

## 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.

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

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

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

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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.

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

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

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% <sup>a</sup>	100%	100%

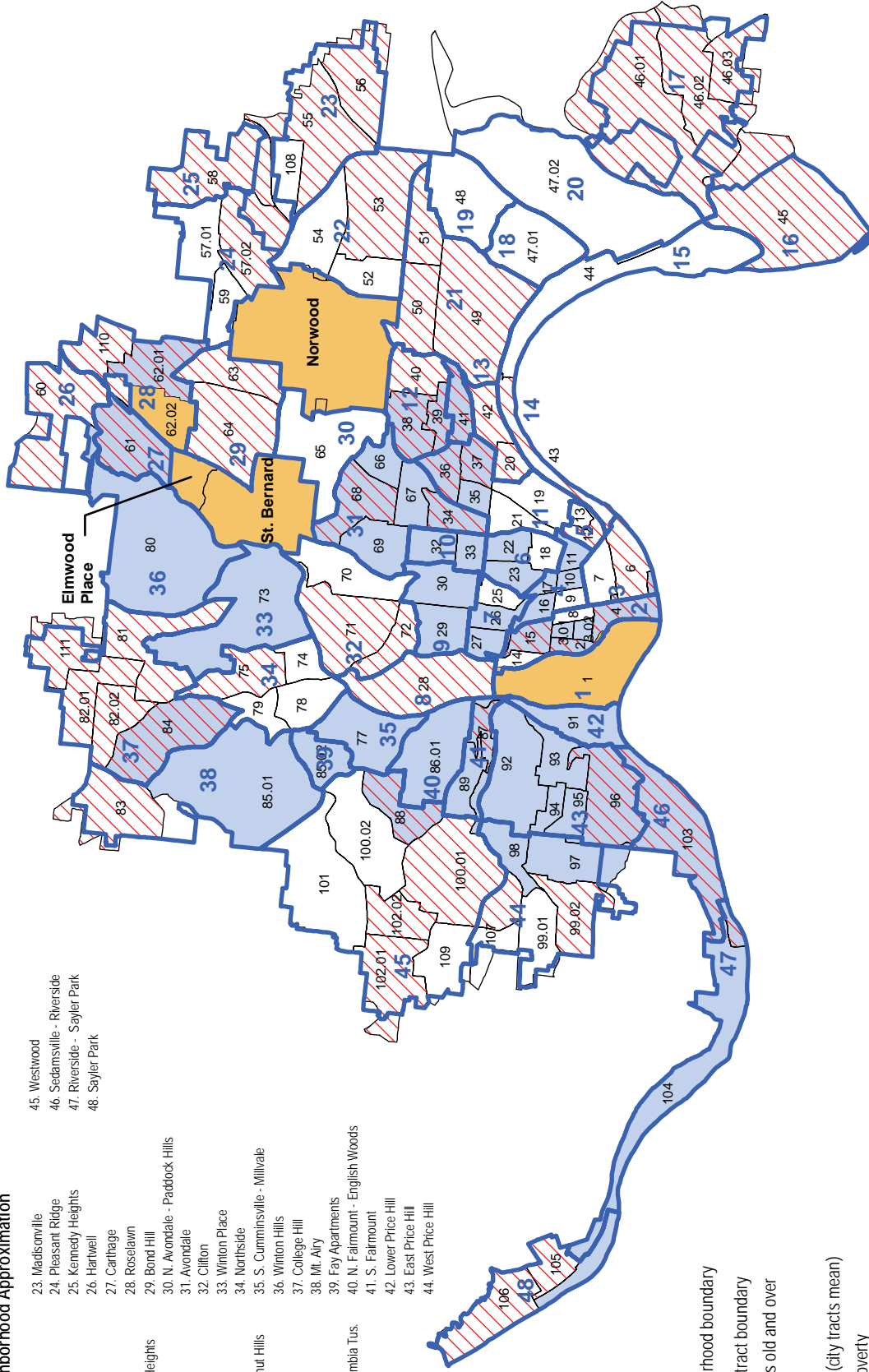
<sup>a</sup> Error due to rounding

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              |                             |



- Legend**
- Neighborhood boundary
  - Census tract boundary
  - Persons 60 years old and over
  - < 15%
  - >= 15% (city tracts mean)
  - Percent below poverty
  - >= 23% (city tracts mean)
  - NA\*
  - 00 Neighborhood number
  - 00.00 Census tract number



\* 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. Cummins - 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
<b>City Total</b>			<b>Quartile 1</b>	<b>Quartile 2</b>	<b>Quartile 3</b>	<b>Quartile 4</b>	<b>Total</b>				
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.

