THE STATE OF THE COMMUNITY

A Report on the Socio-Economic Health of the Greater Cincinnati Region

100 YEARS 1915–2015

United Way

United Way of Greater Cincinnati

Welcome

Dear Friends,

For the past decade, United Way of Greater Cincinnati has provided our regional community with *The State of the Community* report. Published bi-annually, and updated regularly online at *www.FactsMatter.info*, this sixth edition contains data on 29 of 48 indicators that are continuously monitored and provide the data necessary to track progress toward the *Bold Goals for Our Region*.

By 2020:

Education	Income	Health
85% of children will be prepared for kindergarten.	**90%** of the labor force will be gainfully employed.	**70%** of the community will report having excellent or very good health.
85% of youth will graduate from high school prepared for the next step.		**95%** of the community will report having a usual & appropriate place to go for health care.
45% of adults will have an Associate's degree or higher.		

These are very ambitious goals and it is going to take years of hard, strategic, coordinated work to achieve them — effort that will need to involve the powerful collaboration of our community's nonprofit organizations, community groups, educational institutions, governments, and businesses. We are lucky as our region has become an acknowledged national leader in applying the "collective impact" approach to community problem solving. We feel confident that we can reach our Bold Goals, but, even if we fall short in one or more of these areas, we will be a better community for our efforts.

Again this year, *The State of the Community* pays special attention to data that support the Bold Goals indicators and provide other facts about quality of life in our region, providing the context for the Bold Goals work. As you read the report, you will get a clear picture of the progress we have made in recent years and how much work remains to be done. This year also features a deeper look at the progress of various demographic sub-groups toward the Bold Goals. Though we are seeing progress toward the goals, some groups in our region have further to go than others.

As we look at the data, interconnections among the Bold Goals also become apparent. We can see that high performance in any of the areas depends on good performance in the others.

Consider these facts:

- In the City of Cincinnati, neighborhoods with higher life expectancies tend to have higher incomes. For example, South Fairmount, the Cincinnati neighborhood with the lowest life expectancy at birth, has a life expectancy of 66 years and a median family income of around $31,000. Mt. Lookout/Columbia Tusculum, the neighborhood with the highest life expectancy at 88 years, has a median family income of $121,000. *(Cincinnati Health Department, 2013)*

- There is a pronounced academic achievement gap between children in high- and low-income families in our region. In the state of Ohio, there is a 26% difference in kindergarten readiness between high- and low-income children. That gap increases to 30% in Kentucky. This performance gap is also present in third, fourth and eighth grade math and reading. *(Ohio and Kentucky Departments of Education, 2013-2014)*

- In Greater Cincinnati, adults with a college degree or higher are more than twice as likely as adults who did not finish high school to report excellent or very good health. Nearly 7 in 10 adults (69%) with a college degree or higher report excellent or very good health. Only 3 in 10 adults (29%) with less than a high school education report excellent or very good health. *(Interact for Health, 2013)*

These are just a few of the myriad of indicators that show how closely connected community performance is in the areas of Education, Income and Health. We cannot address these areas sequentially if we are going to have any hope of achieving the Bold Goals. Nor can we rely on approaches, however well-intentioned, that address any one of the Bold Goal areas separately from the other two.

As always, we are grateful to the United Way Research Council volunteers who have generously given of their time and expertise to help shape this report. Their names and affiliations appear on the final page of this report. The production of *The State of the Community* would not have been possible without the hard work of Dr. Eric Rademacher, Dr. Kim Downing, Toby Sallee, and Ruoxi Yang of the University of Cincinnati Institute for Policy Research who make up the staff of the Community Research Collaborative. It is they who collect, analyze and frame the data that go into this report and the Facts Matter data portal.

We would also like to express our gratitude to our community partners that support United Way in producing *The State of the Community* and maintaining the Facts Matter data portal:

Agenda 360, Center for Economic Analysis and Development at Northern Kentucky University, Green Umbrella, Hamilton County Job and Family Services, Interact for Health, LISC of Greater Cincinnati and Northern Kentucky, The Carol Ann and Ralph V. Haile, Jr./U.S. Bank Foundation, The Greater Cincinnati Foundation, StrivePartnership, University of Cincinnati Institute for Policy Research, and Vision 2015.

We invite you to join us and our community partners in working to achieve our community's Bold Goals. By working together, we will truly be one of the best regions in the country in which to live, to work, to cultivate friendships, and to rear healthy and happy children who will choose to call Greater Cincinnati home.

Robert C. Reifsnyder
President,
United Way of Greater Cincinnati

Santa J. Ono
President,
University of Cincinnati

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Introduction

Introduction to the Sixth Edition

The sixth edition of *The State of the Community* presents data on how the Cincinnati Ohio-Kentucky-Indiana Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) is doing on 48 indicators across four critical areas — education, income, health, and quality of life. Each indicator was selected for its "standalone" value within each of the four areas. However, the entire set of indicators should be considered when judging the overall social and economic health of our region.

Each of the indicators also has strong relevance to public and private sector groups working to increase the quality of life in our community. In the past, we have adopted indicators used by United Way's *Agenda for Community Impact,* StrivePartnership, Northern Kentucky Education Council, Green Umbrella, Agenda 360, and Vision 2015 to monitor the results of their respective efforts.

Since the last report, hundreds of individuals, corporations, agency partners, and the community have joined forces to move our region forward toward achieving the vision of a stronger community with a higher quality of life for all represented by the *Bold Goals for Our Region.* Together, we are working hard to get more children ready for school, more families stable and self-sufficient, and more people healthy. It is not about short-term gains; it is about lasting change.
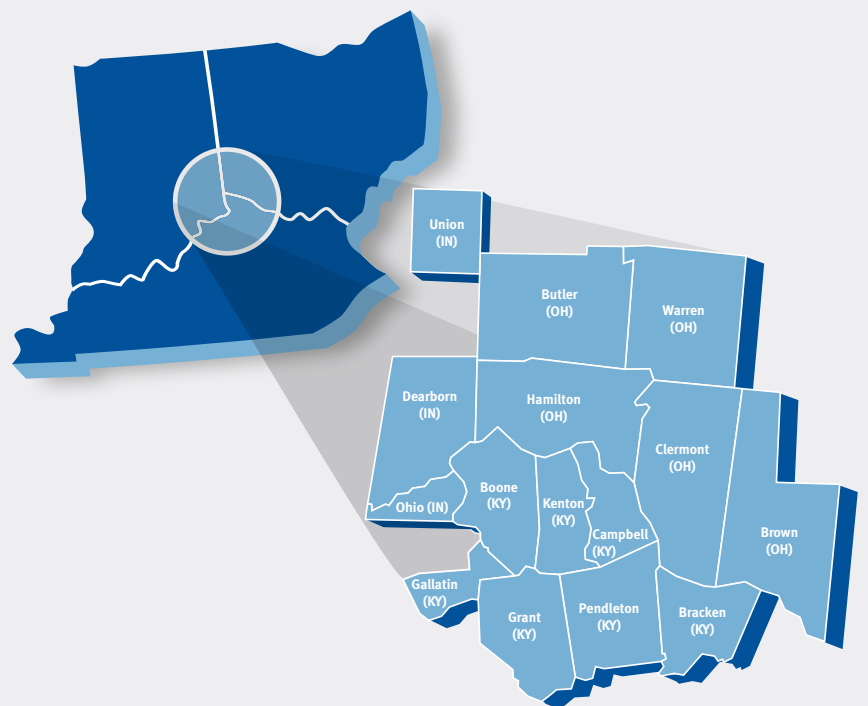
Our work with the Bold Goals has illustrated the different challenges members of our community face around the issues of Education, Income and Health. In this edition, we look at how the diverse mix of children and adults in our community interact with the key community measures we track.

While it is comprehensive, *The State of the Community* is designed to measure progress at a high level. Organizations working on specific issues must identify more detailed and specific sets of indicators to measure progress in their areas of interest. Readers interested in a deeper dive into specific areas are encouraged to read the other high quality indicator reports published in our region.

With each edition of *The State of the Community,* we have attempted to make the task of monitoring progress in our region easier and acquiring data about our region more user-friendly via the Facts Matter data portal. Facts Matter contains data from *The State of the Community* indicators and much more. With Facts Matter, additional and more timely data are available to the community. We hope readers of *The State of the Community* will develop the habit of turning to Facts Matter regularly when they need high quality data to help with decision-making and to inform their civic activism. Readers can access this rich source of data at *www.FactsMatter.info.*

Cincinnati Ohio-Kentucky-Indiana Metropolitan Statistical Area

Union (IN)

Butler (OH)

Warren (OH)

Dearborn (IN)

Hamilton (OH)

Clermont (OH)

Ohio (IN)

Boone (KY)

Kenton (KY)

Campbell (KY)

Brown (OH)

Gallatin (KY)

Grant (KY)

Pendleton (KY)

Bracken (KY)

Executive Summary

The Bottom Line

A key premise of *The State of the Community* is that fundamental indicators of regional well-being must be tracked over time.

