the geographic shift of SES I to the west. We say some because the changes began in the 1990s before the big change in SES geography. Whether these generally positive changes in the inner city continue will likely depend on the pace of recovery of the local and national economy, local community development efforts, and the opportunity structure as well as individual and family efforts to overcome obstacles.

SES II: Second Stage Neighborhoods

The Social Area Described

We call this area “second stage neighborhoods” because it is statistically a step up from the core inner city. These census tracts are the light pink area in Figure 2. The area includes large sections in the neighborhoods north of downtown (Uptown), sections of the western plateau, several areas on the north side of the city, and several scattered tracts on the east side.

In the 2000s, Tract 43 in the East End became SES IV reflecting rapid gentrification. Two tracts, 102.01 in Westwood and 99.02 in West Price Hill changed from SES IV to SES II, reflecting rapid change in a downward direction. Mount Airy's Tract 85.01 declined from SES II to SES I. Lower Price Hill moved up to SES II. Tract 96 in West Price Hill declined to SES I. Sedamsville-Riverside declined to SES I. Tract 74 in Northside moved up to SES II. In Over-the-Rhine, the Pendleton and Main Street tracts moved up to SES II from SES I. The same thing happened to Tracts 2 and 3.01 in the West End. Tract 25 in Fairview moved to SES III. In Mount Auburn, Tract 23 moved up to SES II. In University Heights, Tract 30 moved up to SES III. Roselawn moved from SES III to SES II. In Madisonville, tract 55

**TABLE 2A
CINCINNATI CENSUS TRACTS AND SES QUANTILES BY NEIGHBORHOOD, 2005-2009**

| Neighborhood | Census Tract | Census Tract SES Index and (Quartile) | | | | | | | | | | SAS | | | | |
|------------------------------|--------------|---------------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|--|--|--|--|--|--|-------|------|--|------|-----|
| | | Neighborhood Population | | | | | | | | | | Index | Rank | | | |
| QUARTILE 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| S. Cummins - Millvale | 77 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 11.6 | 1 |
| 3,108 | 11.6 (1) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fay Apartments | 85.02 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 16.4 | 2 |
| 1,923 | 16.4 (1) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Winton Hills | 80 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 29.0 | 3.5 |
| 4,801 | 29 (1) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| East Price Hill | 92 | 93 | 94 | 95 | 96 | | | | | | | | | | 29.0 | 3.5 |
| 18,798 | 25 (1) | 35.2 (1) | 21.8 (1) | 26.8 (1) | 36.2 (2) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Camp Washington | 28 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 31.2 | 5 |
| 1,421 | 31.2 (1) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Riverside - Saylor Park | 104 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 32.0 | 6 |
| 1,577 | 32 (1) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Avondale | 34 | 66 | 67 | 68 | 69 | | | | | | | | | | 32.4 | 7 |
| 13,967 | 28 (1) | 37.8 (2) | 23 (1) | 28.4 (1) | 44.8 (2) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Walnut Hills | 19 | 21 | 35 | 36 | 37 | | | | | | | | | | 32.8 | 8 |
| 6,437 | 72 (3) | 22.2 (1) | 19 (1) | 21.6 (1) | 29 (1) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sedamsville - Riverside | 103 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 33.0 | 9 |
| 1,774 | 33 (1) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| N. Fairmount - English Woods | 86.01 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 34.8 | 10 |
| 3,379 | 34.8 (1) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| S. Fairmount | 87 | 89 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 35.8 | 11 |
| 3,275 | 28 (1) | 43.6 (2) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mt. Airy | 83 | 85.01 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 39.2 | 12 |
| 9,965 | 52.6 (2) | 25.8 (1) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

**TABLE 2A
CINCINNATI CENSUS TRACTS AND SES QUANTILES BY NEIGHBORHOOD, 2005-2009**

| Neighborhood | Census Tract | | | | | | | | | | SAS | | |
|------------------|---------------------------------------|-----|-------|-----|-------|-----|-------|-----|------|-----|-------|------|------|
| | Census Tract SES Index and (Quartile) | | | | | | | | | | Index | Rank | |
| QUARTILE 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bond Hill | 63 | | 64 | | | | | | | | | 39.5 | 13 |
| 7,219 | 38 | (2) | 41 | (2) | | | | | | | | | |
| Over-the-Rhine | 9 | | 10 | | 11 | | 16 | | 17 | | | 40.2 | 14 |
| 4,677 | 30.4 | (1) | 56.4 | (3) | 55.8 | (3) | 27.2 | (1) | 31.4 | (1) | | | |
| Linwood | 47.02 | | | | | | | | | | | 41.0 | 15 |
| 783 | 41 | (2) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Winton Place | 73 | | | | | | | | | | | 41.8 | 16 |
| 2,549 | 41.8 | (2) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Carthage | 61 | | | | | | | | | | | 42.2 | 17 |
| 2,445 | 42.2 | (2) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Evanston | 38 | | 39 | | 40 | | | | | | | 42.3 | 18 |
| 7,028 | 37.8 | (2) | 34 | (1) | 55 | (3) | | | | | | | |
| West End | 2 | | 3.01 | | 3.02 | | 4 | | 8 | | 14 | 43.2 | 19 |
| 8,113 | 13.8 | (1) | 23.2 | (1) | 38.6 | (2) | 55.6 | (3) | 48 | (2) | 96.6 | (4) | 26.6 |
| Roselawn | 62.01 | | 62.02 | | 110 | | | | | | | 44.1 | 20 |
| 9,704 | 51 | (2) | --- | --- | 37.2 | (2) | | | | | | | |
| Lower Price Hill | 91 | | | | | | | | | | | 45.0 | 21 |
| 758 | 45 | (2) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| West Price Hill | 97 | | 98 | | 99.01 | | 99.02 | | 107 | | | 53.4 | 22 |
| 19,570 | 36 | (2) | 24.4 | (1) | 71.8 | (3) | 51.6 | (2) | 83 | (4) | | | |
| Corryville | 32 | | 33 | | | | | | | | | 54.5 | 23 |
| 3,072 | 60.4 | (3) | 48.6 | (2) | | | | | | | | | |
| Mt. Auburn | 18 | | 22 | | 23 | | | | | | | 55.4 | 24 |
| 5,257 | 78.2 | (4) | 46.2 | (2) | 41.8 | (2) | | | | | | | |

**TABLE 2A
CINCINNATI CENSUS TRACTS AND SES QUANTILES BY NEIGHBORHOOD, 2005-2009**

| Neighborhood | Census Tract | | | | | | | | | | SAS | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----|-------|-----|-------|-----|------|-----|-------|-----|-------|------|------|
| | Census Tract SES Index and (Quartile) | | | | | | | | | | Index | Rank | |
| QUARTILE 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kennedy Heights | 58 | | | | | | | | | | | 55.6 | 25 |
| 6,262 | 55.6 | (3) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| University Heights | 29 | | 30 | | | | | | | | | 56.5 | 26 |
| 8,144 | 52.6 | (2) | 60.4 | (3) | | | | | | | | | |
| Fairview - Clifton | 25 | | 26 | | 27 | | | | | | | 57.3 | 27 |
| 7,832 | 63.2 | (3) | 48.6 | (2) | 60 | (3) | | | | | | | |
| Westwood | 88 | | 100 | | 100 | | 101 | | 102.1 | | 102.2 | | 109 |
| 37,261 | 24.6 | (1) | 51.6 | (2) | 42 | (2) | 80.4 | (4) | 74.2 | (3) | 77.2 | (4) | 57.8 |
| Northside | 74 | | 75 | | 78 | | 79 | | | | | 61.2 | 29 |
| 8,376 | 44.8 | (2) | 67.2 | (3) | 64.4 | (3) | 68.4 | (3) | | | | | |
| Madisonville | 55 | | 56 | | 108 | | | | | | | 62.3 | 30 |
| 11,519 | 61 | (3) | 74.8 | (3) | 51.2 | (2) | | | | | | | |
| Evanston - E. Walnut Hills | 41 | | | | | | | | | | | 65.6 | 31 |
| 1,814 | 65.6 | (3) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hartwell | 60 | | | | | | | | | | | 66.4 | 32 |
| 5,416 | 66.4 | (3) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| College Hill | 81 | | 82.01 | | 82.02 | | 84 | | 111 | | | 66.4 | 33 |
| 16,949 | 65.6 | (3) | 69.4 | (3) | 57 | (3) | 64.8 | (3) | 75.4 | (3) | | | |
| N. Avondale - Paddock Hills | 65 | | | | | | | | | | | 75.0 | 34 |
| 8,746 | 75 | (3) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| CBD - Riverfront | 6 | | 7 | | | | | | | | | 75.7 | 35 |
| 3,793 | 80.4 | (4) | 71 | (3) | | | | | | | | | |

**TABLE 2A
CINCINNATI CENSUS TRACTS AND SES QUANTILES BY NEIGHBORHOOD, 2005-2009**

| Neighborhood | Census Tract | | | | | | | | | | SAS | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|-------|-------|----|
| | Neighborhood Population | Census Tract SES Index and (Quartile) | | | | | | | | | Index | Rank | |
| QUARTILE 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Oakley | 52 | 53 | 54 | | | | | | | | | 76.3 | 36 |
| 13,245 | 90.2 (4) | 85.2 (4) | 53.6 (2) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sayler Park | 105 | 106 | | | | | | | | | | 76.5 | 37 |
| 3,747 | 65.6 (3) | 87.4 (4) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| East End | 43 | 44 | | | | | | | | | | 77.4 | 38 |
| 1,728 | 103 (1) | 51.8 (2) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mt. Washington | 46.01 | 46.02 | 46.03 | | | | | | | | | 82.4 | 39 |
| 15,669 | 75.8 (4) | 87.8 (4) | 83.6 (4) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pleasant Ridge | 57.01 | 57.02 | 59 | | | | | | | | | 84.5 | 40 |
| 9,451 | 82.8 (4) | 75.8 (4) | 95 (4) | | | | | | | | | | |
| East Walnut Hills | 20 | 42 | | | | | | | | | | 84.8 | 41 |
| 3,617 | 81.2 (4) | 88.4 (4) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Clifton | 70 | 71 | 72 | | | | | | | | | 87.7 | 42 |
| 8,734 | 80 (4) | 97.4 (4) | 85.6 (4) | | | | | | | | | | |
| California | 45 | | | | | | | | | | | 91.6 | 43 |
| 1,285 | 91.6 (4) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mt. Adams | 12 | 13 | | | | | | | | | | 94.7 | 44 |
| 1,937 | 94.6 (4) | 94.8 (4) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mt. Lookout - Columbia Tusculum | 47.01 | | | | | | | | | | | 98.2 | 45 |
| 3,133 | 98.2 (4) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hyde Park | 49 | 50 | 51 | | | | | | | | | 101.2 | 46 |
| 15,491 | 101.6 (4) | 101.4 (4) | 100.6 (4) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mt. Lookout | 48 | | | | | | | | | | | 102.6 | 47 |
| 4,117 | 102.6 (4) | | | | | | | | | | | | |

moved up to SES III. In Evanston, Tract 38 moved up to SES II from SES I. Avondale tracts had no change either way in SES designation. Overall, recent changes in SES II reflect decline on the west and (excepting Roselawn and Bond Hill) positive change on the East.

The area in 2005-2009 was poorer, less African American and the two parent family structure was eroding but at a slower rate than in previous decades.

With a median family income of only \$39,449, 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, 24 percent in 2000 and to 29.7% in 2005-2009. In 1970, SES II was 41 percent African American. In 2005-2009 this percentage was 54%, down from 80% in 2000. In 1970 38 percent of Cincinnati's African Americans lived in SES II. This fell to 36 percent in 1980, 29% in 2000 and in 2005-2009 fell further to 27%. The number of families decreased from 27,117 in 1970 to 14,181 in 2005-2009. The family structure indicator was 73.5 in 1970 and fell to 32.5 in 2005-2009. The area in 2005-2009 was poorer, less African American and the two parent family structure was eroding but at a slower rate than in previous decades.

Social Indicator Changes

Although there is great variation in income and education from home to home, the overall texture of SES II is that of a working class neighborhood. While the 2005-2009 poverty rate in Over-the-Rhine was 61.7%, in Linwood it was only 9.4%. The unemployment rate in the second quartile varied from 7 in Winton Place to 37 in Lower Price Hill.

Although social workers and educators regard it as a high problem area, the neighborhoods in SES II have their strengths. Many of the census tracts, for example, have, in 2005-2009, less than seventeen percent of 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. 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.) Seven workers in ten are blue collar or service workers. Over 20 percent of the population above 25 years of age has less than a 12th grade education.

Even though almost one in three (29.7 percent) of the households in SES II were below the poverty level in 2005-2009 (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. Xavier University and United Way 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. Community development efforts such as Price Hill Will and Place Matters Initiative of United Way are responding to neighborhood decline in SES II areas.

TABLE 2B
CITY OF CINCINNATI SUMMARY STATISTICS FOR SES QUARTILES, 1970 TO 2005-2009

| | | 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 |
| | 2005-2009 | 70,425 | 71,175 | 116,112 | 82,154 |
| 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 |
| | 2005-2009 | 14,451 | 14,181 | 22,608 | 17,243 |
| 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 |
| | 2005-2009 | 36,599 | 39,316 | 58,146 | 43,973 |
| Percent Single Family Units | 1970 | 15% | 28% | 40% | 46% |
| | 1980 | 19% | 31% | 41% | 47% |
| | 1990 | 22% | 37% | 41% | 42% |
| | 2000 | 16% | 38% | 45% | 42% |
| | 2005-2009 | 39.3% | 39.8% | 44.2% | 51.6% |
| 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 |
| | 2005-2009 | 42,545 | 38,459 | 49,467 | 8,701 |
| Percent African American Population | 1970 | 55% | 41% | 16% | 9% |
| | 1980 | 59% | 52% | 19% | 16% |
| | 1990 | 76% | 43% | 27% | 12% |
| | 2000 | 81% | 80% | 38% | 13% |
| | 2005-2009 | 60.4% | 54.0% | 42.6% | 10.6% |
| Percent White or Other | 1970 | 40% | 53% | 84% | 74% |
| | 1980 | 39% | 48% | 79% | 82% |
| | 1990 | 24% | 57% | 73% | 88% |
| | 2000 | 20% | 80% | 62% | 87% |
| | 2005-2009 | 39.6% | 46.0% | 57.4% | 89.4% |
| Percent First Generation Immigrants | 1970 | 3% | 6% | 9% | 15% |
| | 1980 | ----- ¹ | ----- ¹ | ----- ¹ | ----- ¹ |
| | 1990 | 1% | 2% | 4% | 4% |
| | 2000 | 1% | 3% | 5% | 4% |
| | 2005-2009 | 3.0% | 2.8% | 5.1% | 4.5% |

| TABLE 2B | | | | | |
|---|-----------|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| CITY OF CINCINNATI SUMMARY STATISTICS FOR SES QUANTILES, 1970 TO 2005-2009 | | | | | |
| | | Quartile I | Quartile II | Quartile III | Quartile IV |
| 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 |
| | 2005-2009 | 10,226 | 8,392 | 9,959 | 4,852 |
| 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% |
| | 2005-2009 | 37.2% | 29.7% | 20.5% | 12.4% |
| 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 |
| | 2005-2009 | 2,590 | 1,235 | 1,495 | 602 |
| Public Assistance/Poverty Ratio | 1970 | ----- ¹ | ----- ¹ | ----- ¹ | ----- ¹ |
| | 1980 | ----- ¹ | ----- ¹ | ----- ¹ | ----- ¹ |
| | 1990 | 71% | 64% | 49% | 50% |
| | 2000 | 32% | 23% | 20% | 18% |
| | 2005-2009 | 25% | 15% | 15% | 12% |
| 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 |
| | 2005-2009 | 9,543 | 10,477 | 18,052 | 15,741 |
| 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% |
| | 2005-2009 | 14% | 15% | 16% | 19% |
| 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 |
| | 2005-2009 | 20,034 | 14,910 | 19,109 | 13,111 |
| Percent Population Under 16 Years | 1970 | ----- ¹ | ----- ¹ | ----- ¹ | ----- ¹ |
| | 1980 | ----- ¹ | ----- ¹ | ----- ¹ | ----- ¹ |

| TABLE 2B | | | | | |
|---|-----------|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| CITY OF CINCINNATI SUMMARY STATISTICS FOR SES QUANTILES, 1970 TO 2005-2009 | | | | | |
| | | Quartile I | Quartile II | Quartile III | Quartile IV |
| | 1990 | 34% | 25% | 18% | 17% |
| | 2000 | 33% | 24% | 20% | 16% |
| | 2005-2009 | 28% | 21% | 16% | 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 |
| | 2005-2009 | 4,781 | 4,049 | 5,999 | 2,247 |
| Unemployment Rate | 1970 | 9% | 6% | 4% | 3% |
| | 1980 | ----- ¹ | ----- ¹ | ----- ¹ | ----- ¹ |
| | 1990 | 20% | 9% | 5% | 3% |
| | 2000 | 18% | 8% | 6% | 3% |
| | 2005-2009 | 16% | 12% | 10% | 5% |
| | | | | | |
| ¹ Data not available | | | | | |
| | | | | | |

TABLE 2C
CITY OF CINCINNATI AVERAGE SES INDICATORS BY QUARTILE, 1970-2005-2009

| SES Indicator / Index | | Quartile I | Quartile II | Quartile III | Quartile IV |
|----------------------------|-----------|------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| Family Income Indicator | 1970 | \$5,147 | \$7,444 | \$8,944 | \$11,482 |
| | 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 |
| | 2005-2009 | \$28,259 | \$39,448 | \$48,937 | \$93,417 |
| 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% |
| | 2005-2009 | 22.9% | 32.5% | 48.9% | 69.0% |
| 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% |
| | 2005-2009 | 77.3% | 72.2% | 66.8% | 46.4% |
| 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% |
| | 2005-2009 | 31.1% | 22.4% | 16.1% | 6.8% |
| 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% |
| | 2005-2009 | 3.8% | 1.9% | 1.7% | 0.3% |
| 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 |
| | 2005-2009 | 31.1 | 45.7 | 62.4 | 86.8 |

**TABLE 2D
CITY OF CINCINNATI SUMMARY STATISTICS, 1970-2009**

| | City Totals | | | | | | Percent Change | | | | |
|--|-------------|---------|---------|---------|-----------|-----------|----------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|--|
| | 1970 | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 2005-2009 | 1970-1980 | 1980-1990 | 1990-2000 | 2000-2009 | 1970-2009 | |
| Total Population | 452,524 | 385,457 | 364,040 | 338,669 | 340,210 | -14.8% | -5.6% | -9.2% | 0.5% | -24.8% | |
| Number of Families | 109,383 | 91,315 | 83,399 | 72,833 | 68,483 | -16.5% | -8.7% | -12.7% | -6.0% | -37.4% | |
| Percent African American of Total Population | 27.6% | 33.9% | 37.9% | 42.8% | 41.0% | 22.5% | 12.1% | 12.9% | -4.3% | 48.5% | |
| Number of African American Individuals | 125,070 | 130,490 | 138,110 | 143,070 | 139,401 | 4.3% | 5.8% | 2.5% | -2.6% | 11.5% | |
| Percent of Families Below Poverty | 12.8% | 16.0% | 20.7% | 18.2% | 20.1% | 25.0% | 29.4% | -12.3% | 10.5% | 57.1% | |
| Total Families Below Poverty | 13,978 | 14,588 | 17,235 | 13,227 | 13,772 | 4.4% | 18.1% | -23.3% | 4.1% | -1.5% | |
| Percent of Persons 60+ Years of Age | 17.9% | 19.1% | 18.0% | 12.7% | 15.8% | 6.7% | -5.8% | -29.6% | 24.5% | -11.6% | |
| Total Number of Persons 60+ Years of Age | 81,007 | 73,531 | 65,417 | 41,900 | 53,813 | -9.2% | -11.0% | -35.9% | 28.4% | -33.6% | |

As was noted in the First Edition study(3), SES II is characterized by low education levels, high rates of poverty, single parent homes, unemployment and inadequate family income. The 2005-2009 ACS data show school dropout rates range from zero in Mt. Airy, Winton Place and Corryville to 64% in Lower Price Hill. 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.

SES III: Where Front Yards Begin

The Social Area Described

The third quartile areas of Cincinnati, (shown in medium red on Figure 2) are comprised of College Hill, North Avondale, Kennedy Heights, University Heights, parts of Mt. Auburn, Corryville, Sayler Park, Northside, Hartwell, Fairview, Westwood, West Price Hill, Oakley, Madisonville, Evanston, Walnut Hills, the CBD and three newly added tracts in Over-the-Rhine and the West End. 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 7

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 44 percent of the residences are single family and many census tracts have large open space areas.

The 2005-2009 population is 57.4 percent white or other and 42.6 percent African American. About five percent of the population is first or second generation foreign born (ethnicity indicator). Median family income is \$48,937 and 66.8 percent of the workers were in blue collar

SES II is characterized by low education levels, high rates of poverty, single parent homes, unemployment and inadequate family income.

or service jobs. On the other side of the coin, 9,959 SES III households are below the poverty line and 16 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, and Madisonville. Seven neighborhoods that have at least one tract in SES III also have tracts in SES II and Evanston, Westwood, 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.

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 pub-

lished 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

SES III can be characterized as a series of middle class enclaves

housing strategy that would promote both integration and neighborhood stability.

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.

SES IV: The Upper Quartile The Social Area Described

The fourth quartile (indicated by darkest red in Figure 2) includes the neighborhoods of Mount Lookout, Hyde Park, Pleasant Ridge, Mount Adams, California, Mount Washington, Mount Lookout-Columbia Tusculum, Clifton, East Walnut Hills and tracts in CBD, Saylor Park, Oakley, Westwood, West End, West Price Hill, Mount Auburn and East End. The new SES IV areas are in Saylor Park, Hartwell, the Liberty Hill section of Mount Auburn, the Riverside Drive part of the East End, and Tract 14 of the West End. Tract 111 in College Hill and 102.01 in West Price Hill moved down to SES III. Just as SES I has moved somewhat to the west, SES IV is expanding on the east and in the area north of Central Parkway. In several instances, these areas are contiguous to SES I or SES II areas. Just as often, they are “buffered” from lower SES areas by parks, hillsides, cemeteries, or other open space areas.

Trends in SES IV since 1970 include the fact that today’s SES IV has 73,327 fewer people. It is the only social area to continuously lose population. Today’s SES IV is slightly more integrated than the counterpart area in 1970. The percentage of single family dwellings has risen from 46 to 51.6 percent. Its immigrant

population fell from 15 (Table 2b) percent in 1970 to 4.5 percent in 2005-2009. The percent of households below the poverty level rose to 12.4 percent. Almost two thousand households were on public assistance in 1990. This fell to 602 in 2005-2009. Its elderly population fell to 19 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 5 percent compared to 3 percent in 1970. Median family income was a hefty \$93,417, eight times that of 1970. SES I, by comparison, saw its median family income increased by less than six times to \$28,259 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 2005-2009 it was 3.31. This “inequality index” for Cincinnati did not quite double in four 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 2.5 percent in Hyde Park to 5.5 percent in East Walnut Hills. The overall SES IV poverty rate was 12.4 percent (of households). The Family Structure Indicator declined from 83.1 percent in 1970 to 69 percent in 2005-2009. 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 2005-2009, only 6.8 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 1.7 percent.

Presumably most of the families in SES IV can provide for their housing, social services, 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. It should also be noted that the poverty rate grew by one third in SES IV in the past decade.

Patterns of Concentration and Dispersal

It has been noted that most of the buildings in SES I are multi-family although overcrowding has greatly declined. 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

As clearly as any statistic can, this illustrates the growing gap between the haves and have-nots in Cincinnati.

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 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. Note: Since this was written for the first edition in 1974, part of the East End has gone upscale and overcrowding is no longer a major issue in most neighborhoods.

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 map-

ping 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 2005-2009, there were 4,736 families with incomes below the formal poverty level living in the higher income areas (SES III and IV). Table 2b show that 62.6 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 neighborhoods 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. Per-

In 2005-2009, there were 4,736 families with incomes below the formal poverty level living in the higher income areas (SES III and IV).

haps the most dramatic use of the Third Edition was by the civic leaders who successfully advocated for the establishment of a federally funded Empowerment Zone in Cincinnati. The Fourth Edition noted dramatic decline in Mt. Airy and the Fifth Edition points to the decline in Riverside-Sayler Park. 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.

**TABLE 2E
NEIGHBORHOODS THAT DECLINED 10 SES POINTS OR MORE, 1970-1980**

| Neighborhood | Decline |
|--------------------------------|---------|
| Bond Hill | -28.8 |
| CBD – Riverfront | -23.8 |
| Kennedy Heights | -20.6 |
| Avondale | -20.4 |
| North Avondale – Paddock Hills | -19.4 |
| College Hill | -18.7 |
| South Cumminsville – Millvale | -16.2 |
| Mt. Airy | -13.7 |
| Hartwell | -13.4 |
| Winton Hills | -13.4 |
| Evanston | -13.1 |
| Over-the-Rhine | -12.4 |
| Northside | -12.0 |
| Carthage | -10.9 |
| Walnut Hills | -10.8 |
| Madisonville | -10.3 |

**TABLE 2F-1
NEIGHBORHOODS THAT EXPERIENCED THE GREATEST SES DECLINE, 1970-1990**

| Neighborhood | Decline |
|--------------------------------|---------|
| Bond Hill | -31.9 |
| Mt. Airy | -26.7 |
| Avondale | -21.5 |
| Kennedy Heights | -21.0 |
| East Price Hill | -15.0 |
| S. Cumminsville – Millvale | -14.2 |
| Westwood | -14.0 |
| College Hill | -13.2 |
| Mt. Washington | -12.4 |
| Fay Apartments | -12.3 |
| Roselawn | -11.4 |
| North Avondale – Paddock Hills | -10.2 |
| Winton Hills | -10.2 |

**TABLE 2F-2
NEIGHBORHOODS THAT EXPERIENCED THE GREATEST SES DECLINE, 1980-1990**

| Neighborhood | Decline |
|-------------------------------|---------|
| Fay Apartments | -20.4 |
| Roselawn | -15.1 |
| Mt. Airy | -13.0 |
| 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 2G-1
NEIGHBORHOODS THAT EXPERIENCED THE GREATEST SES DECLINE, 1990-2000**

| Neighborhood | Decline |
|------------------------------|---------|
| Sayler Park | -27.3 |
| Mt. Airy | -17.7 |
| Fairview – Clifton | -17.5 |
| CBD – Riverfront | -14.8 |
| North Avondale-Paddock Hills | -12.2 |
| Westwood | -12.0 |
| University Heights | -12.0 |
| Hartwell | -11.9 |
| College Hill | -11.8 |
| Corryville | -11.4 |
| Clifton | -11.3 |
| Roselawn | -10.4 |
| Winton Place | -10.0 |

Between 1990 and 2000 eleven neighborhoods experienced SES decline of ten points or more (Table 2g). Six of these neighborhoods also show up in Table 2h as having experienced the greatest long term decline. These are Mt. Airy, North Avondale-Paddock Hills, Westwood, Hartwell, 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), Rose-

lawn (21.8), Avondale (21.8), and East Price Hill (18.8). In the Fourth Edition, we reported that Bond Hill, Avondale, Kennedy Heights,

these neighborhoods will be explained in more detail in Chapter 9.

Six of these neighborhoods also show up in Table 2h as having experienced the greatest long term decline.

Mt. Washington, Fay Apartments, Northside, Roselawn, Winton Hills, East Price Hill and Pleasant Ridge could be taken off the critical list in that none of these neighborhoods, which had 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 remained 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.

**TABLE 2G-2
NEIGHBORHOODS THAT DECLINED 10 SES POINTS OR MORE, 2000 TO 2005-2009**

| Neighborhood | Decline |
|-------------------------|---------|
| Riverside - Saylor Park | -38.4 |
| West Price Hill | -22.2 |
| Kennedy Heights | -21.4 |
| Roselawn | -20.2 |
| Mt. Airy | -15.7 |
| Mt. Adams | -15.2 |
| California | -14.8 |
| Hartwell | -11.6 |
| Mt. Washington | -11.5 |
| Winton Place | -10.8 |
| Carthage | -10.8 |
| East Walnut Hills | -10.8 |
| Westwood | -10.0 |

Note that the neighborhoods which experienced rapid decline on the SES index are distributed through all four social areas. The tables in this section are 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.

Between 2000 and 2005-2009 Mt. Airy, Westwood, and Hartwell reappeared on the list of neighborhoods which declined more than ten points (Table 2g-2).

The results of community development efforts show up in dramatic gains in the East End.

Kennedy Heights and Roselawn which had been on this list prior to 1990-2000, reappeared with big losses. West Price Hill appeared for the first time. Surprisingly, Mt. Adams, California, East Walnut Hills, Hartwell and Mt. Washington were added to this list in 2005-2009. Though their overall scores remain very high. Carthage lost 10.8 points. The SES decline for Westwood was 10 points, down from 12 points in the previous decade. The losses in

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 thus far, the authors conclude:

1. SES I should remain a high priority area for health and social service planning and for community development efforts. This area still includes the old core of Walnut Hills and Avondale on the east, the Basin Area north of the CBD, Winton Terrace, and a large and expanding area on the west side. Mount Airy and Riverside-Saylor Park are now “inner city” along with the entire front of the western plateau.
2. Demographic shifts and socioeconomic change

can affect almost any area of the city. Examples of this include recent declines in Mount Airy and, to a smaller degree, Mount Washington.

3. The high-SES core from Mount Washington to the CBD is moving toward consolidation into one solid SES IV area. Liberty Hill (Mount Auburn tract) has joined this area as have non-contiguous areas in Over-the-Rhine and the West End.

The high-SES core from Mount Washington to the CBD is moving toward consolidation into one solid SES IV area. Liberty Hill (Mount Auburn tract) has joined this area as have non-contiguous areas in Over-the-Rhine and the West End.

4. Poverty is much less concentrated in SES I and II than it was in 1970.
5. Racial isolation is less severe now than it was in 2000. SES III is now 42.6 African American and SES I and II have lower percentages African American than previously. This is a big reversal of previous trends.
6. The poverty rate went up in all social areas ex-

cept SES I where it fell from 45 to 37.2 percent. The core inner city since 1990 has continued to be less African American and somewhat less poor.

7. The welfare-poverty ratio has continued to decline since welfare reform was enacted in 1998. Now only 25 percent of households in poverty receive public assistance in SES I and even fewer in the other social areas.
8. The decline in the Family Structure Indicator has slowed. In SES I it has even reversed slightly (perhaps only due to a geographic shift). This is a remarkable shift in the city’s demographic history. From 1970 to 2000 it declined in SES I from 71.4 to 17 and in SES IV from 83.1 to 75.4. In 2005-2009 it was 22.9 in SES I and 69.0 in SES IV (Table 2c). The 1990s saw huge declines in all four social areas. The Family Structure Indicator is ‘the percentage of children under 18 living in two parent families.’

TABLE 2H
NEIGHBORHOODS THAT EXPERIENCED THE GREATEST DECLINE 1970 TO 2005-2009

| Neighborhood | 1970 Value | 2005-2009 Value | Difference |
|-----------------------------|------------|-----------------|------------|
| Mt. Airy | 99.3 | 39.2 | -60.1 |
| Bond Hill | 87.2 | 39.5 | -47.7 |
| Roselawn | 86.1 | 44.1 | -42.0 |
| Kennedy Heights | 93.4 | 55.6 | -37.8 |
| Westwood | 94.3 | 58.3 | -36.0 |
| College Hill | 100.7 | 66.4 | -34.3 |
| N. Avondale – Paddock Hills | 106.4 | 75.0 | -31.4 |
| East Price Hill | 56.8 | 29.0 | -27.8 |
| West Price Hill | 79.4 | 53.4 | -26.0 |
| Mt. Washington | 107.6 | 82.4 | -25.2 |
| Hartwell | 89.2 | 66.4 | -22.8 |
| Avondale | 52.8 | 32.4 | -20.4 |
| University Heights | 76.0 | 56.5 | -19.5 |
| Riverside – Saylor Park | 49.0 | 32.0 | -17.0 |
| S. Cumminsville – Millvale | 27.4 | 11.6 | -15.8 |

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, prematurity 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 four US censuses and the 2005-2009 ACS data 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 groups because they are large

The reader can do his or her own census tract map of, for example, unemployment, by using Table 8a.

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 46 percent.

Classification of an Appalachian neighborhood used different criteria. A neighborhood is classified as Appalachian if it meets the criteria established in the 1986 edition as recently up-

dated 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 5c (in Chapter 5) is a list of census tracts and neighborhoods. Nine neighborhoods were classified as Appalachian in 1986. There are now parts of 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.

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 African American and whether a respondent is Hispanic. This means one can be enumerated as both African American 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 2005-2009 American Community Survey 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, multi-racial 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 2005-2009, the median percent of Cincinnati families in each census tract with incomes below poverty level was 20.1 percent. The median income for Cincinnati families was \$51,670 (city tracts mean). Figure 3 shows tracts that have poverty rates higher than the tract average of 23 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.

Women and Poverty

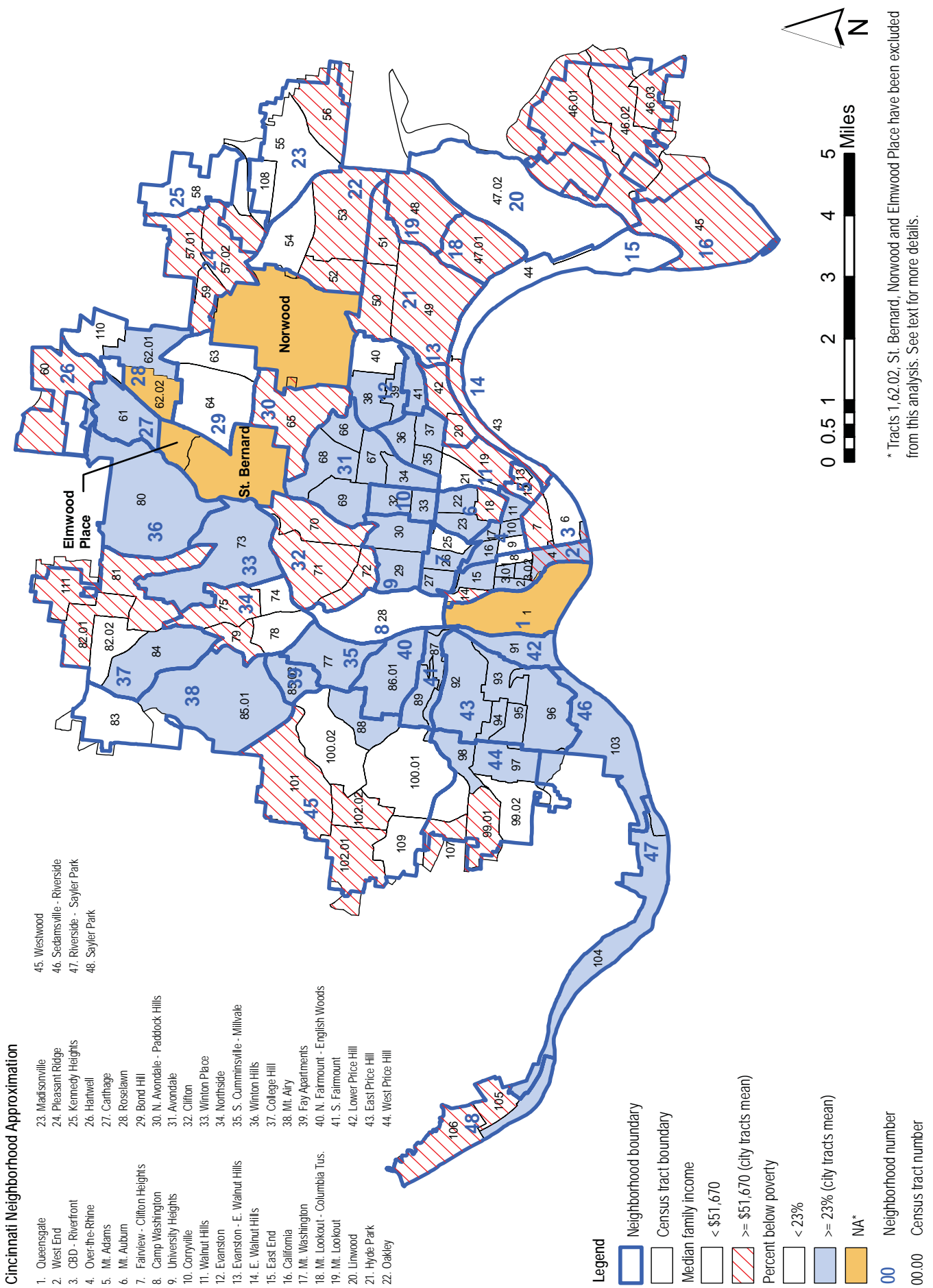
Figure 4 illustrates the relationship between poverty and female headed households in Cincinnati census tracts. Note that the relationship between poverty and female-headed households is not consistent. Several predominantly Appalachian areas and the three tracts in the University of Cincinnati area 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

Looking at all 48 neighborhoods, in 39 neighborhoods the majority of these families with incomes below poverty are female headed.

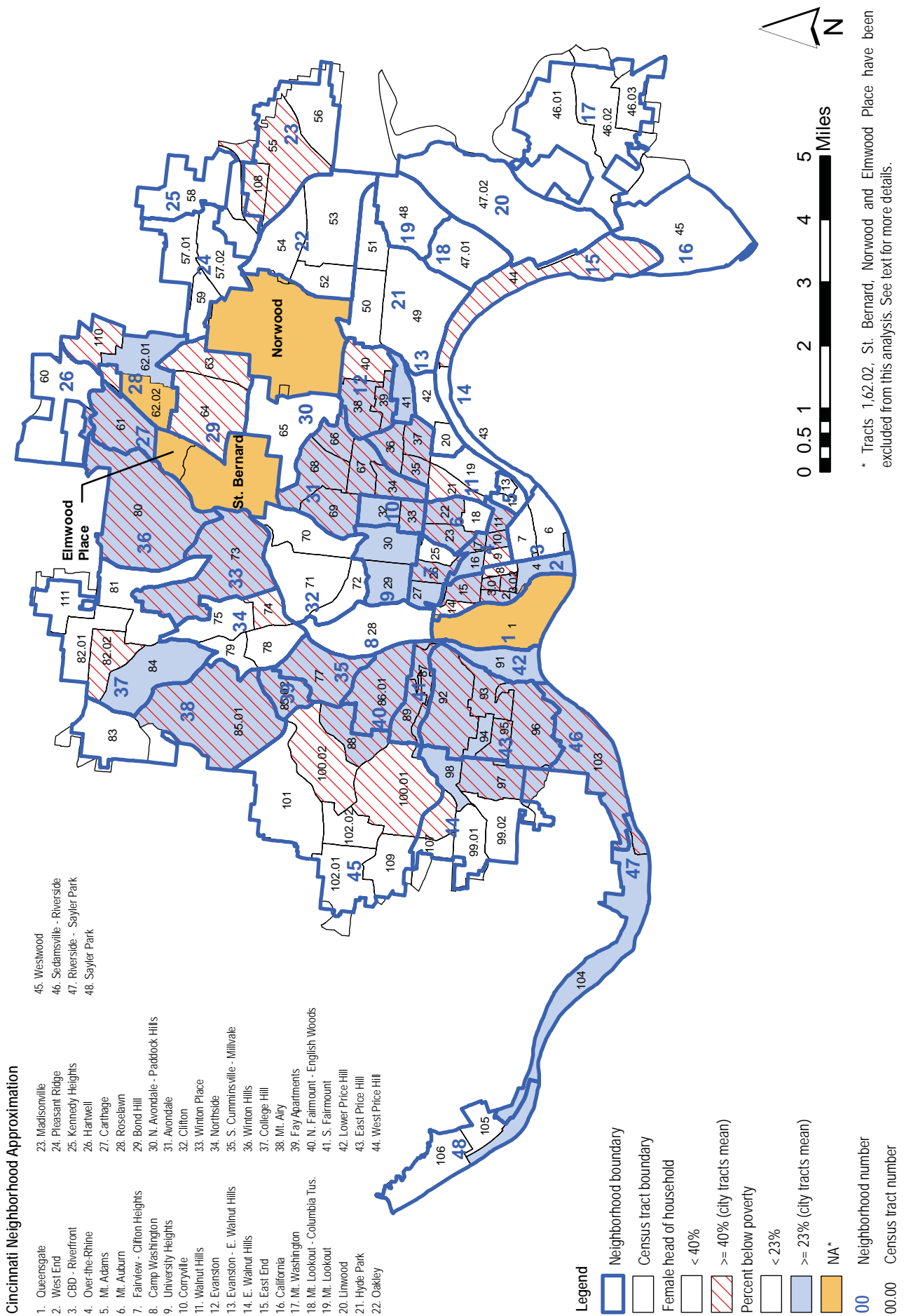
clear that even within the African American and Appalachian communities there are a variety of neighborhood patterns. Clearly, poverty and female headed households are not synonymous. Furthermore, there are several low income heavily white Appalachian areas in which traditional family structure is fairly intact. Table 4b provides the numbers and percentage of female headed households in poverty. Looking at all 48 neighborhoods, in 39 neighborhoods the majority of these families with incomes below poverty are female headed.

In 2005-2009, the median percent of Cincinnati families in each census tract with incomes below poverty level was 20.1 percent.

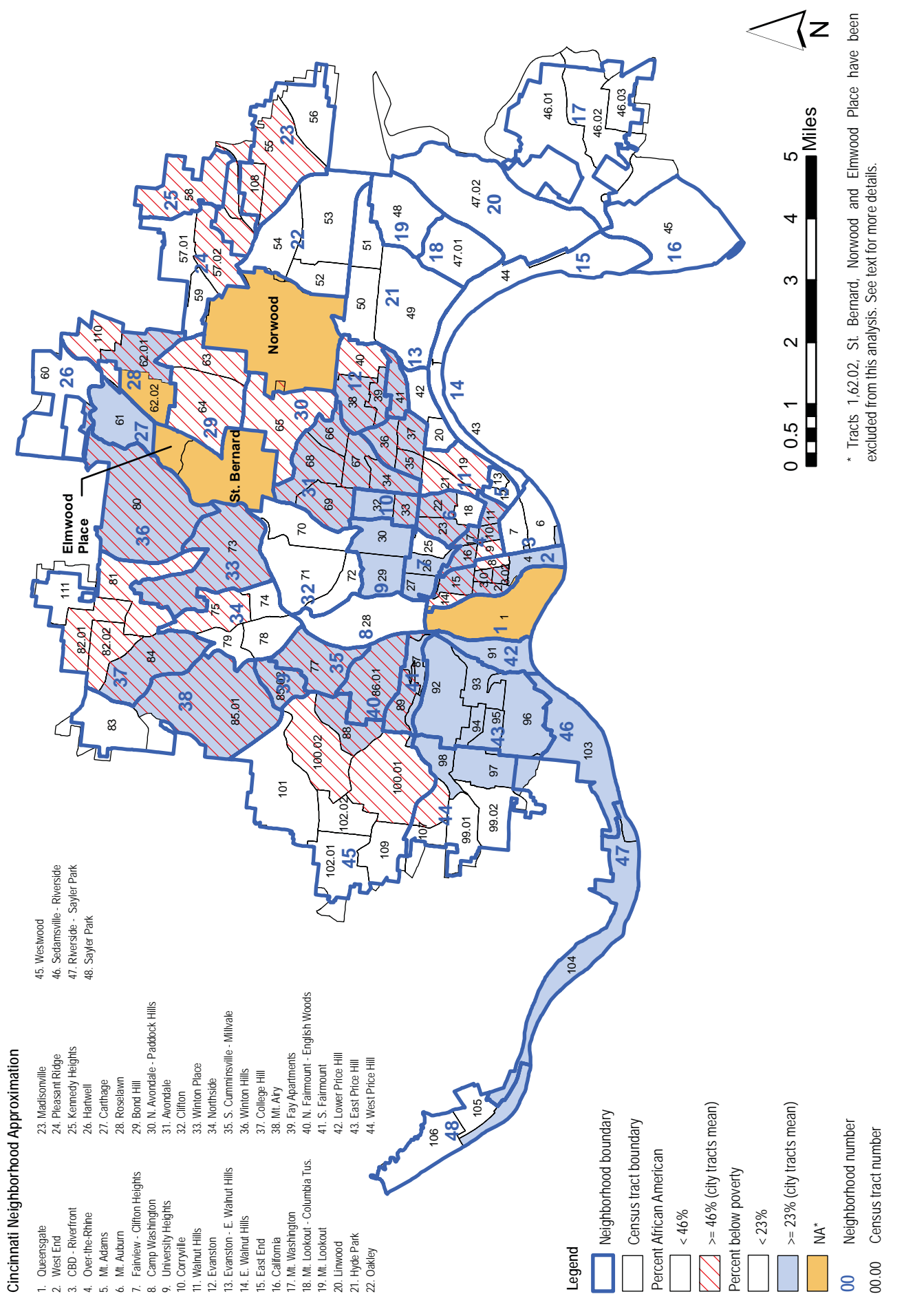
2005-2009 Cincinnati City Median Family Incomes and Areas of Poverty



2005-2009 Cincinnati City Women and Areas of Poverty



2005-2009 Cincinnati City African Americans and Areas of Poverty



The largest concentrations of female headed households below poverty are:

1. East Price Hill 884
2. Avondale 864
3. Westwood 836
4. West End 759
5. Winton Hills 740
6. West Price Hill 577
7. College Hill 555
8. South Cumminsville-Millvale 395
9. Over-the-Rhine 371
10. Mt. Airy 356
11. Fay Apartments 313

Notably Over-the-Rhine is no longer high on this list. It is also notable that much of this poverty concentration is now on the West Side.

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 26, 27, 29, and 30 and Tract 4) 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 in Appendix II

Declines in family structure and housing conditions seemed to be major components of change but there was great variety from tract to tract.

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.

Between 2000 and 2005-2009 there was virtually no

change in SES score for Avondale and Evanston. Mt. Auburn gained by 8.5 points (Table 9). College Hill declined for the second decade in a row (by 9.3 points) North Avondale-Paddock Hills by 9 points and Roselawn by 20 points. Kennedy Heights’ SES score fell by 21.4, the third steepest decline among the 48 neighborhoods. The biggest decline in Kennedy Heights was caused by the failure of median family income to grow significantly compared to other neighborhoods. It appears that the gains made in the 1980-90 decade for some of these neighborhoods have not been sustained. Outmigration and the national and local economy are possible factors.

**TABLE 4A
CINCINNATI NEIGHBORHOODS: MEDIAN FAMILY INCOMES AND FAMILIES BELOW POVERTY, 2005-2009**

| Neighborhood | Median Family Income ^a | Percent of Families Below Poverty Level | Total Families Below Poverty Level |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|------------------------------------|
| 1st Quartile | | | |
| S. Cumminsville - Millvale | \$15,465 | 56.9% | 421 |
| Fay Apartments | \$9,808 | 71.5% | 371 |
| East Price Hill | \$32,508 | 31.4% | 1,201 |
| Winton Hills | \$10,167 | 66.4% | 753 |
| Camp Washington | \$30,465 | 16.7% | 35 |
| Riverside - Sayler Park | \$32,250 | 26.9% | 95 |
| Avondale | \$25,854 | 37.5% | 985 |
| Walnut Hills | \$28,091 | 34.5% | 390 |
| Sedamsville - Riverside | \$25,727 | 38.9% | 167 |
| N. Fairmount - English Woods | \$32,353 | 27.7% | 187 |
| S. Fairmount | \$31,538 | 38.3% | 249 |
| Mt. Airy | \$34,949 | 21.3% | 458 |
| 2nd Quartile | | | |
| Bond Hill | \$32,447 | 17.8% | 281 |
| Over-the-Rhine | \$10,522 | 61.7% | 539 |
| Linwood | \$44,063 | 9.4% | 16 |
| Winton Place | \$44,345 | 28.7% | 163 |
| Carthage | \$39,669 | 24.7% | 144 |
| Evanston | \$30,764 | 21.2% | 344 |
| West End | \$16,606 | 48.8% | 839 |
| Roselawn | \$41,765 | 23.2% | 348 |
| Lower Price Hill | \$20,568 | 48.4% | 75 |
| West Price Hill | \$47,347 | 15.7% | 679 |
| Corryville | \$28,400 | 34.8% | 119 |
| Mt. Auburn | \$43,438 | 23.7% | 177 |
| 3rd Quartile | | | |
| Kennedy Heights | \$49,656 | 11.1% | 157 |
| University Heights | \$44,655 | 23.8% | 212 |
| Fairview - Clifton | \$31,187 | 23.9% | 196 |
| Westwood | \$47,048 | 16.1% | 1,305 |
| Northside | \$51,018 | 13.5% | 228 |
| Madisonville | \$54,054 | 11.9% | 323 |
| Evanston - E. Walnut Hills | \$42,083 | 28.7% | 87 |
| Hartwell | \$54,844 | 14.6% | 158 |
| College Hill | \$56,540 | 17.3% | 704 |
| N. Avondale - Paddock Hills | \$59,268 | 10.2% | 131 |
| CBD - Riverfront | \$56,613 | 0.0% | 0 |

TABLE 4A
CINCINNATI NEIGHBORHOODS: MEDIAN FAMILY INCOMES AND FAMILIES BELOW POVERTY, 2005-2009

| Neighborhood | Median Family Income ^a | Percent of Families Below Poverty Level | Total Families Below Poverty Level |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|------------------------------------|
| 4th Quartile | | | |
| Oakley | \$81,911 | 8.4% | 173 |
| Sayler Park | \$68,879 | 7.2% | 53 |
| East End | \$54,211 | 14.7% | 51 |
| Mt. Washington | \$66,195 | 10.2% | 387 |
| Pleasant Ridge | \$62,791 | 12.8% | 301 |
| East Walnut Hills | \$79,167 | 5.5% | 38 |
| Clifton | \$90,369 | 8.1% | 137 |
| California | \$156,098 | 0.0% | 0 |
| Mt. Adams | \$108,475 | 0.0% | 0 |
| Mt. Lookout - Columbia Tusculum | \$118,275 | 1.1% | 8 |
| Hyde Park | \$122,401 | 2.5% | 75 |
| Mt. Lookout | \$168,966 | 1.2% | 12 |

^a Median family income calculated from 16 income ranges and families per income range

TABLE 4B

CINCINNATI NEIGHBORHOODS: WOMEN AND POVERTY, 2005-2009

| Neighborhood | Within Total Families | | | Within Families Below Poverty Level | |
|------------------------------|---|---|--|-------------------------------------|---|
| | Percent of Families Below Poverty Level | Female Headed Families as Percent of Total Families | Female Headed Families Below Poverty Level | Female Headed Families | Total Number Female Headed Families Below Poverty Level |
| 1st Quartile | | | | | |
| S. Cumminsville - Millvale | 56.9% | 83.4% | 53.4% | 93.8% | 395 |
| Fay Apartments | 71.5% | 82.7% | 60.3% | 84.4% | 313 |
| East Price Hill | 31.4% | 44.2% | 23.1% | 73.6% | 884 |
| Winton Hills | 66.4% | 80.3% | 65.3% | 98.3% | 740 |
| Camp Washington | 16.7% | 36.2% | 5.2% | 31.4% | 11 |
| Riverside - Sayler Park | 26.9% | 39.9% | 22.7% | 84.2% | 80 |
| Avondale | 37.5% | 64.2% | 32.9% | 87.7% | 864 |
| Walnut Hills | 34.5% | 62.7% | 26.3% | 76.2% | 297 |
| Sedamsville - Riverside | 38.9% | 49.4% | 24.5% | 62.9% | 105 |
| N. Fairmount - English Woods | 27.7% | 45.1% | 21.4% | 77.5% | 145 |
| S. Fairmount | 38.3% | 47.7% | 22.0% | 57.4% | 143 |
| Mt. Airy | 21.3% | 45.5% | 16.5% | 77.7% | 356 |
| 2nd Quartile | | | | | |
| Bond Hill | 17.8% | 49.1% | 14.1% | 79.4% | 223 |
| Over-the-Rhine | 61.7% | 55.6% | 42.5% | 68.8% | 371 |
| Linwood | 9.4% | 23.4% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0 |
| Winton Place | 28.7% | 55.2% | 22.4% | 77.9% | 127 |
| Carthage | 24.7% | 43.6% | 22.0% | 88.9% | 128 |
| Evanston | 21.2% | 48.6% | 18.6% | 87.8% | 302 |
| West End | 48.8% | 69.5% | 44.2% | 90.5% | 759 |
| Roselawn | 23.2% | 43.3% | 16.6% | 71.8% | 250 |
| Lower Price Hill | 48.4% | 19.4% | 13.5% | 28.0% | 21 |
| West Price Hill | 15.7% | 31.2% | 13.4% | 85.0% | 577 |
| Corryville | 34.8% | 40.6% | 30.1% | 86.6% | 103 |
| Mt. Auburn | 23.7% | 38.7% | 21.3% | 89.8% | 159 |

TABLE 4B

CINCINNATI NEIGHBORHOODS: WOMEN AND POVERTY, 2005-2009

| Neighborhood | Within Total Families | | | Within Families Below Poverty Level | |
|---------------------------------|---|---|--|-------------------------------------|---|
| | Percent of Families Below Poverty Level | Female Headed Families as Percent of Total Families | Female Headed Families Below Poverty Level | Female Headed Families | Total Number Female Headed Families Below Poverty Level |
| 3rd Quartile | | | | | |
| Kennedy Heights | 11.1% | 37.3% | 8.7% | 78.3% | 123 |
| University Heights | 23.8% | 21.0% | 14.4% | 60.4% | 128 |
| Fairview - Clifton | 23.9% | 41.2% | 15.5% | 64.8% | 127 |
| Westwood | 16.1% | 34.9% | 10.3% | 64.1% | 836 |
| Northside | 13.5% | 30.7% | 6.1% | 45.2% | 103 |
| Madisonville | 11.9% | 30.0% | 7.9% | 66.3% | 214 |
| Evanston - E. Walnut Hills | 28.7% | 25.4% | 12.5% | 43.7% | 38 |
| Hartwell | 14.6% | 29.4% | 10.1% | 69.0% | 109 |
| College Hill | 17.3% | 35.0% | 13.7% | 78.8% | 555 |
| N. Avondale - Paddock Hills | 10.2% | 38.3% | 9.4% | 91.6% | 120 |
| CBD - Riverfront | 0.0% | 21.0% | 0.0% | --- ^a | 0 |
| 4th Quartile | | | | | |
| Oakley | 8.4% | 17.2% | 5.7% | 67.6% | 117 |
| Sayler Park | 7.2% | 11.3% | 3.8% | 52.8% | 28 |
| East End | 14.7% | 45.7% | 14.7% | 100.0% | 51 |
| Mt. Washington | 10.2% | 21.1% | 6.6% | 65.1% | 252 |
| Pleasant Ridge | 12.8% | 28.0% | 9.6% | 75.4% | 227 |
| East Walnut Hills | 5.5% | 20.3% | 3.2% | 57.9% | 22 |
| Clifton | 8.1% | 17.0% | 7.4% | 92.0% | 126 |
| California | 0.0% | 3.2% | 0.0% | --- ^a | 0 |
| Mt. Adams | 0.0% | 2.4% | 0.0% | --- ^a | 0 |
| Mt. Lookout - Columbia Tusculum | 1.1% | 7.9% | 1.1% | 100.0% | 8 |
| Hyde Park | 2.5% | 10.7% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0 |
| Mt. Lookout | 1.2% | 12.7% | 1.2% | 100.0% | 12 |

^a Neighborhood has no families below poverty level. Therefore, percent is an undefined number.

**TABLE 4C
NEIGHBORHOOD STATUS, 2005-2009**

| Neighborhood Status | SES Quartile | Predominant Ethnic Composition | Long Term Trend | Current Condition |
|--------------------------|--------------|--|---|---|
| Avondale | 1 | African American | After dramatic decline in 1970s; SES index is stable. | Beginning to stabilize |
| Bond Hill | 2 | African American | After dramatic decline, decline is slowing | Beginning to stabilize (slower decline) |
| California | 2 | White | Continued improvement until 2000 | Stable |
| Camp Washington | 1 | Appalachian | Continued Improvement since 1980 | Improving |
| Carthage | 2 | Appalachian (13.2% Hispanic) | After two decades of improvement, trend has reversed | Declining |
| C.B.D. – Riverfront | 4 | White | Tract 6 declined in 1990-2000 | Mixed |
| Clifton | 4 | White | Little change in 40 years | Stable |
| College Hill | 3 | White | Decline in past two decades and in 1970s | Declining |
| Corryville | 2 | Integrated (Relatively large Asian population (7.9%)) | Continued pattern of improvement except 1980s | Improving |
| East End | 4 | White (Tract 44 predominantly Appalachian) | Continued pattern of improvement since 1970 | Improving dramatically |
| East Price Hill | 1 | White Census Tracts 92, 93, 94, 95 predominantly Appalachian ; Relatively large Hispanic Population (7.4%) | Continued pattern of decline since 1970 | Declining |
| East Walnut Hills | 4 | White | Continued pattern of improvement until 2000 | Stable |
| Evanston | 2 | African American | Has almost reversed pattern of decline | Stable |
| Evanston-E.Walnut Hills | 3 | White * | Significant improvement 1980-2000 | Improving |
| Fairview-Clifton Heights | 2 | White | Dramatic improvement until 1990 | Declining |

**TABLE 4C
NEIGHBORHOOD STATUS, 2005-2009**

| Neighborhood Status | SES Quartile | Predominant Ethnic Composition | Long Term Trend | Current Condition |
|-------------------------------|--------------|---|---|-------------------|
| Fay Apartments | 1 | African American | Improved 1970-1980 | Stable |
| Hartwell | 3 | White | Stable until 2000s | Declining |
| Hyde Park | 4 | White | Stable since 1970 | Stable |
| Kennedy Heights | 3 | African American | Had declined since 1970. Improved in 1990s. | Declining |
| Linwood | 1 | White | No data for 1970, improved 1980-1990 and 2000-2009 | Improving |
| Lower Price Hill | 2 | Appalachian | Declined 1970-1990 | Improving |
| Madisonville | 3 | African American | Slight decline, 1970-1980, improvement 1980-2000, declined 2005-2009. | Declining |
| Mt. Adams | 4 | White | Improved dramatically 1970-2000 | Stable |
| Mt. Airy | 1 | African American | Dramatic decline | Declining |
| Mt. Auburn | 2 | African American | Improved since 1980 | Improving |
| Mt. Lookout | 4 | White | Continued improvement, 1970-1990 | Stable |
| Mt. Lookout/Columbia Tusculum | 4 | White | Continuous pattern of improvement until 2000 | Improving |
| Mt. Washington | 4 | White | Dramatic decline in tract 46.01, until 1990 | Declining |
| N. Avondale-Paddock Hills | 4 | White* | Improved 1980-1990, declined since. | Declining |
| N. Fairmount-English Woods | 1 | African American (relatively large Asian population (5.3%)) | Declined 1970-1990, improved since | Improving |
| Northside | 3 | White, diverse | Improving since 2000 | Improving |
| Oakley | 4 | White | Stable 1970-1980, improving since | Improving |
| Over-the-Rhine | 2 | African American | Improved 1980-1990, fell in 2000, improved 2000 to 2005-2009 | Improving |
| Pleasant Ridge | 4 | White | Little change since 1970 | Stable |

TABLE 4C
NEIGHBORHOOD STATUS, 2005-2009

| Neighborhood Status | SES Quartile | Predominant Ethnic Composition | Long Term Trend | Current Condition |
|-----------------------------|--------------|--------------------------------|---|------------------------|
| Queensgate | - | | Has ceased to exist as a residential neighborhood | |
| Riverside-Sayler Park | 1 | Appalachian | Improved 1970-1980, declined 1980-present | Declining |
| Roselawn | 2 | African American | Improved 1970-1980, declined 1980-present | Declining |
| S. Cumminsville-Millvale | 1 | African American | Declined 1970-1980 | Stable (at the bottom) |
| Sayler Park | 4 | White | Improved in 1980s and 00s | Stable |
| Sedamsville-Riverside | 1 | Predominantly Appalachian | Improved 1970-1980, declined 1980-2000 | Stable |
| South Fairmount | 1 | White*, Tract 87 Appalachian | Declined 1970-2000 | Improving |
| University Heights | 3 | White | Improved 1970-1980, declined 1980-2009 | Declining |
| Walnut Hills | 1 | African American | Has reversed pattern of decline | Improving |
| West End | 2 | African American | Has stopped pattern of decline | Improving |
| West Price Hill | 3 | White | Slight decline until 2000, declining since. | Declining |
| Westwood | 3 | White*, Tract 98 Appalachian | Continued pattern of decline | Declining |
| Winton Hills | 1 | African American | Has reversed pattern of decline | Improving |
| Winton Place | 2 | African American | Continued pattern of improvement until 1990, declining since. | Declining |
| * Over 40% African American | | | | |

TABLE 4D
CINCINNATI NEIGHBORHOODS' RACE COMPOSITION AND POVERTY, 2005-2009

| Neighborhood | All Families | African American Families | | White Families | |
|------------------------------|---|---|------------------------------------|---|------------------------------------|
| | Percent of Families Below Poverty Level | Percent of Families Below Poverty Level | Total Families Below Poverty Level | Percent of Families Below Poverty Level | Total Families Below Poverty Level |
| 1st Quartile | | | | | |
| S. Cumminsville - Millvale | 56.9% | 54.6% | 340 | 56.1% | 37 |
| Fay Apartments | 71.5% | 70.2% | 328 | 0.0% | 0 |
| East Price Hill | 31.4% | 43.9% | 584 | 24.7% | 586 |
| Winton Hills | 66.4% | 70.4% | 678 | 23.0% | 26 |
| Camp Washington | 16.7% | 0.0% | 0 | 20.0% | 35 |
| Riverside - Sayler Park | 26.9% | 55.1% | 75 | 9.2% | 20 |
| Avondale | 37.5% | 36.4% | 891 | 30.6% | 34 |
| Walnut Hills | 34.5% | 37.9% | 351 | 23.6% | 39 |
| Sedamsville - Riverside | 38.9% | 58.9% | 73 | 30.8% | 94 |
| N. Fairmount - English Woods | 27.7% | 37.1% | 161 | 0.0% | 0 |
| S. Fairmount | 38.3% | 29.0% | 99 | 53.2% | 150 |
| Mt. Airy | 21.3% | 31.7% | 369 | 7.5% | 70 |
| 2nd Quartile | | | | | |
| Bond Hill | 17.8% | 18.5% | 269 | 13.8% | 12 |
| Over-the-Rhine | 61.7% | 72.2% | 518 | 15.8% | 21 |
| Linwood | 9.4% | --- ^a | 0 | 9.4% | 16 |
| Winton Place | 28.7% | 35.0% | 108 | 15.4% | 32 |
| Carthage | 24.7% | 32.3% | 61 | 21.1% | 83 |
| Evanston | 21.2% | 24.8% | 335 | 0.0% | 0 |
| West End | 48.8% | 57.8% | 839 | 0.0% | 0 |
| Roselawn | 23.2% | 24.3% | 300 | 18.7% | 48 |
| Lower Price Hill | 48.4% | 0.0% | 0 | 56.4% | 75 |
| West Price Hill | 15.7% | 38.2% | 259 | 12.0% | 420 |
| Corryville | 34.8% | 41.7% | 73 | 16.3% | 13 |
| Mt. Auburn | 23.7% | 35.0% | 159 | 6.3% | 18 |

TABLE 4D
CINCINNATI NEIGHBORHOODS' RACE COMPOSITION AND POVERTY, 2005-2009

| Neighborhood | All Families | African American Families | | White Families | |
|---------------------------------|---|---|------------------------------------|---|------------------------------------|
| | Percent of Families Below Poverty Level | Percent of Families Below Poverty Level | Total Families Below Poverty Level | Percent of Families Below Poverty Level | Total Families Below Poverty Level |
| 3rd Quartile | | | | | |
| Kennedy Heights | 11.1% | 14.1% | 141 | 0.0% | 0 |
| University Heights | 23.8% | 49.1% | 86 | 15.0% | 74 |
| Fairview - Clifton | 23.9% | 34.9% | 89 | 11.4% | 57 |
| Westwood | 16.1% | 23.9% | 814 | 9.2% | 388 |
| Northside | 13.5% | 20.3% | 119 | 9.8% | 105 |
| Madisonville | 11.9% | 22.0% | 323 | 0.0% | 0 |
| Evanston - E. Walnut Hills | 28.7% | 34.9% | 61 | 20.3% | 26 |
| Hartwell | 14.6% | 25.3% | 95 | 9.2% | 63 |
| College Hill | 17.3% | 25.9% | 608 | 6.1% | 96 |
| N. Avondale - Paddock Hills | 10.2% | 12.6% | 100 | 7.0% | 31 |
| CBD - Riverfront | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 0 |
| 4th Quartile | | | | | |
| Oakley | 8.4% | 38.3% | 51 | 6.5% | 122 |
| Sayler Park | 7.2% | --- ^a | 0 | 7.3% | 53 |
| East End | 14.7% | 40.0% | 30 | 7.7% | 21 |
| Mt. Washington | 10.2% | 30.5% | 64 | 9.1% | 323 |
| Pleasant Ridge | 12.8% | 29.7% | 254 | 2.5% | 34 |
| East Walnut Hills | 5.5% | 6.4% | 12 | 5.2% | 26 |
| Clifton | 8.1% | 24.1% | 79 | 1.0% | 12 |
| California | 0.0% | --- ^a | 0 | 0.0% | 0 |
| Mt. Adams | 0.0% | --- ^a | 0 | 0.0% | 0 |
| Mt. Lookout - Columbia Tusculum | 1.1% | 0.0% | 0 | 1.1% | 8 |
| Hyde Park | 2.5% | 0.0% | 0 | 2.6% | 75 |
| Mt. Lookout | 1.2% | --- ^a | 0 | 1.2% | 12 |
| | | | | | |

^a Neighborhood has no African American families. Therefore, percent is an undefined number.

Working Class African American Neighborhoods

**TABLE 4D-2
CHANGES IN SES SCORES FOR
WORKING CLASS AFRICAN AMERICAN
NEIGHBORHOODS**

| Neighborhood | 2000 to 2005-2009 Change in SES Score |
|---------------------------------|--|
| Over-the-Rhine | 24.6 |
| North Fairmount - English Woods | 19.4 |
| West End | 14.7 |
| Winton Hills | 11.6 |
| Mt. Auburn | 8.5 |
| Avondale | 1.4 |
| Fay Apartments | 1.4 |
| Walnut Hills | 1.3 |
| Evanston | -1.4 |
| South Cumminsville-Millvale | -3.8 |
| Mt. Airy | -15.7 |

Among working class African American neighborhoods Evanston and South Cumminsville-Millvale experienced marginal decline (Table 4d-2). The decline in Mt. Airy was more substantial at 15.7. West End, Over-the-Rhine, North Fairmount-English Woods, and Winton Hills had gains of more than 10 points on the SES scale. Avondale and Fay Apartments each gained 1.4 points. What are the components of change? Appendix II allows us to look at Cincinnati census tracts and see values in the five SES variables over time. If we compare these values to those in the Fourth Edition we can see which variables caused the change. In Fay Apartments we find that gains in education and occupation offset decline in income to slightly improve the SES index.

In Walnut Hills income was a factor in the positive change except in tract 37 where income actually declined. In the West End's tract 2 income nearly doubled in the past decade. But its rank on other variables fell so that its rank among Cincinnati's neighborhoods remained at 19. The West End's improvement in overall score is partly due to the dramatic changes in Tract 4. Again, the details of this change can

be found by comparing Appendix II from this edition and the fourth edition.

As Over-the-Rhine, the West End, and Corryville become more cosmopolitan those neighborhoods are losing some of their working class and ethnic flavor. Some of this is the result of intentional community development efforts and some is related to the incipient renewed demand for urban life style especially on the part of the young. As this happens, as noted above, the "inner city" continues to shift to the west and out of the Basin Area. Walnut Hills (except for Tract 19) and Avondale are not affected by these trends in any obvious way and remain a largely low income, low SES, enclave. During the past twenty years the African American working class area has

Walnut Hills (except for Tract 19) and Avondale are not affected by these trends in any obvious way and remain a largely low income, low SES, enclave.

expanded to include tracts 100.01 and 100.02 in Westwood, tract 89 in South Fairmount and three of the four Mt. Airy tracts (Figure 5). Mt. Airy has declined more than any neighborhood (60 points) since 1970, followed closely by Bond Hill (47) and Roselawn (42). See Table 9.

Working Class White Areas

Among the working class white Appalachian areas Camp Washington, South Fairmount, the East End, and Lower Price Hill saw improvements in the 2000 to 2005-2009 period. East Price Hill continued a pattern of decline. Carthage, which had experienced positive change in the 1990s experienced a small decline in SES in the 2000s. Northside, which has affluent as well as working class areas, saw an increase in its SES score (Table 9). Sedamsville-Riverside declined insignificantly in the past three decades after some improvement in the 1970's. During the 2000s, Riverside-Sayler Park was at the top of the list of declining neighborhoods with a 38.4 drop in SES score (Table 2g2).

**TABLE 4E
CINCINNATI NEIGHBORHOODS' AFRICAN AMERICAN POPULATION, 1970-2009**

| Neighborhood | Percent African American | | | | | | Percent Change | | | | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|------|------|------|-----------|-----------|----------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|--|--|
| | 1970 | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 2005-2009 | 1970-1980 | 1980-1990 | 1990-2000 | 2000-2009 | 1970-2009 | | |
| 1st Quartile | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| S. Cumminsville - Millvale | 97.7 | 92.2 | 94.5 | 88.8 | 90.0 | -6% | 2% | -6% | 1% | -8% | | |
| Fay Apartments | --- | 91.2 | 92.4 | 94.6 | 92.3 | --- | 1% | 2% | -2% | --- | | |
| East Price Hill | 0.4 | 4.4 | 8.1 | 21.7 | 34.6 | 1000% | 84% | 168% | 59% | 8543% | | |
| Winton Hills | 75.2 | 88.8 | 87.8 | 84.8 | 82.7 | 18% | -1% | -3% | -2% | 10% | | |
| Camp Washington | 10.1 | 10.5 | 21.4 | 26.6 | 17.9 | 4% | 104% | 24% | -33% | 77% | | |
| Riverside - Saylor Park | 7.1 | 6.2 | 12.4 | 18.0 | 29.2 | -13% | 100% | 45% | 63% | 312% | | |
| Avondale | 91.2 | 92.3 | 91.7 | 91.9 | 87.2 | 1% | -1% | 0% | -5% | -4% | | |
| Walnut Hills | 81.9 | 90.4 | 88.1 | 83.9 | 77.2 | 10% | -3% | -5% | -8% | -6% | | |
| Sedamsville - Riverside | --- | 0.7 | 4.5 | 6.7 | 22.9 | --- | 543% | 49% | 242% | --- | | |
| N. Fairmount - English Woods | 44.3 | 60.9 | 71.9 | 84.8 | 65.7 | 37% | 18% | 18% | -22% | 48% | | |
| S. Fairmount | 2.6 | 4.8 | 19.0 | 43.9 | 49.7 | 85% | 296% | 131% | 13% | 1812% | | |
| Mt. Airy | 0.2 | 10.2 | 33.0 | 43.8 | 54.1 | 5000% | 224% | 33% | 23% | 26950% | | |
| 2nd Quartile | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bond Hill | 26.2 | 69.6 | 87.4 | 93.3 | 92.7 | 166% | 26% | 7% | -1% | 254% | | |
| Over-the-Rhine | 41.4 | 62.5 | 71.8 | 77.2 | 74.8 | 51% | 15% | 7% | -3% | 81% | | |
| Linwood | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.0 | --- | -100% | --- | -100% | --- | | |
| Winton Place | 1.0 | 11.7 | 25.7 | 46.6 | 59.4 | 1070% | 120% | 81% | 27% | 5840% | | |
| Carthage | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 5.8 | 31.7 | -100% | --- | 867% | 445% | 31556% | | |
| Evanston | 94.7 | 92.3 | 90.9 | 88.5 | 81.4 | -3% | -2% | -3% | -8% | -14% | | |
| West End | 97.1 | 94.8 | 93.3 | 86.1 | 80.6 | -2% | -2% | -8% | -6% | -17% | | |
| Roselawn | 6.8 | 23.4 | 56.4 | 52.8 | 65.7 | 244% | 141% | -6% | 24% | 866% | | |
| Lower Price Hill | 0.1 | 0.0 | 1.8 | 7.3 | 8.7 | -100% | --- | 304% | 20% | 8607% | | |
| West Price Hill | 0.2 | 0.4 | 2.1 | 4.3 | 17.6 | 100% | 425% | 105% | 309% | 8717% | | |
| Corryville | 55.2 | 52.1 | 50.4 | 49.7 | 34.8 | -6% | -3% | -1% | -30% | -37% | | |
| Mt. Auburn | 73.9 | 72.6 | 73.9 | 73.1 | 52.5 | -2% | 2% | -1% | -28% | -29% | | |
| 3rd Quartile | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kennedy Heights | 58.1 | 75.5 | 76.2 | 76.8 | 70.8 | 30% | 1% | 1% | -8% | 22% | | |

**TABLE 4E
CINCINNATI NEIGHBORHOODS' AFRICAN AMERICAN POPULATION, 1970-2009**

| Neighborhood | Percent African American | | | | | | Percent Change | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------|------|------|------|-----------|-----------|----------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|--|--|
| | 1970 | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 2005-2009 | 1970-1980 | 1980-1990 | 1990-2000 | 2000-2009 | 1970-2009 | | |
| University Heights | 9.2 | 12.7 | 12.9 | 18.2 | 19.6 | 38% | 2% | 41% | 8% | 113% | | |
| Fairview - Clifton | 6.3 | 10.0 | 10.8 | 19.7 | 15.2 | 59% | 8% | 83% | -23% | 141% | | |
| Westwood | 1.2 | 4.5 | 17.6 | 25.8 | 43.4 | 275% | 291% | 47% | 68% | 3519% | | |
| Northside | 4.0 | 12.4 | 20.6 | 37.5 | 32.3 | 210% | 66% | 82% | -14% | 707% | | |
| Madisonville | 49.3 | 56.9 | 59.2 | 33.0 | 55.8 | 15% | 4% | -44% | 69% | 13% | | |
| Evanston - E. Walnut Hills | 74.1 | 67.7 | 47.7 | 61.3 | 48.0 | -9% | -30% | 28% | -22% | -35% | | |
| Hartwell | 8.2 | 10.7 | 15.9 | 18.1 | 28.8 | 30% | 49% | 14% | 59% | 251% | | |
| College Hill | 11.2 | 33.9 | 40.9 | 37.6 | 54.2 | 203% | 21% | -8% | 44% | 384% | | |
| N. Avondale - Paddock Hills | 37.6 | 53.0 | 55.4 | 51.8 | 44.4 | 41% | 5% | -6% | -14% | 18% | | |
| CBD - Riverfront | 13.6 | 18.8 | 36.8 | 39.9 | 37.9 | 38% | 96% | 8% | -5% | 179% | | |
| 4th Quartile | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Oakley | 0.6 | 2.6 | 6.6 | 9.2 | 10.0 | 333% | 154% | 40% | 8% | 1562% | | |
| Saylor Park | 1.3 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 0.8 | 1.1 | 46% | -5% | -54% | 33% | -16% | | |
| East End | 15.3 | 12.6 | 8.5 | 10.8 | 24.6 | -18% | -33% | 27% | 128% | 61% | | |
| Mt. Washington | 0.0 | --- | 2.7 | 2.6 | 4.7 | --- | --- | -4% | 79% | --- | | |
| Pleasant Ridge | 4.4 | 15.9 | 24.1 | 39.9 | 33.2 | 261% | 52% | 65% | -17% | 655% | | |
| East Walnut Hills | 32.1 | 32.9 | 36.0 | 29.5 | 28.8 | 2% | 9% | -18% | -3% | -10% | | |
| Clifton | 8.7 | 12.3 | 12.9 | 15.2 | 18.0 | 41% | 5% | 18% | 18% | 107% | | |
| California | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | --- | --- | -100% | --- | --- | | |
| Mt. Adams | 4.2 | 4.1 | 2.8 | 1.6 | 0.5 | -2% | -32% | -42% | -68% | -88% | | |
| Mt. Lookout - Columbia Tusculum | --- | 4.0 | 6.1 | 7.6 | 7.2 | --- | 53% | 25% | -5% | --- | | |
| Hyde Park | 2.8 | 3.7 | 3.1 | 2.7 | 1.2 | 32% | -16% | -12% | -56% | -58% | | |
| Mt. Lookout | 5.0 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.2 | -98% | 400% | -100% | --- | -95% | | |

^a Statistics not available.

^b Percent change is an undefined number.

TABLE 4F
HISPANIC POPULATION CONCENTRATIONS, 1990-2009A

| Neighborhood | Persons of Hispanic Origin | | | Increase 2000 to 2005-2009 | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|------|-----------|----------------------------|---------|
| | 1990 | 2000 | 2005-2009 | Number | Percent |
| East Price Hill | 113 | 240 | 1,393 | 1,153 | 480% |
| Westwood | 227 | 336 | 1,013 | 677 | 201% |
| West Price Hill | 104 | 195 | 718 | 523 | 268% |
| Mt. Washington | 65 | 141 | 418 | 277 | 196% |
| Mt. Airy | 48 | 176 | 415 | 239 | 136% |
| Roselawn | 59 | 48 | 346 | 298 | 621% |
| Carthage | 19 | 41 | 322 | 281 | 685% |
| Hartwell | 65 | 81 | 230 | 149 | 184% |
| N. Avondale - Paddock Hills | 141 | 85 | 213 | 128 | 151% |
| Hyde Park | 111 | 199 | 205 | 6 | 3% |
| Oakley | 84 | 223 | 152 | -71 | -32% |
| Pleasant Ridge | 68 | 121 | 150 | 29 | 24% |
| Evanston | 39 | 49 | 148 | 99 | 202% |
| Sayler Park | 13 | 25 | 144 | 119 | 476% |
| Clifton | 133 | 193 | 139 | -54 | -28% |
| S. Fairmount | 34 | 75 | 117 | 42 | 56% |
| Walnut Hills | 24 | 71 | 117 | 46 | 65% |
| Winton Place | 17 | 53 | 117 | 64 | 121% |
| College Hill | 73 | 120 | 79 | -41 | -34% |
| University Heights | 145 | 141 | 72 | -69 | -49% |
| Fairview-Clifton | 126 | 137 | 60 | -77 | -56% |
| Over-the-Rhine | 61 | 172 | 46 | -126 | -73% |
| Avondale | 75 | 113 | 39 | -74 | -65% |
| Lower Price Hill | 6 | 142 | 21 | -121 | -85% |
| West End | 36 | 119 | 18 | -101 | -85% |

^a Neighborhoods with Hispanic populations less than 100 (in either the 2000 Census or 2005-2009 ACS) do not appear in Table 4f.

During the 2000s, Riverside-Sayler Park was at the top of the list of declining neighborhoods with a 38.4 drop in SES score (Table 2g2).

Over the 40-year period, East Price Hill declined from a rank of 19 to a rank of 3.5 among Cincinnati neighborhoods (Table 9). It declined 9 points in the 2000s. South Fairmount has changed radically in racial composition and is now 49.7 percent African American. It has declined 6.7 SES points since 1970 but actually gained 6.4 points in the 2000s (Table 9). Tract 87 is still primarily Appalachian. Tract 98 in West Price Hill is now considered to be primarily Appalachian. It did not decline in SES during the 2000s. The map of Appalachian neighborhoods otherwise changed little in the 2000s (Figure 6).

Hispanic Concentrations

The number of Hispanics increased from 2,386 in 1990 to 4,230 in 2000 and 9,186 in the 2010 census. Hispanics are dispersed throughout the 48 neighborhoods and do not constitute a large percentage in any one neighborhood. The largest concentrations are shown in Table 4f.

Because of the limitations of the American Community Survey data when dealing with small populations, this data is primarily illustrative of the Hispanic pattern of settlement. There is a preference for location on the West Side in Cincinnati. About 3,500 Hispanics live in East Price Hill, Westwood, West Price Hill, and Mt. Airy. There is a smaller concentration along the upper Vine Street corridor which includes Carthage and Hartwell. It is worth noting that the numbers of Hispanics increased significantly in some areas while declining in others such as the West End, Over-the-Rhine and Lower Price Hill. We compared the numbers in Table 4f to the 2000 census and found that there were serious variations. Hispanic data

About 3,500 Hispanics live in East Price Hill, Westwood, West Price Hill, and Mt. Airy.

using the 2010 census for Cincinnati census tracts is available from the authors.

Agencies concerned about newcomer Hispanics who may need services would want to include the West Side neighborhoods as well as the Vine Street corridor. The growing Hispanic community is very complex in terms of socioeconomic status, and ability to use the English language. New immigrants may be subject to exploitation because of language and immigration status issues. In low-income communities 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.

TABLE 4G
NEIGHBORHOODS WITH HISPANIC POPULATION INCREASES, 2005-2009

| Neighborhood | Persons of Hispanic Origin | Percent Increase 2000 to 2005-2009 |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Carthage | 322 | 685% |
| Roselawn | 346 | 621% |
| East Price Hill | 1,393 | 480% |
| Sayler Park | 144 | 476% |
| West Price Hill | 718 | 268% |
| Evanston | 148 | 202% |
| Westwood | 1,013 | 201% |
| Mt. Washington | 418 | 196% |
| Hartwell | 230 | 184% |
| N. Avondale - Paddock Hills | 213 | 151% |
| Mt. Airy | 415 | 136% |
| Winton Place | 117 | 121% |
| Walnut Hills | 117 | 65% |
| S. Fairmount | 117 | 56% |
| Pleasant Ridge | 150 | 24% |
| Hyde Park | 213 | 3% |

What Causes Decline

What do the thirteen neighborhoods which experienced the greatest decline have in common? They are all, except Winton Place and Carthage, present or former (Mt. Airy) high status areas, SES III or IV. Eight of the thir-

teen had an increase in the percentage of African Americans during the decade. Three experienced a decrease on this variable and two saw no change (Table 4e). Rapid racial change can be a factor in decline because new residents sometimes are younger families with lower income and education and a different family structure than the people who had lived in the neighborhood before. This is true regardless of the race of the newcomers. In Kennedy Heights the higher status people leaving may have been part of the African American upper middle class. Shifts in the national and local economy such as the last two recessions are another factor. In the current economy, even wealthy areas such as Mt. Adams have experienced decline in median family income.

In the previous sub sections we have used the 1970-2000 US censuses and the 2005-2009 American Community Survey to analyze trends in Cincinnati as they affect various subgroups of the population including African Americans and Appalachians. We focus in 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. We also provide some data on the emerging Hispanic population. Immigration from all sources is not a major factor in Cincinnati's overall demographic picture. During the period of this study (1970 to 2005-2009) the percentage declined in three of the four SES quartiles and remained the same in the other (Table 2b).

