

Hamilton County
Stable Integrated Communities
2010 Update

Charles F. Casey-Leininger, Ph.D.
Casey-Leininger Research
4725 N. Edgewood Ave.
Cincinnati, Oh 45232
513-681-9995
fcl@fclresearch.com
www.fclresearch.com

October 2011

Table of Contents

Acknowledgements	ii
Executive Summary	1
Introduction	2
Race and Residence in Hamilton County	4
Trends	4
The County	4
The City of Cincinnati	4
The Suburban County	5
Neighborhood Racial Integration in Hamilton County	5
Introduction	5
Findings	6
Stable Integrated Neighborhoods – 1980 to 2010	8
Newly Integrated Neighborhoods – 1990 to 2010	12
Newly Integrated Neighborhoods – 2000 to 2010	13
Newly Integrated Neighborhoods – 2010	14
Race, Residence, and Socioeconomic Status	14
Conclusions	17
Terms and Methodology	19
Race	19
Neighborhoods and Communities	19
Comparability of 2010 Data to 1990 and 2000 Data	21
Measuring Segregation	21
Integrated Neighborhoods	22
Socioeconomic Status Index	22
Tables and Figures	24
Maps	55

Acknowledgments

The author wishes to thank the Stephen H. Wilder Foundation and the Murray and Agnes Seasongood Good Government Foundation for funding for this project. Elizabeth Brown, Executive Director of Housing Opportunities Made Equal of Greater Cincinnati sponsored the project and provided crucial critiques that improved it greatly. Brandon Wiers, then co-chair of the Community Inclusion Panel of the Cincinnati Association conceived of an earlier project for which this is an update and provided critical contributions for that earlier project. The author also wishes to thank Katherine Keogh-Jurs of the Department of Planning of the City of Cincinnati for assistance with interpreting changes in census tract boundaries within the city, Beth Sullebarger, president of the Wilder Foundation for accepting a last minute funding request, and staff of the U. S. Census Bureau for assistance in obtaining crucial census data. All of these people and organizations made valuable contributions to the project without which it could not have been accomplished. Any errors of fact or interpretation remain the responsibility of the author.

Executive Summary

The previous study for which this one serves as an update concluded that there was good news for those who wished to live in racially integrated communities in Hamilton County.¹ The news remains good. At the 2010 census, fifty-four suburban Hamilton County communities and Cincinnati neighborhoods, over one-third of the total, containing 45% of the total population of the county, were at least modestly racially integrated (Table 9).² This continues trends that began as early as 1970 when seven communities achieved integration that persisted for at least forty years. At the 1980 census, twelve achieved racial integration that lasted for at least thirty years. And at the 1990 census, ten became integrated with that persisting for at least the next twenty years. Together, twenty-nine communities have remained racially integrated for at least twenty years.

At the same time, the dissimilarity index (DI), a standard measure of residential integration, showed improved black/white integration for both the city of Cincinnati and Hamilton County as a whole (Table 1). Cincinnati's DI dropped from 91.2 in 1950, its highest point, to 64.8 in 2010. Hamilton County's DI dropped from 82.8 in 1980, the earliest for which we have data, to 71.3 in 2010. This means that increasing numbers of whites and blacks are living on the same blocks in a number of communities here.

The desirability of these integrated neighborhoods has apparently remained steady over time. Although both the city and the county have lost population, the integrated neighborhoods have proportionally lost no greater population than the rest. Moreover, in the last decade, conventional wisdom to the contrary, several of the long-term integrated communities experienced increases in the white percentage of their population.

When we looked at socio-economic conditions throughout the county as measured by seven indicators drawn from the census, we found a range of values for the integrated communities. Some are clearly in quite good shape and improving and some show signs of decay. On a scale that aggregates five of these indicators, integrated communities on the average fell between the values for the city of Cincinnati as a whole and for suburban Hamilton County. This is particularly good news as the declining economy has certainly hurt the African Americans population more than the rest of the population. Because of this, the integrated communities might be expected to show a greater decline than the rest of the county, and while some of them have been hurt, on the average, they seem to be holding their own in comparison to the rest of the county.

Finally, the city of Cincinnati, which has long seen an increase in black population and a decrease in white population, in the 2000s saw a significant slow-down in the decline of white population and an actual decrease in black population. This suggests that the black/white ratio may stabilize in the city in the near future (Figure 1, Table 2).

¹ Charles F. Casey-Leininger and Erinn Green, "Hamilton County Stable Integrated Communities," (Cincinnati: Cincinnati Association, 2007).

² Note that the criteria for measuring integration has changed since the previous study and so the numbers in it are not entirely comparable to those in this study. Nevertheless, the trends remain essentially the same. See below, Findings, for a discussion of the rationale for changing the criteria.

Introduction

A variety of forces have imposed residential segregation on African Americans in Cincinnati and Hamilton County since at least the beginning of the twentieth century, leaving a geographic racial divide that has only recently begun to be bridged modestly.

For much of the twentieth century, blacks, seeking to live wherever they could afford found themselves barred from white neighborhoods by a variety of real estate and mortgage lending practice and local, state, and federal policies. In addition, the knowledge that they were unwelcome in white neighborhoods led many to choose to remain where they were or seek better housing in black or racially mixed neighborhoods.

Those that had the fortitude to move into white neighborhoods often found themselves shunned or actively attacked by whites. And then, if their white neighbors did not expel them and prevent other African Americans from moving in, those white neighbors usually moved rapidly to other all white locations with the inevitable result that new largely black neighborhoods were created. Because the demand for housing among African Americans generally exceeded the supply significantly, these new black neighborhoods often became overcrowded and run down. Only in the 1960s were laws enacted that forbade racial housing discrimination, but these were not always vigorously enforced and ways were often found to circumvent them.³

These processes have been repeated in virtually every city in the nation with a black population, consistently trumping the desire of blacks to live in good neighborhoods and their greater willingness than whites to live in racially mixed communities.

The result for Greater Cincinnati metro area has been that high levels of racial residential segregation, as measured by the dissimilarity index (DI), have persisted for decades and put the region in the top ten racially segregated metropolitan areas from at least 1980 through the 2000 Census. A recent report, however, using 2010 Census data found the Cincinnati metro area in 12th place, down from 8th place in 2000. Although segregation in the metro area remains high, the fact that its DI dropped from 73 to 67 and its place in the rankings dropped 4 points is positive news for the region, though it does remain highly segregated.⁴

³ Charles F. Casey-Leininger, "Making the Second Ghetto in Cincinnati: Avondale, 1925-70," in *Race and the City: Work, Community, and Protest in Cincinnati, 1820-1970*, ed. Henry Louis Taylor Jr. (Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 1993); Charles F. Casey-Leininger, "Giving Meaning to Democracy: The Development of a Fair Housing Movement in Cincinnati, 1945-1970," in *Making Sense of the City: Local Government, Civic Culture, and Community Life in Urban America*, ed. Robert B. Fairbanks and Patricia Mooney-Melvin (Columbus: Ohio State University Press, 2001); Casey-Leininger and Green, "Hamilton County Stable Integrated Communities.,"; Charles F. Casey-Leininger, *Going Home: The Struggle for Fair Housing in Cincinnati, 1900 to 2007* (Cincinnati: Housing Opportunities Made Equal, 2008); Robert B. Fairbanks, *Making Better Citizens : Housing Reform and the Community Development Strategy in Cincinnati, 1890-1960*, Greater Cincinnati Bicentennial History Series (Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 1988).

⁴ John Iceland, Daniel H. Weinberg, and Erika Steinmetz, *Racial and Ethnic Residential Segregation in the United States: 1980 to 2000*, U.S. Census Bureau, Series Censr-3 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2002); John R. Logan and Brian J. Stults, "The Persistence of Segregation in the Metropolis: New Findings from the 2010 Census," in *US2010: discover america in a new century* (Project US2010, 2011); Reynolds Farley, "Racial Residential Segregation Measurement Project,"

The news is better for Hamilton County and the city of Cincinnati. At the 2000 census, the last census for which we have this data, the city of Cincinnati ranked 67th in residential segregation among 245 cities with populations over 100,000.⁵ This was the result of thirty years of increasing integration in the city's neighborhoods. And as this study shows, at the 2010 census there were continued increases in racial residential integration in both suburban Hamilton County and in the city of Cincinnati, continuing trends begun as early as the 1970 census (Maps 1 to 4).

Indeed, at the 2010 Census, fifty-four communities, over one-third of the neighborhoods and communities in Hamilton County, which together contained almost 45% of the total population of the county, were at least modestly racially integrated by the measures used in this study (Table A-2010). This has meant increasing numbers of whites and blacks living on the same blocks in a number of Cincinnati neighborhoods and Hamilton County communities.

Moreover, starting with the 1980 Census, nineteen of those communities have maintained stable racial integration (Table 10). This is in sharp contrast to the fact that only twelve neighborhoods achieved integration by 1970 and only seven of them remained integrated through 2010 as most of those neighborhoods changed from largely white to largely black.

Inevitably, readers will raise the question of why this study focusses solely on black/white integration. This is a reasonable question. Indeed, as the nation's population has become more diverse racially and ethnically, increasing attention has been turned toward studies of residential integration encompassing a variety of ethnic and racial groups. But Hamilton County remains less diverse than many other major metropolitan counties. In addition, black/white residential segregation has long been and continues to be a serious problem for this area. Given that, it remains crucial to look closely at the black/white residential divide. However, as the numbers of additional racial and ethnic groups increase, they will become more and more important to studies of our region with the result that it will be useful to examine integration among a wider set of races and ethnicities than we have to date. See below, Methodology, for more on this.

Population Studies Center, University of Michigan, <http://enceladus.isr.umich.edu/race/racestart.asp>. The exact place of a locality in the segregation rankings depends on a number of factors including what index the researcher used and whether that index was calculated at the tract, block group, or block level and, in the case of metropolitan areas what level of metropolitan area the researcher used. These may include Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSA), Consolidated Metropolitan Areas (CMSA), and Primary Metropolitan Statistical Areas (PMSA).

Logan's calculations of the metro region's DI used tracts as his unit of analysis. Our calculation for Cincinnati and Hamilton County used blocks. Because using blocks as the unit of analysis, means working with a more finely divided geographic area, DI's tend to be higher than when calculated for the same area using census tracts. Thus calculations using tracts yields a DI of 63.1 for Hamilton County in 2010, where the calculation using blocks resulted in a DI of 71.3. This study has not calculated the DI for the Greater Cincinnati metro area using blocks, but based on the gap between the block and tract calculations for Hamilton County, it seems likely that the block level DI for the region would be roughly 8 points higher than Logan's tract level figure putting it near 75.

⁵ Farley, "Racial Residential Segregation Measurement Project."

Race and Residence in Hamilton County

Trends

The County

Black/white racial residential segregation in Hamilton County measured by the dissimilarity index (DI) decreased at a steady pace from 1980, the first year for which we have data to 2010, dropping from 82.8 to 71.3. These data, though an improvement, indicate continuing high levels of racial residential segregation countywide (Figure 1, Table 1).⁶

At the same time, the number and percentage of blacks in Hamilton County grew substantially. The county saw its black population more than triple from 64,304 in 1940 to 202,592 in 2010 (Figure 2, Table 1). However, in the 2000s that increase slowed considerably. Between 1990 and 2000 the African American population increased by nearly 17,000, but in the 2000s, the increase was just under 7,900 (Table 2). By 2010, the black population was 25.7% of the county's total population, up from 10.3% in 1940.

In contrast, the white population of the county has been declining since it reached its peak of 775,663 (83.9%) in 1970. (Figure 1, Table 1, Table 2). Over the next forty years, it dropped to 552,330 to become 68.8% of the county's total population. The decrease accelerated over the thirty years from 1980 to 2010.

The City of Cincinnati

Starting in 1940, the first year for which we have data, Cincinnati showed very high levels of racial residential segregation, increasing from 89.0 in 1940 to 91.2 in 1960 (Figure 1, Table 1, Table 2). These levels are considered "highly segregated."⁷ After 1960, segregation in the city diminished modestly dropping steadily from a DI of 83.1 in 1970 to 64.8 in 2010. The 2010 dissimilarity index is still in the "highly segregated" range, albeit at the low end, but is still significantly improved over the past. However, this improvement slowed in the 2000s as the DI dropped only 3.2 points compared to the nearly 6 point drop in each of the previous two decades.

As segregation declined, the black percentage of the city's population increased from 27.6% in 1970 to 44.8% in 2010. The increase in the black percentage in the 2000s, 1.9%, however, was substantially lower than during the previous two decades, 4.1% and 5.0%, respectively. And for the first time in decades, the city's black population actually declined so that a black population of 142,176 in 2000 had shrunk to 133,039 in 2010 (Table 1, Table 2, Figure 1, Figure 2).

At the same time, the rate of decline of the white population slowed substantially both in absolute numbers and in percentage of the total population. In 1990, the white population was 60.5% of the total, in 2000, it was 53.0%, but by 2010, it had only dropped to 49.3%.

⁶ We measured the dissimilarity index at the block level. 1980 was the earliest year for which we had the index available for the whole county.

⁷ Douglas S. Massey and Nancy A. Denton, *American Apartheid: Segregation and the Making of the Underclass* (Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1993), 20. Massey and Denton note, "A simple rule of thumb in interpreting these indices is that values under 30 are low [levels of segregation], those between 30 and 60 are moderate, and anything above 60 is high."

This occurred because the decline in the number of whites in the city's population slowed from 44,793 in the 1990s to 29,057 in the 2000s.

These trends in both the black and white populations of the city combined with our analysis of population and integration trends at the neighborhood level (see below) suggest that the populations of the two races may be headed toward equilibrium in the city in the near future with the two races nearly equal in number and the two groups moderately well integrated in a number of neighborhoods, though not in all.

The Suburban County

In suburban Hamilton County as in the city, integration increased moderately between 1980, the first year when we have data, and 2010. During that period, the DI dropped from 82.4 to 69.9, remaining in the low end of the high range. About a third of that drop occurred in the 2000s. At the same time, suburban Hamilton County maintained a relatively low black population through 2010 when it had reached 14.4% of the total, up from 2000 when it was 10.9%. (Figure 1, Figure 2, Table 1, Table 2).

The increase in the suburban black population is even more pronounced in absolute numbers than as a percentage of the total. It grew more than eight-fold, from 8,711 in 1940 to 72,913 in 2010. Most of that increase occurred after 1970, as it jumped from 20,224 in that year to 72,913 in 2010 (Table 2, Figure 2). Between 2000 and 2010 it grew by 17,028, the largest increase since 1940. Nevertheless, in 2010, only a little more than one-third of Hamilton County's black population lived in the suburbs.

In contrast, the suburban white population leveled off at around 450,000 from 1970 to 1990 and then dropped to 405,895 by 2010. The largest 10 year drop occurred in the 2000s when it dropped by 35,100. At the same time, whites dropped from 85.8% of the total in 2000 to 80.3% in 2010, the largest percentage drop since 1940.

It appears then that unlike the City of Cincinnati, the suburban Hamilton County black population increase is accelerating modestly as the rate of decrease in white population also increases. Nevertheless, our study of suburban county neighborhoods suggests that like the city, this area will continue to see an increase in the number of integrated neighborhoods, though many others seem likely to stay largely white and few largely black.

Neighborhood Racial Integration in Hamilton County

Introduction

In our previous study, we identified a neighborhood as integrated if its population fell between 10% and 60% black and had a dissimilarity index calculated at the block level of 65 or less. We used these parameters because we had been contracted to update a 1984 study that had defined neighborhoods as integrated if they had dissimilarity indices of 65 or less and black populations between 10% and 50%.

Soon after starting that study, we urged the use of 60% as the upper end of black population because we found several neighborhoods whose residents considered them integrated, whose black population had stabilized at between 50% and 60% black for several decades, and whose dissimilarity index indicated at least modest block level integration.

The fact that their black population stopped growing and their white populations stopped falling defied the earlier accepted wisdom that if the black population of a neighborhood exceeded some minimum level, a so-called “tipping point,” that within a few years, few whites would remain and the neighborhood would become predominately African American. Indeed, we had discovered that virtually all neighborhoods in Hamilton County that had exceeded 10% black before 1970 became majority black within one or two decades.

After 1970, that became far less likely, suggesting an increasing willingness by some whites, at least, to live on blocks where many of their neighbors were African American. By and large, at the 2010 census, we found that this trend of white acceptance of large numbers of black neighbors continued and for the first time, we identified some integrated neighborhoods where the white percentage started to increase after a number of years of being static or falling.⁸

In addition, when we looked at the neighborhoods that were integrated in 2010, as a group, we found that despite significant racial change in them, from 1990 to 2010, they maintained approximately the same proportion of the county’s population that they started with, 45% and 47%, respectively, indicating that their attractiveness as residential places changed little over that period in comparison to other communities in the county.

Findings

In our previous study, we found thirteen neighborhoods that fit our criteria of racial integration over the twenty years from 1980 to 2000 (Table 3). At the 2010 census, ten of them remained within the parameters used in that study. The three that no longer fit, College Hill, Mt. Airy, and Forest Park, dropped out because their black population now exceeded 60%. College Hill increased 6% to 62% black, Forest Park increased 9% to 65%, and Mt. Airy increased 19% to 65% black.

Nevertheless, racial integration improved in Mt. Airy, with the dissimilarity index going from 52 in 2000 to 44 in 2010. Similarly, Forest Park saw an improved dissimilarity index dropping from 34 to 28 over the decade, a number that indicated that it was well integrated on most blocks. Only in College Hill did segregation increase. There the dissimilarity index increased from 42 to 50.

These findings combined with findings from our previous study suggested that it might be worth exploring neighborhoods with higher percentages of African Americans in the population. Indeed, in our earlier research we discovered that the Cincinnati neighborhood of Kennedy Heights had clearly maintained stable racial integration even though its black population exceeded 60% after 1970. In fact, from 1980 to 2000, it

⁸ The previous study for which this is an update also referred to white intolerance as a root cause of racial residential segregation. Some found this disconcerting as if whites were the main actors in the story and that African Americans were simply victimized bystanders. Yet we know from a number of studies that many black individuals and groups, along with white allies, worked diligently to overcome individual white intolerance as well as the institutional racism that ensured that whites were able to continue to live in largely white communities. Nevertheless, whites generally continue to have more choices about where they will live and increasingly some of them are choosing to live in communities where they have significant numbers of black neighbors thus contributing to growing racial integration in a number of communities.

remained at a steady 75% black and a steady moderate dissimilarity index of about 50. By 2010, its black population had declined to 69% and its DI had dropped to 46. Moreover, it is a neighborhood where numbers of residents, both black and white, have consciously sought to maintain racial diversity and block level integration, a factor that appears to have had a positive impact.

Given our findings about Kennedy Heights and our current findings about Mt. Airy, Forest Park, and College Hill, for this study we decided to explore neighborhoods with a dissimilarity index less than or equal to 65, the same as in our previous study, and with a black population between 10% and 80% of the communities total. This seems a more balanced approach as the ratio between blacks and whites in the county has increased, and as we reported above, increasing numbers of neighborhoods find whites and blacks living on the same blocks and accepting each other as neighbors (Table 4).

When we applied this broader criteria, we found that in 1970, twelve communities met our criteria for integration (Table 4, Table 5). They included 99,967 people, 10.8% of the county's population, with 52% white residents and 47% black residents. They had a median dissimilarity index (DI) of 53, one had a DI below 30, eight had DIs above 50 and two had DIs above 60. By 1980, ten of them remained integrated (Table 6). These ten were 62% black, somewhat higher than the twelve ten years before. The ten also had a median DI of 50, slightly lower than the twelve ten year before. Only seven of them maintained integration through the 2010 census.

In 1980, twenty-three communities were integrated (Table 6), including ten of those that had been integrated in 1970 and thirteen new ones. They were home to 182,355 people, 20.9% of the county's population. They were 60% white and 38% black. They had a median DI of 50. None had DIs less than 30, twelve had DIs at or above 50 and three had DIs above 60. By 1990, twenty-two of these remained integrated, with a population 54% white and 44% black. They had a median DI of 48. Only three of the twenty-two were no longer integrated at the 2010 census.

In 1990, thirty-two communities met our integration criteria (Table 7). They included 240,670 people, of whom 63% were white and 35% were black. They had a median DI of 48, two had DIs less than 30, fourteen had DIs of 50 or greater, five had DIs of 60 or greater. By 2000, thirty of these communities maintained integration (Table 8). The thirty were 50% white and 44% black, a significant increase in black population. They had a median DI of 43. Twenty-nine maintained integration through the 2010 census.

In 2000, thirty-eight communities met our integration criteria (Table 8). They included 279,534 residents, 33% of the county's population. Whites accounted for 56% of the population, blacks accounted for 39%. They had a median DI of 48, six had DIs of 30 or less, thirteen had DIs of 50 or more. Three had DIs of 60 or more. All but one maintained integration through the 2010 census (Table 9). The remaining thirty-three were 49% white and 44% black, a significant change since 2000. At 44, their median DI was a bit less than ten years before.

In 2010, fifty-four communities were integrated (Table 9). They included 359,638 residents, 45% of the county total, of whom 55% were white and 38% were black. They had a median DI of 44. Ten had DIs of 30 or less, fifteen had DIs of 50 or more, and six had DIs of 60 or more.

Thus, over a period of forty years, the percentage of the county's population living in at least modestly integrated communities grew from 11% to 45% and the median DI of the integrated neighborhoods improved as it declined from 50 to 44. In addition, at every census from 1970 to 2010, whites made up a majority of the residents of the integrated communities. And except for the group that was integrated in 1970, at the following census, the white population of the integrated communities continued to exceed the black population.

Stable Integrated Neighborhoods – 1980 to 2010

To get a better sense of changes in our most stable integrated neighborhoods, we looked closely at the nineteen neighborhoods that fit our criteria at each census from 1980 to 2010 (Table 10). In 2010, they included 127,428 individuals, 16% of the county's total population of 802,374. Whites accounted for 42% of the population and blacks for 51%. The median DI was 46. Six of these communities had dissimilarity indices of 50 or higher, two had DIs of 60 or more and three had DIs in the 20s.

Except for population totals, there was relatively little change in these numbers from the 2000 census when the residents of these neighborhoods made up 16% of the county's population, 44% were white, 50% were black, and the median DI was 43, with two having a DI of 30 or less, seven with DIs of 50 or more, and one having a DI of 60 or more. Before 2000, these neighborhoods saw a steady increase in black population from 36% in 1980, and to 43% in 1990. The median DI fell from 51 in 1970 to 48 in 1990.

Despite these significant racial changes, their population as a percentage of the county's population had changed relatively little from 18% in 1980 to 16% in 2010. In addition, the sixteen Cincinnati neighborhoods in this group accounted for about one-third of the city's population from 1980 to 2010, while the three suburban communities accounted for 5% of the suburban population over the same period. This suggests that these communities remained as attractive residential areas as the rest of the county's communities did.

A closer examination of these communities found several trends of interest. Of greatest importance, twelve of the nineteen neighborhoods saw increased percentages of whites and declining percentages of blacks between 2000 and 2010. In our previous study, almost all integrated neighborhoods showed decreases in white population and increases in the percentage of blacks and only two of these nineteen, North Avondale-Paddock Hills and Evanston-East Walnut Hills, had seen any decade to decade increases in white percentage. This again makes clear that the old "tipping point" phenomenon, that predicted that most neighborhoods that reached a certain percentage of blacks would become predominately black within a short period of time, no longer reliably describes racial change in Hamilton County. Instead, the behavior of racially mixed neighborhoods seems to have become more diverse and complex.

Although the end of the tipping point phenomenon is good news, nine of the neighborhoods with increasing white populations showed some modest resegregation. The fact that their DIs are increasing indicates that the new white neighbors may be congregating in limited portions of these neighborhoods.

Three neighborhoods stand out in this regard, Corryville, University Heights, and Fairview-Clifton Heights, (Map 5) which include most of the University of Cincinnati and hospital complex neighborhoods. All three saw decreases in the percentage of their populations that were black and increases in their DI.

University Heights, which includes the UC campus and dormitories, and a residential area to the west of campus with much student housing, saw a 9 point increase in its DI during the 2000s to 44 while experiencing a 4% increase in whites to 70%. University Heights had started to integrate in the 1970s with its DI dropping 31 points in that decade and then an additional 5 points in the 1980s bringing it to its lowest level of the forty year period in 1990 at 26. Thereafter it increased 9 points per decade bringing it to its 2010 level. Between 1970 and 2000, the white percentage dropped from 89% to 66% before rebounding to its 2010 level.⁹

Fairview-Clifton Heights, to the south and southwest of campus, also saw a 9 point increase in its DI rising in the 2000s to 43, while the percentage of whites grew by 3% to 76%. Prior to that, the DI had fallen 16 points from 50 in 1970 to 34 in 2000 and the white percentage had dropped from 93% in 1970 to 73% in 2000.

Corryville saw a 14% decrease in black population to 36%, a 7% increase in white population to 49%, and a 7% increase in its percentage of other races – mostly Asian – to 15%. At the same time, its DI increased a modest 3.7 points to 41.

These changes in the university area appear to be the result, in part, of the redevelopment of housing that has seen a number of older private residences replaced with new student housing and upscale apartment and condominium complexes. In Corryville, for example, a number of African American homeowners have been displaced by residents of upscale apartment housing aimed at professionals working at UC and the hospitals in the immediate vicinity. One major area of new apartments is bounded by Martin Luther King Dr., E., Highland Ave., E. Rochelle St., and Euclid Ave. In 2000, of the 272 people who lived there 39% were white, 45% were black, and 16% were of other races. In 2010, 517 people lived there who were 61% white, 16% black, and 23% other. But other parts of the neighborhood are trending toward white as well. The rest of Corryville was 50% black in 2000, 42% white, and 8% other. In 2010, it was 40% black, 47% white, and 13% other.¹⁰

Three other neighborhoods with increasing white populations raise concern. In the 2000s, all three also saw declines in the black percentage of the population, ranging from about 5% to 7% and increases in the white percentage ranging from 3% to 6%. At the same time, their DIs had increased since 2000 to above 50 in 2010. They were the only ones of the nineteen long term integrated neighborhoods with DIs above 50. Evanston-East Walnut Hills (DI = 62.9), saw its DI increase 3.8 points putting it in danger of exceeding our maximum f DI of 65 by 2020. Over-the-Rhine with a DI of 51.5 and the Central Business District-Riverfront with a DI of 53.3 saw similar increases, 3.4 and 2.8 respectively, but they remained likely to stay below the upper limit of 65 for the near

⁹ Note that the DI for 1970 was calculated on the white/non-white binary rather than on the white/black binary. Because the UC area may have been home to numbers of Asian students, the white/black DI may have been higher than the white/non-white DI.

¹⁰ Throughout Hamilton County and in the university and hospital complex area, especially, most residents not white alone or black alone, are Asian alone.

future at least. It is even more disturbing that each of these three had seen decreases in their DIs averaging 2.6 to 4.1 per decade in the previous three decades.

North Avondale – Paddock Hills at first look also appears to be resegregating with a DI rising from 57.4 in 2000 to 60.1 in 2010 and a decreasing black population falling from 52% in 2000 to 47% in 2010. However, the Xavier University dormitories which are separated from the rest of the neighborhood by a major thoroughfare – Victory Parkway – distort this neighborhood’s statistics. In 2010, the census blocks that included the Xavier dorms as well as some private housing were home to 1,733 people including 1,484 whites, 52.2% of the neighborhood’s white population, and only 157 blacks. The neighborhood as a whole including the Xavier campus housed 5,919 people of whom 2,841 were white and 2,810 were black, 48% and 47% of the total, respectively. The neighborhood with the Xavier campus eliminated had a DI of 40 and contained 4,186 people of whom 32% were white and 63% were black.

The situation in 2000 was similar. North Avondale – Paddock Hills with the census blocks containing the Xavier University dorms eliminated had a DI of 40, housed 4,787 people who were 66% black and 31% white. Except for the decreasing total population, these figures are very close to those at the 2010 census. The neighborhood as a whole, including the Xavier blocks had a DI of 57 and housed 6,212 people, 45% of whom were white and 52% of whom were black. Thus, the increase in the DI and in white percentage for the whole neighborhood can be attributed to the increase in the number of whites living in the Xavier blocks growing from 1,272 to 1,484, while the black population there only grew from 100 to 157. While the neighborhood outside the Xavier blocks saw its population decline during the 2000s by 601, the Xavier blocks grew by 308 people. We suspect that we would find similar results if we examined the data for 1970 to 1990, perhaps pushing back when the area became integrated to at least 1970.

Two other neighborhoods saw modest segregative changes with increases in their white percentage and increases in their DIs. In Northside, whites increased by 1% to 59%, blacks decreased 3% to 36% and the DI grew 4.9 points to 40.7. Madisonville saw an increase of 2% white to 38% while the black population dropped 3% to 57% bringing it below 60% black for the first time since 1980 when it equaled 56%. At the same time, its DI grew by 3.6 points to 46.9 in 2010.

The remaining three neighborhoods with decreasing black percentages and increasing white percentages saw modest increases in their block by block integration in the 2000s. East Walnut Hills at 65% white and 30% black with a DI of 49.9 has shown remarkable stability over the four decades from 1970 to 2010. Its average white percentage change was -1% per decade from 1970 to 2000 and then grew 2% in the 2000s. Its DI declined an average of 5.8 points per decade between 1970 and 2000 and then another 1.5 points in the 2000s. There seems little likelihood of significant change in the 2010s.

Mt. Auburn has had a mixed history of integration since 1970, its black percentage changed little from 74% in 1970 to 73% in 2000, while its white percentage also changed little, from 26% to 24%. However, its DI grew from 40 to 52 over the same period. In the 2000s, the white population increased 6% to 30% and the black population dropped from 73% to 66%, while its DI dropped 4 points to 48. Given the increase in white population

and the overall increase in DI between 1970 and 2010, Mt. Auburn bares some similarities to the three other university/hospital complex neighborhoods discussed above.