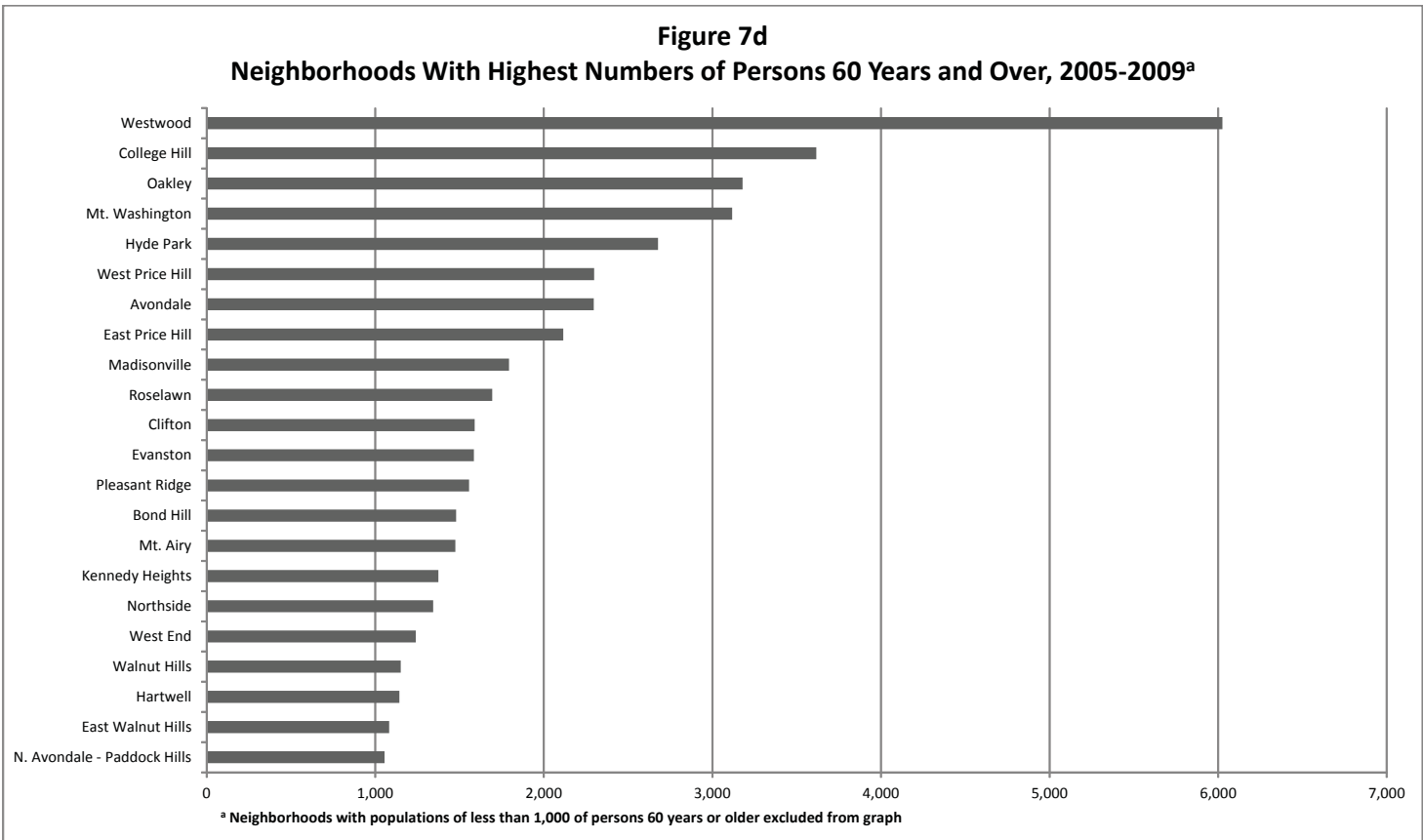
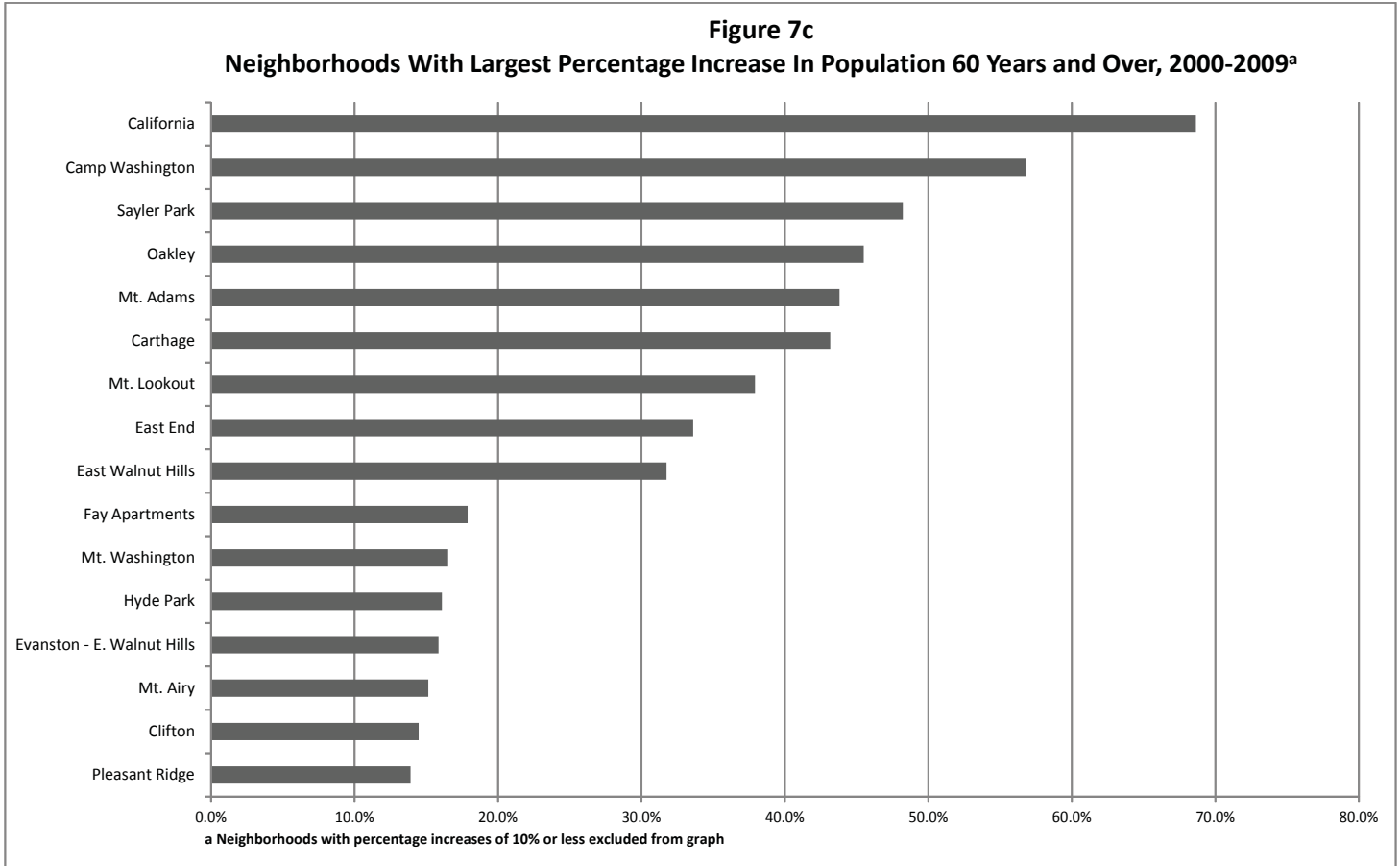
Table 7f and Figure 11 can be used to help plan target areas for day care needs, youth recreation, and crime prevention initiatives. In this chapter, we have focused attention on SES I and SES II because children and youth in high-