The publication of the sixth edition invites us to again ask where we are improving and where we are losing ground as a regional community.
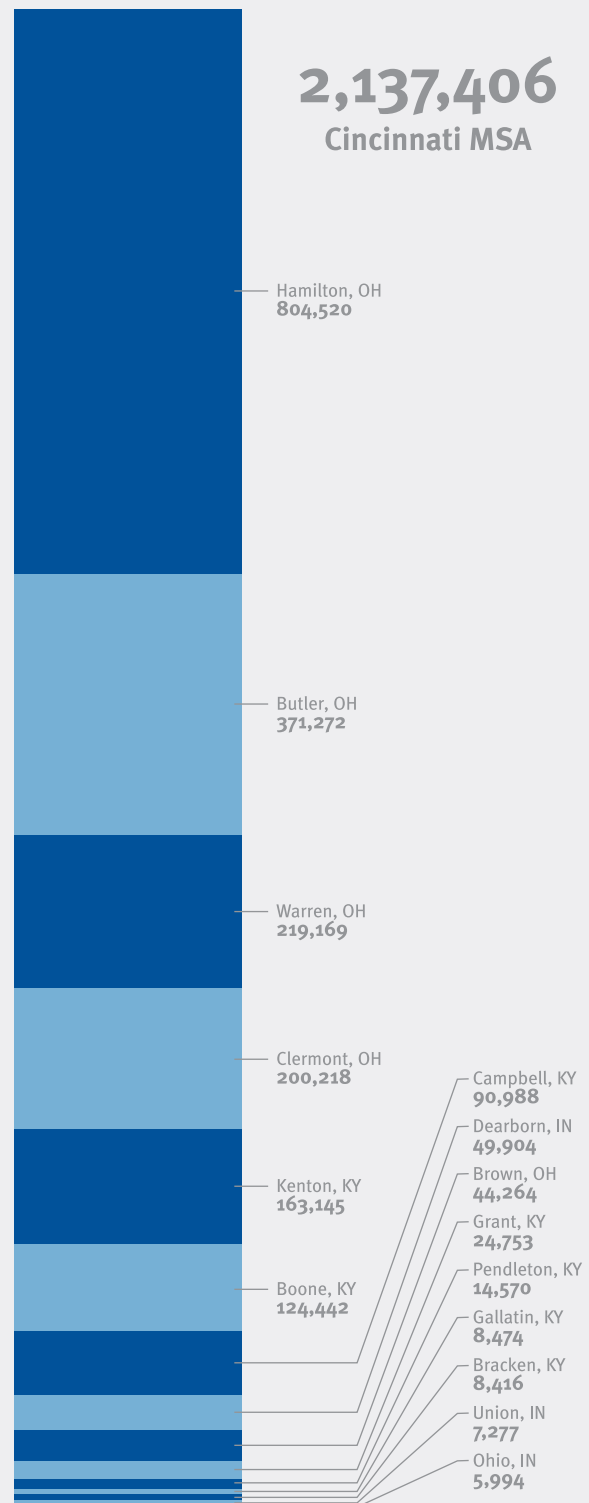
As a community, we should be pleased that our region is doing well in several key areas:

- Our region has recovered nearly all jobs lost during the so-called Great Recession from 2007-2009 as reflected in the **Total Jobs** indicator;

- Recent data suggest we are nearing the Income Bold Goal target for **Gainful Employment;**

- Our region's **Percent of Population Below 200% Poverty** remains lower than the national average;

- The **Percent of Population 25+ with an Associate's Degree or Higher** is higher than the national average and we are on track to meet this Education Bold Goal target by 2020; and

- Our region's first comprehensive **High School Graduation Rate** exceeds the current target for this Education Bold Goal.

However, we need to point out areas that should be of concern to all of us:

- Our region continues to struggle to improve on both Bold Goal targets for health: **Percent Reporting Excellent or Very Good Health** and **Usual and Appropriate Source of Care;**

- Though our region's **Infant Mortality Rate** is showing signs of improvement, rates remain unacceptably high when compared with the nation;

- Despite faring better than the national average, three in ten of our region's residents are living **Below 200% Poverty,** and this figure has increased since the last report; and

- **Early Childhood Readiness** scores in selected districts show many challenges remain if our region is to meet the education Bold Goal for kindergarten readiness by 2020.

Population for the Region and the MSA Counties — 2013

2,137,406
Cincinnati MSA

Hamilton, OH
804,520

Butler, OH
371,272

Warren, OH
219,169

Clermont, OH
200,218

Campbell, KY
90,988

Dearborn, IN
49,904

Brown, OH
44,264

Kenton, KY
163,145

Grant, KY
24,753

Pendleton, KY
14,570

Boone, KY
124,442

Gallatin, KY
8,474

Bracken, KY
8,416

Union, IN
7,277

Ohio, IN
5,994

Source: United States Census Bureau, Populations Estimates Program

At a Glance

The State of the Community at a Glance

The *At a Glance* table summarizes our community's performance on all of the indicators tracked. Our region's data are compared to the national average on each indicator, showing where we stand against the nation as a whole. This table also examines our region's performance since the last report.

Overall, we have seen improvement on 29 indicators, three indicators have been stable or have had mixed performance and eight have declined. If you are interested in learning more about one or more of the indicators, detailed data for many are included in this report or at *www.FactsMatter.info*.

Bold Goal indicators are designated in blue italics.

Education

	How Our Region Compares with National Averages	Our Region's Trend since the 5th Edition (2012)
Early Childhood School Readiness	*No national comparison*	*Positive*
High School Graduation Rates	*Insufficient data*	*Insufficient data*
Population 25+ with an Associate's Degree or Higher	*Better*	*Positive*
Grade-Level Assessment	No national comparison	Mixed
STEM Degrees Awarded	No national comparison	Positive

Income

	How Our Region Compares with National Averages	Our Region's Trend since the 5th Edition (2012)
Gainful Employment	*Better*	*Positive*
Inclusive Unemployment Rate	*Better*	*Positive*
200% Poverty	Better	Negative
Annual Unemployment Rate	Better	Positive
Average Annual Wage	Worse	Positive
Cost of Living Index	Better	Positive
Creative Jobs	At national average	Positive
Housing Opportunity Index	Better	Negative
Knowledge Jobs	Better	Positive
Metro GDP	No national comparison	Positive
Minority-Owned Business	Worse	Insufficient data*
Per Capita Income	At national average	Positive
Total Jobs	No national comparison	Positive
Venture Capital	No national comparison	Positive
Women-Owned Business	Worse	Insufficient data*

	How Our Region Compares with National Averages	Our Region's Trend since the 5th Edition (2012)
Excellent or Very Good Health	*At national average*	*Positive*
Usual and Appropriate Source of Care	*No national comparison*	*Positive*
Air Quality	No national comparison	Positive
Child Maltreatment	No national comparison	Insufficient data*
Energy Usage	No national comparison	Positive*
Infant Mortality	Insufficient data	Positive
Low Birth Weight	Insufficient data	Insufficient data
Overweight or Obese	At national average	Negative
Percent of Adults Smoking	Worse	Positive
Percent Uninsured	Better	Positive
Solid Waste	No national comparison	Positive*
Underage Substance Abuse	No national comparison	Insufficient data
Water Quality	No national comparison	Insufficient data

Quality of Life

		How Our Region Compares with National Averages	Our Region's Trend since the 5th Edition (2012)
POPULATION	Population Change	Worse	Positive
	Net Migration	No national comparison	Positive
CRIME	Juvenile Crime	No national comparison	Mixed
	Murder Rate	Better	Positive
	Non-Violent Crime	Worse	Negative
	Violent Crime	Better	Positive
DIVERSITY & INCLUSION	Old-Age Dependency Ratio	Better	Negative
	Percent Foreign Born	Worse	Positive*
	Population 20-64	At national average	Negative
	Population by Race	Worse	Positive
	Population of Hispanic Origin	Worse	No change
	Residential Segregation	Insufficient data	Insufficient data
TRANSPORTATION	Passenger Miles Traveled	No national comparison	Negative*
	Mean Travel Time to Work	Better	Negative
VOTING	Voting	No national comparison	Positive

*New Indicator in the 6th edition

Education

Indicators

- Associate's Degree or Higher
- STEM Degrees Awarded
- Early Childhood School Readiness
- Grade-Level Assessment (4th and 8th Grade Reading & Math)
- High School Graduation Rates

For more information, visit www.factsmatter.info

Bold Goals

- By 2020, at least **85%** of children will be prepared for kindergarten.
- By 2020, at least **85%** of youth will graduate from high school prepared for the next step.
- By 2020, at least **45%** of adults will have an Associate's degree or higher.

Children who are ready for kindergarten are more likely to stay on track and in school. And teens who finish high school are more likely to be employed. When we help our region's children prepare for school, finish school and pursue higher education or training, we lay the foundation for a brighter future for us all.

The State of the Community uses five indicators to monitor educational achievement in our region. These indicators allow us to assess and report progress towards our community's Education Bold Goals, which measure our community's progress in providing access to quality education opportunities that prepare today's young people to succeed.

United Way's work to ensure our region's children enter school prepared and graduate from high school ready for life, post-secondary education and career is exemplified through United Way Success By 6®, and collaboration with StrivePartnership, Northern Kentucky Education Council, Cincinnati Public Schools, and other education leaders and agencies from throughout the region. Learn more about these collaborations, and programs like Every Child Succeeds, Ready Schools, Resilient Children Consortiums, Read On!, and Community Learning Centers at *www.UWGC.org.*

In this edition of *The State of the Community,* we highlight our education indicators: Early Childhood School Readiness, High School Graduation Rates, Percent of Population Age 25+ with an Associate's Degree or Higher, Grade-Level Assessment, and STEM Degrees Awarded.
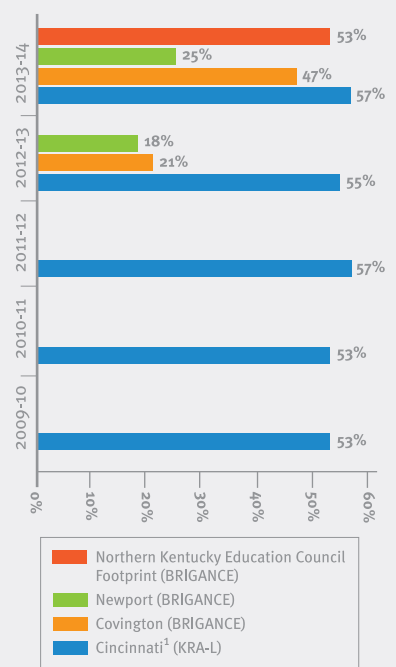
Early Childhood School Readiness

This Bold Goal measure allows us to monitor progress toward the community goal that 85% of children will be prepared for kindergarten by 2020. Increasing the rate of kindergarten preparedness creates a building block for success in school and life. Children who are not prepared for the first day of kindergarten frequently require additional instructional support and often never catch up with their classmates.