The Distribution of Poverty

Table 4d shows the percentage of families below poverty for each neighborhood. It also reveals the percent and number that are white or African American. Table 4e just reveals the percentage of the neighborhood that was African American from 1970-2005-2009. The lower SES predominantly African American census tracts are as follows: Avondale (all 5 tracts), Mt. Auburn (2 of 3 tracts), South Cummins-ville-Millvale, Fay Apartments, Corryville (1 of 2 tracts), Over-the-Rhine (4 of 5 tracts), North Fairmount-English Woods, Evanston (2 of 3 tracts), Walnut Hills (3 of 5 tracts), West End (4 of 7 tracts), Westwood (1 of 6 tracts), Winton

Hills, Roselawn (1 of 2 tracts), Mt. Airy (1 of 2 tracts), and Evanston-East Walnut Hills (Figure 5).

In African American neighborhoods, poverty rates were highest in Fay Apartments (71.5 percent), Winton Hills (66.4 percent), Over-the-Rhine (61.7 percent), South Cummins-ville-Millvale (56.9 percent), West End (48.8 percent), and Avondale (37.5 percent).

These rates were higher than in 2000 except in North Fairmount-English Woods where the rate fell significantly and in the West End where it was unchanged.

The white neighborhoods with the highest poverty rates were Lower Price Hill (48.4 percent), Sedamsville-Riverside (38.9 percent), part of South Fairmount (38.3 percent), East Price Hill (31.4 percent), Riverside-Sayler Park (26.9 percent), and Carthage (24.7 percent).

The neighborhoods near the University of Cincinnati, University Heights, Fairview-Clifton Heights and Corryville, had poverty rates of 23 percent or higher (Figure 5, Table 4d).

The neighborhoods with the highest numbers of poor African American families in 2005-2009 were Avondale (891), West End (839), Westwood (814), Winton Hills (678), College Hill (608), and East Price Hill (584). As we reported in the Fourth Edition poverty is increasingly concentrated west of the I-75 corridor. However, a look at Figure 5 confirms a large concentration of poverty in the Basin and in the Walnut-

Hills-Avondale-Evanston-University of Cincinnati area. On this map, the areas that are shaded but not cross-hatched are the primary concentration of white poverty. It should be noted that there are significant numbers of poor white families in predominantly African

Poverty rates were higher than in 2000 except in North Fairmount-English Woods where the rate fell significantly and in the West End where it was unchanged.

American neighborhoods and that the converse of that is also true. In 2005-2009 there were 3,355 white families in poverty in Cincinnati. Over 2000 of these families were concentrated in East Price Hill (586), West Price Hill (420), Westwood (388), Mt. Washington (323), South Fairmount (150), Northside (105), and Oakley (122).

Summary

In 2005-2009 there were 13,772 families below the poverty level in Cincinnati. Seventy-six percent 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 2005-2009 there were 3,355, down from 3,367 in 2000. The Hispanic population continued to grow at a high rate and is beginning to be a visible population in several neighborhoods. The percent foreign born has been at 3 percent or below since 1970 but the Hispanic proportion of that number has grown.

When we began this study in 1970 there were nine neighborhoods with African American majorities. By 2005-2009 there were 17. Eight of these were more than 75 percent African American. The comparable numbers for 2000 were 16 and 10. During the past decade, 21 neighborhoods actually declined in percent African American, most notably Corryville, Mt. Auburn, and Evanston-East Walnut hills (Table 4e). So we have neighborhoods changing racial composition in both directions. The biggest declines are in neighborhoods experiencing gentrification. The biggest increases are in neighborhoods experiencing rapid change such as Price Hill, Westwood and Mt. Airy. The data in Table 2b show that SES I and II, the two lowest SES quartiles, are substantially less African American now than in 2000. This is also true of SES IV. SES III had a growing percentage of African Americans but the rate of this growth has declined. It is safe to say that Cincinnati is less segregated now than it was a decade ago. We are not a cosmopolitan city. Ninety-seven percent of our population was born in the United States. Our population is overwhelmingly people of European, African, and Appalachian origin. Lack of language

diversity has become a handicap in retaining at least one corporate headquarters. The great majority of our Hispanics are “language isolated” (speak only one language) according to the 2010 census (not ACS).

The case can be made that we are an integrated or segregated city depending on how you slice the data. Socioeconomically, we can still see a lot of segregation though we can see some encouraging signs especially in the part of the city between the hills. Most of the poor still live in SES I and II (Table 2b). Fourteen of the majority African American neighborhoods are in the two lowest SES quartiles. Seven are in SES I, 7 in SES II, and 3 in SES III, none in SES IV. Table 4e shows that in 1970 there were 24 neighborhoods with African American percentages of less than 10. In 2000 there were 12 and in 2005-2009 there were only 9.

Appalachian Cincinnati

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 population in Cincinnati(1).

Figure 6 shows the relationship of Appalachians to poverty. Most of the tracts considered Appalachian are also high poverty areas. In addition to the areas mentioned in Cincinnati there are many Appalachian sections beyond the city limits – in 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 previous editions of this report, Figure 6 showed Appalachian enclaves on both the west and east sides. The current data (Figure 6) shows Appalachians concentrated mainly on the west side and heavily African American (Figure 5) tracts increasing on the west side. The Appalachian population in the East End, Oakley, and Linwood has probably declined as these neighborhoods become more upscale. Linwood is no longer on the list of Appalachian neighborhoods. Along the Mill Creek, Carthage, Camp Washington, one tract

in South Fairmount and Lower Price Hill are still mainly Appalachian but the lower half of Northside did not meet the criteria as it has in the past. The largest concentration of Appalachians in Cincinnati includes East Price Hill, one tract in West Price Hill, Lower Price Hill,

The largest concentration of Appalachians in Cincinnati includes East Price Hill, one tract in West Price Hill, Lower Price Hill, Sedamsville-Riverside and Riverside-Sayler Park.

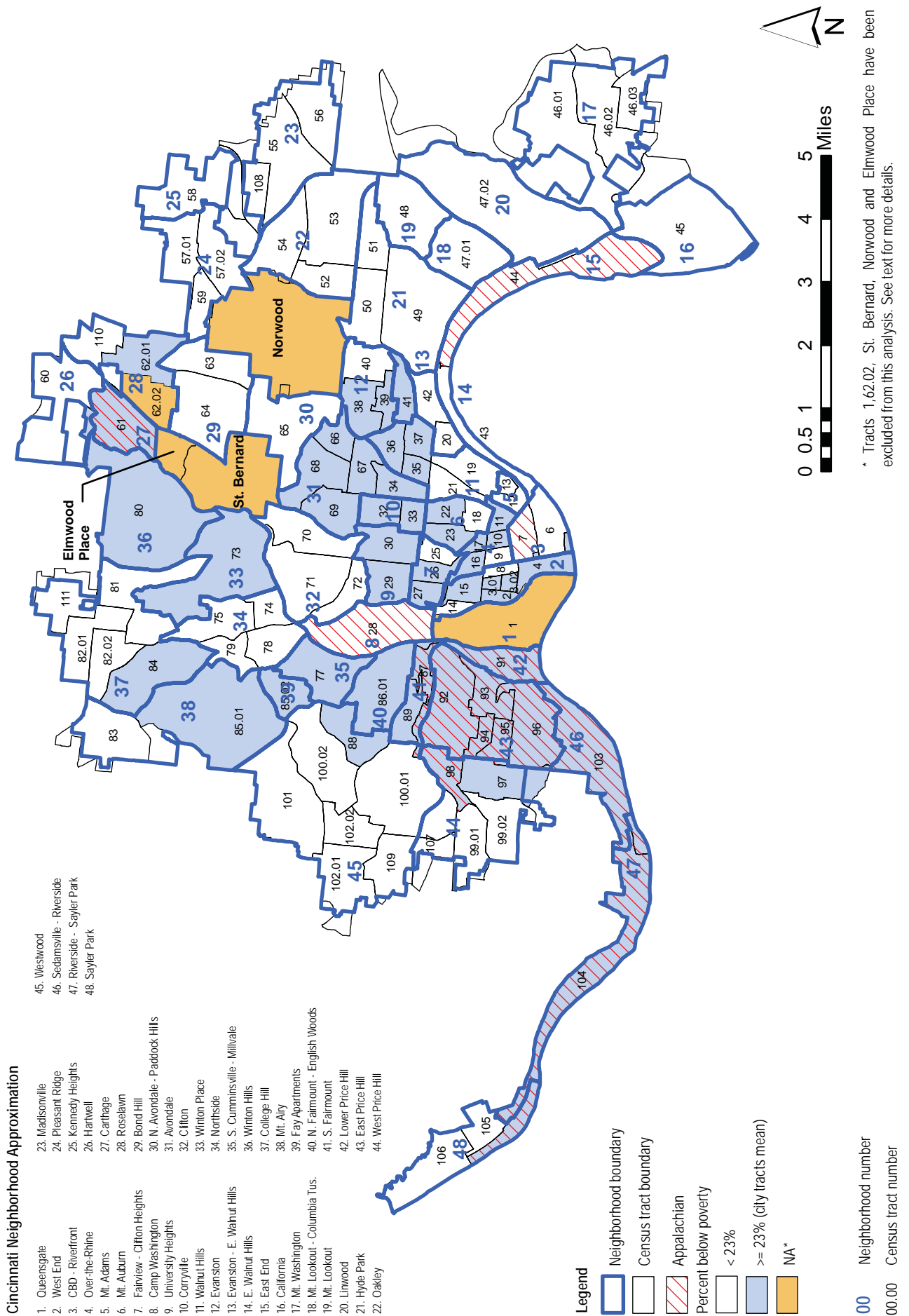
Sedamsville-Riverside and Riverside-Sayler Park. People of Appalachian heritage, at various stages of assimilation or non-assimilation, now live in every section of Cincinnati and its environs and are estimated to comprise as much as 40% of the total regional population.

All of the Appalachian areas are in SES I and II. There are no high SES areas that would parallel Kennedy Heights and North Avondale, which are high SES African-American areas. As far as we know, higher status Appalachians do not concentrate in ethnic enclaves. White Appalachians do not face discrimination unless they have a noticeable accent or class identifiers such as living in a low income area, poor

As far as we know, higher status Appalachians do not concentrate in ethnic enclaves.

clothing, or the wrong kind of car. Schooling is still a big problem for inner city Appalachians. Some of the highest dropout rates and lowest adult education levels are in Appalachian neighborhoods. See Chapter 6, Figures 7, 8, and 9. See also the section on poverty in white working class communities in Chapter 4.

2005-2009 Cincinnati City Appalachians and Areas of Poverty



Defining Appalachian

One of the concerns in 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 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.

| TABLE 5A CRITERIA FOR CLASSIFYING NEIGHBORHOODS AS APPALACHIAN |
|---|
| 1. Greater than 23% of the families are below the poverty level |
| 2. Less than 41.0% of families are African American |
| 3. Less than 80% of the persons 25 years or older are high school graduates |
| 4. More than 7% of the persons 16-19 years old who are not in school are not high school graduates |
| 5. More than 62% of the persons 16-19 years old are jobless (includes those unemployed and those not in the civilian labor force) |
| 6. More than 3 persons per average family |

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 41.0 (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 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 (part), East Price Hill, Lower Price Hill, Riverside-Sayler Park, West Price Hill (part), Sedamsville-Riverside, CBD-Riverfront (part) and South Fairmount (part). 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, 2005- 2009^a | | | | | |
|---|----------------------------------|----|----|----|----|
| Neighborhood | Appalachian Census Tracts | | | | |
| CBD-Riverfront | 7 | | | | |
| Camp Washington | 28 | | | | |
| East End | 44 | | | | |
| Carthage | 61 | | | | |
| East Price Hill | 92 | 93 | 94 | 95 | 96 |
| West Price Hill | 98 | | | | |
| Lower Price Hill | 91 | | | | |
| Sedamsville-Riverside | 103 | | | | |
| Riverside – Sayler Park | 104 | | | | |
| South Fairmount | 87 | | | | |
| ^a Met at least four of the six criteria for classifying census tracts as Appalachian (see Table 5a). | | | | | |

Tracts with populations of African Americans greater than 41.0% are not considered Appalachian.

Overall Trends, 1970, 2000, and 2005-2009 Population Loss

Tables 5c and 5d present neighborhood indicators from 1970, 2000 and 2005-2009. 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 and CBD-Riverfront lost population. This is not surprising. During the same period the City of Cincinnati lost 112,314 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. East Price Hill has reversed its pattern of population loss.

Socioeconomic Status

Between 1970 and 2005-2009, four of the ten Appalachian neighborhoods had overall gains in socioeconomic status (Tables 5d and 9). In the most recent period, 2005-2009, a total of four neighborhoods had gains. Sedamsville-Riverside had a decline in SES. The biggest gains were in the East End and Lower Price Hill. (As noted above, we have low confidence in ACS data for small neighborhoods such as Lower Price Hill.) The other six neighborhoods experienced a decline in SES index between 2000 and 2005-2009. The biggest losses were in Riverside-Sayler Park (38.4) and West Price Hill (22.2).

Poverty

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. 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. 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 11.5 percent in 1970 to 28.1 percent in 2000. Poverty in Camp Washington also increased considerably from 1970 to 2000. Between 2000 and 2005-2009, the poverty rate (Table 5d) doubled in Carthage and Sedamsville-riverside, increased in East End, East Price Hill, South Fairmount and Riverside-Sayler Park. It declined in Camp Washington, West Price Hill and Lower Price Hill.

Components of Change

Analysis of the components of change in 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 increases in poverty tended also to be the ones with the greatest declines in family status. The unemployment rate (Table 8a) does not

**TABLE 5C
CINCINNATI APPALACHIAN CENSUS TRACT POPULATIONS, 1970-2009**

| Neighborhood | Census Tract(s) | Population | Population | Population | Change | Change |
|-----------------------|-----------------|------------|------------|------------|-----------|-----------|
| | | 1970 | 2000 | 2005-2009 | 1970-2009 | 2000-2009 |
| East End | 44 | 3,751 | 1,262 | 1,728 | -53.9% | 36.9% |
| CBD-Riverfront | 7 | 2,290 | 2,639 | 3,253 | 42.1% | 23.3% |
| West Price Hill | 98 | 3,982 | 2,492 | 2,797 | -29.8% | 12.2% |
| East Price Hill | 92, 93, 94, 95 | 20,665 | 17,991 | 18,798 | -9.0% | 4.5% |
| Riverside-Sayler Park | 104 | 1,435 | 1,530 | 1,577 | 9.9% | 3.1% |
| Carthage | 61 | 3,291 | 2,412 | 2,445 | -25.7% | 1.4% |
| South Fairmount | 87 | 2,531 | 1,071 | 1,085 | -57.1% | 1.3% |
| Camp Washington | 28 | 3,117 | 1,611 | 1,422 | -54.4% | -11.7% |
| Sedamsville-Riverside | 103 | 3,922 | 2,144 | 1,774 | -54.8% | -17.3% |
| Lower Price Hill | 91 | 3,187 | 1,182 | 758 | -76.2% | -35.9% |

Note: Fairview Clifton Heights, University Heights and tract 96 in East Price Hill no longer meet the criteria

as clearly seem related to a decline in family status or SES. Unemployment is over 15 percent in four Appalachian neighborhoods. It is 9 percent or more in the three others. School

Analysis of the components of change in Appalachian neighborhoods makes clear that a decline in family status indicator is significant.

dropout rates have declined in most of these neighborhoods but have remained at over 20 percent in CBD, Camp Washington, East Price Hill, West Price Hill, Lower Price Hill, and Sedamsville-Riverside (Table 5d).

Summary

Poverty, low education levels, and unemployment still are big factors in Cincinnati's Appalachian communities. Related to this there are big changes in family structure. For example, in 1990, 82 percent of the children in the East End lived in two parent homes. By 2005-2009, this had fallen to 34.2 percent. Camp Washington and Lower Price Hill have school dropout rates of over 60 percent. In neighborhoods like East Price Hill and West Price Hill there are thousands of adults with less than a high school education.

TABLE 5D
SOCIOECONOMIC INDICATORS: CINCINNATI APPALACHIAN NEIGHBORHOODS, 1970-2009

| Neighborhood | SES Index | | | Unemployment | | | Families Below Poverty Level | | | Family Status | | | High School Dropout Rates | | |
|------------------------|-----------|------|-----------|--------------|-------|-----------|------------------------------|-------|-----------|---------------|------|-----------|---------------------------|------|-----------|
| | 1970 | 2000 | 2005-2009 | 1970 | 2000 | 2005-2009 | 1970 | 2000 | 2005-2009 | 1970 | 2000 | 2005-2009 | 1970 | 2000 | 2005-2009 |
| CBD-Riverfront | 80.0 | 81.0 | 75.7 | 37.8% | 6.8% | 0.0% | 44.0% | 75.0% | 100.0% | 4% | 6% | 3% | 24% | 63% | 61% |
| Camp Washington | 16.2 | 27.8 | 31.2 | 18.1% | 36.0% | 16.7% | 70.4% | 31.5% | 54.2% | 9% | 14% | 14% | 50% | 34% | 49% |
| East End | 18.3 | 46.4 | 77.4 | 21.6% | 12.0% | 14.7% | 75.3% | 32.1% | 34.2% | 9% | 7% | 5% | 36% | 13% | 0% |
| Carthage | 50.7 | 53.0 | 42.2 | 7.4% | 12.1% | 31.4% | 82.7% | 66.7% | 44.7% | 5% | 4% | 17% | 32% | 41% | 0% |
| East Price Hill | 56.8 | 38.0 | 29.0 | 10.4% | 23.0% | 23.9% | 79.9% | 43.1% | 32.8% | 5% | 7% | 8% | 22% | 14% | 22% |
| West Price Hill | 79.4 | 75.6 | 55.4 | 8.6% | 15.5% | 9.4% | 84.8% | 39.2% | 44.0% | 2% | 2% | 9% | 4% | 14% | 20% |
| Lower Price Hill | 21.0 | 19.2 | 45.0 | 32.9% | 56.0% | 48.4% | 71.3% | 57.6% | 37.6% | 7% | 16% | 37% | 46% | 58% | 64% |
| Sedamsville-Riverside | 25.1 | 35.4 | 33.0 | 17.3% | 17.0% | 38.9% | 83.6% | 57.7% | 33.3% | 7% | 9% | 27% | 37% | 28% | 22% |
| Riverside - Saylerpark | 49.0 | 70.4 | 32.0 | 6.2% | 18.2% | 27.0% | 82.6% | 47.5% | 17.4% | 4% | 9% | 16% | 21% | 26% | 8% |
| South Fairmount | 42.5 | 29.4 | 35.8 | 11.5% | 28.1% | 33.3% | 74.4% | 39.2% | 35.7% | 3% | 1% | 12% | 48% | 40% | 0% |

Education In Cincinnati

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 16-19 year olds that reported in the American Community Survey (ACS) they were not in school and had not graduated.

A comparison of 2005-2009 ACS data (Table 6a) and 1980 data shows the 16 - 19 year old dropout rates increased in 10 neighborhoods. Two of these were in SES I, four in SES II, four in SES III, and none in SES IV. In terms of

The neighborhoods with the largest numbers as opposed to percentages of dropouts were East Price Hill (296), Westwood (180), Roselawn (178), and Avondale (119).

race and ethnicity, the dropout rate increased in five white neighborhoods and in four African American neighborhoods. The white neighborhoods are those which are now or were once on the list of Appalachian neighborhoods and some have growing Hispanic populations. In Table 6a, seventeen neighborhoods show up as having a dropout rate of zero. In 2000, there were only five such neighborhoods. Because of its sample size, the American Community Survey cannot calculate a rate if the number of dropouts falls below about 20.

In 2005-2009, the ten neighborhoods with the highest dropout rates (Table 6b) are Lower Price Hill (64 percent), CBD (61 percent), Camp Washington (49 percent), Linwood (46 percent), Hartwell (30 percent), North Fairmount-English Woods (26 percent), Winton Hills (24 percent), Roselawn (23 percent), Sedamsville-Riverside (22 percent), and East Price Hill (22

percent). Half of these were also on the top 10 (12 because of ties) in 2000 but CBD, Hartwell, Winton Hills, Roselawn and East Price Hill are new. South Cumminsville-Millvale, Over-the-Rhine, West End, Fay Apartments, Walnut Hills, and Evanston are no longer on the list. Research is needed to uncover why these shifts in the map of school dropouts have occurred. Some are associated with demographic shifts and related changes in SES, but only three of the high dropout neighborhoods were on the list of high SES losses in Table 2-g2. Others may be due to factors such as opening or closing schools or education reform.

The neighborhoods with the largest numbers as opposed to percentages of dropouts were East Price Hill (296), Westwood (180), Roselawn (178), and Avondale (119).

2005-2009 Cincinnati City High School Dropout Rates

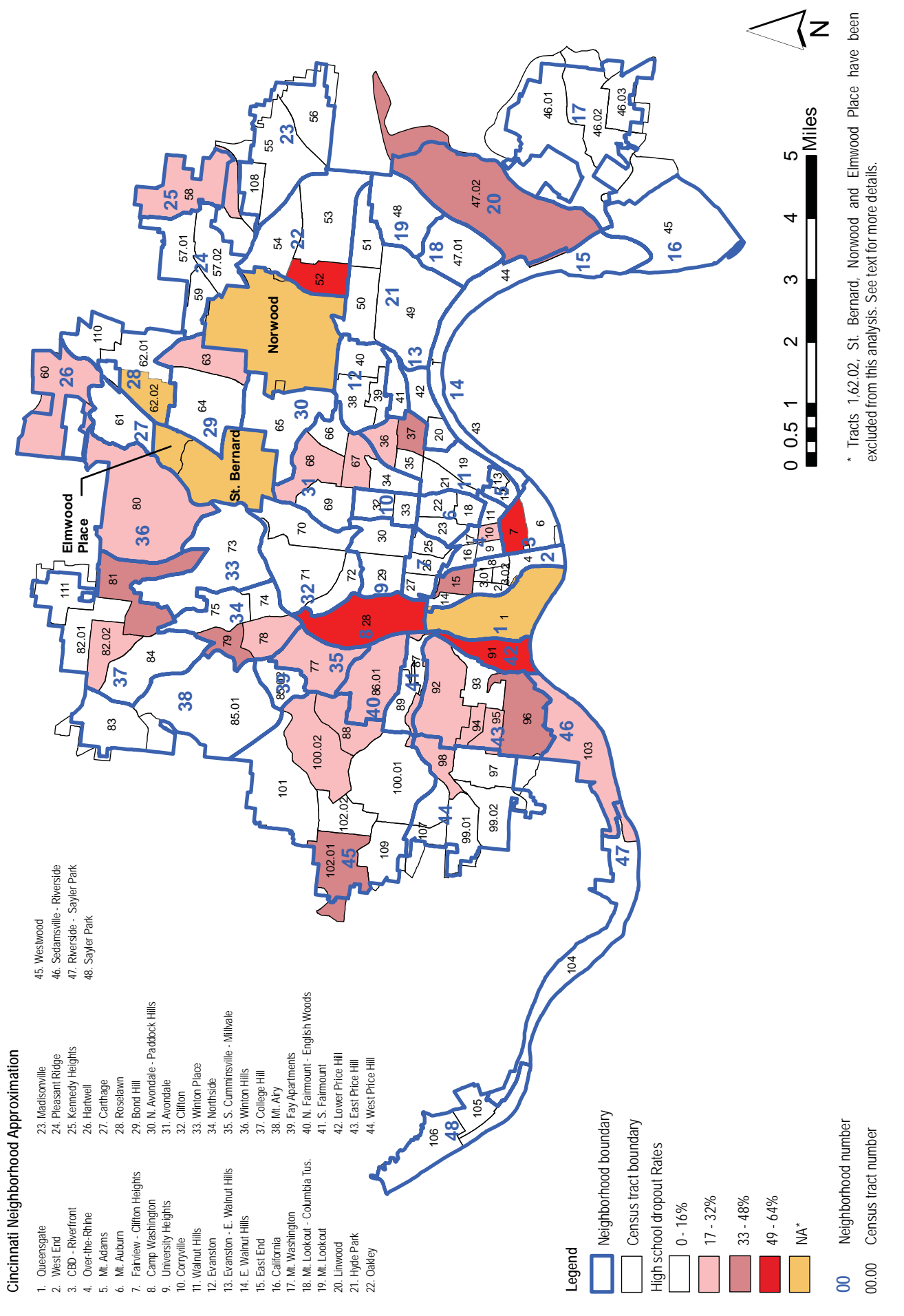


TABLE 6A
CINCINNATI NEIGHBORHOODS' DROP-OUT RATES, 1980 TO 2005-2009

| Neighborhood | High School Drop-Out Rate | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|-----------|--------|
| | 1980 | | 1990 | | 2000 | | 2005-2009 | |
| | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number |
| 1st Quartile | | | | | | | | |
| S. Cumminsville-Millvale | 12% | 62 | 25% | 72 | 23.9% | 70 | 21.4% | 43 |
| Fay Apartments | 20% | 36 | 16% | 29 | 30.2% | 73 | 14.7% | 17 |
| East Price Hill | 32% | 493 | 14% | 176 | 25.7% | 323 | 22.4% | 296 |
| Winton Hills | 20% | 140 | 26% | 127 | 47.2% | 159 | 23.8% | 98 |
| Camp Washington | 50% | 59 | 53% | 75 | 34.3% | 58 | 48.8% | 40 |
| Riverside - Sayler Park | 43% | 27 | 16% | 11 | 26.3% | 15 | 8.5% | 14 |
| Avondale | 19% | 281 | 14% | 146 | 34.1% | 308 | 13.7% | 119 |
| Walnut Hills | 24% | 165 | 14% | 52 | 13.7% | 47 | 10.8% | 38 |
| Sedamsville-Riverside | 50% | 125 | 25% | 42 | 28.4% | 19 | 21.5% | 14 |
| N. Fairmount-English Woods | 37% | 174 | 14% | 54 | 18.2% | 50 | 25.6% | 60 |
| S. Fairmount | 47% | 144 | 37% | 83 | 18.9% | 45 | 9.8% | 30 |
| Mt. Airy | 10% | 51 | 7% | 26 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 0 |
| 2nd Quartile | | | | | | | | |
| Bond Hill | 13% | 97 | 53% | 75 | 11.0% | 69 | 14.6% | 77 |
| Over-the-Rhine | 45% | 319 | 31% | 148 | 31.4% | 154 | 11.6% | 22 |
| Linwood | 37% | 41 | 16% | 48 | 19.1% | 13 | 46.2% | 24 |
| Winton Place | 18% | 32 | 14% | 8 | 11.7% | 21 | 0.0% | 0 |
| Carthage | 40% | 59 | 28% | 27 | 40.8% | 40 | 0.0% | 0 |
| Evanston | 11% | 94 | 45% | 74 | 16.4% | 87 | 8.6% | 36 |
| West End | 18% | 172 | 28% | 207 | 25.4% | 125 | 4.8% | 12 |
| Roselawn | 13% | 33 | 4% | 8 | 23.7% | 75 | 23.5% | 178 |
| Lower Price Hill | 58% | 93 | 45% | 47 | 57.9% | 33 | 64.0% | 16 |
| West Price Hill | 14% | 195 | 9% | 78 | 12.6% | 112 | 5.2% | 55 |
| Corryville | 23% | 54 | 49% | 42 | 23.1% | 68 | 0.0% | 0 |
| Mt. Auburn | 21% | 179 | 31% | 68 | 19.6% | 107 | 4.2% | 17 |
| 3rd Quartile | | | | | | | | |
| Kennedy Heights | 11% | 57 | 5% | 17 | 13.0% | 37 | 16.1% | 98 |
| University Heights | 1% | 26 | 0% | 5 | 1.1% | 21 | 2.2% | 45 |
| Fairview - Clifton | 18% | 83 | 8% | 42 | 14.1% | 85 | 1.2% | 9 |
| Westwood | 15% | 246 | 19% | 251 | 16.5% | 281 | 14.7% | 180 |
| Northside | 33% | 293 | 26% | 172 | 24.0% | 101 | 12.5% | 44 |
| Madisonville | 16% | 133 | 37% | 92 | 14.0% | 91 | 3.9% | 26 |
| Evanston - E. Walnut Hills | 6% | 9 | 14% | 16 | 8.3% | 6 | 0.0% | 0 |
| Hartwell | 11% | 24 | 9% | 12 | 0.0% | 0 | 30.1% | 56 |
| College Hill | 12% | 135 | 12% | 100 | 8.2% | 75 | 10.0% | 74 |
| N. Avondale - Paddock Hills | 2.0% | 20 | 1% | 8 | 1.9% | 20 | 0.0% | 0 |
| CBD - Riverfront | 6.0% | 6 | 52% | 97 | 49.4% | 38 | 61.4% | 78 |

TABLE 6A
CINCINNATI NEIGHBORHOODS' DROP-OUT RATES, 1980 TO 2005-2009

| Neighborhood | High School Drop-Out Rate | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|-----------|--------|
| | 1980 | | 1990 | | 2000 | | 2005-2009 | |
| | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number |
| 4th Quartile | | | | | | | | |
| Oakley | 20% | 131 | 13% | 51 | 20.7% | 61 | 9.5% | 21 |
| Sayler Park | 22% | 63 | 22% | 37 | 25.6% | 46 | 0.0% | 0 |
| East End | 36% | 9 | 49% | 67 | 11.1% | 11 | 0.0% | 0 |
| Mt. Washington | 20% | 121 | 14% | 60 | 9.6% | 48 | 0.0% | 0 |
| Pleasant Ridge | 18% | 82 | 12% | 56 | 2.4% | 9 | 0.0% | 0 |
| East Walnut Hills | 14% | 11 | 28% | 31 | 13.8% | 16 | 0.0% | 0 |
| Clifton | 16% | 79 | 5% | 18 | 15.1% | 32 | 0.0% | 0 |
| California | 27% | 13 | 50% | 6 | 28.2% | 11 | 0.0% | 0 |
| Mt. Adams | 0% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 0 |
| Mt. Lookout - Columbia Tusculum | 15% | 23 | 8% | 13 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 0 |
| Hyde Park | 4% | 30 | 3% | 14 | 1.7% | 6 | 0.0% | 0 |
| Mt. Lookout | 9% | 14 | 0% | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 0 |

TABLE 6B
CINCINNATI NEIGHBORHOODS: EDUCATION LEVEL OF ADULTS, 2005-2009

| Neighborhood | High School Drop-Out Rate | | Less Than High School Diploma | | Functional Illiteracy Rate | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|--------|-------------------------------|--------|----------------------------|--------|
| | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number |
| 1st Quartile | | | | | | |
| S. Cumminsville - Millvale | 21% | 43 | 42% | 527 | 14% | 176 |
| Fay Apartments | 15% | 17 | 33% | 241 | 2% | 12 |
| East Price Hill | 22% | 296 | 35% | 3871 | 9% | 1018 |
| Winton Hills | 24% | 98 | 32% | 643 | 8% | 163 |
| Camp Washington | 49% | 40 | 44% | 433 | 12% | 115 |
| Riverside - Sayler Park | 8% | 14 | 23% | 218 | 7% | 65 |
| Avondale | 14% | 119 | 27% | 2104 | 6% | 490 |
| Walnut Hills | 11% | 38 | 30% | 1301 | 7% | 315 |
| Sedamsville - Riverside | 22% | 14 | 50% | 625 | 7% | 91 |
| N. Fairmount - English Woods | 26% | 60 | 39% | 668 | 8% | 128 |
| S. Fairmount | 10% | 30 | 27% | 518 | 9% | 177 |
| Mt. Airy | 0% | 0 | 22% | 1367 | 8% | 468 |
| 2nd Quartile | | | | | | |
| Bond Hill | 15% | 77 | 21% | 1103 | 6% | 306 |
| Over-the-Rhine | 12% | 22 | 29% | 810 | 2% | 59 |
| Linwood | 46% | 24 | 57% | 318 | 7% | 38 |
| Winton Place | 0% | 0 | 21% | 314 | 6% | 91 |
| Carthage | 0% | 0 | 23% | 364 | 8% | 120 |
| Evanston | 9% | 36 | 18% | 822 | 3% | 161 |
| West End | 5% | 12 | 29% | 1525 | 4% | 228 |
| Roselawn | 23% | 178 | 24% | 1711 | 7% | 514 |
| Lower Price Hill | 64% | 16 | 48% | 214 | 11% | 51 |
| West Price Hill | 5% | 55 | 19% | 2280 | 4% | 431 |
| Corryville | 0% | 0 | 9% | 129 | 3% | 37 |
| Mt. Auburn | 4% | 17 | 22% | 725 | 5% | 178 |
| 3rd Quartile | | | | | | |
| Kennedy Heights | 16% | 98 | 15% | 659 | 2% | 70 |
| University Heights | 2% | 45 | 14% | 528 | 2% | 86 |
| Fairview - Clifton | 1% | 9 | 13% | 443 | 6% | 204 |
| Westwood | 15% | 180 | 18% | 4719 | 4% | 1167 |
| Northside | 13% | 44 | 15% | 931 | 6% | 391 |
| Madisonville | 4% | 26 | 16% | 1322 | 3% | 253 |
| Evanston - E. Walnut Hills | 0% | 0 | 14% | 187 | 7% | 93 |
| Hartwell | 30% | 56 | 17% | 661 | 8% | 326 |
| College Hill | 10% | 74 | 13% | 1540 | 3% | 320 |
| N. Avondale - Paddock Hills | 0% | 0 | 14% | 511 | 5% | 176 |
| CBD - Riverfront | 61% | 78 | 23% | 716 | 4% | 142 |

TABLE 6B
CINCINNATI NEIGHBORHOODS: EDUCATION LEVEL OF ADULTS, 2005-2009

| 4th Quartile | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|-----|----|-----|------|----|-----|
| Oakley | 10% | 21 | 7% | 728 | 2% | 160 |
| Sayler Park | 0% | 0 | 12% | 296 | 7% | 174 |
| East End | 0% | 0 | 20% | 227 | 8% | 92 |
| Mt. Washington | 0% | 0 | 12% | 1290 | 4% | 399 |
| Pleasant Ridge | 0% | 0 | 7% | 503 | 1% | 90 |
| East Walnut Hills | 0% | 0 | 12% | 345 | 3% | 100 |
| Clifton | 0% | 0 | 7% | 435 | 2% | 102 |
| California | 0% | 0 | 4% | 30 | 0% | 0 |
| Mt. Adams | 0% | 0 | 2% | 30 | 1% | 17 |
| Mt. Lookout-Columbia Tusculum | 0% | 0 | 5% | 113 | 0% | 0 |
| Hyde Park | 0% | 0 | 1% | 88 | 0% | 27 |
| Mt. Lookout | 0% | 0 | 0% | 11 | 0% | 0 |

The following is from the Fourth Edition. It is somewhat outdated but describes some important history:

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 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

Low-income Appalachian and African American areas show up in the two quartiles with darker shading (high rates of non-completion).

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-in-

2005-2009 Cincinnati City Adult Education Levels

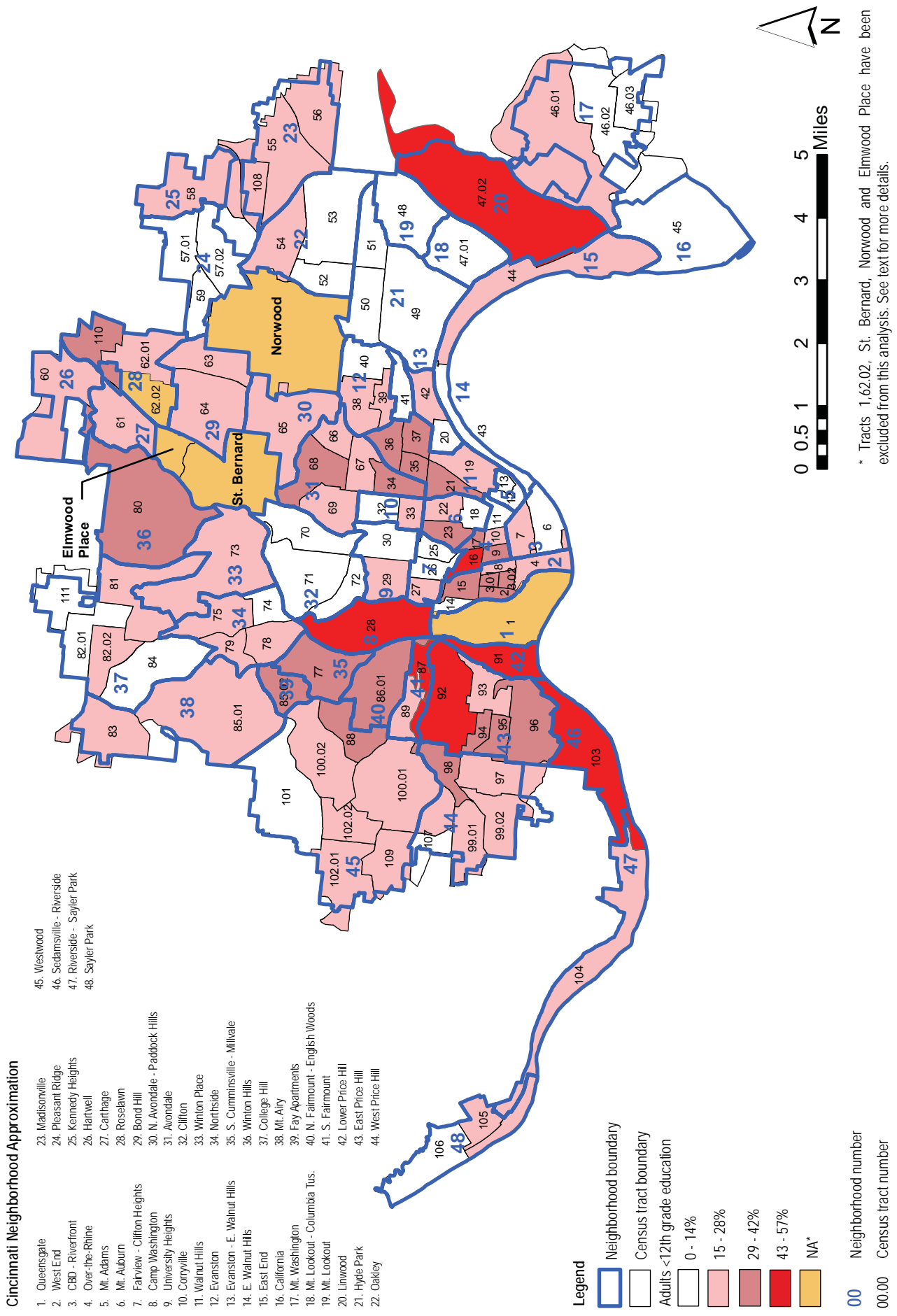


TABLE 6C
CINCINNATI NEIGHBORHOODS: CHANGES IN EDUCATION LEVELS OF ADULTS, 1970 TO 2005-2009

| Neighborhood | Less than High School Diploma | | | | | Percent Change 1970 to 2005-2009 | Functional Illiteracy Rate | | | | | Percent Change 1980 to 2005-2009 | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|---------------|--|----------------------------|-------|-------|-----------|-------|--|--|
| | 1970 | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 2005- 2009 | | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 2005-2009 | | | |
| 1st Quartile | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| S. Cumminsville-Millvale | 83.0% | 72.0% | 59.0% | 49.4% | 41.8% | -41.2% | 33.0% | 18.0% | 11.1% | 14.0% | 14.0% | -19.0% | |
| Fay Apartments | 50.0% | 41.0% | 53.0% | 44.3% | 33.2% | -16.8% | 16.0% | 6.0% | 3.7% | 1.7% | 1.7% | -14.3% | |
| East Price Hill | 69.0% | 56.0% | 44.0% | 35.1% | 35.0% | -34.0% | 30.0% | 14.0% | 9.2% | 9.2% | 9.2% | -20.8% | |
| Winton Hills | 72.0% | 50.0% | 44.0% | 36.1% | 31.7% | -40.3% | 17.0% | 9.0% | 6.2% | 8.0% | 8.0% | -9.0% | |
| Camp Washington | 85.0% | 72.0% | 53.0% | 59.7% | 44.4% | -40.6% | 51.0% | 22.0% | 25.6% | 11.8% | 11.8% | -39.2% | |
| Riverside - Sayler Park | 72.0% | 47.0% | 38.0% | 21.3% | 22.7% | -49.3% | 11.0% | 11.0% | 2.9% | 6.8% | 6.8% | -4.2% | |
| Avondale | 65.0% | 55.0% | 46.0% | 35.4% | 26.6% | -38.4% | 29.0% | 19.0% | 9.6% | 6.2% | 6.2% | -22.8% | |
| Walnut Hills | 72.0% | 62.0% | 43.0% | 42.4% | 30.2% | -41.8% | 33.0% | 15.0% | 12.7% | 7.3% | 7.3% | -25.7% | |
| Sedamsville - Riverside | 81.0% | 68.0% | 56.0% | 46.4% | 49.9% | -31.1% | 33.0% | 22.0% | 12.5% | 7.3% | 7.3% | -25.7% | |
| N. Fairmount - English Woods | 76.0% | 70.0% | 58.0% | 49.8% | 39.4% | -36.6% | 43.0% | 20.0% | 9.0% | 7.5% | 7.5% | -35.5% | |
| S. Fairmount | 84.0% | 68.0% | 51.0% | 42.2% | 27.3% | -56.7% | 37.0% | 22.0% | 14.3% | 9.3% | 9.3% | -27.7% | |
| Mt. Airy | 33.0% | 27.0% | 20.0% | 17.4% | 22.0% | -11.0% | 22.0% | 5.0% | 4.5% | 7.5% | 7.5% | -14.5% | |
| 2nd Quartile | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bond Hill | 41.0% | 43.0% | 31.0% | 26.8% | 21.4% | -19.6% | 20.0% | 10.0% | 5.2% | 5.9% | 5.9% | -14.1% | |
| Over-the-Rhine | 88.0% | 79.0% | 53.0% | 45.1% | 28.8% | -59.2% | 47.0% | 19.0% | 8.8% | 2.1% | 2.1% | -44.9% | |
| Linwood | | 70.0% | 57.0% | 48.0% | 56.9% | 56.9% | 41.0% | 26.0% | 19.6% | 6.8% | 6.8% | -34.2% | |
| Winton Place | 66.0% | 32.0% | 39.0% | 24.3% | 21.3% | -44.7% | 26.0% | 13.0% | 5.0% | 6.2% | 6.2% | -19.8% | |
| Carthage | 76.0% | 59.0% | 48.0% | 35.6% | 22.8% | -53.2% | 37.0% | 20.0% | 8.5% | 7.5% | 7.5% | -29.5% | |
| Evanston | 69.0% | 54.0% | 42.0% | 36.6% | 17.8% | -51.2% | 28.0% | 14.0% | 9.3% | 3.5% | 3.5% | -24.5% | |
| West End | 83.0% | 75.0% | 58.0% | 45.1% | 29.0% | -54.0% | 41.0% | 20.0% | 9.1% | 4.3% | 4.3% | -36.7% | |
| Roselawn | 32.0% | 32.0% | 25.0% | 21.7% | 23.7% | -8.3% | 29.0% | 8.0% | 6.5% | 7.1% | 7.1% | -21.9% | |
| Lower Price Hill | 85.0% | 77.0% | 70.0% | 62.0% | 47.8% | -37.2% | 53.0% | 27.0% | 25.0% | 11.4% | 11.4% | -41.6% | |
| West Price Hill | 53.0% | 40.0% | 31.0% | 21.2% | 18.8% | -34.2% | 20.0% | 9.0% | 4.9% | 3.5% | 3.5% | -16.5% | |
| Corryville | 61.0% | 43.0% | 33.0% | 24.4% | 9.2% | -51.8% | 22.0% | 14.0% | 5.3% | 2.6% | 2.6% | -19.4% | |
| Mt. Auburn | 69.0% | 50.0% | 36.0% | 28.0% | 22.2% | -46.8% | 27.0% | 11.0% | 3.5% | 5.5% | 5.5% | -21.5% | |

**TABLE 6C
CINCINNATI NEIGHBORHOODS: CHANGES IN EDUCATION LEVELS OF ADULTS, 1970 TO 2005-2009**

| Neighborhood | Less than High School Diploma | | | | | Percent Change 1970 to 2005-2009 | Functional Illiteracy Rate | | | | | Percent Change 1980 to 2005-2009 | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|---------------|--|----------------------------|-------|-------|-----------|--------|--|--|
| | 1970 | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 2005- 2009 | | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 2005-2009 | | | |
| 3rd Quartile | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kennedy Heights | 39.0% | 29.0% | 23.0% | 15.2% | 15.4% | -23.6% | 10.0% | 5.0% | 3.0% | 1.6% | -8.4% | | |
| University Heights | 49.0% | 26.0% | 17.0% | 17.5% | 13.9% | -35.1% | 15.0% | 8.0% | 5.9% | 2.3% | -12.7% | | |
| Fairview-Clifton | 72.0% | 41.0% | 22.0% | 16.0% | 12.8% | -59.2% | 25.0% | 10.0% | 3.3% | 5.9% | -19.1% | | |
| Westwood | 49.0% | 37.0% | 24.0% | 18.9% | 18.0% | -31.0% | 16.0% | 8.0% | 4.3% | 4.4% | -11.6% | | |
| Northside | 68.0% | 54.0% | 40.0% | 25.6% | 15.2% | -52.8% | 32.0% | 13.0% | 7.4% | 6.4% | -25.6% | | |
| Madisonville | 57.0% | 51.0% | 34.0% | 20.2% | 16.3% | -40.7% | 24.0% | 10.0% | 5.6% | 3.1% | -20.9% | | |
| Evanston-E. Walnut Hills | 60.0% | 47.0% | 34.0% | 23.8% | 13.8% | -46.2% | 26.0% | 9.0% | 4.9% | 6.8% | -19.2% | | |
| Hartwell | 58.0% | 38.0% | 31.0% | 19.0% | 17.0% | -41.0% | 22.0% | 12.0% | 5.9% | 8.4% | -13.6% | | |
| College Hill | 39.0% | 31.0% | 20.0% | 17.4% | 12.8% | -26.2% | 4.0% | 6.0% | 3.9% | 2.7% | -1.3% | | |
| N. Avondale-Paddock Hills | 31.0% | 21.0% | 15.0% | 14.5% | 14.0% | -17.0% | 8.0% | 3.0% | 2.6% | 4.8% | -3.2% | | |
| CBD-Riverfront | 53.0% | 33.0% | 23.0% | 25.1% | 22.7% | -30.3% | 19.0% | 7.0% | 9.3% | 4.5% | -14.5% | | |
| 4th Quartile | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Oakley | 58.0% | 41.0% | 23.0% | 16.3% | 6.8% | -51.2% | 21.0% | 8.0% | 4.8% | 1.5% | -19.5% | | |
| Sayler Park | 56.0% | 41.0% | 27.0% | 19.7% | 11.5% | -44.5% | 17.0% | 7.0% | 3.8% | 6.8% | -10.2% | | |
| East End | 85.0% | 72.0% | 65.0% | 43.9% | 19.8% | -65.2% | 45.0% | 22.0% | 12.6% | 8.0% | -37.0% | | |
| Mt. Washington | 33.0% | 26.0% | 17.0% | 11.3% | 11.6% | -21.4% | 10.0% | 5.0% | 3.0% | 3.6% | -6.4% | | |
| Pleasant Ridge | 37.0% | 27.0% | 21.0% | 14.5% | 7.2% | -29.8% | 11.0% | 8.0% | 4.9% | 1.3% | -9.7% | | |
| East Walnut Hills | 42.0% | 26.0% | 21.0% | 14.5% | 11.6% | -30.4% | 14.0% | 7.0% | 3.3% | 3.4% | -10.6% | | |
| Clifton | 30.0% | 16.0% | 9.0% | 9.1% | 7.4% | -22.6% | 9.0% | 4.0% | 2.2% | 1.7% | -7.3% | | |
| California | 83.0% | 44.0% | 36.0% | 12.9% | 3.7% | -79.3% | 21.0% | 10.0% | 3.0% | 0.0% | -21.0% | | |
| Mt. Adams | 55.0% | 19.0% | 7.0% | 5.6% | 1.8% | -53.2% | 6.0% | 2.0% | 0.0% | 1.0% | -5.0% | | |
| Mt. Lookout - Columbia Tusculum | | | 15.0% | 5.6% | 4.7% | 4.7% | 12.0% | 4.0% | 1.2% | 0.0% | -12.0% | | |
| Hyde Park | 28.0% | 15.0% | 7.0% | 4.1% | 0.8% | -27.2% | 7.0% | 2.0% | 1.2% | 0.2% | -6.8% | | |
| Mt. Lookout | 24.0% | 9.0% | 4.0% | 1.8% | 0.4% | -23.6% | 5.0% | 1.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | -5.0% | | |

**TABLE 6D-1
TEN CENSUS TRACTS WITH THE HIGHEST RATE OF ADULTS WITHOUT A HIGH SCHOOL DIPLOMA, 2000-2009**

| Rank | Predominant Ethnic Composition | Census Tract | Neighborhood | Number of Adults Without HS Diploma | Percent in 2000 | Percent in 2009 |
|------|--------------------------------|--------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1 | White Appalachian | 47.02 | Linwood | 318 | 48.0% | 56.9% |
| 2 | White Appalachian | 103 | Sedamsville-Riverside | 625 | 46.4% | 49.9% |
| 3 | White Appalachian | 91 | Lower Price Hill | 214 | 62.0% | 47.8% |
| 4 | White Appalachian | 87 | South Fairmount | 348 | 46.7% | 47.5% |
| 5 | African American | 16 | Over-the-Rhine | 404 | 48.6% | 45.8% |
| 6 | White Appalachian | 28 | Camp Washington | 433 | 59.7% | 44.4% |
| 7 | White | 92 | East Price Hill | 1,361 | 34.6% | 42.1% |
| 8 | African American | 77 | S. Cumminsville - Millvale | 527 | 49.4% | 41.8% |
| 9 | African American | 36 | Walnut Hills | 332 | 53.1% | 41.1% |
| 10 | African American | 35 | Walnut Hills | 184 | 52.9% | 39.7% |

come Appalachian and African American areas show up in the two quartiles with darker shading (high rates of non-completion).

Of the ten neighborhoods with the highest rate of non-high school completion, (Table 6c) four were predominantly white Appalachian and five were predominantly African American. Eight of these neighborhoods showed improvement in the rate of high school completion since 2000 but Linwood’s and Sedamsville-Riverside’s rates of non-completion went up in 2005-2009. The neighborhoods with high dropout rates should be a key target area for expanded adult education programs. Beyond that, all of the areas in red or dark pink on Figure 8 are areas of very high need where from 29 to 57 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 22 percent for Mt. Airy to 50 percent for Sedamsville-Riverside. In SES II the range is from 9 percent for Corryville to 57 percent for Linwood. In SES III the range is from 13 percent in Fairview-Clifton Heights to 23 percent in CBD-Riverfront. 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 2000 through 2005-2009, adult education levels continued to improve but seven neighborhoods saw an increase in the percentage of adults without a high school education (education index). These were Riverside-Sayler Park (to 22.7), Sedamsville-Riverside (to 49.9), Mt. Airy (to 22.0), Linwood (to 56.9), Roselawn (to 23.7), Kennedy Heights (to 15.4) and Mt. Washington (to 11.6). The overall perspective, however, is that the education levels of Cincinnatians have improved greatly since 1970.

Census and ACS Survey data may be giving us too benign a picture however. As we enter the second decade of this century, the Schott Foundation for Public Education’s 2010 Yes We Can study reports a 33 percent graduation rate for black males and a 54 percent graduation rate for white males for Cincinnati. The data is for the 2007-8 school year.

**TABLE 6D-2
TEN NEIGHBORHOODS WITH HIGHEST RATES
OF NON-HIGH SCHOOL COMPLETION, 2005-
2009^a**

| Rank | Neighborhood | Percent in 2005-2009 |
|------|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 | Linwood | 56.9% |
| 2 | Sedamsville-Riverside | 49.9% |
| 3 | Lower Price Hill | 47.8% |
| 4 | Camp Washington | 44.4% |
| 5 | S. Cumminsville-Millvale | 41.8% |
| 6 | N. Fairmount-English Woods | 39.4% |
| 7 | East Price Hill | 35.0% |
| 8 | Fay Apartments | 33.2% |
| 9 | Winton Hills | 31.7% |
| 10 | Walnut Hills | 30.2% |

^a Queensgate has a high school non-completion rate of 31.1%

Functional illiteracy defined as persons with an eighth grade education or less, is also high-

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.

est in Campbell County. Kenton County has the second highest rate. Hamilton County with 19,328 persons in this category has the second

lowest rate of functional illiteracy. Those interested in targeting adult education can either use census tract or block group data to manage data distribution in the metro area or use the SES I area in Figure 13 as an approximation.

SMSA in this chapter refers to the metropolitan area as defined in 1970 – the Ohio counties of Hamilton, Warren and Clermont, the Kentucky counties of Kenton, Campbell and Boone and Dearborn County in Indiana.

**TABLE 6E
TRENDS IN HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES AND DROPOUTS, 1970 TO 2005-2009**

| Area | Percent High School Graduates (25 Years and Older) | | | | | Dropout Rates (16 to 19 Years Old) | | | |
|------------|---|-------|-------|-------|-----------|---------------------------------------|-------|-------|-----------|
| | 1970 | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 2005-2009 | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 2005-2009 |
| Cincinnati | 50.9% | 57.9% | 80.7% | 77.0% | 82.4% | 18.0% | 13.8% | 16.3% | 8.6% |
| SMSA | 48.4% | 63.3% | 84.2% | 83.0% | 87.3% | 13.1% | 10.3% | 9.7% | 5.4% |

Functional Illiteracy

Tables 6b and 6c as well as Figure 9 show the distribution of functional illiteracy. Since the census bureau provides 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 illiteracy distribution is similar to that of dropouts and adult education. Hence the eighth grade cutoff is reasonably useful.

From 2000 through 2005-2009, adult education levels continued to improve but seven neighborhoods saw an increase in the percentage of adults without a high school education (education index).

Note the highest rates are in South Cummins-ville-Millvale, Lower Price Hill, Camp Washington, and East Price Hill.

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.

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 11g shows the trend of 16-19 year old dropouts and those who are 25 without a high school diploma. Kenton County with 575 dropouts had both the highest number of dropouts outside Hamilton County and the highest rate of all the counties. Clearly the dropout problem is not confined to the city of Cincinnati. In 2005-2009 as in other decades the major-

ity of dropouts in the seven county region lived in Hamilton County.

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.

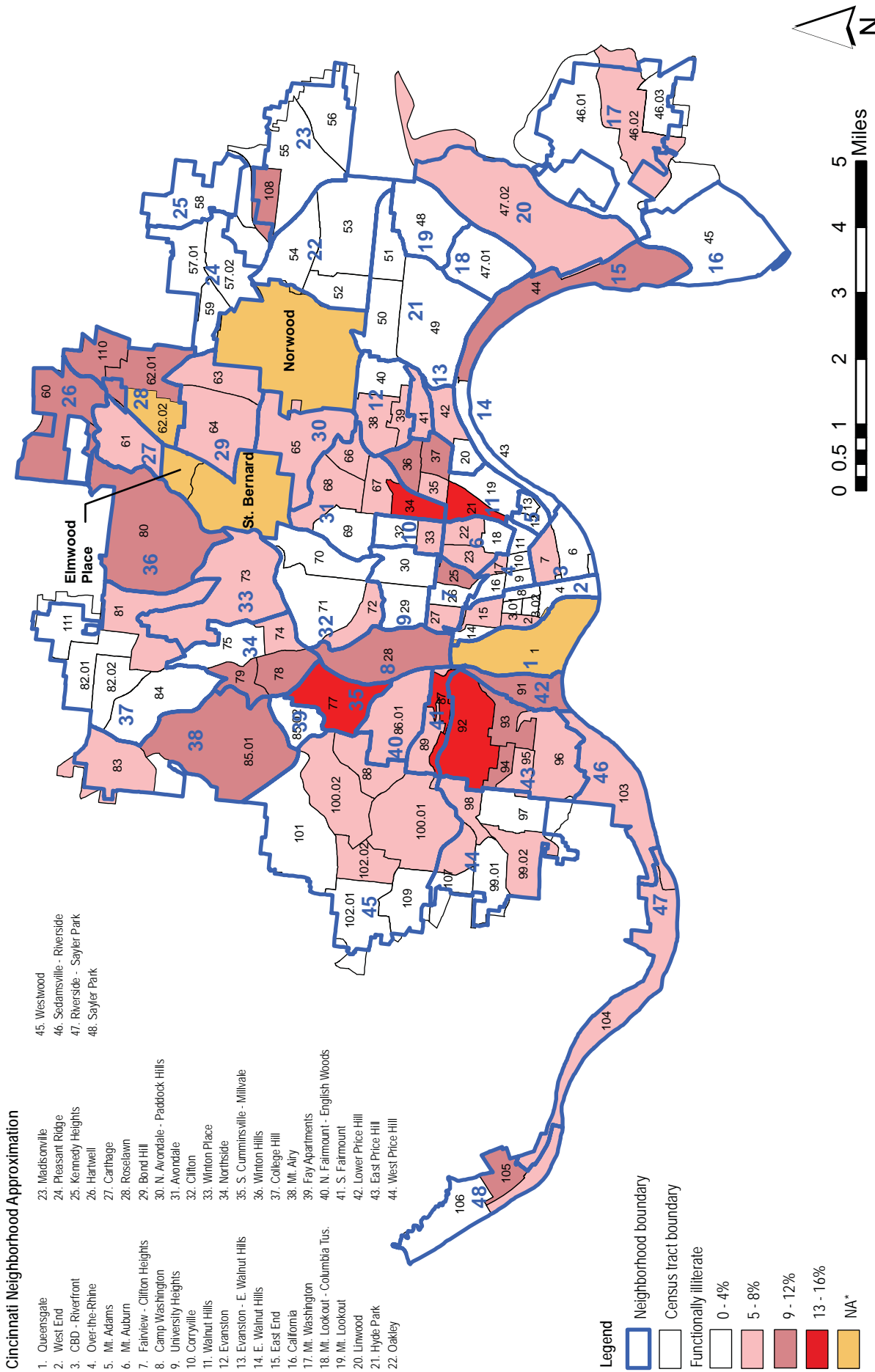
Functional illiteracy defined as persons with an eighth grade education or less, is also highest in Campbell County. Kenton County has the second highest rate. Hamilton County with 19,328 persons in this category has the second lowest rate of functional illiteracy. Those interested in targeting adult education can either use census tract or block group data to manage data distribution in the metro area or use the SES I area in Figure 13 as an approximation.

SMSA in this chapter refers to the metropolitan area as defined in 1970 – the Ohio counties of Hamilton, Warren and Clermont, the Kentucky counties of Kenton, Campbell and Boone and Dearborn County in Indiana.

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 11g shows the trend of 16-19 year old dropouts and those who are 25 without a high school diploma. Kenton County with 575 dropouts had both the highest number of dropouts outside Hamilton County and the highest rate of all the counties. Clearly the dropout problem is not confined to the city of Cincinnati. In 2005-2009 as in other decades the majority of dropouts in the seven county region lived in Hamilton County.

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.

2005-2009 Cincinnati City Functional Illiteracy Levels



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

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 Cincinnati in eight 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 through 2005-2009 show the city population declining by 24.8% and elderly population declining by 33.4 percent (Table 2d). The percentage of the population that is elderly declined from 16.7 to 13.1 in SES I and II, the two lower SES quartiles, between 1970 and 2005-2009. In SES I only 14 percent of the population was over 60 in 2005-2009 compared to 19% in SES III (Table 2b). Almost sixty-three (62.8) percent of the elderly lived in SES III and IV in 2005-2009. Table 7a presents the percentage of seniors of the total population of each quartile. Comparing 1970's and 2000's percentages show that the most notable change is the increase in elderly percentage in SES III, the upper middle quartile. In the most recent

So Cincinnati may be aging once again if the ACS data are reliable with this age group.

decade the percent elderly increased in all four quartiles reversing the 1980-2000 trend. So Cincinnati may be aging once again if the ACS data are reliable with this age group. The following section on poverty supports the idea that the percentage elderly in poor neighborhoods might be increasing.

Poverty and the Elderly in 2005-2009

What we predicted for this decade did not happen, at least according to the 2005-2009 ACS data. A look at Figure 10 shows more correspondence in the geographic distribution of poverty and the elderly. There are many more areas of overlap between high concentrations of elderly and poverty than we saw on the 2000 map. Table 7a shows that the number of elderly declined in SES IV, stayed about the same in SES II and rose in SES I and III.

Table 7b shows trends by neighborhood. In SES I the biggest changes were increases in the percent elderly in Camp Washington (11) North Fairmount-English Woods (3) and Riverside-Sayler Park (3). Five SES I neighborhoods had declines of 1 to 3 percent. In SES II, Carthage and Evanston saw significant

There are many more areas of overlap between high concentrations of elderly and poverty than we saw on the 2000 map. Table 7a shows that the number of elderly declined in SES IV, stayed about the same in SES II and rose in SES I and III.

increases. Lower Price Hill, Roselawn, West Price Hill, and Corryville saw a significant negative shift on this variable. Most of the SES III and IV neighborhoods saw changes of less than 2 percent. Evanston-East Walnut Hills, Sayler Park, East End, Oakley and East Walnut Hills became more elderly by 4 percent or more.

Figure 7c shows these figures not as percent-

age points but the percentage of change. High gainers were California, Camp Washington, Saylor Park, Oakley, Mt. Adams, Carthage, Mt. Lookout, East End, and East Walnut Hills.

Table 7b shows trends by neighborhood. In SES I seven of the 12 neighborhoods had a lower percent elderly in 2005-2009. The largest concentrations are in Avondale, East Price Hill, Walnut Hills, and Mt. Airy. In SES II eight of 12 neighborhoods had lower percent elderly. The largest concentrations were in West Price Hill, Roselawn, Evanston, Bond Hill, and West End. In SES III six neighborhoods lost in percent elderly in 2005-2009. Two of Cincinnati’s largest concentrations are in this area: Westwood (6,025) and College Hill (3,616). This may indicate the presence of nursing homes in these neighborhoods but it also reflects overall population size.

In SES IV the overall percent elderly has declined but Oakley, Hyde Park, and Mt. Washington still have large numbers of elderly. Oakley and Clifton had 20 percent or more elderly in 2005-2009.

Is Cincinnati aging? Table 2d shows a decline in both number and percent elderly between 1970 and 2005-2009. But in the 2005-2009 period the trend was reversed to show that the short-term trend is towards an aging city. The percent elderly rose from 12.7 percent in 2000

The percent elderly rose from 12.7 percent in 2000 to 15.8 in 2005-2009 (Table 2d).

to 15.8 in 2005-2009 (Table 2d).

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”. Community leaders can use the data in this chapter to plot the evolving patterns of the elderly population and their needs. The elderly are now heavily concentrated in the two upper SES areas perhaps leaving a dearth of mentors in the inner city.

The Children

In the past two decades, the number of children under 16 has declined from 82,988 in 1970 to 67,164 (see Fourth Edition). Cincinnati’s children (under 5) are perhaps less concentrated in poverty areas (Figure 11) than in 1990. 31.9 percent live in SES I. The largest concentrations of children and youth (under 18) in SES I are in East Price Hill (6,031), Avondale (4,271), Mt. Airy (3,020), and Walnut Hills (1,477) (Table 7e).

Most of the neighborhoods in SES I have percentages of children and youth of 25 percent or more. Several are in the 30-40 percent range. Several SES II neighborhoods have very high

TABLE 7A
TRENDS IN THE POPULATION OVER 60 YEARS OF AGE, 1970-2009

| Social Area Quartile | Number of Persons 60 Years of Age and Older | | | | | Percent of Total Over 60 Population | | | | |
|----------------------|---|--------|--------|--------|-----------|-------------------------------------|------|-------------------|------|-----------|
| | 1970 | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 2005-2009 | 1970 | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 2005-2009 |
| 1st Quartile | 13,346 | 10,432 | 11,082 | 8,043 | 9,543 | 16% | 14% | 17% | 15% | 18% |
| 2nd Quartile | 20,686 | 15,186 | 16,829 | 10,508 | 10,477 | 26% | 21% | 26% | 20% | 19% |
| 3rd Quartile | 15,930 | 19,200 | 18,743 | 16,997 | 18,052 | 20% | 27% | 29% | 32% | 34% |
| 4th Quartile | 31,075 | 27,212 | 18,674 | 17,323 | 15,741 | 38% | 38% | 29% | 33% | 29% |
| Total | 81,037 | 72,030 | 65,328 | 52,871 | 53,813 | 100% | 100% | 101% ^a | 100% | 100% |

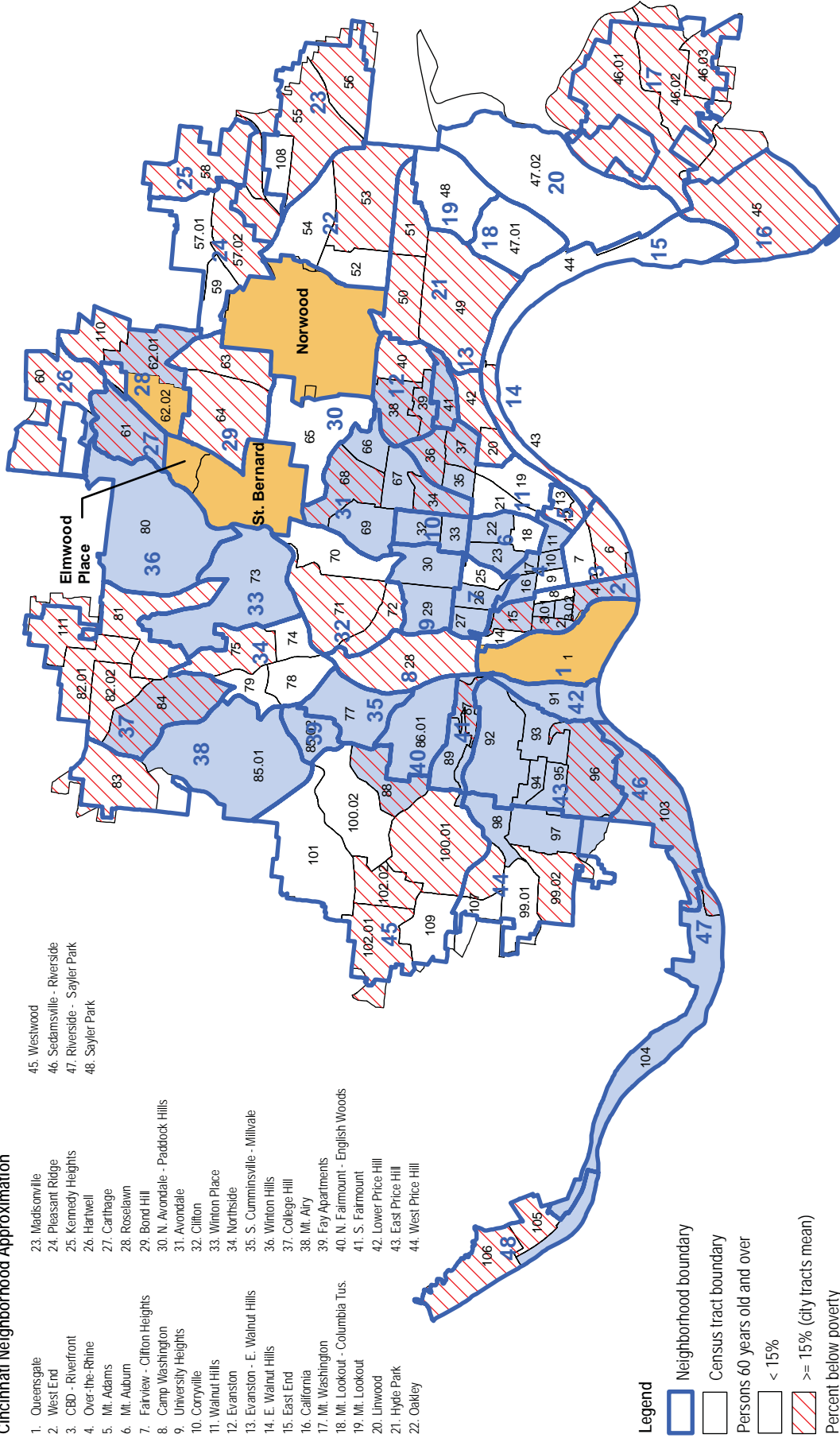
^a Error due to rounding

Figure 10

2005-2009 Cincinnati City 60 Years Old and Areas of Poverty

Cincinnati Neighborhood Approximation

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



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

**TABLE 7B
CINCINNATI NEIGHBORHOODS' CHANGES IN SENIOR POPULATION, 1970 TO 2005-2009**

| Neighborhood | Percent of Population 60 Years and Older | | | | | Percent Change Number of Persons 60 Years + | | | | | |
|------------------------------|--|------|------|------|-----------|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | 1970 | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 2005-2009 | 1970-1980 | 1980-1990 | 1990-2000 | 2000-2009 | 1970-2009 | 2005-2009 |
| 1st Quartile | | | | | | | | | | | |
| S. Cumminsville - Millvale | 12% | 13% | 12% | 11% | 8% | 9% | -2% | -14% | -36% | -32% | 242 |
| Fay Apartments | 8% | 5% | 6% | 6% | 8% | -39% | 15% | -1% | 18% | -8% | 145 |
| East Price Hill | 17% | 15% | 14% | 11% | 11% | -12% | -7% | -20% | 2% | -34% | 2,115 |
| Winton Hills | 8% | 13% | 6% | 9% | 11% | 64% | -49% | 45% | 7% | 42% | 519 |
| Camp Washington | 15% | 15% | 14% | 8% | 19% | 1% | -8% | -41% | 57% | 33% | 276 |
| Riverside - Saylor Park | 15% | 15% | 19% | 11% | 14% | -2% | 32% | -43% | -1% | -4% | 225 |
| Avondale | 17% | 22% | 22% | 19% | 16% | 27% | 3% | -17% | -21% | -5% | 2,296 |
| Walnut Hills | 24% | 23% | 21% | 19% | 18% | -2% | -11% | -8% | -20% | -25% | 1,151 |
| Sedamsville - Riverside | 14% | 16% | 20% | 21% | 20% | 18% | 25% | 3% | -8% | 44% | 348 |
| N. Fairmount - English Woods | 11% | 13% | 10% | 8% | 11% | 19% | -17% | -19% | -10% | 1% | 359 |
| S. Fairmount | 21% | 19% | 13% | 12% | 12% | -9% | -32% | -7% | -5% | -43% | 392 |
| Mt. Airy | 12% | 12% | 13% | 14% | 15% | 2% | 9% | 3% | 15% | 23% | 1,475 |
| 2nd Quartile | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bond Hill | 22% | 17% | 20% | 22% | 21% | -19% | 15% | 9% | -17% | -5% | 1,480 |
| Over-the-Rhine | 20% | 19% | 11% | 7% | 9% | -5% | -42% | -34% | -37% | -56% | 400 |
| Linwood | --- | 17% | 22% | 12% | 13% | ---- | 24% | -44% | -19% | ---- | 105 |
| Winton Place | 14% | 15% | 14% | 8% | 9% | 5% | -7% | -37% | -18% | -37% | 221 |
| Carthage | 21% | 23% | 21% | 17% | 25% | 11% | -11% | -16% | 43% | 18% | 607 |
| Evanston | 14% | 22% | 24% | 19% | 23% | 53% | 12% | -23% | 6% | 59% | 1,585 |
| West End | 21% | 23% | 21% | 16% | 15% | 10% | -9% | -22% | 8% | -27% | 1,240 |
| Roselawn | 25% | 34% | 29% | 22% | 17% | 39% | -16% | -23% | 7% | -29% | 1,694 |
| Lower Price Hill | 12% | 13% | 10% | 8% | 10% | 9% | -25% | -23% | -28% | -15% | 77 |
| West Price Hill | 20% | 22% | 22% | 16% | 12% | 14% | -2% | -27% | -21% | -40% | 2,299 |
| Corryville | 17% | 14% | 14% | 10% | 6% | -22% | 3% | -31% | -48% | -65% | 187 |
| Mt. Auburn | 12% | 14% | 13% | 11% | 11% | 22% | -7% | -19% | -17% | -4% | 582 |

**TABLE 7B
CINCINNATI NEIGHBORHOODS' CHANGES IN SENIOR POPULATION, 1970 TO 2005-2009**

| Neighborhood | Percent of Population 60 Years and Older | | | | | Percent Change Number of Persons 60 Years + | | | | | |
|--|--|------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---|--------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | 1970 | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 2005-2009 | 1970-1980 | 1980-1990 | 1990-2000 | 2000-2009 | 1970-2009 | 2005-2009 |
| 3rd Quartile | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kennedy Heights | 16% | 17% | 21% | 24% | 22% | 3% | 26% | 12% | 4% | 36% | 1,375 |
| University Heights | 10% | 8% | 6% | 7% | 5% | -12% | -24% | 11% | -30% | -43% | 444 |
| Fairview - Clifton | 19% | 15% | 9% | 6% | 5% | -21% | -40% | -27% | -3% | -71% | 425 |
| Westwood | 21% | 23% | 21% | 16% | 16% | 10% | -9% | -22% | 4% | -23% | 6,025 |
| Northside | 20% | 19% | 17% | 13% | 16% | -5% | -13% | -24% | 9% | -19% | 1,344 |
| Madisonville | 19% | 20% | 18% | 17% | 16% | 3% | -10% | -3% | -6% | -19% | 1,794 |
| Evanston - E. Walnut Hills | 19% | 21% | 22% | 18% | 24% | 13% | 5% | -19% | 16% | 28% | 431 |
| Hartwell | 16% | 22% | 24% | 23% | 21% | 37% | 6% | -5% | -9% | 29% | 1,143 |
| College Hill | 20% | 27% | 23% | 23% | 21% | 37% | -16% | 1% | -3% | 8% | 3,616 |
| N. Avondale - Paddock Hills | 15% | 14% | 15% | 16% | 12% | -5% | 5% | 9% | 9% | -19% | 1,055 |
| CBD - Riverfront | 35% | 39% | 19% | 16% | 11% | 12% | -51% | -19% | -14% | -70% | 400 |
| 4th Quartile | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Oakley | 22% | 24% | 23% | 20% | 24% | 9% | -5% | -14% | 45% | 11% | 3,179 |
| Saylor Park | 15% | 16% | 13% | 15% | 19% | 7% | -19% | 20% | 48% | 27% | 707 |
| East End | 13% | 15% | 16% | 14% | 19% | 14% | 3% | -9% | 34% | 46% | 334 |
| Mt. Washington | 15% | 22% | 22% | 19% | 20% | 42% | 4% | -15% | 17% | 31% | 3,117 |
| Pleasant Ridge | 24% | 23% | 19% | 15% | 16% | -1% | -19% | -21% | 14% | -30% | 1,556 |
| East Walnut Hills | 22% | 23% | 24% | 23% | 30% | 4% | 9% | -7% | 32% | 38% | 1,083 |
| Clifton | 20% | 19% | 18% | 16% | 18% | -3% | -7% | -8% | 14% | -7% | 1,590 |
| California | 16% | 17% | 12% | 14% | 15% | 8% | -31% | 19% | 69% | 0% | 199 |
| Mt. Adams | 13% | 15% | 15% | 18% | 18% | 14% | -1% | 23% | 44% | 35% | 348 |
| Mt. Lookout - Columbia Tusculum | --- | 17% | 11% | 13% | 13% | --- | -37% | 22% | 2% | --- | 409 |
| Hyde Park | 23% | 24% | 21% | 17% | 17% | 3% | -11% | -19% | 16% | -25% | 2,677 |
| Mt. Lookout | 17% | 16% | 15% | 12% | 13% | -7% | -3% | -19% | 38% | -21% | 542 |
| City Total | | | Quartile 1 | Quartile 2 | Quartile 3 | Quartile 4 | Total | | | | |
| Number of Persons 60 Years and Over | | | 9,543 | 10,477 | 18,052 | 15,741 | 53,813 | | | | |
| Percentage of Population 60 Years and Over | | | 14% | 15% | 16% | 19% | 16% | | | | |

numbers of children and youth (population under 18 years of age). These are West End (2,214), West Price Hill (5,756), Bond Hill (1,652), Evanston (1,821), Roselawn (1,363),

The elderly are now heavily concentrated in the two upper SES areas perhaps leaving a dearth of mentors in the inner city.

and Over-the-Rhine (1,386). Neighborhoods with high percentages or numbers of children and youth in SES I and II are likely to have high crime rates and have a special need for youth services and programs such as day care and after school programs. In SES III, Westwood (8,416), College Hill (3,641), Madisonville (2,382), Northside (1,625), and Kennedy Heights (1,559) have large numbers of children and youth and thus special needs for similar services. In SES IV six of the 12 neighborhoods have more than 1,000 children and youth.

Figure 7f focuses on children under five years of age. There are 15 neighborhoods with less than 200 young children and 6 with over 1,000. The latter are all large neighborhoods with 3 or more census tracts.

In terms of sheer numbers the SES I neighborhoods with the highest youth populations are East Price Hill, Avondale, and Mt. Airy. In SES II West Price Hill, West End, Bond Hill and Evanston have the highest percentage of youths (5 to 17) population. Winton Place, and Mt. Auburn are close behind.

In 2005-2009 there were 39,622 persons aged 17 and under in SES I and II, compared to 36,132 in the two higher SES quartiles (Table 7e). The fact that the youth population is so high in the lower SES quartiles suggests a need for high levels of investment in health centers, schools, and recreation facilities in inner city areas.

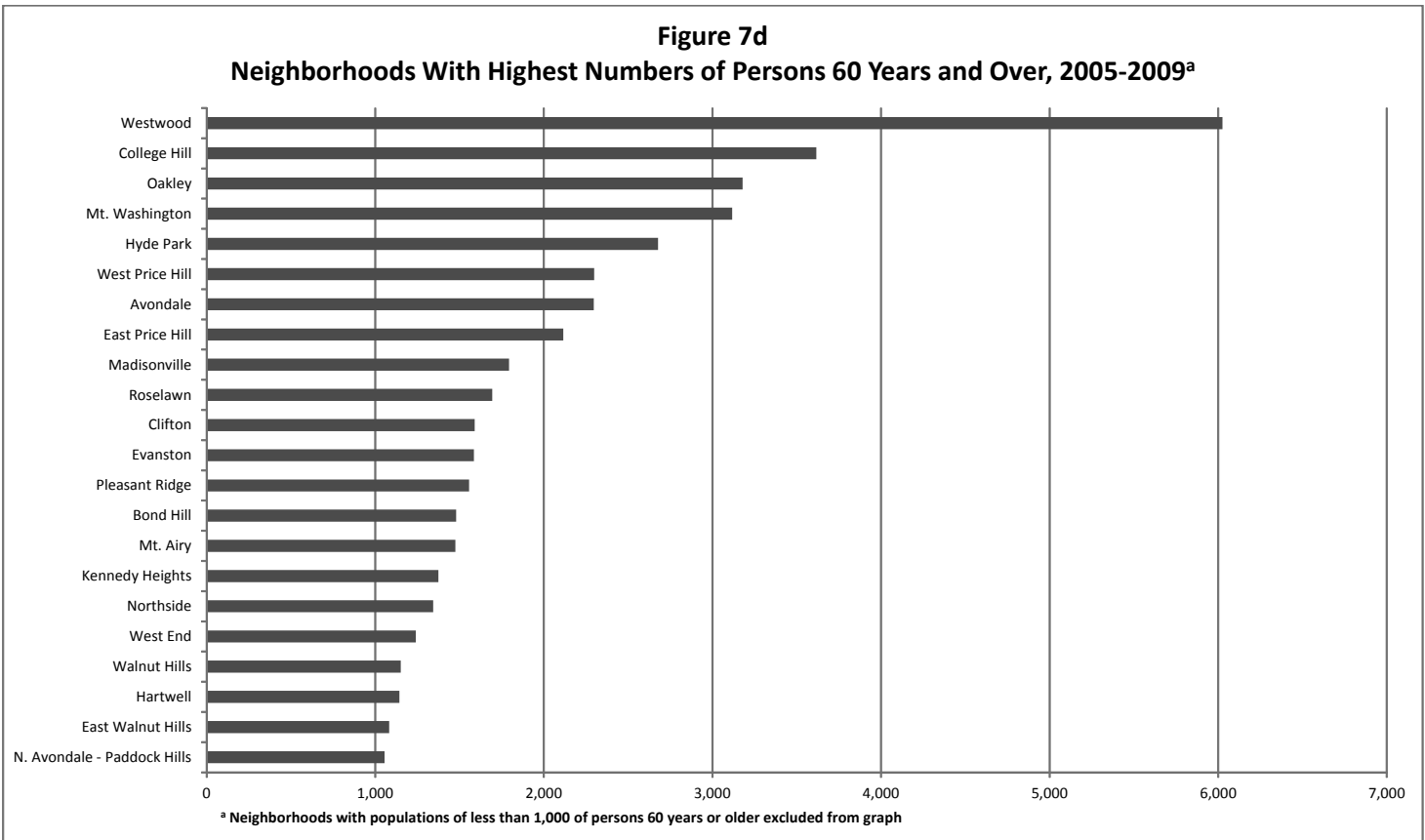
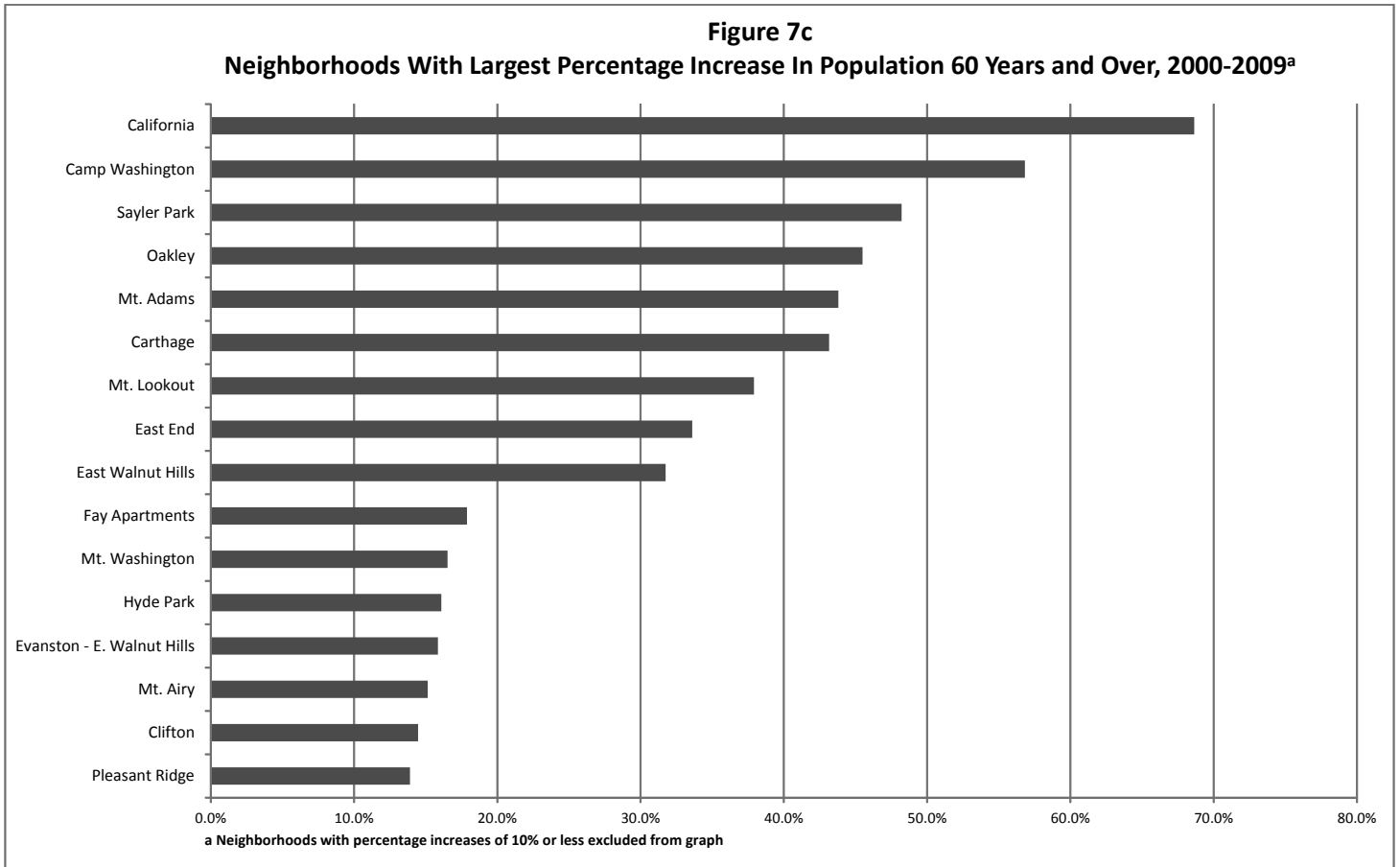
Table 7f and Figure 11 can be used to help plan target areas for day care needs, youth recreation, and crime prevention initiatives. In this chapter, we have focused attention on SES I and SES II because children and youth in high-

er SES areas have more access to private day care, recreation, and health services, but we have provided data for all the neighborhoods.

