

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-

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Miles

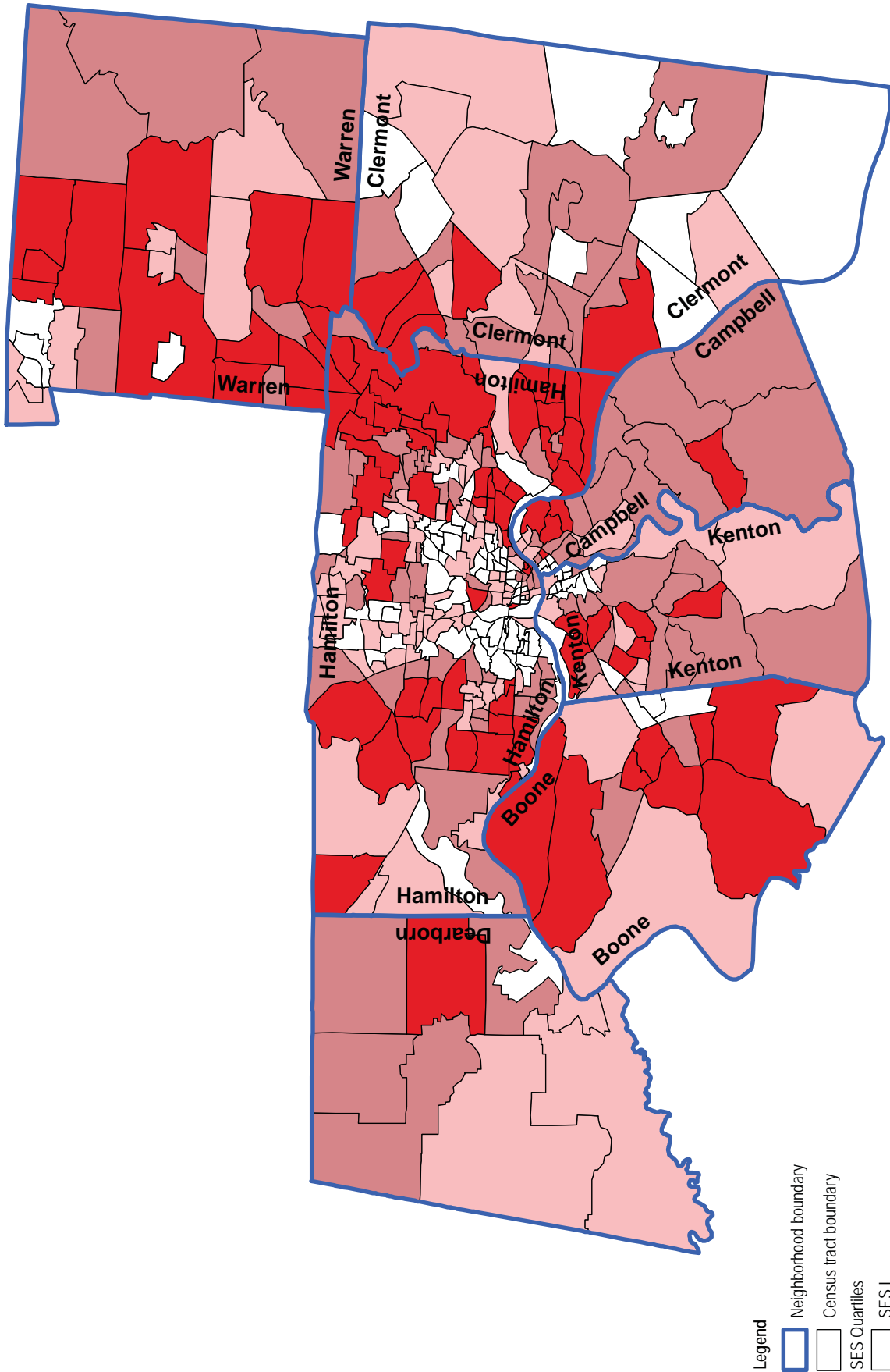
20

10

5

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2005-2009 Metropolitan Cincinnati 7 Counties SES Quartiles



Legend

Neighborhood boundary

Census tract boundary

SES Quartiles

SES I

SES II

SES III

SES IV

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).