The data show that, in several schools, the percent of children entering kindergarten prepared is well below our regional goal. However, we have seen improvements since these data were first collected. For example, Cincinnati Public Schools has increased by 30% since 2006 (not shown).

These results cannot be compared across states as they measure different aspects of readiness. Our region's educators, parents and children would benefit greatly from a common measure that would allow for valid comparisons of early childhood school readiness across our tri-state region.

Early Childhood Readiness

School Year	Value	Source
2013-14	53%	Northern Kentucky Education Council Footprint (BRIGANCE)
2013-14	25%	Newport (BRIGANCE)
2013-14	47%	Covington (BRIGANCE)
2013-14	57%	Cincinnati[1] (KRA-L)
2012-13	18%	Newport (BRIGANCE)
2012-13	21%	Covington (BRIGANCE)
2012-13	55%	Cincinnati[1] (KRA-L)
2011-12	57%	Cincinnati[1] (KRA-L)
2010-11	53%	Cincinnati[1] (KRA-L)
2009-10	53%	Cincinnati[1] (KRA-L)

Legend:
- Northern Kentucky Education Council Footprint (BRIGANCE)
- Newport (BRIGANCE)
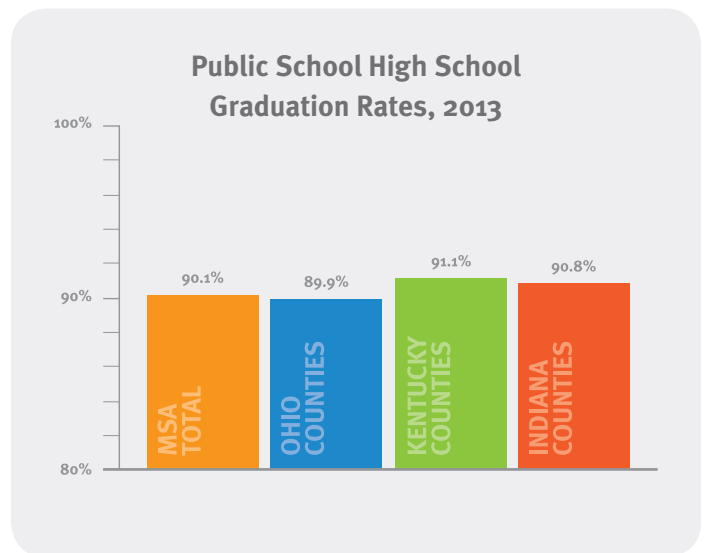- Covington (BRIGANCE)
- Cincinnati[1] (KRA-L)

[1] *In the 2014-2015 school year, the State of Ohio switched to a new measure of readiness called the Kindergarten Readiness Assessment (KRA). This new measure will capture more aspects of readiness than KRA-L. For more information, please see www.education.ohio.gov/KRA.*

High School Graduation Rates

This Bold Goal measure allows us to monitor progress toward the community goal that at least 85% of youth will graduate from high school prepared for the next step.

In 2013, public school districts in Ohio, Kentucky and Indiana reported high school graduation rates using a method that allowed for consistent comparison within states and across states. This first data reporting shows our region as a whole is currently exceeding our Bold Goal. However, graduation rates vary across individual schools and groups of students.

Moving forward, it will be important to take a closer look at indicators for college and career readiness so we know if our graduates are "prepared for life, college and career." For this reason, we encourage the community to wait until the release of the next edition of *The State of the Community* before determining whether our region has truly met the Bold Goal.

Public School High School Graduation Rates, 2013

	MSA TOTAL	OHIO COUNTIES	KENTUCKY COUNTIES	INDIANA COUNTIES
	90.1%	89.9%	91.1%	90.8%

Percent of Population Age 25+ with an Associate's Degree or Higher

This Bold Goal measure allows us to monitor progress toward the community goal of least 45% of adults having an Associate's degree or higher by 2020. The achievement of additional education after high school is critical to socio-economic progress and to building a stronger regional workforce. Supporting adults to achieve educational success after high school also helps to build a stronger community.
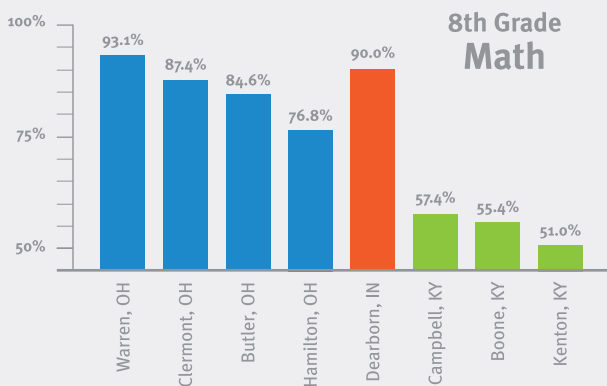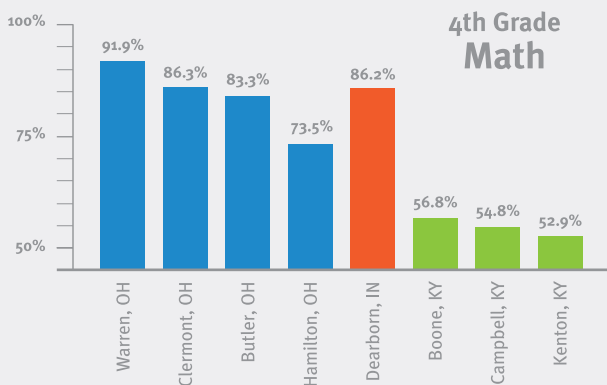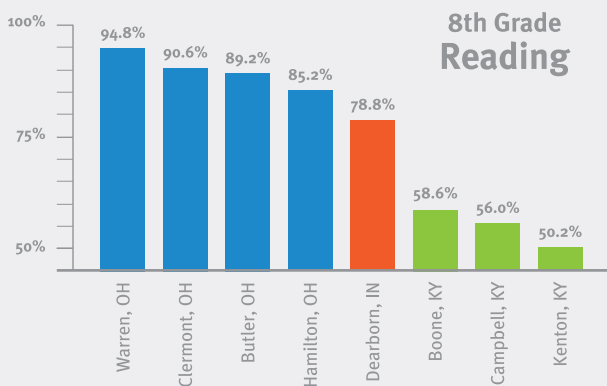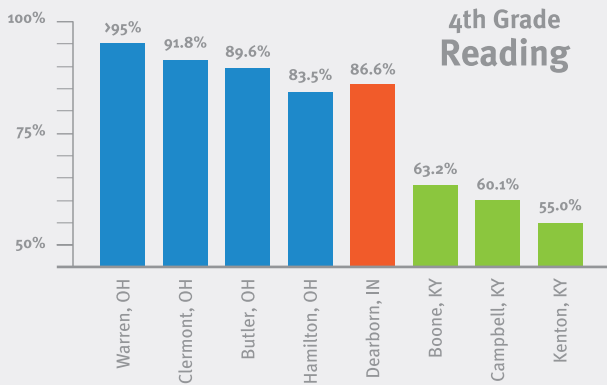
The percent of our region's adults (25+) with an Associate's degree or higher continues to increase and currently outpaces the nation. The percent of our region's residents (25+) with an Associate's degree or higher increased from 33% in 2005 to just over 39% in 2013.

Percent with Associate's Degree or Higher

	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013
United States	34.6%	34.9%	35.4%	36.3%	37.7%
Cincinnati MSA	33.0%	35.0%	35.5%	37.4%	39.4%
Butler, OH	29.5%	32.1%	31.9%	34.0%	37.1%
Clermont, OH	30.7%	30.8%	29.0%	33.8%	37.4%
Hamilton, OH	37.6%	38.9%	39.3%	40.8%	42.0%
Warren, OH	41.8%	43.7%	43.3%	46.6%	49.8%
Boone, KY	32.3%	35.6%	37.6%	37.5%	42.8%
Campbell, KY	28.9%	34.9%	32.8%	36.4%	35.4%
Kenton, KY	29.5%	35.3%	37.3%	36.6%	37.5%
City of Cincinnati	34.0%	35.9%	37.8%	37.4%	38.6%

The percent of our region's residents 25+ with an Associate's degree or higher increased from **33%** *in 2005 to just over* **39%** *in 2013.*

Grade-Level Assessment, 2013-2014

4th Grade Reading

County	Value
Warren, OH	>95%
Clermont, OH	91.8%
Butler, OH	89.6%
Hamilton, OH	83.5%
Dearborn, IN	86.6%
Boone, KY	63.2%
Campbell, KY	60.1%
Kenton, KY	55.0%

8th Grade Reading

County	Value
Warren, OH	94.8%
Clermont, OH	90.6%
Butler, OH	89.2%
Hamilton, OH	85.2%
Dearborn, IN	78.8%
Boone, KY	58.6%
Campbell, KY	56.0%
Kenton, KY	50.2%

4th Grade Math

County	Value
Warren, OH	91.9%
Clermont, OH	86.3%
Butler, OH	83.3%
Hamilton, OH	73.5%
Dearborn, IN	86.2%
Boone, KY	56.8%
Campbell, KY	54.8%
Kenton, KY	52.9%

8th Grade Math

County	Value
Warren, OH	93.1%
Clermont, OH	87.4%
Butler, OH	84.6%
Hamilton, OH	76.8%
Dearborn, IN	90.0%
Campbell, KY	57.4%
Boone, KY	55.4%
Kenton, KY	51.0%

Legend: ■ Ohio Counties ■ Indiana Counties ■ Kentucky Counties

Grade-Level Assessment

Performance in reading and math at grades 4 and 8 are important mileposts along the pathway from early childhood education to high school graduation.