If one wanted to target efforts based on high numbers of very young children there are six neighborhoods which, in 2005-2009, had over 1,000 children in the 0-5 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 (in East Westwood). 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, a complex multi-SES neighborhood, as an illustration of how to use the various components of this report to assess community needs.

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.

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, respected and challenged to learn? Are there safe places for latchkey kids after school?



**TABLE 7E
CINCINNATI NEIGHBORHOODS AGE COMPOSITIONS, 2005-2009**

| Neighborhood | Children | | | | | | Adults | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|---------------|--------|------------|--------|-------------|--------|-------------|--------|--|--|--|--|--|
| | Under 5 Years | | 5-17 Years | | 18-59 Years | | >= 60 years | | | | | | |
| | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | | | | | |
| 1st Quartile | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| S. Cumminsville - Millvale | 24% | 734 | 21% | 668 | 47% | 1,464 | 8% | 242 | | | | | |
| Fay Apartments | 24% | 456 | 24% | 461 | 45% | 861 | 8% | 145 | | | | | |
| East Price Hill | 11% | 1,982 | 22% | 4,049 | 57% | 10,652 | 11% | 2,115 | | | | | |
| Winton Hills | 19% | 912 | 27% | 1,285 | 43% | 2,085 | 11% | 519 | | | | | |
| Camp Washington | 2% | 22 | 13% | 181 | 66% | 942 | 19% | 276 | | | | | |
| Riverside - Saylor Park | 7% | 114 | 17% | 265 | 62% | 973 | 14% | 225 | | | | | |
| Avondale | 11% | 1,570 | 19% | 2,701 | 53% | 7,400 | 16% | 2,296 | | | | | |
| Walnut Hills | 6% | 371 | 17% | 1,106 | 59% | 3,809 | 18% | 1,151 | | | | | |
| Sedamsville - Riverside | 9% | 155 | 14% | 255 | 57% | 1,016 | 20% | 348 | | | | | |
| N. Fairmount - English Woods | 5% | 173 | 31% | 1,050 | 53% | 1,797 | 11% | 359 | | | | | |
| S. Fairmount | 9% | 288 | 24% | 801 | 55% | 1,794 | 12% | 392 | | | | | |
| Mt. Airy | 10% | 990 | 20% | 2,030 | 55% | 5,470 | 15% | 1,475 | | | | | |
| 2nd Quartile | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bond Hill | 4% | 268 | 19% | 1,384 | 57% | 4,087 | 21% | 1,480 | | | | | |
| Over-the-Rhine | 8% | 360 | 22% | 1,026 | 62% | 2,891 | 9% | 400 | | | | | |
| Linwood | 2% | 19 | 23% | 180 | 61% | 479 | 13% | 105 | | | | | |
| Winton Place | 7% | 171 | 19% | 495 | 65% | 1,662 | 9% | 221 | | | | | |
| Carthage | 9% | 231 | 20% | 499 | 45% | 1,108 | 25% | 607 | | | | | |
| Evanston | 7% | 470 | 19% | 1,351 | 52% | 3,622 | 23% | 1,585 | | | | | |
| West End | 8% | 676 | 19% | 1,538 | 57% | 4,659 | 15% | 1,240 | | | | | |
| Roselawn | 3% | 320 | 11% | 1,043 | 68% | 6,647 | 17% | 1,694 | | | | | |
| Lower Price Hill | 7% | 56 | 17% | 130 | 65% | 495 | 10% | 77 | | | | | |
| West Price Hill | 11% | 2,061 | 19% | 3,695 | 59% | 11,515 | 12% | 2,299 | | | | | |
| Corryville | 2% | 53 | 8% | 258 | 84% | 2,574 | 6% | 187 | | | | | |
| Mt. Auburn | 3% | 132 | 11% | 587 | 75% | 3,956 | 11% | 582 | | | | | |

**TABLE 7E
CINCINNATI NEIGHBORHOODS AGE COMPOSITIONS, 2005-2009**

| Neighborhood | Children | | | | | | Adults | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------|--------|------------|--------|-------------|--------|-------------|--------|--|--|--|--|--|
| | Under 5 Years | | 5-17 Years | | 18-59 Years | | >= 60 years | | | | | | |
| | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | | | | | |
| 3rd Quartile | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kennedy Heights | 6% | 365 | 19% | 1,194 | 53% | 3,328 | 22% | 1,375 | | | | | |
| University Heights | 3% | 263 | 6% | 476 | 85% | 6,961 | 5% | 444 | | | | | |
| Fairview - Clifton | 5% | 414 | 4% | 334 | 85% | 6,659 | 5% | 425 | | | | | |
| Westwood | 8% | 2,842 | 15% | 5,574 | 61% | 22,820 | 16% | 6,025 | | | | | |
| Northside | 4% | 356 | 15% | 1,269 | 65% | 5,407 | 16% | 1,344 | | | | | |
| Madisonville | 5% | 570 | 16% | 1,812 | 64% | 7,343 | 16% | 1,794 | | | | | |
| Evanston-E. Walnut Hills | 4% | 77 | 16% | 293 | 56% | 1,013 | 24% | 431 | | | | | |
| Hartwell | 5% | 273 | 13% | 683 | 61% | 3,317 | 21% | 1,143 | | | | | |
| College Hill | 6% | 1,074 | 15% | 2,567 | 57% | 9,692 | 21% | 3,616 | | | | | |
| N. Avondale-Paddock Hills | 4% | 350 | 8% | 705 | 76% | 6,636 | 12% | 1,055 | | | | | |
| CBD-Riverfront | 1% | 45 | 2% | 77 | 86% | 3,271 | 11% | 400 | | | | | |
| 4th Quartile | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Oakley | 4% | 555 | 5% | 674 | 67% | 8,837 | 24% | 3,179 | | | | | |
| Saylor Park | 11% | 396 | 12% | 456 | 58% | 2,188 | 19% | 707 | | | | | |
| East End | 13% | 223 | 11% | 189 | 57% | 982 | 19% | 334 | | | | | |
| Mt. Washington | 8% | 1,225 | 12% | 1,952 | 60% | 9,375 | 20% | 3,117 | | | | | |
| Pleasant Ridge | 6% | 586 | 13% | 1,263 | 64% | 6,046 | 16% | 1,556 | | | | | |
| East Walnut Hills | 4% | 155 | 6% | 206 | 60% | 2,173 | 30% | 1,083 | | | | | |
| Clifton | 5% | 410 | 14% | 1,243 | 63% | 5,491 | 18% | 1,590 | | | | | |
| California | 9% | 113 | 23% | 300 | 52% | 673 | 15% | 199 | | | | | |
| Mt. Adams | 2% | 46 | 7% | 141 | 72% | 1,402 | 18% | 348 | | | | | |
| Mt. Lookout - Columbia Tusculum | 6% | 190 | 10% | 314 | 71% | 2,220 | 13% | 409 | | | | | |
| Hyde Park | 5% | 811 | 12% | 1,865 | 65% | 10,138 | 17% | 2,677 | | | | | |
| Mt. Lookout | 9% | 375 | 20% | 831 | 58% | 2,369 | 13% | 542 | | | | | |

2005-2009 Cincinnati City Population of Children Less Than 5 years of Age and Areas of Poverty

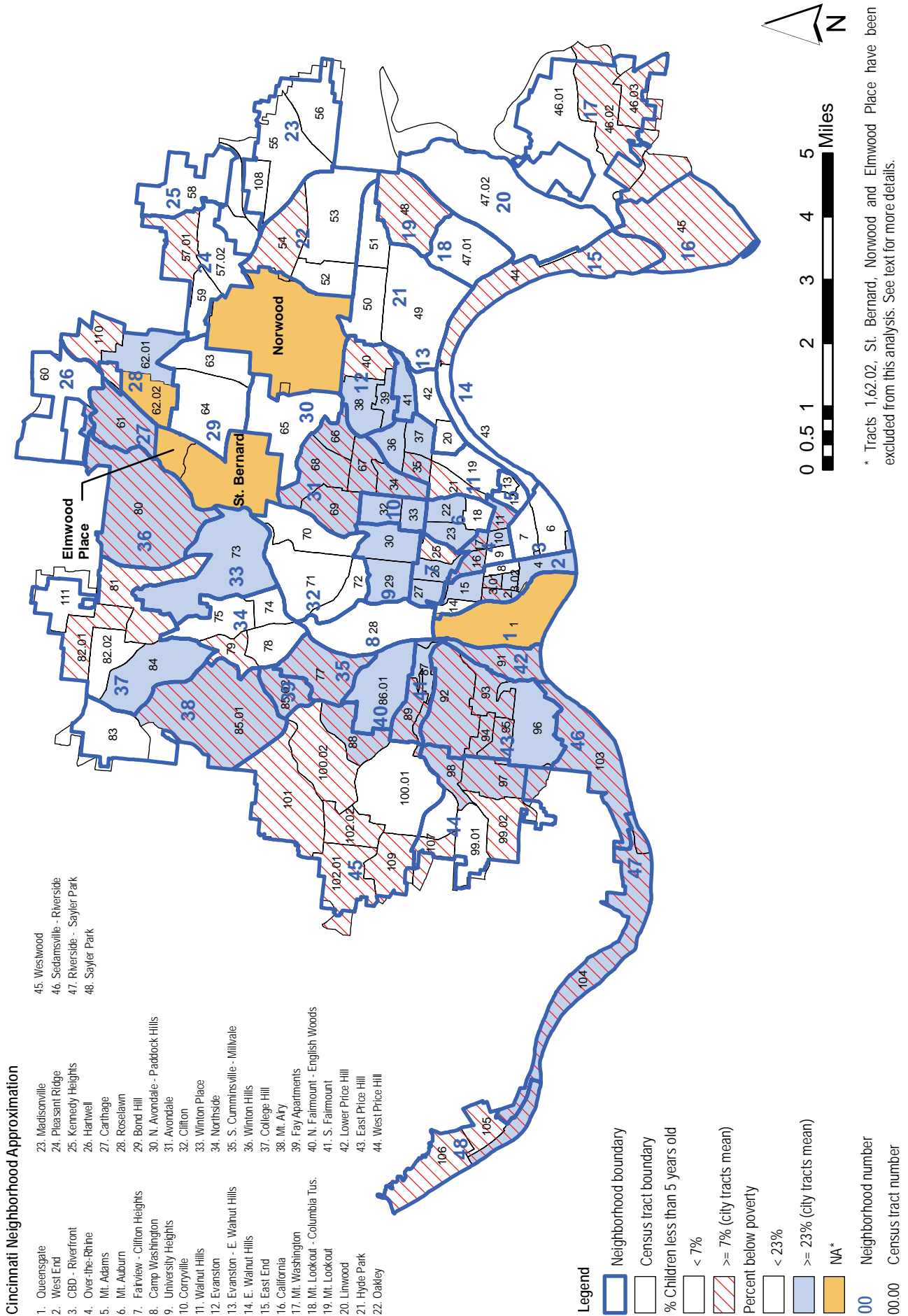
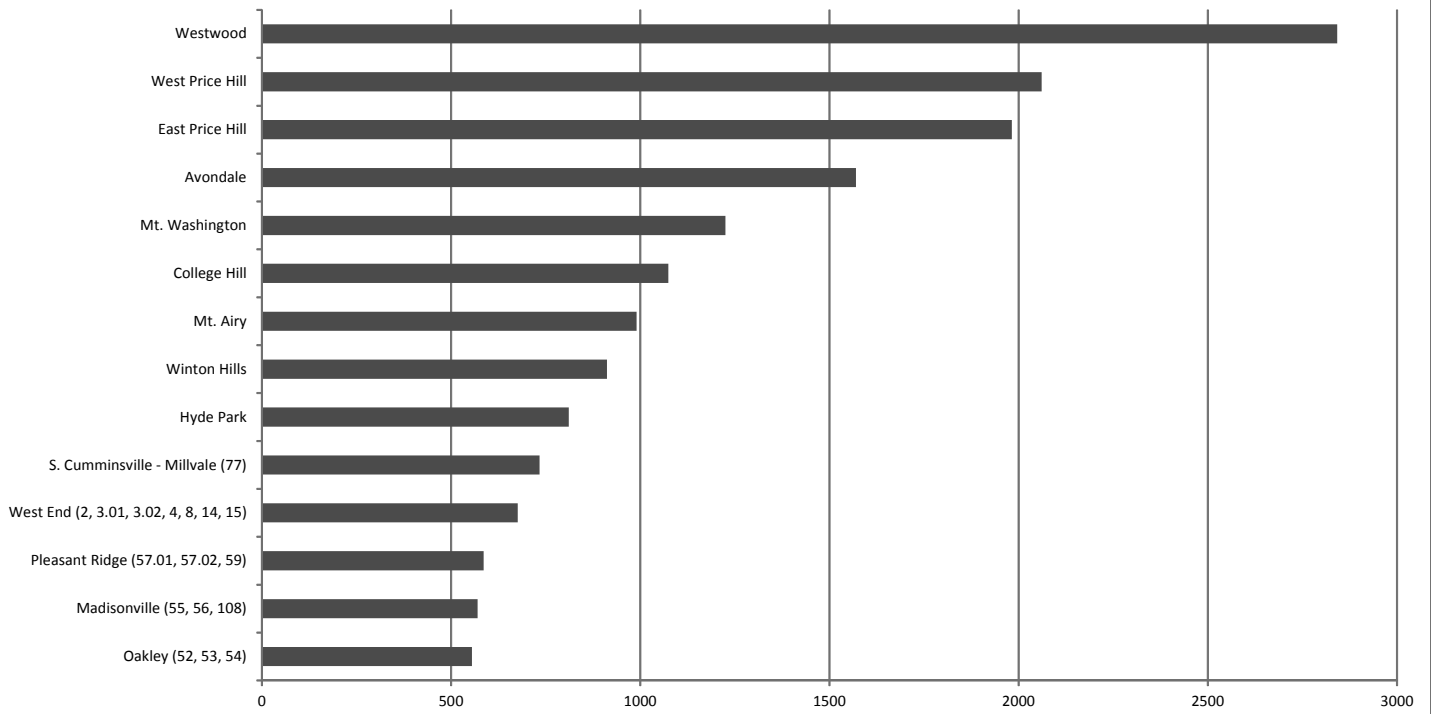


Figure 7f
Neighborhoods With Greatest Number of Children Under 5, 2005-2009^a



Unemployment And Joblessness

The data in this report allow us to track the impact of economic changes and trends such as welfare reform (1998), the 1980s surge in poverty, the 1990s boom years, the recession of 2000 and the beginnings of the 2008 Great Recession. Table 8a shows the 2005-2009 situation and Table 8b shows the 40 year picture. We also show how the distribution of high unemployment and joblessness have changed over time.

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 “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.

Neighborhood Data for Cincinnati

In 1970, less than half of Cincinnati’s 48 neighborhoods had equal to or less than the citywide unemployment rate of 4.7 percent. In 2000 there was about the same number below the citywide average of 9.0 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.

In 2005-2009, the pattern of unemployment and poverty (Figure 12) is very similar to that of the 2004 edition of this study. The tract mean for unemployment

The tract mean for unemployment in 2000 was 9 percent. In 2005-2009 it was 12 percent, higher than the national average.

in 2000 was 9 percent. In 2005-2009 it was 12 percent, higher than the national average. One difference between the two decades is that the current Figure 12 shows more areas of high unemployment outside the high poverty tracts. These include Kennedy Heights and Roselawn, and three census tracts on the west. Recent changes in Over-the-Rhine, the West End and the CBD are also reflected in Figure 12. Three tracts there no longer have above average poverty and several are no longer in the high unemployment area.

Table 8a shows joblessness and unemployment for Cincinnati neighborhoods in 2005-2009. In SES I rates range from 8 percent in Riverside-Sayler Park to 34 percent in Fay Apartments. In SES II rates range from 6 percent in Corryville to 37 percent in Lower Price Hill. In SES III University Heights, Kennedy Heights, Madisonville, and College Hill had rates in the 10 to 16 percent range. In the 48 neighborhoods, highest numbers of unemployed were in Westwood (1,791), West Price Hill (902), East Price Hill (1,416), and College Hill (896) and Avondale (827). See Table 8a.

TABLE 8A
CINCINNATI NEIGHBORHOODS' JOBLESSNESS AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATES, 2005-2009

| Neighborhood | Jobless Persons | | Unemployed Persons | |
|------------------------------|-----------------|--------|--------------------|--------|
| | Percent | Number | Percent | Number |
| 1st Quartile | | | | |
| S. Cumminsville - Millvale | 57% | 919 | 27% | 266 |
| Fay Apartments | 71% | 713 | 34% | 181 |
| East Price Hill | 44% | 5,268 | 17% | 1,416 |
| Winton Hills | 61% | 1,439 | 28% | 391 |
| Camp Washington | 65% | 656 | 14% | 57 |
| Riverside - Sayler Park | 27% | 291 | 8% | 68 |
| Avondale | 44% | 3,734 | 15% | 827 |
| Walnut Hills | 47% | 1,965 | 16% | 440 |
| Sedamsville - Riverside | 62% | 673 | 27% | 157 |
| N. Fairmount - English Woods | 48% | 966 | 20% | 271 |
| S. Fairmount | 45% | 944 | 16% | 223 |
| Mt. Airy | 34% | 2,159 | 10% | 484 |
| 2nd Quartile | | | | |
| Bond Hill | 40% | 1,906 | 19% | 699 |
| Over-the-Rhine | 38% | 1,198 | 12% | 267 |
| Linwood | 44% | 237 | 9% | 30 |
| Winton Place | 36% | 666 | 7% | 88 |
| Carthage | 43% | 564 | 9% | 73 |
| Evanston | 46% | 2,020 | 21% | 713 |
| West End | 44% | 2,271 | 12% | 419 |
| Roselawn | 67% | 4,869 | 12% | 363 |
| Lower Price Hill | 66% | 338 | 37% | 109 |
| West Price Hill | 32% | 4,103 | 9% | 902 |
| Corryville | 39% | 1,080 | 6% | 100 |
| Mt. Auburn | 42% | 1,823 | 10% | 286 |

TABLE 8A
CINCINNATI NEIGHBORHOODS' JOBLESSNESS AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATES, 2005-2009

| Neighborhood | Jobless Persons | | Unemployed Persons | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------|--------|--------------------|--------|
| | Percent | Number | Percent | Number |
| 3rd Quartile | | | | |
| Kennedy Heights | 37% | 1,501 | 14% | 432 |
| University Heights | 43% | 3,142 | 16% | 786 |
| Fairview - Clifton | 38% | 2,612 | 8% | 371 |
| Westwood | 32% | 7,958 | 9% | 1,791 |
| Northside | 30% | 1,806 | 8% | 387 |
| Madisonville | 28% | 2,266 | 11% | 763 |
| Evanston - E. Walnut Hills | 34% | 394 | 8% | 65 |
| Hartwell | 26% | 915 | 5% | 131 |
| College Hill | 30% | 3,260 | 10% | 896 |
| N. Avondale - Paddock Hills | 56% | 3,904 | 9% | 321 |
| CBD - Riverfront | 51% | 1,735 | 3% | 56 |
| 4th Quartile | | | | |
| Oakley | 15% | 1,381 | 4% | 351 |
| Sayler Park | 37% | 913 | 7% | 136 |
| East End | 28% | 313 | 5% | 42 |
| Mt. Washington | 26% | 2,655 | 5% | 469 |
| Pleasant Ridge | 24% | 1,665 | 7% | 401 |
| East Walnut Hills | 34% | 838 | 7% | 145 |
| Clifton | 24% | 1,532 | 8% | 433 |
| California | 30% | 261 | 5% | 31 |
| Mt. Adams | 19% | 288 | 1% | 7 |
| Mt. Lookout - Columbia Tusculum | 17% | 419 | 1% | 15 |
| Hyde Park | 18% | 1,976 | 2% | 195 |
| Mt. Lookout | 20% | 507 | 1% | 22 |

Figure 12 2005-2009 Cincinnati City Areas of High Unemployment and Areas of Poverty

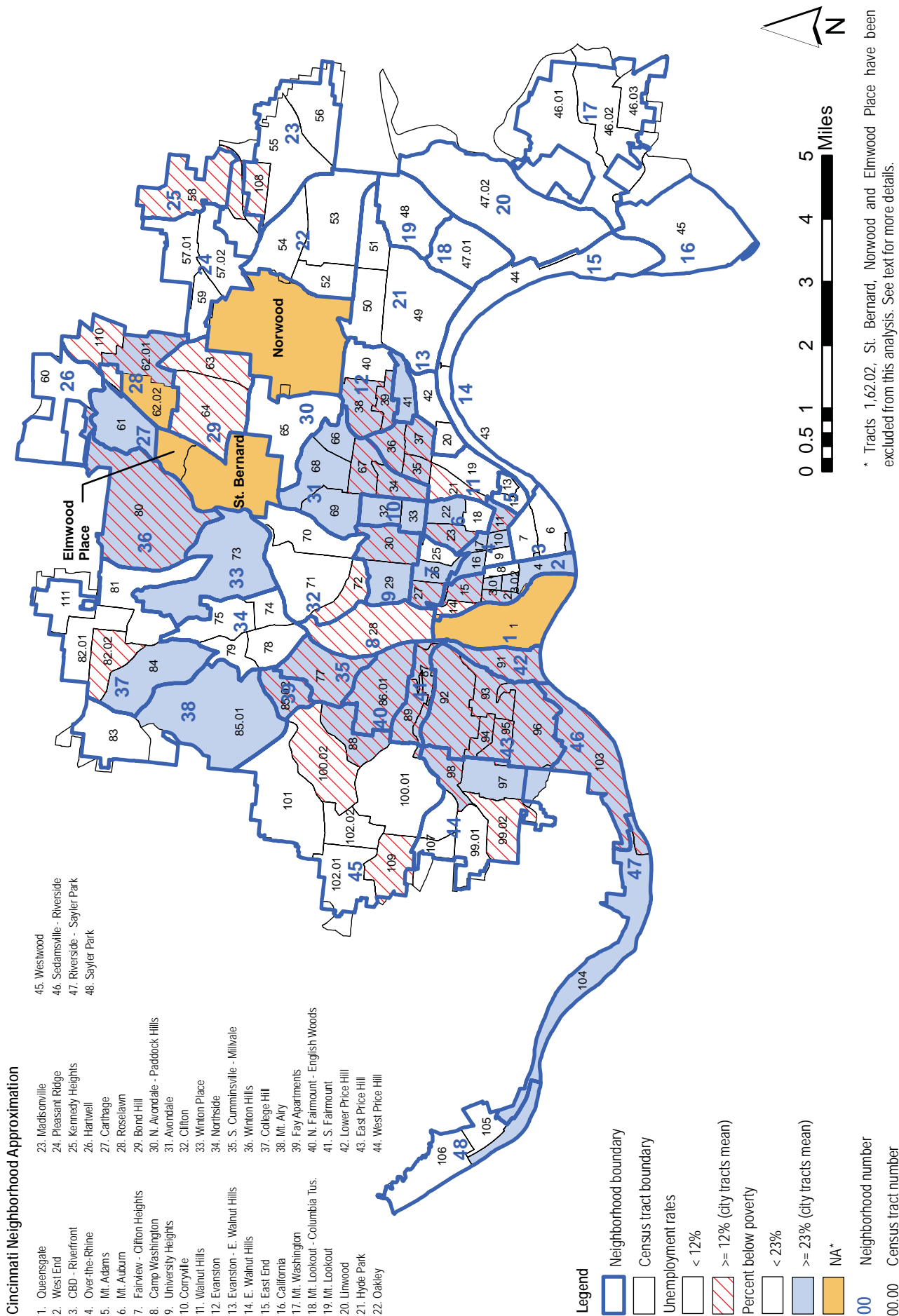


Table 8b shows the thirty year trends for joblessness and unemployment. The most dramatic increases in percent unemployment were in Fay Apartments (311%), Sedamsville-Riverside (111%), Bond Hill (165%), Mt. Airy (149%), and Roselawn (209%). In the 2005-2009 period the percent increase was more than 50 percent in three SES I neighborhoods, 4 in SES II, 5 in SES III, and 6 in SES IV. Between 1990 and 2000 unemployment rates went down in more than half of the 48 neighborhoods. In 2005-2009 only 13 saw their rates decline. The 1990s was a period of relatively healthy national economy. The figures for the 2000s reflect the mixed effects of welfare reform, which might explain the drop in rates for some neighborhoods, and the counter effects of the 2000 and 2008 recessions. The big decreases in Over-the-Rhine and West End are in keeping with their rising SES index levels (Chapter 4). Some declines (Avondale, for example) could be a reflection of “the discouraged worker” syndrome which causes people to quit looking for a job. As in

The figures for the 2000s reflect the mixed effects of welfare reform, which might explain the drop in rates for some neighborhoods, and the counter effects of the 2000 and 2008 recessions.

previous decades unemployment patterns in Cincinnati neighborhoods are affected by the national economy as well as local community development efforts and migration trends.

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 keener. A growing number of jobless (discouraged workers) can be expected.

In Chapter 12, we will discuss alternatives to high unemployment and joblessness.

The working climate of Cincinnati is worse than the statistics portray. Many of the jobs that are available now are minimum wage positions with little or no hope of advancement.

Table 2b shows how the unemployment rate varied in the four social areas over the forty year period of this study. Between 1970 and 2005-2009 unemployment went from 9 percent to 16 percent in SES I, doubled in SES II and III and almost doubled in SES IV. Unemployment and joblessness continue to haunt us and are not just a problem in the inner city.

**TABLE 8B
CINCINNATI NEIGHBORHOODS' CHANGES IN JOBLESSNESS AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATES, 1980 TO 2005-2009**

| Neighborhood | Joblessness Rate | | | Percent Change | | | Unemployment Rate | | | Percent Change | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|------------------|------|------|----------------|-----------|-----------|-------------------|-----------|-----------|----------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------|------|------|
| | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 2005-2009 | 1980-1990 | 1990-2000 | 2000-2009 | 1980-1990 | 1990-2000 | 2000-2009 | 1980-1990 | 1990-2000 | 2000-2009 | | | |
| 1st Quartile | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| S. Cumminsville-Millvale | 57% | 64% | 58% | 57% | 13% | -10% | -2% | 0% | 16% | 29% | 20% | 27% | 90% | -32% | 34% | 73% |
| Fay Apartments | 34% | 61% | 54% | 71% | 79% | -12% | 32% | 109% | 8% | 23% | 29% | 34% | 171% | 27% | 19% | 311% |
| East Price Hill | 35% | 34% | 34% | 44% | -2% | 0% | 28% | 26% | 9% | 8% | 9% | 17% | -15% | 10% | 97% | 85% |
| Winton Hills | | 61% | 56% | 61% | ---- | -9% | 9% | ---- | 17% | 25% | 26% | 28% | 48% | 2% | 8% | 62% |
| Camp Washington | 67% | 51% | 64% | 65% | -24% | 26% | 1% | -3% | 18% | 15% | 14% | 14% | -18% | -9% | 2% | -23% |
| Riverside-Sayler Park | 32% | 30% | 32% | 27% | -6% | 7% | -16% | -16% | 5% | 7% | 13% | 8% | 32% | 79% | -38% | 45% |
| Avondale | 42% | 44% | 47% | 44% | 6% | 6% | -6% | 6% | 15% | 17% | 13% | 15% | 10% | -21% | 12% | -3% |
| Walnut Hills | 43% | 44% | 44% | 47% | 3% | 0% | 7% | 10% | 16% | 14% | 13% | 16% | -12% | -4% | 20% | 1% |
| Sedamsville-Riverside | 48% | 46% | 28% | 62% | -5% | -38% | 118% | 28% | 13% | 17% | 9% | 27% | 33% | -45% | 190% | 111% |
| N. Fairmount - English Woods | 58% | 61% | 60% | 48% | 6% | -3% | -20% | -17% | 20% | 19% | 25% | 20% | -3% | 30% | -19% | 2% |
| S. Fairmount | 37% | 45% | 49% | 45% | 22% | 9% | -8% | 23% | 9% | 16% | 14% | 16% | 83% | -12% | 12% | 81% |
| Mt. Airy | 26% | 19% | 27% | 34% | -26% | 42% | 25% | 32% | 4% | 4% | 4% | 10% | -1% | 6% | 137% | 149% |
| 2nd Quartile | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bond Hill | 0% | 29% | 34% | 40% | ----- | 17% | 19% | ---- | 7% | 10% | 7% | 19% | 44% | -33% | 176% | 165% |
| Over-the-Rhine | 66% | 66% | 59% | 38% | 0% | -11% | -34% | -42% | 28% | 24% | 24% | 12% | -13% | -2% | -52% | -59% |
| Linwood | 52% | 42% | 34% | 44% | -20% | -19% | 28% | -16% | 15% | 18% | 8% | 9% | 18% | -58% | 18% | -41% |
| Winton Place | 24% | 31% | 27% | 36% | 30% | -14% | 34% | 50% | 7% | 10% | 6% | 7% | 40% | -43% | 20% | -4% |
| Carthage | 33% | 30% | 33% | 43% | -9% | 11% | 31% | 32% | 9% | 7% | 6% | 9% | -20% | -16% | 48% | -1% |
| Evanston | 45% | 41% | 38% | 46% | -9% | -6% | 20% | 2% | 15% | 12% | 13% | 21% | -18% | 3% | 69% | 43% |
| West End | 58% | 64% | 57% | 44% | 10% | -11% | -23% | -24% | 21% | 24% | 21% | 12% | 13% | -11% | -42% | -42% |
| Roselawn | 0% | 23% | 30% | 67% | ---- | 29% | 122% | ---- | 4% | 5% | 8% | 12% | 23% | 70% | 47% | 209% |
| Lower Price Hill | 57% | 59% | 50% | 66% | 3% | -15% | 33% | 15% | 19% | 21% | 16% | 37% | 8% | -23% | 133% | 94% |
| West Price Hill | 28% | 24% | 24% | 32% | -13% | -2% | 37% | 16% | 5% | 4% | 4% | 9% | -23% | -9% | 167% | 88% |
| Corryville | 44% | 36% | 35% | 39% | -17% | -5% | 13% | -11% | 8% | 12% | 7% | 6% | 44% | -41% | -17% | -30% |
| Mt. Auburn | 47% | 36% | 41% | 42% | -23% | 14% | 2% | -10% | 20% | 13% | 11% | 10% | -37% | -9% | -13% | -50% |

**TABLE 8B
CINCINNATI NEIGHBORHOODS' CHANGES IN JOBLESSNESS AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATES, 1980 TO 2005-2009**

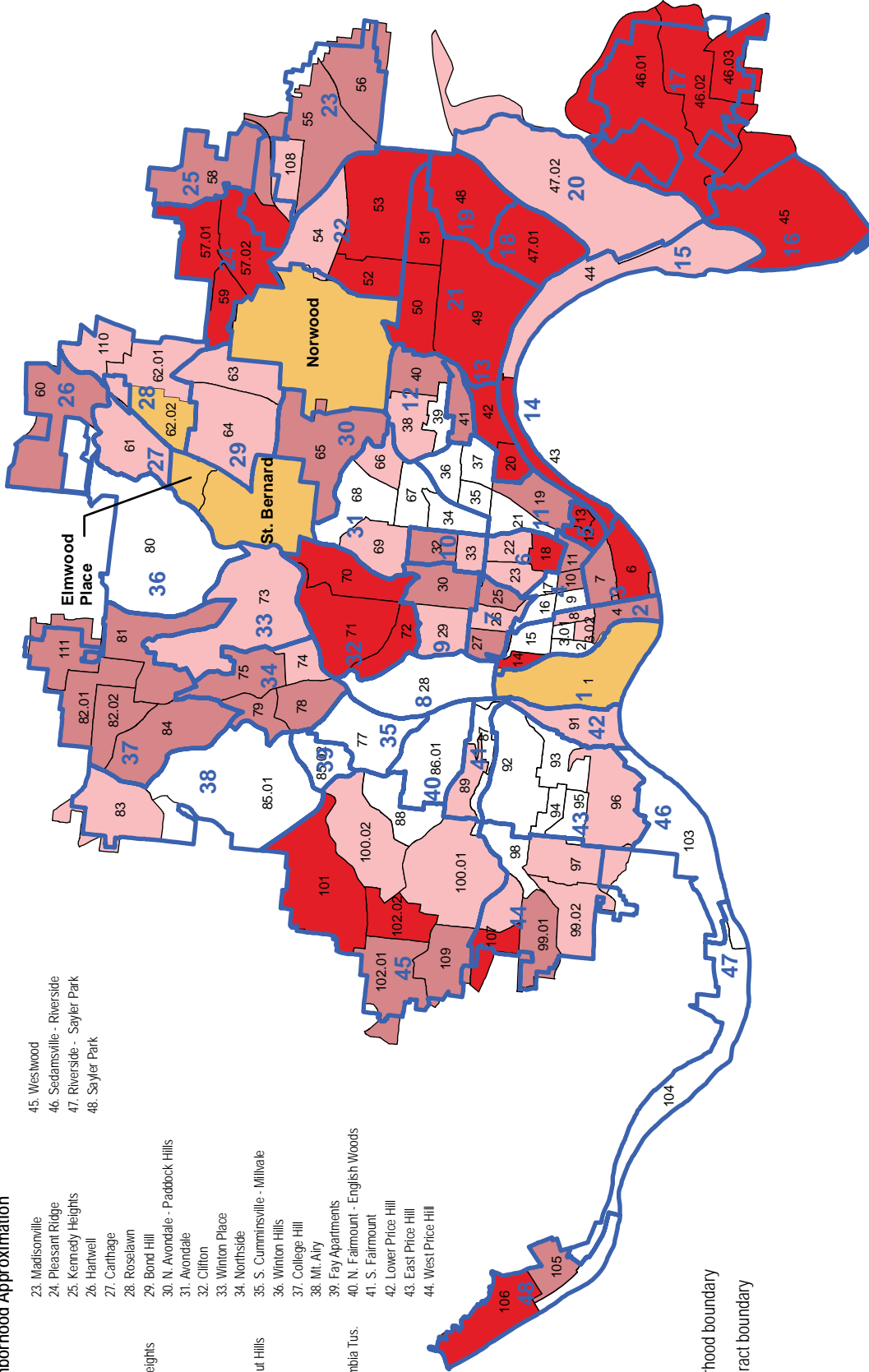
| Neighborhood | Joblessness Rate | | | Percent Change | | | Unemployment Rate | | | Percent Change | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------|------|------|----------------|-----------|-----------|-------------------|------|------|----------------|-----------|-----------|
| | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 1980-1990 | 1990-2000 | 2000-2009 | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 1980-1990 | 1990-2000 | 2000-2009 |
| 3rd Quartile | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kennedy Heights | 29% | 26% | 27% | -12% | 4% | 41% | 29% | 7% | 6% | -33% | -17% | 144% |
| University Heights | 51% | 43% | 42% | -16% | 0% | 1% | -16% | 6% | 11% | -9% | 70% | 46% |
| Fairview-Clifton | 36% | 31% | 30% | -15% | -1% | 26% | 7% | 5% | 7% | -30% | 49% | 9% |
| Westwood | 0% | 23% | 26% | ---- | 15% | 24% | ---- | 4% | 5% | 56% | -8% | 85% |
| Northside | 37% | 32% | 28% | -13% | -12% | 5% | -19% | 9% | 7% | 0% | -22% | 18% |
| Madisonville | 36% | 33% | 28% | -7% | -17% | -1% | -23% | 10% | 6% | -24% | -42% | 93% |
| Evanston-E. Walnut Hills | 40% | 33% | 32% | -19% | 0% | 3% | -16% | 8% | 10% | -20% | 22% | -22% |
| Hartwell | 29% | 23% | 20% | -19% | -14% | 28% | -11% | 4% | 5% | -28% | 39% | -16% |
| College Hill | 26% | 25% | 29% | -2% | 12% | 4% | 15% | 7% | 6% | 13% | -15% | 73% |
| N. Avondale - Paddock Hills | 25% | 29% | 37% | 14% | 28% | 52% | 124% | 8% | 5% | 40% | -35% | 76% |
| CBD-Riverfront | 0% | 31% | 61% | ---- | 95% | -16% | ---- | 9% | 16% | -33% | 167% | -80% |
| 4th Quartile | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Oakley | 25% | 18% | 17% | -29% | -5% | -14% | -42% | 7% | 3% | -56% | -22% | 61% |
| Sayler Park | 31% | 26% | 20% | -16% | -25% | 90% | 20% | 4% | 3% | -53% | -22% | 152% |
| East End | 50% | 50% | 32% | -1% | -35% | -13% | -44% | 16% | 7% | -25% | -40% | -33% |
| Mt. Washington | 23% | 21% | 20% | -9% | -5% | 28% | 11% | 4% | 4% | -32% | 41% | 47% |
| Pleasant Ridge | 0% | 21% | 22% | ---- | 3% | 12% | ---- | 6% | 3% | -23% | -28% | 110% |
| East Walnut Hills | 26% | 23% | 24% | -13% | 6% | 41% | 30% | 6% | 4% | -29% | 4% | 65% |
| Clifton | 26% | 22% | 23% | -15% | 2% | 8% | -6% | 5% | 3% | -12% | -20% | 151% |
| California | 40% | 28% | 22% | -29% | -23% | 38% | -24% | 10% | 2% | -19% | -77% | 152% |
| Mt. Adams | 12% | 11% | 10% | -11% | -3% | 81% | 55% | 3% | 2% | -84% | 416% | -78% |
| Mt. Lookout-Columbia Tusculum | 34% | 25% | 16% | -28% | -34% | 8% | -49% | 8% | 3% | -68% | 14% | -77% |
| Hyde Park | 22% | 17% | 17% | -24% | 1% | 5% | -20% | 3% | 2% | -51% | 2% | 20% |
| Mt. Lookout | 28% | 20% | 16% | -30% | -21% | 26% | -30% | 3% | 1% | -46% | -9% | -22% |

Figure 2

2005-2009 Cincinnati City SES Quartiles

Cincinnati Neighborhood Approximation

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



- Legend**
- Neighborhood boundary
 - Census tract boundary
- SES Quartiles
- SES I
 - SES II
 - SES III
 - SES IV
 - NA*

- Neighborhood number
- Census tract number



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

The Neighborhoods: 1970 to 2005-2009 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 map of the four social areas (Figure 2) shows 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 2000 to 2005-2009 period. Both Appendix II and III, as well as Table 9 have been used for the neighborhood descriptions.

Small changes in 1970 to 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.

The reader may note that for neighborhoods consisting of a single census tract, there is a small divergence between the values in Table 4a and Appendix II. In Table 4a we use the

median of medians rather than the mean of medians for the tracts. For single tract neighborhoods, the values in Appendix II are closer to the ACS estimates and are used in this chapter for single tract neighborhoods.

1 Queensgate

During the 1980s, Queensgate ceased to be a residential neighborhood. In 2010 the Census Bureau merged Tract 1 with Tract 91 (Lower Price Hill).

2 The West End. SES II

In 1970, the West End ranked 8th (from the bottom) on the SES Index. In 1980 it fell to 5th. Since then its score has gradually improved. It currently ranks 19th and is firmly in SES II overall. Three tracts are still in SES I; two are in SES II. Tract 14 is in SES IV and Tract 4 is in SES III. Amid this new diversity poverty and unemployment persist in the neighborhood's midsection (Figure 2). There are 2,271 jobless persons and the 2005-2009 unemployment rate was 12 percent.

Tract 2 has the second lowest SES score among Cincinnati Tracts. Thirty four percent of its adults have less than a high school education. Only 2.6 percent of its children under 18 are in two parent homes. Tracts 3.01, 3.02, and 15 are also among the city's ten poorest census tracts.

3 CBD Riverfront. SES III

In 2005-2009 numbers reflect new upscale housing in Tract 6 and some lower income housing in Tract 7. Tract 6 became SES IV and Tract 7 fell to SES III, reversing their previous positions in the quartile chart. The good news is that the CBD is again developing as a residential community and it is at the very top of SES III. The area ranked 28 among the neighborhoods in 1970, fell to 24 in 1980, rose to 41 in 1990 and now holds the rank of 35. This means there are 12 neighborhoods with higher SES scores (Table 9). The population is now 3,793 up from 3,149 in 2000.

**TABLE 9
CINCINNATI NEIGHBORHOODS, OVERALL SES INDEX CHANGES, 1970 TO 2005-2009**

| SES Rank | | | Neighborhood | | | | SES Index | | | | Change in SES Index | | | |
|----------|------|------|--------------|-----------|------------------------------|------|-----------|------|-----------|-------------|---------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1970 | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 2005-2009 | 1970 | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 2005-2009 | 1970 - 1980 | 1980 - 1990 | 1990 - 2000 | 2000 - 2009 | 1970 - 2009 |
| 7 | 2 | 1 | 2.5 | 1 | S. Cummins - Millvale | 27.4 | 11.2 | 13.2 | 15.4 | 11.6 | 2 | 2.2 | -3.8 | -15.8 |
| --- | 13 | 2 | 1 | 2 | Fay Apartments | 26.3 | 34.4 | 14 | 15 | 16.4 | 8.1 | -20.4 | 1 | 1.4 |
| 19 | 20 | 15 | 14 | 3.5 | East Price Hill | 56.8 | 47.6 | 41.8 | 38.0 | 29.0 | -9.2 | -5.8 | -3.8 | -27.8 |
| 9 | 7 | 7 | 5 | 3.5 | Winton Hills | 32.4 | 19.0 | 22.2 | 17.4 | 29.0 | -13.4 | 3.2 | -4.8 | 11.6 |
| 1 | 3 | 8 | 7 | 5 | Camp Washington | 16.2 | 17.2 | 26.4 | 27.2 | 31.2 | 1 | 9.2 | 0.8 | 4.0 |
| --- | 28 | 25 | 31 | 6 | Riverside - Saylor Park | 49.0 | 71.6 | 69.8 | 70.4 | 32.0 | 22.6 | -1.8 | 0.6 | -38.4 |
| 17 | 11 | 11 | 10 | 7 | Avondale | 52.8 | 32.4 | 31.3 | 31.0 | 32.4 | -20.4 | -1.1 | -0.3 | 1.4 |
| 10 | 8 | 14 | 11 | 8 | Walnut Hills | 34.6 | 23.8 | 37.9 | 31.5 | 32.8 | -10.8 | 14.1 | -6.4 | 1.3 |
| 5 | 14 | 12 | 13 | 9 | Sedamsville - Riverside | 25.1 | 39.0 | 35.8 | 35.4 | 33.0 | 13.9 | -3.2 | -0.4 | -2.4 |
| 4 | 4 | 3 | 2.5 | 10 | N. Fairmount - English Woods | 21.5 | 17.8 | 14.2 | 15.4 | 34.8 | -3.7 | -3.6 | 1.2 | 19.4 |
| 13 | 16 | 11 | 9 | 11 | S. Fairmount | 42.5 | 40.2 | 34.6 | 29.4 | 35.8 | -2.3 | -5.6 | -5.2 | 6.4 |
| 38 | 38 | 29 | 23 | 12 | Mt. Airy | 99.3 | 85.6 | 72.6 | 54.9 | 39.2 | -13.7 | -13 | -17.7 | -60.1 |
| 32 | 25 | 20 | 19 | 13 | Bond Hill | 87.1 | 58.3 | 55.2 | 47.2 | 39.5 | -28.8 | -3.1 | -8 | -7.7 |
| --- | 1 | 5 | 4 | 14 | Over-the-Rhine | 21.6 | 9.2 | 18.8 | 15.6 | 40.2 | -12.4 | 9.6 | -3.2 | 24.6 |
| --- | 9 | 13 | 12 | 15 | Linwood | --- | 27.8 | 37.6 | 35.0 | 41.0 | --- | 9.8 | -2.6 | 6.0 |
| 15 | 22 | 24 | 21 | 16 | Winton Place | 48.1 | 53.2 | 62.6 | 52.6 | 41.8 | 5.1 | 9.4 | -10 | -10.8 |
| 16 | 15 | 18 | 22 | 17 | Carthage | 50.7 | 39.8 | 47.8 | 53.0 | 42.2 | -10.9 | 8 | 5.2 | -10.8 |
| 18 | 17 | 16 | 15 | 18 | Evanston | 53.4 | 40.3 | 45.1 | 43.7 | 42.3 | -13.1 | 4.8 | -1.4 | -11.1 |
| 8 | 5 | 6 | 8 | 19 | West End | 27.8 | 18.3 | 19.8 | 28.5 | 43.2 | -9.5 | 1.5 | 8.7 | 14.7 |
| 30 | 41 | 27 | 26 | 20 | Roselawn | 86.1 | 89.8 | 74.7 | 64.3 | 44.1 | 3.7 | -15.1 | -10.4 | -20.2 |
| 3 | 6 | 4 | 6 | 21 | Lower Price Hill | 21.0 | 18.6 | 15.6 | 19.2 | 45.0 | -2.4 | -3 | 3.6 | 25.8 |
| 27 | 33 | 34 | 32 | 22 | West Price Hill | 79.4 | 78.5 | 77.0 | 75.6 | 53.4 | -0.9 | -1.5 | -1.4 | -22.2 |
| 14 | 21 | 21 | 16 | 23 | Corryville | 43.3 | 50.6 | 55.3 | 43.9 | 54.5 | 7.3 | 4.7 | -11.4 | 10.6 |
| 11 | 12 | 17 | 18 | 24 | Mt. Auburn | 34.7 | 33.4 | 47.5 | 46.9 | 55.4 | -1.3 | 14.1 | -0.6 | 8.5 |
| 34.5 | 30 | 26 | 34 | 25 | Kennedy Heights | 93.4 | 72.8 | 72.4 | 77.0 | 55.6 | -20.6 | -0.4 | 4.6 | -21.4 |
| 26 | 34 | 28 | 25 | 26 | University Heights | 76.0 | 78.7 | 75.7 | 63.7 | 56.5 | 2.7 | -3 | -12 | -7.2 |
| 12 | 26 | 31.5 | 24 | 27 | Fairview - Clifton | 42.2 | 59.1 | 80.3 | 62.8 | 57.3 | 16.9 | 21.2 | -17.5 | -5.5 |
| 36 | 37 | 31.5 | 28 | 28 | Westwood | 94.3 | 85.1 | 80.3 | 68.3 | 58.3 | -9.2 | -4.8 | -12 | -10.0 |

**TABLE 9
CINCINNATI NEIGHBORHOODS, OVERALL SES INDEX CHANGES, 1970 TO 2005-2009**

| | SES Rank | | | | Neighborhood | SES Index | | | | Change in SES Index | | | | | |
|--------|--------------------|------|------|------|---------------------------------|-----------|-------|-------|-------|---------------------|-----------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | 1970 | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | | 2005-2009 | 1970 | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 2005-2009 | 1970 - 1980 | 1980 - 1990 | 1990 - 2000 | 2000 - 2009 |
| 20 | 19 | 19 | 20 | 29 | Northside | 58.9 | 46.9 | 52.8 | 48.8 | 61.2 | -12 | 5.9 | -4 | 12.4 | 2.3 |
| 23 | 23 | 23 | 30 | 30 | Madisonville | 64.0 | 53.7 | 60.1 | 69.9 | 62.3 | -10.3 | 6.4 | 9.8 | -7.6 | -1.7 |
| ---a | 18 | 22 | 29 | 31 | Evanston - E. Walnut Hills | ---a | 46.3 | 59.4 | 68.8 | 65.6 | ---a | 13.1 | 9.4 | -3.2 | ---a |
| 33 | 32 | 39 | 35 | 32.5 | Hartwell | 89.2 | 75.8 | 89.9 | 78.0 | 66.4 | -13.4 | 14.1 | -11.9 | -11.6 | -22.8 |
| 39 | 36 | 36 | 33 | 32.5 | College Hill | 100.7 | 82.0 | 87.5 | 75.7 | 66.4 | -18.7 | 5.5 | -11.8 | -9.3 | -34.3 |
| 41, 42 | 39 | 42 | 37 | 34 | N. Avondale - Paddock Hills | 106.4 | 87.0 | 96.2 | 84.0 | 75.0 | -19.4 | 9.2 | -12.2 | -9.0 | -31.4 |
| 28 | 24 | 41 | 36 | 35 | CBD - Riverfront | 80.0 | 56.2 | 95.8 | 81.0 | 75.7 | -23.8 | 39.6 | -14.8 | -5.3 | -4.3 |
| 24 | 29 | 35 | 39 | 36 | Oakley | 73.7 | 72.3 | 82.1 | 85.6 | 76.3 | -1.4 | 9.8 | 3.5 | -9.3 | 2.6 |
| 25 | 27 | 33 | 27 | 37 | Saylor Park | 74.7 | 71.1 | 80.5 | 53.2 | 76.5 | -3.6 | 9.4 | -27.3 | 23.3 | 1.8 |
| 2 | 10 | 9 | 17 | 38 | East End | 18.3 | 28.5 | 29.2 | 46.4 | 77.4 | 10.2 | 0.7 | 17.2 | 31.0 | 59.1 |
| 43 | 45 | 40 | 41 | 39 | Mt. Washington | 107.6 | 98.9 | 95.2 | 93.9 | 82.4 | -8.7 | -3.7 | -1.3 | -11.5 | -25.2 |
| 37 | 40 | 39 | 38 | 40 | Pleasant Ridge | 95.1 | 89.3 | 89.9 | 84.7 | 84.5 | -5.8 | 0.6 | -5.2 | -0.2 | -10.6 |
| 31 | 35 | 38 | 42 | 41 | East Walnut Hills | 86.2 | 78.9 | 87.8 | 95.6 | 84.8 | -7.3 | 8.9 | 7.8 | -10.8 | -1.4 |
| 34.5 | 43 | 44 | 40 | 42 | Clifton | 93.4 | 93.3 | 102.1 | 90.8 | 87.7 | -0.1 | 8.8 | -11.3 | -3.1 | -5.7 |
| 22 | 31 | 30 | 43 | 43 | California | 62.2 | 75.2 | 78.8 | 106.4 | 91.6 | 13 | 3.6 | 27.6 | -14.8 | 29.4 |
| 21 | 44 | 43 | 45 | 44 | Mt. Adams | 60.1 | 98.4 | 100.5 | 109.9 | 94.7 | 38.3 | 2.1 | 9.4 | -15.2 | 34.6 |
| ---a | 42 | 45 | 43 | 45 | Mt. Lookout - Columbia Tusculum | ---a | 91.2 | 102.4 | 104.6 | 98.2 | ---a | 11.2 | 2.2 | -6.4 | ---a |
| 40 | 47 | 46 | 46 | 46 | Hyde Park | 102.3 | 106.9 | 111.9 | 110.1 | 101.2 | 4.6 | 5 | -1.8 | -8.9 | -1.1 |
| 29 | 46 | 47 | 47 | 47 | Mt. Lookout | 85.5 | 101.7 | 118.2 | 112.2 | 102.6 | 16.2 | 16.5 | -6 | -9.6 | 17.1 |
| 6 | ---a | ---a | ---a | ---a | Queensgate | 25.8 | ---a | ---a | ---a | ---a | ---a | ---a | ---a | ---a | ---a |
| ---a | Data not available | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

4 Over-The-Rhine. SES II

Across Central Parkway from the CBD, Over-the-Rhine changed dramatically. The area between Vine Street and Reading Road (Tracts 10 and 11) and below Liberty are now SES III. As late as 2000 Over-the-Rhine ranked 4th from the bottom on the SES Index. It now ranks 14th. The other three tracts (Table 2a) still look very much like inner city neighborhoods with high poverty rates and Education Indicators. In Tract 9 the Education Indicator is 37.7 and the Family Structure Indicator is so low it registers as zero (Appendix II).

5 Mount Adams. SES IV

In 1970 Mt. Adams was a working class neighborhood in SES II. By 1980 the area had been completely transformed. New housing was added and older housing upgraded to produce a neighborhood that includes many artists and professionals and few children. In 2000 we wrote that Mt. Adams' SES score had risen more than any neighborhood. In the 2005-2009 period there was a noticeable decline in the SES Index, perhaps the result of two recessions and their effect on income. Mt. Adams ranks 44th (3rd from the top) on the SES Index.

6 Mount Auburn. SES II

With data from the 1990 census we were able to report that Mt. Auburn had reversed its pattern of decline which had held since 1970. This trend continued in the 2005-2009 period. The Liberty Hill area (Tract 18) rose to SES IV and Tract 23 rose from SES I to SES II. The poverty rate fell from 26 percent to 24 percent and the percent female headed families fell from 50 to 21.3 percent. After remaining steady at about 73 for 30 years the percent African American fell to 52.5. Mt. Auburn is at the top of SES II and should be in SES III by 2020.

7 Fairview-Clifton Heights. SES III

At the time of the 1970 Census all three tracts in this neighborhood were in SES II. They all gained in SES score in the 1970-1990 period and then Tracts 25 and 26 declined some in the 1990s. Currently Tract 26 is SES II and Tracts 25 and 27 are SES III. Fairview is a close-in high density neighborhood which has been a

working class and student district. Many of its homes have excellent city views. It is clearly becoming more upscale over time.

8 Camp Washington. SES I

In 1970 Camp Washington had the lowest SES of any Cincinnati neighborhood. By then, it had ceased to be Italian and German and had become primarily Appalachian. In 2005-2009 it has the fifth lowest SES Index. The poverty rate at 16.7 percent is low for an inner city neighborhood. Fifty four percent of children under 18 live in two parent families. This is a stable working class neighborhood with some racial and ethnic diversity. It is located in the industrial valley along the Mill Creek. Because of its location between the creek and the expressway access to other areas is restricted somewhat but Spring Grove Avenue is a major traffic artery through the industrial valley.

9 University Heights. SES III

University Heights had little change in SES in the 70s and 80s and declined during the 90s. A drop in the family status indicator accounted for much of that decline. Tract 29 declined from SES III in 2000 to SES II in 2005-2009. Tract 30 which includes Fraternity Row along Clifton Avenue remains SES III. The racial composition is stable. The percent African American was 18.2 percent in 2000 and 19.6 in 2005-2009. As in previous decades, overcrowding and a low family status index (in Tract 29) help lower the overall SES Index.

10 Corryville. SES II

Corryville historically has been a working class to middle class neighborhood adjacent to UC and the medical centers. In 1970 it was 55 percent African American. By 2005-2009 this had dropped to 34.8 percent. Tract 32 abuts the hospital area along Martin Luther King Avenue and has some new market rate housing. College students do not usually have high incomes and this affects SES levels in the whole of Uptown. On the other hand, the steady demand for housing for university and medical people is a stabilizing factor. With 119 families below the poverty line Corryville has a poverty rate of 34.8 percent. The SES Index was 43.3 in 1970 and is at 54.5 in 2005-2009.

11 Walnut Hills. SES I

The SES Index for Walnut Hills was 34.6 in 1970. After rising to 37.9 in 1990 it has been static at around 32 since. Progress in one tract is offset by decline in another. The poverty rate in 2005-2009 was 34.5, the eighth highest in the city. The Education Index continued to improve and was down to 30.2. The dropout rate was only 11 percent compared to 23 percent in Roselawn and 14 percent in Avondale. Tract 19 improved in SES Index in the 80s, declined in the 90s and recovered some in the past decade to 72.0. This tract is now near the top of SES III. The other tracts have not seen similar rises in SES (Appendix II). The SES score for Tract 35 has fallen to 19 compared to 30.4 in the Over-the-Rhine's poorest tract (9). Walnut Hills (except for Tract 19) and Avondale seem to be enduring pockets of poverty on Cincinnati's near east side. Community development efforts need to include education and access to jobs with good pay and benefits. There are almost 1,500 children and youth in this neighborhood so child development and youth opportunities are also crucial. A look at Table 9 shows that a turnaround for Walnut Hills is needed. Its neighborhood rank has declined from 14 in 1990 to 8 in 2005-2009.

12 Evanston. SES II

In 2000 we wrote that Evanston seemed stuck. This still seems to be true. The SES Index is stable at around 43. Tracts 38 and 40 are in SES II and III respectively. Tract 39 dropped to SES I in 2000 and remained there in 2005-2009. Its SES score of 34 is near to that of Tract 17 in Over-the-Rhine. Evanston is 81 percent African American compared to 89 percent in 2000. The poverty rate is 21 percent. The dropout rate is 9 percent and 822 adults lack a high school education. That is one out of five, but the number is down from 1,777 in 2000. The unemployment rate for Evanston is one of the city's highest at 21 percent. The program recommendations are similar to those for Walnut Hills. Area planning needs to include Walnut Hills and Avondale. Evanston shares some of their community development needs.

13 Evanston - East Walnut Hills. SES III

This statistical neighborhood first appeared in the second edition of this report (1986). Its single census tract had by 2000 risen by 22 SES points and was in SES III. Its percent African American declined from 74 percent in 1970 to 48 percent in 2005-2009. Its SES Index is now 65.6. Its unemployment rate is 8%, about average for SES III. Median family income is a modest \$41,042 compared to \$49,625 in Kennedy Heights and \$81,911 in Oakley. This neighborhood is in a transition zone with SES I areas on two sides and SES IV on the other two sides.

14 East Walnut Hills. SES IV

East Walnut Hills SES score fell by 10.8 points in the 2000 to 2005-2009 period. Overall, the neighborhood has been stable since 1970. Only six neighborhoods rank above it on the SES Index. Its unemployment rate of 7 percent is higher than in most other SES IV areas. Median family income rose 2000 to 2005-2009 and its census tracts still rank 100 and 102 among the tracts on this variable.

15 East End. SES IV

In 2005-2009 the trend toward improvement continued and the East End is now overall in SES IV. Tract 43 now is at 103 on the SES Index. In Median Family Income (\$223,333) it is only outranked by Tract 14 in the West End (\$250,001). Tract 44 is still in SES II. Its Education Indicator is 27 and its Family Structure Indicator is 33.7. It ranks 55 in SES among the city's 115 tracts. Part of the East End remains a working class neighborhood. After falling to 8.5 in 1990 the percent African American in the East End rose to 10.8 percent in 2000 and to 24.6 in 2005-2009. A look at Figure 2 illustrates the trend for the entire eastern riverfront to become SES IV. (The East End's Tract 44 remains SES II as does Tract 47.02 which is Linwood.) Much of Tract 44 is industrial/commercial or in the flood plain. The new school there had to be built on stilts.

16 California. SES IV

California, on the southeastern rim of the city below Mt. Washington and along the Ohio River moved from SES II in 1970 to the middle of SES III in 1980. It held this position in 1990 and moved up to SES IV in 2000. Only Mt. Adams, Mt. Lookout-Columbia Tusculum, Hyde Park and Mt. Lookout have a higher SES Index. Median family income is \$150,658 and 96 percent of the children live in two parent homes. The percent elderly is 15 percent. It was 16 percent in 1970. The unemployment rate is 5 percent.

17 Mt. Washington. SES IV

In 1970 Mt. Washington ranked 43rd among the neighborhoods. By 2005-2009 its rank had declined to 39. The neighborhood was 100 percent white or other in 1970 and the percent African American stands now at 4.7. Although it has absorbed some of the displaced Appalachians from the East End its unemployment rate is only 5 percent. The Family Structure Indicator ranges from 39.5 in Tract 46.01 to 82.3 in 46.03. The poverty rate is 10.2. The percent elderly has increased to 20 percent. There are 3,117 people over 60 in this neighborhood. Median family income is in the range of \$59,115 in Tract 46.03 to \$73,144 in Tract 46.02.

18 Mt. Lookout - Columbia Tusculum. SES IV

This area remained stable in the past 40 years 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 2005-2009, the poverty rate was 1.1 percent. There were 409 persons over age 60 (The percent elderly has been stable at 13 percent since 2000). There were no reported school dropouts according to the 2005-2009 data. The median family income, at \$113,333, is the seventh highest among city tracts. The percent African American is 7.2. Only 5 percent of the population has less than a high school education. The unemployment rate 2005-2009 was only 1 percent.

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 102.6 is marginally higher than the Hyde Park census tracts. Its median family income at \$166,087 is exceeded only by East End's Tract 43 and West End's Tract 14.

20 Linwood. SES II

Linwood is a working class heavily Appalachian neighborhood at the foot of Mt. Lookout and adjacent to the East End and Columbia-Tusculum. Its social indicators are improving and in the past decade it moved from the top of SES I to the lower part of SES II. Its poverty rate fell from 20 to 9.4 percent. Its median family income of \$42,031 is one of the highest in SES II. The dropout rate is 46 percent and the Education Indicator is 56.9. The percent elderly is 13 percent, down from 22 percent in 1990.

21 Hyde Park. SES IV

Hyde Park's social indicators changed little from 1970 to 2005-2009. It is second only to Mt. Lookout in its overall SES index. In 1980, the percent of the population over 60 had reached 24 percent. By 2000, this figure had declined to 17 percent where it remains. Hyde Park was surpassed by Mt. Lookout for the first time in 1990 in the overall SES index and by 2005-2009 Mt. Lookout also had a higher median family income. Tract 49 ranks 111 out of 115 on the Income Indicator.

22 Oakley. SES IV

Oakley has changed dramatically in classification since 1970. In 1970 its three census tracts were in SES II and III. In 2000 they were in III and IV. Now they are in II (Tract 54) and IV (52, 53). All three tracts declined on the SES Index in the 2005-2009 period. Tract 54 actually has a lower SES Index now than it did in 1970. The other two tracts improved steadily until 2000. The indicator which lowers its SES Index is the Family Structure Indicator (24.7). Oakley has a high percent of elderly (24 percent), an unemployment rate of 4 percent

and a poverty rate of only 8.4 percent. It is predominantly white (90 percent) as are its neighbors to the west and south but shares some elements of Norwood's and Madisonville's blue collar flavor at least in Tract 54. The area adjacent to Hyde Park has new upscale housing developments.

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. In 2005-2009 it was back up to 55.80. Its overall SES index declined from 64.0 in 1970 to 53.7 in 1980. This went up to 60.1 in 1990 and to 69.9 in 2000 then fell to 62.3 in 2005-2009 for an overall decline of 1.7 points in the period of this study. Its median family income ranges from \$35,530 in Tract 55 to \$63,561 in Tract 56. Its unemployment rate is 11 percent. Madisonville has achieved the status of a stable integrated neighborhood but is still struggling. We believe it will improve as the national economy improves. In terms of income, Madisonville is at a median family income of \$54,054, in the middle of the third quartile neighborhoods. Its poverty rate was below average at 11.9 percent. Neighborhood organizations have worked hard to reverse Madisonville's decline. They have made progress but had a setback in the 2000s.

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 39.9 percent African American in 2000. This fell to 33.2 percent in 2005-2009. The poverty rate now is 12.8 percent, less than the city average. In 1970, all three tracts were in SES IV. By 1980, only two remained in SES IV. The SES Index declined by ten points between 1970 and 2000. Things

turned around in the past decade and now all three tracts are in SES IV once again and the decline has stopped.

25 Kennedy Heights. SES III

Kennedy Heights, like Pleasant Ridge, has maintained a quality residential atmosphere despite demographic changes. It is known as one of Cincinnati's stable integrated neighborhoods. Its stability is now in question. Its one census tract, 58, declined rapidly in the 1970s but by 2000 had reached an SES score of 77. This declined to 55.6 in 2005-2009. Kennedy Heights has fallen from SES IV to the bottom of SES III in the past decade. Its rank among the neighborhoods fell from 34.5 to 25. The unemployment rate is now 14 percent. Median family income is \$49,625 and the poverty rate is 11.1 percent. The Family Structure Indicator is low at 38.3.

26 Hartwell. SES III

Although Hartwell's SES Index has changed from 89.2 in 1970 to 66.4 in 2005-2009 its rank among the neighborhoods changed little (from 33 to 32.5). During the 1990s the Family Structure Indicator declined from 71 to 58.5 as the neighborhood experienced racial and other demographic change. It has a small but growing Hispanic population. Hartwell is a neighborhood of over 5,000 people and remains in the upper half of SES III. Its unemployment rate is only 5 percent. It is 28.8 percent African American.

27 Carthage. SES II

Carthage in 2000 was a relatively stable blue collar neighborhood near the top of SES II (Figure 4a). It failed to hold this position in the current ACS data. Its SES Index in 1970 was 50.7. It declined to 39.8 in 1980, rose to 47.8 in 1990, rose to 53 in 2000 then fell to 42.2 in 2005-2009. Its unemployment rate is 9 percent, about the regional and national average. The African American percentage increased from 5.8 in 2000 to 31.7 in 2005-2009. The poverty rate went up from 6 to 24.7 percent during the decade. The Family Structure Indicator fell from 58.7 to 45.6. The Education Indicator is now 22.8 percent and the median family income is \$39,798. Carthage has more people

over 60 (25 percent) than it did in 2000 and has seen an increase of 685 percent in its Hispanic population (322 in 2005-2009).

28 Roselawn. SES II

Roselawn began serious decline in the 1980s and this has continued. Its SES score in 1970 was 86.1 and rose to 89.8 in 1980. It has declined at least 10 points in each decade since and now stands at 44.1 which puts it in SES II. In 1990 Roselawn had the highest percentage of elderly in Cincinnati at 29. Now its population over 60 is only 17 percent. There is a large number of children under 5 (320) and the poverty rate is 23.2 percent. It has a Hispanic population of 346, Cincinnati's sixth largest. The African American population increased from 6.8 percent (Table 4e) in 1970 to 65.7 percent in 2005-2009. Roselawn has a great housing stock and a diverse and creative population. We expect it will begin to stabilize as the economy improves.

29 Bond Hill. SES II

The 2005-2009 numbers do not confirm our prediction in 2004 that Bond Hill, which had declined rapidly, would stabilize. The decline has continued. The 2000 SES Index of 47.2 fell to 35.9 in 2005-2009. The percent African American remained virtually the same at 92.7 percent. Unemployment rose to 19 percent. The poverty rate fell to 17.8 percent. The Family Structure Indicator was low at 25 percent. Like Roselawn, Avondale, East Price Hill and Westwood and other neighborhoods which have experienced rapid change, Bond Hill needs continued efforts to support newcomers and long term residents in their community building/stabilization efforts. There are 268 children under 5 and 1,384 in the 5-17 age group. The percent elderly has remained stable at around 21 percent.

30 North Avondale - Paddock Hills. SES III

In 1990, North Avondale held relatively the same rank in SES that it held in 1970. In 2000 it fell below its 1970 rank as it had in 1980 (Table 9). During the past decade (2005-2009) North Avondale experienced another nine point drop in its SES Index (Table 2a) and went from

near the bottom of SES IV to near the top of SES III. Unemployment (9 percent) and joblessness (3,904 people) are a concern. The median family income of \$59,500 though the third highest in SES III is \$30,000 below that of, e.g., Clifton. The Family Structure Indicator of 52.2 also lowers North Avondale's SES score. It should be noted that a high proportion of college (Xavier) students could be significantly affecting the income data for this area. This is also true of the area around the University of Cincinnati. By 2000 North Avondale had stabilized regarding racial change at about a 50-50 ratio of African Americans to white.

31 Avondale. SES I

Avondale has lost 20 points on the SES Index since 1970 but its score rose by 1.4 points from 2000 to 2005-2009. In Table 4c we rated it as stable, but it has fallen from 17 to 7 in rank (Table 9) since 1970. In 2005-2009, the poverty rate rose to 37.5 percent affecting 985 families. Joblessness is 44 percent and the unemployment rate is 15 percent. All five tracts maintained their 2000 SES quartile positions. Tract 34 has an income of \$7,243 which is lower than that of any Over-the-Rhine tract. The Family Structure Indicator is low in all five tracts. These data make clear that Avondale's problems are deep and not getting better. Avondale is part of a larger Cincinnati area which includes Evanston and Walnut Hills. These neighborhoods have experienced many strains due to population shifts and disinvestment. The investments made in economic development, the Empowerment Zone and Community Action have not created a big statistical difference but the tiny gain in the SES Index is encouraging. It is important to the entire region that community development efforts in these close-in Cincinnati neighborhoods succeed.

32 Clifton. SES IV

For many years, Clifton has been an island of affluence in the Uptown section. The neighborhood rank is 42. The SES Index started off at 93.4 in 1970, rose to 102.1 in 1990 and has declined to 87.7 in 2005-2009. The 11 point decline in the 1990s corresponded with declines in some other Uptown neighborhoods. Changes in the university-medical complex may have

been a factor. The decline of 3.1 points from 2000 to 2005-2009 was not significant. There is a huge income gap between the three tracts (Appendix II). The same is true in the Family Structure Indicator which ranges from 58.4 in Tract 70 to 83.6 in Tract 71. The unemployment rate at 8 percent is the highest in SES IV. It involves 433 individuals.

33 Winton Place. SES II

Winton Place improved its SES score from 1970 to 1990 and has declined since. It ranks just above Bond Hill, Linwood and Over-the-Rhine among SES II neighborhoods. Its unemployment rate is 7 percent, its Education Indicator 21.3, and its Family Structure Indicator only 22.1. The median family income in 2005-2009 was \$42,173 close to the median for Cincinnati census tracts.

34 Northside SES III

Northside has had a bumpy ride in its renewal efforts with its SES Index falling to 46.9 in 1980 and climbing to 61.2 in 2005-2009. Three of its four census tracts moved up one quartile and Northside is now in SES III. Unemployment is 8 percent, poverty at 13.5 percent and the percent African American at 32.3 (down from 37.5 percent in 2000). Northside's renewal comes at a time when Mt. Airy and Winton place, its neighbors, are experiencing decline. Tract 74, still in SES II, has some problems. Median Family Income in this tract is \$32,882 and the Family Structure Indicator is only 4.9 percent, one of the city's lowest. Northside seems to be well on its way to becoming a stable integrated neighborhood. The positive change we predicted in the Fourth Edition is now occurring.

35 South Cumminsville-Millvale SES I

This neighborhood ranked 7th from the bottom among Cincinnati neighborhoods on SES in 1970. Since 1980 it has ranked at or near the bottom of the scale (Table 9). Its SES Index is now 11.6, the city's lowest. Unemployment stands at 27 percent, poverty at 56.9 percent and the Education Indicator is 41.8. Only 8.3 percent of children under 18 are in two parent homes. Some of South Cumminsville-Millvale operates under public housing regulations

which require residents to be low income. At \$15,732 median family income in Tract 77 is the 11th lowest in Cincinnati. The neighborhood is 90 percent African American. Almost one third of the housing units are public housing.

36 Winton Hills. SES I

Winton Hills has an even higher percent of public housing (61.3) than South Cumminsville-Millvale. It ranked 9th among the neighborhoods in 1970 and now is tied for third from the bottom. Its SES Index is now 29. The disastrous period for Winton Hills was the 1970s when 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 change was the Family Structure Indicator. During the 1980s no further decrease in SES occurred. The index rose in 2005-2009 to 29, taking Winton Hills a bit further away from the lowest score of 11.6.

Because it is a public housing area, Winton Hills is poor by definition. The poverty rate is the city's second highest at 66.4 percent (down from 68 percent in 1990). Median family income in 2005-2009 was \$10,135. The poverty rate among female headed families is 65.3 percent. In Winton Hills 80.3 percent of the households are female headed. The percent African American has declined to 82.7. The Education Indicator declined from near 50 in 1980 to 31.7 and the dropout rate is 25.8, down from 42.7 percent in 2000. The population has declined almost half to 4,801 since 1980.

37 College Hill. SES III

Only five neighborhoods have lost more points in the SES Index than College Hill since 1970 (Table 9). In 2005-2009, the percent African American rose to 54.2 after declining slightly in the 1990s. College Hill is a large and diverse neighborhood of over 16,000 people. In Tract 82.01 median family income is \$57,357 and the Family Structure Indicator is 46.5, compared to \$63,542 and 67.7 in Tract 111. The Education Indicator is low in all five census tracts meaning most of the population has at least a

high school education (Appendix II). College Hill has many assets and is still near the top of SES III. It holds promise of becoming a stable integrated community. Its recent decline may be related to two successive recessions.

38 Mt. Airy. SES I

Mt. Airy declined more than any Cincinnati neighborhood since 1970, losing 60.1 points on the SES Index. There were two major factors in Mt. Airy's slide in SES index from 99.3 in 1970 to 72.6 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. Almost half (45.5%) of Mt. Airy families are now female headed. During the 1990's the African American population increased to 43.8 percent. 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 8.8 percent African American in 1980 to 34.8 in 2000. It fell from SES III to SES II. Mt. Airy ranked near the top of SES II in 2000. In 2005-2009 it lost another 16 points on the SES Index and fell to the top of SES I. At 54.1 percent, Mt. Airy is now a neighborhood with an African American majority. The changes in Mt. Airy are part of a general westward movement of Cincinnati's inner city population. This parallels the decline of East Price Hill and Westwood and on the east side, that of Bond Hill. Change in Mt. Airy may have been accelerated by the closing of the English Woods public housing project in the 1980s.

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 71.5 percent and 82.7 percent of the families are female headed. The poverty rate is the city's highest and the percent female headed families is second only to that of South Cumminsville-Millvale.

40 North Fairmount-English Woods. SES I

Tract boundary changes in 1980 affected this neighborhood's SES Index. By 2000, the newly defined area (Tract 86.01) experienced further decline in SES Index and then ranked with Fay Apartments and South Cumminsville-Millvale at the bottom of the SES scale, ranking second. Things improved in the 2000s and now this neighborhood has moved to a rank of 10 and is near the top of SES I. What changed? The poverty rate dropped from 51 to 27.7; the percent female headed families fell from 66 to 45.1, median family income rose from \$13,966 to \$31,176, more than doubling. The Education Indicator fell from 50 (% adults without high school diplomas) to 39.4. The unemployment rate dropped from 25 to 20 percent. The gains in income, education, and unemployment were large enough to offset the negative impact of a change in the Family Structure Indicator. In fact, the usual correlation between female headed and poverty does not hold for this neighborhood nor for Bond Hill. The poverty rate of female headed households is only 21.4 percent compared to 27.7 for the total population. Another dramatic change in the past decade was a drop in percent African American from 84.8 to 65.7. The underlying cause of the change was the closing of the English Woods public housing project displacing primarily poor African American families. The population shrank from 4,565 in 2000 to 3,379 in 2005-2009.

41 South Fairmount. SES I

South Fairmount lies in a hollow which connects the Mill Creek industrial valley to Price Hill and Westwood. A working class neighborhood, once partly Italian, then Appalachian and now partly African American was ranked 13 (from the bottom) among the neighborhoods in 1970. It ranked 16 in 1980, 11 in 1990, 9 in 2000 and rose to 11 in 2005-2009. Tract 87 at

the bottom of the hill is SES I and Tract 89 is SES II. Unemployment for South Fairmount is 16 percent, poverty at 38.3. The Education Indicator is 47.5 and 14.6, respectively, for the two tracts. Of the two tracts, 87 has the higher median family income but has lower SES because of the Overcrowding Indicator of 9.9. In 1970, South Fairmount was predominantly white and Appalachian. That is still true of Tract 87 but the neighborhood is now 49.7 percent African American.

42 Lower Price Hill. SES II

The SES index was 21 in 1970, fell to 18.6 in 1980 and declined further 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. In 2000, the poverty rate was 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.

Improvements occurred in the 2000s and Lower Price Hill rose to a neighborhood SES rank of 21 putting it in the upper half of SES II. The unemployment rate rose to 37. The Education Indicator fell to 47.8 and the Family Structure Indicator fell to 41.9. The population fell to 758 and the Census Bureau combined Tract 91 with Tract 1 (Queensgate). The school dropout rate is still the city's highest at 64 percent but that only accounts for 16 young people according to the American Community Survey. Because of the small population of the neighborhood and the small sample size we acknowledge that the confidence levels of this data is not acceptable and it should not be the sole basis for any decision making.

43 East Price Hill. SES I

East Price Hill ranked 19th among the neighborhoods in 1970. It has declined precipitously in SES and the index is now 29. The neighborhood's rank has slipped to being tied for 3 behind only South Cumminsville-Millvale and

Fay Apartments (Table 9). The population is still high at 18,798. The African American population was .4 percent in 1970 and was 34.6 percent in 2005-2009. The Hispanic population increased from 240 in 2000 to 1,393 in 2005-2009 and constitutes Cincinnati's largest concentration of this minority group. Most of the white population is still Appalachian. The changes in East Price Hill compare to those in Mt. Airy and Bond Hill and are part of the general movement of Cincinnati's low income population to the west. The dropout rate (Table 6a) fell slightly to 22 percent but there are 3,871 adults without a high school education and over 1,000 estimated to be functionally illiterate. Strong community development efforts there are faced with great challenges as poverty declines in the core city and expands in "second ring" communities. The poverty rate is now 31.4 and this involves 1,201 families and many more if the 200% of poverty level is applied. The Family Structure Indicator ranges from 16.2 in Tract 96 to 48.2 in Tract 92. Median family income ranges from \$22,788 to \$38,607. Only 7 neighborhoods have declined more since the 1970 census.

44 West Price Hill. SES II

Since 2000 the SES Index fell to 53.4 and the neighborhood rank fell by 10 to 22. Tract 98 fell to SES I and the neighborhood as a whole is near the top of SES II. Now West Price Hill has tracts in all four social areas just as Westwood does. West Price Hill's decline is part of the same broad patterns as those described in the sections on Mt. Airy, Bond Hill, Roselawn, and East Price Hill. This neighborhood now has 2,280 adults without a high school education and 431 who may be functionally illiterate. There are 2,299 people over 60 but they are only 12 percent of the population. The dropout rate is low at 5.2 percent. There are over 5,000 children under 18. Unemployment is at the national average of 9 percent. This neighborhood needs strong civic activities and effective education and social services to support newcomer families and ease the strains of neighborhood change. Part but not all of the change is racial. The percent African American was 0.2 in 1970 and 17.6 in 2005-2009.

There are now 718 Hispanics, the city's third largest concentration. Tract 98 is heavily Appalachian.

45 Westwood. SES III

Westwood's SES index fell 36 points in the 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 16.1 percent and because the neighborhood is so large this gives it the third highest concentration of poor families in the city. There are also nearly 814 African American families below the poverty level and the third highest concentration of poor whites in the city (Table 4d). Westwood has become a very diverse neighborhood.

East Westwood has formed its own neighborhood association. The tracts in that section are still SES III and IV and, along with two tracts in West Price Hill, still have much of the social composition of the 1970s West Side. West Siders complain that they have borne an undue share of the cost of population shifts in Cincinnati. We have no judgment on this but note that Walnut Hills, Avondale, and Mt. Auburn, for example, saw similar changes starting two decades earlier.

46 Sedamsville-Riverside. SES I

Sedamsville was relatively stable from 1970-2000. It ranked 5th in 1970, improved to 14 in 1980 held the rank of 12 in 1990, 13 in 2000, then dropped to 9th in 2005-2009 losing its SES II rank. It shared this fate with its neighbor to the east, Riverside-Sayler Park. Its percent African American changed from .7 in 1980 to 22.9 in 2005-2009. Unemployment rose to 27 percent. The poverty rate rose from 17 percent in 2000 to 38.9 and the Family Structure Indi-

cator fell to 37.1. Median family income is now \$26,250 down from \$36,500. The population of 1,714 is down from 2,144 in 2000. The Education Indicator is 49.9, meaning almost half the adult population lacks a high school education. One in five residents is over 60 and one in 5 are under 18. Changes in this neighborhood are part of the shift of poverty to the west side.

47 Riverside-Sayler Park. SES I

In the past decade, the trends noted in the Fourth Edition for Riverside-Sayler Park accelerated beyond belief. The neighborhood dropped in rank from 31 to 6. Its neighbor, East Price Hill, dropped from 14 to 3rd (from the bottom). It is unusual for a neighborhood to change so dramatically in one decade. There is some racial change. The percent African American rose from 18.0 to 29.2. The Family Structure Indicator fell to 15.8, median family income to \$33,625, and the Education Indicator rose to 22.7, still not very high compared to other SES I neighborhoods. The unemployment rate, at 8 percent, is less than the city average.

Recent rises in the poverty rate and school dropout rate also 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. Forty percent of the families are female headed and these and other working families need supports such as day care.

48 Sayler Park. SES IV

Sayler Park has been relatively stable during the four decades reviewed in this study. In 2005-2009 Sayler Park improved in neighborhood rank from 27 to 37 and it is now in SES IV. The dropout problem noted in the Fourth Edition disappeared. The Education Indicator stands at 11.5. The Family Structure Indicator is 56.6. The change in racial composition went from .8 percent African American to 1.1 percent.