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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

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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	City as Percent
		(includes Cincinnati)	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

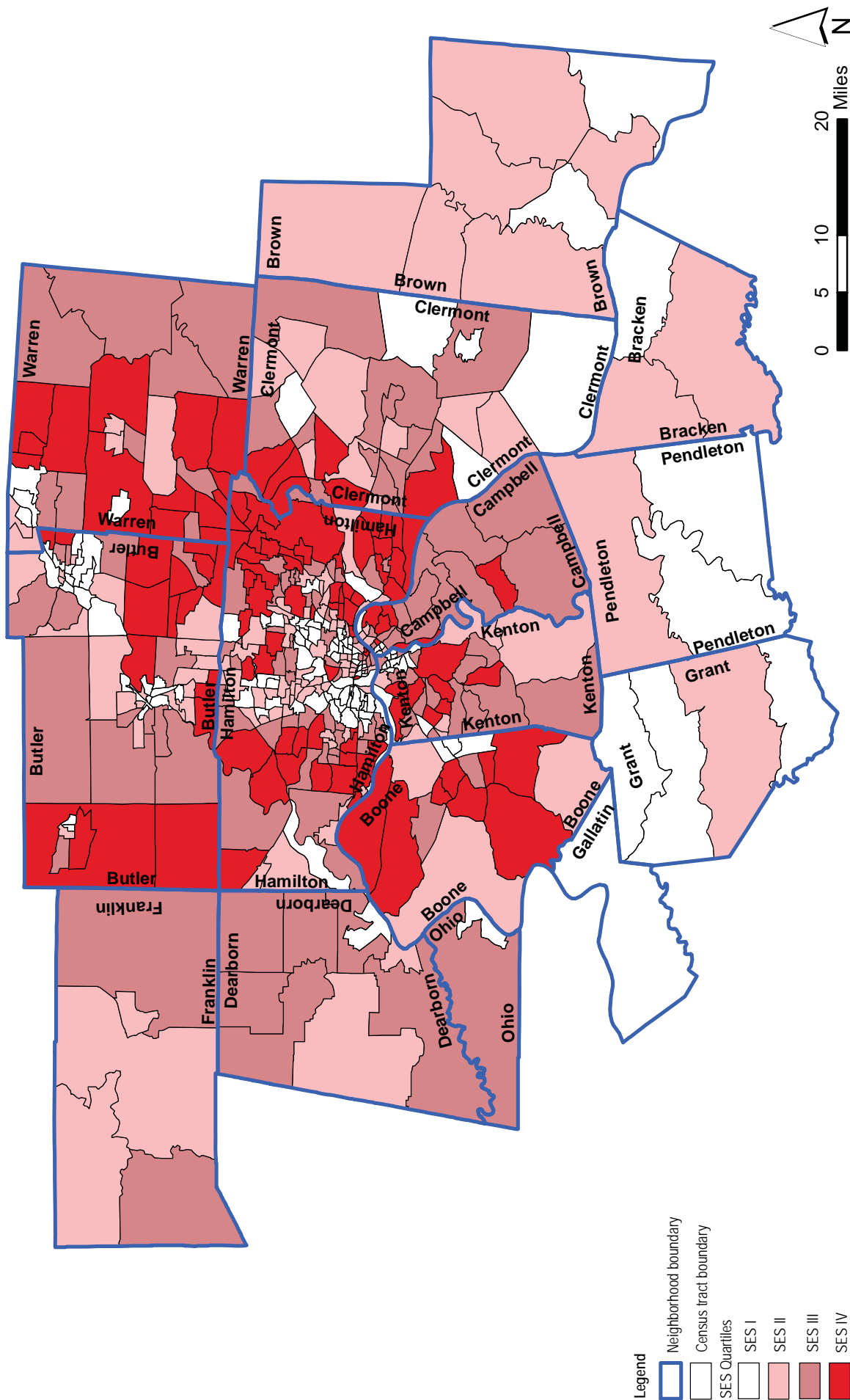


Figure 14

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

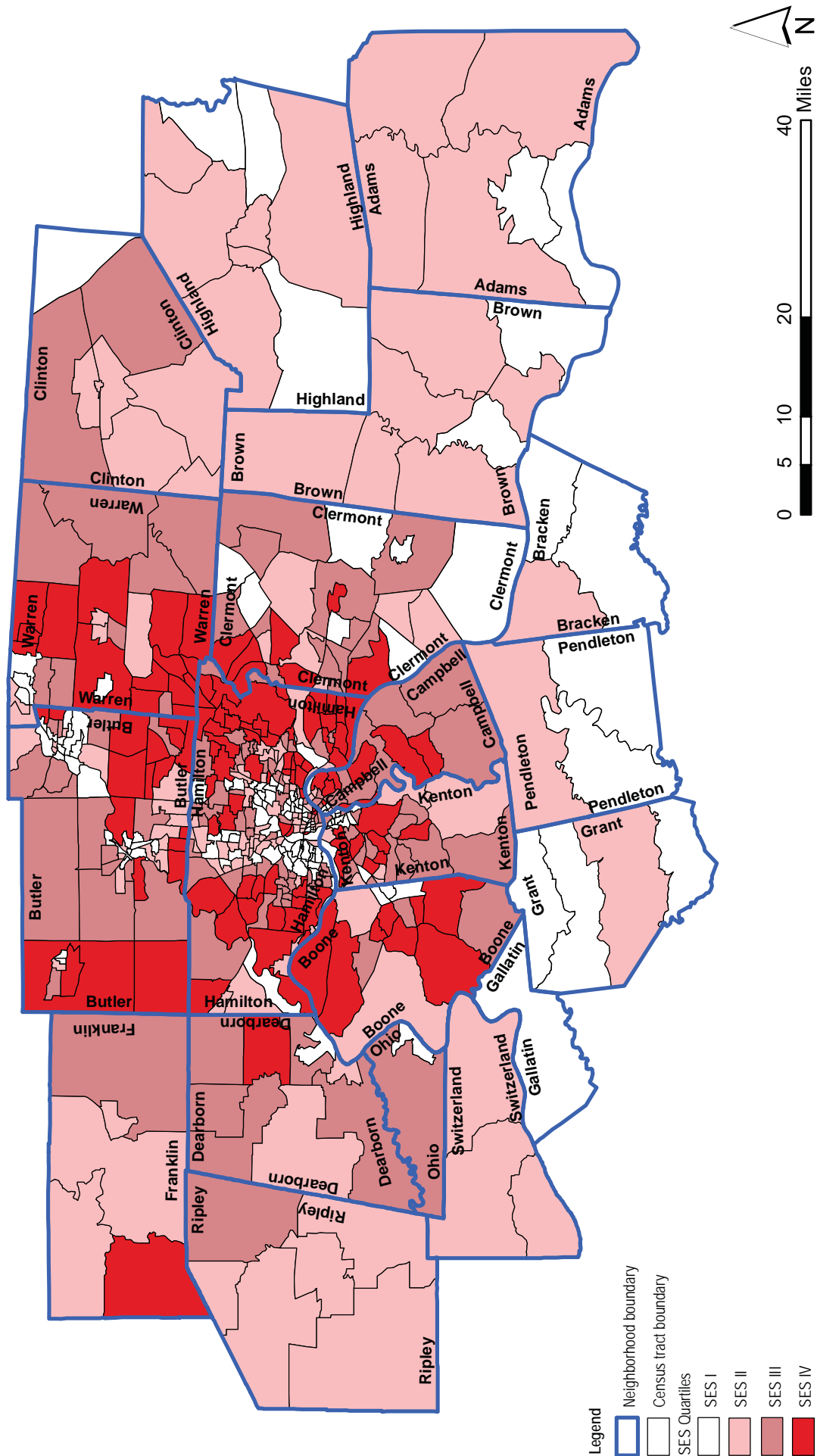


TABLE 11F
METROPOLITAN AREA DISTRIBUTION OF AFRICAN AMERICAN POPULATION, 2005-2009

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.