This indicator tells us the percent of public school students in 4th and 8th grade who tested proficient in reading and math on their state's achievement tests.

It is important to note that each state's test is different, making comparisons across state lines impossible. However, variations across counties in each state should be noted.

STEM Degrees Awarded

This indicator tells us the number of STEM (science, technology, engineering, and mathematics) degrees awarded by colleges and universities in our region. STEM degree awards are an indicator of the opportunities our region's education system is providing for students to attain skills that make them competitive for high paying jobs in the global economy. These awards also allow us to evaluate our region's role as a training ground that produces a highly skilled local STEM workforce.

In 2013, more than 10,000 STEM degrees were awarded by Greater Cincinnati colleges and universities; 67% of the degrees were at the Associate's or Bachelor's level.

STEM Degrees Awarded

	2012	2013
Total	10,026	10,043
Certificates	892	672
Associate's Degrees	1,368	1,144
Bachelor's Degrees	5,338	5,590
Graduate Degrees	2,428	2,637

*In 2013, more than **10,000** STEM degrees were awarded by Greater Cincinnati colleges and universities; **67%** of the degrees were at the Associate's or Bachelor's level.*
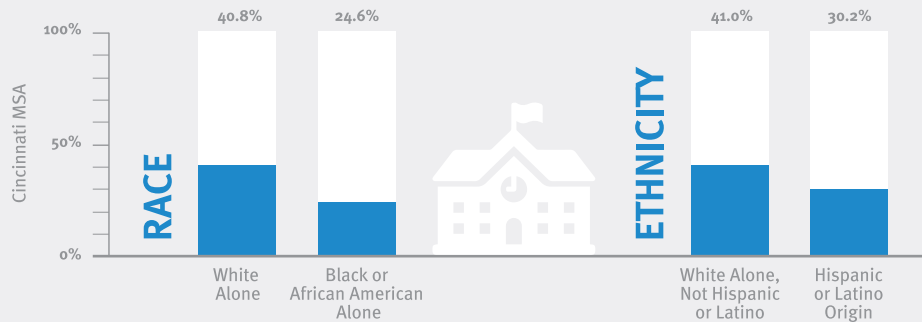
A Look at Education by Race and Ethnicity

United Way recognizes that different barriers exist within racial and ethnic communities that will need to be overcome if our region is to meet the promise of the Education Bold Goals.

Education is the basis for individual success. It is essential for getting and keeping a job, earning a livable wage and having access to health insurance.

At the present time, whites 25 years or older in our region are more likely to have attained an Associate's degree or higher (41%) than blacks (25%). Similarly, non-Hispanic whites are more likely to have attained an Associate's degree or higher (41%) than Hispanics (30%).

For our region to truly achieve its potential, all communities at all stages of life must work together to meet the Education Bold Goals.

Percent with Associate's Degree or Higher by Race and Ethnicity, 2013

	RACE			ETHNICITY	
	40.8%	24.6%		41.0%	30.2%
	White Alone	Black or African American Alone		White Alone, Not Hispanic or Latino	Hispanic or Latino Origin

Cincinnati MSA

Income

Indicators

- Gainful Employment
- Inclusive Unemployment Rate
- Annual Unemployment Rate
- 200% Poverty
- Total Jobs
- Minority-Owned Businesses
- Women-Owned Businesses
- Per Capita Income
- Housing Opportunity Index
- Average Annual Wage
- Creative Jobs
- Knowledge Jobs
- Cost of Living Index
- Metro GDP
- Venture Capital

Bold Goal

- By 2020, at least **90%** of the labor force will be gainfully employed.

Challenging economic times have taught us all some valuable lessons. Whether or not our neighbors have jobs that can support their families matters — to all of us. A stable income is one of the building blocks to a good quality of life. When more people are gainfully employed, the brighter our economic outlook will be.

The State of the Community monitors our region's economic performance using 15 indicators. These indicators allow us to assess and report progress towards our community's Income Bold Goal, which seeks to ensure individuals and families achieve financial stability.

United Way of Greater Cincinnati's work to improve the financial stability of individuals and families is demonstrated through its partnership with organizations like Partners for a Competitive Workforce, LISC Greater Cincinnati and Northern Kentucky, Agenda 360, Vision 2015, and other organizations and agencies throughout the region focused on increasing economic growth, growing the skills of our current and future workforce, and helping unemployed and underemployed workers find gainful employment. Learn more about these partnerships and programs like the Regional Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) Collaborative, the Stable Families Initiative and Financial Opportunity Centers at *www.UWGC.org*.

In this edition of *The State of the Community,* we highlight eight of our 15 income indicators: Gainful Employment, Inclusive Unemployment, Percent of the Population Below 200% Poverty, Total Jobs, Women-Owned Businesses, Minority-Owned Businesses, Per Capita Income, and Housing Opportunity Index. Through its partnership with Agenda 360 and Vision 2015, *The State of the Community* also tracks several indicators updated recently in Agenda 360's and Vision 2015's Regional Indicators Report. That report can be found at *www.Regional-Indicators.org*.

Gainful Employment

This is one of two measures that allow us to track progress toward the community's Bold Goal of at least 90% of the labor force gainfully employed by 2020. This measure tells us the percent of people who are employed, after accounting for those who are unemployed, discouraged job seekers, involuntary part-time, and other marginally attached workers. Income, Education and Health are all connected. Households with higher incomes are more likely to experience success in education and have better health outcomes.

In 2013, just under 87% of our region's residents were gainfully employed, down from 91% of residents prior to the beginning of the Great Recession. While these figures are subject to revision, the December 2014 monthly employment figures suggest our community is now close to the Bold Goal target. While this news is very encouraging, we have seen some instances where employment figures fluctuate due to annual data revisions. For that reason, we encourage the community to wait until the release of the next edition of *The State of the Community* to determine whether our region is consistently meeting the Bold Goal.

Inclusive Unemployment

This is another Bold Goal measure that allows us to track progress toward the community goal of at least 90% of the labor force gainfully employed by 2020. Media and other reports of unemployment rates typically exclude discouraged job seekers, involuntary part-time, and other marginally attached workers from the definition of "unemployed." The second indicator *The State of the Community* uses to monitor the Income Bold Goal is Inclusive Unemployment, which tells us the rate of unemployment when these groups are included in the definition of "unemployed".

After hitting a high of just under 17% in 2010, our region's inclusive unemployment rate fell to about 13% in 2013. As was the case with gainful employment, the December 2014 monthly unemployment figures suggest our community is now close to the Bold Goal target. However, due to the potential for revision to unemployment data, we encourage cautious optimism until further data has been released to determine whether our region is consistently meeting the Bold Goal.

Annual Gainful Employment

	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013
United States	91.1%	91.7%	83.8%	84.1%	86.2%
Cincinnati MSA	90.7%	90.9%	83.8%	84.6%	86.9%
Butler, OH	90.9%	90.8%	83.6%	84.6%	87.1%
Clermont, OH	90.8%	91.0%	83.3%	84.6%	86.9%
Hamilton, OH	90.6%	91.0%	84.7%	84.6%	86.8%
Warren, OH	91.8%	91.7%	84.8%	86.4%	88.3%
Boone, KY	91.4%	91.7%	84.5%	85.7%	87.3%
Campbell, KY	90.4%	90.6%	82.8%	83.4%	86.6%
Kenton, KY	90.9%	91.0%	82.9%	84.1%	86.8%
City of Cincinnati	89.4%	89.9%	84.0%	83.2%	85.3%

Percent of the Population Below 200% Poverty

This indicator tells us the percentage of the population below 200% of the Federal Poverty Level. While we often focus on individuals and families that earn incomes placing them below the federal poverty level, research in our region demonstrates that incomes above 200% of the Federal Poverty Level are necessary for many of our region's families to achieve self-sufficiency (see, for example, *www.SelfSufficiencyStandard.org*). Self-sufficiency means being able to afford the costs of daily life — from housing to food, health care to transportation, and child care without public or private assistance or going into debt.

Our region continues to perform better than the nation on this indicator. However, 3 in 10 of our region's residents currently struggle to achieve self-sufficiency, representing about 641,000 of our family members, friends and neighbors. Of even greater concern is the number of City of Cincinnati residents living below 200% poverty (nearly 145,500), representing just over half of the City's population.

Percent of the Population Below 200% Poverty
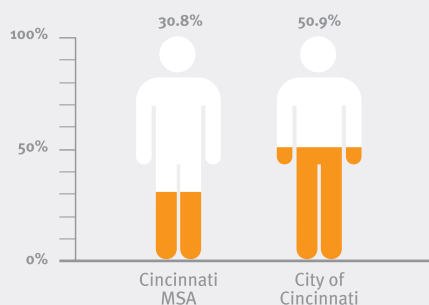
3 in 10 of our region's residents currently struggle to achieve self-sufficiency, representing about 641,000 of our family members, friends and neighbors.

Total Jobs

This indicator tells us the number of jobs in the Greater Cincinnati region. As of the end of 2013, our region remained about 23,000 jobs short of the job total at the end of 2007. While monthly job numbers are susceptible to substantial revision, each job report from April to December 2014 suggested we are now in range of recovering the number of jobs lost in the region since 2007.