Health and Well-Being

*When it comes to what gives rise
to the good life and a global sense
of well-being, place matters.*

(Markus, Plaut, & Lackan)¹

Our region recently embarked on a path towards improving the quality of life for all through the Bold Goals initiative (www.uwgc.org). Along with the leadership of United Way of Greater Cincinnati, more than 225 organizations have endorsed this truly regional effort. The first nine chapters of this report illuminate the rationale behind the need for Bold Goals to be established for our region in the areas of Education and Income. These chapters make clear the challenges our neighborhoods face as their citizens struggle to meet education pathway benchmarks and struggle to obtain the skills needed to compete for higher wage jobs. Bold Goals were also set in a third area - Health. While not always readily recognized, Education, Income and Health are closely related. Health cuts across Education and Income – essentially extending throughout the entire lifespan. Good health helps to ensure children are prepared for kindergarten and that they succeed during their school years. Later, health can play a key role in success in post-high school education – regardless of whether one pursues additional non-degree workforce training or a post-secondary degree. Finally, poor health can provide a variety of barriers to keeping families from being financially stable. This chapter discusses the relevance of health at the neighborhood level, and discusses the broad array of factors that can lead to challenges for our neighborhoods and their residents in the area of health.

Neighborhoods have emerged as a potentially relevant concept for understanding the health and well-being of individuals. Whether people are healthy or not is determined not only by the

person's genetic endowment, biological make-up, and life course choices and behaviors, but also by the conditions under which the person lives.² A neighborhood is typically thought of as a specific geographic area, commonly identified by a proxy indicator such as census tract or other spatial or bureaucratic measure, with distinguishing characteristics related to its physical and social environments. A neighborhood's physical environment refers not only to its natural setting, but also to its human-made built surroundings in terms of housing quality, land use and zoning, street designs and transportation systems, businesses and shopping opportunities, educational and health care services, recreational and green spaces,

A neighborhood's environmental conditions can promote health or put health in jeopardy.

and other features of urban design and public spaces. In addition, there are the exposures associated with those surroundings in terms of air and water quality, cleanliness, light and noise, proximity to hazardous substances, and other environmental conditions. The social environment consists of the social context within which people live, which includes social values and norms, cohesiveness or connectedness among neighbors and the resulting social capital, nature and types of diversity, degree of mutual trust, civic vitality and political empowerment, levels of safety and violence, and various features of the social organization of places. These physical and social environments do not exist independently, but are influenced by one another. For example, characteristics of the built environment such as the quality of public spaces can affect the nature of social interactions within the neighborhood, which in turn has consequences for the ability of neighbors to advocate for improved public spaces.³

Underlying and contributing to the nature of

these physical and social environments and subsequently to neighborhood differentiation is the level of inequalities in social and economic resources across neighborhoods as well as residential segregation. Defined as the geographic separation of persons into residential areas based on race, ethnicity, or socioeconomic position, residential segregation leads to the inequitable distribution of social and economic resources, which in turn can contribute to further residential segregation.³ The result is a concentration of persons with given racial/ethnic characteristics, such as African American, white, Hispanic, or Appalachian, or given levels of socioeconomic status, such as poor or wealthy, or a combination of the two, such as poor whites or wealthy whites, in certain neighborhoods. Consequently, persons with more resources and power are able to locate in and advocate for neighborhoods with better environmental attributes.⁴ This has led to characterizing neighborhoods according to race/ethnicity or socioeconomic disadvantage or deprivation based on measures such as those used in this report.⁵

A neighborhood's environmental conditions can promote health or put health in jeopardy. The social and economic features of neighborhoods have been linked to mortality, perceived health status, disability, birth outcomes, chronic disease, health behaviors, mental health, injuries, violence, and a number of other disease risk factors and health outcomes.⁶ Contaminants in the air, water, food, and soil and proximity to facilities that produce or store hazardous sub-

Living in a poor, deprived, or socioeconomically disadvantaged neighborhood is generally associated with poor health.

stances can cause a variety of adverse health effects, including cancer, birth defects, respiratory illness, and gastrointestinal ailments.^{6,7} The built environment can influence lifestyle choices and positively or negatively impact not only physical health outcomes such as obesity, diabetes, and cardiovascular disease, but also

psychological well-being and mental health conditions such as depression.^{6,7} The array of values and norms of a society influence health behaviors and their associated health outcomes.⁷ Social or community support can add resources to an individual's repertoire of strategies to cope with change and foster health or the lack of such support can lead to unhealthy behaviors, early onset of disease, and premature mortality. If present, social stability, recognition of diversity, safety, good working relationships, and cohesive communities can provide a supportive society that reduces or avoids many potential risks to good health, particularly depression and other mental health problems, violence-related trauma and homicides, and disease incidence and mortality, particularly cardiovascular disease.⁷

Studies examining the relationship between neighborhood census characteristics, such as those examined in this report, and health outcomes have concluded that living in a poor, deprived, or socioeconomically disadvantaged neighborhood is generally associated with poor health outcomes including greater mortality, poorer self-reported health, adverse mental health outcomes, greater prevalence of chronic disease risk factors, greater incidence of diseases such as cardiovascular disease and diabetes, and adverse child health outcomes.³ These results hold even after taking into consideration the individual characteristics of the neighborhood residents, such as race/ethnicity and socioeconomic status. One only needs to look at the data from the Cincinnati Health Disparities Report,⁸ the Greater Cincinnati Northern Kentucky Community Health Status Survey,⁹ and the Cincinnati Health Department Neighborhood Mortality Data Report¹⁰ to attest to the applicability of these findings to the City of Cincinnati.

The Health Foundation of Greater Cincinnati's Greater Cincinnati Northern Kentucky Community Health Status Survey (GCNKCHSS) provides more specific examples of the relationship between neighborhood and census characteristics, and health. The GCNKCHSS has studied health in our neighborhoods, counties and region since 1997. This rich set of data

provides one of the most comprehensive over-time views of the health of a community in our nation.

As a regional dataset, the number of interviews in any one neighborhood is limited. However, in 2010 The Health Foundation conducted a number of interviews that allows us to draw conclusions about the City of Cincinnati as a whole, and about two City of Cincinnati neighborhoods: Avondale, a SES I neighborhood, and Price Hill, SES I and II. As chapter nine suggests, these neighborhoods experience struggles in the Bold Goal areas of Education and Income. The same is true in the area of Health.

One regional Bold Goal for Health is that by 2020, at least 70 percent of our community will report having excellent or very good health. Across our region, about half of residents say they currently experience excellent or very good health. That figure is lower (44% of residents) in the City of Cincinnati as a whole. Even fewer residents of Price Hill (41%) or Avondale (31%) report excellent or very good health than is the case in the region or the City. Health challenges for Avondale and Price Hill residents, and residents of other areas of the City, may also frequently result in reduced quality of life. Extended or chronic health problems lead to challenges with education and employment.

A second regional Bold Goal for Health is that by 2020 at least 95 percent of the community will report having a usual place to go for medical care (this is sometimes referred to as a “medical home”). Across our region, about 84 percent of residents currently have a usual place to go for medical care. However, fewer residents of Avondale (80%), the City of Cincinnati as a whole (79%) or Price Hill (77%) report they have a usual source of care. The lack of a usual source of care can be due to a variety of factors, including accessibility and cost. Good health and a usual source of care can be related: those who have a usual source of care are more likely to seek appropriate and timely healthcare when they need it.

The dataset from 2010 also shows that neighborhoods can have more unique characteristics

of health. For example, while the percent of residents living in Price Hill, the City and region who report high blood pressure are similar, more residents of Avondale report having been told they have high blood pressure. And, while the percent of residents living in Avondale, the City and region who report heart trouble or angina are similar, more residents of Price Hill report having been told they have heart trouble.

While these few selected data points show there is variation in the health of Greater Cincinnati residents depending on whether they live in the region, the City or in a specific neighborhood, there is a lack of scientific consensus about what it is about neighborhoods that affects health. One argument is that the physical and social environments of neighborhoods, individually and interactively, create an environmental “riskscape” which affects health across the life course through a dynamic inter-

Neighborhoods vary in terms of a number of characteristics which can contribute to the health and well-being of their residents.

play between stress and behavior moderated by one’s genetic makeup and biological responses.³ While acute stress can be beneficial and motivational, it can also lead to unhealthy coping behaviors such as overeating, smoking, heavy alcohol consumption, and excessive caffeine dependence, particularly when these behaviors are coupled with environmental factors. For example, consumption of high-fat foods may be more readily consumed if fast food restaurants are easily accessible in the neighborhood.⁴ However, long-term exposure to psychosocial stressors in the environmental riskscape, such as persistent poverty, material deprivation, environmental hazards, lack of services, social disorganization, and other detrimental environmental conditions, may lead to chronic stress, which can weaken the body’s defense system.¹¹ When faced with stressful situations, a person’s body reacts biologically to that situation through its stress-response systems. This abil-

ity to respond to stress, known as allostasis, can become compromised when a person is exposed to stressful situations over prolonged periods of time during the entire life course. The cumulative physiological degradation of the stress-response systems over time, referred to as allostatic load, can lead to “wear and tear” on major organ systems, thus, increasing one’s susceptibility to disease and premature mortality. Higher allostatic loads have been linked to socioeconomic status as well as a number of physical and mental health conditions in both adults and children, including hypertension, obesity, diabetes, cardiovascular disease, cognitive and physical impairment, autoimmune and inflammatory disorders, posttraumatic stress disorder, and mortality.¹² In particular, children living under adverse conditions, such as poverty, poor housing and neighborhood conditions, or homes with unresponsive or harsh parenting, may be even more susceptible to the effects of cumulative-risk exposure and allostatic load, putting them at greater risk for premature morbidity and mortality.¹³

However, it is not appropriate to commit the ecological fallacy of assuming that all persons living in, for example, a low socioeconomic neighborhood have or will have poor health. Positive health outcomes may result even in the presence of detrimental environmental exposures when other strengths or resiliencies are present in the riskscape or when the neighborhood conditions are modified by individual-level characteristics and behaviors. For example, some individuals may have genetic endowments and biological makeups that make them more vulnerable to adverse neighborhood conditions, while others may have the personal and financial resources that allow them to overcome deficiencies or hazards in their neighborhoods.³ Also, some persons may have adopted healthy lifestyle behaviors, such as physical activity, healthy diets, proper sleep patterns, and relaxation techniques, or established social support networks to counteract the effects of environmental psychosocial stressors.

Given that a person’s health and many of the underlying place-based determinants of that

health strongly influence the person’s well-being as well as contribution to society, the question is what can be done to improve the conditions under which the person lives. As Richard Couto stated in a forward to a book on the health and well-being of Appalachians¹⁴, simply blaming individuals for having poor health due to some inherent shortcomings or crediting them for good health is inappropriate. The context of people’s lives is an important determinant of their health and the riskscape posed by that context puts some at greater risk for illness and premature mortality than others. Justice requires the removal of the inequalities that contribute adversely to the health and well-being of people. While policies such as redistributing resources or reducing residential segregation to minimize the inequalities in social and material resources across neighborhoods or specifically targeting certain neighborhood-level features such as increasing the availability of healthy foods² sound appealing and would make substantial contributions to resolving the health disparities that exist across neighborhoods, often the political will to implement such broad-based policies is lacking. Other approaches which look beyond the individual without completely removing the individual from the solution must be considered. Not every neighborhood is identical. Neighborhoods vary in terms of a number of characteristics which can contribute to the health and well-being of their residents and, thus, interventions to change the riskscape must be locally-based.

Community-based participatory research is one effective means that neighborhoods can adopt to build on their local assets to address local health disparities. According to this approach, communities identify their health issues of concern and then systematically collect local data to better understand those issues so that practical intervention and prevention strategies can be developed and implemented.¹⁵ When done right, community-based participatory research methods, such as those conducted and on-going in Lower Price Hill¹⁵ and other Cincinnati neighborhoods,¹⁶ can facilitate local neighborhood involvement in building the ca-

capacity to improve the health and well-being of its residents.

Although more work is required to fully understand the health disparities that exist across the neighborhoods in Cincinnati, the results of this report suggest where such disparities might exist. Research in other communities has clearly documented that neighborhoods with the lowest socioeconomic status have the greatest likelihood of poor health. Cincinnati is probably not an exception. Therefore, closer examination of the riskscape of those neighborhoods this report has identified as low socioeconomic neighborhoods is required. As stated by Kawachi and Berkman, “a critical key to meeting the health needs of individuals, their families, and their communities lies in improving the conditions they face in their neighborhoods, and an essential key to improving those conditions lies in learning how” (p. 346).¹⁷

Cincinnati as a Metropolis

This chapter is divided into three major sections. The first covers the Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA) as it was defined in 1970 when the First Edition of this study was designed. This section provides comparative data over a forty year period for the same counties (Figure 13).

The second section provides a map and data analysis for the current 15 county Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA) which includes the Hamilton-Middletown metropolitan area and additional counties in all three states which constitute the Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (PMSA) (See Figure 14 and Table Appendix VI).

The third section provides data for the 20-county service area for the Health Foundation of Greater Cincinnati. It includes Adams, Highland, and Clinton Counties in Ohio, and Switzerland, Ohio and Ripley Counties in Indiana (see Figure 15 and Table Appendix VII).

The maps in this chapter (Figures 13-15) and the tables, Appendices VI and VII and data analysis allow the reader and various agencies to view the social geography of our region across the various jurisdictional lines.

Section I: The Seven County Area

In 1970, the SMSA consisted of Hamilton, Warren and Clermont Counties in Ohio, Campbell, Kenton and Boone in Kentucky, and Dearborn County, Indiana. Figure 13 shows the four social areas. For a description of how the social areas are derived, see Chapter 1. To summarize: All of the census tracts in the 7-county area are ranked on each of the five variables described in Table 1a and in Appendix V. Their ranks are then averaged to derive the SES Index. The tracts are then arranged by SES rank and divided by four to derive the quartile divisions. The four quartiles are the four “social areas” of Figure 13.

SES I

SES I in a 7-county context appears as a set of low income enclaves shown in white in Figure 13. One is on Cincinnati’s west side which extends north along the I-75 corridor and through several tracts near the Hamilton Avenue corridor. Another set of neighborhoods extends along the Reading Road and I-71 corridors starting in Over-the-Rhine and Cincinnati’s West End. In Northern Kentucky, there is a T-formation along the Ohio and Licking rivers and three isolated tracts in Boone County and one in western Kenton County. There are other scattered rural tracts in western Hamilton County, western Dearborn County and in Clermont County. In Warren County, one tract has a prison population and there are three tracts in the Franklin area. During the 2005-2009 period, the poverty rate nearly doubled in SES I in the seven county area. It grew little or fell in the other so-

cial areas. Over the period of this study, rural SES I tracts have been disappearing as urban sprawl brought more affluent people to rural areas. Rural poverty still exists but the rural poor are often not the majority population in the various census tracts. A comparison of Figure 13 for 2000 (see Fourth Edition at www.socialareasofcincinnati.org) and 2005-2009 shows an expansion of SES I in the north central part of Hamilton County, the northwest of Warren County, several parts of Clermont County and on the eastern border of Boone County. In terms of race and ethnicity, SES I includes large concentrations of African Americans, Appalachians, and, more recently, Hispanics. Clermont County is Appalachian and most of the poor in Franklin Township (War-

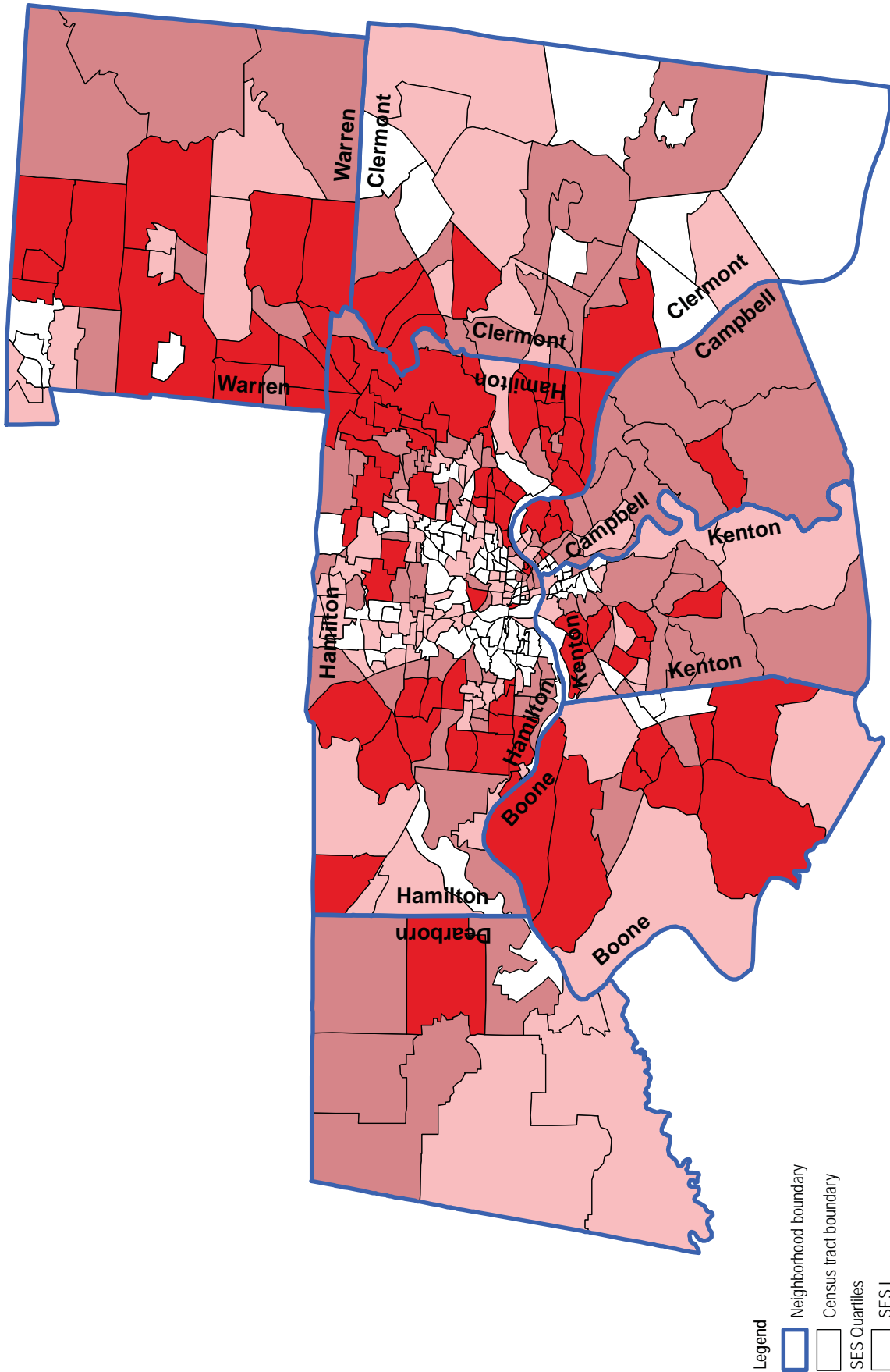
Over the period of this study, rural SES I tracts have been disappearing as urban sprawl brought more affluent people to rural areas.



Miles



2005-2009 Metropolitan Cincinnati 7 Counties SES Quartiles



ren County) are Appalachian.

Chapter Two describes how each of the four social areas can be used to target appropriate services. SES I should receive top priority for certain health, education, community development and social service programs.

SES II

In Figure 13, SES II is the light pink area. In Hamilton County it includes large sections of Cincinnati and its immediate environs. It also includes much of the western third of the county and four tracts on the far west side. It includes the southern half of Dearborn County, about half the area of Boone County, scattered sections of Kenton County, and sections along the Ohio and Licking rivers in northern Campbell County. In Clermont there are seven census tracts in SES II, mostly in the north and northeast. There are two SES II clusters in Warren County, north and south of Lebanon and in Franklin Township. Although much of the geographic area is rural (because of the sheer size of rural tracts) much of the population in SES II is urban. Needs in SES II areas include family support, day care, adult education, anti-crime efforts and other neighborhood stabilization programs such as various kinds of housing assistance. Many families can benefit from programs that help the unemployed and underemployed.

SES III

There are SES III tracts in all seven counties. SES III includes nearly half of Warren and Dearborn Counties and more than half of Kenton and Campbell counties. There are two SES III tracts in Boone County and 12 in Clermont County. Of the five SES variables, SES III in the remainder of the 7-county area is better off than the City of Cincinnati on income (\$71,619), Family Structure Indicator (75.3), and overcrowding (.9), but worse off on the Occupation (65.9) and Education (10.9) Indicators (Table 11c). Needs in SES III and SES IV areas include programs for seniors and outreach to the dispersed poor.

SES IV

A look at Figure 13 shows that the bulk of the geography of SES IV falls along three axes. One runs from southern Boone County on up through western Hamilton County. Another runs along both sides of the western Clermont County border through the eastern half of Warren County (excluding LCI and Franklin Township). The third axis goes through Cincinnati’s affluent east side and the communities of Amberley, Glendale and Wyoming. Table 11b shows the population and social indicator values of SES IV in the City of Cincinnati and the remainder of the SMSA (7 counties). See, for example, percent African American. In the City of Cincinnati, the percentages of the four quartiles are 61, 35, 29 and 6 compared to 13, 14, 3, and 2 for the remainder of the metropolitan area. All four social areas in the city have higher percentages of African Americans. A look at total African American population shows that of the nearly 14,500 African Americans who live in SES IV in the region, two thirds live outside the City of Cincinnati.

A comparison of Figure 13 with Figure II in the Second Edition of this study shows how affluence has spread to areas in Dearborn, Warren, Clermont and Boone Counties which were SES III or lower in 1980. Several tracts in western Hamilton County are also of higher status than they were in 1980.

The Changing Shape of the Metropolitan Social Areas

When we first created the seven-county social areas map in 1990 (Third Edition of this study), most of SES IV was in Hamilton County and much of the rural area was SES II or III. In 2000-2005 SES I areas in Hamilton County have expanded to the north and west and SES IV includes tracts in all seven counties. The most dramatic expansion of SES IV is in Boone and Warren Counties (Figure 13).

The most dramatic expansion of SES IV is in Boone and Warren Counties (Figure 13).

SES Areas by County

Table 11a 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 SES Index in Boone County is tract 701 with an index of 91. The SES index for tract 501 in Newport (Campbell County), by comparison is only 24.6 which is similar to the low SES tracts in Cincinnati. The Campbell County range is between tract 501 which has an index of 24.6 and tract 523.02 with an index of 322.2. In Clermont County the range in SES Index is from 85.4 (tract 402.04) to 334.2 (tract 403). In Dearborn County tract 803 has an index of 102.6 and tract 801.02 an index of 291.4. Dearborn County has only one tract in SES I. Boone County now has three. Campbell County, which includes Newport, has five. Kenton County, including Covington, has twelve. Warren County has 3 tracts, and Hamilton, 64 in SES I (seven fewer than in 2000). Table 11e 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 2005-2009 it had the lowest. Warren County had the highest median family income and lowest poverty rate in 2000. In 2005-2009, Dearborn County had the lowest poverty rate.

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 94 in Hamilton County is the most overcrowded, Tract 21 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 and Appendix V. After looking at all five SES ranks and scores for a given tract one can, see for example, that Tract 77 gets its low SES rank (at the bottom)

primarily because of its education and occupation 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 Bellevue 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 remain 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

As was the case in 1980, the core cities of the metropolis - Cincinnati, Covington, Newport, Dayton, and Bellevue were primarily in SES I and II.

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 27.6 percent African American. In 2005-2009, it was 41.0 percent African American. In 1970, 77 percent of Cincinnati's African Americans lived in SES I and II. In 2005-2009, that figure was down to 58.2 percent. There is clearly a need for more progress in racial integration. It now needs to be noted that developments in Over-the-Rhine and the West End make the "inner city" even less contiguous now than in 1990. The pattern of SES I in Figure 13 shows an area along the Licking River, an area along the Mill Creek and an area along the Reading

| TABLE 11A | | | | | |
|--|------------------------------|----------|----------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| METROPOLITAN COUNTIES, THEIR CENSUS TRACTS AND SES INDICES, 2005-2009 | | | | | |
| State | County (Total Population) | Quartile | Number of Census Tracts | Percent ^a | Average SES Index |
| Indiana | | | | | |
| | Dearborn | 1 | 1 | 11% | 184.5 |
| | (49,608) | 2 | 3 | 33% | |
| | | 3 | 4 | 44% | |
| | | 4 | 1 | 11% | |
| Kentucky | | | | | |
| | Boone | 1 | 3 | 19% | 212.7 |
| | (112,514) | 2 | 3 | 19% | |
| | | 3 | 2 | 13% | |
| | | 4 | 8 | 50% | |
| | Campbell | 1 | 5 | 19% | 195.3 |
| | (87,509) | 2 | 4 | 15% | |
| | | 3 | 12 | 46% | |
| | | 4 | 5 | 19% | |
| | Kenton | 1 | 12 | 29% | 180.6 |
| | (156,399) | 2 | 9 | 22% | |
| | | 3 | 13 | 32% | |
| | | 4 | 7 | 17% | |
| Ohio | | | | | |
| | Clermont | 1 | 8 | 24% | 189.2 |
| | (193,337) | 2 | 7 | 21% | |
| | | 3 | 13 | 39% | |
| | | 4 | 5 | 15% | |
| | Hamilton | 1 | 64 | 28% | 180.9 |
| | (851,867) | 2 | 63 | 28% | |
| | | 3 | 45 | 20% | |
| | | 4 | 56 | 25% | |
| | Warren | 1 | 3 | 10% | 231.7 |
| | (203,129) | 2 | 7 | 23% | |
| | | 3 | 7 | 23% | |
| | | 4 | 14 | 45% | |

^a The percent of census tracts in each county, per quartile

Road corridor.

A look at the welfare/poverty ratio (Table 11b) says that Cincinnati's poor are less likely to be on public assistance than their suburban or rural counterparts except in SES I. A look at total households below poverty shows that more than 35,000 households in the remainder of the metropolitan area are below the poverty level. These are the "dispersed poor" discussed in Chapter 2.

High status areas in the suburbs remain segregated by class as well as by race. SES IV in the remainder of the metropolitan area (Table 11b) is 98 percent white or other.

Whether we look at the core cities or the broader region, socioeconomic integration is far from the norm. High status areas in the suburbs remain segregated by class as well as by race. SES IV in the remainder of the metropolitan area (Table 11b) is 98 percent white or other – up one percent from 1990. SES IV in the metropolitan area has an 8.7 percent poverty rate compared to 15.0 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)." In 2005-2009, the poverty rate for Cincinnati was 20.1 compared to 8.3 for the 7-county region (Table 11d) and 40.5 percent of the region's poor families lived in Cincinnati. 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 (Rusk, op. cit, p. 6-7). Regional cooperation should include the capacity to develop long range plans in such areas as jobs, education, housing and transportation.

| TABLE 11B | | | | | |
|--|--------------------------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|
| CITY OF CINCINNATI AND REMAINDER OF METROPOLITAN AREA^a | | | | | |
| Demographic Description | | SES I | SES II | SES III | SES IV |
| Total Population | | | | | |
| | City of Cincinnati | 151,186 | 85,023 | 48,375 | 55,282 |
| | Remainder of Metropolitan Area | 169,477 | 267,019 | 409,009 | 464,828 |
| Total Families | | | | | |
| | City of Cincinnati | 30,504 | 15,688 | 10,876 | 11,415 |
| | Remainder of Metropolitan Area | 41,869 | 67,248 | 108,215 | 126,505 |
| Total Housing Units | | | | | |
| | City of Cincinnati | 79,249 | 43,012 | 26,431 | 29,342 |
| | Remainder of Metropolitan Area | 74,897 | 113,074 | 167,436 | 176,372 |
| Percent Single Family Units | | | | | |
| | City of Cincinnati | 39.5% | 43.2% | 49.8% | 52.5% |
| | Remainder of Metropolitan Area | 68.1% | 74.3% | 79.4% | 85.9% |
| Total African American Population | | | | | |
| | City of Cincinnati | 91,598 | 29,975 | 14,036 | 3,563 |
| | Remainder of Metropolitan Area | 22,368 | 38,350 | 13,628 | 10,923 |
| Percent African American | | | | | |
| | City of Cincinnati | 61% | 35% | 29% | 6% |
| | Remainder of Metropolitan Area | 13% | 14% | 3% | 2% |
| Percent White or Other | | | | | |
| | City of Cincinnati | 39% | 65% | 71% | 94% |
| | Remainder of Metropolitan Area | 87% | 86% | 97% | 98% |
| Percent First Generation Immigrants | | | | | |
| | City of Cincinnati | 3.3% | 5.0% | 4.4% | 4.1% |
| | Remainder of Metropolitan Area | 3.3% | 2.4% | 2.7% | 4.8% |
| Total Households Below Poverty | | | | | |
| | City of Cincinnati | 18,508 | 8,424 | 3,577 | 2,920 |
| | Remainder of Metropolitan Area | 11,990 | 10,978 | 10,680 | 5,936 |
| Total Households on Public Assistance | | | | | |
| | City of Cincinnati | 3,931 | 1,054 | 489 | 448 |
| | Remainder of Metropolitan Area | 2,241 | 2,112 | 1,889 | 1,345 |
| Percent of Households on Public Assistance | | | | | |
| | City of Cincinnati | 6.7% | 2.9% | 2.2% | 1.7% |
| | Remainder of Metropolitan Area | 3.4% | 2.0% | 1.2% | 0.8% |
| Public Assistance / Poverty Ratio | | | | | |
| | City of Cincinnati | 21.2% | 12.5% | 13.7% | 15.3% |
| | Remainder of Metropolitan Area | 18.7% | 19.2% | 17.7% | 22.7% |

TABLE 11B
CITY OF CINCINNATI AND REMAINDER OF METROPOLITAN AREA^a

| Demographic Description | | SES I | SES II | SES III | SES IV |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------|--------|---------|---------|
| Total Population 60 Years or Older | | | | | |
| | City of Cincinnati | 22,269 | 12,667 | 8,000 | 10,877 |
| | Remainder of Metropolitan Area | 27,303 | 46,146 | 68,907 | 77,398 |
| Percent 60 Years or Older | | | | | |
| | City of Cincinnati | 14.7% | 14.9% | 16.5% | 19.7% |
| | Remainder of Metropolitan Area | 16.1% | 17.3% | 16.8% | 16.7% |
| Total Population Under 16 Years | | | | | |
| | City of Cincinnati | 37,248 | 13,017 | 8,170 | 8,729 |
| | Remainder of Metropolitan Area | 39,306 | 55,690 | 89,988 | 111,775 |
| Percent Population Under 16 Years | | | | | |
| | City of Cincinnati | 24.6% | 15.3% | 16.9% | 15.8% |
| | Remainder of Metropolitan Area | 23.2% | 20.9% | 22.0% | 24.0% |
| Total Unemployed | | | | | |
| | City of Cincinnati | 9,497 | 4,239 | 2,313 | 1,027 |
| | Remainder of Metropolitan Area | 7,741 | 10,244 | 11,843 | 11,476 |
| Unemployment Rate | | | | | |
| | City of Cincinnati | 14.3% | 9.4% | 8.3% | 3.1% |
| | Remainder of Metropolitan Area | 9.4% | 7.1% | 5.3% | 4.6% |

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

Cincinnati Metro and City Comparisons

Tables 11b, 11c, and 11d can be used to make comparisons between the city of Cincinnati and the remainder of the metro 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 52.5 percent, while a much higher rate (85.9%) is found in SES IV in the metropolitan area. Table 11b 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 6% African American. In the remainder of the metropolitan area, African Americans are only 2 percent of the population in SES IV, the same percentage as in

2000 (Table 11b). SES I and II areas outside the City of Cincinnati are becoming more integrated but SES III has gone from 9 percent African American to 3 percent. The concentration of poverty in the city is not as extreme as is the concentration of African Americans. While 62 percent of the seven county area's African American population lives in Cincinnati only 40.5 percent of poor families live in the city (Table 11d). Both of these percentages are down significantly from 2000 indicating less concentration of poverty and race. Households on public assistance are becoming more concentrated in Cincinnati. In 2000 less than half of these households lived in Cincinnati. In 2005-2009, many more than half lived in the city (Table 11b). Table 11f shows that the percent African American in each of the seven counties

TABLE 11c
CITY OF CINCINNATI AND REMAINDER OF METROPOLITAN AREA^a
COMPARISON OF AVERAGE SES INDICATORS BY SES QUANTILES, 2005-2009

| Indicator Description | SES I | SES II | SES III | SES IV |
|--|----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| Family Income Indicator (Median Family Income) | | | | |
| City of Cincinnati | \$30,211 | \$42,973 | \$61,544 | \$119,455 |
| Remainder of Metropolitan Area | \$41,522 | \$58,369 | \$71,619 | \$98,987 |
| Family Structure Indicator | | | | |
| (% of Children in Two Parent Homes) | | | | |
| City of Cincinnati | 24.1% | 39.1% | 63.0% | 78.9% |
| Remainder of Metropolitan Area | 47.7% | 62.0% | 75.3% | 85.0% |
| Occupation Indicator (% Unskilled and Semi-skilled Workers) | | | | |
| City of Cincinnati | 76.5% | 62.5% | 54.3% | 42.7% |
| Remainder of Metropolitan Area | 78.2% | 72.1% | 65.9% | 52.6% |
| Education Indicator (% Age 25+ With Less Than a High School Diploma) | | | | |
| City of Cincinnati | 29.6% | 16.4% | 9.9% | 4.6% |
| Remainder of Metropolitan Area | 24.0% | 15.9% | 10.9% | 5.5% |
| Crowding Indicator (% Housing With More Than One Person Per Room) | | | | |
| City of Cincinnati | 3.3% | 1.3% | 1.3% | 0.2% |
| Remainder of Metropolitan Area | 3.0% | 1.1% | 0.9% | 0.4% |

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

remain virtually unchanged from 2000 and has changed little since 2000. Although the percentages have changed little, the raw numbers of African Americans increased somewhat in Hamilton, Kenton and Warren Counties from 2000 to 2005-2009.

While 62 percent of the seven county area's African American population lives in Cincinnati only 40.5 percent of poor families live in the city (Table 11d). Both of these percentages are down significantly from 2000 indicating less concentration of poverty and race. Households on public assistance are becoming more concentrated in Cincinnati.

A look at the distribution of the elderly population in the Table 11b shows that SES III and SES IV in the city are the areas with highest

percentages. The highest percentages of youth (under 16) show up in SES I (Table 11b) for the city but not for the metro area. 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 but in SES IV, the gap favors the city. In all four quartiles there is an income gap between the city and metropolitan area. A similar pattern is evident when city and metro are compared on the Family Structure Indicator (Table 11c). The gap on this indicator is extreme especially in SES I. In the metropolitan area's SES IV metro 85 percent of children under 18 live in two parent homes. The Occupation Indicator does not discriminate as clearly between the various social areas 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 29.6 percent of adults (over 25) have less than high school education. In SES I metro the Education Indi-

TABLE 11D
CITY OF CINCINNATI AS PERCENT OF METROPOLITAN AREA TOTALS, 2005-2009

| | Cincinnati | Metropolitan Area (includes Cincinnati) | City as Percent of Metro Area |
|--|------------|--|----------------------------------|
| Total Population | 339,866 | 1,650,199 | 20.6% |
| Number of Families | 68,483 | 412,320 | 16.6% |
| Percent African American | 40.9% | 13.6% | --- |
| Number of African American Persons | 139,172 | 224,441 | 62.0% |
| Percent of Families Below Poverty | 20.1% | 8.3% | --- |
| Total Families Below Poverty | 13,772 | 34,028 | 40.5% |
| Percent 60 Years and Older | 15.8% | 16.6% | --- |
| Total Number of Persons 60 Years and Older | 53,813 | 273,933 | 19.6% |

In Appendix VI SES II tracts are the ones with an SES Index between 145.2 and 235. Occupation, Overcrowding, and Education Indicators are generally lower (a good thing) in SES II than in SES I. Family Structure and Family Income are generally higher (a good thing). The rural-urban difference in family structure noted above seems apparent in looking at Table Appendix VI. Some of the rural tracts have over 80 percent of children under 18 living in two-parent homes. Eighteen percent is more typical of an inner city tract. Rural tracts do not always come off well on the Education Indicator. In tract 9502 in Bracken County, for example, 33.9 percent of the adults have less than a high school education. The pattern, however, is that if a tract has an Education Indicator higher than 23 it is an urban tract. Income in SES II ranges from \$12,089 in Tract 3.02 (Hamilton) to \$91,845 in Tract 7.02 in Butler County. A median family income of about \$45,000 is more typical. One of the clearest patterns in the 15-county region is that the southern counties in Kentucky and Brown County in Ohio are entirely SES I and II. The Indiana counties are almost entirely SES II and III. SES II is a very small area in Warren County which is otherwise mostly SES

III and IV.

SES III Upper Middle Quartile

SES III is, conceptually, the third ring of the metropolis. The reader can see elements of this in (dark pink) in Figure 14. There is also what might be called a fifth ring beyond the SES IV (red) areas. These tracts are scattered through Dearborn, Franklin, Warren and Clermont Counties. The SES III tracts in Butler County are the third ring of the Hamilton and Middletown urban areas. The SES Index ranges from 234.4 to 319.2. The median family income range is from \$9,205 in Tract 11 in Hamilton County to \$105,536 in Tract 242 in Hamilton County. Surprisingly the former tract has a Family Structure Indicator of only 0 meaning none of the children live in two parent families. On the high end, Tract 259 and Tract 7 in Hamilton County have a Family Structure Indicator of 100 meaning all the children under 18 live in two parent homes. See Chapter II for further concepts regarding the four social areas.

cator is 24. Overcrowding rates in the city are somewhat higher than those in the metro area as a whole.

Table 11d shows that in 2005-2009 20.6 percent of the Metropolitan area population lived in Cincinnati, 16.6 percent of the families, 62 percent of African American population, 40.5 percent of poor families and 19.6 percent of persons over 60 years of age.

Table 11e 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 (10.4).

None of the counties except Hamilton and Kenton had a 2005-2009 African American population that exceeded 4 percent.

Table 11f examines the distribution of the African American population in the seven counties. None of the counties except Hamilton and Kenton had a 2005-2009 African American population that exceeded 4 percent. Most of the seven counties had an African American population of 2 percent or less.

Table 11g 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 74,702 individuals with less than a high school education compared to 4,039 in less populous Dearborn County.

Table 11h looks at joblessness and unemployment. Not surprisingly Hamilton County had the highest 2005-2009 unemployment rate (7.3). Clermont County was next at 6.8 percent. Joblessness is also most severe in Hamilton County (37.7) with Clermont County (36.1) in second place. By far the greatest numbers (as compared to percentages) of jobless and unemployed live in Hamilton County. Note: In all the above examples the figures for the metro area do not include the data from the City of Cincinnati.

**TABLE 11E
METROPOLITAN FAMILY INCOMES AND FAMILIES BELOW POVERTY, 2005-2009**

| State | County | Median Family Income | Percent of Families Below Poverty | Percent of Households Headed by Females and Below Poverty | Total Families Below Poverty |
|----------|----------|----------------------|-----------------------------------|---|------------------------------|
| Indiana | Dearborn | \$65,621 | 4.2% | 2.3% | 570 |
| Kentucky | Boone | \$75,260 | 5.0% | 3.0% | 1,502 |
| | Campbell | \$68,713 | 7.5% | 4.5% | 1,666 |
| | Kenton | \$65,283 | 8.7% | 5.9% | 3,615 |
| Ohio | Clermont | \$67,340 | 6.8% | 4.1% | 3,535 |
| | Hamilton | \$65,081 | 10.4% | 7.4% | 20,553 |
| | Warren | \$81,216 | 4.7% | 2.8% | 2,587 |

Section II: The Fifteen County Area

Figure 14 shows the fifteen county Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA). Because more and more planning and service delivery efforts use this as a target area we have included it in the Fifth Edition for the first time. We have not assembled comparative data for previous censuses so part of the value of this section is to provide baseline data for future comparisons.

SES I The Lower SES Quartile

The census tracts in white in Figure 14 represent the bottom quartile on the SES index. The index is calculated by averaging the ranks of each of the 439 tracts on the five variables as described in Chapter 2 and Appendix V. These tracts are heavily concentrated in the middle third of Hamilton County. Only two are in Indiana. These are in Lawrenceburg and Rising Sun. In Kentucky, there are clusters of urban tracts along the Licking and Ohio Rivers, four tracts in the Florence-Erlanger urban area, all of Gallatin County, half of Grant and Pendleton counties and one of the three tracts in Bracken County. Back in Ohio, Clermont County has four tracts in SES I and Brown County has two both along the Ohio River near Higgensport and east of Ripley. Warren County has three tracts

SES I and SES II should be major target areas for community investments in job creation, education, health and social services.

in Franklin and one in the tract which includes two prisons. In Butler County, all SES I tracts are in the urban centers of Fairfield, Hamilton, Trenton, Middletown, and Oxford.

SES I consists of two types of areas: urban centers with a declining industrial base and rural areas far removed from the metropolitan core. Rural counties have experienced changes in the agricultural economy and some have lost manufacturing jobs as well. Appendix VI shows the SES Index and rank and the indica-

tors and ranks of each tract on the five SES variables. Of the ten tracts with the lowest SES scores, five are in Hamilton County, two in Butler County, two in Campbell County, and one in Kenton County.

SES I and SES II should be major target areas for community investments in job creation, education, health and social services. Appendix VI can be used for very specific targeting. For example, the tract with the highest Education Indicator is 7.01 in Butler County. In that tract, 58.6 percent of the population 25 years of age or older has less than a high school education. Three Boone County tracts have Education Indicators of at least 25 percent. Butler County has a similar cluster and two tracts with an Education Indicator of over 35. The reader can see from these examples how to create a regional map for targeting adult education programs and workforce development programs.

As one might expect, the Family Structure Indicator is high in some of the rural counties. In some of the rural tracts in SES I, over 70 percent of the children under 18 live in two parent homes. Scores are not this high in Cincinnati even in the wealthier neighborhoods. There is some variation, however. In Tract 9501 in Bracken County (an SES I tract) the Family Structure Indicator (FSI) is only 43.2. In the three Pendleton County tracts, the FSI averages only 62. But even this rate is higher than for SES III in the city and these tracts in Pendleton County are SES I and II.

SES II Lower Middle Quartile

In Chapter 2, we described SES II (light pink in Figure 14) tracts as “second stage” neighborhoods because in the central city they surrounded SES I tracts and were considered a step up from the core inner city. In Figure 14 we can see that this model still applies somewhat for the urban core which includes Cincinnati, Covington and Newport. This model even applies in a somewhat irregular way to the Hamilton and Middletown areas. We have no such theory to describe the large SES II areas in the outer ring, more rural, counties.

2005-2009 Metropolitan Cincinnati 15 Counties SES Quartiles

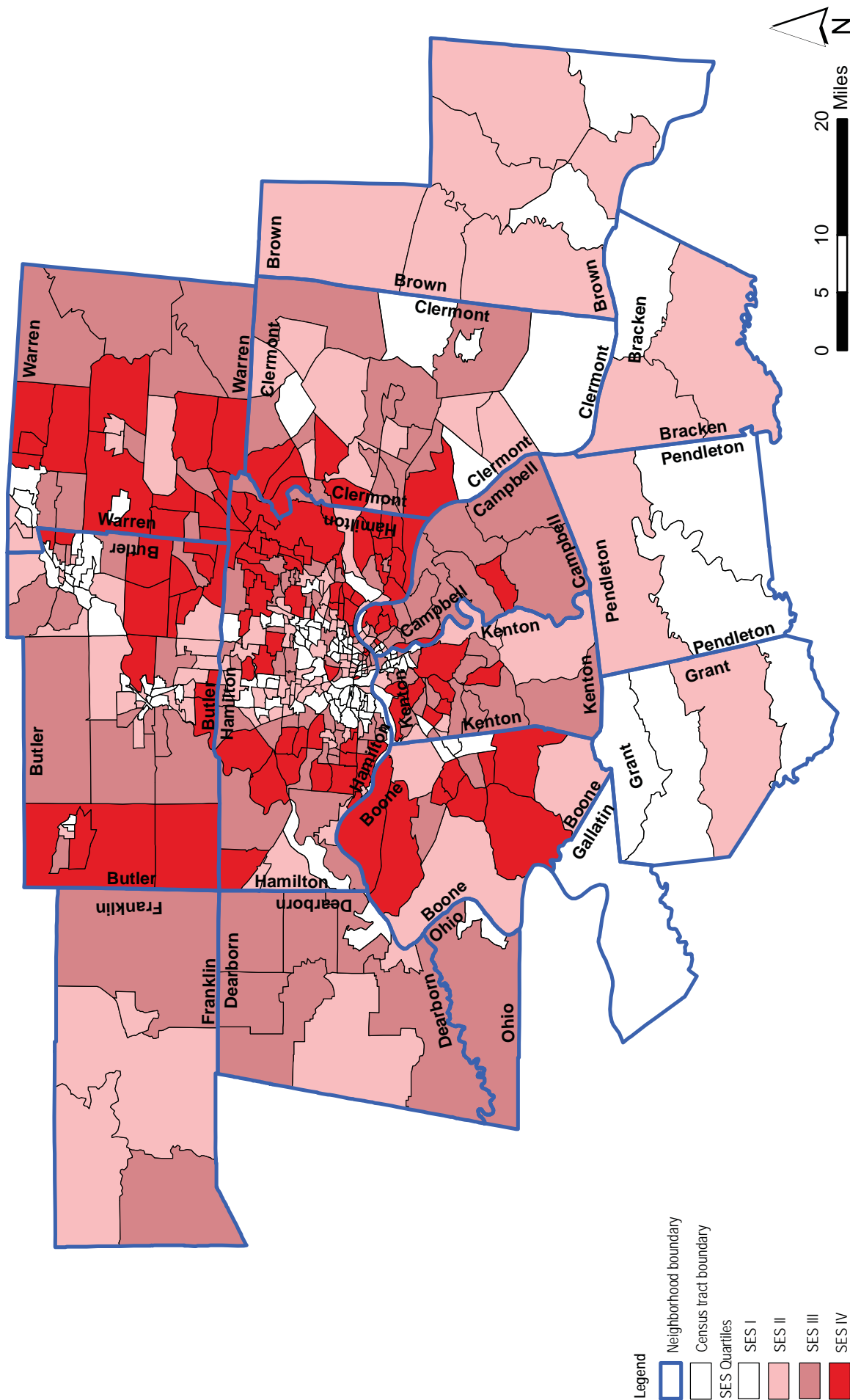


Figure 14

SES IV “Fourth Stage” Neighborhoods

In the conceptual schema outlined in Chapter 2, the upper quartile of census tracts on the SES index are the fourth stage of urban settlement. This schema makes some sense as we look at Figure 14. There are some exceptions. In Cincinnati there are a few SES IV areas in the urban core. These include Clifton, Mt. Adams, parts of the East End and the West End. On this regional scale even the Hyde Park, Mt. Lookout, East Walnut Hills cluster is relatively close in. In Northern Kentucky there are also close in SES IV tracts and the four stages are not so obvious as on the Ohio side. Some of the shape of SES IV in the region seems to be related to patterns of development in the I-75 and I-71 corridors. Others are part of what might be called a “return to the city” movement in some American cities.

The SES Index ranges from 319.6 in Tract 102.03 in Butler County to 471.3 in Tract 43 in Cincinnati’s East End. Median family income ranges from \$60,071 in Tract 106 in Butler County to \$250,001 in Tract 14 in Cincinna-

The Education Indicator is very low (good) in this social area. In most tracts it is less than 10.

ti’s West End. The Family Structure Indicator ranges from 34.1 in Tract 53 in Hamilton County to 100 in Tracts 526, 107, and 106 also in Hamilton County. Overcrowding is very rare in SES IV. The Occupation Indicator varies from 25 to 74. The Education Indicator is very low (good) in this social area. In most tracts it is less than 10. In Tract 43 in Hamilton County it is 16. There is some dispersed poverty in SES III and IV. County level poverty statistics are available at www.factsmatter.info. See Appendix V for definitions of all variables.



2005-2009 Metropolitan Cincinnati 20 Counties SES Quartiles

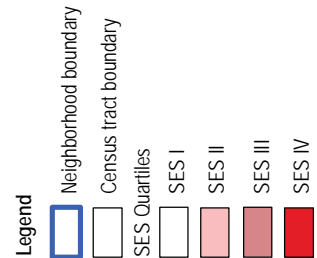
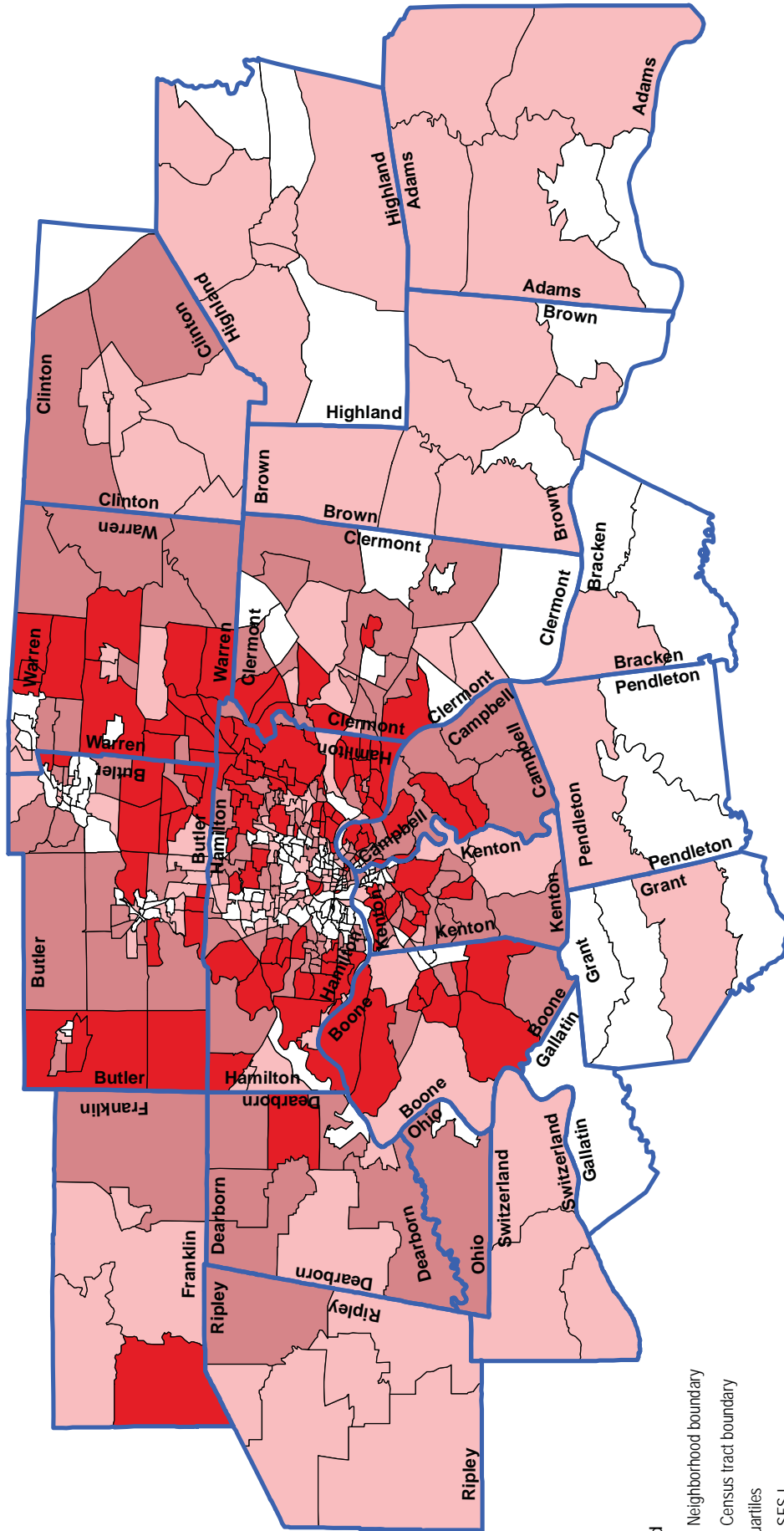


Figure 15

TABLE 11F
METROPOLITAN AREA DISTRIBUTION OF AFRICAN AMERICAN POPULATION, 2005-2009

| State | County | Total Population | African American Population | | | Range Within | | |
|----------|----------|------------------|-----------------------------|--------|------------|--------------|-------------------|--------|
| | | | Number | Number | Pct., 2000 | Pct., 2009 | Each Census Tract | |
| Indiana | Dearborn | 49,608 | 257 | 0.7% | 0.5% | 0.0% | - | 4.2% |
| Kentucky | Boone | 112,514 | 2,816 | 1.7% | 2.5% | 0.0% | - | 6.3% |
| | Campbell | 87,509 | 1,766 | 1.6% | 2.0% | 0.0% | - | 19.0% |
| | Kenton | 156,399 | 7,033 | 3.8% | 4.5% | 0.0% | - | 38.9% |
| Ohio | Clermont | 193,377 | 2,446 | 0.9% | 1.3% | 0.0% | - | 4.7% |
| | Hamilton | 851,867 | 206,189 | 23.4% | 24.2% | 0.0% | - | 100.0% |
| | Warren | 203,129 | 6,373 | 2.7% | 3.1% | 0.0% | - | 57.3% |

TABLE 11G
METROPOLITAN AREA ADULT EDUCATION LEVELS, 2005-2009

| State | County | High School Drop-outs | | Those Without High School Diploma | | Functional Illiteracy | |
|----------|----------|-----------------------|--------|-----------------------------------|--------|-----------------------|--------|
| | | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number |
| Indiana | Dearborn | 2.7% | 73 | 12.2% | 4,039 | 3.5% | 1,161 |
| Kentucky | Boone | 6.5% | 357 | 9.7% | 7,069 | 3.4% | 2,475 |
| | Campbell | 2.3% | 119 | 13.8% | 8,027 | 4.7% | 2,739 |
| | Kenton | 7.1% | 575 | 13.0% | 13,470 | 4.2% | 4,403 |
| Ohio | Clermont | 4.9% | 489 | 13.7% | 17,398 | 3.8% | 4,784 |
| | Hamilton | 5.6% | 2,829 | 13.2% | 74,702 | 3.4% | 19,328 |
| | Warren | 5.4% | 556 | 10.2% | 13,593 | 2.9% | 3,813 |

TABLE 11H
METROPOLITAN AREA JOBLESSNESS AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATES, 2005-2009

| State | County | Jobless Persons | | Unemployment Persons | |
|----------|----------|-----------------|---------|----------------------|--------|
| | | Percent | Number | Percent | Number |
| Indiana | Dearborn | 30.6% | 8,244 | 6.7% | 1,815 |
| Kentucky | Boone | 26.9% | 16,868 | 5.3% | 3,339 |
| | Campbell | 33.2% | 15,639 | 5.9% | 2,776 |
| | Kenton | 32.2% | 27,374 | 6.0% | 5,072 |
| Ohio | Clermont | 36.1% | 36,444 | 6.8% | 6,845 |
| | Hamilton | 37.7% | 166,844 | 7.3% | 32,380 |
| | Warren | 34.7% | 36,981 | 5.8% | 6,153 |

Section III: Metropolitan Cincinnati 20 Counties SES Quartiles

Figure 15 shows the four social areas in the 20 county Cincinnati region. The five variables that make up the SES Index (See Chapter 2) are shown in Appendix VII. This is the target area for the Health Foundation of Greater Cincinnati and Figure 15 can be used as a base map to display the health variables available at www.healthfoundation.org. Appendix VII demonstrates all the same features as those described in Section II above for the 15 county metropolitan area so that narrative will not be repeated here. The larger urbanized areas Cincinnati-Covington-Newport, Hamilton, and Middletown show up as having an SES I core (white) with radiating pink (SES II), dark pink (SES III) and red (SES IV) areas. There is a somewhat similar pattern in Clinton County except that the core city, Wilmington, is SES II.

The Outer Ring Counties

The outer ring of rural counties has its own pattern. Highland, Brown and Adams in Ohio, Bracken, Pendleton, Grant, and Gallatin in Kentucky and Switzerland in Indiana are entirely in SES I and II. In this respect, they resemble the inner city areas. Tract 9801 in Grant County, for example, has an Occupation Indicator of 78.7, Education Indicator of 22.5,

The outer ring of counties has its own pattern. Highland, Brown and Adams in Ohio, Bracken, Pendleton, Grant, and Gallatin in Kentucky and Switzerland in Indiana are entirely in SES I and II.

Overcrowding Indicator of 3.2, Family Structure Indicator of 61.5, and an Income Indicator (median family income) of \$50,891. The SES I tract in Adams County on the same indicators is 77.8, 25.4, .6, 48.5, and \$42,295. The one tract in Gallatin County (9601) has 82.4, 27, 1.0, 61.6, and \$47,714. By comparison, the “worst off” tract in inner city Cincinnati (Tract 77) has 96.7, 41.8, 4.0, 8.4, and \$15,732. SES

II tracts in the rural fringe can have incomes as low as \$22,784 and as high as \$56,000. Occupation and Family Structure Indicators are high, the Overcrowding Indicator is low and the Education Indicator greatly varied. The Education Indicator varies from 11 to 33.9 in the outer ring tracts.

Indiana Patterns

One might expect all the Indiana counties to be like the rural edge counties in Ohio and Kentucky, mostly SES I and SES II. A look at Figure 15 shows that only Switzerland County fits this pattern. Ripley County is SES II but has one SES III tract east of Batesville. Franklin County has three of the four social areas including an SES IV tract which is the most “outlying” SES IV area in the region. Dearborn County is the only outlying county to have all four social areas. Aurora is partly SES II; Lawrenceburg partly SES I. Together they provide an urban core with the full array of SES tracts. Ohio County is the only county to consist of only SES I and SES III tracts. Switzerland County is the only entirely SES II county and Gallatin County, Kentucky, across the river, is the only all SES I county.

Conclusion

Figure 15 and the associated Appendix VII provide a tool for monitoring the changing shape of the metropolis over time. Figure 15 can be used as a base map to plot such variables as poverty, race, health, and education. It can be used by colleges and hospitals to do client analysis and by health planners to study disease patterns in relation to SES and to plan services. SES I and II are, generally, the areas of highest need for various kinds of economic development, education programs and health and social services.

Findings and Policy Recommendations

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 authors believe the use of a multivariate approach is more beneficial than selecting a single variable such as income or poverty. 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:

City of Cincinnati

1. The social areas within Cincinnati have remained relatively constant over time. For example, the SES IV areas are, in 2005-2009, pretty much where they were in 1970. The SES IV area around Hyde Park has expanded. The SES IV area in Price Hill and Westwood has diminished 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.

The social areas within Cincinnati have remained relatively constant over time.

2. SES I has shifted somewhat to the west and northwest across Mill Creek and somewhat to the east along the Reading Road and Montgomery Road corridors.

3. Despite the persistence of overall patterns, dramatic shifts in a neighborhood's SES position can occur. Six former SES I tracts in Over-the-Rhine and the West End are now SES II, III, or IV. 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. In 2005-2009 one was SES II and two were SES III.

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

Much population movement is associated with upward mobility on the part of minorities.

is associated with upward mobility on the part of minorities. The newcomers initially may have lower incomes or education levels and a different family com-

position 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 and Table 9).

5. Some of the neighborhoods which have become home to significant segments of the African American middle class have begun to slow the pattern of declining SES. Avondale, East Walnut Hills and Pleasant Ridge, for example, fit this description. Bond Hill, Kennedy Heights and College Hill are still declining.

6. The tables in Chapter II show lists of neighborhoods which declined the most in various decades. In the 1970-1990 period, Bond Hill, Mt. Airy, Avondale, Kennedy Heights and East Price Hill topped the list. South Cum-

minsville-Millvale, Westwood, College Hill, Mt. Washington, and Fay Apartments were not far behind. In the 2000s the big losers on the SES Index (Figure 2g-2) were Riverside-Sayler Park (-38.4), West Price Hill (-22.2), Kennedy Heights (-21.4), Roselawn (20.2) and Mt. Airy (-15.7). Over the period of the study (1970-2005 to 2009), the greatest losses were Mt. Airy (-60.1), Bond Hill (47.7), Roselawn (42.0), Kennedy Heights (37.8) and Westwood (36.0). Neighborhoods with the greatest increases in SES score were East End (59.1), Mt. Adams (34.6), California (29.4), and Lower Price Hill (24.0). (Table 9).

7. By at least one measure Cincinnati made progress in racial integration between 1970 and 2005-2009. In 1970 76.4 percent of Cincinnati’s African Americans lived in the two lower SES quartiles. In 2005-2009 the percentage was 58.2.

8. In the 2000s the two lowest SES quartiles in Cincinnati became less African American (Table 2b) and SES III more African American. SES IV lost over 4,000 African Americans and went from 13 percent to 10.6 percent on this indicator.

9. Cincinnati was poorer and included more African Americans in 2005-2009 than in 1970. During this period the poverty rate for families climbed from 12.8 percent to 20.1 per-

Cincinnati was poorer and included more African Americans in 2005-2009 than in 1970. During this period the poverty rate for families climbed from 12.8 percent to 20.1 percent in the City of Cincinnati.

cent in the City of Cincinnati. The percentage of African American families increased from 27.6 to 41.0 (Table 2d). Racial isolation continues. Hamilton County is 24.2 African American. The percentage African American in the six other counties range from .5% to 4.5% (Table 11f). Changes in these percentages in the seven counties were less than one percent in

the past decade.

10. Among blue-collar Appalachian areas Camp Washington, East End, Lower Price Hill, and Linwood saw improvement in SES during the 00s. East Price Hill continued a pattern of decline. Sedamsville-Riverside declined slightly. Carthage declined by over 10 points; Riverside-Sayler Park by 38.4 points.

11. Patterns in working class African American neighborhoods were also varied. Neighborhoods which gained more than 10 points on the SES Index in the 00s were Over-the-Rhine (24.6), North Fairmount-English Woods (19.4), West End (14.7), Winton Hills (11.6), and Mt. Auburn (8.5). Smaller increases occurred in Walnut Hills (1.3), Avondale (1.4) and Fay Apartments (1.4). Three neighborhoods saw declines on the SES Index. South Cumminsville-Millvale lost 3.8 points. Evanston declined 1.4 points and Bond Hill 7.7.

12. The decline in the population over 60 which we reported in the Fourth Edition has reversed itself in three social areas of the city of Cincinnati (Table 2b).

13. Family structure has changed fundamentally and radically since 1970 in the two lower SES areas (Table 2c).

| FAMILY STRUCTURE INDICATOR IN CINCINNATI, 1970 TO 2005-2009 | | | |
|---|-------------|-------------|------------------|
| | 1970 | 2000 | 2005-2009 |
| SES I | 71.4 | 17.0 | 22.9 |
| SES II | 73.5 | 34.7 | 32.5 |
| SES III | 80.3 | 50.3 | 48.9 |
| SES IV | 83.1 | 75.4 | 69.0 |
| The Family Structure Indicator is the percent of children under 18 living in two parent families. | | | |
| Data are for the City of Cincinnati. | | | |

The change in SES III is also dramatic. Less than half the children under 18 now live in two parent homes. The “traditional” family structure is holding up only in the highest SES area. Although we believe this is the most important finding of this forty-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 and recently the FSI is declining given in SES III and IV. It appears that, at least in Cincinnati, there is a correlation between family structure and SES that was not as apparent forty 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.

The Seven County (1970) Metro Area*

14. In the 7-county metropolitan area both African Americans and the poor are concentrated. Sixty-two percent of metropolitan area African Americans and 40.5 percent of metropolitan area poor live in Cincinnati (Table 11d). These percentages compare to, respectively, from 67 and 46.6 in 2000.

Socioeconomic integration is also sorely lacking at the metropolitan area level. Most of the metropolitan area's poor families live in Hamilton County (Table 11e), primarily in SES I and II.

15. Socioeconomic integration is also sorely lacking at the metropolitan area level. Most of the metropolitan area's poor families live in Hamilton County (Table 11e), primarily in SES I and II.

16. Campbell and Kenton Counties' poverty rates of 7.5 and 8.7 are closest to Hamilton County's rate of 10.4 (Table 11e).

* In 1970, the metropolitan area included Hamilton, Warren and Clermont Counties in Ohio, Kenton, Campbell and Boone in Kentucky and Dearborn County in Indiana.

The New Metro Area and the 20-County Health Foundation Service Area

17. This Fifth Edition includes a narrative (Chapter 11, Sections II and III) on the 15-county Cincinnati Metropolitan Area and the 20-county region served by the Health Foundation of Greater Cincinnati. Appendix VI provides the five socioeconomic status variables for the 15-county area and Appendix VII provides the same data for the 20-county area. Both tables are at the census tract level. These data provide rich material which planners, administrators and proposal writers can use for needs assessment and resource allocation. The base maps, Figures 14 and 15, can be used to plot epidemiological, crime, food availability, and other data to see how they vary by socioeconomic status.

18. The 7-county (Figure 13), 15-county (Figure 14), and 20-county (Figure 15) maps allow us to see at a glance the socioeconomic picture of our region in its various configurations. The two lowest quartiles or social areas (SES I and II) should be given high priority for certain education, health, and social service programs. The two higher SES areas (SES III and IV) can also be used for targeting programs such as serving the dispersed poor or preventing neighborhood decline.

19. Future American Community Survey or equivalent census data can be used to measure change in the different census tracts and larger jurisdictions in our region using this study as baseline data.

The maps and charts provided in this report provide a new tool for regional needs assessment.

20. The maps and charts provided in this report provide a new tool for regional needs assessment. Figure 15, for example, could be used to review the location of food pantries, GED or job training programs, or emergency services. SES I and SES II areas would be high priority. Appendix VII provides more detail on education levels, family structure, me-

dian family income, occupation, and housing. In Adams County, for example, Tracts 9904 and 9906 are in SES I. These two tracts have a Family Structure Indicator of 48.3 and 54.9, respectively. This means that only approximately half of the children under 18 live in two parent homes. The Education Indicator is 25.4 and 26.0, respectively. Median Family Income is in the \$35,000-\$40,000 range. Programs to assist single parents might include ready access to GED programs, day care, and job training.

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 which experiences 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, declines in marriage rates, selective outmigration (movement of the middle-class from the urban core), and race discrimination in marginalizing low-skilled minorities in our society.¹

A review of poverty research over the past four decades provides some indications of our priorities and needed directions. Robert Haverman 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 Aid for Families with Dependent Children (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

Urban specialists agree that one single policy cannot 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 neighborhood⁴ 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.

The framework must include: employment access, appropriate education, and family support policies.

Inner City Employment

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 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 cannot 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 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.)⁶

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 informa-

Policies of macroeconomic stimulation, human capital development, health care, and income support are necessary foundations.

tion 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.⁷

The spatial mismatch hypothesis suggests that inner city 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.

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.

Educational Policies

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.

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.⁸

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."⁹ 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."¹⁰

According to the America's Promise website (see Dropout Prevention) in 2011 only 53% of youth in America's 50 top cities graduate on time. In 2009 68% of 4th graders scored below proficient on the NAEP reading test. In Hamilton County (2001-2009) 50.2% of 4th graders

From 2003 to 2009 the number of children in poverty increased from 32,751 to 42,305. The poverty rate for children increased from 16.0% to 21.4%.

were below proficiency in reading. From 2003 to 2009 the number of children in poverty increased from 32,751 to 42,305. The poverty rate for children increased from 16.0% to 21.4%.¹¹

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. Murnane 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.

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.

Murnane recommends three principles for high

These principles require different institutions — high schools, colleges and private industries — to coordinate their efforts for successful outcomes.

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 punctu-

ality 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.¹²

The federal government has tried to support these efforts through the 1990 Perkins Act, 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.¹³

Third, 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 comput-

ers 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.¹⁴

The K-12 reform program advocated by the George Lucas Foundation (2011) includes comprehensive assessment, integrated studies, project-based learning, social and emotional learning, teacher development and technology integration. The ENA's Priority Schools Program emphasizes partnerships between schools, business and community organizations.¹⁵

Family Support Policies

Education policies have been looked at primarily as a solution to urban unemployment and low skill levels of labor force entrants. However, we cannot 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.

Children who live in single parent families are often 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, regard-

less 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.¹⁶ Admittedly this requires a greater commitment of public funds than Americans have been willing to provide.

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

Family support, as witnessed in other industrialized countries, is recommended by nearly all urban specialists.

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

A report by the Annie E. Casey Foundation¹⁷ and the Population Reference Bureau¹⁸ 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 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 dis-

tressed communities during the 1990s is a cause for concern because neighborhoods 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 thrive¹⁹ (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 ¼ years, the county experienced a loss surpassing that of the entire preceding decade, when Hamilton County was Ohio’s population loss leader.

Tabulations from the 1990 or 2000 census don’t

The Cincinnati-Middletown, OH-KY-IN CMSA 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.

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.

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.

In 2011, 18% of U.S. children were living in poverty. In 2009, the percentages for Hamilton County and Butler County were 21.4 and 17.5 respectively (up from 13% and 12% respectively in 2005).

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% or 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.²⁰

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.

In 2011, 18% of U.S. children were living in poverty. In 2009, the percentages for Hamilton County and Butler County were 21.4 and 17.5 respectively (up from 13% and 12% respectively in 2005).

Health Status

The Ohio Family Health Status Survey found that there are significant disparities between Ohio's central 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.²¹ The socioeconomic status index 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."²²

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. See Chapter 10 for a more extensive treatment of socioeconomic status and health.

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 article¹² 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.

Current Antipoverty Thinking – The Annie E. Casey Foundation (2009) in its Kid’s Count Indicator Brief (www.aecf.org) recommends five strategies for lifting children and families out of poverty:

- Build political will to reduce child poverty.
- Make work pay
- Help low-income families keep more of what they earn.
- Strengthen the safety net.
- Help low-income families build up savings and assets.

Poverty experts have learned that work is not enough. Working a part-time job with no benefits or working only part of a year will not lift one’s family out of poverty. And, even if it does, the commonly used poverty levels represent only about 1/3 of what it would cost to live at an adequate level. Society needs to find a way to increase the minimum wage and to provide jobs with a living wage and benefits.

Poverty experts have learned that work is not enough.

Building the political will to eliminate or seriously reduce poverty will require reframing the issue. Most Americans believe people in poverty are there because of some moral failure. The Inclusion Network of the Center for Economic Policy Research (www.Inclusionist.org) suggests an economic framework in which the problem is not poverty but our dependence on low wage jobs. Many of these low wage jobs are also part time and have limited or no benefits. Under these circumstances people are unable to “work their way out of poverty” in the way that welfare reform policies assumed.

Rural and Small Town Areas

Most of the discussion in this chapter has focused on inner city poverty. Needs in suburban and exurban areas are sometimes similar but required solutions may be different. The availability of transportation to distant jobs is an example. Mass transit might be appropriate in the city but carpooling or employer-provided vans might be more appropriate for exurbia. Cultural differences may also affect solutions. The availability of strong kinship networks is one such cultural factor. Where they exist, services should be supportive, not try to replace them. In both urban and exurban communities, a “survey” of community assets is appropriate. We need to know, for example, how people are currently getting to work or to the health clinic before developing a new service. It might make more sense to subsidize existing providers than to expand public transit. Rural needs are changing. Changes in kinship networks mean more single parents and more isolated rural elderly in some counties. The data

provided in Chapter 11 provides an additional tool for rural needs assessment.

The Need for Regional Approaches

For over a decade, urbanologists such as David Rusk and Myron Orfield have examined cities and their regions while advocating regional approaches for managing the trends that are shaping these metro areas. While deploring trends such as central city population loss, the geographic concentration of poverty, and suburban sprawl, these researchers also point to existing reforms such as regional tax sharing and policies that encourage the dispersal of affordable housing units throughout urban regions. In 2001, Myron Orfield completed a

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.

report that includes both an analysis of the Cincinnati region and a series of regional policy recommendations (Cincinnati Metropatterns, Citizens for Civic Renewal).

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 germinating 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, sponsored Myron Orfield’s study. It currently builds supports for a regional tax sharing policy, an improved area-wide mass transit system and citizen involvement in priority setting.

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. Other regional cooperation efforts include Agenda 360 and Vision 2015. Through its funding and research, the Health Foundation of Greater Cincinnati serves a broad 20-County region (Figure 15). United Way provides a regional structure for human services funding as well as for cooperation on broad planning and service initiatives. The Free Store Food Bank serves a 20-county region to coordinate food distribution.

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 with a series of recommendations that link housing strategies with the deconcentration of poverty.

These and other 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 area leaders take we emphasize the importance of using a multi-dimensional framework. Cincinnati and the region have 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 Kotlowitz in *There Are No Children Here*:

Programs that support each other and the many demands on families are needed.

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.²³

Appendix I

References

References for Chapter 1

1. Shevky, Eshref, and Marilyn Williams, *The Social Areas of Los Angeles*, University of California Press, Berkeley, 1949.
2. *ibid*, preface
3. Bell, Wendell, "Social Areas: Typology of Urban Neighborhoods", in Sussman, Marvin, B., ed., *Community Structure and Analysis*, Thomas Y. Corwell, New York, 1959.
4. Shevky and Williams, *op. cit.*, and Tryon, Robert C., *Identification of Social Areas by Cluster Analysis* (Berkeley and Los Angeles: University of California Press, 1955).
5. Greer, Kaufman and Van Arsdel, et al., "An Investigation into the Generality of the Shevky Social Area Indexes", *American Sociological Review*, Vol. 23 (June, 1958), pp. 277-284; and Green, Kaufman and Van Arsdel, et al., "A Deviant Case of Shevky's Dimensions of Urban Structure", *Proceedings of the Pacific Sociological Society in Research Studies in the State College of Washington*, Vol. 25 (June, 1957).
6. The "New Haven" Methodology was adopted by Moroney, Maloney, and May in 1972 from *Health Information System II, Volume 12 of the Census Use Series* published by the U.S. Department of Commerce for the 1970 census.
7. Hill, Robert B., "The Illusion of Black Progress". *Social Policy*, November/December, 1978, pp. 14-25.

References for Chapter 2

1. Maloney, Michael E., *The Social Areas of Cincinnati, 1970*, Cincinnati Human Relations Commission, January, 1974.
2. Non-agricultural Wage and Salary Employment in Cincinnati Metropolitan Area, *Ohio Bureau of Employment Services*, Labor Market Information Division 2928 8/228, 1984.
3. Maloney, Michael E., *The Social Areas of Cincinnati, 1970*, Cincinnati Human Relations Commission, January, 1974.

References for Chapter 3

1. Wallace, 1967.
2. Moroney, Robert; Maloney, Michael; and May, Leslie; "Social Planning Uses of Urban Planning Information Systems", Department of City and Regional Planning, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, September, 1972.

References for Chapter 5

1. Obermiller, Phillip J. and Michael Maloney, "The Current and Future Prospects of Urban Appalachians" in Borman, Kathryn, and Phillip J. Obermiller, *From Mountain to Metropolis*, Bergen and Earvey 1994.
2. Maloney, Michael E., *The Social Areas of Cincinnati, 1980*, Cincinnati Human Relations Commission, January, 1986.

References for Chapter 6

1. Michael Maloney (Urban Appalachian Council Working Paper Number 15, April 25, 1985)
2. The Cincinnati Enquirer reported in January 1996.
3. Hoeweler, Fred, unpublished data, 1995.

References for Chapter 7

1. The Council on Aging has sponsored research on some subgroups. See also David Varaday's paper on the Appalachian Elderly, an Urban Appalachian Council Working Paper.
2. The Cincinnati Post, February 19, 1997.

References for Chapter 10

1. Markus HR, Plaut VC, Lackan NA. Well-being in America: Core features and regional patterns. In: Brim OG, Ryff CD, Kessler RC, eds. *How Healthy are We?* Chicago, IL: The University of Chicago Press; 2004:614-650.
2. Evans RG, Stoddart GL. Producing health, consuming health care. In: Evans RG, Barer ML, Marmor TR, eds. *Why are some People Healthy and Not Others: The Determinants of Health of Populations*. New York, NY: Aldine de Gruyter; 1994:27-64.
3. Diez Roux AV, Mair C. Neighborhoods and health. *Ann. N.Y. Acad. Sci.* 2010; 1186:125-145.

4. Diez Roux AV. Complex systems thinking and current impasses in health disparities research. *Am J Public Health*. 2011;101:1627–1634.
 5. Messer LC, Laraia BA, Kaufman JS, Eyster J, Holzman C, Culhane J, Elo I, Burke JG, O'Campo P. The development of a standardized neighborhood deprivation index. *J Urban Health* 2006;83(6):1041-62.
 6. Cubbin C, Pedregon V, Egerter S, Braveman P. Where We Live Matters for Our Health: Neighborhoods and Health. Issue Brief 3: Neighborhoods and Health. Princeton, NJ: Robert Wood Johnson Foundation Commission to Build a Healthier America; 2008.
 7. Public Health Agency of Canada. What Determines Health? Available at: <http://www.phac-aspc.gc.ca/ph-sp/determinants/index-eng.php>. Accessed December 1, 2011.
 8. Center for Closing the Health Gap in Greater Cincinnati. City of Cincinnati Data Project, July 2007-June 2008. Available at: <http://www.closingthehealthgap.org/Docs/City%20Data%20Report%20Executive%20Summary.pdf>. Accessed December 1, 2011.
 9. Health Foundation of Greater Cincinnati. Greater Cincinnati Community Health Status Survey. Available at: https://www.health-foundation.org/data_publications/gcchss.html. Accessed December 1, 2011.
 10. City of Cincinnati Health Department. Cincinnati Neighborhood-Specific Mortality Data. Available at: <http://www.cincinnati-oh.gov/health/pages/-41728/>. Accessed December 1, 2011.
 11. McEwen BS. Stress, adaptation, and disease. Allostasis and allostatic load. *Ann N Y Acad Sci*. 1998;840:33-44.
 12. Juster RP, McEwen BS, Lupien SJ. Allostatic load biomarkers of chronic stress and impact on health and cognition. *Neurosci Biobehav Rev*. 2010;35(1):2-16.
 13. Evans GW. A multimethodological analysis of cumulative risk and allostatic load among rural children. *Dev Psychol*. 2003;39(5):924-33.
 14. Couto RA. Foreward. In Ludke RL, Obermiller PJ (eds.). *Appalachian Health and Well-Being*. Lexington, KY: University Press of Kentucky, 2012.
 15. Brown MK. Community-Based Participatory Health Research in an Urban Appalachian Neighborhood. In Ludke RL, Obermiller PJ (eds.). *Appalachian Health and Well-Being*. Lexington, KY: University Press of Kentucky, 2012.
 16. Center for Closing the Health Gap in Greater Cincinnati. Do Right! Campaign. Available at: <http://www.closingthehealthgap.org/DoRight/index.html>. Accessed December 1, 2011.
 17. Kawachi I, Berkman LF. *Neighborhoods and Health*. New York, NY: Oxford University Press, 2003.
- References for Chapter 11**
1. Rusk, David in Gilligan, John J., and William K. Woods, eds. *The Challenge of Regionalism: A Civic Forum Report*, University of Cincinnati College of Law, Fall, 1996, p. 9.
 2. Rusk, *ibid*, p. 6-7.
- References for Chapter 12**
1. Wilson, William Julius (1996), *When Work Disappears: The World of the New Urban Poor*. Alfred A. Knopf, Inc. New York.
 2. Haverman, Robert (1994), *The Nature, Causes, and Cures of Poverty: Accomplishments from Three Decades of Poverty Research and Policy*. In S.H. Danziger, G.D. Sandefur, and D.H. Weinberg (Eds), *Confronting Poverty: Prescriptions for Change*, Harvard University Press, Cambridge, Massachusetts.
 3. Blank, Rebecca (1994). *The Employment Strategy: Public Policies to Increase Work and Earnings*. In S.H. Danziger, G.D. Sandefur, and D.H. Weinberg (Eds), *Confronting Poverty: Prescriptions for Change*. Harvard University Press, Cambridge, Massachusetts.
 4. Medoff, Peter and Holly Sklar (1994). *Streets of Hope: The Fall and Rise of an Urban Neighborhood*, South End Press, Boston, Massachusetts.
 5. Tough, Paul. "The Harlem Project", *New York Times Magazine*, June 20, 2004, pp. 44-47.
 6. Kaus, Mickey. 1995. *The End of Equality*, New York: Basic Books.

7. Lehman, 1994.
8. Levin, HM. 1989. *Economics of Investment in Educationally Disadvantaged Students*. American Economic Review, 79(2): 52-56.
9. Bell, Terrel H. 1988. *The Federal Impact. New Directions for Community Colleges*, 84: 9-13.
10. Boyer, Ernest L. 1988. *School Reform: Completing the Course*. NASSP Bulletin, 72(504): 61-68.
11. www.kidscount.org/data/bystate/
12. Murnane, Richard (1994), Education and the Well-Being of the Next Generation. In S.H. Danziger, G.D., Sandefur, and D.H. Weinberg (Eds), *Confronting Poverty: Prescriptions for Change*. Harvard University Press, Cambridge, Massachusetts.
13. Wilson, 1996.
14. Wilson, 1996.
15. Wilson, 1996.
16. Garfinkel, Irwin and Sara McLanahan (1994). *Single-Mother Families, Economic Insecurity, and Government Policy*. In S.H. Danziger, G.D. Sandefur, and D. H. Weinberg (Eds), *Confronting Poverty: Prescriptions for Change*. Harvard University Press, Cambridge, Massachusetts.
17. Shore, Rima and Barbara Shore, *Kids Count Indicator Briefs*, Annie E. Casey Foundation, July 2009, p.1.
18. Hare and Mather, 2003.
19. Annie E. Casey Foundation, www.aecf.org, p. ii.
20. Child Welfare Policy Research Center, May 20, 2004.
21. Coulton, Claudia, Natalie Colabianchi and Thomas Cook, *An Analysis of Differences in Health Status Measures Among Neighborhoods within Metro Counties of Ohio – a supplemental analysis to the Ohio Inner City Health Profile*, Center on Urban Poverty and Social Change, Mandel School of Applied Social Sciences, Case Western Reserve University, June 29, 2001, p.1.
22. Coulton, et al., p.9.
23. Kotlowitz, Alex (1991), *There Are No Children Here*, Nan A. Talese, New York.