The final neighborhood that saw a decrease in black percentage, an increase in white percentage, and a decline in its DI was Kennedy Heights, which had stabilized at about 75% black from 1980 to 2000 with a DI that fluctuated by a point or two around 50 from 1970 to 2000. In the 2000s, however, Kennedy Heights saw a decrease in its black percentage to 69%, an increase in its white percentage to 25%, and an increase in its block by block integration as its DI decreased 3.7 points to 45.8. This suggests that Kennedy Heights has recently become more attractive to whites who feel comfortable living on the same blocks as black neighbors. Indeed, the neighborhood saw a decline in white population from 1,566 in 1980 to 1,113 in 2000, but then saw a modest increase to 1,216 in 2010. For its part, the black population decreased from 4,973 in 1980 to 4,016 in 2000, and then fell to 3,350 in 2010.

Two neighborhoods showed signs of increasing segregation with increasing black populations. Mt. Airy may exceed the 80% black upper limit for integration by 2020. Its black percentage increased about 18 points per decade from 1970 to the present reaching 65% black in 2010. This suggests that the black percentage will be in the low to mid-80s in 2020. Although the neighborhood saw an 8 point decline in its DI to 43.7 in the 2000s, and a 6.5 point decline in the 1990s, declines in DI during transitions from white to black are not uncommon.

College Hill also appeared to be resegregating as its DI grew 7.3 points to 49.8 during the 2000s and its black percentage grew 6% to 62%. The increase in the DI is a sharp reversal from the previous three decades, which saw an average decrease of about 10 points per decade. However, the increase in black percentage may be slowing as the increase in the 2000s was about two-fifths of the average increase of 15 percent per decade from 1970 to 2000.

Golf Manor, at 73% black in 2010, an increase of 10 points since 2000, also saw a large increase in its black percentage and may surpass 80% in 2020. Yet it had a DI of 29 (the third lowest DI of the nineteen long term integrated neighborhoods) up only slightly from 27 in 2000. Moreover, the increase in black percentage was less than half of the 22% to 24% increases seen in the 1980s and 1990s, respectively. Given this, Golf Manor may stabilize as a neighborhood where a modest white population is well integrated with its black residents.

The remaining four of the nineteen long-term integrated neighborhoods are either clearly stable as integrated or are likely stabilizing. Otherwise, the characteristics of the four are somewhat different from each other.

Pleasant Ridge is racially stable. It saw its black population increase from 4% in 1970 to 25% in 1990 after which the rate of increase slowed substantially so that by 2010 its black population was 36% of the whole and unchanged from 2000. Its white population followed a reverse trend reaching 61% in 2000 and 58% in 2010. Over that same period, its DI declined from 67 in 1970 to 38 in 1990 and then increased to 41 in 2000 and 2010. This stability has been undermined somewhat by a decline in neighborhood population from 11,492 in 1970 to 8,083 in 2010. Black population grew steadily from 507 in 1970

to 3,158 in 2000, but then fell to 2,896 in 2010. White population declined from 10,965 in 1970 to 4,693 in 2010.

Forest Park, with a 2010 population of 18,720, is the largest of the nineteen communities. It may be stabilizing as a well-integrated community with a predominately black population. Its black population grew from 3% in 1970 to 56% in 2000 with half that increase in the 1970s. During the last three decades it has grown 14%, 12%, and 9%, respectively. Its white population has declined at a similar rate, from 97% in 1970 to 37% in 2000 with half that decline in the 1970s. During the last three decades it has fallen 15%, 18%, and 12% respectively. Thus, the changes in population in the 2000s appear to be at a bit slower rate than previously. Its DI stabilized at 35 from 1980 to 2000, and then fell to 28 in 2010. Given this, we might expect by 2020, that Forest Park to have a black population in the low to mid-70% range and a white population in the low 20% range with that white population well integrated into the black population. Total population has varied around the 19,000 mark since 1980 with the high at 19,463 in 2000 and the current at 18,720.

Woodlawn stands alone in this discussion. It was integrated in 1970, flirted with losing that status in 1980 and 1990, saw a 6% decline in the percentage of the population that was black by 2000, and while maintaining its black-white proportions from 2000 to 2010, it saw a large decline in its dissimilarity index from 63 to 46 over that ten year period, by far the greatest improvement in integration of these nineteen communities. Based on changes over the last two decades, it appears to be stable racially, with a large, but stable black population (67%) and improving in integration at the block level, as apparently, the white population (26%) is becoming more fully integrated into the community.

Our final community is Spring Grove Village, the Cincinnati neighborhood formerly known as Winton Place. It appears to be stabilizing as a well-integrated community with a black population making up a modest majority. At 23, Spring Grove Village had the best DI of the nineteen, up from 21 in 2000. Prior to that, it had been 38 in both 1980 and 1990. Currently, the neighborhood is 41% white, down from 49% in 2000 and 51% black, up from 46%. These changes of -8% and 5%, respectively are far smaller than changes that occurred in the 1990s when white population fell from 74% to 49%, a decrease of 25% and black population grew from 23% to 46%, an increase of 23%. This suggest a black population perhaps in the high 50% to low 60% range in 2020, with a white population in the mid-30% to low 40% range. At the same time, the total population of the neighborhood fell from 3,163 in 1970 to 1,964 in 2010 with 796 whites and 995 blacks, a decline for both races from 1,141 and 1,080, respectively in 2000.

Newly Integrated Neighborhoods – 1990 to 2010

In addition to looking at the nineteen communities that have fit our integration criteria since 1980, we looked at the thirty-six communities that became integrated during the period from 1990 to 2010.

At the 1990 census, ten new neighborhoods achieved integration (Table 11). Half were in the city of Cincinnati and the remainder were in suburban Hamilton County. They included almost 80,000 people, 9.2% of the county's total with 80% being white and 18% being black. Black population in these communities ranged from 11% to 29%. The DI ranged from 25 to 63 with the median of 46.

At the 2010 census, these ten communities remained integrated. They included 73,707 people, still 9.2% of the county's population with 52% being white and 41% being black. Black population ranged in these communities from 17% to 65%. The DI ranged from 20 to 54 with the median at 39. Only one community had a DI exceeding 50 and two had DIs less than 30.

Like the nineteen communities integrated continuously from 1980 to 2010, these communities remained a steady percentage of the county's population at 9 % from 1990 to 2010, while the Cincinnati neighborhoods in this group were a steady 11% to 12% of the city's population and the suburban communities were a steady 8% of the suburban population. All remained integrated at the 2010 census.

Of these communities, Cincinnati's Clifton neighborhood at 72% white and 17% black appears quite stable with an increase in black population of 4% in 20 years. At the same time, the DI at 48 in 2010 dropped 2 points between 1990 and 2000 and remained unchanged during the 2000s.

In contrast, South Fairmount and Westwood, East¹¹, also in Cincinnati, both saw very large increases in black population, 40% and 36% respectively in the period from 1990 to 2010. However, the increases in the black population slowed considerably in the 2000s, as South Fairmount increased 12% from 45% to 57% black; while Westwood, East increased 14% from 51% to 65% black. Westwood, East appears poised to exceed 80% black at the 2020 census, while South Fairmount might reach into the low to mid-60s. Both saw modest decreases in DI, 4 and 7 points respectively.

Only one of the ten integrating communities in 1990, Mount Healthy CDP, showed an increase in segregation with its DI rising from 38 to 54 in 20 years as its black population increased from 13% to 38% and its white population dropped from 86% to 58%.

Newly Integrated Neighborhoods – 2000 to 2010

Nine additional communities achieved integration at the 2000 census (Table 8). All of them remained integrated at the 2010 census (Table 9). For the first time, there were more suburban communities, six, achieving integration than Cincinnati neighborhoods, reflecting perhaps the accelerating increase in the suburban black population in the 2000s and the decline in Cincinnati's black population. The median DI was 46, the same as the nineteen long-term stable communities, but a bit higher than those that integrated for the first time in 1990. DIs ranged from 64 to 21 with seven under 50 and one under 30. The nine communities included 60,321 people, and accounted for about 7% of the county's total population. The three Cincinnati neighborhoods accounted for 6% of the city's population, while the six suburban communities accounted for 8% of the suburban population. These percentages remained steady from the 1990 to the 2010 census. White population dropped steadily from 84% in 1990 to 58% in 2010 with a bit more than half this change in the 2000s. Black population grew from 15% in 1990 to 36% in 2010 with about two-thirds of this growth in the 2000s.

¹¹ See below Methodology for a discussion of why we split Westwood into two section, Westwood, East and Westwood, West.

Newly Integrated Neighborhoods –2010

At the 2010 census, seventeen additional communities achieved integration, although three suburban census designated places (CDP) were defined by the census bureau for the first time at this census and the definition of one, the remainder of Springfield Township was considerably altered by the carving out of additional CDPs from it (Table 9). Five of the communities were Cincinnati neighborhoods, the remainder were suburban communities. This continued the trend started in 2000 of the number of suburban integrating communities exceeding the number of such communities within Cincinnati. The median DI was 43, similar to that of the other sets of integrating communities discussed above, with DIs ranging from a high of 63 to a low of 7.¹² Four had DIs above 50, three had DIs less than 30.

These seventeen communities accounted for about 13% of the county's population, the suburban communities accounted for 12% of the suburban population with the preexisting suburban communities¹³ accounting for 8.3%, and the Cincinnati neighborhoods accounting for 15% of the city's population. In 1990, these communities accounted for about 14% of the county's population, the suburban communities that were defined at the 1990 census accounted for 9% of the suburban population, while the Cincinnati neighborhoods accounted for almost 15% of the city's population.

Thus like the other sets of integrated communities analyzed in this study, the proportion of the population choosing to live in these communities remained little changed despite significant racial change, and very significant declines and shifts in the county's population and those of the city and its suburbs.

Race, Residence, and Socioeconomic Status

Following the methodology described in our 2007 report and discussed below in Methodology, we calculated a Socio-Economic Status (SES) Index for each Cincinnati neighborhood and suburban Hamilton County community as well as for Hamilton County, the city of Cincinnati, and suburban Hamilton County. We used data from the Census Bureau's American Community Survey to accomplish this. We compared these results to those reported in our previous study. This SES index averaged the rankings of each community on the following indicators: median family income, percent with a high school diploma or higher, percent working in skilled occupation, percent living in non-crowded dwelling units, and percent of children living in two parent families. In addition, we calculated poverty rates and rates of owner occupancy for each of these geographies, also from the ACS. We used the ACS because it has replaced the "long form"

¹² Pleasant Hills CDP, with a total population of 606 and a black population of 321 achieved the very low DI of 7 with only four blocks as the unit of analysis. One of the weaknesses of the dissimilarity index is that that as the number of blocks trends toward 1, the DI trends toward 0 or complete integration. At the same time as the number of blocks increases and the population is more and more finely divided, the DI trends toward 100 or complete segregation. A contrasting example, Camp Dennison, with a similarly small population to Pleasant Hills and a DI of 63, has 33 blocks, eighteen of which had less than 10 residents and several of which were either all white or all black.

¹³ The census bureau eliminated several CDPs in suburban Hamilton County at the 2010 census and added several others, making it a bit difficult to compare data from earlier censuses to that for the 2010 census.

demographic questions previously sent to every sixth household in the United States as part of the decennial census.

The ACS is administered every year to a sample of U.S. households and measures many of the same demographics as the long form did. However, because the yearly sample size is small, the Census Bureau averages the data over a five-year period to obtain estimates that it deems accurate enough to report at the tract and block group level. Even then, margins of error are somewhat higher than for the long form demographic data collected in previous decennial censuses. For example, ACS five-year estimates of the median income for places in Hamilton County had margins of error as high as 34% of the reported estimate. This renders estimates for individual communities highly suspect.¹⁴

Given this, we will report only aggregate data for groups of communities and will not report data for any individual neighborhood or community. In addition, we believe that the value of this analysis will be primarily useful for looking at change over time for these groups of communities rather than for an analysis of the data at a single point in time.

The bureau released the first set of five-year averages in December, 2010 aggregating data from 2005 through 2009. This is the dataset that we used. We look forward to the next set of five-year estimates, which will include data gathered from 2006 to 2010, scheduled for release later this year. Indeed, one of the values of the ACS program is that it releases data on an annual basis providing researchers and policy makers with much more frequent updates than the decennial census. We hope trends revealed in this next set of five-year data will help to shed light on the accuracy of the trends discussed here.

During the period from 1990 to the release of the ACS 2009 five-year data set, Hamilton County was divided into 126 communities by the U.S. Census Bureau and the City of Cincinnati Planning Department.¹⁵ Several additional communities in suburban Hamilton County were defined for the first time at the 2010 census and thus we don't have ACS or 2000 census data for them. Among the 126, we found fifty that were integrated at the 2010 census (Table 12).

We started our analysis with these fifty communities (Table 13). Their median SES index, 46, fell between the SES Index for the whole county, 54, and that of the city of Cincinnati, 43. Overall, the SES indices for these communities declined by an average of about 4 points, while the county as a whole saw a decline of 2 point. Given the margins of error for the components of the index, the difference between the two numbers is likely not meaningful. At the same time, eleven of the fifty saw increases in their SES and thirty-nine saw declines. Despite the much larger number that saw declines, the fact that the average decline was small indicates that the average amount of those that improved came close to outweighing the SES for the declining communities.

¹⁴ For example, ACS five-year estimates of the median income for Hamilton County places had margins of error as high as 34% of the reported estimate for 90% confidence intervals. This renders estimate for individual geographies highly suspect.

¹⁵ See below, methodology for more detail about how these communities were defined and how they have changed over time.

Similarly, poverty rates for the integrated communities, 19%, fell between those of the whole county, 14%, and the city of Cincinnati as a whole, 25%. These rates were increases over the 2000 rates, 2% for the county and 5% for the fifty integrated communities. Again, given the margins of error involved, these differences may not be meaningful. Only six of the integrated neighborhoods saw improvements in their poverty rate compared to forty-four that saw worsening, but as with the SES, those that improved helped limit the overall decline.

Homeownership rates for the integrated communities, 52%, fell between that for the county as a whole, 62% and the city as a whole, 43%. Homeownership rates improved for both the integrated neighborhoods, 1%, and the county as a whole, 2%, albeit only slightly, and the majority of the integrated communities, 29, saw an increase in homeownership.

The second group of integrated neighborhoods that we examined were the nineteen that had been integrated continuously for the thirty years from 1980 to 2010 (Table 10, Table 13). Their median SES index, 46 was the same as for the larger group discussed above and also fell between that of the county as a whole, 54 and the city of Cincinnati, 43. Seven of the nineteen saw improvements in their SES indices, improvements that limited the decline in the median SES for these communities to 2 points.

The poverty rate for the nineteen integrated communities, 23%, was quite close to that for the city of Cincinnati, 25% and somewhat worse than that of the county as a whole, 14%. Nevertheless, the increase for the integrated communities, 5%, was not much worse than that of the county, 2%, and given the wide margins of error in the ACS data, may not be meaningful. Three of the nineteen saw declines in their poverty rate.

The homeownership rate for the nineteen, 45%, was quite close to that of the city, 43%, and well below that of the county as a whole. Nevertheless, these communities saw a modest increase in homeownership, 3%, while the county saw a 2% increase. Again, because of margins of error, we can assume that the changes were not meaningfully different. Twelve of the group saw increases in homeownership, while seven saw declines, but again, increases and declines nearly balanced each other.

We had hoped to apply some statistical tests to these data similar to those we used in our earlier study, hoping to identify demographic indicators that might make it more likely that a neighborhood would be integrated. However, given the wide margins of error in the ACS data, we concluded that any such tests would be meaningless.

What we can conclude from this analysis is that racially integrated communities in Hamilton County, like all communities in the county appear across a broad continuum of conditions. Some are excellent stable or improving places to live, others are declining. This despite the economic crisis of the last few years and the fact that it is hitting African American families more than white families. Indeed, we might reasonably expect, because of their greater percentages of black residents, that integrated communities would be hit worse than largely white communities. But since the changes in demographic indicators in our two sets of integrated communities are similar to those for the county as a whole, this does not yet appear to be a major factor. It is worth remembering, though, that the steep plunge in the economy did not happen until 3.5 years into the five-year ACS cycle. Given this, we would expect greater worsening of

conditions throughout the county with the release of the next set of five-year ACS data later this year.

Conclusions

There is much to celebrate about the increased racial integration in Cincinnati and suburban Hamilton County. Increasing numbers of communities provide stable racial integration and several provide good and improving socioeconomic conditions. And no longer does the fact that a neighborhood is racially mixed mean that it inevitably will become largely black. This continues trends discussed in our previous report, trends that we have good reason to believe will continue into the future and that additional neighborhoods will have significant numbers of whites and blacks living next door to each other. In addition, several long-term integrated neighborhoods have shown modest increases in white population, though the fact that several of these also show modest increases in segregation bears watching. Perhaps most importantly, about 45% of the county's population now lives in a neighborhood that is at least moderately integrated at the block level.

Although there is increasing good news regarding the growing number of integrated neighborhoods and the increasing number of people living in them, other news is more sobering. The full impact of the economic crisis did not show up in the ACS five-year data available to this study and we can expect increasing evidence of that crisis in our communities as more recent data is released over the next several years.

Moreover, in 2010:

- 63% of Hamilton County's white population still lived in a group of communities that averaged 91% white and only 4% black;
- These seventy-seven neighborhoods were highly segregated with a DI greater than 65;
- They accounted for a majority of the county's 146 communities;
- Seventy-four had white populations exceeding 80%;
- Twenty-nine had white populations exceeding 95%;
- Only one had a black population exceeding 10%;
- These seventy-seven communities are generally located either on the far east side or on the far west side of the county, meaning that most African American residents of the county remained confined to a central strip of neighborhoods running from downtown Cincinnati north to the county border. Indeed, only three small neighborhoods exceeding 10% black existed outside this central corridor and all three were on the far east side of the county.

Nevertheless, this is a significant improvement over earlier years. In 1970:

- 92% of the county's white population lived in a group of communities that averaged 97% white and only 3% black;

- These seventy-four neighborhoods were highly segregated with a DI greater than 65;
- They accounted for nearly 80% of the county's communities;
- Seventy-one had white populations exceeding 80%;
- Forty-two had white populations exceeding 98%;
- Only seven had black populations exceeding 10%;
- These segregated communities existed everywhere in the county, with all but one of the integrated communities confined to the central part of the county.

Given the progress that our communities have made over the last forty or more years, we should celebrate those achievements, while:

- Providing continued support for existing integrated communities;
- Monitoring the long-term integrated communities that have shown increases in their DI scores and assisting them when necessary to reverse that trend;
- Continuing to educate the community as a whole about the stability and desirability of many of our integrated communities; and
- Ensuring that laws that have helped to encourage and protect racial residential integration are enforced vigorously so that all the citizens of our county can have good choices about where they may live.

Terms and Methodology

Race

Because of the very small population of other races or of Hispanic ethnicity and the fact that black/white residential segregation has long been and continues to be a problem in Cincinnati and Hamilton County, this report looks exclusively at black/white integration.

Prior to the 2000 Census, respondents had the opportunity to mark only one racial category plus Hispanic or Latino ethnicity. Starting in 2000, respondents could choose multiple racial categories raising concerns about whether pre-2000 racial categories were comparable with those in the 2000 census and afterwards. Although this is an important concern, in Hamilton County the portion of the population that chose multiple racial categories remained small so that the categories of “white only” and “black only” were essentially comparable to the single race categories of white and black used in previous censuses. Indeed, at the 2010 census, only 5.5% of the county’s population defined itself as other than white only or black only.

Census reports also break out Hispanic and non-Hispanic respondents by race allowing researchers to analyze the numbers and impacts of Hispanic respondents in the population. While this is clearly important in many parts of the country and likely will be of increasing importance in the Greater Cincinnati area, only 2.6% of respondents identified themselves as Hispanic. Note that Hispanics can be of any race, but most of those who identified themselves that way also identified themselves as either white only or black only.

Neighborhoods and Communities

For the purposes of this study, and for the period from 1990 through the release of the five-year ACS estimates, we defined 126 Hamilton County neighborhoods and communities (see Table A-2000):

- 38 cities and villages other than the City of Cincinnati;
- 28 neighborhoods in unincorporated sections of the county defined as Census Designated Places (CDP) by the U.S. Census Bureau;
- 2 townships;
- 10 remainders of townships not included in Census Designated Places (CDP) or incorporated municipalities; and
- 48 neighborhoods in the City of Cincinnati.

In suburban Hamilton County, we followed the Census Bureau’s definitions of these various entities. However, we eliminated four because they had little population:

- parts of three municipalities split by county or township lines:
 - the part of Fairfield City in Hamilton County;
 - the part of Cleves Village in Whitewater Township;
 - the part of Milford City in Hamilton County; and

- part of one CDP - Covedale in Springfield Township.

In the city of Cincinnati, we started with the 48 Statistical Neighborhoods defined by the Cincinnati Department of Community Development and Planning. We eliminated Queensgate because it had little population and what little it did have was institutionalized. In addition, we split Westwood, Cincinnati's largest neighborhood, into Westwood, East and Westwood, West, because of the significantly differing demographics of the two sections. The definitions at the 2000 Census were:

- Westwood, East – Census Tracts 88, 100.01, 100.02, and 101
- Westwood, West – 102.01, 102.02, 109, 209.01, and 209.02.

This left 122 communities in our study.

For the census years before 1990, several of these communities either had not been incorporated as separate municipalities or had not been defined by the Census Bureau as Census Designated Places. Thus, at the 1970 Census, we had 94 communities (Table A-1970) and at the 1980 Census, 105 (Table A-1980). This meant that in suburban Hamilton County, Census Designated Places in unincorporated portions of the county defined in the 1990 Census had no equivalent in previous census years. Fortunately for our study, none of these CDPs had significant black populations before 1990 and so the inability to study them in prior decades had little effect on our analysis.

For the 2010 Census, we looked at 146 communities, including the 48 Cincinnati neighborhoods included in our previous analysis and 98 Hamilton County communities. These latter included:

- 38 cities and villages other than the city of Cincinnati;
- 49 neighborhoods in unincorporated sections of the county defined as Census Designated Places by the U.S. Census Bureau;
- 11 remainders of townships not included in Census Designated Places or incorporated municipalities.¹⁶

In suburban Hamilton County, we followed the Census Bureau's definitions of these various entities. However, we eliminated two that lay in more than one county and had little population in their Hamilton County portion:

- Fairfield City;
- Milford City.

This left us with 144 communities for our study.

¹⁶ Note that at the 2010 census, all twelve of the townships in suburban Hamilton County were divided into CDPs, though eleven of the townships also had "remainders" not in a CDP. The twelfth, Green Township was entirely encompassed by all or part of six CDPs, so there is no longer a "remainder of Green Township" in the census data. This means that while the sum of "townships" and remainders for 1990 and 2000 was 12, at the 2010 census, there were only eleven "remainders" with all other parts of the suburban townships included in the forty-nine CDPs.

Comparability of 2010 Data to 1990 and 2000 Data

Some caution should be taken in comparing 2010 data for some suburban communities as the Census Bureau made a number of changes in tract boundaries and numbering and added several new census designated places and consolidated several others.

Nevertheless, for most suburban communities that existed both in the 2010 census and in earlier ones, the data is generally reasonably comparable.

The Census Bureau also altered and renumbered several census tracts within the city of Cincinnati. However, in order maintain as much comparability as possible, this study has used block level data and aggregated it to arrive at the closest possible correspondence between 2000 neighborhood data and the 2010 aggregated block data. To do that, the study overlaid the 2010 block boundary shape files over the 2000 tract shape files to develop 2010 data for each of the city's statistical neighborhoods. Although in a few places it was not possible to exactly match 2010 blocks to 2000 tracts, even those provided close matches. Thus, the 2010 statistical neighborhood data is very closely comparable to the data for those neighborhoods from previous years.

Measuring Segregation

This study measured levels of racial residential segregation using the dissimilarity index (DI).¹⁷ This index measures the degree of evenness of the distribution of two different populations with respect to each other. A dissimilarity index of 0 means, for example, that all of the blocks in a city have exactly the same mix of populations as does the city as a whole and is thus completely integrated. An index of 100 means that the city is completely segregated – each city block is all one group or the other. Demographers describe 60 and above as very high levels of segregation, values in the range of 40 to 50 as moderate, and levels of 30 and below as low.¹⁸

The dissimilarity index can be calculated only on two mutually exclusive groups. This study looked at black-white segregation because black-white segregation and its consequences have been and remain major problems for Hamilton County. Moreover, as noted above, there are still relatively few people of who identify themselves as other than white alone or black alone and even fewer who define themselves as Hispanic.

In the calculation of the dissimilarity index, the use of different levels of geography can result in somewhat different results. For example, the index calculated for a city based on city blocks would likely yield a higher level of segregation than the index calculated using census tracts, since the larger size of the tracts might disguise segregation at the block level. In other words, a census tract might approach the same racial proportion as

¹⁷ For a discussion of the dissimilarity index and other measures of segregation generally used as well as tables calculated from these measures see Iceland, Weinberg, and Steinmetz, *Residential Segregation in the United States*. For an analysis critical of the standard methodologies see Lois M. Quinn and John Pawasarat, "Racial Integration in Urban America: A Block Level Analysis of African American and White Housing Patterns," (Milwaukee: Employment and Training Institute, School of Continuing Education, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, 2003)..

¹⁸ John Logan, "Ethnic Diversity Grows, Neighborhood Segregation Lags Behind," (Albany, N.Y.: Lewis Mumford Center, University at Albany, 2001)..

the city as whole, but consist of blocks that were highly one race or another. We worked with block level data for all our calculations.

For 1980, 1990, 2000, and 2010, we calculated dissimilarity indexes from electronic U.S. Census block data, and relied for the 1970 Census on calculations by Steven R. Howe for Wiers' 1984 study as electronic block level race data was unavailable to us for that year. However, Howe calculated his index on whites and non-whites rather than whites and blacks. Nevertheless, because few Hamilton County communities had significant numbers of people of other races, we believe that the results for 1970 are generally consistent with those for later years. We obtained the dissimilarity index for the city of Cincinnati for 1940 to 1970 from Massey and Denton.¹⁹

Integrated Neighborhoods

The problem with defining a neighborhood as integrated solely on its dissimilarity index is that it might have a very small population of the minority race, say perhaps, less than 10%. However, that population could be evenly scattered around the neighborhood, a situation that would result in a low dissimilarity index indicating a high degree of integration, but with few people of the minority race. At the same time, another neighborhood might have high numbers of the minority race scattered evenly throughout and thus also have a low dissimilarity index. In this situation, if we look at the individual neighborhoods, they appear integrated, but if we look at all neighborhoods together, we find high concentrations of the minority in some neighborhoods and low concentrations in others resulting in a racially segregated community.

Because of this, when we defined neighborhood integration, we went beyond the use of the dissimilarity index to examine whether a neighborhood contained significant numbers of both blacks and whites. For this study, we chose to define integrated neighborhoods as those with a dissimilarity index of 65 or less and a black population between 10% and 80%. See above, Findings, for more on our reasoning.²⁰

Although we sought to solve some of the problem of how to define integration, we recognize that our criteria for racial integration has limitations and that others may usefully use other criteria.

Socioeconomic Status Index

Following Michael Maloney and Christopher Auffrey,²¹ we calculated values of five socioeconomic indicators (SES) using data from the 1980, 1990, and 2000 "long form"

¹⁹ Massey and Denton, *American Apartheid*.

²⁰ Brandon Wiers, "Hamilton County Housing Trends: Are We Getting What We Want?," (Cincinnati: Community Housing Resources Board, 1984).

²¹ Michael E. Maloney and Cincinnati Human Relations Commission., *The Social Areas of Cincinnati: Towards an Analysis of Social Needs* (Cincinnati: 1974); Michael E. Maloney and Cincinnati Human Relations Commission., *The Social Areas of Cincinnati : An Analysis of Social Needs ; a Time Series Analysis : 1970-1980*, 2nd ed. (Cincinnati, Ohio: Cincinnati Human Relations Commission, 1985); Michael E. Maloney and Janet R. Buelow, *The Social Areas of Cincinnati : An Analysis of Social Needs : Patterns for Three Census Decades, 1970-1990*, 3rd ed. (Cincinnati: University of Cincinnati School of Planning and Cincinnati Human Relations Commission, 1997); Michael E. Maloney and Christopher

census data, and from the American Community Survey five-year estimates for 2005 to 2009. See above, Race, Residence, and Socioeconomic Status, for a discussion of the problems faced when using the ACS data. The SES indicators used in this study are:

- median family income;
- education – the percentage of those 25 years or older with a high school diploma or higher;
- family structure – the percentage of children in two parent families);
- occupation – the percentage of workers in skilled jobs; and
- dwelling unit occupancy – the percentage of occupied dwelling units with 1 person per room or less.

Our methodology departed from Maloney and Auffrey's, however, in how we calculated a combined Socioeconomic Status (SES) Index from the individual indicators. For each indicator, Maloney simply ranked the 48 Cincinnati neighborhoods from 1 to 48. He then took the average of the five rankings for each neighborhood as his SES Index without further ranking or scaling. This methodology has the advantage of simplicity in calculation and explanation, but makes it difficult to compare the relative SES scores of a neighborhood from one census to another. For example, the top ranked neighborhood in 1990 might have an SES of 45, but the same top ranked neighborhood in 2000 might have an SES of 40 suggesting a fall in SES over the course of the decade when, in fact, that neighborhood had remained as the highest ranked neighborhood in both years. Maloney's ranking system also could not account for changes in the number of defined communities from decade to decade, a situation faced by this study.