Number of Total Jobs, in Thousands

	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013
United States	134,005	137,936	131,233	131,842	136,368
Cincinnati MSA	1,034	1,047	992	991	1,024

As of the end of 2013, our region remained about 23,000 jobs short of the job total at the end of 2007.
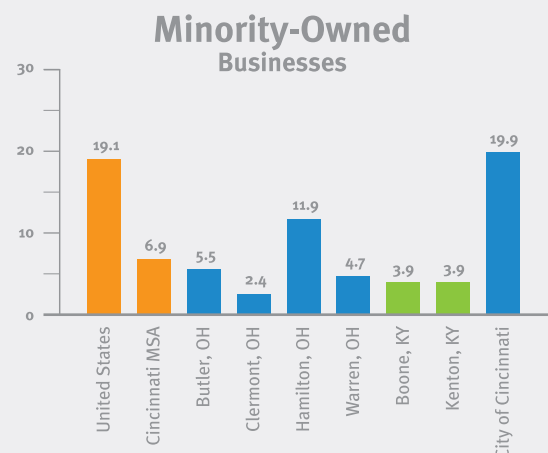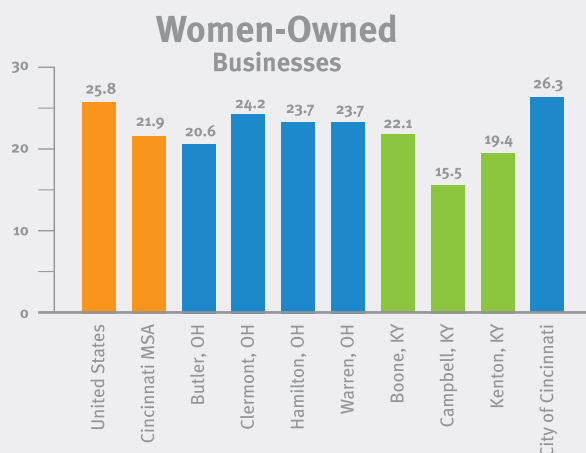
Minority- and Women-Owned Businesses

Indicators reflecting Minority- and Women-Owned Businesses are included in *The State of the Community* for the first time in 2015 as part of a research partnership with Agenda 360 and Vision 2015. In 2012, these organizations released a regional indicators report entitled *Diverse by Design: Meeting the Talent Challenge in a Global Economy.* The report can be found at *www.Regional-Indicators.org.*

These indicators tell us the ratio of minority- and women-owned businesses to population size. Visible minority- and women-owned businesses encourage others to start new businesses. Increased support for these businesses can create wealth and economic opportunities for minorities and women. Such support is one way to close income and employment gaps between men and women, and whites and minorities, in our region. The indicators show that our region trails the nation in *both* women-owned businesses and minority-owned businesses. On the positive side, however, the City of Cincinnati has slightly more women- and minority-owned businesses than the nation. However, there is much work to be done to bring our region in line with the nation on these indicators, especially on the minority-owned businesses metric.

NEW INDICATORS

Minority- and Women-Owned Businesses, 2007

Women-Owned Businesses

	Value
United States	25.8
Cincinnati MSA	21.9
Butler, OH	20.6
Clermont, OH	24.2
Hamilton, OH	23.7
Warren, OH	23.7
Boone, KY	22.1
Campbell, KY	15.5
Kenton, KY	19.4
City of Cincinnati	26.3

Minority-Owned Businesses

	Value
United States	19.1
Cincinnati MSA	6.9
Butler, OH	5.5
Clermont, OH	2.4
Hamilton, OH	11.9
Warren, OH	4.7
Boone, KY	3.9
Kenton, KY	3.9
City of Cincinnati	19.9

Revised on 3/06/2015

Per Capita Income

This indicator represents the total personal income in an area divided by the number of residents. Per capita income is one measure of the economic well-being of our region. Per capita income in our region is similar to that of the nation.

Comparing per capita income among the counties in our region allows us to better understand which local communities may have more residents struggling to reach or maintain self-sufficiency. Per capita incomes in our region's largest counties range between $50,235 (Hamilton County, OH) and $38,297 (Boone County, KY).
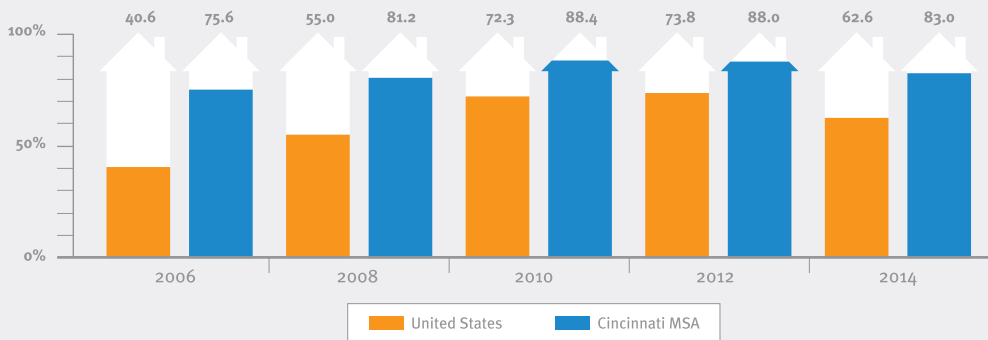
Per Capita Income

	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013
United States	$ 35,888	$ 39,804	$ 39,379	$ 42,332	$ 44,765
Cincinnati MSA	$ 36,499	$ 39,225	$ 38,672	$ 41,591	$ 43,923
Butler, OH	$ 33,015	$ 35,194	$ 34,908	$ 37,151	$ 39,304
Clermont, OH	$ 33,639	$ 35,216	$ 34,839	$ 36,831	$ 39,019
Hamilton, OH	$ 41,792	$ 45,360	$ 43,954	$ 47,392	$ 50,235
Warren, OH	$ 35,303	$ 38,558	$ 39,431	$ 43,635	$ 46,226
Boone, KY	$ 32,457	$ 34,137	$ 33,830	$ 36,865	$ 38,297
Campbell, KY	$ 32,334	$ 35,775	$ 35,607	$ 38,440	$ 41,457
Kenton, KY	$ 36,406	$ 38,671	$ 38,331	$ 41,118	$ 41,766

Housing Opportunity Index

This indicator tells us the share of homes sold in our region considered "affordable." A housing unit is considered to be affordable if housing costs are 28% or less of the area's median family income. Using this definition, about 8 of 10 homes sold (83%) were considered affordable for our region's residents in the 2nd quarter of 2014. This compares to just under 63% nationally. Our region also outpaces many of our economic competitors in housing opportunity.

Housing Opportunity Index

	United States	Cincinnati MSA
2006	40.6	75.6
2008	55.0	81.2
2010	72.3	88.4
2012	73.8	88.0
2014	62.6	83.0

*About **8** of **10** homes sold were considered affordable for our region's residents.*

A Look Poverty by Race, Ethnicity, Gender, and Age

United Way recognizes that different barriers exist within racial and ethnic communities, among men and women, and people at different stages of life that will need to be overcome if our region is to meet the promise of the Income Bold Goal.

Poverty may be the single greatest barrier our community faces to achieving the Bold Goals. Those who earn incomes below self-sufficiency may be forced to forgo necessary health care and educational opportunities to add skills in order to meet basic needs like housing, food, child care, and transportation.
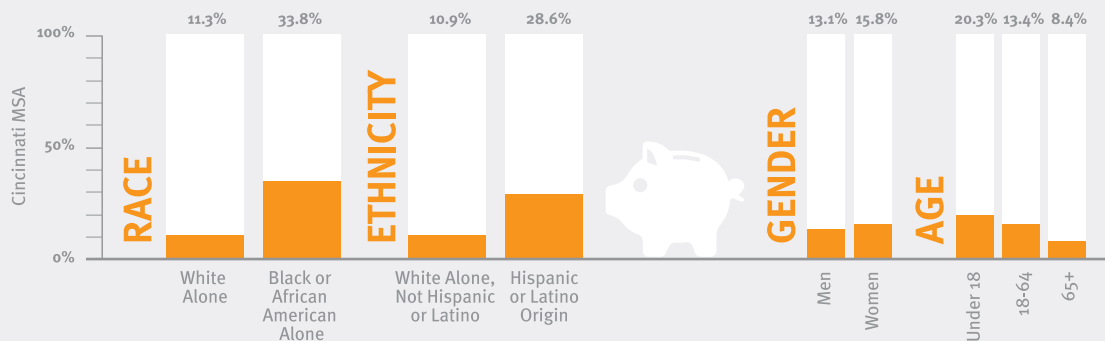
The most recent data regarding poverty (2013) showed blacks in our region (34%) are three times as likely as whites (11%) to be living below the 100% Federal Poverty Level.

Similarly, Hispanics in our region (29%) are nearly three times as likely as non-Hispanic whites (11%) to be living below the 100% Federal Poverty Level.

While national attention has focused attention on the child poverty rate in the City of Cincinnati (46%), the percent of children in the region living below the 100% federal poverty line is also remarkably high (20%). This child poverty rate outpaces the rate for adults 18-64 (13%) and 65+ (8%) in the region.

For our region to truly achieve its potential, all communities at all stages of life must work together to meet the Income Bold Goal.

Percent in Poverty by Race, Ethnicity, Gender, and Age, 2013

	RACE		ETHNICITY			GENDER		AGE		
	White Alone	Black or African American Alone	White Alone, Not Hispanic or Latino	Hispanic or Latino Origin		Men	Women	Under 18	18-64	65+
Cincinnati MSA	11.3%	33.8%	10.9%	28.6%		13.1%	15.8%	20.3%	13.4%	8.4%

Health

Indicators

- Overweight or Obese
- Percent Uninsured
- Underage Substance Abuse
- Percent of Adults Smoking
- Air Quality
- Water Quality
- Usual and Appropriate Source of Care
- Infant Mortality Rate
- Low Birth Weight
- Excellent or Very Good Health
- Child Maltreatment
- Energy Usage
- Solid Waste

For more information, visit www.factsmatter.info

Bold Goals

- By 2020, at least **70%** of the community will report having excellent or very good health.