Appendix II

SES INDEX AND VARIABLES FOR THE CINCINNATI CITY CENSUS TRACTS, 2005-2009

| SES Index Rank | Neighborhood | Tract Number | Family Income | Crowding | | Family Structure | | Occupation | | Education | | |
|----------------|----------------------------|--------------|---------------|----------|-------|------------------|-------|------------|-------|-----------|-------|----|
| | | | | Index | Rank | Index | Rank | Index | Rank | Index | Rank | |
| 1 | S. Cumminsville - Millvale | 77 | \$15,732 | 11 | 4.0% | 22 | 8.3% | 16 | 96.7% | 1 | 41.8% | 8 |
| 2 | West End | 2 | \$28,654 | 29 | 8.2% | 6 | 2.6% | 12 | 94.5% | 2 | 34.1% | 20 |
| 3 | Fay Apartments | 85.02 | \$7,459 | 3 | 7.5% | 8 | 0.0% | 1 | 70.2% | 49 | 33.2% | 21 |
| 4 | Walnut Hills | 35 | \$16,203 | 13 | 0.0% | 68 | 0.0% | 1 | 93.9% | 3 | 39.7% | 10 |
| 5 | Walnut Hills | 36 | \$22,125 | 15 | 3.4% | 26 | 34.7% | 53 | 90.8% | 5 | 41.1% | 9 |
| 6 | East Price Hill | 94 | \$22,788 | 17 | 16.9% | 1 | 24.4% | 35 | 77.8% | 29 | 31.0% | 27 |
| 7 | Walnut Hills | 21 | \$44,583 | 64 | 10.9% | 2 | 0.0% | 1 | 81.0% | 19 | 31.1% | 25 |
| 8 | Avondale | 67 | \$15,938 | 12 | 7.0% | 10 | 19.4% | 27 | 88.1% | 8 | 17.7% | 58 |
| 9 | West End | 3.01 | \$12,981 | 8 | 3.0% | 27 | 0.0% | 1 | 63.6% | 68 | 38.6% | 12 |
| 10 | West Price Hill | 98 | \$26,378 | 24 | 7.5% | 9 | 41.1% | 61 | 90.1% | 6 | 32.5% | 22 |
| 11 | Westwood | 88 | \$28,964 | 30 | 6.3% | 11 | 31.5% | 49 | 89.3% | 7 | 31.1% | 26 |
| 12 | East Price Hill | 92 | \$30,333 | 31 | 9.7% | 4 | 48.2% | 71 | 85.2% | 12 | 42.1% | 7 |
| 13 | Mt. Airy | 85.01 | \$26,514 | 25 | 5.9% | 14 | 13.1% | 18 | 76.8% | 33 | 24.4% | 39 |
| 14 | West End | 15 | \$14,327 | 9 | 0.0% | 68 | 0.0% | 1 | 78.5% | 26 | 29.8% | 29 |
| 15 | East Price Hill | 95 | \$31,731 | 33 | 5.7% | 16 | 36.6% | 55 | 84.8% | 13 | 34.8% | 17 |
| 16 | Over-the-Rhine | 16 | \$8,725 | 4 | 7.8% | 7 | 53.8% | 78 | 73.3% | 42 | 45.8% | 5 |
| 17 | Avondale | 34 | \$7,243 | 1 | 0.0% | 68 | 0.0% | 1 | 70.0% | 51 | 34.3% | 19 |
| 17 | S. Fairmount | 87 | \$41,161 | 57 | 9.9% | 3 | 49.5% | 72 | 92.1% | 4 | 47.5% | 4 |
| 19 | Avondale | 68 | \$24,092 | 19 | 0.0% | 68 | 15.8% | 22 | 85.9% | 10 | 32.4% | 23 |
| 20 | Walnut Hills | 37 | \$14,904 | 10 | 1.4% | 48 | 6.8% | 15 | 68.1% | 56 | 35.6% | 16 |
| 20 | Winton Hills | 80 | \$10,135 | 6 | 0.0% | 68 | 4.3% | 13 | 75.3% | 34 | 31.7% | 24 |
| 22 | Over-the-Rhine | 9 | \$28,077 | 28 | 0.0% | 68 | 0.0% | 1 | 73.5% | 41 | 37.7% | 14 |
| 23 | Camp Washington | 28 | \$32,733 | 36 | 4.3% | 19 | 54.2% | 80 | 84.2% | 15 | 44.4% | 6 |
| 24 | Over-the-Rhine | 17 | \$7,434 | 2 | 0.0% | 68 | 0.0% | 1 | 61.1% | 73 | 37.8% | 13 |
| 25 | Riverside - Saylor Park | 104 | \$33,625 | 39 | 2.9% | 29 | 15.8% | 23 | 78.3% | 27 | 22.7% | 42 |
| 26 | Sedamsville - Riverside | 103 | \$26,250 | 23 | 0.0% | 68 | 37.1% | 56 | 83.4% | 16 | 49.9% | 2 |
| 27 | Evanston | 39 | \$35,500 | 43 | 2.9% | 30 | 20.0% | 28 | 81.5% | 18 | 19.8% | 51 |

| SES INDEX AND VARIABLES FOR THE CINCINNATI CITY CENSUS TRACTS, 2005-2009 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|------------------------------|--------------|---------------|----------|-------|------------------|-------|------------|-------|-----------|-------|------|-------|
| SES Index | Neighborhood | Tract Number | Family Income | Crowding | | Family Structure | | Occupation | | Education | | | |
| | | | | Rank | Index | Rank | Index | Rank | Index | Rank | Index | Rank | Index |
| 28 | N. Fairmount - English Woods | 86.01 | \$31,176 | 32 | 0.0% | 68 | 28.8% | 42 | 80.3% | 21 | 39.4% | 11 | |
| 29 | East Price Hill | 93 | \$35,889 | 45 | 5.7% | 15 | 33.3% | 50 | 77.3% | 31 | 25.6% | 35 | |
| 30 | West Price Hill | 97 | \$31,996 | 34 | 1.3% | 52 | 21.2% | 31 | 79.6% | 23 | 23.8% | 40 | |
| 31 | East Price Hill | 96 | \$38,607 | 50 | 2.7% | 34 | 16.2% | 24 | 68.1% | 55 | 34.5% | 18 | |
| 32 | Roselawn | 110 | \$41,090 | 56 | 4.4% | 18 | 49.6% | 73 | 86.1% | 9 | 29.7% | 30 | |
| 33 | Avondale | 66 | \$28,071 | 27 | 2.7% | 33 | 13.9% | 20 | 62.3% | 72 | 24.6% | 37 | |
| 33 | Evanston | 38 | \$27,973 | 26 | 0.0% | 68 | 27.1% | 40 | 79.4% | 24 | 27.1% | 31 | |
| 35 | Bond Hill | 63 | \$32,654 | 35 | 0.0% | 68 | 20.8% | 29 | 84.6% | 14 | 21.8% | 44 | |
| 36 | West End | 3.02 | \$12,089 | 7 | 0.0% | 68 | 8.9% | 17 | 56.6% | 86 | 37.0% | 15 | |
| 37 | Bond Hill | 64 | \$33,050 | 38 | 1.9% | 43 | 31.0% | 47 | 77.5% | 30 | 20.9% | 47 | |
| 37 | Linwood | 47.02 | \$42,031 | 59 | 2.4% | 40 | 46.7% | 70 | 75.2% | 35 | 56.9% | 1 | |
| 39 | Mt. Auburn | 23 | \$38,359 | 49 | 3.7% | 24 | 13.8% | 19 | 51.7% | 89 | 30.3% | 28 | |
| 39 | Winton Place | 73 | \$42,173 | 60 | 2.0% | 42 | 22.1% | 33 | 78.0% | 28 | 21.3% | 46 | |
| 41 | Westwood | 100.2 | \$34,684 | 41 | 0.8% | 58 | 24.7% | 37 | 83.2% | 17 | 17.7% | 57 | |
| 42 | Carthage | 61 | \$39,798 | 52 | 4.3% | 20 | 45.6% | 66 | 77.1% | 32 | 22.8% | 41 | |
| 43 | S. Fairmount | 89 | \$23,750 | 18 | 0.0% | 68 | 29.6% | 45 | 85.6% | 11 | 14.6% | 76 | |
| 44 | Avondale | 69 | \$47,837 | 69 | 1.4% | 50 | 29.5% | 44 | 79.2% | 25 | 24.6% | 36 | |
| 44 | Northside | 74 | \$38,882 | 51 | 2.2% | 41 | 4.9% | 14 | 75.2% | 36 | 10.7% | 82 | |
| 46 | Lower Price Hill | 91 | \$22,784 | 16 | 0.0% | 68 | 41.9% | 63 | 60.2% | 75 | 47.8% | 3 | |
| 47 | Mt. Auburn | 22 | \$36,500 | 46 | 1.1% | 53 | 29.7% | 46 | 68.8% | 53 | 26.1% | 33 | |
| 48 | West End | 8 | \$34,167 | 40 | 0.0% | 68 | 0.0% | 1 | 54.0% | 88 | 22.5% | 43 | |
| 49 | Corryville | 33 | \$25,868 | 22 | 0.0% | 68 | 25.8% | 38 | 73.3% | 43 | 15.2% | 72 | |
| 49 | Fairview - Clifton | 26 | \$18,627 | 14 | 0.0% | 68 | 16.9% | 25 | 71.7% | 46 | 8.4% | 90 | |
| 51 | Roselawn | 62.01 | \$41,373 | 58 | 1.8% | 44 | 40.4% | 60 | 72.3% | 45 | 20.9% | 48 | |
| 52 | Madisonville | 108 | \$46,583 | 67 | 0.0% | 68 | 0.0% | 1 | 67.0% | 59 | 16.8% | 61 | |
| 53 | West Price Hill | 99.02 | \$40,288 | 53 | 1.7% | 46 | 31.4% | 48 | 74.5% | 37 | 15.0% | 74 | |
| 53 | Westwood | 100.1 | \$45,909 | 66 | 2.6% | 37 | 45.6% | 65 | 74.4% | 38 | 19.2% | 52 | |
| 55 | East End | 44 | \$36,944 | 48 | 0.6% | 65 | 33.7% | 51 | 66.3% | 63 | 27.0% | 32 | |

| SES INDEX AND VARIABLES FOR THE CINCINNATI CITY CENSUS TRACTS, 2005-2009 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|----------------------------|--------------|---------------|----------|-------|------------------|-------|------------|-------|-----------|-------|------|-------|
| SES Index | Neighborhood | Tract Number | Family Income | Crowding | | Family Structure | | Occupation | | Education | | | |
| | | | | Rank | Index | Rank | Index | Rank | Index | Rank | Index | Rank | Index |
| 56 | Mt. Airy | 83 | \$50,734 | 72 | 3.9% | 23 | 46.7% | 69 | 70.1% | 50 | 20.7% | 49 | |
| 56 | University Heights | 29 | \$45,250 | 65 | 5.2% | 17 | 24.4% | 34 | 56.6% | 85 | 16.4% | 62 | |
| 58 | Oakley | 54 | \$46,964 | 68 | 1.4% | 47 | 27.7% | 41 | 71.3% | 47 | 16.0% | 65 | |
| 59 | Evanston | 40 | \$32,780 | 37 | 0.0% | 68 | 27.0% | 39 | 74.0% | 39 | 8.1% | 92 | |
| 60 | Kennedy Heights | 58 | \$49,625 | 71 | 2.8% | 31 | 38.3% | 58 | 70.6% | 48 | 15.4% | 70 | |
| 60 | West End | 4 | \$53,115 | 75 | 2.8% | 32 | 17.9% | 26 | 48.1% | 95 | 20.0% | 50 | |
| 62 | Over-the-Rhine | 11 | \$9,205 | 5 | 0.0% | 68 | 0.0% | 1 | 45.5% | 99 | 3.7% | 106 | |
| 63 | Over-the-Rhine | 10 | \$24,643 | 20 | 0.0% | 68 | 14.4% | 21 | 45.6% | 98 | 14.7% | 75 | |
| 64 | College Hill | 82.02 | \$42,984 | 61 | 0.8% | 60 | 38.1% | 57 | 68.1% | 54 | 18.1% | 53 | |
| 65 | Westwood | 109 | \$44,400 | 63 | 2.4% | 38 | 79.1% | 102 | 80.1% | 22 | 16.0% | 64 | |
| 66 | Fairview - Clifton | 27 | \$25,333 | 21 | 0.0% | 68 | 68.2% | 95 | 67.0% | 60 | 17.7% | 56 | |
| 67 | Corryville | 32 | \$36,875 | 47 | 6.1% | 13 | 21.9% | 32 | 45.2% | 100 | 1.6% | 110 | |
| 67 | University Heights | 30 | \$35,208 | 42 | 8.7% | 5 | 74.6% | 97 | 65.9% | 64 | 7.3% | 94 | |
| 69 | Madisonville | 55 | \$35,530 | 44 | 0.7% | 64 | 51.2% | 74 | 73.0% | 44 | 14.0% | 79 | |
| 70 | Fairview - Clifton | 25 | \$41,083 | 55 | 0.0% | 68 | 21.1% | 30 | 57.2% | 82 | 13.0% | 81 | |
| 71 | Northside | 78 | \$51,571 | 73 | 0.8% | 56 | 45.4% | 64 | 62.7% | 70 | 17.2% | 59 | |
| 72 | College Hill | 84 | \$43,365 | 62 | 0.0% | 68 | 28.8% | 43 | 64.7% | 66 | 10.2% | 85 | |
| 73 | College Hill | 81 | \$60,549 | 87 | 0.7% | 62 | 45.9% | 67 | 60.6% | 74 | 24.4% | 38 | |
| 73 | Evanston - E. Walnut Hills | 41 | \$41,042 | 54 | 4.1% | 21 | 53.0% | 77 | 46.8% | 96 | 13.8% | 80 | |
| 73 | Sayler Park | 105 | \$63,922 | 92 | 0.0% | 68 | 56.6% | 82 | 80.4% | 20 | 15.9% | 66 | |
| 76 | Hartwell | 60 | \$51,697 | 74 | 1.4% | 49 | 58.5% | 84 | 65.4% | 65 | 17.0% | 60 | |
| 77 | Northside | 75 | \$57,019 | 79 | 0.0% | 68 | 24.5% | 36 | 56.7% | 84 | 15.6% | 69 | |
| 78 | Northside | 79 | \$54,097 | 76 | 0.0% | 68 | 59.4% | 85 | 73.5% | 40 | 15.2% | 73 | |
| 79 | College Hill | 82.01 | \$57,357 | 82 | 1.7% | 45 | 46.5% | 68 | 66.5% | 61 | 8.1% | 91 | |
| 80 | CBD - Riverfront | 7 | \$91,484 | 103 | 1.1% | 54 | 56.5% | 81 | 57.0% | 83 | 25.8% | 34 | |
| 81 | West Price Hill | 99.01 | \$59,489 | 85 | 0.8% | 57 | 64.1% | 89 | 67.9% | 57 | 15.2% | 71 | |
| 82 | Walnut Hills | 19 | \$55,114 | 77 | 1.3% | 51 | 35.2% | 54 | 44.9% | 101 | 14.6% | 77 | |
| 83 | Westwood | 102.1 | \$57,146 | 80 | 0.6% | 66 | 61.9% | 87 | 62.6% | 71 | 15.7% | 67 | |

| SES INDEX AND VARIABLES FOR THE CINCINNATI CITY CENSUS TRACTS, 2005-2009 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--------------|---------------------------------|---------------|-----------|-------|------------------|-------|------------|-------|-----------|-------|-------|-------|
| SES Index | Neighborhood | Tract Number | Family Income | Crowding | | Family Structure | | Occupation | | Education | | | |
| | | | | Rank | Index | Rank | Index | Rank | Index | Rank | Index | Rank | Index |
| 84 | 74.80 | Madisonville | 56 | \$63,561 | 91 | 0.0% | 68 | 76.5% | 98 | 66.4% | 62 | 17.8% | 55 |
| 85 | 75.00 | N. Avondale - Paddock Hills | 65 | \$59,500 | 86 | 0.9% | 55 | 52.2% | 75 | 57.4% | 81 | 14.0% | 78 |
| 86 | 75.40 | College Hill | 111 | \$63,542 | 90 | 3.0% | 28 | 67.7% | 93 | 64.5% | 67 | 5.1% | 99 |
| 87 | 75.80 | Mt. Washington | 46.01 | \$64,702 | 93 | 0.4% | 67 | 39.5% | 59 | 49.6% | 92 | 15.6% | 68 |
| 87 | 75.80 | Pleasant Ridge | 57.02 | \$57,256 | 81 | 0.0% | 68 | 41.2% | 62 | 57.7% | 80 | 8.9% | 88 |
| 89 | 77.20 | Westwood | 102.2 | \$71,638 | 95 | 0.0% | 68 | 78.8% | 100 | 63.4% | 69 | 17.9% | 54 |
| 90 | 78.20 | Mt. Auburn | 18 | \$55,795 | 78 | 2.7% | 36 | 78.9% | 101 | 55.0% | 87 | 8.5% | 89 |
| 91 | 80.00 | Clifton | 70 | \$72,804 | 96 | 2.4% | 39 | 58.4% | 83 | 58.0% | 79 | 4.4% | 103 |
| 92 | 80.40 | CBD - Riverfront | 6 | \$48,000 | 70 | 6.2% | 12 | 77.4% | 99 | 29.3% | 112 | 2.8% | 109 |
| 92 | 80.40 | Westwood | 101 | \$63,491 | 89 | 0.8% | 59 | 64.3% | 90 | 59.2% | 77 | 8.9% | 87 |
| 94 | 81.20 | East Walnut Hills | 20 | \$83,393 | 100 | 2.7% | 35 | 53.8% | 79 | 49.7% | 91 | 4.9% | 101 |
| 95 | 82.80 | Pleasant Ridge | 57.01 | \$57,917 | 83 | 0.0% | 68 | 52.7% | 76 | 50.3% | 90 | 6.2% | 97 |
| 96 | 83.00 | West Price Hill | 107 | \$75,610 | 98 | 0.0% | 68 | 100.0% | 113 | 69.2% | 52 | 10.4% | 84 |
| 97 | 83.60 | Mt. Washington | 46.03 | \$59,115 | 84 | 0.7% | 61 | 82.3% | 104 | 60.2% | 76 | 7.7% | 93 |
| 98 | 85.20 | Oakley | 53 | \$97,066 | 104 | 0.0% | 68 | 34.1% | 52 | 42.9% | 104 | 5.8% | 98 |
| 99 | 85.60 | Clifton | 72 | \$61,250 | 88 | 0.0% | 68 | 73.9% | 96 | 49.3% | 93 | 10.4% | 83 |
| 100 | 87.40 | Sayler Park | 106 | \$66,071 | 94 | 0.0% | 68 | 100.0% | 113 | 67.0% | 58 | 4.3% | 104 |
| 101 | 87.80 | Mt. Washington | 46.02 | \$73,144 | 97 | 0.0% | 68 | 64.5% | 91 | 46.7% | 97 | 9.5% | 86 |
| 102 | 88.40 | East Walnut Hills | 42 | \$90,259 | 102 | 0.0% | 68 | 82.2% | 103 | 41.1% | 106 | 16.1% | 63 |
| 103 | 90.20 | Oakley | 52 | \$87,870 | 101 | 0.0% | 68 | 65.6% | 92 | 49.2% | 94 | 6.4% | 96 |
| 104 | 91.60 | California | 45 | \$150,658 | 112 | 3.6% | 25 | 96.1% | 112 | 44.3% | 102 | 3.7% | 107 |
| 105 | 94.60 | Mt. Adams | 12 | \$78,750 | 99 | 0.0% | 68 | 62.5% | 88 | 34.8% | 110 | 3.1% | 108 |
| 106 | 94.80 | Mt. Adams | 13 | \$108,618 | 107 | 0.0% | 68 | 86.4% | 109 | 58.5% | 78 | 1.2% | 112 |
| 107 | 95.00 | Pleasant Ridge | 59 | \$101,932 | 105 | 0.0% | 68 | 68.0% | 94 | 43.1% | 103 | 3.7% | 105 |
| 108 | 96.60 | West End | 14 | \$250,001 | 115 | 0.0% | 68 | 60.1% | 86 | 27.4% | 114 | 5.1% | 100 |
| 109 | 97.40 | Clifton | 71 | \$113,333 | 108 | 0.0% | 68 | 83.6% | 107 | 35.4% | 109 | 7.0% | 95 |
| 110 | 98.20 | Mt. Lookout - Columbia Tusculum | 47.01 | \$113,333 | 108 | 0.0% | 68 | 83.5% | 106 | 39.5% | 107 | 4.7% | 102 |

| SES INDEX AND VARIABLES FOR THE CINCINNATI CITY CENSUS TRACTS, 2005-2009 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--------------------|--------------|--------------------|-----------|------|------------------|------|------------|------|-----------|------|-------|-----|
| SES Index Rank | Neighborhood Index | Tract Number | Family Income | Crowding | | Family Structure | | Occupation | | Education | | | |
| | | | | Index | Rank | Index | Rank | Index | Rank | Index | Rank | | |
| 111 | 100.60 | Hyde Park | 51 | \$115,852 | 110 | 0.0% | 68 | 83.3% | 105 | 42.8% | 105 | 0.0% | 115 |
| 112 | 101.40 | Hyde Park | 50 | \$105,625 | 106 | 0.0% | 68 | 95.6% | 111 | 33.8% | 111 | 1.6% | 111 |
| 113 | 101.60 | Hyde Park | 49 | \$132,647 | 111 | 0.0% | 68 | 85.6% | 108 | 39.0% | 108 | 0.4% | 113 |
| 114 | 102.60 | Mt. Lookout | 48 | \$166,087 | 113 | 0.7% | 63 | 90.9% | 110 | 27.8% | 113 | 0.4% | 114 |
| 115 ^a | 103 ^a | East End | 43 ^a | \$223,333 | 114 | 0.0% | 68 | --- | --- | 25.4% | 115 | 0.0% | 115 |
| --- | --- | Roselawn | 62.02 ^c | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 21.6% | 45 |
| ^a SES Index Value calculated for Census tract 43, despite lacking data for one of the five indicator values ^b Data not available ^c SES Index Value not calculated for Census tract 62.02 due to lack of data for four of the five indicator values | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Appendix III

NEIGHBORHOOD CHANGES 1970-2009

| Neighborhoods | Census Tracts | | | | | SES Index | | | | | Quartiles | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|-------|-------|-------|-----------|-----------|-------|--------|-------|-----------|-----------|------|------|------|-----------|
| | 1970 | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 2005-2009 | 1970 | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 2005-2009 | 1970 | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 2005-2009 |
| | Avondale | 34 | 34* | 34 | 34 | 34 | 60.4 | 34.4 | 37.2 | 31 | 28 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| | 66 | 66 | 66 | 66 | 66 | 49.4 | 29.8 | 25.6 | 37.2 | 37.8 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| | 67 | 67* | 67 | 67 | 67 | 42.4 | 28.2 | 24.8 | 23.6 | 23 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | 68 | 68 | 68 | 68 | 68 | 51 | 31 | 35.4 | 30.8 | 28.4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| | 69 | 69 | 69 | 69 | 69 | 60.8 | 38.4 | 33.6 | 32.2 | 44.8 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| | | | | | | 52.8 | 32.36 | 31.32 | 30.96 | 32.4 | | | | | |
| Bond Hill | 63 | 63 | 63 | 63 | 63 | 84.4 | 55.4 | 48.6 | 38 | 38 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| | 64 | 64 | 64 | 64 | 64 | 89.9 | 61.2 | 61.8 | 56.4 | 41 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 |
| | | | | | | 87.15 | 58.3 | 55.2 | 47.2 | 39.5 | | | | | |
| California | 45 | 45 | 45 | 45 | 45 | 62.2 | 75.2 | 78.8 | 106.4 | 91.6 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 |
| Camp Washington | 28 | 28 | 28 | 28 | 28 | 16.2 | 17.2 | 26.4 | 27.2 | 31.2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Carthage | 61 | 61 | 61 | 61 | 61 | 50.7 | 39.8 | 47.8 | 53 | 42.2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| CBD - Riverfront | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 96.7 | | 109.6 | 77 | 80.4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 4 |
| | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 63.3 | 56.2 | 82 | 85 | 71 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 3 |
| | | | | | | 80 | 56.2 | 95.8 | 81 | 75.7 | | | | | |
| Clifton | 70 | 70 | 70 | 70 | 70 | 80.8 | 74.6 | 90.6 | 85 | 80 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| | 71 | 71 | 71 | 71 | 71 | 101.5 | 109.6 | 112.4 | 100 | 97.4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| | 72 | 72 | 72 | 72 | 72 | 97.9 | 95.8 | 103.4 | 87.4 | 85.6 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| | | | | | | 93.40 | 93.33 | 102.13 | 90.80 | 87.67 | | | | | |
| College Hill | 81 | 81 | 81 | 81 | 81 | 102.5 | 82.4 | 82.2 | 72.4 | 65.6 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| | 82.01 | 82.01 | 82.01 | 82.01 | 82.01 | 96.9 | 78.3 | 87.2 | 78 | 69.4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 3 |
| | 82.02 | 82.02 | 82.02 | 82.02 | 82.02 | 83.1 | 80.4 | 88.2 | 69 | 57 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 3 |
| | 84 | 84* | 84 | 84 | 84 | 107.8 | 67.7 | 72.4 | 69.8 | 64.8 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 3 |

| NEIGHBORHOOD CHANGES 1970-2009 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------|------|------|------|-----------|-----------|-------|-------|-------|-----------|-----------|------|------|------|-----------|
| Neighborhoods | Census Tracts | | | | | SES Index | | | | | Quartiles | | | | |
| | 1970 | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 2005-2009 | 1970 | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 2005-2009 | 1970 | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 2005-2009 |
| | | 111 | 111 | 111 | 111 | 111 | 113 | 101.4 | 107.6 | 89.2 | 75.4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Corryville | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 36.7 | 35.6 | 51 | 35.4 | 60.4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 |
| | 33 | 33 | 33 | 33 | 33 | 49.8 | 65.5 | 59.6 | 52.4 | 48.6 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| | | | | | | 43.25 | 50.55 | 55.3 | 43.9 | 54.5 | | | | | |
| East End | 43 | 43 | 43 | 43 | 43 | 13.6 | 35.4 | 26.2 | 48.8 | 103 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 4 |
| | 44 | 44 | 44 | 44 | 44 | 23.1 | 21.6 | 32.2 | 44 | 51.8 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| | | | | | | 18.35 | 28.5 | 29.2 | 46.4 | 77.4 | | | | | |
| East Price Hill | 90 | | | | | 53.4 | | | | | 2 | | | | |
| | 92 | 92* | 92 | 92 | 92 | 74.4 | 59.2 | 44 | 34.2 | 25 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 52.9 | 35.6 | 35 | 38.2 | 35.2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| | 94 | 94 | 94 | 94 | 94 | 53.7 | 45.2 | 32.6 | 27.8 | 21.8 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 51.5 | 45.8 | 44 | 41.6 | 26.8 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| | 96 | 96 | 96 | 96 | 96 | 54.8 | 52.3 | 53.4 | 48.2 | 36.2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| | | | | | | 56.78 | 47.62 | 41.80 | 38.00 | 29.00 | | | | | |
| East Walnut Hills | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 95.8 | 84 | 93.2 | 93.8 | 81.2 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 | 76.5 | 73.8 | 82.4 | 97.4 | 88.4 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 |
| | | | | | | 86.15 | 78.9 | 87.8 | 95.6 | 84.8 | | | | | |
| Evanston | 38 | 38 | 38 | 38 | 38 | 47.4 | 28.2 | 32.8 | 25.6 | 37.8 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| | 39 | 39 | 39 | 39 | 39 | 36.1 | 28.8 | 34 | 32 | 34 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 68.3 | 63.8 | 68.4 | 73.4 | 55 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| | 41 | | | | | 61.7 | | | | | 2 | | | | |
| | | | | | | 53.38 | 40.27 | 45.07 | 43.67 | 42.27 | | | | | |
| Evanston - E. Walnut Hills | | 41 | 41 | 41 | 41 | | 46.3 | 59.4 | 68.8 | 65.6 | | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 |
| Fairview - Clifton | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 41.8 | 59.8 | 81.6 | 51.8 | 63.2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 |
| | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 35.8 | 59.8 | 65.6 | 54.4 | 48.6 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 |

| NEIGHBORHOOD CHANGES 1970-2009 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------|--------|-------|-------|-----------|-----------|--------|--------|--------|-----------|-----------|------|------|------|-----------|
| Neighborhoods | Census Tracts | | | | | SES Index | | | | | Quartiles | | | | |
| | 1970 | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 2005-2009 | 1970 | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 2005-2009 | 1970 | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 2005-2009 |
| | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 49.1 | 57.8 | 93.6 | 82.2 | 60 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 3 |
| Fay Apartments | 86.02 | 85.02* | 85.02 | 85.02 | 85.02 | 26.3 | 34.4 | 14 | 15 | 16.4 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Hartwell | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 89.2 | 75.8 | 75.8 | 78 | 66.4 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Hyde Park | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 110.1 | 109.8 | 115.6 | 112.4 | 101.6 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 87.7 | 101.4 | 105.6 | 109.6 | 101.4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| | 51 | 51 | 51 | 51 | 51 | 109.2 | 109.4 | 114.6 | 108.4 | 100.6 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| | | | | | | 102.33 | 106.87 | 111.93 | 110.13 | 101.20 | | | | | |
| Kennedy Heights | 58 | 58 | 58 | 58 | 58 | 93.4 | 72.8 | 72.4 | 77 | 55.6 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Linwood | | 47.02 | 47.02 | 47.02 | 47.02 | | 27.8 | 37.6 | 35 | 41 | | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Lower Price Hill | 91 | 91* | 91 | 91 | 91 | 21 | 18.6 | 15.6 | 19.2 | 45 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Madisonville | 55 | 55 | 55 | 55 | 55 | 72.3 | 47.6 | 42.6 | 56.6 | 61 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 |
| | 56 | 56 | 56 | 56 | 56 | 70.1 | 59.7 | 62.8 | 71.6 | 74.8 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 49.5 | 53.8 | 75 | 81.6 | 51.2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 2 |
| | | | | | | 63.97 | 53.70 | 60.13 | 69.93 | 62.33 | | | | | |
| Mt. Adams | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 59.2 | 94.6 | 89 | 111.2 | 94.6 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 61 | 102.2 | 112 | 108.6 | 94.8 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| | | | | | | 60.1 | 98.4 | 100.5 | 109.9 | 94.7 | | | | | |
| Mt. Airy | 83 | 83 | 83 | 83 | 83 | 99.3 | 90.4 | 81 | 75 | 52.6 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 2 |
| | 85.01 | | 85.01 | 85.01 | 85.01 | | 80.8 | 64.2 | 34.8 | 25.8 | | | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| | | | | | | 99.3 | 85.6 | 72.6 | 54.9 | 39.2 | | | | | |
| Mt. Auburn | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 29.2 | 39.2 | 57.6 | 68.4 | 78.2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| | 22 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 41.6 | 34.4 | 55.8 | 41.8 | 46.2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 33.3 | 26.6 | 29.2 | 30.4 | 41.8 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| | | | | | | 34.70 | 33.40 | 47.53 | 46.87 | 55.40 | | | | | |
| Mt. Lookout | 47 | 47.01 | | | | 63 | 91.2 | | | | 3 | | | | |

| NEIGHBORHOOD CHANGES 1970-2009 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------|--------|-------|-------|-----------|-----------|-------|-------|-------|-----------|-----------|------|------|------|-----------|
| Neighborhoods | Census Tracts | | | | | SES Index | | | | | Quartiles | | | | |
| | 1970 | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 2005-2009 | 1970 | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 2005-2009 | 1970 | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 2005-2009 |
| | 48 | 48* | 48 | 48 | 48 | 107.9 | 112.2 | 118.2 | 112.2 | 102.6 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Mt. Lookout - Columbia Tusculum | | 47.01* | 47.01 | 47.01 | 47.01 | | 91.2 | 102.4 | | 98.2 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Mt. Washington | 46.01 | 46.01 | 46.01 | 46.01 | 46.01 | 105.7 | 100 | 81.4 | 89.6 | 75.8 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 4 |
| | 46.02 | 46.02 | 46.02 | 46.02 | 46.02 | 107.1 | 99.6 | 102 | 98.6 | 87.8 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| | 46.03 | 46.03 | 46.03 | 46.03 | 46.03 | 110 | 97.2 | 102.2 | 93.6 | 83.6 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| | | | | | | 107.60 | 98.93 | 95.20 | 93.93 | 82.40 | | | | | |
| N. Avondale - Paddock Hills | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 106.4 | 87 | 96.2 | 84 | 75 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 3 |
| N. Fairmount - English Woods | 86.01 | 86.01* | 86.01 | 86.01 | 86.01 | 21.5 | 17.8 | 14.2 | 15.4 | 34.8 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Northside | 74 | 74 | 74 | 74 | 74 | 32.4 | 30.4 | 31.6 | 31.2 | 44.8 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| | 75 | 75 | 75 | 75 | 75 | 79 | 66 | 86.8 | 65.6 | 67.2 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 3 |
| | 78 | 78 | 78 | 78 | 78 | 53.2 | 45 | 37.2 | 46 | 64.4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 |
| | 79 | 79* | 79 | 79 | 79 | 71.1 | 46 | 55.6 | 52.2 | 68.4 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 |
| | | | | | | 58.925 | 46.85 | 52.8 | 48.75 | 61.2 | | | | | |
| Oakley | 52 | 52 | 52 | 52 | 52 | 80.1 | 82.7 | 95.8 | 96.2 | 90.2 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| | 53 | 53 | 53 | 53 | 53 | 83.8 | 77.8 | 91 | 95.6 | 85.2 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| | 54 | 54 | 54 | 54 | 54 | 57.2 | 56.4 | 59.6 | 65 | 53.6 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 |
| | | | | | | 73.70 | 72.30 | 82.13 | 85.60 | 76.33 | | | | | |
| Over-the-Rhine | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 28.2 | 9.6 | 22.4 | 3 | 30.4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 17.7 | 11.6 | 12.8 | 23.6 | 56.4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 20.3 | 9 | 30.6 | 25.4 | 55.8 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 23.2 | 10.2 | 16 | 10.8 | 27.2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 7 | 5.4 | 12 | 15.4 | 31.4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | 24 | | | | | 33.4 | | | | | 1 | | | | |

| NEIGHBORHOOD CHANGES 1970-2009 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------|-------|-------|-------|-----------|-----------|-------|-------|-------|-------------------|-----------|------|------|------|-----------|
| Neighborhoods | Census Tracts | | | | | SES Index | | | | | Quartiles | | | | |
| | 1970 | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 2005-2009 | 1970 | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 2005-2009 | 1970 | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 2005-2009 |
| Pleasant Ridge | 57.01 | 57.01 | 57.01 | 57.01 | 57.01 | 21.633333 | 9.16 | 18.76 | 15.64 | 40.24 | | | | | |
| | 57.02 | 57.02 | 57.02 | 57.02 | 57.02 | 89.2 | 76.4 | 68.2 | 69.6 | 75.8 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 |
| | 59 | 59 | 59 | 59 | 59 | 100.5 | 92.8 | 96.2 | 88.4 | 95 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| | | | | | | 95.10 | 89.33 | 89.87 | 84.73 | 84.53 | | | | | |
| Riverside - Saylor Park | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 49 | 71.6 | 69.8 | 70.4 | 32 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 1 |
| Roselawn | 62.01 | 62.01 | 62.01 | 62.01 | 62.01 | 109.2 | 93 | 73.2 | 63.4 | 51 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 2 |
| | 62.02 | 62.02 | 62.02 | 62.02 | 62.02 | 38.1 | | | | --- | 2 | | | | --- |
| | 110 | 110 | 110 | 110 | 110 | 111.1 | 86.6 | 76.2 | 65.2 | 37.2 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 2 |
| | | | | | | 86.13 | 89.80 | 74.70 | 64.30 | 44.1 ^a | | | | | |
| S. Cumminsville - Millvale | 76 | | | | | 35.7 | | | | | 2 | | | | |
| | 77 | 77* | 77 | 77 | 77 | 19 | 11.2 | 13.2 | 15.4 | 11.6 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | | | | | | 27.35 | 11.2 | 13.2 | 13.2 | 11.6 | | | | | |
| S. Fairmount | 87 | 87 | 87 | 87 | 87 | 25.9 | 22.8 | 20.4 | 21 | 28 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | 89 | 89* | 89 | 89 | 89 | 59.1 | 57.6 | 48.8 | 37.8 | 43.6 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| | | | | | | 42.5 | 40.2 | 34.6 | 29.4 | 35.8 | | | | | |
| Saylor Park | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 64.4 | 63.5 | 72.6 | 69.4 | 65.6 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 85 | 78.6 | 88.4 | 65.6 | 87.4 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 4 |
| | | | | | | 74.7 | 71.05 | 80.5 | 67.5 | | | | | | |
| Sedamsville - Riverside | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 25.1 | 39 | 35.8 | 35.4 | 33 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| University Heights | 29 | 29 | 29 | 29 | 29 | 82.8 | 84.2 | 80 | 67 | 52.6 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 |
| | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 69.1 | 73.1 | 71.4 | 60.4 | 60.4 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| | | | | | | 75.95 | 78.65 | 75.7 | 63.7 | 56.5 | | | | | |
| Walnut Hills | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 31.2 | 32.6 | 78.6 | 65.2 | 72 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 |

| NEIGHBORHOOD CHANGES 1970-2009 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------|--------|--------|--------|-----------|-----------|-------|-------|-------|-----------|-----------|------|------|------|-----------|
| Neighborhoods | Census Tracts | | | | | SES Index | | | | | Quartiles | | | | |
| | 1970 | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 2005-2009 | 1970 | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 2005-2009 | 1970 | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 2005-2009 |
| | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 29.4 | 15.6 | 26 | 23.2 | 22.2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | 35 | 35 | 35 | 35 | 35 | 39.3 | 21.4 | 29.2 | 16.6 | 19 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | 36 | 36 | 36 | 36 | 36 | 29.7 | 20 | 24 | 30 | 21.6 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | 37 | 37 | 37 | 37 | 37 | 43.6 | 29.4 | 31.6 | 22.4 | 29 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | | | | | | 34.64 | 23.8 | 37.88 | 31.48 | 32.76 | | | | | |
| West End | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 49.6 | 40.4 | 24 | 14 | 13.8 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | 3.01 | 3.01 | 3.01 | 3.01 | 3.01 | 16.8 | 6.6 | 5.6 | 10.4 | 23.2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | 3.02 | 3.02 | 3.02 | 3.02 | 3.02 | 14.7 | 11 | 7.6 | 22.2 | 38.6 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 36.7 | 34.8 | 42.4 | 49 | 55.6 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 |
| | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 32.9 | 12.8 | 18.6 | 47.8 | 48 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 14 | 18 | 13.2 | 15.8 | 39.8 | 96.6 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 |
| | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 15 | 25.6 | 9.6 | 24.6 | 16 | 26.6 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | | | | | | 27.76 | 18.34 | 19.80 | 28.46 | 43.20 | | | | | |
| West Price Hill | 97 | 97 | 97 | 97 | 97 | 61 | 63.2 | 56.4 | 56.8 | 36 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 2 |
| | 98 | 98 | 98 | 98 | 98 | 75.1 | 73.2 | 69.4 | 54.8 | 24.4 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| | 99.01 | 99.01 | 99.01 | 99.01 | 99.01 | 90 | 90.1 | 91.8 | 92.6 | 71.8 | 4 | | 4 | 4 | 3 |
| | 99.02 | 99.02 | 99.02 | 99.02 | 99.02 | 82.2 | 76 | 76.8 | 79.4 | 51.6 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 |
| | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 88.9 | 90.1 | 90.4 | 94.2 | 83 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| | | | | | | 79.44 | 78.52 | 76.96 | 75.56 | 53.36 | | | | | |
| Westwood | 100 | 88* | 88 | 88 | 88 | 107.1 | 65.8 | 46.6 | 28.6 | 24.6 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| | | 100.01 | 100.01 | 100.01 | 100.1 | | 92.1 | 89 | 63.2 | 51.6 | | 4 | 4 | 3 | 2 |
| | | 100.02 | 100.02 | 100.02 | 100.2 | | 70.4 | 59.4 | 40.2 | 42 | | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 88.3 | 90.6 | 95.4 | 91 | 80.4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| | 102.01 | 102.01 | 102.01 | 102.01 | 102.1 | 91.7 | 88.6 | 87.6 | 87.6 | 74.2 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 3 |
| | 102.02 | 102.02 | 102.02 | 102.02 | 102.2 | 95.7 | 104 | 105.2 | 99 | 77.2 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 88.5 | 84.4 | 78.8 | 68.2 | 57.8 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| | | | | | | 94.26 | 85.13 | 80.29 | 68.26 | 58.26 | | | | | |
| Winton Hills | 80 | 80 | 80 | 80 | 80 | 32.4 | 19 | 22.2 | 17.4 | 29 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |

| NEIGHBORHOOD CHANGES 1970-2009 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------|------|------|------|-----------|-----------|------|------|------|-----------|-----------|------|------|------|-----------|
| | Census Tracts | | | | | SES Index | | | | | Quartiles | | | | |
| | 1970 | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 2005-2009 | 1970 | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 2005-2009 | 1970 | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 2005-2009 |
| Neighborhoods | 73 | 73 | 73 | 73 | 73 | 48.1 | 53.2 | 62.6 | 52.6 | 41.8 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 |
| Winton Place | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Queensgate | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 17.1 | | | | --- | 1 | | | | --- |
| | 5 | | | | | 34.4 | | | | | 2 | | | | |
| | | | | | | 25.8 | | | | | | | | | |

^a SES Index Value not calculated for Census tract 62.02 due to lack of data for four of the five SES indicator values. Consequently, the neighborhood SES Index value is the average of the two tracts with available data.

Appendix IV

| SES INDEX AND VARIABLES FOR CINCINNATI METROPOLITAN AREA CENSUS TRACTS, 2005-2009 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----------|----------|--------------|----------|---------------|------|----------|------|------------------|------|------------|------|-----------|------|--|--|--|--|--|
| Rank | SES Index | County | Census Tract | | Family Income | | Crowding | | Family Structure | | Occupation | | Education | | | | | | |
| | | | Number | Quartile | Index | Rank | Index | Rank | Index | Rank | Index | Rank | Index | Rank | | | | | |
| 1 | 14.4 | Hamilton | 77 | 1 | \$15,732 | 12 | 4.0% | 34 | 8.4% | 17 | 96.7% | 1 | 41.8% | 8 | | | | | |
| 2 | 16 | Hamilton | 2 | 1 | \$28,654 | 34 | 8.2% | 8 | 2.6% | 12 | 94.5% | 2 | 34.1% | 24 | | | | | |
| 3 | 17 | Kenton | 671 | 1 | \$14,512 | 10 | 10.7% | 3 | 10.0% | 19 | 89.3% | 9 | 29.0% | 44 | | | | | |
| 4 | 24.6 | Campbell | 501 | 1 | \$19,398 | 16 | 4.7% | 25 | 25.7% | 41 | 83.7% | 24 | 37.5% | 17 | | | | | |
| 5 | 28.6 | Hamilton | 36 | 1 | \$22,125 | 17 | 3.4% | 43 | 34.7% | 68 | 90.8% | 6 | 41.1% | 9 | | | | | |
| 6 | 29.6 | Campbell | 505 | 1 | \$26,304 | 26 | 5.0% | 24 | 29.2% | 51 | 81.7% | 37 | 40.5% | 10 | | | | | |
| 7 | 30.4 | Hamilton | 88 | 1 | \$28,964 | 36 | 6.3% | 16 | 31.5% | 57 | 89.3% | 8 | 31.1% | 35 | | | | | |
| 7 | 30.4 | Hamilton | 98 | 1 | \$26,378 | 27 | 7.5% | 11 | 41.1% | 80 | 90.1% | 7 | 32.5% | 27 | | | | | |
| 9 | 33.6 | Hamilton | 94 | 1 | \$22,788 | 19 | 16.9% | 1 | 24.4% | 38 | 77.8% | 73 | 31.0% | 37 | | | | | |
| 10 | 34.4 | Hamilton | 21 | 1 | \$44,583 | 89 | 10.9% | 2 | 0.0% | 1 | 81.0% | 46 | 31.1% | 34 | | | | | |
| 11 | 34.8 | Hamilton | 95 | 1 | \$31,731 | 42 | 5.7% | 21 | 36.6% | 70 | 84.8% | 20 | 34.8% | 21 | | | | | |
| 12 | 35.8 | Hamilton | 92 | 1 | \$30,333 | 39 | 9.7% | 6 | 48.4% | 109 | 85.2% | 18 | 42.1% | 7 | | | | | |
| 13 | 37.2 | Hamilton | 67 | 1 | \$15,938 | 13 | 7.0% | 12 | 19.4% | 29 | 88.1% | 11 | 17.7% | 121 | | | | | |
| 14 | 37.6 | Hamilton | 85.02 | 1 | \$7,459 | 3 | 7.5% | 10 | 0.0% | 1 | 70.2% | 149 | 33.2% | 25 | | | | | |
| 15 | 39.2 | Hamilton | 87 | 1 | \$41,161 | 73 | 9.9% | 4 | 49.5% | 111 | 92.1% | 4 | 47.5% | 4 | | | | | |
| 16 | 42 | Hamilton | 85.01 | 1 | \$26,514 | 28 | 5.9% | 19 | 13.1% | 20 | 76.8% | 82 | 24.4% | 61 | | | | | |
| 17 | 46 | Hamilton | 28 | 1 | \$32,733 | 45 | 4.3% | 28 | 54.2% | 128 | 84.2% | 23 | 44.4% | 6 | | | | | |
| 18 | 51.2 | Hamilton | 16 | 1 | \$8,725 | 4 | 7.8% | 9 | 53.8% | 124 | 73.3% | 114 | 45.8% | 5 | | | | | |
| 19 | 51.8 | Hamilton | 104 | 1 | \$33,625 | 48 | 2.9% | 55 | 15.8% | 24 | 78.3% | 66 | 22.7% | 66 | | | | | |
| 20 | 53.2 | Hamilton | 93 | 1 | \$35,889 | 56 | 5.7% | 20 | 33.3% | 61 | 77.3% | 77 | 25.6% | 52 | | | | | |
| 20 | 53.2 | Hamilton | 110 | 1 | \$41,090 | 72 | 4.4% | 27 | 49.6% | 112 | 86.1% | 14 | 29.7% | 41 | | | | | |
| 22 | 55.2 | Hamilton | 35 | 1 | \$16,203 | 14 | 0.0% | 247 | 0.0% | 1 | 93.9% | 3 | 39.7% | 11 | | | | | |
| 23 | 56.2 | Hamilton | 262 | 1 | \$33,750 | 49 | 9.8% | 5 | 52.0% | 118 | 91.6% | 5 | 19.6% | 104 | | | | | |
| 24 | 56.4 | Hamilton | 39 | 1 | \$35,500 | 54 | 2.9% | 57 | 20.0% | 30 | 81.5% | 40 | 19.8% | 101 | | | | | |
| 25 | 58.4 | Kenton | 650 | 1 | \$36,629 | 58 | 4.2% | 30 | 44.1% | 92 | 85.6% | 16 | 20.4% | 96 | | | | | |
| 26 | 60.2 | Hamilton | 3.01 | 1 | \$12,981 | 8 | 3.0% | 49 | 0.0% | 1 | 63.6% | 230 | 38.6% | 13 | | | | | |
| 26 | 60.2 | Hamilton | 257 | 1 | \$43,963 | 86 | 1.6% | 124 | 26.3% | 43 | 82.6% | 30 | 37.3% | 18 | | | | | |

SES INDEX AND VARIABLES FOR CINCINNATI METROPOLITAN AREA CENSUS TRACTS, 2005-2009

| SES Index Rank | County | Census Tract | | Quartile | Family Income | | Crowding | | Family Structure | | Occupation | | Education | |
|----------------|----------|--------------|---|----------|---------------|------|----------|------|------------------|------|------------|------|-----------|------|
| | | Number | | | Index | Rank | Index | Rank | Index | Rank | Index | Rank | Index | Rank |
| 28 | Hamilton | 228 | 1 | 1 | \$48,958 | 109 | 2.6% | 70 | 37.6% | 74 | 83.3% | 26 | 29.4% | 42 |
| 29 | Hamilton | 68 | 1 | 1 | \$24,092 | 21 | 0.0% | 247 | 15.9% | 25 | 85.9% | 15 | 32.4% | 28 |
| 29 | Hamilton | 97 | 1 | 1 | \$31,996 | 43 | 1.3% | 141 | 21.2% | 34 | 79.6% | 55 | 23.8% | 63 |
| 31 | Hamilton | 61 | 1 | 1 | \$39,798 | 67 | 4.3% | 29 | 45.6% | 99 | 77.1% | 80 | 22.8% | 65 |
| 32 | Hamilton | 96 | 1 | 1 | \$38,607 | 64 | 2.7% | 64 | 16.7% | 26 | 68.1% | 174 | 34.5% | 22 |
| 33 | Hamilton | 47.02 | 1 | 1 | \$42,031 | 77 | 2.4% | 78 | 46.7% | 105 | 75.2% | 95 | 56.9% | 1 |
| 34 | Hamilton | 37 | 1 | 1 | \$14,904 | 11 | 1.4% | 134 | 6.8% | 16 | 68.1% | 176 | 35.6% | 20 |
| 35 | Hamilton | 15 | 1 | 1 | \$14,327 | 9 | 0.0% | 247 | 0.0% | 1 | 78.5% | 61 | 29.8% | 40 |
| 36 | Hamilton | 73 | 1 | 1 | \$42,173 | 78 | 2.0% | 97 | 22.5% | 36 | 78.0% | 68 | 21.3% | 82 |
| 37 | Hamilton | 64 | 1 | 1 | \$33,050 | 47 | 1.9% | 103 | 31.0% | 55 | 77.5% | 74 | 20.9% | 87 |
| 38 | Campbell | 512 | 1 | 1 | \$27,061 | 30 | 0.0% | 247 | 27.4% | 46 | 88.6% | 10 | 31.1% | 36 |
| 38 | Hamilton | 227 | 1 | 1 | \$29,855 | 38 | 0.9% | 166 | 31.6% | 59 | 78.4% | 63 | 29.1% | 43 |
| 40 | Hamilton | 103 | 1 | 1 | \$26,250 | 25 | 0.0% | 247 | 37.1% | 71 | 83.4% | 25 | 49.9% | 2 |
| 41 | Hamilton | 223.01 | 1 | 1 | \$46,918 | 99 | 3.3% | 44 | 62.4% | 157 | 84.4% | 22 | 22.6% | 67 |
| 42 | Kenton | 612 | 1 | 1 | \$49,083 | 111 | 2.3% | 86 | 41.6% | 83 | 78.4% | 64 | 27.7% | 46 |
| 42 | Hamilton | 80 | 1 | 1 | \$10,135 | 6 | 0.0% | 247 | 4.3% | 13 | 75.3% | 94 | 31.7% | 30 |
| 44 | Kenton | 651 | 1 | 1 | \$30,911 | 40 | 2.3% | 88 | 30.0% | 54 | 69.5% | 158 | 25.2% | 55 |
| 45 | Hamilton | 86.01 | 1 | 1 | \$31,176 | 41 | 0.0% | 247 | 28.8% | 49 | 80.3% | 50 | 39.4% | 12 |
| 46 | Hamilton | 69 | 1 | 1 | \$47,837 | 105 | 1.4% | 137 | 29.5% | 52 | 79.2% | 57 | 24.6% | 58 |
| 47 | Hamilton | 9 | 1 | 1 | \$28,077 | 33 | 0.0% | 247 | 0.0% | 1 | 73.5% | 113 | 37.7% | 16 |
| 48 | Hamilton | 100.02 | 1 | 1 | \$34,684 | 51 | 0.8% | 175 | 24.7% | 40 | 83.2% | 28 | 17.7% | 119 |
| 49 | Hamilton | 216.04 | 1 | 1 | \$43,365 | 82 | 3.0% | 50 | 43.9% | 91 | 76.5% | 83 | 18.8% | 108 |
| 50 | Hamilton | 66 | 1 | 1 | \$28,071 | 32 | 2.7% | 62 | 14.0% | 22 | 62.3% | 242 | 24.6% | 59 |
| 51 | Hamilton | 63 | 1 | 1 | \$32,654 | 44 | 0.0% | 247 | 20.8% | 32 | 84.6% | 21 | 21.8% | 75 |
| 52 | Warren | 325 | 1 | 1 | \$48,307 | 107 | 3.3% | 45 | 62.0% | 154 | 81.3% | 43 | 21.8% | 74 |
| 53 | Hamilton | 34 | 1 | 1 | \$7,243 | 1 | 0.0% | 247 | 0.0% | 1 | 70.0% | 154 | 34.3% | 23 |
| 54 | Clermont | 402.04 | 1 | 1 | \$47,029 | 101 | 2.0% | 96 | 47.9% | 108 | 82.6% | 32 | 20.9% | 90 |
| 54 | Hamilton | 38 | 1 | 1 | \$27,973 | 31 | 0.0% | 247 | 27.1% | 45 | 79.4% | 56 | 27.1% | 48 |
| 56 | Hamilton | 255 | 1 | 1 | \$45,789 | 95 | 2.6% | 69 | 53.1% | 122 | 75.4% | 92 | 25.4% | 54 |

| SES INDEX AND VARIABLES FOR CINCINNATI METROPOLITAN AREA CENSUS TRACTS, 2005-2009 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--------|--------------|----------|---------------|----------|----------|------|------------------|-------|------------|-------|-----------|-------|-----|--|
| SES Index Rank | County | Census Tract | | Family Income | | Crowding | | Family Structure | | Occupation | | Education | | | |
| | | Number | Quartile | Index | Rank | Index | Rank | Index | Rank | Index | Rank | Index | Rank | | |
| 57 | 87.2 | Hamilton | 207.42 | 1 | \$53,219 | 139 | 5.2% | 22 | 64.4% | 168 | 83.2% | 27 | 21.5% | 80 | |
| 58 | 89.6 | Clermont | 418 | 1 | \$42,845 | 80 | 6.7% | 13 | 66.2% | 180 | 76.1% | 87 | 20.9% | 88 | |
| 59 | 89.8 | Kenton | 609 | 1 | \$29,196 | 37 | 1.7% | 108 | 41.5% | 82 | 72.1% | 128 | 20.6% | 94 | |
| 60 | 90.6 | Hamilton | 215.09 | 1 | \$47,515 | 104 | 3.6% | 41 | 34.2% | 66 | 78.4% | 62 | 13.9% | 180 | |
| 61 | 90.8 | Kenton | 644 | 1 | \$50,457 | 122 | 6.5% | 14 | 43.0% | 89 | 78.9% | 59 | 14.2% | 170 | |
| 62 | 91 | Boone | 701 | 1 | \$42,025 | 76 | 1.1% | 155 | 33.7% | 62 | 78.8% | 60 | 19.7% | 102 | |
| 62 | 91 | Campbell | 502 | 1 | \$28,846 | 35 | 0.0% | 247 | 6.7% | 15 | 71.6% | 132 | 33.1% | 26 | |
| 64 | 91.6 | Clermont | 409 | 1 | \$53,265 | 140 | 6.4% | 15 | 64.6% | 170 | 82.1% | 34 | 20.0% | 99 | |
| 65 | 93.4 | Warren | 302 | 1 | \$43,697 | 85 | 2.9% | 53 | 76.4% | 244 | 80.9% | 47 | 30.5% | 38 | |
| 66 | 94.8 | Hamilton | 100.01 | 1 | \$45,909 | 96 | 2.6% | 72 | 45.6% | 98 | 74.4% | 102 | 19.2% | 106 | |
| 67 | 95 | Hamilton | 62.01 | 1 | \$41,373 | 74 | 1.8% | 106 | 40.4% | 79 | 72.3% | 125 | 20.9% | 91 | |
| 68 | 96.4 | Hamilton | 23 | 1 | \$38,359 | 63 | 3.7% | 39 | 13.8% | 21 | 51.7% | 320 | 30.3% | 39 | |
| 69 | 97.6 | Kenton | 669 | 1 | \$50,139 | 118 | 3.2% | 46 | 66.5% | 184 | 79.9% | 54 | 21.1% | 86 | |
| 69 | 97.6 | Hamilton | 22 | 1 | \$36,500 | 57 | 1.1% | 153 | 33.1% | 60 | 68.8% | 168 | 26.1% | 50 | |
| 71 | 99.6 | Warren | 305.01 | 1 | \$45,313 | 93 | 1.9% | 101 | 53.3% | 123 | 76.1% | 86 | 20.5% | 95 | |
| 72 | 99.8 | Boone | 703.01 | 1 | \$40,407 | 69 | 1.1% | 159 | 61.7% | 152 | 81.4% | 41 | 21.5% | 78 | |
| 73 | 100.2 | Hamilton | 99.02 | 1 | \$40,288 | 68 | 1.7% | 117 | 31.4% | 56 | 74.5% | 101 | 15.0% | 159 | |
| 74 | 100.6 | Hamilton | 89 | 1 | \$23,750 | 20 | 0.0% | 247 | 29.6% | 53 | 85.6% | 17 | 14.6% | 166 | |
| 75 | 101.2 | Hamilton | 74 | 1 | \$38,882 | 65 | 2.2% | 93 | 4.9% | 14 | 75.2% | 97 | 10.7% | 237 | |
| 76 | 101.6 | Hamilton | 83 | 1 | \$50,734 | 125 | 3.9% | 36 | 46.7% | 104 | 70.1% | 150 | 20.7% | 93 | |
| 77 | 101.8 | Clermont | 416 | 1 | \$54,289 | 145 | 4.1% | 31 | 55.9% | 133 | 73.0% | 119 | 21.5% | 81 | |
| 78 | 102.6 | Dearborn | 803 | 1 | \$51,100 | 128 | 2.7% | 65 | 71.7% | 222 | 81.3% | 42 | 24.9% | 56 | |
| 78 | 102.6 | Clermont | 420 | 1 | \$49,965 | 116 | 1.4% | 135 | 62.2% | 155 | 82.1% | 35 | 22.2% | 72 | |
| 80 | 102.8 | Kenton | 607 | 1 | \$37,083 | 61 | 1.2% | 146 | 38.0% | 75 | 67.2% | 187 | 27.8% | 45 | |
| 81 | 103.8 | Hamilton | 17 | 1 | \$7,434 | 2 | 0.0% | 247 | 0.0% | 1 | 61.1% | 254 | 37.8% | 15 | |
| 82 | 105.8 | Hamilton | 216.02 | 1 | \$39,750 | 66 | 3.8% | 37 | 46.6% | 103 | 67.5% | 182 | 15.9% | 141 | |
| 83 | 106 | Hamilton | 252 | 1 | \$50,439 | 121 | 0.9% | 162 | 47.6% | 107 | 78.2% | 67 | 22.1% | 73 | |
| 84 | 107.2 | Kenton | 616 | 1 | \$26,563 | 29 | 2.2% | 89 | 51.0% | 116 | 59.8% | 273 | 31.8% | 29 | |
| 85 | 107.6 | Hamilton | 217.02 | 1 | \$49,135 | 112 | 2.3% | 81 | 55.8% | 131 | 71.2% | 135 | 21.5% | 79 | |

| SES INDEX AND VARIABLES FOR CINCINNATI METROPOLITAN AREA CENSUS TRACTS, 2005-2009 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--------|--------------|--------|----------|---------------|------|----------|------|------------------|------|------------|------|-----------|------|--|
| SES Index Rank | County | Census Tract | | Quartile | Family Income | | Crowding | | Family Structure | | Occupation | | Education | | |
| | | Number | | | Index | Rank | Index | Rank | Index | Rank | Index | Rank | Index | Rank | |
| 86 | 108.6 | Kenton | 614 | 1 | \$44,857 | 90 | 0.0% | 247 | 33.9% | 64 | 78.4% | 65 | 21.5% | 77 | |
| 87 | 109.2 | Kenton | 610 | 1 | \$35,139 | 52 | 0.7% | 186 | 46.4% | 101 | 72.7% | 122 | 21.1% | 85 | |
| 88 | 109.4 | Hamilton | 58 | 1 | \$49,625 | 115 | 2.8% | 59 | 38.5% | 77 | 70.6% | 146 | 15.4% | 150 | |
| 89 | 110.8 | Hamilton | 54 | 1 | \$46,964 | 100 | 1.4% | 133 | 27.7% | 47 | 71.3% | 134 | 16.0% | 140 | |
| 90 | 111.2 | Kenton | 603 | 1 | \$41,625 | 75 | 4.6% | 26 | 89.5% | 349 | 80.4% | 49 | 24.7% | 57 | |
| 91 | 112.4 | Boone | 702 | 1 | \$49,079 | 110 | 2.2% | 91 | 44.7% | 95 | 81.9% | 36 | 11.2% | 230 | |
| 92 | 112.6 | Clermont | 402.02 | 1 | \$47,366 | 102 | 2.3% | 85 | 76.8% | 250 | 82.8% | 29 | 20.1% | 97 | |
| 93 | 113.8 | Campbell | 506 | 1 | \$42,476 | 79 | 0.0% | 247 | 28.4% | 48 | 69.1% | 164 | 31.3% | 31 | |
| 94 | 114.4 | Clermont | 411.02 | 1 | \$38,182 | 62 | 1.2% | 152 | 44.5% | 93 | 65.4% | 212 | 25.6% | 53 | |
| 95 | 114.8 | Clermont | 417.01 | 1 | \$51,167 | 129 | 2.3% | 84 | 69.2% | 205 | 77.9% | 72 | 21.2% | 84 | |
| 96 | 115.4 | Hamilton | 44 | 1 | \$36,944 | 60 | 0.6% | 203 | 33.7% | 63 | 66.3% | 202 | 27.0% | 49 | |
| 97 | 116.2 | Hamilton | 29 | 1 | \$45,250 | 92 | 5.2% | 23 | 24.4% | 37 | 56.6% | 295 | 16.4% | 134 | |
| 98 | 116.4 | Hamilton | 33 | 11 | \$25,868 | 24 | 0.0% | 247 | 25.8% | 42 | 73.3% | 115 | 15.2% | 154 | |
| 99 | 117.4 | Hamilton | 3.02 | 2 | \$12,089 | 7 | 0.0% | 247 | 8.9% | 18 | 56.6% | 296 | 37.0% | 19 | |
| 100 | 118.4 | Hamilton | 229 | 2 | \$50,500 | 124 | 0.9% | 164 | 71.2% | 220 | 86.5% | 13 | 22.3% | 71 | |
| 101 | 118.8 | Hamilton | 207.62 | 2 | \$44,176 | 87 | 2.2% | 92 | 42.9% | 88 | 75.5% | 91 | 10.8% | 236 | |
| 102 | 123.8 | Hamilton | 91 | 2 | \$22,784 | 18 | 0.0% | 247 | 41.9% | 85 | 60.2% | 266 | 47.8% | 3 | |
| 103 | 124.4 | Hamilton | 82.02 | 2 | \$42,984 | 81 | 0.8% | 181 | 38.1% | 76 | 68.1% | 172 | 18.1% | 112 | |
| 104 | 125 | Hamilton | 109 | 2 | \$44,400 | 88 | 2.4% | 76 | 79.1% | 271 | 80.1% | 51 | 16.0% | 139 | |
| 105 | 126.8 | Hamilton | 218.02 | 2 | \$51,045 | 127 | 1.7% | 113 | 65.4% | 175 | 76.9% | 81 | 16.1% | 138 | |
| 106 | 127 | Warren | 314 | 2 | \$46,059 | 97 | 0.9% | 167 | 46.8% | 106 | 73.2% | 116 | 15.6% | 149 | |
| 107 | 127.2 | Hamilton | 207.41 | 2 | \$47,384 | 103 | 0.0% | 247 | 37.5% | 73 | 77.9% | 70 | 15.9% | 143 | |
| 108 | 131.6 | Kenton | 657 | 2 | \$52,000 | 134 | 3.1% | 47 | 81.9% | 286 | 71.8% | 129 | 24.1% | 62 | |
| 109 | 132.8 | Hamilton | 219 | 2 | \$50,089 | 117 | 0.0% | 247 | 20.2% | 31 | 74.5% | 100 | 14.4% | 169 | |
| 110 | 133 | Hamilton | 55 | 2 | \$35,530 | 55 | 0.7% | 198 | 51.2% | 117 | 73.0% | 120 | 14.0% | 175 | |
| 111 | 133.2 | Hamilton | 4 | 2 | \$53,115 | 138 | 2.8% | 60 | 17.9% | 28 | 48.1% | 342 | 20.0% | 98 | |
| 112 | 133.6 | Hamilton | 108 | 2 | \$46,583 | 98 | 0.0% | 247 | 0.0% | 1 | 67.0% | 192 | 16.8% | 130 | |
| 113 | 135 | Hamilton | 232.01 | 2 | \$55,481 | 150 | 1.3% | 142 | 68.9% | 202 | 77.3% | 78 | 19.7% | 103 | |
| 114 | 135.2 | Dearborn | 807 | 2 | \$55,714 | 151 | 1.9% | 100 | 63.7% | 165 | 77.9% | 71 | 13.1% | 189 | |

| SES INDEX AND VARIABLES FOR CINCINNATI METROPOLITAN AREA CENSUS TRACTS, 2005-2009 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--------|--------------|--------|----------|---------------|------|----------|----------|-------|-------|------------------|-------|-------|------------|------|-------|-----------|-------|------|
| SES Index Rank | County | Census Tract | | | Family Income | | | Crowding | | | Family Structure | | | Occupation | | | Education | | |
| | | Index | Number | Quartile | Index | Rank | Quartile | Index | Rank | Index | Rank | Index | Rank | Index | Rank | Index | Rank | Index | Rank |
| 115 | 135.4 | Campbell | 511.01 | 2 | \$43,380 | 84 | 4.0% | 33 | 76.5% | 246 | 67.2% | 185 | 16.9% | 129 | | | | | |
| 115 | 135.4 | Hamilton | 8 | 2 | \$34,167 | 50 | 0.0% | 247 | 0.0% | 1 | 54.0% | 309 | 22.5% | 70 | | | | | |
| 117 | 136.6 | Dearborn | 805 | 2 | \$51,716 | 133 | 0.0% | 247 | 59.6% | 146 | 82.6% | 31 | 17.1% | 126 | | | | | |
| 118 | 137 | Hamilton | 258 | 2 | \$61,477 | 186 | 2.1% | 95 | 50.7% | 115 | 76.1% | 88 | 12.5% | 201 | | | | | |
| 119 | 137.6 | Hamilton | 217.01 | 2 | \$49,487 | 113 | 0.8% | 171 | 50.7% | 114 | 72.5% | 123 | 14.6% | 167 | | | | | |
| 120 | 138 | Hamilton | 26 | 2 | \$18,627 | 15 | 0.0% | 247 | 16.9% | 27 | 71.7% | 130 | 8.4% | 271 | | | | | |
| 121 | 139 | Hamilton | 204.01 | 2 | \$62,464 | 190 | 1.9% | 102 | 65.5% | 176 | 74.2% | 104 | 17.6% | 123 | | | | | |
| 122 | 139.8 | Hamilton | 261.02 | 2 | \$50,483 | 123 | 1.2% | 148 | 83.6% | 301 | 81.6% | 38 | 20.9% | 89 | | | | | |
| 123 | 140.2 | Hamilton | 261.01 | 2 | \$58,371 | 166 | 1.7% | 109 | 69.9% | 210 | 75.2% | 96 | 17.7% | 120 | | | | | |
| 124 | 140.8 | Warren | 321 | 2 | \$54,435 | 146 | 0.3% | 241 | 58.3% | 139 | 73.8% | 110 | 22.6% | 68 | | | | | |
| 125 | 141.8 | Hamilton | 216.03 | 2 | \$68,442 | 234 | 2.9% | 56 | 63.4% | 163 | 72.9% | 121 | 16.2% | 135 | | | | | |
| 126 | 144 | Hamilton | 40 | 2 | \$32,780 | 46 | 0.0% | 247 | 27.0% | 44 | 74.0% | 107 | 8.1% | 276 | | | | | |
| 127 | 144.6 | Hamilton | 249.01 | 2 | \$60,769 | 181 | 0.0% | 247 | 75.0% | 236 | 87.5% | 12 | 27.5% | 47 | | | | | |
| 128 | 146.6 | Kenton | 637.02 | 2 | \$52,038 | 135 | 2.1% | 94 | 93.2% | 368 | 79.9% | 53 | 21.2% | 83 | | | | | |
| 129 | 146.8 | Hamilton | 234 | 2 | \$45,636 | 94 | 1.8% | 107 | 45.4% | 96 | 60.3% | 264 | 14.1% | 173 | | | | | |
| 130 | 147.2 | Boone | 703.04 | 2 | \$55,795 | 152 | 0.0% | 247 | 77.9% | 261 | 81.1% | 44 | 31.2% | 32 | | | | | |
| 131 | 148.4 | Hamilton | 215.06 | 2 | \$55,893 | 154 | 0.0% | 247 | 34.6% | 67 | 70.8% | 143 | 16.8% | 131 | | | | | |
| 132 | 149.4 | Warren | 301.02 | 2 | \$57,679 | 164 | 0.0% | 247 | 74.5% | 233 | 81.6% | 39 | 23.1% | 64 | | | | | |
| 133 | 149.6 | Warren | 315 | 2 | \$66,113 | 217 | 2.5% | 73 | 60.6% | 150 | 72.5% | 124 | 13.6% | 184 | | | | | |
| 134 | 150.2 | Clermont | 417.02 | 2 | \$63,919 | 199 | 1.5% | 127 | 55.1% | 130 | 67.5% | 181 | 18.0% | 114 | | | | | |
| 134 | 150.2 | Hamilton | 41 | 2 | \$41,042 | 70 | 4.1% | 32 | 53.0% | 121 | 46.8% | 345 | 13.8% | 183 | | | | | |
| 134 | 150.2 | Hamilton | 60 | 2 | \$51,697 | 132 | 1.4% | 136 | 58.5% | 142 | 65.4% | 213 | 17.0% | 128 | | | | | |
| 137 | 151.4 | Kenton | 656 | 2 | \$48,511 | 108 | 0.0% | 247 | 41.9% | 84 | 71.6% | 133 | 13.6% | 185 | | | | | |
| 138 | 152.8 | Hamilton | 78 | 2 | \$51,571 | 130 | 0.8% | 173 | 45.4% | 97 | 62.7% | 239 | 17.2% | 125 | | | | | |
| 139 | 153.2 | Kenton | 642 | 2 | \$59,174 | 172 | 3.9% | 35 | 85.8% | 318 | 75.3% | 93 | 15.6% | 148 | | | | | |
| 140 | 153.8 | Boone | 705.02 | 2 | \$67,589 | 232 | 3.8% | 38 | 85.7% | 317 | 79.1% | 58 | 17.5% | 124 | | | | | |
| 141 | 154.8 | Hamilton | 105 | 2 | \$63,922 | 200 | 0.0% | 247 | 56.6% | 137 | 80.4% | 48 | 15.9% | 142 | | | | | |
| 141 | 154.8 | Warren | 301.01 | 2 | \$65,313 | 208 | 1.6% | 120 | 71.6% | 221 | 78.0% | 69 | 15.1% | 156 | | | | | |
| 143 | 155.4 | Hamilton | 232.22 | 2 | \$54,583 | 147 | 0.7% | 184 | 62.7% | 159 | 76.2% | 85 | 12.4% | 202 | | | | | |

SES INDEX AND VARIABLES FOR CINCINNATI METROPOLITAN AREA CENSUS TRACTS, 2005-2009

| SES Index Rank | SES Index | County | Census Tract | | Family Income | | Crowding | | Family Structure | | Occupation | | Education | |
|----------------|-----------|----------|--------------|----------|---------------|------|----------|------|------------------|------|------------|------|-----------|------|
| | | | Number | Quartile | Index | Rank | Index | Rank | Index | Rank | Index | Rank | Index | Rank |
| 144 | 156 | Hamilton | 27 | 2 | \$25,333 | 23 | 0.0% | 247 | 68.2% | 198 | 67.0% | 194 | 17.7% | 118 |
| 145 | 157.4 | Clermont | 413.04 | 2 | \$66,893 | 226 | 2.3% | 82 | 69.8% | 208 | 69.8% | 155 | 17.8% | 116 |
| 146 | 157.6 | Hamilton | 81 | 2 | \$60,549 | 179 | 0.7% | 190 | 45.9% | 100 | 60.6% | 259 | 24.4% | 60 |
| 147 | 158.4 | Clermont | 408 | 2 | \$62,007 | 188 | 2.7% | 67 | 77.5% | 258 | 74.0% | 108 | 14.1% | 171 |
| 148 | 158.6 | Kenton | 659 | 2 | \$59,013 | 169 | 0.9% | 170 | 60.7% | 151 | 75.0% | 98 | 12.4% | 205 |
| 149 | 160.6 | Hamilton | 79 | 2 | \$54,097 | 144 | 0.0% | 247 | 59.4% | 145 | 73.5% | 112 | 15.2% | 155 |
| 150 | 160.8 | Hamilton | 10 | 2 | \$24,643 | 22 | 0.0% | 247 | 14.4% | 23 | 45.6% | 348 | 14.7% | 164 |
| 151 | 161.6 | Hamilton | 215.72 | 2 | \$56,486 | 157 | 0.7% | 193 | 44.6% | 94 | 70.8% | 141 | 11.4% | 223 |
| 152 | 165.4 | Campbell | 511.02 | 2 | \$51,607 | 131 | 0.0% | 247 | 70.1% | 212 | 84.9% | 19 | 11.6% | 218 |
| 153 | 166.6 | Hamilton | 25 | 2 | \$41,083 | 71 | 0.0% | 247 | 21.1% | 33 | 57.2% | 291 | 13.0% | 191 |
| 154 | 166.8 | Clermont | 407.01 | 2 | \$56,319 | 155 | 1.8% | 104 | 37.3% | 72 | 57.8% | 287 | 11.8% | 216 |
| 155 | 168.4 | Hamilton | 32 | 2 | \$36,875 | 59 | 6.1% | 18 | 21.9% | 35 | 45.2% | 352 | 1.6% | 378 |
| 156 | 168.6 | Hamilton | 218.01 | 2 | \$53,833 | 142 | 0.5% | 216 | 43.2% | 90 | 71.1% | 137 | 9.5% | 258 |
| 157 | 169 | Hamilton | 84 | 2 | \$43,365 | 82 | 0.0% | 247 | 28.8% | 50 | 64.7% | 222 | 10.2% | 244 |
| 158 | 169.2 | Hamilton | 238 | 2 | \$59,071 | 170 | 0.2% | 244 | 56.5% | 136 | 70.7% | 144 | 15.4% | 152 |
| 159 | 169.4 | Hamilton | 207.05 | 2 | \$66,600 | 221 | 0.0% | 247 | 63.1% | 162 | 73.1% | 117 | 19.9% | 100 |
| 160 | 169.8 | Hamilton | 99.01 | 2 | \$59,489 | 173 | 0.8% | 174 | 64.9% | 171 | 67.9% | 178 | 15.2% | 153 |
| 161 | 170.2 | Hamilton | 254.02 | 2 | \$58,971 | 168 | 0.9% | 163 | 63.0% | 160 | 61.8% | 247 | 18.1% | 113 |
| 162 | 170.4 | Clermont | 414.03 | 2 | \$53,676 | 141 | 0.7% | 188 | 56.3% | 135 | 65.9% | 206 | 13.8% | 182 |
| 162 | 170.4 | Hamilton | 205.05 | 2 | \$64,028 | 201 | 0.0% | 247 | 53.8% | 127 | 76.0% | 89 | 13.2% | 188 |
| 164 | 170.6 | Campbell | 521 | 2 | \$53,856 | 143 | 0.0% | 247 | 67.1% | 187 | 68.8% | 169 | 19.2% | 107 |
| 165 | 170.8 | Hamilton | 82.01 | 2 | \$57,357 | 162 | 1.7% | 116 | 46.5% | 102 | 66.5% | 199 | 8.1% | 275 |
| 166 | 171 | Hamilton | 209.01 | 2 | \$50,417 | 120 | 0.8% | 176 | 72.5% | 226 | 68.4% | 171 | 14.9% | 162 |
| 166 | 171 | Hamilton | 215.71 | 2 | \$66,250 | 218 | 3.0% | 52 | 65.0% | 172 | 58.9% | 277 | 16.2% | 136 |
| 168 | 173.2 | Hamilton | 215.04 | 2 | \$57,239 | 160 | 0.9% | 161 | 42.8% | 87 | 65.2% | 217 | 10.4% | 241 |
| 169 | 173.6 | Kenton | 638 | 2 | \$49,536 | 114 | 1.3% | 143 | 55.8% | 132 | 55.3% | 303 | 14.0% | 176 |
| 169 | 173.6 | Hamilton | 30 | 2 | \$35,208 | 53 | 8.7% | 7 | 84.9% | 312 | 65.9% | 205 | 7.3% | 291 |
| 171 | 175.6 | Hamilton | 19 | 2 | \$55,114 | 148 | 1.3% | 138 | 35.2% | 69 | 44.9% | 355 | 14.6% | 168 |
| 172 | 176.2 | Hamilton | 209.02 | 2 | \$55,259 | 149 | 0.5% | 215 | 66.3% | 182 | 69.7% | 156 | 13.9% | 179 |

SES INDEX AND VARIABLES FOR CINCINNATI METROPOLITAN AREA CENSUS TRACTS, 2005-2009

| SES Index Rank | SES Index | County | Census Tract | | Family Income | | Crowding | | Family Structure | | Occupation | | Education | |
|----------------|-----------|----------|--------------|----------|---------------|------|----------|------|------------------|------|------------|------|-----------|------|
| | | | Number | Quartile | Index | Rank | Index | Rank | Index | Rank | Index | Rank | Index | Rank |
| 172 | 176.2 | Hamilton | 253 | 2 | \$52,750 | 137 | 0.0% | 247 | 70.1% | 214 | 65.4% | 214 | 22.5% | 69 |
| 174 | 176.4 | Clermont | 401.02 | 2 | \$64,450 | 203 | 1.6% | 122 | 77.3% | 255 | 74.2% | 105 | 12.7% | 197 |
| 174 | 176.4 | Hamilton | 256 | 2 | \$44,965 | 91 | 0.0% | 247 | 53.8% | 126 | 62.6% | 240 | 14.0% | 178 |
| 176 | 177 | Hamilton | 75 | 2 | \$57,019 | 158 | 0.0% | 247 | 24.5% | 39 | 56.7% | 294 | 15.6% | 147 |
| 177 | 178.2 | Hamilton | 225 | 2 | \$64,946 | 205 | 1.1% | 156 | 59.1% | 143 | 70.0% | 153 | 10.9% | 234 |
| 178 | 178.4 | Boone | 706.04 | 2 | \$62,419 | 189 | 2.8% | 58 | 77.6% | 259 | 67.5% | 183 | 12.4% | 203 |
| 179 | 180.8 | Dearborn | 806 | 2 | \$65,578 | 212 | 0.2% | 242 | 72.5% | 225 | 82.3% | 33 | 12.9% | 192 |
| 180 | 181.2 | Hamilton | 102.01 | 2 | \$57,146 | 159 | 0.6% | 209 | 61.9% | 153 | 62.6% | 241 | 15.7% | 144 |
| 181 | 183.4 | Kenton | 613 | 2 | \$50,846 | 126 | 1.3% | 144 | 82.7% | 294 | 60.5% | 261 | 20.8% | 92 |
| 182 | 184 | Clermont | 401.01 | 2 | \$68,875 | 235 | 0.4% | 221 | 81.1% | 280 | 77.2% | 79 | 19.5% | 105 |
| 183 | 185 | Hamilton | 65 | 2 | \$59,500 | 174 | 0.9% | 168 | 52.2% | 119 | 57.4% | 290 | 14.0% | 174 |
| 184 | 186.6 | Hamilton | 210.01 | 2 | \$50,250 | 119 | 0.0% | 247 | 72.7% | 227 | 75.7% | 90 | 9.9% | 250 |
| 185 | 187.2 | Hamilton | 215.08 | 2 | \$65,404 | 209 | 1.1% | 154 | 65.0% | 173 | 70.9% | 140 | 9.1% | 260 |
| 186 | 187.8 | Warren | 306 | 2 | \$67,880 | 233 | 1.0% | 160 | 65.8% | 179 | 65.8% | 207 | 15.0% | 160 |
| 187 | 190 | Hamilton | 260.02 | 2 | \$64,234 | 202 | 0.0% | 247 | 69.9% | 209 | 69.4% | 159 | 16.5% | 133 |
| 188 | 190.2 | Kenton | 654 | 2 | \$98,065 | 340 | 0.0% | 247 | 42.5% | 86 | 80.0% | 52 | 11.3% | 226 |
| 189 | 190.4 | Warren | 323 | 2 | \$60,872 | 182 | 0.0% | 247 | 56.1% | 134 | 66.8% | 196 | 12.9% | 193 |
| 190 | 190.6 | Campbell | 530 | 2 | \$58,657 | 167 | 0.0% | 247 | 50.7% | 113 | 62.9% | 236 | 13.1% | 190 |
| 191 | 190.8 | Kenton | 670 | 2 | \$101,563 | 348 | 1.6% | 123 | 31.6% | 58 | 53.2% | 314 | 18.2% | 111 |
| 192 | 191.6 | Hamilton | 215.05 | 3 | \$63,841 | 198 | 0.0% | 247 | 58.3% | 140 | 69.1% | 166 | 12.2% | 207 |
| 193 | 192 | Clermont | 413.02 | 3 | \$65,053 | 206 | 0.8% | 180 | 69.1% | 204 | 70.2% | 148 | 11.6% | 222 |
| 193 | 192 | Hamilton | 11 | 3 | \$9,205 | 5 | 0.0% | 247 | 0.0% | 1 | 45.5% | 350 | 3.7% | 357 |
| 195 | 193.8 | Dearborn | 804 | 3 | \$66,798 | 224 | 1.5% | 128 | 75.0% | 235 | 69.7% | 157 | 11.3% | 225 |
| 195 | 193.8 | Clermont | 405 | 3 | \$52,614 | 136 | 0.0% | 247 | 65.6% | 178 | 67.6% | 180 | 11.3% | 228 |
| 197 | 194 | Hamilton | 214.21 | 3 | \$81,597 | 294 | 1.7% | 114 | 67.5% | 190 | 76.3% | 84 | 7.4% | 288 |
| 198 | 194.4 | Clermont | 402.03 | 3 | \$66,731 | 223 | 0.0% | 247 | 77.2% | 254 | 74.4% | 103 | 15.6% | 145 |
| 199 | 194.8 | Dearborn | 801.01 | 3 | \$60,966 | 184 | 1.4% | 131 | 92.9% | 367 | 72.2% | 127 | 14.7% | 165 |
| 200 | 197.8 | Hamilton | 232.1 | 3 | \$59,856 | 175 | 0.4% | 228 | 65.4% | 174 | 65.3% | 216 | 12.7% | 196 |
| 201 | 198 | Hamilton | 111 | 3 | \$63,542 | 195 | 3.0% | 51 | 67.7% | 192 | 64.5% | 225 | 5.1% | 327 |