In our study, we ranked each community for each indicator from lowest to highest on a scale from 1 to 100. We distributed the remaining communities on the scale proportionately to where the value of their indicator fell between those of the highest and lowest ranked neighborhoods. We then calculated the average of these five indicators for each community and rescaled the results as we had each individual indicator on a scale of 1 to 100. This index provides a measure of the relative position of communities to each other in socioeconomic status rather than an absolute measure. This also provides a measure that is comparable from decade to decade regardless of the number of neighborhoods examined.

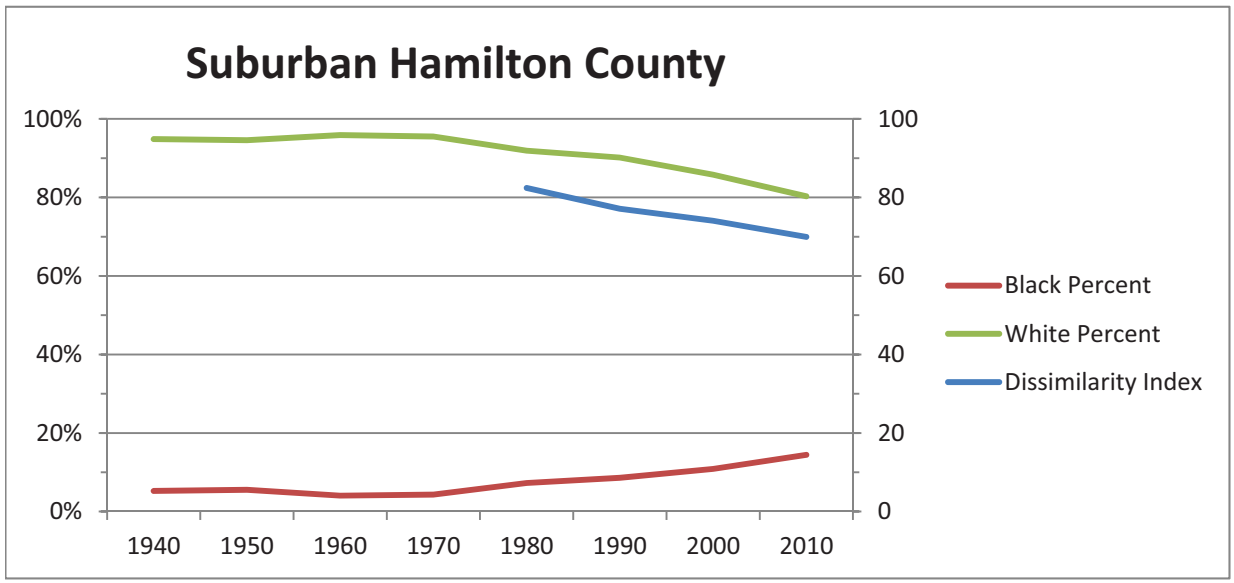
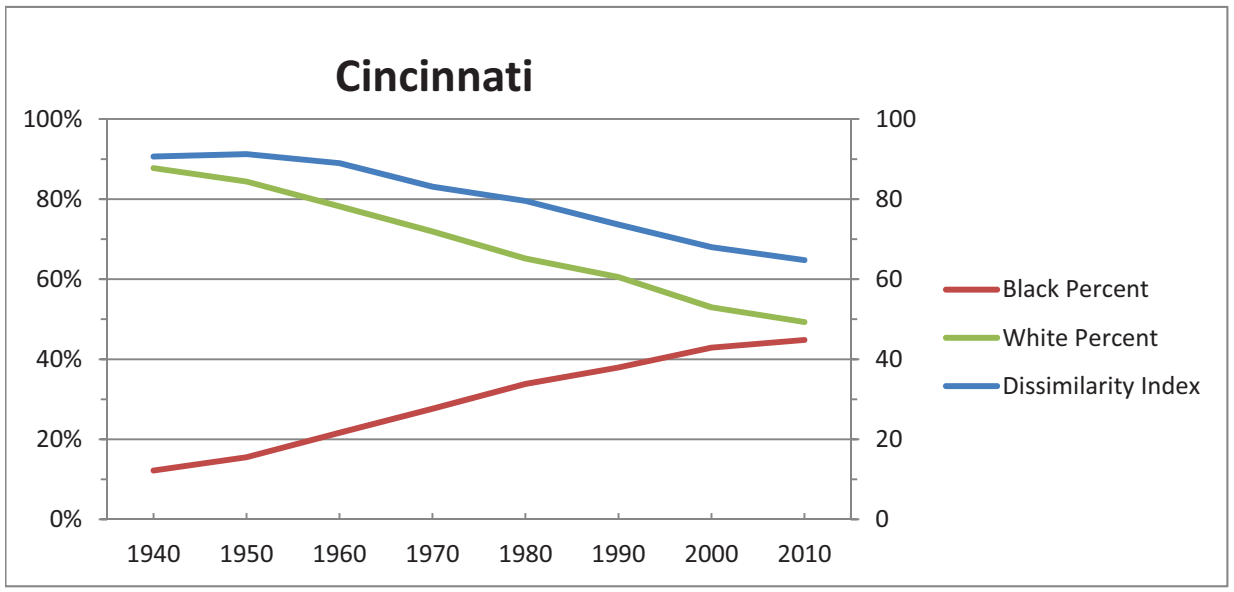
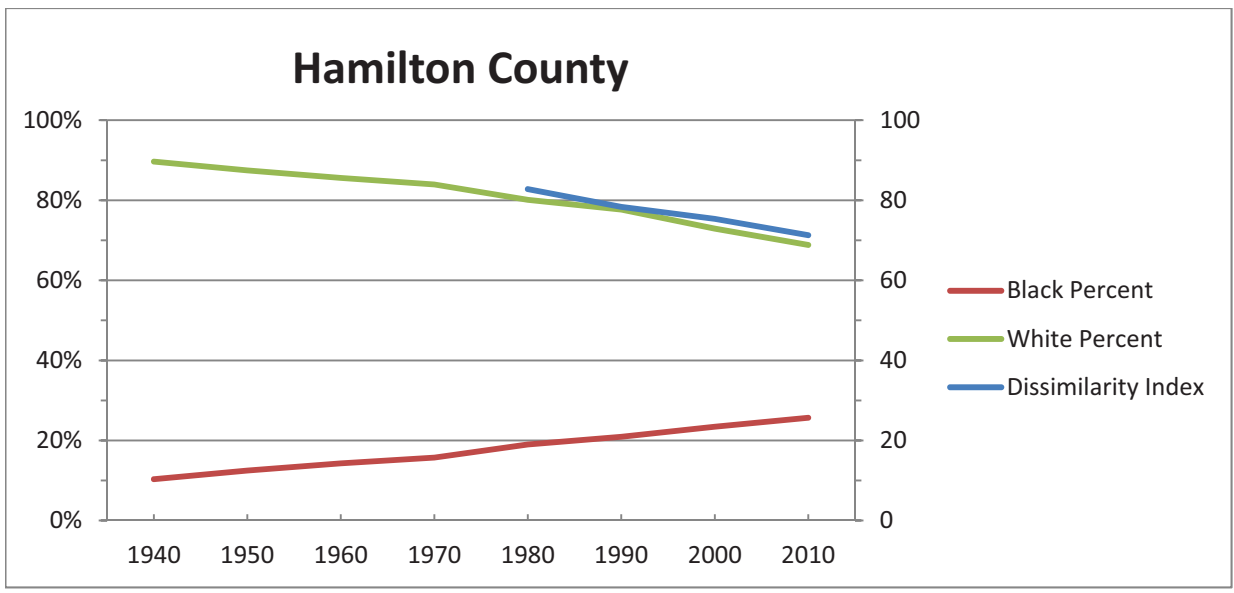


Table One

Hamilton County by Race, 1940 to 2000								
Source: US Census of Population and Housing, 1940, 1950, 1960, 1970, 1980, 1990, 2000; and Massey and Denton <i>American Apartheid</i> , 1993 for Cincinnati Dissimilarity Indexes, 1940 to 1970.								
	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010
Hamilton County								
Black Percent	10.3%	12.5%	14.3%	15.7%	19.0%	20.9%	23.4%	25.7%
White Percent	89.7%	87.5%	85.6%	83.9%	80.1%	77.7%	72.9%	68.8%
Dissimilarity Index					82.8	78.4	75.3	71.3
Total	621,987	723,952	864,121	924,018	873,224	866,228	845,303	802,374
Black Population	64,304	90,336	123,440	145,294	165,994	181,145	198,061	205,952
White Population	557,622	633,302	739,467	775,663	699,409	672,972	616,487	552,330
City of Cincinnati								
Black Percent	12.2%	15.5%	21.6%	27.6%	33.8%	37.9%	42.9%	44.8%
White Percent	87.8%	84.4%	78.2%	71.9%	65.2%	60.5%	53.0%	49.3%
Dissimilarity Index	90.6	91.2	89.0	83.1	79.5	73.6	68.0	64.8
Total	455,610	503,998	502,550	452,524	385,457	364,040	331,285	296,943
Black Population	55,593	78,196	108,757	125,070	130,467	138,132	142,176	133,039
White Population	399,853	425,313	392,865	325,394	251,144	220,285	175,492	146,435
Percentage of County's Black Pop	86.5%	86.6%	88.1%	86.1%	78.6%	76.3%	71.8%	64.6%
Suburban Hamilton County								
Black Percent	5.2%	5.5%	4.1%	4.3%	7.3%	8.6%	10.9%	14.4%
White Percent	94.8%	94.6%	95.9%	95.5%	91.9%	90.1%	85.8%	80.3%
Dissimilarity Index					82.4	77.1	74.0	69.9
Total	166,377	219,954	361,571	471,494	487,767	502,188	514,018	505,431
Black Population	8,711	12,140	14,683	20,224	35,527	43,013	55,885	72,913
White Population	157,769	207,989	346,602	450,269	448,265	452,687	440,995	405,895
Percentage of County's Black Pop	13.5%	13.4%	11.9%	13.9%	21.4%	23.7%	28.2%	35.4%

Table Two

Hamilton County by Race, 1940 to 2000										
Source: US Census of Population and Housing, 1940, 1950, 1960, 1970, 1980, 1990, 2000; and Massey and Denton <i>American Apartheid</i> , 1993 for Cincinnati Dissimilarity Indexes, 1940 to 1970.										
	Change									
Hamilton County	1940 to 1950	1950 to 1960	1960 to 1970	1970 to 1980	1980 to 1990	1990 to 2000	2000 to 2010	1940 to 1970	1970 to 2010	1980 to 2010
Black Percent	2.1%	1.8%	1.4%	3.3%	1.9%	2.5%	2.2%	5.4%	9.9%	6.7%
White Percent	-2.2%	-1.9%	-1.6%	-3.8%	-2.4%	-4.8%	-4.1%	-5.7%	-15.1%	-11.3%
Dissimilarity Index					-4.4	-3.0	-4.1			-11.5
Total	101,965	140,169	59,897	-50,794	-6,996	-20,925	-42,929	302,031	-121,644	-70,850
Black Population	26,032	33,104	21,854	20,700	15,151	16,916	7,891	80,990	60,658	39,958
White Population	75,680	106,165	36,196	-76,254	-26,437	-56,485	-64,157	218,041	-223,333	-147,079
City of Cincinnati	1940 to 1950	1950 to 1960	1960 to 1970	1970 to 1980	1980 to 1990	1990 to 2000	2000 to 2010	1940 to 1970	1970 to 2010	1980 to 2010
Black Percent	3.3%	6.1%	6.0%	6.2%	4.1%	5.0%	1.9%	15.4%	17.2%	11.0%
White Percent	-3.4%	-6.2%	-6.3%	-6.8%	-4.6%	-7.5%	-3.7%	-15.9%	-22.6%	-15.8%
Dissimilarity Index	0.6	-2.2	-5.9	-3.6	-5.9	-5.6	-3.2		-18.3	-14.8
Total	48,388	-1,448	-50,026	-67,067	-21,417	-32,755	-34,342	-3,086	-155,581	-88,514
Black Population	22,603	30,561	16,313	5,397	7,665	4,044	-9,137	69,477	7,969	2,572
White Population	25,460	-32,448	-67,471	-74,250	-30,859	-44,793	-29,057	-74,459	-178,959	-104,709
Suburban Hamilton County	1940 to 1950	1950 to 1960	1960 to 1970	1970 to 1980	1980 to 1990	1990 to 2000	2000 to 2010	1940 to 1970	1970 to 2010	1980 to 2010
Black Percent	0.3%	-1.5%	0.2%	3.0%	1.3%	2.3%	3.6%	-0.9%	10.1%	7.1%
White Percent	-0.3%	1.3%	-0.4%	-3.6%	-1.8%	-4.3%	-5.5%	0.7%	-15.2%	-11.6%
Dissimilarity Index					-5.3	-3.1	-4.1			-12.5
Total	53,577	141,617	109,923	16,273	14,421	11,830	-8,587	305,117	33,937	17,664
Black Population	3,429	2,543	5,541	15,303	7,486	12,872	17,028	11,513	52,689	37,386
White Population	50,220	138,613	103,667	-2,004	4,422	-11,692	-35,100	292,500	-44,374	-42,370

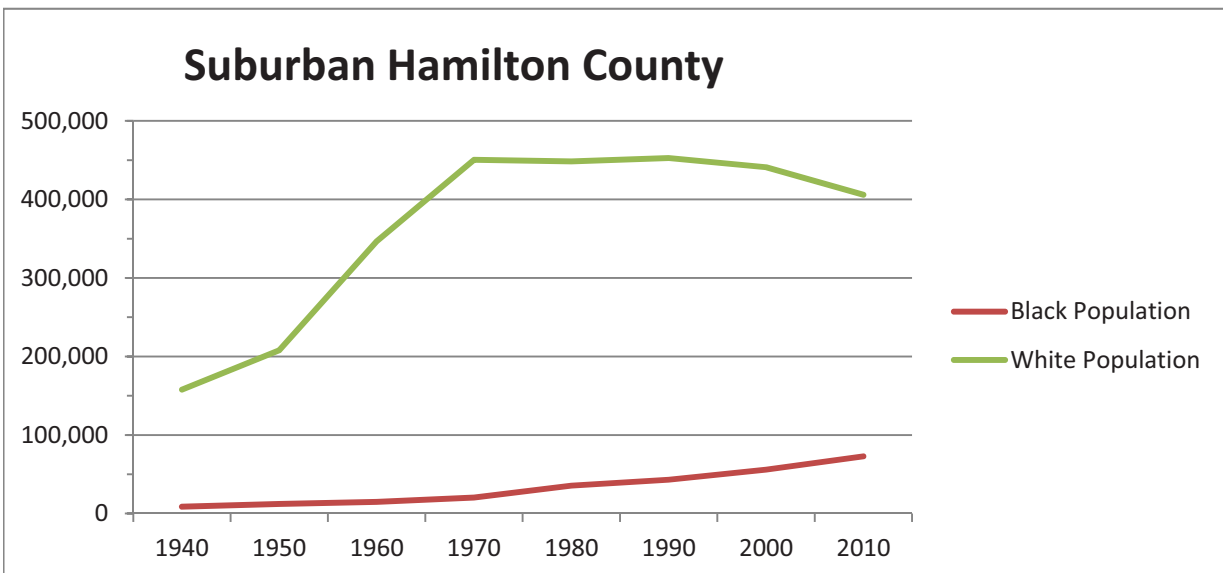
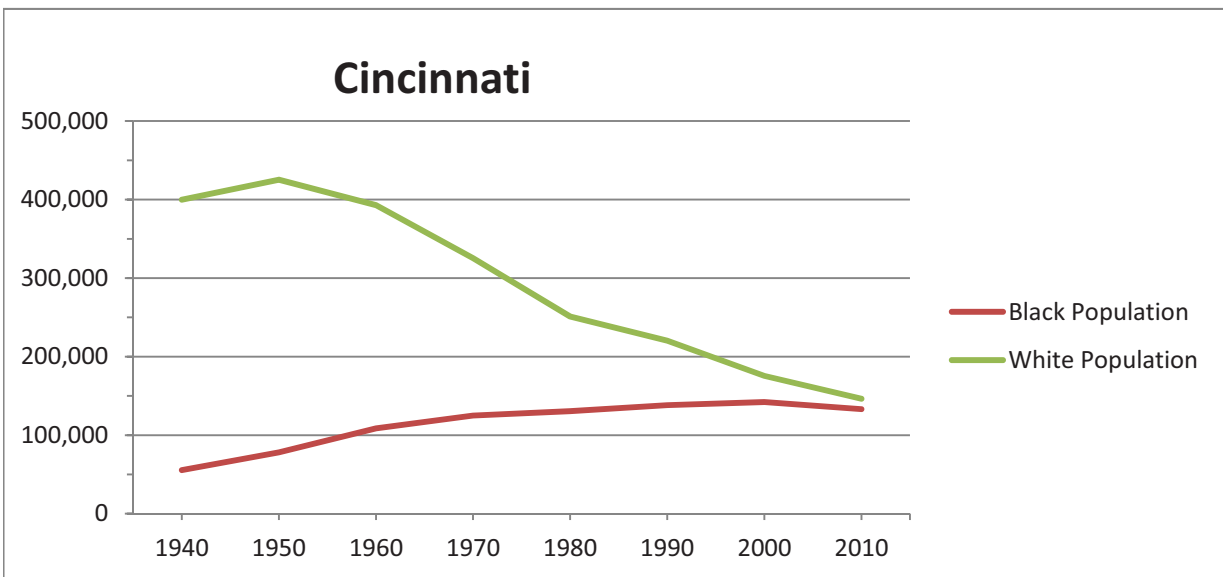
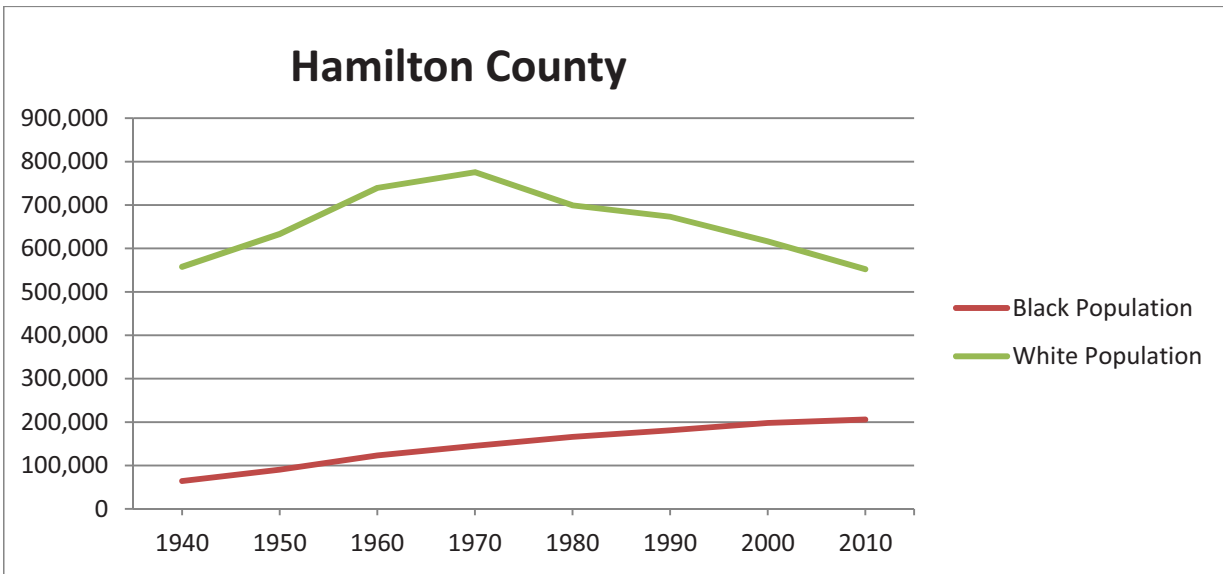


Table Three

Stable Integrated Hamilton County Communities by Race, 1980 to 2000 - Previous Criteria														
Criteria: Neighborhoods Between 10% and 60% Black and Dissimilarity Index of 65 or Less in 1980 and 1990 and 2000														
Source: US Census of Population and Housing, 1970, 1980, 1990, 2000														
Municipality	Community	1980						1990						
		Persons	White Persons	Black Persons	White Pcnt	Black Pcnt	Dissimilarity Index	Persons	White Persons	Black Persons	White Pcnt	Black Pcnt	Dissimilarity Index	
Cincinnati	Central Business District - Riverfront	2,528	1,996	475	79%	19%	55	3,838	2,365	1,396	62%	36%	51	
Cincinnati	College Hill	17,327	11,342	5,873	65%	34%	63	15,785	9,201	6,466	58%	41%	53	
Cincinnati	Corryville	4,539	2,105	2,365	46%	52%	51	4,439	2,042	2,238	46%	50%	39	
Cincinnati	East Walnut Hills	4,106	2,724	1,350	66%	33%	65	3,741	2,438	1,245	65%	33%	60	
Cincinnati	Fairview - Clifton Heights	7,940	6,954	791	88%	10%	39	7,727	6,430	946	83%	12%	37	
Cincinnati	Madisonville	13,157	5,652	7,419	43%	56%	51	12,216	4,799	7,284	39%	60%	49	
Cincinnati	Mt. Airy	9,453	8,294	938	88%	10%	47	9,404	6,354	2,853	68%	30%	58	
Cincinnati	North Avondale - Paddock Hills	6,762	3,084	3,587	46%	53%	56	6,461	2,764	3,577	43%	55%	58	
Cincinnati	Northside	11,884	10,301	1,473	87%	12%	59	10,527	8,290	2,166	79%	21%	40	
Cincinnati	Pleasant Ridge	10,181	8,461	1,623	83%	16%	44	9,730	7,150	2,437	73%	25%	38	
Cincinnati	University Heights	10,526	8,675	1,335	82%	13%	31	9,807	7,590	1,264	77%	13%	26	
Cincinnati	Winton Place	2,739	2,391	320	87%	12%	38	2,612	1,939	612	74%	23%	38	
Forest Park City	Forest Park city	18,675	12,872	5,533	69%	30%	35	18,609	10,114	8,134	54%	44%	35	
	Aggregate - 13 Communities*	119,817	84,851	33,082	71%	28%	49	114,896	71,476	40,618	62%	35%	45	
Municipality	Community	2000						2010						
		Persons	White Only	Black Only	White Only Pcnt	Black Only Pcnt	Dissimilarity Index	Persons	White Only	Black Only	White Only Pcnt	Black Only Pcnt	Dissimilarity Index	
Cincinnati	Central Business District - Riverfront	3,189	1,780	1,246	55.8%	39.1%	51	4,516	2,660	1,505	58.9%	33.0%	53	
Cincinnati	College Hill	15,269	6,388	8,476	41.8%	55.5%	42	14,133	4,800	8,821	34.0%	62.0%	50	
Cincinnati	Corryville	3,830	1,610	1,904	42.0%	49.7%	38	3,284	1,625	1,182	49.5%	36.0%	41	
Cincinnati	East Walnut Hills	3,630	2,286	1,209	63.0%	33.3%	51	3,173	2,052	957	64.7%	30.0%	50	
Cincinnati	Fairview - Clifton Heights	7,366	5,379	1,436	73.0%	19.5%	34	7,358	5,620	1,222	76.4%	17.0%	43	
Cincinnati	Madisonville	10,827	3,865	6,521	35.7%	60.2%	43	9,141	3,460	5,183	37.9%	57.0%	47	
Cincinnati	Mt. Airy	9,710	4,684	4,514	48.2%	46.5%	52	8,779	2,626	5,675	29.9%	65.0%	44	
Cincinnati	North Avondale - Paddock Hills	6,212	2,772	3,256	44.6%	52.4%	57	5,919	2,841	2,810	48.0%	47.0%	60	
Cincinnati	Northside	9,389	5,425	3,637	57.8%	38.7%	36	7,467	4,422	2,712	59.2%	36.0%	41	
Cincinnati	Pleasant Ridge	8,872	5,378	3,158	60.6%	35.6%	41	8,083	4,693	2,896	58.1%	36.0%	41	
Cincinnati	University Heights	8,753	5,745	1,616	65.6%	18.5%	35	9,687	6,749	1,479	69.7%	15.0%	44	
Cincinnati	Winton Place	2,337	1,141	1,080	48.8%	46.2%	21	1,964	796	995	40.5%	51.0%	23	
Forest Park City	Forest Park city	19,463	7,142	10,949	36.7%	56.3%	34	18,720	4,657	12,159	24.9%	65.0%	28	
	Aggregate - 13 Communities*	108,847	53,595	49,002	49%	45%	41	102,224	47,001	47,596	46%	47%	44	

*Dissimilarity Index is calculated as the median of the thirteen communities

Table Four

Hamilton County Integrated Communities, 1970 to 2010								
Criteria: Neighborhoods Between 10% and 80% Black and Dissimilarity Index of 65 or Less at any Census from 1970 to 2010								
Sources: 2010 U.S. Census Redistricting Files, U.S. Census of Population and Housing, Summary File 1, 1970, 1980, 1990, 2000								
Municipality	Community	First Year Integrated	Last Year Integrated	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010
Cincinnati city	CBD-Riverfront	1970		x	x	x	x	x
Cincinnati city	Corryville	1970		x	x	x	x	x
Cincinnati city	Kennedy Heights	1970		x	x	x	x	x
Cincinnati city	Madisonville	1970		x	x	x	x	x
Cincinnati city	Mt. Auburn	1970		x	x	x	x	x
Cincinnati city	Over-the-Rhine	1970		x	x	x	x	x
Woodlawn village	Woodlawn village	1970		x	x	x	x	x
Cincinnati city	Fay Apartments	1970	1970	x				
Cincinnati city	Winton Hills	1970	1970	x				
Cincinnati city	Bond Hill	1970	1980	x	x			
Cincinnati city	North Fairmount-English Woods	1970	1990	x	x	x		
Miami township	Addyston village	1970	1990	x	x	x		
Cincinnati city	College Hill	1980			x	x	x	x
Cincinnati city	East Walnut Hills	1980			x	x	x	x
Cincinnati city	Evanston-East Walnut Hills	1980			x	x	x	x
Cincinnati city	Fairview-Clifton Heights	1980			x	x	x	x
Cincinnati city	Mt. Airy	1980			x	x	x	x
Cincinnati city	North Avondale-Paddock Hills	1980			x	x	x	x
Cincinnati city	Northside	1980			x	x	x	x
Cincinnati city	Pleasant Ridge	1980			x	x	x	x
Cincinnati city	Spring Grove Village	1980			x	x	x	x
Cincinnati city	University Heights	1980			x	x	x	x
Forest Park city	Forest Park city	1980			x	x	x	x
Golf Manor village	Golf Manor village	1980			x	x	x	x
Cincinnati city	Roselawn	1980	2000		x	x	x	
Cincinnati city	Camp Washington	1990				x	x	x
Cincinnati city	Clifton	1990				x	x	x
Cincinnati city	Hartwell	1990				x	x	x
Cincinnati city	South Fairmount	1990				x	x	x
Cincinnati city	Westwood, East	1990				x	x	x
Colerain township	Mount Healthy Heights CDP	1990				x	x	x
Mount Healthy city	Mount Healthy city	1990				x	x	x
Springdale city	Springdale city	1990				x	x	x
Springfield township	Finneytown CDP	1990				x	x	x
Springfield township	Pleasant Run Farm CDP	1990				x	x	x
Cincinnati city	East End	2000					x	x
Cincinnati city	East Price Hill	2000					x	x
Cincinnati city	Lower Price Hill	2000					x	x
Colerain township	Northbrook CDP	2000					x	x
Colerain township	Northgate CDP	2000					x	x
Glendale village	Glendale village	2000					x	x
North College Hill city	North College Hill city	2000					x	x
Silverton city	Silverton city	2000					x	x
Arlington Heights village	Arlington Heights village	2010						x
Cincinnati city	Carthage	2010						x
Cincinnati city	Oakley	2010						x
Cincinnati city	Sedamsville-Riverside	2010						x
Cincinnati city	West Price Hill	2010						x
Cincinnati city	Westwood, West	2010						x
Colerain township	Groesbeck CDP	2010						x
Colerain township	Pleasant Run CDP	2010						x
Elmwood Place village	Elmwood Place village	2010						x
Lockland village	Lockland village	2010						x
Sharonville city	Sharonville city (part)	2010						x
Springfield township	New Burlington CDP	2010						x
Springfield township	Pleasant Hills CDP	2010						x
Springfield township	Remainder of Springfield township	2010						x
St. Bernard city	St. Bernard city	2010						x
Symmes township	Camp Dennison CDP	2010						x
Wyoming city	Wyoming city	2010						x