- By 2020, at least **95%** of the community will report having a usual & appropriate place to go for health care.

Children can't learn when they're sick. And good health is key to maintaining financial stability and independence. Education, income and health are all interconnected. By working together, we can improve people's health and well-being — and that's good for all of us.

The State of the Community uses 13 indicators to monitor the health of our region's adults and children. Good health helps to ensure children are ready for school and adults are able to realize their potential in the workforce. Poor health can keep families from being financially stable.

United Way of Greater Cincinnati's work to improve the health of our region is demonstrated through its partnership with organizations like Interact for Health, The Health Collaborative and Health Care Access Now, and other organizations and agencies throughout the region focused on improving the health and well-being of our region's adults and children. Learn more about these partnerships, and initiatives like the Health Care Access Now/Chronic Disease Care Coordination Pathway Collaborative, Family Violence Prevention Project, Community Health Agenda, and Cradle Cincinnati at *www.UWGC.org.*

In this edition of *The State of the Community,* we highlight seven of our 13 health indicators: Percent Reporting Excellent or Very Good Health, Usual and Appropriate Source of Health Care, Infant Mortality Rate, Percent of Adults Overweight or Obese, Child Maltreatment, Air Quality, and Energy Consumption.

Percent Reporting Excellent or Very Good Health

This Bold Goal measure allows us to monitor progress toward the community goal of 70% reporting excellent or very good health by 2020. Research has demonstrated that how people rate their own health is remarkably predictive of mortality. Adults who rate themselves lower in health may also be experiencing reduced quality of life, including challenges with education and employment.

Interact for Health's Greater Cincinnati Community Health Status Survey (GCCHSS) finds just over half of our region's residents continue to report that their health is excellent or very good. Fifty-two percent of adults nationally also report excellent or very good health as measured by the 2013 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS).

Percent Reporting Excellent or Very Good Health, 2013
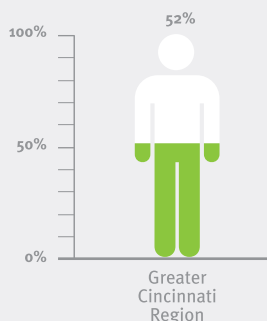
100%
52%
50%
0%
Greater Cincinnati Region

*Just over **half** of our region's residents continue to report that their health is excellent or very good.*

Usual and Appropriate Source of Health Care

This Bold Goal measure allows us to monitor progress toward the community goal of at least 95% of the community having a usual and appropriate place to go for health care. Having a usual and appropriate source of medical care allows for regular and preventive care and can help catch minor problems before they become serious.

In the most recent GCCHSS, 82% of our region's residents reported a usual and appropriate source of care.

Infant Mortality Rate

This indicator tells us the number of deaths of infants under one year of age per 1,000 births in a given year.

Infant mortality is one of the most significant public health challenges facing Greater Cincinnati. Since 2010, our region has experienced 8 infant deaths, on average, for every 1,000 babies born. Despite an increase in attention to this issue regionally, Greater Cincinnati's infant mortality rate has consistently exceeded the national rate over time.

Usual and Appropriate Source of Health Care, 2013

82%

Infant Mortality Rate

Legend: 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012
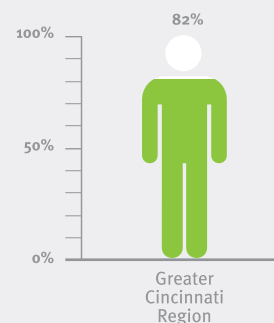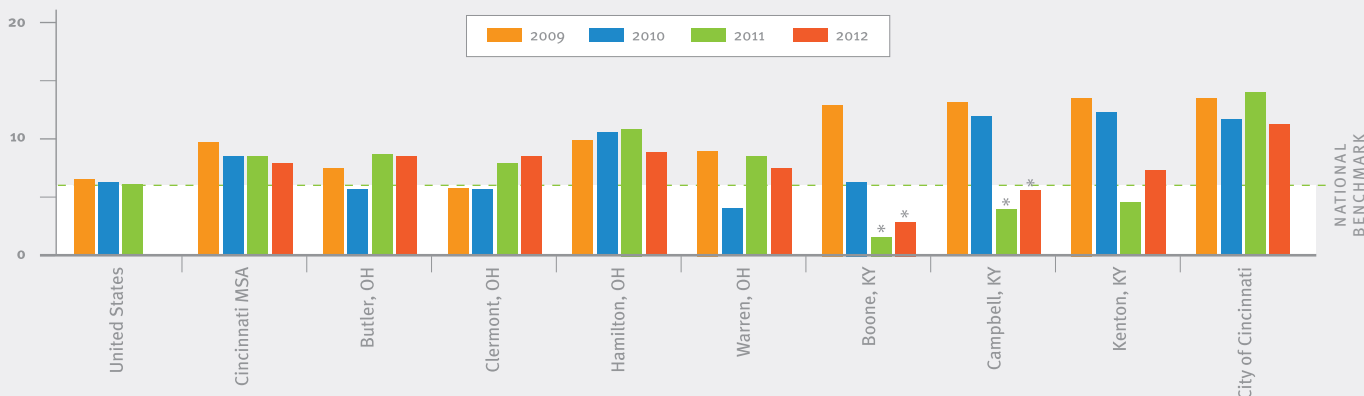
Note: Rates are unstable.

Revised on 3/06/2015

Percent of Adults Overweight or Obese

This indicator tells us the percent of region adults with a Body Mass Index (BMI) higher than 25, classifying them as either overweight (BMI of 25 to 29.9) or obese (30 or higher).

Another significant public health problem in Greater Cincinnati is the Percent of Adults Overweight or Obese. The most recent GCCHSS shows the percent of adults in our region who are overweight or obese has risen about four percentage points since 2002. The 2013 GCCHSS found about 65% of our region's residents are overweight or obese, putting them at higher risk for heart disease, stroke, type 2 diabetes, and some types of cancer. The percent of adults in our region struggling with obesity is similar to that of the nation. Similarly, recent estimates from the BRFSS (2013) suggest that 65% of adults nationally are overweight or obese.

Percent of Adults Overweight or Obese

	2002	2005	2010	2013
Greater Cincinnati Region	61%	62%	64%	65%
Hamilton County OH Suburbs	57%	59%	64%	58%
City of Cincinnati	64%	60%	65%	66%
Butler/Clinton/Warren, OH	64%	62%	63%	70%
Adams/Brown/Clermont/Highland, OH	56%	67%	70%	64%
Boone/Campbell/Grant/Kenton, KY	59%	64%	62%	65%
Bracken/Carroll/Gallatin/Owen/Pendleton, KY	65%	62%	64%	69%
Dearborn/Franklin/Ohio/Ripley/Switzerland, IN	63%	64%	67%	69%

Child Maltreatment

Child maltreatment data are included in *The State of the Community* for the first time in 2015. This indicator tells us the number of children screened in for abuse and/or neglect per 1,000 children in a given year.

The health and well-being of our community's children are of paramount importance to our region's future. Unfortunately, too many children in our region are at risk of maltreatment. When there is an allegation of child maltreatment, Child Protective Services is responsible for investigating and evaluating. A child's case is "screened in" when the investigation indicates that the case merits further action. In Hamilton County, OH, for example, of the 7,363 children "screened in" for evaluation, abuse or neglect was "indicated" or "substantiated" for 2,101 (approximately 29% of cases)[1]. Over half of these children had been physically abused. Other types of maltreatment included neglect, sexual abuse, medical neglect, and emotional abuse/mental injury.

It is important to understand that large numbers of children are victims of maltreatment. For them and for our community, the consequences are huge and include mental health and behavior disorders, poor academic performance, substance abuse, joblessness, encounters with the criminal justice system, and early-onset chronic disease.

Air Quality

This indicator reports the number of days measured as "good" on the Environmental Protection Agency's Air Quality Index, as a percent of total days monitored in the given year.

Air quality can significantly impact the quality of life for adults and children with respiratory ailments like asthma and emphysema. In 2013, just 4 of 10 days measured as "good" air quality. Residents experience a wide range of air quality depending where they live. Hamilton County, OH residents experience "good" air quality about half (51%) of the days of the year, while Boone County, KY residents experience "good" air quality nearly all days (99%).

Energy Consumption

Energy consumption is included in *The State of the Community* for the first time in 2015 as part of a research partnership with Green Umbrella, an organization that facilitates collaboration among over 200 area non-profits, businesses, educational institutions, and governmental entities focused on the environmental aspects of sustainability. This indicator is a measure of energy consumption, using British Thermal Units (BTUs) consumed per capita.

The data, provided by Duke Energy, show that greater awareness of energy efficiency and increases in the number of energy efficient products reaching households has led to a downward trend in energy use over the past three years. In 2013, 29,506 BTUs per capita were used by region residents. Green Umbrella and its partners have set a community wide consumption goal of 27,879 BTUs per capita by 2020.

[1]Within this population, a few of the children may be represented more than once.

Child Maltreatment, 2013

|	Number of Children Screened In for CA/N	Number Screened In per 1,000 Children
Brown, OH	402	38.5
Butler, OH	3,330	36.8
Clermont, OH	1,704	34.7
Hamilton, OH	7,363	39.3
Boone, KY*	1,285	37.4
Campbell, KY*	1,627	79.9
Grant, KY*	632	92.7
Kenton, KY*	4,654	116.0
Dearborn, IN*	1,120	93.5
Ohio, IN*	148	125.3

*Note: Counties in the Indiana and Kentucky portions of the MSA report higher rates. However, in those states a child can be counted more than once if s/he has more than one "screened in" case making a direct comparison to Ohio counties impossible.