SES INDEX AND VARIABLES FOR CINCINNATI METROPOLITAN AREA CENSUS TRACTS, 2005-2009

| SES Index Rank | SES Index | County | Census Tract | | Quartile | Family Income | | Crowding | | Family Structure | | Occupation | | Education | |
|----------------|-----------|----------|--------------|------|----------|---------------|------|----------|------|------------------|------|------------|------|-----------|------|
| | | | Number | Rank | | Index | Rank | Index | Rank | Index | Rank | Index | Rank | Index | Rank |
| 202 | 198.2 | Kenton | 646 | 268 | 3 | \$75,208 | 126 | 1.5% | 164 | 63.6% | 209 | 65.8% | 209 | 11.4% | 224 |
| 203 | 198.4 | Hamilton | 46.01 | 204 | 3 | \$64,702 | 229 | 0.4% | 78 | 39.5% | 335 | 49.6% | 335 | 15.6% | 146 |
| 203 | 198.4 | Hamilton | 237.02 | 183 | 3 | \$60,885 | 247 | 0.0% | 232 | 74.4% | 221 | 65.0% | 221 | 18.5% | 109 |
| 205 | 199.4 | Hamilton | 247 | 214 | 3 | \$66,000 | 236 | 0.3% | 166 | 63.8% | 136 | 71.2% | 136 | 10.1% | 245 |
| 206 | 199.6 | Dearborn | 802.01 | 263 | 3 | \$73,906 | 54 | 2.9% | 276 | 80.4% | 118 | 73.0% | 118 | 7.6% | 287 |
| 207 | 200.2 | Campbell | 524 | 176 | 3 | \$59,904 | 247 | 0.0% | 289 | 82.3% | 126 | 72.2% | 126 | 14.9% | 163 |
| 208 | 200.8 | Campbell | 519.01 | 236 | 3 | \$68,882 | 90 | 2.2% | 316 | 85.7% | 145 | 70.7% | 145 | 11.6% | 217 |
| 209 | 201.6 | Hamilton | 56 | 196 | 3 | \$63,561 | 247 | 0.0% | 247 | 76.5% | 201 | 66.4% | 201 | 17.8% | 117 |
| 210 | 202 | Kenton | 637.01 | 187 | 3 | \$61,932 | 247 | 0.0% | 263 | 78.0% | 152 | 70.1% | 152 | 14.9% | 161 |
| 211 | 202.6 | Hamilton | 210.03 | 265 | 3 | \$74,464 | 197 | 0.7% | 129 | 54.3% | 179 | 67.8% | 179 | 10.3% | 243 |
| 211 | 202.6 | Hamilton | 254.01 | 156 | 3 | \$56,326 | 247 | 0.0% | 260 | 77.9% | 223 | 64.6% | 223 | 17.0% | 127 |
| 213 | 202.8 | Hamilton | 237.01 | 227 | 3 | \$66,905 | 247 | 0.0% | 219 | 71.1% | 170 | 68.7% | 170 | 15.4% | 151 |
| 214 | 203.4 | Clermont | 407.02 | 163 | 3 | \$57,440 | 247 | 0.0% | 307 | 84.3% | 142 | 70.8% | 142 | 15.0% | 158 |
| 215 | 203.6 | Kenton | 636.04 | 207 | 3 | \$65,243 | 247 | 0.0% | 161 | 63.0% | 99 | 74.6% | 99 | 6.5% | 304 |
| 216 | 204.6 | Kenton | 636.03 | 240 | 3 | \$69,236 | 71 | 2.6% | 331 | 87.6% | 204 | 66.1% | 204 | 14.0% | 177 |
| 217 | 205.4 | Campbell | 520.01 | 287 | 3 | \$80,111 | 121 | 1.6% | 314 | 85.4% | 111 | 73.8% | 111 | 12.8% | 194 |
| 217 | 205.4 | Hamilton | 230.01 | 231 | 3 | \$67,500 | 169 | 0.9% | 218 | 71.0% | 189 | 67.0% | 189 | 11.6% | 220 |
| 219 | 207 | Kenton | 658 | 266 | 3 | \$74,934 | 61 | 2.8% | 309 | 84.6% | 188 | 67.1% | 188 | 12.0% | 211 |
| 219 | 207 | Clermont | 410 | 269 | 3 | \$75,298 | 199 | 0.7% | 270 | 78.9% | 175 | 68.1% | 175 | 17.6% | 122 |
| 221 | 207.6 | Kenton | 611 | 262 | 3 | \$73,444 | 75 | 2.5% | 243 | 76.4% | 263 | 60.3% | 263 | 12.7% | 195 |
| 221 | 207.6 | Clermont | 419 | 229 | 3 | \$67,168 | 247 | 0.0% | 330 | 87.6% | 75 | 77.5% | 75 | 15.1% | 157 |
| 223 | 207.8 | Hamilton | 221.02 | 220 | 3 | \$66,290 | 63 | 2.7% | 200 | 68.8% | 237 | 62.8% | 237 | 6.1% | 319 |
| 224 | 208.2 | Hamilton | 57.02 | 161 | 3 | \$57,256 | 247 | 0.0% | 81 | 41.2% | 288 | 57.7% | 288 | 8.9% | 264 |
| 225 | 209.4 | Hamilton | 207.01 | 177 | 3 | \$60,078 | 187 | 0.7% | 229 | 72.9% | 203 | 66.3% | 203 | 9.8% | 251 |
| 226 | 210 | Hamilton | 214.01 | 246 | 3 | \$71,134 | 98 | 2.0% | 337 | 88.1% | 160 | 69.3% | 160 | 12.1% | 209 |
| 226 | 210 | Hamilton | 214.22 | 250 | 3 | \$71,417 | 247 | 0.0% | 149 | 60.5% | 151 | 70.1% | 151 | 9.6% | 253 |
| 228 | 210.4 | Campbell | 531 | 239 | 3 | \$69,207 | 246 | 0.0% | 195 | 67.9% | 186 | 67.2% | 186 | 13.3% | 186 |
| 228 | 210.4 | Clermont | 415.02 | 210 | 3 | \$65,421 | 247 | 0.0% | 211 | 69.9% | 197 | 66.5% | 197 | 13.2% | 187 |
| 230 | 211 | Hamilton | 236 | 215 | 3 | \$66,066 | 230 | 0.4% | 185 | 66.7% | 193 | 67.0% | 193 | 11.0% | 232 |

| SES INDEX AND VARIABLES FOR CINCINNATI METROPOLITAN AREA CENSUS TRACTS, 2005-2009 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--------|--------------|----------|------|---------------|------|-------|----------|--------|------------------|-------|------------|-------|-----------|--|--|
| SES Index | County | Census Tract | | | Family Income | | | Crowding | | Family Structure | | Occupation | | Education | | |
| | | Number | Quartile | Rank | Index | Rank | Index | Rank | Index | Rank | Index | Rank | Index | Rank | | |
| 231 | 212.6 | Campbell | 525 | 3 | \$72,963 | 257 | 0.0% | 247 | 70.7% | 217 | 63.4% | 232 | 18.3% | 110 | | |
| 231 | 212.6 | Hamilton | 18 | 3 | \$55,795 | 152 | 2.7% | 68 | 78.9% | 269 | 55.0% | 304 | 8.5% | 270 | | |
| 233 | 213 | Kenton | 668 | 3 | \$78,125 | 278 | 1.7% | 118 | 67.6% | 191 | 60.2% | 265 | 11.8% | 213 | | |
| 234 | 214.2 | Campbell | 503 | 3 | \$87,059 | 311 | 1.7% | 112 | 66.4% | 183 | 49.7% | 333 | 16.8% | 132 | | |
| 235 | 214.6 | Hamilton | 206.02 | 3 | \$60,735 | 180 | 0.0% | 247 | 66.2% | 181 | 61.2% | 253 | 11.9% | 212 | | |
| 236 | 215 | Hamilton | 101 | 3 | \$63,491 | 193 | 0.8% | 177 | 64.3% | 167 | 59.2% | 275 | 8.9% | 263 | | |
| 237 | 215.2 | Kenton | 643 | 3 | \$62,969 | 191 | 2.3% | 83 | 81.1% | 281 | 65.3% | 215 | 6.5% | 306 | | |
| 238 | 215.4 | Campbell | 520.02 | 3 | \$80,625 | 290 | 2.5% | 74 | 84.2% | 305 | 69.2% | 162 | 10.1% | 246 | | |
| 238 | 215.4 | Warren | 324 | 3 | \$66,824 | 225 | 0.0% | 247 | 87.3% | 329 | 77.4% | 76 | 12.5% | 200 | | |
| 240 | 218.4 | Hamilton | 259 | 3 | \$63,000 | 192 | 0.0% | 247 | 100.0% | 379 | 81.1% | 45 | 11.3% | 229 | | |
| 241 | 219.4 | Clermont | 411.03 | 3 | \$70,515 | 244 | 0.5% | 217 | 66.9% | 186 | 61.9% | 246 | 12.4% | 204 | | |
| 241 | 219.4 | Warren | 307 | 3 | \$67,419 | 230 | 0.0% | 247 | 72.8% | 228 | 68.1% | 173 | 11.6% | 219 | | |
| 243 | 220 | Warren | 310 | 3 | \$72,204 | 254 | 0.6% | 212 | 69.3% | 206 | 65.2% | 218 | 12.1% | 210 | | |
| 244 | 220.2 | Campbell | 528 | 3 | \$71,406 | 249 | 0.8% | 179 | 76.6% | 248 | 66.5% | 198 | 11.3% | 227 | | |
| 245 | 220.6 | Hamilton | 70 | 3 | \$72,804 | 255 | 2.4% | 77 | 58.4% | 141 | 58.0% | 282 | 4.4% | 348 | | |
| 246 | 221.2 | Hamilton | 208.11 | 3 | \$63,503 | 194 | 0.6% | 211 | 76.3% | 242 | 69.2% | 161 | 7.0% | 298 | | |
| 247 | 222.2 | Boone | 705.01 | 3 | \$73,041 | 258 | 1.2% | 147 | 72.2% | 223 | 69.0% | 167 | 6.2% | 316 | | |
| 248 | 222.8 | Hamilton | 102.02 | 3 | \$71,638 | 251 | 0.0% | 247 | 78.8% | 268 | 63.4% | 233 | 17.9% | 115 | | |
| 249 | 223 | Clermont | 413.03 | 3 | \$79,397 | 283 | 1.5% | 130 | 82.8% | 295 | 63.9% | 226 | 13.9% | 181 | | |
| 250 | 224.6 | Hamilton | 207.61 | 3 | \$63,609 | 197 | 0.0% | 247 | 69.0% | 203 | 60.0% | 270 | 12.2% | 206 | | |
| 251 | 225.6 | Dearborn | 802.02 | 3 | \$69,517 | 241 | 0.7% | 182 | 84.4% | 308 | 71.6% | 131 | 8.8% | 266 | | |
| 252 | 226.2 | Hamilton | 6 | 3 | \$48,000 | 106 | 6.2% | 17 | 77.4% | 257 | 29.3% | 380 | 2.8% | 371 | | |
| 253 | 227 | Warren | 311 | 3 | \$86,452 | 309 | 1.1% | 157 | 87.6% | 332 | 71.0% | 139 | 12.6% | 198 | | |
| 254 | 227.2 | Kenton | 636.05 | 3 | \$66,270 | 219 | 0.6% | 204 | 81.1% | 282 | 65.7% | 210 | 11.6% | 221 | | |
| 255 | 228.4 | Campbell | 522 | 3 | \$60,536 | 178 | 0.0% | 247 | 76.7% | 249 | 66.5% | 200 | 8.7% | 268 | | |
| 256 | 229 | Hamilton | 210.02 | 3 | \$66,944 | 228 | 0.0% | 247 | 81.2% | 283 | 70.6% | 147 | 10.4% | 240 | | |
| 257 | 229.2 | Clermont | 412 | 3 | \$65,903 | 213 | 2.0% | 99 | 83.6% | 302 | 60.5% | 260 | 8.3% | 272 | | |
| 258 | 229.4 | Clermont | 414.04 | 3 | \$65,509 | 211 | 0.0% | 247 | 67.9% | 194 | 58.2% | 281 | 11.8% | 214 | | |
| 259 | 229.8 | Hamilton | 205.04 | 3 | \$83,676 | 301 | 2.4% | 80 | 78.6% | 267 | 63.9% | 227 | 8.2% | 274 | | |

| SES INDEX AND VARIABLES FOR CINCINNATI METROPOLITAN AREA CENSUS TRACTS, 2005-2009 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--------|--------------|----------|---------------|-----------|----------|------|------------------|--------|------------|-------|-----------|-------|-----|--|
| SES Index Rank | County | Census Tract | | Family Income | | Crowding | | Family Structure | | Occupation | | Education | | | |
| | | Number | Quartile | Index | Rank | Index | Rank | Index | Rank | Index | Rank | Index | Rank | | |
| 260 | 231 | Hamilton | 243.03 | 3 | \$81,048 | 291 | 0.7% | 185 | 68.8% | 201 | 63.7% | 229 | 9.9% | 249 | |
| 261 | 231.4 | Hamilton | 20 | 3 | \$83,393 | 299 | 2.7% | 66 | 53.8% | 125 | 49.7% | 334 | 4.9% | 333 | |
| 262 | 231.8 | Kenton | 652 | 3 | \$71,196 | 247 | 1.3% | 140 | 67.9% | 193 | 49.8% | 331 | 10.0% | 248 | |
| 263 | 232.4 | Hamilton | 213.03 | 3 | \$80,558 | 289 | 1.2% | 151 | 67.4% | 189 | 65.1% | 219 | 6.2% | 314 | |
| 263 | 232.4 | Hamilton | 222 | 3 | \$75,893 | 273 | 1.3% | 139 | 74.5% | 234 | 61.3% | 251 | 8.8% | 265 | |
| 265 | 233.8 | Hamilton | 235.22 | 3 | \$73,235 | 261 | 0.6% | 205 | 67.3% | 188 | 58.3% | 280 | 10.9% | 235 | |
| 265 | 233.8 | Warren | 319.04 | 3 | \$75,357 | 270 | 1.2% | 149 | 78.2% | 265 | 66.9% | 195 | 7.3% | 290 | |
| 267 | 234.4 | Hamilton | 57.01 | 3 | \$57,917 | 165 | 0.0% | 247 | 52.7% | 120 | 50.3% | 325 | 6.2% | 315 | |
| 268 | 238.8 | Hamilton | 226.02 | 3 | \$85,250 | 306 | 2.3% | 87 | 62.4% | 156 | 60.2% | 268 | 1.8% | 377 | |
| 269 | 239.2 | Hamilton | 46.03 | 3 | \$59,115 | 171 | 0.7% | 183 | 82.3% | 290 | 60.2% | 267 | 7.7% | 285 | |
| 270 | 239.6 | Boone | 703.08 | 3 | \$71,960 | 252 | 0.4% | 233 | 70.4% | 216 | 64.5% | 224 | 8.2% | 273 | |
| 270 | 239.6 | Clermont | 411.01 | 3 | \$74,222 | 264 | 0.4% | 223 | 83.2% | 296 | 67.3% | 184 | 11.1% | 231 | |
| 272 | 240.2 | Campbell | 519.03 | 3 | \$83,696 | 302 | 0.9% | 165 | 86.7% | 327 | 69.1% | 165 | 10.3% | 242 | |
| 273 | 240.4 | Hamilton | 215.01 | 3 | \$73,108 | 259 | 0.0% | 247 | 69.8% | 207 | 63.4% | 234 | 9.6% | 255 | |
| 274 | 241.4 | Campbell | 529 | 3 | \$85,904 | 308 | 0.6% | 201 | 78.1% | 264 | 63.1% | 235 | 12.6% | 199 | |
| 275 | 241.6 | Hamilton | 7 | 3 | \$91,484 | 327 | 1.1% | 158 | 100.0% | 379 | 57.0% | 293 | 25.8% | 51 | |
| 276 | 245.2 | Warren | 313 | 3 | \$81,048 | 291 | 0.6% | 202 | 59.4% | 144 | 58.0% | 284 | 6.5% | 305 | |
| 277 | 246 | Kenton | 641 | 3 | \$86,667 | 310 | 3.5% | 42 | 86.0% | 321 | 59.4% | 274 | 7.8% | 283 | |
| 277 | 246 | Hamilton | 204.02 | 3 | \$85,759 | 307 | 0.4% | 232 | 84.2% | 306 | 68.0% | 177 | 12.2% | 208 | |
| 279 | 247.4 | Campbell | 526 | 3 | \$66,700 | 222 | 0.0% | 247 | 100.0% | 379 | 74.0% | 109 | 7.9% | 280 | |
| 279 | 247.4 | Hamilton | 72 | 3 | \$61,250 | 185 | 0.0% | 247 | 73.9% | 231 | 49.3% | 336 | 10.4% | 238 | |
| 281 | 247.8 | Hamilton | 242 | 3 | \$105,536 | 351 | 1.4% | 132 | 77.1% | 252 | 49.8% | 332 | 14.1% | 172 | |
| 282 | 248.8 | Kenton | 649 | 3 | \$83,438 | 300 | 0.0% | 247 | 48.5% | 110 | 54.3% | 308 | 8.0% | 279 | |
| 283 | 249.6 | Warren | 320.03 | 3 | \$83,197 | 298 | 1.2% | 145 | 60.0% | 147 | 52.0% | 318 | 4.7% | 340 | |
| 284 | 249.8 | Kenton | 653 | 3 | \$71,299 | 248 | 1.5% | 125 | 90.7% | 355 | 62.1% | 244 | 8.0% | 277 | |
| 285 | 250.4 | Hamilton | 220 | 3 | \$70,066 | 243 | 0.0% | 247 | 75.8% | 240 | 65.7% | 211 | 6.4% | 311 | |
| 286 | 250.8 | Clermont | 414.01 | 3 | \$79,753 | 285 | 0.8% | 172 | 72.9% | 230 | 57.8% | 286 | 7.9% | 281 | |
| 287 | 251.8 | Hamilton | 230.02 | 3 | \$70,886 | 245 | 0.0% | 247 | 70.1% | 213 | 57.9% | 285 | 8.5% | 269 | |
| 288 | 254.8 | Hamilton | 213.04 | 3 | \$69,167 | 237 | 0.0% | 247 | 90.9% | 357 | 71.0% | 138 | 7.1% | 295 | |

| SES INDEX AND VARIABLES FOR CINCINNATI METROPOLITAN AREA CENSUS TRACTS, 2005-2009 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----------|----------|--------------|----------|---------------|------|----------|------|------------------|------|------------|------|-----------|------|--|
| SES Index Rank | SES Index | County | Census Tract | | Family Income | | Crowding | | Family Structure | | Occupation | | Education | | |
| | | | Number | Quartile | Index | Rank | Index | Rank | Index | Rank | Index | Rank | Index | Rank | |
| 289 | 255.8 | Hamilton | 46.02 | 3 | \$73,144 | 260 | 0.0% | 247 | 64.5% | 169 | 46.7% | 346 | 9.5% | 257 | |
| 290 | 256.8 | Boone | 706.01 | 3 | \$76,953 | 276 | 0.0% | 247 | 82.4% | 292 | 67.0% | 191 | 8.0% | 278 | |
| 291 | 257 | Clermont | 404.02 | 3 | \$78,510 | 279 | 0.3% | 235 | 68.0% | 197 | 53.2% | 315 | 9.5% | 259 | |
| 291 | 257 | Hamilton | 243.01 | 3 | \$110,556 | 357 | 0.0% | 247 | 57.4% | 138 | 50.1% | 328 | 11.8% | 215 | |
| 293 | 259 | Hamilton | 223.02 | 3 | \$76,890 | 275 | 0.4% | 225 | 75.0% | 237 | 55.5% | 302 | 9.6% | 256 | |
| 294 | 259.2 | Warren | 320.07 | 4 | \$72,837 | 256 | 0.2% | 243 | 79.8% | 274 | 61.1% | 256 | 8.7% | 267 | |
| 295 | 259.6 | Boone | 703.05 | 4 | \$75,673 | 272 | 0.0% | 247 | 70.4% | 215 | 65.1% | 220 | 4.4% | 344 | |
| 296 | 259.8 | Boone | 703.06 | 4 | \$80,139 | 288 | 0.5% | 214 | 78.4% | 266 | 63.5% | 231 | 6.9% | 300 | |
| 296 | 259.8 | Hamilton | 107 | 4 | \$75,610 | 271 | 0.0% | 247 | 100.0% | 379 | 69.2% | 163 | 10.4% | 239 | |
| 296 | 259.8 | Hamilton | 235.21 | 4 | \$69,201 | 238 | 0.0% | 247 | 68.3% | 199 | 51.7% | 321 | 7.1% | 294 | |
| 299 | 262.2 | Boone | 704.02 | 4 | \$75,132 | 267 | 0.0% | 247 | 87.8% | 335 | 65.8% | 208 | 9.6% | 254 | |
| 300 | 263.6 | Kenton | 636.06 | 4 | \$88,505 | 318 | 2.4% | 79 | 91.8% | 361 | 59.0% | 276 | 7.7% | 284 | |
| 301 | 265.6 | Campbell | 523.01 | 4 | \$89,322 | 323 | 1.8% | 105 | 75.4% | 238 | 55.8% | 299 | 3.3% | 363 | |
| 302 | 266.8 | Hamilton | 53 | 4 | \$97,066 | 338 | 0.0% | 247 | 34.1% | 65 | 42.9% | 364 | 5.8% | 320 | |
| 302 | 266.8 | Warren | 316 | 4 | \$72,092 | 253 | 0.0% | 247 | 86.5% | 324 | 60.6% | 258 | 9.8% | 252 | |
| 304 | 269.6 | Hamilton | 251.02 | 4 | \$79,097 | 282 | 0.6% | 210 | 77.1% | 253 | 61.3% | 250 | 4.1% | 353 | |
| 305 | 270 | Campbell | 519.04 | 4 | \$76,597 | 274 | 0.0% | 247 | 85.9% | 320 | 61.6% | 248 | 9.0% | 261 | |
| 305 | 270 | Hamilton | 205.01 | 4 | \$70,000 | 242 | 0.0% | 247 | 89.6% | 350 | 61.4% | 249 | 8.9% | 262 | |
| 307 | 270.6 | Kenton | 645 | 4 | \$83,016 | 297 | 1.2% | 150 | 80.8% | 278 | 54.8% | 306 | 5.6% | 322 | |
| 308 | 272.2 | Hamilton | 260.01 | 4 | \$88,882 | 321 | 0.0% | 247 | 87.1% | 328 | 74.1% | 106 | 3.7% | 359 | |
| 309 | 273 | Hamilton | 42 | 4 | \$90,259 | 326 | 0.0% | 247 | 82.2% | 288 | 41.1% | 367 | 16.1% | 137 | |
| 310 | 274.8 | Boone | 704.01 | 4 | \$107,425 | 354 | 1.7% | 111 | 83.4% | 298 | 53.9% | 310 | 6.8% | 301 | |
| 311 | 275.8 | Boone | 706.03 | 4 | \$92,642 | 330 | 0.6% | 208 | 81.2% | 284 | 61.9% | 245 | 6.3% | 312 | |
| 312 | 276.2 | Kenton | 648 | 4 | \$89,297 | 322 | 0.7% | 200 | 72.4% | 224 | 51.6% | 322 | 6.3% | 313 | |
| 313 | 276.4 | Hamilton | 106 | 4 | \$66,071 | 216 | 0.0% | 247 | 100.0% | 379 | 67.0% | 190 | 4.3% | 350 | |
| 313 | 276.4 | Warren | 312 | 4 | \$87,384 | 313 | 0.4% | 222 | 77.3% | 256 | 61.1% | 255 | 4.8% | 336 | |
| 315 | 277.2 | Hamilton | 52 | 4 | \$87,870 | 317 | 0.0% | 247 | 65.6% | 177 | 49.2% | 337 | 6.4% | 308 | |
| 316 | 278.2 | Boone | 703.07 | 4 | \$88,767 | 320 | 0.4% | 231 | 79.4% | 273 | 62.2% | 243 | 5.4% | 324 | |
| 317 | 279 | Hamilton | 239.01 | 4 | \$87,685 | 316 | 3.1% | 48 | 88.8% | 340 | 47.8% | 344 | 4.4% | 347 | |

SES INDEX AND VARIABLES FOR CINCINNATI METROPOLITAN AREA CENSUS TRACTS, 2005-2009

| SES Index Rank | SES Index | County | Census Tract | | Quartile | Family Income | | Crowding | | Family Structure | | Occupation | | Education | |
|----------------|-----------|----------|--------------|------|----------|---------------|------|----------|------|------------------|------|------------|------|-----------|------|
| | | | Number | Rank | | Index | Rank | Index | Rank | Index | Rank | Index | Rank | Index | Rank |
| 318 | 280.6 | Warren | 305.03 | 304 | 4 | \$83,811 | 304 | 0.0% | 247 | 76.5% | 245 | 56.6% | 297 | 6.4% | 310 |
| 319 | 282.6 | Kenton | 640 | 337 | 4 | \$97,054 | 337 | 1.5% | 129 | 84.1% | 304 | 57.2% | 292 | 4.2% | 351 |
| 319 | 282.6 | Kenton | 647 | 277 | 4 | \$77,159 | 277 | 0.7% | 192 | 81.4% | 285 | 53.6% | 313 | 4.4% | 346 |
| 321 | 284 | Hamilton | 208.02 | 293 | 4 | \$81,098 | 293 | 0.4% | 224 | 93.6% | 370 | 55.7% | 300 | 11.0% | 233 |
| 322 | 285.6 | Hamilton | 12 | 280 | 4 | \$78,750 | 280 | 0.0% | 247 | 62.5% | 158 | 34.8% | 376 | 3.1% | 367 |
| 323 | 287 | Clermont | 404.01 | 286 | 4 | \$80,000 | 286 | 0.0% | 247 | 82.2% | 287 | 51.2% | 323 | 7.2% | 292 |
| 324 | 289.4 | Warren | 320.06 | 334 | 4 | \$93,352 | 334 | 1.7% | 110 | 87.9% | 336 | 50.3% | 326 | 4.5% | 341 |
| 325 | 290.2 | Hamilton | 205.02 | 295 | 4 | \$82,723 | 295 | 0.0% | 247 | 88.8% | 339 | 59.9% | 271 | 7.0% | 299 |
| 326 | 290.4 | Hamilton | 240.02 | 336 | 4 | \$95,658 | 336 | 0.0% | 247 | 76.0% | 241 | 51.8% | 319 | 6.4% | 309 |
| 327 | 290.6 | Campbell | 504 | 303 | 4 | \$83,721 | 303 | 0.0% | 247 | 80.4% | 277 | 54.9% | 305 | 5.6% | 321 |
| 327 | 290.6 | Clermont | 406 | 346 | 4 | \$100,781 | 346 | 0.0% | 247 | 80.2% | 275 | 58.0% | 283 | 6.7% | 302 |
| 329 | 290.8 | Boone | 703.09 | 331 | 4 | \$92,975 | 331 | 0.0% | 247 | 78.0% | 262 | 60.4% | 262 | 4.2% | 352 |
| 330 | 291.4 | Dearborn | 801.02 | 305 | 4 | \$84,187 | 305 | 0.0% | 247 | 88.4% | 338 | 63.8% | 228 | 4.7% | 339 |
| 331 | 291.6 | Hamilton | 212.02 | 329 | 4 | \$92,292 | 329 | 0.6% | 206 | 79.2% | 272 | 57.7% | 289 | 3.3% | 362 |
| 331 | 291.6 | Hamilton | 240.01 | 296 | 4 | \$82,917 | 296 | 0.0% | 247 | 82.4% | 293 | 49.0% | 340 | 7.9% | 282 |
| 333 | 292.2 | Hamilton | 221.01 | 315 | 4 | \$87,665 | 315 | 0.7% | 191 | 93.2% | 369 | 61.2% | 252 | 4.9% | 334 |
| 334 | 292.6 | Hamilton | 250.02 | 319 | 4 | \$88,750 | 319 | 0.0% | 247 | 77.0% | 251 | 55.6% | 301 | 4.4% | 345 |
| 335 | 295.4 | Hamilton | 250.01 | 284 | 4 | \$79,655 | 284 | 0.0% | 247 | 80.9% | 279 | 49.1% | 339 | 5.1% | 328 |
| 336 | 297.8 | Hamilton | 206.01 | 333 | 4 | \$93,125 | 333 | 0.6% | 207 | 86.6% | 326 | 52.6% | 316 | 6.5% | 307 |
| 337 | 298.4 | Clermont | 415.01 | 347 | 4 | \$100,938 | 347 | 0.5% | 219 | 90.7% | 354 | 60.1% | 269 | 6.7% | 303 |
| 337 | 298.4 | Hamilton | 14 | 384 | 4 | \$250,001 | 384 | 0.0% | 247 | 60.1% | 148 | 27.4% | 383 | 5.1% | 330 |
| 339 | 298.6 | Campbell | 513 | 353 | 4 | \$107,321 | 353 | 0.4% | 226 | 75.8% | 239 | 44.5% | 357 | 6.1% | 318 |
| 339 | 298.6 | Warren | 320.05 | 341 | 4 | \$98,571 | 341 | 1.6% | 119 | 82.4% | 291 | 42.5% | 366 | 2.0% | 376 |
| 341 | 299 | Warren | 308 | 335 | 4 | \$95,271 | 335 | 0.0% | 247 | 89.3% | 348 | 58.3% | 279 | 7.6% | 286 |
| 342 | 299.4 | Warren | 322.02 | 358 | 4 | \$110,625 | 358 | 0.1% | 245 | 86.5% | 323 | 51.1% | 324 | 10.0% | 247 |
| 343 | 301 | Hamilton | 224 | 344 | 4 | \$99,327 | 344 | 0.7% | 196 | 89.0% | 342 | 50.0% | 330 | 7.2% | 293 |
| 344 | 302.2 | Hamilton | 59 | 349 | 4 | \$101,932 | 349 | 0.0% | 247 | 68.0% | 196 | 43.1% | 363 | 3.7% | 356 |
| 345 | 302.4 | Hamilton | 45 | 379 | 4 | \$150,658 | 379 | 3.6% | 40 | 96.1% | 377 | 44.3% | 358 | 3.7% | 358 |
| 346 | 302.8 | Hamilton | 208.12 | 281 | 4 | \$78,852 | 281 | 0.0% | 247 | 91.2% | 359 | 56.4% | 298 | 5.1% | 329 |

| SES INDEX AND VARIABLES FOR CINCINNATI METROPOLITAN AREA CENSUS TRACTS, 2005-2009 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--------|--------------|----------|---------------|-----------|----------|------|------------------|-------|------------|-------|-----------|------|-----|--|
| SES Index Rank | County | Census Tract | | Family Income | | Crowding | | Family Structure | | Occupation | | Education | | | |
| | | Number | Quartile | Index | Rank | Index | Rank | Index | Rank | Index | Rank | Index | Rank | | |
| 347 | 303.2 | Hamilton | 251.03 | 4 | \$98,665 | 342 | 0.5% | 218 | 85.9% | 319 | 53.9% | 311 | 5.3% | 326 | |
| 348 | 304.8 | Hamilton | 213.02 | 4 | \$97,119 | 339 | 0.0% | 247 | 89.1% | 344 | 60.7% | 257 | 4.8% | 337 | |
| 349 | 305 | Hamilton | 211.02 | 4 | \$91,614 | 328 | 0.0% | 247 | 91.0% | 358 | 62.8% | 238 | 4.0% | 354 | |
| 350 | 305.6 | Hamilton | 211.01 | 4 | \$89,552 | 324 | 0.0% | 247 | 91.6% | 360 | 59.8% | 272 | 5.4% | 325 | |
| 351 | 307 | Warren | 319.02 | 4 | \$99,400 | 345 | 0.7% | 189 | 84.8% | 311 | 52.2% | 317 | 2.5% | 373 | |
| 352 | 307.2 | Warren | 322.01 | 4 | \$89,561 | 325 | 0.0% | 247 | 87.8% | 334 | 54.6% | 307 | 5.4% | 323 | |
| 353 | 310.6 | Hamilton | 241 | 4 | \$87,473 | 314 | 0.0% | 247 | 84.0% | 303 | 46.4% | 347 | 4.5% | 342 | |
| 354 | 313.2 | Hamilton | 243.21 | 4 | \$107,692 | 355 | 0.4% | 227 | 84.7% | 310 | 48.1% | 343 | 4.9% | 331 | |
| 355 | 313.6 | Warren | 320.04 | 4 | \$112,361 | 360 | 0.8% | 178 | 90.0% | 352 | 43.4% | 361 | 6.1% | 317 | |
| 356 | 316 | Hamilton | 71 | 4 | \$113,333 | 361 | 0.0% | 247 | 83.6% | 300 | 35.4% | 375 | 7.0% | 297 | |
| 357 | 316.6 | Hamilton | 13 | 4 | \$108,618 | 356 | 0.0% | 247 | 86.4% | 322 | 58.5% | 278 | 1.2% | 380 | |
| 358 | 318.8 | Kenton | 655.02 | 4 | \$87,131 | 312 | 0.0% | 247 | 88.8% | 341 | 45.5% | 351 | 4.5% | 343 | |
| 359 | 322.2 | Campbell | 523.02 | 4 | \$104,167 | 350 | 0.0% | 247 | 85.4% | 313 | 50.0% | 329 | 2.7% | 372 | |
| 360 | 322.4 | Hamilton | 249.02 | 4 | \$114,114 | 365 | 0.3% | 234 | 86.5% | 325 | 45.1% | 353 | 4.9% | 335 | |
| 361 | 322.8 | Hamilton | 47.01 | 4 | \$113,333 | 361 | 0.0% | 247 | 83.5% | 299 | 39.5% | 369 | 4.7% | 338 | |
| 361 | 322.8 | Hamilton | 239.02 | 4 | \$132,500 | 375 | 0.0% | 247 | 89.0% | 343 | 44.0% | 360 | 7.4% | 289 | |
| 363 | 323.2 | Hamilton | 233 | 4 | \$126,094 | 373 | 1.7% | 115 | 98.4% | 378 | 29.0% | 381 | 3.0% | 369 | |
| 364 | 324.6 | Warren | 305.04 | 4 | \$114,069 | 364 | 0.0% | 247 | 95.3% | 375 | 48.2% | 341 | 7.0% | 296 | |
| 365 | 325.4 | Kenton | 655.01 | 4 | \$93,095 | 332 | 0.0% | 247 | 92.1% | 362 | 53.7% | 312 | 2.5% | 374 | |
| 366 | 327.8 | Hamilton | 207.07 | 4 | \$99,167 | 343 | 0.3% | 238 | 93.7% | 371 | 50.2% | 327 | 3.6% | 360 | |
| 367 | 329.4 | Warren | 309 | 4 | \$121,792 | 371 | 0.7% | 195 | 90.4% | 353 | 43.2% | 362 | 3.1% | 366 | |
| 368 | 332.6 | Hamilton | 51 | 4 | \$115,852 | 368 | 0.0% | 247 | 83.3% | 297 | 42.8% | 365 | 0.0% | 386 | |
| 369 | 333.2 | Hamilton | 231 | 4 | \$111,250 | 359 | 0.0% | 247 | 93.9% | 373 | 49.1% | 338 | 4.4% | 349 | |
| 370 | 334.2 | Clermont | 403 | 4 | \$121,101 | 370 | 0.3% | 240 | 89.2% | 347 | 45.5% | 349 | 3.1% | 365 | |
| 371 | 336.6 | Hamilton | 248 | 4 | \$114,167 | 366 | 0.0% | 247 | 89.1% | 345 | 39.1% | 370 | 4.0% | 355 | |
| 372 | 337.6 | Hamilton | 226.01 | 4 | \$114,316 | 367 | 0.0% | 247 | 87.7% | 333 | 36.9% | 373 | 3.1% | 368 | |
| 373 | 338.2 | Hamilton | 49 | 4 | \$132,647 | 376 | 0.0% | 247 | 85.6% | 315 | 39.0% | 371 | 0.4% | 382 | |
| 374 | 338.4 | Hamilton | 243.22 | 4 | \$142,184 | 377 | 0.6% | 213 | 92.4% | 366 | 38.6% | 372 | 3.3% | 364 | |
| 375 | 338.6 | Hamilton | 235.01 | 4 | \$125,840 | 372 | 0.0% | 247 | 92.3% | 365 | 34.0% | 377 | 4.9% | 332 | |

SES INDEX AND VARIABLES FOR CINCINNATI METROPOLITAN AREA CENSUS TRACTS, 2005-2009

| SES Index Rank | SES Index | County | Census Tract | | Quartile | Family Income | | Crowding | | Family Structure | | Occupation | | Education | |
|---|---------------------|----------|--------------|-----------|----------|---------------|------|----------|------|------------------|------|------------|------|-----------|------|
| | | | Number | SES Index | | Index | Rank | Index | Rank | Index | Rank | Index | Rank | Index | Rank |
| 376 | 339 | Hamilton | 48 | 4 | 4 | \$166,087 | 380 | 0.7% | 194 | 90.9% | 356 | 27.8% | 382 | 0.4% | 383 |
| 377 | 340 | Hamilton | 251.01 | 4 | 4 | \$113,839 | 363 | 0.0% | 247 | 92.3% | 364 | 44.7% | 356 | 2.8% | 370 |
| 378 | 340.6 | Hamilton | 212.01 | 4 | 4 | \$116,453 | 369 | 0.0% | 247 | 93.9% | 372 | 45.0% | 354 | 3.5% | 361 |
| 379 | 340.8 | Hamilton | 245 | 4 | 4 | \$150,000 | 378 | 0.3% | 237 | 89.2% | 346 | 44.2% | 359 | 0.2% | 384 |
| 380 | 343.8 | Warren | 319.03 | 4 | 4 | \$128,324 | 374 | 0.3% | 239 | 92.2% | 363 | 40.9% | 368 | 2.5% | 375 |
| 381 | 346.4 | Hamilton | 50 | 4 | 4 | \$105,625 | 352 | 0.0% | 247 | 95.6% | 376 | 33.8% | 378 | 1.6% | 379 |
| 382 | 347.2 | Hamilton | 244 | 4 | 4 | \$227,042 | 383 | 0.5% | 220 | 94.2% | 374 | 35.9% | 374 | 0.2% | 385 |
| 383 | 347.8 | Hamilton | 251.04 | 4 | 4 | \$206,500 | 381 | 0.0% | 247 | 89.9% | 351 | 33.1% | 379 | 0.7% | 381 |
| 384 ^a | 349.75 ^a | Hamilton | 43 | 4 | 4 | \$223,333 | 382 | 0.0% | 247 | --- | --- | 25.4% | 384 | 0.0% | 386 |
| --- | --- | Hamilton | 1 | 4 | 4 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 31.1% | 33 |
| --- | --- | Hamilton | 62.02 | 4 | 4 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 21.6% | 76 |
| --- | --- | Warren | 317 | 4 | 4 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 37.9% | 14 |
| ^a SES Index Value calculated for Census tract 43 of Hamilton County (rank value: 384), despite lacking data for one of the five indicator values | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ^b SES Index Value <i>not</i> calculated due to lack of data for four of the five indicator values | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ^c Data not available | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| DEFINITION OF VARIABLES | |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| Variables as Labeled in the Tables | ACS 2005-2009 Variables Used |
| <i>African American Families Below Poverty</i> - African American or Black head of households with income at or below poverty level compared to total number families with a Black or African American householder | B17010B |
| <i>Crowding Index</i> - Percent of occupied housing units with more than 1 person per room | B25014 |
| <i>Education Index</i> - Percent of population 25 years or older with less education than a high school diploma | B15002 |
| <i>Family Structure Index</i> - Percent of children living in married-couple families | B09005 |
| <i>Female Headed Families</i> - The number of females responsible for households with families | B17010 |
| <i>Female Headed Families Below Poverty</i> - Female headed households (no husband present) with income at or below poverty status over total number of families | B17010 |
| <i>Functional Illiteracy Rate</i> - Percent of adults over 25 years of age with 8 or less years of education | B15002 |
| <i>High School Drop-out Rate</i> - Percent of persons 16-19 years old not enrolled in school and without a high school diploma | B14005 |
| <i>Households on Public Assistance</i> - Percent of households with public assistance income | B19057 |
| <i>Jobless Rate</i> - Percent of population that is either unemployed or under 65 years of age and not in the civilian labor force | B23001 |
| <i>Less Than HS Diploma</i> - Persons 25 years and older without a high school diploma | B15002 |
| <i>Median Family Income (individual census tract figures)</i> - Median annual family income in 2009 inflation-adjusted dollars | B19113 |
| <i>Median Family Income (when calculated for neighborhoods - i.e. groups of census tracts)</i> - Calculated with individual incomes of families in neighborhoods (which are provided in ranges by tract in table B19101). This controls for bias resulting from varying numbers of families within different tracts that are in the same neighborhood. For example: if a neighborhood is composed of two tracts, one with many families and one with just a few, this adjusted statistic takes this difference into account, and produces a more accurate median. | B19113; B19101 |
| <i>Occupation Index</i> - Percent of workers <i>not</i> employed in management, professional, and related occupations (i.e. semi-skilled and unskilled workers) compared to all employed persons 16 years and older | C24010 |
| <i>Percent African American Population</i> - Percent of population who self-identify as Black or African American | C02003 |
| <i>Percent of Families Below Poverty</i> - Percent of families with annual income at or below the poverty level. Poverty statistics were based on the standards used by federal agencies. These standards take into account varying family sizes, types, and are revised annually to allow for changes in the cost of living as reflected in the consumer price index. In the case of the 2005-2009 ACS, poverty levels are also adjusted for inflation, as the ACS data was collected between 2005 to 2009. | B17010 |
| <i>Percent of First Generation Immigrants</i> - Percent of population that is a foreign born, naturalized U.S. citizen | B05002 |
| <i>Percent of Households Below Poverty</i> - Percent of households with annual income at or below the poverty level | B17017 |
| <i>Percent Single Family Dwellings</i> - Percent of living quarters with one unit | B25024 |
| <i>Percent White or Other Population</i> - Percent of population who self-identify as White or another race | C02003 |

| DEFINITION OF VARIABLES | |
|--|--|
| Variables as Labeled in the Tables | ACS 2005-2009 Variables Used |
| <i>Socioeconomic Status (SES) Index</i> - A composite scale developed from comparative ranking of 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 for the tract. | B25014; B15002; B09005; B19113; C24010 |
| <i>Total Families</i> - Total number of families living in a given census tract | B17010 |
| <i>Total Housing Units</i> - Number of separate living quarters in a given census tract, 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 | B25024 |
| <i>Total Population</i> - Total number of persons living in a given census tract | B01003 |
| <i>Unemployment Rate</i> - Percent of unemployed persons in the civilian labor force | B23001 |
| <i>White Families Below Poverty</i> - White head of households with income at or below poverty level compared to total number of families with a White householder | B17010A |

Appendix VI

SES INDEX AND VARIABLES FOR CINCINNATI METROPOLITAN AREA 15 COUNTY CENSUS TRACTS, 2005-2009

| Rank | SES Index | County | Census Tract | | Occupation | | Education | | Crowding | | Family Structure | | Family Income | |
|------|-----------|----------|--------------|----------|------------|------|-----------|------|----------|------|------------------|------|---------------|------|
| | | | Number | Quartile | Index | Rank | Index | Rank | Index | Rank | Index | Rank | Index | Rank |
| 1 | 17.2 | Hamilton | 77 | 1 | 96.7% | 3 | 41.8% | 11 | 4.0% | 42 | 8.4% | 18 | \$15,732 | 12 |
| 2 | 18.4 | Hamilton | 2 | 1 | 94.5% | 4 | 34.1% | 28 | 8.2% | 9 | 2.6% | 13 | \$28,654 | 38 |
| 3 | 20.8 | Kenton | 671 | 1 | 89.3% | 15 | 29.0% | 55 | 10.7% | 4 | 10.0% | 20 | \$14,512 | 10 |
| 4 | 22 | Butler | 4 | 1 | 93.8% | 6 | 45.5% | 7 | 11.1% | 2 | 35.2% | 78 | \$19,985 | 17 |
| 5 | 29.2 | Campbell | 501 | 1 | 83.7% | 39 | 37.5% | 19 | 4.7% | 30 | 25.7% | 42 | \$19,398 | 16 |
| 6 | 33.6 | Hamilton | 36 | 1 | 90.8% | 9 | 41.1% | 12 | 3.4% | 52 | 34.7% | 76 | \$22,125 | 19 |
| 7 | 35.4 | Hamilton | 88 | 1 | 89.3% | 14 | 31.1% | 45 | 6.3% | 17 | 31.5% | 60 | \$28,964 | 41 |
| 8 | 35.6 | Hamilton | 98 | 1 | 90.1% | 10 | 32.5% | 35 | 7.5% | 12 | 41.1% | 92 | \$26,378 | 29 |
| 9 | 36 | Campbell | 505 | 1 | 81.7% | 57 | 40.5% | 13 | 5.0% | 28 | 29.2% | 54 | \$26,304 | 28 |
| 10 | 38.2 | Butler | 140 | 1 | 89.9% | 12 | 33.5% | 31 | 3.4% | 53 | 31.6% | 63 | \$27,022 | 32 |
| 11 | 40.2 | Butler | 6 | 1 | 85.8% | 27 | 33.9% | 29 | 5.0% | 26 | 27.1% | 47 | \$37,452 | 72 |
| 12 | 42 | Hamilton | 95 | 1 | 84.8% | 33 | 34.8% | 25 | 5.7% | 22 | 36.6% | 79 | \$31,731 | 51 |
| 13 | 42.8 | Hamilton | 94 | 1 | 77.8% | 106 | 31.0% | 47 | 16.9% | 1 | 24.4% | 39 | \$22,788 | 21 |
| 14 | 44.2 | Hamilton | 92 | 1 | 85.2% | 31 | 42.1% | 10 | 9.7% | 7 | 48.4% | 128 | \$30,333 | 45 |
| 15 | 45.4 | Hamilton | 21 | 1 | 81.0% | 67 | 31.1% | 44 | 10.9% | 3 | 0.0% | 1 | \$44,583 | 112 |
| 16 | 47.4 | Hamilton | 87 | 1 | 92.1% | 7 | 47.5% | 5 | 9.9% | 5 | 49.5% | 132 | \$41,161 | 88 |
| 17 | 48 | Hamilton | 67 | 1 | 88.1% | 19 | 17.7% | 165 | 7.0% | 13 | 19.4% | 30 | \$15,938 | 13 |
| 18 | 51.8 | Hamilton | 85.02 | 1 | 70.2% | 211 | 33.2% | 33 | 7.5% | 11 | 0.0% | 1 | \$7,459 | 3 |
| 19 | 54.8 | Hamilton | 85.01 | 1 | 76.8% | 120 | 24.4% | 83 | 5.9% | 20 | 13.1% | 21 | \$26,514 | 30 |
| 20 | 57.6 | Hamilton | 28 | 1 | 84.2% | 37 | 44.4% | 8 | 4.3% | 35 | 54.2% | 154 | \$32,733 | 54 |
| 21 | 59.2 | Butler | 5 | 1 | 89.8% | 13 | 33.5% | 32 | 2.0% | 126 | 33.3% | 66 | \$34,154 | 59 |
| 22 | 61 | Butler | 8 | 1 | 99.1% | 2 | 24.6% | 79 | 3.0% | 64 | 45.7% | 113 | \$30,417 | 47 |
| 23 | 65.6 | Hamilton | 110 | 1 | 86.1% | 24 | 29.7% | 51 | 4.4% | 33 | 49.6% | 133 | \$41,090 | 87 |
| 24 | 66.4 | Hamilton | 93 | 1 | 77.3% | 111 | 25.6% | 67 | 5.7% | 21 | 33.3% | 67 | \$35,889 | 66 |
| 25 | 67.4 | Hamilton | 16 | 1 | 73.3% | 167 | 45.8% | 6 | 7.8% | 10 | 53.8% | 150 | \$8,725 | 4 |
| 26 | 67.8 | Hamilton | 104 | 1 | 78.3% | 99 | 22.7% | 91 | 2.9% | 67 | 15.8% | 25 | \$33,625 | 57 |
| 27 | 69.8 | Hamilton | 35 | 1 | 93.9% | 5 | 39.7% | 14 | 0.0% | 315 | 0.0% | 1 | \$16,203 | 14 |

| SES INDEX AND VARIABLES FOR CINCINNATI METROPOLITAN AREA 15 COUNTY CENSUS TRACTS, 2005-2009 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------|----------|----------|--------------|--------|------------|------|-----------|------|----------|------|------------------|------|---------------|------|
| SES | | County | | Census Tract | | Occupation | | Education | | Crowding | | Family Structure | | Family Income | |
| Rank | Index | Number | Quartile | Index | Rank | Index | Rank | Index | Rank | Index | Rank | Index | Rank | Index | Rank |
| 28 | 70.4 | Hamilton | 262 | 1 | 91.6% | 8 | 138 | 19.6% | 138 | 9.8% | 6 | 52.0% | 142 | \$33,750 | 58 |
| 29 | 72 | Hamilton | 39 | 1 | 81.5% | 61 | 135 | 19.8% | 135 | 2.9% | 69 | 20.0% | 31 | \$35,500 | 64 |
| 30 | 73.2 | Kenton | 650 | 1 | 85.6% | 28 | 127 | 20.4% | 127 | 4.2% | 38 | 44.1% | 105 | \$36,629 | 68 |
| 31 | 74.6 | Butler | 105 | 1 | 85.6% | 30 | 38 | 32.2% | 38 | 2.7% | 79 | 48.3% | 127 | \$42,955 | 99 |
| 32 | 75.2 | Hamilton | 257 | 1 | 82.6% | 46 | 20 | 37.3% | 20 | 1.6% | 158 | 26.3% | 44 | \$43,963 | 108 |
| 33 | 78.2 | Hamilton | 3.01 | 1 | 63.6% | 306 | 16 | 38.6% | 16 | 3.0% | 60 | 0.0% | 1 | \$12,981 | 8 |
| 34 | 81.4 | Hamilton | 228 | 1 | 83.3% | 41 | 52 | 29.4% | 52 | 2.6% | 85 | 37.6% | 83 | \$48,958 | 146 |
| 35 | 82.4 | Butler | 131 | 1 | 85.9% | 25 | 56 | 28.2% | 56 | 1.0% | 207 | 39.6% | 90 | \$27,157 | 34 |
| 36 | 85.4 | Hamilton | 68 | 1 | 85.9% | 26 | 37 | 32.4% | 37 | 0.0% | 315 | 15.9% | 26 | \$24,092 | 23 |
| 37 | 86.6 | Hamilton | 97 | 1 | 79.6% | 78 | 87 | 23.8% | 87 | 1.3% | 181 | 21.2% | 35 | \$31,996 | 52 |
| 38 | 87.2 | Hamilton | 61 | 1 | 77.1% | 118 | 90 | 22.8% | 90 | 4.3% | 37 | 45.6% | 112 | \$39,798 | 79 |
| 39 | 88.2 | Butler | 7.01 | 1 | 100.0% | 1 | 1 | 58.6% | 1 | 0.0% | 315 | 0.0% | 1 | \$46,000 | 123 |
| 40 | 89.2 | Hamilton | 96 | 1 | 68.1% | 240 | 26 | 34.5% | 26 | 2.7% | 77 | 16.7% | 27 | \$38,607 | 76 |
| 41 | 90.4 | Butler | 141 | 1 | 88.1% | 18 | 59 | 27.7% | 59 | 2.4% | 98 | 38.7% | 88 | \$53,750 | 189 |
| 42 | 90.8 | Hamilton | 47.02 | 1 | 75.2% | 140 | 2 | 56.9% | 2 | 2.4% | 96 | 46.7% | 122 | \$42,031 | 94 |
| 43 | 91.8 | Campbell | 512 | 1 | 88.6% | 16 | 46 | 31.1% | 46 | 0.0% | 315 | 27.4% | 49 | \$27,061 | 33 |
| 44 | 92.8 | Hamilton | 73 | 1 | 78.0% | 101 | 111 | 21.3% | 111 | 2.0% | 120 | 22.5% | 37 | \$42,173 | 95 |
| 46 | 93 | Hamilton | 103 | 1 | 83.4% | 40 | 3 | 49.9% | 3 | 0.0% | 315 | 37.1% | 80 | \$26,250 | 27 |
| 44 | 92.8 | Hamilton | 37 | 1 | 68.1% | 242 | 23 | 35.6% | 23 | 1.4% | 171 | 6.8% | 17 | \$14,904 | 11 |
| 47 | 93.6 | Hamilton | 15 | 1 | 78.5% | 93 | 50 | 29.8% | 50 | 0.0% | 315 | 0.0% | 1 | \$14,327 | 9 |
| 48 | 93.8 | Hamilton | 64 | 1 | 77.5% | 107 | 117 | 20.9% | 117 | 1.9% | 131 | 31.0% | 58 | \$33,050 | 56 |
| 49 | 94 | Hamilton | 227 | 1 | 78.4% | 95 | 54 | 29.1% | 54 | 0.9% | 215 | 31.6% | 62 | \$29,855 | 44 |
| 50 | 94.8 | Butler | 3 | 1 | 86.7% | 22 | 72 | 25.2% | 72 | 0.8% | 236 | 31.8% | 64 | \$40,139 | 80 |
| 51 | 100.4 | Kenton | 612 | 1 | 78.4% | 96 | 58 | 27.7% | 58 | 2.3% | 105 | 41.6% | 95 | \$49,083 | 148 |
| 52 | 101 | Butler | 122 | 1 | 84.0% | 38 | 22 | 35.6% | 22 | 5.0% | 27 | 71.9% | 278 | \$48,227 | 140 |
| 52 | 101 | Hamilton | 86.01 | 1 | 80.3% | 73 | 15 | 39.4% | 15 | 0.0% | 315 | 28.8% | 52 | \$31,176 | 50 |
| 52 | 101 | Hamilton | 223.01 | 1 | 84.4% | 35 | 92 | 22.6% | 92 | 3.3% | 54 | 62.4% | 196 | \$46,918 | 128 |
| 55 | 102 | Kenton | 651 | 1 | 69.5% | 222 | 73 | 25.2% | 73 | 2.3% | 109 | 30.0% | 57 | \$30,911 | 49 |
| 56 | 102.6 | Hamilton | 80 | 1 | 75.3% | 138 | 40 | 31.7% | 40 | 0.0% | 315 | 4.3% | 14 | \$10,135 | 6 |

| SES INDEX AND VARIABLES FOR CINCINNATI METROPOLITAN AREA 15 COUNTY CENSUS TRACTS, 2005-2009 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------|--------|----------|--------------|------|------------|------|-----------|------|----------|------|------------------|------|---------------|------|
| SES | | County | | Census Tract | | Occupation | | Education | | Crowding | | Family Structure | | Family Income | |
| Rank | Index | Number | Quartile | Index | Rank | Index | Rank | Index | Rank | Index | Rank | Index | Rank | Index | Rank |
| 57 | 106.4 | 69 | 1 | 79.2% | 86 | 24.6% | 80 | 1.4% | 174 | 29.5% | 55 | \$47,837 | 137 | | |
| 59 | 106.8 | 136 | 1 | 81.7% | 58 | 15.1% | 209 | 1.7% | 149 | 26.9% | 45 | \$37,608 | 73 | | |
| 58 | 106.6 | 216.04 | 1 | 76.5% | 122 | 18.8% | 144 | 3.0% | 61 | 43.9% | 104 | \$43,365 | 102 | | |
| 61 | 107.2 | 100.02 | 1 | 83.2% | 43 | 17.7% | 163 | 0.8% | 228 | 24.7% | 41 | \$34,684 | 61 | | |
| 60 | 107 | 66 | 1 | 62.3% | 320 | 24.6% | 81 | 2.7% | 75 | 14.0% | 23 | \$28,071 | 36 | | |
| 62 | 107.4 | 9 | 1 | 73.5% | 166 | 37.7% | 18 | 0.0% | 315 | 0.0% | 1 | \$28,077 | 37 | | |
| 63 | 107.8 | 63 | 1 | 84.6% | 34 | 21.8% | 104 | 0.0% | 315 | 20.8% | 33 | \$32,654 | 53 | | |
| 64 | 108.4 | 38 | 1 | 79.4% | 83 | 27.1% | 61 | 0.0% | 315 | 27.1% | 48 | \$27,973 | 35 | | |
| 65 | 108.6 | 402.04 | 1 | 82.6% | 48 | 20.9% | 120 | 2.0% | 119 | 47.9% | 126 | \$47,029 | 130 | | |
| 66 | 109.6 | 11 | 1 | 79.6% | 79 | 20.6% | 124 | 1.4% | 168 | 38.2% | 86 | \$41,547 | 91 | | |
| 67 | 110.4 | 127 | 1 | 77.1% | 116 | 20.1% | 129 | 4.5% | 32 | 48.6% | 130 | \$48,950 | 145 | | |
| 68 | 111 | 9657 | 1 | 82.0% | 54 | 18.4% | 147 | 3.8% | 47 | 58.2% | 168 | \$48,214 | 139 | | |
| 70 | 111.6 | 255 | 1 | 75.4% | 134 | 25.4% | 71 | 2.6% | 84 | 53.1% | 148 | \$45,789 | 121 | | |
| 69 | 111.2 | 325 | 1 | 81.3% | 64 | 21.8% | 103 | 3.3% | 55 | 62.0% | 193 | \$48,307 | 141 | | |
| 71 | 112.4 | 34 | 1 | 70.0% | 218 | 34.3% | 27 | 0.0% | 315 | 0.0% | 1 | \$7,243 | 1 | | |
| 72 | 114.2 | 207.42 | 1 | 83.2% | 42 | 21.5% | 109 | 5.2% | 24 | 64.4% | 212 | \$53,219 | 184 | | |
| 73 | 115.2 | 135 | 1 | 72.9% | 175 | 25.8% | 65 | 2.7% | 80 | 52.9% | 145 | \$44,432 | 111 | | |
| 74 | 116.2 | 418 | 1 | 76.1% | 126 | 20.9% | 118 | 6.7% | 14 | 66.2% | 225 | \$42,845 | 98 | | |
| 75 | 116.6 | 701 | 1 | 78.8% | 89 | 19.7% | 136 | 1.1% | 196 | 33.7% | 69 | \$42,025 | 93 | | |
| 76 | 117 | 609 | 1 | 72.1% | 185 | 20.6% | 125 | 1.7% | 138 | 41.5% | 94 | \$29,196 | 43 | | |
| 77 | 118 | 215.09 | 1 | 78.4% | 94 | 13.9% | 238 | 3.6% | 50 | 34.2% | 74 | \$47,515 | 134 | | |
| 78 | 118.4 | 644 | 1 | 78.9% | 88 | 14.2% | 227 | 6.5% | 15 | 43.0% | 101 | \$50,457 | 161 | | |
| 79 | 118.6 | 302 | 1 | 80.9% | 68 | 30.5% | 48 | 2.9% | 65 | 76.4% | 306 | \$43,697 | 106 | | |
| 80 | 119 | 502 | 1 | 71.6% | 190 | 33.1% | 34 | 0.0% | 315 | 6.7% | 16 | \$28,846 | 40 | | |
| 81 | 119.4 | 9801 | 1 | 78.7% | 90 | 22.5% | 97 | 3.2% | 56 | 61.5% | 186 | \$50,891 | 168 | | |
| 82 | 119.8 | 409 | 1 | 82.1% | 51 | 20.0% | 133 | 6.4% | 16 | 64.6% | 214 | \$53,265 | 185 | | |
| 83 | 120.6 | 9516 | 1 | 72.5% | 178 | 25.1% | 74 | 2.3% | 108 | 52.9% | 146 | \$42,536 | 97 | | |
| 85 | 121.2 | 118.01 | 1 | 79.4% | 82 | 17.4% | 169 | 4.7% | 29 | 63.1% | 201 | \$46,350 | 125 | | |
| 84 | 121 | 23 | 1 | 51.7% | 411 | 30.3% | 49 | 3.7% | 48 | 13.8% | 22 | \$38,359 | 75 | | |

| SES INDEX AND VARIABLES FOR CINCINNATI METROPOLITAN AREA 15 COUNTY CENSUS TRACTS, 2005-2009 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------|-----------|--|--|--------------|----------|-------|------------|-------|------|-----------|------|-------|----------|----------|------|------------------|------|-------|---------------|-------|------|
| SES | | County | | | Census Tract | | | Occupation | | | Education | | | Crowding | | | Family Structure | | | Family Income | | |
| Rank | Index | | | | Number | Quartile | Index | Rank | Index | Rank | Index | Rank | Index | Rank | Index | Rank | Index | Rank | Index | Rank | Index | Rank |
| 86 | 122.4 | Hamilton | | | 100.01 | 1 | 74.4% | 150 | 19.2% | 141 | 2.6% | 88 | 45.6% | 111 | \$45,909 | 122 | | | | | | |
| 88 | 124 | Brown | | | 9518 | 1 | 80.7% | 70 | 24.4% | 84 | 0.9% | 220 | 51.9% | 141 | \$43,472 | 105 | | | | | | |
| 87 | 123.6 | Hamilton | | | 62.01 | 1 | 72.3% | 181 | 20.9% | 121 | 1.8% | 135 | 40.4% | 91 | \$41,373 | 90 | | | | | | |
| 89 | 124.6 | Hamilton | | | 22 | 1 | 68.8% | 233 | 26.1% | 64 | 1.1% | 194 | 33.1% | 65 | \$36,500 | 67 | | | | | | |
| 90 | 125.8 | Grant | | | 9804 | 1 | 73.7% | 163 | 25.0% | 76 | 1.3% | 184 | 46.1% | 117 | \$41,316 | 89 | | | | | | |
| 91 | 126.6 | Butler | | | 123 | 1 | 84.2% | 36 | 18.3% | 148 | 2.0% | 125 | 61.7% | 189 | \$47,542 | 135 | | | | | | |
| 92 | 127 | Bracken | | | 9501 | 1 | 77.1% | 117 | 29.2% | 53 | 0.0% | 315 | 43.2% | 102 | \$30,809 | 48 | | | | | | |
| 93 | 127.2 | Kenton | | | 669 | 1 | 79.9% | 77 | 21.1% | 116 | 3.2% | 57 | 66.5% | 230 | \$50,139 | 156 | | | | | | |
| 93 | 127.2 | Butler | | | 132 | 1 | 74.9% | 146 | 22.4% | 98 | 0.5% | 278 | 33.4% | 68 | \$30,388 | 46 | | | | | | |
| 95 | 128 | Boone | | | 703.01 | 1 | 81.4% | 62 | 21.5% | 107 | 1.1% | 201 | 61.7% | 188 | \$40,407 | 82 | | | | | | |
| 96 | 128.2 | Gallatin | | | 9601 | 1 | 82.4% | 49 | 27.0% | 63 | 1.0% | 206 | 61.6% | 187 | \$47,714 | 136 | | | | | | |
| 97 | 128.8 | Hamilton | | | 89 | 1 | 85.6% | 29 | 14.6% | 222 | 0.0% | 315 | 29.6% | 56 | \$23,750 | 22 | | | | | | |
| 98 | 129.2 | Warren | | | 305.01 | 1 | 76.1% | 125 | 20.5% | 126 | 1.9% | 128 | 53.3% | 149 | \$45,313 | 118 | | | | | | |
| 99 | 130 | Hamilton | | | 99.02 | 1 | 74.5% | 149 | 15.0% | 214 | 1.7% | 147 | 31.4% | 59 | \$40,288 | 81 | | | | | | |
| 100 | 130.8 | Hamilton | | | 74 | 1 | 75.2% | 142 | 10.7% | 305 | 2.2% | 115 | 4.9% | 15 | \$38,882 | 77 | | | | | | |
| 100 | 130.8 | Kenton | | | 607 | 1 | 67.2% | 255 | 27.8% | 57 | 1.2% | 187 | 38.0% | 84 | \$37,083 | 71 | | | | | | |
| 102 | 132 | Butler | | | 130 | 1 | 79.3% | 84 | 21.5% | 105 | 0.0% | 315 | 45.8% | 114 | \$28,971 | 42 | | | | | | |
| 103 | 133 | Dearborn | | | 803 | 1 | 81.3% | 63 | 24.9% | 77 | 2.7% | 78 | 71.7% | 277 | \$51,100 | 170 | | | | | | |
| 104 | 133.4 | Hamilton | | | 83 | 1 | 70.1% | 214 | 20.7% | 123 | 3.9% | 44 | 46.7% | 121 | \$50,734 | 165 | | | | | | |
| 105 | 134.2 | Hamilton | | | 17 | 1 | 61.1% | 336 | 37.8% | 17 | 0.0% | 315 | 0.0% | 1 | \$7,434 | 2 | | | | | | |
| 106 | 134.6 | Clermont | | | 420 | 1 | 82.1% | 52 | 22.2% | 101 | 1.4% | 172 | 62.2% | 194 | \$49,965 | 154 | | | | | | |
| 107 | 135.2 | Kenton | | | 616 | 1 | 59.8% | 357 | 31.8% | 39 | 2.2% | 110 | 51.0% | 139 | \$26,563 | 31 | | | | | | |
| 109 | 135.6 | Butler | | | 1 | 1 | 82.0% | 53 | 17.8% | 160 | 2.4% | 95 | 58.7% | 173 | \$54,492 | 197 | | | | | | |
| 107 | 135.2 | Clermont | | | 416 | 1 | 73.0% | 172 | 21.5% | 110 | 4.1% | 39 | 55.9% | 160 | \$54,289 | 195 | | | | | | |
| 110 | 137.2 | Hamilton | | | 216.02 | 1 | 67.5% | 250 | 15.9% | 193 | 3.8% | 45 | 46.6% | 120 | \$39,750 | 78 | | | | | | |
| 111 | 139.6 | Hamilton | | | 252 | 1 | 78.2% | 100 | 22.1% | 102 | 0.9% | 211 | 47.6% | 125 | \$50,439 | 160 | | | | | | |
| 112 | 140 | Grant | | | 9802 | 1 | 78.5% | 92 | 17.2% | 173 | 5.5% | 23 | 70.9% | 269 | \$48,480 | 143 | | | | | | |
| 113 | 140.8 | Kenton | | | 614 | 1 | 78.4% | 97 | 21.5% | 106 | 0.0% | 315 | 33.9% | 72 | \$44,857 | 114 | | | | | | |
| 114 | 141.2 | Pendleton | | | 9903 | 1 | 78.6% | 91 | 25.5% | 70 | 1.9% | 130 | 76.1% | 302 | \$44,803 | 113 | | | | | | |

| SES INDEX AND VARIABLES FOR CINCINNATI METROPOLITAN AREA 15 COUNTY CENSUS TRACTS, 2005-2009 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------|--------|----------|--------------|------|------------|------|-----------|------|----------|------|------------------|------|---------------|------|
| SES | | County | | Census Tract | | Occupation | | Education | | Crowding | | Family Structure | | Family Income | |
| Rank | Index | Number | Quartile | Index | Rank | Index | Rank | Index | Rank | Index | Rank | Index | Rank | Index | Rank |
| 115 | 141.4 | 139 | 1 | 90.0% | 11 | 31.6% | 41 | 0.0% | 315 | 69.8% | 257 | \$40,746 | 83 | | |
| 116 | 142 | 603 | 1 | 80.4% | 72 | 24.7% | 78 | 4.6% | 31 | 89.5% | 437 | \$41,625 | 92 | | |
| 117 | 142.2 | 217.02 | 1 | 71.2% | 196 | 21.5% | 108 | 2.3% | 100 | 55.8% | 158 | \$49,135 | 149 | | |
| 118 | 142.8 | 610 | 1 | 72.7% | 176 | 21.1% | 115 | 0.7% | 243 | 46.4% | 118 | \$35,139 | 62 | | |
| 119 | 143.6 | 702 | 1 | 81.9% | 55 | 11.2% | 296 | 2.2% | 112 | 44.7% | 108 | \$49,079 | 147 | | |
| 120 | 143.8 | 9902 | 1 | 81.8% | 56 | 18.3% | 150 | 2.6% | 89 | 71.1% | 271 | \$49,821 | 153 | | |
| 122 | 144.6 | 402.02 | 1 | 82.8% | 45 | 20.1% | 130 | 2.3% | 104 | 76.8% | 312 | \$47,366 | 132 | | |
| 121 | 144.2 | 58 | 1 | 70.6% | 207 | 15.4% | 203 | 2.8% | 72 | 38.5% | 87 | \$49,625 | 152 | | |
| 123 | 145.4 | 411.02 | 2 | 65.4% | 286 | 25.6% | 68 | 1.2% | 193 | 44.5% | 106 | \$38,182 | 74 | | |
| 124 | 146.4 | 506 | 2 | 69.1% | 228 | 31.3% | 42 | 0.0% | 315 | 28.4% | 51 | \$42,476 | 96 | | |
| 126 | 147.2 | 9503 | 2 | 80.7% | 69 | 24.2% | 85 | 0.9% | 216 | 67.6% | 240 | \$46,447 | 126 | | |
| 125 | 146.8 | 54 | 2 | 71.3% | 194 | 16.0% | 191 | 1.4% | 170 | 27.7% | 50 | \$46,964 | 129 | | |
| 126 | 147.2 | 44 | 2 | 66.3% | 274 | 27.0% | 62 | 0.6% | 260 | 33.7% | 70 | \$36,944 | 70 | | |
| 130 | 149.4 | 9699 | 2 | 87.8% | 20 | 25.5% | 69 | 1.1% | 202 | 77.6% | 325 | \$47,059 | 131 | | |
| 128 | 149 | 3.02 | 2 | 56.6% | 383 | 37.0% | 21 | 0.0% | 315 | 8.9% | 19 | \$12,089 | 7 | | |
| 129 | 149.2 | 29 | 2 | 56.6% | 382 | 16.4% | 184 | 5.2% | 25 | 24.4% | 38 | \$45,250 | 117 | | |
| 131 | 149.6 | 417.01 | 2 | 77.9% | 105 | 21.2% | 114 | 2.3% | 103 | 69.2% | 255 | \$51,167 | 171 | | |
| 132 | 150.6 | 121 | 2 | 83.2% | 44 | 22.6% | 94 | 4.4% | 34 | 89.6% | 439 | \$48,316 | 142 | | |
| 133 | 151.4 | 207.62 | 2 | 75.5% | 133 | 10.8% | 302 | 2.2% | 113 | 42.9% | 100 | \$44,176 | 109 | | |
| 134 | 151.8 | 33 | 2 | 73.3% | 168 | 15.2% | 207 | 0.0% | 315 | 25.8% | 43 | \$25,868 | 26 | | |
| 135 | 152.6 | 9697 | 2 | 79.4% | 81 | 19.0% | 143 | 2.0% | 122 | 76.1% | 301 | \$45,156 | 116 | | |
| 136 | 154.2 | 229 | 2 | 86.5% | 23 | 22.3% | 99 | 0.9% | 213 | 71.2% | 273 | \$50,500 | 163 | | |
| 137 | 154.4 | 9803 | 2 | 75.4% | 135 | 20.4% | 128 | 1.4% | 176 | 68.3% | 249 | \$41,023 | 84 | | |
| 138 | 157.2 | 91 | 2 | 60.2% | 350 | 47.8% | 4 | 0.0% | 315 | 41.9% | 97 | \$22,784 | 20 | | |
| 139 | 157.6 | 9901 | 2 | 72.6% | 177 | 20.1% | 131 | 4.3% | 36 | 62.0% | 192 | \$62,546 | 252 | | |
| 140 | 161.2 | 109 | 2 | 80.1% | 74 | 16.0% | 190 | 2.4% | 93 | 79.1% | 339 | \$44,400 | 110 | | |
| 141 | 162.4 | 82.02 | 2 | 68.1% | 238 | 18.1% | 154 | 0.8% | 235 | 38.1% | 85 | \$42,984 | 100 | | |
| 142 | 165.6 | 207.41 | 2 | 77.9% | 103 | 15.9% | 195 | 0.0% | 315 | 37.5% | 82 | \$47,384 | 133 | | |
| 143 | 166.8 | 128 | 2 | 60.9% | 339 | 35.1% | 24 | 0.0% | 315 | 50.7% | 138 | \$20,188 | 18 | | |

| SES INDEX AND VARIABLES FOR CINCINNATI METROPOLITAN AREA 15 COUNTY CENSUS TRACTS, 2005-2009 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------|--------|----------|--------------|------|------------|------|-----------|------|----------|------|------------------|------|---------------|------|
| SES | | County | | Census Tract | | Occupation | | Education | | Crowding | | Family Structure | | Family Income | |
| Rank | Index | Number | Quartile | Index | Rank | Index | Rank | Index | Rank | Index | Rank | Index | Rank | Index | Rank |
| 143 | 166.8 | 314 | 2 | 73.2% | 169 | 15.6% | 201 | 0.9% | 217 | 46.8% | 123 | \$46,059 | 124 | | |
| 145 | 168 | 218.02 | 2 | 76.9% | 119 | 16.1% | 189 | 1.7% | 143 | 65.4% | 220 | \$51,045 | 169 | | |
| 146 | 168.8 | 9517 | 2 | 75.9% | 129 | 22.8% | 89 | 0.0% | 315 | 63.1% | 204 | \$43,942 | 107 | | |
| 147 | 170.6 | 4 | 2 | 48.1% | 436 | 20.0% | 132 | 2.8% | 73 | 17.9% | 29 | \$53,115 | 183 | | |
| 148 | 171.8 | 2 | 2 | 77.3% | 113 | 18.7% | 145 | 0.0% | 315 | 58.1% | 167 | \$45,344 | 119 | | |
| 149 | 173 | 55 | 2 | 73.0% | 173 | 14.0% | 232 | 0.7% | 255 | 51.2% | 140 | \$35,530 | 65 | | |
| 150 | 173.4 | 657 | 2 | 71.8% | 186 | 24.1% | 86 | 3.1% | 58 | 81.9% | 359 | \$52,000 | 178 | | |
| 151 | 173.8 | 8 | 2 | 54.0% | 397 | 22.5% | 96 | 0.0% | 315 | 0.0% | 1 | \$34,167 | 60 | | |
| 152 | 175 | 219 | 2 | 74.5% | 148 | 14.4% | 225 | 0.0% | 315 | 20.2% | 32 | \$50,089 | 155 | | |
| 153 | 175.4 | 109.01 | 2 | 77.4% | 110 | 15.9% | 192 | 0.6% | 269 | 50.5% | 134 | \$51,364 | 172 | | |
| 154 | 176.6 | 108 | 2 | 67.0% | 262 | 16.8% | 178 | 0.0% | 315 | 0.0% | 1 | \$46,583 | 127 | | |
| 154 | 176.6 | 511.01 | 2 | 67.2% | 253 | 16.9% | 177 | 4.0% | 41 | 76.5% | 308 | \$43,380 | 104 | | |
| 156 | 177 | 232.01 | 2 | 77.3% | 112 | 19.7% | 137 | 1.3% | 182 | 68.9% | 252 | \$55,481 | 202 | | |
| 158 | 178 | 805 | 2 | 82.6% | 47 | 17.1% | 174 | 0.0% | 315 | 59.6% | 178 | \$51,716 | 176 | | |
| 157 | 177.8 | 807 | 2 | 77.9% | 104 | 13.1% | 248 | 1.9% | 127 | 63.7% | 207 | \$55,714 | 203 | | |
| 159 | 178.2 | 258 | 2 | 76.1% | 127 | 12.5% | 264 | 2.1% | 118 | 50.7% | 137 | \$61,477 | 245 | | |
| 159 | 178.2 | 26 | 2 | 71.7% | 187 | 8.4% | 346 | 0.0% | 315 | 16.9% | 28 | \$18,627 | 15 | | |
| 161 | 181 | 261.02 | 2 | 81.6% | 59 | 20.9% | 119 | 1.2% | 189 | 83.6% | 376 | \$50,483 | 162 | | |
| 162 | 182.2 | 217.01 | 2 | 72.5% | 179 | 14.6% | 223 | 0.8% | 223 | 50.7% | 136 | \$49,487 | 150 | | |
| 163 | 183.2 | 134 | 2 | 71.3% | 193 | 16.5% | 183 | 0.0% | 315 | 47.3% | 124 | \$43,316 | 101 | | |
| 164 | 184 | 204.01 | 2 | 74.2% | 152 | 17.6% | 167 | 1.9% | 129 | 65.5% | 221 | \$62,464 | 251 | | |
| 165 | 184.8 | 101.01 | 2 | 75.3% | 139 | 25.1% | 75 | 0.0% | 315 | 66.4% | 229 | \$50,777 | 166 | | |
| 165 | 184.8 | 40 | 2 | 74.0% | 157 | 8.1% | 351 | 0.0% | 315 | 27.0% | 46 | \$32,780 | 55 | | |
| 167 | 185.2 | 261.01 | 2 | 75.2% | 141 | 17.7% | 164 | 1.7% | 139 | 69.9% | 261 | \$58,371 | 221 | | |
| 168 | 185.6 | 249.01 | 2 | 87.5% | 21 | 27.5% | 60 | 0.0% | 315 | 75.0% | 295 | \$60,769 | 237 | | |
| 168 | 185.6 | 321 | 2 | 73.8% | 161 | 22.6% | 93 | 0.3% | 309 | 58.3% | 169 | \$54,435 | 196 | | |
| 170 | 186 | 9514 | 2 | 74.1% | 155 | 18.3% | 151 | 1.3% | 180 | 67.5% | 237 | \$56,000 | 207 | | |
| 171 | 187.4 | 216.03 | 2 | 72.9% | 174 | 16.2% | 186 | 2.9% | 68 | 63.4% | 205 | \$68,442 | 304 | | |
| 172 | 187.6 | 109.08 | 2 | 61.9% | 324 | 32.5% | 36 | 1.8% | 133 | 63.1% | 203 | \$61,078 | 242 | | |