Hamilton County Integrated Communities, 1970 to 2010									
Criteria: Neighborhoods Between 10% and 80% Black and Dissimilarity Index of 65 or Less at any Census from 1970 to 2010									
Sources: 2010 U.S. Census Redistricting Files, U.S. Census of Population and Housing, Summary File 1, 1970, 1980, 1990, 2000									
Note: Blank cells indicate that the Census Bureau had not defined that community in that year or in the case of the Remainder of Springfield Township that the definition had changed and the data for 1970 to 2000 is not comparable to 2010									
Highlighted cells indicate that that neighborhood was integrated in that year.									
*Dissimilarity Index is calculated as the median of the group of communities									
Municipality	Community	First Year Integrated	Last Year Integrated	1970					Dissimilarity Index
				Persons	White Persons	Black Persons	White Pcnt	Black Pcnt	
Cincinnati city	CBD-Riverfront	1970		3,472	2,939	473	85%	14%	58
Cincinnati city	Corryville	1970		6,089	2,652	3,362	44%	55%	59
Cincinnati city	Kennedy Heights	1970		6,789	2,812	3,946	41%	58%	51
Cincinnati city	Madisonville	1970		17,697	10,811	6,837	61%	39%	55
Cincinnati city	Mt. Auburn	1970		11,213	2,864	8,288	26%	74%	40
Cincinnati city	Over-the-Rhine	1970		16,363	9,506	6,783	58%	41%	60
Woodlawn village	Woodlawn village	1970		3,251	1,045	2,196	32%	68%	50
Cincinnati city	Fay Apartments	1970	1970	6,502	4,323	2,141	66%	33%	58
Cincinnati city	Winton Hills	1970	1970	7,273	1,782	5,468	25%	75%	25
Cincinnati city	Bond Hill	1970	1980	12,324	9,001	3,229	73%	26%	40
Cincinnati city	North Fairmount-English Woods	1970	1990	7,658	3,354	4,292	44%	56%	60
Miami township	Addyston village	1970	1990	1,336	1,096	238	82%	18%	37
	Aggregate - 12 Communities*			99,967	52,185	47,253	52%	47%	53
Cincinnati city	College Hill	1980		19,502	17,209	2,184	88%	11%	74
Cincinnati city	East Walnut Hills	1980		5,416	3,631	1,738	67%	32%	69
Cincinnati city	Evanston-East Walnut Hills	1980		3,854	991	2,857	26%	74%	70
Cincinnati city	Fairview-Clifton Heights	1980		11,887	11,030	759	93%	6%	50
Cincinnati city	Mt. Airy	1980		5,183	5,164	8	100%	0%	43
Cincinnati city	North Avondale-Paddock Hills	1980		7,420	4,603	2,790	62%	38%	69
Cincinnati city	Northside	1980		12,301	11,758	493	96%	4%	76
Cincinnati city	Pleasant Ridge	1980		11,492	10,965	507	95%	4%	67
Cincinnati city	Spring Grove Village	1980		3,163	3,128	32	99%	1%	76
Cincinnati city	University Heights	1980		11,529	10,317	1,069	89%	9%	62
Forest Park city	Forest Park city	1980		15,139	14,668	420	97%	3%	59
Golf Manor village	Golf Manor village	1980		5,170	5,145	18	100%	0%	71
Cincinnati city	Roselawn	1980	2000	10,781	9,992	733	93%	7%	71
Cincinnati city	Camp Washington	1990		3,117	2,790	315	90%	10%	79
Cincinnati city	Clifton	1990		10,736	9,593	939	89%	9%	65
Cincinnati city	Hartwell	1990		5,780	5,303	469	92%	8%	83
Cincinnati city	South Fairmount	1990		6,123	6,011	100	98%	2%	53
Cincinnati city	Westwood, East	1990							
Colerain township	Mount Healthy Heights CDP	1990							
Mount Healthy city	Mount Healthy city	1990		7,446	7,311	126	98%	2%	90
Springdale city	Springdale city	1990		8,127	8,072	31	99%	0%	65
Springfield township	Finneytown CDP	1990							
Springfield township	Pleasant Run Farm CDP	1990							
Cincinnati city	East End	2000		4,878	4,107	748	84%	15%	76
Cincinnati city	East Price Hill	2000		22,113	21,931	125	99%	1%	72
Cincinnati city	Lower Price Hill	2000		3,187	3,183	2	100%	0%	78
Colerain township	Northbrook CDP	2000							
Colerain township	Northgate CDP	2000							
Glendale village	Glendale village	2000		2,690	2,197	491	82%	18%	80
North College Hill city	North College Hill city	2000		12,363	12,291	46	99%	0%	73
Silverton city	Silverton city	2000		6,588	4,268	2,296	65%	35%	77
Arlington Heights village	Arlington Heights village	2010		1,476	1,403	72	95%	5%	91
Cincinnati city	Carthage	2010		3,291	3,286	3	100%	0%	88
Cincinnati city	Oakley	2010		15,089	14,929	97	99%	1%	59
Cincinnati city	Sedamsville-Riverside	2010		3,922	3,916	0	100%	0%	95
Cincinnati city	West Price Hill	2010		23,840	23,710	43	99%	0%	68
Cincinnati city	Westwood, West	2010							
Colerain township	Groesbeck CDP	2010							
Colerain township	Pleasant Run CDP	2010							
Elmwood Place village	Elmwood Place village	2010		3,525	3,467	39	98%	1%	64
Lockland village	Lockland village	2010		5,288	4,098	1,185	77%	22%	91
Sharonville city	Sharonville city (part)	2010		10,985	10,960	10	100%	0%	81
Springfield township	New Burlington CDP	2010							
Springfield township	Pleasant Hills CDP	2010							
Springfield township	Remainder of Springfield township	2010							
St. Bernard city	St. Bernard city	2010		6,080	5,960	108	98%	2%	82
Symmes township	Camp Dennison CDP	2010							
Wyoming city	Wyoming city	2010		9,089	8,247	812	91%	9%	86

Table Six

Hamilton County Integrated Communities, 1980									
Criteria: Neighborhoods Between 10% and 80% Black and Dissimilarity Index of 65 or Less at any Census from 1970 to 2010									
Sources: 2010 U.S. Census Redistricting Files, U.S. Census of Population and Housing, Summary File 1, 1970, 1980, 1990, 2000									
Note: Blank cells indicate that the Census had not defined that community in that year or in the case of the Remainder of Springfield Township that the definition had changed and the data for 1970 to 2000 is not comparable to 2010									
*Dissimilarity Index is calculated as the median of the group of communities									
Municipality	Community	First Year Integrated	Last Year Integrated	1980					Dissimilarity Index
				Persons	White Persons	Black Persons	White Pcnt	Black Pcnt	
Cincinnati city	Fay Apartments	1970	1970	3,159	265	2,881	8%	91%	58
Cincinnati city	Winton Hills	1970	1970	7,711	841	6,846	11%	89%	60
Cincinnati city	CBD-Riverfront	1970		2,528	1,996	475	79%	19%	55
Cincinnati city	Corryville	1970		4,539	2,105	2,365	46%	52%	51
Cincinnati city	Kennedy Heights	1970		6,591	1,566	4,973	24%	75%	51
Cincinnati city	Madisonville	1970		13,157	5,652	7,419	43%	56%	51
Cincinnati city	Mt. Auburn	1970		8,889	2,352	6,455	26%	73%	41
Cincinnati city	Over-the-Rhine	1970		11,914	4,401	7,449	37%	63%	50
Woodlawn village	Woodlawn village	1970		2,715	533	2,175	20%	80%	47
Cincinnati city	Bond Hill	1970	1980	11,408	3,271	7,941	29%	70%	44
Cincinnati city	North Fairmount-English Woods	1970	1990	5,889	2,248	3,585	38%	61%	44
Miami township	Addyston village	1970	1990	1,195	1,029	156	86%	13%	52
	Aggregate - 10 Communities*			68,825	25,153	42,993	37%	62%	50
Cincinnati city	College Hill	1980		17,327	11,342	5,873	65%	34%	63
Cincinnati city	East Walnut Hills	1980		4,106	2,724	1,350	66%	33%	65
Cincinnati city	Evanston-East Walnut Hills	1980		2,241	709	1,517	32%	68%	63
Cincinnati city	Fairview-Clifton Heights	1980		7,940	6,954	791	88%	10%	39
Cincinnati city	Mt. Airy	1980		9,453	8,294	938	88%	10%	47
Cincinnati city	North Avondale-Paddock Hills	1980		6,762	3,084	3,587	46%	53%	56
Cincinnati city	Northside	1980		11,884	10,301	1,473	87%	12%	59
Cincinnati city	Pleasant Ridge	1980		10,181	8,461	1,623	83%	16%	44
Cincinnati city	Spring Grove Village	1980		2,739	2,391	320	87%	12%	38
Cincinnati city	University Heights	1980		10,526	8,675	1,335	82%	13%	31
Forest Park city	Forest Park city	1980		18,675	12,872	5,533	69%	30%	35
Golf Manor village	Golf Manor village	1980		4,317	3,525	745	82%	17%	59
Cincinnati city	Roselawn	1980	2000	7,379	5,547	1,759	75%	24%	36
	Aggregate - 13 Communities*			113,530	84,879	26,844	75%	24%	50
	Aggregate - 23 Communities*			182,355	110,032	69,837	60%	38%	50
Cincinnati city	Camp Washington	1990		2,198	1,953	230	89%	10%	83
Cincinnati city	Clifton	1990		9,240	7,908	1,139	86%	12%	69
Cincinnati city	Hartwell	1990		5,777	5,152	586	89%	10%	69
Cincinnati city	South Fairmount	1990		4,104	3,855	236	94%	6%	42
Cincinnati city	Westwood, East	1990		17,570	15,922	1,401	91%	8%	48
Colerain township	Mount Healthy Heights CDP	1990							
Mount Healthy city	Mount Healthy city	1990		7,562	7,084	430	94%	6%	69
Springdale city	Springdale city	1990		10,111	9,107	838	90%	8%	54
Springfield township	Finneytown CDP	1990							
Springfield township	Pleasant Run Farm CDP	1990							
Cincinnati city	East End	2000		3,230	2,815	407	87%	13%	80
Cincinnati city	East Price Hill	2000		20,361	19,337	892	95%	4%	63
Cincinnati city	Lower Price Hill	2000		2,155	2,138	11	99%	1%	89
Colerain township	Northbrook CDP	2000		8,357	7,715	545	92%	7%	38
Colerain township	Northgate CDP	2000							
Glendale village	Glendale village	2000		2,368	1,891	461	80%	19%	79
North College Hill city	North College Hill city	2000		11,114	10,747	305	97%	3%	63
Silverton city	Silverton city	2000		6,172	3,354	2,760	54%	45%	76
Arlington Heights village	Arlington Heights village	2010		1,082	1,071	0	99%	0%	
Cincinnati city	Carthage	2010		2,782	2,776	0	100%	0%	
Cincinnati city	Oakley	2010		12,801	12,368	340	97%	3%	52
Cincinnati city	Sedamsville-Riverside	2010		3,007	2,979	21	99%	1%	70
Cincinnati city	West Price Hill	2010		20,518	20,260	75	99%	0%	85
Cincinnati city	Westwood, West	2010		16,010	15,803	113	99%	1%	73
Colerain township	Groesbeck CDP	2010		9,594	9,397	122	98%	1%	45
Colerain township	Pleasant Run CDP	2010							
Elmwood Place village	Elmwood Place village	2010		2,840	2,794	35	98%	1%	67
Lockland village	Lockland village	2010		4,292	3,315	957	77%	22%	84
Sharonville city	Sharonville city (part)	2010		10,108	9,936	83	98%	1%	71
Springfield township	New Burlington CDP	2010							
Springfield township	Pleasant Hills CDP	2010							
Springfield township	Remainder of Springfield township	2010		36,516	28,670	7,504	79%	21%	68
St. Bernard city	St. Bernard city	2010		5,396	5,155	212	96%	4%	69
Symmes township	Camp Dennison CDP	2010							
Wyoming city	Wyoming city	2010		8,282	7,334	846	89%	10%	86

Table Seven

Hamilton County Integrated Communities, 1990									
Criteria: Neighborhoods Between 10% and 80% Black and Dissimilarity Index of 65 or Less at any Census from 1970 to 2010									
Sources: 2010 U.S. Census Redistricting Files, U.S. Census of Population and Housing, Summary File 1, 1970, 1980, 1990, 2000									
Note: Blank cells indicate that the Census had not defined that community in that year or in the case of the Remainder of Springfield Township that the definition had changed and the data for 1970 to 2000 is not comparable to 2010									
*Dissimilarity Index is calculated as the median of the group of communities									
Municipality	Community	First Year Integrated	Last Year Integrated	1990					Dissimilarity Index
				Persons	White Persons	Black Persons	White Pcnt	Black Pcnt	
Cincinnati city	Fay Apartments	1970	1970	2,954	170	2,780	6%	94%	64
Cincinnati city	Winton Hills	1970	1970	6,747	766	5,951	11%	88%	49
Cincinnati city	Bond Hill	1970	1980	10,822	1,297	9,410	12%	87%	28
Cincinnati city	CBD-Riverfront	1970		3,838	2,365	1,396	62%	36%	51
Cincinnati city	Corryville	1970		4,439	2,042	2,238	46%	50%	39
Cincinnati city	Kennedy Heights	1970		6,054	1,412	4,607	23%	76%	50
Cincinnati city	Madisonville	1970		12,216	4,799	7,284	39%	60%	49
Cincinnati city	Mt. Auburn	1970		7,542	1,911	5,568	25%	74%	48
Cincinnati city	Over-the-Rhine	1970		9,572	2,645	6,835	28%	71%	47
Woodlawn village	Woodlawn village	1970		2,674	685	1,970	26%	74%	65
Cincinnati city	North Fairmount-English Woods	1970	1990	5,334	1,380	3,897	26%	73%	58
Miami township	Addyston village	1970	1990	1,198	1,058	137	88%	11%	37
Cincinnati city	College Hill	1980		15,785	9,201	6,466	58%	41%	53
Cincinnati city	East Walnut Hills	1980		3,741	2,438	1,245	65%	33%	60
Cincinnati city	Evanston-East Walnut Hills	1980		2,070	757	1,293	37%	62%	61
Cincinnati city	Fairview-Clifton Heights	1980		7,727	6,430	946	83%	12%	37
Cincinnati city	Mt. Airy	1980		9,404	6,354	2,853	68%	30%	58
Cincinnati city	North Avondale-Paddock Hills	1980		6,461	2,764	3,577	43%	55%	58
Cincinnati city	Northside	1980		10,527	8,290	2,166	79%	21%	40
Cincinnati city	Pleasant Ridge	1980		9,730	7,150	2,437	73%	25%	38
Cincinnati city	Spring Grove Village	1980		2,612	1,939	612	74%	23%	38
Cincinnati city	University Heights	1980		9,807	7,590	1,264	77%	13%	26
Forest Park city	Forest Park city	1980		18,609	10,114	8,134	54%	44%	35
Golf Manor village	Golf Manor village	1980		4,154	2,515	1,606	61%	39%	36
Cincinnati city	Roselawn	1980	2000	7,218	3,173	3,989	44%	55%	32
	Aggregate - 22 Communities*			160,712	87,012	70,520	54%	44%	48
Cincinnati city	Camp Washington	1990		1,763	1,463	254	83%	14%	63
Cincinnati city	Clifton	1990		8,978	7,291	1,210	81%	13%	51
Cincinnati city	Hartwell	1990		5,210	4,408	718	85%	14%	50
Cincinnati city	South Fairmount	1990		3,998	3,233	675	81%	17%	33
Cincinnati city	Westwood, East	1990		20,304	13,906	5,896	68%	29%	37
Colerain township	Mount Healthy Heights CDP	1990		3,863	3,308	518	86%	13%	38
Mount Healthy city	Mount Healthy city	1990		7,580	6,372	1,137	84%	15%	61
Springdale city	Springdale city	1990		10,621	8,920	1,449	84%	14%	43
Springfield township	Finneytown CDP	1990		13,096	11,003	1,883	84%	14%	60
Springfield township	Pleasant Run Farm CDP	1990		4,545	3,970	495	87%	11%	25
	Aggregate - 10 Communities*			79,958	63,874	14,235	80%	18%	46
	Aggregate - 32 Communities*			240,670	150,886	84,755	63%	35%	48
Cincinnati city	East End	2000		2,415	2,131	270	88%	11%	76
Cincinnati city	East Price Hill	2000		19,522	17,498	1,730	90%	9%	53
Cincinnati city	Lower Price Hill	2000		1,546	1,497	45	97%	3%	64
Colerain township	Northbrook CDP	2000		11,471	10,337	994	90%	9%	30
Colerain township	Northgate CDP	2000		7,864	7,244	556	92%	7%	52
Glendale village	Glendale village	2000		2,445	2,045	380	84%	16%	70
North College Hill city	North College Hill city	2000		11,002	9,911	992	90%	9%	50
Silverton city	Silverton city	2000		5,859	2,997	2,786	51%	48%	73
Arlington Heights village	Arlington Heights village	2010		1,084	934	137	86%	13%	89
Cincinnati city	Carthage	2010		2,496	2,441	40	98%	2%	71
Cincinnati city	Oakley	2010		12,351	11,442	751	93%	6%	46
Cincinnati city	Sedamsville-Riverside	2010		2,639	2,502	126	95%	5%	48
Cincinnati city	West Price Hill	2010		19,791	19,246	378	97%	2%	66
Cincinnati city	Westwood, West	2010		15,730	15,093	493	96%	3%	67
Colerain township	Groesbeck CDP	2010		6,684	6,453	157	97%	2%	39
Colerain township	Pleasant Run CDP	2010		4,964	4,638	264	93%	5%	23
Elmwood Place village	Elmwood Place village	2010		2,937	2,810	107	96%	4%	55
Lockland village	Lockland village	2010		4,357	3,262	1,069	75%	25%	79
Sharonville city	Sharonville city (part)	2010		11,312	10,893	246	96%	2%	46
Springfield township	New Burlington CDP	2010							
Springfield township	Pleasant Hills CDP	2010							
Springfield township	Remainder of Springfield township	2010		20,868	14,358	6,332	69%	30%	70
St. Bernard city	St. Bernard city	2010		5,344	5,104	203	96%	4%	56
Symmes township	Camp Dennison CDP	2010							
Wyoming city	Wyoming city	2010		8,128	7,104	887	87%	11%	71

Table Eight

Hamilton County Integrated Communities, 2000									
Criteria: Neighborhoods Between 10% and 80% Black and Dissimilarity Index of 65 or Less at any Census from 1970 to 2010									
Sources: 2010 U.S. Census Redistricting Files, U.S. Census of Population and Housing, Summary File 1, 1970, 1980, 1990, 2000									
Note: Blank cells indicate that the Census had not defined that community in that year or in the case of the Remainder of Springfield Township that the definition had changed and the data for 1970 to 2000 is not comparable to 2010									
*Dissimilarity Index is calculated as the median of the group of communities									
Municipality	Community	First Year Integrated	Last Year Integrated	2000					Dissimilarity Index
				Persons	White Only	Black Only	White Only Pcnt	Black Only Pcnt	
Cincinnati city	Fay Apartments	1970	1970	2,453	79	2,326	3%	95%	45
Cincinnati city	Winton Hills	1970	1970	5,204	566	4,524	11%	87%	46
Cincinnati city	Bond Hill	1970	1980	9,682	402	9,032	4%	93%	35
Cincinnati city	North Fairmount-English Woods	1970	1990	4,510	741	3,657	16%	81%	43
Miami township	Addyston village	1970	1990	1,010	887	85	88%	8%	39
Cincinnati city	CBD-Riverfront	1970		3,189	1,780	1,246	56%	39%	51
Cincinnati city	Corryville	1970		3,830	1,610	1,904	42%	50%	38
Cincinnati city	Kennedy Heights	1970		5,296	1,113	4,016	21%	76%	49
Cincinnati city	Madisonville	1970		10,827	3,865	6,521	36%	60%	43
Cincinnati city	Mt. Auburn	1970		6,516	1,551	4,755	24%	73%	52
Cincinnati city	Over-the-Rhine	1970		7,638	1,482	5,876	19%	77%	48
Woodlawn village	Woodlawn village	1970		2,816	763	1,926	27%	68%	63
Cincinnati city	College Hill	1980		15,269	6,388	8,476	42%	56%	42
Cincinnati city	East Walnut Hills	1980		3,630	2,286	1,209	63%	33%	51
Cincinnati city	Evanston-East Walnut Hills	1980		1,805	743	1,017	41%	56%	59
Cincinnati city	Fairview-Clifton Heights	1980		7,366	5,379	1,436	73%	19%	34
Cincinnati city	Mt. Airy	1980		9,710	4,684	4,514	48%	46%	52
Cincinnati city	North Avondale-Paddock Hills	1980		6,212	2,772	3,256	45%	52%	57
Cincinnati city	Northside	1980		9,389	5,425	3,637	58%	39%	36
Cincinnati city	Pleasant Ridge	1980		8,872	5,378	3,158	61%	36%	41
Cincinnati city	Spring Grove Village	1980		2,337	1,141	1,080	49%	46%	21
Cincinnati city	University Heights	1980		8,753	5,745	1,616	66%	18%	35
Forest Park city	Forest Park city	1980		19,463	7,142	10,949	37%	56%	34
Golf Manor village	Golf Manor village	1980		3,999	1,369	2,515	34%	63%	27
Cincinnati city	Roselawn	1980	2000	6,806	1,337	5,245	20%	77%	29
Cincinnati city	Camp Washington	1990		1,506	1,068	382	71%	25%	41
Cincinnati city	Clifton	1990		8,546	6,425	1,283	75%	15%	49
Cincinnati city	Hartwell	1990		4,950	3,638	1,034	73%	21%	37
Cincinnati city	South Fairmount	1990		3,251	1,556	1,479	48%	45%	21
Cincinnati city	Westwood, East	1990		20,668	9,092	10,448	44%	51%	35
Colerain township	Mount Healthy Heights CDP	1990		3,450	2,528	805	73%	23%	46
Mount Healthy city	Mount Healthy city	1990		7,149	5,269	1,667	74%	23%	50
Springdale city	Springdale city	1990		10,563	7,223	2,707	68%	26%	47
Springfield township	Finneytown CDP	1990		13,492	9,843	3,215	73%	24%	57
Springfield township	Pleasant Run Farm CDP	1990		4,731	3,507	1,081	74%	23%	47
	Aggregate - 30 Communities*			222,029	112,102	98,453	50%	44%	23
Cincinnati city	East End	2000		1,692	1,439	223	85%	13%	62
Cincinnati city	East Price Hill	2000		17,964	13,287	3,869	74%	22%	40
Cincinnati city	Lower Price Hill	2000		1,309	1,044	140	80%	11%	41
Colerain township	Northbrook CDP	2000		11,076	9,099	1,568	82%	14%	27
Colerain township	Northgate CDP	2000		8,016	6,911	831	86%	10%	55
Glendale village	Glendale village	2000		2,188	1,812	310	83%	14%	59
North College Hill city	North College Hill city	2000		10,082	7,682	2,187	76%	22%	36
Silverton city	Silverton city	2000		5,178	2,357	2,605	46%	50%	61
	Aggregate - 8 Communities*			57,505	43,631	11,733	76%	20%	48
	Aggregate - 38 Communities*			279,534	155,733	110,186	56%	39%	48
Arlington Heights village	Arlington Heights village	2010		899	827	34	92%	4%	62
Cincinnati city	Carthage	2010		2,412	2,095	225	87%	9%	37
Cincinnati city	Oakley	2010		11,244	9,846	935	88%	8%	42
Cincinnati city	Sedamsville-Riverside	2010		2,223	1,921	207	86%	9%	35
Cincinnati city	West Price Hill	2010		17,115	15,406	1,223	90%	7%	55
Cincinnati city	Westwood, West	2010		15,062	13,278	1,296	88%	9%	49
Colerain township	Groesbeck CDP	2010		7,202	6,620	408	92%	6%	48
Colerain township	Pleasant Run CDP	2010		5,267	4,669	405	89%	8%	25
Elmwood Place village	Elmwood Place village	2010		2,681	2,463	146	92%	5%	50
Lockland village	Lockland village	2010		3,707	2,611	975	70%	26%	76
Sharonville city	Sharonville city (part)	2010		11,578	10,177	600	88%	5%	47
Springfield township	New Burlington CDP	2010							
Springfield township	Pleasant Hills CDP	2010							
Springfield township	Remainder of Springfield township	2010		19,358	11,852	6,929	61%	36%	67
St. Bernard city	St. Bernard city	2010		4,924	4,501	318	91%	6%	51
Symmes township	Camp Dennison CDP	2010							
Wyoming city	Wyoming city	2010		8,261	7,231	788	88%	10%	67

Table Nine

Hamilton County Integrated Communities, 2010									
Criteria: Neighborhoods Between 10% and 80% Black and Dissimilarity Index of 65 or Less at any Census from 1970 to 2010									
Sources: 2010 U.S. Census Redistricting Files, U.S. Census of Population and Housing, Summary File 1, 1970, 1980, 1990, 2000									
Note: Blank cells indicate that the Census had not defined that community in that year or in the case of the Remainder of Springfield Township that the definition had changed and the data for 1970 to 2000 is not comparable to 2010									
*Dissimilarity Index is calculated as the median of the group of communities									
Municipality	Community	First Year Integrated	Last Year Integrated	2010					
				Persons	White Only	Black Only	White Only Pcnt	Black Only Pcnt	Dissimilarity Index
Cincinnati city	Fay Apartments	1970	1970	1,916	134	1,661	7%	87%	33
Cincinnati city	Winton Hills	1970	1970	4,895	525	4,109	11%	84%	61
Cincinnati city	Bond Hill	1970	1980	6,972	322	6,449	5%	92%	44
Cincinnati city	North Fairmount-English Woods	1970	1990	2,217	318	1,806	14%	81%	42
Miami township	Addyston village	1970	1990	938	841	53	90%	6%	41
Cincinnati city	Roselawn	1980	2000	6,440	731	5,548	11%	86%	29
Cincinnati city	CBD-Riverfront	1970		4,516	2,660	1,505	59%	33%	53
Cincinnati city	Corryville	1970		3,284	1,625	1,182	49%	36%	41
Cincinnati city	Kennedy Heights	1970		4,847	1,216	3,350	25%	69%	46
Cincinnati city	Madisonville	1970		9,141	3,460	5,183	38%	57%	47
Cincinnati city	Mt. Auburn	1970		4,904	1,453	3,233	30%	66%	48
Cincinnati city	Over-the-Rhine	1970		6,996	1,714	5,068	24%	72%	52
Woodlawn village	Woodlawn village	1970		3,294	860	2,214	26%	67%	46
Cincinnati city	College Hill	1980		14,133	4,800	8,821	34%	62%	50
Cincinnati city	East Walnut Hills	1980		3,173	2,052	957	65%	30%	50
Cincinnati city	Evanston-East Walnut Hills	1980		1,552	727	766	47%	49%	63
Cincinnati city	Fairview-Clifton Heights	1980		7,358	5,620	1,222	76%	17%	43
Cincinnati city	Mt. Airy	1980		8,779	2,626	5,675	30%	65%	44
Cincinnati city	North Avondale-Paddock Hills	1980		5,919	2,841	2,810	48%	47%	60
Cincinnati city	Northside	1980		7,467	4,422	2,712	59%	36%	41
Cincinnati city	Pleasant Ridge	1980		8,083	4,693	2,896	58%	36%	41
Cincinnati city	Spring Grove Village	1980		1,964	796	995	41%	51%	23
Cincinnati city	University Heights	1980		9,687	6,749	1,479	70%	15%	44
Forest Park city	Forest Park city	1980		18,720	4,657	12,159	25%	65%	28
Golf Manor village	Golf Manor village	1980		3,611	877	2,623	24%	73%	29
Cincinnati city	Camp Washington	1990		1,343	884	404	66%	30%	38
Cincinnati city	Clifton	1990		8,304	5,990	1,398	72%	17%	48
Cincinnati city	Hartwell	1990		4,640	2,604	1,676	56%	36%	45
Cincinnati city	South Fairmount	1990		2,368	885	1,338	37%	57%	26
Cincinnati city	Westwood, East	1990		19,072	5,459	12,463	29%	65%	34
Colerain township	Mount Healthy Heights CDP	1990		3,264	1,877	1,224	58%	38%	54
Mount Healthy city	Mount Healthy city	1990		6,098	3,807	2,011	62%	33%	40
Springdale city	Springdale city	1990		11,223	6,169	3,355	55%	30%	37
Springfield township	Finneytown CDP	1990		12,741	7,856	4,293	62%	34%	49
Springfield township	Pleasant Run Farm CDP	1990		4,654	2,514	1,870	54%	40%	20
Cincinnati city	East End	2000		1,605	1,361	174	85%	11%	64
Cincinnati city	East Price Hill	2000		15,340	7,973	5,876	52%	38%	31
Cincinnati city	Lower Price Hill	2000		1,075	704	235	65%	22%	35
Colerain township	Northbrook CDP	2000		10,668	6,995	2,974	66%	28%	21
Colerain township	Northgate CDP	2000		7,377	5,814	1,230	79%	17%	52
Glendale village	Glendale village	2000		2,155	1,754	332	81%	15%	49
North College Hill city	North College Hill city	2000		9,397	4,603	4,382	49%	47%	30
Silverton city	Silverton city	2000		4,788	2,105	2,462	44%	51%	52
	Aggregate - 37 Communities*			253,540	123,202	112,547	49%	44%	44
Arlington Heights village	Arlington Heights village	2010		745	601	110	81%	15%	21
Cincinnati city	Carthage	2010		2,625	1,715	586	65%	22%	32
Cincinnati city	Oakley	2010		10,429	8,798	1,001	84%	10%	45
Cincinnati city	Sedamsville-Riverside	2010		1,713	1,353	317	79%	19%	46
Cincinnati city	West Price Hill	2010		15,658	10,991	3,630	70%	23%	43
Cincinnati city	Westwood, West	2010		14,820	9,684	4,419	65%	30%	39
Colerain township	Groesbeck CDP	2010		6,788	5,736	796	85%	12%	42
Colerain township	Pleasant Run CDP	2010		4,953	3,952	720	80%	15%	26
Elmwood Place village	Elmwood Place village	2010		2,188	1,730	326	79%	15%	34
Lockland village	Lockland village	2010		3,449	2,223	1,030	64%	30%	61
Sharonville city	Sharonville city (part)	2010		11,197	8,931	1,070	80%	11%	44
Springfield township	New Burlington CDP	2010		5,069	2,653	2,170	52%	43%	56
Springfield township	Pleasant Hills CDP	2010		606	264	321	44%	53%	7
Springfield township	Remainder of Springfield township	2010		12,687	6,863	5,354	54%	42%	63
St. Bernard city	St. Bernard city	2010		4,368	3,496	685	80%	16%	40
Symmes township	Camp Dennison CDP	2010		375	282	73	75%	19%	63
Wyoming city	Wyoming city	2010		8,428	7,048	954	84%	11%	56