Air Quality

	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013
Cincinnati MSA	30%	25%	40%	40%	43%
Butler, OH	49%	58%	74%	61%	74%
Clermont, OH	58%	61%	78%	72%	92%
Hamilton, OH	45%	34%	44%	52%	51%
Warren, OH	63%	53%	73%	77%	95%
Boone, KY	71%	74%	96%	90%	99%
Campbell, KY	57%	49%	75%	52%	74%

Energy Use Per Capita

Year	BTUs per capita
2011	32,799
2012	31,520
2013	29,506
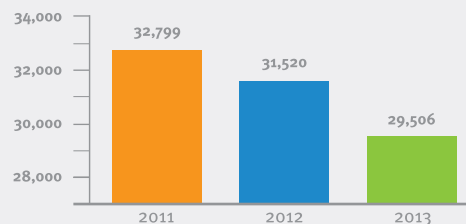
The service area of the above data is Hamilton, Clermont, Brown and most of Warren and Butler Counties in Ohio, Boone, Kenton and Campbell plus a portion of Gallatin Counties in Northern Kentucky and Dearborn County in Indiana.

The data are drawn directly from Duke Energy's Energy Intensity database and are weather normalized to account for fluctuations in temperatures from year to year and month to month.

A Look at Health by Race, Gender and Age

United Way recognizes that different barriers exist within racial and ethnic communities, among men and women, and people at different stages of life that will need to be overcome if our region is to meet the promise of the Health Bold Goals.
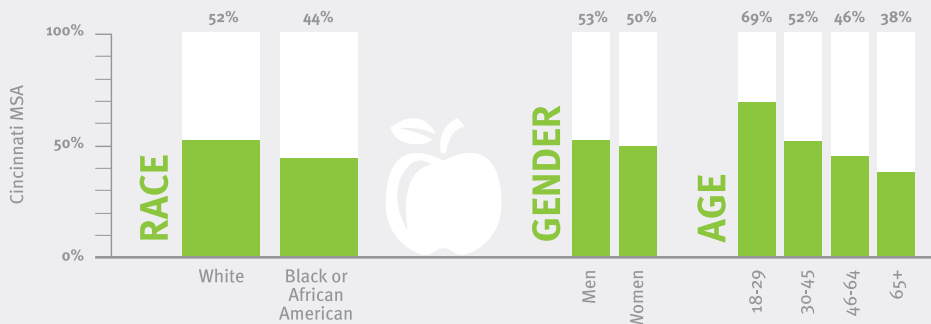
One of the key challenges in meeting the Health Bold Goals relates to age. As our region ages, fewer adults report either excellent or very good health. About half of adults 30-45 (52%) and 46-64 (46%) report excellent or very good health. Unfortunately, however, only 2 of 5 (38%) adults in our region age 65 and older report being in excellent or very good health. While health challenges may increase with age, advances in health care have provided the potential for older adults to lead healthier lives into advanced age.

Additional health data suggest differences in health status also exist among men and women, and among blacks and whites. Men (53%) report excellent or very good health more frequently than women (50%). White adults in our region (52%) report excellent or very good health more frequently than black adults (44%).

People who experience health problems are more likely to struggle with employment and education. These struggles can, in turn, limit income and educational opportunities.

For our region to truly achieve its potential, all communities at all stages of life must work together meet the Health Bold Goals.

Percent Reporting Excellent or Very Good Health by Race, Gender and Age, 2013

RACE
White 52%
Black or African American 44%

GENDER
Men 53%
Women 50%

AGE
18-29 69%
30-45 52%
46-64 46%
65+ 38%

Cincinnati MSA

Quality of Life

Indicators

POPULATION
- Population Change
- Net Migration

CRIME
- Violent Crime
- Non-Violent Crime
- Murder Rate
- Juvenile Crime

DIVERSITY AND INCLUSION
- Population 20-64
- Old-Age Dependency Ratio
- Population by Race
- Population of Hispanic Origin
- Percent Foreign Born
- Residential Segregation

TRANSPORTATION
- Mean Travel Time to Work
- Passenger Miles Traveled

VOTING
- Voting

For more information, visit
www.factsmatter.info

Quality of life in Greater Cincinnati is directly connected to our region's population, diversity and safety. *The State of the Community* uses 15 indicators to monitor different aspects of quality of life in our region. Knowing how our population is changing is vitally important to our region's future. A growing and diversified population brings the potential for economic, political and social opportunities, including a larger labor pool and greater population diversity in terms of age, race and ethnicity. Transportation — having options to limit time spent traveling to work and/or to have greener transportation options available — can be a critical factor when choosing a community to live in. And a foundational element of quality of life in any community is the degree to which residents feel safe.

In this edition of *The State of the Community,* we highlight nine of our quality of life indicators: Percent Population Change, Percent Population of Hispanic Origin, Percent Population by Race, Old-Age Dependency Ratio, Net Migration, Violent Crime, Non-Violent Crime, Murder Rate, and Mean Travel Time to Work.

QUALITY OF LIFE: POPULATION

Percent Population Change

This indicator tells us whether our region is growing, stable or declining in numbers. When our region's population grows at a slow pace, we risk losing economic and political clout to our competitor regions.

In 2013, regional growth as a whole trailed growth in the nation, but some counties fared better than others. For example, while Kenton County, KY outpaced national and regional growth, Hamilton County, OH grew at a slower rate. However, Hamilton County did grow for the second consecutive year, after experiencing population declines in the previous decade.

Percent Population Change

	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013
United States	0.93%	0.96%	0.88%	0.72%	0.71%
Cincinnati MSA	0.59%	0.68%	0.60%	0.27%	0.38%
Butler, OH	1.18%	1.26%	0.67%	0.33%	0.08%
Clermont, OH	1.18%	1.11%	0.32%	0.42%	0.55%
Hamilton, OH	-0.85%	-0.38%	0.29%	-0.17%	0.25%
Warren, OH	3.49%	2.31%	1.24%	1.00%	0.85%
Boone, KY	4.60%	2.76%	1.91%	1.92%	0.97%
Campbell, KY	0.07%	0.30%	1.26%	0.44%	0.11%
Kenton, KY	0.41%	1.08%	0.62%	0.35%	1.01%

Net Migration

This indicator tells us the number of people moving into an area minus the number of people moving out of an area. Migration is one indicator of the desirability of a community as a destination to live, work and play. Overall, our region witnessed only a slight decline in 2013. Hamilton and Butler Counties in Ohio each experienced net migration losses of about 1,100 people. On a more positive note, Warren County, OH experienced growth of just over 1,000 residents.

Net Migration

	Cincinnati MSA	Butler, OH	Clermont, OH	Hamilton, OH	Warren, OH	Boone, KY	Campbell, KY	Kenton, KY
2011	-3,752	-412	16	-4,363	875	1,394	79	-435
2013	-568	-1,135	232	-1,112	1,010	482	-186	636

QUALITY OF LIFE: DIVERSITY AND INCLUSION

Percent Population of Hispanic Origin

This indicator tells us the percent of our region's population that identify as Hispanic. Hispanic Americans are projected to become the nation's largest ethnic group over the next three decades and the public K-12 education system in the U.S. is expected to become "majority-minority" this school year, due in part to an increase in the number of Hispanic children in the schools.

The size of the Hispanic population locally continues to fall well below the size of the Hispanic population nationally. While about 17% of the U.S. population identifies as Hispanic, this growing population group represents just 3% of our MSA. Butler County, OH (4%) and Boone County, KY (4%) are among those counties in our MSA with larger Hispanic populations.

Percent of Hispanic Origin

	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013
United States	14.6%	15.3%	16.1%	16.6%	17.1%
Cincinnati MSA	1.9%	2.2%	2.5%	2.7%	2.8%
Butler, OH	2.7%	3.3%	3.8%	4.1%	4.3%
Clermont, OH	1.3%	1.3%	1.5%	1.6%	1.7%
Hamilton, OH	1.8%	2.1%	2.5%	2.6%	2.8%
Warren, OH	1.7%	2.0%	2.2%	2.3%	2.5%
Boone, KY	2.8%	3.2%	3.5%	3.7%	3.9%
Campbell, KY	1.4%	1.5%	1.7%	1.7%	1.8%
Kenton, KY	1.8%	2.2%	2.5%	2.7%	2.8%

Percent Population by Race

This indicator tells us the percent of our region's population that identify as non-white. A key part of planning our future involves understanding how our population trends compare to the changes in racial and ethnic diversity occurring throughout the United States.

While our region as a whole continues to be less diverse than the nation, some counties are more diverse than others. The percent of residents who are non-white among the larger counties in our region ranges from 4% (Clermont County, OH) to 31% (Hamilton County, OH).

Percent Non-White

	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013
United States	20.3%	20.9%	21.4%	21.9%	22.3%
Cincinnati MSA	15.2%	15.6%	16.1%	16.4%	16.8%
Butler, OH	10.3%	11.3%	12.0%	12.6%	13.2%
Clermont, OH	3.4%	3.5%	3.6%	3.8%	4.1%
Hamilton, OH	28.7%	29.5%	30.0%	30.5%	30.8%
Warren, OH	7.1%	7.9%	8.6%	9.2%	9.7%
Boone, KY	5.5%	6.1%	6.6%	7.0%	7.6%
Campbell, KY	4.1%	4.6%	4.9%	5.3%	5.6%
Kenton, KY	6.8%	7.3%	7.7%	8.0%	8.4%

Old-Age Dependency

This indicator tells us the number of people age 65 or older (retirement age) relative to the total number of people 20-64 (working age). A high and/or rising dependency ratio can compromise the ability of pension systems and the Social Security system to provide for the older non-working population. A higher ratio also may indicate strain on a community to meet demands for public resources, such as health care.