SES INDEX AND VARIABLES FOR CINCINNATI METROPOLITAN AREA 15 COUNTY CENSUS TRACTS, 2005-2009

| Rank | SES | | County | Census Tract | | | Occupation | | Education | | Crowding | | Family Structure | | Family Income | |
|------|-------|--|----------|--------------|----------|-------|------------|-------|-----------|------|----------|--------|------------------|----------|---------------|------|
| | Index | | | Number | Quartile | | Index | Rank | Index | Rank | Index | Rank | Index | Rank | Index | Rank |
| 173 | 187.8 | | Butler | 113 | 2 | 71.6% | 189 | 17.9% | 157 | 1.4% | 175 | 67.5% | 238 | \$52,250 | 180 | |
| 174 | 188.6 | | Hamilton | 234 | 2 | 60.3% | 348 | 14.1% | 230 | 1.8% | 136 | 45.4% | 109 | \$45,636 | 120 | |
| 175 | 189.2 | | Kenton | 637.02 | 2 | 79.9% | 76 | 21.2% | 113 | 2.1% | 116 | 93.2% | 462 | \$52,038 | 179 | |
| 175 | 189.2 | | Butler | 129 | 2 | 88.6% | 17 | 22.2% | 100 | 0.0% | 315 | 100.0% | 475 | \$28,750 | 39 | |
| 177 | 190.4 | | Brown | 9512 | 2 | 76.6% | 121 | 21.2% | 112 | 2.0% | 123 | 80.7% | 348 | \$62,000 | 248 | |
| 179 | 190.8 | | Butler | 7.02 | 2 | 79.5% | 80 | 42.8% | 9 | 0.0% | 315 | 49.0% | 131 | \$91,845 | 419 | |
| 177 | 190.4 | | Hamilton | 41 | 2 | 46.8% | 439 | 13.8% | 241 | 4.1% | 40 | 53.0% | 147 | \$41,042 | 85 | |
| 180 | 191 | | Boone | 703.04 | 2 | 81.1% | 65 | 31.2% | 43 | 0.0% | 315 | 77.9% | 328 | \$55,795 | 204 | |
| 181 | 193 | | Butler | 109.04 | 2 | 73.9% | 160 | 18.2% | 152 | 0.0% | 315 | 59.8% | 180 | \$50,313 | 158 | |
| 182 | 194.8 | | Warren | 301.02 | 2 | 81.6% | 60 | 23.1% | 88 | 0.0% | 315 | 74.5% | 292 | \$57,679 | 219 | |
| 183 | 195.8 | | Hamilton | 215.06 | 2 | 70.8% | 204 | 16.8% | 179 | 0.0% | 315 | 34.6% | 75 | \$55,893 | 206 | |
| 184 | 196 | | Butler | 12 | 2 | 72.2% | 184 | 15.5% | 202 | 0.9% | 219 | 56.6% | 165 | \$56,434 | 210 | |
| 185 | 196.2 | | Warren | 315 | 2 | 72.5% | 180 | 13.6% | 243 | 2.5% | 90 | 60.6% | 184 | \$66,113 | 284 | |
| 186 | 196.6 | | Brown | 9513 | 2 | 75.7% | 131 | 19.3% | 140 | 0.8% | 237 | 73.9% | 289 | \$53,412 | 186 | |
| 186 | 196.6 | | Hamilton | 60 | 2 | 65.4% | 287 | 17.0% | 176 | 1.4% | 173 | 58.5% | 172 | \$51,697 | 175 | |
| 188 | 197 | | Clermont | 417.02 | 2 | 67.5% | 249 | 18.0% | 156 | 1.5% | 162 | 55.1% | 156 | \$63,919 | 262 | |
| 189 | 198 | | Kenton | 656 | 2 | 71.6% | 191 | 13.6% | 244 | 0.0% | 315 | 41.9% | 96 | \$48,511 | 144 | |
| 190 | 199.4 | | Hamilton | 78 | 2 | 62.7% | 317 | 17.2% | 172 | 0.8% | 225 | 45.4% | 110 | \$51,571 | 173 | |
| 191 | 200.8 | | Boone | 705.02 | 2 | 79.1% | 87 | 17.5% | 168 | 3.8% | 46 | 85.7% | 401 | \$67,589 | 302 | |
| 192 | 201.4 | | Hamilton | 105 | 2 | 80.4% | 71 | 15.9% | 194 | 0.0% | 315 | 56.6% | 164 | \$63,922 | 263 | |
| 193 | 201.8 | | Kenton | 642 | 2 | 75.3% | 137 | 15.6% | 200 | 3.9% | 43 | 85.8% | 402 | \$59,174 | 227 | |
| 194 | 202.6 | | Hamilton | 27 | 2 | 67.0% | 264 | 17.7% | 162 | 0.0% | 315 | 68.2% | 247 | \$25,333 | 25 | |
| 195 | 203 | | Warren | 301.01 | 2 | 78.0% | 102 | 15.1% | 210 | 1.6% | 153 | 71.6% | 276 | \$65,313 | 274 | |
| 196 | 203.8 | | Butler | 111.07 | 2 | 63.2% | 311 | 8.9% | 333 | 2.1% | 117 | 33.8% | 71 | \$53,629 | 187 | |
| 197 | 204 | | Butler | 109.06 | 2 | 71.2% | 195 | 15.0% | 212 | 1.6% | 151 | 63.9% | 209 | \$62,764 | 253 | |
| 198 | 204.4 | | Hamilton | 81 | 2 | 60.6% | 343 | 24.4% | 82 | 0.7% | 247 | 45.9% | 115 | \$60,549 | 235 | |
| 199 | 204.8 | | Butler | 109.09 | 2 | 62.9% | 313 | 11.7% | 281 | 1.8% | 137 | 46.1% | 116 | \$51,723 | 177 | |
| 200 | 205 | | Hamilton | 10 | 2 | 45.6% | 442 | 14.7% | 220 | 0.0% | 315 | 14.4% | 24 | \$24,643 | 24 | |
| 201 | 205.2 | | Hamilton | 232.22 | 2 | 76.2% | 124 | 12.4% | 265 | 0.7% | 241 | 62.7% | 198 | \$54,583 | 198 | |

| SES INDEX AND VARIABLES FOR CINCINNATI METROPOLITAN AREA 15 COUNTY CENSUS TRACTS, 2005-2009 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------|--------|----------|--------------|------|-------|------------|-------|-----------|-------|----------|----------|------------------|-------|---------------|--|
| SES | | County | | Census Tract | | | Occupation | | Education | | Crowding | | Family Structure | | Family Income | |
| Rank | Index | Number | Quartile | Index | Rank | Index | Rank | Index | Rank | Index | Rank | Index | Rank | Index | Rank | |
| 202 | 206.6 | 413.04 | 2 | 69.8% | 219 | 17.8% | 159 | 2.3% | 101 | 69.8% | 259 | \$66,893 | 295 | | | |
| 203 | 208.2 | 408 | 2 | 74.0% | 158 | 14.1% | 228 | 2.7% | 82 | 77.5% | 324 | \$62,007 | 249 | | | |
| 204 | 208.4 | 32 | 2 | 45.2% | 446 | 1.6% | 472 | 6.1% | 19 | 21.9% | 36 | \$36,875 | 69 | | | |
| 205 | 208.6 | 659 | 2 | 75.0% | 144 | 12.4% | 268 | 0.9% | 222 | 60.7% | 185 | \$59,013 | 224 | | | |
| 206 | 209.6 | 9519 | 2 | 70.5% | 209 | 17.2% | 171 | 2.3% | 107 | 82.1% | 360 | \$55,445 | 201 | | | |
| 207 | 210.4 | 9 | 2 | 73.6% | 164 | 14.3% | 226 | 0.4% | 288 | 63.9% | 210 | \$50,536 | 164 | | | |
| 208 | 211.6 | 215.72 | 2 | 70.8% | 202 | 11.4% | 288 | 0.7% | 250 | 44.6% | 107 | \$56,486 | 211 | | | |
| 209 | 211.8 | 79 | 2 | 73.5% | 165 | 15.2% | 208 | 0.0% | 315 | 59.4% | 177 | \$54,097 | 194 | | | |
| 210 | 212.6 | 25 | 2 | 57.2% | 377 | 13.0% | 251 | 0.0% | 315 | 21.1% | 34 | \$41,083 | 86 | | | |
| 211 | 213.4 | 511.02 | 2 | 84.9% | 32 | 11.6% | 283 | 0.0% | 315 | 70.1% | 263 | \$51,607 | 174 | | | |
| 212 | 213.8 | 9698 | 2 | 75.2% | 143 | 12.7% | 255 | 1.6% | 154 | 72.6% | 284 | \$60,417 | 233 | | | |
| 213 | 214.8 | 407.01 | 2 | 57.8% | 373 | 11.8% | 280 | 1.8% | 132 | 37.3% | 81 | \$56,319 | 208 | | | |
| 214 | 216.2 | 84 | 2 | 64.7% | 296 | 10.2% | 315 | 0.0% | 315 | 28.8% | 53 | \$43,365 | 102 | | | |
| 215 | 217.8 | 9502 | 2 | 75.0% | 145 | 33.9% | 30 | 1.0% | 208 | 92.8% | 460 | \$61,607 | 246 | | | |
| 216 | 219 | 9515 | 2 | 75.3% | 136 | 17.2% | 170 | 0.5% | 280 | 77.1% | 316 | \$54,030 | 193 | | | |
| 217 | 220.2 | 218.01 | 2 | 71.1% | 198 | 9.5% | 329 | 0.5% | 281 | 43.2% | 103 | \$53,833 | 190 | | | |
| 218 | 220.4 | 82.01 | 2 | 66.5% | 271 | 8.1% | 350 | 1.7% | 146 | 46.5% | 119 | \$57,357 | 216 | | | |
| 219 | 221.6 | 205.05 | 2 | 76.0% | 128 | 13.2% | 247 | 0.0% | 315 | 53.8% | 153 | \$64,028 | 265 | | | |
| 220 | 222 | 207.05 | 2 | 73.1% | 170 | 19.9% | 134 | 0.0% | 315 | 63.1% | 202 | \$66,600 | 289 | | | |
| 220 | 222 | 238 | 2 | 70.7% | 205 | 15.4% | 205 | 0.2% | 312 | 56.5% | 163 | \$59,071 | 225 | | | |
| 222 | 222.6 | 215.71 | 2 | 58.9% | 362 | 16.2% | 187 | 3.0% | 63 | 65.0% | 216 | \$66,250 | 285 | | | |
| 223 | 222.8 | 414.03 | 2 | 65.9% | 279 | 13.8% | 240 | 0.7% | 245 | 56.3% | 162 | \$53,676 | 188 | | | |
| 224 | 223.2 | 521 | 2 | 68.8% | 235 | 19.2% | 142 | 0.0% | 315 | 67.1% | 233 | \$53,856 | 191 | | | |
| 224 | 223.2 | 638 | 2 | 55.3% | 390 | 14.0% | 233 | 1.3% | 183 | 55.8% | 159 | \$49,536 | 151 | | | |
| 224 | 223.2 | 30 | 2 | 65.9% | 278 | 7.3% | 374 | 8.7% | 8 | 84.9% | 393 | \$35,208 | 63 | | | |
| 224 | 223.2 | 254.02 | 2 | 61.8% | 327 | 18.1% | 155 | 0.9% | 212 | 63.0% | 199 | \$58,971 | 223 | | | |
| 228 | 223.8 | 99.01 | 2 | 67.9% | 244 | 15.2% | 206 | 0.8% | 226 | 64.9% | 215 | \$59,489 | 228 | | | |
| 229 | 224.8 | 215.04 | 2 | 65.2% | 291 | 10.4% | 311 | 0.9% | 209 | 42.8% | 99 | \$57,239 | 214 | | | |
| 230 | 225.2 | 209.01 | 2 | 68.4% | 237 | 14.9% | 218 | 0.8% | 229 | 72.5% | 283 | \$50,417 | 159 | | | |

| SES INDEX AND VARIABLES FOR CINCINNATI METROPOLITAN AREA 15 COUNTY CENSUS TRACTS, 2005-2009 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------|--------|----------|--------------|------|------------|------|-----------|------|----------|------|------------------|------|---------------|------|--|
| SES | | County | | Census Tract | | Occupation | | Education | | Crowding | | Family Structure | | Family Income | | |
| Rank | Index | Number | Quartile | Index | Rank | Index | Rank | Index | Rank | Index | Rank | Index | Rank | Index | Rank | |
| 231 | 225.4 | 19 | 2 | 44.9% | 450 | 14.6% | 224 | 1.3% | 177 | 35.2% | 77 | \$55,114 | 199 | | | |
| 232 | 227.2 | 256 | 2 | 62.6% | 318 | 14.0% | 236 | 0.0% | 315 | 53.8% | 152 | \$44,965 | 115 | | | |
| 233 | 229 | 253 | 2 | 65.4% | 288 | 22.5% | 95 | 0.0% | 315 | 70.1% | 265 | \$52,750 | 182 | | | |
| 235 | 229.6 | 106 | 2 | 75.8% | 130 | 16.6% | 181 | 0.0% | 315 | 72.2% | 279 | \$61,090 | 243 | | | |
| 234 | 229.4 | 75 | 2 | 56.7% | 381 | 15.6% | 199 | 0.0% | 315 | 24.5% | 40 | \$57,019 | 212 | | | |
| 236 | 231 | 401.02 | 2 | 74.2% | 153 | 12.7% | 259 | 1.6% | 156 | 77.3% | 320 | \$64,450 | 267 | | | |
| 237 | 232 | 225 | 2 | 70.0% | 217 | 10.9% | 300 | 1.1% | 198 | 59.1% | 175 | \$64,946 | 270 | | | |
| 238 | 232.2 | 209.02 | 2 | 69.7% | 220 | 13.9% | 237 | 0.5% | 277 | 66.3% | 227 | \$55,259 | 200 | | | |
| 239 | 232.6 | 118.02 | 2 | 74.0% | 156 | 8.6% | 342 | 2.6% | 86 | 76.3% | 304 | \$65,352 | 275 | | | |
| 240 | 232.8 | 706.04 | 2 | 67.5% | 251 | 12.4% | 266 | 2.8% | 71 | 77.6% | 326 | \$62,419 | 250 | | | |
| 242 | 234.6 | 806 | 2 | 82.3% | 50 | 12.9% | 252 | 0.2% | 310 | 72.5% | 282 | \$65,578 | 279 | | | |
| 241 | 234.4 | 10.01 | 2 | 71.4% | 192 | 11.3% | 290 | 0.0% | 315 | 55.6% | 157 | \$57,542 | 218 | | | |
| 243 | 237.2 | 102.01 | 3 | 62.6% | 319 | 15.7% | 196 | 0.6% | 267 | 61.9% | 191 | \$57,146 | 213 | | | |
| 244 | 237.6 | 613 | 3 | 60.5% | 345 | 20.8% | 122 | 1.3% | 185 | 82.7% | 369 | \$50,846 | 167 | | | |
| 245 | 238.2 | 119 | 3 | 79.2% | 85 | 8.4% | 345 | 0.0% | 315 | 58.7% | 174 | \$65,096 | 272 | | | |
| 246 | 239.4 | 401.01 | 3 | 77.2% | 115 | 19.5% | 139 | 0.4% | 287 | 81.1% | 351 | \$68,875 | 305 | | | |
| 246 | 239.4 | 65 | 3 | 57.4% | 376 | 14.0% | 231 | 0.9% | 218 | 52.2% | 143 | \$59,500 | 229 | | | |
| 248 | 242 | 210.01 | 3 | 75.7% | 132 | 9.9% | 321 | 0.0% | 315 | 72.7% | 285 | \$50,250 | 157 | | | |
| 249 | 242.4 | 654 | 3 | 80.0% | 75 | 11.3% | 292 | 0.0% | 315 | 42.5% | 98 | \$98,065 | 432 | | | |
| 250 | 242.6 | 11 | 3 | 45.5% | 444 | 3.7% | 448 | 0.0% | 315 | 0.0% | 1 | \$9,205 | 5 | | | |
| 251 | 243 | 670 | 3 | 53.2% | 404 | 18.2% | 153 | 1.6% | 157 | 31.6% | 61 | \$101,563 | 440 | | | |
| 252 | 244.2 | 215.08 | 3 | 70.9% | 201 | 9.1% | 331 | 1.1% | 195 | 65.0% | 218 | \$65,404 | 276 | | | |
| 253 | 245.4 | 306 | 3 | 65.8% | 280 | 15.0% | 215 | 1.0% | 205 | 65.8% | 224 | \$67,880 | 303 | | | |
| 255 | 247.2 | 530 | 3 | 62.9% | 314 | 13.1% | 250 | 0.0% | 315 | 50.7% | 135 | \$58,657 | 222 | | | |
| 256 | 249.2 | 260.02 | 3 | 69.4% | 223 | 16.5% | 182 | 0.0% | 315 | 69.9% | 260 | \$64,234 | 266 | | | |
| 254 | 246.8 | 323 | 3 | 66.8% | 266 | 12.9% | 253 | 0.0% | 315 | 56.1% | 161 | \$60,872 | 239 | | | |
| 257 | 249.6 | 215.05 | 3 | 69.1% | 231 | 12.2% | 271 | 0.0% | 315 | 58.3% | 170 | \$63,841 | 261 | | | |
| 258 | 250.4 | 214.21 | 3 | 76.3% | 123 | 7.4% | 370 | 1.7% | 144 | 67.5% | 236 | \$81,597 | 379 | | | |
| 259 | 251.2 | 413.02 | 3 | 70.2% | 210 | 11.6% | 287 | 0.8% | 234 | 69.1% | 254 | \$65,053 | 271 | | | |

| SES INDEX AND VARIABLES FOR CINCINNATI METROPOLITAN AREA 15 COUNTY CENSUS TRACTS, 2005-2009 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------|--------|----------|-------|--------------|-------|------|------------|------|-------|-----------|----------|------|----------|------|-------|------------------|-------|------|---------------|------|
| SES | | County | | | Census Tract | | | Occupation | | | Education | | | Crowding | | | Family Structure | | | Family Income | |
| Rank | Index | Number | Quartile | Index | Rank | Index | Rank | Index | Rank | Index | Rank | Index | Rank | Index | Rank | Index | Rank | Index | Rank | Index | Rank |
| 260 | 252.2 | 405 | 3 | 67.6% | 248 | 11.3% | 294 | 0.0% | 315 | 65.6% | 223 | \$52,614 | 181 | | | | | | | | |
| 261 | 252.4 | 804 | 3 | 69.7% | 221 | 11.3% | 291 | 1.5% | 163 | 75.0% | 294 | \$66,798 | 293 | | | | | | | | |
| 262 | 254.4 | 801.01 | 3 | 72.2% | 183 | 14.7% | 221 | 1.4% | 166 | 92.9% | 461 | \$60,966 | 241 | | | | | | | | |
| 263 | 254.6 | 402.03 | 3 | 74.4% | 151 | 15.6% | 197 | 0.0% | 315 | 77.2% | 319 | \$66,731 | 291 | | | | | | | | |
| 264 | 255 | 111 | 3 | 64.5% | 299 | 5.1% | 415 | 3.0% | 62 | 67.7% | 241 | \$63,542 | 258 | | | | | | | | |
| 265 | 256 | 46.01 | 3 | 49.6% | 428 | 15.6% | 198 | 0.4% | 296 | 39.5% | 89 | \$64,702 | 269 | | | | | | | | |
| 266 | 257.4 | 646 | 3 | 65.8% | 282 | 11.4% | 289 | 1.5% | 161 | 63.6% | 206 | \$75,208 | 349 | | | | | | | | |
| 266 | 257.4 | 237.02 | 3 | 65.0% | 295 | 18.5% | 146 | 0.0% | 315 | 74.4% | 291 | \$60,885 | 240 | | | | | | | | |
| 268 | 258.4 | 802.01 | 3 | 73.0% | 171 | 7.6% | 367 | 2.9% | 66 | 80.4% | 346 | \$73,906 | 342 | | | | | | | | |
| 268 | 258.4 | 232.1 | 3 | 65.3% | 290 | 12.7% | 258 | 0.4% | 295 | 65.4% | 219 | \$59,856 | 230 | | | | | | | | |
| 270 | 258.8 | 13 | 3 | 66.6% | 268 | 8.0% | 356 | 0.8% | 227 | 59.8% | 179 | \$64,000 | 264 | | | | | | | | |
| 271 | 261 | 519.01 | 3 | 70.7% | 206 | 11.6% | 282 | 2.2% | 111 | 85.7% | 400 | \$68,882 | 306 | | | | | | | | |
| 272 | 261.2 | 247 | 3 | 71.2% | 197 | 10.1% | 316 | 0.3% | 304 | 63.8% | 208 | \$66,000 | 281 | | | | | | | | |
| 273 | 262.2 | 524 | 3 | 72.2% | 182 | 14.9% | 219 | 0.0% | 315 | 82.3% | 364 | \$59,904 | 231 | | | | | | | | |
| 274 | 262.8 | 9696 | 3 | 65.5% | 285 | 14.0% | 234 | 1.5% | 159 | 85.6% | 398 | \$60,781 | 238 | | | | | | | | |
| 274 | 262.8 | 210.03 | 3 | 67.8% | 246 | 10.3% | 314 | 0.7% | 254 | 54.3% | 155 | \$74,464 | 345 | | | | | | | | |
| 276 | 263.4 | 56 | 3 | 66.4% | 273 | 17.8% | 161 | 0.0% | 315 | 76.5% | 309 | \$63,561 | 259 | | | | | | | | |
| 277 | 264.2 | 101.02 | 3 | 53.3% | 403 | 13.1% | 249 | 1.0% | 203 | 71.2% | 274 | \$53,929 | 192 | | | | | | | | |
| 278 | 264.6 | 636.04 | 3 | 74.6% | 147 | 6.5% | 388 | 0.0% | 315 | 63.0% | 200 | \$65,243 | 273 | | | | | | | | |
| 278 | 264.6 | 237.01 | 3 | 68.7% | 236 | 15.4% | 204 | 0.0% | 315 | 71.1% | 272 | \$66,905 | 296 | | | | | | | | |
| 278 | 264.6 | 254.01 | 3 | 64.6% | 297 | 17.0% | 175 | 0.0% | 315 | 77.9% | 327 | \$56,326 | 209 | | | | | | | | |
| 281 | 264.8 | 637.01 | 3 | 70.1% | 216 | 14.9% | 216 | 0.0% | 315 | 78.0% | 330 | \$61,932 | 247 | | | | | | | | |
| 282 | 265.6 | 120 | 3 | 77.3% | 114 | 16.3% | 185 | 0.0% | 315 | 84.5% | 387 | \$72,042 | 327 | | | | | | | | |
| 282 | 265.6 | 636.03 | 3 | 66.1% | 277 | 14.0% | 235 | 2.6% | 87 | 87.6% | 418 | \$69,236 | 311 | | | | | | | | |
| 284 | 266.6 | 407.02 | 3 | 70.8% | 203 | 15.0% | 213 | 0.0% | 315 | 84.3% | 385 | \$57,440 | 217 | | | | | | | | |
| 284 | 266.6 | 57.02 | 3 | 57.7% | 374 | 8.9% | 336 | 0.0% | 315 | 41.2% | 93 | \$57,256 | 215 | | | | | | | | |
| 286 | 266.8 | 221.02 | 3 | 62.8% | 315 | 6.1% | 405 | 2.7% | 76 | 68.8% | 250 | \$66,290 | 288 | | | | | | | | |
| 287 | 267.2 | 230.01 | 3 | 67.0% | 259 | 11.6% | 285 | 0.9% | 221 | 71.0% | 270 | \$67,500 | 301 | | | | | | | | |
| 288 | 268 | 520.01 | 3 | 73.8% | 162 | 12.8% | 254 | 1.6% | 155 | 85.4% | 397 | \$80,111 | 372 | | | | | | | | |

| SES INDEX AND VARIABLES FOR CINCINNATI METROPOLITAN AREA 15 COUNTY CENSUS TRACTS, 2005-2009 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------|--------|----------|--------------|------|------------|------|-----------|------|----------|------|------------------|------|---------------|------|
| SES | | County | | Census Tract | | Occupation | | Education | | Crowding | | Family Structure | | Family Income | |
| Rank | Index | Number | Quartile | Index | Rank | Index | Rank | Index | Rank | Index | Rank | Index | Rank | Index | Rank |
| 288 | 268 | 658 | 3 | 67.1% | 256 | 12.0% | 275 | 2.8% | 74 | 84.6% | 388 | \$74,934 | 347 | | |
| 290 | 268.2 | 611 | 3 | 60.3% | 347 | 12.7% | 257 | 2.5% | 92 | 76.4% | 305 | \$73,444 | 340 | | |
| 291 | 269.8 | 133 | 3 | 70.2% | 212 | 12.6% | 260 | 1.1% | 197 | 85.4% | 395 | \$66,250 | 285 | | |
| 292 | 270 | 419 | 3 | 77.5% | 108 | 15.1% | 211 | 0.0% | 315 | 87.6% | 417 | \$67,168 | 299 | | |
| 293 | 270.2 | 410 | 3 | 68.1% | 241 | 17.6% | 166 | 0.7% | 256 | 78.9% | 338 | \$75,298 | 350 | | |
| 294 | 272 | 18 | 3 | 55.0% | 392 | 8.5% | 344 | 2.7% | 83 | 78.9% | 337 | \$55,795 | 204 | | |
| 294 | 272 | 207.01 | 3 | 66.3% | 275 | 9.8% | 322 | 0.7% | 244 | 72.9% | 287 | \$60,078 | 232 | | |
| 296 | 272.2 | 214.22 | 3 | 70.1% | 215 | 9.6% | 324 | 0.0% | 315 | 60.5% | 183 | \$71,417 | 324 | | |
| 297 | 272.4 | 126 | 3 | 66.1% | 276 | 7.5% | 369 | 2.8% | 70 | 83.7% | 379 | \$64,569 | 268 | | |
| 297 | 272.4 | 214.01 | 3 | 69.3% | 224 | 12.1% | 273 | 2.0% | 121 | 88.1% | 424 | \$71,134 | 320 | | |
| 299 | 273.4 | 531 | 3 | 67.2% | 254 | 13.3% | 245 | 0.0% | 314 | 67.9% | 244 | \$69,207 | 310 | | |
| 300 | 273.8 | 415.02 | 3 | 66.5% | 269 | 13.2% | 246 | 0.0% | 315 | 69.9% | 262 | \$65,421 | 277 | | |
| 301 | 274.2 | 236 | 3 | 67.0% | 263 | 11.0% | 298 | 0.4% | 297 | 66.7% | 231 | \$66,066 | 282 | | |
| 302 | 274.8 | 525 | 3 | 63.4% | 308 | 18.3% | 149 | 0.0% | 315 | 70.7% | 268 | \$72,963 | 334 | | |
| 302 | 274.8 | 668 | 3 | 60.2% | 349 | 11.8% | 277 | 1.7% | 148 | 67.6% | 239 | \$78,125 | 361 | | |
| 302 | 274.8 | 10.02 | 3 | 68.8% | 234 | 10.8% | 303 | 0.6% | 270 | 71.3% | 275 | \$66,766 | 292 | | |
| 305 | 275.2 | 503 | 3 | 49.7% | 426 | 16.8% | 180 | 1.7% | 142 | 66.4% | 228 | \$87,059 | 400 | | |
| 306 | 277.4 | 643 | 3 | 65.3% | 289 | 6.5% | 390 | 2.3% | 102 | 81.1% | 352 | \$62,969 | 254 | | |
| 307 | 277.6 | 206.02 | 3 | 61.2% | 335 | 11.9% | 276 | 0.0% | 315 | 66.2% | 226 | \$60,735 | 236 | | |
| 308 | 278.2 | 101 | 3 | 59.2% | 359 | 8.9% | 335 | 0.8% | 230 | 64.3% | 211 | \$63,491 | 256 | | |
| 309 | 278.4 | 520.02 | 3 | 69.2% | 226 | 10.1% | 317 | 2.5% | 91 | 84.2% | 383 | \$80,625 | 375 | | |
| 311 | 279.8 | 103 | 3 | 69.1% | 230 | 12.7% | 256 | 1.4% | 167 | 84.6% | 390 | \$76,857 | 356 | | |
| 312 | 280.4 | 70 | 3 | 58.0% | 368 | 4.4% | 437 | 2.4% | 94 | 58.4% | 171 | \$72,804 | 332 | | |
| 313 | 281.2 | 259 | 3 | 81.1% | 66 | 11.3% | 295 | 0.0% | 315 | 100.0% | 475 | \$63,000 | 255 | | |
| 310 | 279.4 | 324 | 3 | 77.4% | 109 | 12.5% | 263 | 0.0% | 315 | 87.3% | 416 | \$66,824 | 294 | | |
| 314 | 282 | 111.09 | 3 | 63.6% | 305 | 10.3% | 312 | 1.6% | 150 | 80.3% | 345 | \$66,981 | 298 | | |
| 315 | 283.2 | 9658 | 3 | 78.3% | 98 | 14.9% | 217 | 0.4% | 286 | 95.6% | 471 | \$74,375 | 344 | | |
| 316 | 283.8 | 6 | 3 | 29.3% | 477 | 2.8% | 464 | 6.2% | 18 | 77.4% | 322 | \$48,000 | 138 | | |
| 317 | 284.2 | 411.03 | 3 | 61.9% | 325 | 12.4% | 267 | 0.5% | 282 | 66.9% | 232 | \$70,515 | 315 | | |

| SES INDEX AND VARIABLES FOR CINCINNATI METROPOLITAN AREA 15 COUNTY CENSUS TRACTS, 2005-2009 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------|--------|----------|--------------|------|------------|------|-----------|------|----------|------|------------------|------|---------------|------|
| SES | | County | | Census Tract | | Occupation | | Education | | Crowding | | Family Structure | | Family Income | |
| Rank | Index | Number | Quartile | Index | Rank | Index | Rank | Index | Rank | Index | Rank | Index | Rank | Index | Rank |
| 318 | 284.6 | 310 | 3 | 65.2% | 292 | 12.1% | 274 | 0.6% | 272 | 69.3% | 256 | \$72,204 | 329 | | |
| 319 | 284.8 | 307 | 3 | 68.1% | 239 | 11.6% | 284 | 0.0% | 315 | 72.8% | 286 | \$67,419 | 300 | | |
| 320 | 285.8 | 528 | 3 | 66.5% | 270 | 11.3% | 293 | 0.8% | 233 | 76.6% | 310 | \$71,406 | 323 | | |
| 321 | 287.4 | 705.01 | 3 | 69.0% | 232 | 6.2% | 402 | 1.2% | 188 | 72.2% | 280 | \$73,041 | 335 | | |
| 322 | 287.6 | 108 | 3 | 67.1% | 258 | 12.2% | 270 | 0.8% | 232 | 82.1% | 361 | \$70,599 | 317 | | |
| 322 | 287.6 | 208.11 | 3 | 69.2% | 225 | 7.0% | 382 | 0.6% | 271 | 76.3% | 303 | \$63,503 | 257 | | |
| 324 | 288.6 | 413.03 | 3 | 63.9% | 301 | 13.9% | 239 | 1.5% | 165 | 82.8% | 370 | \$79,397 | 368 | | |
| 324 | 288.6 | 102.02 | 3 | 63.4% | 309 | 17.9% | 158 | 0.0% | 315 | 78.8% | 336 | \$71,638 | 325 | | |
| 326 | 290.2 | 207.61 | 3 | 60.0% | 354 | 12.2% | 269 | 0.0% | 315 | 69.0% | 253 | \$63,609 | 260 | | |
| 327 | 290.8 | 110.01 | 3 | 67.1% | 257 | 10.7% | 304 | 0.6% | 261 | 77.0% | 313 | \$70,903 | 319 | | |
| 328 | 292.8 | 802.02 | 3 | 71.6% | 188 | 8.8% | 339 | 0.7% | 239 | 84.4% | 386 | \$69,517 | 312 | | |
| 329 | 293 | 20 | 3 | 49.7% | 427 | 4.9% | 421 | 2.7% | 81 | 53.8% | 151 | \$83,393 | 385 | | |
| 330 | 294.2 | 636.05 | 3 | 65.7% | 283 | 11.6% | 286 | 0.6% | 262 | 81.1% | 353 | \$66,270 | 287 | | |
| 331 | 294.6 | 522 | 3 | 66.5% | 272 | 8.7% | 341 | 0.0% | 315 | 76.7% | 311 | \$60,536 | 234 | | |
| 331 | 294.6 | 412 | 3 | 60.5% | 344 | 8.3% | 347 | 2.0% | 124 | 83.6% | 378 | \$65,903 | 280 | | |
| 331 | 294.6 | 205.04 | 3 | 63.9% | 302 | 8.2% | 349 | 2.4% | 99 | 78.6% | 335 | \$83,676 | 388 | | |
| 334 | 294.8 | 107 | 3 | 67.8% | 245 | 13.7% | 242 | 0.5% | 279 | 83.6% | 377 | \$72,675 | 331 | | |
| 335 | 295.2 | 311 | 3 | 71.0% | 200 | 12.6% | 261 | 1.1% | 199 | 87.6% | 419 | \$86,452 | 397 | | |
| 336 | 296 | 414.04 | 3 | 58.2% | 366 | 11.8% | 278 | 0.0% | 315 | 67.9% | 243 | \$65,509 | 278 | | |
| 337 | 296.8 | 210.02 | 3 | 70.6% | 208 | 10.4% | 310 | 0.0% | 315 | 81.2% | 354 | \$66,944 | 297 | | |
| 338 | 297 | 652 | 3 | 49.8% | 424 | 10.0% | 319 | 1.3% | 179 | 67.9% | 242 | \$71,196 | 321 | | |
| 339 | 298.6 | 243.03 | 3 | 63.7% | 304 | 9.9% | 320 | 0.7% | 242 | 68.8% | 251 | \$81,048 | 376 | | |
| 340 | 298.8 | 213.03 | 3 | 65.1% | 293 | 6.2% | 400 | 1.2% | 192 | 67.4% | 235 | \$80,558 | 374 | | |
| 341 | 299 | 222 | 3 | 61.3% | 333 | 8.8% | 337 | 1.3% | 178 | 74.5% | 293 | \$75,893 | 354 | | |
| 342 | 299.4 | 57.01 | 3 | 50.3% | 417 | 6.2% | 401 | 0.0% | 315 | 52.7% | 144 | \$57,917 | 220 | | |
| 343 | 300.4 | 235.22 | 3 | 58.3% | 365 | 10.9% | 301 | 0.6% | 263 | 67.3% | 234 | \$73,235 | 339 | | |
| 344 | 302 | 319.04 | 3 | 66.9% | 265 | 7.3% | 372 | 1.2% | 190 | 78.2% | 332 | \$75,357 | 351 | | |
| 345 | 303.6 | 226.02 | 3 | 60.2% | 352 | 1.8% | 471 | 2.3% | 106 | 62.4% | 195 | \$85,250 | 394 | | |
| 346 | 307.6 | 7 | 3 | 57.0% | 380 | 25.8% | 66 | 1.1% | 200 | 100.0% | 475 | \$91,484 | 417 | | |

| SES INDEX AND VARIABLES FOR CINCINNATI METROPOLITAN AREA 15 COUNTY CENSUS TRACTS, 2005-2009 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------|--------|----------|-------|--------------|-------|------------|-------|-----------|--------|----------|-----------|------------------|-------|---------------|-------|
| SES | | County | | | Census Tract | | Occupation | | Education | | Crowding | | Family Structure | | Family Income | |
| Rank | Index | Number | Quartile | Index | Rank | Index | Rank | Index | Rank | Index | Rank | Index | Rank | Index | Rank | Index |
| 347 | 307.8 | 703.08 | 3 | 64.5% | 298 | 8.2% | 348 | 0.4% | 300 | 70.4% | 267 | \$71,960 | 326 | | | |
| 348 | 309 | 215.01 | 3 | 63.4% | 310 | 9.6% | 326 | 0.0% | 315 | 69.8% | 258 | \$73,108 | 336 | | | |
| 349 | 309.4 | 46.03 | 3 | 60.2% | 351 | 7.7% | 365 | 0.7% | 240 | 82.3% | 365 | \$59,115 | 226 | | | |
| 350 | 309.8 | 112 | 3 | 60.8% | 340 | 5.4% | 413 | 2.2% | 114 | 77.0% | 315 | \$79,302 | 367 | | | |
| 351 | 310.6 | 411.01 | 3 | 67.3% | 252 | 11.1% | 297 | 0.4% | 290 | 83.2% | 371 | \$74,222 | 343 | | | |
| 352 | 311.6 | 519.03 | 3 | 69.1% | 229 | 10.3% | 313 | 0.9% | 214 | 86.7% | 413 | \$83,696 | 389 | | | |
| 353 | 311.8 | 529 | 3 | 63.1% | 312 | 12.6% | 262 | 0.6% | 258 | 78.1% | 331 | \$85,904 | 396 | | | |
| 354 | 314 | 313 | 3 | 58.0% | 370 | 6.5% | 389 | 0.6% | 259 | 59.4% | 176 | \$81,048 | 376 | | | |
| 355 | 314.6 | 641 | 3 | 59.4% | 358 | 7.8% | 361 | 3.5% | 51 | 86.0% | 405 | \$86,667 | 398 | | | |
| 356 | 315 | 14 | 3 | 67.7% | 247 | 10.6% | 306 | 0.6% | 273 | 86.6% | 411 | \$73,168 | 338 | | | |
| 357 | 316.4 | 649 | 3 | 54.3% | 396 | 8.0% | 355 | 0.0% | 315 | 48.5% | 129 | \$83,438 | 387 | | | |
| 358 | 317.2 | 242 | 3 | 49.8% | 425 | 14.1% | 229 | 1.4% | 169 | 77.1% | 317 | \$105,536 | 446 | | | |
| 359 | 317.4 | 72 | 3 | 49.3% | 430 | 10.4% | 308 | 0.0% | 315 | 73.9% | 290 | \$61,250 | 244 | | | |
| 359 | 317.4 | 320.03 | 3 | 52.0% | 409 | 4.7% | 428 | 1.2% | 186 | 60.0% | 181 | \$83,197 | 383 | | | |
| 361 | 318.6 | 204.02 | 3 | 68.0% | 243 | 12.2% | 272 | 0.4% | 299 | 84.2% | 384 | \$85,759 | 395 | | | |
| 362 | 319.2 | 526 | 3 | 74.0% | 159 | 7.9% | 357 | 0.0% | 315 | 100.0% | 475 | \$66,700 | 290 | | | |
| 363 | 319.6 | 102.03 | 4 | 70.2% | 213 | 7.5% | 368 | 0.5% | 276 | 81.3% | 356 | \$83,393 | 385 | | | |
| 364 | 320.2 | 653 | 4 | 62.1% | 322 | 8.0% | 352 | 1.5% | 160 | 90.7% | 445 | \$71,299 | 322 | | | |
| 365 | 321.6 | 220 | 4 | 65.7% | 284 | 6.4% | 396 | 0.0% | 315 | 75.8% | 299 | \$70,066 | 314 | | | |
| 366 | 322.2 | 230.02 | 4 | 57.9% | 371 | 8.5% | 343 | 0.0% | 315 | 70.1% | 264 | \$70,886 | 318 | | | |
| 367 | 322.6 | 414.01 | 4 | 57.8% | 372 | 7.9% | 359 | 0.8% | 224 | 72.9% | 288 | \$79,753 | 370 | | | |
| 368 | 326.6 | 46.02 | 4 | 46.7% | 440 | 9.5% | 328 | 0.0% | 315 | 64.5% | 213 | \$73,144 | 337 | | | |
| 368 | 326.6 | 243.01 | 4 | 50.1% | 420 | 11.8% | 279 | 0.0% | 315 | 57.4% | 166 | \$110,556 | 453 | | | |
| 370 | 329.2 | 404.02 | 4 | 53.2% | 405 | 9.5% | 330 | 0.3% | 303 | 68.0% | 246 | \$78,510 | 362 | | | |
| 371 | 329.8 | 213.04 | 4 | 71.0% | 199 | 7.1% | 379 | 0.0% | 315 | 90.9% | 449 | \$69,167 | 307 | | | |
| 372 | 331 | 706.01 | 4 | 67.0% | 261 | 8.0% | 354 | 0.0% | 315 | 82.4% | 367 | \$76,953 | 358 | | | |
| 373 | 332.2 | 703.05 | 4 | 65.1% | 294 | 4.4% | 433 | 0.0% | 315 | 70.4% | 266 | \$75,673 | 353 | | | |
| 373 | 332.2 | 223.02 | 4 | 55.5% | 389 | 9.6% | 327 | 0.4% | 292 | 75.0% | 296 | \$76,890 | 357 | | | |
| 375 | 332.4 | 235.21 | 4 | 51.7% | 412 | 7.1% | 378 | 0.0% | 315 | 68.3% | 248 | \$69,201 | 309 | | | |

| SES INDEX AND VARIABLES FOR CINCINNATI METROPOLITAN AREA 15 COUNTY CENSUS TRACTS, 2005-2009 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------|--------|----------|--------------|------|------------|------|-----------|------|----------|------|------------------|------|---------------|------|
| SES | | County | | Census Tract | | Occupation | | Education | | Crowding | | Family Structure | | Family Income | |
| Rank | Index | Number | Quartile | Index | Rank | Index | Rank | Index | Rank | Index | Rank | Index | Rank | Index | Rank |
| 376 | 333 | 320.07 | 4 | 61.1% | 338 | 8.7% | 340 | 0.2% | 311 | 79.8% | 343 | \$72,837 | 333 | | |
| 377 | 333.6 | 102.02 | 4 | 66.6% | 267 | 7.7% | 364 | 0.0% | 315 | 86.0% | 406 | \$70,529 | 316 | | |
| 378 | 333.8 | 9601 | 4 | 61.8% | 328 | 7.3% | 373 | 0.8% | 238 | 84.6% | 389 | \$73,663 | 341 | | |
| 379 | 334.4 | 703.06 | 4 | 63.5% | 307 | 6.9% | 384 | 0.5% | 275 | 78.4% | 333 | \$80,139 | 373 | | |
| 380 | 335.6 | 107 | 4 | 69.2% | 227 | 10.4% | 309 | 0.0% | 315 | 100.0% | 475 | \$75,610 | 352 | | |
| 381 | 336.4 | 636.06 | 4 | 59.0% | 361 | 7.7% | 363 | 2.4% | 97 | 91.8% | 454 | \$88,505 | 407 | | |
| 382 | 336.6 | 523.01 | 4 | 55.8% | 386 | 3.3% | 454 | 1.8% | 134 | 75.4% | 297 | \$89,322 | 412 | | |
| 383 | 336.8 | 53 | 4 | 42.9% | 460 | 5.8% | 406 | 0.0% | 315 | 34.1% | 73 | \$97,066 | 430 | | |
| 384 | 338.2 | 704.02 | 4 | 65.8% | 281 | 9.6% | 325 | 0.0% | 315 | 87.8% | 422 | \$75,132 | 348 | | |
| 384 | 338.2 | 125 | 4 | 58.1% | 367 | 10.6% | 307 | 0.0% | 315 | 79.6% | 342 | \$77,900 | 360 | | |
| 386 | 343.4 | 316 | 4 | 60.6% | 342 | 9.8% | 323 | 0.0% | 315 | 86.5% | 409 | \$72,092 | 328 | | |
| 387 | 344.6 | 124 | 4 | 55.3% | 391 | 2.9% | 462 | 0.0% | 315 | 61.8% | 190 | \$79,009 | 365 | | |
| 388 | 344.8 | 645 | 4 | 54.8% | 394 | 5.6% | 408 | 1.2% | 191 | 80.8% | 349 | \$83,016 | 382 | | |
| 389 | 345.2 | 251.02 | 4 | 61.3% | 332 | 4.1% | 442 | 0.6% | 268 | 77.1% | 318 | \$79,097 | 366 | | |
| 390 | 346.2 | 205.01 | 4 | 61.4% | 331 | 8.9% | 334 | 0.0% | 315 | 89.6% | 438 | \$70,000 | 313 | | |
| 391 | 346.6 | 109.07 | 4 | 64.1% | 300 | 7.9% | 358 | 0.0% | 315 | 91.4% | 452 | \$69,179 | 308 | | |
| 392 | 347.2 | 519.04 | 4 | 61.6% | 330 | 9.0% | 332 | 0.0% | 315 | 85.9% | 404 | \$76,597 | 355 | | |
| 393 | 348.6 | 260.01 | 4 | 74.1% | 154 | 3.7% | 450 | 0.0% | 315 | 87.1% | 414 | \$88,882 | 410 | | |
| 394 | 349.2 | 42 | 4 | 41.1% | 464 | 16.1% | 188 | 0.0% | 315 | 82.2% | 363 | \$90,259 | 416 | | |
| 395 | 349.4 | 704.01 | 4 | 53.9% | 398 | 6.8% | 385 | 1.7% | 141 | 83.4% | 373 | \$107,425 | 450 | | |
| 396 | 352 | 648 | 4 | 51.6% | 413 | 6.3% | 398 | 0.7% | 257 | 72.4% | 281 | \$89,297 | 411 | | |
| 397 | 352.4 | 706.03 | 4 | 61.9% | 323 | 6.3% | 397 | 0.6% | 266 | 81.2% | 355 | \$92,642 | 421 | | |
| 398 | 353.2 | 52 | 4 | 49.2% | 431 | 6.4% | 392 | 0.0% | 315 | 65.6% | 222 | \$87,870 | 406 | | |
| 398 | 353.2 | 239.01 | 4 | 47.8% | 438 | 4.4% | 436 | 3.1% | 59 | 88.8% | 428 | \$87,685 | 405 | | |
| 400 | 353.4 | 101.03 | 4 | 43.2% | 458 | 3.7% | 447 | 0.0% | 315 | 65.0% | 217 | \$72,532 | 330 | | |
| 401 | 354.4 | 106 | 4 | 67.0% | 260 | 4.3% | 439 | 0.0% | 315 | 100.0% | 475 | \$66,071 | 283 | | |
| 402 | 354.6 | 312 | 4 | 61.1% | 337 | 4.8% | 424 | 0.4% | 289 | 77.3% | 321 | \$87,384 | 402 | | |
| 403 | 356 | 703.07 | 4 | 62.2% | 321 | 5.4% | 411 | 0.4% | 298 | 79.4% | 341 | \$88,767 | 409 | | |
| 404 | 356.8 | 109.03 | 4 | 59.2% | 360 | 8.8% | 338 | 0.0% | 315 | 88.3% | 425 | \$74,850 | 346 | | |

| SES INDEX AND VARIABLES FOR CINCINNATI METROPOLITAN AREA 15 COUNTY CENSUS TRACTS, 2005-2009 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------|--------|----------|-------|--------------|-------|------|------------|------|-----------|------|-----------|------|------------------|------|---------------|------|
| SES | | County | | | Census Tract | | | Occupation | | Education | | Crowding | | Family Structure | | Family Income | |
| Rank | Index | Number | Quartile | Index | Rank | Index | Rank | Index | Rank | Index | Rank | Index | Rank | Index | Rank | Index | Rank |
| 404 | 356.8 | 111.13 | 4 | 53.3% | 402 | 4.6% | 429 | 1.0% | 204 | 77.4% | 323 | \$94,661 | 426 | | | | |
| 406 | 358.4 | 305.03 | 4 | 56.6% | 384 | 6.4% | 394 | 0.0% | 315 | 76.5% | 307 | \$83,811 | 392 | | | | |
| 407 | 358.6 | 640 | 4 | 57.2% | 378 | 4.2% | 440 | 1.5% | 164 | 84.1% | 382 | \$97,054 | 429 | | | | |
| 408 | 360.2 | 647 | 4 | 53.6% | 401 | 4.4% | 435 | 0.7% | 249 | 81.4% | 357 | \$77,159 | 359 | | | | |
| 409 | 361.4 | 12 | 4 | 34.8% | 473 | 3.1% | 459 | 0.0% | 315 | 62.5% | 197 | \$78,750 | 363 | | | | |
| 410 | 362.2 | 109.02 | 4 | 57.2% | 379 | 6.3% | 399 | 0.0% | 315 | 78.5% | 334 | \$83,250 | 384 | | | | |
| 411 | 364 | 208.02 | 4 | 55.7% | 387 | 11.0% | 299 | 0.4% | 291 | 93.6% | 465 | \$81,098 | 378 | | | | |
| 412 | 365.2 | 110.02 | 4 | 61.9% | 326 | 8.0% | 353 | 0.0% | 315 | 89.9% | 441 | \$83,782 | 391 | | | | |
| 413 | 366.4 | 111.1 | 4 | 61.6% | 329 | 6.4% | 395 | 0.0% | 315 | 85.2% | 394 | \$86,966 | 399 | | | | |
| 414 | 367.2 | 320.06 | 4 | 50.3% | 418 | 4.5% | 430 | 1.7% | 140 | 87.9% | 423 | \$93,352 | 425 | | | | |
| 415 | 367.6 | 404.01 | 4 | 51.2% | 415 | 7.2% | 375 | 0.0% | 315 | 82.2% | 362 | \$80,000 | 371 | | | | |
| 416 | 369.2 | 240.02 | 4 | 51.8% | 410 | 6.4% | 393 | 0.0% | 315 | 76.0% | 300 | \$95,658 | 428 | | | | |
| 417 | 370.4 | 504 | 4 | 54.9% | 393 | 5.6% | 407 | 0.0% | 315 | 80.4% | 347 | \$83,721 | 390 | | | | |
| 417 | 370.4 | 406 | 4 | 58.0% | 369 | 6.7% | 386 | 0.0% | 315 | 80.2% | 344 | \$100,781 | 438 | | | | |
| 417 | 370.4 | 212.02 | 4 | 57.7% | 375 | 3.3% | 453 | 0.6% | 264 | 79.2% | 340 | \$92,292 | 420 | | | | |
| 420 | 370.6 | 703.09 | 4 | 60.4% | 346 | 4.2% | 441 | 0.0% | 315 | 78.0% | 329 | \$92,975 | 422 | | | | |
| 421 | 371.6 | 240.01 | 4 | 49.0% | 434 | 7.9% | 360 | 0.0% | 315 | 82.4% | 368 | \$82,917 | 381 | | | | |
| 422 | 371.8 | 250.02 | 4 | 55.6% | 388 | 4.4% | 434 | 0.0% | 315 | 77.0% | 314 | \$88,750 | 408 | | | | |
| 423 | 372 | 205.02 | 4 | 59.9% | 355 | 7.0% | 383 | 0.0% | 315 | 88.8% | 427 | \$82,723 | 380 | | | | |
| 424 | 372.8 | 801.02 | 4 | 63.8% | 303 | 4.7% | 427 | 0.0% | 315 | 88.4% | 426 | \$84,187 | 393 | | | | |
| 425 | 374.2 | 221.01 | 4 | 61.2% | 334 | 4.9% | 422 | 0.7% | 248 | 93.2% | 463 | \$87,665 | 404 | | | | |
| 426 | 375.2 | 14 | 4 | 27.4% | 480 | 5.1% | 418 | 0.0% | 315 | 60.1% | 182 | \$250,001 | 481 | | | | |
| 427 | 375.4 | 111.11 | 4 | 52.9% | 406 | 7.8% | 362 | 0.0% | 315 | 84.1% | 381 | \$89,500 | 413 | | | | |
| 428 | 376.6 | 250.01 | 4 | 49.1% | 433 | 5.1% | 416 | 0.0% | 315 | 80.9% | 350 | \$79,655 | 369 | | | | |
| 428 | 376.6 | 320.05 | 4 | 42.5% | 462 | 2.0% | 470 | 1.6% | 152 | 82.4% | 366 | \$98,571 | 433 | | | | |
| 430 | 379.2 | 513 | 4 | 44.5% | 452 | 6.1% | 404 | 0.4% | 293 | 75.8% | 298 | \$107,321 | 449 | | | | |
| 431 | 379.8 | 206.01 | 4 | 52.6% | 407 | 6.5% | 391 | 0.6% | 265 | 86.6% | 412 | \$93,125 | 424 | | | | |
| 432 | 380 | 45 | 4 | 44.3% | 453 | 3.7% | 449 | 3.6% | 49 | 96.1% | 473 | \$150,658 | 476 | | | | |
| 433 | 381.2 | 59 | 4 | 43.1% | 459 | 3.7% | 446 | 0.0% | 315 | 68.0% | 245 | \$101,932 | 441 | | | | |

| SES INDEX AND VARIABLES FOR CINCINNATI METROPOLITAN AREA 15 COUNTY CENSUS TRACTS, 2005-2009 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------|--------|----------|--------------|------|------------|------|-----------|------|----------|------|------------------|------|---------------|------|
| SES | | County | | Census Tract | | Occupation | | Education | | Crowding | | Family Structure | | Family Income | |
| Rank | Index | Number | Quartile | Index | Rank | Index | Rank | Index | Rank | Index | Rank | Index | Rank | Index | Rank |
| 434 | 381.4 | 415.01 | 4 | 60.1% | 353 | 6.7% | 387 | 0.5% | 284 | 90.7% | 444 | \$100,938 | 439 | | |
| 435 | 381.6 | 308 | 4 | 58.3% | 364 | 7.6% | 366 | 0.0% | 315 | 89.3% | 436 | \$95,271 | 427 | | |
| 436 | 381.8 | 111.01 | 4 | 49.5% | 429 | 7.1% | 377 | 0.9% | 210 | 90.9% | 446 | \$105,563 | 447 | | |
| 436 | 381.8 | 322.02 | 4 | 51.1% | 416 | 10.0% | 318 | 0.1% | 313 | 86.5% | 408 | \$110,625 | 454 | | |
| 438 | 383.6 | 224 | 4 | 50.0% | 423 | 7.2% | 376 | 0.7% | 253 | 89.0% | 430 | \$99,327 | 436 | | |
| 439 | 386.4 | 208.12 | 4 | 56.4% | 385 | 5.1% | 417 | 0.0% | 315 | 91.2% | 451 | \$78,852 | 364 | | |
| 440 | 386.6 | 251.03 | 4 | 53.9% | 399 | 5.3% | 414 | 0.5% | 283 | 85.9% | 403 | \$98,665 | 434 | | |
| 441 | 388.4 | 211.02 | 4 | 62.8% | 316 | 4.0% | 443 | 0.0% | 315 | 91.0% | 450 | \$91,614 | 418 | | |
| 442 | 388.8 | 213.02 | 4 | 60.7% | 341 | 4.8% | 425 | 0.0% | 315 | 89.1% | 432 | \$97,119 | 431 | | |
| 443 | 389.8 | 319.02 | 4 | 52.2% | 408 | 2.5% | 466 | 0.7% | 246 | 84.8% | 392 | \$99,400 | 437 | | |
| 444 | 390 | 211.01 | 4 | 59.8% | 356 | 5.4% | 412 | 0.0% | 315 | 91.6% | 453 | \$89,552 | 414 | | |
| 445 | 391.2 | 322.01 | 4 | 54.6% | 395 | 5.4% | 410 | 0.0% | 315 | 87.8% | 421 | \$89,561 | 415 | | |
| 446 | 394 | 241 | 4 | 46.4% | 441 | 4.5% | 431 | 0.0% | 315 | 84.0% | 380 | \$87,473 | 403 | | |
| 447 | 397.6 | 320.04 | 4 | 43.4% | 456 | 6.1% | 403 | 0.8% | 231 | 90.0% | 442 | \$112,361 | 456 | | |
| 448 | 398.4 | 243.21 | 4 | 48.1% | 437 | 4.9% | 419 | 0.4% | 294 | 84.7% | 391 | \$107,692 | 451 | | |
| 449 | 400 | 71 | 4 | 35.4% | 472 | 7.0% | 381 | 0.0% | 315 | 83.6% | 375 | \$113,333 | 457 | | |
| 450 | 402.2 | 13 | 4 | 58.5% | 363 | 1.2% | 474 | 0.0% | 315 | 86.4% | 407 | \$108,618 | 452 | | |
| 451 | 402.4 | 111.08 | 4 | 45.0% | 449 | 3.9% | 445 | 0.0% | 315 | 81.8% | 358 | \$104,712 | 445 | | |
| 452 | 404.4 | 655.02 | 4 | 45.5% | 445 | 4.5% | 432 | 0.0% | 315 | 88.8% | 429 | \$87,131 | 401 | | |
| 453 | 405.4 | 233 | 4 | 29.0% | 478 | 3.0% | 461 | 1.7% | 145 | 98.4% | 474 | \$126,094 | 469 | | |
| 454 | 407.4 | 111.04 | 4 | 50.0% | 422 | 5.5% | 409 | 0.0% | 315 | 90.9% | 448 | \$104,091 | 443 | | |
| 455 | 407.6 | 47.01 | 4 | 39.5% | 466 | 4.7% | 426 | 0.0% | 315 | 83.5% | 374 | \$113,333 | 457 | | |
| 456 | 408.2 | 523.02 | 4 | 50.0% | 421 | 2.7% | 465 | 0.0% | 315 | 85.4% | 396 | \$104,167 | 444 | | |
| 457 | 408.4 | 111.06 | 4 | 51.2% | 414 | 3.3% | 456 | 0.0% | 315 | 87.1% | 415 | \$102,745 | 442 | | |
| 458 | 408.6 | 239.02 | 4 | 44.0% | 455 | 7.4% | 371 | 0.0% | 315 | 89.0% | 431 | \$132,500 | 471 | | |
| 458 | 408.6 | 249.02 | 4 | 45.1% | 447 | 4.9% | 423 | 0.3% | 302 | 86.5% | 410 | \$114,114 | 461 | | |
| 460 | 412 | 655.01 | 4 | 53.7% | 400 | 2.5% | 467 | 0.0% | 315 | 92.1% | 455 | \$93,095 | 423 | | |
| 460 | 412 | 305.04 | 4 | 48.2% | 435 | 7.0% | 380 | 0.0% | 315 | 95.3% | 470 | \$114,069 | 460 | | |
| 462 | 415.4 | 207.07 | 4 | 50.2% | 419 | 3.6% | 451 | 0.3% | 306 | 93.7% | 466 | \$99,167 | 435 | | |

| SES INDEX AND VARIABLES FOR CINCINNATI METROPOLITAN AREA 15 COUNTY CENSUS TRACTS, 2005-2009 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----------|----------|--------------|----------|-------|------------|-------|------|-----------|------|-------|----------|-----------|------|------------------|------|-------|---------------|--|
| Rank | SES Index | County | Census Tract | | | Occupation | | | Education | | | Crowding | | | Family Structure | | | Family Income | |
| | | | Number | Quartile | Index | Rank | Index | Rank | Index | Rank | Index | Rank | Index | Rank | Index | Rank | Index | Rank | |
| 462 | 415.4 | Warren | 309 | 4 | 43.2% | 457 | 3.1% | 458 | 0.7% | 252 | 90.4% | 443 | \$121,792 | 467 | | | | | |
| 464 | 418.4 | Hamilton | 51 | 4 | 42.8% | 461 | 0.0% | 480 | 0.0% | 315 | 83.3% | 372 | \$115,852 | 464 | | | | | |
| 465 | 421.6 | Hamilton | 231 | 4 | 49.1% | 432 | 4.4% | 438 | 0.0% | 315 | 93.9% | 468 | \$111,250 | 455 | | | | | |
| 466 | 421.8 | Clermont | 403 | 4 | 45.5% | 443 | 3.1% | 457 | 0.3% | 308 | 89.2% | 435 | \$121,101 | 466 | | | | | |
| 467 | 424.2 | Hamilton | 248 | 4 | 39.1% | 467 | 4.0% | 444 | 0.0% | 315 | 89.1% | 433 | \$114,167 | 462 | | | | | |
| 468 | 425.6 | Hamilton | 226.01 | 4 | 36.9% | 470 | 3.1% | 460 | 0.0% | 315 | 87.7% | 420 | \$114,316 | 463 | | | | | |
| 469 | 426 | Hamilton | 49 | 4 | 39.0% | 468 | 0.4% | 476 | 0.0% | 315 | 85.6% | 399 | \$132,647 | 472 | | | | | |
| 470 | 426.2 | Hamilton | 48 | 4 | 27.8% | 479 | 0.4% | 477 | 0.7% | 251 | 90.9% | 447 | \$166,087 | 477 | | | | | |
| 470 | 426.2 | Hamilton | 243.22 | 4 | 38.6% | 469 | 3.3% | 455 | 0.6% | 274 | 92.4% | 459 | \$142,184 | 474 | | | | | |
| 472 | 427 | Hamilton | 235.01 | 4 | 34.0% | 474 | 4.9% | 420 | 0.0% | 315 | 92.3% | 458 | \$125,840 | 468 | | | | | |
| 473 | 429 | Hamilton | 251.01 | 4 | 44.7% | 451 | 2.8% | 463 | 0.0% | 315 | 92.3% | 457 | \$113,839 | 459 | | | | | |
| 474 | 429.2 | Hamilton | 245 | 4 | 44.2% | 454 | 0.2% | 478 | 0.3% | 305 | 89.2% | 434 | \$150,000 | 475 | | | | | |
| 475 | 429.4 | Hamilton | 212.01 | 4 | 45.0% | 448 | 3.5% | 452 | 0.0% | 315 | 93.9% | 467 | \$116,453 | 465 | | | | | |
| 476 | 433.2 | Warren | 319.03 | 4 | 40.9% | 465 | 2.5% | 468 | 0.3% | 307 | 92.2% | 456 | \$128,324 | 470 | | | | | |
| 477 | 433.8 | Butler | 111.12 | 4 | 41.5% | 463 | 2.3% | 469 | 0.4% | 301 | 93.2% | 463 | \$134,500 | 473 | | | | | |
| 478 | 436.6 | Hamilton | 50 | 4 | 33.8% | 475 | 1.6% | 473 | 0.0% | 315 | 95.6% | 472 | \$105,625 | 448 | | | | | |
| 479 | 436.8 | Hamilton | 244 | 4 | 35.9% | 471 | 0.2% | 479 | 0.5% | 285 | 94.2% | 469 | \$227,042 | 480 | | | | | |
| 479 | 436.8 | Hamilton | 251.04 | 4 | 33.1% | 476 | 0.7% | 475 | 0.0% | 315 | 89.9% | 440 | \$206,500 | 478 | | | | | |
| 481 | 438.75 | Hamilton | 43 | 4 | 25.4% | 481 | 0.0% | 480 | 0.0% | 315 | (2) | | \$223,333 | 479 | | | | | |
| ---- (1) | ---- | Butler | 101.04 | --- | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ---- (1) | ---- | Butler | 102.01 | --- | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ---- (1) | ---- | Hamilton | 1 | --- | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ---- (1) | ---- | Hamilton | 62.02 | --- | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ---- (1) | ---- | Warren | 317 | --- | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (1) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (2) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

(1) ACS data does not allow computation of two or more indices (institutionalized population)

(2) ACS estimates no children under 18 years living in census tract

| APPENDIX VII SES INDEX AND VARIABLES FOR CINCINNATI METROPOLITAN AREA 20 COUNTY CENSUS TRACTS, 2005-2009 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----------|----------|--------------|----------|------------|------|-----------|------|----------|------|------------------|------|---------------|------|--|--|--|
| Rank | SES Index | County | Census Tract | | Occupation | | Education | | Crowding | | Family Structure | | Family Income | | | | |
| | | | Number | Quartile | Index | Rank | Index | Rank | Index | Rank | Index | Rank | Index | Rank | | | |
| 1 | 17.2 | Hamilton | 77 | 1 | 96.7% | 3 | 41.8% | 11 | 4.0% | 42 | 8.4% | 18 | \$15,732 | 12 | | | |
| 2 | 18.4 | Hamilton | 2 | 1 | 94.5% | 4 | 34.1% | 28 | 8.2% | 9 | 2.6% | 13 | \$28,654 | 38 | | | |
| 3 | 20.8 | Kenton | 671 | 1 | 89.3% | 15 | 29.0% | 55 | 10.7% | 4 | 10.0% | 20 | \$14,512 | 10 | | | |
| 4 | 22 | Butler | 4 | 1 | 93.8% | 6 | 45.5% | 7 | 11.1% | 2 | 35.2% | 78 | \$19,985 | 17 | | | |
| 5 | 29.6 | Campbell | 501 | 1 | 83.7% | 41 | 37.5% | 19 | 4.7% | 30 | 25.7% | 42 | \$19,398 | 16 | | | |
| 6 | 34.2 | Hamilton | 36 | 1 | 90.8% | 9 | 41.1% | 12 | 3.4% | 55 | 34.7% | 76 | \$22,125 | 19 | | | |
| 7 | 35.4 | Hamilton | 88 | 1 | 89.3% | 14 | 31.1% | 45 | 6.3% | 17 | 31.5% | 60 | \$28,964 | 41 | | | |
| 8 | 35.6 | Hamilton | 98 | 1 | 90.1% | 10 | 32.5% | 35 | 7.5% | 12 | 41.1% | 92 | \$26,378 | 29 | | | |
| 9 | 36.6 | Campbell | 505 | 1 | 81.7% | 60 | 40.5% | 13 | 5.0% | 28 | 29.2% | 54 | \$26,304 | 28 | | | |
| 10 | 38.8 | Butler | 140 | 1 | 89.9% | 12 | 33.5% | 31 | 3.4% | 56 | 31.6% | 63 | \$27,022 | 32 | | | |
| 11 | 41 | Butler | 6 | 1 | 85.8% | 28 | 33.9% | 29 | 5.0% | 26 | 27.1% | 47 | \$37,452 | 75 | | | |
| 12 | 42.2 | Hamilton | 95 | 1 | 84.8% | 34 | 34.8% | 25 | 5.7% | 22 | 36.6% | 79 | \$31,731 | 51 | | | |
| 13 | 44.4 | Hamilton | 94 | 1 | 77.8% | 114 | 31.0% | 47 | 16.9% | 1 | 24.4% | 39 | \$22,788 | 21 | | | |
| 14 | 44.6 | Hamilton | 92 | 1 | 85.2% | 32 | 42.1% | 10 | 9.7% | 7 | 48.4% | 129 | \$30,333 | 45 | | | |
| 15 | 47.8 | Hamilton | 21 | 1 | 81.0% | 71 | 31.1% | 44 | 10.9% | 3 | 0.0% | 1 | \$44,583 | 120 | | | |
| 16 | 48.8 | Hamilton | 87 | 1 | 92.1% | 7 | 47.5% | 5 | 9.9% | 5 | 49.5% | 133 | \$41,161 | 94 | | | |
| 17 | 51.6 | Hamilton | 67 | 1 | 88.1% | 19 | 17.7% | 183 | 7.0% | 13 | 19.4% | 30 | \$15,938 | 13 | | | |
| 18 | 58 | Hamilton | 85.02 | 1 | 70.2% | 242 | 33.2% | 33 | 7.5% | 11 | 0.0% | 1 | \$7,459 | 3 | | | |
| 19 | 58.6 | Hamilton | 28 | 1 | 84.2% | 39 | 44.4% | 8 | 4.3% | 35 | 54.2% | 157 | \$32,733 | 54 | | | |
| 20 | 59.2 | Hamilton | 85.01 | 1 | 76.8% | 135 | 24.4% | 90 | 5.9% | 20 | 13.1% | 21 | \$26,514 | 30 | | | |
| 21 | 62.4 | Butler | 5 | 1 | 89.8% | 13 | 33.5% | 32 | 2.0% | 142 | 33.3% | 66 | \$34,154 | 59 | | | |
| 22 | 64 | Butler | 8 | 1 | 99.1% | 2 | 24.6% | 86 | 3.0% | 72 | 45.7% | 113 | \$30,417 | 47 | | | |
| 23 | 67.2 | Hamilton | 110 | 1 | 86.1% | 25 | 29.7% | 51 | 4.4% | 33 | 49.6% | 134 | \$41,090 | 93 | | | |
| 24 | 70 | Hamilton | 93 | 1 | 77.3% | 123 | 25.6% | 71 | 5.7% | 21 | 33.3% | 67 | \$35,889 | 68 | | | |
| 25 | 72.8 | Hamilton | 104 | 1 | 78.3% | 107 | 22.7% | 100 | 2.9% | 75 | 15.8% | 25 | \$33,625 | 57 | | | |
| 26 | 73 | Hamilton | 16 | 1 | 73.3% | 192 | 45.8% | 6 | 7.8% | 10 | 53.8% | 153 | \$8,725 | 4 | | | |
| 27 | 74 | Hamilton | 262 | 1 | 91.6% | 8 | 19.6% | 153 | 9.8% | 6 | 52.0% | 145 | \$33,750 | 58 | | | |
| 28 | 76 | Hamilton | 35 | 1 | 93.9% | 5 | 39.7% | 14 | 0.0% | 346 | 0.0% | 1 | \$16,203 | 14 | | | |

| APPENDIX VII SES INDEX AND VARIABLES FOR CINCINNATI METROPOLITAN AREA 20 COUNTY CENSUS TRACTS, 2005-2009 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----------|----------|--------------|----------|------------|------|-----------|------|----------|------|------------------|------|---------------|------|--|--|
| SES Rank | SES Index | County | Census Tract | | Occupation | | Education | | Crowding | | Family Structure | | Family Income | | | |
| | | | Number | Quartile | Index | Rank | Index | Rank | Index | Rank | Index | Rank | Index | Rank | | |
| 29 | 76.6 | Kenton | 650 | 1 | 85.6% | 29 | 20.4% | 140 | 4.2% | 38 | 44.1% | 105 | \$36,629 | 71 | | |
| 30 | 77.6 | Hamilton | 39 | 1 | 81.5% | 64 | 19.8% | 150 | 2.9% | 77 | 20.0% | 31 | \$35,500 | 66 | | |
| 31 | 78 | Butler | 105 | 1 | 85.6% | 31 | 32.2% | 38 | 2.7% | 87 | 48.3% | 127 | \$42,955 | 107 | | |
| 32 | 81 | Hamilton | 257 | 1 | 82.6% | 48 | 37.3% | 20 | 1.6% | 177 | 26.3% | 44 | \$43,963 | 116 | | |
| 33 | 86.2 | Hamilton | 3.01 | 1 | 63.6% | 338 | 38.6% | 16 | 3.0% | 68 | 0.0% | 1 | \$12,981 | 8 | | |
| 34 | 86.4 | Hamilton | 228 | 1 | 83.3% | 43 | 29.4% | 52 | 2.6% | 93 | 37.6% | 83 | \$48,958 | 161 | | |
| 35 | 87 | Butler | 131 | 1 | 85.9% | 26 | 28.2% | 56 | 1.0% | 229 | 39.6% | 90 | \$27,157 | 34 | | |
| 36 | 91.8 | Hamilton | 68 | 1 | 85.9% | 27 | 32.4% | 37 | 0.0% | 346 | 15.9% | 26 | \$24,092 | 23 | | |
| 37 | 92.8 | Hamilton | 61 | 1 | 77.1% | 131 | 22.8% | 99 | 4.3% | 37 | 45.6% | 112 | \$39,798 | 85 | | |
| 38 | 93.2 | Hamilton | 97 | 1 | 79.6% | 83 | 23.8% | 94 | 1.3% | 202 | 21.2% | 35 | \$31,996 | 52 | | |
| 39 | 96.2 | Butler | 7.01 | 1 | 100.0% | 1 | 58.6% | 1 | 0.0% | 346 | 0.0% | 1 | \$46,000 | 132 | | |
| 40 | 96.8 | Butler | 141 | 1 | 88.1% | 18 | 27.7% | 59 | 2.4% | 109 | 38.7% | 88 | \$53,750 | 210 | | |
| 41 | 97.8 | Hamilton | 96 | 1 | 68.1% | 272 | 34.5% | 26 | 2.7% | 85 | 16.7% | 27 | \$38,607 | 79 | | |
| 42 | 98 | Campbell | 512 | 1 | 88.6% | 16 | 31.1% | 46 | 0.0% | 346 | 27.4% | 49 | \$27,061 | 33 | | |
| 43 | 98.4 | Hamilton | 47.02 | 1 | 75.2% | 161 | 56.9% | 2 | 2.4% | 107 | 46.7% | 122 | \$42,031 | 100 | | |
| 44 | 99.6 | Hamilton | 103 | 1 | 83.4% | 42 | 49.9% | 3 | 0.0% | 346 | 37.1% | 80 | \$26,250 | 27 | | |
| 45 | 100 | Hamilton | 227 | 1 | 78.4% | 102 | 29.1% | 54 | 0.9% | 238 | 31.6% | 62 | \$29,855 | 44 | | |
| 46 | 100.8 | Hamilton | 73 | 1 | 78.0% | 109 | 21.3% | 121 | 2.0% | 136 | 22.5% | 37 | \$42,173 | 101 | | |
| 47 | 101.2 | Hamilton | 15 | 1 | 78.5% | 100 | 29.8% | 50 | 0.0% | 346 | 0.0% | 1 | \$14,327 | 9 | | |
| 48 | 101.6 | Hamilton | 64 | 1 | 77.5% | 117 | 20.9% | 128 | 1.9% | 149 | 31.0% | 58 | \$33,050 | 56 | | |
| 49 | 102 | Butler | 3 | 1 | 86.7% | 22 | 25.2% | 78 | 0.8% | 260 | 31.8% | 64 | \$40,139 | 86 | | |
| 50 | 103.2 | Hamilton | 37 | 1 | 68.1% | 274 | 35.6% | 23 | 1.4% | 191 | 6.8% | 17 | \$14,904 | 11 | | |
| 51 | 107.2 | Butler | 122 | 1 | 84.0% | 40 | 35.6% | 22 | 5.0% | 27 | 71.9% | 294 | \$48,227 | 153 | | |
| 51 | 107.2 | Kenton | 612 | 1 | 78.4% | 103 | 27.7% | 58 | 2.3% | 117 | 41.6% | 95 | \$49,083 | 163 | | |
| 53 | 107.6 | Hamilton | 223.01 | 1 | 84.4% | 37 | 22.6% | 101 | 3.3% | 57 | 62.4% | 204 | \$46,918 | 139 | | |
| 54 | 108.2 | Hamilton | 86.01 | 1 | 80.3% | 78 | 39.4% | 15 | 0.0% | 346 | 28.8% | 52 | \$31,176 | 50 | | |
| 55 | 112 | Kenton | 651 | 1 | 69.5% | 254 | 25.2% | 79 | 2.3% | 121 | 30.0% | 57 | \$30,911 | 49 | | |
| 56 | 112.6 | Highland | 9550 | 1 | 77.4% | 122 | 27.1% | 63 | 1.8% | 153 | 51.9% | 144 | \$38,992 | 81 | | |

| APPENDIX VII SES INDEX AND VARIABLES FOR CINCINNATI METROPOLITAN AREA 20 COUNTY CENSUS TRACTS, 2005-2009 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----------|----------|--------------|----------|------------|------|-----------|------|----------|------|------------------|------|---------------|------|--|
| Rank | SES Index | County | Census Tract | | Occupation | | Education | | Crowding | | Family Structure | | Family Income | | |
| | | | Number | Quartile | Index | Rank | Index | Rank | Index | Rank | Index | Rank | Index | Rank | |
| 57 | 112.8 | Hamilton | 80 | 1 | 75.3% | 158 | 31.7% | 40 | 0.0% | 346 | 4.3% | 14 | \$10,135 | 6 | |
| 58 | 115.2 | Hamilton | 69 | 1 | 79.2% | 91 | 24.6% | 87 | 1.4% | 194 | 29.5% | 55 | \$47,837 | 149 | |
| 59 | 115.8 | Hamilton | 38 | 1 | 79.4% | 88 | 27.1% | 62 | 0.0% | 346 | 27.1% | 48 | \$27,973 | 35 | |
| 60 | 116 | Hamilton | 100.02 | 1 | 83.2% | 45 | 17.7% | 181 | 0.8% | 252 | 24.7% | 41 | \$34,684 | 61 | |
| 60 | 116 | Hamilton | 216.04 | 1 | 76.5% | 137 | 18.8% | 160 | 3.0% | 69 | 43.9% | 104 | \$43,365 | 110 | |
| 62 | 116.2 | Hamilton | 63 | 1 | 84.6% | 36 | 21.8% | 113 | 0.0% | 346 | 20.8% | 33 | \$32,654 | 53 | |
| 63 | 116.4 | Butler | 136 | 1 | 81.7% | 61 | 15.1% | 232 | 1.7% | 168 | 26.9% | 45 | \$37,608 | 76 | |
| 63 | 116.4 | Hamilton | 66 | 1 | 62.3% | 352 | 24.6% | 88 | 2.7% | 83 | 14.0% | 23 | \$28,071 | 36 | |
| 65 | 116.6 | Clermont | 402.04 | 1 | 82.6% | 50 | 20.9% | 131 | 2.0% | 135 | 47.9% | 126 | \$47,029 | 141 | |
| 66 | 118.2 | Butler | 11 | 1 | 79.6% | 84 | 20.6% | 136 | 1.4% | 188 | 38.2% | 86 | \$41,547 | 97 | |
| 67 | 118.6 | Hamilton | 9 | 1 | 73.5% | 191 | 37.7% | 18 | 0.0% | 346 | 0.0% | 1 | \$28,077 | 37 | |
| 68 | 118.8 | Ohio | 9657 | 1 | 82.0% | 57 | 18.4% | 164 | 3.8% | 47 | 58.2% | 174 | \$48,214 | 152 | |
| 68 | 118.8 | Warren | 325 | 1 | 81.3% | 67 | 21.8% | 112 | 3.3% | 59 | 62.0% | 201 | \$48,307 | 155 | |
| 70 | 119.2 | Butler | 127 | 1 | 77.1% | 129 | 20.1% | 144 | 4.5% | 32 | 48.6% | 131 | \$48,950 | 160 | |
| 71 | 120.4 | Hamilton | 255 | 1 | 75.4% | 154 | 25.4% | 76 | 2.6% | 92 | 53.1% | 151 | \$45,789 | 129 | |
| 72 | 122.4 | Hamilton | 207.42 | 1 | 83.2% | 44 | 21.5% | 119 | 5.2% | 24 | 64.4% | 222 | \$53,219 | 203 | |
| 73 | 124.8 | Hamilton | 34 | 1 | 70.0% | 249 | 34.3% | 27 | 0.0% | 346 | 0.0% | 1 | \$7,243 | 1 | |
| 74 | 125 | Butler | 135 | 1 | 72.9% | 201 | 25.8% | 69 | 2.7% | 88 | 52.9% | 148 | \$44,432 | 119 | |
| 75 | 126 | Clermont | 418 | 1 | 76.1% | 143 | 20.9% | 129 | 6.7% | 14 | 66.2% | 238 | \$42,845 | 106 | |
| 76 | 126.2 | Boone | 701 | 1 | 78.8% | 94 | 19.7% | 151 | 1.1% | 218 | 33.7% | 69 | \$42,025 | 99 | |
| 77 | 127 | Warren | 302 | 1 | 80.9% | 72 | 30.5% | 48 | 2.9% | 73 | 76.4% | 328 | \$43,697 | 114 | |
| 78 | 127.6 | Hamilton | 215.09 | 1 | 78.4% | 101 | 13.9% | 265 | 3.6% | 52 | 34.2% | 74 | \$47,515 | 146 | |
| 79 | 128 | Kenton | 644 | 1 | 78.9% | 93 | 14.2% | 254 | 6.5% | 15 | 43.0% | 101 | \$50,457 | 177 | |
| 80 | 128.2 | Grant | 9801 | 1 | 78.7% | 96 | 22.5% | 106 | 3.2% | 62 | 61.5% | 193 | \$50,891 | 184 | |
| 80 | 128.2 | Hamilton | 23 | 1 | 51.7% | 444 | 30.3% | 49 | 3.7% | 48 | 13.8% | 22 | \$38,359 | 78 | |
| 82 | 129 | Clermont | 409 | 1 | 82.1% | 53 | 20.0% | 148 | 6.4% | 16 | 64.6% | 224 | \$53,265 | 204 | |
| 83 | 129.2 | Kenton | 609 | 1 | 72.1% | 215 | 20.6% | 137 | 1.7% | 157 | 41.5% | 94 | \$29,196 | 43 | |
| 84 | 129.4 | Highland | 9552 | 1 | 78.7% | 95 | 21.6% | 114 | 3.2% | 60 | 57.2% | 171 | \$53,528 | 207 | |