Table Ten

Hamilton County Neighborhoods Integrated for Three Decades, 1980 to 2010													
Sources: 2010 U.S. Census Redistricting Files, U.S. Census of Population and Housing, Summary File 1, 1980, 1990, 2000													
*Dissimilarity Index is calculated as the median of the group of communities													
Municipality	Community	1980						1990					
		Persons	White Persons	Black Persons	White Pcnt	Black Pcnt	Dissimilarity Index	Persons	White Persons	Black Persons	White Pcnt	Black Pcnt	Dissimilarity Index
Cincinnati city	CBD-Riverfront	2,528	1,996	475	79%	19%	55	3,838	2,365	1,396	62%	36%	51
Cincinnati city	College Hill	17,327	11,342	5,873	65%	34%	63	15,785	9,201	6,466	58%	41%	53
Cincinnati city	Corryville	4,539	2,105	2,365	46%	52%	51	4,439	2,042	2,238	46%	50%	39
Cincinnati city	East Walnut Hills	4,106	2,724	1,350	66%	33%	65	3,741	2,438	1,245	65%	33%	60
Cincinnati city	Evanston-East Walnut Hills	2,241	709	1,517	32%	68%	63	2,070	757	1,293	37%	62%	61
Cincinnati city	Fairview-Clifton Heights	7,940	6,954	791	88%	10%	39	7,727	6,430	946	83%	12%	37
Cincinnati city	Kennedy Heights	6,591	1,566	4,973	24%	75%	51	6,054	1,412	4,607	23%	76%	50
Cincinnati city	Madisonville	13,157	5,652	7,419	43%	56%	51	12,216	4,799	7,284	39%	60%	49
Cincinnati city	Mt. Airy	9,453	8,294	938	88%	10%	47	9,404	6,354	2,853	68%	30%	58
Cincinnati city	Mt. Auburn	8,889	2,352	6,455	26%	73%	41	7,542	1,911	5,568	25%	74%	48
Cincinnati city	North Avondale-Paddock Hills	6,762	3,084	3,587	46%	53%	56	6,461	2,764	3,577	43%	55%	58
Cincinnati city	Northside	11,884	10,301	1,473	87%	12%	59	10,527	8,290	2,166	79%	21%	40
Cincinnati city	Over-the-Rhine	11,914	4,401	7,449	37%	63%	50	9,572	2,645	6,835	28%	71%	47
Cincinnati city	Pleasant Ridge	10,181	8,461	1,623	83%	16%	44	9,730	7,150	2,437	73%	25%	38
Cincinnati city	Spring Grove Village	2,739	2,391	320	87%	12%	38	2,612	1,939	612	74%	23%	38
Cincinnati city	University Heights	10,526	8,675	1,335	82%	13%	31	9,807	7,590	1,264	77%	13%	26
Forest Park city	Forest Park city	18,675	12,872	5,533	69%	30%	35	18,609	10,114	8,134	54%	44%	35
Golf Manor village	Golf Manor village	4,317	3,525	745	82%	17%	59	4,154	2,515	1,606	61%	39%	36
Woodlawn village	Woodlawn village	2,715	533	2,175	20%	80%	47	2,674	685	1,970	26%	74%	65
	Aggregate - 19 Communities*	156,484	97,937	56,396	63%	36%	51	146,962	81,401	62,497	55%	43%	48
Municipality	Community	2000						2010					
		Persons	White Only	Black Only	White Only Pcnt	Black Only Pcnt	Dissimilarity Index	Persons	White Only	Black Only	White Only Pcnt	Black Only Pcnt	Dissimilarity Index
Cincinnati city	CBD-Riverfront	3,189	1,780	1,246	56%	39%	51	4,516	2,660	1,505	59%	33%	53
Cincinnati city	College Hill	15,269	6,388	8,476	42%	56%	42	14,133	4,800	8,821	34%	62%	50
Cincinnati city	Corryville	3,830	1,610	1,904	42%	50%	38	3,284	1,625	1,182	49%	36%	41
Cincinnati city	East Walnut Hills	3,630	2,286	1,209	63%	33%	51	3,173	2,052	957	65%	30%	50
Cincinnati city	Evanston-East Walnut Hills	1,805	743	1,017	41%	56%	59	1,552	727	766	47%	49%	63
Cincinnati city	Fairview-Clifton Heights	7,366	5,379	1,436	73%	19%	34	7,358	5,620	1,222	76%	17%	43
Cincinnati city	Kennedy Heights	5,296	1,113	4,016	21%	76%	49	4,847	1,216	3,350	25%	69%	46
Cincinnati city	Madisonville	10,827	3,865	6,521	36%	60%	43	9,141	3,460	5,183	38%	57%	47
Cincinnati city	Mt. Airy	9,710	4,684	4,514	48%	46%	52	8,779	2,626	5,675	30%	65%	44
Cincinnati city	Mt. Auburn	6,516	1,551	4,755	24%	73%	52	4,904	1,453	3,233	30%	66%	48
Cincinnati city	North Avondale-Paddock Hills	6,212	2,772	3,256	45%	52%	57	5,919	2,841	2,810	48%	47%	60
Cincinnati city	Northside	9,389	5,425	3,637	58%	39%	36	7,467	4,422	2,712	59%	36%	41
Cincinnati city	Over-the-Rhine	7,638	1,482	5,876	19%	77%	48	6,996	1,714	5,068	24%	72%	52
Cincinnati city	Pleasant Ridge	8,872	5,378	3,158	61%	36%	41	8,083	4,693	2,896	58%	36%	41
Cincinnati city	Spring Grove Village	2,337	1,141	1,080	49%	46%	21	1,964	796	995	41%	51%	23
Cincinnati city	University Heights	8,753	5,745	1,616	66%	18%	35	9,687	6,749	1,479	70%	15%	44
Forest Park city	Forest Park city	19,463	7,142	10,949	37%	56%	34	18,720	4,657	12,159	25%	65%	28
Golf Manor village	Golf Manor village	3,999	1,369	2,515	34%	63%	27	3,611	877	2,623	24%	73%	29
Woodlawn village	Woodlawn village	2,816	763	1,926	27%	68%	63	3,294	860	2,214	26%	67%	46
	Aggregate - 19 Communities*	136,917	60,616	69,107	44%	50%	43	127,428	53,848	64,850	42%	51%	46

Table Eleven

Hamilton County Stable Integrated Communities, 1990 to 2010							
Criteria: Neighborhoods Between 10% and 80% Black and Dissimilarity Index of 65 or Less at all three censuses from 1990 to 2010							
Sources: 2010 U.S. Census Redistricting Files, U.S. Census of Population and Housing, Summary File 1, 1990, 2000							
*Aggregate Dissimilarity Index is calculated as the median of the group of communities							
Municipality	Community	1990			White Only Pcnt	Black Only Pcnt	Dissimilarity Index
		Persons	White Only	Black Only			
Cincinnati city	Camp Washington	1,763	1,463	254	83%	14%	63
Cincinnati city	Clifton	8,978	7,291	1,210	81%	13%	51
Cincinnati city	Hartwell	5,210	4,408	718	85%	14%	50
Cincinnati city	South Fairmount	3,998	3,233	675	81%	17%	33
Cincinnati city	Westwood, East	20,304	13,906	5,896	68%	29%	37
Colerain township	Mount Healthy Heights CDP	3,863	3,308	518	86%	13%	38
Mount Healthy city	Mount Healthy city	7,580	6,372	1,137	84%	15%	61
Springdale city	Springdale city	10,621	8,920	1,449	84%	14%	43
Springfield township	Finneytown CDP	13,096	11,003	1,883	84%	14%	60
Springfield township	Pleasant Run Farm CDP	4,545	3,970	495	87%	11%	25
	Aggregate*	79,958	63874	14235	80%	18%	46
Municipality	Community	2000			White Only Pcnt	Black Only Pcnt	Dissimilarity Index
		Persons	White Only	Black Only			
Cincinnati city	Camp Washington	1,506	1,068	382	71%	25%	41
Cincinnati city	Clifton	8,546	6,425	1,283	75%	15%	49
Cincinnati city	Hartwell	4,950	3,638	1,034	73%	21%	37
Cincinnati city	South Fairmount	3,251	1,556	1,479	48%	45%	21
Cincinnati city	Westwood, East	20,668	9,092	10,448	44%	51%	35
Colerain township	Mount Healthy Heights CDP	3,450	2,528	805	73%	23%	46
Mount Healthy city	Mount Healthy city	7,149	5,269	1,667	74%	23%	50
Springdale city	Springdale city	10,563	7,223	2,707	68%	26%	47
Springfield township	Finneytown CDP	13,492	9,843	3,215	73%	24%	57
Springfield township	Pleasant Run Farm CDP	4,731	3,507	1,081	74%	23%	27
	Aggregate*	78,306	50149	24101	64%	31%	44
Municipality	Community	2010			White Only Pcnt	Black Only Pcnt	Dissimilarity Index
		Persons	White Only	Black Only			
Cincinnati city	Camp Washington	1,343	884	404	66%	30%	38
Cincinnati city	Clifton	8,304	5,990	1,398	72%	17%	48
Cincinnati city	Hartwell	4,640	2,604	1,676	56%	36%	45
Cincinnati city	South Fairmount	2,368	885	1,338	37%	57%	26
Cincinnati city	Westwood, East	19,072	5,459	12,463	29%	65%	34
Colerain township	Mount Healthy Heights CDP	3,264	1,877	1,224	58%	38%	54
Mount Healthy city	Mount Healthy city	6,098	3,807	2,011	62%	33%	40
Springdale city	Springdale city	11,223	6,169	3,355	55%	30%	37
Springfield township	Finneytown CDP	12,741	7,856	4,293	62%	34%	49
Springfield township	Pleasant Run Farm CDP	4,654	2,514	1,870	54%	40%	20
	Aggregate*	73,707	38045	30032	52%	41%	39

Table Twelve

Hamilton County Integrated Communities, 2010, that Existed in 2000		
Criteria: Neighborhoods Between 10% and 80% Black and Dissimilarity Index of 65 or Less at any Census from 1970 to 2010		
Sources: 2010 U.S. Census Redistricting Files, U.S. Census of Population and Housing, Summary File 1, 1970, 1980, 1990, 2000		
Municipality	Community	First Year Integrated
Cincinnati city	CBD-Riverfront	1970
Cincinnati city	Corryville	1970
Cincinnati city	Kennedy Heights	1970
Cincinnati city	Madisonville	1970
Cincinnati city	Mt. Auburn	1970
Cincinnati city	Over-the-Rhine	1970
Woodlawn village	Woodlawn village	1970
Cincinnati city	College Hill	1980
Cincinnati city	East Walnut Hills	1980
Cincinnati city	Evanston-East Walnut Hills	1980
Cincinnati city	Fairview-Clifton Heights	1980
Cincinnati city	Mt. Airy	1980
Cincinnati city	North Avondale-Paddock Hills	1980
Cincinnati city	Northside	1980
Cincinnati city	Pleasant Ridge	1980
Cincinnati city	Spring Grove Village	1980
Cincinnati city	University Heights	1980
Forest Park city	Forest Park city	1980
Golf Manor village	Golf Manor village	1980
Cincinnati city	Camp Washington	1990
Cincinnati city	Clifton	1990
Cincinnati city	Hartwell	1990
Cincinnati city	South Fairmount	1990
Cincinnati city	Westwood, East	1990
Colerain township	Mount Healthy Heights CDP	1990
Mount Healthy city	Mount Healthy city	1990
Springdale city	Springdale city	1990
Springfield township	Finneytown CDP	1990
Springfield township	Pleasant Run Farm CDP	1990
Cincinnati city	East End	2000
Cincinnati city	East Price Hill	2000
Cincinnati city	Lower Price Hill	2000
Colerain township	Northbrook CDP	2000
Colerain township	Northgate CDP	2000
Glendale village	Glendale village	2000
North College Hill city	North College Hill city	2000
Silverton city	Silverton city	2000
Arlington Heights village	Arlington Heights village	2010
Cincinnati city	Carthage	2010
Cincinnati city	Oakley	2010
Cincinnati city	Sedamsville-Riverside	2010
Cincinnati city	West Price Hill	2010
Cincinnati city	Westwood, West	2010
Colerain township	Groesbeck CDP	2010
Colerain township	Pleasant Run CDP	2010
Elmwood Place village	Elmwood Place village	2010
Lockland village	Lockland village	2010
Sharonville city	Sharonville city (part)	2010
St. Bernard city	St. Bernard city	2010
Wyoming city	Wyoming city	2010

Table Thirteen

Integrated Communities Socioeconomic Demographics														
Sources: American Community Survey, 2005 to 2009, 5 Year Estimates, US Census 2010 Redistricting Files, US Census, 2000, SF1, SF3														
	Change*			2010			ACS			2000				
COMMUNITY	Below Poverty	Owner Occupied	SES Index	White Only Pcnt	Black Only Pcnt	Below Poverty	Owner Occupied	SES Index	Below Poverty	Owner Occupied	SES Index	White Only Pcnt	Black Only Pcnt	
Hamilton County	2%	2%	-2	69%	26%	14%	62%	54	11.8%	59.8%	56	73%	23%	
Cincinnati city	3%	4%	-2	49%	45%	25%	43%	43	21.9%	39.0%	45	53%	43%	
Suburban Hamilton County	2%	1%	-3	80%	14%	7%	77%	60	5.5%	75.4%	63	86%	11%	
	Change*			2010			ACS			2000				
COMMUNITY	Below Poverty	Owner Occupied	SES Index	White Only Pcnt	Black Only Pcnt	Below Poverty	Owner Occupied	SES Index	Below Poverty	Owner Occupied	SES Index	White Only Pcnt	Black Only Pcnt	
50 Integrated Neighborhoods, 2010	5%	1%	-4	56%	38%	19%	52%	46	14.0%	50.5%	51	65%	31%	
Improved**	6	29	11											
	Change*			2010			ACS			2000				
COMMUNITY	Below Poverty	Owner Occupied	SES Index	White Only Pcnt	Black Only Pcnt	Below Poverty	Owner Occupied	SES Index	Below Poverty	Owner Occupied	SES Index	White Only Pcnt	Black Only Pcnt	
19 Neighborhoods Integrated continuously 1980 to 2010	5%	3%	-2	42%	51%	23%	45%	46	18%	42%	49	44%	50%	
Improved**	3	12	7											

*Change is between the 2000 census data and the ACS Five-Year estimates.

**Improved is the count of the number of communities that saw improvements in that demographic - decrease in percent in poverty, increase in percent who were homeowners, increase in SES Index

Note: For integrated communities, aggregate data is calculated as follows: Poverty = number of poor/those for whom poverty was calculated, Homeownership = Owner Occupied/Total Occupied Dwelling Units, SES = the median for the specified groups of communities. Changes in poverty, homeownership, and SES equals the unweighted average of the changes for each community in the group.

Table A-1970

Hamilton County Communities, 1970									
Sources: U.S. Census of Population and Housing, Summary File 1, 1970									
*The population of Loveland includes 1,967 people living in the Warren and Clermont County portions of the city.									
Municipality/township	Community	1970							Dissimilarity Index
		Persons	White Persons	Black Persons	Other	White Pcnt	Black Pcnt	Other Pcnt	
Amberley village	Amberley village	5,574	5,541	29	4	99%	1%	0%	46
Anderson township	Anderson township	25,887	25,816	18	53	100%	0%	0%	
Arlington Heights village	Arlington Heights village	1,476	1,403	72	1	95%	5%	0%	91
Blue Ash city	Blue Ash city	8,324	7,767	541	16	93%	6%	0%	90
Cheviot city	Cheviot city	11,135	11,109	2	24	100%	0%	0%	84
Cincinnati city	Avondale	22,699	1,914	20,707	78	8%	91%	0%	52
Cincinnati city	Bond Hill	12,324	9,001	3,229	94	73%	26%	1%	40
Cincinnati city	California	819	818	1	0	100%	0%	0%	98
Cincinnati city	Camp Washington	3,117	2,790	315	12	90%	10%	0%	79
Cincinnati city	Carthage	3,291	3,286	3	2	100%	0%	0%	88
Cincinnati city	CBD-Riverfront	3,472	2,939	473	60	85%	14%	2%	58
Cincinnati city	Clifton	10,736	9,593	939	204	89%	9%	2%	65
Cincinnati city	College Hill	19,502	17,209	2,184	109	88%	11%	1%	74
Cincinnati city	Corryville	6,089	2,652	3,362	75	44%	55%	1%	59
Cincinnati city	East End	4,878	4,107	748	23	84%	15%	0%	76
Cincinnati city	East Price Hill	22,113	21,931	125	57	99%	1%	0%	72
Cincinnati city	East Walnut Hills	5,416	3,631	1,738	47	67%	32%	1%	69
Cincinnati city	Evanston	11,046	548	10,463	35	5%	95%	0%	57
Cincinnati city	Evanston-East Walnut Hills	3,854	991	2,857	6	26%	74%	0%	70
Cincinnati city	Fairview-Clifton Heights	11,887	11,030	759	98	93%	6%	1%	50
Cincinnati city	Fay Apartments	6,502	4,323	2,141	38	66%	33%	1%	58
Cincinnati city	Hartwell	5,780	5,303	469	8	92%	8%	0%	83
Cincinnati city	Hyde Park	17,220	16,665	487	68	97%	3%	0%	74
Cincinnati city	Kennedy Heights	6,789	2,812	3,946	31	41%	58%	0%	51
Cincinnati city	Linwood	2,524	2,513	6	5	100%	0%	0%	55
Cincinnati city	Lower Price Hill	3,187	3,183	2	2	100%	0%	0%	78
Cincinnati city	Madisonville	17,697	10,811	6,837	49	61%	39%	0%	55
Cincinnati city	Mt. Adams	3,491	3,332	147	12	95%	4%	0%	68
Cincinnati city	Mt. Airy	5,183	5,164	8	11	100%	0%	0%	43
Cincinnati city	Mt. Auburn	11,213	2,864	8,288	61	26%	74%	1%	40
Cincinnati city	Mt. Lookout	4,799	4,779	5	15	100%	0%	0%	69
Cincinnati city	Mt. Lookout-Columbia Tusculum	2,524	2,514	6	4	100%	0%	0%	55
Cincinnati city	Mt. Washington	12,797	12,751	6	40	100%	0%	0%	55
Cincinnati city	North Avondale-Paddock Hills	7,420	4,603	2,790	27	62%	38%	0%	69
Cincinnati city	North Fairmount-English Woods	7,658	3,354	4,292	12	44%	56%	0%	60
Cincinnati city	Northside	12,301	11,758	493	50	96%	4%	0%	76
Cincinnati city	Oakley	15,089	14,929	97	63	99%	1%	0%	59
Cincinnati city	Over-the-Rhine	16,363	9,506	6,783	74	58%	41%	0%	60
Cincinnati city	Pleasant Ridge	11,492	10,965	507	20	95%	4%	0%	67
Cincinnati city	Riverside-Sayler Park	3,450	3,395	47	8	98%	1%	0%	72
Cincinnati city	Roselawn	10,781	9,992	733	56	93%	7%	1%	71
Cincinnati city	Sayler Park	1,435	1,328	102	5	93%	7%	0%	72
Cincinnati city	Sedamsville-Riverside	3,922	3,916	0	6	100%	0%	0%	95
Cincinnati city	South Cumminsville-Millvale	5,237	1,340	3,885	12	26%	74%	0%	81
Cincinnati city	South Fairmount	6,123	6,011	100	12	98%	2%	0%	53
Cincinnati city	Spring Grove Village	3,163	3,128	32	3	99%	1%	0%	76
Cincinnati city	University Heights	11,529	10,317	1,069	143	89%	9%	1%	62

Table A-1970

Hamilton County Communities, 1970									
Sources: U.S. Census of Population and Housing, Summary File 1, 1970									
Municipality/township	Community	1970							Dissimilarity Index
		Persons	White Persons	Black Persons	Other	White Pcnt	Black Pcnt	Other Pcnt	
Amberley village	Amberley village	5,574	5,541	29	4	99%	1%	0%	46
Anderson township	Anderson township	25,887	25,816	18	53	100%	0%	0%	
Arlington Heights village	Arlington Heights village	1,476	1,403	72	1	95%	5%	0%	91
Blue Ash city	Blue Ash city	8,324	7,767	541	16	93%	6%	0%	90
Cheviot city	Cheviot city	11,135	11,109	2	24	100%	0%	0%	84
Cincinnati city	Avondale	22,699	1,914	20,707	78	8%	91%	0%	52
Cincinnati city	Bond Hill	12,324	9,001	3,229	94	73%	26%	1%	40
Cincinnati city	California	819	818	1	0	100%	0%	0%	98
Cincinnati city	Camp Washington	3,117	2,790	315	12	90%	10%	0%	79
Cincinnati city	Carthage	3,291	3,286	3	2	100%	0%	0%	88
Cincinnati city	CBD-Riverfront	3,472	2,939	473	60	85%	14%	2%	58
Cincinnati city	Clifton	10,736	9,593	939	204	89%	9%	2%	65
Cincinnati city	College Hill	19,502	17,209	2,184	109	88%	11%	1%	74
Cincinnati city	Corryville	6,089	2,652	3,362	75	44%	55%	1%	59
Cincinnati city	East End	4,878	4,107	748	23	84%	15%	0%	76
Cincinnati city	East Price Hill	22,113	21,931	125	57	99%	1%	0%	72
Cincinnati city	East Walnut Hills	5,416	3,631	1,738	47	67%	32%	1%	69
Cincinnati city	Evanston	11,046	548	10,463	35	5%	95%	0%	57
Cincinnati city	Evanston-East Walnut Hills	3,854	991	2,857	6	26%	74%	0%	70
Cincinnati city	Fairview-Clifton Heights	11,887	11,030	759	98	93%	6%	1%	50
Cincinnati city	Fay Apartments	6,502	4,323	2,141	38	66%	33%	1%	58
Cincinnati city	Hartwell	5,780	5,303	469	8	92%	8%	0%	83
Cincinnati city	Hyde Park	17,220	16,665	487	68	97%	3%	0%	74
Cincinnati city	Kennedy Heights	6,789	2,812	3,946	31	41%	58%	0%	51
Cincinnati city	Linwood	2,524	2,513	6	5	100%	0%	0%	55
Cincinnati city	Lower Price Hill	3,187	3,183	2	2	100%	0%	0%	78
Cincinnati city	Madisonville	17,697	10,811	6,837	49	61%	39%	0%	55
Cincinnati city	Mt. Adams	3,491	3,332	147	12	95%	4%	0%	68
Cincinnati city	Mt. Airy	5,183	5,164	8	11	100%	0%	0%	43
Cincinnati city	Mt. Auburn	11,213	2,864	8,288	61	26%	74%	1%	40
Cincinnati city	Mt. Lookout	4,799	4,779	5	15	100%	0%	0%	69
Cincinnati city	Mt. Lookout-Columbia Tusculum	2,524	2,514	6	4	100%	0%	0%	55
Cincinnati city	Mt. Washington	12,797	12,751	6	40	100%	0%	0%	55
Cincinnati city	North Avondale-Paddock Hills	7,420	4,603	2,790	27	62%	38%	0%	69
Cincinnati city	North Fairmount-English Woods	7,658	3,354	4,292	12	44%	56%	0%	60
Cincinnati city	Northside	12,301	11,758	493	50	96%	4%	0%	76
Cincinnati city	Oakley	15,089	14,929	97	63	99%	1%	0%	59
Cincinnati city	Over-the-Rhine	16,363	9,506	6,783	74	58%	41%	0%	60
Cincinnati city	Pleasant Ridge	11,492	10,965	507	20	95%	4%	0%	67
Cincinnati city	Riverside-Sayler Park	3,450	3,395	47	8	98%	1%	0%	72
Cincinnati city	Roselawn	10,781	9,992	733	56	93%	7%	1%	71
Cincinnati city	Sayler Park	1,435	1,328	102	5	93%	7%	0%	72
Cincinnati city	Sedamsville-Riverside	3,922	3,916	0	6	100%	0%	0%	95
Cincinnati city	South Cumminsville-Millvale	5,237	1,340	3,885	12	26%	74%	0%	81
Cincinnati city	South Fairmount	6,123	6,011	100	12	98%	2%	0%	53
Cincinnati city	Spring Grove Village	3,163	3,128	32	3	99%	1%	0%	76
Cincinnati city	University Heights	11,529	10,317	1,069	143	89%	9%	1%	62
Cincinnati city	Walnut Hills	14,053	2,483	11,522	48	18%	82%	0%	66
Cincinnati city	West End	16,088	455	15,614	19	3%	97%	0%	67

Table A-1970

Hamilton County Communities, 1970									
Sources: U.S. Census of Population and Housing, Summary File 1, 1970									
Municipality/township	Community	1970							
		Persons	White Persons	Black Persons	Other	White Pcnt	Black Pcnt	Other Pcnt	Dissimilarity Index
Cincinnati city	West Price Hill	23,840	23,710	43	87	99%	0%	0%	68
Cincinnati city	Westwood	33,378	32,889	347	142	99%	1%	0%	68
Cincinnati city	Winton Hills	7,273	1,782	5,468	23	25%	75%	0%	25
Colerain township	Colerain township	50,971	50,138	711	122	98%	1%	0%	
Columbia township	Fairfax village	2,705	2,701	3	1	100%	0%	0%	90
Columbia township	Golf Manor village	5,170	5,145	18	7	100%	0%	0%	71
Columbia township	Mariemont village	4,540	4,463	66	11	98%	1%	0%	82
Columbia township	Terrace Park village	2,266	2,257	9	0	100%	0%	0%	79
Columbia township	Remainder of Columbia township	7,152	6,573	552	27	92%	8%	0%	
Crosby township	Crosby township	1,747	1,742	0	5	100%	0%	0%	
Deer Park city	Deer Park city	7,415	7,403	1	11	100%	0%	0%	81
Delhi township	Delhi township	25,785	25,708	29	48	100%	0%	0%	
Elmwood Place village	Elmwood Place village	3,525	3,467	39	19	98%	1%	1%	64
Evendale village	Evendale village	1,967	1,957	10	0	99%	1%	0%	77
Forest Park city	Forest Park city	15,139	14,668	420	51	97%	3%	0%	59
Glendale village	Glendale village	2,690	2,197	491	2	82%	18%	0%	80
Green township	Green township	49,917	49,755	56	106	100%	0%	0%	
Greenhills village	Greenhills village	6,092	6,066	10	16	100%	0%	0%	67
Harrison city	Harrison city	4,408	4,404	0	4	100%	0%	0%	
Harrison township	Harrison township	1,818	1,814	0	4	100%	0%	0%	
Lincoln Heights village	Lincoln Heights village	6,099	55	6,028	16	1%	99%	0%	87
Lockland village	Lockland village	5,288	4,098	1,185	5	77%	22%	0%	91
Loveland city	Loveland city*	7,144	6,956	177	11	97%	2%	0%	85
Madeira city	Madeira city	6,713	6,688	16	9	100%	0%	0%	73
Miami township	Addyston village	1,336	1,096	238	2	82%	18%	0%	37
Miami township	Cleves village	2,044	2,022	21	1	99%	1%	0%	0
Miami township	North Bend village	638	638	0	0	100%	0%	0%	
Miami township	Remainder of Miami township	5,023	5,012	6	5	100%	0%	0%	
Montgomery city	Montgomery city	5,683	5,670	3	10	100%	0%	0%	79
Mount Healthy city	Mount Healthy city	7,446	7,311	126	9	98%	2%	0%	90
Newtown village	Newtown village	2,047	2,044	1	2	100%	0%	0%	74
North College Hill city	North College Hill city	12,363	12,291	46	26	99%	0%	0%	73
Norwood city	Norwood city	30,420	30,325	33	62	100%	0%	0%	77
Reading city	Reading city	14,303	14,213	60	30	99%	0%	0%	71
Sharonville city	Sharonville city (part)	10,985	10,960	10	15	100%	0%	0%	81
Silverton city	Silverton city	6,588	4,268	2,296	24	65%	35%	0%	77
Springdale city	Springdale city	8,127	8,072	31	24	99%	0%	0%	65
Springfield township	Springfield township	41,611	38,170	3,329	112	92%	8%	0%	
St. Bernard city	St. Bernard city	6,080	5,960	108	12	98%	2%	0%	82
Sycamore township	Sycamore township	22,733	22,419	263	51	99%	1%	0%	
Symmes township	Symmes township	3,726	3,559	163	4	96%	4%	0%	
The Village of Indian Hill city	The Village of Indian Hill city	5,651	5,624	27	0	100%	0%	0%	63
Whitewater township	Whitewater township	3,318	3,296	20	2	99%	1%	0%	
Woodlawn village	Woodlawn village	3,251	1,045	2,196	10	32%	68%	0%	50
Wyoming city	Wyoming city	9,089	8,247	812	30	91%	9%	0%	86

*The population of Loveland includes 1,967 people living in the Clermont and Warren County portions of the city.