As a whole, our region continues to fare better on the old-age dependency ratio than the nation.

Within our region, old-age dependency ratios range from counties like Boone County, KY (18) with much lower ratios than the nation to Hamilton County, OH (23) which has a ratio that is more similar to the nation.

Old-Age Dependency

	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013
United States	20.7	20.9	21.5	22.1	23.6
Cincinnati MSA	19.5	19.8	20.2	20.6	22.2
Butler, OH	18.1	18.4	19.1	19.8	21.6
Clermont, OH	17.2	18.3	19.3	19.9	22.5
Hamilton, OH	22.4	22.3	22.2	22.1	23.2
Warren, OH	15.7	16.8	17.7	19.0	21.2
Boone, KY	13.5	14.6	15.5	16.4	18.0
Campbell, KY	21.0	21.0	21.0	20.9	22.1
Kenton, KY	18.1	18.1	18.1	18.5	20.1

# QUALITY OF LIFE: TRANSPORTATION

Mean Travel Time to Work

This indicator tells us the average amount of time in minutes our region's residents spend driving to work each day (one-way).

When choosing where to live, commute time can be an important factor alongside job opportunities, housing affordability and specific personal preferences and needs. Longer commute times can indicate a lack of local employment options and can have negative impacts on individual and public health and the environment — and lead to a loss of personal leisure and family time and time for civic involvement. For the past several years, our region's Mean Travel Time to Work was around 24 minutes, lower than the national average.

Unfortunately, however, between 2005 and 2013 our region's commuters added more than a minute each way to their travel time.

Mean Travel Time to Work
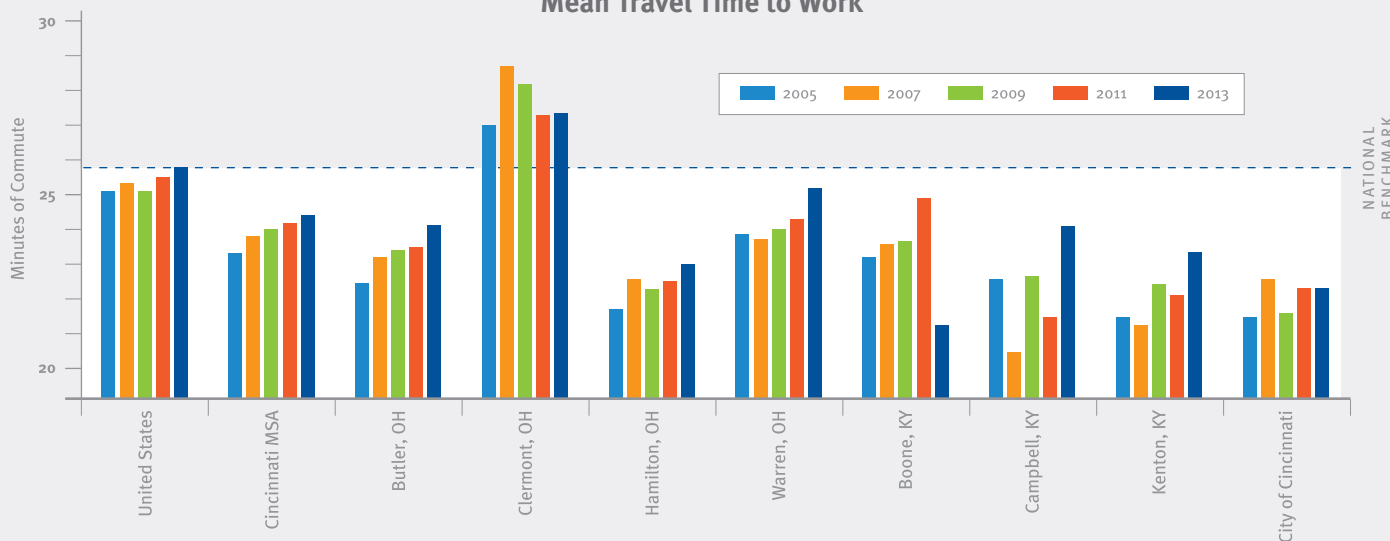
QUALITY OF LIFE: PUBLIC SAFETY

Violent Crime, Non-Violent Crime and Murder Rate

Three indicators — Violent Crime, Non-Violent Crime and Murder Rate — are used to track adult crime in the region. Each indicator shows the number of arrests per 100,000 population in a given year. One of the foundations of quality of life is the degree to which residents feel they live in safe communities. Higher crime rates can also be indicative of a community that is experiencing challenges in education, income and health.

Our region continues to be safer than the nation on measures of Violent Crime and Murder Rate. On the negative side, our community experiences Non-Violent Crime at a rate slightly above the nation.

Our region continues to be **safer** *than the nation on measures of Violent Crime and Murder Rate.*

Violent Crime

	2005	2007	2009	2011	2012
United States	185.3	181.3	177.4	161.2	153.0
Cincinnati MSA	129.7	124.9	98.5	95.1	89.6
Butler, OH	201.5	166.3	139.7	166.2	166.8
Clermont, OH	107.5	104.9	48.0	45.5	33.0
Hamilton, OH	120.1	125.7	112.6	115.1	109.3
Warren, OH	47.0	36.5	32.2	34.2	36.7
Boone, KY	223.5	162.9	147.0	63.5	63.9
Campbell, KY	91.1	153.1	90.8	51.7	65.8
Kenton, KY	137.8	170.9	111.6	85.2	56.0

Non-Violent Crime

	2005	2007	2009	2011	2012
United States	500.5	488.8	516.5	498.3	483.4
Cincinnati MSA	559.3	626.7	536.4	458.5	497.2
Butler, OH	714.4	764.8	789.0	695.4	729.1
Clermont, OH	925.6	939.7	540.2	538.9	426.5
Hamilton, OH	512.2	538.8	564.6	427.1	499.1
Warren, OH	209.4	193.9	195.5	115.4	247.8
Boone, KY	772.4	691.9	765.9	744.8	772.7
Campbell, KY	379.1	940.5	655.2	601.4	668.0
Kenton, KY	621.2	1083.8	384.1	437.8	383.1

Murder Rate

	2005	2007	2009	2011	2012
United States	4.5	4.3	3.8	3.2	3.1
Cincinnati MSA	4.2	3.5	2.8	2.3	2.1
Butler, OH	1.4	2.0	1.4	2.4	2.4
Clermont, OH	3.2	4.7	3.6	1.0	1.0
Hamilton, OH	4.9	4.6	4.1	4.1	3.4
Warren, OH	1.1	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0
Boone, KY	6.9	1.8	0.8	1.7	2.5
Campbell, KY	6.8	4.6	3.5	1.1	2.2
Kenton, KY	7.8	5.8	3.8	0.6	1.2

Data Resources

EDUCATION

Early Childhood School Readiness

Strive Partnership, Success By 6®, INNOVATIONS, Cincinnati Public Schools, Covington Independent Schools, Newport Independent Schools

High School Graduation Rates

Ohio, Kentucky and Indiana Departments of Education

Percent of Population Age 25+ with an Associate's Degree or Higher

United States Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 1-year Estimates

Grade-Level Assessment

Ohio, Kentucky and Indiana Departments of Education

STEM Degrees Awarded

Analysis of data from National Center for Educational Statistics Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System Data Center

INCOME

Gainful Employment

Calculations based on United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics

Inclusive Unemployment

Calculations based on United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics

Percent of the Population Below 200% Poverty

United States Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 1-year Estimates

Total Jobs

United States Department of Labor; Bureau of Labor Statistics; State and Area Employment, Hours, and Earnings

Minority- and Women-Owned Businesses

Agenda 360 and Vision 2015; Analysis of data from United States Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 1-year Estimates and United States Census Bureau, Survey of Business Owners

Per Capita Income

United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System

Housing Opportunity Index

National Association of Home Builders — Wells Fargo, Housing Opportunity Index, Second Quarter

HEALTH

Percent Reporting Excellent or Very Good Health

Interact for Health's Greater Cincinnati Community Health Status Survey The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Usual and Appropriate Source of Health Care

Interact for Health's Greater Cincinnati Community Health Status Survey

Infant Mortality Rate

Cincinnati Children's Hospital; Data from Ohio Department of Health, Kentucky Cabinet for Health and Family Services, and Indiana Department of Health
National data from Center for Disease Control and Prevention

Percent of Adults Overweight or Obese

Interact for Health's Greater Cincinnati Community Health Status Survey The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Child Maltreatment

Hamilton County Department of Job and Family Services; Data collected from Ohio, Kentucky and Indiana Department of Job and Family Services

Air Quality

United States Environmental Protection Agency, AirData, Air Quality Index Report

Energy Consumption

Green Umbrella; Data collected from Duke Energy's Energy Intensity database

QUALITY OF LIFE

POPULATION

Percent Population Change

United States Census Bureau, Population Estimates Program

Net Migration

United States Census Bureau, Population Estimates Program

DIVERSITY AND INCLUSION

Percent Population of Hispanic Origin

United States Census Bureau, Population Estimates Program

Percent Population by Race

United States Census Bureau, Population Estimates Program

Old-Age Dependency Ratio

United States Census Bureau, Population Estimates Program

TRANSPORTATION

Mean Travel Time to Work

United States Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 1-year Estimates

PUBLIC SAFETY

Violent Crime, Non-Violent Crime and Murder Rate

Federal Bureau of Investigation, Uniform Crime Report

Juvenile Crime

Ohio, Kentucky and Indiana Supreme Courts

BOLD GOAL AND INCLUSION CALL-OUTS

Educational Attainment

United States Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 1-year Estimates

Poverty

United States Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 1-year Estimates

Percent Reporting Excellent or Very Good Health

Interact for Health's Greater Cincinnati Community Health Status Survey

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2014-2015
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