**APPENDIX VII
SES INDEX AND VARIABLES FOR CINCINNATI METROPOLITAN AREA 20 COUNTY CENSUS TRACTS, 2005-2009**

| Rank | SES Index | County | Census Tract | | Occupation | | Education | | Crowding | | Family Structure | | Family Income | |
|------|-----------|----------|--------------|----------|------------|------|-----------|------|----------|------|------------------|------|---------------|------|
| | | | Number | Quartile | Index | Rank | Index | Rank | Index | Rank | Index | Rank | Index | Rank |
| 85 | 129.6 | Butler | 118.01 | 1 | 79.4% | 87 | 17.4% | 188 | 4.7% | 29 | 63.1% | 209 | \$46,350 | 135 |
| 86 | 131.2 | Campbell | 502 | 1 | 71.6% | 220 | 33.1% | 34 | 0.0% | 346 | 6.7% | 16 | \$28,846 | 40 |
| 87 | 131.8 | Brown | 9516 | 1 | 72.5% | 205 | 25.1% | 80 | 2.3% | 120 | 52.9% | 149 | \$42,536 | 105 |
| 88 | 133.2 | Brown | 9518 | 1 | 80.7% | 75 | 24.4% | 91 | 0.9% | 244 | 51.9% | 143 | \$43,472 | 113 |
| 89 | 133.6 | Hamilton | 100.01 | 1 | 74.4% | 173 | 19.2% | 157 | 2.6% | 96 | 45.6% | 111 | \$45,909 | 131 |
| 90 | 135.8 | Bracken | 9501 | 1 | 77.1% | 130 | 29.2% | 53 | 0.0% | 346 | 43.2% | 102 | \$30,809 | 48 |
| 91 | 136.4 | Hamilton | 62.01 | 1 | 72.3% | 209 | 20.9% | 132 | 1.8% | 154 | 40.4% | 91 | \$41,373 | 96 |
| 92 | 136.6 | Hamilton | 22 | 1 | 68.8% | 265 | 26.1% | 67 | 1.1% | 216 | 33.1% | 65 | \$36,500 | 70 |
| 93 | 137.2 | Gallatin | 9601 | 1 | 82.4% | 51 | 27.0% | 65 | 1.0% | 228 | 61.6% | 194 | \$47,714 | 148 |
| 93 | 137.2 | Grant | 9804 | 1 | 73.7% | 187 | 25.0% | 82 | 1.3% | 205 | 46.1% | 117 | \$41,316 | 95 |
| 93 | 137.2 | Kenton | 669 | 1 | 79.9% | 82 | 21.1% | 126 | 3.2% | 63 | 66.5% | 243 | \$50,139 | 172 |
| 96 | 137.4 | Butler | 123 | 1 | 84.2% | 38 | 18.3% | 165 | 2.0% | 141 | 61.7% | 196 | \$47,542 | 147 |
| 97 | 137.6 | Boone | 703.01 | 1 | 81.4% | 65 | 21.5% | 117 | 1.1% | 223 | 61.7% | 195 | \$40,407 | 88 |
| 98 | 139 | Butler | 132 | 1 | 74.9% | 168 | 22.4% | 107 | 0.5% | 306 | 33.4% | 68 | \$30,388 | 46 |
| 99 | 140.4 | Hamilton | 89 | 1 | 85.6% | 30 | 14.6% | 248 | 0.0% | 346 | 29.6% | 56 | \$23,750 | 22 |
| 100 | 140.6 | Warren | 305.01 | 1 | 76.1% | 142 | 20.5% | 138 | 1.9% | 145 | 53.3% | 152 | \$45,313 | 126 |
| 101 | 141.2 | Butler | 130 | 1 | 79.3% | 89 | 21.5% | 115 | 0.0% | 346 | 45.8% | 114 | \$28,971 | 42 |
| 102 | 142.2 | Kenton | 607 | 1 | 67.2% | 287 | 27.8% | 57 | 1.2% | 209 | 38.0% | 84 | \$37,083 | 74 |
| 103 | 143 | Dearborn | 803 | 1 | 81.3% | 66 | 24.9% | 83 | 2.7% | 86 | 71.7% | 293 | \$51,100 | 187 |
| 104 | 144 | Adams | 9904 | 1 | 77.8% | 115 | 25.4% | 77 | 0.6% | 297 | 48.3% | 128 | \$42,295 | 103 |
| 104 | 144 | Hamilton | 99.02 | 1 | 74.5% | 171 | 15.0% | 237 | 1.7% | 166 | 31.4% | 59 | \$40,288 | 87 |
| 106 | 144.6 | Hamilton | 74 | 1 | 75.2% | 163 | 10.7% | 336 | 2.2% | 129 | 4.9% | 15 | \$38,882 | 80 |
| 106 | 144.6 | Kenton | 616 | 1 | 59.8% | 389 | 31.8% | 39 | 2.2% | 123 | 51.0% | 141 | \$26,563 | 31 |
| 108 | 145.2 | Hamilton | 83 | 1 | 70.1% | 245 | 20.7% | 135 | 3.9% | 44 | 46.7% | 121 | \$50,734 | 181 |
| 109 | 145.4 | Clermont | 420 | 1 | 82.1% | 54 | 22.2% | 110 | 1.4% | 192 | 62.2% | 202 | \$49,965 | 169 |
| 110 | 146.8 | Hamilton | 17 | 1 | 61.1% | 368 | 37.8% | 17 | 0.0% | 346 | 0.0% | 1 | \$7,434 | 2 |
| 111 | 147 | Highland | 9545 | 1 | 78.3% | 106 | 22.9% | 97 | 2.3% | 112 | 75.4% | 318 | \$42,179 | 102 |
| 112 | 147.2 | Butler | 1 | 1 | 82.0% | 55 | 17.8% | 178 | 2.4% | 106 | 58.7% | 179 | \$54,492 | 218 |

| APPENDIX VII SES INDEX AND VARIABLES FOR CINCINNATI METROPOLITAN AREA 20 COUNTY CENSUS TRACTS, 2005-2009 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----------|-----------|--------------|----------|------------|------|-----------|------|----------|------|------------------|------|---------------|------|--|--|--|
| Rank | SES Index | County | Census Tract | | Occupation | | Education | | Crowding | | Family Structure | | Family Income | | | | |
| | | | Number | Quartile | Index | Rank | Index | Rank | Index | Rank | Index | Rank | Index | Rank | | | |
| 113 | 147.4 | Clermont | 416 | 1 | 73.0% | 198 | 21.5% | 120 | 4.1% | 39 | 55.9% | 164 | \$54,289 | 216 | | | |
| 114 | 148.8 | Hamilton | 216.02 | 1 | 67.5% | 282 | 15.9% | 214 | 3.8% | 45 | 46.6% | 120 | \$39,750 | 83 | | | |
| 115 | 149.4 | Clinton | 9943 | 1 | 81.2% | 68 | 20.8% | 133 | 3.6% | 51 | 77.1% | 341 | \$48,281 | 154 | | | |
| 116 | 150.6 | Hamilton | 252 | 1 | 78.2% | 108 | 22.1% | 111 | 0.9% | 233 | 47.6% | 125 | \$50,439 | 176 | | | |
| 117 | 151.2 | Grant | 9802 | 1 | 78.5% | 99 | 17.2% | 192 | 5.5% | 23 | 70.9% | 285 | \$48,480 | 157 | | | |
| 118 | 151.6 | Butler | 139 | 1 | 90.0% | 11 | 31.6% | 41 | 0.0% | 346 | 69.8% | 271 | \$40,746 | 89 | | | |
| 119 | 152 | Kenton | 614 | 1 | 78.4% | 104 | 21.5% | 116 | 0.0% | 346 | 33.9% | 72 | \$44,857 | 122 | | | |
| 120 | 152.2 | Kenton | 603 | 1 | 80.4% | 77 | 24.7% | 85 | 4.6% | 31 | 89.5% | 470 | \$41,625 | 98 | | | |
| 121 | 153 | Pendleton | 9903 | 1 | 78.6% | 97 | 25.5% | 75 | 1.9% | 148 | 76.1% | 324 | \$44,803 | 121 | | | |
| 122 | 155.2 | Kenton | 610 | 1 | 72.7% | 202 | 21.1% | 125 | 0.7% | 267 | 46.4% | 118 | \$35,139 | 64 | | | |
| 123 | 155.6 | Pendleton | 9902 | 1 | 81.8% | 59 | 18.3% | 167 | 2.6% | 97 | 71.1% | 287 | \$49,821 | 168 | | | |
| 124 | 156 | Boone | 702 | 1 | 81.9% | 58 | 11.2% | 327 | 2.2% | 125 | 44.7% | 108 | \$49,079 | 162 | | | |
| 125 | 156.2 | Hamilton | 217.02 | 1 | 71.2% | 226 | 21.5% | 118 | 2.3% | 111 | 55.8% | 162 | \$49,135 | 164 | | | |
| 126 | 157.2 | Clermont | 402.02 | 1 | 82.8% | 47 | 20.1% | 145 | 2.3% | 116 | 76.8% | 334 | \$47,366 | 144 | | | |
| 127 | 157.6 | Adams | 9906 | 1 | 74.2% | 177 | 26.0% | 68 | 0.4% | 321 | 54.9% | 159 | \$35,130 | 63 | | | |
| 127 | 157.6 | Clermont | 411.02 | 1 | 65.4% | 318 | 25.6% | 72 | 1.2% | 215 | 44.5% | 106 | \$38,182 | 77 | | | |
| 129 | 158.8 | Bracken | 9503 | 1 | 80.7% | 74 | 24.2% | 92 | 0.9% | 239 | 67.6% | 253 | \$46,447 | 136 | | | |
| 130 | 159.4 | Hamilton | 58 | 1 | 70.6% | 237 | 15.4% | 226 | 2.8% | 80 | 38.5% | 87 | \$49,625 | 167 | | | |
| 131 | 159.8 | Hamilton | 44 | 2 | 66.3% | 306 | 27.0% | 64 | 0.6% | 286 | 33.7% | 70 | \$36,944 | 73 | | | |
| 132 | 160.6 | Campbell | 506 | 2 | 69.1% | 260 | 31.3% | 42 | 0.0% | 346 | 28.4% | 51 | \$42,476 | 104 | | | |
| 133 | 161.6 | Clermont | 417.01 | 2 | 77.9% | 113 | 21.2% | 124 | 2.3% | 115 | 69.2% | 268 | \$51,167 | 188 | | | |
| 133 | 161.6 | Hamilton | 29 | 2 | 56.6% | 415 | 16.4% | 205 | 5.2% | 25 | 24.4% | 38 | \$45,250 | 125 | | | |
| 135 | 161.8 | Adams | 9901 | 2 | 69.9% | 250 | 27.0% | 66 | 3.3% | 58 | 73.3% | 305 | \$45,809 | 130 | | | |
| 135 | 161.8 | Hamilton | 3.02 | 2 | 56.6% | 416 | 37.0% | 21 | 0.0% | 346 | 8.9% | 19 | \$12,089 | 7 | | | |
| 137 | 162.2 | Butler | 121 | 2 | 83.2% | 46 | 22.6% | 103 | 4.4% | 34 | 89.6% | 472 | \$48,316 | 156 | | | |
| 137 | 162.2 | Franklin | 9699 | 2 | 87.8% | 20 | 25.5% | 74 | 1.1% | 224 | 77.6% | 350 | \$47,059 | 143 | | | |
| 139 | 163.2 | Hamilton | 54 | 2 | 71.3% | 224 | 16.0% | 212 | 1.4% | 190 | 27.7% | 50 | \$46,964 | 140 | | | |
| 140 | 165.4 | Adams | 9902 | 2 | 72.2% | 212 | 25.6% | 73 | 2.5% | 101 | 78.0% | 357 | \$39,786 | 84 | | | |

| APPENDIX VII SES INDEX AND VARIABLES FOR CINCINNATI METROPOLITAN AREA 20 COUNTY CENSUS TRACTS, 2005-2009 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----------|-------------|----------|--------------|------|------------|------|-----------|------|----------|------|------------------|------|---------------|------|--|--|
| Rank | SES Index | County | | Census Tract | | Occupation | | Education | | Crowding | | Family Structure | | Family Income | | | |
| | | Number | Quartile | Index | Rank | Index | Rank | Index | Rank | Index | Rank | Index | Rank | Index | Rank | | |
| 141 | 165.8 | Hamilton | 2 | 75.5% | 152 | 10.8% | 333 | 2.2% | 127 | 42.9% | 100 | \$44,176 | 117 | | | | |
| 142 | 166 | Franklin | 2 | 79.4% | 86 | 19.0% | 159 | 2.0% | 138 | 76.1% | 323 | \$45,156 | 124 | | | | |
| 143 | 167 | Hamilton | 2 | 86.5% | 23 | 22.3% | 108 | 0.9% | 236 | 71.2% | 289 | \$50,500 | 179 | | | | |
| 144 | 167.6 | Hamilton | 33 | 73.3% | 193 | 15.2% | 230 | 0.0% | 346 | 25.8% | 43 | \$25,868 | 26 | | | | |
| 145 | 168.8 | Grant | 2 | 75.4% | 155 | 20.4% | 141 | 1.4% | 196 | 68.3% | 262 | \$41,023 | 90 | | | | |
| 146 | 169.8 | Hamilton | 91 | 60.2% | 382 | 47.8% | 4 | 0.0% | 346 | 41.9% | 97 | \$22,784 | 20 | | | | |
| 147 | 172.2 | Ripley | 9686 | 86.4% | 24 | 21.0% | 127 | 0.7% | 278 | 70.5% | 282 | \$47,853 | 150 | | | | |
| 148 | 172.4 | Switzerland | 9658 | 75.9% | 147 | 14.7% | 245 | 2.2% | 130 | 56.9% | 170 | \$50,000 | 170 | | | | |
| 149 | 173.8 | Pendleton | 9901 | 72.6% | 204 | 20.1% | 146 | 4.3% | 36 | 62.0% | 200 | \$62,546 | 283 | | | | |
| 150 | 175.6 | Hamilton | 109 | 80.1% | 79 | 16.0% | 211 | 2.4% | 103 | 79.1% | 367 | \$44,400 | 118 | | | | |
| 151 | 175.8 | Highland | 9547 | 84.7% | 35 | 20.5% | 139 | 1.2% | 207 | 74.8% | 313 | \$50,951 | 185 | | | | |
| 152 | 176.2 | Clinton | 9946 | 72.1% | 214 | 17.0% | 195 | 2.6% | 98 | 74.7% | 312 | \$34,893 | 62 | | | | |
| 153 | 179.8 | Butler | 128 | 60.9% | 371 | 35.1% | 24 | 0.0% | 346 | 50.7% | 140 | \$20,188 | 18 | | | | |
| 154 | 180 | Hamilton | 20741 | 77.9% | 111 | 15.9% | 216 | 0.0% | 346 | 37.5% | 82 | \$47,384 | 145 | | | | |
| 155 | 180.2 | Clinton | 9947 | 73.1% | 195 | 14.2% | 253 | 3.5% | 54 | 61.9% | 199 | \$52,649 | 200 | | | | |
| 156 | 180.4 | Adams | 9903 | 73.6% | 188 | 24.7% | 84 | 2.0% | 134 | 77.9% | 354 | \$47,036 | 142 | | | | |
| 157 | 182.8 | Warren | 314 | 73.2% | 194 | 15.6% | 223 | 0.9% | 241 | 46.8% | 123 | \$46,059 | 133 | | | | |
| 158 | 183.4 | Brown | 9517 | 75.9% | 146 | 22.8% | 98 | 0.0% | 346 | 63.1% | 212 | \$43,942 | 115 | | | | |
| 159 | 184.4 | Hamilton | 21802 | 76.9% | 133 | 16.1% | 210 | 1.7% | 162 | 65.4% | 231 | \$51,045 | 186 | | | | |
| 160 | 185.6 | Hamilton | 4 | 48.1% | 469 | 20.0% | 147 | 2.8% | 81 | 17.9% | 29 | \$53,115 | 202 | | | | |
| 161 | 186.6 | Butler | 2 | 77.3% | 126 | 18.7% | 161 | 0.0% | 346 | 58.1% | 173 | \$45,344 | 127 | | | | |
| 162 | 187 | Clinton | 9949 | 80.8% | 73 | 15.0% | 239 | 0.7% | 273 | 63.1% | 213 | \$46,458 | 137 | | | | |
| 163 | 187.4 | Ripley | 9687 | 77.7% | 116 | 18.0% | 173 | 3.7% | 49 | 77.2% | 344 | \$59,313 | 255 | | | | |
| 164 | 188.25 | Highland | 9548 | 76.5% | 138 | 17.5% | 187 | 0.0% | 346 | 50.4% | 135 | \$39,625 | 82 | | | | |
| 165 | 188.4 | Hamilton | 8 | 54.0% | 430 | 22.5% | 105 | 0.0% | 346 | 0.0% | 1 | \$34,167 | 60 | | | | |
| 166 | 189.6 | Hamilton | 55 | 73.0% | 199 | 14.0% | 259 | 0.7% | 281 | 51.2% | 142 | \$35,530 | 67 | | | | |
| 167 | 191 | Butler | 10901 | 77.4% | 121 | 15.9% | 213 | 0.6% | 296 | 50.5% | 136 | \$51,364 | 189 | | | | |
| 168 | 191.4 | Kenton | 657 | 71.8% | 216 | 24.1% | 93 | 3.1% | 64 | 81.9% | 388 | \$52,000 | 196 | | | | |

| APPENDIX VII SES INDEX AND VARIABLES FOR CINCINNATI METROPOLITAN AREA 20 COUNTY CENSUS TRACTS, 2005-2009 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------|-------------|--------------|----------|------------|------|-----------|------|----------|------|------------------|------|---------------|------|--|--|
| Rank | Index | County | Census Tract | | Occupation | | Education | | Crowding | | Family Structure | | Family Income | | | |
| | | | Number | Quartile | Index | Rank | Index | Rank | Index | Rank | Index | Rank | Index | Rank | | |
| 169 | 193 | Campbell | 511.01 | 2 | 67.2% | 285 | 16.9% | 197 | 4.0% | 41 | 76.5% | 330 | \$43,380 | 112 | | |
| 170 | 193.2 | Dearborn | 805 | 2 | 82.6% | 49 | 17.1% | 193 | 0.0% | 346 | 59.6% | 184 | \$51,716 | 194 | | |
| 171 | 194 | Hamilton | 219 | 2 | 74.5% | 170 | 14.4% | 251 | 0.0% | 346 | 20.2% | 32 | \$50,089 | 171 | | |
| 172 | 194.2 | Hamilton | 232.01 | 2 | 77.3% | 124 | 19.7% | 152 | 1.3% | 203 | 68.9% | 265 | \$55,481 | 227 | | |
| 173 | 195 | Highland | 9549 | 2 | 75.0% | 167 | 20.2% | 143 | 0.0% | 346 | 59.6% | 185 | \$46,071 | 134 | | |
| 174 | 195.4 | Hamilton | 108 | 2 | 67.0% | 294 | 16.8% | 198 | 0.0% | 346 | 0.0% | 1 | \$46,583 | 138 | | |
| 175 | 195.6 | Dearborn | 807 | 2 | 77.9% | 112 | 13.1% | 277 | 1.9% | 144 | 63.7% | 217 | \$55,714 | 228 | | |
| 176 | 196.8 | Hamilton | 258 | 2 | 76.1% | 144 | 12.5% | 293 | 2.1% | 133 | 50.7% | 139 | \$61,477 | 275 | | |
| 177 | 197 | Hamilton | 26 | 2 | 71.7% | 217 | 8.4% | 379 | 0.0% | 346 | 16.9% | 28 | \$18,627 | 15 | | |
| 178 | 197.4 | Hamilton | 261.02 | 2 | 81.6% | 62 | 20.9% | 130 | 1.2% | 211 | 83.6% | 406 | \$50,483 | 178 | | |
| 179 | 198.6 | Ripley | 9688 | 2 | 76.9% | 134 | 13.5% | 272 | 3.2% | 61 | 73.7% | 306 | \$54,934 | 220 | | |
| 180 | 200 | Clinton | 9948 | 2 | 76.4% | 139 | 15.8% | 217 | 3.1% | 67 | 77.9% | 352 | \$55,433 | 225 | | |
| 181 | 201 | Clinton | 9950 | 2 | 77.3% | 125 | 20.3% | 142 | 3.1% | 65 | 83.1% | 400 | \$61,193 | 273 | | |
| 181 | 201 | Hamilton | 217.01 | 2 | 72.5% | 206 | 14.6% | 249 | 0.8% | 247 | 50.7% | 138 | \$49,487 | 165 | | |
| 183 | 201.2 | Butler | 134 | 2 | 71.3% | 223 | 16.5% | 204 | 0.0% | 346 | 47.3% | 124 | \$43,316 | 109 | | |
| 184 | 201.6 | Hamilton | 249.01 | 2 | 87.5% | 21 | 27.5% | 60 | 0.0% | 346 | 75.0% | 315 | \$60,769 | 266 | | |
| 185 | 202 | Butler | 101.01 | 2 | 75.3% | 159 | 25.1% | 81 | 0.0% | 346 | 66.4% | 242 | \$50,777 | 182 | | |
| 185 | 202 | Hamilton | 82.02 | 2 | 68.1% | 270 | 18.1% | 171 | 0.8% | 259 | 38.1% | 85 | \$42,984 | 108 | | |
| 187 | 202.2 | Highland | 9544 | 2 | 77.0% | 132 | 15.5% | 225 | 1.5% | 179 | 69.8% | 270 | \$53,367 | 205 | | |
| 188 | 202.4 | Hamilton | 40 | 2 | 74.0% | 181 | 8.1% | 384 | 0.0% | 346 | 27.0% | 46 | \$32,780 | 55 | | |
| 189 | 202.6 | Switzerland | 9657 | 2 | 82.0% | 56 | 23.6% | 95 | 1.3% | 201 | 86.2% | 437 | \$55,360 | 224 | | |
| 190 | 203.4 | Warren | 321 | 2 | 73.8% | 185 | 22.6% | 102 | 0.3% | 338 | 58.3% | 175 | \$54,435 | 217 | | |
| 191 | 203.8 | Butler | 129 | 2 | 88.6% | 17 | 22.2% | 109 | 0.0% | 346 | 100.0% | 508 | \$28,750 | 39 | | |
| 192 | 204.2 | Hamilton | 41 | 2 | 46.8% | 472 | 13.8% | 268 | 4.1% | 40 | 53.0% | 150 | \$41,042 | 91 | | |
| 192 | 204.2 | Hamilton | 204.01 | 2 | 74.2% | 175 | 17.6% | 185 | 1.9% | 147 | 65.5% | 232 | \$62,464 | 282 | | |
| 194 | 204.8 | Butler | 7.02 | 2 | 79.5% | 85 | 42.8% | 9 | 0.0% | 346 | 49.0% | 132 | \$91,845 | 452 | | |
| 194 | 204.8 | Hamilton | 261.01 | 2 | 75.2% | 162 | 17.7% | 182 | 1.7% | 158 | 69.9% | 275 | \$58,371 | 247 | | |
| 196 | 205 | Butler | 109.08 | 2 | 61.9% | 356 | 32.5% | 36 | 1.8% | 151 | 63.1% | 211 | \$61,078 | 271 | | |

| APPENDIX VII SES INDEX AND VARIABLES FOR CINCINNATI METROPOLITAN AREA 20 COUNTY CENSUS TRACTS, 2005-2009 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----------|----------|--------------|----------|------------|------|-----------|------|----------|------|------------------|------|---------------|------|--|
| Rank | SES Index | County | Census Tract | | Occupation | | Education | | Crowding | | Family Structure | | Family Income | | |
| | | | Number | Quartile | Index | Rank | Index | Rank | Index | Rank | Index | Rank | Index | Rank | |
| 197 | 205.2 | Adams | 9905 | 2 | 70.6% | 238 | 27.1% | 61 | 0.2% | 339 | 75.6% | 319 | \$35,962 | 69 | |
| 198 | 205.4 | Kenton | 637.02 | 2 | 79.9% | 81 | 21.2% | 123 | 2.1% | 131 | 93.2% | 495 | \$52,038 | 197 | |
| 199 | 205.8 | Brown | 9514 | 2 | 74.1% | 179 | 18.3% | 168 | 1.3% | 200 | 67.5% | 250 | \$56,000 | 232 | |
| 199 | 205.8 | Hamilton | 234 | 2 | 60.3% | 380 | 14.1% | 257 | 1.8% | 155 | 45.4% | 109 | \$45,636 | 128 | |
| 201 | 206.6 | Hamilton | 216.03 | 2 | 72.9% | 200 | 16.2% | 207 | 2.9% | 76 | 63.4% | 215 | \$68,442 | 335 | |
| 202 | 207.6 | Butler | 113 | 2 | 71.6% | 219 | 17.9% | 175 | 1.4% | 195 | 67.5% | 251 | \$52,250 | 198 | |
| 203 | 208.4 | Boone | 703.04 | 2 | 81.1% | 69 | 31.2% | 43 | 0.0% | 346 | 77.9% | 355 | \$55,795 | 229 | |
| 204 | 210.4 | Brown | 9512 | 2 | 76.6% | 136 | 21.2% | 122 | 2.0% | 139 | 80.7% | 377 | \$62,000 | 278 | |
| 205 | 212 | Butler | 109.04 | 2 | 73.9% | 184 | 18.2% | 169 | 0.0% | 346 | 59.8% | 187 | \$50,313 | 174 | |
| 205 | 212 | Warren | 301.02 | 2 | 81.6% | 63 | 23.1% | 96 | 0.0% | 346 | 74.5% | 310 | \$57,679 | 245 | |
| 207 | 215.8 | Hamilton | 60 | 2 | 65.4% | 319 | 17.0% | 196 | 1.4% | 193 | 58.5% | 178 | \$51,697 | 193 | |
| 208 | 216 | Brown | 9513 | 2 | 75.7% | 150 | 19.3% | 156 | 0.8% | 261 | 73.9% | 307 | \$53,412 | 206 | |
| 209 | 216.4 | Warren | 315 | 2 | 72.5% | 207 | 13.6% | 270 | 2.5% | 99 | 60.6% | 191 | \$66,113 | 315 | |
| 210 | 217 | Butler | 12 | 2 | 72.2% | 213 | 15.5% | 224 | 0.9% | 243 | 56.6% | 169 | \$56,434 | 236 | |
| 210 | 217 | Hamilton | 215.06 | 2 | 70.8% | 234 | 16.8% | 199 | 0.0% | 346 | 34.6% | 75 | \$55,893 | 231 | |
| 212 | 217.2 | Ripley | 9685 | 2 | 72.7% | 203 | 18.4% | 163 | 0.9% | 234 | 64.6% | 225 | \$60,100 | 261 | |
| 213 | 217.6 | Boone | 705.02 | 2 | 79.1% | 92 | 17.5% | 186 | 3.8% | 46 | 85.7% | 431 | \$67,589 | 333 | |
| 214 | 218 | Clermont | 417.02 | 2 | 67.5% | 281 | 18.0% | 174 | 1.5% | 182 | 55.1% | 160 | \$63,919 | 293 | |
| 214 | 218 | Hamilton | 78 | 2 | 62.7% | 349 | 17.2% | 191 | 0.8% | 249 | 45.4% | 110 | \$51,571 | 191 | |
| 216 | 218.4 | Kenton | 656 | 2 | 71.6% | 221 | 13.6% | 271 | 0.0% | 346 | 41.9% | 96 | \$48,511 | 158 | |
| 217 | 219.8 | Hamilton | 105 | 2 | 80.4% | 76 | 15.9% | 215 | 0.0% | 346 | 56.6% | 168 | \$63,922 | 294 | |
| 217 | 219.8 | Highland | 9551 | 2 | 78.5% | 98 | 19.5% | 155 | 0.9% | 240 | 87.2% | 447 | \$48,685 | 159 | |
| 219 | 221.4 | Hamilton | 27 | 2 | 67.0% | 296 | 17.7% | 180 | 0.0% | 346 | 68.2% | 260 | \$25,333 | 25 | |
| 220 | 221.6 | Kenton | 642 | 2 | 75.3% | 157 | 15.6% | 222 | 3.9% | 43 | 85.8% | 432 | \$59,174 | 254 | |
| 221 | 222.2 | Hamilton | 32 | 2 | 45.2% | 479 | 1.6% | 505 | 6.1% | 19 | 21.9% | 36 | \$36,875 | 72 | |
| 222 | 222.4 | Warren | 301.01 | 2 | 78.0% | 110 | 15.1% | 233 | 1.6% | 172 | 71.6% | 292 | \$65,313 | 305 | |
| 223 | 222.6 | Hamilton | 10 | 2 | 45.6% | 475 | 14.7% | 244 | 0.0% | 346 | 14.4% | 24 | \$24,643 | 24 | |
| 224 | 222.8 | Hamilton | 81 | 2 | 60.6% | 375 | 24.4% | 89 | 0.7% | 271 | 45.9% | 115 | \$60,549 | 264 | |

| APPENDIX VII SES INDEX AND VARIABLES FOR CINCINNATI METROPOLITAN AREA 20 COUNTY CENSUS TRACTS, 2005-2009 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------|-------------|--------|--------------|----------|------------|-------|-----------|------|----------|-------|------------------|----------|---------------|------|
| SES | Rank | Index | County | Census Tract | | Occupation | | Education | | Crowding | | Family Structure | | Family Income | |
| | | | | Number | Quartile | Index | Rank | Index | Rank | Index | Rank | Index | Rank | Index | Rank |
| 225 | 223.8 | Ripley | 9689 | 2 | 75.4% | 153 | 13.3% | 274 | 0.6% | 288 | 63.4% | 214 | \$51,411 | 190 | |
| 226 | 224 | Butler | 111.07 | 2 | 63.2% | 343 | 8.9% | 366 | 2.1% | 132 | 33.8% | 71 | \$53,629 | 208 | |
| 227 | 224.2 | Highland | 9546 | 2 | 77.4% | 119 | 12.2% | 299 | 1.9% | 146 | 76.9% | 335 | \$55,156 | 222 | |
| 228 | 224.8 | Butler | 109.09 | 2 | 62.9% | 345 | 11.7% | 312 | 1.8% | 156 | 46.1% | 116 | \$51,723 | 195 | |
| 229 | 225 | Hamilton | 232.22 | 2 | 76.2% | 141 | 12.4% | 294 | 0.7% | 265 | 62.7% | 206 | \$54,583 | 219 | |
| 230 | 226.6 | Butler | 109.06 | 2 | 71.2% | 225 | 15.0% | 235 | 1.6% | 170 | 63.9% | 219 | \$62,764 | 284 | |
| 231 | 228 | Clermont | 413.04 | 2 | 69.8% | 251 | 17.8% | 177 | 2.3% | 113 | 69.8% | 273 | \$66,893 | 326 | |
| 232 | 230 | Kenton | 659 | 2 | 75.0% | 165 | 12.4% | 297 | 0.9% | 246 | 60.7% | 192 | \$59,013 | 250 | |
| 233 | 231 | Clermont | 408 | 2 | 74.0% | 182 | 14.1% | 255 | 2.7% | 90 | 77.5% | 349 | \$62,007 | 279 | |
| 234 | 231.4 | Butler | 9 | 2 | 73.6% | 189 | 14.3% | 252 | 0.4% | 316 | 63.9% | 220 | \$50,536 | 180 | |
| 235 | 232.4 | Campbell | 511.02 | 2 | 84.9% | 33 | 11.6% | 314 | 0.0% | 346 | 70.1% | 277 | \$51,607 | 192 | |
| 235 | 232.4 | Hamilton | 25 | 2 | 57.2% | 410 | 13.0% | 280 | 0.0% | 346 | 21.1% | 34 | \$41,083 | 92 | |
| 237 | 232.8 | Brown | 9519 | 2 | 70.5% | 240 | 17.2% | 190 | 2.3% | 119 | 82.1% | 389 | \$55,445 | 226 | |
| 238 | 233 | Hamilton | 79 | 2 | 73.5% | 190 | 15.2% | 231 | 0.0% | 346 | 59.4% | 183 | \$54,097 | 215 | |
| 239 | 234 | Hamilton | 215.72 | 2 | 70.8% | 232 | 11.4% | 319 | 0.7% | 275 | 44.6% | 107 | \$56,486 | 237 | |
| 240 | 236 | Clermont | 407.01 | 2 | 57.8% | 405 | 11.8% | 310 | 1.8% | 150 | 37.3% | 81 | \$56,319 | 234 | |
| 241 | 236.6 | Franklin | 9698 | 2 | 75.2% | 164 | 12.7% | 284 | 1.6% | 173 | 72.6% | 300 | \$60,417 | 262 | |
| 241 | 236.6 | Hamilton | 84 | 2 | 64.7% | 328 | 10.2% | 346 | 0.0% | 346 | 28.8% | 53 | \$43,365 | 110 | |
| 243 | 239 | Bracken | 9502 | 2 | 75.0% | 166 | 33.9% | 30 | 1.0% | 230 | 92.8% | 493 | \$61,607 | 276 | |
| 244 | 240 | Clinton | 9945 | 2 | 72.4% | 208 | 10.0% | 349 | 2.2% | 126 | 65.8% | 237 | \$62,339 | 280 | |
| 245 | 241.2 | Brown | 9515 | 2 | 75.3% | 156 | 17.2% | 189 | 0.5% | 308 | 77.1% | 339 | \$54,030 | 214 | |
| 246 | 241.4 | Switzerland | 9659 | 2 | 75.9% | 148 | 16.6% | 201 | 0.2% | 343 | 70.6% | 283 | \$56,000 | 232 | |
| 247 | 242.4 | Hamilton | 82.01 | 2 | 66.5% | 303 | 8.1% | 383 | 1.7% | 165 | 46.5% | 119 | \$57,357 | 242 | |
| 248 | 242.6 | Hamilton | 30 | 2 | 65.9% | 310 | 7.3% | 407 | 8.7% | 8 | 84.9% | 423 | \$35,208 | 65 | |
| 249 | 243.2 | Hamilton | 215.71 | 2 | 58.9% | 394 | 16.2% | 208 | 3.0% | 71 | 65.0% | 227 | \$66,250 | 316 | |
| 249 | 243.2 | Kenton | 638 | 2 | 55.3% | 423 | 14.0% | 260 | 1.3% | 204 | 55.8% | 163 | \$49,536 | 166 | |
| 251 | 243.8 | Hamilton | 205.05 | 2 | 76.0% | 145 | 13.2% | 276 | 0.0% | 346 | 53.8% | 156 | \$64,028 | 296 | |
| 252 | 244.2 | Hamilton | 207.05 | 2 | 73.1% | 196 | 19.9% | 149 | 0.0% | 346 | 63.1% | 210 | \$66,600 | 320 | |

| APPENDIX VII SES INDEX AND VARIABLES FOR CINCINNATI METROPOLITAN AREA 20 COUNTY CENSUS TRACTS, 2005-2009 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----------|----------|----------|--------------|-------|------------|-------|-----------|------|----------|-------|------------------|-----------|---------------|------|
| Rank | SES Index | County | | Census Tract | | Occupation | | Education | | Crowding | | Family Structure | | Family Income | |
| | | Number | Quartile | Index | Rank | Index | Rank | Index | Rank | Index | Rank | Index | Rank | Index | Rank |
| 253 | 244.4 | Clermont | 414.03 | 2 | 65.9% | 311 | 13.8% | 267 | 0.7% | 269 | 56.3% | 166 | \$53,676 | 209 | |
| 253 | 244.4 | Hamilton | 254.02 | 2 | 61.8% | 359 | 18.1% | 172 | 0.9% | 235 | 63.0% | 207 | \$58,971 | 249 | |
| 255 | 244.6 | Hamilton | 238 | 2 | 70.7% | 235 | 15.4% | 228 | 0.2% | 342 | 56.5% | 167 | \$59,071 | 251 | |
| 256 | 245.6 | Hamilton | 19 | 2 | 44.9% | 483 | 14.6% | 250 | 1.3% | 197 | 35.2% | 77 | \$55,114 | 221 | |
| 257 | 245.8 | Campbell | 521 | 2 | 68.8% | 267 | 19.2% | 158 | 0.0% | 346 | 67.1% | 246 | \$53,856 | 212 | |
| 258 | 247 | Hamilton | 215.04 | 3 | 65.2% | 323 | 10.4% | 342 | 0.9% | 231 | 42.8% | 99 | \$57,239 | 240 | |
| 259 | 247.4 | Hamilton | 99.01 | 3 | 67.9% | 276 | 15.2% | 229 | 0.8% | 250 | 64.9% | 226 | \$59,489 | 256 | |
| 259 | 247.4 | Hamilton | 256 | 3 | 62.6% | 350 | 14.0% | 263 | 0.0% | 346 | 53.8% | 155 | \$44,965 | 123 | |
| 261 | 247.6 | Clinton | 9951 | 3 | 75.3% | 160 | 11.7% | 311 | 1.9% | 143 | 80.1% | 372 | \$59,073 | 252 | |
| 261 | 247.6 | Hamilton | 209.01 | 3 | 68.4% | 269 | 14.9% | 242 | 0.8% | 253 | 72.5% | 299 | \$50,417 | 175 | |
| 263 | 250 | Hamilton | 253 | 3 | 65.4% | 320 | 22.5% | 104 | 0.0% | 346 | 70.1% | 279 | \$52,750 | 201 | |
| 264 | 251.8 | Hamilton | 75 | 3 | 56.7% | 414 | 15.6% | 221 | 0.0% | 346 | 24.5% | 40 | \$57,019 | 238 | |
| 265 | 252.8 | Butler | 106 | 3 | 75.8% | 149 | 16.6% | 202 | 0.0% | 346 | 72.2% | 295 | \$61,090 | 272 | |
| 266 | 256.2 | Butler | 118.02 | 3 | 74.0% | 180 | 8.6% | 375 | 2.6% | 94 | 76.3% | 326 | \$65,352 | 306 | |
| 266 | 256.2 | Dearborn | 806 | 3 | 82.3% | 52 | 12.9% | 281 | 0.2% | 340 | 72.5% | 298 | \$65,578 | 310 | |
| 266 | 256.2 | Hamilton | 225 | 3 | 70.0% | 248 | 10.9% | 331 | 1.1% | 220 | 59.1% | 181 | \$64,946 | 301 | |
| 269 | 256.4 | Clermont | 401.02 | 3 | 74.2% | 176 | 12.7% | 288 | 1.6% | 175 | 77.3% | 345 | \$64,450 | 298 | |
| 270 | 256.8 | Hamilton | 209.02 | 3 | 69.7% | 252 | 13.9% | 264 | 0.5% | 305 | 66.3% | 240 | \$55,259 | 223 | |
| 271 | 257.8 | Boone | 706.04 | 3 | 67.5% | 283 | 12.4% | 295 | 2.8% | 79 | 77.6% | 351 | \$62,419 | 281 | |
| 272 | 258.8 | Butler | 10.01 | 3 | 71.4% | 222 | 11.3% | 321 | 0.0% | 346 | 55.6% | 161 | \$57,542 | 244 | |
| 273 | 259.4 | Butler | 119 | 3 | 79.2% | 90 | 8.4% | 378 | 0.0% | 346 | 58.7% | 180 | \$65,096 | 303 | |
| 274 | 259.6 | Kenton | 613 | 3 | 60.5% | 377 | 20.8% | 134 | 1.3% | 206 | 82.7% | 398 | \$50,846 | 183 | |
| 275 | 260 | Hamilton | 102.01 | 3 | 62.6% | 351 | 15.7% | 218 | 0.6% | 294 | 61.9% | 198 | \$57,146 | 239 | |
| 276 | 262 | Hamilton | 11 | 3 | 45.5% | 477 | 3.7% | 481 | 0.0% | 346 | 0.0% | 1 | \$9,205 | 5 | |
| 277 | 262.2 | Hamilton | 65 | 3 | 57.4% | 408 | 14.0% | 258 | 0.9% | 242 | 52.2% | 146 | \$59,500 | 257 | |
| 278 | 262.4 | Kenton | 654 | 3 | 80.0% | 80 | 11.3% | 323 | 0.0% | 346 | 42.5% | 98 | \$98,065 | 465 | |
| 279 | 262.6 | Clermont | 401.01 | 3 | 77.2% | 128 | 19.5% | 154 | 0.4% | 315 | 81.1% | 380 | \$68,875 | 336 | |
| 280 | 263.4 | Kenton | 670 | 3 | 53.2% | 437 | 18.2% | 170 | 1.6% | 176 | 31.6% | 61 | \$101,563 | 473 | |

| APPENDIX VII SES INDEX AND VARIABLES FOR CINCINNATI METROPOLITAN AREA 20 COUNTY CENSUS TRACTS, 2005-2009 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----------|----------|--------------|----------|------------|------|-----------|------|----------|------|------------------|------|---------------|------|--|--|
| Rank | SES Index | County | Census Tract | | Occupation | | Education | | Crowding | | Family Structure | | Family Income | | | |
| | | | Number | Quartile | Index | Rank | Index | Rank | Index | Rank | Index | Rank | Index | Rank | | |
| 281 | 264.8 | Hamilton | 210.01 | 3 | 75.7% | 151 | 9.9% | 353 | 0.0% | 346 | 72.7% | 301 | \$50,250 | 173 | | |
| 282 | 269.4 | Warren | 306 | 3 | 65.8% | 312 | 15.0% | 238 | 1.0% | 227 | 65.8% | 236 | \$67,880 | 334 | | |
| 283 | 269.6 | Hamilton | 215.08 | 3 | 70.9% | 231 | 9.1% | 364 | 1.1% | 217 | 65.0% | 229 | \$65,404 | 307 | | |
| 284 | 270.4 | Ripley | 9684 | 3 | 74.5% | 172 | 14.7% | 246 | 2.2% | 122 | 87.9% | 455 | \$71,572 | 357 | | |
| 285 | 271.2 | Campbell | 530 | 3 | 62.9% | 346 | 13.1% | 279 | 0.0% | 346 | 50.7% | 137 | \$58,657 | 248 | | |
| 286 | 271.8 | Warren | 323 | 3 | 66.8% | 298 | 12.9% | 282 | 0.0% | 346 | 56.1% | 165 | \$60,872 | 268 | | |
| 287 | 273.4 | Hamilton | 214.21 | 3 | 76.3% | 140 | 7.4% | 403 | 1.7% | 163 | 67.5% | 249 | \$81,597 | 412 | | |
| 288 | 275.25 | Hamilton | 260.02 | 3 | 69.4% | 255 | 16.5% | 203 | 0.0% | 346 | 69.9% | 274 | \$64,234 | 297 | | |
| 289 | 275.6 | Hamilton | 215.05 | 3 | 69.1% | 263 | 12.2% | 301 | 0.0% | 346 | 58.3% | 176 | \$63,841 | 292 | | |
| 290 | 276.8 | Clermont | 405 | 3 | 67.6% | 280 | 11.3% | 325 | 0.0% | 346 | 65.6% | 234 | \$52,614 | 199 | | |
| 291 | 277.2 | Clermont | 413.02 | 3 | 70.2% | 241 | 11.6% | 318 | 0.8% | 258 | 69.1% | 267 | \$65,053 | 302 | | |
| 292 | 277.5 | Hamilton | 218.01 | 3 | 71.1% | 228 | 9.5% | 362 | 0.5% | 309 | 43.2% | 103 | \$53,833 | 211 | | |
| 293 | 278.4 | Hamilton | 111 | 3 | 64.5% | 331 | 5.1% | 448 | 3.0% | 70 | 67.7% | 254 | \$63,542 | 289 | | |
| 294 | 279 | Hamilton | 46.01 | 3 | 49.6% | 461 | 15.6% | 220 | 0.4% | 325 | 39.5% | 89 | \$64,702 | 300 | | |
| 295 | 279.2 | Dearborn | 804 | 3 | 69.7% | 253 | 11.3% | 322 | 1.5% | 183 | 75.0% | 314 | \$66,798 | 324 | | |
| 296 | 280.8 | Clermont | 402.03 | 3 | 74.4% | 174 | 15.6% | 219 | 0.0% | 346 | 77.2% | 343 | \$66,731 | 322 | | |
| 297 | 281.6 | Dearborn | 801.01 | 3 | 72.2% | 211 | 14.7% | 247 | 1.4% | 186 | 92.9% | 494 | \$60,966 | 270 | | |
| 298 | 282.6 | Hamilton | 237.02 | 3 | 65.0% | 327 | 18.5% | 162 | 0.0% | 346 | 74.4% | 309 | \$60,885 | 269 | | |
| 298 | 282.6 | Kenton | 646 | 3 | 65.8% | 314 | 11.4% | 320 | 1.5% | 181 | 63.6% | 216 | \$75,208 | 382 | | |
| 300 | 284.2 | Butler | 13 | 3 | 66.6% | 300 | 8.0% | 389 | 0.8% | 251 | 59.8% | 186 | \$64,000 | 295 | | |
| 300 | 284.2 | Dearborn | 802.01 | 3 | 73.0% | 197 | 7.6% | 400 | 2.9% | 74 | 80.4% | 375 | \$73,906 | 375 | | |
| 300 | 284.2 | Hamilton | 232.1 | 3 | 65.3% | 322 | 12.7% | 287 | 0.4% | 324 | 65.4% | 230 | \$59,856 | 258 | | |
| 303 | 287.4 | Hamilton | 247 | 3 | 71.2% | 227 | 10.1% | 347 | 0.3% | 333 | 63.8% | 218 | \$66,000 | 312 | | |
| 304 | 287.8 | Hamilton | 210.03 | 3 | 67.8% | 278 | 10.3% | 345 | 0.7% | 280 | 54.3% | 158 | \$74,464 | 378 | | |
| 305 | 288 | Campbell | 519.01 | 3 | 70.7% | 236 | 11.6% | 313 | 2.2% | 124 | 85.7% | 430 | \$68,882 | 337 | | |
| 306 | 288.4 | Butler | 101.02 | 3 | 53.3% | 436 | 13.1% | 278 | 1.0% | 225 | 71.2% | 290 | \$53,929 | 213 | | |
| 307 | 289.2 | Clinton | 9944 | 3 | 57.4% | 409 | 9.9% | 354 | 2.4% | 105 | 65.7% | 235 | \$69,282 | 343 | | |
| 308 | 289.6 | Kenton | 636.04 | 3 | 74.6% | 169 | 6.5% | 421 | 0.0% | 346 | 63.0% | 208 | \$65,243 | 304 | | |

| APPENDIX VII SES INDEX AND VARIABLES FOR CINCINNATI METROPOLITAN AREA 20 COUNTY CENSUS TRACTS, 2005-2009 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----------|----------|--------------|----------|------------|------|-----------|------|----------|------|------------------|------|---------------|------|--|--|--|
| SES Rank | SES Index | County | Census Tract | | Occupation | | Education | | Crowding | | Family Structure | | Family Income | | | | |
| | | | Number | Quartile | Index | Rank | Index | Rank | Index | Rank | Index | Rank | Index | Rank | | | |
| 309 | 290.2 | Campbell | 524 | 3 | 72.2% | 210 | 14.9% | 243 | 0.0% | 346 | 82.3% | 393 | \$59,904 | 259 | | | |
| 309 | 290.2 | Franklin | 9696 | 3 | 65.5% | 317 | 14.0% | 261 | 1.5% | 178 | 85.6% | 428 | \$60,781 | 267 | | | |
| 309 | 290.2 | Hamilton | 56 | 3 | 66.4% | 305 | 17.8% | 179 | 0.0% | 346 | 76.5% | 331 | \$63,561 | 290 | | | |
| 309 | 290.2 | Hamilton | 221.02 | 3 | 62.8% | 347 | 6.1% | 438 | 2.7% | 84 | 68.8% | 263 | \$66,290 | 319 | | | |
| 313 | 291.2 | Butler | 120 | 3 | 77.3% | 127 | 16.3% | 206 | 0.0% | 346 | 84.5% | 417 | \$72,042 | 360 | | | |
| 313 | 291.2 | Hamilton | 237.01 | 3 | 68.7% | 268 | 15.4% | 227 | 0.0% | 346 | 71.1% | 288 | \$66,905 | 327 | | | |
| 315 | 291.4 | Hamilton | 254.01 | 3 | 64.6% | 329 | 17.0% | 194 | 0.0% | 346 | 77.9% | 353 | \$56,326 | 235 | | | |
| 316 | 291.6 | Kenton | 636.03 | 3 | 66.1% | 309 | 14.0% | 262 | 2.6% | 95 | 87.6% | 450 | \$69,236 | 342 | | | |
| 317 | 293.4 | Kenton | 611 | 3 | 60.3% | 379 | 12.7% | 286 | 2.5% | 102 | 76.4% | 327 | \$73,444 | 373 | | | |
| 318 | 293.6 | Kenton | 637.01 | 3 | 70.1% | 247 | 14.9% | 240 | 0.0% | 346 | 78.0% | 358 | \$61,932 | 277 | | | |
| 319 | 294 | Hamilton | 230.01 | 3 | 67.0% | 291 | 11.6% | 316 | 0.9% | 245 | 71.0% | 286 | \$67,500 | 332 | | | |
| 320 | 294.6 | Clermont | 407.02 | 3 | 70.8% | 233 | 15.0% | 236 | 0.0% | 346 | 84.3% | 415 | \$57,440 | 243 | | | |
| 320 | 294.6 | Kenton | 658 | 3 | 67.1% | 288 | 12.0% | 305 | 2.8% | 82 | 84.6% | 418 | \$74,934 | 380 | | | |
| 322 | 295 | Campbell | 520.01 | 3 | 73.8% | 186 | 12.8% | 283 | 1.6% | 174 | 85.4% | 427 | \$80,111 | 405 | | | |
| 323 | 295.4 | Clermont | 419 | 3 | 77.5% | 118 | 15.1% | 234 | 0.0% | 346 | 87.6% | 449 | \$67,168 | 330 | | | |
| 324 | 297.4 | Hamilton | 18 | 3 | 55.0% | 425 | 8.5% | 377 | 2.7% | 91 | 78.9% | 365 | \$55,795 | 229 | | | |
| 325 | 297.6 | Clermont | 410 | 3 | 68.1% | 273 | 17.6% | 184 | 0.7% | 282 | 78.9% | 366 | \$75,298 | 383 | | | |
| 326 | 298.4 | Butler | 133 | 3 | 70.2% | 243 | 12.6% | 289 | 1.1% | 219 | 85.4% | 425 | \$66,250 | 316 | | | |
| 327 | 298.6 | Hamilton | 207.01 | 3 | 66.3% | 307 | 9.8% | 355 | 0.7% | 268 | 72.9% | 303 | \$60,078 | 260 | | | |
| 328 | 298.8 | Campbell | 503 | 3 | 49.7% | 459 | 16.8% | 200 | 1.7% | 161 | 66.4% | 241 | \$87,059 | 433 | | | |
| 329 | 299 | Hamilton | 214.22 | 3 | 70.1% | 246 | 9.6% | 357 | 0.0% | 346 | 60.5% | 190 | \$71,417 | 356 | | | |
| 330 | 299.2 | Butler | 126 | 3 | 66.1% | 308 | 7.5% | 402 | 2.8% | 78 | 83.7% | 409 | \$64,569 | 299 | | | |
| 331 | 300.2 | Kenton | 668 | 3 | 60.2% | 381 | 11.8% | 307 | 1.7% | 167 | 67.6% | 252 | \$78,125 | 394 | | | |
| 332 | 300.4 | Campbell | 531 | 3 | 67.2% | 286 | 13.3% | 273 | 0.0% | 345 | 67.9% | 257 | \$69,207 | 341 | | | |
| 333 | 300.6 | Campbell | 525 | 3 | 63.4% | 340 | 18.3% | 166 | 0.0% | 346 | 70.7% | 284 | \$72,963 | 367 | | | |
| 334 | 301 | Hamilton | 214.01 | 3 | 69.3% | 256 | 12.1% | 303 | 2.0% | 137 | 88.1% | 457 | \$71,134 | 352 | | | |
| 335 | 301.2 | Clermont | 415.02 | 3 | 66.5% | 301 | 13.2% | 275 | 0.0% | 346 | 69.9% | 276 | \$65,421 | 308 | | | |
| 336 | 301.4 | Hamilton | 236 | 3 | 67.0% | 295 | 11.0% | 329 | 0.4% | 326 | 66.7% | 244 | \$66,066 | 313 | | | |

**APPENDIX VII
SES INDEX AND VARIABLES FOR CINCINNATI METROPOLITAN AREA 20 COUNTY CENSUS TRACTS, 2005-2009**

| Rank | SES Index | County | Census Tract | | Occupation | | Education | | Crowding | | Family Structure | | Family Income | |
|------|-----------|----------|--------------|----------|------------|------|-----------|------|----------|------|------------------|------|---------------|------|
| | | | Number | Quartile | Index | Rank | Index | Rank | Index | Rank | Index | Rank | Index | Rank |
| 337 | 302.4 | Butler | 10.02 | 3 | 68.8% | 266 | 10.8% | 334 | 0.6% | 298 | 71.3% | 291 | \$66,766 | 323 |
| 338 | 303.2 | Hamilton | 70 | 3 | 58.0% | 400 | 4.4% | 470 | 2.4% | 104 | 58.4% | 177 | \$72,804 | 365 |
| 339 | 304.2 | Hamilton | 101 | 3 | 59.2% | 391 | 8.9% | 368 | 0.8% | 254 | 64.3% | 221 | \$63,491 | 287 |
| 340 | 304.6 | Hamilton | 6 | 3 | 29.3% | 510 | 2.8% | 497 | 6.2% | 18 | 77.4% | 347 | \$48,000 | 151 |
| 340 | 304.6 | Hamilton | 206.02 | 3 | 61.2% | 367 | 11.9% | 306 | 0.0% | 346 | 66.2% | 239 | \$60,735 | 265 |
| 342 | 304.8 | Kenton | 643 | 3 | 65.3% | 321 | 6.5% | 423 | 2.3% | 114 | 81.1% | 381 | \$62,969 | 285 |
| 343 | 305.4 | Campbell | 520.02 | 3 | 69.2% | 258 | 10.1% | 348 | 2.5% | 100 | 84.2% | 413 | \$80,625 | 408 |
| 344 | 306.2 | Warren | 324 | 3 | 77.4% | 120 | 12.5% | 292 | 0.0% | 346 | 87.3% | 448 | \$66,824 | 325 |
| 345 | 307.2 | Hamilton | 259 | 3 | 81.1% | 70 | 11.3% | 326 | 0.0% | 346 | 100.0% | 508 | \$63,000 | 286 |
| 346 | 308.2 | Ohio | 9658 | 3 | 78.3% | 105 | 14.9% | 241 | 0.4% | 314 | 95.6% | 504 | \$74,375 | 377 |
| 347 | 308.6 | Butler | 103 | 3 | 69.1% | 262 | 12.7% | 285 | 1.4% | 187 | 84.6% | 420 | \$76,857 | 389 |
| 348 | 310.4 | Butler | 111.09 | 3 | 63.6% | 337 | 10.3% | 343 | 1.6% | 169 | 80.3% | 374 | \$66,981 | 329 |
| 349 | 311 | Clermont | 411.03 | 3 | 61.9% | 357 | 12.4% | 296 | 0.5% | 310 | 66.9% | 245 | \$70,515 | 347 |
| 350 | 311.8 | Warren | 310 | 3 | 65.2% | 324 | 12.1% | 304 | 0.6% | 300 | 69.3% | 269 | \$72,204 | 362 |
| 351 | 313 | Warren | 307 | 3 | 68.1% | 271 | 11.6% | 315 | 0.0% | 346 | 72.8% | 302 | \$67,419 | 331 |
| 352 | 314 | Campbell | 528 | 3 | 66.5% | 302 | 11.3% | 324 | 0.8% | 257 | 76.6% | 332 | \$71,406 | 355 |
| 353 | 314.6 | Boone | 705.01 | 3 | 69.0% | 264 | 6.2% | 435 | 1.2% | 210 | 72.2% | 296 | \$73,041 | 368 |
| 354 | 315 | Hamilton | 20 | 3 | 49.7% | 460 | 4.9% | 454 | 2.7% | 89 | 53.8% | 154 | \$83,393 | 418 |
| 355 | 316.8 | Clermont | 413.03 | 3 | 63.9% | 333 | 13.9% | 266 | 1.5% | 185 | 82.8% | 399 | \$79,397 | 401 |
| 355 | 316.8 | Hamilton | 208.11 | 3 | 69.2% | 257 | 7.0% | 415 | 0.6% | 299 | 76.3% | 325 | \$63,503 | 288 |
| 357 | 317 | Butler | 108 | 3 | 67.1% | 290 | 12.2% | 300 | 0.8% | 256 | 82.1% | 390 | \$70,599 | 349 |
| 357 | 317 | Hamilton | 102.02 | 3 | 63.4% | 341 | 17.9% | 176 | 0.0% | 346 | 78.8% | 364 | \$71,638 | 358 |
| 359 | 317.4 | Hamilton | 207.61 | 3 | 60.0% | 386 | 12.2% | 298 | 0.0% | 346 | 69.0% | 266 | \$63,609 | 291 |
| 360 | 319.6 | Butler | 110.01 | 3 | 67.1% | 289 | 10.7% | 335 | 0.6% | 287 | 77.0% | 336 | \$70,903 | 351 |
| 361 | 322 | Hamilton | 205.04 | 3 | 63.9% | 334 | 8.2% | 382 | 2.4% | 110 | 78.6% | 363 | \$83,676 | 421 |
| 362 | 322.6 | Dearborn | 802.02 | 3 | 71.6% | 218 | 8.8% | 372 | 0.7% | 263 | 84.4% | 416 | \$69,517 | 344 |
| 363 | 323 | Clermont | 412 | 3 | 60.5% | 376 | 8.3% | 380 | 2.0% | 140 | 83.6% | 408 | \$65,903 | 311 |
| 363 | 323 | Kenton | 652 | 3 | 49.8% | 457 | 10.0% | 351 | 1.3% | 199 | 67.9% | 255 | \$71,196 | 353 |

| APPENDIX VII SES INDEX AND VARIABLES FOR CINCINNATI METROPOLITAN AREA 20 COUNTY CENSUS TRACTS, 2005-2009 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----------|----------|--------------|----------|------------|------|-----------|------|----------|------|------------------|------|---------------|------|--|--|
| Rank | SES Index | County | Census Tract | | Occupation | | Education | | Crowding | | Family Structure | | Family Income | | | |
| | | | Number | Quartile | Index | Rank | Index | Rank | Index | Rank | Index | Rank | Index | Rank | | |
| 365 | 323.4 | Clermont | 414.04 | 3 | 58.2% | 398 | 11.8% | 308 | 0.0% | 346 | 67.9% | 256 | \$65,509 | 309 | | |
| 366 | 324 | Campbell | 522 | 3 | 66.5% | 304 | 8.7% | 374 | 0.0% | 346 | 76.7% | 333 | \$60,536 | 263 | | |
| 367 | 324.2 | Kenton | 636.05 | 3 | 65.7% | 315 | 11.6% | 317 | 0.6% | 289 | 81.1% | 382 | \$66,270 | 318 | | |
| 368 | 324.4 | Warren | 311 | 3 | 71.0% | 230 | 12.6% | 290 | 1.1% | 221 | 87.6% | 451 | \$86,452 | 430 | | |
| 369 | 324.6 | Hamilton | 57.01 | 3 | 50.3% | 450 | 6.2% | 434 | 0.0% | 346 | 52.7% | 147 | \$57,917 | 246 | | |
| 370 | 324.8 | Butler | 107 | 3 | 67.8% | 277 | 13.7% | 269 | 0.5% | 307 | 83.6% | 407 | \$72,675 | 364 | | |
| 371 | 325.4 | Hamilton | 213.03 | 3 | 65.1% | 325 | 6.2% | 433 | 1.2% | 214 | 67.4% | 248 | \$80,558 | 407 | | |
| 371 | 325.4 | Hamilton | 243.03 | 3 | 63.7% | 336 | 9.9% | 352 | 0.7% | 266 | 68.8% | 264 | \$81,048 | 409 | | |
| 373 | 326.2 | Hamilton | 222 | 3 | 61.3% | 365 | 8.8% | 370 | 1.3% | 198 | 74.5% | 311 | \$75,893 | 387 | | |
| 374 | 327.2 | Hamilton | 226.02 | 3 | 60.2% | 384 | 1.8% | 504 | 2.3% | 118 | 62.4% | 203 | \$85,250 | 427 | | |
| 375 | 327.4 | Hamilton | 210.02 | 3 | 70.6% | 239 | 10.4% | 341 | 0.0% | 346 | 81.2% | 383 | \$66,944 | 328 | | |
| 376 | 327.6 | Hamilton | 235.22 | 3 | 58.3% | 397 | 10.9% | 332 | 0.6% | 290 | 67.3% | 247 | \$73,235 | 372 | | |
| 377 | 331.6 | Warren | 319.04 | 3 | 66.9% | 297 | 7.3% | 405 | 1.2% | 212 | 78.2% | 360 | \$75,357 | 384 | | |
| 378 | 332.6 | Hamilton | 7 | 3 | 57.0% | 413 | 25.8% | 70 | 1.1% | 222 | 100.0% | 508 | \$91,484 | 450 | | |
| 379 | 336 | Boone | 703.08 | 3 | 64.5% | 330 | 8.2% | 381 | 0.4% | 329 | 70.4% | 281 | \$71,960 | 359 | | |
| 380 | 336.8 | Butler | 112 | 3 | 60.8% | 372 | 5.4% | 446 | 2.2% | 128 | 77.0% | 338 | \$79,302 | 400 | | |
| 381 | 337.6 | Hamilton | 215.01 | 3 | 63.4% | 342 | 9.6% | 359 | 0.0% | 346 | 69.8% | 272 | \$73,108 | 369 | | |
| 382 | 338.4 | Hamilton | 46.03 | 3 | 60.2% | 383 | 7.7% | 398 | 0.7% | 264 | 82.3% | 394 | \$59,115 | 253 | | |
| 383 | 340 | Warren | 313 | 3 | 58.0% | 402 | 6.5% | 422 | 0.6% | 285 | 59.4% | 182 | \$81,048 | 409 | | |
| 384 | 340.5 | Hamilton | 57.02 | 3 | 57.7% | 406 | 8.9% | 369 | 0.0% | 346 | 41.2% | 93 | \$57,256 | 241 | | |
| 385 | 340.6 | Kenton | 641 | 3 | 59.4% | 390 | 7.8% | 394 | 3.5% | 53 | 86.0% | 435 | \$86,667 | 431 | | |
| 386 | 341.4 | Campbell | 529 | 3 | 63.1% | 344 | 12.6% | 291 | 0.6% | 284 | 78.1% | 359 | \$85,904 | 429 | | |
| 386 | 341.4 | Clermont | 411.01 | 3 | 67.3% | 284 | 11.1% | 328 | 0.4% | 318 | 83.2% | 401 | \$74,222 | 376 | | |
| 388 | 341.6 | Campbell | 519.03 | 3 | 69.1% | 261 | 10.3% | 344 | 0.9% | 237 | 86.7% | 444 | \$83,696 | 422 | | |
| 389 | 342.6 | Kenton | 649 | 4 | 54.3% | 429 | 8.0% | 388 | 0.0% | 346 | 48.5% | 130 | \$83,438 | 420 | | |
| 390 | 343 | Warren | 320.03 | 4 | 52.0% | 442 | 4.7% | 461 | 1.2% | 208 | 60.0% | 188 | \$83,197 | 416 | | |
| 391 | 344.4 | Hamilton | 242 | 4 | 49.8% | 458 | 14.1% | 256 | 1.4% | 189 | 77.1% | 340 | \$105,536 | 479 | | |
| 392 | 346 | Butler | 14 | 4 | 67.7% | 279 | 10.6% | 337 | 0.6% | 301 | 86.6% | 442 | \$73,168 | 371 | | |

| APPENDIX VII SES INDEX AND VARIABLES FOR CINCINNATI METROPOLITAN AREA 20 COUNTY CENSUS TRACTS, 2005-2009 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----------|----------|----------|--------------|-------|------------|-------|-----------|------|----------|--------|------------------|-----------|---------------|------|
| Rank | SES Index | County | | Census Tract | | Occupation | | Education | | Crowding | | Family Structure | | Family Income | |
| | | Number | Quartile | Index | Rank | Index | Rank | Index | Rank | Index | Rank | Index | Rank | Index | Rank |
| 392 | 346 | Hamilton | 72 | 4 | 49.3% | 463 | 10.4% | 339 | 0.0% | 346 | 73.9% | 308 | \$61,250 | 274 | |
| 394 | 349.4 | Hamilton | 204.02 | 4 | 68.0% | 275 | 12.2% | 302 | 0.4% | 328 | 84.2% | 414 | \$85,759 | 428 | |
| 395 | 349.6 | Campbell | 526 | 4 | 74.0% | 183 | 7.9% | 390 | 0.0% | 346 | 100.0% | 508 | \$66,700 | 321 | |
| 396 | 350.2 | Clermont | 414.01 | 4 | 57.8% | 404 | 7.9% | 392 | 0.8% | 248 | 72.9% | 304 | \$79,753 | 403 | |
| 396 | 350.2 | Kenton | 653 | 4 | 62.1% | 354 | 8.0% | 385 | 1.5% | 180 | 90.7% | 478 | \$71,299 | 354 | |
| 398 | 350.4 | Butler | 102.03 | 4 | 70.2% | 244 | 7.5% | 401 | 0.5% | 304 | 81.3% | 385 | \$83,393 | 418 | |
| 399 | 350.6 | Hamilton | 230.02 | 4 | 57.9% | 403 | 8.5% | 376 | 0.0% | 346 | 70.1% | 278 | \$70,886 | 350 | |
| 400 | 351.6 | Hamilton | 220 | 4 | 65.7% | 316 | 6.4% | 429 | 0.0% | 346 | 75.8% | 321 | \$70,066 | 346 | |
| 401 | 353.2 | Hamilton | 243.01 | 4 | 50.1% | 453 | 11.8% | 309 | 0.0% | 346 | 57.4% | 172 | \$110,556 | 486 | |
| 402 | 354.6 | Hamilton | 46.02 | 4 | 46.7% | 473 | 9.5% | 361 | 0.0% | 346 | 64.5% | 223 | \$73,144 | 370 | |
| 403 | 357.4 | Clermont | 404.02 | 4 | 53.2% | 438 | 9.5% | 363 | 0.3% | 332 | 68.0% | 259 | \$78,510 | 395 | |
| 404 | 360.6 | Hamilton | 235.21 | 4 | 51.7% | 445 | 7.1% | 411 | 0.0% | 346 | 68.3% | 261 | \$69,201 | 340 | |
| 405 | 360.8 | Boone | 703.05 | 4 | 65.1% | 326 | 4.4% | 466 | 0.0% | 346 | 70.4% | 280 | \$75,673 | 386 | |
| 406 | 361.4 | Hamilton | 213.04 | 4 | 71.0% | 229 | 7.1% | 412 | 0.0% | 346 | 90.9% | 482 | \$69,167 | 338 | |
| 407 | 361.6 | Hamilton | 223.02 | 4 | 55.5% | 422 | 9.6% | 360 | 0.4% | 320 | 75.0% | 316 | \$76,890 | 390 | |
| 408 | 362.6 | Boone | 706.01 | 4 | 67.0% | 293 | 8.0% | 387 | 0.0% | 346 | 82.4% | 396 | \$76,953 | 391 | |
| 409 | 362.8 | Hamilton | 53 | 4 | 42.9% | 493 | 5.8% | 439 | 0.0% | 346 | 34.1% | 73 | \$97,066 | 463 | |
| 410 | 364 | Campbell | 523.01 | 4 | 55.8% | 419 | 3.3% | 487 | 1.8% | 152 | 75.4% | 317 | \$89,322 | 445 | |
| 411 | 364.2 | Franklin | 9601 | 4 | 61.8% | 360 | 7.3% | 406 | 0.8% | 262 | 84.6% | 419 | \$73,663 | 374 | |
| 411 | 364.2 | Warren | 320.07 | 4 | 61.1% | 370 | 8.7% | 373 | 0.2% | 341 | 79.8% | 371 | \$72,837 | 366 | |
| 413 | 364.8 | Kenton | 636.06 | 4 | 59.0% | 393 | 7.7% | 396 | 2.4% | 108 | 91.8% | 487 | \$88,505 | 440 | |
| 414 | 365.2 | Boone | 703.06 | 4 | 63.5% | 339 | 6.9% | 417 | 0.5% | 303 | 78.4% | 361 | \$80,139 | 406 | |
| 414 | 365.2 | Butler | 102.02 | 4 | 66.6% | 299 | 7.7% | 397 | 0.0% | 346 | 86.0% | 436 | \$70,529 | 348 | |
| 416 | 367.6 | Hamilton | 107 | 4 | 69.2% | 259 | 10.4% | 340 | 0.0% | 346 | 100.0% | 508 | \$75,610 | 385 | |
| 417 | 369.2 | Butler | 125 | 4 | 58.1% | 399 | 10.6% | 338 | 0.0% | 346 | 79.6% | 370 | \$77,900 | 393 | |
| 418 | 370.4 | Boone | 704.02 | 4 | 65.8% | 313 | 9.6% | 358 | 0.0% | 346 | 87.8% | 454 | \$75,132 | 381 | |
| 419 | 372 | Butler | 124 | 4 | 55.3% | 424 | 2.9% | 495 | 0.0% | 346 | 61.8% | 197 | \$79,009 | 398 | |
| 420 | 374.8 | Kenton | 645 | 4 | 54.8% | 427 | 5.6% | 441 | 1.2% | 213 | 80.8% | 378 | \$83,016 | 415 | |

| APPENDIX VII SES INDEX AND VARIABLES FOR CINCINNATI METROPOLITAN AREA 20 COUNTY CENSUS TRACTS, 2005-2009 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----------|----------|--------------|----------|------------|------|-----------|------|----------|------|------------------|------|---------------|------|--|--|--|
| Rank | SES Index | County | Census Tract | | Occupation | | Education | | Crowding | | Family Structure | | Family Income | | | | |
| | | | Number | Quartile | Index | Rank | Index | Rank | Index | Rank | Index | Rank | Index | Rank | | | |
| 421 | 375 | Hamilton | 251.02 | 4 | 61.3% | 364 | 4.1% | 475 | 0.6% | 295 | 77.1% | 342 | \$79,097 | 399 | | | |
| 422 | 375.4 | Warren | 316 | 4 | 60.6% | 374 | 9.8% | 356 | 0.0% | 346 | 86.5% | 440 | \$72,092 | 361 | | | |
| 423 | 378.4 | Hamilton | 205.01 | 4 | 61.4% | 363 | 8.9% | 367 | 0.0% | 346 | 89.6% | 471 | \$70,000 | 345 | | | |
| 424 | 378.6 | Butler | 109.07 | 4 | 64.1% | 332 | 7.9% | 391 | 0.0% | 346 | 91.4% | 485 | \$69,179 | 339 | | | |
| 424 | 378.6 | Hamilton | 42 | 4 | 41.1% | 497 | 16.1% | 209 | 0.0% | 346 | 82.2% | 392 | \$90,259 | 449 | | | |
| 426 | 379 | Boone | 704.01 | 4 | 53.9% | 431 | 6.8% | 418 | 1.7% | 160 | 83.4% | 403 | \$107,425 | 483 | | | |
| 426 | 379 | Campbell | 519.04 | 4 | 61.6% | 362 | 9.0% | 365 | 0.0% | 346 | 85.9% | 434 | \$76,597 | 388 | | | |
| 426 | 379 | Hamilton | 260.01 | 4 | 74.1% | 178 | 3.7% | 483 | 0.0% | 346 | 87.1% | 445 | \$88,882 | 443 | | | |
| 429 | 380.2 | Kenton | 648 | 4 | 51.6% | 446 | 6.3% | 431 | 0.7% | 283 | 72.4% | 297 | \$89,297 | 444 | | | |
| 430 | 381 | Hamilton | 239.01 | 4 | 47.8% | 471 | 4.4% | 469 | 3.1% | 66 | 88.8% | 461 | \$87,685 | 438 | | | |
| 431 | 381.4 | Hamilton | 52 | 4 | 49.2% | 464 | 6.4% | 425 | 0.0% | 346 | 65.6% | 233 | \$87,870 | 439 | | | |
| 432 | 381.6 | Butler | 101.03 | 4 | 43.2% | 491 | 3.7% | 480 | 0.0% | 346 | 65.0% | 228 | \$72,532 | 363 | | | |
| 433 | 383.2 | Boone | 706.03 | 4 | 61.9% | 355 | 6.3% | 430 | 0.6% | 293 | 81.2% | 384 | \$92,642 | 454 | | | |
| 434 | 384.8 | Warren | 312 | 4 | 61.1% | 369 | 4.8% | 457 | 0.4% | 317 | 77.3% | 346 | \$87,384 | 435 | | | |
| 435 | 386 | Butler | 111.13 | 4 | 53.3% | 435 | 4.6% | 462 | 1.0% | 226 | 77.4% | 348 | \$94,661 | 459 | | | |
| 436 | 386.4 | Hamilton | 106 | 4 | 67.0% | 292 | 4.3% | 472 | 0.0% | 346 | 100.0% | 508 | \$66,071 | 314 | | | |
| 437 | 387 | Boone | 703.07 | 4 | 62.2% | 353 | 5.4% | 444 | 0.4% | 327 | 79.4% | 369 | \$88,767 | 442 | | | |
| 438 | 388.4 | Kenton | 640 | 4 | 57.2% | 411 | 4.2% | 473 | 1.5% | 184 | 84.1% | 412 | \$97,054 | 462 | | | |
| 439 | 388.8 | Warren | 305.03 | 4 | 56.6% | 417 | 6.4% | 427 | 0.0% | 346 | 76.5% | 329 | \$83,811 | 425 | | | |
| 440 | 389 | Hamilton | 12 | 4 | 34.8% | 506 | 3.1% | 492 | 0.0% | 346 | 62.5% | 205 | \$78,750 | 396 | | | |
| 441 | 389.2 | Butler | 109.03 | 4 | 59.2% | 392 | 8.8% | 371 | 0.0% | 346 | 88.3% | 458 | \$74,850 | 379 | | | |
| 442 | 390.8 | Kenton | 647 | 4 | 53.6% | 434 | 4.4% | 468 | 0.7% | 274 | 81.4% | 386 | \$77,159 | 392 | | | |
| 443 | 393.8 | Butler | 109.02 | 4 | 57.2% | 412 | 6.3% | 432 | 0.0% | 346 | 78.5% | 362 | \$83,250 | 417 | | | |
| 444 | 395.6 | Hamilton | 208.02 | 4 | 55.7% | 420 | 11.0% | 330 | 0.4% | 319 | 93.6% | 498 | \$81,098 | 411 | | | |
| 445 | 397.4 | Warren | 320.06 | 4 | 50.3% | 451 | 4.5% | 463 | 1.7% | 159 | 87.9% | 456 | \$93,352 | 458 | | | |
| 446 | 397.6 | Butler | 110.02 | 4 | 61.9% | 358 | 8.0% | 386 | 0.0% | 346 | 89.9% | 474 | \$83,782 | 424 | | | |
| 447 | 398.2 | Butler | 111.1 | 4 | 61.6% | 361 | 6.4% | 428 | 0.0% | 346 | 85.2% | 424 | \$86,966 | 432 | | | |
| 448 | 399.4 | Clermont | 404.01 | 4 | 51.2% | 448 | 7.2% | 408 | 0.0% | 346 | 82.2% | 391 | \$80,000 | 404 | | | |

**APPENDIX VII
SES INDEX AND VARIABLES FOR CINCINNATI METROPOLITAN AREA 20 COUNTY CENSUS TRACTS, 2005-2009**

| Rank | Index | County | Census Tract | | Occupation | | Education | | Crowding | | Family Structure | | Family Income | |
|------|-------|----------|--------------|----------|------------|------|-----------|------|----------|------|------------------|------|---------------|------|
| | | | Number | Quartile | Index | Rank | Index | Rank | Index | Rank | Index | Rank | Index | Rank |
| 449 | 399.6 | Hamilton | 240.02 | 4 | 51.8% | 443 | 6.4% | 426 | 0.0% | 346 | 76.0% | 322 | \$95,658 | 461 |
| 450 | 401 | Hamilton | 212.02 | 4 | 57.7% | 407 | 3.3% | 486 | 0.6% | 291 | 79.2% | 368 | \$92,292 | 453 |
| 451 | 401.8 | Boone | 703.09 | 4 | 60.4% | 378 | 4.2% | 474 | 0.0% | 346 | 78.0% | 356 | \$92,975 | 455 |
| 452 | 402 | Clermont | 406 | 4 | 58.0% | 401 | 6.7% | 419 | 0.0% | 346 | 80.2% | 373 | \$100,781 | 471 |
| 453 | 402.2 | Campbell | 504 | 4 | 54.9% | 426 | 5.6% | 440 | 0.0% | 346 | 80.4% | 376 | \$83,721 | 423 |
| 454 | 402.4 | Hamilton | 250.02 | 4 | 55.6% | 421 | 4.4% | 467 | 0.0% | 346 | 77.0% | 337 | \$88,750 | 441 |
| 455 | 402.6 | Hamilton | 14 | 4 | 27.4% | 513 | 5.1% | 451 | 0.0% | 346 | 60.1% | 189 | \$250,001 | 514 |
| 456 | 403.4 | Hamilton | 240.01 | 4 | 49.0% | 467 | 7.9% | 393 | 0.0% | 346 | 82.4% | 397 | \$82,917 | 414 |
| 457 | 404.4 | Hamilton | 205.02 | 4 | 59.9% | 387 | 7.0% | 416 | 0.0% | 346 | 88.8% | 460 | \$82,723 | 413 |
| 458 | 405.2 | Dearborn | 801.02 | 4 | 63.8% | 335 | 4.7% | 460 | 0.0% | 346 | 88.4% | 459 | \$84,187 | 426 |
| 458 | 405.2 | Hamilton | 221.01 | 4 | 61.2% | 366 | 4.9% | 455 | 0.7% | 272 | 93.2% | 496 | \$87,665 | 437 |
| 460 | 406 | Warren | 320.05 | 4 | 42.5% | 495 | 2.0% | 503 | 1.6% | 171 | 82.4% | 395 | \$98,571 | 466 |
| 461 | 406.6 | Hamilton | 45 | 4 | 44.3% | 486 | 3.7% | 482 | 3.6% | 50 | 96.1% | 506 | \$150,658 | 509 |
| 462 | 407.4 | Butler | 111.11 | 4 | 52.9% | 439 | 7.8% | 395 | 0.0% | 346 | 84.1% | 411 | \$89,500 | 446 |
| 463 | 408.4 | Hamilton | 250.01 | 4 | 49.1% | 466 | 5.1% | 449 | 0.0% | 346 | 80.9% | 379 | \$79,655 | 402 |
| 464 | 409.2 | Campbell | 513 | 4 | 44.5% | 485 | 6.1% | 437 | 0.4% | 322 | 75.8% | 320 | \$107,321 | 482 |
| 465 | 409.8 | Hamilton | 59 | 4 | 43.1% | 492 | 3.7% | 479 | 0.0% | 346 | 68.0% | 258 | \$101,932 | 474 |
| 466 | 411.2 | Hamilton | 206.01 | 4 | 52.6% | 440 | 6.5% | 424 | 0.6% | 292 | 86.6% | 443 | \$93,125 | 457 |
| 467 | 412.6 | Butler | 111.01 | 4 | 49.5% | 462 | 7.1% | 410 | 0.9% | 232 | 90.9% | 479 | \$105,563 | 480 |
| 468 | 413.2 | Clermont | 415.01 | 4 | 60.1% | 385 | 6.7% | 420 | 0.5% | 312 | 90.7% | 477 | \$100,938 | 472 |
| 469 | 413.8 | Warren | 322.02 | 4 | 51.1% | 449 | 10.0% | 350 | 0.1% | 344 | 86.5% | 439 | \$110,625 | 487 |
| 470 | 414 | Warren | 308 | 4 | 58.3% | 396 | 7.6% | 399 | 0.0% | 346 | 89.3% | 469 | \$95,271 | 460 |
| 471 | 415.2 | Hamilton | 224 | 4 | 50.0% | 456 | 7.2% | 409 | 0.7% | 279 | 89.0% | 463 | \$99,327 | 469 |
| 472 | 418 | Hamilton | 251.03 | 4 | 53.9% | 432 | 5.3% | 447 | 0.5% | 311 | 85.9% | 433 | \$98,665 | 467 |
| 473 | 419 | Hamilton | 208.12 | 4 | 56.4% | 418 | 5.1% | 450 | 0.0% | 346 | 91.2% | 484 | \$78,852 | 397 |
| 474 | 420.4 | Warren | 319.02 | 4 | 52.2% | 441 | 2.5% | 499 | 0.7% | 270 | 84.8% | 422 | \$99,400 | 470 |
| 475 | 420.8 | Hamilton | 211.02 | 4 | 62.8% | 348 | 4.0% | 476 | 0.0% | 346 | 91.0% | 483 | \$91,614 | 451 |
| 476 | 421.2 | Hamilton | 213.02 | 4 | 60.7% | 373 | 4.8% | 458 | 0.0% | 346 | 89.1% | 465 | \$97,119 | 464 |

| APPENDIX VII SES INDEX AND VARIABLES FOR CINCINNATI METROPOLITAN AREA 20 COUNTY CENSUS TRACTS, 2005-2009 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----------|----------|--------------|----------|------------|------|-----------|------|----------|------|------------------|------|---------------|------|--|--|
| Rank | SES Index | County | Census Tract | | Occupation | | Education | | Crowding | | Family Structure | | Family Income | | | |
| | | | Number | Quartile | Index | Rank | Index | Rank | Index | Rank | Index | Rank | Index | Rank | | |
| 477 | 422.4 | Hamilton | 211.01 | 4 | 59.8% | 388 | 5.4% | 445 | 0.0% | 346 | 91.6% | 486 | \$89,552 | 447 | | |
| 478 | 423.6 | Warren | 322.01 | 4 | 54.6% | 428 | 5.4% | 443 | 0.0% | 346 | 87.8% | 453 | \$89,561 | 448 | | |
| 479 | 426 | Hamilton | 241 | 4 | 46.4% | 474 | 4.5% | 464 | 0.0% | 346 | 84.0% | 410 | \$87,473 | 436 | | |
| 480 | 428.8 | Warren | 320.04 | 4 | 43.4% | 489 | 6.1% | 436 | 0.8% | 255 | 90.0% | 475 | \$112,361 | 489 | | |
| 481 | 430 | Hamilton | 243.21 | 4 | 48.1% | 470 | 4.9% | 452 | 0.4% | 323 | 84.7% | 421 | \$107,692 | 484 | | |
| 482 | 432 | Hamilton | 71 | 4 | 35.4% | 505 | 7.0% | 414 | 0.0% | 346 | 83.6% | 405 | \$113,333 | 490 | | |
| 483 | 434.2 | Butler | 111.08 | 4 | 45.0% | 482 | 3.9% | 478 | 0.0% | 346 | 81.8% | 387 | \$104,712 | 478 | | |
| 483 | 434.2 | Hamilton | 13 | 4 | 58.5% | 395 | 1.2% | 507 | 0.0% | 346 | 86.4% | 438 | \$108,618 | 485 | | |
| 485 | 435.6 | Hamilton | 233 | 4 | 29.0% | 511 | 3.0% | 494 | 1.7% | 164 | 98.4% | 507 | \$126,094 | 502 | | |
| 486 | 437 | Kenton | 655.02 | 4 | 45.5% | 478 | 4.5% | 465 | 0.0% | 346 | 88.8% | 462 | \$87,131 | 434 | | |
| 487 | 439.6 | Hamilton | 47.01 | 4 | 39.5% | 499 | 4.7% | 459 | 0.0% | 346 | 83.5% | 404 | \$113,333 | 490 | | |
| 488 | 440 | Butler | 111.04 | 4 | 50.0% | 455 | 5.5% | 442 | 0.0% | 346 | 90.9% | 481 | \$104,091 | 476 | | |
| 489 | 440.2 | Campbell | 523.02 | 4 | 50.0% | 454 | 2.7% | 498 | 0.0% | 346 | 85.4% | 426 | \$104,167 | 477 | | |
| 490 | 440.4 | Hamilton | 249.02 | 4 | 45.1% | 480 | 4.9% | 456 | 0.3% | 331 | 86.5% | 441 | \$114,114 | 494 | | |
| 491 | 440.6 | Butler | 111.06 | 4 | 51.2% | 447 | 3.3% | 489 | 0.0% | 346 | 87.1% | 446 | \$102,745 | 475 | | |
| 492 | 441.2 | Hamilton | 239.02 | 4 | 44.0% | 488 | 7.4% | 404 | 0.0% | 346 | 89.0% | 464 | \$132,500 | 504 | | |
| 493 | 444.6 | Kenton | 655.01 | 4 | 53.7% | 433 | 2.5% | 500 | 0.0% | 346 | 92.1% | 488 | \$93,095 | 456 | | |
| 493 | 444.6 | Warren | 305.04 | 4 | 48.2% | 468 | 7.0% | 413 | 0.0% | 346 | 95.3% | 503 | \$114,069 | 493 | | |
| 495 | 446.8 | Warren | 309 | 4 | 43.2% | 490 | 3.1% | 491 | 0.7% | 277 | 90.4% | 476 | \$121,792 | 500 | | |
| 496 | 447.6 | Hamilton | 207.07 | 4 | 50.2% | 452 | 3.6% | 484 | 0.3% | 335 | 93.7% | 499 | \$99,167 | 468 | | |
| 497 | 450.4 | Hamilton | 51 | 4 | 42.8% | 494 | 0.0% | 513 | 0.0% | 346 | 83.3% | 402 | \$115,852 | 497 | | |
| 498 | 451.75 | Hamilton | 235.01 | 4 | 34.0% | 507 | 4.9% | 453 | 0.0% | 346 | 92.3% | 491 | \$125,840 | 501 | | |
| 499 | 454 | Clermont | 403 | 4 | 45.5% | 476 | 3.1% | 490 | 0.3% | 337 | 89.2% | 468 | \$121,101 | 499 | | |
| 500 | 454.2 | Hamilton | 231 | 4 | 49.1% | 465 | 4.4% | 471 | 0.0% | 346 | 93.9% | 501 | \$111,250 | 488 | | |
| 501 | 456.8 | Hamilton | 248 | 4 | 39.1% | 500 | 4.0% | 477 | 0.0% | 346 | 89.1% | 466 | \$114,167 | 495 | | |
| 502 | 457.6 | Hamilton | 48 | 4 | 27.8% | 512 | 0.4% | 510 | 0.7% | 276 | 90.9% | 480 | \$166,087 | 510 | | |
| 503 | 458 | Hamilton | 49 | 4 | 39.0% | 501 | 0.4% | 509 | 0.0% | 346 | 85.6% | 429 | \$132,647 | 505 | | |
| 503 | 458 | Hamilton | 226.01 | 4 | 36.9% | 503 | 3.1% | 493 | 0.0% | 346 | 87.7% | 452 | \$114,316 | 496 | | |

**APPENDIX VII
SES INDEX AND VARIABLES FOR CINCINNATI METROPOLITAN AREA 20 COUNTY CENSUS TRACTS, 2005-2009**

| Rank | SES Index | County | Census Tract | | Occupation | | Education | | Crowding | | Family Structure | | Family Income | |
|------------------------------------|---|----------|--------------|----------|------------|------|-----------|------|----------|------|------------------|------|---------------|------|
| | | | Number | Quartile | Index | Rank | Index | Rank | Index | Rank | Index | Rank | Index | Rank |
| 505 | 458.2 | Hamilton | 243.22 | 4 | 38.6% | 502 | 3.3% | 488 | 0.6% | 302 | 92.4% | 492 | \$142,184 | 507 |
| 506 | 461.4 | Hamilton | 245 | 4 | 44.2% | 487 | 0.2% | 511 | 0.3% | 334 | 89.2% | 467 | \$150,000 | 508 |
| 507 | 461.6 | Hamilton | 251.01 | 4 | 44.7% | 484 | 2.8% | 496 | 0.0% | 346 | 92.3% | 490 | \$113,839 | 492 |
| 508 | 462 | Hamilton | 212.01 | 4 | 45.0% | 481 | 3.5% | 485 | 0.0% | 346 | 93.9% | 500 | \$116,453 | 498 |
| 509 | 465.4 | Warren | 319.03 | 4 | 40.9% | 498 | 2.5% | 501 | 0.3% | 336 | 92.2% | 489 | \$128,324 | 503 |
| 510 | 466 | Butler | 111.12 | 4 | 41.5% | 496 | 2.3% | 502 | 0.4% | 330 | 93.2% | 496 | \$134,500 | 506 |
| 511 | 468.8 | Hamilton | 244 | 4 | 35.9% | 504 | 0.2% | 512 | 0.5% | 313 | 94.2% | 502 | \$227,042 | 513 |
| 512 | 469.2 | Hamilton | 50 | 4 | 33.8% | 508 | 1.6% | 506 | 0.0% | 346 | 95.6% | 505 | \$105,625 | 481 |
| 513 | 469.4 | Hamilton | 251.04 | 4 | 33.1% | 509 | 0.7% | 508 | 0.0% | 346 | 89.9% | 473 | \$206,500 | 511 |
| 514 | 471.25 | Hamilton | 43 | 4 | 25.4% | 514 | 0.0% | 513 | 0.0% | 346 | (2) | | \$223,333 | 512 |
| (1) | ---- | Butler | 101.04 | --- | | | | | | | | | | |
| (1) | ---- | Butler | 102.01 | --- | | | | | | | | | | |
| (1) | --- | Hamilton | 1 | --- | | | | | | | | | | |
| (1) | --- | Hamilton | 62.02 | --- | | | | | | | | | | |
| (1) | --- | Warren | 317 | --- | | | | | | | | | | |
| QUARTILE FOR TRACTS BY RANK | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 158.95 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 246.4 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 341.2 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 471.25 | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (1) | ACS data does not allow computation of two or more indices (institutionalized population) | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (2) | ACS estimates no children under 18 years living in census tract | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Changes in Statistical Neighborhood Approximations (SNAs) for the 2010 Census

These SNA definitions are not used in this edition because they were just published.

1. Fairview Clifton-Heights and University Heights have been combined into a neighborhood called CUF (an acronym of the combined names Clifton Heights, University Heights, Fairview). There is no change in the tracts included.
2. CBD-Riverfront is redesignated as Downtown and Tracts 6 and 7 are replaced by Tract 7 and Tract 265 (BG 2). BG 1 is in the West End.
3. East End – Tracts 43 and 44 are combined in new Tract 266.
4. Westwood is divided into East Westwood -- Tracts 88 (BG 1) and 100.02 (BG 4) and Westwood.
5. Lower Price Hill (BG 2) and Queensgate (BG 1) form the new Tract 263.
6. South Cumminsville-Millvale is divided. BG 1 of Tract 77 becomes Millvale and BG 2 becomes South Cumminsville.
7. Mt. Adams – Tracts 12 and 13 form the new Tract 268.
8. North Fairmount-English Woods is divided. North Fairmount is BG 1-3 of Tract 86.01 and English Woods is BG 4.
9. Over-the-Rhine – Tract 11 becomes Pendleton.
10. Riverside and Sedamsville are divided. Riverside is Tract 103 (BG 2) and Tract 104. Sedamsville is Tract 103 (BG 1).
11. Fay Apartments becomes Roll Hill.
12. South Fairmount – Tracts 87 and 89 are combined into new Tract 272.
13. Winton Place becomes Spring Grove Village.
14. West End – Most tracts and combined are renumbered. The new Tract 265 is shared with Downtown.