Table A-1980

Hamilton County Communities, 1980									
Sources: U.S. Census of Population and Housing, Summary File 1, 1980									
Municipality/Township	Community	1980							
		Persons	White Persons	Black Persons	Other	White Pcnt	Black Pcnt	Other Pcnt	Dissimilarity Index
Amberley village	Amberley village	3,442	3,330	53	59	97%	2%	2%	60
Anderson Township	Anderson Township	34,504	34,121	96	287	99%	0%	1%	
Arlington Heights village	Arlington Heights village	1,082	1,071	0	11	99%	0%	1%	
Blue Ash city	Blue Ash city	9,506	8,881	514	111	93%	5%	1%	76
Cheviot city	Cheviot city	9,888	9,827	8	53	99%	0%	1%	89
Cincinnati city	Avondale	19,845	1,432	18,324	89	7%	92%	0%	54
Cincinnati city	Bond Hill	11,408	3,271	7,941	196	29%	70%	2%	44
Cincinnati city	California	636	636	0	0	100%	0%	0%	
Cincinnati city	Camp Washington	2,198	1,953	230	15	89%	10%	1%	83
Cincinnati city	Carthage	2,782	2,776	0	6	100%	0%	0%	
Cincinnati city	CBD-Riverfront	2,528	1,996	475	57	79%	19%	2%	55
Cincinnati city	Clifton	9,240	7,908	1,139	193	86%	12%	2%	69
Cincinnati city	College Hill	17,327	11,342	5,873	112	65%	34%	1%	63
Cincinnati city	Corryville	4,539	2,105	2,365	69	46%	52%	2%	51
Cincinnati city	East End	3,230	2,815	407	8	87%	13%	0%	80
Cincinnati city	East Price Hill	20,361	19,337	892	132	95%	4%	1%	63
Cincinnati city	East Walnut Hills	4,106	2,724	1,350	32	66%	33%	1%	65
Cincinnati city	Evanston	9,689	675	8,945	69	7%	92%	1%	74
Cincinnati city	Evanston-East Walnut Hills	2,241	709	1,517	15	32%	68%	1%	63
Cincinnati city	Fairview-Clifton Heights	7,940	6,954	791	195	88%	10%	2%	39
Cincinnati city	Fay Apartments	3,159	265	2,881	13	8%	91%	0%	58
Cincinnati city	Hartwell	5,777	5,152	586	39	89%	10%	1%	69
Cincinnati city	Hyde Park	14,955	14,246	562	147	95%	4%	1%	68
Cincinnati city	Kennedy Heights	6,591	1,566	4,973	52	24%	75%	1%	51
Cincinnati city	Linwood	1,425	1,420	4	1	100%	0%	0%	53
Cincinnati city	Lower Price Hill	2,155	2,138	11	6	99%	1%	0%	89
Cincinnati city	Madisonville	13,157	5,652	7,419	86	43%	56%	1%	51
Cincinnati city	Mt. Adams	1,958	1,852	80	26	95%	4%	1%	52
Cincinnati city	Mt. Airy	9,453	8,294	938	221	88%	10%	2%	47
Cincinnati city	Mt. Auburn	8,889	2,352	6,455	82	26%	73%	1%	41
Cincinnati city	Mt. Lookout	3,533	3,498	5	30	99%	0%	1%	87
Cincinnati city	Mt. Lookout-Columbia Tusculum	3,132	3,001	123	8	96%	4%	0%	87
Cincinnati city	Mt. Washington	11,632	11,478	56	98	99%	0%	1%	49
Cincinnati city	North Avondale-Paddock Hills	6,762	3,084	3,587	91	46%	53%	1%	56
Cincinnati city	North Fairmount-English Woods	5,889	2,248	3,585	56	38%	61%	1%	44
Cincinnati city	Northside	11,884	10,301	1,473	110	87%	12%	1%	59
Cincinnati city	Oakley	12,801	12,368	340	93	97%	3%	1%	52
Cincinnati city	Over-the-Rhine	11,914	4,401	7,449	64	37%	63%	1%	50
Cincinnati city	Pleasant Ridge	10,181	8,461	1,623	97	83%	16%	1%	44
Cincinnati city	Riverside-Sayler Park	1,301	1,217	81	3	94%	6%	0%	79
Cincinnati city	Roselawn	7,379	5,547	1,759	73	75%	24%	1%	36
Cincinnati city	Sayler Park	3,384	3,311	65	8	98%	2%	0%	74
Cincinnati city	Sedamsville-Riverside	3,007	2,979	21	7	99%	1%	0%	70
Cincinnati city	South Cumminsville-Millvale	4,908	369	4,527	12	8%	92%	0%	24
Cincinnati city	South Fairmount	4,104	3,855	236	13	94%	6%	0%	42
Cincinnati city	Spring Grove Village	2,739	2,391	320	28	87%	12%	1%	38
Cincinnati city	University Heights	10,526	8,675	1,335	516	82%	13%	5%	31
Cincinnati city	Walnut Hills	9,907	909	8,957	41	9%	90%	0%	56
Cincinnati city	West End	12,886	587	12,215	84	5%	95%	1%	71

Table A-1980

Hamilton County Communities, 1980									
Sources: U.S. Census of Population and Housing, Summary File 1, 1980									
Municipality/Township	Community	1980							Dissimilarity Index
		Persons	White Persons	Black Persons	Other	White Pcnt	Black Pcnt	Other Pcnt	
Cincinnati city	West Price Hill	20,518	20,260	75	183	99%	0%	1%	85
Cincinnati city	Westwood*	33,580	31,725	1,514	341	94%	5%	1%	56
Cincinnati city	Westwood, East*	17,570	15,922	1,401	247	91%	8%	1%	48
Cincinnati city	Westwood, West*	16,010	15,803	113	94	99%	1%	1%	73
Cincinnati city	Winton Hills	7,711	841	6,846	24	11%	89%	0%	60
Colerain township	Groesbeck CDP	9,594	9,397	122	75	98%	1%	1%	45
Colerain township	Northbrook CDP	8,357	7,715	545	97	92%	7%	1%	38
Colerain/Green township	White Oak CDP	9,563	9,464	17	82	99%	0%	1%	76
Colerain township	Remainder of Colerain township	32,495	30,005	2,317	173	92%	7%	1%	68
Columbia township	Remainder of Columbia township	3,979	2,923	1,016	40	73%	26%	1%	73
Columbia/Sycamore township	Kenwood CDP	9,928	9,401	404	123	95%	4%	1%	70
Crosby Township	Crosby Township	2,470	2,459	0	11	100%	0%	0%	
Deer Park city	Deer Park city	6,745	6,709	9	27	99%	0%	0%	81
Delhi township	Delhi Hills CDP	27,647	27,414	59	174	99%	0%	1%	78
Delhi township	Remainder of Delhi township	1,431	1,411	8	12	99%	1%	1%	24
Elmwood Place village	Elmwood Place village	2,840	2,794	35	11	98%	1%	0%	67
Evendale village	Evendale village	1,954	1,860	43	51	95%	2%	3%	34
Fairfax village	Fairfax village	2,222	2,204	8	10	99%	0%	0%	98
Forest Park city	Forest Park city	18,675	12,872	5,533	270	69%	30%	1%	35
Glendale village	Glendale village	2,368	1,891	461	16	80%	19%	1%	79
Golf Manor village	Golf Manor village	4,317	3,525	745	47	82%	17%	1%	59
Green township	Bridgetown North CDP	11,460	11,427	0	33	100%	0%	0%	
Green township	Covedale CDP (part)	5,830	5,803	0	27	100%	0%	0%	
Green township	Monfort Heights CDP	9,745	9,588	66	91	98%	1%	1%	78
Green township	Remainder of Green township	20,256	20,113	32	111	99%	0%	1%	86
Greenhills village	Greenhills village	4,927	4,896	16	15	99%	0%	0%	75
Harrison city	Harrison city	5,855	5,834	1	20	100%	0%	0%	55
Harrison township	Remainder of Harrison township	3,455	3,443	0	12	100%	0%	0%	
Lincoln Heights village	Lincoln Heights village	5,259	40	5,199	20	1%	99%	0%	77
Lockland village	Lockland village	4,292	3,315	957	20	77%	22%	0%	84
Loveland city	Loveland city (part)	7,385	7,152	167	66	97%	2%	1%	80
Madeira city	Madeira city	9,341	9,193	44	104	98%	0%	1%	65
Mariemont village	Mariemont village	3,295	3,273	0	22	99%	0%	1%	
Miami township	Addyston village	1,195	1,029	156	10	86%	13%	1%	52
Miami Township	Cleves village	2,094	2,086	4	4	100%	0%	0%	83
Miami township	North Bend village	546	544	0	2	100%	0%	0%	
Miami township	Remainder of Miami township	6,106	6,077	2	27	100%	0%	0%	80
Montgomery city	Montgomery city	10,088	9,854	67	167	98%	1%	2%	53
Mount Healthy city	Mount Healthy city	7,562	7,084	430	48	94%	6%	1%	69
Newtown village	Newtown village	1,817	1,813	0	4	100%	0%	0%	
North College Hill city	North College Hill city	11,114	10,747	305	62	97%	3%	1%	63
Norwood city	Norwood city	26,342	26,059	114	169	99%	0%	1%	92
Reading city	Reading city	12,843	12,633	131	79	98%	1%	1%	81
Sharonville city	Sharonville city (part)	10,108	9,936	83	89	98%	1%	1%	71
Silverton city	Silverton city	6,172	3,354	2,760	58	54%	45%	1%	76
Springdale city	Springdale city	10,111	9,107	838	166	90%	8%	2%	54
Springfield township	Brentwood	5,508	5,310	129	69	96%	2%	1%	29
Springfield township	Remainder of Springfield township	36,516	28,670	7,504	342	79%	21%	1%	68
St. Bernard city	St. Bernard city	5,396	5,155	212	29	96%	4%	1%	69

Table A-1980

Hamilton County Communities, 1980									
Sources: U.S. Census of Population and Housing, Summary File 1, 1980									
Municipality/Township	Community	1980							Dissimilarity Index
		Persons	White Persons	Black Persons	Other	White Pcnt	Black Pcnt	Other Pcnt	
Sycamore township	Remainder of Sycamore township	11,030	9,922	1,014	94	90%	9%	1%	95
Symmes township	Loveland Park CDP (part)	215	215	0	0	100%	0%	0%	
Symmes township	Remainder of Symmes township	5,646	5,322	250	74	94%	4%	1%	86
Terrace Park village	Terrace Park village	2,044	2,031	4	9	99%	0%	0%	79
The Village of Indian Hill city	The Village of Indian Hill city	5,521	5,439	15	67	99%	0%	1%	70
Whitewater Township	Whitewater Township	4,662	4,634	12	16	99%	0%	0%	
Woodlawn village	Woodlawn village	2,715	533	2,175	7	20%	80%	0%	47
Wyoming city	Wyoming city	8,282	7,334	846	102	89%	10%	1%	86
*For the purposes of this study, we have split Westwood, Cincinnati's largest neighborhood, into Westwood, East and Westwood, West because the two sections have long had quite different demographic profiles. See methodology for the definitions of each section.									

Table A-1990

Hamilton County Communities, 1990									
Sources: U.S. Census of Population and Housing, Summary File 1, 1990									
Municipality/Township	Community	1990							
		Persons	White Persons	Black Persons	Other	White Pcnt	Black Pcnt	Other Pcnt	Dissimilarity Index
Amberley village	Amberley village	3,108	2,920	135	51	94%	4%	2%	36
Anderson township	Cherry Grove CDP	4,972	4,838	59	72	97%	1%	1%	63
Anderson township	Dry Run CDP	5,389	5,290	14	82	98%	0%	2%	44
Anderson township	Forestville CDP	9,185	9,026	46	99	98%	1%	1%	57
Anderson township	Fruit Hill CDP	4,101	4,040	8	50	99%	0%	1%	36
Anderson township	Sherwood CDP	3,709	3,660	17	27	99%	0%	1%	48
Anderson township	Turpin Hills CDP	4,927	4,874	21	29	99%	0%	1%	59
Anderson township	Remainder of Anderson township	7,656	7,543	26	80	99%	0%	1%	61
Arlington Heights village	Arlington Heights village	1,084	934	137	10	86%	13%	1%	89
Blue Ash city	Blue Ash city	11,860	10,969	525	350	92%	4%	3%	75
Cheviot city	Cheviot city	9,616	9,457	84	60	98%	1%	1%	88
Cincinnati city	Avondale	18,736	1,415	17,196	94	8%	92%	1%	52
Cincinnati city	Bond Hill	10,822	1,297	9,410	81	12%	87%	1%	28
Cincinnati city	California	540	537	1	2	99%	0%	0%	77
Cincinnati city	Camp Washington	1,763	1,463	254	39	83%	14%	2%	63
Cincinnati city	Carthage	2,496	2,441	40	13	98%	2%	1%	71
Cincinnati city	CBD-Riverfront	3,838	2,365	1,396	72	62%	36%	2%	51
Cincinnati city	Clifton	8,978	7,291	1,210	444	81%	13%	5%	51
Cincinnati city	College Hill	15,785	9,201	6,466	87	58%	41%	1%	53
Cincinnati city	Corryville	4,439	2,042	2,238	142	46%	50%	3%	39
Cincinnati city	East End	2,415	2,131	270	10	88%	11%	0%	76
Cincinnati city	East Price Hill	19,522	17,498	1,730	265	90%	9%	1%	53
Cincinnati city	East Walnut Hills	3,741	2,438	1,245	50	65%	33%	1%	60
Cincinnati city	Evanston	8,386	741	7,608	25	9%	91%	0%	69
Cincinnati city	Evanston-East Walnut Hills	2,070	757	1,293	12	37%	62%	1%	61
Cincinnati city	Fairview-Clifton Heights	7,727	6,430	946	323	83%	12%	4%	37
Cincinnati city	Fay Apartments	2,954	170	2,780	0	6%	94%	0%	64
Cincinnati city	Hartwell	5,210	4,408	718	69	85%	14%	1%	50
Cincinnati city	Hyde Park	13,927	13,284	464	159	95%	3%	1%	63
Cincinnati city	Kennedy Heights	6,054	1,412	4,607	12	23%	76%	0%	50
Cincinnati city	Linwood	1,295	1,280	2	11	99%	0%	1%	96
Cincinnati city	Lower Price Hill	1,546	1,497	45	3	97%	3%	0%	64
Cincinnati city	Madisonville	12,216	4,799	7,284	97	39%	60%	1%	49
Cincinnati city	Mt. Adams	1,569	1,506	49	11	96%	3%	1%	46
Cincinnati city	Mt. Airy	9,404	6,354	2,853	178	68%	30%	2%	58
Cincinnati city	Mt. Auburn	7,542	1,911	5,568	46	25%	74%	1%	48
Cincinnati city	Mt. Lookout	3,349	3,294	19	33	98%	1%	1%	55
Cincinnati city	Mt. Lookout-Columbia Tusculum	3,051	2,834	189	24	93%	6%	1%	86
Cincinnati city	Mt. Washington	12,267	11,767	377	101	96%	3%	1%	53
Cincinnati city	North Avondale-Paddock Hills	6,461	2,764	3,577	62	43%	55%	1%	58
Cincinnati city	North Fairmount-English Woods	5,334	1,380	3,897	40	26%	73%	1%	58
Cincinnati city	Northside	10,527	8,290	2,166	54	79%	21%	1%	40
Cincinnati city	Oakley	12,351	11,442	751	118	93%	6%	1%	46
Cincinnati city	Over-the-Rhine	9,572	2,645	6,835	64	28%	71%	1%	47
Cincinnati city	Pleasant Ridge	9,730	7,150	2,437	89	73%	25%	1%	38
Cincinnati city	Riverside-Sayler Park	1,394	1,204	179	10	86%	13%	1%	79
Cincinnati city	Roselawn	7,218	3,173	3,989	41	44%	55%	1%	32
Cincinnati city	Sayler Park	3,516	3,420	81	9	97%	2%	0%	56
Cincinnati city	Sedamsville-Riverside	2,639	2,502	126	10	95%	5%	0%	48

Table A-1990

Hamilton County Communities, 1990									
Sources: U.S. Census of Population and Housing, Summary File 1, 1990									
Municipality/Township	Community	1990							
		Persons	White Persons	Black Persons	Other	White Pcnt	Black Pcnt	Other Pcnt	Dissimilarity Index
Cincinnati city	South Cumminsville-Millvale	4,367	231	4,112	13	5%	94%	0%	28
Cincinnati city	South Fairmount	3,998	3,233	675	76	81%	17%	2%	33
Cincinnati city	University Heights	9,807	7,590	1,264	920	77%	13%	9%	26
Cincinnati city	Walnut Hills	8,917	1,067	7,816	23	12%	88%	0%	64
Cincinnati city	West End	11,370	681	10,626	48	6%	93%	0%	78
Cincinnati city	West Price Hill	19,791	19,246	378	130	97%	2%	1%	66
Cincinnati city	Westwood*	36,034	28,999	6,389	646	80%	18%	2%	53
Cincinnati city	Westwood, East*	20,304	13,906	5,896	405	68%	29%	2%	37
Cincinnati city	Westwood, West*	15,730	15,093	493	112	96%	3%	1%	67
Cincinnati city	Winton Hills	6,747	766	5,951	14	11%	88%	0%	49
Cincinnati city	Spring Grove Village	2,612	1,939	612	49	74%	23%	2%	38
Colerain township	Groesbeck CDP	6,684	6,453	157	64	97%	2%	1%	39
Colerain township	Mount Healthy Heights CDP	3,863	3,308	518	22	86%	13%	1%	38
Colerain township	Northbrook CDP	11,471	10,337	994	110	90%	9%	1%	30
Colerain township	Northgate CDP	7,864	7,244	556	57	92%	7%	1%	52
Colerain township	Pleasant Run CDP	4,964	4,638	264	54	93%	5%	1%	23
Colerain/Green township	White Oak CDP	12,430	12,113	161	145	97%	1%	1%	50
Colerain township	Remainder of Colerain township	9,505	8,287	1,145	53	87%	12%	1%	89
Fairfax village	Fairfax village	2,029	2,007	8	13	99%	0%	1%	90
Columbia township	Remainder of Columbia township	4,269	3,235	970	54	76%	23%	1%	68
Crosby township	Crosby township	2,665	2,654	0	10	100%	0%	0%	100
Deer Park city	Deer Park city	6,181	6,106	33	41	99%	1%	1%	84
Delhi township	Delhi township	30,250	29,789	146	296	98%	0%	1%	72
Elmwood Place village	Elmwood Place village	2,937	2,810	107	18	96%	4%	1%	55
Evendale village	Evendale village	3,175	2,846	154	167	90%	5%	5%	16
Forest Park city	Forest Park city	18,609	10,114	8,134	277	54%	44%	1%	35
Glendale village	Glendale village	2,445	2,045	380	16	84%	16%	1%	70
Golf Manor village	Golf Manor village	4,154	2,515	1,606	21	61%	39%	1%	36
Green township	Bridgetown North CDP	11,748	11,700	14	30	100%	0%	0%	75
Green township	Covedale CDP (part)	6,669	6,607	6	50	99%	0%	1%	79
Green township	Dent CDP (part)	6,416	6,353	16	42	99%	0%	1%	48
Green township	Mack North CDP	2,816	2,812	3	0	100%	0%	0%	57
Green township	Mack South CDP	5,767	5,744	1	21	100%	0%	0%	72
Green township	Monfort Heights East CDP	3,661	3,445	167	45	94%	5%	1%	48
Green township	Monfort Heights South CDP	4,587	4,488	72	24	98%	2%	1%	69
Green township	White Oak East CDP	3,544	3,502	6	33	99%	0%	1%	72
Green township	White Oak West CDP	2,879	2,839	10	27	99%	0%	1%	27
Green township	Remainder of Green township	4,600	4,531	20	47	99%	0%	1%	73
Greenhills village	Greenhills village	4,393	4,321	38	25	98%	1%	1%	63
Harrison city	Harrison city	7,518	7,472	4	27	99%	0%	0%	77
Harrison township	Remainder of Harrison township	4,627	4,615	2	7	100%	0%	0%	96
Lincoln Heights village	Lincoln Heights village	4,805	36	4,752	11	1%	99%	0%	68
Lockland village	Lockland village	4,357	3,262	1,069	18	75%	25%	0%	79
Loveland city	Loveland city (part)	8,263	7,969	190	81	96%	2%	1%	70
Madeira city	Madeira city	9,141	8,913	91	129	98%	1%	1%	50
Mariemont village	Mariemont village	3,118	3,104	1	13	100%	0%	0%	97
Miami township	Addyston village	1,198	1,058	137	2	88%	11%	0%	37
Cleves village	Cleves village	2,208	2,193	4	10	99%	0%	0%	85
Miami township	Grandview CDP	1,301	1,296	0	5	100%	0%	0%	100

Table A-1990

Hamilton County Communities, 1990									
Sources: U.S. Census of Population and Housing, Summary File 1, 1990									
Municipality/Township	Community	1990							
		Persons	White Persons	Black Persons	Other	White Pcnt	Black Pcnt	Other Pcnt	Dissimilarity Index
Miami township	North Bend village	541	529	11	1	98%	2%	0%	82
Miami township	Remainder of Miami township	6,304	6,267	8	27	99%	0%	0%	80
Montgomery city	Montgomery city	9,753	9,341	94	308	96%	1%	3%	56
Mount Healthy city	Mount Healthy city	7,580	6,372	1,137	45	84%	15%	1%	61
Newtown village	Newtown village	1,589	1,575	0	11	99%	0%	1%	100
North College Hill city	North College Hill city	11,002	9,911	992	72	90%	9%	1%	50
Norwood city	Norwood city	23,674	23,197	238	202	98%	1%	1%	72
Reading city	Reading city	12,038	11,755	172	101	98%	1%	1%	80
St. Bernard city	St. Bernard city	5,344	5,104	203	29	96%	4%	1%	56
Sharonville city	Sharonville city (part)	11,312	10,893	246	166	96%	2%	1%	46
Silverton city	Silverton city	5,859	2,997	2,786	58	51%	48%	1%	73
Springdale city	Springdale city	10,621	8,920	1,449	205	84%	14%	2%	43
Springfield township	Finneytown CDP	13,096	11,003	1,883	179	84%	14%	1%	60
Springfield township	Pleasant Run Farm CDP	4,545	3,970	495	71	87%	11%	2%	25
Springfield township	Remainder of Springfield township	20,868	14,358	6,332	137	69%	30%	1%	70
Sycamore township	Dillonvale CDP	4,209	4,152	31	24	99%	1%	1%	78
Sycamore township	Kenwood CDP	7,469	7,037	241	175	94%	3%	2%	46
Sycamore township	Remainder of Sycamore township	8,396	7,912	277	196	94%	3%	2%	59
Symmes township	Loveland Park CDP (part)	227	225	0	1	99%	0%	0%	100
Symmes township	Remainder of Symmes township	11,542	10,612	513	403	92%	4%	3%	56
Terrace Park village	Terrace Park village	2,133	2,128	1	3	100%	0%	0%	95
The Village of Indian Hill city	The Village of Indian Hill city	5,383	5,169	31	180	96%	1%	3%	70
Whitewater township	Remainder of Whitewater township	5,178	5,154	8	12	100%	0%	0%	71
Woodlawn village	Woodlawn village	2,674	685	1,970	11	26%	74%	0%	65
Wyoming city	Wyoming city	8,128	7,104	887	120	87%	11%	1%	71
*For the purposes of this study, we have split Westwood, Cincinnati's largest neighborhood, into Westwood, East and Westwood, West because the two sections have long had quite different demographic profiles. See methodology for the definitions of each section.									

Table A-2000

Hamilton County Communities, 2000									
Sources: U.S. Census of Population and Housing, Summary File 1, 2000									
Municipality/Township	Community	2000							Dissimilarity Index
		Persons	White Only	Black Only	Other	White Only Pcnt	Black Only Pcnt	Other Pcnt	
Amberley village	Amberley village	3,425	2,994	303	128	87%	9%	4%	29
Anderson township	Cherry Grove CDP	4,555	4,376	54	125	96%	1%	3%	52
Anderson township	Dry Run CDP	6,553	6,322	43	188	96%	1%	3%	38
Anderson township	Forestville CDP	10,978	10,508	96	374	96%	1%	3%	47
Anderson township	Fruit Hill CDP	3,945	3,846	31	68	97%	1%	2%	47
Anderson township	Sherwood CDP	3,907	3,772	24	111	97%	1%	3%	70
Anderson township	Turpin Hills CDP	4,960	4,793	31	136	97%	1%	3%	60
Anderson township	Remainder of Anderson township	8,959	8,735	44	180	97%	0%	2%	60
Arlington Heights village	Arlington Heights village	899	827	34	38	92%	4%	4%	62
Blue Ash city	Blue Ash city	12,513	10,897	627	989	87%	5%	8%	71
Cheviot city	Cheviot city	9,015	8,738	71	206	97%	1%	2%	59
Cincinnati city	Avondale	16,298	1,116	14,839	343	7%	91%	2%	50
Cincinnati city	Bond Hill	9,682	402	9,032	248	4%	93%	3%	35
Cincinnati city	California	475	473	0	2	100%	0%	0%	100
Cincinnati city	Camp Washington	1,506	1,068	382	56	71%	25%	4%	41
Cincinnati city	Carthage	2,412	2,095	225	92	87%	9%	4%	37
Cincinnati city	CBD-Riverfront	3,189	1,780	1,246	163	56%	39%	5%	51
Cincinnati city	Clifton	8,546	6,425	1,283	838	75%	15%	10%	49
Cincinnati city	College Hill	15,269	6,388	8,476	405	42%	56%	3%	42
Cincinnati city	Corryville	3,830	1,610	1,904	316	42%	50%	8%	38
Cincinnati city	East End	1,692	1,439	223	30	85%	13%	2%	62
Cincinnati city	East Price Hill	17,964	13,287	3,869	808	74%	22%	4%	40
Cincinnati city	East Walnut Hills	3,630	2,286	1,209	135	63%	33%	4%	51
Cincinnati city	Evanston	7,928	735	6,996	197	9%	88%	2%	70
Cincinnati city	Evanston-East Walnut Hills	1,805	743	1,017	45	41%	56%	2%	59
Cincinnati city	Fairview-Clifton Heights	7,366	5,379	1,436	551	73%	19%	7%	34
Cincinnati city	Fay Apartments	2,453	79	2,326	48	3%	95%	2%	45
Cincinnati city	Hartwell	4,950	3,638	1,034	278	73%	21%	6%	37
Cincinnati city	Hyde Park	13,640	12,723	416	501	93%	3%	4%	58
Cincinnati city	Kennedy Heights	5,296	1,113	4,016	167	21%	76%	3%	49
Cincinnati city	Linwood	1,042	1,019	6	17	98%	1%	2%	71
Cincinnati city	Lower Price Hill	1,309	1,044	140	125	80%	11%	10%	41
Cincinnati city	Madisonville	10,827	3,865	6,521	441	36%	60%	4%	43
Cincinnati city	Mt. Adams	1,514	1,452	25	37	96%	2%	2%	53
Cincinnati city	Mt. Airy	9,710	4,684	4,514	512	48%	46%	5%	52
Cincinnati city	Mt. Auburn	6,516	1,551	4,755	210	24%	73%	3%	52
Cincinnati city	Mt. Lookout	3,236	3,143	20	73	97%	1%	2%	56
Cincinnati city	Mt. Lookout-Columbia Tusculum	3,081	2,862	158	61	93%	5%	2%	81
Cincinnati city	Mt. Washington	11,691	10,896	447	348	93%	4%	3%	39
Cincinnati city	North Avondale-Paddock Hills	6,212	2,772	3,256	184	45%	52%	3%	57
Cincinnati city	North Fairmount-English Woods	4,510	741	3,657	112	16%	81%	2%	43
Cincinnati city	Northside	9,389	5,425	3,637	327	58%	39%	3%	36
Cincinnati city	Oakley	11,244	9,846	935	463	88%	8%	4%	42
Cincinnati city	Over-the-Rhine	7,638	1,482	5,876	280	19%	77%	4%	48
Cincinnati city	Pleasant Ridge	8,872	5,378	3,158	336	61%	36%	4%	41
Cincinnati city	Riverside-Sayler Park	1,451	1,241	168	42	86%	12%	3%	68
Cincinnati city	Roselawn	6,806	1,337	5,245	224	20%	77%	3%	29
Cincinnati city	Sayler Park	3,233	3,091	74	68	96%	2%	2%	51
Cincinnati city	Sedamsville-Riverside	2,223	1,921	207	95	86%	9%	4%	35