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**

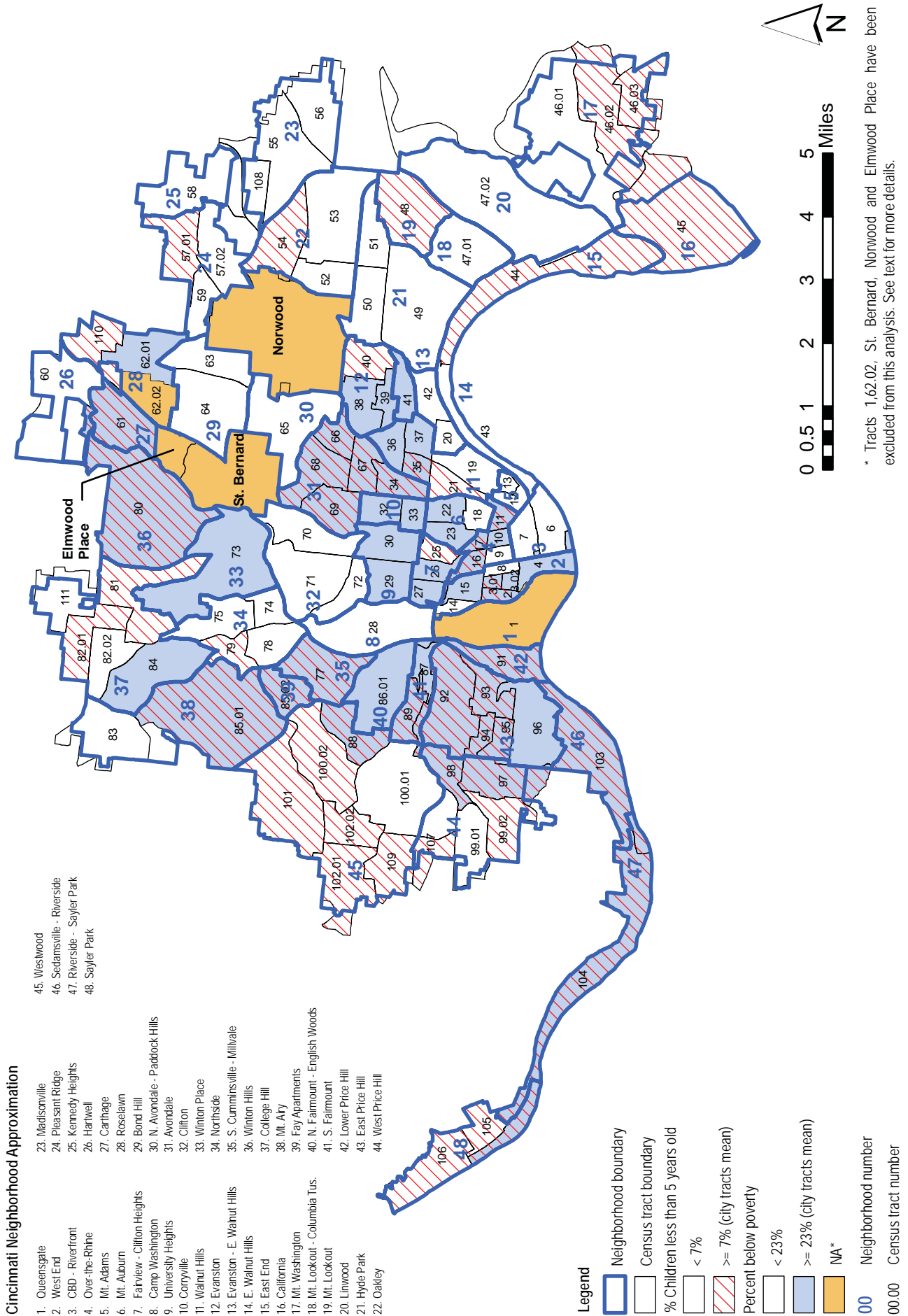
Neighborhood	Children						Adults						
	Under 5 Years		5-17 Years		18-59 Years		>= 60 years						
	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number					
1st Quartile													
S. Cumminsville - Millvale	24%	734	21%	668	47%	1,464	8%	242					
Fay Apartments	24%	456	24%	461	45%	861	8%	145					
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<sup>a</sup>**