Table A-2000

Hamilton County Communities, 2000									
Sources: U.S. Census of Population and Housing, Summary File 1, 2000									
Municipality/Township	Community	2000							
		Persons	White Only	Black Only	Other	White Only Pcnt	Black Only Pcnt	Other Pcnt	Dissimilarity Index
Cincinnati city	South Cumminsville-Millvale	3,914	136	3,696	82	3%	94%	2%	20
Cincinnati city	South Fairmount	3,251	1,556	1,479	216	48%	45%	7%	21
Cincinnati city	University Heights	8,753	5,745	1,616	1,392	66%	18%	16%	35
Cincinnati city	Walnut Hills	7,790	1,038	6,555	197	13%	84%	3%	63
Cincinnati city	West End	8,115	850	7,066	199	10%	87%	2%	69
Cincinnati city	West Price Hill	17,115	15,406	1,223	486	90%	7%	3%	55
Cincinnati city	Westwood*	35,730	22,370	11,744	1,616	63%	33%	5%	53
Cincinnati city	Westwood, East*	20,668	9,092	10,448	1,128	44%	51%	5%	35
Cincinnati city	Westwood, West*	15,062	13,278	1,296	488	88%	9%	3%	49
Cincinnati city	Winton Hills	5,204	566	4,524	114	11%	87%	2%	46
Cincinnati city	Spring Grove Village	2,337	1,141	1,080	116	49%	46%	5%	21
Colerain township	Groesbeck CDP	7,202	6,620	408	174	92%	6%	2%	48
Colerain township	Mount Healthy Heights CDP	3,450	2,528	805	117	73%	23%	3%	46
Colerain township	Northbrook CDP	11,076	9,099	1,568	409	82%	14%	4%	27
Colerain township	Northgate CDP	8,016	6,911	831	274	86%	10%	3%	55
Colerain township	Pleasant Run CDP	5,267	4,669	405	193	89%	8%	4%	25
Colerain/Green township	White Oak CDP	13,277	12,464	471	342	94%	4%	3%	54
Colerain township	Remainder of Colerain township	11,856	10,500	1,147	209	89%	10%	2%	77
Fairfax village	Fairfax village	1,938	1,871	21	46	97%	1%	2%	64
Columbia township	Remainder of Columbia township	4,619	2,852	1,612	155	62%	35%	3%	71
Crosby township	Crosby township	2,748	2,690	4	54	98%	0%	2%	78
Deer Park city	Deer Park city	5,982	5,774	101	107	97%	2%	2%	66
Delhi township	Delhi township	30,104	29,398	163	543	98%	1%	2%	60
Elmwood Place village	Elmwood Place village	2,681	2,463	146	72	92%	5%	3%	50
Evendale village	Evendale village	3,090	2,666	223	201	86%	7%	7%	24
Forest Park city	Forest Park city	19,463	7,142	10,949	1,372	37%	56%	7%	34
Glendale village	Glendale village	2,188	1,812	310	66	83%	14%	3%	59
Golf Manor village	Golf Manor village	3,999	1,369	2,515	115	34%	63%	3%	27
Green township	Bridgetown North CDP	12,569	12,368	45	156	98%	0%	1%	62
Green township	Covedale CDP (part)	6,354	6,264	22	68	99%	0%	1%	74
Green township	Dent CDP (part)	7,612	7,462	52	98	98%	1%	1%	59
Green township	Mack North CDP	3,529	3,462	28	39	98%	1%	1%	57
Green township	Mack South CDP	5,837	5,779	2	56	99%	0%	1%	68
Green township	Monfort Heights East CDP	3,880	3,519	250	111	91%	6%	3%	34
Green township	Monfort Heights South CDP	4,466	4,364	32	70	98%	1%	2%	65
Green township	White Oak East CDP	3,508	3,406	43	59	97%	1%	2%	57
Green township	White Oak West CDP	2,932	2,862	33	37	98%	1%	1%	40
Green township	Remainder of Green township	4,973	4,798	77	98	96%	2%	2%	69
Greenhills village	Greenhills village	4,103	3,884	110	109	95%	3%	3%	43
Harrison city	Harrison city	7,487	7,351	13	123	98%	0%	2%	75
Harrison township	Remainder of Harrison township	4,982	4,894	1	87	98%	0%	2%	89
Lincoln Heights village	Lincoln Heights village	4,113	39	4,025	49	1%	98%	1%	76
Lockland village	Lockland village	3,707	2,611	975	121	70%	26%	3%	76
Loveland city	Loveland city (part)	9,561	9,092	170	299	95%	2%	3%	57
Madeira city	Madeira city	8,923	8,539	115	269	96%	1%	3%	47
Mariemont village	Mariemont village	3,408	3,303	34	71	97%	1%	2%	81
Miami township	Addyston village	1,010	887	85	38	88%	8%	4%	39
Cleves village	Cleves village	2,790	2,740	16	34	98%	1%	1%	59
Miami township	Grandview CDP	1,391	1,368	1	22	98%	0%	2%	100

Table A-2000

Hamilton County Communities, 2000									
Sources: U.S. Census of Population and Housing, Summary File 1, 2000									
Municipality/Township	Community	2000							Dissimilarity Index
		Persons	White Only	Black Only	Other	White Only Pcnt	Black Only Pcnt	Other Pcnt	
Miami township	North Bend village	603	602	1	0	100%	0%	0%	96
Miami township	Remainder of Miami township	7,702	7,608	21	73	99%	0%	1%	41
Montgomery city	Montgomery city	10,163	9,553	160	450	94%	2%	4%	59
Mount Healthy city	Mount Healthy city	7,149	5,269	1,667	213	74%	23%	3%	50
Newtown village	Newtown village	2,420	2,332	45	43	96%	2%	2%	38
North College Hill city	North College Hill city	10,082	7,682	2,187	213	76%	22%	2%	36
Norwood city	Norwood city	21,675	20,429	509	737	94%	2%	3%	58
Reading city	Reading city	11,292	10,579	361	352	94%	3%	3%	66
St. Bernard city	St. Bernard city	4,924	4,501	318	105	91%	6%	2%	51
Sharonville city	Sharonville city (part)	11,578	10,177	600	801	88%	5%	7%	47
Silverton city	Silverton city	5,178	2,357	2,605	216	46%	50%	4%	61
Springdale city	Springdale city	10,563	7,223	2,707	633	68%	26%	6%	47
Springfield township	Finneytown CDP	13,492	9,843	3,215	434	73%	24%	3%	57
Springfield township	Pleasant Run Farm CDP	4,731	3,507	1,081	143	74%	23%	3%	27
Springfield township	Remainder of Springfield township	19,358	11,852	6,929	577	61%	36%	3%	67
Sycamore township	Dillonvale CDP	3,716	3,576	60	80	96%	2%	2%	58
Sycamore township	Kenwood CDP	7,423	6,617	379	427	89%	5%	6%	47
Sycamore township	Remainder of Sycamore township	8,536	7,502	455	579	88%	5%	7%	49
Symmes township	Loveland Park CDP (part)	445	418	11	16	94%	2%	4%	46
Symmes township	Remainder of Symmes township	14,326	12,413	639	1,274	87%	4%	9%	52
Terrace Park village	Terrace Park village	2,273	2,248	4	21	99%	0%	1%	88
The Village of Indian Hill city	The Village of Indian Hill city	5,907	5,577	32	298	94%	1%	5%	79
Whitewater township	Remainder of Whitewater township	5,564	5,469	18	77	98%	0%	1%	65
Woodlawn village	Woodlawn village	2,816	763	1,926	127	27%	68%	5%	63
Wyoming city	Wyoming city	8,261	7,231	788	242	88%	10%	3%	67
*For the purposes of this study, we have split Westwood, Cincinnati's largest neighborhood, into Westwood, East and Westwood, West because the two sections have long had quite different demographic profiles. See methodology for the definitions of each section.									

Table A-2010

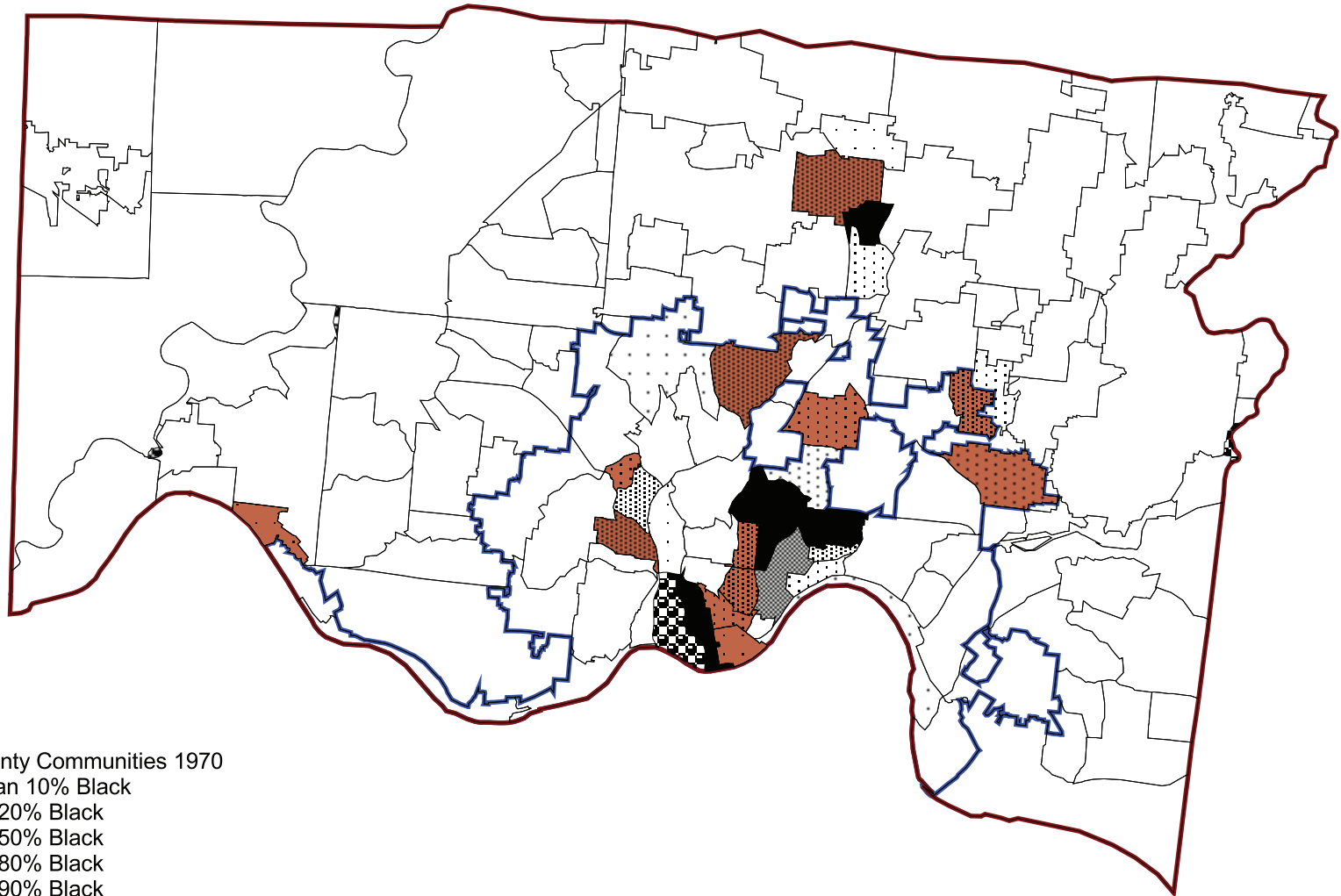
Hamilton County Communities, 2010									
Sources: 2010 U.S. Census Redistricting Files									
Municipality/Township	Community	2010							
		Persons	White Only	Black Only	Other	White Only Pcnt	Black Only Pcnt	Other Pcnt	Dissimilarity Index
Amberley village	Amberley village	3,585	3,074	339	172	86%	9%	5%	30
Anderson township	Cherry Grove CDP	4,378	4,153	52	173	95%	1%	4%	55
Anderson township	Coldstream CDP	1,173	1,129	10	34	96%	1%	3%	67
Anderson township	Dry Run CDP	7,281	6,830	66	385	94%	1%	5%	34
Anderson township	Forestville CDP	10,532	9,841	148	543	93%	1%	5%	47
Anderson township	Fruit Hill CDP	3,755	3,610	55	90	96%	1%	2%	50
Anderson township	Salem Heights CDP	3,839	3,665	51	123	95%	1%	3%	33
Anderson township	Sherwood CDP	3,719	3,549	40	130	95%	1%	3%	59
Anderson township	Turpin Hills CDP	5,099	4,931	37	131	97%	1%	3%	63
Anderson township	Remainder of Anderson township	3,670	3,510	35	125	96%	1%	3%	67
Arlington Heights village	Arlington Heights village	745	601	110	34	81%	15%	5%	21
Blue Ash city	Blue Ash city	12,114	9,682	787	1,645	80%	6%	14%	58
Cheviot city	Cheviot city	8,375	7,453	609	313	89%	7%	4%	45
Cincinnati city	Avondale	12,466	932	11,111	423	7%	89%	3%	50
Cincinnati city	Bond Hill	6,972	322	6,449	201	5%	92%	3%	44
Cincinnati city	California	469	455	2	12	97%	0%	3%	72
Cincinnati city	Camp Washington	1,343	884	404	55	66%	30%	4%	38
Cincinnati city	Carthage	2,625	1,715	586	324	65%	22%	12%	32
Cincinnati city	CBD-Riverfront	4,516	2,660	1,505	351	59%	33%	8%	53
Cincinnati city	Clifton	8,304	5,990	1,398	916	72%	17%	11%	48
Cincinnati city	College Hill	14,133	4,800	8,821	512	34%	62%	4%	50
Cincinnati city	Corryville	3,284	1,625	1,182	477	49%	36%	15%	41
Cincinnati city	East End	1,605	1,361	174	70	85%	11%	4%	64
Cincinnati city	East Price Hill	15,340	7,973	5,876	1,491	52%	38%	10%	31
Cincinnati city	East Walnut Hills	3,173	2,052	957	164	65%	30%	5%	50
Cincinnati city	Evanston	6,494	812	5,443	239	13%	84%	4%	71
Cincinnati city	Evanston-East Walnut Hills	1,552	727	766	59	47%	49%	4%	63
Cincinnati city	Fairview-Clifton Heights	7,358	5,620	1,222	516	76%	17%	7%	43
Cincinnati city	Fay Apartments	1,916	134	1,661	121	7%	87%	6%	33
Cincinnati city	Hartwell	4,640	2,604	1,676	360	56%	36%	8%	45
Cincinnati city	Hyde Park	13,356	12,124	466	766	91%	3%	6%	53
Cincinnati city	Kennedy Heights	4,847	1,216	3,350	281	25%	69%	6%	46
Cincinnati city	Linwood	852	762	33	57	89%	4%	7%	46
Cincinnati city	Lower Price Hill	1,075	704	235	136	65%	22%	13%	35
Cincinnati city	Madisonville	9,141	3,460	5,183	498	38%	57%	5%	47
Cincinnati city	Mt. Adams	1,481	1,375	39	67	93%	3%	5%	43
Cincinnati city	Mt. Airy	8,779	2,626	5,675	478	30%	65%	5%	44
Cincinnati city	Mt. Auburn	4,904	1,453	3,233	218	30%	66%	4%	48
Cincinnati city	Mt. Lookout	3,225	3,052	29	144	95%	1%	4%	69
Cincinnati city	Mt. Lookout-Columbia Tusculum	2,829	2,668	56	105	94%	2%	4%	38
Cincinnati city	Mt. Washington	11,711	10,350	819	542	88%	7%	5%	44
Cincinnati city	North Avondale-Paddock Hills	5,919	2,841	2,810	268	48%	47%	5%	60
Cincinnati city	North Fairmount-English Woods	2,217	318	1,806	93	14%	81%	4%	42
Cincinnati city	Northside	7,467	4,422	2,712	333	59%	36%	4%	41
Cincinnati city	Oakley	10,429	8,798	1,001	630	84%	10%	6%	45
Cincinnati city	Over-the-Rhine	6,996	1,714	5,068	214	24%	72%	3%	52
Cincinnati city	Pleasant Ridge	8,083	4,693	2,896	494	58%	36%	6%	41
Cincinnati city	Riverside-Sayler Park	1,307	1,143	102	62	87%	8%	5%	64
Cincinnati city	Roselawn	6,440	731	5,548	161	11%	86%	3%	29
Cincinnati city	Sayler Park	2,765	2,627	68	70	95%	2%	3%	45
Cincinnati city	Sedamsville-Riverside	1,713	1,353	317	43	79%	19%	3%	46

Table A-2010

Hamilton County Communities, 2010									
Sources: 2010 U.S. Census Redistricting Files									
Municipality/Township	Community	2010							
		Persons	White Only	Black Only	Other	White Only Pcnt	Black Only Pcnt	Other Pcnt	Dissimilarity Index
Cincinnati city	South Cumminsville-Millvale	3,200	162	2,908	130	5%	91%	4%	17
Cincinnati city	South Fairmount	2,368	885	1,338	145	37%	57%	6%	26
Cincinnati city	Spring Grove Village	1,964	796	995	173	41%	51%	9%	23
Cincinnati city	University Heights	9,687	6,749	1,479	1,459	70%	15%	15%	44
Cincinnati city	Walnut Hills	6,495	1,143	5,123	229	18%	79%	4%	68
Cincinnati city	West End	6,916	900	5,817	199	13%	84%	3%	67
Cincinnati city	West Price Hill	15,658	10,991	3,630	1,037	70%	23%	7%	43
Cincinnati city	Westwood*	33,892	15,143	16,882	1,867	45%	50%	6%	48
Cincinnati city	Westwood, East*	19,072	5,459	12,463	1,150	29%	65%	6%	34
Cincinnati city	Westwood, West*	14,820	9,684	4,419	717	65%	30%	5%	39
Cincinnati city	Winton Hills	4,895	525	4,109	261	11%	84%	5%	61
Cleves village	Cleves village	3,234	3,135	19	80	97%	1%	2%	51
Colerain township	Dry Ridge CDP	2,782	2,590	117	75	93%	4%	3%	37
Colerain township	Dunlap CDP	1,719	1,686	12	21	98%	1%	1%	52
Colerain township	Groesbeck CDP	6,788	5,736	796	256	85%	12%	4%	42
Colerain township	Mount Healthy Heights CDP	3,264	1,877	1,224	163	58%	38%	5%	54
Colerain township	Northbrook CDP	10,668	6,995	2,974	699	66%	28%	7%	21
Colerain township	Northgate CDP	7,377	5,814	1,230	333	79%	17%	5%	52
Colerain township	Pleasant Run CDP	4,953	3,952	720	281	80%	15%	6%	26
Colerain township	Remainder of Colerain township	3,464	3,094	254	116	89%	7%	3%	65
Colerain township	Taylor Creek CDP	3,062	2,929	66	67	96%	2%	2%	27
Colerain/Green township	White Oak CDP	19,167	16,823	1,625	719	88%	8%	4%	58
Colerain/Springfield township	Skyline Acres CDP	1,717	261	1,400	56	15%	82%	3%	46
Columbia township	Plainville CDP	87	87	0	0	100%	0%	0%	
Columbia township	Remainder of Columbia township	4,445	2,628	1,599	218	59%	36%	5%	71
Crosby township	New Baltimore CDP	661	637	3	21	96%	0%	3%	60
Crosby township	New Haven CDP	583	567	4	12	97%	1%	2%	53
Crosby township	Remainder of Crosby township	1,517	1,496	2	19	99%	0%	1%	97
Deer Park city	Deer Park city	5,736	5,271	261	204	92%	5%	4%	51
Delhi township	Delhi Hills CDP	5,259	5,083	54	122	97%	1%	2%	56
Delhi township	Delshire CDP	3,180	2,957	93	130	93%	3%	4%	28
Delhi township	Remainder of Delhi township	21,071	20,181	342	548	96%	2%	3%	55
Elmwood Place village	Elmwood Place village	2,188	1,730	326	132	79%	15%	6%	34
Evendale village	Evendale village	2,767	2,436	179	152	88%	6%	5%	30
Fairfax village	Fairfax village	1,699	1,611	41	47	95%	2%	3%	49
Forest Park city	Forest Park city	18,720	4,657	12,159	1,904	25%	65%	10%	28
Glendale village	Glendale village	2,155	1,754	332	69	81%	15%	3%	49
Golf Manor village	Golf Manor village	3,611	877	2,623	111	24%	73%	3%	29
Green township	Bridgetown CDP	14,407	13,967	133	307	97%	1%	2%	49
Green township	Covedale CDP (part)	6,447	6,040	222	185	94%	3%	3%	61
Green township	Dent CDP (part)	10,497	10,045	139	313	96%	1%	3%	38
Green township	Monfort Heights CDP	11,948	10,761	787	400	90%	7%	3%	51
Green/Miami township	Mack CDP	11,585	11,375	41	169	98%	0%	1%	56
Greenhills village	Greenhills village	3,615	3,182	241	192	88%	7%	5%	36
Harrison city	Harrison city	9,897	9,662	29	206	98%	0%	2%	65
Harrison township	Remainder of Harrison township	4,043	3,987	6	50	99%	0%	1%	66
Lincoln Heights village	Lincoln Heights village	3,286	56	3,139	91	2%	96%	3%	55
Lockland village	Lockland village	3,449	2,223	1,030	196	64%	30%	6%	61
Loveland city	Loveland city (part)	9,348	8,702	211	435	93%	2%	5%	50
Madeira city	Madeira city	8,726	8,115	222	389	93%	3%	4%	47
Mariemont village	Mariemont village	3,403	3,221	55	127	95%	2%	4%	67

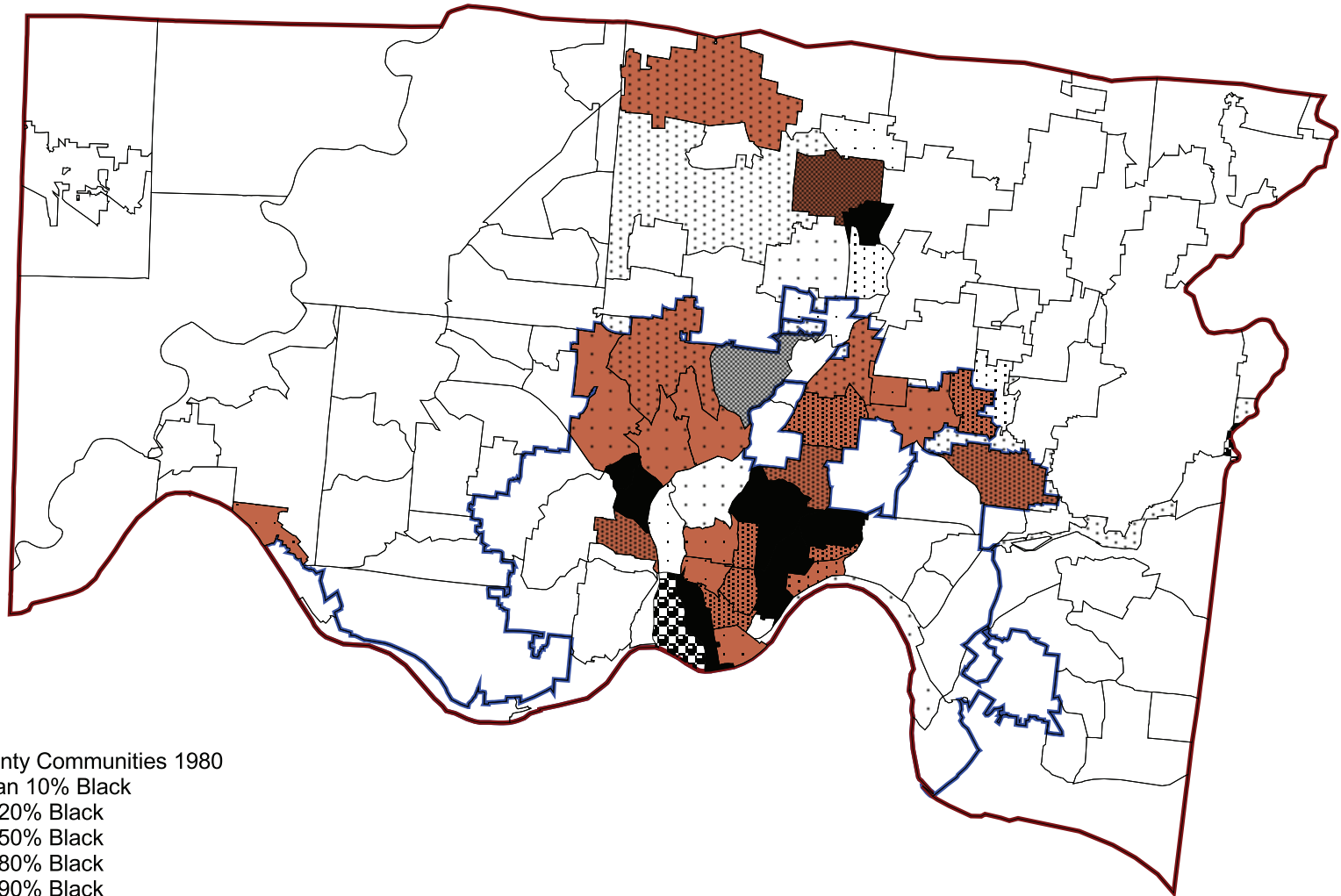
Table A-2010

Hamilton County Communities, 2010									
Sources: 2010 U.S. Census Redistricting Files									
Municipality/Township	Community	2010							
		Persons	White Only	Black Only	Other	White Only Pcnt	Black Only Pcnt	Other Pcnt	Dissimilarity Index
Miami township	Addyston village	938	841	53	44	90%	6%	5%	41
Miami township	Grandview CDP	1,466	1,436	7	23	98%	0%	2%	51
Miami township	Miami Heights CDP	4,731	4,633	29	69	98%	1%	1%	57
Miami township	North Bend village	857	834	5	18	97%	1%	2%	73
Miami township	Remainder of Miami township	1,396	1,376	4	16	99%	0%	1%	70
Miami township	Shawnee CDP	724	701	3	20	97%	0%	3%	53
Montgomery city	Montgomery city	10,251	9,212	275	764	90%	3%	7%	47
Mount Healthy city	Mount Healthy city	6,098	3,807	2,011	280	62%	33%	5%	40
Newtown village	Newtown village	2,672	2,527	38	107	95%	1%	4%	51
North College Hill city	North College Hill city	9,397	4,603	4,382	412	49%	47%	4%	30
Norwood city	Norwood city	19,207	16,632	1,465	1,110	87%	8%	6%	46
Reading city	Reading city	10,385	9,251	756	378	89%	7%	4%	62
St. Bernard city	St. Bernard city	4,368	3,496	685	187	80%	16%	4%	40
Sharonville city	Sharonville city (part)	11,197	8,931	1,070	1,196	80%	10%	11%	44
Silverton city	Silverton city	4,788	2,105	2,462	221	44%	51%	5%	52
Springdale city	Springdale city	11,223	6,169	3,355	1,699	55%	30%	15%	37
Springfield township	Finneytown CDP	12,741	7,856	4,293	592	62%	34%	5%	49
Springfield township	New Burlington CDP	5,069	2,653	2,170	246	52%	43%	5%	56
Springfield township	Pleasant Hills CDP	606	264	321	21	44%	53%	3%	7
Springfield township	Pleasant Run Farm CDP	4,654	2,514	1,870	270	54%	40%	6%	20
Springfield township	Remainder of Springfield township**	12,687	6,863	5,354	470	54%	42%	4%	63
Sycamore township	Brecon CDP	244	207	5	32	85%	2%	13%	37
Sycamore township	Concorde Hills CDP	663	615	10	38	93%	2%	6%	70
Sycamore township	Dillonvale CDP	3,474	3,266	115	93	94%	3%	3%	59
Sycamore township	Highpoint CDP	1,503	1,289	70	144	86%	5%	10%	43
Sycamore township	Kenwood CDP	6,981	5,869	485	627	84%	7%	9%	50
Sycamore township	Remainder of Sycamore township	4,105	3,007	351	747	73%	9%	18%	41
Sycamore township	Rossmoyne CDP	2,230	1,921	197	112	86%	9%	5%	47
Symmes township	Camp Dennison CDP	375	282	73	20	75%	19%	5%	63
Symmes township	Loveland Park CDP (part)	496	470	3	23	95%	1%	5%	63
Symmes township	Remainder of Symmes township	10,556	8,707	529	1,320	82%	5%	13%	54
Symmes township	Remington CDP	328	282	3	43	86%	1%	13%	83
Symmes township	Sixteen Mile Stand CDP	2,928	2,251	179	498	77%	6%	17%	32
Terrace Park village	Terrace Park village	2,251	2,220	2	29	99%	0%	1%	100
The Village of Indian Hill city	The Village of Indian Hill city	5,785	5,335	40	410	92%	1%	7%	61
Whitewater township	Blue Jay CDP	959	943	1	15	98%	0%	2%	90
Whitewater township	Elizabethtown CDP	350	345	0	5	99%	0%	1%	
Whitewater township	Hooven CDP	534	495	6	33	93%	1%	6%	95
Whitewater township	Miamitown CDP	1,259	1,213	6	40	96%	0%	3%	38
Whitewater township	Remainder of Whitewater township	2,414	2,310	12	92	96%	0%	4%	49
Woodlawn village	Woodlawn village	3,294	860	2,214	220	26%	67%	7%	46
Wyoming city	Wyoming city	8,428	7,048	954	426	84%	11%	5%	56
*For the purposes of this study, we have split Westwood, Cincinnati's largest neighborhood, into Westwood, East and Westwood, West because the two sections have long had quite different demographic profiles. See methodology for the definitions of each section.									
**The US Census Bureau changed the boundaries of the Remainder of Springfield Township substantially for the 2010 census and so the data for 2010 is not comparable to the data for earlier years.									



Hamilton County Communities 1970

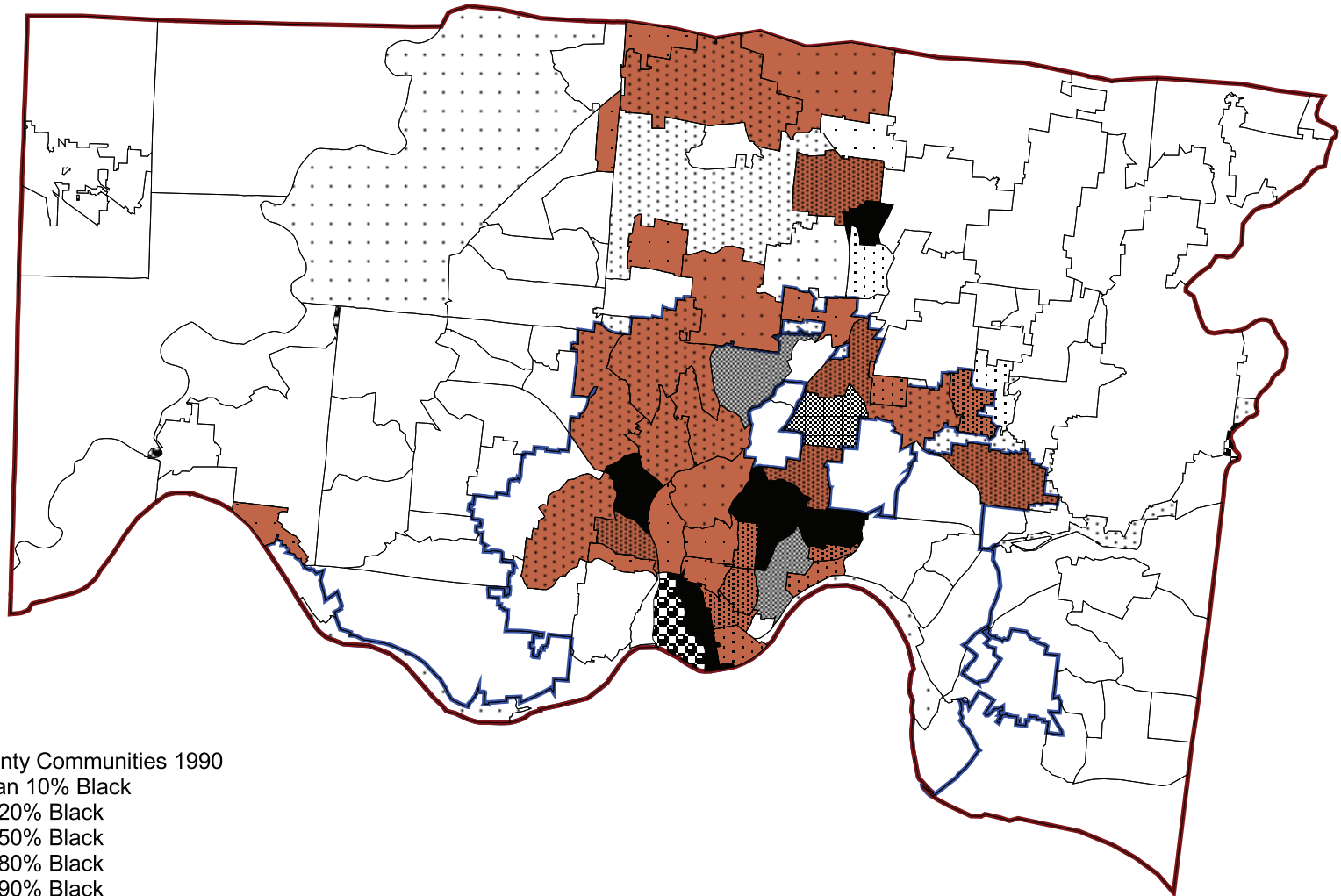
- Less than 10% Black
- 10% to 20% Black
- 20% to 50% Black
- 50% to 80% Black
- 80% to 90% Black
- 90% to 100% Black
- Less than 100 People or Non-Residential
- Integrated Communities



Hamilton County Communities 1980

- Less than 10% Black
- 10% to 20% Black
- 20% to 50% Black
- 50% to 80% Black
- 80% to 90% Black
- 90% to 100% Black
- Less than 100 People or Non-Residential

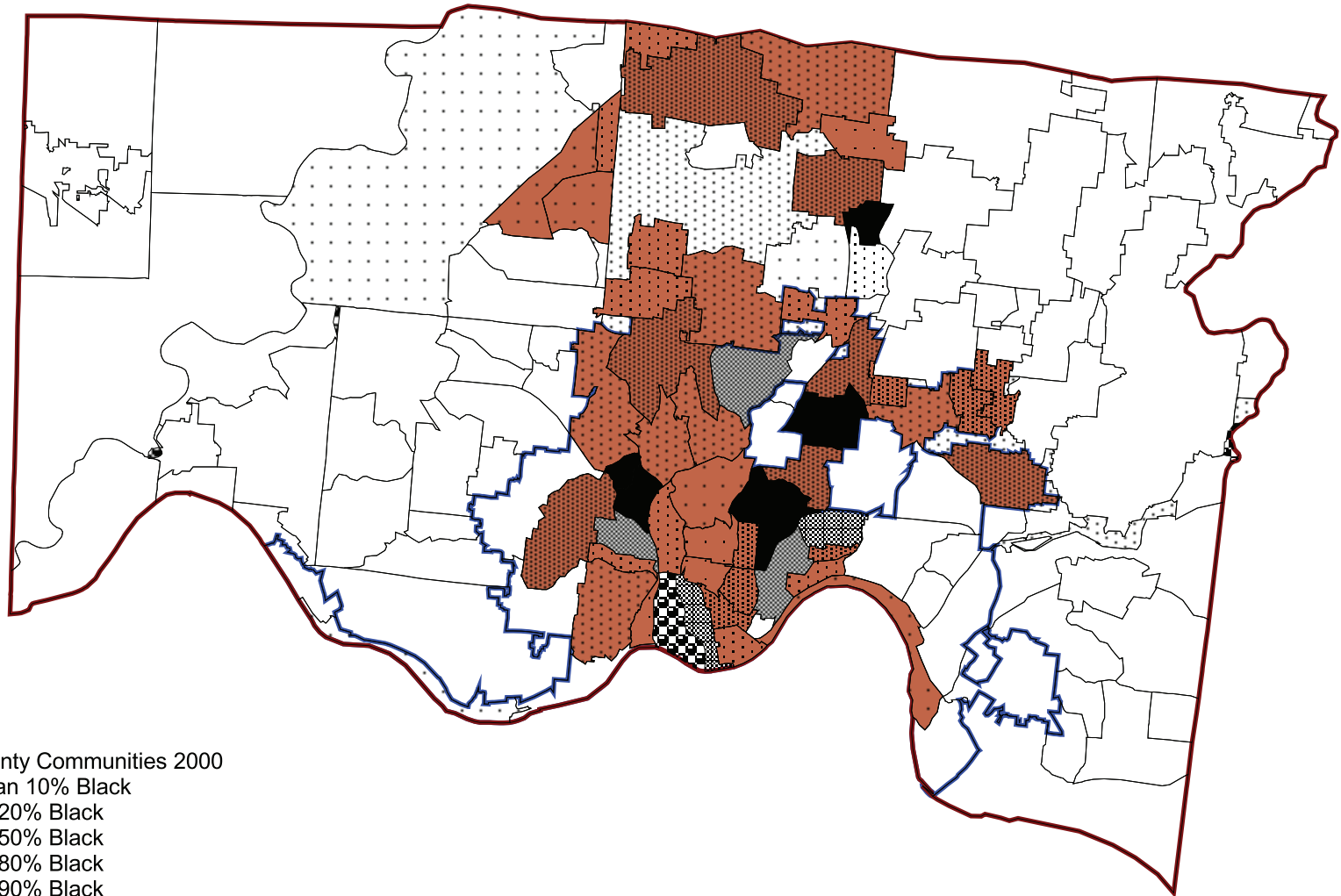
- Integrated Communities



Hamilton County Communities 1990

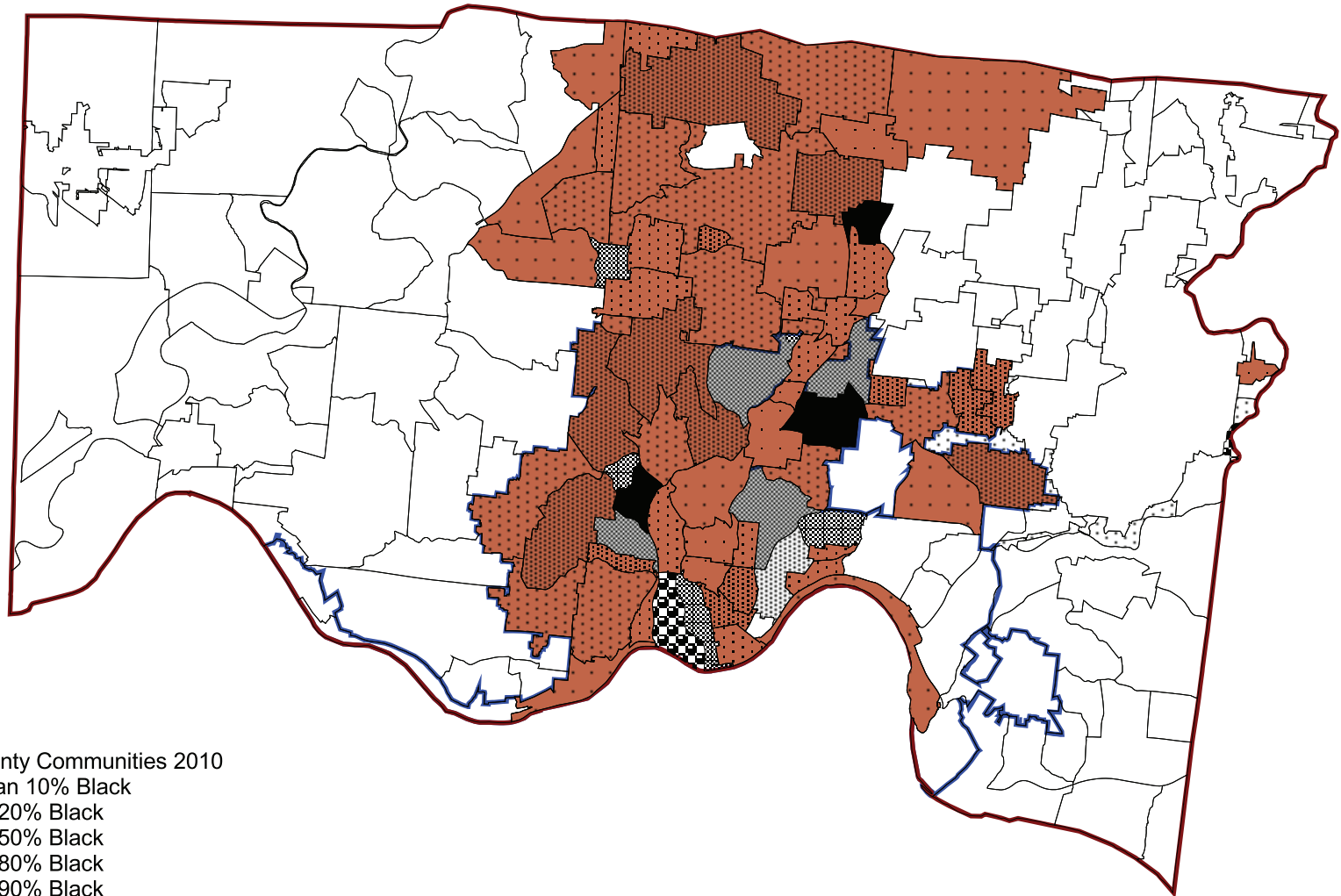
- Less than 10% Black
- 10% to 20% Black
- 20% to 50% Black
- 50% to 80% Black
- 80% to 90% Black
- 90% to 100% Black
- Less than 100 People or Non-Residential

- Integrated Communities









Hamilton County Communities 2000

- Less than 10% Black
- 10% to 20% Black
- 20% to 50% Black
- 50% to 80% Black
- 80% to 90% Black
- 90% to 100% Black
- Less than 100 People or Non-Residential
- Integrated Communities



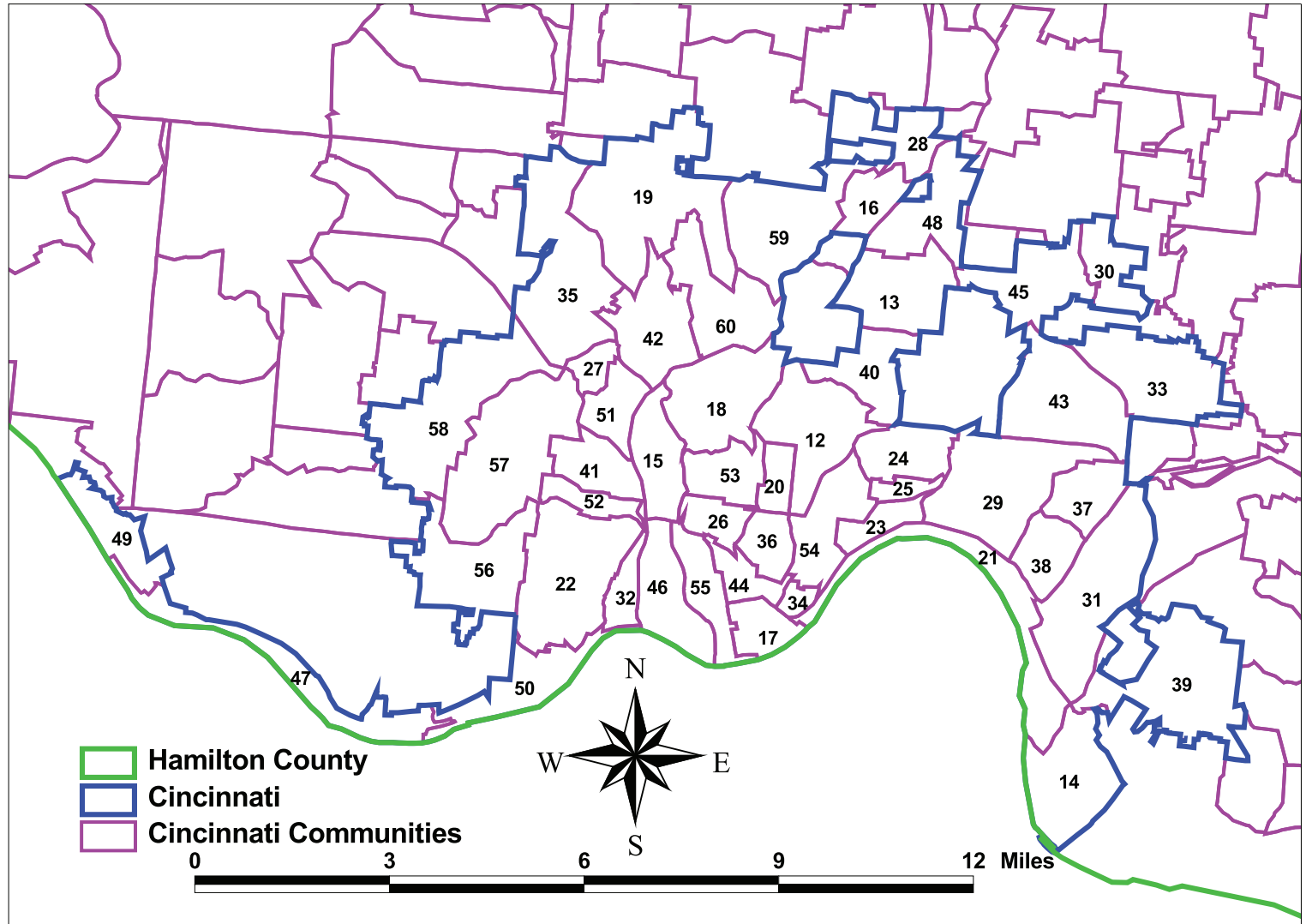
Hamilton County Communities 2010

-  Less than 10% Black
-  10% to 20% Black
-  20% to 50% Black
-  50% to 80% Black
-  80% to 90% Black
-  90% to 100% Black
-  Less than 100 People or Non-Residential

-  Integrated Communities

Cincinnati Communities 1970 to 2010

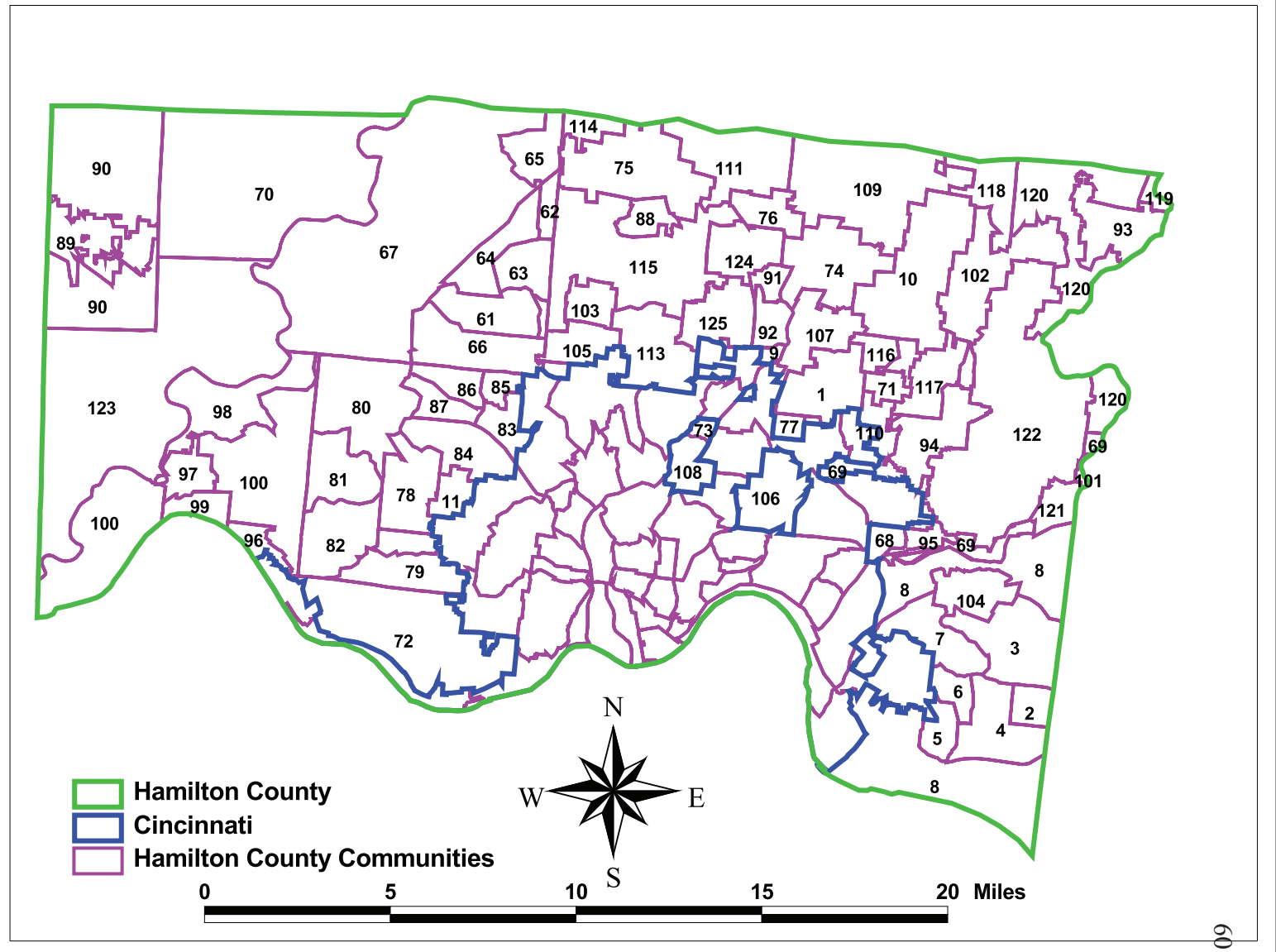
- 12 Avondale
- 13 Bond Hill
- 14 California
- 15 Camp Washington
- 16 Carthage
- 17 Central Business District
- 18 Clifton
- 19 College Hill
- 20 Corryville
- 21 East End
- 22 East Price Hill
- 23 East Walnut Hills
- 24 Evanston
- 25 Evanston/East Walnut Hills
- 26 Fairview-Clifton Heights
- 27 Fay Apartments
- 28 Hartwell
- 29 Hyde Park
- 30 Kennedy Heights
- 31 Linwood
- 32 Lower Price Hill
- 33 Madisonville
- 34 Mt. Adams
- 35 Mt. Airy
- 36 Mt. Auburn
- 37 Mt. Lookout
- 38 Mt. Lookout/Columbia Tusculum
- 39 Mt. Washington
- 40 N. Avondale & Paddock Hills
- 41 North Fairmount - English Woods
- 42 Northside
- 43 Oakley
- 44 Over the Rhine
- 45 Pleasant Ridge
- 46 Queensgate
- 47 Riverside - Saylor Park
- 48 Roselawn
- 49 Saylor Park
- 50 Sedamsville/ Riverside
- 51 South Cumminsville/Millvale
- 52 South Fairmount
- 53 University Heights
- 54 Walnut Hills
- 55 West End
- 56 West Price Hill
- 57 Westwood, East
- 58 Westwood, West
- 59 Winton Hills
- 60 Winton Place*



*Winton Place became Spring Grove Village after 2000

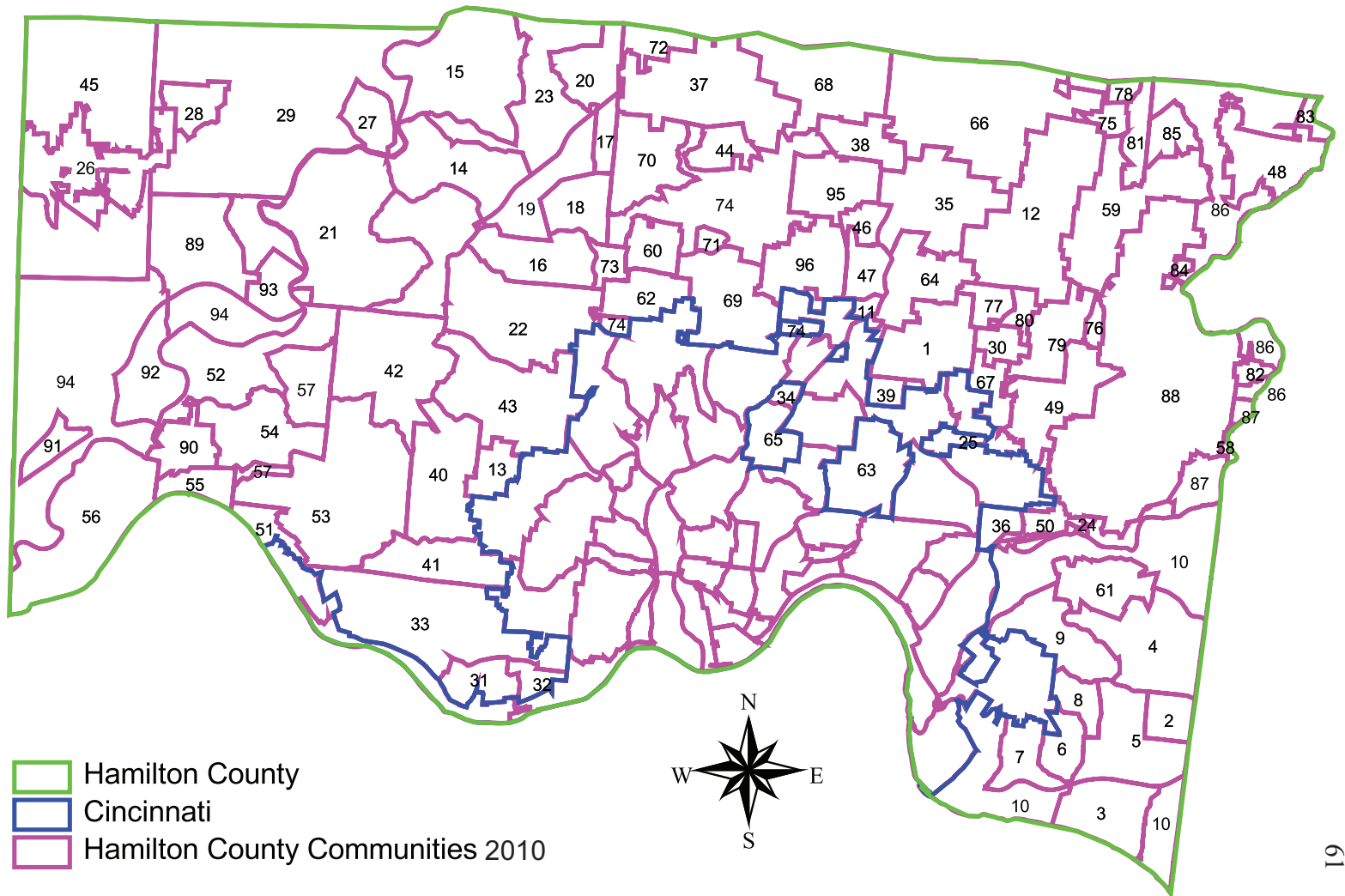
Hamilton County Communities Before 2010 Census

- 1 Amberley village
- 2 Cherry Grove CDP
- 3 Dry Run CDP
- 4 Forestville CDP
- 5 Fruit Hill CDP
- 6 Sherwood CDP
- 7 Turpin Hills CDP
- 8 Remainder of Anderson township
- 9 Arlington Heights village
- 10 Blue Ash city
- 11 Cheviot city
- 61 Groesbeck CDP
- 62 Mount Healthy Heights CDP
- 63 Northbrook CDP
- 64 Northgate CDP
- 65 Pleasant Run CDP
- 66 White Oak CDP
- 67 Remainder of Colerain township
- 68 Fairfax village
- 69 Remainder of Columbia township
- 70 Crosby township
- 71 Deer Park city
- 72 Delhi township
- 73 Elmwood Place village
- 74 Evendale village
- 75 Forest Park city
- 76 Glendale village
- 77 Golf Manor village
- 78 Bridgetown North CDP
- 79 Covedale CDP (part)
- 80 Dent CDP (part)
- 81 Mack North CDP
- 82 Mack South CDP
- 83 Monfort Heights East CDP
- 84 Monfort Heights South CDP
- 85 White Oak East CDP
- 86 White Oak West CDP
- 87 Remainder of Green township
- 88 Greenhills village
- 89 Harrison city
- 90 Remainder of Harrison township
- 91 Lincoln Heights village
- 92 Lockland village
- 93 Loveland city (part)
- 94 Madeira city
- 95 Mariemont village
- 96 Addyston village
- 97 Cleves village (part)
- 98 Grandview CDP
- 99 North Bend village
- 100 Remainder of Miami township
- 101 Milford city (part)
- 102 Montgomery city
- 103 Mount Healthy city
- 104 Newtown village
- 105 North College Hill city
- 106 Norwood city
- 107 Reading city
- 108 St. Bernard city
- 109 Sharonville city (part)
- 110 Silverton city
- 111 Springdale city
- 112 Covedale CDP (part)
- 113 Finneytown CDP
- 114 Pleasant Run Farm CDP
- 115 Remainder of Springfield township
- 116 Dillonvale CDP
- 117 Kenwood CDP
- 118 Remainder of Sycamore township
- 119 Loveland Park CDP (part)
- 120 Remainder of Symmes township
- 121 Terrace Park village
- 122 The Village of Indian Hill city
- 123 Remainder of Whitewater township
- 124 Woodlawn village
- 125 Wyoming city



Hamilton County Communities 2010

- 1 Amberley Village
- 2 Cherry Grove CDP
- 3 Coldstream CDP
- 4 Dry Run CDP
- 5 Forestville CDP
- 6 Fruit Hill CDP
- 7 Salem Heights CDP
- 8 Sherwood CDP
- 9 Turpin Hills CDP
- 10 Remainder of Anderson Township
- 11 Arlington Heights
- 12 Blue Ash city
- 13 Cheviot city
- 14 Dry Ridge CDP
- 15 Dunlap CDP
- 16 Groesbeck CDP
- 17 Mount Healthy Heights CDP
- 18 Northbrook CDP
- 19 Northgate CDP
- 20 Pleasant Run CDP
- 21 Taylor Creek CDP
- 22 White Oak CDP
- 23 Remainder of Colerain Township
- 24 Plainville CDP
- 25 Remainder of Columbia Township
- 26 Harrison city
- 27 New Baltimore CDP
- 28 New Haven CDP
- 29 Remainder of Crosby Township
- 30 Deer Park city
- 31 Delhi Hills CDP
- 32 Delshire CDP
- 33 Remainder of Delhi Township
- 34 Elmwood Place
- 35 Evendale
- 36 Fairfax
- 37 Forest Park city
- 38 Glendale
- 39 Golf Manor
- 40 Bridgetown CDP
- 41 Covedale CDP
- 42 Dent CDP
- 43 Monfort Heights CDP
- 44 Greenhills
- 45 Remainder of Harrison Township
- 46 Lincoln Heights
- 47 Lockland
- 48 Loveland city
- 49 Madeira city
- 50 Mariemont
- 51 Addyston
- 52 Grandview CDP
- 53 Mack CDP
- 54 Miami Heights CDP
- 55 North Bend
- 56 Shawnee CDP
- 57 Remainder of Miami Township
- 58 Milford city
- 59 Montgomery city
- 60 Mount Healthy city
- 61 Newtown
- 62 North College Hill city
- 63 Norwood city
- 64 Reading city
- 65 St. Bernard city
- 66 Sharonville city
- 67 Silverton city
- 68 Springdale city
- 69 Finneytown CDP
- 70 New Burlington CDP
- 71 Pleasant Hills CDP
- 72 Pleasant Run Farm CDP
- 73 Skyline Acres CDP
- 74 Remainder of Springfield Township
- 75 Brecon CDP
- 76 Concorde Hills CDP
- 77 Dillonvale CDP
- 78 Highpoint CDP
- 79 Kenwood CDP
- 80 Rossmoyne CDP
- 81 Remainder of Sycamore Township
- 82 Camp Dennison CDP
- 83 Loveland Park CDP
- 84 Remington CDP
- 85 Sixteen Mile Stand CDP
- 86 Remainder of Symmes Township
- 87 Terrace Park
- 88 Indian Hill
- 89 Blue Jay CDP
- 90 Cleves
- 91 Elizabethtown CDP
- 92 Hooven CDP
- 93 Miamitown CDP
- 94 Remainder of Whitewater Township
- 95 Woodlawn
- 96 Wyoming city



- Hamilton County
- Cincinnati
- Hamilton County Communities 2010

